

James E. Arsenault & Company

PRINTED & MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA, MAPS, PRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, EPHEMERA,
FINE & RARE BOOKS IN A VARIETY OF FIELDS.

Wild Jim! THE TEXAS COW-BOY'S

RECENT ACQUISITIONS & HIGHLIGHTS
IN WESTERN AMERICANA

October 2024

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Full Raised Stamped



Saddle No. 2522, Full Rigged, Large Swell Front

Size of skirt.....	17 x 30 inches
Size of sweat leathers.....	11 x 21 inches
Size of stirrup leathers.....	3 inches
Size of girth straps.....	2 and 2 1-2 inches

Skirts lined with best grade of wool felt.
 Sweat proof sweat leathers and doubled side jockeys; solid brass rings on saddle; we give any kind of stirrups shown on saddles.
 This saddle has an extra wear leather on the skirts, under the front girth straps and stirrup leathers.
 Tree 16 inches, steel horn, 18-inch swell fork.
 Weight about 45 pounds.
 This saddle has solid seat and solid flank strap.
 Cantle plain, rolled or rope.

Price, net.....\$85.00

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOG OF A TEXAS
 SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER**

1. A. H. Hess & Son. Catalog No. 13 A. H. Hess & Son. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers Saddle and Harness and Everything Pertaining to the Saddlery Business. Houston, Texas: 305 Travis St.; Cincinnati, Ohio, Cohen & Co., engravers and printers, [ca. 1920]. 4to (10.25" x 6.875"), black gilt-stamped "snakeskin" wrappers. 64, [1] pp., numerous illus. Ink inscriptions on p. 62. Accompanied by the original illustrated mailing envelope of A. H. Hess & Son, addressed to one Mr. Robert E. Dunlap of Manchester, New Hampshire. **CONDITION:** Very good, light creasing to contents throughout; moderate wear to envelope.

An apparently unrecorded illustrated catalog for a Texas company specializing in saddles, harnesses, shoes, and a range of other leather goods.

A. H. Hess & Son was based in Houston, Texas, and the back wrapper notes that the company has been "making stock saddles for over 25 years." Newspapers.com records ads for the company from 1913 to 1922. The firm appears to have been connected to the Texas-based Hess & Hopkins Leather Company, which was founded by Luther M. Hess and Theodore F. Hopkins in 1877 and was incorporated in 1882. A. H. Hess & Son's ads from the 1910s tout "The best stock saddles on earth at reasonable prices" and encourage interested parties to "write for free illustrated catalogue."

This catalog lists and illustrates fifty-one different saddles, with such names as "cowboy's favorite," "East Texas favorite," "McClellan Wagon," Ladies', boy's, youth's, "outlaw," "pioneer," and "Bronco Buster." Prices (ranging from \$4 to \$75), measurements, and brief descriptions are included for each saddle. Other advertised items include hair pockets, leather pockets, bridles, leather leggings, quirts, and whips. The company also made custom saddles and harnesses and did "all kinds of general repair work." A prefatory note states that the company does not use iron rivets in any of their stock saddles, and a note "to our customers" at the beginning of the catalog reads:

We wish to especially call your attention to our saddles, in the manufacture of which we use the very best leather the market affords. We absolutely guarantee any stock saddle bought from us, and if the tree hurts the horse in any way, or either breaks from roping or the horse falling on it, we will gladly repair same free of charge upon forwarding it to us, or if necessary will put in a new tree, as we always think one satisfied customer is as good as three sales.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: *The Liberty Vindicator* (Liberty, Texas), Feb. 7, 1913, p. 6; *The Houston Post*, Mar. 21, 1916, p. 3.

Item #8880

\$950.00



“FLYING V” DUDE RANCH, TUCSON, ARIZONA

2. Austin, L., compiler. **Our Stay At The Flying V** [cover title]. Tucson, Arizona, ca. 1944. Oblong 4to (7" x 11.75"), black cloth with souvenir cover printed for the ranch. 181 photos., most "3" x 2.25" to 2.5" x 4", some inscribed on verso; 39 photos loose, others mounted (6 photos missing from mounts). Also included is a small packet of University of Arizona souvenir photos and an photo development envelope containing negatives. **CONDITION:** Good, old streak of adhesive on front cover, photos generally very good.

A photo album comprising 181 images documenting a family's eight-and-a-half month stay at a dude ranch in Tucson in the 1940s.

This album chronicles the Austin family's time at the "Flying V" Ranch, featuring images of the ranch and its lodgings; dudes on the trail; a "chuckwagon" with African-American cooks; cowboy exhibitions and competitions; skeet shooting; livestock; individuals on horses (posing with rifles and dressed up in cowboy gear) and so on. Many of the images capture women smiling and clearly enjoying themselves. One commercial image shows a sheriff standing at a site where a list of individuals were "legally hanged" in 1884. Several images were evidently taken in locales other than Arizona. The surname of the compiler and her family is taken from the return address on the packet of souvenir photos, which were sent to one "Mrs. R. P. Austin" in Bronxville, New York, presumably the region from which the Austins hailed. The date of the album is taken from the postmark on the packet.

The Flying V Ranch, still operating, is located some sixteen miles north of downtown Tucson, situated below the rugged, red-rock Santa Catalina mountains (which rise to 9,000 feet) and near the Coronado National Forest. In the 1910s, writer Harold Bell Wright (1872–1944) spent time at the ranch after being diagnosed with tuberculosis.

An engaging visual record of the dude ranch experience in Arizona.

REFERENCES: Jackson, Kristin. "Arizona—Finding The Right Stuff At A Tucson Guest Ranch," *Seattle Times*, July 14, 1991.

Item #5864

\$1,200.00

CATALOG OF PHOTOS OF NATIVE AMERICANS, ETC.,
BY DAVID F. BARRY

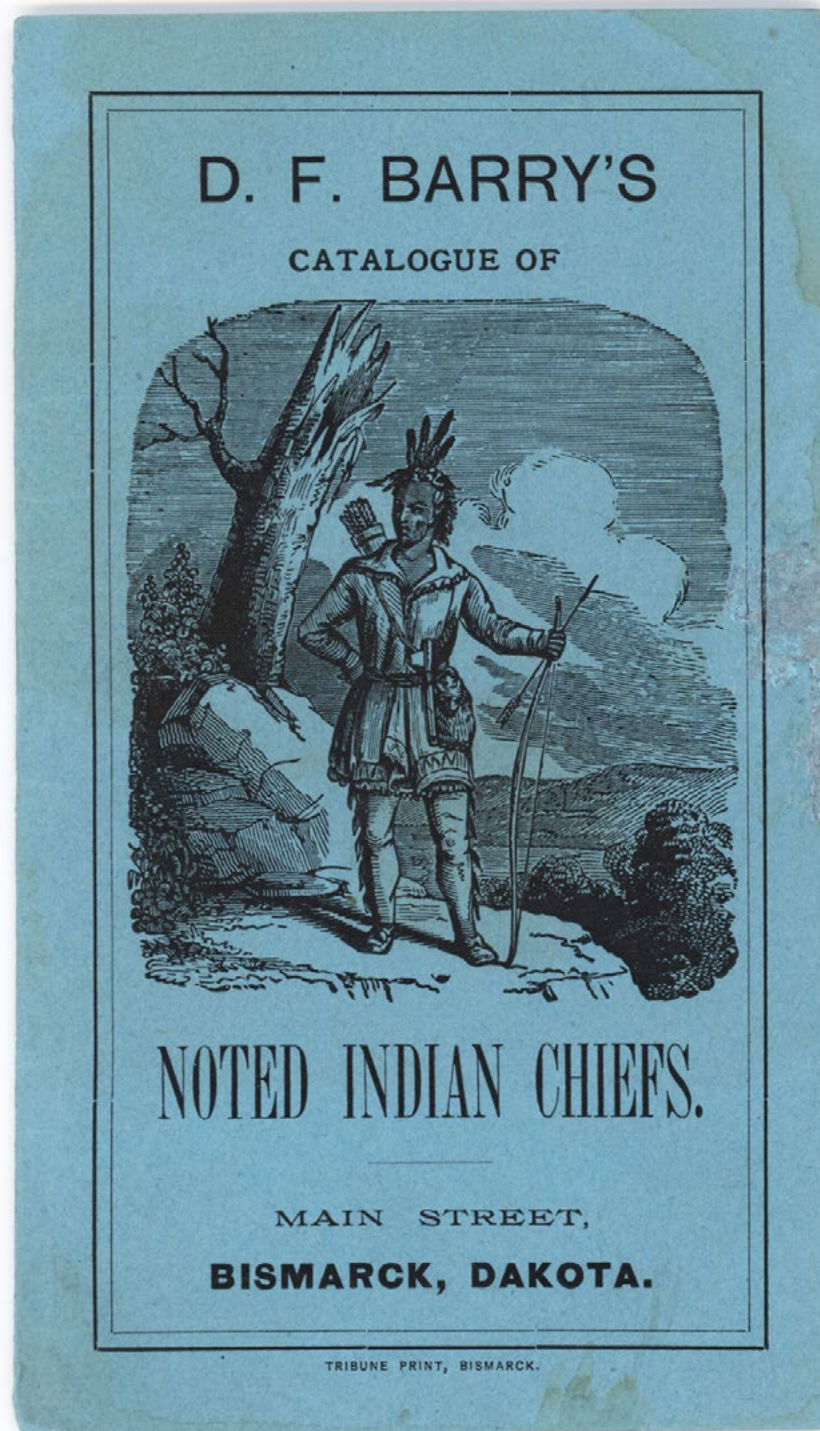
3. Barry, David F. *D. F. Barry's Catalogue of Noted Indian Chiefs*. Bismarck, Dakota: Tribune Print, Main St. [ca. 1885]. 24mo (5.5" x 3.15"), illustrated blue wrappers. 16, [1] pp. **CONDITION:** Very good, light dampstains to wrappers, reinstated loss to margin and bit of printed border on the front wrapper, losses to 2 letters of text on the inside of the back wrapper due the adhesion of a small part of the wrapper.

A scarce catalog of photographs by the Dakota Territory-based photographer David F. Barry who specialized in images of Native Americans.

The front wrapper pictures a Native American warrior standing on a promontory and holding a bow and arrow, while an illustration on the back wrapper features two Native American warriors with bows and arrows in front of a teepee. Listing 320 different images, this catalog is organized under the following nineteen subject headings: Sitting Bull; Louie; Gall; Standing Holy; Crow Foot; Indian Camp Scenes; Custer Battle Field; Comanche; Curley; Rain-in-the-face; Brave Bear; Crow; Crow King; Low Dog; Running Antelope; Miscellaneous; Chiefs; Squaws, and Miscellaneous Views.

Short notes are included on a handful of chiefs, the Custer battlefield, the horse named Comanche ("the only surviving horse of the Custer massacre"), the ex-U.S. Marshal X. Biedler, Standing Rock, a war dance, Gen. Custer's scout, Indian Agent Maj. James McLaughlin, a Sioux Council, and three doctors who served under Custer. Cabinet photos cost 25 cts.; 8" x 10" photos were 75 cents, and panels are priced from \$1 to \$1.50. Special prices were available to the trade. The inside of the back wrapper features the following text, tinged with the notion of the "vanishing race":

My collection of Indian photographs comprise the great Sioux Chiefs and notable Indian characters. These photographs are taken from life, and however indifferent some people may be to possess a few of the most noted at the present time, the time will come when they will be of value and of more interest. The noted chiefs are dying off, and changing their habits and style of costume. You no longer see the Indian with his buffalo robe, fancy painted, wrapped around him. They are becoming civilized; the buffalo robe and blanket are things of the past; they have adopted the white man's ways and style of dress. An Indian looks his grandest when you see him with his robe or blanket thrown around him. Long Dog is the only chief among the Sioux who stills [sic] clings to his Indian costume. He is still a real Indian. Very few people have any idea of the country and the lay of the land where Gen. Custer and part of the 7th Cavalry fell. These battlefield views cover all points of interest on the Custer and Reno battlefields, showing the Reno crossing and the timber where Reno fought the Indians. At this point of timber the scout Charley Reynolds fell. Every one should possess a set of these views, being historic pictures and taken on the tenth anniversary when the battlefield was revisited by Col. Benteen and the Reno survivors, and the noted Sioux chief, Gall, who commanded the Indians in the Custer massacre.



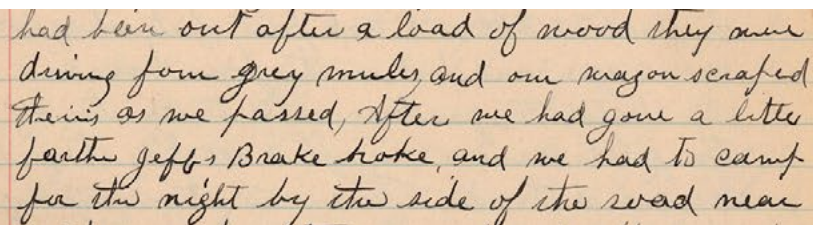
Born in New York, David Frances Barry (1854–1934) began his career in 1878, working for the traveling photographer O. S. Goff, with whom he subsequently formed a business partnership. Between 1878 and 1883, Barry traveled throughout Dakota Territory, photographing Native Americans, army officers, forts, battlefields, and more. By 1883, he had established a photo studio in Bismarck, Dakota Territory, where he began documenting performers in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. In 1890 he sold his Bismarck studio.

OCLC records four examples, at the Denver Public Library, UCLA, University of Arizona, and University of Montana.

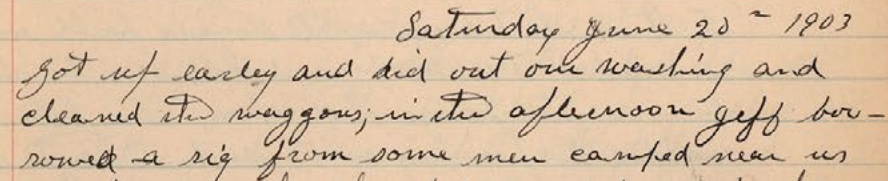
REFERENCES: Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers* (Nevada City, 2018), p. 215; "Copies of David F. Barry photographs of Plains Indians, circa 1870-1890" at the Smithsonian online.

Item #8850

\$750.00



had been out after a load of wood they were driving from grey mules and our wagon scraped theirs as we passed, after we had gone a little farther Jeff's Brake broke and we had to camp for the night by the side of the road near



Saturday June 20 ~ 1903
got up early and did our washing and cleaned the wagons; in the afternoon Jeff borrowed a rig from some men camped near us

PROMINENT SAN BERNARDINO WOMAN
TOURS CALIFORNIA FOR FOUR MONTHS IN 1903

4. Barton, Caroline Ann. [Diary of Trip to Yosemite [sic] and Lake Tahoe by Mr. & Mrs. John H. Barton.] California and Nevada, 30 May–18 September 1903. Sm 4to (9.25" x 7.5"), title page, 76 pp. in ink. Printed page numbers. 16 blank pp. Bifolium leaf laid in comprising 2 pp. in ink. CONDITION: Good, lacking upper cover, most pp. in first signature loose, dampstaining to gutter and upper portions of pages, printed page numbers 11–16 removed, evidently before the diary was written as there is no interruption in the text; no other losses.

A rich and extensive travel diary kept by a well-connected California woman, chronicling her four-month trip from San Bernardino to Sacramento and back.

Caroline Ann "Carrie" Barton (née Seely, 1856–1956) lived her entire life in San Bernardino. In 1899 she married businessman and rancher John Henry Barton, the son of San Bernardino pioneer Dr. Ben Barton (1823–1899) and the brother of Hiram M. Barton, who served as the city's mayor between 1905 and 1907. The Seeley Flats area in the San Bernardino Mountains is named after Caroline's father, David Seeley, and Caroline herself was a member of the California Society of Pioneers and the San Bernardino Women's Club, and became the first woman to join the San Bernardino County Pioneer Society. According to her Find a Grave page, Caroline became one of the city's socially prominent women in the 1870s and '80s, and was considered one of the best dressed women in town. Also according to this source, she traveled extensively throughout the west after marrying John Barton. A photo of the couple can be found [here](#). This diary evidences her familiarity with many of the places they visit on the trip, and she often comments on the changes to a locale since she last visited. In the case of Sacramento, she notes that it "has grown a great deal since" she visited twenty-five years ago.

Starting in San Bernardino on May 30th 1903, Barton travels by horse-drawn wagon in the company of her husband and several friends, who are identified only as Jeff, Edna, Jessie, and Susie. The party reaches Yosemite Valley on June 18th and Lake Tahoe on July 7th, and arrives back home on August 23rd. The volume contains seven entries following her return home on September 18th. In Yosemite Valley they stay at Big Tree Station, where, accordingly, they see "the big trees" and the wagons driving through them. They encounter a party of Japanese tourists "in fine style" with a hired driver and Kodak cameras, and pass an encampment of African American troops: "We came out 2 miles and had a close shave passing some of the colored troops who had been out after a load of wood they were drawing from grey mules and our wagon scraped theirs as we passed." On June 22nd Barton and her friends buy copies of the *Yosemite News* to send home. They leave

Yosemite on June 24th, and arrive two weeks later in Lake Tahoe, which Barton describes as:

a great body of water thirty miles long in the heart of the mountains. There is a wind and the water beats on the rocks and roars like the ocean. The first place we came to was Glenbrook. It look[ed] deserted, and the buildings are going to [w]reck... The man that has charge here came over and visited us awhile and I gave him our names so that he could give them to the mail man... The lake is an immense one, thirty miles long and thirteen wide. The man said there had been a great many drownings as no one could swim far out.

Barton and her party rarely stay anywhere more than a few nights, and leave Lake Tahoe the following day. Over the course of the trip they travel approximately 1,000 miles, passing through, among other locales, Sheep Creek Canyon, Antelope Valley, Big Rock Creek, Palmdale, Elizabeth Lake, Leona Ranch, San Joaquin Valley, Delano ("quite a saloon town"), Fresno, Coarse Gold ("a mining camp"), Yosemite Valley, Wawona, Sonora, Carson City (in Nevada) ("a small neat place with... a great many Indians"), Placerville ("an old fashioned mining town"), Sacramento, Redwood Canyon, Berkeley, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Santa Ana, and Riverside.

Barton's diary records, among other items of interest, encountering other travelers (two men in an oldsmobile "on their way to New York from S.F.," hungry travelers, and more); buying clothes and food ("bought a chicken for tomorrow"); enduring extreme heat and wind; the group having their picture taken; descriptions of many of the towns, villages, and cities they pass through; visiting missions and municipal buildings ("the Sant Yuz mission... is 122 years old and a great part has gone to ruin"); killing rattlesnakes and rabbits to eat ("John killed three rabbits and gave Jeff two of them"); encountering a Native American in Yosemite Valley who gives them directions ("an Indian put us straight"); exploring Carson City, Nevada, where they see the Carson Training School for Indians and visit an Indian basket store ("looked at very costly [baskets] some as high as fifteen hundred dollars"); passing through derelict mining towns ("all these mining towns look the same, small and dirty"); watching an Indian band from Phoenix perform in Stockton; seeing an artillery drill at the Presidio of San Francisco; and experiencing an earthquake while in Berkeley on August 2nd, 1903.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A lively journal of travels in California and Nevada by a noted San Bernardino woman.

REFERENCES: "John Henry Barton" and "Caroline Ann 'Carrie' Seely Barton" at Find a Grave online.

Item #8958

\$2,500.00

22

Saw gwagwin River also of Table mountain
and the house on top of the hill at the mine
called quartz, we next came to Fresno Flats
and the scenery coming down the grade is something
to remember, trees with the prettiest bells on stems
and all kinds of flowers, I have seen every color
of mariposa lily and many flowers I never saw
before. The flats are just a small village but quite
pretty. Just after we left the flats we passed
under the Madara Flume. We got off the road before
we reached Fish camp and went down the hill toward
Sugar Pine mill but an Indian put us straight
So the boys drove back and put a sign at the fork
I it could be seen from the mill to the camp

23

Fish Camp June 18th 1903

Left here at 6 a.m. and drove through the big
Forest, over to big tree station about 8 miles got
there about 8³⁰ and took part of the things out of
our wagon, and put on the four horses and at 9 a.m.
all started to go three miles to see the big trees
The first one we saw after reaching there was the
one called Texas, there were three very large one
just as we crossed the water going in, I never saw
the snow plants growing before, they were everywhere
but there were notices not to pick them - saw the
Grizzly Grant also all the rest. Had our pictures
taken at the big trees

"I AM IN THE MINES AS POOR AS EVER":
A FORTY-NINER ON HIS VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA AND HIS FIRST MONTHS THERE

5. Belknap, Isaac B. [Autograph letter, signed, to his "most respected friend Francis" recounting his voyage to California and reporting on his experiences in the California gold fields.] Rose's Bar, Yuba River, North Mines, [California], 9 June 1850. 7 pp. in ink on 2 loose blue bifolium leaves, 10" x 8". CONDITION: Very good, light stains, separations along old horizontal folds with affect to part of 1 word on p. 7.

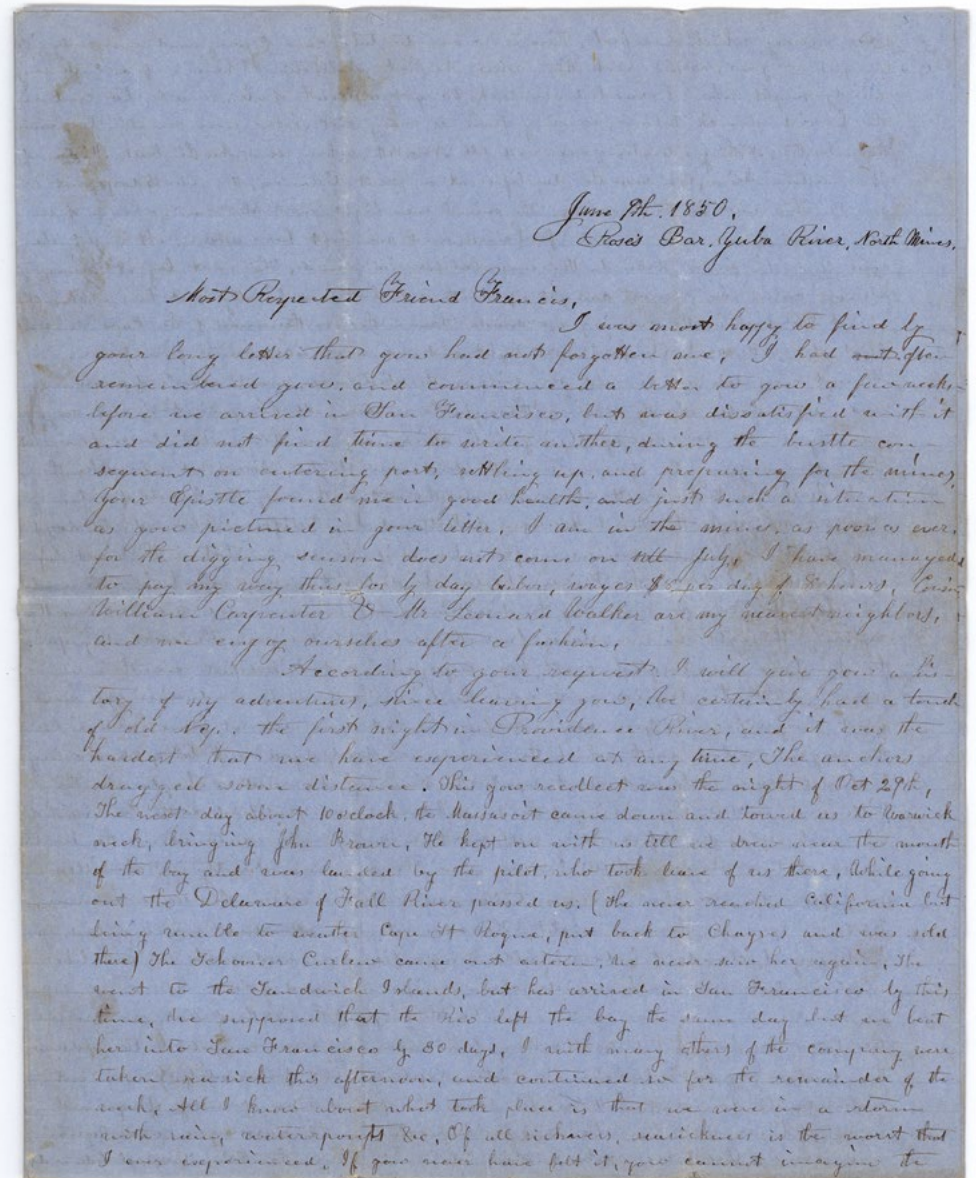
A miner's lengthy letter on his voyage to California and his first few months in California, including an extensive description of San Francisco's gambling houses.

Noting that he has already received a letter from his friend Francis, Belknap writes that he has not replied until now due to "the bustle consequent on entering port [of San Francisco], settling up, and preparing for the mines." He comments: "I am in the mines as poor as ever, for the digging season does not come on till July. I have managed to pay my way this far by day labor, wages \$8 per day of 8 hours. Cousin William Carpenter & Mrs. Leonard Walker are my nearest neighbors, and we enjoy ourselves after a fashion."

He offers his friend a detailed account of his "adventures, since leaving you," beginning with his difficult departure from Providence, Rhode Island in late October 1849:

The first night in Providence River...was the hardest that we have experienced at any time. The anchors dragged some distance. This you recollect was the night of Oct. 29th ...The *Massasoit* came down and towed us to Warwick Neck, bringing *John Brown*. He kept on with us till we drew near the mouth of the bay and was landed by the pilot, who took leave of us there...The schooner *Curfew* came out...we never saw her again. She went to the Sandwich Islands, but has arrived in San Francisco by this time. We supposed that the *Rio* left the bay the same day but we beat her into San Francisco by 30 days. I with many others of the company were taken seasick this afternoon, and continued so for the remainder of the week. All I know about what took place is that we were in a storm with rain...Of all sickness, seasickness is the worst that I ever experienced...you cannot image the utter misery...everybody either laughs at you, or are sick themselves.

During the month of November, they see multiple California-born ships, a whaler ("6 months out, with only 100 barrels of oil"), as well as schools of porpoises, whales, and "flying fish." On November 26th, "we spoke an English vessel the *Prince Charlie*...the Captain thought him a slaver from the coast of Guinea," and he describes how the night of November 28th "laid the foundation of many...quarrels in after times, and much hard feeling between the passengers, and Captain and crew." On December 12th, they reached Brazil: "We raised land, Cape Frio...and on the next morning we entered the port of Rio de



Janeiro, and anchored along the *Midas*... This harbor is the most capacious harbor in the world excepting that of San Francisco." He describes Rio de Janeiro at length, including its port, buildings, streets, "half naked negro slaves," fruit, and the Emperor's botanical garden. They leave Brazil on December 18th. Soon after they see a hermaphrodite brig, which they scare off, the crew "probably thinking us a pirate as our decks were crowded and we wore black." On Christmas, they killed their pigs and "feasted on fresh pork." Belknap devotes several passages to the glory of sunsets ("sank to rest like an Oriental monarch amid crimson, purple and gold") and other beauties of nature as experienced at sea.

On January 12th, 1850, they reach the island of St. Sebastian "at the mouth of the Magellan Straits," and on the 16th they pass Cape Horn ("the next day, we just had a glimpse of that...feared place"). They enter the port of Talcahuano, Chile, on the 26th, which Belknap describes briefly. They leave on February 2nd. At this juncture in the letter he states that he has thus far relied on his partner's journal "for dates and incidents." On March 27th, the ship enters San Francisco Harbor, where there are over 250 ships, and strikes a rock as well as a few other vessels, but no significant damage results. The passage from Providence to San Francisco took them 147 days, with ten days spent in port.

In one of the more colorful passages, Belknap offers a detailed account of San Francisco's gambling houses:

San Francisco is a curious place, made up of wooden, cloth, iron...houses, with very few handsome buildings. The streets are impaired, with wooden sidewalks or none at all. The principal place is Portsmouth Square, which is bounded on one side by a row of large wooden buildings called the El Dorado, Empire, Exchange, Bella Union &c, which are famous gambling houses. The evening is the time to visit them. Then they are brilliantly lighted up, have bands of music playing, hung around with beautiful pictures, some very voluptuous, [such] as the Greek slave, Venus rising from the sea, the Graces, perfectly nude, but splendidly painted. There are very long rows of tables each tenanted by two gamblers and their decoys, and piles of silver and gold. The game principally played is called Monte and played with Spanish cards, but you can find places to bet on roulette, wheel of fortune...craps, dice &c. Women keep some of the tables. I saw lumps of gold...from an ounce to 5 pounds on their tables, and they are well patronized too, evening, and Sundays they are crowded with victims, gambling, drinking, licentiousness, are openly practiced here. The strong arm of the law does nothing as yet to restrain them but I hope it will soon.

Belknap eventually makes his way to the mines, writing that from April 16th to 18th "I was going up the Sacramento to river, and the 24th, saw me safely landed in Roses Bar, with all my traps, and my partner, who is one of your Providence clerks, J. William Vincent. I have not done much of anything at gold digging yet, but am waiting for the river to go down."

Before closing the letter with a discussion of various personal matters, he offers an overview of his hopes and prospects in California and also lists commodity prices:

If one comes to California, they must suffer many privations, risk life & health, pay high for everything, if sick suffer for the want of good care, and proper food, must work like a slave under a burning sun to get their gold, and stand a change of not getting much there, be idle half the year, waiting for the gold digging season. I have not suffered enough yet to hurt me. It has done me good. I am weller & stronger than I ever was before, and can endure a days work in a hot sun...I don't think that California will use me up. I advise nobody to come here, but tell them the case, and let them do as they are inclined. Now [that] I am here I would not be at home, because I hope to get something for myself. I should be perfectly willing to go home next fall if I had my 'pile' made. I do not like the country. It is barren, hilly, stony, mountainous, and parched...Now the grass is...burned and dead... The prices of things here will sound curious to you: flour 30 cts per lb., potatoes from 20 to 50, beans 30, pork 50, beef fresh 40, salt 45, butter 1.50, cheese 100, pickles 2.50 per qt., molasses 100, vinegar 75, &c. Farther up the river things are higher as flour \$200 per barrel.

Internal evidence suggests that Isaac B. Belknap was from Rhode Island, although we have been unable to trace him to a town in his native state via Google or Newspapers.com.

"Gold was first discovered on the Yuba River in 1848 at Rose Bar. John Rose arrived in July, and by fall he'd started a store, hence the name of the town, which by 1850 had grown to 2000 men. High water in 1849 forced the miners farther back into the ravines, which they came to realize held more gold than did the river. As the miners worked the ravines behind Rose Bar the town began to be buried beneath the tons of rock and gravel from the hydraulic mines, and by the 1870s the town had been abandoned and lay under many feet of gravel" ("Rose Bar").

A rich letter by a Rhode Island forty-niner recording his voyage to California and his impressions of San Francisco and the gold fields.

REFERENCES: "Rose Bar" at Excelsior Project online.

Item #9005

\$3,500.00

MINING AND DRINKING ALL THE DAY LONG

6. [Borthwick, J. D., del.?] *Bar Room in the Mines [and] Long Tom*. San Francisco: Lith. & Published by Britton & Rey, [ca. 1851]. Lithographic letter sheet, 10.75" x 8.25", with two views, 4.875" x 7.5" and 4.75" x 7.5". Originally issued with integral blank leaf which is lacking here. CONDITION: Good, a few minor chips along edges, old folds, some toning at edges and spots of discoloration.

A scarce pictorial letter sheet illustrating two phases of a California gold miner's life—working a sluice and swilling booze.

The upper view shows three men drinking and playing cards around a table in a mining camp bar room, whose door is ajar. Standing behind a bar stocked with bottles and barrels, a bartender looks on while two men stand before him drinking and talking. On the floor are a bed roll, a mining pan, and a wooden crate. The second view, set among forested hills, depicts the same five miners working with picks, shovels, and pans at a "Long Tom" sluice. Their cabin is visible on the right in the background.

In *California Pictorial Letter Sheets*, Dorothy Sloan speculates that the illustrations are "by J. D. Borthwick, a Scottish artist who joined the Gold Rush but abandoned mining when he found that he could make more money sketching miners and mining life. Images on at least three letter sheets (Baird 26, 81, & 86) are almost the same as the lithographs in Borthwick's book, *Three Years in California* (1857)."

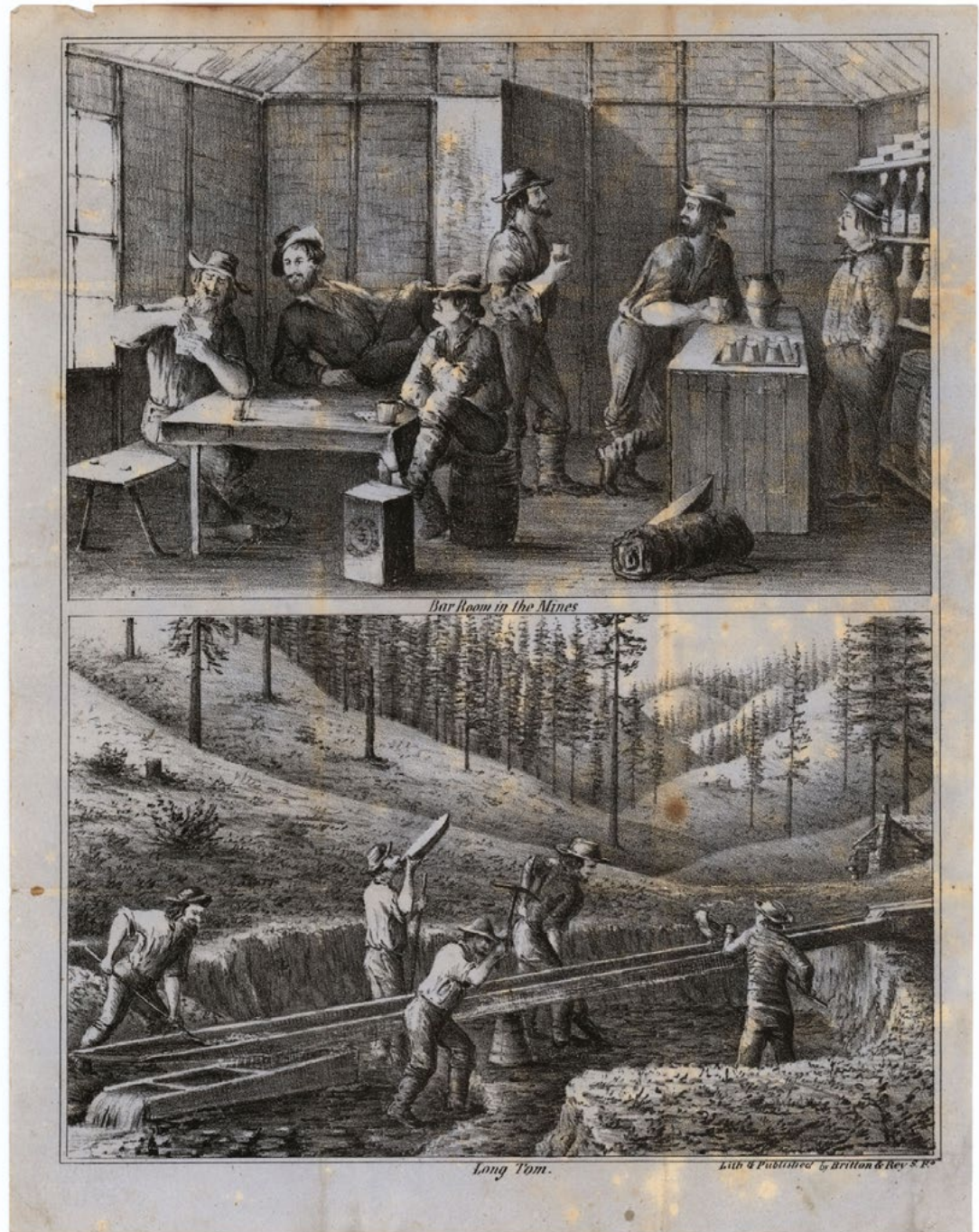
Joseph Britton (1825–1901) became a lithographer in New York, and in 1849 moved to California where he worked as a prospector for several years. Britton became a partner of Jacques J. Rey (1820–1892), who had studied lithography in Europe before coming to California himself in 1850. Britton and Rey's partnership lasted four decades, Rey serving as the chief artist, while Britton worked as both a lithographer and artist, and handled the company's business. Dubbed "the Currier & Ives of the West," Britton & Rey were for a period the biggest producers of lithographs in California, their work providing an extensive visual history of the state beginning in its early gold rush days. The firm lasted until 1915, when it was acquired by A. Carlisle & Co.

OCLC records just two copies, at Yale and UC San Diego. Google searches locate copies at the Smithsonian and LOC as well.

REFERENCES: Baird 7; Clifford 8, illus. plate 6; Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion: Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, CA, 2005), p. 45; Peters, H. T., *California on Stone*, p. 66.

Item #9144

\$1,800.00



BRADLEY & RULOFSON PROMOTIONAL PHOTOMONTAGE

7. Bradley & Rulofson, photog. [Cabinet card photomontage advertising the photographic services and wares of Bradley & Rulofson.] San Francisco: 429 Montgomery Street, [ca. 1875]. Cabinet card photograph, 4" x 5.75", on larger paperboard mount. Early ownership signature of "Jutie[?] T. D. Robertson" on verso. CONDITION: Near fine, photo clear with good tonality.

A scarce composite cabinet card advertising Bradley & Rulofson's photograph gallery in San Francisco.

This promotional photomontage combines images of various photographs offered by Bradley & Rulofson at the time of publication. Pictured here are Eadweard Muybridge's views of Yosemite, as well as his photographs of notable San Francisco hotels including the Palace Hotel, the Grand Hotel, and the Occidental Hotel. Also included are portraits of numerous theater and society notables who had passed through San Francisco, most of which were taken by Rulofson. The cabinet card can be dated to circa 1875 on the basis of its inclusion of Rulofson's 1873 portrait of Minnie Walton (here titled "Gold Medal Picture") beside Bradley & Rulofson's "Philadelphia Gold Medal" award notice. The firm had won this competition in 1874 and would go on to win another gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 ("Bradley and Rulofson").

The firm of Bradley & Rulofson was operated by Henry William Bradley and William Herman Rulofson from 1863 to 1878. Rulofson had come from Canada and opened a daguerreotype studio in San Francisco in 1849, while Bradley came from North Carolina and established a photography studio in February of 1850. By 1851, Bradley began to sell wholesale photographic materials and fared far better in that trade than working as a photographer, while Rulofson had established himself as a portrait photographer. Together, in 1863, the two bought the gallery of Robert H. Vance and established a two-story photographic gallery at 429

Montgomery Street in San Francisco. The partners were highly successful and profited not only from Rulofson's skills as a portraitist, but also from reprinting Muybridge's photographs of Yosemite, originally taken for the firm of Thomas Houseworth, under their own imprint. Their success enabled them to finance a luxurious gallery space, and by 1872 the pair had installed "two hydraulic elevators, immense mirrors, thick pile rugs, [a] grand piano, and...life-size half-length portraits of divas and darlings lining the gallery walls" at their 429 Montgomery Street address ("Studio, Bradley and Rulofson").

An attractive cabinet card advertising the photographs offered by this fashionable photographic gallery in 1870s San Francisco.

REFERENCES: "Bradley and Rulofson" at Cabinet Card Photographs online; "Studio, Bradley and Rulofson" at Broadway Photographs online; "The Houseworth Photographs" at The Emperor Norton Trust online.

Item #9329

\$450.00



THE WESTERN ADVENTURES OF A MILITARY SURGEON SHORTLY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

8. Brewer, Charles B. [Papers of a Confederate officer and surgeon, including his eyewitness account of the Battle of Solomon's Fork of 1857, between the Cheyenne and the U.S. Cavalry.] Various places, ca. 1870? 69 pp. of manuscript in ink, including two eyewitness accounts (22 and 9 pp.) and two works of fiction (29 and 9 pp.), with 1 envelope addressed to Brewer from The Editor Publishing Co. CONDITION: Very good; final page of "Night Surprise and Capture of a Ute Village" torn across lower edge, no apparent loss of text.

Eyewitness accounts of two antebellum military engagements in the West, as well as two original tales capturing the frontier zeitgeist, by an Army officer and surgeon who fought for the Confederacy with his brother-in-law J.E.B. Stuart.

Charles E. Brewer (1832–1909) was born in Annapolis, Maryland, to Judge Nicholas Brewer and his wife Catherine, and served as an army surgeon with the 10th Infantry Regiment on the western frontier in the 1850s during the Utah Expedition. He participated in the Battle of Solomon's Fork between U.S. Cavalry and the Cheyenne (July 9, 1857), one of the earliest conflicts of the Plains Indian Wars and the only one involving a mass saber charge. Brewer was also involved in the aftermath of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, in which Mormons killed all but seventeen young children in a wagon train of Arkansas emigrants (September 7–11, 1857). As Assistant Surgeon General, Brewer buried the remains of the victims and submitted a detailed report on his findings. In May of 1861, Brewer joined the medical corps of the Confederate army—causing a break with his father, who supported the Union—and served as surgeon general under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Brewer and J.E.B. Stuart married sisters (Flora and Maria Cooke), and Stuart died at Brewer's home in Richmond, Virginia after being wounded at the Battle of Yellow Tavern (May 12, 1864). After the war, Brewer moved with his family to Vineland, New Jersey, where he continued his medical practice and took up his pen, publishing at least one tale closely based upon his experience with the Mountain Meadows Massacre, titled *Retribution at Last: A Mormon Tragedy of the Rockies* (Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Co., 1899).

The most significant account in the group offered here is Brewer's twenty-two page recollection of the Battle of Solomon's Fork, titled "Engagement of the U.S. 1st Cavalry with a body of Cheyennes and Kiowas on Solomons Fork of the Republican River K.T. July 29 1857." Though undated, it was evidently written sometime after the Civil War, and offers a detailed and dramatic narrative of the battle, beginning with its catalyst in a massacre, by the Cheyenne, "of a westward bound emigrant [sic] train, unsurpassed in its horrors, and beastly in its details," that occurred in the summer of 1856 (and was itself a response to horrors and injustices perpetrated by the U.S. military and by white settlers). The "punishment" for this massacre was led by Col. Edwin "Bull" Sumner and



Major John Sedgwick, the latter moving "along the Arkansas River, the former up the Platte River to Fort Laramie, and thence southward...and by so interposing between the hunting grounds of the savages, and the Black Hills, cut off their retreat in that direction, and thus force a conflict." Brewer, who participated in the action as a medical officer, describes the troops' arrival in "the vicinity of the supposed summer head-quarters of the tribe sought for...the desolate carcass-strewn plains lately stripped of verdure by vast herds of moving buffalo, where occasionally the water of their muddy wallows was necessarily used as our drink." After almost two hundred more miles on the trail of the Cheyenne, he and his compatriots—including several named Pawnee and Delaware scouts—find themselves facing "one of the largest and most handsome bodies of mounted warriors for many years concentrated in a frontier fight":

We estimated their number as being between three and four to our one. We were near enough to see that they were armed with rifles superior to our short carbines, with which our recruits when mounted had had little practice at the target. The war song was being chanted and as our three columns wheeled into line, we realized the action was about to begin! The signal to advance had already been given by a conspicuous chief on a black horse, whose attention seemed directed to our left...

The brave and impetuous Sumner afterwards a General of the Union Army who with distinction fought through the Civil War to its close, and than whom no more gallant soldier ever met before, quickly recognizing in the absence of his infantry, the disadvantage at which his [?] Cavalry would be taken at long range, hurled at his impatient men the order 'Sling Carbines' 'Draw Sabre' 'Charge in Line.' In a twinkling, the carbines were slung. The

gleaming sabre leapt from its scabbard: a wild shout rent the air; and in one unbroken line, forward dashed the impetuous horsemen... The savages, who had been promised by their medicine men and prophets, that at the waving of their buffalo robes, the horses of the Cavalry would become terrified and unmanageable, and their riders, fall an easy prey to their prowess, were themselves demoralized, thrown into confusion, and stampeded in terror, by the bold charge of the Long Knives, led on the left by the fearless and enthusiastic young West Pointers, Lieuts. Steward, McIntosh, Lomax and McIntyre.

By strenuous efforts of their chiefs they were however rallied, and renewed the battle in a long and desperate skirmish fight, conducted for eight miles over the rolling plains, in which the freshness of their steeds gave them great advantage, and where at the signal whistle of their squadron leaders...they would concentrate with rapidity, and swoop fatally down on inferior members of ours, wherever found...

The account includes blow-by-blow descriptions of several fatal encounters between the Cheyenne and U.S. officers or Delaware "Braves"—including the actions of "the high spirited and ever to-the-front Lieut Stanley of Comp'y D, afterwards a distinguished Federal General" and "the impetuous young Lieut J.E.B. Stuart of Comp'y B, later on a General, and the model cavalier of the Southern Horse."

Brewer also describes the actions of the troops following the battle, when they entered the abandoned Cheyenne camp, "its four hundred...lodges arranged in two graceful circles...A few hours were consumed in gathering and heaping together" all the supplies and food stores left behind by the Cheyenne and, "As by explicit orders the torch was then applied..." The account closes with the numbers of dead and wounded, reflections on this "painful lesson necessitated by their own inhuman barbarities," defenses against criticisms of "the conduct of our superior officers by parties partially ignorant of the true condition of affairs," and other information about the aftermath of the battle obtained from "White Hair, and Fleet Runner, two Cheyenne Chiefs, in whose lodges at the upper ford of the South Platte, in the following summer of 1858, I smoked the pipe of peace." Though not obviously incomplete, the narrative ends abruptly, and may have contained further discussion of the battle and its consequences.

Also of particular interest is Brewer's nine-page account of a "Night Surprise and Capture of a Ute Village." It begins:

During the fall of the year 1858 in course of a sea[r]ch for young Indian desperadoes, guilty of rapine, but protected in the heart of their own tribes, it became necessary for their arrest and punishment, that the Indian Village in which they had found shelter & in which they were still supposed to lurk, should be surprised, and the offenders taken by a military force...In some respects this action seemed to be an unwise course of procedure, since the Mormons with whom the U.S. Government then stood in delicate relations

1
Engagement of the U. S. 5th Cavalry
with a body of Cheyennes and
Utes on Solomon's Fork of the
Republican River U.S. July 29. 1857

The massacre of a westward bound
emigrant train, unsurpassed in
its horrors, and beastly in its details,
had occurred in the summer of
1856, within the domain of Kansas
Territory, and almost under the
guns of an U.S. Frontier Garrison.
On satisfactory testimony, and es-
pecially that of the sole survivor
of this brutal outrage, who after
great suffering had reached Ft
Pike, the U.S. Government was con-
vinced that at the doors of the Chey-
enne Indians, one of the largest,
most prosperous and warlike of
the mounted tribes of the plains,
this heinous crime was to be laid.

⁽¹⁾
Night surprise and capture
of a Ute village

may the Fall of the year 1858
came of a crack for Yonny
than desperadoes, guilty of rapine
protected in the heart of their
tribes, it became necessary for
government their arrest and
punishment, that the Indian village
which they had found shelter
which they were still supposed
to be should be surprised, and
offenders taken by a military force.
^{because} ~~no~~ ^{new} ~~their presence had been denied~~
~~and~~ ^{had been} ~~even~~ ^{and} ~~of~~
~~presence denied~~
some respects this action seemed
to be an unwise course of procedure
towards the Normans with whom the
Government then strove in delicate
relations had effected a close alliance
with the Indian Tribes, had
gained their confidence by the bestowal
on their chiefs of impressive Church honors
and
rich personal decorations, unusual privi-
leges, as also by a sedulous abstention
from any infringement on their natural
rights pertaining to the soil, and the
protection of their game.

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Brewer recounts marching "under sealed orders" from Camp Floyd to "the base of the Wasatch Mountains"—during which "suspicions were...aroused in the mind of the commander of our advance, that our guide was playing us false"; their advance, under cover of a dark night, into the Ute village, where "The first movement perceived within the camp was that of a full grown stalwart warrior, who came forth from his Tepe, stooped before the smouldering fire, gathered up its scattered fragments, stroked & rubbed his brawny limbs, pounded like a gymnast his capacious chest, gazed searchingly around him into the dark heavens, then seeing that the dying embers had blazed out into a cheering flame & that all went well, re-entered his Tepe." Next, an old woman emerges, and, "scanning the horizon steadily around, quickly detected the presence of the soldiers, and sounds a piercing alarm." The cavalry then storm the village, capture escaping women and children, and "invite" the warriors, who had taken refuge in gulches and ravines, to "come in and amicably settle all differences. It was only after the balls of the long range minnies of the Infantry began buzzing around them, that laying aside their bravado they became subservient to reason."

Two works of fiction, evidently of Brewer's own composition, comprise the rest of the lot. The first of these is "The Old Hunter's Story," a nine-page story within a story that begins with a U.S. military officer in the "ghostly alkaline plains" of the southwest and recounts the horrific grizzly bear attack experienced by a hunter he meets during his leave of absence. The second, "An Enigmatical Head," is a evocative and engrossing twenty-nine page tale of murder, decapitation, amnesia, and stolen identity on the frontier, inspired by Brewer's experiences. It begins with the arrival at Fort Riley of "Robert Chichester," the sole survivor of "a massacre of the entire [emigrant] train; a massacre horrible in its atrocities, an[d] in its intimate details as by his relation, still more shocking. It was this massacre for which the Cheyenne & the Kiowa Tribes were, after due investigation held responsible by the United States Government, which in the following spring sent against them a body of troops under the command of Col Edwin V Sumner First U.S. Cavalry. At the hands of this officer they met with severe chastisement on the 29 of July eighteen hundred and fifty seven on Solomons Fork of the Republican River..." After telling his tale, Chichester falls into a coma, is operated upon ("On removal of a portion of the skull...pus had exuded from the orrifice [sic] so made, and...the surgeon had come in contact with a ball partly encisted...This ball...had at some remote period entered the brain diagonally from the opposite side of the skull"), and awakens with no memory of the last ten years. Intrigues abound upon his return home.

Brewer's account of the Battle of Solomon's Fork was apparently never published, and we find no mention of it in William Y. Chalfant's *Cheyennes and Horse Soldiers: The 1857 Expedition and the Battle of Solomon's Fork* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2002). The other pieces offered here are likewise apparently unpublished.

A rich gathering of unpublished accounts—both historical and fictional—of the antebellum Western frontier.

PROMOTING AN ANTI-MORMON BOOK, 1870

9. Broadsheet prospectus for *Life in Utah; or, the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism*, with related handbill. Philadelphia, 1870. Broadsheet, 12" x 6"; handbill, 3" x 6", text on both sides. CONDITION: Very good, broadside with old folds, minimal foxing to margins; handbill very good, minimal foxing to edges.

A pair of promotional papers for a book condemning the Mormons and their practice of polygamy in 1860s Utah.

Beadle's prospectus asserts that "for more than thirty years the world has been horrified...and perplexed by the audacity and success" of the Latter-Day Saints in taking multiple wives and declares that, though it is common knowledge that the Mormon Church was "founded in fraud," the citizens of the United States know little to nothing about "the history and habits of the Mormons." Moreover, those few books "purporting to be exposures of the secret rites...of this strange sect" have, in the estimation of the present publishers, hardly provided an "authentic" representation of the crimes of Mormonism. The prospectus claims that Beadle's *Mysteries* offers the first such representation, as the book is based on the author's "long residence in Utah, his position as editor of the leading journal of the territory, his spirited defence of...his country and of morality against the Mormon...licentiousness." This advertisement assures readers that Beadle's book pulls no punches when recounting Mormon sins of "imposture," the "Mormon wars," the "execution of laws in Utah," the "Endowment or initiation ceremonies," "Polygamy, in theory and practice," and other Mormon transgressions.

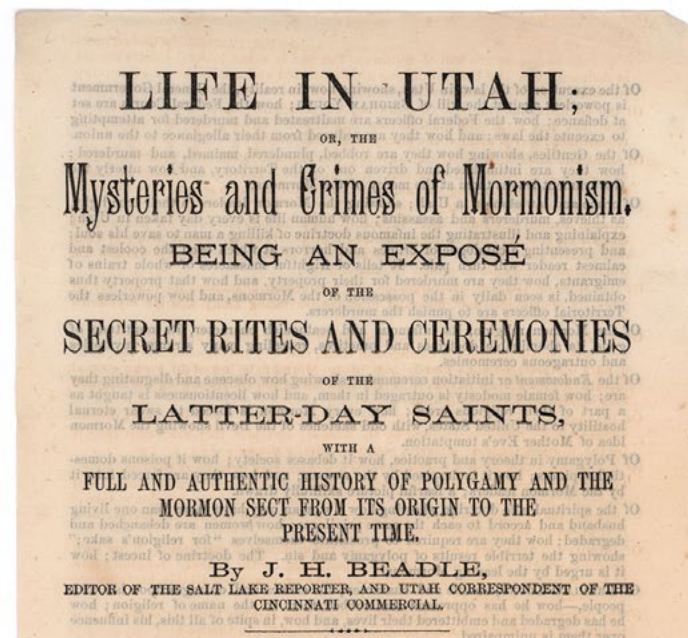
Like the prospectus, the handbill attests to the widespread uproar caused by the "blasphemous social rites and ceremonies" of the Mormons, claiming that members of Congress considered the publication of *The Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism* "a duty to the country." The book is described as among "the most thrilling...ever published" on the subject of Mormonism and notes that it will be "printed from a beautiful, clear, new type, on fine calendered paper, in one large octavo volume...illustrated with over 30 fine portraits and engravings of leading Mormons...and...events in Mormon history."

While Beadle's book was apparently born of his objections to what he viewed as Mormon sinfulness, it can also be read as a reaction against the liberal, quasi-feminist laws passed by Mormons in Utah. By 1870, "the Utah Legislature became the second territory to grant women the right to vote," and though the nation expected that Mormon women would vote against polygamy, "women in Utah...staunchly defended polygamy in print and at the ballot box" (Cummings). The federal government's enforcement of anti-bigamy laws during the 1870s, including the Morrill Anti-bigamy Act of 1862, can be seen as part of a concerted effort to lessen Utah's "threat to a newly reunified nation recently engaged with federal centralization" (Cummings).

REFERENCES: Cummings, Rebekah, and Jeff Turner. "Anti-Polygamy Legislation" at Woman's Exponent Project online.

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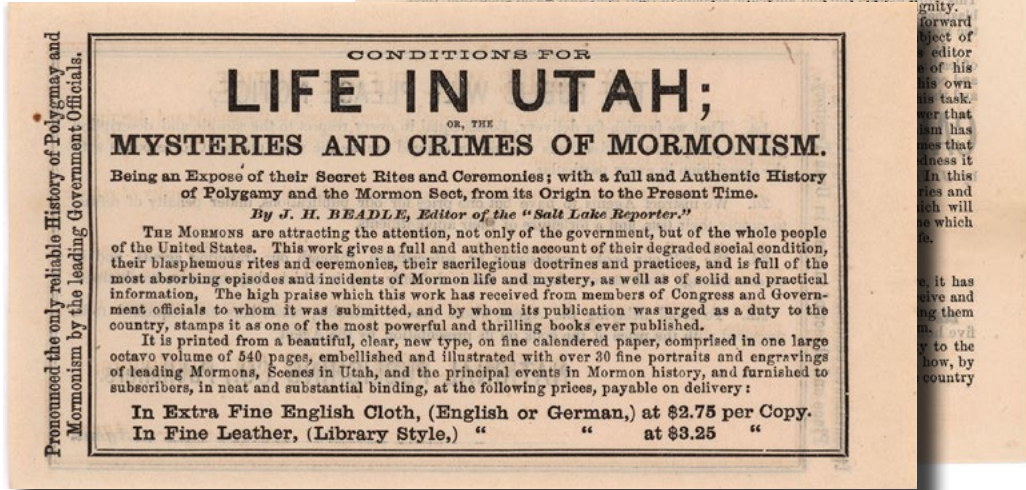
\$475.00



Illustrated with over 30 Fine Engravings.

For more than thirty years the world has been horrified, startled, and perplexed by the audacity and success of a sect calling themselves "Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints." Though founded in fraud, and carried out in iniquity, this sect has succeeded in spite of all opposition, until it is to-day the standing reproach of our country.

The extraordinary degree of interest which the people of the United States have always manifested in the history and habits of the Mormons has never yet been fully gratified. Several works have appeared, purporting to be exposures of the secret rites and mysteries of this strange sect, but none have been complete, and few authentic. At present the demand for a work of this kind is greatly increased by the determination of the General Government to put in force active and decisive measures against those people who, calling themselves Saints, have violated every law of God and man. The great political parties of the union have solemnly pledged themselves to the country, that this shameful blot upon the American name, shall be removed at the earliest practicable day, and it becomes therefore the duty of all good citizens to inform themselves concerning the evil, that they may render an intelligent as well as active

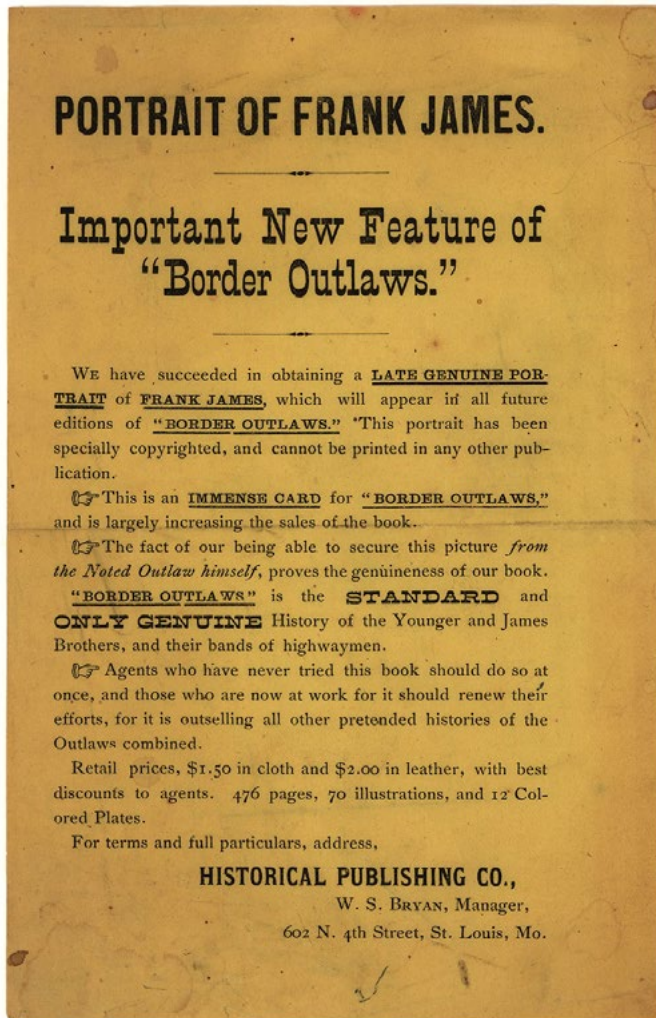


Pronounced the only reliable History of Polygamy and Mormonism by the leading Government Officials.

CONDITIONS FOR
LIFE IN UTAH;
OR, THE
MYSTERIES AND CRIMES OF MORMONISM.
Being an Expose of their Secret Rites and Ceremonies; with a full and Authentic History of Polygamy and the Mormon Sect, from its Origin to the Present Time.
By J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the "Salt Lake Reporter."
THE MORMONS are attracting the attention, not only of the government, but of the whole people of the United States. This work gives a full and authentic account of their degraded social condition, their blasphemous rites and ceremonies, their sacrilegious doctrines and practices, and is full of the most absorbing episodes and incidents of Mormon life and mystery, as well as of solid and practical information. The high praise which this work has received from members of Congress and Government officials to whom it was submitted, and by whom its publication was urged as a duty to the country, stamps it as one of the most powerful and thrilling books ever published.
It is printed from a beautiful, clear, new type, on fine calendered paper, comprised in one large octavo volume of 540 pages, embellished and illustrated with over 30 fine portraits and engravings of leading Mormons, Scenes in Utah, and the principal events in Mormon history, and furnished to subscribers, in neat and substantial binding, at the following prices, payable on delivery:
In Extra Fine English Cloth, (English or German,) at \$2.75 per Copy.
In Fine Leather, (Library Style,) " " at \$3.25 "

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PROMOTIONAL BROADSIDE FOR A BOOK
ON OUTLAW FRANK JAMES



10. Bryan, W. S., manager. *Portrait of Frank James. Important New Feature of "Border Outlaws."* St. Louis, Missouri: Historical Publishing Co., 602 N. 4th St., [ca. 1881]. Broadside on yellow paper, 8.5" x 5.5". CONDITION: Good, old horizontal fold at center, various light stains.

An apparently unrecorded publisher's broadside advertising the inclusion of a "genuine portrait" of Frank James of the James-Younger Gang in James W. Buel's Border Outlaws (first published 1881).

Describing the work as "standard and only genuine history of the Younger and James Brothers, and their bands of highwaymen, the publisher's note

We have succeeded in obtaining a late genuine portrait of Frank James, which will appear in all future editions of "Border Outlaws." This portrait has been specially copyrighted, and cannot be printed in any other publication. This is an immense card for "Border Outlaws," and is largely increasing the sales of the book. The fact of our being able to secure this picture *from the Noted Outlaw himself*, proves the genuineness of our book.

Retail prices for the book were \$1.50 in cloth and \$2.00 in leather, and the "best discounts" were available to agents. The work comprised 476 pages, seventy illustrations, and twelve colored plates. A note to book agents suggests that those "who have never tried this book should do so at once, and those who are now at work for it should renew their efforts, for it is outselling all other pretended histories of the Outlaws combined." Interested parties seeking more information and terms are advised to contact the manager of Historical Publishing Co., W. S. Bryan, whose St. Louis address is provided.

Frank James (1843–1915) was the older brother of outlaw Jesse James (1847–1882) and member of the James-Younger Gang. Frank was involved in at least four robberies between 1868 and 1876 that resulted in the deaths of bank employees or citizens. The Gang was finally apprehended during a raid on September 7th, 1876 that ended with the death or capture of most of its members. After surrendering to authorities on October 4th, 1882, Frank refused to confess that he had engaged in the crimes the band had committed. In 1883, he went on trial in Independence, Missouri for the murder of Frank McMillan. Evidently "the sympathy in which Frank and Jesse were held by those in Jackson County who had suffered the abuse of the jayhawkers and the infamous General Order No. 11, made conviction of Frank

James problematic. The press argued not only for his acquittal but that his efforts on behalf of the South in the war earned him a "not guilty" verdict. There was also a serious lack of concrete evidence of his involvement in the crimes for which he was accused" (Keating).

Frank was acquitted of all charges. In 1885, a case charging him with robbery was thrown out after a key witness passed away. Frank lived out the last thirty years of his life as a free man and died in 1915.

James W. Buel (1849–1920) also wrote *Heroes of the Plains* (1883); *Heroes of the Dark Continent* (1890), and *Louisiana and the Fair* (1904).

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Keating, Deborah. "James, Frank and Jesse" at Civil War On The Western Border online.

Item #9108

\$450.00

THE "THRIVING LITTLE METROPOLIS"
OF BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

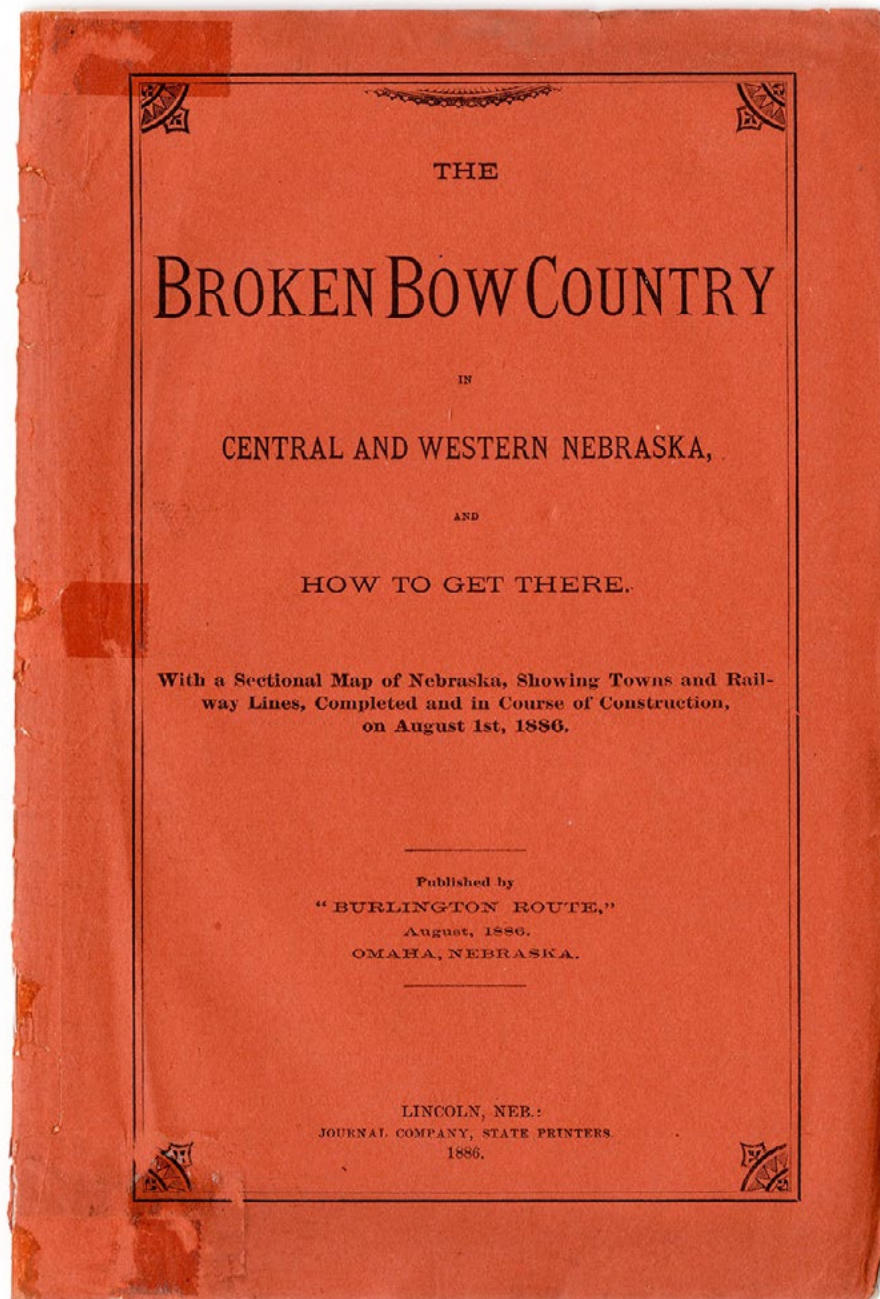
11. Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co. *The Broken Bow Country in Central and Western Nebraska, and How to Get There*. Lincoln, Nebraska: Burlington Route, 1886. Journal Company, State Printers 8vo (8.5" x 5.75"), printed orange wrappers. 15 pp., folding map, 22" x 39.25" plus margins; map of the Burlington Route on back wrapper, 2" x 5.75". CONDITION: Good, tape marks near spine on both front and back wrappers, light dampstaining to a few pages, creases and small chips to back wrapper.

A pamphlet promoting the developing town of Broken Bow, Nebraska including a large map, produced two years after the railroad arrived in the area.

Platted in 1882, Broken Bow in Custer County, Nebraska allegedly took its name from the suggestion of a settler who found a broken bow in the field of a former Native American camping ground. In 1884, the railroad reached Broken Bow and the town was incorporated. This pamphlet opens with an account of how to get to Broken Bow via the Burlington Route on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Excerpted from the *Chicago Western Rural* of July 24th, 1886 and *Chicago Times* of June 5th, 1886 are overviews of the "thriving little metropolis"—"a growing center of Western thrift and enterprise." Matters covered relating to Broken Bow and its vicinity include farming, labor, new towns, soil, shelter ("Most of the settlers who have already located in this region have their homes in sod houses. How many have ever seen a sod house?"), education, organized religion, the climate, and so forth. "The trader, artizan, banker, speculator can find profit in operating there, and should go and see." The last page gives ticket rates on the Burlington Route to Broken Bow. The map, entitled *Map of Nebraska*, shows towns, counties, military installations, Native American reservations, and the network of railways in the state, with those of southeastern Nebraska highlighted in red.

Item #7075

\$750.00





1899 VIEW BOOK OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

12. Case and Draper, photog. *The Gold Fields of the Klondike*. Illustrating all the incidents that occurred to the many who engaged in the great stampede to the gold fields of the Klondike, including the interesting scenes at Dawson and the principal mines in operation during the time, upwards of ten millions dollars were extracted: also scenes of the new Atlin District, as photographed by Case and Draper of Skagway. Douglas, Alaska: J. B. Prather; Brooklyn, New York, Albertype Co., 1899. Oblong 8vo (7.25" x 9"), padded leather with pictorial gilt-stamped title on upper cover, sympathetically renewed spine. Title leaf, 48 albertype plates. CONDITION: Good, some scratches and minor surface losses to covers; images and text bright and clean, minor losses along edges of endpapers.

A comprehensive portrait of the Klondike Gold Rush, reproducing Case & Draper photographs of migration to the gold fields, scenes at Dawson, the principal mines in operation, scenes in the new Atlin District, and more.

This ample volume of views includes images of steamers at docks in Skagway; a street scene in Skagway; Chilkoot Pass; Dyea Trail; a "Blockade at the Canyon on the White Pass Trail"; the "White Pass Hotel"; the "First Excursion Train on the White Pass and Yukon Railroad"; the "Tramway over Summit of Chilkoot Pass," and so forth. One shot of Chilkoot Pass shows a "death dealing snow slide" that occurred on April 3rd, 1898. Among the bodies of water pictured are Deep Lake, Lake Bennett, White Horse Rapids, and Lake Linderman. A number of shots taken at Lake Bennett document boat-building, and several shots show boats on the White Horse Rapids. Spring and winter scenes include "Ice Along Shore after the Breaking up," "Breaking of the Yukon," and "Sledding on the Lakes."

Images of Dawson City include several street scenes; a "General View of Dawson City"; "Climbing Greasy Pole, Dawson"; "Arrival of N.A.T. Co.'s Steamer *Hamilton* at Dawson, June, 1898"; and "The Flood at Dawson, June 1st, 1898." A number of illustrations picture mines in operation and sometimes show miners at work: Bonanza, Skookum Jim's Claim No. 1, Eldorado, Berry's Claim, and "The Famous French Hill Discovery." Indigenous people of the Yukon make appearances as well, in shots captioned "Native Women," "Esquimauxs," and "Native Women Cleaning Fish." Also pictured are various beasts of burden, including a "Goat Team on the Dyea Trail"; "Cargo of Native Dogs"; "Mongrel Dog Team"; and "Dog Team Hauling Lumber." The "New Atlin District" is documented in images of the "Stampede to the Atlin Gold Fields"; "'Takou City' between Takou Arm and Atlin Lake"; "Hotel Buster. Pine Creek...[in the] Atlin Gold Fields"; and "Landing at the 'Atlin' Gold Fields." The book concludes with a number of scenes of steamers arriving in the Yukon.

Photographer William H. Case moved to Skagway in 1898 and established a partnership with Horace H. Draper near Lake Bennett. In 1901, the firm was based in the city of Whitehorse and was contracted by the White Pass and Yukon Railroad to photograph its route as well as steamboats connected with the rail line. Later in 1901, the firm operated in Skagway and remained there until 1903. Case & Draper opened a studio in Juneau in 1905, but by 1907 the partnership had dissolved.

Other subjects Case & Draper photographed include the Alaska Central Railway, mining and canning companies, hunting, and sternwheelers—the first automobiles in Alaska. Draper subsequently operated in Skagway as Draper & Co. until about 1913. Case later lived in Juneau, where he died in 1920.

J. B. Prather also published *The land of the midnight sun : a beautiful collection of Alaska and Northwest views, including totems, glaciers, the great treadwell mine and various other places of interest in Alaska, also a trip to the gold fields of the Klondike* (1899), illustrated with photos of his own trip to the Klondike gold fields.

The Albertype Company, originally known as Wittemann Brothers, was established by Adolph and Herman L. Wittemann in Brooklyn, New York. Operating from 1890 to 1952, the firm specialized in printing collotype postcards and plates for viewbooks.

REFERENCES: Kurutz 469; Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers* (Nevada City, 2018), p. 43–44; “The Albertype Co.” at Sent From the Past Postcards online; “Case & Draper Alaska photographs, approximately 1905-1907” at Archives West online.

Item #4077

\$575.00



**“TIRED OF LIVING AN OLD BATCH’S LIFE”:
CALIFORNIA MINER WRITES TO HIS WIFE IN MAINE**

13. Coburn, Artimus. [Eight autograph letters, signed, from a gold miner at Murphy’s Camp to his wife in Brunswick, Maine.] Mostly “Murphy’s Camp,” Calaveras County, CA, 28 May 1852–13 June 1854. 21.5 pp. in ink, most on bifolia, 9.75” x 7.75”, with original envelopes bearing postage (stamped or manuscript in ink) and postmarked “Murphy’s Cal.” **CONDITION:** Very good, old folds and some occasional light soiling or wear.

A revealing sheaf of letters spanning two years in the life of a gold miner working in one of the most lucrative and important mining camps of California’s Southern Region.

Artimus (also Artemas) Coburn (1816–1889) was born in Dracut, Massachusetts and married Clarissa Spear Wing of Brunswick, Maine, with whom he had five children (four of whom survived to adulthood). He ventured to California with a group of men from Brunswick—among them Abraham (also spelled “Abram”) whose wife Susan, was evidently a friend of Clarissa—and spent several years acquiring and mining claims before returning to Brunswick and, thanks perhaps to the capital from his mining ventures, becoming a successful lumber manufacturer. The letters offered here, written from May 1852 (by which time Coburn had been in California at least a season) to June 1854, discuss notable events in camp, the cost of food, the frustrating fickleness of the mail, occasional gossip regarding his California companions, the price of gold, his strong attachment to his wife and children, and of course his uneven success in the mines and shifting plans for return. On March 26th, 1854, he tells his wife:

The claim that I am now to work in I bought last November I think I mention at that time about it. It’s neither one of the unlucky claims that I have mention about. It has paid very well. After I had been to work about six weeks I bought another share in it & let Abraham have it. We find a great deal more work to do in it than we expected & it pays much better so we are happily disappointed. It is quite enough for me to stay in California with good luck without you my dear, although I have had my share of bad luck. There are but a very few that are doing much in the mines....My dear I was in hopes to have been ready to have started for home this spring but one of the months are about to a close & my pile[?] is to small to come, so I fear that I shall have to stay a while longer to work out the claim (or otherwise) should I sell it I might come sooner than I think of now. Oh I wish I was there to night...I feel lonesome and tired of living an old Batch’s life, I cannot as yet make up my mind to stay till next spring.

Nestled in the foothills of the Sierras, the rich placer mines of Murphy’s Camp (now the unincorporated village of Murphys) were first worked in 1848 by brothers John and Daniel Murphy, who operated a general merchandise store and reportedly mined two million dollars of gold within just a year. Gold was so plentiful that claims were just eight by eight feet, although by the time Coburn would have arrived—with the rest of the rush—success was less certain. The population of the camp was over 3,000 by 1852, although in 1853 the Union Water Company was organized to bring in water from the Stanislaus River some fifteen miles away, greatly expanding the productivity of the mines.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

REFERENCES: “Murphys, California” at Western Mining History online.

Item #8596

\$5000.00



INDIAN TERRITORY TRADE CARD



14. Connell, Charles T. [Illustrated trade card of T. Connell, Indian trader and cattle supplies dealer, etc.] T. Connell, Till Lincoln, Manager. Postoffice address, Darlington, Indian Territory. Darlington, Indian Territory, [ca. 1884]. Trade card, 2.75" x 4.5". CONDITION: Very good.

A rare illustrated trade card for Indian trader Charles T. Connell, who also dealt in cattle supplies, camp supplies, and a range of other goods.

The card features illustrations of livestock, both bovine and equine, each animal bearing a distinct brand. One Mr. Till Lincoln is identified as the manager of Connell's operation, which sold cattle supplies, among other goods. Various ads placed by Connell in the *Cheyenne Transporter* during the 1880s feature dozens of similar illustrations representing the livestock of a range of identified owners from both Indian Territory and Kansas. Two of the brands pictured on this card can be identified from those ads: Dean Bros. of Arkansas City, Kansas ("D D"), who were "breeders of thorough-bred and graded short-horn cattle," and A. J. Fitzpatrick of Darlington, Indian Territory ("A E").

Born in Mount Vernon, Iowa, "Captain" Charles T. Connell (1859–1934) studied at Mount Pleasant Military Academy in New York. In 1879, he immigrated to Arizona where he worked with John P. Clum, an Indian agent for the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation. The following year, Connell oversaw Arizona's inaugural Indian census. By the 1880s, he was working as a government scout and Indian trader, the latter his occupation from about 1881 to 1886 at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency at Darlington, Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). A successor to George E. Reynolds & Co., Connell is known to have sold Apache curiosities, dry goods and clothing, camp supplies, groceries, as well as cattle supplies ("of all kinds, and Cattle Men will find it to their interest to give us their trade") (*Cheyenne Transporter*). One 1883 ad states: "We always have on hand a supply of Indian Trinkets, which it will be well for those seeking Indian mementoes to examine" (*Cheyenne Transporter*). Connell traveled widely to sell his goods—to Kansas, Missouri, Arizona, and Washington State. In 1883, the *Arizona Silver Belt* reported on allegations that Connell had misappropriated government property and also that he employed the clerk, John B. Burgess, "who was driven from the reservation for selling fire-arms to Indians." Connell sold his store in 1886.

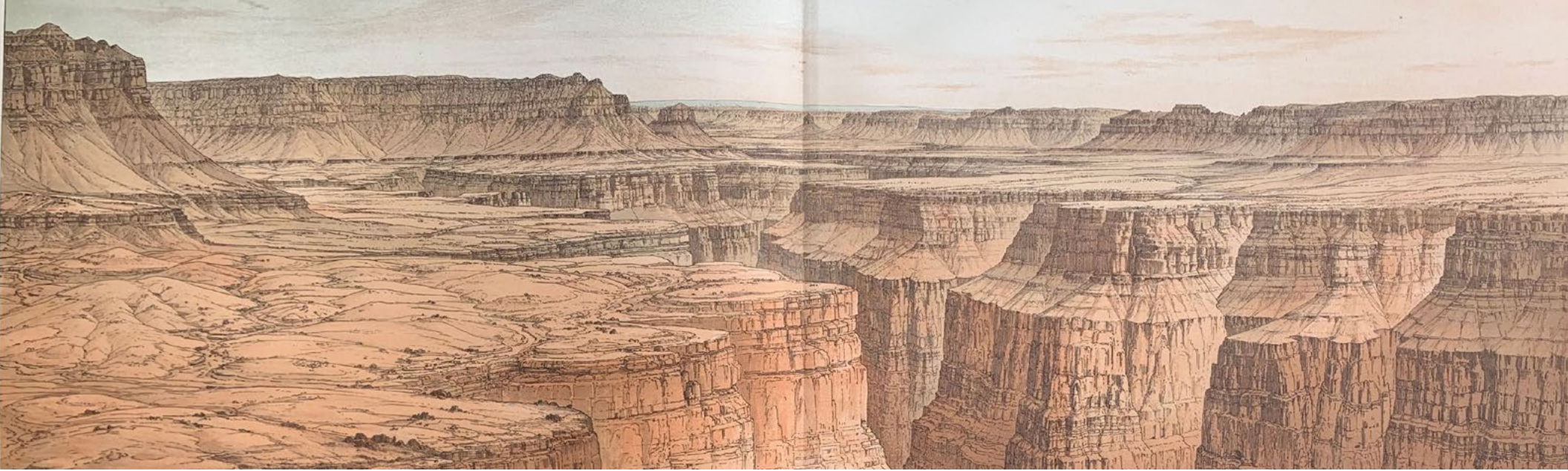
In 1884 he began serving as a deputy U.S. Marshall for Arizona Territory's southern district. Connell also worked as a superintendent for a mining operation outside of Tucson, and in 1896 he was elected Tucson recorder, a position he held until 1903. In this year he was employed as a federal immigration inspector in Arizona, serving until 1910, when he was reassigned to Los Angeles. Connell penned a string of articles for the *Tucson Citizen*, titled "The Apache, Past and Present" in 1921, and also published articles on Arizona history. He retired from government service in 1931, the year he traveled with former President Calvin Coolidge to the dedication of Coolidge Dam near Gila, Arizona. He died in Los Angeles in 1934.

No examples recorded in OCLC, nor do Google searches yield any.

REFERENCES: "Connell, Charles T. 1859 - 1934 Papers, 1905-1934" at Arizona Historical Society online; *Arizona Silver Belt*, Sept. 9, 1882, p. 3; *Cheyenne Transporter* (Darlington, Oklahoma), Apr. 25, 1881, p. 5, Nov. 25, 1882, p. 7, Apr. 26, 1883, p. 10, and Mar. 4, 1886, p. 5; *Arizona Silver Belt*, Mar. 24, 1883, p. 2.

Item #8876

\$650.00



THE POWELL SURVEY'S STUNNING ATLAS OF THE GRAND CANYON

15. Dutton, Capt. Clarence E. *Atlas to Accompany the Monograph on the Tertiary History of the Grand Canon District*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, 1882. Julius Bien & Co. Lith. New York. Folio (20.5" x 18"), original gilt cloth, rebaced with original spine laid down. [4], 22 double-page plates, 10 tinted and chromolithographic views, 12 chromolithographic maps. CONDITION: Very good, one dampstain at right margin of text block affecting first few leaves, no effect on plates, some tissue guards creased.

Dutton's spectacular atlas of the Grand Canyon, published in connection with the Powell Geological Survey, with a fine series of chromolithographic maps and views after artists Thomas Moran and William Henry Holmes.

The first publication of the United States Geological Survey, this atlas stands as one of the most remarkable publications resulting from any western survey. Arising from Dutton's time on John Powell's survey of the Grand Canyon in 1879–81, the atlas and accompanying monograph were projects Dutton had inherited from Powell, who had intended to write it years before. Proposed as part of a series to include works by Powell and Grove K. Gilbert, the greatest American geologist of the nineteenth century, Dutton's were the only publications to come to fruition. While Dutton's text elegantly described the geological history of the Canyon region, paying minute attention to the volcanic activity which he specialized in, the atlas, containing lithographic and wood-engraved views after the drawings of William H. Holmes and Thomas Moran, marked a clear break from European-style depictions of the Canyon. Where previous illustrations of the Canyon had favored green tones and gray hues, "Holmes's sketches and panoramas, on the other hand, are all but photographic in their depiction of reality... The flavor of the country is squeezed out, and the image of the Colorado Plateau and its marvelous chasm are corrected forever in science and literature... Holmes had seen the country with the eyes of an artist and a scientist" (Anderson). The plates after Holmes include a "View of the Temples and Towers of the Virgen," a "view looking eastward from Vulcan's Throne disclosing the Inner Gorge of the Grand Cañon, the great esplanade, and the upper or outer walls on either hand," "the Panorama from Point Sublime in the Kaibab," among others, while the lithograph after Thomas Moran depicts "the Transept... lateral gorge opening into one of the branches of the Bright Angel Amphitheatre in the Kaibab."

Editor and compiler of the atlas Clarence Edward Dutton (1841–1912), the son of a Connecticut-based boot salesman, was a Yale University graduate and Civil War Captain. After the war, in the 1870s, Dutton became friends with Grand Canyon explorer John Wesley Powell, the two bonding over their shared interests in artillery and geology. In 1875, the War Department attached Captain Dutton to Powell's survey, during which he would explore and map the volcanic activity in the

Kaibab and North Rim regions of the Canyon from 1879–1881. Opting for descriptive illustrations instead of purely artistic renditions, Dutton’s decision to enlist Thomas Moran and William Henry Holmes as the Canyon’s artists resulted in the most accurate depictions of the region up to that time.

Artist William Henry Holmes (1846–1933) was, among other things, an anthropologist, archaeologist, draftsman, and museum director, who began his illustration practice by depicting the fossils and specimens for Fielding B. Meek’s paleontological reports from 1871. From 1872–1879, while serving on the Hayden expedition, he helped to illustrate views of Yellowstone, the Mount of the Holy Cross in Colorado, and other Western sites. After providing highly detailed drawings and watercolors of the Grand Canyon region for Dutton in 1882, Holmes taught anthropology at the University of Chicago and directed the Bureau of American Ethnography and National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C.

Julius Bien (1826–1909) is best known for his elephant chromolithographic folio edition of Audubon’s *Birds of America*, printed between 1858 and 1862. Last notes that “in the 1860s Bien began to specialize in the production of lithographed maps and charts. For the rest of the century, he produced maps for nearly all the major American geographical and geological publications and for the decennial census reports. Bien developed new coloring and shading techniques, was an early user of photolithography, and was instrumental in establishing scientific standards for American cartography” (Last). Bien’s innovations in color printing provided the lithographers replicating Moran and Holmes with the ability to render the most accurate views of the Canyon at the time, while also helping Dutton to distinguish geological features on his maps.

REFERENCES: “William Henry Holmes” at Smithsonian Institute for American Art online; Anderson, Robert Stewart. Anderson, Robert Stewart. “A Biography of Clarence Edward Dutton (1841-1912), 19th Century Geologist and Geographer,” (MA thesis, Stanford, 1977); Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion* (2005), pp. 36–37.

Item #8306

\$4,750.00



MORMON PRINTED
STAGE COACH ROBBERY BROADSIDE

16. Ellsworth, H. M. \$750 Reward! A Reward of \$250 for each, will pe [sic] paid at the office of Wells Fargo...for the arrest and conviction of the robbers who attacked the coach at Snake River... Salt Lake City: Salt Lake Evening Journal, 29 July 1873. Broadside on wove paper, 7.375" x 10.625"; sheet size 9.5" x 12.625". CONDITION: Very good-, one small split at old folds in lower-left quadrant, light foxing.

An exceptionally rare and quintessential Wells, Fargo & Co. stagecoach holdup broadside, issued by the company's office "at Kelton, Nevada" (i.e., Kelton, Utah) and printed in Salt Lake City.

Wells Fargo agent H. M. Ellsworth advertises a reward of \$750 for the arrest and conviction of robbers (\$250 for each) who "attacked the coach near Snake River on the morning of the 20th inst. [date crossed out and '25' substituted], and stole the Treasure Box." Ellsworth notes that "the Robbery was committed by three men, one of whom was about 6 feet high, had a large black mustache, thin chin whiskers, is slim built, speaks quick, and wore blue overalls."

Lending additional color and period appeal to this broadside is an early note in pencil on the verso written by a passenger who traveled on the same stage line, apparently shortly after the robbery, likely passing through or near the place where it occurred. It reads "The driver who was with the stage when robbed took us over the road from Rock Creek to Malade crossing the Snake River."

The town of Kelton was founded on the route of the Central Pacific Railroad and served as a section station from 1869 to 1942. "In the 1870s and early 1880s, the Wells Fargo stage line running between Kelton and several gold mines in Idaho and Montana was robbed more often than any other stage line in the Old West. Treasure hunters still search for the hundreds of thousands of unrecovered dollars rumored to be cached in the nearby City of Rocks" (The Historical Marker Database).

Apparently unrecorded. Not in OCLC.

An evocative western crime rarity printed in Salt Lake City.

REFERENCES: "Kelton" at Historical Marker Database online.

Item #7629

\$12,500.00

\$750 REWARD!

A REWARD of \$250 for each, will pe paid at the office of WELLS, FARGO & Co., at Kelton, Nevada, for the Arrest and Conviction of the ROBBERS who attacked the Coach near Snake River, on the morning of the 20th inst., and stole the Treasure Box.

The Robbery was committed by three men, one of whom was about 6 feet high, had large black mustache, thin chin whiskers, is slim built, speaks quick, and wore blue overalls,

H. M. ELLSWORTH, Agent.

July 29th, 1873

Salt Lake Evening Journal Print.

**"THE GREATEST TRIP WE EVER HAD":
DISABLED MOTHER TOURS YELLOWSTONE AND ALASKA**

17. Fenton, Aurilla Scott. *Alaska and Yellowstone Park 1903* [cover title]. Alaska, Montana, and other western locales, 14 June–12 August 1903. 4to (11.325" x 9.25") soft brown gilt-stamped leather covers, metal three-ring binding. 136 pp. manuscript in ink, 38 original silver print photos, approx. 2.5" x 4.125" to 7.5" x 6", plus 7 additional pp. of clippings. **CONDITION:** Very good, moderate wear to cover extremities and inner hinges, first leaf loose.

An unusually intelligent and descriptive account—with original photos and clippings—of the tourist experience in Alaska and Yellowstone at the turn of the century, written by a meticulously observant disabled woman traveling with her husband and adult daughters.

Aurilla Burton Fenton sets out from Buffalo, New York with her husband James Fenton and their daughters Edith and Mabel on June 14th. Transferring in Toronto (where they see a group of Doukhobor emigrants from Russia), the family takes the Imperial Limited line of the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver and boards the steamer *Spokane* for Alaska on June 23rd. After a slight hiccup with their rooms ("it is an outrage to charge each person 100 for berth, thus making us pay 500.00 for 4 people, in order to have only 2 in room. Of course that includes board which was very fine, but people taking such a trip for pleasure, do not wish to be packed in like emigrants [sic]"), they and their fellow passengers proceed through Discovery Passage and Seymour Narrows, with a brief stop at Fort Wrangle (where they meet a Presbyterian missionary), before visiting Juneau, Sitka, Brady Glacier (which several passengers take the risk of climbing, including Alaska Governor James Green Brady himself), Taku Glacier ("we remained looking at it for two hours, seeing new beauties constantly"), and Ketchikan. Back in Seattle on July 4th, they stay in a hotel suite recently occupied by President Roosevelt before moving on to Tacoma and then Portland, where they pass "a Chinese burial ground...where after lying in the grave a year, the bodies are taken and the flesh boiled until the bones are left clean & white, when they are boxed & sent home to China." Their train is ferried across the Willamette River at Goble, and on July 12th they arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. In Yellowstone they meet Buffalo Jones (Charles Jesse Jones, 1844–1919) and take a multi-day coach tour through the park, with stops at Norris Geyser and Lower Geyser Basin, Firehole Lake, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon ("We are speechless it is so grand so awe inspiring, so mighty"), among many other attractions.

Fenton is unable to walk far or climb stairs (her husband often wires ahead for first floor hotel rooms), and is attentive to transportation and logistics, describing in detail how the Yellowstone coach tour operates ("We watched each stage as it came up & was filled with people, baggage put in place it drives a little way, a few yards, then waits until the next one is ready, & so on until all are ready. Each driver has a list of passengers he starts with, so in case one seat is empty, the missing one is known by name & looked up...") and naming every railroad line they take. She also has a very keen eye for color, takes an interest (albeit very much of her time) in the Native people



House made of sticks - Skagway



and cultures she encounters (including a section on "Indian Mythology" during the Alaskan cruise), and carefully records relevant details about her surroundings, from the weight of caught fish and the depths of lakes to the height and age of totem poles.

Her commentary is as mature, meticulous, and safety-conscious ("It is not safe to interfere with [bears] in any way - or go among them alone and unprotected") as it is engaging, and the narrative reveals flashes of wry humor. At Devil's Kitchen in Yellowstone, for instance, Fenton notes that "J- going down into the deep dark hole in search of the cook [i.e., the Devil], he evidently was not serving refreshments this afternoon, as he was not at his post," and at Firehole Lake writes:

On leaving Great Fountain we drove to see a very wonderful one called Firehole Lake it is 50 ft wide & very deep, water clear & dark, way down in the bottom is a formation which resembles brain coral, as you look down into its dark depths there are phosphorescent bubbles making a blue flame like burning gas, it is as near like the veritable lake of fire & brimstone that we are told awaits us poor mortals, as I wish ever to see...

Stopping for lunch near Oblong Geyser, she meets Lawrence Mathews (1854-1922),

a wild Irishman, called by everyone Lawrie, whose wit is never failing, he meets & greets everyone as his personal friend...telling yarns that would do credit to a Manchausen [the fanciful German nobleman Baron Munchausen], assuring his hearers 'It's the truth I am telling ye, its no good lying when the simple truth is far beyond ones imagination'...At luncheon today he told the guests 'Oblong Gee-sir' will play now in a few minutes, but don't hurry. I will send a man to put in a piece of ice & keep her back so eat all ye want,' most people enter into the fun a few resent his familiarity, those who have the least sense of humor, think he fits hotel & place, others stand on their dignity & by doing so, as a man at table did today, show themselves less gentlemanly than poor Larry who never suspects he is doing anything out of the way. On one occasion a certain Count & Countess were among the crowds spending the day. He resented Larrie's familiarity, drawing himself up to his greatest 'dignitude' said 'perhaps you don't know that I am Count ___ and this is my Countess my wife?' Said Larry 'Count & Countess, you only count for two here at a dollar a meal each.' I must say I am glad of my sense of humor.

The volume is interspersed with newspaper clippings and numerous color and black and white illustrations, as well as several maps (mostly train or coach lines), and thirty-eight original photos, over thirty of which were evidently taken by Fenton herself or, in a few cases, likely by James or their daughters. Among the Alaskan photos are those showing a large group of tourists on the "Summit of White Pass, Alaska, June 27- 1903" with "J, M, & E in front row"; the "Hudson Bay Fur Store" in Sitka and an ornate "House made of stick[s]" in Skagway; a group walking along the riverbank and standing before several totem poles at "National Park Sitka" ("One section of this immense pole is 90 ft high it was erected by whites at great expense & labor"); a small group at "700 ft on Brady Glacier"; and clusters of passengers on deck of the *Spokane* admiring Taku Glacier ("beautiful, charming, fascinating Takou, we are spellbound

walk leads from the charming little Falls of the river to the beach.
The town has now erected a large Totem pole in three sections, on the ground in this park where was fought a great battle between the Russians & Indians



Along the river bank -



Totem Pole - National Park Sitka



watching your glistening steeples, buttresses & spines. The deep fissures with exquisite colorings of rose, green & blue. Several loud reports were heard while we were looking at it & a piece weighing several tons fell off the front corner into the water, many photos were taken by the enthusiastic passengers"). Photos from Yellowstone show a herd of bison; two "lucky fishermen"—Edith and Mabel—with their abundant catch from Yellowstone Lake; a "huge granite rock, 30 ft at base & 50 ft high...It must have been carried there during some of the great uphe[a]vals of this region, as there is no granite rock anywhere else in the boundary of the Park"; and several views from the coach, in which the horses' heads, the treacherous curving road, and the breathtakingly steep canyon sides are visible. The last photo in the volume is of "Home"—a fine, ivy-covered Victorian at "34 Ashland Ave, Aug 12 1903."

Aurilla Burton Fenton (née Scott, 1846–1905) was born and raised in Buffalo, New York, the daughter of J. Burton Scott and Abbie D. (Atkins) Scott, and great granddaughter of one of Buffalo's earliest settlers, Samuel Atkins. She married James Fenton (1843–1914) of Brant, New York in 1867, after he was honorably discharged from the 187th New York Volunteers. James was a successful lumber manufacturer, organizing and operating the Buffalo Box Factory; the Fenton Fibre Box Co., which made "corrugated fibre boxes"; and the Buffalo Chair Works, "an extensive plant occupying about six acres of land on Babcock street." He was regarded as "one of Buffalo's most prominent and esteemed business men" ("Obituary. James Fenton"). The Fentons had four children—Mabel, Edith, Albert, and James—and Aurilla was "a prominent member of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its most valued members. She was a Daughter of the American Revolution" ("Obituary. Aurilla Burton Fenton").

Representative passages can be found on our website.

An entertaining account of western travel and tourism by a wealthy woman from Buffalo, New York.

REFERENCES: "Obituary. James Fenton," *The Buffalo Commercial*, March 24, 1914, p. 13; "Obituary. Aurilla Burton Fenton," *Buffalo Courier Express*, August 13, 1905, p. 17.

Item #9178

\$4,500.00



*Summit of White Pass - Alaska
June 27 - 1903.*



MORMON MASSACRE, CUSTER BATTLE AND BOXING ELEPHANTS!

18. [Forepaugh, Adam]. Forepaugh's Bugle Call...The Original, Wonderful and Earth-Renowned Wild West and Great 4-Pw Shows... Philadelphia: Morrell Show Print; Buffalo, New York, Courier Co., [ca. 1887]. Illustrated circular, 28.25" x 20.25" (when unfolded). Numerous wood engravings, some credited to Courier Co. of Buffalo. CONDITION: Very good, minor losses along margins, a few minor punctures.

A large illustrated circular promoting a Wild West show-cum-circus produced by Adam Forepaugh and held in Manchester, New Hampshire on July 28th, 1888.

Adam Forepaugh (1831–1890) was one of the great circus organizers of 19th century America from immediately after the Civil War until his death in 1890. He is generally credited with the invention of the "Wild West" exhibition as part of his 1869 show, although he did not create a separate show until after Buffalo Bill launched his own show in 1883. This large circular, advertising the coming season of 1888, was probably printed in 1887. Forepaugh's son, Adam Forepaugh Jr., performed an "electrifying and soul-thrilling 30-horse bareback act" in this show, and Forepaugh Sr. notes here that he recently sent his son with a score of trusted agents to Europe "in search of new-born arenic wonders and rare specimens of prolific creation." A rival of P. T. Barnum, Forepaugh Sr. once remarked that he would prevail over Barnum because "I have a boy and Mr. Barnum has none. My show will outlast his." However, while Forepaugh Jr. worked for his father, he did not succeed him in the circus business.

At the time of publication, Forepaugh had staged some 153 exhibitions of his Great Wild West Show in New York City. The production advertised here blends western entertainments with more conventional circus fare. The features described include a reenactment of the Battle of the Little Big Horn (embracing "200 genuine Indians, soldiers and horses"); a herd of performing elephants; a drove of long-horn buffalos; the Mountain Meadows Massacre; European and Japanese circuses; "Frontier Life in the Far West"; "the largest menagerie...in any part of the world"; "curious freaks" (dog-men, cannibals, giants, "monstrosities," "dwarfs," et al.); a troupe of "recently imported desert-born heroes"; "10 bewitchingly graceful lady riders"; a "huge, full-grown" hippo from Egypt, and a "realistic portrayal of the Perils of the Wild West." Wood engravings depict a number of the show's personalities and acts, including 'Eclipse,' The Trapeze Horse; Forepaugh Sr. and Jr.; "General Custer"; Dr. W. F. Carver ("the world-famed champion rifle shot"); the Cow-Boy Brass Band; Forepaugh Jr.'s Blondin Horse; and riders on horseback racing on a canvas enclosed race track.

No copies recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: "A Great Showman Dead." *Philadelphia Times*, 24 Jan. 1890.

Item #8870

\$1,250.00

SCARCE CIRCULAR FOR ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
WILD WEST SHOW

19. [Forepaugh, Adam]. *The Frontiersman. A Story of Life on the Plains. Season of 1890.* [New York: 1889]. Folio circular, 21" x 14". 4 pp. illus. CONDITION: Good, transparent Japanese tissue repairs to separations at folds and various tears.

A large illustrated circular promoting Forepaugh's Wild West show-cum-circus in New York City.

Adam Forepaugh (1831–1890) was one of the great circus organizers of nineteenth century America from immediately after the Civil War until his death in 1890. He is generally credited with the invention of the "Wild West" exhibition as part of his 1869 show, although he did not create a separate show until after Buffalo Bill launched his own show in 1883. This large circular, advertising the coming season of 1890, was probably printed in late 1889, as Forepaugh died on January 24th, 1890 and is here referred to as the manager for upcoming events. His son, Adam Forepaugh Jr., an elephant trainer, is billed here as manager as well, possibly because Adam was in poor health. A rival of P. T. Barnum, Forepaugh Sr. once remarked that he would prevail over Barnum because "I have a boy and Mr. Barnum has none. My show will outlast his." However, while Forepaugh Jr. worked for his father, he did not succeed him in the circus business.

At the time of publication, Forepaugh had staged some 153 exhibitions of his Great Wild West Show in New York City, and had expended some \$60,000 on the production. Now "united" with his Mammoth Circus Organization, both entertainments were to appear under an immense spread of canvas. The production is described as offering "the heroic story of our country's progress realistically illustrated." Wood engravings here depict some of the show's acts and personalities: 'Rain-in-the-face' (the slayer of Custer); The Old Deadwood Stage Coach ("The First Shot-Danger Ahead"); Capt. A. H. Bogardus ("Champion All Round Shot of the World"); Sheridan's Ride; The Atrocious Mountain Meadow Massacre; Two Leading Cowboys, Broncho Bill and Round-up-Bob; Cowboys Sports & Pastimes; Sensational and Startling Reproduction of Gen. Custer's Memorable Battle on the Little Big Horn; 40 Horses Ridden & Driven by one Man; Eclipse, The Trapeze Horse; portraits of Forepaugh Sr. and Jr., and more. 10,000 people attended the debut—including Gen. Sherman, Governor Hill, Robert G. Ingersol, Mayor Hewitt, and W. K. Vanderbilt. Nine exhibitions were presented per week to some one million people. Page four lists over a dozen things "You Never Saw" included in the show. Reduced rates by river, road and rail were offered to patrons.

OCLC records just one copy, at Yale.

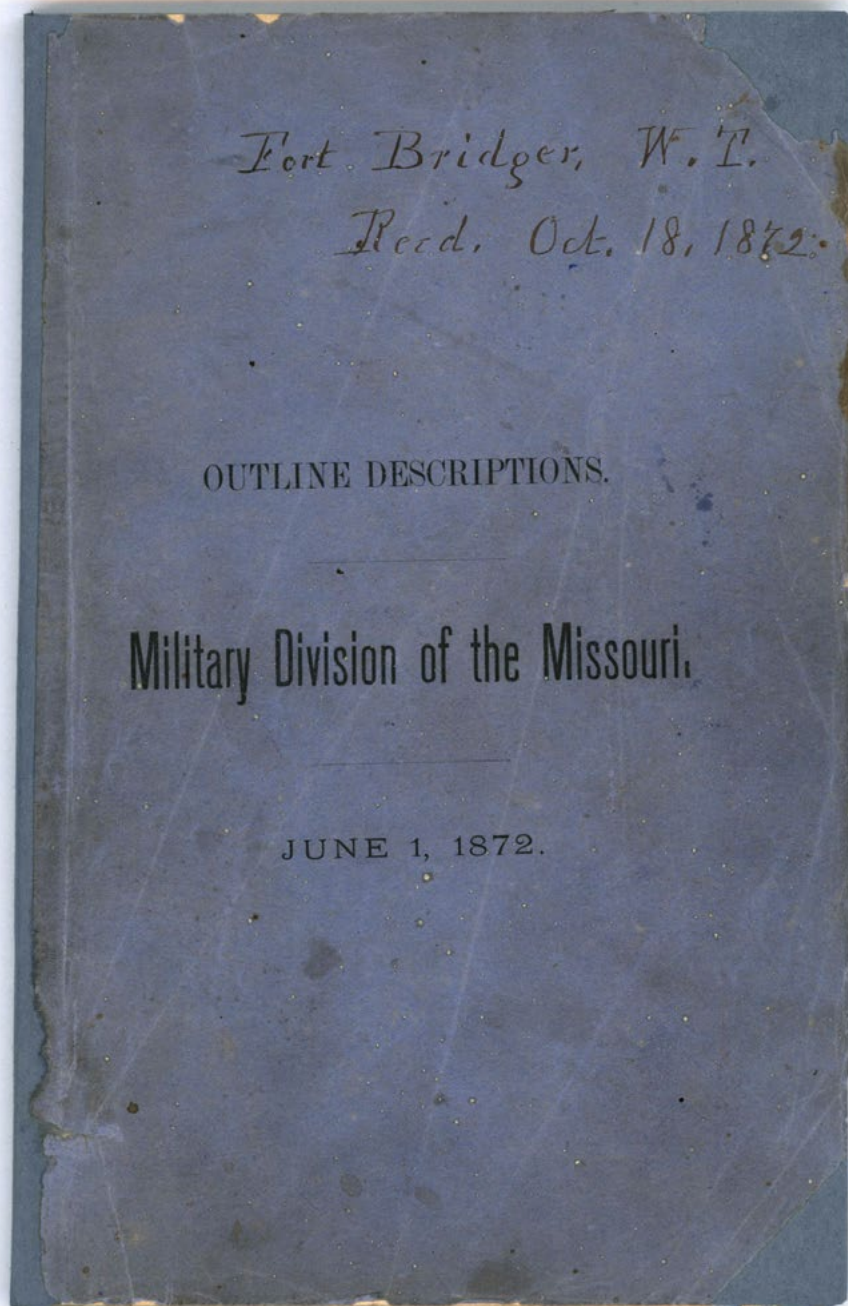
REFERENCES: "A Great Showman Dead." *Philadelphia Times*, January 24, 1890.

Item #8871

\$1,250.00



SCARCE HANDBOOK OF WESTERN FORTS
USED AT FORT BRIDGER, 1872



20. Fry, James B., compiler? *Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieutenant General P. H. SHERIDAN, accompanied by Tabular Lists of Indian Superintendencies, Agencies and Reservations; A Summary of Certain Indian Treaties, and Table of Distances.* Chicago, Illinois: 1872. 8vo (7.625" x 4.875"), blue wrappers. [11], 12–129, [2] pp. Map, 10.75" x 12.325" plus margins, attached to second leaf. Inscription at front wrapper: "Fort Bridger, W.T. Recd. Oct. 18, 1872." **CONDITION:** Very good, spine, back wrapper and upper-right corner of front wrapper sympathetically renewed; map very good, one minuscule puncture at center, document tape repairs at a few old folds; contents good+, minor dampstain confined to right margin of first 30–40 pp, red doodles at map verso, title p., and one blank p., early annotations in ink on p. 41.

A richly detailed account of the military forts of the Division of the Missouri, this copy used at Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory during a period of increasing military strength in the West following the Civil War.

This handbook includes overviews of seventy-one forts, camps, and other "posts" in the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas, covering their history and situation, their buildings and "supplies" (water, routes take by subsistence stores, etc.), and nearby "Indians," as well as brief accounts of reservations, if relevant, and descriptions of the surrounding country, etc. (quality of soil, mountains, vegetation, mines, climate, and so on). Blank lines in the index and several blank sections allow for the addition of six new forts. Also included are tabular lists of "Indian Superintendencies, Agencies, names of Superintendents, names of Agents, and names of Tribes belonging to said Agencies within the Military Division of the Missouri" and of "Indian Reservations in the United States" as a whole, with information on treaties, reservation populations, tribes, and areas. The latter is followed by summaries of "the Provisions contained in certain treaties made between the United States and certain Indian Tribes."

In addition to inscribing the front wrapper "Fort Bridger, W. T., Recd. Oct. 18, 1872," an original user of this volume added an asterisk in mauve ink next to the name of the fort on page forty-one. Established in 1857 on "Black's fork, a tributary of Green river," Fort Bridger comprised "Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, seven sets; hospital, laundress' quarters, etc., constructed of round logs" as well as two storerooms, a stone guard house, and three additional storehouses, all "generally...in poor condition." Three months' subsistence is "generally kept on hand," and the "Health" of the locality is judged "excellent," with a relatively moderate climate and "excellent and abundant" grass in the valleys. The fort was surrounded by "Table-lands, rising in a succession of benches." The situation relative to the "Indians" is summarized as follows:

The nearest Indians are the Utes, on their reservation, about seventy-five miles

south; friendly with the presence of troops, but generally distrusted. Shoshones one hundred and twenty miles north at their reservation on Wind river; disposition friendly.

Manuscript annotations to the Fort Bridger entry specify its altitude as "7,000 feet" and provide alternative "Latitude and Longitude" measurements to those printed, as well as the "Declination of Magnetic Needle." The latitude and longitude given in manuscript were "determined by Capt W.A. Jones, Corps Engineers," who was responsible for numerous western maps during this period, including one of the "Military Department of the Platte : Nebraska" the same year this volume was published.

The map, tipped into the front of the volume, was created under the supervision of Major J. W. Barlow, and was drawn by Emil Reubach. It is titled "Map showing the location of Military Posts, Indian Reservations & Principal Routes in the States & Territories comprising the Military Division of the Missouri, Lieut. General P.H. Sheridan, Commanding. 1872" and extends from the Gulf of Mexico in the lower-right corner to Lake Superior in the upper-right, and from Vancouver Island in the upper-left corner to the Pacific ocean and the California and Mexican coast at the lower-left. The Division of Missouri is outlined in green, with blue lines indicating inner-division departments, and orange indicating Native American reservations. All forts and camps are indicated, as are rivers and lakes, state lines, significant cities, and railroads.

Rare in the trade. The last copy to appear at auction was at the Siebert Sale in 1999, where it fetched \$3,737.

A scarce handbook to the post-Civil War western forts once in use at Fort Bridger.

REFERENCES: Howes S394 (mistakenly calling for more than one map); Graff 4326; not in Gilcrease or Streeter sale.

Item #9421

\$4750.00



**“GREAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRYING
TO PUSH THROUGH”: KLONDIKE STAMPEDER
WRITES EN ROUTE TO THE GOLD FIELDS**

21. G[abel], J[oe]. A. [Autograph letter, signed, by a Klondike gold miner on his company's arduous travel.] "At the Ford. 17 miles from Skagway [Alaska]," [ca. September 1897]. 3.5 pp. in pencil on 2 loose lined sheets, 9.75" x 7.75". With original business envelope of "White & Gabel, Chehalis, Wash.," post-marked "Seattle, Washington, Sep. 27 630 PM [18]97." CONDITION: Very good, old folds.

A lively letter by a future Washington State mover and shaker who joined the Klondike Gold Rush as early as 1897 and later served as Washington State Librarian and president of a Tacoma-based lumber company.

This letter is addressed to Nellie Gabel White of Chehalis, Washington State, who ran the drug, book, and stationery store White & Gabel in Chehalis. The writer, who signs the letter simply "J. A. G.," is likely her nephew Joe A. Gabel (ca. 1873–1944, also known as "Joe A. Gabriel"), who according to the 1900 census lived with her in Chehalis, and who is known to have worked at White & Gabel. Gabel writes en route to the gold fields, reporting that he has "been out with the pack trains for 13 days in succession from 4:30 AM until nine P.M. Consequently I have had no time to write." He describes how "Yesterday, [the] day before, and in fact for 4 days before that, it has been rainy and foggy continually, mud knee deep, and trail in bad condition; tent leaky, blankets wet and things pretty blue generally." He describes the company he is traveling with, which has lost one member so far:

The gang however are still in good spirits and full of hope that we will get there, one man excepted, viz:—Gilfellen of Seattle, our blacksmith. He packed up a few clothes this morning and saying that he couldn't stand it any longer but would come in...Spring, left for Skagway to take the boat for home. I am surprised to find that all our boys even those who seemed most faint hearted are facing the music and seem to have no notion of giving up.

He notes that he has received White's letter of August 23rd—"in which you tell me of the little shoemaker's death and the one in which Tip tells me about fried chicken, celery ice tea &c Grimminy!" He tells White: "don't ever write anything like that until I get into Klondyke. I read that part to a gang of the boys who stood around the stove when I read it, and you should have heard the groans and yells and cuss words." He tells her that he has "a bundle of papers & magazines but have had no time to read them or even see what they were... You had better not send me anymore until I get to Klondyke as there will not be much probability of their reaching me. Don't fail to write me however, as it is the 'voice from home' that braces a fellow up and makes him feel strong and independent."

He proceeds to describe the process of hauling some 15,000 pounds of supplies and equipment in stages from Skagway to Bennett Lake (where they would have loaded their goods onto rafts to float down the Yukon River toward Dawson City):

We have 1200 lbs of our goods here; about 4000 lbs 3 miles below here over the big hill the trail over this hill being so bad that we can not get our horses over it and so are having the 4000 pulled by men up the river bottom over the rocks. We have the balance of our goods ahead of us 2000 lbs on the meadows about 10 miles from our destination 4000 lbs on the shallow lake 15 miles from our destination, and about 2000 lbs near the summit about 17 miles from our destination.



Noting that he thinks they will reach Bennett Lake about September 25th, he continues to describe their travel itinerary before reporting on the rather grim subject of horses:

I think we will get away from here about the 16" [i.e., 16th] and will camp within 12 miles of Bennett. I am more than glad Harry did not come up this Fall as things are very dull in Skagway and horses cheap. Not 3 minutes ago a man stopped at the door and asked for a revolver to kill his horse with as the poor brute had played out no good any longer. One horse died just outside the tent last night and there are at least fifteen more dead ones in the next mile on either side above and below us. Each one in all probability marking wrecked hopes of some poor devil for if a man who is packing on his back is not within 10 miles of the lake at this late date he had just as well give up. All along the trail from one end to the other dead horses are strewn and we are told that horses may be had at any price you care to pay at Lake Bennett as the miners who have got their outfits through turn the horses loose or sell them cheap. They say things are very dull at Skagway now so Harry can do much better by waiting until Spring.

He reports that one W. A. Price, "who started back long ago, has seen and talked with you long before this time and from him you know how we are doing." Bringing his letter to a close, he states that "There is a great number of people trying to push through and if the weather braces up they will make it all O.K."

Two holograph letters held at Middlebury College by "Joe Gabriel" were composed in Dawson City and both are addressed to Nellie White in Chehalis. The letters are dated December 1st, 1897 and April 1898. "Gabriel's letters express his enthusiasm and optimism regarding the Yukon Gold Rush. He writes to White about a business idea in which he would take photographs of the Gold Region and sell them to other prospectors to send home as souvenirs. Gabriel also asks White to send items on a lengthy list of supplies" ("Joe Gabriel Yukon Gold Rush letters").

While it is unclear when exactly Gabel returned to Washington State, in 1902 he was appointed Washington State Librarian at twenty-nine years old. During the 1900s, Washington newspapers reported on automobile tours he undertook with his wife throughout Mexico, the American West, and Canada. Mrs. J. A. Gabel—whose alias was Miss Westendorf—played violin, gave music lessons, and performed in Germany. She played in the symphony orchestra of Memphis, Tennessee before being confined to a sanatorium for a period due to poor health. During the 1910s, Joe Gabel served as the manager of the Tacoma-based lumber firm Pacific Mutual Door Company, a position that saw him travel extensively throughout the U.S. By 1916, he was president of the company and while serving in this capacity is known to have corresponded with former President Teddy Roosevelt. *The Tacoma Daily Ledger* notes, "For a number of years he has been prominent among both lumbermen and merchants in the Northwest."

A vivid letter by a Klondike stamper evoking the sundry difficulties of reaching the gold fields.

REFERENCES: *The Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, Washington), Feb. 23, 1905, p. 3; *The Bellingham Herald* (Tacoma, Washington), Aug. 12, 1908, p. 5; *The Tacoma Daily Ledger*, July 23, 1912, p. 7; *The Tacoma Daily Ledger*, July 28, 1912, p. 14; *The News Tribune* (Tacoma, Washington), May 4, 1914, p. 14; *The Tacoma Daily Ledger*, May 21, 1916, p. 3; *The Daily Chronicle* (Centralia, Washington), Apr. 24, 1963, p. 10; "Joe Gabriel Yukon Gold Rush letters, 1897-1904" at Middlebury College Special Collections online.

Item #8640

\$750.00

determination
about 25'
from here
within
I am

Dear Nell:

I have been out with the pack train
for 13 days in succession from 4:30 AM.
until nine PM. consequently I have had

At the Ford. 17 miles from Skagway

22. Glead, Charles S., editor. The Santa Fe Trail. Vol 1, No. 2. Topeka, Kansas: [Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad Company], February, 1881. Folio (18.15" x 12") illustrated newspaper. 8 pp., map on p. 8, 11.5" x 10". Uncut at top edge. Purple stamp in the lower margin of p. 1: "For all points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, be sure you take your Tickets read via The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. For information, call on or address, W. H. Holabird, Texas Pass. Agt. 114 Lamar St. Dallas, Texas." CONDITION: Good, light soiling throughout, minor purple stain (from the purple stamp) on the map on p. 8.

A scarce promotional newspaper extensively covering Colorado's mining scene and including a map of the region, published by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad during the state's silver mining boom.

On page four, the newspaper's editor Charles S. Glead notes that this paper is

published for free distribution by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. It is, therefore, a railroad advertisement, and, as such, will be considered by some as unreliable. To the contrary, the editor promises that all its statements shall be as correct as though prepared for any publication of the highest library standing... All desiring future numbers of the paper—to be devoted to the interests of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the country beyond—should forward their names at once to the undersigned.

This issue of the Trail is devoted primarily to "matters of interest" in Colorado—"the state upon which thousands of eager Eastern eyes are fixed, and to which thousands of eager Eastern people will go during the spring and summer of 1881." Colorado is said to offer "an incomparable field" for the miner, mechanic, merchantman, farmer, tourist, and "the invalid." Among the mining camps described are Alpine, St. Elmo, Fairy Glen, and Ruby Camp. Also covered are the Colorado towns of Silver Cliff, Rosita, Durango, Lathrop, Dolores, Rico, Gunnison, Silverton, Irwin, Aspen, and Pueblo. A wealth of information is offered relating to mining, and excerpts are included from newspapers such as Rico News, the New York Mining Record (which prophesizes that "Rico will be a second Leadville"), Kansas Review, and Leadville Daily Democrat.

The various columns bear headings such as, "How Colorado Serves the World," "The City of the Clouds [i.e., Leadville]," "Mining Notes," "Coal Lands in the Gunnison," "Those who are Afraid," and "The Ores in the Bull-Domino Mine." Other columns touch on topics including "labor in the mining regions"; passes and canyons in the Rocky Mountains; hunting in Colorado; "eastern capitalists who want good mines



CORRESPONDENTS.
EAGLE AND ARIZONA. SILVERTON.
LEADVILLE. FERRY CAMP AND TRINIDAD.
COAL LANDS IN THE GUNNISON. THE CITY OF THE CLOUDS.
MEXICAN NOTES.
THE CITY OF THE CLOUDS.
THE WOODRUFF GARDENS.
THE DOLGERS AND BOON.
CHADWICK'S DRIVEWAY.
MEXICAN GEOLOGY.
MEXICAN NOTES.
DISTANCE AND PARRA.
GUMMERSVILLE.
GENERAL AND TRAVELERS.
ALPINE, T. A. R. F. R. R.
SILVER CLIFF.
FERRY CAMP AND TRINIDAD.
LATHROP.
DOLORES.
FAIRY GLEN.
THE CITY OF THE CLOUDS.
ASPEND.
TRINIDAD.
ALPINE AND ST. ELMO.

to Silver Cliff does both. Oak rock is certainly a little heavier than usually noted in it, but its width is at least five miles, and its length is probably fifty or sixty. Extending into the trachyte formation from the south-west, and following its general direction, is a tongue-shaped mass of granite about three-fourths of a mile wide and least seven or eight miles long. When the trachyte was poured out this granite apparently formed a ridge which rose above the level of the main mass of the surrounding volcanic rock, and therefore was not covered by it. This ridge does not stand higher than the surrounding country and is now a low ridge or low wall which runs everywhere to be found evidence of terrific convulsions since the trachyte was deposited which have completely changed the face of the entire region. The masses here are found both in the granite and in the trachyte. Whether they are the remains of the same granite or of a different one, it is not clear. It is, however, a fact that in a stream of basalt, as it is called here, or volcanic glass, mixed with trachyte and quartz boulders. This stream, which it has been examined, varies from a few feet to many rods in width, and its crevices of the boulders which form the mass of it were found last work, on the Hotel claim, some very rich specimens of pure silver.

The natural color of the trachyte is a yellowish-white. When it contains silver it is generally stained with black oxide of manganese and red iron ore. It is not to be mistaken. Those ore which have been subjected to the action of water between the time it was thrown out by volcanic action and the period when it was broken up and incorporated with mineral solution. I am led to believe that the trachyte has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino. The former is supposed to be a first-class granite, and has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino. The former is supposed to be a first-class granite, and has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino. The former is supposed to be a first-class granite, and has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER.
At Silver Cliff, and in many places to the north and south of it, is to be seen a mass of all directions, and in some places the crevices have been filled with iron and manganese, which have been oxidized, and which, when broken up and incorporated with mineral solution. I am led to believe that the trachyte has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino. The former is supposed to be a first-class granite, and has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino.

IN AN hour and a half after starting we were on the foothills and climbing the divide which at the highest point has an elevation of nearly 3000 feet, or 2500 feet above that of Canon City. The views from the foothills were enchanting. Canon City sits on the edge of a little "park" or amphitheater, surrounded on all sides by mountains. The railroad from Pueblo comes in through a canon, and that to Leadville lies the only practicable way out through the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, which surpasses in grandeur all other canyons in the West, except that of Colorado river. North of Canon City, apparently right at its door, but really eighteen miles away, rises Signal Mountain, with its cone-shaped peak. This mountain, like many others of Colorado, has been raised by the igneous action, and is marked on the map as "Flagship Peak." The hill name was made by the government geologists. This mountain can be not only seen from the plain, but also from the South Park and the peaks that surround it. The Utes, therefore, established upon it one of their telegraph stations, and the early pioneers knew of it. From the top of this mountain we saw from our camps at night the signal fire of the Indians on the top of this mountain. As we went up on the divide, also, Pike's Peak, that great landmark of Colorado which nearly escaped being given to the state, was to be seen as it lay above the lesser hills that had before hidden.

But if the views from the foothills were enchanting, from the "divide," up the steep zig-zag road to which for some time we were obliged to be politely requested to walk by Frank the miner, the outlook over the whole country was even more beautiful. The hills to the north and west of the intervening mountains to the east, and far up upon the plains beyond Pueblo, and it required very little stretch of the imagination to see the ocean bounded by the distant mountains, while Pike's Peak, and the other peaks to the south seemed to grow in height and grandeur with every hundred feet of our ascent. The giants looked like one vast level, rising upon and against the granite of the West mountains range, and the mountains between them and us were the gigantic buffet, covered with straggling pine trees.
PASSES AND CANONS.
Every road in the Rocky mountains, if you follow it far enough, leads over some pass or divide or through some canon. That from Canon City

to Silver Cliff does both. Oak rock is certainly a little heavier than usually noted in it, but its width is at least five miles, and its length is probably fifty or sixty. Extending into the trachyte formation from the south-west, and following its general direction, is a tongue-shaped mass of granite about three-fourths of a mile wide and least seven or eight miles long. When the trachyte was poured out this granite apparently formed a ridge which rose above the level of the main mass of the surrounding volcanic rock, and therefore was not covered by it. This ridge does not stand higher than the surrounding country and is now a low ridge or low wall which runs everywhere to be found evidence of terrific convulsions since the trachyte was deposited which have completely changed the face of the entire region. The masses here are found both in the granite and in the trachyte. Whether they are the remains of the same granite or of a different one, it is not clear. It is, however, a fact that in a stream of basalt, as it is called here, or volcanic glass, mixed with trachyte and quartz boulders. This stream, which it has been examined, varies from a few feet to many rods in width, and its crevices of the boulders which form the mass of it were found last work, on the Hotel claim, some very rich specimens of pure silver.

MECHANICALLY FILLED VEINS.
Still another class of mines in the same mineral belt remains to be mentioned. Those are what Prof. Newberry has called the "mechanically filled" veins, and they include the Leadville and the Bull-Domino. The former is supposed to be a first-class granite, and has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino. The former is supposed to be a first-class granite, and has been several times a cavity of which, after the rocks were reformed, was filled with well-sorted pebbles and boulders, generally similar in constitution to the sandstone of the Bull-Domino.

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DUE TO EXPERIENCE.
I think I have now said all plain that the unsatisfactory results of the Silver Cliff mill's run thus far have not been due to the adoption of a wrong process for treating the ore, but to impurities which was unavoidable in handling a new and strange variety of rock, and to defects in the mill. Hereafter all men in Silver Cliff will profit by the knowledge of the ore already acquired, and in the construction of new mills the mistake in this one will be avoided or corrected, as some of them have already been corrected in the Plata Verde mill now building. The new mill which the Silver Cliff Company intend to erect this coming autumn will undoubtedly be a model, and I have no doubt whatever of its success when completed.

IT is impossible to say how much per ton it will cost to treat the ore. The Silver Cliff mill now running when it is done with skill and experience, proper machinery and appliances; but I have no positive means of knowing, and can only say, as done success cheaply than in any other silver mining camp in this state. The Silver Cliff mill now running a year ore containing no more than ten ounces of silver a ton will be treated and treated there with little loss. The Silver Cliff mill now running a year ore containing no more than ten ounces of silver a ton will be treated and treated there with little loss.

COST OF MINING FORTY-FIVE TONS.
COAST OF MILLING FORTY-FIVE TONS.

At all points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, to save your tickets read via THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. For information, call on or address, W. H. HO LABIRD, 114 Lamar St., Dallas, Texas.

and are willing to pay good prices for them"; the cattle business; summer resorts, and the state of "Law and Order." Also included are the names and addresses of general agents and traveling agents of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé R.R.; tables covering the distances and fares from Denver to various Colorado locales; the population of Colorado towns; and the production of Leadville mines for 1880. The newspaper is rounded out with two poems, "Miner's Song" (by Ashley O. Spalding) and "The Miner's Soliloquy." The final line of the paper states that "Mr. George A. Robinson, Leadville, will soon have completed an accurate map of the entire underground workings of Fryer Hill."

The map on page eight centers on the southeastern section of Colorado and includes a small portion of New Mexico. It spans from Red Cliff in the north to the Colorado and New Mexico boundary line in the south, and from the San Miguel Mines in the west to Denver in the east. Several railroad lines are shown, including the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad and the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The map's many details include mines, mountain ranges, mountain peaks and their heights, towns and cities, parks, bodies of water, forests, and the Los Pinos Indian Agency. Relief is shown by hachure. The masthead includes a trapezoidal map depicting the Santa Fe Trail and the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad, and spans from a portion of Mexico in the south to Denver, Colorado in the north, and from St. Louis in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The Santa Fe Trail was published monthly from October 1880 until 1898. Beginning with volume 1, no. 6, the issues are undated. There is just one potentially germane record in OCLC, apparently for a run, but it is not sufficiently detailed to determine if the nine libraries listed as holding the paper have the issue offered here. Consultation of some of the library catalogs suggests that at least some do not have it.

Item #8872

\$850.00

SAN LUIS OBISPO IN 1877

23. Glover, E. S., artist. **Bird's Eye View of San Luis Obispo, Cal.** San Francisco: Printed by A. L. Bancroft & Co., 1877. Lithograph, 13" x 24", sheet size 17.75" x 27.75". **CONDITION:** Very good, expert repair to small tear at top left margin and to small puncture in upper-left quadrant of image, recently backed with Japanese tissue.

A rare bird's eye view of San Luis Obispo just over a century after it was founded as a Spanish Mission and including the brand-new Loomis Addition in the east, anticipating the railroad boom of the 1880s.

This appealing view from an elevated vantage point to the west shows the city nestled in the hills, with several named streets and twenty-one numbered points of interest listed in a key in the lower margin, including the post office, the "Water Company's Office," four churches, the Sacred Heart School, the Gas Works, the grist mill, and several hotels. The railroad depot, at the fair right, connected San Luis Obispo with the Pacific Coast Railway in 1876. In preparation for the workforce necessary to extend the railroad across San Luis Obispo county (involving a particularly labor-intensive stretch through the mountains to Santa Margarita), the city added several residential tracts, including, in 1877, the Loomis' Addition, which would be annexed a decade later. This still-undeveloped tract appears in the background, with a grid layout faintly sketched over the landscape. Bordering much of the city on the east is the Arroyo San Luis Obispo, with a bridge crossing from the intersection of Mill and Ninoma streets to provide access to Brizzolara Street. In the foreground, by a small hut, three cowboys are in the process of lassoing several cows.

Eli Sheldon Glover (1844–1920) was a prolific viewmaker active during the heyday of American bird's eye views. He began his career in 1866 working as a sales agent for Albert Ruger in Michigan, and likely also helped Ruger in the creation of city views. In 1868, Glover struck out on his own—moving to Chicago to become a printer and publisher. However, his Merchants Lithographing Co. came to a sudden halt when it was destroyed by the 1871 Chicago Fire. Glover started making views in Ontario and Kansas after the fire, and following a brief residence in Salt Lake City he began making his way west, producing Colorado views in 1873 and 1874, as well as views in Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Glover resided in Los Angeles from 1876 to 1877 and produced some sixteen views of California cities, during which time he is believed to have begun his partnership with Albert Little Bancroft. As Reps details, "The Glover-Bancroft collaboration brought together a skilled topographic artist and high-quality lithographic craftsmanship. The large folio views that resulted are consistent in their style, format, attractive

appearance, and use of a single tone stone to provide pleasing and often dramatic cloud and sky effects" (p. 180).

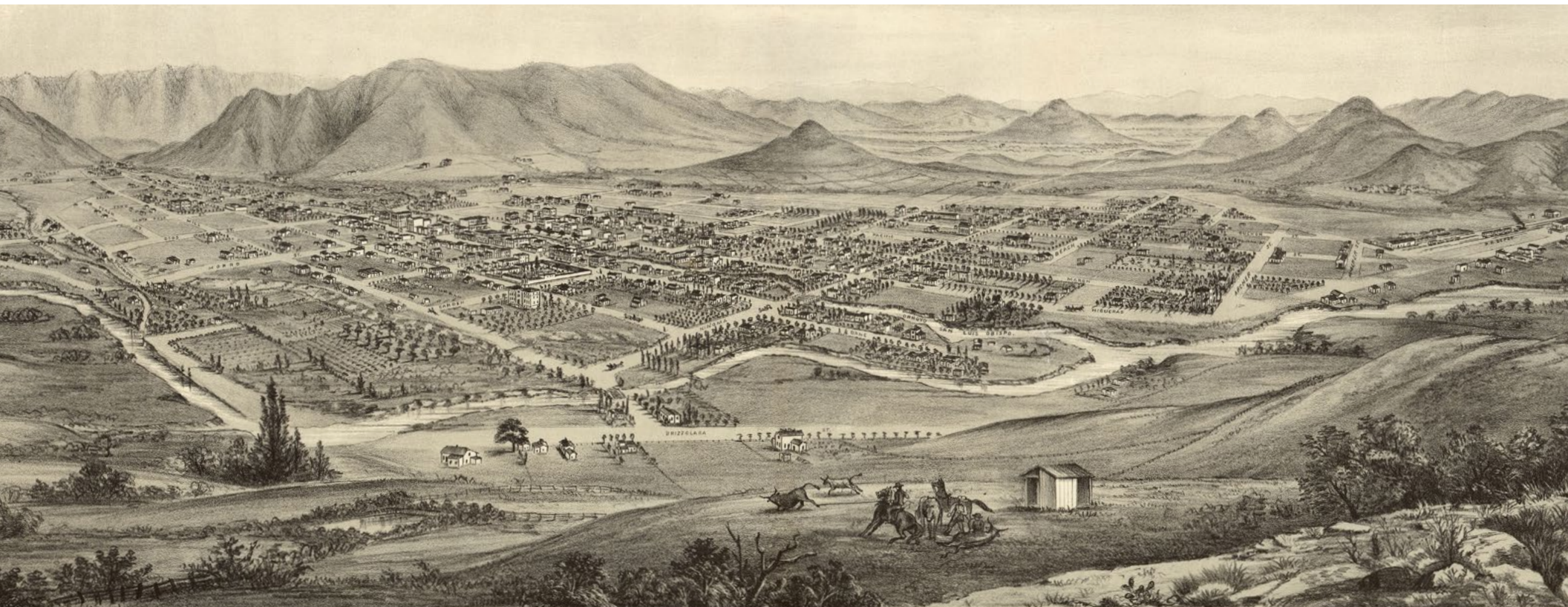
Albert L. Bancroft (1841–1914) was the younger brother of Hubert H. Bancroft (1832–1918) who moved to the booming city of San Francisco in 1852 to set up a West Coast office for his brother-in-law, who operated a bookstore in Buffalo, New York. Establishing H. H. Bancroft & Co. in 1856, Hubert found success and entered the world of publishing as well. In 1859, Albert joined the firm. After Hubert retired to become an author, ethnologist and historian around 1870, the company became A. L. Bancroft & Co. At the time, the firm's bookstore and lithographic office was the largest of its kind on the Pacific coast, producing maps, city views, book illustrations, advertising posters, can and box labels, and more. In 1886, A. L. Bancroft & Co. suffered a fire, and in 1897 the firm was purchased by Whitaker & Ray Co. The Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley takes its name from Hubert, whose 60,000-volume book collection was purchased by the University of California in 1905.

OCLC records examples at UC Berkeley. Repts adds copies at the California State Library, Amon Carter Museum, Mission San Luis Obispo Museum, and San Luis County Historical Museum. We locate another at NYPL.

REFERENCES: Repts, *Views and Viewmakers of Urban America*, #380 and pp. 178–180 (for Glover); Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion*, p. 163; Wilson, J. G. et al., eds. "Bancroft, Hubert Howe." *Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography* (New York: D. Appleton, 1900); *Men and Women of America: A Biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries* (New York: L. R. Hamersly and Co., 1910), p. 87.

Item #9163

\$5,500.00



ed by E. S. Glover. REFERENCES. 1 and 2—Public Schools. 3—Court House. 4—City Hall. 5—Masonic Hall. 7—M. E. North Church. 8—Episcopal Church. 9—M. E. South Church. 10—R. R. Depot. 12—Bank. 13—Gas Works. 14—Tribune Office. 15—Water Company's Office. 17—Sacred Heart School. 18—Single Hotel. 19—French Hotel. 20—Grist Mill. A. L. Bancroft & Co., Lit.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL.

A LARGE PICTORIAL LETTER-SHEET VIEW
OF COLUMBIA CALIFORNIA
AFTER ARTIST GEORGE HENRY GODDARD

24. Goddard, George Henry; after. *Columbia January 1852*. San Francisco: Pollard & Britton's Lith, 1852. Lithograph, 10.5" x 15.5", backed with Japanese tissue. Original owner's manuscript annotations. CONDITION: Good, old folds, now flattened; modest foxing and toning, small area of restoration in upper right corner.

An unusually large and very scarce California pictorial letter-sheet view of the mining town of Columbia.

An artist, architect and civil engineer, George Henry Goddard (1817–1906) left his native England in April 1850 to seek his fortune in California, arriving in San Francisco aboard the *Diana* in October of that year. Unsuccessful in his attempt to gain employment with John C. Fremont in Mariposa, Goddard then tried his hand at mining in the region. "But although he had failed to find gold or employment, he had made drawings of the Mariposa region, and these he took with him when he returned to San Francisco. Soon Goddard was off again to the mining country, this time to Columbia in Tuolumne County...Columbia in that year, according to Edna Bryan Buckbee, consisted of 'forty saloons and gambling halls, a long thoroughfare flanked on both sides by fandango and hurdy-gurdy houses, three theatres, including a Chinese playhouse.'...Goddard remained in the Columbia-Sonora area through most of 1852 and 1853. He continued to make sketches of the gold region, and in 1852 wrote to his brother of his aspiration to have his views of Sonora and Columbia published. The hope was eventually realized [later that year]" (Shumate, p. 2).

At least seven such views after Goddard's drawings were lithographed in San Francisco by Pollard & Britton (or its successor Britton and Rey): the present view of Columbia; Sonora, January 1852; Columbia, Stanislaus [i.e., Tuolumne] County [i.e., a second view of Columbia]; Southern Approach to Jamestown; Springfield; Tuolumne; and Campo. They are among the earliest such works to be registered for copyright in California, with the present view, dated March 25, 1852, the tenth work so registered (Greenwood, page 482).

"Yet Goddard's success in having his works published was a mixed one. He wrote his brother Augustus in 1852 that, 'My views have done me little good. You are aware that in publishing them the stones remained security to the lithographers for the bill of expenses and as they are sold very slowly, the latter seize the stones and published a great lot of copies in lettersheets and selling them at a cheap price have made a good deal of money by it'" (Shumate, p. 3). Given its size (10.5" x 15"), it is hard to imagine this view as a lettersheet. Presumably, Goddard's views were re-lithographed in lettersheet format (i.e. closer to 8" x 10") by Britton and Rey to recoup their investment. See Peters, *California on Stone*, plate 89.

The view is notable as an iconic representation of a bustling mining town during the Gold Rush, printed on a scale larger than that of the typical letter-sheet view. Dozens of buildings are shown with a wide street running through the center; men and one woman in the foreground move about, coming and going to seek their fortunes; a group of men at the right work a sluice box. This example includes manuscript annotations, with "My cabbin" noted in the left margin, evidently referring to the cabin identified as No. 1 on the hill on that side. A total of seven of the buildings are numbered in manuscript, likely references keyed to a letter.

Goddard would go on to have a successful career in California as an artist, mapmaker, surveyor and engineer, best known for his important 1857 map by Britton and Rey, the first map of California based on actual surveys. His papers, comprising hundreds of original drawings, as well as copies of his views, surveying journals and more, were destroyed in the 1906 earthquake.

As with all of Goddard's 1852–53 views, this lithograph is scarce. Repts records examples at the Bancroft Library, the Amon Carter Museum, the Society of California Pioneers, California Historical Society (San Francisco) and AAS. Two additional examples are held by Yale.

REFERENCES: Baird, *California's Pictorial Letter Sheets* 41; Clifford, *California Pictorial Letter Sheets* 36; Peters, *California on Stone*, p. 180 and plate 89; Repts, *Views and Viewmakers* 76; Repts, *Cities of the American West*, p. 203; Greenwood, *California Imprints, 1833–1862*, p. 482; Shumate, Albert. *The Life of George Henry Goddard* (University of California, 1969).



C. H. Gilbert del.

Engraved according to act of Congress in the year 1852 by G. H. Gilbert in the Clerk's Office of the Dist. Court of the Northern Dist. of California.

Edward J. Britton's Lith. New York N.Y.

COLUMBIA

JANUARY, 1852

THE LIFE OF A LEGENDARY GRIZZLY BEAR TAMER

25. Goodrich & Thode. Goodrich & Thode's Company...Mr. E. T. Goodrich in his Idyl of American Life...Grizzly Adams. [United States]: [publisher not identified], 1880s. Illustrated circular, 9.125" x 5.875". 4 pp. CONDITION: Very good.

A scarce circular advertising the "very best of border dramas" —based on the life of famed mountain man John Adams.

Born in Medway, Massachusetts, "Grizzly Adams" (also known as James Capen Adams 1812–1860) spent his young adulthood capturing wild animals in New England for shows, but was forced to returned to Boston after an injury. In 1849 he ventured to California where, following a few failed years of mining and ranching, he sallied forth into the Sierra Nevada, grew a beard, and captured a young female grizzly he named Lady Washington. A few bears later and he opened a museum in San Francisco, where he became known as the "Barnum of the Pacific." Additional losses—and looming ill health—prompted him to return east, where he joined the real P. T. Barnum. By the time of his rather gruesome death (from a frequently re-opened hole in his skull caused by an early wrestling match with a grizzly bear and—rumor had it—finally infected by a monkey bite to the brain during his tenure with Barnum) Adams had managed to earn enough to provide comfortably for his wife, and had become an almost mythical figure.

This circular, stamped in red by the 8th Street Theatre in Philadelphia, advertises the performance of "a realistic Border Drama...founded upon the early life and adventures" of Grizzly Adams. The synopsis, however, suggests a pastiche of western themes and minstrelsy. The woodcut on the last page shows a raucous fight scene of cowboys, Indians, U.S. troops, and western pioneers with African American servants. A full-page patent medicine ad on page two outlines the advantages of "Merchant's Gargling Oil—A liniment for Man and Beast."

OCLC records six copies, at the California State Library, UC Berkeley, Harvard University, Southern Methodist University, Yale, and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Item #8756

\$250.00

For Time and Place see Posters, Hangers, and Small Bills.

GOODRICH & THODE'S COMPANY,
Supporting the Popular Young Actor,

Mr. E. T. GOODRICH,
IN HIS
IDYL OF AMERICAN LIFE
ON THE BORDERS OF CIVILIZATION
ENTITLED
Grizzly Adams
Introducing the Celebrated Horse
GINGER BLUE!
—AND—
BLACK BEAR "JOLLY,"
With New and Complete Scenic Effects.

BUSINESS MANAGER..... WM. F. THODE
ADVANCE AGENT..... FRANK GIBSON

For Time and Place See Posters, Hangers and Small Bills.

Use Merchant's Gargling Oil—A Liniment for Man and Beast.

8th Street Theatre—Grand Opening Week,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

QUARTZ MINING IN GRASS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

26. Grass Valley Quartz Mining Company's Works (Formerly Owned by John A. Collins & Co.) New York: Sarony & Major, lith., [ca. 1852]. Tinted lithograph, image size 12.25" x 18"; image with text 17.25" x 18"; sheet size 18.5" x 24". CONDITION: Good+, two expertly repaired closed tears (3" and 8") at right, the shorter barely affecting image; minor wear to lower-left edge; recently backed with Japanese tissue.

A rare tinted lithograph picturing an early stamp mill in one of the most prosperous gold-quartz mining districts in California, including an extensive text on the operation and evidently issued for promotional purposes.

In October of 1850, George Knight's discovery of gold-bearing quartz in California's Grass Valley set off over a century of lucrative quartz mining in the region. By the time this lithograph was published, the town of Grass Valley had "about 4000 inhabitants," and the mill of the Grass Valley Quartz Mining Company (also known as the Grass Valley Gold Mining Company) had doubled in size to process an average of thirty to forty tons of ore every twenty-four hours. The mill and its heavily-deforested environs are depicted here, including a stream, an enormous lone conifer, several outbuildings, and a fenced-in field, two gentlemen in top hats, and numerous horse- and ox-drawn wagons. Opposite the lithographer's credit is the note "Drawn from Nature Decr. 7th 1851," and below the image is a technical description of the company's operations, including in-line illustrations of the cast iron stamps used to crush the gold-laced quartz, reading in part:

This Mill, originally, half its present size, with 5 stamps, was constructed in the early part of 1851 remodelled in June - improved in August - enlarged & increased to 10 Stamps in October & remodelled & essentially improved in Dec. 1851. The stamps of this Mill are of cast iron & of the largest pattern 8 by 14 on the face, with a socket 6 by 7 in square & 8 in deep - in the top thus [a diagram of the stamp] in which is inserted a square piece of timber, 8 by 9 in[ches] & 12 feet long. In this lifter is a mortice about 3 ft long & 3 in wide, through which an arm or cam attached to a revolving horizontal shaft plays, & each of the 10 Stamps are lifted 14 inches 60 times a minute...

The early days of mining in Grass Valley were tumultuous: many ore-crushing stamps wore out within months and many would-be miners sold or abandoned their ventures when their machinery failed. Even successful ventures saw quick turnovers: the Grass Valley Quartz Mining Company works were initially constructed and owned by Vermonter and former abolitionist John A. Collins, who, in the fall of 1851, "completed a ten-stamp mill that operated around the clock. Capable of crushing 100 tons of ore per day, this mill was considered one of the finest built to that date. Before the year was out, however, Collins & Company sold out to the Grass Valley Gold Mining Company; a corporation formed on July 25, 1851, with \$100,000 in capital stock and the option of increasing to \$250,000, should additional capital be needed" (Rawls and Orsi, p. 66). Although the founders of the Grass Valley Quartz Mining Company listed their residences as San Francisco, at least one—the president, Jonas Winchester (1810–1887)—had New York roots. Winchester had established *The New-Yorker* with Horace Greeley in the 1830s; ventured to California in 1849; and returned east to promote his new company in 1851. This lithograph, published in New York and including much text on quartz mining technicalities, was evidently part of that effort. In 1852 Winchester, his fellow co-owners, and Collins (who had mentored a young Frederick Douglass in the 1840s) joined to form the Manhattan Quartz Mining Company, for which Greeley served as secretary and treasurer. (Collins later operated a hotel in Virginia City, Nevada, at whose opening Mark Twain gave a toast, and became an important figure in the drafting of the California state constitution.)

No examples recorded in OCLC. We locate a single holding, at the Bancroft Library.

REFERENCES: Rawls, James J. and Richard J. Orsi. *A Golden State : Mining and Economic Development in Gold Rush California* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999).

Item #8719

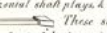
\$7,500.00



Drawn from Major's 2567 70 1831.

Lab. of Survey & Major 117, Kates 037

GRASS VALLEY QUARTZ MINING COMPANY'S WORKS, (FORMERLY OWNED BY JOHN A. COLLINS & CO.)

Grass Valley is located in Nevada in Cal. Lat. 39° N. 160 miles N.E. from San Francisco, & 75 miles from Sacramento, & 40 m. E. from Marysville, & is 2325 ft. above the level of the Ocean. It has about 3000 inhabitants, & the County a Population of about 25000. The Mill, originally half its present size, with 5 stamps was constructed in the early part of 1832 remodelled in June - improved in August - enlarged & increased to 10 Stamps in October & remodelled & essentially improved in Dec 1834. The stamps of this Mill are of cast iron & of the largest pattern 8 by 14 on the face, with a socket 6 by 7 in square & 4 in deep - in the top there is a hole in which is inserted a square piece of timber 8 by 9 in & 12 feet long. In this lifter is a mortice about 3 ft long, & 3 in wide, through which an arm or ran, attached to a revolving horizontal shaft plays, & each of the 10 Stamps are lifted 14 inches 60 times a minute - each stamp & lifter, with the iron attached weighs about 700 lbs. The stamp, head, and lifter is represented in a horizontal position thus  These stamps play in 2 Batteries or mortars, 20 by 6 1/2 inches, of 5 stamps each, walled up 2 ft with heavy cast iron bed pieces at the bottom, set into & resting upon a heavy frame work of timbers. The ore is thrown in at the front of the battery, where a 7 in stream of water is discharged large, heavy perforated plates for sieves are fastened on the rear side through which is forced by the agitation occasioned by the rapid falling of the stamps, the ore as fast as it is pulverized. Thence it runs into a shaft of galvanized iron placed in horizontal. Amalgamators - having a gentle, but rapid oscillating motion sufficient to throw off the water & all substances of less specific gravity than Gold & Quicksilver. The Mill will average from 30 to 40 tons in 24 hours, depending upon the character of the ore. Tailings render the quartz more friable. The quartz crushed at this Mill, has averaged 70 \$ a ton, varying from \$ 40 to \$ 170 a ton. Greatest yield with 5 stamps in 12 hours 13 lbs. Troy or 180 ounces, in 24 hours, 20 lbs or 240 ounces. Pamphlets containing further particulars relating to Quartz mining in general & of this Company in particular, may be had of the Secretary at the Company's office.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN CODY'S WILD WEST SHOW IN ENGLAND

27. **The Great Codys.** Plymouth, England: Samuel Franklin Cody, [ca. 1896.] [Theophilus] Creber, lithographer. Chromolithographic letterhead, 13.75" x 10.75". Unused. CONDITION: Good, small chips to lower-left corner and lower-left margin, short tears to upper-left edge, small chip to lower edge.

A scarce example of the colorful letterhead for "the Great Codys," a Wild West show put on by sharpshooter, actor, and the first British aviator Samuel Franklin Cody.

Consisting of a tableaux of ten vignettes, this letterhead depicts the show's cast and illustrates a number of their acts. Consisting of Samuel Franklin Cody (also known as Samuel Franklin Cowdery), Elizabeth Mary King, and her son "Little" Vivian, the troupe captured the imagination of British audiences through sharp-shooting, horseback riding, lassoing, and otherwise reenacting the excitement of the Wild West. Here, Cody's troupe can be seen "rapid firing with both hands," "shooting objects out of the mouth," "winning the championship," and "scoring the double bull's eye." Although a child, Little Vivian was evidently a good enough marksman to shoot "swinging balls."

"The Great Codys" was one of the several Wild West shows organized by S. F. Cody (1867–1913). Hailing from Iowa, by the time he was fourteen Cody had moved to "Montana and was breaking in horses, proving talented at handling even the most difficult animals" ("The Samuel Franklin Cody papers"). By 1888 he had joined Adam Forepaugh's Circus and Wild West show, later touring with Annie Oakley's shooting gallery, and by 1890, he had changed his last name from Cowdery to Cody and began a solo act titled "Captain Cody, King of the Cowboys," where he demonstrated "his skills as a marksman and cowboy" ("Cody papers"). He then met and married Maud Maria Lee, and after teaching her how to shoot, the two became partners and sailed for England. Once across the Atlantic, they billed themselves as "Captain Cody and Miss Cody: Buffalo Bill's Son and Daughter," for which they were sued by Buffalo Bill. By this time, the Codys had met Elizabeth Mary King, "later known as Lela Marie Cody. Maud taught...Lela's younger children, Vivian and Leon, how to shoot, but shortly after, Maud returned to the United States alone. Cody replaced her with Lela, both onstage and as a companion, although the marriage between Cody and Maud was never legally dissolved" ("Cody papers"). The newly formed troupe toured Europe throughout the 1890s, and spent much time in France where the horse-riding Samuel Cody challenged notable bicyclists to race and emerged victorious. The "Great Codys" returned to England by 1897, and would go on to stage a number of Wild West melodramas, their most notable being "The Klondyke Nugget."

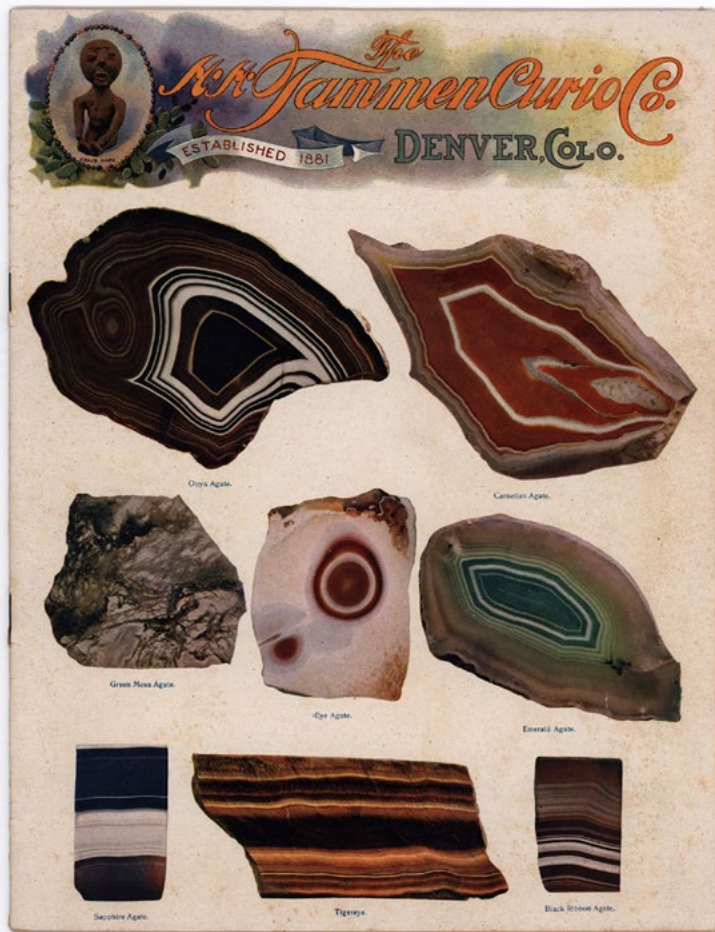
While Samuel Cody was a career showman, by 1900, he had developed a passion for flying and designing kites, and eventually grew interested in creating kites for human flight. By 1904, Cody had designed a kite which he used to tow a boat across the English Channel, which subsequently attracted the interest of the British Army, and led to Cody's becoming "the Army's Chief Instructor in Kiting at the Balloon School in Adershot" by 1906 ("Cody papers"). Then in 1907, Cody "developed a practical man-lifting kite that could ride in winds up to sixty miles per hour and take a man 1,000 feet up" (Williams). After helping to design the first dirigible in England, in 1908 "he designed and built a large aircraft of wood, metal, fabric, and a fifty-horsepower French engine...Cody flew it a quarter mile in what is recognized as the first powered sustained flight in Britain. Cody is to England what the Wright brothers are to the United States" (Williams). He would go on to build a biplane, monoplane, and seaplane. On "August 7, 1913, a plane he was test flying broke up in midair and crashed" ("Cody papers"), killing Cody instantly.



REFERENCES: "The Samuel Franklin Cody papers, 1888-1913 (bulk 1890-1905)" at Autry Museum Online; Kuntz, Jerry. *A Pair of Shootists: the Wild West story of S.F. Cody and Maud Lee*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press (2010), p. 68; Williams, Carole E., Richard S. Robertson. "Cody, Samuel Franklin (1867-1913)" at Texas State Historical Association online.

Item #9008

\$650.00



**"NO STOCK JUST LIKE IT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD":
DENVER'S H. H. TAMMEN CURIO CO.**

28. H. H. Tammen Curio Co. *The H. H. Tammen Curio Co. Established 1881. Denver, Colo.* [wrapper title]. Denver, Colorado, [ca. 1898]. Chicago Colortype Co. 4to catalog (10.875" x 8.5"), printed wrappers. 16 pp. Numerous illus. Two unused order forms laid in. With the original envelope addressed to J. C. Hegarty of Coalport, Pennsylvania. **CONDITION:** Very good; moderate wear to envelope; order forms very good.

A well-illustrated catalog advertising the extensive and wide-ranging stock of the Denver-based H. H. Tammen Curio Co.

The front wrapper pictures the company's trademark (a Native American figurine), seven specimens of agate, and one specimen of tiger eye. Many of the items for sale in this catalog are pictured. These include natural mineral mosaics; mineral cabinets; agates and tiger eye stones; penholders, pencils, and styluses; shoe hooks; sterling silver spoons; agate pocket books and card cases; agate stamp and jewel boxes; opals and other gems; Indian relics; Navajo Indian rugs; Mexican hand-carved leather (chatelaine bags and purses, belts, etc.); Mexican sombreros, zarapes, and linen drawn work; Rocky Mountain souvenirs; Yucca pincushions; India ink burros; rattlesnake neckties, and "books of Rocky Mountain scenery." Some items are geared toward women (ladies' agate and tiger eye brooches) as well as children (juvenile mineral cabinets and Rocky Mountain cabinets).

The catalog concludes with ads for "game heads" of antelope, elk, moose, and sheep ("buffalo heads cannot be had generally"). Prices and dimensions for each item are provided, as well as mail order instructions. One illustration shows the company's saleroom, brimming with curiosities, and pictures a client and a vendor. Visitors to Denver are invited to call and look over the stock.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, Harry Heye Tammen (1856-1924) immigrated to Denver in 1880. With business partner Charles A. Stuart, he established H. H. Tammen Curio Co. in Denver in 1881. The company maintained a stock consisting of souvenirs (many sourced from Colorado),

color prints, and postcards. For a time, the firm was the state's largest publisher of postcards. In 1895, Tammen and one Frederick G. Bonfils purchased the *Denver Post*, which Tammen co-owned until he died in 1924. The H. H. Tammen & Co. stayed in business until the 1950s or '60s.

REFERENCES: "H. H. Tammen photographs collection" at History Colorado online.

Item #9190

\$375.00

OREGON TO SACRAMENTO IN SIX DAYS
VIA MAIL STAGE ROUTE

29. H. W. Corbett & Co., proprietors; Harrison Eastman and W. Keith, engravers. *Overland Mail Route to California. Through in Six Days to Sacramento! Connecting With the Daily Stages to All the Interior Mining Towns in Northern California and Southern Oregon...* Portland, Oregon: Oregon Stage Line, W. D. Carter, Printer, Front St., 19 July 1866. Illustrated broadside, 13" x 9.75" plus margins, printed within an ornamental border. Engraver Harrison Eastman's name is only partially legible in the lower-left corner of the image, and W. Keith's name, ordinarily at least partially visible in the lower-right corner, is not visible here, probably as a result of wear to the block. Recently backed with Japanese tissue. CONDITION: Good, small losses to the printed border reinstated in expert facsimile, light soiling and minor stains.

A scarce broadside advertising travel via the Oregon Stage Line's overland mail route from Oregon City to Sacramento, illustrated with a wood engraving by California artist William Keith, probably after his own drawing or painting, and his partner Harrison Eastman.

The Oregon Stage Line's mail route connected with daily stages traveling to "all the interior mining towns in Southern Oregon and Northern California." The wood engraving pictures a California Stage Company stagecoach full of passengers and drawn by six horses racing through the countryside. The stage route also connected with the railroad, which ran from Oroville, Oregon to Sacramento. Among the Oregon locales the mail route passed through were Oregon City, Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene City, Oakland, Winchester, Roseburg, Canyonville, and Jacksonville. Its California stops were Yreka, Trinity Centre, Shasta, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico, Oroville, Marysville, and Sacramento.

The proprietors note that travelers taking this route avoid the "risk of ocean travel" and instead pass through "the heart of Oregon": the Valleys of Rogue River, Umpqua, and Willamette. "This portion of the Pacific Slope embraces the most beautiful and attractive, as well as some of the bold, grand and picturesque scenery on the Continent. The highest snow-capped mountains (Mt. Hood, Mt. Shasta, and others), deepest ravines and most beautiful valleys." Stages stopped over one night at Jacksonville and Yreka, allowing passengers to rest. (They were also permitted to lay over at any point and resume their seats

**OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE
TO CALIFORNIA.**

Through in Six Days to Sacramento!



CONNECTING WITH THE DAILY STAGES
To all the Interior Mining Towns in Northern California and Southern Oregon.
Ticketed through from **PORTLAND**, by the

OREGON LINE OF STAGE COACHES!

And the Rail Road from Oroville to Sacramento,
Passing through Oregon City, Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene City, Oakland,
Winchester, Roseburg, Canyonville, Jacksonville, and in California—
Yreka, Trinity Centre, Shasta, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico,
Oroville, Marysville to SACRAMENTO.

TRAVELERS AVOID RISK of OCEAN TRAVEL
Pass through the HEART OF OREGON—the Valleys of Rogue River, Umpqua and Willamette.

This portion of the Pacific Slope embraces the most BEAUTIFUL and attractive, as well as some of the most BOLD, GRAND and PICTURESQUE SCENERY on the Continent. The highest snow-capped mountains, (Mt. HOOD, Mt. SHASTA and others,) deepest ravines and most beautiful valleys.

Stages stop over one night at JACKSONVILLE and YREKA, for passengers to rest. Passengers will be permitted to lay over at any point, and resume their seats at pleasure, any time within one month.

FARE THROUGH, FIFTY DOLLARS.

Ticket Office at Arrigoni's Hotel, Portland.

H. W. CORBETT & Co.,
Proprietors Oregon Stage Line.

PORTLAND, July 19, 1866.

W. D. Carter, Printer, Front St., Portland, Oregon.

at any time within one month.) "Fare through" cost \$50. The ticket office was located at Arrigoni's Hotel in Portland.

"By 1859, the California Stage Company had extended regular stagecoach service from Sacramento through Yreka to Jacksonville. The following year, after the company shipped a number of Concord coaches by steamship from San Francisco to the Columbia River, stage service began to Portland, with stations for over-night accommodations and fresh horses at regular intervals along the way" (LaLande).

Born in Scotland, William Keith (1839–1911) was an engraver and landscape and portrait painter. After working as an engraver for *Harper's* in New York City, he immigrated to California and worked there as a landscape painter. For a period, he was employed by the North Pacific Railroad to create scenes along its line. From 1869 to 1871, Keith studied in Europe and for multiple years in the 1880s he lived in New Orleans. He studied in Europe again in 1893 and was considered a "leader in California art until his death at Berkeley" in 1911 (Groce & Wallace).

Born in New Hampshire, Harrison Eastman (1822–1891) was a wood engraver and lithographic designer. He immigrated to California around 1853 and was employed at various lithographic firms in San Francisco between 1854 and 1858. Around 1860, he founded the engraving company, Eastman & Loomis.

OCLC records seven copies, at California Historical Society, UC Berkeley, Denver Public Library, Yale, Princeton, Principia College, and California State Library. Some examples of this broadside are printed in blue and red, others in black, as here. The Bancroft Library holds both.

REFERENCES: Groce & Wallace, *Dictionary of Artists in America* (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1957), pp. 203, 363; LaLande, Jeff. "Oregon-to-California Trail (1820s–1860s)" at Oregon Encyclopedia online.

Item #7775

\$5,500.00

MANUSCRIPT BYLAWS OF A CALIFORNIA
GOLD RUSH COMPANY FROM CONNECTICUT,
ACCOMPANIED BY A RELATED LABOR CONTRACT

30. Hamilton, Andrew; Arnold Hamilton; Nathaniel W. Potwine; The East Windsor Mining & Trading Company. [Account book containing a manuscript draft of the bylaws of the East Windsor Mining & Trading Company, and an agreement to send Nathaniel W. Potwine to California to work for the Company.] East Windsor, Connecticut, 1849. 4to (12.25" x 8"), half brown calf with marbled paper over boards. 6.25 pp. in ink used for the bylaws and agreement, including blue ink annotations. Numerous other pages devoted to transactions of one of Arnold or Andrew Hamilton's businesses in Connecticut. CONDITION: Very good, several excised leaves.

A ledger containing the manuscript bylaws of the East Windsor Mining & Trading Company and a signed agreement with Nathaniel W. Potwine, who was to work for the company in California for two years.

The twenty bylaws or articles cover a range of topics such as the annual meeting of the stockholders; "special meetings"; the composition of the company's Board of Directors (President, Secretary, and Treasurer); and the composition and duties of the Board of Managers. Article X spells out how "The company shall continue its operation two years in California counting from the time of



leaving for that place unless an earlier return shall be decided upon by a vote of at least three fourths of all the members then living in California." A number of the bylaws concern what happens if a company manager fails to perform his duties or a member of the company dies, deserts, or becomes sick or disabled. Article XI concerns how "difficulties" arising "between members that cannot be peacefully settled" are to be resolved. The company was to pay for "medicine, nursing & medical attendance" when members became sick, while members were to pay for their own weapons of defense. Proscriptions included no labor on Sundays, no consumption of alcohol, and no gambling.

In the second document, the brothers Arnold and Andrew Hamilton of the company sign and seal an agreement on February 16th, 1849 with Nathaniel Wadsworth Potwine (1825-1911) to finance his trip to the gold field of California. Potwine agrees to work for the company for two years and to send a portion of his gold back to Connecticut. The 1900 Census lists a Nathaniel Potwine from Connecticut living in Oregon, so he may have headed west and remained there. In addition to the two documents included here, the ledger also includes a short note concerning a meeting of the stockholders of the company on February 22nd, 1849.

Capt. Arnold Hamilton (1821-1874) and Andrew Hamilton (1823-?) were born in Ellington, Connecticut. Both men of enterprise, as the manuscript offered here attests, they were involved in various ventures. In 1851, Andrew operated a button shop in Broad Brook, Connecticut, which suffered a fire in 1854. The next year he, his brother Arnold, and one Horatio Abbe, established Hamilton & Abbe Manufacturing Company, which made rifles. In 1859, Andrew and one J. F. Whipple were manufacturing pearl buttons. After Whipple departed later that year, Andrew worked with another partner before establishing A. Hamilton & Company with P. M. Hoag of New York in 1863. In the late 1870s, after his button shop suffered fires in 1870 and 1877, Andrew became a farmer.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

Two early and fascinating California gold rush documents offering a window into the financial arrangements and agreements under which many made their way to the gold fields.

REFERENCES: Connecticut State Button Society. *Connecticut History of Button Making*, p. 10 via Connecticut State Button Society online.

Item #9062

\$4,500.00

This contract entered into this 16th Day of February A.D. 1849 between Andrew Hamilton and Arnold Hamilton on the one part and Nathaniel W Potwine on the other part all of the town of East Windsor in the state of Connecticut with useth

That whereas the said Andrew & Arnold on the one part hath paid into the Treasurers of the East Windsor Mining & Trading Company the full sum of four hundred dollars as an outfit for the said Nathaniel W Potwine to enable him to go out to California now the said Potwine in consideration thereof hath agreed & by these presents doth covenant with the said Andrew & Arnold and agree to pay back to them the sum of 100 Dollars & interest as by his note given to them of even date herewith shall also to go out & remain in the full service of the said Company the full term of two years from the day he leaves East Windsor for California provided the Company remain there so long. also he furthermore agrees to pay over to the said Andrew and Arnold Hamilton one third part of all his earnings and interest in the said Company at the expiration of the said two years

And in witness hereof we have hereunto entered our names and seals this 16 day of February A.D. 1849

In presence of
Nathan Watson

Nathaniel W Potwine

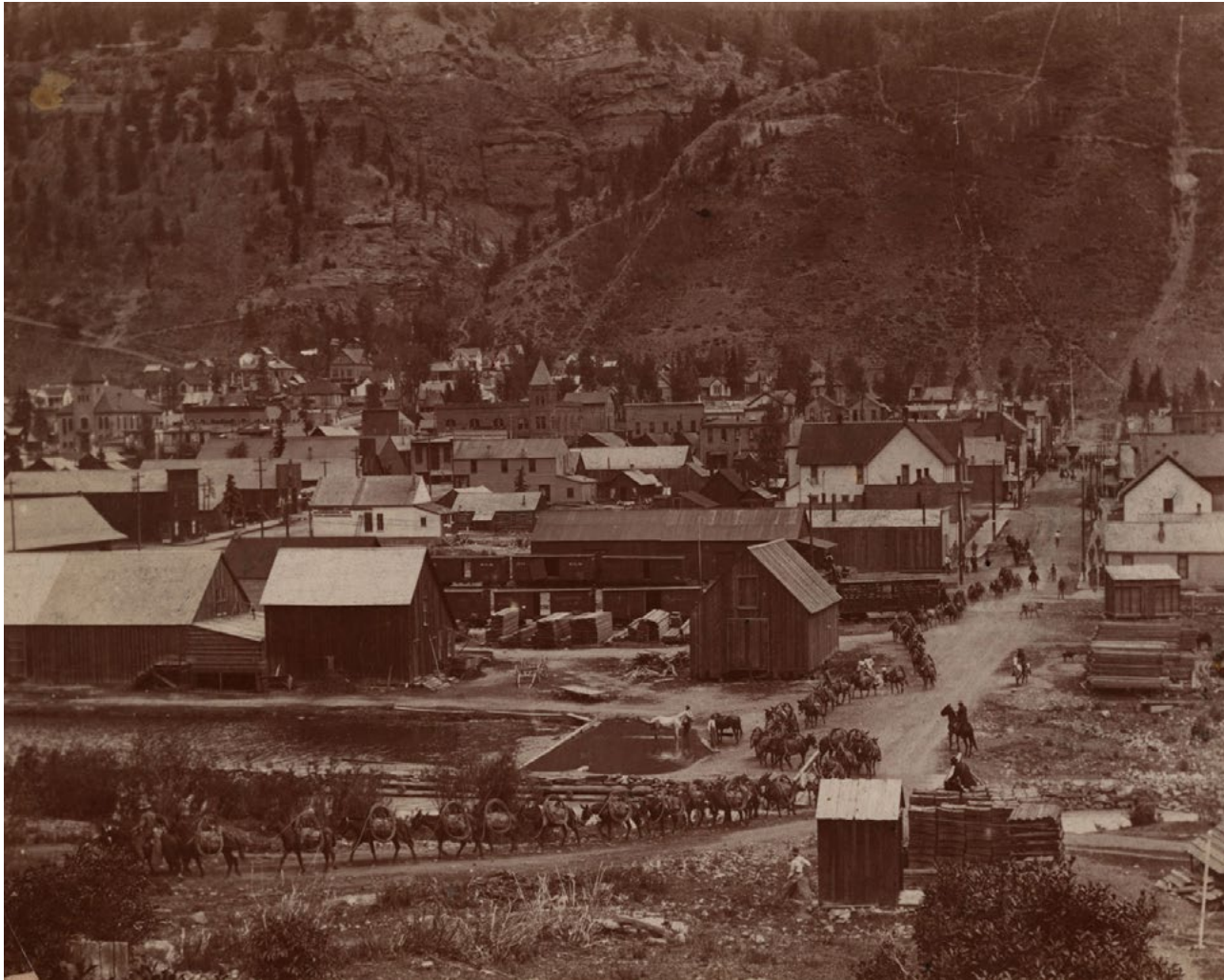


A BIG DAY IN TELLURIDE, 1897

31. Harding, C. C., photographer. [Photographic view of Telluride picturing a long train of mules transporting cable for a tram.] Telluride, Colorado, [1897]. Albumen print, 6" x 8", on larger paperboard mount. Stamped "C.C. Harding. Dealer in Portrait and Scenic Views, Telluride, Colo." on verso. CONDITION: Very good, one small chip to photo at lower left corner, mount worn with some staining, strong tonality.

A scarce view of Telluride, Colorado showing mules carrying a cable to the construction site of the Nellie Mine's aerial tramway.

Taken in 1897, this photograph captures what must have been an exciting moment in town when a train of some fifty mules set out carrying the cable necessary for an aerial tram to transport materials to and from the Nellie Mine, outside of Telluride. Weighing about "12,200 pounds," the cable was "undoubtedly the heaviest load ever packed on mules" ("Considerable Snow"), and had to be carried over a treacherously narrow frost-covered trail in July 1897. This hazardous maneuver was undertaken to avoid the cost of creating and maintaining roads along the "steep slopes, talus, and winter snowslides" of the Rocky Mountains (Vhay).



Showing Telluride from a distance, the photograph pictures the town's industrial neighborhood, which features numerous freight cars, lumber, and a mill. Visible in the background is the moderately built-up town, with at least one church, a theater, and numerous residential buildings at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. When this photograph was taken, Telluride had been experiencing an economic downturn, after having "had more millionaires per capita than any other place on earth" ("Telluride-City of Lights") in the 1880s thanks to the abundance of gold and silver ore. By 1897, however, it became possible to supply the mines with electricity thanks to the advent of alternating current ("Telluride"), and with this innovation, the town experienced a brief resurgence as the processing of ore could be cheaply done at the mines, rather than elsewhere.

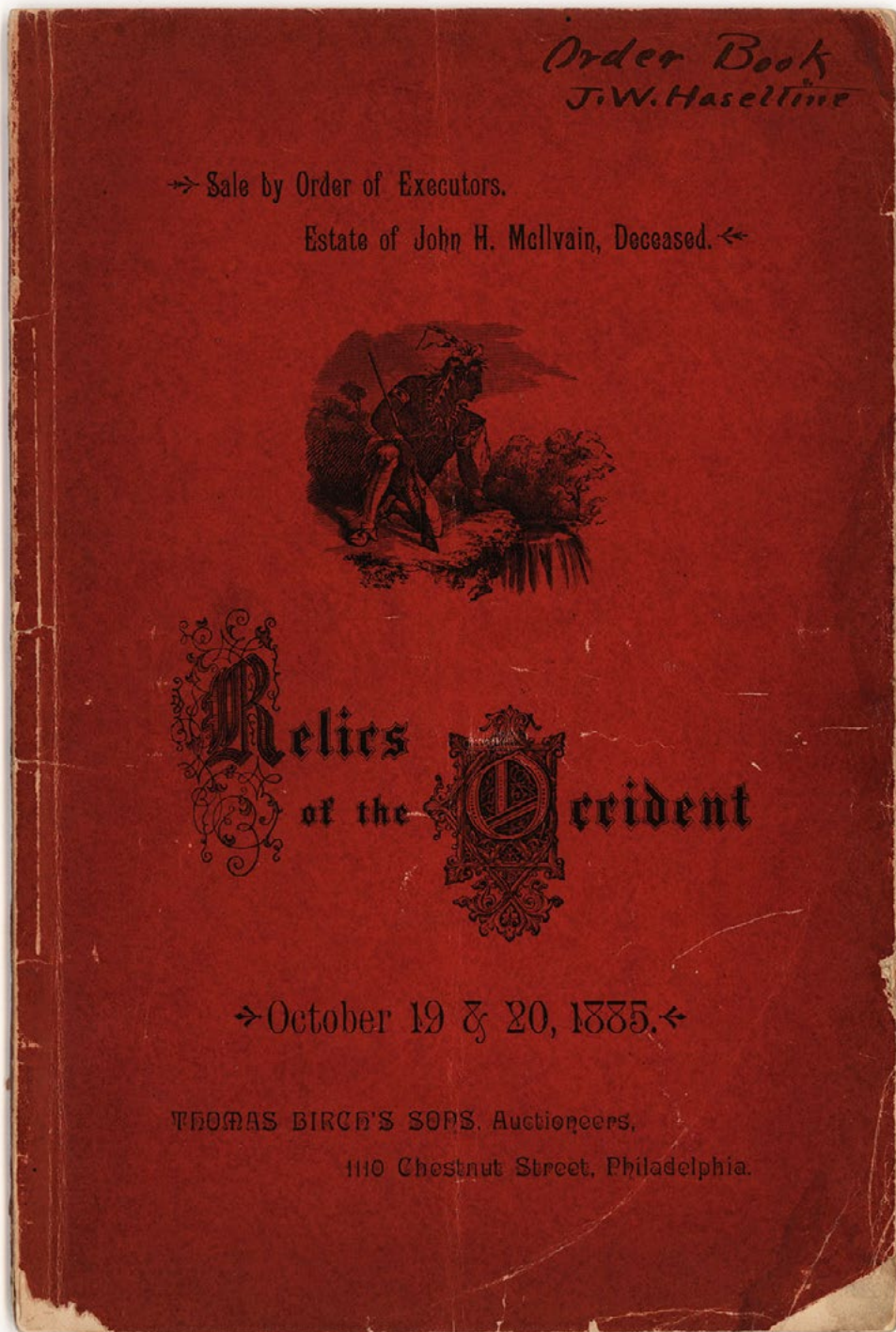
Photographer C. C. Harding was active in Telluride between 1889 and 1900.

We have been unable to locate any other examples of this interesting photograph.

REFERENCES: "Considerable Snow" *The Democrat-Herald* (Springfield, Colorado), July 16, 1897; "Telluride City of Lights" at Colorado Info online; Vhay, John S. "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Area South of Telluride Colorado," *Geological Survey Bulletin*, Vol. 1111, No. 2 (1962), p. 214.

Item #9300

\$950.00



A "CELEBRATED INDIAN COLLECTION"
GOES ON THE BLOCK IN PHILADELPHIA

32. Haseltine, John W. Catalogue of the Celebrated Indian Collection of the late Mr. John H. McIlvain of Philadelphia, comprising an Extraordinary large number of specimens of the handicraft of the American Indians. The finest collection in this line ever offered at public sale. To be sold at auction by Messrs. Thomas Birch's Sons, 1110 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Monday & Tuesday, October 19 & 20, 1885, at Two O'Clock P.M. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine, numismatist and archaeologist. Eight-seventh sale. [Philadelphia:] Thomas Birch's Sons, auctioneers, 1110 Chestnut St.; Samuel A. Bavis, printer, No. 1011 Market St., 1885. 8vo, printed red wrappers. 40 pp. Pencil annotations by author throughout, including on inside of rear wrapper. **CONDITION:** Good, rubbed, loss to lower corners of front wrapper and lower left corner of rear wrapper, two inch split at upper left of front wrapper along edge of spine.

An exceedingly scarce auction catalog of a large and important collection of Native American artifacts, mainly from the West, assembled by a noted nineteenth century collector from Philadelphia, with the author's extensive manuscript annotations.

The preface invokes the idea of the vanishing race in order to stimulate buyer interest: "It is very important that now, while we have the Indians still with us, that articles, such as are contained in this collection, should be preserved for the information and instruction of future ages." The catalog lists 428 artifacts from twenty-one different tribes predominately from North America but also including artifacts of tribal peoples of South America, the West Indies, and elsewhere. Descriptions—often quite interesting—and dimensions are included for each item, and Haseltine's annotations record prices realized, the buyer, and how they paid. The sale was spread over the course of two days. Items sold on day one belong to the following categories: stone axes, tomahawks, wedges, arrow points, mound relics, pipes, wampum (some of the arrow points were made by McIlvain of fossil shale); bows and arrows; quivers and bow holders; and costumes and articles of attire. Specimens sold on day two include shields, weapons, trophies; Indian medicines or mysteries; the McIlvain Indian Portrait Gallery (comprising 127 pieces), and curiosities.

A note on item #249, "Mystery whistle," observes "Catlin, in his work, page 242, says that he never knew a white man who could produce any music from it." Item number 151, a Sioux quiver and bow holder which sold for \$9, is described as "a very handsome specimen, presented to Mr. McIlvane by the young Cheyenne chief Ride on the Clouds, at Fort Reno, Indian Territory." A note preceding the list of "Indian medicines or mysteries" reads:

Anything that is mysterious is termed medicine by the Indians, or, of course, a synonymous word in their own language. Medicine or mystery bags are constructed of the skins of some animal, bird or reptile, frequently

preserving the entire shape, and generally attached to some part of the clothing. They are considered a sort of a supernatural charm or guardian, and the Indians consider it bad luck to be without them. Their value is beyond all price, as to sell or give them away would subject them to such signal disgrace in their tribes that they could never rise above it. When the owner dies it is placed in his grave and decays with the body. So difficult are these to obtain that Catlin was never able to secure one.

Born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, John Hunt McIlvane (1808-1885) was a Quaker, collector, and ornithologist, who also worked for a time in his father's lumber business. In the 1850s, he made multiple visits to western Native American reservations and forts such as Fort Laramie. During his travels, he studied and collected both Native American and ornithological specimens and observed frontier and Indigenous life. He is known to have often socialized with Native Americans during their visits to the east coast. Over the course of his life, he also amassed a collection of stuffed birds. He died in Philadelphia in 1885.

A numismatist and archaeologist, Captain John White Haseltine (1838-1925) was born in Philadelphia. In the 1850s, he worked as a clerk in the book trade and subsequently operated a shoe and boot store in New Orleans shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted in the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, Co. B as 1st Lieutenant and was promoted to Captain in 1862. In 1864 he was knocked unconscious after falling from his horse, which was shot from beneath him near Petersburg, Virginia. After the war, he was active in veterans' affairs and worked for various mining companies and in the stamp trade. In 1869, he married Rose A. Idler, the daughter of coin dealer William Idler. Between 1870 and 1898, Hazeltine conducted some eighty-seven auctions. He died in Philadelphia in 1925.

OCLC records only three copies, at the University of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, and the Newberry Library.

REFERENCES: Smith, Pete. "John W. Haseltine (1838-1925)" at Coin Books online; "Haseltine, John W." at Numismatic Mall online; "John H. McIlvane Papers, 1853" at Archives West online.

Item #9419

\$2,750.00



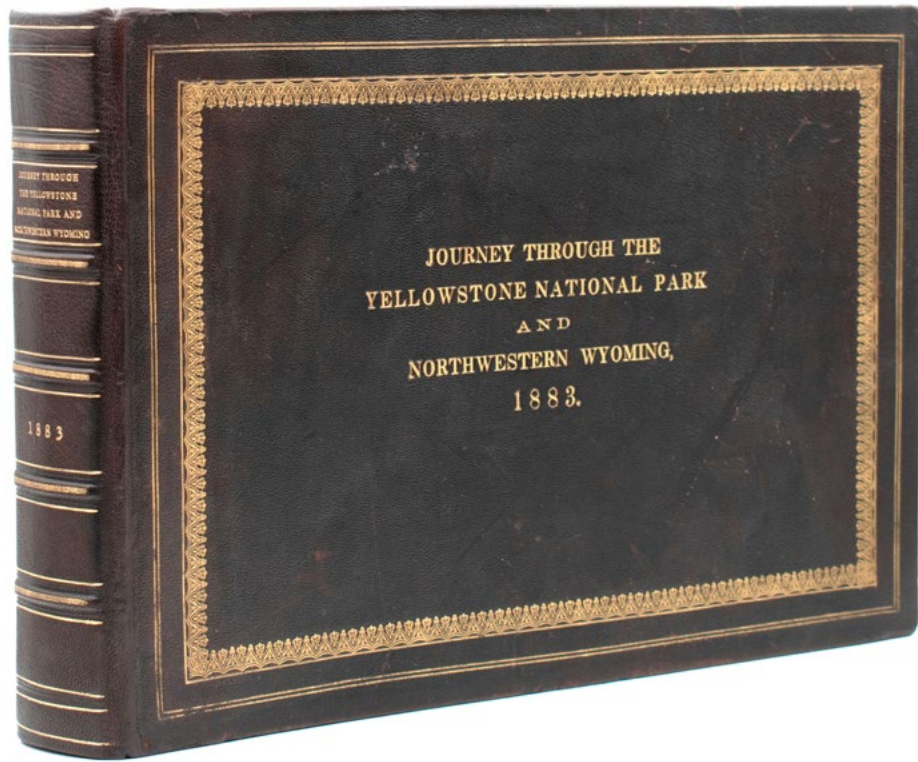
North America.

Stone Axes, Tomahawks, Wedges, Arrow Points, Mound Relics, Pipes, Wampum, &c.

- | | | | |
|--------|------|-----|--|
| | Each | | |
| S. | 1.50 | 1. | Stone Axe. Very large rude specimen, with continuous groove. The largest I have ever seen. 12 x 6 inches. <i>65W</i> 2.20 |
| S. | 1.10 | 2. | Stone Axe. Similar to preceding. Very Rude. 10 x 5 1/2 inches. 1.10 <i>8-35W-</i> |
| Sanett | 1.50 | 3. | Stone Axe. Curious longitudinal shape, being nearly the same width from top to bottom. Continuous groove. Rude. 10 x 4 inches. 1.10 <i>8-30W-</i> |
| Wood | 1.00 | 4. | Stone Axe. Top and one side flat. Groove near the top. Fine. 7 x 3 3/4 inches. <i>55S-65R-35W-</i> |
| Myers | 80 | 5. | Stone Axe. Groove near the middle. Top and one side flat. Very fine. 5 x 3 inches. <i>55S-35W-</i> |
| Miller | 75- | 6. | Stone Axe. Flat top. Ridge in centre of groove on one side. Fine. 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. <i>55S-35W</i> |
| King | 80 | 7. | Stone Axe. Similar to above. Fine. 5 1/2 x 2 3/4 inches. <i>55S-50R</i> |
| Myers | 80 | 8. | Stone Axe. Long and narrow. Rude, but polished at the point on one side. Curious. 7 1/2 x 2 3/4 inches. <i>44S-30W</i> |
| Curtin | 35- | 9. | Stone Axes. Very rude. Average length, 6 inches. 3 pieces. <i>16S-50T-15W-</i> |
| Wood | 45- | 10. | Stone Tomahawks. 4 3/4, 3 and 3 1/4 inches in length. Good. 3 pieces. <i>22S-20T-40R-</i> |
| Mew | 35- | 11. | Wedges or Skinners. Two of them smoothed at the edge. Fine. 6, 5 and 4 1/4 inches long. 4 pieces. <i>100T-10W-</i> |
| Myers | 60 | 12. | Skinner. Green mottled stone. Oblong square. Polished. Flat top and sides. Very fine. Rare. 3 3/4 x 2 1/4 inches. <i>87S-</i> |
| | 3.00 | 13. | Probable Hoe. Dark green stone. Fine. Rare. 6 x 3 inches. <i>27S-</i> |

Chapman
 13.00
 2.65
 15.65
 with No 379

70
 90
 1.05
 2.65



PRESIDENT CHESTER ARTHUR'S YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION:
AN EXCEPTIONAL RARITY

33. Haynes, Frank Jay, photographer; Michael V. Sheridan and James F. Gregory. *Journey Through the Yellowstone National Park and Northwestern Wyoming 1883*. Photographs of party and scenery along the route traveled and copies of the Associated Press dispatches sent whilst en route. [Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office?], 1883. Oblong folio (27 x 40 cm), full dark brown morocco, upper cover and spine titled in gilt, spine recently and sympathetically renewed. Title leaf, 43 text leaves printed recto only and tipped in, 104 albumen prints mounted on the rectos of 44 card leaves, including 32 large format images measuring 6" x 8.75" and 72 dome-top half stereoviews measuring 3.75" x 2.875". CONDITION: Minor wear at board edges. Title leaf and two text leaves in expert facsimile on period paper, some minor edge fading to some images.

Provenance: John Schuyler Crosby, with two related telegrams to him laid in.

An exceptionally rare and important photographically-illustrated work documenting President Chester Arthur's legendary trip to Yellowstone National Park at a critical moment in its history, featuring photographs by expedition member Frank Jay Haynes, who would subsequently become the official Yellowstone photographer. Just twelve copies of this album were made, one for each of the principal members of the expedition. Until now only six were known to be extant, all held by institutions. This newly-discovered seventh example—originally owned by expeditionist and territorial Montana governor John Schuyler Crosby—is believed to be the only known example in private hands. This album is of central importance to the story of the preservation of Yellowstone National Park, the presidency of Chester Arthur, and the career of Yellowstone's chief photographer.



Col Gregory - Gen Skuidan - President Arthur Senator Vest Capt Clark
Gov. Araby - Secy Lincoln Senator Rollins Col Skuidan - Gen Stage

Yellowstone was established as the world's first national park in 1872. By 1883 the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad had reached the northern boundaries of the park and numerous unresolved issues, particularly those relating to the park's management, acreage, and the role of private enterprise in its development, were being debated locally and nationally. Indeed, the very future of the park was called into question. Poaching and vandalism were sources of serious concern, as was a deal the Department of the Interior had approved granting Rufus Hatch, president of the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company, the right to develop businesses at seven different locations in a 4500 acre segment of the park, with unlimited access to timber, coal, and water. This deal was opposed by General Philip H. Sheridan, then in charge of the Army of the West, Governor John S. Crosby, U.S. Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, and others. In an official report Sheridan wrote following a tour of Yellowstone in 1882, he noted that the park "has now been placed in the hands of private parties for money making purposes, from which claims and conditions will arise that may be hard for the government and the courts to shake off."

The opponents were particularly concerned about the effect on wildlife of such development and argued for an expansion of the park. Sheridan also proposed management of the park by the military if the superintendent was unable to effectively protect it. This much-publicized controversy ultimately resulted in Hatch agreeing to a renegotiated lease, allowing for the construction of the Yellowstone National Hotel, but greatly reducing the acreage available to him and revoking his exclusive rights to operate businesses in the park. Moreover, the Secretary of the Interior introduced stricter rules, including a ban on hunting, and Congress greatly increased funding for the park, a significant portion of which was devoted to administration and protection. Much to Sheridan's disappointment, however, Congress did not vote to expand the park. In addition, new controversies emerged, including those surrounding the role and influence of the soon-to-be-completed Northern Pacific Railroad and a proposal to build a rail line through the park, both to transport tourists and to carry gold and silver bullion from mines recently established in Cooke City, Montana.

It was at the height of this debate over the future of the park that Sheridan and Vest proposed the idea of a Yellowstone expedition for high-ranking government officials, ideally including President Chester Arthur, whose support they hoped to gain for the preservation and expansion they envisioned. In the spring of 1883 they began organizing the tour while they awaited the president's response to their invitation. After considerable deliberation, President Arthur finally accepted in late June or early July, but his decision soon prompted concern and criticism. As Arthur had assumed the presidency following the assassination of President James Garfield, there was no sitting vice president at the time and "no U.S. President had ever embarked on such a long and potentially hazardous trip" (Goodyear). Moreover, Arthur had been diagnosed with Bright's disease, a potentially terminal kidney condition, and was known to

be in fragile health. After much criticism from the press of both the president's participation as well as the taxpayer-funded expedition itself, both Sheridan and Arthur were forced to defend the planned outing. The president noted that he, like anyone, needed a vacation and that the trip would afford him the opportunity to "practically study the Indian question" and would be worth more to him in "instruction and health than twenty seasons at Saratoga or Newport would be." Sheridan concurred, and added that the extension of the park he proposed was "principally on the southern line—a country over which we will pass—and I am in hope that the information these gentlemen may acquire will have a tendency to induce Congress to adopt my views."

Ultimately, the criticism abated and the president headed west, leaving Washington, D.C. on July 30th, 1883, accompanied by Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln, Senator Vest and his son George G. Vest Jr., Arthur's friend Dan G. Rollins, Surrogate of New York, and General Anson Stager, a friend of Sheridan's. Following stops in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky (where they were joined by General Sheridan and his brother Michael); Chicago, and Cheyenne, the President and party arrived at Green River, Wyoming Territory on the Union Pacific Railroad on August 4th. Following a day's rest, they traveled 156 miles by spring wagon to Fort Washakie on the Shoshone Reservation, where the expedition proper would begin, arriving there on the 7th. Others joining the party—at Green River and Fort Washakie— included the original owner of this album, Governor John Schuyler Crosby; Lieutenant General and Aide-de-Camp James F. Gregory; W. P. Clarke, Captain, 2nd Cavalry and Aide-de-Camp; U.S. Army Surgeon W.H. Forwood; and photographer Frank Jay Haynes, whose acquaintance General Sheridan had made while in Yellowstone the previous season. Acting as military escort was Troop G of the Fifth Cavalry, under Captain E. M. Hayes, consisting of seventy-five men who would accompany the party for the entire expedition. Michael Sheridan was given the assignment of writing daily dispatches reporting on the party's experiences and progress, while a few were written by James Gregory as well. These dispatches were delivered by riders to the nearest telegraph office and sent to the Associated Press to be distributed to newspapers, thus keeping the historic expedition very much in the public eye. Interestingly, they would subsequently be used as the text for the present album, although not originally intended for that purpose.

Over the course of roughly three weeks, the party traveled by horseback 330 miles from Fort Washakie to Mammoth Hot Springs. At the Fort, located on the Shoshone Reservation, the party was greeted upon arrival on the 8th of August by large contingents of the Shoshone and the Arapahoe, who "dashed around the President's party most gaudily and fantastically arrayed, displaying their skill in horsemanship and gratifying their curiosity." The President met with Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, and Black Coal, chief of the Arapahoes, the next day, "thanking his visitors for calling upon him," congratulating them "upon their fine appearance," assuring them "of his interest in their welfare,"

and commending them for “their exemplary conduct and growing attention to the practice of industrial pursuits.” Senator Vest had a separate meeting with the chiefs, in which he urged them to “accept tenure in severalty instead of severalty in common,” a land ownership idea resisted by most Native Americans, but ultimately imposed upon them with the passage of the Dawes Act in 1887.

The party set out from Fort Washakie on August 9, led in part by Arapahoe guides through the spectacular region south of the park as well as the park itself along a route established by Sheridan during the previous year’s expedition. Near the Fort, they crossed the Little Wind River and later that day reached the top of a divide, gaining their first view “of Crow Heart Butte and the Owl Creek, Wind River and Shoshone Mountains” and camping that evening on Bull Lake. The President proved himself “a good horseman,” coming into camp “like an old campaigner,” and soon caught his first trout of the trip in a nearby stream. Indeed, for President Arthur, an ardent and formidable angler who held the record at the time for the largest known Atlantic salmon caught on rod and reel, the prospect of fishing the storied rivers of the Yellowstone region was a prime motivation for the journey.

Over the course of the next few days the party traversed the Wind River Valley, encountering Crosby Canyon, a stunning “gorge in the mountains carved by the Master’s hand” and on the 12th of August “the gorgeous masses of rocks known as Red Buttes” on the Wind River, near the western boundary of the Shoshone Reservation. On the 15th, the party ascended Robert Lincoln Pass, camping on the crest of the divide between the Wind River Valley and the valley of the Snake River—the backbone of the Rockies. The following day they reached the Gros Ventre River, obtaining their first view of the Teton Mountains. Proceeding along the Gros Ventre, the party arrived at the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River on the 20th, a little more than a day’s travel from the southern boundary of Yellowstone Park. Traveling through the foothills of the Shoshone Mountains to avoid the treacherous “marshy bottoms of the Snake River,” they camped that evening at a crossing of the Snake River, where the fishing was so good that the President decided to linger a day. On August 24th, the expeditionists arrived at the Upper Geyser Basin in Yellowstone, camping near Old Faithful. Although they intended to stay a day, the lack of forage for their animals forced them to march to Yellowstone Lake the next day. Their campsite was “one of the most attractive spots which has greeted our eyes since we began our march through the wilderness,” where they had the opportunity to verify the truth of the oft-repeated statement that it was possible to catch a trout in the lake and, while it was still on the hook, fling it “into an adjacent geyser and bring it forth cooked.” On the 28th, the party traveled eighteen miles to the Canyon of the Yellowstone, passing the mud geysers “Editor’s Hole” and Devil’s Caldron” along the way. After a day’s stay experiencing the majesty of the canyon and the falls, they arrived at Mammoth Hot Springs on the 31st, camping some 300 yards from the hotel, where, at the end of the day, they attended “an informal reception.” While the trip had posed certain risks, the health and

spirits of the President and the rest of the party held out, no accidents occurred, and the excursion was apparently enjoyed by all. The party left Yellowstone on Sept. 1, boarding a train on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Livingston, and the President arrived back in Washington on the 7th, after an absence of nearly six weeks.

The idea to create a commemorative album for each of the twelve principal participants seems to have emerged subsequent to the trip and is credited to Robert Lincoln, to whom Sheridan wrote on October 20th, enclosing six copies of his brother’s recent dispatches for him “to use in connection with the photographs if it is still your determination to have them printed in book form.” The task of overseeing the creation of the albums fell to Haynes, who is known to have visited the printer—possibly the Government Printing Office—when he was in Washington, D.C., and may have had the albums bound there well.

The album consists of seventy-five photographs taken during the trip as well as additional Yellowstone images. Haynes had just thirty-five large glass plates with him when he arrived at Fort Washakie (three of which he used prior to the arrival of the President) and approximately fifty smaller-format stereographic glass plates. Thus, he had to supplement the large views and the half stereoviews he took on the expedition with twenty-three half stereoviews “of famous landmarks in the park that he had captured during the two previous summers” (Goodyear) as well as six taken in the fall after Arthur’s departure. The expedition participants seem to have been pleased with Haynes’s work. Secretary Lincoln remarked, “I must say that I never saw such fine photographs, and they are all the more remarkable in being taken under the difficulties which you must have encountered. They will always make for me a most interesting reminiscence of our journey.”

Haynes was twenty-nine years old, with a studio in Fargo, Dakota Territory, when Sheridan met him in Yellowstone in the summer of 1882. While initially a portrait photographer, he was increasingly turning to work outside the studio. Most significantly, the Northern Pacific Railroad had commissioned him to document its construction as well as the newly established towns and other scenes along the railroad. In response to an invitation from Charles Fee, the Northern Pacific general passenger agent, Haynes first visited and photographed Yellowstone in 1881. His work was sufficiently well received that he returned the next season. Following his 1881 visit, Haynes set his mind to getting a foothold in the park, twice applying to the Department of the Interior for a lease to establish a studio there. Both applications were denied, but Haynes managed to make headway with officials of the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company, who made him the official company photographer and “superintendent of art.” By May of 1883, he was selling photographs out of a large tent he set up at Mammoth Hot Springs. Haynes undoubtedly saw Sheridan’s invitation to serve as the expedition photographer as a chance to achieve his goal of establishing a permanent studio in the park. In this, his instinct proved correct.



Following the expedition, Haynes traveled to Washington, D.C., where he met with various officials to plead his case, including Senator Vest, who introduced an amendment to a pending Yellowstone bill which resulted in Haynes obtaining the lease he sought. Indeed, Haynes was able to build two studios, one at the Upper Geyser Basin and another at Mammoth Hot Springs, and would remain the official Yellowstone photographer for the rest of his career, publishing a multitude of individual photographs, albums, view books, and guides. His son Jack Ellis Haynes assumed the mantle of official photographer in 1916.

Haynes's historic photographs capture not only the sublime scenery of the region, the southern portion of which had scarcely been visited by non-Native Americans, but also document the encampments and activities of the party as they made their way to Yellowstone. Of the 104 photographs in the album, thirty-two are large format (these appear first) and seven include the President. The album opens with views of Fort Washakie and the Washakie Hot Springs, outdoor group portraits of the Shoshone and Arapahoe chiefs respectively, and shots of the "presidential ambulance train," the "Indian reception of the President" and the "presidential escort." These are followed by images of the Washed Bluffs and Crow Heart Butte of the Wind River Valley; Crosby Canyon and the Natural Bridge; the Gros Ventre River; the Snake River and the Tetons; the company's various encampments; the party fording the Gros Ventre and Snake Rivers; Arthur and his companions at lunch; and a group portrait of the party near the Upper Geyser Basin. Subsequent photos, all half stereoviews, consist of additional shots of most of the preceding subjects, as well as numerous fishing subjects and such Yellowstone features as the Great Falls, the Upper Falls, Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Cleopatra's Terrace, and others. Trout fishing was a priority on the trip. While none of the photographs show the President in the act of fishing, two show ample catches of trout he landed on the Wind River and the Gros Ventre. Others show trout caught by Senator Vest, General Stager fishing at Trout Point, and other fishing subjects.

The text for the album comprises Sheridan's dispatches on the terrain covered each day and its challenges; the beauty of the scenery ("The Upper Wind River, where gorgeously colored and fantastically shaped mountains alternate with those which are covered with grassy slopes and timbered ravines"); the location and nature of their encampments ("Picturesque Camp Lincoln, with its banks of snow lying placidly and slowly melting near the trail, and near the snow-flowers, which had all the freshness of early spring, tender forget-me-nots, wild asters, buttercups, columbine"); Native American topographical lore (Crow Heart Butte "got its name from a great battle between the Shoshones and the Crows many years ago. The victory of the Shoshones was celebrated by burning the hearts of the dead Crows on the summit of the Butte"); and other aspects of the region. Enlivening the narrative are reports on the activities of various members of the expedition: Robert Lincoln goes elk hunting with two Native American guides; the President catches thirty-five trout weighing forty-five pounds during a single outing; W. H. Forwood discovers "an extinct species of rhinoc-

erous and two vertebrae of a large fossil saurian" on the bank of Yellowstone Lake, and so on.

Although President Arthur does not seem to have taken a public stance on issues affecting Yellowstone, the expedition nevertheless had the effect that General Sheridan and Senator Vest intended, although it did not immediately result in the expansion they desired (that would take another forty-nine years, with the addition of 7000 acres under President Hoover). "Much had changed in the park in the short period after the president's visit. While many understood the trip to be largely recreational, it brought into focus a series of pressing issues, which Congress and others addressed during this period—albeit often incompletely. By the time of Arthur's death, Congress had called on the War Department to run the park. A new superintendent was now in place. Furthermore, a syndicate from St. Louis now owned the National Hotel, and visitation had continued to grow. The summer of 1883 proved to be a watershed moment in Yellowstone's history. After eleven years of neglect and uncertainty, the modern park was born" (Goodyear).

Laid into the present album and suggesting its provenance are two original telegrams from General Sheridan to Governor Crosby. One telegraph, dated 21 July 1883, informs Crosby that the party would "start from Green River Station...on morning of August 4th at seven o'clock am"; and the other dated 23 July 1883, states that "there was an error in the transmission" of the previous and instructing Crosby to be "at Green River Monday morning Aug. sixth."

John Schuyler Crosby (1839-1914) was born in Albany, New York, the son of Clarkson Floyd Crosby and Angelica Schuyler, and a direct descendant of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Having served in the New York State Militia, Crosby entered the Civil War as a second lieutenant in the First Artillery of New York and rose through the ranks to serve as assistant adjutant general under General Nathaniel Banks and assistant inspector general under General Philip Sheridan. Crosby fought in the Red River Campaign, during which he carried dispatches through enemy territory to Admiral Farragut, earning commendation from President Lincoln. Remaining in the army after the war, Crosby participated in the defense of the U.S. border during the French occupation of Mexico and General Custer's campaigns during the Indian wars. Following his time in the army, he served as the U.S. consul in Italy from 1886 to 1871 and fifth governor of Montana Territory, from 1883 to 1884. Crosby was the grandfather of renowned Lost Generation publisher and poet Harry Crosby, founder of the Black Sun Press.

The six other known surviving copies of this extraordinary album are held by: Library of Congress (President Arthur's); Yale University, Beinecke Library (Senator Vest's); Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library (Robert Todd Lincoln's); Southern Methodist University (Michael Sheridan's); Yellowstone Research Library (original owner unknown); and Princeton University (original owner unknown).

A stunning western rarity inextricably linked to the story of the preservation of Yellowstone National Park, Chester Arthur's presidency, and the career of F. Jay Haynes.

REFERENCES: Howes Y7; Goodyear, Frank. *A President in Yellowstone : The F. Jay Haynes Photographic Album of Chester Arthur's 1883 Expedition* (Norman, OK, 2013); Hartley, Robert E. *Saving Yellowstone : The President Arthur Expedition of 1883* (Westminster, CO, 2007); Haynes, Jack Ellwis. "The Expedition of President Chester A. Arthur to Yellowstone National Park in 1883," *Annals of Wyoming*, January, Vol. 14, No. 1 (1942), pp. 31-38.

Item #8223

\$150,000.00



AN APPEALING YOSEMITE BROCHURE
WITH THREE COLORFUL MAPS

34. Henkenius, J. C., draftsman. Yosemite Wawona Route Via Mariposa Big Trees, Inspiration Point and Glacier Point. Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company Map of Yosemite National Park California, Showing the Stage Route via the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, Wawona, Inspiration Point and Glacier Point. San Francisco: Yosemite Stage & Turnpike Co., Sunset Press, [1900]. 12mo (7.75" x 4.25") folding brochure in 48 panels (counting both sides). 3 chromolithographic maps, 14.25" x 17.375", 12.125" x 13.5", and 20.625" x 29.25". 5 photographic illustrations.

An appealing promotional brochure for Yosemite National Park, including three colorful maps. This is one of two known issues of this scarce publication.

Functioning as a "entrance" to the brochure, the cover panel shows a wagon passing through the "Gateway to Yosemite" at the base of the 28-foot-wide "Grizzly Giant" tree in the Mariposa Grove—here dubbed "the largest tree in the world." The brochure exhorts the prospective tourists: "the season opens April First. Secure your tickets by way of Wawona the gateway to Yosemite." The text offers an overview of the park, covering matters such as hotel accommodations, stage trips, recommended attire, the roads, a 48-hour round trip to Yosemite Valley, and so on. Locales and sites of interest detailed include Wawona and Wawona Springs, The Mariposa Big Tree Grove, Signal Peak, Chilnualna Falls, Mt. Raymond, Glacier Point, the U.S. Army Camp, Hill's Studio, and the Wawona Fish Hatchery, among other attractions. One advertisement appeals to "special parties in stage loads" who can rent the new elliptic spring wagons, which "excel in point of comfort anything now in use for mountain travel." Included is a table of altitudes at Yosemite Valley for waterfalls, mountains and trees. The text mentions "Ideal Camp," which, according to Curry & Kruska, "lasted only for the 1900 season."

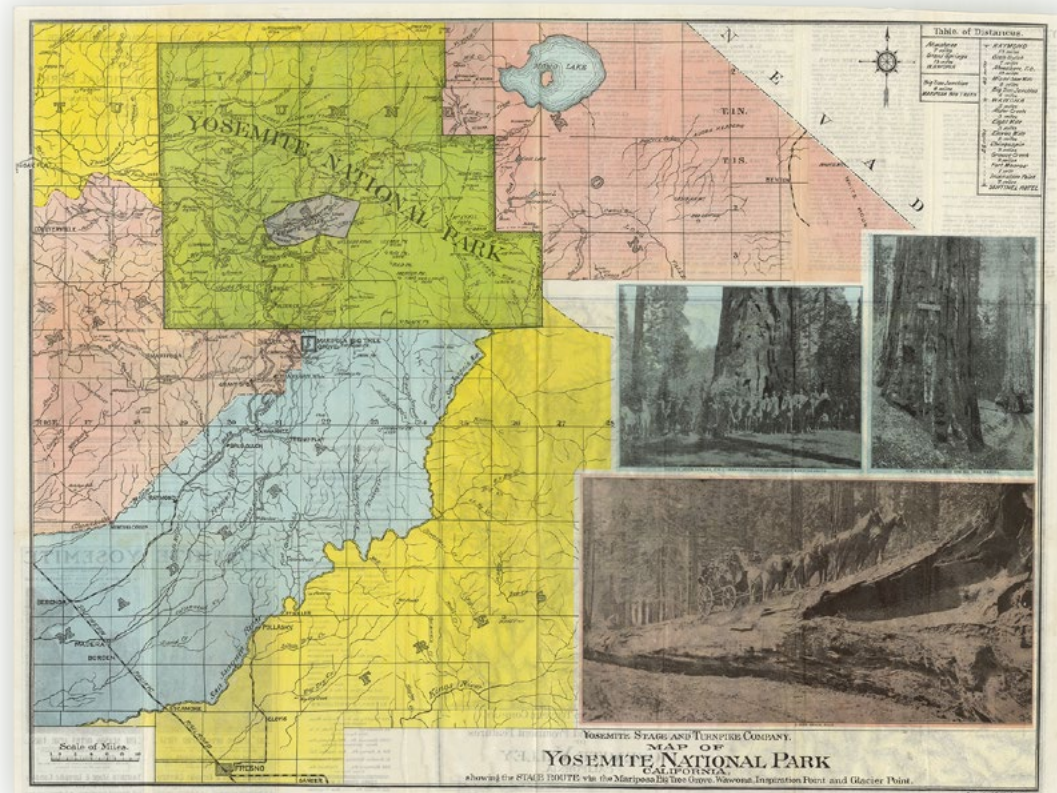
The largest map, covering three-quarters of one side, shows the stage routes to Yosemite, which is shown in its entirety, and spans as far south as Fresno; Yosemite Valley is outlined in bold. Three inset photographic illustrations at the lower right capture a cavalry troop surrounding the Grizzly Giant; a stage route "through the big tree Wawona"; and a wagon-load of tourists pulled by a team of horses on the trunk of a fallen tree, captioned "A New Stage Road." Also included is a table of distances for the Park's various landmarks. In the other known issue of this brochure, a copy of which we handled some years ago, this large map depicts a smaller area and there are more illustrations.

The lush medium-sized map, which is colored yellow and green, focuses on Yosemite Valley and its surroundings, including wagon-roads, trails, and various prominent features. Relief is shown by hachure. The smallest map included here spans from San Diego in the South to Mendocino in the North, with counties in various colors. Both Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove are marked with bold borders; numerous railroads are shown coursing through the map.

A very attractive and informative Yosemite brochure.

REFERENCES: Currey & Kruska 408.

Item #9239



\$1,500.00



MARVELS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAPTURED
BY A NOTED CALIFORNIA-BASED PHOTOGRAPHER

35. Jackson, Bradford D., photog., comp. [Album of sixty-six photographs of southern California subjects.] Los Angeles, ca. 1900–1910. Oblong 4to (10.25" x 12.75"), black cloth over boards. 66 silverprint photographs, 2.25" x 3.25" to 7.5" x 9.25", on 16 leaves. 9 blank leaves. 39 images captioned in the negative and numbered; 22 images captioned in pencil below the image; 1 image annotated in the image. Purple stamp of "B. D. Jackson, Landscape photographer, 880 Ortega St., Los Angeles, Cal" on the verso of several images. CONDITION: Very good, strong tonality, 1 photo loose, discoloration to 1 image, several photos starting to come loose.

A fine photo album, likely the photographer's own, comprising sixty-six images picturing southern California's mountains, seaside views, orange industry, tourist destinations, and more.

The detailed pencil inscriptions below some of the images, such as "Camp Mt. Wilson Aug. 1906" and "Thanksgiving Day in Calif. 1901" (for a shot of a boy standing with his bike near a flowering bush), strongly suggest that this was photographer Bradford D. Jackson's own album. This appealing cross-section of his work includes shots of orange groves and harvesting; San Gabriel Mission, several views of San Fernando Mission, the bells of Mission San Juan Capistrano; and a number of parks, including Westlake Park, Eastlake Park, and Hollenbeck Park. Seaside views picture the town of Avalon on Catalina Island; Point Fermin and a lighthouse off the coast; Tent City on Coronado Beach; several views of the Bath House at Ocean Park; and several views of Long Beach (some of which show its long pier).

Images of seaside tourist attractions include interior and exterior views of the Bath House at Long Beach; the "tropical court" in the Hotel Coronado; the interior

of the auditorium in Long Beach (where the large audience listens to a musical group perform); and shots of Venice Beach around the time of the grand opening in 1905, one of which shows tourists on a camel, while another pictures a gondola and gondolier on the water.

California's mountains figure here as well, with a shot of "Old Baldy" (Mount San Antonio); a view taken from Mt. Lowe's peak; a view taken from Wilsons Peak; Mt. San Bernardino; a view of a mountain range embracing Mt. Lowe, Mt. Wilson, and Mt. Howard; Granite Gate on Mt. Lowe; two images of the Mt. Lowe Railway; a camping scene on Mt. Wilson (picturing a woman cooking and a girl reading in a hammock); and the Mt. Lowe Railway (showing the train conductor driving a group of passengers).

The album is rounded out with images of residences in Redlands, Los Angeles, and elsewhere; suburban street views (Marengo Ave in Pasadena, Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, and Magnolia Ave in Riverside); a view in Smiley Heights, Redlands; a man with an easel or camera gazing upwards in Rubio Canyon in Altadena; California peppers on the vine; a waterfall; a barely visible woman engulfed by a Pasadena rose bush; and "twin" palm trees near Pasadena.

Born in Sullivan, Ohio, Bradford "Dan" Jackson (ca. 1850–1937) was a landscape and scenic view photographer who began his career as a portrait photographer in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In 1891 he married Jennie Bennett Hagan—a spiritualist who went on to lecture under her married name, Jennie Hagan Jackson. Bradford filed for divorce from Jennie in 1899, citing "cruelty and desertion" as the cause. By 1901, he had remarried and moved to Pomona, California, and bought a portrait studio there. In addition to his portrait work, he photographed Southern California's towns, mountains, suburbs, and beaches. At various times, he was based in Pomona, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Hollywood, La Canada, Glendora, La Crescenta, Glendale, and San Gabriel Valley. Later in his career, Jackson focused on landscape views for stereographs and postcards.

A lovely compendium of the work of this noted southern California photographer.

REFERENCES: "B.D. Jackson Collection of Negatives and Photographs: Finding Aid" at Online Archive of California.

Item #8941

\$2,750.00



HOLLYWOOD STARS HORSE AROUND
AT W. K. KELLOGG'S ARABIAN HORSE CENTER
IN POMONA, CALIFORNIA

36. Kellogg, William Keith (1860-1951), compiler?; Fraser, et al, photog. [Album of original photographs of Arabian horses and Hollywood celebrities at Kellogg's Ranch in Pomona, California.] Kodagraphs [cover title]. [Pomona, California, 1927-1929]. Oblong 8vo (7.25" x 11.75"), blind-stamped black cloth with cord tie at spine. 90 silver print photographs, approx. 6.25 x 7.5" to 3 x 4.25", and 19 small silver print photos, approx. 1.5" x 1", mounted on 47 black paper leaves, the majority with manuscript captions in white ink. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to album covers; photos with strong tonality, light discoloring to a few images.

An outstanding photo album comprising an extensive portrait of the W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center and the many Hollywood stars who visited it, compiled by someone closely associated with the operation.

Cereal mogul Will Keith Kellogg (1860-1951) founded the W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center in 1925. Purchasing the finest Arabian horses of the era from the U.S. and overseas, he started a breeding program at his winter abode in Pomona, California. The ranch and its uncommon horses drew frequent visits from 1920s Hollywood stars, and the horses were featured in various movies. In response to public interest, the ranch held a weekly show exhibiting the horses. In 1932 Kellogg gifted the ranch to the state of California on the condition that both the Arabian breeding program and the weekly show be continued. During World War II, the U.S. Army was permitted by the state of California to use the ranch to propagate war horses. The Army stopped breeding horses in 1948, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture became the new owner of the ranch. The following year, the California State Polytechnic College San Luis Obispo assumed ownership of the ranch, which continues to this day.

These photos center on Kellogg's prize-winning, pure-bred Arabians, with such names as Nasik, Jadaan, Pep, and Mizuel. The horses are often pictured in the company of a range of photogenic celebrities of the era: W. K. Kellogg, Vonceil Viking, Rudolph Valentino, Dorothy Dwan, Tom Mix, Ken Maynard, Arthur Stone, Will Rogers (mounted on Letan, which was one of the horses owned by Theodore Roosevelt), Glenn Tryon, California Governor C. C. Young, the "dwarfs" of the Barnes Zoo, et al. Some images show horses training for various events such as the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena and the LA County Fair. The captions include various details on the horses, reflecting the compiler's intimate knowledge of the center and activities there. Some of the captions are playful, such as, "Who said carrots?" and "Careful—I'm bashful." A number of shots show the horses striking certain poses; trotting on the exercising track; leaping, and so on. It is often noted to whom certain horses were sold, such as the Arabian stallion Sakavez which was acquired by the Mexican Minister of War.

Other subjects pictured include the Kellogg residence and stables; Sycamore Canyon; a woman making a model of the horse Raseyn; silhouette artist Gene Ross studying an



Arabian colt while holding a paper silhouette; and a throng of Boy Scouts receiving the Welsh pony Silverlight as a gift. One image pictures a wax figure of Italian actor Rudolph Valentino, which was housed in an exhibit case at the Arab Stables. The nineteen small thumbnail photos focus primarily on Kellogg's residence.

An airport was established on the property in 1928 and a few shots included here picture representatives of the Army and Navy along with various aeronautical figures taking part in the dedication ceremony. Several views of the airport are included. Two photos capture aviator Charles Lindbergh (1902-1974) flying in the air over the Kellogg Property, and six images picture the Goodyear Blimp. A charming image of the horse Raida (mounted by Mrs. Arthur Stone) standing next to a plane is captioned, "The old and the new in transportation."

Frasher's Foto was a commercial photographic firm established by Burton Frasher, Sr. in 1907. His images of the Southwest's natural beauty and attractions in the early twentieth century were extensively used in postcards, magazines, and books. "As the era of the automobile came into its own, these images fired up the imaginations of people as it documented the variety and natural wonders that America had to offer" ("From Postcards to Portraits"). After Burton, Sr. died in 1955, the business was carried on by Burton Frasher, Jr. and Christopher Frasher into the twenty-first century.

A delightful photographic portrait of the W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center during the roaring twenties.

REFERENCES: "From Postcards to Portraits" at Frashers Foto online; "The Kellogg Legacy" at Cal Poly Pomona online.

Item #8983

\$4,750.00



Rudolph Valentino on Jadaan

**"MADE OVER \$4 PER DAY WHILST DIGING":
A GOLD MINER WRITES TO HIS WIFE IN OHIO, 1854**

37. Knapp, Eli. [Autograph letter, signed, from a California gold miner to his wife in Windsor, Ohio.] Rantadotbons Bar, Sierra County, California, 8 September 1854. 1.75 pp. in ink on a single lined leaf, 9.75" x 7.75"; with original envelope. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, light underlining in pencil by a previous owner.

A California gold miner's letter to his wife on his company's mining activity, his claims, his plans, and more.

Addressing his wife, one Mabel E. Knapp of Windsor, Ohio, Eli Knapp opens with an account of his health:

My eyes have been weak and some sore for a long while though not painful. Last Sabbath I employed a Jerman [sic] Physician to doctor them. He says it is the relic of s[?] from childhood now a chronic disease. He gave me some powders & eye salves which has helped them materially. I think he will make them sound but I much doubt his making them strong.

Knapp was a member of an Ohio mining company and reports on how things are panning out for them:

As regards my Co.'s conduct in regard to their giving up & loosing 3 months labor without satisfaction my notions as in my last [letter] are unchanged notwithstanding we have found pay [i.e., gold] in the hole. I mentioned last week we had a div[idend]. of 817 after paying our Co. [i.e., company] debts. This week we have done less. Lost 2 days in repairs on our wheel. Made over \$4 per day whilst diging. Think we shall do better next week if not hindered. We shall hire 2 hands next week and increase the number as it may justify. Our ground cannot be worked after the rains come until another season.

He notes that he has recently sold a claim: "The claim I owned & valued in Forest City [Sierra County] I sould to Tho[mas] Crusoe[?] for \$100. I cannot learn as they are doing anything in them yiet. My interest at Nebraska I have not heard from since J. Sellers was here. Reports say thare has not been a future thare yiet whare they have got in." He refers to \$5 in the letter (no longer present, of course) and tells his wife to "pleas[e] use it." He also refers to a letter for one Joel[?] Ritter he enclosed and asks her to seal and forward the letter to Ritter. Knapp mentions that he has "some cob[b]ling to do" and describes his plans for the future: "I think I will try and be seasonable[?] in some place whare it will justify and make it my business next winter and if I have mining to do here in my place." He continues:

Lee was last fall[?] perfectly destitute[?] but went home last spring with some \$15. I know if I could be stocked with gum boots to & tap I could take \$10 or 15 per day including stock. In my letters I have written of hoap [hope] & poverty. Is this good policy or should I like others act the Hypocrite, and suppose it to say I am doing well. We have some ground prospected that will pay \$8 per day and under one [Thomas] Crusoe that will pay \$20 but cannot tell its extent. Our ground cannot be worked out this season I think.

He closes with queries regarding the home front ("Have you fruit. How are crops. Hay corn root crops &c, and what of all the neighbors" and asks her to write ("I

Rantadotbons Bar, Sept 8th 1854
Sierra Co., Cal
Dear Mabel Our mail will leave San Francisco
on sa vessel and the opportunity of a written
intercourse with you I highly appreciate
My health is good My eyes have been weak and
some sore for a long while though not painful
Last Sabbath I employed a Jerman Physician to doctor
them He says it is the relic of Rheum from Childhood
now a Chronic Disease he gave me some powders &
eye salves which has helped them materially I think
he will make them sound But I much doubt
his making them strong As regards my Co
conduct in regard to their giving up & loosing 3 months
labor without satisfaction my notions as in my last
are unchanged notwithstanding we found pay in the
hole we I mentioned last week we had a Div of 817
after paying our Co. debts this week we have done less
Lost 2 days in repairs on our wheel Made over \$4 per day
whilst Diging think we shall do better next week
if not hindered we shall hire 2 hands next week and
increase the number as it may justify Our ground
cannot be worked after the rains come until another
season The claim I owned & valued in Forest City
I sould to Tho Crusoe for \$100 I cannot learn as they
are doing any thing in them yiet My Interest
at Nebraska I have not heard from since J Sellers
was here Reports say thare has not been a future
thare yiet whare they have got in

know you would if you know how I valued getting your letters.”)

The California State Library holds another letter Knapp wrote to his wife from Napa County, California (located some 180 miles from Sierra County) on May 27th, 1855. The letter suggests that, between 1854 and 1855, Knapp transitioned from gold mining to raising livestock and farming in Napa County. In the 1855 letter, he discusses topics such as his farm and livestock operation; his neighbor killing grizzly bears and hunting deer; a Jewish camp; and his hope for his family to move to California once “Indian difficulties” in the area are “settled.”

An interesting letter capturing the vicissitudes and challenges of the California miner’s life.

REFERENCES: “Gold Rush Era Letters Eli Knapp” at From the Page online.

Item #8888

\$950.00

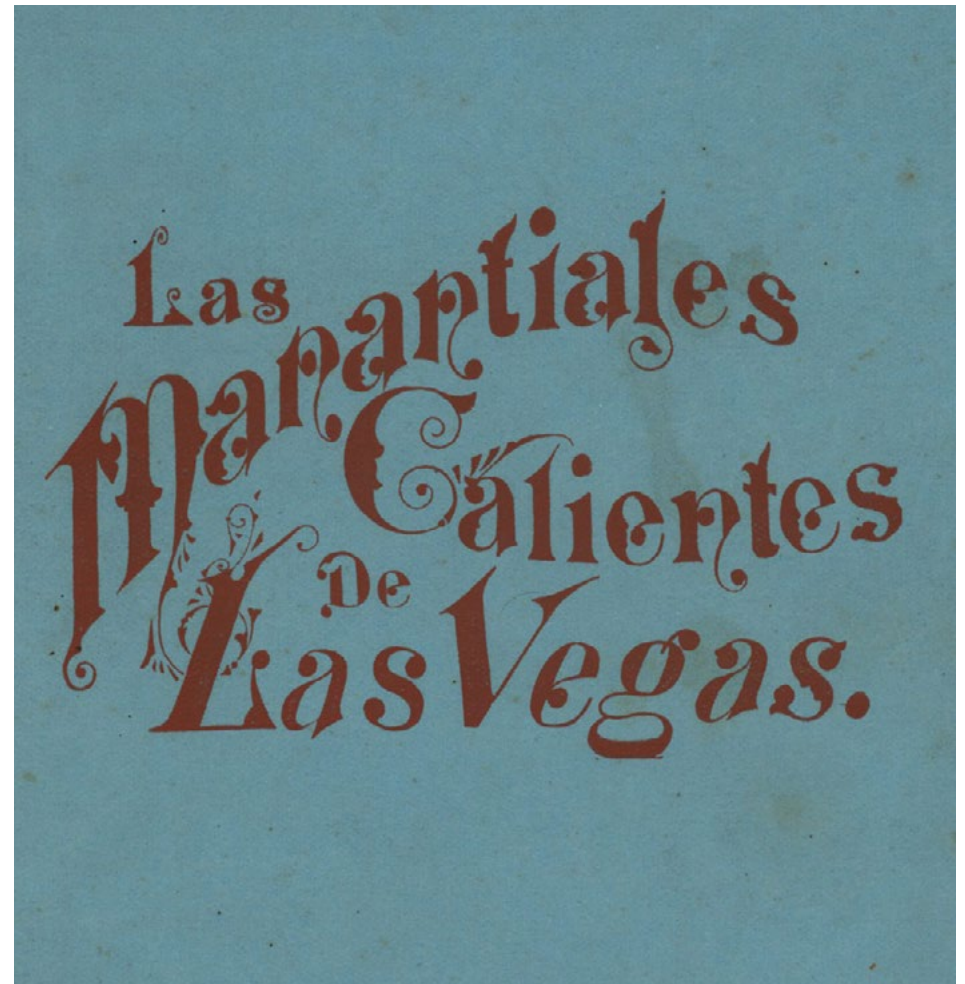
**NEW MEXICAN HOT SPRINGS,
PROMOTED IN SPANISH FOR MEXICAN TRAVELERS**

38. Las Manantiales Calientes de Las Vegas. Springfield, OH: Compañia Impresora y de Publicacion, 1883. 8vo (9.875” x 7”), original printed blue wrappers. 14 pp., folding plan, 8.25” x 11” plus margins, tipped to final blank; full-page engraving on page [2]. CONDITION: Good, wrappers and first/last leaves separated from text block and cracked at spine; minor wear to contents.

An apparently unrecorded promotional pamphlet in Spanish describing the opulent Montezuma Hotel and its nearby hot springs, recently connected by rail to Las Vegas, New Mexico by “the railroad that built an empire” — the Atschison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway.

The hot springs, situated six miles north of Las Vegas, New Mexico, began to attract tourists in the late 1870s with the construction of the adobe Hot Springs Hotel. In 1880, the directors of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway formed the Las Vegas Hot Springs company, bought the hot springs and the existing hotel property, and began construction on the grand Montezuma resort as well as a narrow gauge railway connecting the hotel with the Las Vegas depot. Both the hotel (operated by pioneering hospitality magnate Fred Harvey) and the railway spur opened to the public in the spring of 1882. The Montezuma boasted 270 rooms and was surrounded by a rambling park with a large fountain and areas for croquet, tennis, and archery. A clogged gas main caused it to burn to the ground just two years later, after which a new and still more opulent hotel was constructed nearby, which operated at a loss until closing in 1893.

This pamphlet outlines the history and geographical situation of the hot springs, the Queen Anne style hotel and its many cutting-edge conveniences, baggage allowances for “travelers from Mexico” on the AT&SF railroad (150 pounds of luggage for each first class ticket, and children under twelve travel



free), and, of course, the healing powers of the hot springs themselves, whose various temperatures and mineral contents—as analyzed by Joseph T. Lovewell, a well-known chemistry professor at Washburn College—are provided in a table on page ten.

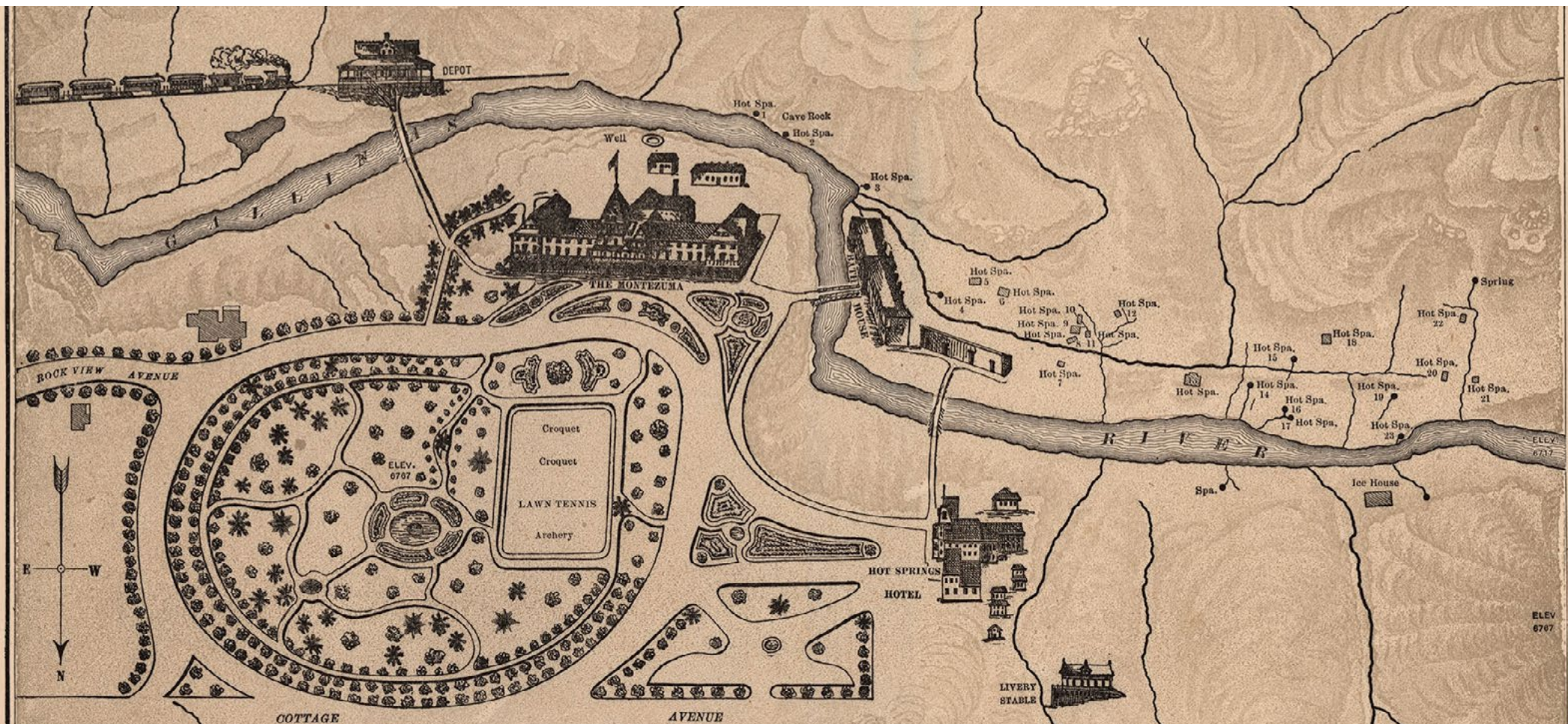
The fold-out map, printed by Poole Bros. of Chicago, provides a “topographical” view of the hot springs and their surroundings (“Mapa Topografico de los Manantiales Calientes de Las Vegas y sus Alrededores”). Flowing across the upper center of the map is the Gallinas River, above which is the train depot, “Prospect Pit,” “Cave Rock,” the Bath House, and some twenty-three numbered “Hot Spas.” Easy access to these sites is provided by two bridges to the Montezuma Hotel, with its croquet, tennis, and archery fields, extensive garden avenues, livery stables, and of course the old Hot Springs Hotel. A reservoir is indicated at the lower edge of the map, and elevations (in feet) are indicated throughout. An engraving on page two of the volume shows the front of the Montezuma, with the mountains in the background and the old Hot Springs Hotel to the right.

No examples recorded in OCLC, nor do Google searches yield any results for the pamphlet or its Springfield, Ohio publisher. Although not explicitly stated, it seems likely that the AT&SF was behind its publication, as the company published various promotional materials for the Montezuma Hotel and hot springs, including the pamphlet *Las Vegas Hot Springs* (Chicago, 1882), in which the engraving and map included in the present pamphlet evidently first appeared.

A very scarce publication aimed at Mexican vacationers, published during the golden age of resort hotels, the peak of America’s fascination with “taking the waters,” and the beginning of a defining era of the New Mexican tourist industry.

Item #9213

\$3,750.00



A YOUNG LADY FROM BALTIMORE
NARRATES HER TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

39. [Manuscript diary of a young woman who travels from Baltimore to California by train.] Diary [manuscript title]. Baltimore, Washington D.C., Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, California, and other locales, 23 September 1901–8 March 1902. 8vo (8.5" x 7"), pebbled black paper over boards, red paper spine. 97 pp. in ink. CONDITION: Very good, moderate wear to covers, paper spine partially perished.

A lively, well-written diary kept by a young woman from Baltimore traveling by train to San Diego, where she stays for nearly two months. Approximately eighty percent of the diary is devoted to California.

The author, an unidentified Sunday School teacher, begins her journal as she leaves Baltimore with one "Mrs. Taylor," who accompanies her throughout the trip. She stops in Washington, D.C. and Virginia ("Culpeper, made me think of the [Civil War] Battle fields. I realize the change that must have taken place in this part of the country since 1865") before traveling by train out west—a trip that takes several weeks. En route, she waits in a train station with a large group of Native Americans on their way to a Nebraska reservation with two interpreters, and shares a car with an Episcopal Ministers bound for California to attend a convention. She passes through Kansas, Colorado ("everything seemed so bare, nothing but cattle, the prairies are covered with a dry withered looking grass"), New Mexico, and Nevada ("saw a great many Mexicans with broad brimmed hats") before reaching San Diego, describing what she sees and musing over historic sites along the way. On October 5th, en route to San Diego, she notes the "Ruins of an old mission built in the early days by the mission fathers...Many adobe ruins suggestive of early California days [and] A very large and old palm tree, there were two, one was taken to Chicago to the World's Fair."

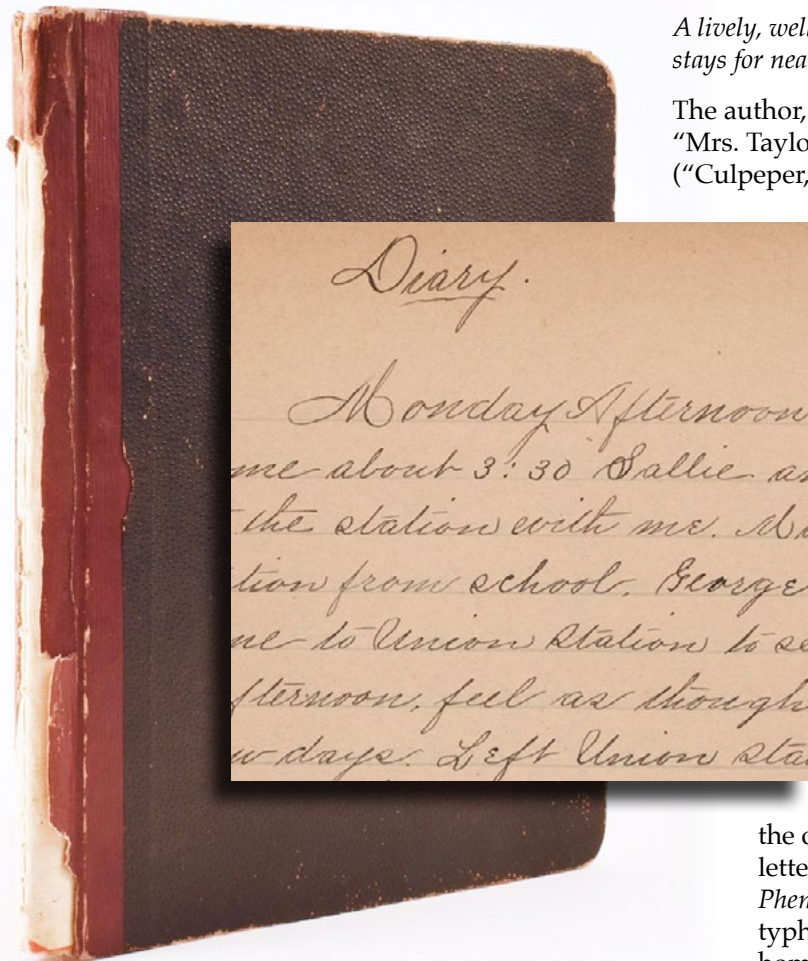
In California, she stays with friends and acquaintances in San Diego, Los Angeles, and Coronado, and takes many day trips around the state: to Coronado Beach, an Ostrich Farm, a bath house, a library, a Japanese tea garden ("Enjoyed it much. Fell in love with the Jap[anese] girl, very sweet & pretty"), the Botanical Gardens in San Diego, the caves in La Jolla, and a theosophical homestead. She attends church frequently ("I heard one of the grandest sermons I ever heard"); makes friends ("I met such a sweet girl on the beach, we gathered kelp on the shore together, took a long walk right on the edge of the ocean, she is the first person I have met on Coronado, the first one to speak to me"); writes letters to friends; goes to the post office, and reads—among other books, *The Laws of Psychic Phenomena* by Thomas Jay Hudson. After learning that one Mr. Cross back home is sick with typhoid, she remarks on November 19th, 1901: "My, so many things have happened since I left home, I do not think I will ever go so far again." On November 30th, she learns of the death of one of the male students in her Sunday School class in Baltimore. The diary ends with her in Los Angeles en route to Pasadena.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A young woman's appealing account of her experiences visiting California early in the twentieth century.

Item #8594

\$2,500.00



MANUSCRIPT PROSPECTUS
FOR COPPER CLAIMS LOCATED
IN THE GOLDFIELD, NEVADA REGION

40. Marvel, L. W. *Statement of the Conditions of the Marvel Copper Claims*. [Marvel or Goldfield, Esmeralda County, Nevada, ca. 1910]. 1.5 pp. manuscript in ink on 2 loose leaves, 13.75" x 8.25", manuscript map on lower-half of the second leaf, 7.75" x 8.25". CONDITION: Good, old folds, two 1" tears to the second leaf, tape repairs to the verso of both leaves.

A prospectus describing the Marvel Copper Claims by their apparent owner L. W. Marvel, including a manuscript map of the claims and evidently created for the consideration of a small number of potential investors.

Located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, the property described in this document embraces five claims (Dedman, Hill Top, Illakee, Bon Ami, and Thompson) and spans some ninety acres. The claims were situated about twenty-five miles southwest of the town of Goldfield, eight miles north of the town of Lida, and sixteen miles south of the settlement of Silver Peak and the town of Blair (settled around 1906). At this time, Blair was the terminus of the Blair Railroad and the closest shipping point to the property. Marvel notes that "the railroad was expected to be continued on to the town of Lida this fall, and if constructed will go within two miles at least from these claims." The formation of the country is "lime and quartzite with phonolite or porphyry dykes cutting through the country, usually north and south." There was "plenty of timber on the ground for all fuel purposes," as well as several springs within two or three miles—the nearest being 1.25 miles away.

Referring to the map, Marvel writes that

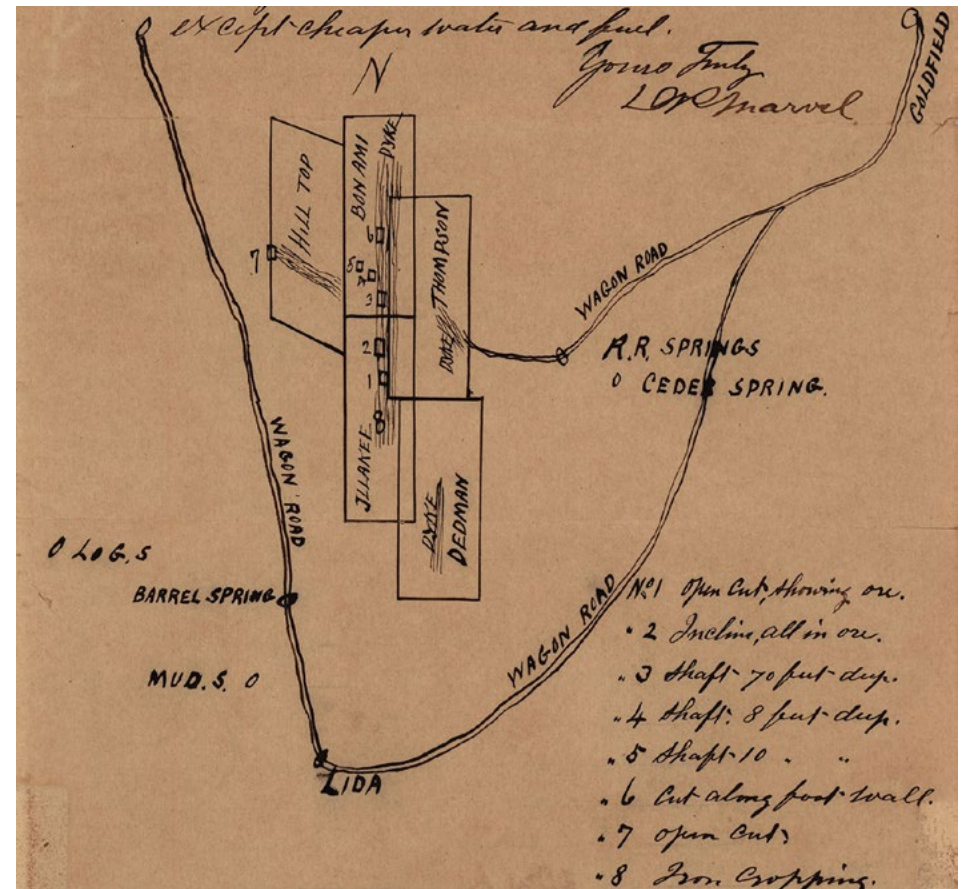
you will see...that our work covers a width of about 50 feet along the upper side of a phonolite dyke. The ore is exposed in all of these holes and the hanging wall is not in sight yet. The ore makes along the footwall and extends out into the lime in chimneys and pockets. The carbonate ore will average 35 to 40% copper and the oxidized ore 15 to 30% copper and \$4.00 to \$6.00 in gold and silver. There is about 10 tons of ore on the dumps[?] at present that is good for \$150.00 per ton, and there is no doubt that \$5,000.00 could be taken out in 60 days with two or three men at work. The expense of mining would be about the same as at Goldfield except cheaper water and fuel.

The map spans from the town of Goldfield in the northeast to the town of Lida in the south. At the center of the map are five rectangles representing the five identified claims. Dykes are shown on three claims (Dedman, Bon Ami, and Thompson), and eight numbered squares correspond to eight notes in the map key, which are more fully described in Marvel's text. Connecting Lida and Goldfield is a Wagon Road which passes through "R.R. Springs" and Ceder Spring. A Wagon Road stemming from Lida moves in a northwest direction and passes through Barrel Spring. Lying to the west of Barrel Spring are "Mud S. O." and "O Log. S." A third Wagon Road leads from the Thompson claim to Goldfield.

The text includes descriptions of the eight identified sites on the map:

No. 1 Open out on line of footwall, this is a small cut in the iron ledge showing some copper.

No. 2 Incline about 25 feet, pitching into the hill at about 40° the ore outcropped here about 8 feet wide and will average 15% copper.



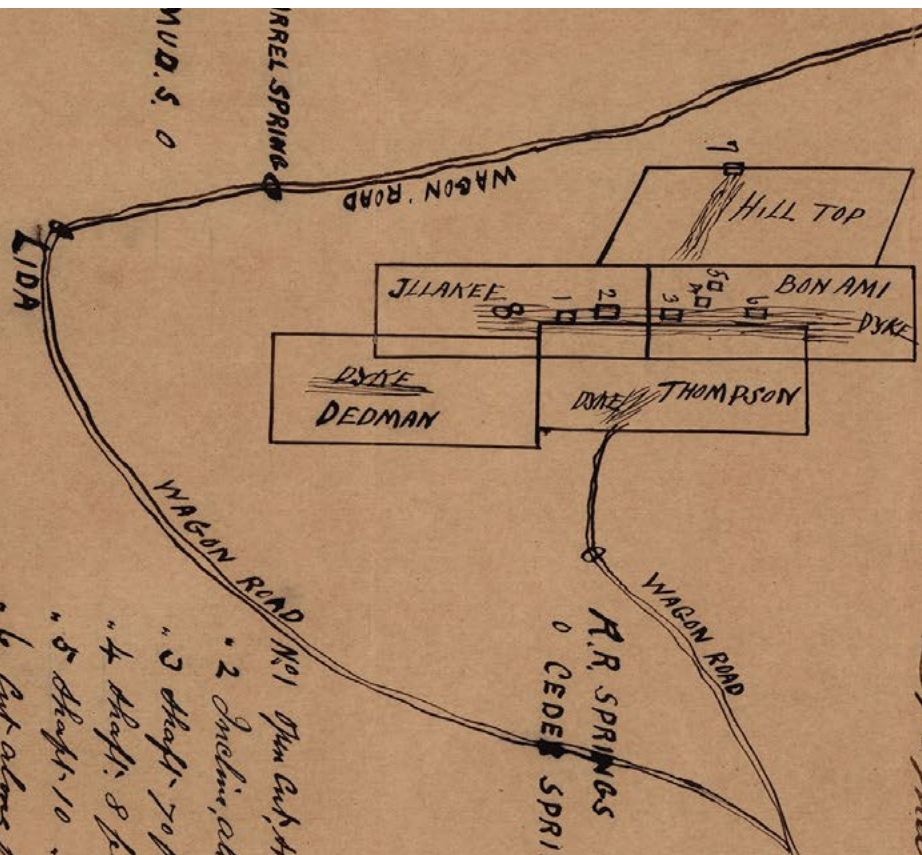
- No. 3 Shelf 70 feet deep, perpendicular and the main body of pitched away from the shaft into the hill at about 35 feet, but there are stringers and pockets of ore from this point on down but have not struck the footwall yet. The ore in this shaft is nearly all a carbonate or malachite and will average about 40% copper.
- No. 4 Shaft 8 feet deep, this is same kind of ore as main shaft. Took out about five tons in sinking.
- No. 5 Location shaft 10 feet. This shows the same ore 20 feet further up the hill.
- No. 6 Open cut along foot wall, showing carbonate ore on the wall.
- No. 7 Open cut on west side line of property. This is on a cross dyke, but shows a little pine ore
- No. 8 Iron ledge about 50 feet wide on line with the main ore showings. This iron carries a little copper.

The Marvel Copper Claims, like Lida's copper mines, are located within the Walker Lane Mineral Belt of Nevada, "a 500 km long continental scale structural zone which is host to numerous world class gold and copper deposits and mining districts including Goldfield" (Saxon). After the discovery of gold in the area of Goldfield in 1902, the population rose to some 30,000 people within four years—making it Nevada's biggest town. Goldfield produced \$86 million worth of ore during its boom, but the bulk of the mining in the area had ended by 1910. Goldfield's boom caused a return of mining in Lida beginning in 1905, causing Lida's population to rise to 300. Water from springs close to Lida was conveyed to Goldfield by a pipeline. However, by 1907 Lida began to decline.

REFERENCES: Saxon, Mark. "Aguila American Gold Acquires Lida Copper-Silver Project in Nevada" at Junior Mining Network online; "Get to know a Nevada mining town Goldfield" at Nevada Mining online; "Lida Esmeralda County" at Nevada Expeditions online.

Item #8851

\$950.00



#2
 A cross dyke, but shows a little pine
 No. 8 Iron ledge about 50 feet wide on
 the main ore showing, this iron carries
 you will see by the map that on a
 & width of about 50 feet along the top
 a carbonate dyke, the ore is exposed in
 holes and the hanging wall is not in
 the ore makes along the footwall and
 out into the line in chimney and the
 carbonate ore will average 35 to 40%
 the oxidized ore is 15 to 30% copper and
 gold and silver. There is about 10 tons of
 abundant that is good for \$50.00 per ton,
 so no doubt that \$5,000.00 could be taken
 day with less or less than a week. The
 mining would be about the same as
 except cheaper water and fuel.
 Given July
 1900

MUSTANG BILL AND CUSTER FOR THE MASSES

41. "Mustang Bill" and "Our Indian War. The Miraculous Lives of Mustang Bill and Miss Marion Fannin. [Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., 1876]. Illustrated broadsheet, 12" x 9.25", engraving 7.75" x 4.25". Text in English on recto, text in German on verso. CONDITION: Good, old horizontal and vertical folds, tape repair to verso along horizontal fold.

An apparently unrecorded advertising sheet for a popular tale of western adventure supplemented with an early account of the Battle of Little Bighorn.

Featuring an illustration of Mustang Bill caught unawares and lassoed by a Comanche, this broadside advertises a forthcoming pamphlet offering "a true record of thrilling adventures in the great south-west" and a "true and wonderfully interesting narrative...of real occurrences in the life of a brave man and his lady-love, Miss Marion Fannin," which in fact was fiction. Mustang Bill, said here to be a "Mr. Wm. Rhodes Decker," is described as "a veritable character, a young man of genius, and a hero of recognized courage." The text alludes to his travels "in the New England states, exhibiting his remarkable collection of Serpents and Reptiles" (in the story he is described as a master of such critters) but this seems to be fiction as well, as neither Google searches, nor OCLC, nor contemporary newspapers indicate that such a person existed. However, the advertised content of the "Great Indian War," detailing "General Custer's Bravery" at the Battle of Little Bighorn along with the cunning and cruelty of the "Indian Fighters" and "Sioux Chiefs," is one of the earliest published accounts of the Battle, appearing in the same year. It is evidently based in part on the testimony of William O. Taylor, a member of Reno's command who survived to tell the tale, presumably as found in official reports (Taylor's full narrative, completed five years before his death in 1923, wasn't published until 1996). The prospectus also notes that the book is "splendidly illustrated" with eight engraved plates, including a portrait of Lieutenant Colonel Custer.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

Item #9013

\$575.00

"MUSTANG BILL" AND "OUR INDIAN WAR."

THE MIRACULOUS LIVES
OF
M U S T A N G B I L L
AND
MISS MARION FANNIN.

A TRUE RECORD OF THRILLING ADVENTURES IN THE GREAT SOUTH-WEST.

OUR GREAT INDIAN WAR!
THE GRAND ATTACK!

General Custer's Bravery!—Death of the Gallant Officer!—Indian Fighters!—Mustang Bill's Prowess!
The Gunning Sioux Chiefs, "Sitting Bull," and "Crazy Horse."—The Sad Massacre!
Desperate Fighting!—Whole companies cut down as one man!!

A full and extremely interesting account of our war with the Indians, giving the official despatches, and exciting incidents of the thrilling events through which our brave soldiers passed. The Custer Family annihilated. Sad particulars. General Phil. Sheridan wide awake.



Mr. WM. RHODES DECKER
(*"MUSTANG BILL"*)

In a veritable character, a young man of genius, and a hero of recognized courage. He is now traveling in the New England States, exhibiting his remarkable collection of Serpents and other Reptiles.

This true and wonderfully interesting narrative treats of real occurrences in the life of a brave man and his lady-love, Miss Marion Fannin, daughter of a Georgia planter, whose adventures were many and thrilling, presenting their lives in all the romantic scenes through which they passed.

Two of the tribe had, seen by Bill, passed behind, and caught him with the lasso.—Page 25.

THIS WORK IS SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

For Sale only by our Agent, who will call for this Broc.

FUTURE UNION GENERAL FROM CONNECTICUT VISITS CHILE EN ROUTE
TO CALIFORNIA'S GOLD FIELDS, 1849

42. Noble, William Henry. [Autograph letter, signed, to his wife Harriet, describing his stop in Chile during a Gold Rush voyage to California.] "Pacific Ocean within a few days sail of San Francisco," 26 October 1849. 6 pp. in ink on 1 bifolium and 1 leaf, 11" x 8.75". CONDITION: Very good, 1" tear to p. 1, a few ink stains, no losses to the text.

A substantive letter by a Connecticut lawyer on life and culture in Talcahuano, Chile, written shortly before he reached San Francisco to take part in the gold rush.

Curiously signing this letter, "Brother Willie," Noble addresses his wife, Harriet Jones Brooks Noble (1818–1901), of Bridgeport, Connecticut, from the Pacific Ocean shortly after he visited "that strange little city," Talcahuano, Chile, and "explor[ed] its beauties and wonders."

After commenting that during the voyage he "sat and gazed upon the wide trackless ocean, admired the azure canopy with the pale moon in its center and the blue waves beneath reflecting her silvering beams," he describes the city and the broader country at length, and focuses on the inhabitants, their religious practices, schools, law, and agriculture.

He notes that "while the inhabitants [of Talcahuano] seem poor and squalid in the extreme...they are very kind and hospitable and seem particularly fond of the Californians whom they invite into their houses when they see them passing by and treat them to the best habitations afford." Noble recounts attending a religious service in a church in the company of several of his shipmates, a narrative spanning nearly three pages ("we sauntered in not as zealous devotees but idle spectators gazing with curious eyes upon all we saw"); seeing a religious procession ("when anyone in the streets meets this procession, he is expected to kneel or at least uncover his head until it passes"); visiting a school where he talks with the schoolmaster ("on leaving we told the master that his school reminded us of our own in the United States. He said 'it could not be, it was too great a compliment'"); Chile's judicial system ("very little business for lawyers"); and Chile's climate, soil, agriculture, and wine production ("the grape is cultivated with great success"). He often compares the practices he encounters in Chile with those in America ("the dress of the priests and the service was very much like that in our own Catholic churches"; "the Merto [wine] resembl[es] our Port and Museatell," and so forth).

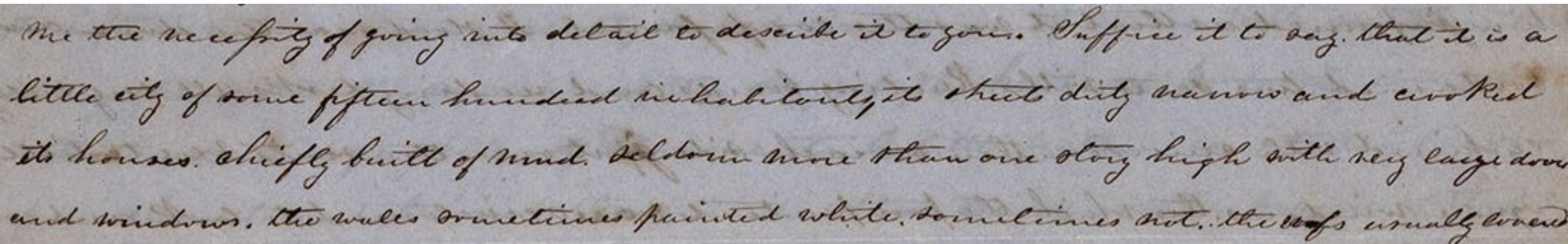
Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, William Henry Noble (1813–1894) earned his JD from Yale. He served as the secretary of Bridgeport Savings Bank in 1842 and subsequently the state's attorney in 1846. Following his father's death, "he inherited land in East Bridgeport and entered into an agreement with P. T. Barnum to develop it, assisting the construction of houses, hotels and factories" (Lehman). During the Civil War, he served as colonel of the 17th Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. In August of 1861, the unit was mustered in at Bridgeport and left for Washington D.C. The 17th saw action at the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, during which Noble sustained wounds in an arm and a knee. While he healed in Bridgeport, his men marched to Gettysburg. Although not fully recovered, Noble soon followed them there and on July 4th, marched into Gettysburg with the 17th, following its loss of 206 men during the battle. The regiment then traveled to South Carolina and Jacksonville, Florida, following which Noble took command of the Second Brigade. On December 24th, 1864, he was captured and imprisoned at the notorious Andersonville Prison, where he was the highest ranking officer. Following the war, he was brevetted brigadier general by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and practiced law again in Bridgeport, where he assisted veterans in securing their pensions.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

REFERENCES: Lehman, Eric D. "General William Henry Noble" at Bridgeport Library online.

Item #9188

\$1,500.00



me the necessity of going into detail to describe it to you. Suffice it to say, that it is a little city of some fifteen hundred inhabitants, its streets dirty narrow and crooked its houses, chiefly built of mud. seldom more than one story high with very large doors and windows, the walls sometimes painted white, sometimes not...the roofs usually covered

**"GOLD HERE AND I AM BOUND TO HAVE SOME":
A MAINER ON HIS NEW LIFE AND PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA**

43. Oliver, Henry M.; Octavia Oliver. [Autograph letter, signed, from a California gold miner to his brother in Maine.] Mormon Island, California, 23 December 1851. 3 pp. in ink on a single blue bifolium, 9.5" x 7.625". Some underlining in pencil by a former owner. Address panel and note in ink by Octavia Oliver on p. 4. CONDITION: Good, short separations along old folds, broken wax seal affecting parts of four words on p. 1 and a part of one word on p. 2, some small staining.

An earnest letter by a gold miner from Maine on the difficulties and hopes of his new life in California, as well as the broader gold rush scene.

Writing from Mormon Island to his brother John H. Oliver, who lived in Bath, Maine, Henry M. Oliver (1808–1876) begins this letter by noting "I am well as can be expected" and describes how he "arrived here to San Francisco the second of this month in the steamer California. We had 19 days passage [evidently from Panama]." Many were sick on the vessel and "2 of [ou]r[?] passengers died on the passage." He reports that

I am now in the mines 25 miles from Sacramento city on the south fork of the American River. I expect to stop at the [?] but it was a full of people and times so dull that [I] started for the mines. I fell in with Captain Brown from Rockland ME. As I whrate [sic] to you before he is a fine man and has been here before. Ther[e] is 5 of us in company and are all from ME except one. I had money enough to last me to the mines and since that time I have been on his [i.e., Brown's] expense. We have been to work throwing up dirt and waiting for rain. It is raining now and I am in hopes to do something for we have not earnt our living yet and if we make our liveing and pay for our tools this winter we shall do as well as the most of folks.

He comments that "I have heard that there was...some of the Bath go[?] boys that came in the last steamer. Was down to the city sick but I have not sean them. I have not seen enny that I know yet except James Varnham that I had a letter for." Oliver then describes the mining scene:

There has been some very rich diggings discover[ed] here [i.e., Mormon Island] before we got here. We have only been here a few days and if we don't find enny thing here we are going about 30 miles fater in to the mountains. There is thousands of people here and are coming every day in droves according to what I have seen. Yet a man that can make a good liveing to home had better stay there unless he came here to s[t]ay for good. It is the greatest to farming in the world. A man that has 2 or 3 thousand dollars he can soon git rich enny ware but I will whrite you all about it yet. I will tell you now that it is not all gold that shines. California is not what it was 2 years ago [i.e., in 1849]. A man can git 5 dollars a day when he can git

Mormon Island
Dear Brother
I can take the
to whrite a few lines to you to
that I am well as can be expected
of being causes me to have little gold
I arrived here to San Francisco the
this month in the steamer California
19 days passage we had a grate many
in the mines, 25 miles from Sacramento
the south fork of the American River
stop at the but it was a full of people
so dull that started for the mines
Captain Brown from Rockland me
to you before he is a fine man and
be here there is 5 of us in company on
from me except one I had money
last me to the mines and since that
have been on his expense we have been
throwing up dirt and waiting for
raining now and I am in hopes
for we have not earnt our living yet
make our living and pay for our tools
we shall do as well as the most of

work and he will have to pay 10 dollars a week for board the best he can do.

He concludes the letter on an uplifting note: "Don't get discouraged yet for I am not a going to give it up yet. I tell you there is gold here and I am bound to have some of it. We have got as good man to go ahead as there is in the country."

Interestingly, Henry's brother John H. Oliver (1820–1903) re-sent this letter to their sister, Octavia Oliver. After Octavia read it, she returned it to John, and on page four she writes a brief note to John: "I thought you would like to have this letter again as I sent it back again. I was happy to learn that Henry had arrived there safe and that he has met a man that will help him. It is just as I told him. God knows that I hope he will do well...Send him my love and tell him to rite me soon... tell me how you get along this winter...Your sis, Octavia."

Born in Phippsburg, Maine, Henry M. Oliver (1816–1887), returned to Maine following his California adventure, as he is buried in Old Town. His sister Octavia Oliver (1817–1881) and brother John Oliver were both born in Phippsburg, Maine, and both died in Bath.

A simultaneously realistic and hopeful gold rush letter by a miner from Maine.

REFERENCES: "John Oliver, Jr." at Georgetown Historical Society online.

Item #8889

\$1,250.00



PHOTOGRAPHER S. W. ORMSBY
AMONG THE ASSINIBOINE AND SIOUX

44. Ormsby, S. W., photographer. [Set of Fifteen Original Photographs of the Sioux and Assiniboine People by a Montana Photographer.] Montana and South Dakota, ca. 1900. 15 original photographs, silver prints and printing-out paper, 4.5" x 7.5" to 8.25" x 6.25". All photos matted. CONDITION: Generally good, fading or uneven tones to some images; one image printed from a cracked plate.

A rare and captivating set of photographs by a little-known photographer who worked among the Assiniboine and Sioux, comprising eight striking studio portraits of chiefs and braves, as well as one full-length portrait and six group shots taken in the field.

S. W. Ormsby (American, active ca. 1900) maintained a photography studio at the Wolf Point Agency at the Fort Peck Assiniboine Reservation in Montana. His work is seldom encountered and at present little is known of his life and activities apart from the evidence of the relatively few photographs that have come to light. We have been unable to locate any substantive institutional holdings of Ormsby's work. The Alaska State Library records some examples in the William R. Norton Photograph Collection (which consists mainly of Alaska images, with some peripheral photographs). Various individual images seem to be scattered about, mostly cabinet card photographs taken outdoors. Illustrations reproducing two of Ormsby's photographs appeared in *Home Mission Monthly* (Feb. 1900). One of these, entitled *Assiniboine Peace Signal*, illustrates Abbie L. Miller's article "The Hohé Indians." The other, captioned "Completed Teepees

Occupied by Indian Families, illustrates Julia Baskervill's article "In the Land of the Dakotas." An example of *Assiniboine Peace Signal*—a full-length outdoor portrait of a man holding his hand up to his forehead—is included in the collection offered here.

Most of Ormsby's photos seem to have been taken in the field, making the studio portraits in the present group quite unusual. Six of the eight are shoulder-length images and two are full-length. At an average of 6" x 8" all are intimate shots, rich in detail and character. Three of the eight are identified Sioux subjects. One of these is a full-length portrait of the Sioux warrior Bear's Nose showing him in war paint with wrapped and feathered hair, wearing a bear claw necklace and straps with bells, while holding a rifle across his abdomen. Among the outdoor shots one of the more intriguing shows a Sioux or Assiniboine family group seated under a teepee frame on what must be a hot day. Lying shirtless behind them are two men who seem to have arrived on the Moline wagon in the background, on which their hats are hung or set. Their boots and shirts are piled on the ground nearby. This could be a staged piece intended to amuse (are these supposed to be white men who've joined the family for a midday nap?) or a scene the photographer more or less came upon as he traveled about seeking subjects for his lens.

A full list with actual and supplied titles follows:

- 1) Bear's Nose, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900. Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 2) Listening Dog, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900 by Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 3) [Tribal elder in headdress with horns and feathers]
- 4) Two Hawk, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900. Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 5) [Younger man in horns and feather]
- 6) [Same man in single feather headdress]
- 7) [Man with single feather headdress and kerchief]
- 8) [Bear's Nose With Rifle and Chief in Feathered Headdress]
- 9) [Assiniboine Peace Signal]
- 10) Sioux Dance Costumes [Group of Sioux Men]
- 11) [Group With Men in Feathered Headdresses]
- 12) [Group With Men on Horseback]
- 13) [Family Camp Scene With Wagon and Two Sleeping Men]
- 14) Sioux Medicine Lodge. Titled in the negative, center bottom.
- 15) [Family group with teepee]

An excellent representation of the work of this scarce and interesting photographer of the Assiniboine and Sioux people.

REFERENCES: Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers* (Nevada City, CA, 2018), p. 370; *Home Mission Monthly*, Vol. 14, No. 4, Feb. 1900, pp. 75 and 77.

Item #5890

\$12,500.00



FICTION MEETS BRUTAL FACT:
MUSTANG BILL'S ADVENTURES AND CUSTER'S DEMISE, 1876

45. *Our Great Indian War. The Miraculous Lives of Mustang Bill (Mr. Wm. Rhodes Decker) and Miss Marion Fannin. The Brave Indian Fighter among the Hostile Sioux. The Custer Expedition and Massacre. The Battles, Stirring Scenes, etc. A True Record of Thrilling Adventures.* Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., Publishers, No. 21 North Seventh Street, 1876. 8vo (9.25" x 5.75"), illustrated buff wrappers. [ii], 19–78 pp., 8 plates captioned in English and German. CONDITION: Good, wrappers worn, front cover with losses to corners, rear wrapper with chip to upper corner and a 2" tear, spine largely perished, small dampstain to upper corner of first 14 leaves (affecting margin only), brown stain to upper right margin of last ten leaves and rear wrapper, occasional minor foxing.

A popular fictional account of adventures among Native Americans "in the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory" combined with an early account of the Battle of Little Bighorn.

In the tale of Mustang Bill, the protagonist encounters the Comanches, who capture him, and the Sioux, against whom he fights alongside the Comanches, having ultimately made common cause with his captors. Woven into the narrative is Miss Marion Fannin, the daughter of a ruined Georgia planter who established a cattle ranch "on the farthest confines of Texas" after the Civil War. Fannin, also a captive of the Comanches (therein lies a tale within the tale), frees Mustang Bill and the two ride off together and endure various travails before Marion is recaptured, her fiancé George shows up looking for her, and he and Bill fall in with the Comanches as well. Both Bill and George are involved in a great and bloody battle with the Sioux. Known to the Comanches as "the Alacran Scout," or "serpent friend," Bill is a master of "serpents...scorpions...tarantulas, and centipedes," some of which he carries on his person and uses to entertaining effect against one of his Comanche captors.

Following this tale, a section titled "The Indian War" relates the facts, as they were then understood, of the Battle of Little Bighorn. This includes a one-page overview ("General Custer found the Indian camp of 2,000 lodges on the Little Horn, and...charged the thickest portion...with five companies. The Indians poured a murderous fire from all directions. General Custer, his two brothers, his nephew and brother-in-law were all killed...not one of his detachment escaped") and subsections detailing the "Names of General Custer's Officers," "Sketches of Gen. Custer and the Principal Officers of His Command," "Staff and Line Officers," a list of the killed and wounded, "What Army Officers Say. Deep Sorrow Over Custer's Death—An Old Indian Fighter's Opinion," and "The News at Custer's Home." The overview is said to be "given as one Tay-

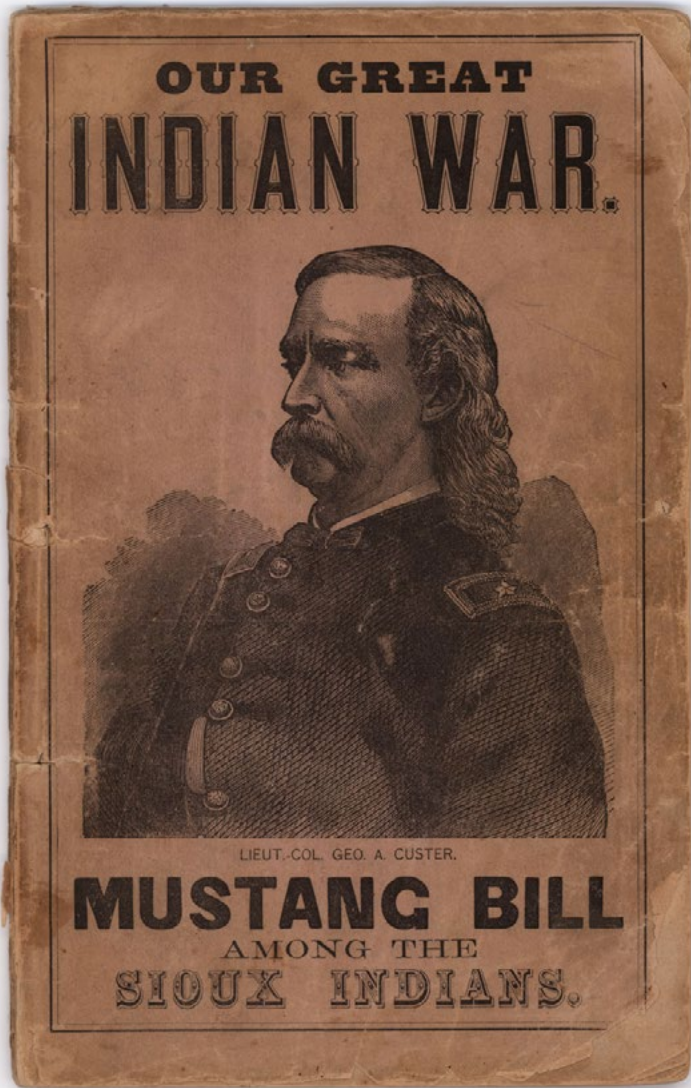
lor told it"—presumably William O. Taylor, a member of Reno's command who had survived the battle, surveyed the field, and helped bury the dead afterwards. Taylor's testimony is evidently taken from official reports, as his manuscript account of the battle wasn't completed until five years before his death in 1923 and wasn't published until 1996. Adding considerable color to the account of the Battle of Little Bighorn is a concluding section titled "Rain-In-The-Face, The Indian Devil. His Blood-Thirsty Crimes—A Terrible Oath Fulfilled—A Brave Man's Heart Torn From his Body."

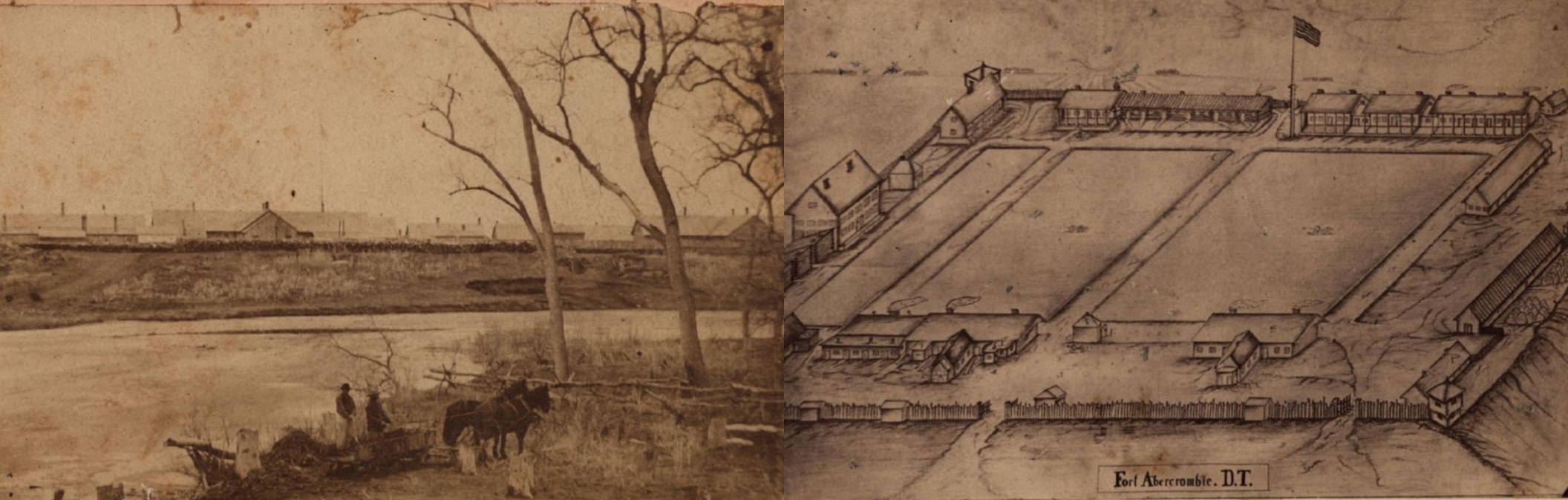
OCLC records just four copies, at Yale, AAS, Huntington, and the Cincinnati & Hamilton County Public Library.

REFERENCES: Howes D196 (aa); Graff 3138.

Item #9422

\$1,750.00





INHUMANITY AT FORT ABERCROMBIE

46. [A pair of carte-de-visite photographs of Fort Abercrombie and a rare broadside relating to the little known harsh treatments suffered by the soldiers serving there.] CDVs: Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. Ca. 1860s. 2 CDV photographs, 2.25" x 4", one with pencil note on verso reading "Fort Abercrombie, DT." BROADSIDE: St. Cloud, Minnesota. May 30, 1866. Broadside, 6" x 5.5", with pencil notes of what seems to be authors' names at verso. CONDITION: Very good, handbill with old folds and some chipping at edges; one cdv with slight chip at upper-right corner.

A group of three items documenting the appearance of Fort Abercrombie and the oppressive situation there under the apparently tyrannical Lieutenant Colonel Charles Powell Adams of Gettysburg renown, as endured by Hatch's Battalion, including an unrecorded broadside publicizing the inhumanities the Battalion suffered.

The photographs of Fort Abercrombie, the "Gateway to the Dakotas," picture the fort and its environs and contextualize the broadside, which was presumably penned by a single member of the "Independent Battalion of Volunteers, formerly known as 'Hatch's Battalion,'" on behalf of his fellow soldiers.

One CDV pictures a bird's-eye-view drawing of Fort Abercrombie, likely executed by a soldier stationed there. The fort was situated on the western bank of the Red River, with stockade walls protecting the barracks, stables, officers quarters, etc. The other CDV shows the fort as seen from the Minnesota side of the River. Two men with a horse-drawn sledge appear in the foreground at the river's edge, while the stockade and various buildings are seen in the background. At the time the Battalion of Volunteers was stationed at Abercrombie, the fort had become an "essential transportation hub," having guarded the "fur trade era's oxcart trails, military supply wagon trains, and stagecoach routes, as well as steamboat traffic on the Red River. It also provided supplies for wagon trains headed to the Montana goldfields" ("Fort Abercrombie State Historic Site").

The broadside, which the much-aggrieved Battalion saw into print in St. Cloud while on its way "to St. Paul to be mustered out of the service," alleges that under the command of "Lt. Col. C. POWELL Adams," the troops experienced "inhumanities that would put the Spanish Inquisition to blush." The author alleges that Adams subjected them "to tortures of the most cruel kind—some have been tied up by the thumbs until unconsciousness came to their relief; others have had bags of sand lashed to their backs, which they were obliged to carry until they sank insensible...while others have been confined in the guard-house for months, deprived of all...liberty—and all this...for the most trivial offences." In contrast to Adams's hostilities, the author says of their previous commander, Major Hatch, that he was "one of GOD's noblemen, who knew what his men wanted and saw that their wants were supplied." This stark contrast, combined with the inhuman

treatment they suffered, prompted the "non-commissioned officers" of the Independent Battalion to ensure that the "public at large...know the character of the man who has...barbarously treated" them for the "past eighteen months."

These allegations, apparently little known even now, add considerable color to the standard notes on Adams's life (1831–1893). Trained as a medic, by the time he was twenty-five he had moved to Dakota County, Minnesota, and there "was elected a member of the territorial legislature" ("Charles Powell Adams"). Noted for his Civil War service, while commanding the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry at Gettysburg, Adams "led a charge, [and] received six wounds in body and limb and was left for dead for seven days and nights... with his maimed flesh festering and his cries for succor unavailing... In addition to Gettysburg he participated prominently in the battles of Malvern Hills [sic], Antietam... In all he received thirteen bullets and buckshot in his body" ("A Soldier of Many Scars"). When this circular was published, Adams had been in command of Hatch's Independent Battalion for two years.

Hatch's Battalion, also known as Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry, was mustered in 1863 to aid in the Dakota War. It consisted of four companies "divided between Pembina and Fort Abercrombie... the battalion's activities focused on the Canadian border and the movement of Dakota Indians from the area of Fort Garry. They were involved in the surrender of several hundred Dakota and the controversial capture of chiefs Little Six and Medicine Bottle. They were mustered out of service in April, May and June of 1866" ("Hatch's Independent Battalion").

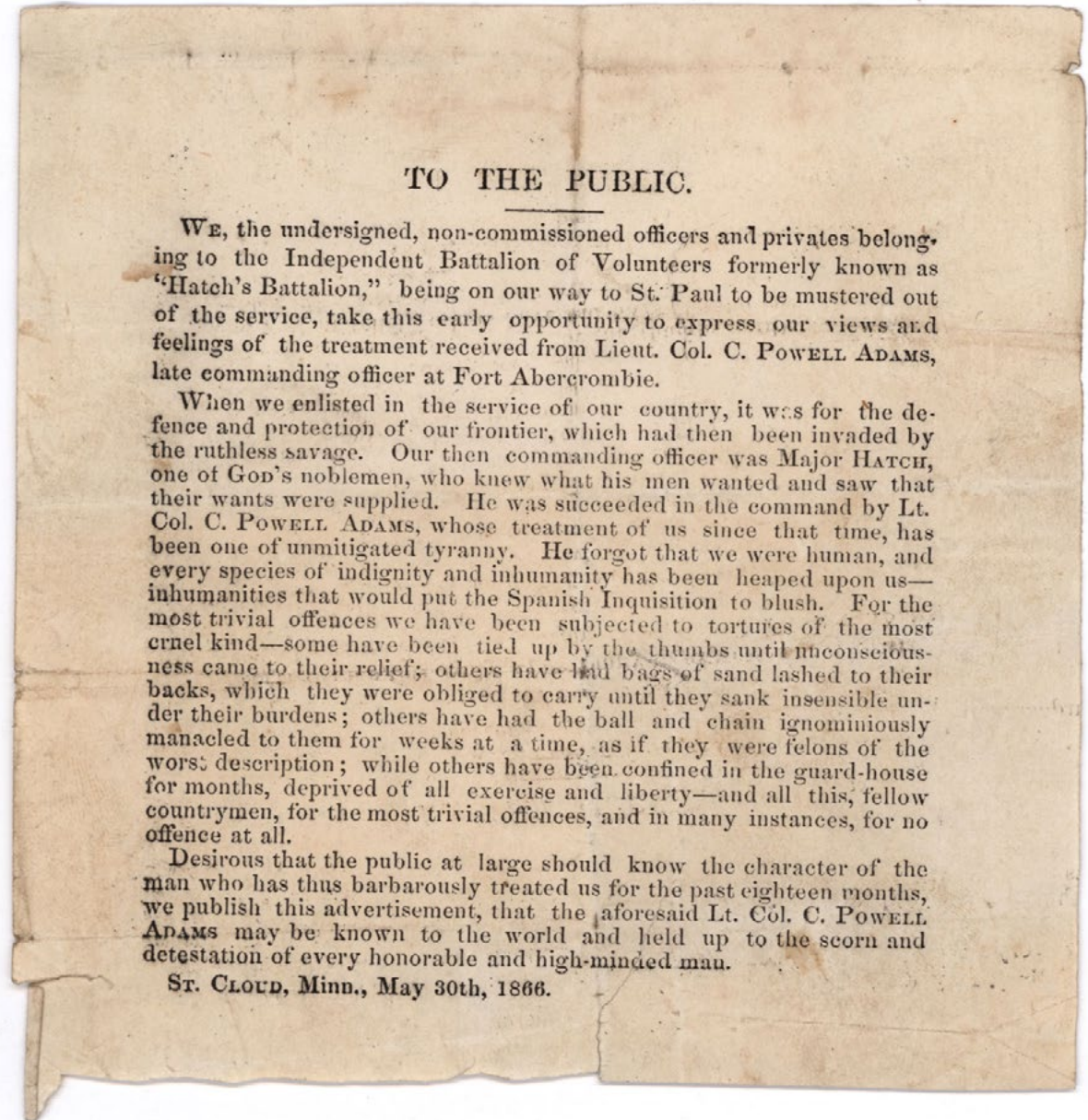
The broadside is not recorded in OCLC, nor do google searches turn up any examples.

An evocative group of rare documents offering insight into history and appearance of Fort Abercrombie.

REFERENCES: "Abercrombie" at State Historical Society of North Dakota online; "Fort Abercrombie State Historic Site" at North Dakota Tourism online; "Charles Powell Adams" in *Proceedings Of The Grand Lodge Of Minnesota 1894* (Saint Paul: Pioneer Press), pp. 50–52; "A Soldier of Many Scars: The Debt that a Man of Heroic Youth is about to Pay to Great Mars," *The Philadelphia Times*, October 27, 1884; "Hatch's Independent Battalion" at Minnesota Historical Society online.

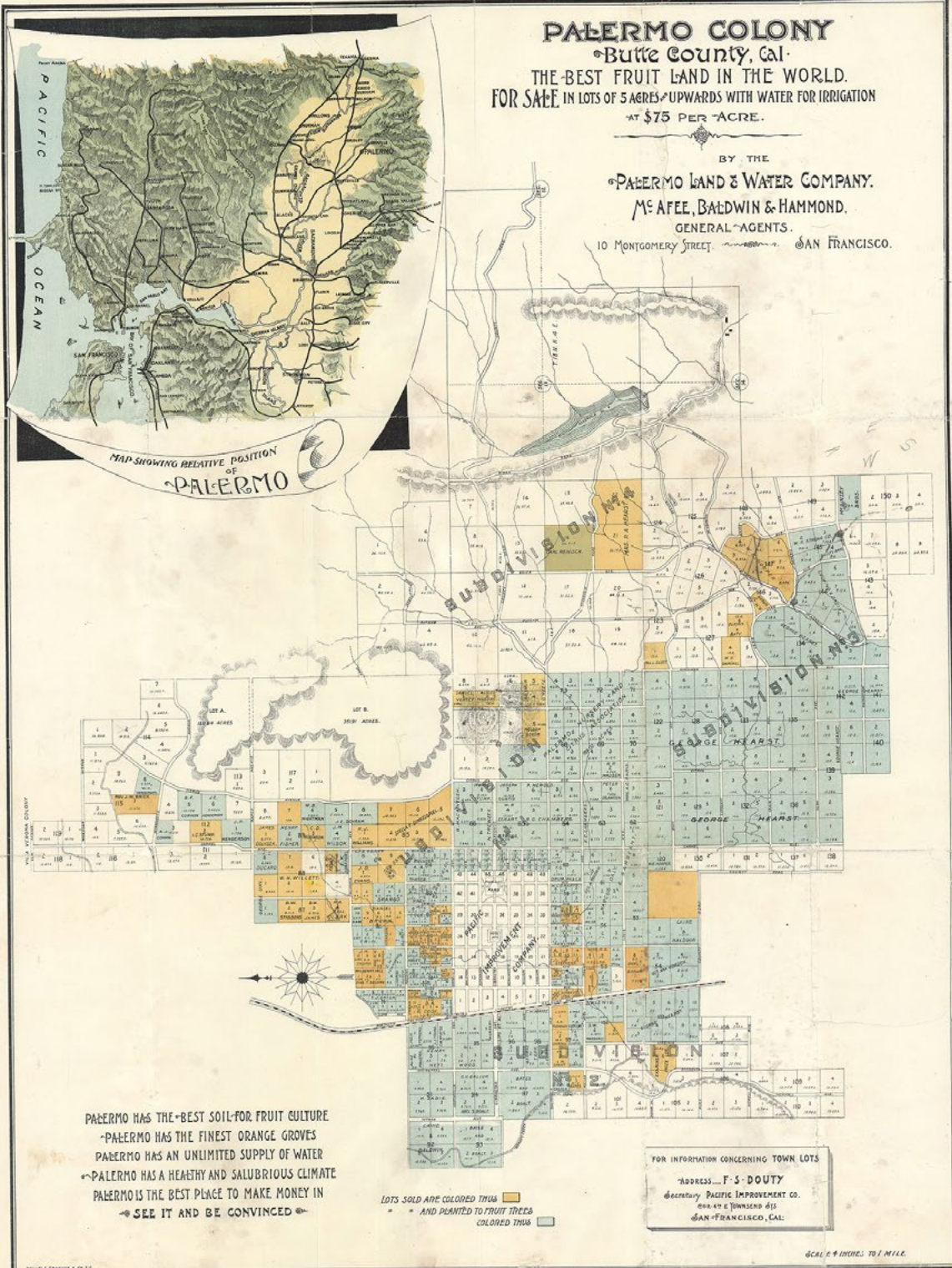
Item #9107

\$3,500.00



PALERMO COLONY
 Butte County, Cal.
 THE BEST FRUIT LAND IN THE WORLD.
 FOR SALE IN LOTS OF 5 ACRES UPWARDS WITH WATER FOR IRRIGATION
 AT \$75 PER ACRE.

BY THE
PALERMO LAND & WATER COMPANY.
 Mc Afee, Baldwin & Hammond,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 10 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO.



PALERMO HAS THE BEST SOIL FOR FRUIT CULTURE
 PALERMO HAS THE FINEST ORANGE GROVES
 PALERMO HAS AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF WATER
 PALERMO HAS A HEALTHY AND SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE
 PALERMO IS THE BEST PLACE TO MAKE MONEY IN
 SEE IT AND BE CONVINCED

LOTS SOLD ARE COLORED THUS
 * * AND PLANTED TO FRUIT TREES
 COLORED THUS

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING TOWN LOTS
 ADDRESS... F. S. DOUTY
 SECRETARY PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT CO.
 COR. 4TH & TOWNSEND STS.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SCALE 4 INCHES TO 1 MILE.

**"BEST FRUIT LAND IN THE WORLD":
 PALERMO, CALIFORNIA LAND DEVELOPMENT MAP**

47. Palermo Land and Water Co. Palermo Colony Butte County, Cal. San Francisco, California: Palermo Land and Water Co.; Lith. H. S. Crocker & Co., [ca. 1890]. Chromolithograph, 26.25" x 19.5" plus margins, printed in yellow, orange, green, and blue. Light pencil annotations, some of which redraw property boundaries and mark properties that evidently had sold with an "X". CONDITION: Good, rebacked with tissue repairing separations at folds and small losses to margins and small sections of border, a few minor losses to the printed map along old folds, light dampstains and spotting.

A scarce map promoting land for sale in Palermo Colony, California, an area renowned for its excellent climate and rich soil for fruit cultivation.

Oriented with north to the left, this map centers on the Palermo Colony (named after Palermo, Sicily), comprising four subdivisions and dozens of numbered lots of five acres and more, priced at \$75 per acre. Some sold lots are colored orange while others—with fruit trees—are light blue (roughly half of the lots shown). The map includes a range of details showing the state of development in the Colony, such as streets, a public park, a hotel site, reservoirs, mines, companies (Pacific Improvement Co., W. R. Strong Co., etc.), property owners, drainage, the Palermo Nursery and Citrus Association, and the track of the Northern California Railroad. Perhaps most notably, the largest landholder is mining magnate George Hearst—father of William Randolph Hearst—who purchased much of Subdivision No. 3 and lots in Subdivision No. 2 in 1888. His wife, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, is identified as the owner of lots 21 and 22 in Subdivision No. 4 as well. The map is drawn on a scale of four inches to a mile and relief is shown by hachure.

Text in the title and in the lower-left corner touts Palermo as "the best fruit land in the world" and notes that it has "the best soil for fruit culture"; "the finest orange groves"; "an unlimited supply of water"; "healthy and salubrious climate," and "is the best place to make money in." An inset map in the upper-left corner shows the "relative position of Palermo," which is located northeast of the San

Francisco Bay region. Interested parties are advised to contact F. S. Douty, secretary of Pacific Improvement Co., in San Francisco.

Another edition of this map published ca. 1890 includes an inset of the Hotel Palermo and an illustration of a railroad. A sixty-four page Palermo pamphlet including illustrations and maps was also published, *Descriptive circular of the Palermo Colony, Palermo, Butte County, Cal....Lots...for sale by McAfee & Baldwin...San Francisco...* (San Francisco: H. S. Crocker & Co., 1888).

The "Palermo Land and Water Company...was incorporated in 1888. It acquired a tract of land, known as the Palermo Colony, situated in Butte County, and also the right to divert water from the south fork of the Feather River. It acquired or constructed canals, ditches, and the necessary appurtenances for conducting such water upon the lands in...Palermo Colony for purposes of irrigation. It...offered for sale and sold...lands in said Palermo Colony, the conveyance in each case containing a provision for supplying water" ("Palermo Land").

After arriving in California in the 1850s, Henry S. Crocker founded a job printing company in Sacramento and in 1871 moved to San Francisco, where he entered the lithography business. Following a period of rapid growth, the company's building was destroyed by fire in 1885 but was rebuilt shortly thereafter. Henry S. Crocker & Company produced labels, books, maps, book illustrations, trade cards, pamphlets and advertising posters. In 1899 it merged with Max Schmidt to form the Mutual Label and Lithographic Company. Crocker's business continued well into the twentieth century. In 1960 the company was acquired by the Strobridge Lithographing Company.

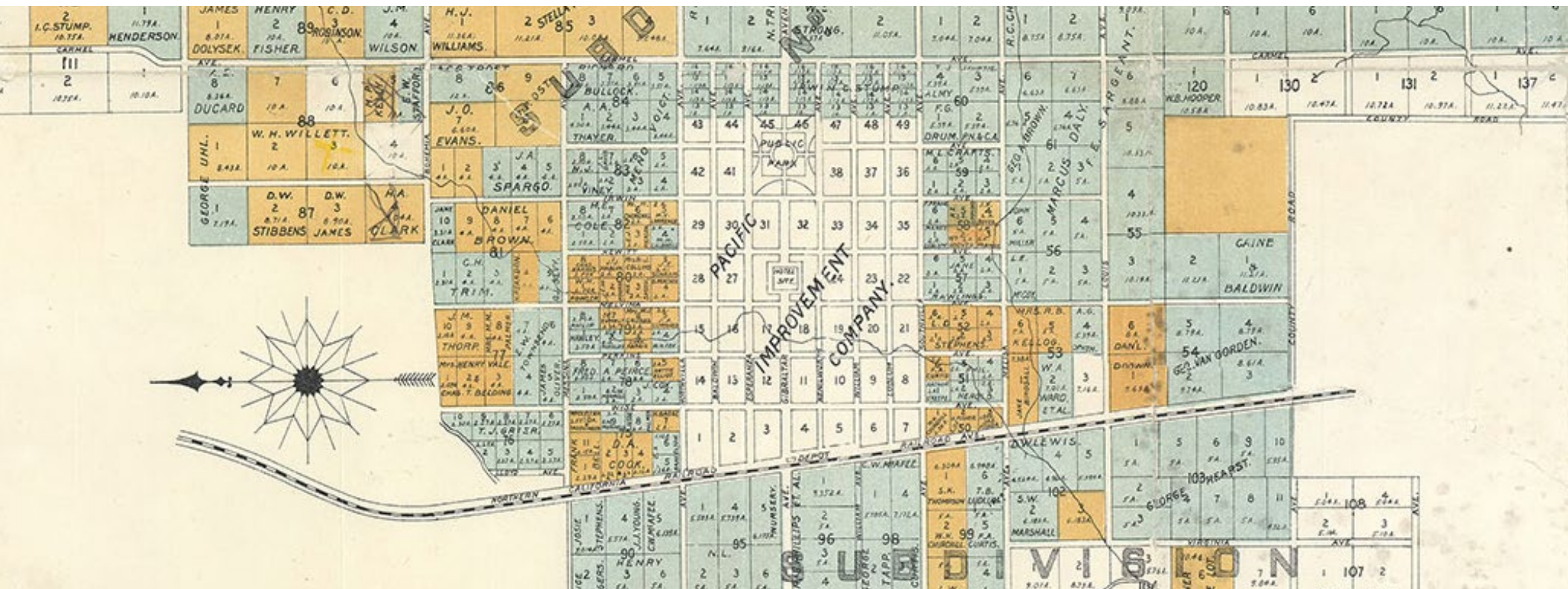
OCLC records only three holdings, at Yale, UC Berkeley, and UC Davis.

A map tracing the development of Palermo, California, emphasizing its agricultural advantages and documenting Hearst family holdings there.

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion: Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, CA, 2005), pp. 177, 273; "Palermo Land and Water Co. v. Railroad Commission of State" at Case Text online.

Item #9399

\$1,400.00



INDIAN WARS PANORAMA

48. [Parker Brothers Theatre Company.] To Night {The} Parker Bro's....In their Celebrated Character Songs and Sketches with Culver's Panorama of the Indian Massacre in Minnesota, The Modoc War in the Far West and the Recent Outbreak Under Sitting Bull. [N.p., n.p., ca. 1876]. Broadside, 10.5" x 4", green wove paper. CONDITION: Good, old folds, loss to margin at lower left corner, a few other small losses, document tape repairs on verso to separations and tears.

A scarce broadside advertising "Culver's Great Diaphanous Display," a panorama depicting the Sioux Uprising of 1862, the Modoc War, and the Great Sioux War of 1876, claiming to show "the hardships of the pioneer, the desperation of the Indian, and the terrible issue of that great tragedy, the Sioux massacre, and the execution of its fiendish perpetrators. It is a show grand and graphic in outline, complete in detail, yet inoffensive to the most delicate." Indeed, the price of admission for children is given at the bottom, although it should be noted that one of fifty sections of the program was "Indians Pulling a Child Asunder." Other sections described include "Settlers Fighting the Indians," "Negro Goodfrey," "Modoc Scalping scene," "Custer's conflict," "Indian War Dance," and more. The text insists that "this is no catch-penny or magic lantern affair, but a show of genuine art and splendor." As is largely the case with panoramas, the one promoted here is unknown.

OCLC records only two examples, at the University of Missouri and the Newberry Library, as well as a possible variant with the imprint of "Tracy Republican Print" of Tracy, Minnesota at the Minnesota Historical Society.

Item #9304

\$750.00

TO NIGHT {THE} PARKER BRO'S.

AT

ON

IN THEIR CELEBRATED CHARACTER SONGS AND
SKETCHES WITH CULVER'S

PANORAMA OF THE INDIAN MASSACRE
IN MINNESOTA,

The Modoc War in the Far West
And the Recent Outbreak under

SITTING BULL.

Culver's Great Diaphanous Display

is appreciable, representing, as it does, three important episodes of history. It shows the hardships of the pioneer, the desperation of the Indian, and the terrible issue of that great tragedy, the Sioux massacre, and the execution of its fiendish perpetrators. It is a show grand and graphic in outline, complete in detail, yet inoffensive to the most delicate. Below is given a mere synopsis of this entertainment, the whole of which is comprehended in fifty sections.

SYNOPSIS OF PROGRAMME:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. Shooting of Jones and Baker. | 31. Death of Col. Dodd. |
| 5. Shooting of Mr. Vol. | 37. Shooting of Gen'l Canby. |
| 6. Flight of Mrs. Hurd. | 38. Modoc Scalping scene. |
| 12. Thomas Ireland's Adventure. | 43. Execution of 38 Indians. |
| 14. Settlers fighting the Indians. | 44. Execution of Modocs. |
| 15. Indians pulling a child asunder. | 55. Custer's conflict. |
| 20. Attack on a threshing crew. | 48. Bogus Charley's surrender. |
| 29. Negro Goodfrey. | 49. Indian war dance. |


Remember, this is no catch-penny or magic lantern affair, but a show of genuine art and splendor. There will be three changes of canvas, during which time the Parker Bro's., assisted by the company, will appear in their character songs and sketches representing Irish, Dutch and Negro characters, in which they are seldom equaled.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

Admission 25cts. Children 15cts.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats on Sale at.....



THE ROUGHNECKS' HOME COMPANION.

REGISTERED IN THE NONSENSE PATENT OFFICE

A PRIVATELY PUBLISHED, LIGHTHEARTED MAGAZINE
ON LIFE IN AN OREGON MINING CAMP,
WRITTEN AND EDITED BY A WOMAN

49. Parker, Nellie B., author and editor, et al; Leslie B. Taylor, photographer. *The Roughnecks' Home Companion*. Valley View Camp, Baker County, Oregon: Parker and Taylor Publishing Company, 1910. Oblong 8vo (8" x 9.5"), blue cloth over boards, author and title within ornamental pine cone border printed in white on front cover. 67 pp., numerous vignette illustrations from sketches throughout, 2 original cyanotypes, 2.75" x 5", images and text printed in blue on rectos only. Ink inscription on verso of ffep: "Copyright 191[0] By Nellie B. Parker." Several short locks of blond hair laid in at p. 10. CONDITION: Very good, some wear to extremities, apparently lacking ffep and rfep.

A privately published volume consisting of five issues of an amateur magazine edited by a woman in an Oregon mining camp and illustrated with cyanotypes.

These issues of *The Roughnecks' Home Companion* were published between July and November, 1910 by Nellie B. Parker with the help of her teenage nephew. The humorous masthead calls it "A Monthly Magazine Published When the Editor-ess is Not Busy at Something Else...Photographer and Printer's Devil, Leslie B. Taylor. Price—One Gold Nugget as Large as Possible." Intended to amuse and inform Nellie's family back in Chicago, the articles and poems of the *Home Companion* provide a spirited account of life in eastern Oregon's Valley View Camp, where Nellie's husband Bob was working with the Yellowstone Mining Co. Several columns appear regularly, including "Letters from 'The Queen of the Roughnecks' to her Family" (in each issue) and "Advice to the Troubled by Be-With-Us Bare-Facts" (in four out of five). Poems and verses, including "The Brownie Roughnecks" (a regular feature by Parker) and "Rubaiyat of a Roughneck With apologies to Omar Khayyam," as well as other pieces, sometimes contributed by other miners, lend variety to each issue. Parker's first "letter" home offers a brief account of her journey west with Taylor (Parker and a vivid portrait of her new living arrangements:

With a flourish, Bob pointed it out and said, "The Domicile of the Just, my dear. Welcome to our beautiful city and may you prove yourself worthy to reside therein. The principle requisites are, to be a good cook, keep cheerful on rainy days and be able to take a heap of kidding"...Our cabin has two rooms...I have it papered in buff paper and am going to stencil a border of pine cones and needles around it in a panel effect...We sleep on pine boughs which are certainly healthful but I am uneasy on them, for the first afternoon I arrived Bob cut some for our bed and I foolishly looked closely at them and discovered they were covered with nasty little green measuring worms. I protested I would never sleep on that realization of a drunkards dream but Bob pointed out it was either the boughs or a splintery floor with spiders on it...

Parker's job was to cook (which "takes a few minutes, I assure you"), and after an initial spell as the only women in camp, she is briefly joined by one "Chrissie Dooley," evidently a resident of Baker City, and then, for a longer stay, by Mrs. "Georgie" Beck. As for the others, Parker writes:

I am quite appalled at the amount of work that the men will have to do to get the mill running. They are excavating now for the mill foundation and are working in solid rock on the sunny slope of the hill...It is no wonder they have good appetites...No one not actually on the ground could realize the amount of work to be done and the number of things that come up to hinder...

Subsequent issues of the *Companion* discuss, among other topics, forest fires ("The ashes have been falling for several days and it is so smoky that we can only see a short distance...but you need not worry for there is no danger of them getting near us"); delays and difficulties in the men's work (thanks in part to "the carelessness of the people Bob bought the machinery of" and of "not having a team of their own"); Leslie's efforts to shirk the nickname "Smoothneck"; Parker and Georgie's attempts at landscape painting ("The results are often impudent slanders on the real thing"); lively dinner-time conversation ("Really, it is always quite a vaudeville [sic] when we get together at the table"); visits to Baker City; the merits of investing in mining; and, of course, the staggering meals Parker prepares: "Hominy and a big pan of baked hash, which, with sour dough pan cakes and coffe[e], would be our breakfast. A six pound piece of pot roast and about four pounds of noodles, three quarts of string beans, lettuce washed and put in the creek for salad, and an apple pie baked. This, with potatoes and fruit, was my dinner. For supper I baked a big pan of beans, made two quarts of chili sauce and baked two pans of corn bread, stewed some cherries, made apple sauce and a lot of ginger bread with raisins in it. All of this was irrigated with gallons of coffee and cold tea...Leslie hustles around and attends to wood and water, helps prepare vegetables and does several other useful stunts or I could not do the work."

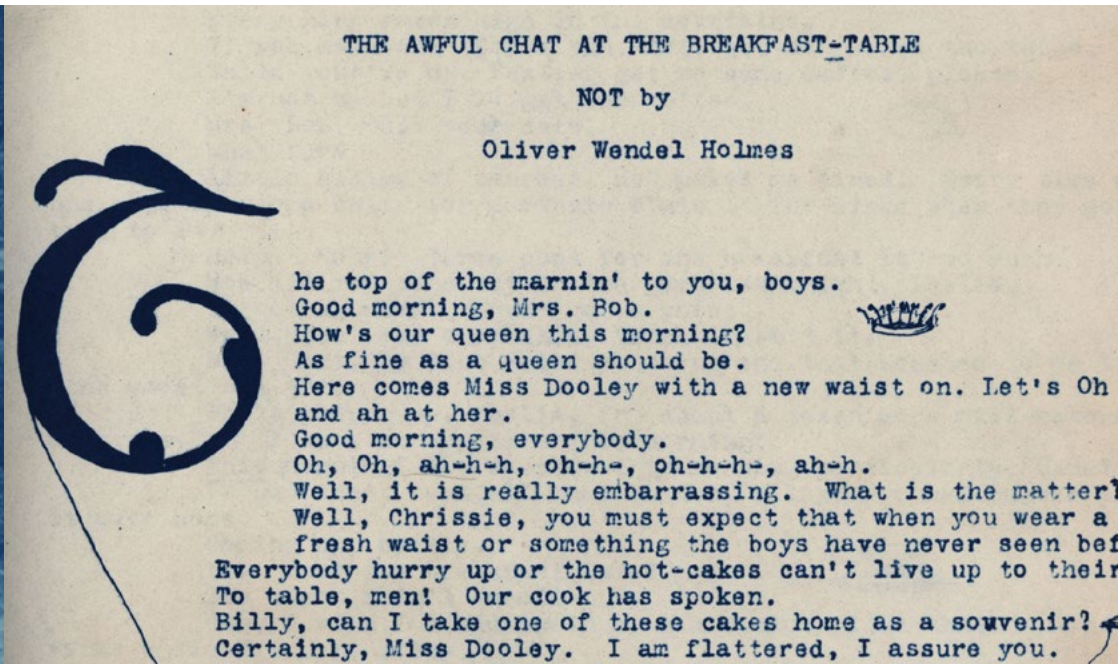
Nearly every page is decorated with Parker's charming pen and ink illustrations, which depict the mill and the men at work, the three kittens of camp ("Fatty dear," "Skinny Tommie," and "Little Billy"), steaming dishes of food, landscapes, laundry lines, mining tools, the crew of rotund, baby-like "cute Brownies" whose lives parallel those of the humans, and more. Twelve cyanotypes, taken by Leslie, include several group shots—the men at work, drinking a rare beer on a picnic, and a row of roughnecks on donkeys, led by a woman (presumably Parker) grinning beneath a flowery hat—as well as interior and exterior views of the cabin, a waterfall, and several portraits of women (likely Parker and Georgie) wearing pants, boots, bandanas, and gunbelts, and posing with rifles and sometimes the camp dog.

OCLC records just one holding—of the same issues, July through November—at the University of Oregon. A journal, the basis for the *Home Companion*, is at the Idaho State Historical Society and Archives.

A rare, entertaining, and informative glimpse into the life and work of a woman in an early twentieth-century Western mining camp.

Item #9068

\$3,500.00



A MARVELOUS VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1878

50. Parsons, C[harles]. R[ichard]., del. **The City of San Francisco. Birds Eye View From the Bay Looking South-West.** New York, Currier & Ives, 1878. Chromolithograph, 21.875" x 32.75" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, margins expertly extended, faint toning.

A splendid large-folio view of San Francisco as seen from an imaginary elevated vantage point over San Francisco Bay, showing the city as it appeared after three decades of extraordinary growth beginning with the Gold Rush in 1849.

By the 1870s San Francisco was not only the most important city in the West, it was also the most important port on the West Coast. Accordingly, this view shows the waters around the city replete with all manner of vessels going to and fro, suggesting a high volume of commercial activity. The waterfront, built on a "vast amount of fill that was deposited in Yerba Buena Cove," (Reps) is similarly busy, with numerous piers and docked ships. The Oakland Ferry, belching black smoke, awaits at the foot of the city's main thoroughfare, Market Street, which is enlivened by a great number of horse-drawn vehicles and pedestrians. A multitude of buildings and other subjects of interest are identified in the title margin. Among those in the foreground and middleground are the post office & custom house, a sugar refinery, the marine hospital, the Palace Hotel, the residences of Governor Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins (two of the big four behind the Central Pacific Railroad), the Selby shot tower, the U.S. Mint, and many others. Visible in the distance are Golden Gate Park, Cliff House, the Agricultural Park & Race Course, and so on. The line of the Southern Pacific and the C.P.R.R. and associated depots and buildings appear along the eastern side of the city. Like photographer Edward Muybridge's remarkable 360-degree panoramas of San Francisco made in 1877 and 1878, this view reveals the unprecedented phenomenon of a major American city built up almost overnight, its growth spurred not only by the gold rush but also by the discovery of the Comstock Lode and the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad.

Charles Richard Parsons (1844–1920) was the son of artist Charles Parsons who emigrated from England to New York in the 1840s and provided drawings of marine and other subjects for numerous lithographs published by Endicott and Currier & Ives. Following a period of apprenticeship with his father, Charles Richard Parsons took a very similar path. In addition to the present view of San Francisco, Parsons drew several other important bird's eye views for Currier & Ives. These include Washington, D.C. (1880), Baltimore (1880), and Brooklyn, New York (1879). Additionally, Parsons worked in conjunction with Lyman Atwater to create views of New York and Brooklyn (1877), Chicago (1874 and 1893), Boston (1873), St. Louis (1874) and other cities.

Reps describes two states of the Parsons view of San Francisco. The example offered here is State I, before the addition of "B. McQuillan...Agent for the Pacific Coast" below the title.

A stunning view of the great western metropolis of the nineteenth century.

REFERENCES: LC Panoramic Maps, 38; Reps, *Views and Viewmakers* 333; Reps, *Cities on Stone*, p. 97; Reps, *Bird's Eye Views*, pp. 102, 104 (illus.); Baird, J.A. *Historic Lithographs of San Francisco*, 58a; Peters, H.T. *California On Stone*, p. 109.

Item #8453

\$15,000.00



PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES, 23 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK. COPYRIGHT 1878, BY CURRIER & IVES, NY. SKETCHED & DRAWN BY G.H. PARSONS.

HUNTERS POINT ROPE WORKS RAY VIEW RACE COURSE CATHEDRAL SQUARE ADYLVIN MAGDALEN ADYLVIN & F. ASHINGTON WORKS POTKERS EDWARD ST. N.E. CH. ST. N.W. CITY WALL TRINITY CH. JEWELRY BANK OF CALIFORNIA PACIFIC VENTURE JACOBSON'S HOTEL BALANCE HOTEL BOARDING HOUSE BLACK BROWN SPANISH WINE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO

COFFEE HOUSE POINT LOBOS TEBBING BARRACKS MILITARY RESERVATION PACIFIC OCEAN, IN THE DISTANCE POINT BONITA FORT POINT GOLDEN GATE LIGHT POINT

WASHINGTON SQ. FILLMORE HILL TOWN MEDICAL COLLEGE PIONEER HILL BLACK POINT FORTIFICATION SEELY'S SMELTING WORKS

INDIA DOCKS FLOATING DRY DOCK SUGAR RETRIEVER BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO POST OFFICE & CUSTOM HOUSE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. BLDG. BANK OF CALIFORNIA BANK OF AMERICA BANK OF THE PACIFIC BANK OF THE STATE BANK OF THE CITY BANK OF THE COUNTY BANK OF THE DISTRICT BANK OF THE TERRITORY BANK OF THE UNION BANK OF THE WORLD BANK OF THE OCEAN BANK OF THE MOUNTAINS BANK OF THE HILLS BANK OF THE VALLEYS BANK OF THE RIVERS BANK OF THE LAKES BANK OF THE STRAITS BANK OF THE CANALS BANK OF THE BAYS BANK OF THE BAYS BANK OF THE BAYS BANK OF THE BAYS

THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW FROM THE BAY LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.



GRAVITY AND GRACE AT CARRUTHERS FIELD
IN TEXAS DURING WWI

51. [Photo album of World War I aviation at Carruthers Field, Texas.] *Snapshots* [cover title]. Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Texas, [ca. 1917–ca. 1918]. Oblong 4to (7.5" x 10.25"), black paper over boards with white ink title on front cover. 102 silver gelatin prints, approx. 1.5" x 2.5" to 8" x 6", mounted on 22 black leaves. 4 images loose. 30 images captioned on mounts. **CONDITION:** Covers detached and worn, leaves loose and worn at edges, photos very good overall with generally strong tonality.

An evocative photo album documenting early airforce aeronautics at Carruthers Field, a U.S. Army Air Service training base in Texas for allied Canadian and American pilots, including numerous aerial and crash scenes.

In the early period of World War I, Gen. John J. Pershing proposed to the Royal Canadian Flying Corps the creation of training fields in Texas on account of its warmer climate. The offer was accepted and three sites were chosen in 1917 in the area of Fort Worth: North Fort Worth, Everman, and Benbrook (the trio known as the "Flying Triangle"). The Royal Flying Corps availed themselves of the fields between October 1917 and April 1918, at which time the U.S. Army assumed control of them. The field at Benbrook was originally named Taliaferro Field No. 3 and was later renamed Carruthers Field (in honor of Cadet W. K. Carruthers who died in 1917). When the U.S. entered the war in April 1917, Carruthers Field became Benbrook Field and was used to instruct U.S. pilots. In the 1920s, the training field and its buildings were torn down.

The majority of airplanes and airmen pictured in this album appear to be Canadian (which is often indicated by the letter "C" on the planes). Two captions refer to "Canucks," suggesting this album was compiled by an U.S. airman after April 1917, when the field also started serving as a training site for U.S. pilots. One image pictures a crashed plane and is captioned "Vernon Castle's"—Capt. Vernon W. Blyth Castle, the most noted Carruthers casualty during WWI and part of the path-breaking Vernon and Irene Castle dance duo that in 1913 brought tango to the U.S. Castle served as Commander of the 84th Canadian Training Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for his service in Germany. He died on February 15th, 1918 during a training flight while avoiding another airplane that was touching down.

At this time, planes were mostly used for reconnaissance, and this album underscores the relationship between photography and flight. A range of locations and

natural phenomena are pictured from the air: Lake Worth (at 4000'); Oklahoma City; Carruthers Field itself; Benbrook, Texas (at 2000'); a sunset (at 5000'); a sunrise (at 9000'); clouds, and so forth. Close-up shots picture pilots aloft, and other aerial shots show entire planes or wings. The beauty of flight is evident in a number of images.

The captions identify various individuals: Lt. E. M. Clarke, Red Cole, C. W. Bates (seen driving a small race car), and others. A few shots show how airmen spent their down time: resting, reading, and writing in their quarters. Three composite images are included that show dozens of flying officers (who all appear to be Canadian) at Carruthers Field. Other photos picture individual airmen standing in the doorway to their quarters, while some group shots feature airmen near planes.

Many photos capture the dangers of early aviation. Crash photos bear captions such as "Capt. Isaac's crash"; "Mixup with Bell Tel. Co."; and "Lt. Stephenson's crash." Several collision scenes show airforce men gathered around and inspecting wrecks. Downed aircraft are variously shown completely destroyed, partially crushed, broken into pieces, or entangled in trees and woods. Several shots feature a crashed plane that landed on the roof of a Carruthers building. Other images show an upside down plane being flipped (captioned, "Everyday Cadet occurrence #1" and "#2"); a group of planes captioned "Canucks at Carruthers ready to start"; scenes from the area around Carruthers Field; the buildings and facilities of Carruthers; an airplane in a hanger; and planes engaged in various actions and formations such as "Fast glide headed for clouds" and "Rt side of V. Formation."

A rich photo album capturing the beauty and terror of early aviation training during WWI.

REFERENCES: "History of Benbrook" at Benbrook Texas online.

Item #8987

\$2,750.00



Lake Worth 4000'



Mixup with Bell Tel. Co.

**"MORE THRILLING THAN A MOVING PICTURE SHOW OF THE WILD WEST":
TRAVEL-LOVING LAWYER EXPLORES THE WEST, 1913**

52. Reist, Linnaeus Landis. [Manuscript diary of travel in the West by a Boston lawyer.] Boston, New Hampshire, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Tia Juana, Mexico, and California, 30 April–20 June, 1913. 16mo (6.5" x 4.15"), black leather covers. Mounted ticket on front pastedown of Hobbs & Warren Co., stationery, engraving, blank books of Boston. Ownership inscription on ffep: "L. L. Reist 53 State St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A." 191 pp. in ink on lined paper. CONDITION: Very good, light wear and light discoloration to cover extremities; contents very good.

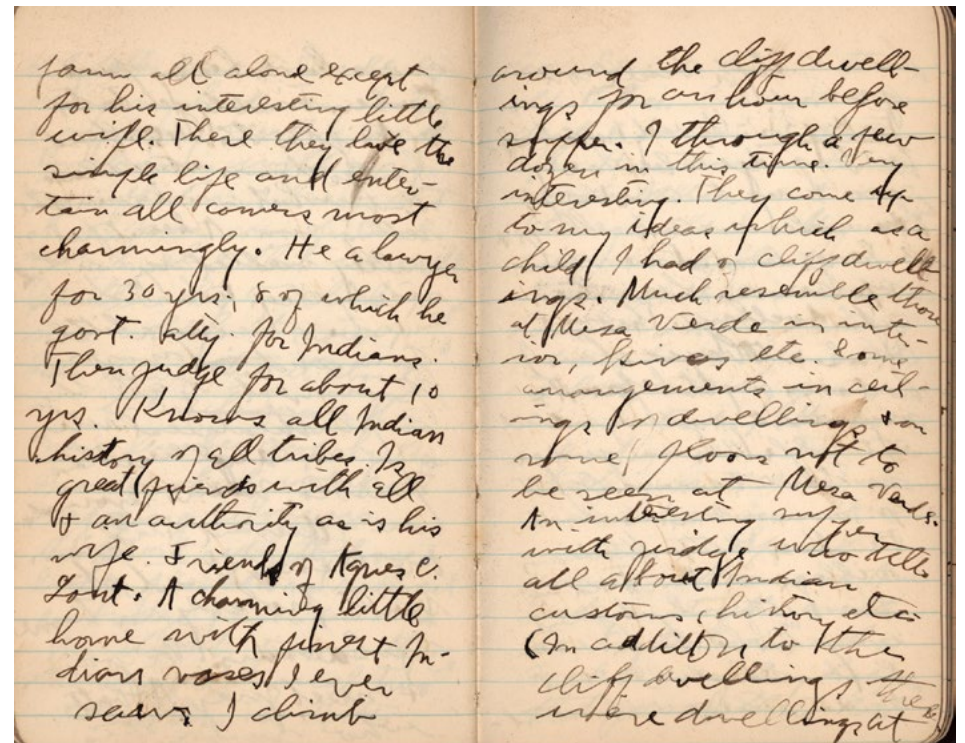
A colorful western travel diary—with an emphasis on Cliff Dweller ruins in Colorado—kept by a well-connected and observant lawyer, chronicling his two month tour through New England, Canada, the Midwest, Mexico, and the West.

Linnaeus Landis Reist (1885–1979) travels via rail on this trip, which takes him from Boston to New Hampshire, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Tia Juana, Mexico, and California. Upon reaching California, he visits St. Bernardino, Riverside, Coronado, Catalina Island, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Jose, San Francisco, Yosemite, and Sacramento. Reist spills the most ink on his time in Colorado, Utah, the Southwest, and California, and his diary includes fascinating content on Western conditions, customs, colorful characters, geology, and history. Equally interested in the appearances of the places he visits as the people in them, he meets a range of interesting figures along the way including Russians, New Zealanders, Europeans, and a museum curator.

In Mesa Verde, Colorado, he visits the ruins of the cliff dwellers with a guide named Pete (a former prospector) and also one Buck Ames, "an old frontiersman & pioneer." Reist is deeply interested in the cliff dwellers of the west and Native Americans more broadly, and in one notable instance he speculates on how changes in climate may have forced the former from their Colorado homes: "It seems at least as reasonable that climate change should have been responsible for the abandonment of these places, dwellings, and buildings." He compares a range of Native American tribes, both existing and historical:

The Utes are a pastoral people and the Navajo like the Utes have many ceremonies and customs and other similarities to the Cliff Dwellers. In religious ceremonies such as must have been conducted in the hives there is today it seems much similarity. These Indians today still grind their corn precisely the same way tho they being now more of a pastoral people carry their mills with them instead of them being stationary. But the principle is precisely the same and differs from the pestle idea of the Northern Indians. It consists of rubbing a heavy slab or stone over an inclined plane & collecting the meal at the bottom. The wall & pottery designs in the cliff houses too show a similarity to the rug designs & pottery designs of today among these tribes. The mummies too show that the physiques of the ancient Americans were similar to these tribes living near here now. But the Cliff Dwellers were by no means pygmies as some imagine. Some skeletons of what would be even more than normal sized Americans of today have been found.

On one page, he creates a table of Colorado mountain heights (in feet). While in Salt Lake City, he gives an extensive description of the city, its establishments and inhabitants, and Mormonism ("it will die out [the] same as Puritanism, Quakerism, and all the other strange side sects & isms in religion..."). He visits Saltair—"the Coney Island of Salt Lake"—and is particularly taken by the four million dollar organ at the Mormon tabernacle. He includes the organist's programme for a service he attends, which includes the music of J. S. Bach. While



in Mexico he describes a fort, villages, a barbeque he attends, and the city of Tia Juana and its inhabitants. In California, he visits missions and the Chinatowns of a number of cities. Traveling with a camera, he sometimes notes where he takes photos. Other activities he records include sitting in at courts in various states; meeting state employees; and attending a few stereopticon-illustrated lectures.

Born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Linnaeus Landis Reist was a prominent attorney who practiced law in Boston, Portland, Oregon, and, beginning in 1943, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A 1907 graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, he studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1910. Reist's love of the outdoors is evidenced by his membership in the Explorers Club of New York, the World Center for Exploration, and the Mazamas Mountain Climbing Club of Portland, Oregon. Traveling widely, he visited Europe, Asia, Africa, Central America, and Alaska each at least three times. In 1916 he served in the Oregon Naval Militia, and in 1917 and 1918, during World War I, he worked as director of the Foyer du Soldat with the 4th French Army in France. Undertaking post-WWI reconstruction efforts in Italy with the YMCA's International Committee, he also assisted in forming the Italian National YMCA from 1919 to 1923. Between 1923 and 1943, Reist worked as director of the Bureau of Pennsylvania Auditor General's Department and also for the same Bureau in the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, where he oversaw inheritance, estate taxes, and mercantile and other licenses and taxes. He died at the age of 94 after a brief illness. He was married to Frances A. Lentz Reist (1889-1974) for fifty-nine years, the couple having wed some two years after he composed this diary.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A rich travel journal with extensive content relating to Salt Lake City, the cliff dwellers, Mexico, and California.

REFERENCES: "Linnaeus Landis Reist, Attorney, Dies At 94," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania), Mar. 4, 1979, p. 2.

Item #8663

\$1,800.00

SALINE AND GAGE COUNTIES, NEBRASKA.
50,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!
Good Land on Most Favorable Terms! Read and apply for further information as below.

**CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE BY BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD,
NEBRASKA 1878**

53. Saline and Gage Counties, Nebraska. 50,000 Acres of Land For Sale...[recto] Map of Saline County, Neb. And Other Parts of Lancaster & Gage Counties...[verso]. Lincoln, Neb.: Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, [ca. 1878]. Printed broadsheet, 17.5" x 18", text and engraving on one side, map with text on the other. Engraving 3.25" x 7", map 13" x 16.5" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, some darkening to text, map clear.

An apparently unrecorded broadsheet advertising the sale of "good lands on Most Favorable Terms" in Saline and Gage Counties, Nebraska, with a map showing the available plots.

Text on the recto of the broadsheet describes Saline County's "natural physical features," "climate and rainfall as factors in crop-growing," "population and material wealth," and much else besides. The advantages touted here include extensive arable land, easy access to water, the growing population and economy, and the thriving flour mills and cheese factories. Saline county's prosperity "in the middle of Southeastern Nebraska" is said to be "from the ground," as its local "industry

begins on the farm" and soil is therefore "the foundation of wealth." In addition, lands in Gage County near Big Blue are advertised. Like Saline County, Gage also has a growing population and economy and has a thriving sheep-farming industry, with nearly "16,000 sheep in the county," many of which are displayed at annual sheep-shearing festivals. In addition to the text, on the recto there is also an engraved view "looking down the Big Blue (west side) from Crete, Neb." This shows a train on the Burlington & Missouri Rail Road passing through a landscape of rolling prairies, farms, and woods.

The checkerboard plat map on the verso shows southeastern Nebraska from DeWitt to Friend, and identifies lands currently available from the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, distinguishing them from lands sold and lands owned by the Government. Many of the sold lands are to be found east of the Big Blue River and run along its tributaries, bordering the North Fork Turkey Creek and Swan Creek. The available lands are predominantly found in between the creeks and along the West Blue River. Amid these lots are two railroads, the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad, which travels parallel to DeWitt and heads north towards the Burlington & Missouri Rail Road, which passes through Crete and continues west across the state.

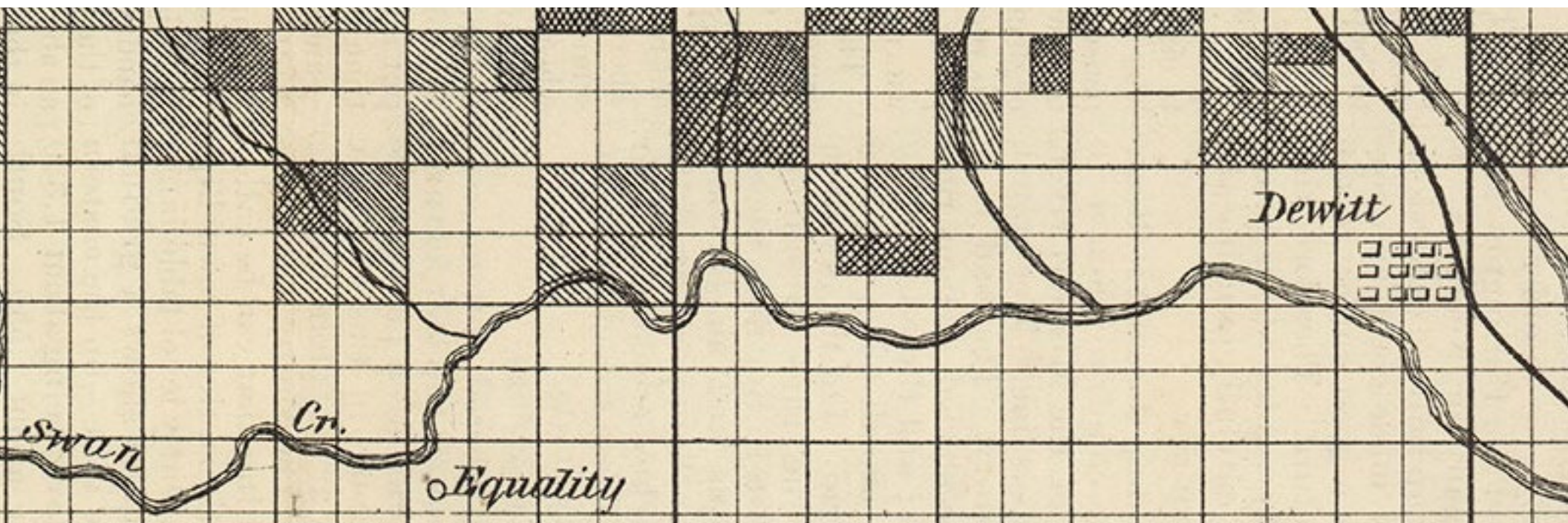
The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was founded in Burlington, Iowa in 1852 to construct a railroad across the state. In November of 1859 the Iowa section of the railroad was completed when it reached the Missouri River. A branch of the railroad was incorporated in Nebraska in 1869, and construction from Plattsmouth to Lincoln began in July of 1870. Congress granted the Railroad alternating sections (mile-square parcels) extending twenty miles north and south of the route, which the Railroad was then responsible for selling to settlers and investors. This was in keeping with the Federal strategy of providing western railroads with massive land grants, the sale of which funded construction and operations while engaging the railroads as the government's de facto agents in encouraging western settlement. The railroad connected with the Union Pacific in 1872 and a vigorous advertising campaign was begun the same year.

The Omaha & Southwestern Rail Road was established in 1869. Its main line extended from Omaha to Cedar Island and from Crete to Beatrice. This railroad emerged out of a "combination of two railroad promotions; the Omaha, Lincoln and Fort Riley Railroad and the Bellevue, Ashland and Lincoln Railroad, the former promoted by Omaha men and the latter by Henry T. Clarke of Bellevue" (Burleigh). By the time this broadsheet was issued, the O & S.W. railroad lines would have been owned and operated by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for nearly a decade.

REFERENCES: Burleigh, B.R. "The Burlington First Main Line," *Nebraska History*, Vol 18 (1937), pp. 16; "Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Railroad Structures" at Nebraska Historical Society online; "The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad" at Nebraska Historical Society online.

Item #8751

\$1,750.00



BULLFROG AND RHYOLITE, NEVADA
BEFORE THEY WERE GHOST TOWNS

54. [Set of four silverprint photos of Bullfrog and Rhyolite, Nevada subjects.] Bullfrog and Rhyolite, Nye County, Nevada, 1905–06. 4 silverprint photos, 3.25" x 5.5", all inscribed in pencil on the verso, some of the inscriptions crossed out in pencil but still legible. Accompanied by an envelope, 6" x 9", bearing the printed text in the upper-left corner: "The American Monthly Review of Reviews, 13 Astor Place, New York," and the pencil inscriptions "Bullfrog, Nevada" and "Matson Goldfield (Unused)." CONDITION: Very good, strong tonality, a few minor losses to one image; envelope good.

An evocative group of four photographs of the mining settlements of Bullfrog and Rhyolite, Nevada during their heyday before both were abandoned after their brief existence.

One of the inscriptions on the envelope accompanying these images ("Matson Goldfield (Unused)") suggests that these shots were taken for the photo-illustrated article covering the town of Bullfrog by Clarence H. Matson entitled "The Awakening of Nevada" and published in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* in 1906. One photo shows the "Town of Bullfrog, [on] Dec. 1, [19]05" and another a mining operation in Rhyolite, Nevada, situated on the side of a hill or mountain: "the great Montgomery Shoshone for which [American magnate] Charles M. Schwab is said to have paid \$3,500,000 [in 1906]."

A third image pictures a pack of burros hauling ore and is inscribed "Packing ore on burros. The only method of transportation now possible in some places." A crossed-out inscription reads: "Burros packing ore from...Denver. Three creatures are very timid, faithful, surefooted & can go without water for 6 to 10 days. They are no expense, as they hunt their own food, eating tips, etc., off the grease woods & sage brush of the deserts." The fourth photo shows the home of former Nevada Senator William Stewart (1827–1909) in Bullfrog, and includes a sign reading "Stewart & Hartinson, Attorneys at Law." The image is inscribed "Home of ex-Senator Stewart at Bullfrog, Nev." and includes the following crossed-out inscription: "Senator Stewart's office & resid. Bullfrog Nev. These houses are made of adobe, which carries 37 of pure Portland cement, making them very strong. In [a] hot climate they are cool in summer & warm in winter."

The Bullfrog District—known as Armagosa for its first year—was established in 1904 following the discovery of gold. By November 1904, the town of Bonanza was founded some three miles outside of Amargosa. After the Amargosa Townsite Co. purchased the town of Bonanza in 1905, Amargosa's tent camp was relocated to Bonanza and the amalgamated camp was renamed Bullfrog. Bullfrog came to embrace 300 souls and a jail, hotel, and water system were constructed. Former Nevada Senator William Stewart (1827–1909) moved to Bullfrog in May 1906 after leaving the Senate in 1905 and built a \$20,000 complex, including a residence and a law office. While in Bullfrog, he "unsuccessfully chas[ed] various mining bubbles until his death in 1909" ("William Stewart"). Due to the neighboring town of Rhyolite's swift development between 1905 and 1906, Bullfrog went into decline. By 1916, both Bullfrog and Rhyolite were ghost towns.

REFERENCES: *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, Vol. 34 (1906), pp. 56–62; "Bullfrog, Nye County" at Nevada Expeditions online; "William Stewart" at Online Nevada Encyclopedia.



**"ARIZONA IS A VAST...CAGE":
U.S. ARMY OFFICER ON
ARIZONA TERRITORY'S "LUNATIC" AND SHAMBOLIC SCENE**

55. Smead, Lieutenant Alexander Dallas Bache. [Autograph letter, signed, by a U.S. Cavalry officer to his sister, with commentary on Arizona Territory.] Camp Rawlins, Arizona Territory, 27-29 June 1870. 7 pp. in ink on 2 bifolia, 9.75" x 7.75". The letter was composed over the course of at least three days, as indicated by Smead's headings. CONDITION: Very good, 2" and 1" separations to 1 bifolium leaf along centerfold.

Camp Rawlins, A. T.
Monday June 27th 1870
John.

Dear Sissy,

We are back from our trip all right & very glad of it. As I wrote to Jane from Fort Mojave on the 18th, I need not particularize about the results of the scout.

During our absence John Graham returned to Fort Whipple from an exped[ition] of a fortnight in which he reflected great credit on himself. A herd of cattle were run off by Indians with a mile of Prescott. John's Capt. & 1st Lieut. were absent somewhere just then; & he was sent out in charge of a party & with but half an hour's notice. He was so active & so fortunate as to overtake the Indians & most of the stock several days afterwards, & came upon them so suddenly that 2 were killed, I understand, & 1 wounded & some property destroyed. This was the most successful scout since our Regt. came to Arizona.

A lively, informative, and sometimes acerbic letter on a range of Arizona Territory subjects by a Lieutenant serving in the 3rd U.S. Cavalry, composed shortly after his return to Camp Rawlins in Arizona Territory following a scouting expedition.

Writing to his sister Sarah "Sissy" Cornelia Smead (1840-1919) of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Smead notes "We are back from our trip all right," which he describes as a "scout." He reports that, during the company's absence, "John Graham returned to Fort Whipple from an exped[ition] of a fortnight in which he reflected great credit on himself":

A herd of cattle were run off by Indians with[in] a mile of Prescott. John's Captain & 1st Lieut were absent somewhere just then: & he was sent out in charge of a party & with but half an hour's notice. He was so active & so fortunate as to overtake the Indians & most of the stock several days afterwards, & came upon them so suddenly that 2 were killed, I understand & 1 wounded & some property destroyed. This was the most successful scout since our Regt. came to Arizona. The Indians usually have parties stationed on the way to relieve their companions when tired, & can drive their plundered cattle over very rough ground at a very rapid rate. They also have the road in rear well watched, in order to separate in small bands or abandon the stock altogether should they be too hotly pursued. If possible they drive the animals to their utmost capacity of endurance, then slaughter them, share the meat & leather. In this way, the Indians almost always, the cattle usually are lost to us; & John may congratulate himself upon having done a good thing in recovering so much & especially in killing his two Indians.

He notes receiving a number of letters upon his return and observes that he has procured for one Archie "a bow & arrows" (though he fears "they will never reach him without being broken but I will try to do them up some way"). He briefly mentions his hope to travel to "Bonnie Scotland & Merry England" someday soon, and then discusses how to resolve the matter of a lost check he sent his sister that was "forged," i.e., cashed illegitimately. Noting that he did not visit Sante Fe, New Mexico this past winter, he writes jokingly that, "When I see the Griens, the Monahans, the Hathaways, the Emperor of China & the King of the Cannibal Isles, I will deliver your messages. Where they are is a mystery to us all. They may be in New Mexico, in California or in Arizona." Invoking the vast and isolated scene in which he finds himself he asserts that

To go from the Eastern to the Western boundary of the place requires a journey of about 500 miles—and all 'by land' (as Mea would say), i.e. on foot or horseback through mountains, rivers & deserts. To go from Northern to Southern Arizona the best route is around through Southern California... When troops come out to our Regiment, you are apt to hear of it more than a month before I am.

After snidely exclaiming, "Why you don't seem to appreciate Arizona at all," Smead presents his sister with a decidedly unfavorable take on the territory and its inhabitants:

Arizona is a vast—a vast—a vast—vast—cage—full of lunatics, villains, Indians, wild beasts and Army officers...My opinion is this: the man who discovered Arizona must have been cross-eyed, or he would never have seen it. The man who settled here first must have been a fool, or he would not have stayed. Any body who wants to live here now, must be a rascal...I think the Indians should (for their own sake) be exterminated. If I were an Arizona Indian, I would certainly petition Congress to exterminate me. Of course suicide is possible, but then suicide is a bad habit to get into & is becoming so "common" now a days.

Entirely disenchanted with Arizona Territory, he asserts that its history and conditions "if the facts could be known, would be found as follows:"

An escaped lunatic wandered hither & deluded by his malady, became a gold miner. The report of his strange adventures brought out a few other lunatics who also became miners. As miners must have something to drink, a whisky seller followed. As whisky sellers are influential men, Congress sent a soldier to protest him. Supplies for the soldier & the whisky seller involved the employment of merchants, beef contractors, mules, horses, mechanics, etc...A few more soldiers to guard the whisky sellers & mechanics, contractors & lunatic miners...Each class, except the lunatic miners, lived entirely by fleecing the soldiers...The Indians, meantime, who had been just on the point of committing suicide, seeing the arms, clothes, & livestock of the soldiers etc. concluded to hang on a little while longer, & subsisted by robbing the soldiers, the merchants, miners, whisky sellers, etc. All these retaliated by fleecing the soldiers... You will at once perceive that the lunatic miners are at the root of the whole matter, but being lunatic will search for gold. The Indians from necessity will kill the miner, the soldiers, on principle will fight the Indian, the rest of the population will fleece the soldier. The population, getting nothing out of the country itself, gets it all out of the House Military Appropriation, & the Army is blamed for it. If the Army were withdrawn from there entirely, the merchants, mechanics, horses & mules would go East...; the villains—afraid to go East—would be killed off; the whisky sellers would be hopeless bankrupts...; the miners would keep on & stay[?];...; the Indians would all kill themselves...What a chance to get

rid of Arizona & its contents! If the country only knew it.

Smead finishes this letter on June 29th, 1870 (three days after he started writing it), and mentions the arrival of one John Grat[?] arrived at Camp Rawlins the previous night. John spent several days at the camp and was to post the present letter for Smead.

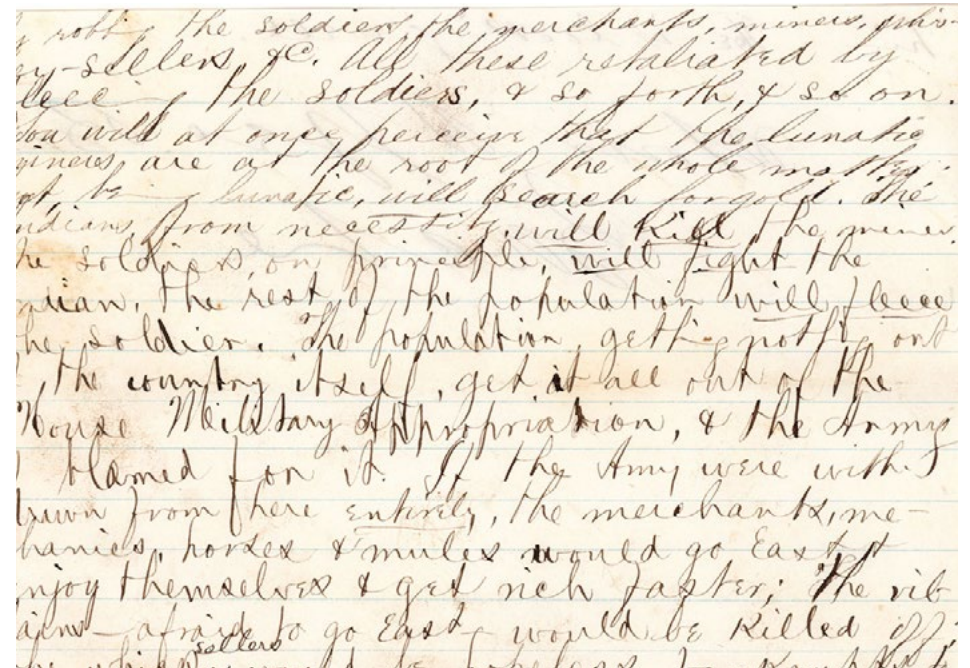
Born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Alexander Dallas Bache Smead (1848–1931) was the son of Capt. Raphael C. Smead (1801–1848) of the 4th U.S. Artillery, who died from yellow fever contracted in Vera Cruz during the Mexican–American War. Alexander began studying at Dickinson College in 1864 and graduated in 1868. That year, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd U.S. Cavalry, serving for over a decade in Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana. He was frequently on "active duty in the field and occasionally engaged in Indian hostilities" (*History of Cumberland*). In 1871—a year after he wrote the present letter—he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and then Regimental Adjutant in 1878. He resigned from the army in 1879, earned his law degree in Philadelphia, and practiced law in Carlisle.

A revealing letter on the Arizona Territory scene by a discontented career army officer.

REFERENCES: *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania...* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1886) via USGW Archives online.

Item #9130

\$1,250.00



...robbing the soldiers, the merchants, miners, whisky sellers, etc. All these retaliated by fleecing the soldiers, & so forth, & so on. You will at once perceive that the lunatic miners are at the root of the whole matter. The Indians from necessity will kill the miner, the soldiers, on principle, will fight the Indian, the rest of the population will fleece the soldier. The population, getting nothing out of the country itself, gets it all out of the House Military Appropriation, & the Army is blamed for it. If the Army were withdrawn from there entirely, the merchants, mechanics, horses & mules would go East to enjoy themselves & get rich faster; the villains—afraid to go East—would be killed off; the whisky sellers would be hopeless bankrupts...; the Indians would all kill themselves...What a chance to get

ASSIMILATION AT THE GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL,
NEBRASKA, CIRCA 1895

56. Stock, H. W., photog. [Cabinet card photograph of three Native American children and their teacher at an assimilation school in Nebraska.] Genoa, Nance County, Nebraska, [ca. 1895]. Cabinet card photograph, 3.875" x 5.5", on larger paperboard mount, printed photographer's credit on mount, manuscript identification of the children and their teacher on verso: "Julia Ketchum, Chippewa," "Josie Anderson—Chippewa," "Manie B. Cone," and "Susie Bear, Winnebago." CONDITION: Good tonality, minor scratches and surface losses to image.

A Native American assimilation photograph picturing three students of the Winnebago and Chippewa nations and their teacher, Manie Britt Cone, at the Genoa Indian School, taken in the studio of photographer H. W. Stock.

The students are seen here wearing school dresses and sitting with their teacher at a low table, either playing a game or engaged in some sort of educational exercise apparently involving small stones and possibly cut paper. The children's names and their dress suggest they are all girls, although Josie, with hair cut short, has the appearance of a boy, perhaps suggesting that "Josie" is short for Joseph.

Manie Britt Cone taught grammar school in the early 1890s before she took a government position in 1895 as teacher on the Winnebago Reservation in Thurston County, Nebraska. In the same year she was described by the *Larned Chronoscope* as "a teacher and a lady of cultured attainments" and "held in high esteem...by friends, parents and scholars." After resigning from this position in 1895, she accepted a similar position at the Genoa Indian School, where she worked for two years. In 1897 she became principal of the Winnebago, Nebraska Indian schools. During the 1890s, she also worked for four years at an Indian school in Grand Junction, Colorado. In 1901, she presented the paper "The Essentials of Indian Education" at the 40th annual convention of the National Educational Association, held in Detroit. In 1902, she appears to have worked at Indian schools in both the Black Hills, South Dakota and in Fargo, North Dakota. Cone was appointed to teach in the Haskell Institute's literary department in Lawrence, Kansas in 1903 and married Frank Henry Specht in 1915.



H. W. Stock was active in Genoa from at least 1894 to 1898. His advertisements offering "photos in the latest styles and in all sizes" and an "elegant life-like Portrait 16 x 20 with every dozen cabinets" appeared in the *Nance County Populist* and *The Genoa Leader Times* during this period.

Opened in 1884, the Indian Industrial School at Genoa was located in the village of Genoa, Nebraska. Not on a reservation, the school was the fourth biggest boarding school created by the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs. Its objective, like that of other such schools, was to integrate Native American youths into mainstream American society. Over the course of its operation, the size of the school increased to embrace nearly 600 students per year and comprised more than thirty buildings. Students came from more than forty different Native American nations and over ten different states. The school closed in 1934.

REFERENCES: Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers* (Nevada City, 2018), p. 394; "Collecting and preserving history, promoting awareness and healing" at Genoa Indian School Museum online; *Nance County Populist* (Genoa, Nebraska), June 12, 1896, p. 1; *The Genoa Leader Times*, Jan. 14, 1898, p. 4; *The Topeka Daily Herald* (Topeka, Kansas), July 2, 1901, p. 6; *Larned Chronoscope* (Larned, Kansas), Aug. 16, 1901, p. 3 and Apr. 15, 1915, p. 4; *The La Crosse Chieftain* (La Crosse, Kansas), Aug. 30, 1901, p. 1 and Sept. 23, 1904, p. 4; *La Crosse Republican* (Aug. 30, 1901), p. 1 and June 19, 1903, p. 1.

RARE YELLOWSTONE PROMOTIONAL
IN ORIGINAL WRAPPERS

57. Strahorn, Robert E. *The Resources of Montana Territory and Attractions of Yellowstone National Park. Facts and Experiences on the Farming, Stock Raising, Mining, Lumbering and Other Industries of Montana...And Other Valuable and Reliable Information Applicable to the Wants of the Capitalist, Homeseeker, or Tourist.* Helena, Mt. [i.e., Omaha, Ne]: Published and Circulated by Direction of the Montana Legislature, 1879. Original printed wrappers. 77, [3] pp. including twelve wood engravings (some full-page), and three pages of advertisements. Map of Montana Territory on interior of front wrapper. CONDITION: Very good plus, slight chipping to bottom of spine, wrappers slightly creased with a few scattered stains, light even tanning.

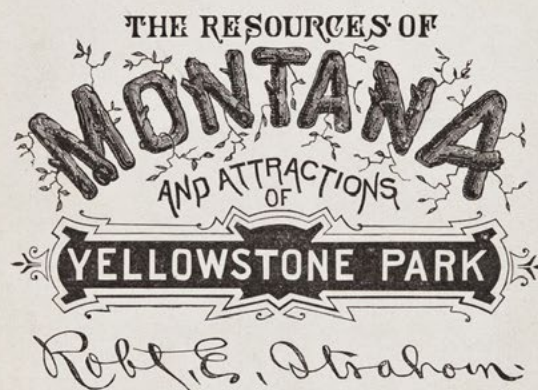
All of Strahorn's promotional works on the great Northwest have become scarce. Most of this pamphlet discusses the opportunities in stock raising and mining in Montana, with a section on Yellowstone. It contains very early, handsome woodcut engravings of Helena and Bozeman, public buildings, Yellowstone Lake and Falls, and the like. Also included is information on farming, home expenses, and local infrastructure. The final three pages contain advertisements for local businesses and the Union Pacific Railroad. The map of Montana on the interior of the front wrapper shows the county divisions of the territory, towns and settlements, mountain ranges, missions, rivers, the location of Yellowstone Park, and more.

Although Helena is given as the imprint, both Howes and McMurtrie assert that Omaha was the true place of publication. Strahorn himself was in fact employed by the Union Pacific Railroad, and his detailed Western promotionals were largely backed by the company as part of a long-term plan to encourage settlement and increase rail traffic. An excellent copy of this rare promotional, in original wrappers.

REFERENCES: Howes S1057, "aa"; Streeter Sale 2252; Adams Herd 2184; McMurtrie (*Montana*) 162. Reese, *Best of the West* 236 (note).

Item #7836

\$5,750.00



A CHINESE APOTHECARY
IN SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINATOWN



58. Taber, Isaiah West, photog. *Chinese Apothecary, Chinatown, S. F. Cal.* San Francisco, [ca. 1882]. Albumen print, 9.5" 7.5", mounted on cardstock. CONDITION: Near fine, rich tonality, verso of mount with some wear.

One of only two known photographs of Quong Sang Tong's apothecary shop at 900 Dupont Street, San Francisco, this one picturing the interior.

This evocative photograph shows Tong and a young child (presumably Tong's) standing before a doorway—flanked by two calligraphic scrolls—within his shop, an embroidered banner hanging overhead. Revealing just how sophisticated Chinatown apothecaries could be, the photograph reveals a display of Chinese ceramics lining the shelves, in addition to an elaborate carving over the doorway. The photograph also documents distinctive features of the store's interior, such as a longcase clock, a gate-leg table, two mortars with pestles, and so on. The overall picture is one of a prospering business.

The other known photograph of Tong's establishment shows the sign that is covered by the banner here. It reads, "廣生堂," which according to Douglas S. Chan transliterates to "Gwong Sang Tong" or "Guang Sang Tong." The Horn & Horn business directory for 1892 indicates that the shop of one "Quong Sang Tong" was indeed at 900 Dupont Street. Contemporaneous newspapers suggest that Tong was in San Francisco as early as 1882, and that from 1886 was a partner in "Tong, Hop & Co." at 900 Dupont, in a shop "decorated with flags and large Chinese lanterns" ("In the Chinese Quarters"). According to Chan, Tong's apothecary is listed as a dispensary of "Opium (Importers and Dealers)" in Langley's *San Francisco Directory for the year 1895*.

Photographer Isaiah Taber was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1830. He sailed to California during the Gold Rush aboard the *Friendship*, then worked as a miner and rancher before taking up dentistry and photography. In the early 1860s he moved back east to Syracuse, N. Y. and set up a photo studio, then returned to San Francisco in about 1864, where he worked for other photographic firms before setting up his own studio in 1875. In 1881, Taber acquired the negatives of California photographer Carleton Watkins, who had

gone bankrupt, thereby augmenting his stock of images—a boon to his business. Taber's photographs of San Francisco's Chinatown constitute some of the richest documentation of the district during the late nineteenth century.

OCLC records no holdings; however, we locate one copy held by the Getty Museum and another in the Marilyn Blaisdell Collection at the Bancroft Library.

An early photograph of a thriving traditional Chinese medicine shop, shown here prior to its transformation into one of the many opium establishments found on San Francisco's Dupont Street.

REFERENCES: "In the Chinese Quarters," *San Francisco Chronicle*, August 06, 1886; Chan, Douglas S. "Taber's Chinese Apothecary" at Streetscape & Memory: Chinese Urban Pioneer Images online.

PORK, POTATOES AND OTHER PROVISIONS IN CHINATOWN

59. Taber, Isaiah West, photog. **Chinese Butcher and Grocery Shop, Chinatown, S. F. San Francisco**, [ca. 1887]. Albumen print, mounted on paperboard. 7.5" x 9.5" on larger mount. **CONDITION:** Very good, rich tonality, some wear to mount, short closed tear just to left of photographer's credit.

One of four known Taber photographs of Cheong (a.k.a Chong) Wo & Co.'s grocery and butcher shop, considered by some "the most famous Chinatown butcher shop of the pre-1906 community" (Chan).

Showing a proud Wo standing in the doorway of his store, Taber's photograph documents this thriving vegetable and meat market in San Francisco's Chinatown just prior to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892. Wo and an assistant look directly at the camera, surrounded by baskets, boxes, and bins of yams, potatoes, string beans, etc. Above them hang what are likely sides of pork and other meats. Two other workers appear in the wings, apparently unpracticed in the art of standing still for a photograph. Just visible at the top of the wooden pillar to the left of Wo is the store's wooden sign, which presents only one Chinese character, "和."

A different photograph taken by Taber of the same store includes the market's English-language sign, which, somewhat in the shadows and partially cut off, reads "Ong Wo & Co." According to collector and lawyer Douglas S. Chan, the business was in fact Cheong Wo & Co. It "appeared in the 1882 *Directory of Chinese Business Houses* published by Wells Fargo Co." and occupied 847 Dupont St, which was located "on the southwest corner of the intersection with Washington Street"

("Taber's Theme"). Wo's store apparently supplied white butchers with their meat and in 1888 faced several allegations of supplying unsanitary and diseased pork. One newspaper article from October, 1888 recalls Wo's store receiving a "wagon of...a load of hogs. They were still steaming and warm, as the Chinese will not take them in any other condition." But once inside the store, the reporter alleges that he found "some of the carcasses...thrown promiscuously on the filthy floor," and he further alleges that there were "several where the traces of the rotten lungs of the animals were still clinging to their sides." Apparently, Wo had told this reporter that his shipment of hogs "would be cut up...and hung up to season till...morning, when they will be called for by the white butchers who patronize him" ("Hog Lungs"). Another article from December of the same year alleges that Wo may have been buying diseased pork on the cheap: the reporter recalls the testimony of one "B. Mooney, employed as a detective," who claimed he saw a "wagon deliver three hogs to Chong Wo. & Co., 847 Dupont Street...According to Mooney's statements the hogs were unfit for use and smelled offensively. Nevertheless they were cut up and sold...Mooney also made a sworn statement that a number of white butchers had bought pork from Chinese" ("Diseased Pork"). Whether these allegations were true or not, Cheong Wo's butcher and grocery store remained at 847 Dupont until the turn of the century, and then relocated to 712 Dupont around 1904.

Photographer Isaiah Taber was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1830. He sailed to California during the Gold Rush aboard the *Friendship*, then worked as a miner and rancher before taking up dentistry and photography. In the early 1860s he moved back east to Syracuse, N. Y. and set up a photo studio, then returned to San Francisco in about 1864, where he worked for other photographic firms before setting up his own studio in 1875. In 1881, Taber acquired the negatives of California photographer Carleton Watkins, who had gone bankrupt, thereby augmenting his stock of images—a boon to his business. Taber's photographs of San Francisco's Chinatown constitute some of the richest documentation of the district during the late nineteenth century.

OCLC records no holdings; however, we have located one example at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and another in the Marilyn Blaisdell Photography Collection at the Bancroft Library.

An evocative image of a noted and perhaps notorious Chinatown butcher and grocer.



REFERENCES: Chan, Douglas S. "Taber's Theme and Variation on a Dupont Street Butcher Shop" at Streetscape & Memory: Chinese Urban Pioneer Images online; "Hog Lungs: Tainted Meat Sold To Butchers and Restaurant Keepers," *The San Francisco Examiner*, October 12, 1888; "Diseased Pork," *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 20, 1888.

Item #9298

\$1,250.00

THREE SHOTS OF SIERRA CITY, 1883

60. [Three larger-format photographs of the mining town of Sierra City, California.] [Sierra City, Sierra County, California], 1883. 3 albumen prints, 9.5" x 7.75", on original paperboard mounts, 12" x 10". One photo captioned in the margin in pencil; one photo inscribed in pencil on the verso. CONDITION: Very good, strong tonality, overall moderate wear to paperboard mounts; tape repair to 3.25" tear on both the verso and recto of one photo (tape covering a small portion of the image that measures, 2.5" x .25") and light dampstains along edge of mount; tack holes in two of the mounts.

A scarce and appealing group of three large-format photographs picturing the town of Sierra City, California, its mining infrastructure, and a miner's boarding house.

One photo, taken from an elevated position and captioned "Sierra City, Sierra Co. Cal. 1883. Mr. Marshall was four years at the Sierra Butte's mine," shows the settlement nestled at the foot of the Sierra Buttes mountain. A lumber yard, sluices, and numerous buildings, many of which are built into the side of a mountain are visible. Another photo, inscribed "Miner's boarding house at Sierra Butte's mine 1883," shows one side of the three-story boarding house, along which runs what appears to be a sluice. The third photo pictures a mining operation with mountainside sluices, buildings, and shacks.

The mining town of Sierra City was settled in 1850, and during the early '50s miners began searching gold in the mountain. The town suffered an avalanche in the winter of 1853, following which its residents rebuilt at a lower elevation. Yielding gold for eight decades, the Sierra Buttes Mine was Sierra County's second largest producer of gold. In 1873, nearly 300 men were employed at the mine. In the mid 1870s, a telegraph line was established that connected Sierra City with Downieville and Taylorville.

"The Sierra Buttes or Reis mine was located on the steep rocky side of the southern exposure of the rugged Sierra Buttes Mountain which is the highest and most prominent peak in Sierra County with an elevation of 8,600 feet. The mine was at an altitude where winters and deep snows were quite severe...This was one of the biggest and well managed quartz mines in California. The mine was owned by the Sierra Buttes Company whose board of directors and head office were located in London...31,580 tons of ore were extracted and milled in 1883 with a yield of \$6.70 per ton with a cost of \$4.97 for mining and an additional 50 cents in milling costs" ("Sierra Buttes Mines").

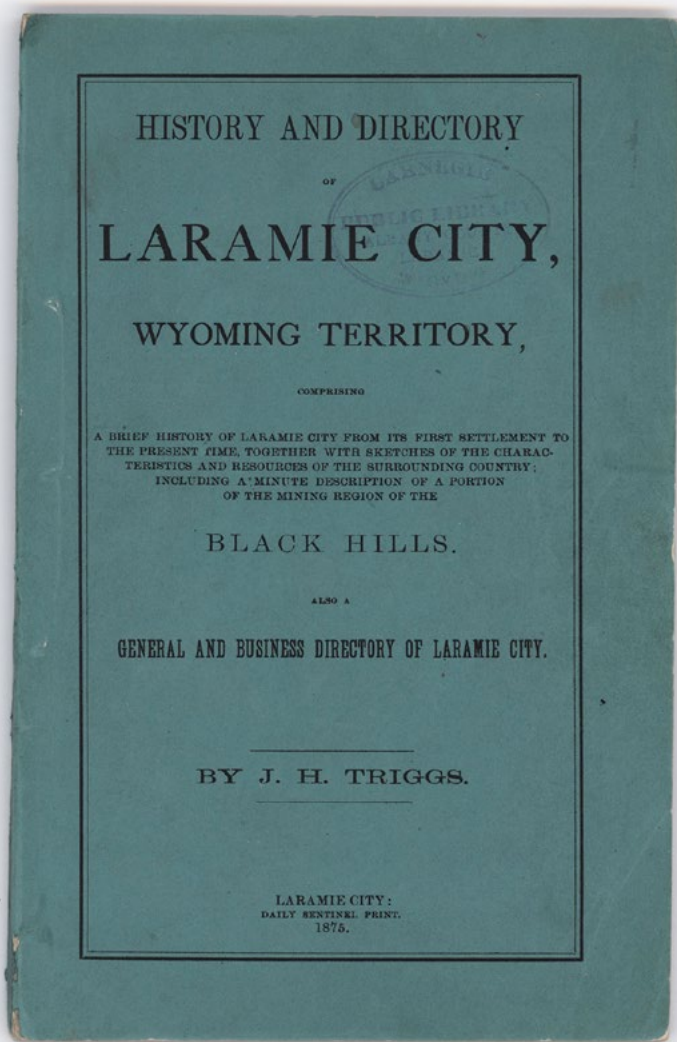
REFERENCES: "Sierra City" at Sierra County Chamber online; "Sierra City, California"; "Sierra Buttes Mine" at Back Country Explorers online.

Item #9296

\$2,500.00



ASSOCIATION COPY OF THE FIRST
DIRECTORY OF LARAMIE CITY



61. Triggs, J. H. *History and Directory of Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, Comprising a Brief History of Laramie City From its First Settlement to the Present Time, Together with Sketches and Characteristics of the Surrounding Country...* Laramie City: Daily Sentinel Print, 1875. 8vo (8.75" x 5.625"), original printed teal wrappers. 91 pp., including advertisements. In a custom red leather slipcase stamped in gilt (see below). CONDITION: Very good, wrappers lightly soiled, minor chipping to foot of spine, light crease to upper right corner throughout, ink stamp of the Carnegie Public Library of Laramie on front wrapper, inside of front wrapper, title page, and twice in text, accession number stamped on inside of front wrapper and just above imprint on title page, otherwise a bright and clean copy; slipcase with call number, etc. in white ink at lower right corner of front panel and on spine.

A history of Laramie and promotion for the surrounding country, with much information about its virtues, attributes, Black Hills mining, and more. The last third of the pamphlet is devoted to a terse directory noting name, residence, race, and occupation or residents. There are also advertisements for many local merchants throughout. This is the first directory for any part of Wyoming, and one of the first book-length works published there. Triggs' publications are outstanding early Wyoming promotional pieces.

"A history of the region from the day of first settlement, in April of 1868. Recognized by students of Western History as probably the best, most honest and outspoken, most bluntly written and vivid description extant of the early and turbulent days. Triggs describes the horde that first came in, as made up of one-fifth honest and daring men, the balance 'were gamblers, thieves, highwaymen, robbers, cut-throats, garroters, prostitutes, and their necessary companions.' The narrative describes the ensuing mass-meeting to form a government; its organization and collapse; the reign of violence; the formation of the Vigilance Committee and the hangings; its degeneration into a Reign of Vengeance; the final creation of legal government; the battles between the Vigilantes and the new police, and succeeding events, until finally the Territorial legislature in desperation, took away the city's charter, and put the community under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts"—Eberstadt.

This copy is associated with one of Laramie's prominent early families, the Downeys. The custom red leather slipcase is stamped in gilt: "In Memoriam Stephen Corlett Downey, Carnegie Public Library Board 1924-1934. Presented by his mother Mrs. Eva Downey." Stephen Wheeler Downey was a Civil War veteran who came to Laramie in 1869 and established himself as a

leading lawyer, serving several terms as Council member in the Wyoming Territory legislature, where he voted to sustain women's suffrage and helped found the University of Wyoming. Stephen Corlett Downey was his eldest son, and partnered with him in his practice. Downey Sr.'s law practice is afforded a full-page advertisement on page six of this work, and the directory places his residence at the corner of 2nd and South A streets. An uncommonly clean and appropriately local copy of this important directory.

REFERENCES: *American Imprints Inventory* (Wyoming) 23; Howes t351, "b"; Adams, *Six-Guns* 2239 ("exceedingly rare"); Adams, *RampagingHerd* 2332 ("very rare"); Stopka, *Wyoming Territorial Imprints* 1875.7; Eberstadt 113:434; Graff 4191; Streeter sale 2245; Jennewein 83; Reese, *Best of the West* 188.

IMAGES OF SAN GERONIMO DAY FESTIVITIES
AT TAOS PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO



62. White, William A., photog. "W[illiam]. A. White Artist Raton New Mexico." [Five photographs of the celebration of San Geronimo Day in Taos Pueblo.] Raton, New Mexico, [ca. 1890]. 5 silver bromide prints, 6" x 8", on paperboard mounts, 7.75" x 10". One image credited in the negative, "W[illiam]. A. White Artist Raton New Mexico." CONDITION: Very good, strong tonality, one photo with tiny stain in the lower margin, a few small spots of discoloration at edges of another photo; moderate wear to boards.

A lively and evocative group of five images showing the events of San Geronimo Day at Taos Pueblo by the western photographer William A. White, who was active in both New Mexico and Colorado.

On September 29th and 30th, Taos Pueblo—the ancient settlement of the Taos-speaking Puebloan people—celebrates the Pueblo's patron saint San Geronimo (or St. Jerome) with San Geronimo Eve Vespers and San Geronimo Day. Feast Days, introduced through Spanish colonization, represent the celebration of the Patron Saints of Catholicism; however, San Geronimo Day coincides with Pueblo religious traditions, resulting in a blend of observances. An integral part of Pueblo culture, San Geronimo Feast Day festivities begin on September 29th with a sundown dance, followed by Vespers in San Geronimo church. On San Geronimo Day there are foot races and a pole climb. The event celebrates harvest, and there is

often a trade fair with crafts and food for sale. Typical feast day activities include eating, visiting with family and friends, and enjoying the traditional dances that are open to the public. Today, no photography is allowed at the celebration.

The photos offered here capture several moments of San Geronimo Day festivities, including a procession comprising Pueblo people on horseback, horse-drawn wagons, a marching band, flags, and more. The most dramatic image shows a foot-race with hundreds of spectators watching on the sides of the racing path, and Taos Pueblo's multi-story adobe buildings looming in the distance (where people can be seen perched). Two Pueblo men run in the direction of the camera while two other men, their backs turned, run to meet them, perhaps in a relay race. The runners wear feathers in their hair and are barefoot. In other images, Pueblo women, children and men are seen dressed in traditional outfits and hats (some with flowers); wrapped in ponchos; holding American flags and flowers, etc. Two shots picture adobe buildings more closely. In one of these, white spectators watch from wagons in the foreground, while in the other a Pueblo man in the foreground wears sheepskin leggings and his bare back appears to be painted. One image shows a procession, including Pueblo men on horseback, as it passes by Taos Hotel.

Photographer William A. White was apparently first active in 1880 in Rosita, New Mexico, located some forty miles from Taos Pueblo. From 1880 to 1881, he worked in various Colorado locales such as Wet Mountain Valley, Rosita, Querida, Florence and Canon City, and from 1882 to 1884 was located at 571 Larimer in Denver. Following his time in Colorado, he returned to New Mexico, establishing a studio in Raton, operating there from 1885 to 1902. He is known to have traveled in the northeast quarter of the state and to have visited Springer, Elizabethtown, Clayton, and Cerrillos, as well as Folsom, California and Las Vegas, Nevada. From May to June 1890, he was a partner with E. F. Demmon in White & Demmon in Springer and Santa Fe. During the 1880s and 1890s, he was also a partner in White & Colpas, stereo photographers in Raton.

A scarce and appealing group of images documenting San Geronimo Day in Taos Pueblo.

REFERENCES: Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers* (Nevada City, CA: Carl Mautz Publishing, 1997), pp. 211, 417; "San Geronimo Eve Vespers & San Geronimo Day" at Taos Pueblo online.

FOUR "STRAY FEMALES" TAKE THE WEST BY STORM

63. [Whorf, Dorothea, and Roslyn Morey.] "Westward Ho!" *Diary and Log of Four Argunots [sic] June to September 1917*. Wyoming, Montana, California, Alaska, and other western locales, 1917. 4to (10.25" x 8.75"), full blue-green buckram with gilt border, leather title piece at spine. 114 pp. typed, with 97 original photographs, 7" x 4" to 1.75" x 2.75", mounted on gray paperboard. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to cover extremities, paper at inner upper hinge cracked but binding firm; photos very good.

A spirited, photographically illustrated narrative of a trip to Yellowstone, Glacier National Park, Alaska, and other Western points, undertaken by four young women from the Bennett School of Millbrook, New York, just months after the U.S. entered World War I.

The travelers, also known as the "Arguenots" (usually spelled with an "e"), depart from Grand Central Station on Monday, June 25th, at five thirty P.M., and after a stop with friends along the way, arrive in Gardiner, Montana, "the Gateway to the Yellowstone," on June 30th. They spend ten days in the park, and on July 11th are welcomed by Mr. Frank Stillman Lusk and his wife, prominent residents of Missoula, where they rest, have their hair shampooed (and in one case, a tooth pulled), and see the sights before setting off for Glacier National Park on July 17th. There, they join a rustic, horseback tour with "Uncle" Howard Eaton, the famous dude rancher and guide who after over twenty years in Yellowstone began offering excursions through Glacier in the 1910s, catering to suffragists by advertising that "all ride astride" (rather than side-saddle). On August 4th, the Arguenots venture to Portland, Oregon and Tacoma, Washington, making an excursion to Mt. Rainier and into a glacial crevasse (lowered "like a meat bag on a string"). Three of the four take a spontaneous week-long steamer cruise to Alaska in late August, where they see glaciers galore and visit Juneau, Sitka, and an "Indian village" at Funter Bay before returning to Vancouver. The narrative ends on September 4th, after they rejoin their friend at her home in Des Moines, Iowa.

The Arguenots consist of the elaborately nicknamed Beulah Pack (1896–1971), a.k.a. "Buddy Packerels Pack," "Buddy Packerellums," "Packerel," or "Packerella," of a prominent naturalist and conservationist family in Lakewood, New Jersey, whose aunt Beulah Pack Rollins built an important collection of Western Americana, now at Princeton; Roslyn Morey (later Shoemaker, 1896–1973), a.k.a. "Phil Chundy Morey," "Philiamus Chundibod," "Philiam," or just "Phil," also of Lakewood; Dorothy Finkbine (later Souers, 1894–1935), a.k.a. "Chessy Dodo Finkbine" or just "Chessy," of a wealthy Des Moines business family; and Dorothea Whorf (later Broberg, b. 1884), a.k.a. "Peter Pan Whorf" or "Peter," the official chaperone. All were affiliated with the Bennett School in Millbrook, New York, a women's high school and junior college founded by May Bennett in 1890 that taught generations of wealthy and elite girls (including Ray Eames)



before closing in the 1970s.

No author is officially credited (except for a few playful and apparently never published dispatches to the *Lakewood Times and Journal* by Morey). However, the narrative is based on a “log” kept by the women throughout the trip, and was evidently written by both Morey and Whorf, whose accounts flow almost seamlessly together.

In Yellowstone, the Arguenots visit “Mammoth Springs” (“pure turquoise blue”), Devil’s Kitchen, Angel’s Grotto, Morning Glory Pool, and several geysers, including Old Faithful; go fishing; get sick; attend hotel dances (“Straight down the entire length of the room, with elephant like strides he pushed her, then when the haven of a corner had been safely reached, a series of mad twirls began, executed with the feet planted widely apart, varying in number anywhere from four to twelve, and each more desperate than the last!”); take a horseback trip up Mt. Washburn (“We felt very much like old Indian explorers for this was our first real mountain trip on horseback... We made a zigzag trail up the mountain. Tall pines and spruces pointed the way until we reached the timber line. Then we found quantities of brown sand and rock. A little further and we were traveling on a carpet of flowers and snow...”); enjoy stunning vistas (“we came out to the edge of the canyon and gazed across its reddish rugged depth to Silver Thread Falls --- a name self-descriptive”); and are thrilled by numerous bear sightings. One of the most adventurous of these occurs in the company of two portly divines—fellow hotel guests nicknamed the “O’Reillys”:

Scarcely had they finished supper, than four strong, they hied them to the garbage Dump. Now that was not a poetic place for an evening’s stroll, but hark ye! Of an evening, around that same garbage dump, came bears--- old bears, young bears, big bears, and little bears! Now, it was so decreed that they were to see a nice, big, paw-licking mother bear first, with a wee, capricious cub whom, she sent up a tree when she saw people approach. The cublet was disgruntled at staying up there so long and capered from branch to branch, peering down anxiously. Then they moved on to a deeper part of the wood and all of a sudden met two years and two o’Reillys [sic], which by specie, were two corpulent Catholic priests. Peter and Packerel strolled on, bravely ignoring both bears and O’Reillys. I had a private interview later with Chessy and Phil, and neither of them seemed to know exactly what happened first, but of a sudden, they said, one bear chased t’other up a tree,

from which the latter decided to descend, and with galumps and bounds he chased the former, whiffling and chortling towards Brothers O’Reilly. Whereupon said gentlemen jumped like spiders on a hot griddle and each grabbing large cudgels, they hugged each other in fierce excitement, then started on a dead run, taking care to keep Chessy and Philiamus between them and the Bruins, as gentle appetizers...

In Glacier National Park the gang eschews hotels (mostly) for the rustic tents of Howard Eaton’s horseback tour, which begins on July 19th, and is accompanied by the “inevitable movie man,” who is mentioned at various points documenting their adventures. Their first stop is Two-Medicine Lake, where

Our teepees were in three long parallel rows: the maiden’s row facing the forest, then the married couples in the middle, and the bachelor’s row facing lake, mountains and kitchen tent... We were to share it with a tribe of Blackfeet Indians. Such a lovely scene of gaily painted wigwams, befeathered chiefs, vividly colored squaws and lovely dark-eyed children, running among the trees and wigwams. Soon after we arrived a ceremonial began, the initiation of two white men, a geology professor and young student into the tribe. They were almost naked and one old chief was painting strange marks upon their reddened skins... The Chiefs and their families sat in a large circle and rose and danced the Dance of the Grass in answer to summons from the big Chief Two-Guns. It was a glowing barbaric massing of colors and a wonderful sight. There was a slight feeling of regret for the obtrusion of civilization such as white people and cameras, but we must not be too critical. In the evening the Indians gave us a dance in which we all joined. Packerella was feeling the thrill of her life in dancing with a real squaw when suddenly the squaw said, ‘Gee, isn’t there a crowd here tonight.’ Thus our delusions shattered at a blow...

Next stop is a camp site at Lake St. Mary’s, and over the course of ten days, the Arguenots climb Dawson’s, Cut Bank, Swift Current, Gun Sight, and Piegan passes and camp at Cracker and Avalanche Lake, among other locales. Along the way, Chundy flirts with—and is repeatedly separated from—a young man dubbed “the baboon” (“dear, dear, dear! wailed the distracted chaperone. Chundy and another strange man!”). On July 28th they are driven by inclement weather to stop in Many Glacier Hotel: “in the interior, bears climb the huge pine columns and hang limply over the railings. Japanese lanterns swing down





from the ceiling and mysterious child-like Indian pictures decorate the walls. One of the most important as well as attractive features was the dining room... We talked of the war but it seemed so far away." Amid descriptions of landscapes and playful characterizations of their fellow travelers, special attention is given to meals—like all hikers, the Arguenots are extremely motivated by food—and they enjoy "hot, toothsome breakfast[s]," lunches with "bread, jam, sardines, ham and cheese" or "biscuits, jam, peaches, ice-cream, coffee and lemonade," and "galumptious hot supper[s]," often summoned by the call: "Come get your grub before it's thrown away."

Chessy returns home at the end of the tour, while Peter, Packerels, and Chundy board the train to Spokane and then Portland, where, after being guided by a kindly Black conductor (whose conversation is written in dialect) they arrive on August 5th:

That evening, gayly attired, the remaining three strode forth, on an exploration hunt for a gay restaurant, which finally they found with the assistance of four soldiers, but they liked not the looks of the place, it being a little quiet, so back to the hotel they trotted where they could at least have music. But any dissatisfaction with the outcome of the evening which Chundy might have felt, vanished at the proffered sympathy of the negro waiter, who took pains to tell Peter that she was treating poor Chundy like a step-child and that he was going to see that she got what she wanted!

The next day,

Up bright and early, and off for the Pacific Coast--- it seemed too good to be true!...they ran along the hard shore line of the ocean, and truly it was well worth a nine hour's trip to see the gaunt, jagged rocks that rise out of the sea, breakers sending spray high up on the ocean. With many a thrill, the three hopped out of the nimble Ford, and flinging their boots to the wind, they plunged in, knee deep. Peter, having reached the place of her dreams, Packerel and Philiam thought she might shortly go out of her head, so strange and wild were her actions, as out thru the water and to the big rocks she plunged...They had over an hour to race on the beach...with the magnificent tall trees just back of the shore line, truly a wonderful sight to Jerseyites.

After a day shopping in Portland (resulting in "hunger--- our omnipresent friend"), the three Arguenots venture to Tacoma—and Mt. Rainier:

A hasty breakfast, then an hour's preparation in the guide's rooms for the Glacier climb. Chundy was transformed from a presentable figure in brown suit and feathered hat to a vision in parafined trousers and white grease-painted face. Peter and Packerell, though garbed in their own neat knickers were none the less odd in large pan-like gloves and flobbing shirt tails. It was a strange looking group of about fifteen headed by a sturdy

guide that emerged from the lobby of the hotel and stalked clumsily across the snow-patched field toward Misqualley Glacier. We had not gone far when we reached the brink of a downward slope where tobogganning 'au naturel' was the method of descent. Soon we came to the edge of the glacier-- a great rugged expanse of rocks, ice and mud... The life lines were brought forth which though but limply clasped, gave us the sensation of being on an excursion of perilous adventure. Arriving at the top of the glacier, the guide asked for volunteers to be lowered into a crevice, so we all three decided to experience the sensation. Peter was the first victim and says she felt like a meat bag on a string.

Inspired by a woman they meet in Washington, the three obtain permission from their families to travel to Alaska, boarding the steamer *Spokane* (a.k.a. "the donkey") on August 13th. On the 15th they stop at Ketchikan ("a small village devoted to canning but not to exterminating the odor thereof," which was nevertheless "a quaint little town built on boardwalks. We all gathered about a huge hideous totem pole to hear snatches of its history"). On the 17th they reach Juneau, where they visit "the Goldstein Emporium to see the four thousand dollar silver fox sets" and "Chundy invested in a ponderous pair of rubbers of which she became inordinately proud," before strong-arming her friends into an ultimately disappointing visit to the Juneau mines. In Sitka they visit a Russian Church, are "impressed by the sweet, bright faces of the Indian girls" in the mission school, and see more totem poles, which they consider "not things of beauty in themselves, but giving a certain characteristic atmosphere." They also stop at Funter Bay, where they are greeted by "the fumes of fish in various stages of decomposition--- another cannery!" Finally, on the 21st, they

get up on deck by 8.30 in time to see quantities of icebergs, large and small of the most ethereal blue imaginable. In and out of the mountains the boat wound its way and as the beautiful Taku Glacier loomed in sight, a blast of real arctic wind set teeth chattering... Oh! How grey and frigid the waves looked, even with an occasional burst of sunshine, the first in many, many days. The Taku Glacier was of a very different type from any other ever seen by the three. Instead of being on the precipitous slope of a mountain, it lay in a valley which it had doubtless ground down to sea level, a powerful thing of radiant blue depths, with fantastic pinnacles of glistening white ice, while all about floated huge blue blocks, broken off from the whole by the high tides... the boat drew as close as safety would permit.

After several more days of stunning views, fishy smells, and the painfully boring conviviality of their fellow tourists, the Arguenots manage to pack their trunks ("pause here, in order to properly sympathize with the art of turkey stuffing as performed in a room of state...") in time to disembark in Victoria. After a couple days "on Canadian soil," they enjoy a scenic, winding train ride and a stop in Banff before reaching Des Moines, where they spend several days

with Chessy and then part ways, "the memory of the West, the glorious free joy-giving west, in our hearts." Several final pages are filled with poems and songs, many composed or adapted by the Arguenots.

Each section of the narrative is accompanied by a photo—showing a stunning waterfall, the Arguenots on horseback or milling about at the jagged foot of a glacier, and so on—and thirty-one leaves of mounted photos follow the text. Evidently arranged in chronological order, these begin with steaming hot springs, exploding geysers, rugged forests and rivers, and breathtaking alpine views. Photos from Howard Eaton's tour document the women's experience with the Blackfoot tribe, and include shots of tribal members dancing, riding horseback, posing for the camera, and (in the case of three young children), sitting outside a tipi. Other photos show the Eaton camp, gleeful travelers sliding down snowy slopes, groups of mounted tourists fording rivers or pausing for a mountainside snack, and Howard Eaton himself, sitting proudly on horseback and posing affectionately with two young women—presumably the Arguenots. Several photos show Pacific beaches, and one seems to be taken from within a glacial crevasse, looking up at those standing on the rim. Shots from the Alaskan cruise show the steamer and various stark, glacial landscapes. Various photos throughout capture the Arguenots themselves—posing cheek to cheek with a horse; holding a companion's coattails as she flings something off a precipice; standing as a cheerful group on the stony slope of mountain; and—the only shot evidently taken upon their reunion in Des Moines—lounging in a park with a beloved dog.

A descriptive and delightful account of the West, including Alaska, as it was experienced by four frolicsome and well-to-do young women, just two years before the passage of the 19th Amendment.

Item #8992

\$4,750.00



Visalia Jan 10th 1859

Dear Brother & Sister

I have been thinking of writing you a long time, and have said several times that I should be to you, but have never commenced, but you will please excuse me. We are all in health except Alfred he has been having the chills occasionally for nearly six months he takes medicine that breaks them for a while but they come on again. He thinks of trying a new medicine soon. We are having cool weather just now but not such weather as you have no snow but sometimes a frost. We have had some rain this winter but not much. The grass is beginning to look quite green and I think the weather will give everything the appearance again, this is a beautiful country in the spring, but a description of it would be nothing. We are making fence which is quite a job in this country timber is so scarce he has saved his barley and is making preparations to sow his wheat. He only farms on a small scale just for our own use. He has been to Los Angeles this winter and got a load of fruit trees and grape vines. We can have fruit of all kinds in a few years if we should stay here. Some kinds of fruit can be raised in a short time. Peaches have been raised in two years from the seed. We shall have some grapes this year if our vines are well. You have the advantage of us in the fruit seasons. I often think of the nice apples you have there to eat these long evenings. We can buy fruit here of all kinds either dried or put up in cans ready for use which is very nice for pies or sauce.

**"HAVE AN INDIAN BOY TO HELP ME ABOUT THE HOUSE":
PIONEER WOMAN ON LIFE IN CALIFORNIA, 1859**

64. Wilcox, Sarah G. Bond. [Autograph letter, signed, by a California pioneer woman to her sister and brother-in-law.] Visalia, California, 10 January 1859. 3 pp. in ink on a single blue lined bifolium leaf, 8.75" x 7.75". CONDITION: Good, soiling, some discoloration, tape repair on p. 2, a few words barely legible due to being mostly erased.

An intimate and evocative letter by a pioneer woman living in the San Joaquin Valley town of Visalia, on agriculture, raising livestock, employing a Native American boy for domestic labor, and more, composed three years after she settled in California and two years before she was widowed.

Writing to her sister Mariah Wilcox Goodemote (1825–1905) and brother-in-law James Goodemote (1821–1906) in Springville, New York, Wilcox notes that her family is "all in usual health," with the exception of Alfred P. Wilcox (1828–1871) (her husband Sardis D. Wilcox's brother)—"he has been having the chills & fever occasionally for nearly six months. He takes medicine that breaks them for a while but they come on again. He thinks of trying a new medicine soon." She comments that they are currently having cool, rainy weather but no snow, and then proceeds to describe her husband's improvements to their property, including the cultivation of fruit:

Sardis is making fence which is quite a job in this country because timber is so scarce. He has saved his barley and is making preparations to sow his wheat. He only farms on a small scale just for our own use. He has been to Los Angeles this winter and got a load of fruit trees and grape vines. We can have fruit of all kinds in a few years if we should stay here. Some kinds of fruit can be raised in a short time. Peaches have been raised in two years from the seed. We shall have some grapes this year if our vines are well. You have the advantage of us in the fruit seasons. I often think of the nice apples you have there to eat these long evenings. We can buy fruit here of all kinds either dried or put up in cans ready for use which is very nice for pies or sauce.

After inquiring where her correspondents celebrated Christmas and New Years, Wilcox notes that "we took a Christmas dinner at one of our neighbors and [on] New Years our neighbors were all here. We thought of you all there and how much better I should have enjoyed it if our friends could have been here. I hope before many New Years pass to see you all again." She writes that one

Leon was here last summer and spent two weeks with us. He is keeping stock near Marysville [California] about three hundred miles from here. When he was here he thought some of going home this winter but he gave up the idea. Alfred thought of going with [him] but people in Cal. do not always get started when they intend to when they get into business they

do not like to break up and sell out but I expect we shall all get started some of these times. Sardis and Alfred are keeping their stock yet they have three hundred head of cattle & thirty horses. We have a few beef cattle to sell every year.

She then asks her sister: "Mariah how do you like living in Springville [New York] and how are the little girls." She tells her that she has a "little cousin here, his name is Levi [i.e., Douglas Levi Wilcox (1857-1883)]. He is such a mischievous fellow. I can hardly write for him, he just begins to walk and he is in all sorts of mischief." She continues:

We have generally four men in the family and sometimes more. Ossiger is not here just now. He is at work for a man a few miles from here. I generally hire my washing done when I can. We cannot get help here as you can in the states. Very few white girls work out at housework those who do get from 40 to 50 dollars per month. I sometimes have an Indian boy to help me about the house. They do very well. Joseph, Sardis & Alfred all send their respects to you.

Born in Massachusetts, Sarah G. Bond Wilcox (1822-1911) immigrated to California in 1856, the year she married her first husband, Sardis Denslow Wilcox (1818-1861) in Springville, New York, where he was born. Sardis died in Tulare, California in 1861. According to *Old Cemeteries of Southeastern Tulare County, California*, "Judge Sardis Wilcox... was buried [on the Wilcox home farm, located near the Tule River] in 1861, having died of a cold caught while riding the judge's circuit. The flood waters of 1862 flowed over the site that Mrs. Wilcox chose; so her husband's body was removed to higher ground. Judge Wilcox's brother, Alfred, was buried there in 1870 and his two sons [Douglas and Carlos] during that decade, and his wife." (*Old Cemeteries*).

In 1876, Sarah married Dr. Samuel Gregg George (1814-1905). "Born in Ohio, Dr. George saw action in the Mexican War. After studying medicine, he started a practice in Visalia about 1855. He served in the Indian War of 1856, and as a loyal Union man, kept an eye on the Secesh in Tulare, Kern and Coso for Union Army intelligence. He found gold and silver in the Coso, explored Death Valley, and filed magnesite claims in the Porterville hills. His activities being widely reported in the press. He married the widow Wilcox in 1876, moved his practice to Porterville, and made his home at this location. He died in 1905" ("Dr. Samuel"). Sarah died in Tulare County in 1911 at the age of eighty-nine.

"Visalia is named for [settler] Nathaniel Vises' ancestral home, Visalia, Kentucky. Early growth in Visalia can be attributed in part to the gold rush along the Kern River. The gold fever brought many transient miners through Visalia along the way and when the lure of gold failed to materialize, many returned to Visalia to live their lives and raise families. In 1858 Visalia was added to John Butterfield's Overland Stage route from St. Louis to San Francisco... Many saloons and hotels sprouted up around the stage stop downtown and commerce was brisk if a bit risky. The next memorable event was the arrival of the telegraph in 1860" (History of Visalia).

REFERENCES: "Old Cemeteries of Southeastern Tulare County" at CaGenWeb online; "Dr. Samuel Gregg George" at Historical Marker Database online; "History of Visalia" at Visalia City online.

Item #9173

\$650.00

the and how are the little girls
now to go to school. I expect Levi
letter before long, you have a little
boy he is such a mischievous fellow
him, he just begins to walk and
chief Mariah I hope you and
to us all the news Give my love to
tell I should like very much to
mother was living she wrote me
to purchase any more Give my love
when you see them we received
saturday we shall write to them
to write to Mariah & Sarah
me this time it is not every day
letter I always find a plenty to do
in the family and sometimes more
now he is at work for a man a
ly hire my washing done when I
as you can in the states, very few
work those who do get from 40 to 50

WILD JIM, "THE TEXAS COWBOY," RIDES INTO WISCONSIN

65. Wild Jim! The Texas Cow-Boy, and Saddle King! To-Day. at 3 P. M. Now One of the Most Expert Rifle, Pistol and Glass Ball Shots, and Wild Horse Breakers on Earth... [N.p., 1890]. Broadside, 17.875" x 5.875". Stamped "WEDNESDAY JUN 11 1890" at upper and lower margin. CONDITION: Very good, vertical closed tear at center, three chips (at upper-right corner, middle-left margin, and lower-right corners), all expertly restored, with partial facsimile to "!" in "Wild Jim!" and to a single numeral at lower right; recently backed with Japanese tissue.

An apparently unrecorded broadside announcing an exhibition of sharpshooting and horsemanship by W. J. French, a.k.a. Wild Jim, the Texas Cowboy, in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Advertised as a family event ("Ladies and Children are Invited Guests. Positively Bad Men or Loafers not Wanted or Allowed"), Wild Jim's "real scientific display of skill with the Saddle, Rifle and Pistol" included right- and left-handed shooting; "shooting the spots out of playing cards"; shooting glass balls "held by the hand of an attendant...the same with the butt of the rifle resting on the head...the same by taking aim between the legs"; "shooting the fire from a cigar in the mouth of attendant," and much more. The show closed "with the unparalleled feat of breaking 10 glass balls in 20 seconds. He will lay a glass ball on the ground, shoot under it, driving it into the air, load his rifle, shoot again, breaking the ball before it reaches the ground." His skill as a marksman and horse breaker is touted as rivaling that of Buffalo Bill and "Dr. Carver" (William Frank Carver). Readers are invited to view his saddle—won "in a Competitive Match at the Cowboy's Riding Tournaments in Texas"—on display at the post office.

The performance announced on this broadside took place in Appleton, Wisconsin, as reported in *The Oshkosh Northwestern* on Friday, June 13th, 1890 in a reprinted a notice from the *Appleton Post*, stating that

The shooting exhibition given by Wild Jim, the Indian scout, near the city park Wednesday afternoon [i.e., June 11th]...was the most remarkable thing of the kind ever seen in the city...What surprised the 200 spectators most was his ability to hit the target after envelopes had been placed over the sights. The only time he did not send a bullet just where he wanted it was when he attempted to shoot the ashes from a cigar his partner was smoking. Instead of the ball piercing the ashes it passed through the cigar within an inch of the fellow's mouth. Upon investigating the cause of his inaccuracy it was found that the sight of his rifle had become slightly moved.

W. J. "Wild Jim" French (1851–1917) was born not in Texas but in Sangerfield, New York, to Stephen and Alice Band French, and began his sharpshooting career as early as 1880, advertising himself as "the famous mountain scout." Decked out in a fringed buckskin suit, he toured the country from California to Massachusetts and Montana to Louisiana. A trickle of unimpressed commentary runs through the decades of enthusiastic announcements of his "marvelous feats." For instance, "quite a large crowd of citizens repaired to the southern limits of [Lake Charles, Louisiana] to see 'Wild Jim,' or somebody else, do some very wild shooting with a Winchester rifle...The whole thing was a very tame affair to the spectators but, financially speaking, it was a success for 'Wild Jim'" (*The Lake Charles Echo*, March 19, 1887). Likewise, "San Bernardino has schoolboys who could give a more creditable show than the man who styles himself the cow-boy scout and crack rifle shot" (*The Daily Courier*, January 20, 1888). He performed for some time with his daughter, Neva French (later Imig, 1891–1927), and died of bladder cancer at her home in Copiague, New York.

No examples recorded in OCLC, nor do we locate any through Google searches.

Item #8815

\$1,800.00

WEDNESDAY JUN 11 1890

Wild Jim!

THE
TEXAS COW-BOY,
AND
Saddle King!

TO-DAY.
AT 3 P. M.

NOW ONE THE MOST EXPERT
Rifle, Pistol
AND
GLASS BALL SHOTS,
AND WILD HORSE BREAKERS ON EARTH.
BUFFALO BILL and DR. CARVER NOT EXCEPTED.

NOTICE. Place of shooting will always be announced by Wild Jim on horseback half an hour before shooting, in full Bucksin Suit.

If no enclosure can be obtained, an open exhibition may be given, and a silver collection taken from the gentlemen.

Ladies and Children are Invited Guests.

Positively Bad Men or Loafers not Wanted or Allowed. All interested in a real scientific display of skill with the Saddle, Rifle and Pistol by an expert, who has no superior on the wing, should not fail to witness, as thousands of ladies and gentlemen have done, his superior skill in all the many ways which his programme calls for.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will please inform all your friends and acquaintances of the wonderful feats performed by WILD JIM with Saddle, Rifle and Pistol, that they may come and enjoy a rare treat

The following are a few of the feats performed by W. J. FRENCH, better known as WILD JIM, The Indian Scout, and the only man to-day before the American public who can shoot from the Right and Left Shoulder, alternately, equally well.

1. Stationary shooting at small objects, he will shoot at a reduced Cresson target.
2. Shooting the spots out of playing cards.
3. Will shoot at three-cent pieces. Also shoot a candle.
4. Will break glass balls held by the hand of an attendant.
5. The same with the butt of the rifle resting on the head, the rifle being held between the legs.
6. The same by taking aim between the legs, standing with back to object.
7. Shooting the fire from a cigar in the mouth of an attendant.
8. The Austin Archer's mirror trick.
9. Shooting from the hip without taking aim, and other fancy shots not easily described, will be made.
10. He will attempt to break from 40 to 50 glass balls with his rifle, out of fifty consecutive shots, the balls to be thrown into the air by trap or hand.
11. He will break 20 out of 50 glass balls, standing with his back to the object, turning around to break the balls while in the air.
12. He will break 15 out of 20 glass balls, his rifle to rest on the ground, he to pick it up, cock it, put it to his shoulder, and break the balls while in the air.
13. He will shoot with his rifle at one ball twice, missing it the first time, and breaking it with the second before it reaches the ground.
14. He will break 8 out of 10 glass balls without taking sight.
15. He will shoot and hit marbles, walnuts, history nuts, silberts, etc., while flying through the air, both with and without sight.
16. This exhibition closes with the unparalleled feat of breaking 10 glass balls in 20 seconds. He will lay a glass ball on the ground, shoot under it, driving it into the air, load his rifle, shoot again, breaking the ball before it reaches the ground.

WILD JIM is also an old and expert Wild Horseback Rider, and will ask the Gentlemen not to fall see to his Saddle, Now on Exhibition at the Post-Office. Won by its owner in a Competitive Match at the Cowboy's Riding Tournaments in Texas, there being 150 competitors to the prize, entitling the winner to the title of

THE SADDLE KING
WEDNESDAY JUN 11 1890

WILD WEST

WEEKLY

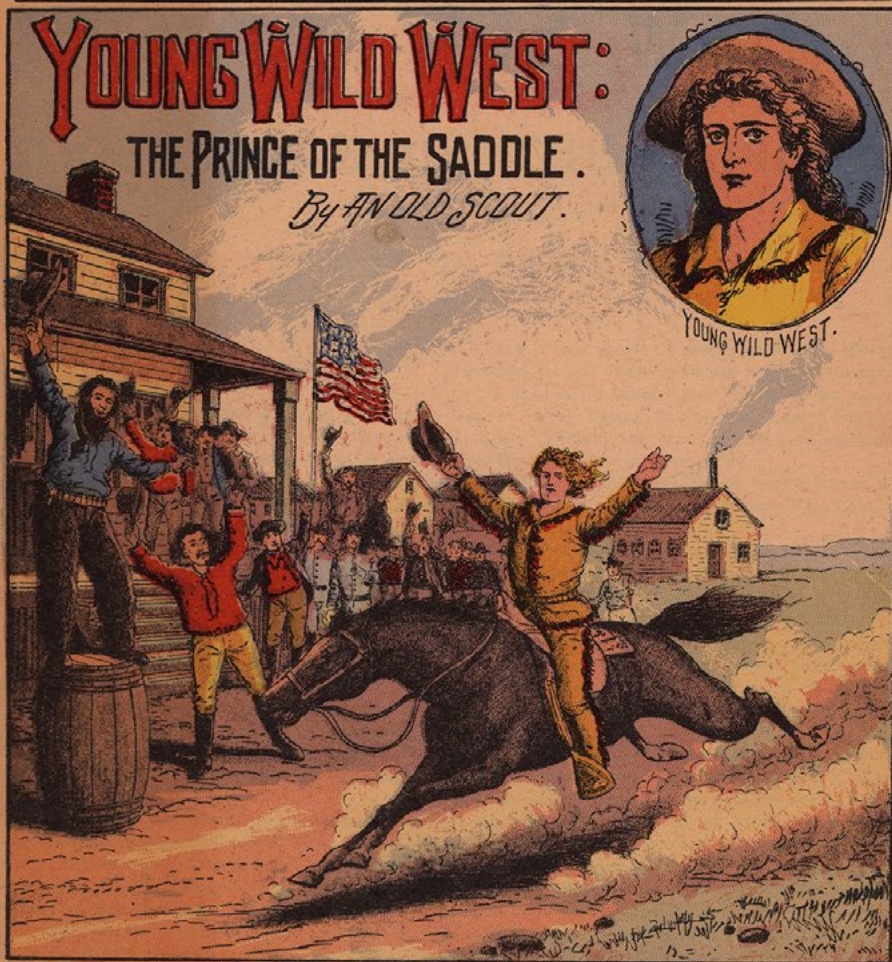
A MAGAZINE CONTAINING STORIES, SKETCHES Etc. OF WESTERN LIFE.

Issued Weekly—By Subscription \$2.50 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter at the New York Post Office, 1907, by Frank Tousey.

No. 1.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1902.

Price 5 Cents.



To their astonishment, twenty minutes later the boy came galloping up the single street near the fort with waving hat and loosened rein. "Whoa, Spit fire!" he exclaimed, and the sorrel stallion, now covered with foam, came to a halt, showing that he was under perfect control.

FIVE CENT WEEKLY ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE IN THE AMERICAN WEST

66. Wild West Weekly...Young Wild West: The Prince of the Saddle. No. 1. New York: Frank Tousey, 24 October 1902. Sm 4to (11.25" x 8.5"), color pictorial wrappers. 30 pp., 2 pp. of ads. CONDITION: Good, some leaves uncut, split along bottom quarter of spine but holding firm, chip to head of spine.

A popular tale of Western adventure recounting the heroism of a born-in-the-saddle cowboy, "Young Wild West," as told by an "Old Scout."

This five-cent weekly is the first publication in the series of Tousey's highly successful "Young Wild West" series. In this debut title, the "Prince of the Saddle" is found "Talking to a Wild Horse," "Trailing the Sioux" and catching them by surprise, taking "A Leap for Life or Death," defeating the nefarious "Buck Wood," and otherwise galavanting throughout the West. As in Tousey's other juvenile series, the main character's adventures are equal parts a search for justice and for love, the latter appearing here in the form of "pretty Arietta Murdock."

Frank Tousey (1853–1902) ranks among the most popular American publishers of dime novels and five cent weeklies of the mid- to late-nineteenth century. In 1881 his firm became the first to issue a dime novel featuring Jesse James, entitled "The Train Robbers; or, a Story of the James Boys, which appeared in No. 440 of the Wide Awake Library" (Adcock). In 1885, Tousey was arrested and his firm sued by Anthony Comstock, secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, for their publication of G.W.M. Reynold's "The Mysteries of the Court of London." After the proceedings "Tousey's lawyer claimed the raid was in retaliation for caricatures of Comstock published in [The] Judge" (Adcock).

OCLC records seven copies.

REFERENCES: Adcock, John. "Frank Tousey (1853–1902)," Yesterday's Papers online.

Item #9049

\$275.00

A DOCTOR ON DISEASE IN GOLD RUSH CALIFORNIA
AND A MURDERER'S HANGING BY A MOB OF MINERS

67. Wilkerson, Dr. Achilles. [Autograph letter, signed, from a California gold rush miner and doctor to a relative, reporting on an outbreak in town of the small pox, the hanging of a murderer by a mob, and more.] Yankee Jim's, Placer County, California, 13 April 1852. 2 pp. in ink on a single leaf, 10.25" x 8". CONDITION: Leaf separated in half with some loss, the 2 halves rejoined with transparent Japanese tissue, toning and chipping along margins, a few minor punctures, multiple losses to the text which are indicated (by omissions and question marks) in the cited passages below.

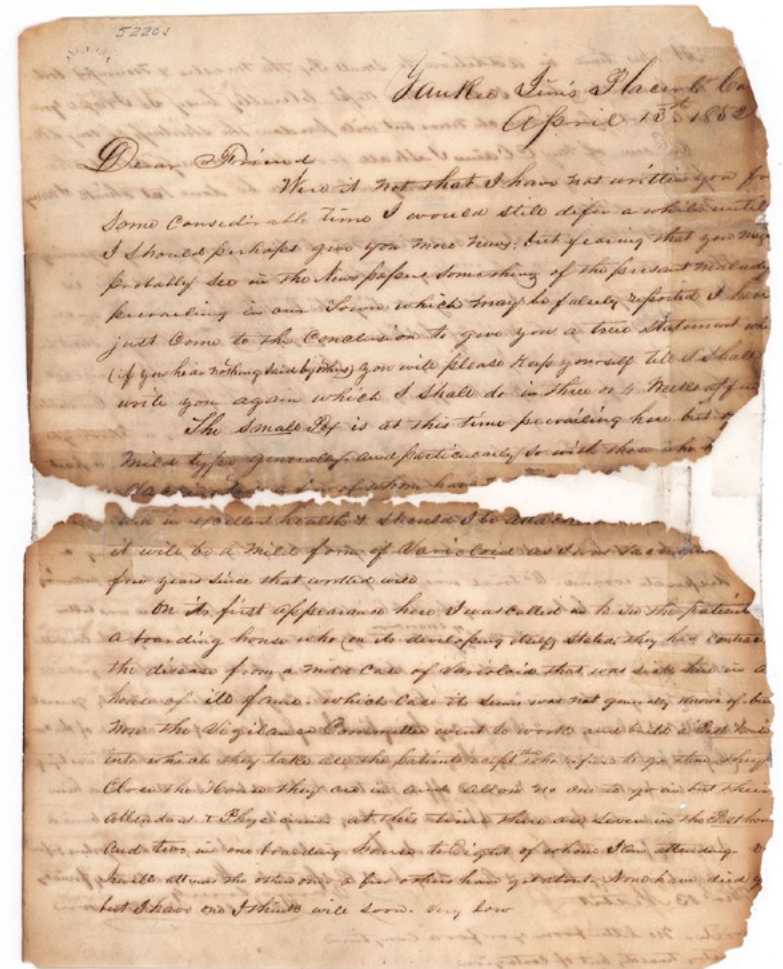
A vivid letter by a doctor from Missouri who immigrated to gold rush California, describing his medical practice and a startling case of vigilante justice involving a serial violent criminal who killed a man in a whorehouse.

Writing to his relative Thomas B. Nesbit (1822–1890), who was a circuit judge in Missouri for eighteen years and a state senator for five, Wilkerson expresses his fear that Nesbit has “probably see[n] in the newspapers something of the present malady prevailing in our town which may be falsely reported” and offers a more accurate and detailed account:

The small pox is at this time prevailing here but o[f]...mild type generally and particularly so with those who h[ave been]...vaccinated a few of whom have...and in excellent health & should I be attack[ed]...it will be a mild form of varioloid as I was vaccinated [a] few years since that worked well. On its first appearance here I was called in to see the patient[s] at a boarding house who (on its developing itself) stated they had contrac[t]ed the disease from a mild case of varioloid that was sick here in a house of ill fame which case its seems was not generally known of bu[t] now the vigilance committee went to work and build a ‘Pest House’ into which they take all the patients except those who refuse to go there. They close the house they are in and all allow no one to go in but their attendant & physician at this time there and seven in the Pest Hou[se] and two in one boarding house to eight of whom I am attending D[r] Jewell attends the other one. A few others have got about. None have died y[et] but I have one I think will soon...At this time in addition to small pox the measles & mumps both are prevailing here so I am now kept tolerably busy so I hope you will not expect much news but will pardon the shortness of my letter.

He briefly touches on “one of my claims”—noting he thinks he will “loose some money, about the first one as yet I cannot say what will be done but think I may make a little.” He then returns to describing his medical work, commenting that “at this time I do not visit my patients for fear of giving them the small pox from my clothes and boarding.” After stating that “the Callaway boys are all well,” he describes the circumstances which led to the hanging of one James Edison by a mob of miners after Edison killed a man in a whorehouse and courts failed to speedily deliver justice:

A man by the name of Jas. Edison (ugly Jim) was hung a short time since in this place for killing a man (Chamberlain) in an affray in that house of ill fame. After the affray E. went to his boarding house. The Constable summoned a posse of men and went to take him on looking in through [?] window saw E. with his pistol & double barrell'd shot gun in hand. A part...at the same time th[e] Constable went...about this time some one [?] came in & plu[n]ged [a] knife into E's back into the cavity of the thorax hig[h] up producing a desperate wound. E's trial was therefore deferred til the sixth day following at which time C had died of the stab E inflicted. E in appearance was better. The trial proceeded—the mob of 5 or 600 miners gathered after the trial for committing E. The Constable at the door announced to the crowd that according to the statutes the magistrate could



not give the decision under 6 hours. The cry then seemed nearly general, 'he will not be living then' then the cry hang him! hang him! Across from all parts of the crowd (they had prepared the rope already). They immediately rushed in to the house where E. was lying on his bed picked him up rushed off to the tree that had been selected, laid him down under the rope—asked if he had any thing to say he answered only to be buried decently. Out on the rope & drew him up—he was a bad man having cut several others before.

Born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, Dr. Achilles Wilkerson (1820–1893) began studying medicine in 1840 at Missouri Medical College, and in 1842, at the age of twenty-two, he was listed as a doctor in Callaway, Missouri. He continued studying at Missouri Medical College until the end of the session of 1848–49. As one of his obituaries notes, "About the time the California gold excitement broke out...Dr. Wilkerson, like thousands of other young men in Missouri, and all over the country, was attracted to the Pacific coast by the reports of the almost Aladdin-like fortune to be made there. Early in 1850 he went to California...He was engaged in the practice of medicine during the whole time of his absence from this country" (*The Missouri Telegraph*). While in California, he variously lived in El Dorado, Yankee Jim's Mining Camp, and the small settlement of San Jose.

Returning to Kentucky in 1860, he enrolled in the University of Louisville's medical college in 1861, and graduated as part of the class of 1861–62. He soon opened an office in Fulton, Missouri, and in 1865 married Laurinda Jane Baker, with whom he had two children. After Baker died in 1871, he married Martha Hockaday in 1873. In 1881, he became first assistant physician to the State Insane Asylum at Fulton, a position he held until 1889. Wilkerson died in 1893 in Callaway, Missouri and was buried in Fulton.

A remarkable gold rush letter covering disease, the state of law and order, and vigilante justice, as seen through the eyes of a practicing doctor and miner.

REFERENCES: Hyatt, Harry Middleton. *The Millers of Millersburg Kentucky* (Vienna: Adolf Holzhausen's Successors, printers to the University Vienna, 1929), p. 69; "Achilles Wilkerson, Dr." at Albemarle Callaway online; "Dr. Achilles Wilkerson" at Family Search online; *The Missouri Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1893, p. 6; *The Leavenworth Times* (Leavenworth, Kansas), 28 June, 1890, p. 1.

Item #9363

\$2,500.00

THE EXPULSION AND ASSIMILATION
OF THE SANTEE DAKOTA
IN MISSIONARY MANUSCRIPTS AND PHOTOS

68. Williamson, John P., Stephen R. Riggs, Artemas Ehnamani, et al. [A group of manuscripts relating to John Williamson and his missionary work among the Santee Dakota, 1860–1869, and including U.S. Indian Service Medical Record Book for the Santee Agency, 1876–1892, with a gathering of original photos from 1919.] Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, 1854–1919.

A collection of manuscript and photographic materials covering a period of particularly violent upheaval and assimilation for the Dakota, primarily relating to the work of Presbyterian missionary John P. Williamson before and after the US-Dakota War of 1862, including their incarceration at the Fort Snelling, expulsion from Minnesota, and the ensuing years at the Crow Creek Reservation and then the Santee Agency in Nebraska.

John Poage Williamson (1835–1917) was born at Lac qui Parle in present-day Minnesota to Rev. Thomas Smith Williamson, M.D. and his wife Margaret Poage. The elder Williamson was the first ordained missionary stationed by the American Board of Foreign Missions among the Dakota. John Williamson grew up bilingual, and after his graduation from Marietta College in 1857, Lane Seminary in 1860, and a brief stint as a pastor in Indiana, he returned to Minnesota to begin what would be his life's work among the Santee Dakota. It was to be a tumultuous time. Strained by the Civil War, the U.S. government ceased to provide the rations due to the Dakota by several treaties. Combined with an influx of white settlers, this failure left the Dakota in starvation conditions, which in turn prompted several raids in late August and early September, 1862, resulting in the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862. Federal forces defeated the Dakota at the Battle of Wood Lake, and following their surrender they were imprisoned to await trial. Williamson preached to prisoners of war held at Mankato Prison, and President Lincoln, though commuting most of the more than 300 death sentences, authorized what nevertheless remains the largest execution in American history: thirty-eight Dakota men

were hanged on December 26th, 1862 at Mankato. Following the war, thousands of Dakota women and children were imprisoned at several sites, including Fort Snelling, where Williamson and his colleague Rev. Stephen R. Riggs preached and conducted church meetings. When it was made illegal for Dakota to live in Minnesota and a bounty was placed on Dakota scalps, Williamson accompanied them to a “New Indian Reserve : Upper Missouri River”—that is, the Crow Creek Indian Reservation. In 1866, however, Santee inhabitants of the reservation were again expelled, and Williamson traveled with them to the newly-established Santee Agency.

Williamson published numerous books in Dakota, as well as an English-Dakota dictionary and an important and long-running Dakota (and later Dakota and English) newspaper, *Iapi Oaye* (*The Word Carrier*). In this capacity he worked closely with Alfred Longley Riggs (1837–1916, son of Stephen R. Riggs, with whom both Williamson and his father worked). The younger Riggs founded the Santee Normal School in 1870 and eventually took over the editorship of the paper. Artemas Ehnamani (ca. 1826–1902), the second Dakota pastor to be ordained by the Presbyterian Church, worked closely with Riggs and Williamson, and his name appears regularly in Williamson’s records. Williamson transitioned to the Yankton Agency—some thirty miles north of the Santee Agency, in what would become South Dakota—between 1869 and 1871, and gave up his role in the Church to A. L. Riggs in 1871, who would lead it until his death.

The materials offered here were evidently preserved by Williamson’s daughter Winifred, who, with her husband Jesse Grant Barton, came to live at Santee in 1915 (two years before Williamson’s death) and remained until at least the death of her husband in 1943. Williamson maintained close ties with the Santee Agency following his move to Yankton, exchanging frequent visits with A. L. Riggs. These bonds evidently remained strong in the next generation, as materials from the Santee Normal Training School were later given to Yankton College by Riggs’s son Frederick (who, like Williamson and his father, later edited *Iapi Oaye*).

The archive consists of roughly four groups of material: records of church activity from Williamson’s early career in the 1860s; a substantial volume of medical records, along with a few other papers from the late 1870s through early 1890s; affidavits made in 1918 at Santee, Nebraska by Star Frazier and Napoleon Wabashaw providing their personal histories and outlines of council decisions and treaty agreements since the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie, in the attempt to secure the land promised by the treaty; and a group of nearly thirty original photographs, most of which show Dakota in Santee, Nebraska in 1919, and include numerous candid scenes from a mission meeting. Undated papers include several lists of Dakota and English names.

ARCHIVE CONTENTS

Riggs, S. R. and J. P. Williamson. **Session Records of the United Churches of Pajutaze and Hazlewood.** 8vo (7.625" x 5.5"), blind-stamped brown leather over boards, gilt title in one of five compartments at spine. 203 pp. manuscript in ink. Hazlewood, 3 March 1854–17 April 1862; Indian Camp F[or]t Snelling, 31 January 1863–4 July 1863; New Indian Reserve, Upper Missouri River, 5 July 1863–5 December 1863; Fort Thompson, 6 December 1863–25 January 1866; Crow Creek Agency, 3 March 1866–24 July 1866; Niobrara, Nebraska, 24 July 1866–5 August 1866; Bazile Creek, Nebraska, 13 December 1866–5 August 1867; Breckinridge Nebraska, 29 October 1867–8 January 1871, with single entries from River Bend (3 October 1869) and Big Sioux Point (10 October 1869). CONDITION: Good+, leather chipped at head and foot of spine, with 2" tear at head; contents very good, some faint ink.

The first twenty-six pages in this volume were transcribed by Williamson in November of 1859 from the records of missionary and linguist Stephen Return Riggs (1812–1883). The first of these entries, dated March 3rd, 1854, notes that “The Records of the Lacquiparle Church were consumed in the burning of the mission houses.” Subsequent entries record marriages, baptisms, examinations for admission to the Church, roll calls, and so on. Williamson’s own records begin on January 26th, 1860—the



year he began his missionary work at the Lower Sioux Agency—and list the names of those who “appeared before the session” to request admission to the Church or confess to sins, as well as those who were suspended. Marriages and baptisms are also recorded (the latter occasionally with later pencil annotations indicating the year of the child’s death). Between January and July, 1863, Williamson records “sessions” at the “Indian Camp” at Fort Snelling. Minutes often note the location of Church meetings, which, unsurprisingly, seem to have been somewhat improvisational; for instance, on March 8th, 1863 the group “Met in the morning in the upper story of the ware-house,” while the “Session met at Maza’s tent” on March 4th, 1863—just a few days after her reinstatement to the Church roles. (On March 1st she had “acknowledged during her absence from Church privileges to have wandered from the path of duty but professed penitence, and her name was replaced on the Church roll.”)

[Manuscript record of men in the Mankato Prison “who had more than one wife” and who “came forward and selected one—forsaking the other.”] Mankato Prison, 17 March 1863. 7.75” x 5”, 2 pp. in ink.

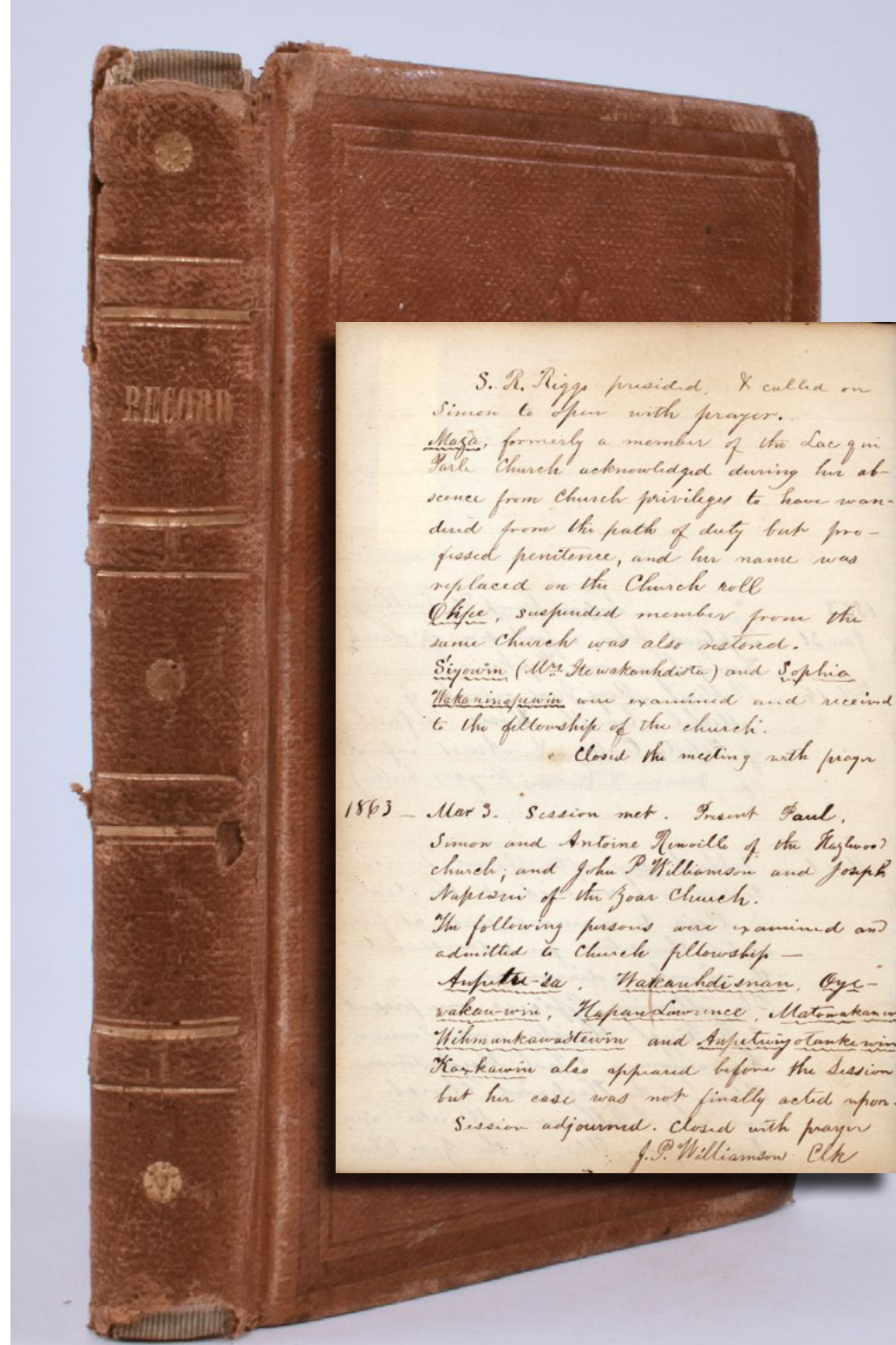
Williamson, J. P. **Partial List of Baptisms in Pilgrim Church.** 1863–1870. 5.5 pp. manuscript in ink, 9.75” x 7.75”. CONDITION: Good, wear at edges and separations along old folds.

[Certificate of membership in the Plymouth Congregational Church in Minneapolis.] 8.375” x 5.25”, 1 p. filled out in ink for Miss Julia Ann La Framboise. 22 October 1868.

Church Roll : Pilgrim Church. 1 August, 1871. 16 pp. manuscript in ink, 12.25” x 4”, with additional p. in pencil, 12.5” x 8”. Listing some 270 Dakota names, with frequent annotations, often indicating kinship (e.g., “mother in law of Rob. Phil.”), death dates, alternate (English or Dakota) names, etc. CONDITION: Good, separations along old folds.

Williamson, J. P. [Manuscript in Dakota, pertaining to A. L. Riggs—possibly announcing his new leadership role in the church.] [No place, no date]. 2 pp. in ink on single leaf, 7.875” x 5”. Signed by Williamson. CONDITION: Very good.

U.S. Indian Service. Medical Record Book [cover title]. [Santee Agency], 1877–1892. Folio (13.75” x 8.75”), three quarters brown calf, dark brown cloth over boards, printed paper title piece at covers. 350 pp. of which 243 have manuscript entries, mostly in ink. Tipped onto front pastedown: 1874 Indian Office Memorandum on terminology, giving a list of diseases broken into five classes; tipped onto rear pastedown: 1876 “Instructions Relating to Medical Supplies,” signed in by J. Q. Smith, Commissioner of the Department of the Interior. Several leaves man-



S. R. Riggs presided, & called on
Simon to open with prayer.
Maza, formerly a member of the Lac qui
Parc Church acknowledged during his ab-
sence from Church privileges to have wan-
dered from the path of duty but pro-
fessed penitence, and her name was
replaced on the Church roll
Ojipe, suspended member from the
same Church was also restored.
Siywin (Mr. Hewakuhdistaw) and Sophia
Wakawawawin was examined and received
to the fellowship of the church.
Closed the meeting with prayer

1863 - Mar 3. Session met. Present Paul,
Simon and Antoine Reville of the Heights
Church; and John P. Williamson and Joseph
Napewin of the Bear Church.
The following persons were examined and
admitted to Church fellowship -
Aupute-da, Wakauhdistaw, Oye-
wakawin, Hapawawawin, Matowakawin
Wihmunkawawawin and Auputeawawawin
Kawawawin also appeared before the session
but her case was not finally acted upon.
Session adjourned. Closed with prayer
J. P. Williamson Clk

uscript in ink, evidently listing Dakota names, laid in. CONDITION: Good+.

This volume offers a window into the array of health problems faced by the Dakota in the decades of rapid assimilation enforced by law, church, and school that followed their expulsion from their ancestral homelands in the early 1860s. Records are organized by category of illness (Zymotic, Constitutional, Parasitic, Local, and "Violent Diseases and Deaths"), with counts of male and female patients "taken sick" each month. For most of the volume this notation includes additional columns for patients' ages and names (though entries also refer to patients by relation, e.g., "Star Fraziers Boy," or association, e.g., "Boy at Miss [Sarah L.] Vo[o]rhees school"); whether they are "Indian," "Half Breed" or "White"; and whether they "Recovered" or "Died." The final category—"Violent Diseases"—embraces injuries such as puncture- and "incised wounds," frostbite, poison ivy, and fractures, while entries in the other categories record cases of Brights Disease, Erysipelas, and meningitis; dysentery, constipation, and fever (typhoid and "intermittent"); "constitutional syphilis" and gonorrhea; chronic and acute rheumatism; "lumbricoid worms" (human roundworms); and waves of colic, conjunctivitis, and mumps, among other illnesses. Among the various cases of mumps in 1885, for example, are several at the Santee Normal school, identified simply as "Rigg school," as well as cases in the "Birds Nest" (a girls dormitory there), and afflicting its founder, A. L. Riggs. The register also records births and deaths from 1880 to 1891, and records the "Number of Santees" at each census from 1877 to 1904, calculating the population growth over those 27 years.

Ehnamani, Artemas. [Manuscript letter in Dakota to the Santee Agency.] Beloit, Wisconsin, 8 November 1882. 4 pp. manuscript in ink, 8" x 5". Ehnamani was ordained as pastor as early as 1867. CONDITION: Very good.

[Manuscript list of some 230 Dakota names.] 4 pp. onionskin in ink. [No place, ca. 1860s?]. CONDITION: Very good, separated along central horizontal folds.

[List of twenty one English and Dakota names.] [No place, ca. 1860s?]. Single page in pencil, 7.75" x 5". Each name followed by "ho," "yes," or "han," and including "Ehnamani," "A. L. Riggs" and "Mrs. Riggs." CONDITION: Very good, old vertical fold at center, wear and some chipping to upper and lower edges.

Chief Sp[otted] Tail. In the Council House of the Great Sioux Tribe. [No place, no date]. 1 p. typed on onionskin, 10.25" x 8". Later transcription of a speech delivered in the late 1860s at "the great council on the Powder River, just before the attack on Fort Phil Kearny" (Eastman, Charles.

27

Class 4 Order 5 Inflammation of the Lungs

1880 Month	Name	Salt Water					Died
		Indian	Half Breed	White	Recovered	Remains	
Nov	Wapetona (Al Smith's child)	1					1 died Nov 18
Nov	Maggie Redwing	1					2
Dec	Chas. Mitchell Infant		1		1		1 died Dec 4
"	Lightner			1			
"	Simon Stone boy	1					1 died Dec 10
"	Edith Hill	1					2
"	Lightner			1		1	2
"	Emaska Hill			1		1	2
"	Julia A. Ira			1		1	4
"	Joey Barber			1		1	5
Jan	Hilvie					1	£
"	Maggie Redwing	1					12
"	Josette Gornick		1			1	38
"	William Campbell	1				1	
Feb	Maggie Redwing	1				1	1 died Feb 26 "18
"	John Oldman	1				1	25
"	Mar. Hoagier		1			1	
"	William Dick	1				1	
"	William Galt wife	1				1	
"	James Hoagier	1				1	
"	Edmund Redwing	1					15



Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains [Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1921], pp. 35–36). CONDITION: Very good.

Statement of STAR FRAZIER. Santee, Nebraska, 11 July 1918. Affidavit, 2 pp. typed (carbon copy), 10" x 8". Sealed, signed by the Notary Public, Star Frazier (1848–?), and interpreter G[eorge]. J. Frazier (1876–1964), son of Rev. Francis Frazier and grandson of Rev. Artemus Ehnamani. CONDITION: Very good.

"My name is Star Frazier, and I am 69 years old. I am a full blood member of the S[a]natee Sioux Tribe. I have lived on the Santee reservation ever since it was established, which is now about fifty years. Before that I lived in Minnesota but before coming to Santee, the government moved us to Crow Creek where I lived about three years...Chief Spotted tail told Wabashaw that the Government had asked the Indians west of the Missouri River to sell the Black Hills...the Commissioners came to this agency. I was a policeman at the time. They sent for the six chiefs and their head men, twelve in all to meet them at the agency. When we met the commissioners, they told us that all the upper Indians had signed the treaty for the sale of the Black Hills. They showed us the paper and said we were the last to sign and that we were to share equally with the other Indians in the proceeds of the sale. They asked us to sign the paper but did not explain just what was in it or read it to us..."

Statement of Napoleon Wabashaw. Santee Nebraska, 11 July 1918. Affidavit, 2 pp. typed, 10" x 8". Sealed, signed by the Notary Public, Napoleon Wabashaw, and interpreter G[eorge]. J. Frazier. **[With]** two signed carbon copies of the affidavit, 4 additional pp. CONDITION: Very good.

"My name is Napoleon Wabashaw. I am 65 years old and am a full blood member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians...In 1876 there was a council held here at the Santee Agency[.] At that council the chief topic was the sale of the Black Hills. The Commissioners told at that council that the Black Hills had been sold by the Upper Indians and that all of those Indians had signed the treaty and that we were the last tribe to sign. Before th[e] Santees were asked to sign the treaty, the Commissioners read from the paper that in the following June the Government was to make the first payment. The Commissioners then said that they had no authority to recommend for or against the removal of the Santee Indians to the Indian Territory. The Commissioners also said that the treaty of 1868 was to be still in force, with exception of Article 11, which provided for a certain tract of territory in which the Indians were to be permitted to hunt...My father was one of the signers of the treaty of 1868, and by one of the articles of that treaty each head of family was to receive 320 acres of land and those not heads of families were to each receive 160 acres and children born after that were to receive 80 acres..."



Hardcastle, Jane, et al., photogs. [28 original photos.] Santee, Nebraska, [1919] and 1938. Most 8" x 10", including 1 duplicate. Many with typed onionskin captions or inscriptions in pencil or ink, as well as Y.W.C.A. stamps on numerous versos. CONDITION: Very good, some wear at edges, excellent tonality.

Winifred Barton remarks in her biography of her father, published just two years after his death, that "The opening years of the twentieth century have ushered in a new era in the history of the Dakota people. The change has been so marked that it seems to have taken place over night... The young people have taken the standards of civilization as their standards, and do not wish to be known as Indians, but as Americans" (p. 189). Whether or not Barton is fully correct, these photos are evidence of a great extent of assimilation and christianization among the Dakota by 1919. Most photos document the missionary conference at Santee, Nebraska in 1919: crowds of Dakota in western clothing seated in and around a large pavillion tent at "feast day"; a young girl—perhaps eight years old—with long braids, holding her white bonnet "at mission meeting"; men, women and children in and around rows of tents and tipis in the "mission meeting camp"; three elderly men, seated in the grass against the side of a building, passing a pipe; two young girls playing on a swing, and three girls with short bobs spinning on an old carriage wheel; an elderly woman seated in front of a tent ("Jesse Wake-man's grandmother"); a woman setting up a tipi; a "memorial service at Santee"; an elderly woman and her baby grandchild; and more. One group photo—showing some seventeen women and young girls—has a later annotation on the verso providing their names. Another photo, captioned simply "Sioux - Nebraska" shows a group of women (two apparently white, and one holding a baby) gathered around a table with books, papers, and an American flag, apparently reading and transcribing letters for two older women standing by. The latest photo in the group, and the only one apparently not taken in 1919, shows the "Indian Congress at Pine Ridge S. Dak—July 1, 1938" and is stamped on the verso by the Purdy Studio in Gordon, Nebraska.

A revealing archive of materials compiled by a life-long missionary and spanning over half a century of rapid change for the Dakota people.

REFERENCES: Barton, Winifred. *John P. Williamson : A Brother to the Sioux* (Clements, MN: Sunnycrest, 1980).

Item #9285

\$12,500.00



ALASKA PHOTO ARCHIVE COMPILED
BY PIONEER MINING ENGINEER BART THANE



69. Winter & Pond, photog., et al; Alaska-Gastineau Mining Co. [Photo archive documenting the construction of the Salmon Creek Dam and the Alaska-Gastineau Mine.] Perseverance, Juneau, and other Alaska locales, 1907–1915. 147 silver print photographs (3" x 4" to 9.5" x 7.5"), including 4 photos affixed to black paperboard, 1 real photo postcard, and 2 cyanotypes. Many photos titled in the negative, sometimes featuring the date taken and negative number. Several are signed in the negative "Winter & Pond" or "WP." Many photos bear the ownership inscription "Thane" at verso, and some photos feature more extensive inscriptions at verso. CONDITION: Photos overall very good, most with good contrast and sharp detail, one photo faded and another very dark, occasional creases to images and chipping at margins; four photos with remnants of black paper on verso.

A substantive archive of 147 photographs of Alaska primarily documenting the Alaska-Gastineau Mine and the historic construction of the Salmon Creek Dam, built by the Alaska-Gastineau Mining Co. to supply electricity to its mining operations.

These images are from the collection of mining engineer Bartlett L. Thane (1877–1927), who pioneered hydroelectric power in the Juneau region and served as manager of the Alaska-Gastineau Mining Co. during the planning and construction of the Salmon Creek Dam, the world's first thin arch dam. The Alaska-Gastineau Mine (a.k.a the Perseverance Mine) was a gold mine located in Perseverance some four miles outside of Juneau, Alaska and for a time before World War I was the largest gold mine in the world. Located within the Silver Bow Basin, the Alaska-Gastineau Mine had a two-mile shaft running through Mount Roberts to the company's mine near Gold Creek.

This lot includes detailed and evocative photos of the Alaska-Gastineau Mine, Sheep Creek, the company's operations, and the construction of the Salmon Creek Dam from 1911 to 1914. Over 100 photos picture the building of the dam and the mining operations. Place-names in some of the captioned photos include Perseverance Division, Power Supply Division, Sheep Creek Division, and Silver Bow Basin. Other shots capture scenery in the vicinity as well as Bartlett Thane's family and friends in Alaska, often shown on excursions and sometimes in horse-drawn wagons. Other subjects depicted include scenes in Juneau; men operating equipment; the storefront of the Alaska-Gastineau Mining Co.; vessels on the water; various businessmen who likely owned stakes in the mining company; a young native Alaskan boy holding two dogs with gloves on, and so forth. One image bearing Thane's ownership inscription on the verso is also annotated on the image, Thane having evidently used the photo for reference in his work. Several candid shots of individuals feature Thane himself, and in one image he appears with a woman and child, apparently his daughter and wife, Juliet Blaine. Another shot shows a man—likely photogra-

pher E. Percy Pond—seated in an interior room, with the inscription at verso, “E. P. Pond’s home / Juneau / Feb. 19th / Sun AM,” suggesting that Pond and Thane were in close contact. The one real photo postcard in the lot captures the swearing in of newly-elected Alaska Governor Strong in 1913. Thane appears on the stage as well along with outgoing Governor Clark and other dignitaries.

Born in California, Bartlett Thane studied mining engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, and first came to Alaska in 1897. He was hired by Herman Tripp to work at the Sumdum Chief Mine south of Juneau, and served as the first superintendent of the Eagle River Mining Co. (1903–10) before becoming manager of the Alaska-Gastineau Mining Co. By 1911, Thane held controlling interest in six gold mines in the Juneau area. Large-scale development began in 1912, when Thane took control of the Alaska-Gastineau Mine and developed it into the world’s largest mine. In 1914, with the help of some of his former college football friends, Thane constructed Salmon Creek Dam, the world’s first thin arch dam, the tallest dam in the world, and the first concrete constant-angle arch dam to be constructed, which provided electricity for mining operations. Between 1918 and 1919, Thane quit the Alaska-Gastineau Mining Co., moved to San Francisco, but then returned to the company. In 1921, after the Alaska-Gastineau Mine shut down, he attempted to develop a new pulp mill, but a deal with Japanese investors failed in 1923. Thane died in New York in 1927.

Photographers Lloyd Winter (1866–1945) and E. Percy Pond (1872–1943) documented the Klondike Gold Rush in the Juneau area as well as traditional Tlingit Indian culture until the 1940s. For over fifty years, Winter & Pond operated their Juneau-based curio and photography studio and published albums of original photos. Winter and Pond first arrived in Juneau in 1893 and between 1897 and 1898 (at the beginning of the Gold Rush), the two men made the journey up the Dyea Trail and over Chilkoot Pass. In 1899 Winter & Pond traveled to New York and arranged to create a series of Alaska photos for Underwood & Underwood. In 1909, Pond was appointed special agent to collect photos of Southeastern Alaska for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was held in Seattle in 1909. Winter & Pond also recorded traditional ceremonies of Tlingit Indians, documenting how the culture coped with changes coming from outside. In 1928, Winter applied to the Tlingit village of Klukwan for membership in the Alaska Native Brotherhood, an organization devoted to the civil rights of native people. In 1945, two years after Pond’s death, Lloyd Winter sold the business to Francis Harrison, who maintained Winter & Pond Co. until it closed in 1956.

REFERENCES: “Bartlett L. ‘Bart’ Thane (1877–1927) Family. Letters; 1911-1915” via the Internet Archive; “Bart Thane” at Alaska Electric Light & Power online; “Winter & Pond photographs, approximately 1893–1920” at Archives West online.

Item #7494

\$5,500.00



EVOCATIVE OREGON MINING SCENE
PHOTO ALBUM, 1908



70. Woltz, J. Fred (photog. and compiler). [Photo album documenting the operations of three mining companies in Baker County, Oregon, 1908.] [Baker County, Oregon, 1908.] Oblong 4to album (7" x 10.75"), black cloth over boards. 51 silver prints with manuscript captions in white ink on mounts. Images numbered in the negative. Numerous blank leaves. CONDITION: Album and photos very good; first leaf detached, second leaf partially detached but intact.

An album vividly documenting three Oregon mining operations in which the compiler, a St. Louis photographer and businessman, owned stakes, with detailed annotations.

This album documents two trips to Oregon undertaken in May and Oct. 1908 by J. Fred Woltz of St. Louis, Missouri, a man of perhaps sixty who is pictured in several photos. One image shows the officers and proprietors of the Summit Mining Co., including Woltz, who served as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stock for the company, and others, most of them from Oregon.

The first part of the album pictures a statue of Sacajawea in Portland, Oregon's city park; the property, mills, and camp of the Summit Mining Company in Rye Valley, along with the quarters of the mill's laborers; a stamp battery in the Summit mill; the entrance to the Summit mine tunnel; several shots of laborers at work at the mill; an "improvised miner's cabin" at the "Intermountain

Camp," with women, a child, a dog, and a man posing outside the cabin; a photo of Woltz with four miners at their cabin; Reservoir Canyon; and a landscape where a proposed tunnel was to connect the adjoining Rainbow and Summit mines.

Also documented is the Rainbow mining camp, built in 1906, which at the time was producing over \$40,000 in gold per month. Pictured are the Rainbow camp as seen from Mt. California; a freight train taking supplies to mining camps; an ore bin of the Rainbow mine; Woltz at the mill; the Rainbow Stamp mill; Summit Mining Co.'s offices; "where the gold from the Rainbow mine is cast into bars"; miners leaving the mine for dinner; W. E. King, manager of the Rainbow mine and Gen. John W. Bubb; the interior of W. E. King's house, and a miner's cabin in Reservoir Canyon. Images of the Intermountain Mining Co.'s operation picture employees at their boarding house for dinner; several tunnels; the Sky Mine (discovered by Jered Wagner and his partner), which was sold to Intermountain Mining Co.; workmen building a road from the mine to a reduction mill; the reduction mill under construction; the stamp mill, and so forth.

The album is rounded out with shots taken during Woltz's travels to and from the mines showing a horse-drawn stage leaving Durkee, Oregon, carrying the mine superintendent of the Intermountain Co.; the Durkee railroad station (located 19 miles from the Summit mine); a railway station in Cheyenne, Wyoming; Portland, Oregon's Government building; Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs, CO; the mill of the North Pacific Lumber Co. in Portland, OR; and Bear Canyon on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. The album is dedicated to one W. E. Georgia.

J. Fred Woltz is known to have worked in the real estate business during the 1900s, selling farmland in Missouri and timberland in Arkansas. In various 1906 ads relating to the present Summit Gold Mine in Oregon, Woltz advises prospective investors to "invest your spare money in shares of the Summit Mining company now, as when the improvements under way are completed, no more stock will be issued"; and details "an opportunity to a few investors to share in ground floor profits: ore runs over \$100 per ton." In 1906, Woltz also advertised a free booklet, "The Money-Sense of God": "Send for one; it will interest and teach you how to make money on small capital." Woltz's brother John Woltz was a noted developer in Cincinnati.

A vivid and cohesive album documenting mining operations and associated scenes in early twentieth century Oregon.

REFERENCES: *Chicago Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1906, p. 17; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, Sept. 4, 1906, p. 11.



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