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INTRODUCTION

Cattle Culture Comes to the Americas

Before him lies a boundless continent, 
And he urges forward as if time pressed 
And he was afraid of finding 
no room for his exertions.

—Alexis de Toqueville, 

*Democracy in America.*

When we think of North American cattle ranching, we think of the era of open-range cattle grazing on the Great Plains, which holds a mythlike place in our national memory. But that era of the huge herds, wide-open spaces, and trail drives lasted a mere twenty years, from the end of the Civil War to the mid-1880s, when weather and overstocking resulted in the collapse of the cattle market. We are romantically tied to that short-lived Western vision, yet where did it come from? How did Western cattle ranching erupt seemingly out of nowhere to capture our hearts and imagination?

Cattle ranching has thrived in a wide variety of environments: tropics, pine barrens, prairies, lowland plains, mountain ranges, and meadow wetlands. Cattle are adaptable creatures, which do well in nearly all conditions in temperate climates. Cattle ranching was never a business that originated in harsh environments, rather it was pushed out of more favorable locations and allowed to exist beyond the fringes, in a refuge of its own. Cattle herding worked best at the fringes of settlement; where new pastures could be easily moved onto, and where land was cheap. Cattle ranching was a mobile business, one that moved to a fresh habitat whenever overgrazing wreaked havoc with grazing lands and commercial markets pushed herding to the far corners. Land close to the market commands higher prices because it costs less to transport products to market. Thus intensive agriculture, such as tilled field crops, dairying, and feedlot operations, locate closer in to profit from market proximity. The hinterlands become cattle ranching districts because grazing is the least intensive form of commercial agriculture. As population grows and disperses, grazing gets pushed farther out onto the least productive lands.

While Americans have viewed cattle ranching as uniquely Western, University of Texas professor Terry Jordan calls that image “largely illusion and myth.” “Ranching was not a product of the frontier or the semi-arid West,” he argues. Ranching as we know it did not originate in the American West, Latin America, or even the East. It was a cultural activity that immigrants carried out of the eastern Mediterranean and the Nile as they swept out across Europe and Asia. As settlements grew they were pushed farther out, eventually relegated to the isolated fringes of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Brittany, and the edges of the Iberian Peninsula. By 1500 A.D. the cattle-culture belt extended from Scandinavia along the Atlantic coast of Europe and into Africa. Even then the cattle folk had been pushed to the periphery of civilization’s centers. The discovery of the New World provided their next move—the ideal solution to their situation. The cattle cultures of the Old World had been pushed nearly to oblivion when a whole new hemisphere beckoned. “At almost the last moment, a retrieve had come,” Jordan explains.
Three major centers of cattle herding contributed to American ranching: the southwestern Iberian Peninsula, the British highlands, and West Africa. Spaniards and Portuguese from Iberian ranches were the earliest to graze cattle in the New World. The Portuguese had a unique colonizing system: they shipped cattle to areas they planned to settle later. The stock increased naturally by the time colonists arrived. In the sixteenth century they used the technique in the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira. When the Spanish tried it later on the European mainland, it was not as successful. Iberian cattle raisers had no interest in a dairy industry; they sought wide-open grazing lands and quickly adapted to Latin American grasslands. The British highlands cattle culture, in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, was the foundation for many ranching practices—open range, overland drives, pasture burning, and Western livestock law. The term cowboy was used in the British Isles long before colonists embarked for the New World. Cowboys or herdsmen were low-status, often indentured servants who worked for a wealthier chief-tain or lord. Cattle tenders were male or female, young or elderly, and they herded cattle on foot, using rocks, whips, and trained dogs to push the cattle along.

The theory that Western cattle ranching was of Hispanic origin has been popular, and Jordan notes that the idea of ranching moving into the arid West because of the environment, combined with Hispanic origins, is “almost irresistible.” While Texas was a pivotal region in Western ranching, though, not all ranching in the American West derived from the Texas model. “In ethnic terms, Western ranching reflects a unique mixture of groups, a blending of British, American, Hispanic, and probably also French, German, and Amerindian influences,” Jordan writes. “The crucial early mixing occurred in one confined locality, lowland South Carolina, the Southern fringe of the English colonial empire in North America, where a favorable juxtaposition of Britons and West Africans occurred.”

The influence from West Africa came with slaves who were brought to the Carolinas and other Southern colonies, which became the early center of the open-range cattle industry. After 1670, slaves from Gambia arrived with previous cattle experience. Occasionally traders brought both slaves and cattle from Africa to the colonies. While the cattle cultures of Africa were different from those of the British Isles in that they were more like pastoral nomads than ranchers, they brought cattle handling skills that spread into American ranching practice.

The American Western ranching culture that emerged from these three influences—Hispanic, British, and African—was a bit of each but largely a Celtic, or British, highland system. The cattle culture of the Celts emerged as the practice best suited for the West, and though it was shaped by ideas from Texans and Californians, too, the Celtic system is the one that survived. Still, it would be wrong to describe the North American cattle ranching system as one particular practice; it was an amalgam of practices and ideas, suited to specific environmental conditions and shaped by politics. As lands shifted to Spanish, French, British, or American rule, the cattle industry changed to suit the times.

South Carolina was the “hearth area” or source for large-scale, Anglo-American cattle herding in the colonial era. By the mid-1700s the colony had almost 100,000 cattle, and annual slaughter was around 12,000. Beef was the major export, barreled and shipped to the West Indies slave plantations. No other colonies had the combination of climate, grass, link to the West Indies market, British-African cultural heritage of cattle-raising, and Gambian slaves with cattle-tending skills. By the time of the American Revolution, Carolina’s dominance had faded due to overgrazing, cattle disease, and cotton planting as well as greater numbers of settlers who diminished the open-range pasture. As the cattle culture spread west it picked up French and Spanish techniques, but early on the Carolina cattle culture was the industry’s foundation.

Carolina ranchers each held seven hundred to a thousand head, running the animals on the open range, branding, and using roundups. Animals were allowed to range freely and were rounded up from time to time to send to market. People and dogs pushed the herd together and drove them into a rail-fence cowpen. Lacking horseback roping techniques and saddles with horns and double cinches (which would come later from Spanish-American influences in Texas), Carolina herdsmen used salt, whips, and trained dogs to control the herds. Salt was effec-
British herders had begun using trained herd dogs in the fifteenth century; they had long been important in droving. Dogs were taught to chase cattle until the bovines formed their classic defense circle, which effectively bunched them together. "Bull-dogging, a term from eighteenth-century Britain, refers to the working of cattle and hogs with bulldogs. The custom spread to the colonial South in the 1700s. These herder dogs were called Catahoula, Tennessee brindle, or leopard dogs. They were medium-sized hounds, spotted or striped in random patterns, with light-colored eyes. They could bring down a wild cow or hog by grabbing the animal's nose, lip, or ear and pulling it to the ground. The best cow dogs were trained to pull or "cut" a particular cow from the herd. Dogs were used more often than horses, but horses were sometimes taught the canine techniques. The quarter horse, bred for speed in short bursts, was trained to operate as dogs did. Using back-and-forth movements, it moved a cow away from the herd just as a dog would. A rider on a trained cutting horse is unnecessary, because, in Jordan's words, "a quarter horse trained as a cutter is well named—it is three-quarters dog." Modern rodeo events still echo the early practice of working animals to the ground by hand. "Bulldogging" was an innovation of Bill Pickett, a black Texas cowboy of South Carolina heritage. Pickett used his teeth like cow-dogs did, to bite the upper lip of the animal in order to bring it down.9

Bullwhips were standard in the American Southeast; they were about twenty feet long and made of rawhide strips braided together with ends left loose. In the hands of a skilled drover they were highly effective in maneuvering cattle. Some sources claim that Georgia-Florida "crackers" were named after the sound of the whip as it snapped above the heads of their oxen, but that's not true. It was an English term from the 1400s, used to refer to someone disparagingly, or as a liar.10

About 1750 a distemper hit South Carolina, wiping out many of the cattle, and back-country bandits stole cattle and tore up cow-pens. Disorder and anarchy were common, and the cattle industry in the region never recovered. By 1840 most of the South Carolina cattle herders had moved to the pine country of east Texas, or into Georgia and Florida. In the early 1700s, Cherokee Indians began herds of their own, so did Seminoles, Creeks, and Chickasaws. Later the Indians took the cattle culture to eastern Oklahoma when they were forced to move to Indian Territory. It was during this move into Spanish territory that the industry picked up elements of French and Spanish practice. White and Indian herders had to alter their techniques in the new environment; open country was hard to manage with dogs, range grass had a high saline content that made salt less valuable, and the use of horses and ropes replaced dogs, whips, and salt.

The heritage and practices of Scotland, a land steeped in cattle-keeping, have been particularly influential in the American West. In 1970, John McPhee described a trip he made to his ancestral homeland in the Hebrides Islands, twenty-five miles west of Scotland. There he found a community of seventeen crofts (small cattle-based farms) and seven farms (a farm being more than forty-nine acres under cultivation). The land was owned by a laird, or landowner, who held it through inheritance and rented the parcels to tenant crofters. The small-farm society of Scotland had been primitive, each family tilling a small patch of ground and cattle grazing together in a commonly held pasturage. Families lived in houses built of stone with thatch roofs. Peat blocks were gathered locally and burned as fuel. "Cattle and horses lived in the houses, too, or in adjacent byres [cow barns]," McPhee pointed out. "The animals often used the same entrance the people used."11 It is hard to imagine people who lived closer to their cattle or their clan.

Clans—small family groupings—had formed regional governments in Scotland for seven hundred years until the Battle of Culloden Moor. English armies defeated the Scottish clans at Culloden in 1745, and afterward the clan chiefs became the landowners—lairds—in the modern sense. The English government replaced land held in common with land held in fee simple—with no restrictions on the transfer of ownership. Private ownership was put in the names of the chiefs, their clansmen were made their tenants, and the system of small-scale cattle ranching...
that had worked for seven hundred years was ended, replaced by the English legal system. Eventually the chiefs "sold them out," McPhee explains, to absentee owners who held the land. The new owners saw that sheep were more profitable than tenants and cleared the land of crofts in favor of larger pastures. The Scottish Highland cattle raisers were evicted by the landowners in what has become known as the Highland Clearances. People were forced out of their homes, the houses torched, the livestock slaughtered or run off. It was an era of terrorism and what many call genocide; the impoverished, homeless Scots had no place to go. McPhee plaintively notes, "The people leaving sometimes had to drain blood from their cattle and drink it in order to survive." But with the development of the power loom, England's factories required ample supplies of wool. Sheep were brought in by the hundreds of thousands to stock the pastures. The era of cattle and clans was over.

In the United States, the response to the Clearances was negligible. Many felt the Scottish landowners had done the right thing by putting the land into more profitable production. Ironically, Harriet Beecher Stowe, who by that time had made her reputation with *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and its heartbreaking portrayal of Southern slavery, felt no empathy for the Scots. In her *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands*, she put a positive spin on the landowners' actions. Clearing out the primitive herding families and putting the land to optimal use made sense to many proponents of scientific agriculture and industrialism.

"Second sight," the ability to foresee events, was highly esteemed in the Highlands. A famous seer, Kenneth Mackenzie, is supposed to have foretold events of significance. His ability at second sight was highly regarded. A hundred years before the Culloden battle and the end of the clans' power, he was said to have warned that "the clans will flee their native country before an army of sheep." By mid-1800 it had happened just as Mackenzie had predicted. Entire villages were evicted and shipped by boat to North America.

The cattle-raising people of the British Isles were pushed to America in droves, so to speak. Scots and Irish were shipped to Barbados and mainland colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as bonded labor or transported as criminals—some for crimes as innocuous as "stealing bread and cheese." Cheaper than slaves, indentured servants cost half as much and were obligated for four to five years of labor—criminals much longer—and if one died, no financial loss ensued. Scots and Welsh were deemed the best servants; Irish the worst, largely because they were Catholics, which placed their religious beliefs and loyalties in doubt. Maryland and South Carolina placed a duty on imported Catholics, and the Barbados Assembly required Irish servants to carry passes. Buying and selling indentured servants became a brisk business between the British Isles and the colonies. People resorted to selling themselves into servitude, and selling children was commonplace in the northeast of Scotland; the term "kidnapping" derived from the seventeenth century practice of stealing children and shipping them to the colonies for sale. Scottish newspapers carried advertisements luring potential recruits with the promise that after four short years of service they could go into business for themselves or gain their own land. Scots, with a legacy of clan battles and war with the English, were well suited to frontier fighting, and many had been purchased as indentured servants to man frontier forts in South Carolina and Georgia. Another reason for recruiting Scots was their rural background. Henry Laurens, a landowner in Florida, wrote instructions to his recruiter in 1766 to find Scots who were "simple & unacquainted with the tricks & vices of the Town." Many recruiters hit the country fair circuit in Great Britain, where they found willing and able rural folk who signed up for transport to the colonies.

Women too were frequently indentured servants. One political writer even suggested that female convicts be transported and given in marriage to Indians in order to cement Britain's alliance with the natives of the New World. But most were bought to perform labor, women being put into fieldwork only if they were "nasty, beastly, and not fit" for other duties. "Dissolute or lewd" women were also sent to the colonies in a steady stream.

Regardless of how men and women arrived in North America, they had no other choice but to come. One eighteenth-century writer noted, "He hath no alternative, but to starve, or emi-
Once they had served their time and were freed—if they indeed survived—servants found it difficult to establish themselves in the colonial economy. Unable to compete as free labor in a system dominated by slavery, many went into the pirate trade, privateering from Newfoundland to Guiana, or they made their way to the edges of the colonial frontier, where they might manage to obtain a few cattle which they ran on open range.

Forrest McDonald and Grady McWhiney, two Southern scholars who have studied the Celtic influence on American development, observe that “The first and most important thing to know about Celts in America is that they tended to settle in different areas from those settled by the English and other Germanic peoples: by and large, the Celts went south, the English north.”

The pattern of settlement in North America created socio-political and cultural foundations that affect politics and culture even today. The Celts came to America first in the Scotch-Irish migration to the Philadelphia area, from which they headed into the backcountry where land was available. From there they moved into the Carolinas and Georgia. Virtually none went to New England because most ordinary families could not afford to locate there—some communities even required letters of recommendation from aspiring settlers. New England settlers were largely from eastern and southern England, and shared many cultural traditions that were not common to people living in other areas of Britain, Scotland, and Ireland. When New Englanders spread west to settle, they moved across the Northern states, into the upper Midwest and eventually to Oregon and Washington.

Southerners, mostly Celtic in origin, moved west across the southern part of the continent, and by 1850 the South was more than three-quarters Celtic. This heavy concentration of Celtic people left an imprint of language, social organization, and the traditional Celtic means of making a living by raising cattle. By the time the Celts made their way to North America, their clan system and Gaelic language had been eroded by British influences and were nearly gone. Their cattle culture, however, was intact.

Cattle-raising had become a significant economic activity in Britain, and dving cattle to market had become well established long before Celts and cattle ventured to North America. Scotland’s main product into the eighteenth century was cattle; by 1378 the Scots exported 45,000 hides annually. Cattle were driven from Highland pastures to the London market in herds—as many as 320,000 passed through the market town of Carlisle in one year. In 1665, Ireland was shipping out more than 14,000 beef cattle a year, increasing to 72,200 in 1798 and, by 1818, 87,771. Besides live cattle, Ireland exported nearly 3 million barrels of beef between 1780 and 1800, along with thousands of pounds of tongues and tallow, and 6.5 million skins and hides. The Irish did not plant potatoes or any other crops until the latter part of the eighteenth century, and the Welsh had a pastoral economy until the nineteenth century when they began working as miners. When they moved to North America, they too brought along their cattle culture.

Although we do not think of Southerners as cattle herders, before the Civil War the value of livestock in the South was greater than the value of all its cultivated crops combined. One reason we do not associate the Southern image with cattle tending may be because Southerners seldom tended their animals. The Southern manner of livestock-raising mirrored the traditional Celtic way: animals were never tended but were marked by ear-clipping or branded and allowed to roam for their forage. Until the twentieth century, Southern land law allowed animals to range freely, a practice that continued in those Western states that were settled by Southerners. “Free range” meant that owners of planted crops had to fence out the animal; the animal owner had no liability for its depredations. In fact, roaming livestock are still protected in many open-range areas of the West; if a vehicle kills an animal in a roadway, the driver must reimburse the animal’s owner for the damages.

Allowing animals to graze freely was widespread in the areas settled by Scots, Irish, Welsh, and Cornish immigrants. Animals roamed the backwoods as well as anyone’s landholdings they chose. In the years before the Civil War, between four and five million hogs and two million beef cattle were rounded up off their ranges each autumn and driven to market, the animals walking up to four hundred miles in some cases. The Southern “plain folk” were self-sufficient because
this system was based on nonownership of land, a small investment in labor, and a fairly leisurely way of life. Living at a subsistence level, their only "cash crop" was cattle and hogs, and every family had a few to round up and sell. Even at this economic level, every man, woman, and child in the South consumed an estimated 2.4 grams of animal protein per day, which is five times today's intake. Largely beef and pork, with some wild game, the diet was supplemented with vegetables and fruits that grew nearly wild in the mild climate, and families were able to subsist with very little labor. Years later, when the Southern poor were relegated to a diet based on corn and molasses, pellagra became rampant. Twentieth-century plain folk in the South were far more poorly nourished than their pioneering counterparts.

Like the Celtic backwoods and Southern folk, Yankees brought a different style of agriculture to New England with them. Coming from England, the settlers in the Northern colonies practiced open-field agriculture, a system that relied on plowing, sowing, and reaping in an intensive yet cooperative manner. They had farmed that way in England since medieval times, quite opposite to the manner of the Celtic peoples. New England was orderly, with a community-oriented spirit. In New England settlements, no one lived out of town; all houses were centered in a planned community while the arable land was divided into equal-sized fields. Everyone's animals were herded together on the common pastureland. The town hired a herder, and he came by each house in the morning, picking up animals to take to graze. In the evening he would return the animals to their owners, where they were penned up for the night. Anyone who let his cattle or hogs run free and damage crop was fined severely. Villages even hired "fence viewers" to make sure everything was in repair. "Good fences make good neighbors," from Robert Frost's poetry, sums up the New England attitude, which was based on centuries-old English practices.

From these early settlement patterns North and South, pioneers who moved west took their cattle culture with them. The grazing of large cattle herds on open range moved from the seventeenth-century Carolinas to Texas. There the cattle grew quickly, with a good climate and few diseases (besides tick fever), awaiting the end of the Civil War and the beginning of the trail drives to Eastern markets. Confederate ancestors had driven scrawny, near-wild cattle on annual trail drives from Scotland and Wales to feedlots in Essex, Kent, and Sussex. Open range and the absence of fences had long been common in Celtic areas of Britain. Cattle herds were large in sixteenth-century Scotland, where individual owners might keep a herd of four hundred to a thousand cattle, selling off about a quarter each year. Irish herds were just as numerous.

English herds were small. A dozen or so animals was an average-size herd; one of the largest yeoman farmers in eastern England in the early seventeenth century owned eight-seven cattle—a significant number in that region. England was largely a nation of carefully controlled agriculture. Fences, hedgerows, pens, and laws protected cultivated fields from livestock. Animals had to be kept secure. Mixed farming, the tilling of fields, and the keeping of a few livestock became the norm in Britain. It was orderly, with close control of one's land as well as one's animals.

People whose ancestors had practiced the same herding economics for generations followed their patterns in the American West.

The Lewis and Clark expedition returned from exploring the Louisiana Territory in 1806 and opened up the West to the U.S. fur trade. Decades later, farmers and livestock herders led the westward movement across the continent, moving first across the Southern frontier. Wealthy, slaveholding planters did not take the lead in settling the continent; rather, it was the Southern folk who were the true pioneers of the Southern frontier. They had initially settled in Pennsylvania, then moved into the backcountry and hills southward, where land was cheap and winters were mild. Behind the plain folk were the planters who settled where fertile soil or waterway transportation made cash-crop agriculture profitable. They generally held over two hundred acres and worked more than twenty slaves. Behind them came the tradespeople and others who settled small crossroad towns.

The plain folk lived in dispersed rural settlements, with relatives and extended family spread out across the land to raise small herds of cattle or pigs. Living on isolated, widely separated farmsteads, they allowed their marked and branded cattle to forage on the unfenced range. Split-
rail fences were adopted to protect kitchen gardens and the small tilled fields. Houses were log
cabins, similar to ancestral homes in Appalachia and, much earlier, in Celtic Britain.

But the Southern plain folk and their Celtic husbandry practices faltered when they reached
the Great Plains. Their stockman-farmer-hunter economy no longer worked there. Woodlands
farmers settled along streams and thought the prairies less fertile than the woodlands. They were
suspicious of treeless lands as their ancestors had been, and preferred to locate fields in forests,
where the tree cover signaled fertility to them. They needed woodlands to use for houses and rail
fences, as fuel, and for pasture. Long a symbol in common with cattle cultures, the double-bladed
ax was a mainstay of their lifeways too. They easily adapted to the vast woodlands of Texas and
the Southern frontier but held back from settling the Midwestern prairies. They avoided the
best soils, locating where the soil was marginal for cropland but where woodland pastures pro-
vided grazing and forage for cattle. While land was cheap and abundant, labor was not. Most
backcountry folk owned no (or few) slaves, and they were hard pressed to clear, fence, and ma-
nure fields in order to put them under profitable cultivation. It was cheaper and easier simply
to pasture the edges of the forest, clearing it enough for new grazing, or move on to fresh lands.
Because much of the backcountry land was unclaimed and unfenced (it belonged to the U.S.
government), it was easy to continue Celtic pastoral customs.

The abundance of land made the practice work. New fields had to be cleared to replace old
in a ceaseless procession into ungrazed Western lands. A single range cow needed about fifteen
 acres of pine forest pasture in order to forage one winter. As more settlers came into the back-
country, the amount of grazing land diminished, causing a continual push westward. Fami-
lies could sell their lands at a profit and move on as long as there was some place to go. By the
1830s, backcountry and plain-folk descendants had settled the lower Old Northwest and the Old
Southwest, and had begun grazing the New Southwest. Indian depredations were few because
government had pressured the Eastern tribes into ceding their lands and had moved them west
on the Trail of Tears, across the Mississippi River to Indian Territory. In the years before the Civil
War, thousands of plain-folk families moved into Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Texas, where
large tracts of unclaimed lands promised opportunity. By the 1860s the grazing lands of Illinois,
Iowa, Missouri, and northern Texas were filled with range cattle. They were driven to market by
the thousands, marching eastward to slaughterhouses. Cotton meanwhile had become the Old
South's most valuable crop and the cotton plantation the popular image of Southern life. But log
cabins, corn patches, and free-grazing cattle made up the larger, more accurate picture.

At the same time a new type of intensive agriculture was emerging in Maryland and northern
Virginia, stimulated by English innovations. Called "alternate husbandry," it involved rotating
crops with grasses and legumes that would restore vitality to the soil. Livestock were contained
in fenced paddocks and fed stored fodder. This allowed selective breeding and the possibility
of improved meat and milk yields, in contrast to the random breeding of scrubby open-range
livestock. This sort of agriculture required a sizable investment, though—cash for buying land
and for constructing fences, outbuildings, and storage facilities. Seeds, equipment, blooded live-
stock—these essentials were not within reach of backcountry farmers.

While the Celtic influence on American cattle ranching is significant, the Celts in America
were not the only cattle herders, and certainly not the first. Erik the Red was actually the first to
land cattle in the New World, when in 986 he brought a herd to Greenland along with 450 new
colonists from Norway. Cattle grazed easily on the thin green carpet of arctic heath, and the col-
ony thrived. Archaeologists estimate that at one point there may have been 3,000 Vikings liv-
ing there. The houses were built of driftwood, logs, and sod, with walls several feet thick. The
climate was too harsh for grain crops, so the settlers probably ate animal products such as milk
and cheese, and the fruits of fishing and hunting. They subsisted for two centuries, but life was
difficult in an environment alien to Scandinavia. The climate grew colder in the fourteenth
century, and an epidemic of Black Death wiped out a third of the people. The colonists' diet
changed to 80 percent fish, revealing that their cattle had not flourished. By 1500 the settlements
in Greenland had vanished.
Christopher Columbus brought cattle too. Columbus had taken cattle aboard on his first voyage, but they were carried to provide fresh beef for the crew. None made it to the New World alive. On his second voyage, Columbus brought seventeen ships with fifteen hundred adventurers. He also picked up a herd of cattle in the Canary Islands. After a month of searching for a coastal land, he put in at Hispaniola. Aboard were ten mares, twenty-four stallions, and an unknown number of cattle. That herd is likely to have seeded the first North American cattle. More ships came with more colonists and their cattle. Eventually they spread out into other islands and made it to the mainland. It is not certain who brought the first Spanish cattle to North America—perhaps Hernando Cortés in 1521 when he set out from Cuba to take Mexico from the Aztecs. But Florida historians claim that Ponce De Leon landed a herd of cattle there months before Cortés.

Within a decade of Cortés’s arrival, cattle ranches had proliferated on the mainland of Mexico and along the Gulf Coast. As always, the beef market was quickly flooded with an oversupply, and between 1532 and 1538 the price of beef in Mexico City dropped 75 percent. With cattle in abundance the Spanish colonists spread out over the continent, taking herds of cattle everywhere they went. Coronado, on his quest for gold, took along five hundred cattle to provide fresh meat on the hoof while he and his men trekked over Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas. Catholic missionaries settled down and raised herds of animals, relying on them for the financial support of the missions. With native converts (or slaves), the missions were able to establish the beginnings of industrial beef ranching. By 1700 Texas was home to Spanish missions and Spanish cattle. At the time of the American Revolution, California was heavily established in ranching, becoming the major supplier of cowhides and tallow to New England.

The first cattle brought into the New England colonies were dairy breeds: Devon, Jersey, and Alderney—Scottish and Danish cattle. The Dutch settlement at New Amsterdam (later renamed New York by the British) was home to imported well-bred cattle. Dutch farmers in what would become New York City built log walls six feet high around their pens to protect the cattle from thieves. It became known as Wall Street. When Boston Commons was laid out in 1634, it had a twofold purpose: as a “trayning field and from the feeding of cattell.”

By the mid-1600s, cattle drives were common in New England. Cattle were driven to Boston from Springfield, Massachusetts, and hundreds of head were moved from the Piedmont to coastal towns. Seasonal droves of cattle were the only way to get fresh meat to market. Farther south, Kentucky cattle were driven to market at Baltimore, while Ohio ranchers drove their animals to New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. America’s first highways were “drove roads;” and roadside “drove stands” catered to the drovers with food and lodging as well as feed for the cattle.

With the elements of cattle-keeping came another aspect of British Highland culture, a disdain for authority. For centuries the border people in southern Scotland and northern England had fought each other. Many of the clans practiced cattle rustling, and large gangs of professional rustlers operated on both sides of the border. American cattle rustling on the Western frontier had its roots in this period and place. Continual lawlessness and violence marked the region and the people. Tenant farmers were secure in their leases because landlords relied on them to participate in fighting for protection. When these people migrated to America they entered at Philadelphia and headed to the Appalachian backcountry, then into Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. In that swath of backcountry, more than half the population was from Scotland, Ireland, and northern England. Here they resumed their farming and herding, relying on family and clan support for protection. They battled the Indian residents and each other in a world of anarchy like the one they had left behind in Britain.

As the country shifted its collective viewpoint, the backcountry became the frontier. People built log cabins, which Scandinavians, Germans, and north British border people had built for generations. Barns and stables were crudely constructed from logs and saplings; cattle were kept in “cowpens”—simple timber fences. This “architecture of impermanence,” as one histo-
rian has called it, continued in America; today's preference for mobile homes in the rural South and West echo early border settlements and their log cabins. David Hackett Fischer notes that the "mobile home is a cabin on wheels—small, cheap, simple and temporary...in its conception the mobile home preserves an architectural attitude that was carried to the backcountry nearly three centuries ago."

From these backcountry settlers the familiar "Western" clothing style of the twentieth century developed. Women wore low-cut, tight-waisted dresses with full, short skirts; men wore shirts that were seamed horizontally across the yoke to emphasize wide shoulders. Backcountry men wore leggings and hunting shirts, just as their relatives in north Britain had done. The "Daniel Boone" look was Celtic, except for the coonskin cap, an American adaptation. Backcountry settlers located their cabins near springs or creeks, ignoring riverfront locations that might have made shipping commodities to market easier. Water, essential for keeping cattle, became particularly valuable in the arid West, and cattle-keepers fought to the death over rights to valuable springs and streams.

Simply put, American cattle culture was divided into two camps with deep historical roots: one favored a scientific, managed and carefully tended sort of cattle-keeping whereby profits and investments were maximized. Brought from southern Britain, established in New England, and carried into the Old Northwest and farther, it contrasted to the near-opposite cattle-keeping style of the Highlanders, who ran their unkempt animals nearly wild, made no fences, and did no selective breeding. The latter settled in the Southern pine forests and spread westward into Texas and later north into the plains states. Eventually both styles ran up against each other; neither could or would give up their traditions of cattle-keeping, even with the Civil War. Friction continued, ameliorated by the adoption of barbed wire but never completely abated. Even in today's West, where regionalism persists, it is shaped by environment to be sure, but also by tradition and heritage.

Notes

2. This is based on the spatial land-rent model developed by German scholar Heinrich von Thunen, in Terry G. Jordan, *North American Cattle-Ranching Frontiers; Origins, Diffusion, and Differentiation* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1993), 11.
12. Ibid.
22. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Fischer, Albion’s Seed, 626.
34. Fischer, Albion’s Seed, 639.
35. Fischer, Albion’s Seed, 659.
36. Fischer, Albion’s Seed, 662.
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First edition. Published for the St. George Centennial in 1961. This local history of Washington County (interchangeably called “Dixie”) in southern Utah contains Native American folklore, early recollections of pioneers, and overland accounts by men and women (some handcart pioneers). The first expedition to the area was by Parley Pratt in 1849, and by 1852 John D. Lee had settled at Harmony. The Dixie mission was one of the farthest missions from the church to be settled, and life and the journey there were hazardous in the early days. Ranching interest: rustlers’ 1878 attacks on Mormon herds being driven to markets in Nevada (especially at Stateline Canyon); pioneer practice of joining livestock of various owners and hiring guards to protect them from depredations; attacks by outlaw gangs on Mormon trail herds; cattle roundup in Bull Valley; Charles Franklin Foster’s 1876 trail drive to California (“There were five deserts to cross, and we crossed one that required three days, and this without water for the cattle until a rain came”). $35.00


First edition. Wynar 39. Includes material on stock raising at Bent's Fort; Mexican land grants (including Maxwell); 1846 founding of Mormon Pueblo with fandangos attended by mountain men and soldiers (“dancing and preaching go hand in hand in Mormon doctrine”); establishment of ranches along the Arkansas River by “Uncle Dick” Wootton, Kit Carson, and others in the early fifties and sixties; and Ute uprising and removal due to controversies over grazing. In the sections on the various regions of Colorado where ranching is practiced, good detail is provided, such as pinpointing where and by whom cattle were first introduced in various regions; cattle ranches replacing stage stations in the sixties; and stock raising at the time of publication. Volumes 3 and 4 contain biographies and family histories, including Colorado cattle baron John Wesley Iliff and two subsequent generations of Iills. Ann Hafen’s long chapter on “Pioneer Life” is filled with vivid social history. $100.00


First edition. Campbell, p. 165: “Our best one-volume history of the state.” Herd 944. Wilcox, p. 53. Wynar 41. Has some good information on the beginnings of the cattle trade in Colorado: “Then onto the trails of the vanishing buffalo came the Texas Longhorns, hardy scions of the wiry stock from old Spain. They came by the thousands, long winding ‘trail herds’ working their way northward. Soon the prairie was again covered, rivers and lakes of shining, widespread horns replacing the dark sea of massive humps that once had blackened the landscape” (pp. 214-15). $45.00


Reprint of the 1962 edition. Paher, Nevada 749n: “Included are biographical sketches of pioneer families in southern Utah and southern Nevada.” Includes material on both early-day and modern-era members of the Hafen clan involved in ranching. For example, Leland Hafen (1895-1959), Crayton Lorenzo Leavitt (b. 1901, who had a ranch in Arizona and was a member of the Santa Clara Cattle Company), and many more, plus great coverage of the distaff side of the Hafen family, including Hafen rodeo queens and Hafen’s grandmother, who trudged over 1,300 miles to Zion with the Mormon handcart pioneers at age six, fresh from Switzerland. $150.00
2294. HAFEN, LeRoy R. *The Overland Mail, 1849-1869: Promoter of Settlement, Precursor of Railroads*. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1926. 361 pp., frontispiece, folding map, illustrations. 8vo, original green cloth, t.e.g. Fine, unopened.


$125.00

2295. HAFEN, LeRoy R. *The Overland Mail, 1849-1869*.... Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1926. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original dark green cloth, t.e.g. Fine. $125.00


*First edition.* Herd 945. Wilcox, p. 53. Wynar 38. Information on cattle ranching through the years including origin of cattle in Colorado from Mexico, Texas, and New Mexico herds; establishment of ranches on the Ute reservation after they were expelled; cowboy Robert Womack who prospected as he rode the range; cowboy wardrobe and accessories (“the sombrero, bandana, chaps, boots, spurs, quirt, and lasso were not only useful, but also colorful and ornamental—a high class saddle was the cowboy's pride”); etc. $30.00


*First edition.* Herd 946. Wynar 40. Published by Fred Rosenstock. Includes information on the development of the cattle trade in the state, as well as specific information on cattle at Bent’s Fort and ranching in the San Luis Valley. $25.00


*First edition.* The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, vol. 15. Clark & Brunet 104:15. Mintz, *The Trail* 193: “Fourteen additional forty-niner accounts.... Concerned with the ‘Mormon Trail’ route from Utah to California.” Pahe, *Nevada* 744 & 748. Wynar 109. The account of Ransom G. Moody (first published at San Jose in 1877 in *The Pioneer*) contains a superb account of California rancho hospitality. Moody arrived at Lugo’s Ranch in February of 1850 where his cattle went blind and shed all their hair, but “were improved by their sickness.” Lugo’s son, accompanied by four vaqueros, visited Moody’s camp and invited them to a lively fandango, where Moody’s skittish daughter, Minerva, rode mounted on a saddle in front of Lugo. “A few days later Lugo drove a band of several hundred cattle to Mr. Moody’s camp and told him to select one for
beef.... They remained in camp at this place for five weeks, during which time quite a friendship sprang up between the families of Lugo and Mr. Moody. Lugo was anxious that Moody should settle there, and offered him the free use of fifty cows, and all the land he could cultivate, together with all the seed, and all the men and teams needed to sow and harvest his crops. "Joseph P. Hamlin Jr.'s account of the Pomeroy Wagon Train (1849-50) colorfully describes California ranchero life: "The rancheros are probably the most independent people now existing. Possessed of large quantities of stock, which have risen enormously since the commencement of the gold mania, the horse & cattle trade is all in their own hands." Of the nature of the wild cattle, Hamelin found them "harder to drive than it would be to drive a woman."

$40.00


First edition. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, no. 11. Clark & Brunet 104:XI. Rittenhouse 264. Wynar 205. Includes the diaries of Benjamin and Richard Kern (see Lamar, pp. 618-9); the Martin, McGehee, and Breckenridge accounts; Taplin’s Report; and much other important material. An appendix (pp. 263-76) contains testimony on the Bear Flag Revolt, in which Godey defends Frémont's appropriation of livestock from Juan Padilla (Roblar de la Miseria y Tamales ranchos), Joaquín la Torre (Rancho Arroyo Seco), General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (Rancho Soscal), and other Sonoma ranchos: "And first, I deny flatly that any outrages or depredations were first committed by the American forces (or as they are termed, desperadoes) upon the inhabitants of Sonoma and surrounding ranches, upon and subsequent to the taking of that place."

$60.00


First edition. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, vol. 2; edited and with historical commentary by Ann and LeRoy Hafen. Clark & Brunet 104:II. Edwards, Desert Harvest 13; Enduring Desert, p. 101: "The basic value of this book asserts itself in the impressive number of travel accounts it contains, many of which are here published for the first time." Mintz, The Trail 194. Pahe, Nevada 744, 746. Present are the diaries and journals of Sheldon Young, James S. Brown, Jacob Y. Stover, Charles C. Rich, Addison Pratt, Howard, Egan, Henry W. Bigler, and others. In addition to travelers' reports of large herds of cattle and horses, included is material on ranches along the routes, including Rancho de Santa Ana del Chino, Lugo's Ranch, San Francisquito Ranch, and others. Walter Van Dyke of the Pomeroy Wagon Train recounts California ranch hospitality after crossing Cajón Pass: "I shall never forget this night's adventure in this wild mountain pass.... If we hadn't been in a famished and exhausted condition we might have appreciated with pleasure the agreeable change in the country.... We reached the Cucamonga Ranch about ten o'clock.... We found an American family here and were supplied with an abundance, including milk and butter—a rare treat, indeed, and a great change in the fare we had been accustomed to during the many months of our trip. A few days later we passed over to the Chino Ranch, better known among the immigrants of that period as Williams's Ranch. Colonel Williams, the owner, had, during that season, sent out many parties for the relief of the immigrants. The next morning Colonel Williams furnished me a horse and a guide to come into Los Angeles.... On the way we stopped at Rowlands on the Puente and were treated in the same hospitable manner characteristic of all the ranch owners here."

$35.00

First edition. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, vol. 1. Clark & Brunet 104:1. Edwards Desert Harvest 13n; Enduring Desert, pp. 101-102. Paher, Nevada 35n & 744-45: “Included are extracts from contemporary records, such as the diaries of Antonio Armijo and Orville Pratt. The authors fully explain commerce by mule train...[and tell] about the traffic of Indian women and children over the trail.” Plains & Rockies IV:39a:2n. Rocq 16269. Wallace, Arizona History IV:68. This volume contains several excellent inroads into ranching subjects, including two famous illustrations: “A California Rodeo,” a contemporary drawing by W. H. Hilton, and “California Method of Killing Cattle for Tallow and Hides” by Edward Vischer. Most valuable for our subject are the chapters on “Home Seekers” (pp. 195-225, much detail on early ranching families in California) and “Horse Thieves: Raiding California Missions and Ranchos” (pp. 227-59). The latter incorporates the recollections of José del Carmen Lugo of Los Angeles, a member of the prominent Lugo family, descending from Francisco Salvador de Lugo, who came with Rivera y Moncada’s expedition of 1774: “When I was eight or ten years old, that is, from 1821 to 1824, there were a great numbers of wild and very troublesome horses. They would come to the very outskirts of the town and eat the pasturage away. The government finally decided, in agreement with the pueblo [Los Angeles], to have a general killing of these wild horses. I remember seeing three corrals for this purpose here in Los Angeles... Cowboys, on horseback, drove whole herds of wild and tame animals into these enclosures and closed the great gates.... Two or three lancers were stationed at each of these gates to spear the wild horses as they emerged, this being done after the ranchers had indicated the animals they were claiming.... Many thousands of horses were slaughtered in these times.” $50.00


First edition. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, vol. 12. Clark & Brunet 104:XII. Jennewein, Black Hills Booktrails 31: “Well-edited.... Sawyers was in charge of a survey party assigned to open a wagon road from the mouth of the Niobrara to Virginia City, Montana.” Mattes 2026. Smith S2671. Relates to the army’s efforts to bring order to the Powder River–Julesberg area after the 1864-1865 raids on ranches by a united party of Sioux, Arapaho, and Cheyenne. $75.00


First edition. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, no. 9. Clark & Brunet 104:IX. Contains official documentation and orders on trail drives in the late 1850s and 1860s to supply Army posts, expeditions, reservations, and newly established ranches, with the inevitable depredations and stampedes. For example: “Head Quarters, Fort Kearny, N.T. August 4th, 1857. Sir: The detachment which started yesterday to pick up the Beef cattle, which were being driven to Salt Lake for Utah Expedition, has this moment returned. They have succeeded in recovering but 43 head out of 824....” And Winfield Scott, Head Quarters of the Army, West Point, New York, August 18, 1857, writes: “The loss of those herds of beef cattle seems the result of some grave blunder.” $75.00


is J. W. Hiff [actually John Wesley Iliff, the noted cattle baron of Colorado] (p. 200): “Squatting upon fine farms, and establishing ranches is about the best and most money-making pursuit anybody can engage in out here.... Hundreds and hundreds of fine locations for farms and ranches have already been claimed, and some improved and worked to advantage and profit.... Col. Jack Henderson (of border ruffian notoriety) has squatted upon a valuable tract of 320 acres, on the Platte river...and herds and stables cattle at a remunerating price per month. He has raised some 200 tons of hay...made a corral, or staked fence, large enough to keep 200 head of horses.... This business pays.” Similar detail on other such ranches, e.g., Sagendorf & Clark. The writer blithely notes that the chief of the Arapaho has not yet closed title to the region “to Uncle Sam” (pp. 209-10). $40.00


First edition. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, no. 3. First edition. Mattes 49, 62. Plains & Rockies IV:77an, 8jn, 105n. Rittenhouse 273. Smith S279. Includes an 1841 description of the mission and ranch of Jason and Daniel Lee (p. 256), whose establishment acted as a magnet for other settlers to the Willamette Valley. In 1837 Jason Lee helped organize the Willamette Cattle Company that made the first cattle drive from California to Oregon. The success of this venture was the first major breach in the stranglehold monopoly that the Hudson’s Bay Company had held on cattle in the Pacific Northwest. $45.00


First edition. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, vol. 8. First edition. Mattes 1614. Includes details on the 1857 order to trail 2,000 head of beef cattle from Fort Leavenworth to Utah and their fate at the hands of the Cheyenne rustlers. $50.00

2307. HAFEN, LeRoy & Francis Marion Young. Fort Laramie and the Pageant of the West, 1834-1890. Glendale: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1938. 429 pp., frontispiece, foldout map, illustrations. 8vo, original navy blue cloth, t.e.g. Fine, unopened.

First edition. Mattes 104: “Fort Laramie, founded in the early days of the fur trade, was a focal point of westward expansion for nearly a century. Its location on the Oregon trail only emphasized its importance as a part of the overland experience, including the Mormon migration to Utah.” Guns 888. Jennewein, Black Hills Booktrails 55; “A chapter on the Black Hills, gold discovery, Custer, Crook Campaign of 1876.” Malone, Wyomingana, p. 4. The last chapter portrays the latter years of Fort Laramie as a crossroads for the many cattle herds sent to supply forts and ranches in the Powder River area, Montana, and the Dakotas. “In the late ’seventies and early ’eighties the Fort Laramie scene was undergoing a change. The Indian wars were over, the settlement period had begun. Ranchers were acquiring holdings, and the great expanses of Wyoming grass, which had once fed buffaloes, now pastured great cattle herds” (p. 386). $75.00

2308. HAFNER, Arabell Lee (comp.). One Hundred Years on the Muddy. Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing Company, 1967. xvi, 384 pp., frontispiece, photographic illustrations, endpaper maps. 8vo, original maroon pictorial diced cloth. Fine, with poem laid in.

First edition. Mattes, Nevada 754. History of the pioneers of the Moapa Valley in Clark County, Nevada. Material on early (and later) ranches and ranching. Among the most interesting ranches...
discussed and illustrated is the old ranch at Bonelli's Ferry, now under 450 feet of water in Lake Mead. The section on "Two Stories of Indian Renegades 'Mouse' and 'Queho'" records the fate of two Pahute ranch workers who imbibed too freely of spirits and became renegades, keeping the area in terror for over a year. "Range riders kept their rifles with them always on the alert when passing mesquite thickets or blind canyons." $75.00


2311. HAILEY, John. History of Idaho. Boise: Syms-York Company, 1910. [10] 395 [5] pp., frontispiece portrait. 8vo, original brown cloth. Slightly rubbed, else fine. First edition. Flake 3780: "Includes Mormon history in Idaho." Graff 1702. Herd 956: "Scarce.... Last 5 (unnumbered) pages contain poetry. Has several chapters on cattle." Howes H16. Smith 3963. In addition to ranching material, Hailey's rare state history contains much on early explorations, fur traders, settlers, gold rush, outlaws, vigilantes, and Native Americans, particularly the Nez Percé War. Of Scottish ancestry, John Hailey (1835-1921) crossed the plains emigrating to Oregon and enlisted in the Rouge River Indian War in 1855 and was promoted to lieutenant. He lived in Jackson County, Oregon (1856), and then Washington Territory (1862), where he engaged in stock raising, agriculture, and mining. Hailey was a Democrat and held several elected offices, including mayor of Boise (1871, but never took office), delegate to the 43rd Congress (1873-1875), President of the Idaho Territorial Council (1880), delegate to the 49th Congress (1885-1887), President of the Idaho Penitentiary (1899); founder and first Secretary and Librarian of the Idaho State Historical Society (1907). See also Hailey's copy of IDAHO (Territory). LAWS. Laws of the Territory of Idaho, Second Session.... Boise City, 1866, in this catalogue. $200.00

2312. HAILEY, John. History of Idaho. Boise: Syms-York Company, 1910. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original red cloth. Corners bumped, upper hinge cracked, ink stamps front and back, overall very good. $150.00

Item 2310
First edition. Profusely illustrated tribute to this quintessential breed of Western horse. Appaloosas are most noted for their strength in ranch and cattle work. $35.00


2316. HALE, Edward Everett. G. T. T.; or, The Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1885. 221 pp. 12mo, original dark green cloth. Ex-library with contemporary printed book label of the Library of the First Universal Church of Denver and light circular abrasion on spine where a label has been removed. Shelf-slanted, binding rubbed, and front hinge a bit loose. Reading copy. Reprint of the first edition (Boston, 1877). Wright III, 2379. Popular novel based on the author’s railroad trip through Texas, including witnessing a cattle drive (“a drove of beautiful cattle, a drove to fill Rosa Bonneur, nay Juno herself, with rapture”) and the other such stereotypes of the day. Hale (1822-1909), a Boston Unitarian clergyman and popular author, is better known to us for his Tract for the Day: How to Conquer Texas, before Texas Conquers Us (1845, Streeter 1583), but his most popular work was The Man without a Country (1865). $15.00

Colorado was still part of Kansas. Contains material on the Santa Fe Trail (not in Rittenhouse).” Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 807. The map includes topographic features, locates forts and Native American habitation, identifies proposed route per Frémont and Stevens for a railroad to the west coast, shows Compromise line of 36° 30’. The author praises the potential for stock raising in the prairies, in the most flattering terms: “Carpeted with the most succulent grasses, affording an inexhaustible supply for herds of cattle and sheep”; the superintendent of the Catholic mission on the Pottawatomie reservation reports good success with 250 head of cattle; Appendix B at the end includes commentary on stock raising; etc. $200.00

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**Item 2318**


chanted: "If, by publishing this work, I shall succeed in persuading even a few of my fellow citizens to remain in a civilized country, who would otherwise be induced to emigrate to California, my object will in a measure have been accomplished and my labors and experience prove not altogether useless." Hale comments on Lawson's (Lassen's) Ranche; encounters a government train with a drove of fat beef cattle sent to relieve emigrants (of course, they refuse to help the suffering Hale); comments on the Sacramento Valley ("much better adapted to the raising of stock than anything else"); and praises native horsemanship ("The natives of California, as horsemen, excel any men I have ever seen. They have brought horsemanship to such perfection that it excites astonishment").

$75.00


$50.00


First printing. Robinson, Haley (1978) 316. This bookdealer's catalogue on ranching contains Haley's essay "Betty and Her Books."

$30.00


First edition, limited edition numbered by Haley "10,022" of an unspecified number "surreptitiously circulated in a limited edition among my friends just for the hell of it." Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 78). Herd 959. Robinson, Haley (1978) 14; Haley (1967) 14: "A serio-comic reminder that the great American cattle industry was not founded upon subsidies from Washington nor on 'progressive' philosophies dreamed up by social planners. The self-reliant Longhorn cow rustled for her own feed instead of bawling for a hand-out at a stack-lot gate."

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Second edition (this edition not noted by Robinson).  $100.00

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Reese, Six Score 53: “Best biography of a cowman ever written. Goodnight's career spanned the history of the development of West Texas, from Indian fighting to oil wells. Goodnight, while not the largest cattleman in Texas, was undoubtedly the most important... Haley's beautifully written biography, perhaps his best book, is an ample vehicle for a mighty figure, and is a classic of American biography.” Robinson, Haley (1978) 8; Haley (1967) 62: "For seventy years Goodnight played a dominant role in civilizing the frontier. He was strong-willed, courageous, determined and wise. Through these matchless pages we trail with Goodnight upon the vast expanses of awesome, forbidding and yet inspiring and conquerable plains of grass and long reaches of waterless sand. With him we hunt Indians, guide Texas Rangers, palaver with outlaws, and blaze cattle trails nearly 2,000 miles beyond the settlements.... Certainly one of the foremost western items for all times.” Saunders 2935. Tate, Indians of Texas 2374: "Much information on Goodnight's earlier years as an 'Indian fighter' in northwestern Texas, and his association with Comanches, especially Quanah Parker.”


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First printing of Haley's second publication. Robinson, Haley (1978) 81; Haley (1967) 64: “While best known, perhaps, as a trail blazer and cattleman, Colonel Goodnight had vast experience as a frontier scout and Indian fighter.” Tate, Indians of Texas 2375: “Goodnight's recollections of Comanche raids, counterattacks by Texans, and his friendship with Quanah Parker. While several Indian encounters are reported, the primary focus of this article is Cynthia Ann Parker and the Pease River fight where she was "recovered." Other articles in this issue include "Mining and Indian Fighting in Arizona and New Mexico,” "Pioneer Quaker Farmers of the South Plains,” and the Arrington Papers.

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First trade edition. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 76). Herd 9689: “Rare.... Story of a country merchant and ranchman. Printed in a small edition and now very difficult to come by.” Howes H37. Lowman, Printer at the Pass 24B: “The ingredients finally selected for the make-up of this book successfully convey the mood of a country store without the clichés that might mar the effort of less capable artists.” Robinson, Haley (1978) 11; Haley (1967) 154: “While the sum of Mr. Haley’s books and articles are written with superb skill, this slim volume can be classed as a ‘little jewel.’” The integrity of the writing is complemented by excellent design, typography, and illustration. This book is more than a story of a country store; from its pages are projected the rugged individualism, honesty, character, thrift and perseverance of Captain Schreiner and his sons, and the color, conversation and traditions of the people of the hill country around Kerrville.” An important account of the pioneer rancher, entrepreneur, and Confederate veteran (Handbook of Texas Online: Schreiner, Charles Armand). $150.00


Second edition, revised, with added introduction by Haley: “A Century of Change in a Land That Stays the Same.” This edition prepared for the 100th anniversary of the Schreiner Company. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 76n). Lowman, Printer at the Pass 240. Robinson, Haley (1978) 11c. $35.00


First printing. Robinson, Haley (1978) 136; Haley (1967) 158: “An account of one of the earliest and best writers of the range, a man who left honest chronicles of real cowboys and forthright men. During his travels he was friend to outlaw and lawman alike.” $15.00


First edition, Shamrock issue. Christmas keepsake from Shamrock Oil and Gas. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 88). Lowman, Printer at the Pass 136. Robinson, Haley (1978) 34; Haley (1967) 29: “Caught by a severe norther, a surveying party finds unexpected refuge in the Palo Duro Canyon at Christmas, 1887. One of the better frontier tales in the classic Haley style.” The goal of the survey party in a wide swath of rangeland was “to sectionalize a sizeable chunk of the Panhandle for the range companies and the cowmen who were settling up the country. Camping by night on the Plains, turning their teams loose to graze, and cooking their scanty meals with bull chips, they ran their lines beyond the reach of fences, rails, and trails.” $30.00


*First edition,* printer's issue, without the Shamrock Oil and Gas Corporation greeting.

$35.00


*First printing.* Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 70; *Haley* (1967) 40: "A scathing indictment of New Deal theoreticians and their controlled mismanagement of the nation's cattle industry. After more than a half-century successfully running his own business, in good times and bad, the cowman suddenly found himself in forced partnership with the government, when the cattle killing program was launched.... It has only been said that the publication of this article caused Mr. Haley's precipitous dismissal from the faculty of The University of Texas. This is a mythical assertion since his dismissal from the University came in September 1936 at a time when he was chairman of the Jeffersonian Democrats of Texas actively opposing the re-election of President Roosevelt.... He commented '...I will welcome being fired, and will go back to my old job of punching cows, at least those that escaped Henry Wallace's cow-killers.'" $15.00


*First separate printing, limited issue* (100 copies); first issued in *The American Hereford Journal,* September 1, 1949. *Herd* 961. Robinson, *Haley* (1967) 46; *Haley* (1978) 17 (quoting Dan Casement): "Evetts Haley...is one who measures up fully to my conception of a complete man.... He has enriched our literature by valuable biographies of great men of the West who walked the earth in simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth, though often enforcing, mayhap, with blazing six-guns, the righteous moral code of the frontier. Words to express my extravagant admiration for this, his gift, fail me unless I fall back on the encomium I once—to my surprise and his confusion—impulsively bestowed upon him: 'You write like a bitch wolf.'" "It has long been my belief that no better subject for Western biography among current cowmen could be found than the story of the Sage of the Juniata [Casement]" (Haley from colophon). $30.00


*First edition, limited edition* (500 copies). Lowman, *Printer at the Pass* 191. Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 39; *Haley* (1967) 185: "By vocation Earl Vandale was a landman for the Magnolia Petroleum Company, by avocation he was an ardent collector of Texana and Western Americana.... He was a collector perhaps without regional parallel." It is a bit of a stretch to include this book in a ranching catalogue, but included are comments on a few ranching rarities, such as Vandale's inspired, conniving acquisition of the elusive 1914 *History of the Cattlemen of Texas.* Perhaps the most useful aspect of this book for the collector consists of comments such as this: "Insatiable interest, acquisitiveness, investigative background and bent, capacious retentive mind, inbred love of books and a knowledge of human nature built on a life-time's experience in trading with people suspicious of strangers, all combined to turn [Vandale] into a collector perhaps without regional parallel.... This love of books, this overwhelming obsession that deranges men, destroys bank accounts, demoralizes housekeeping and even breaks up homes, is one of the strangest and most potent narcotics of intelligence known to man." $175.00

*First edition, limited edition* (125 copies bound in cloth). Lowman, *Printer at the Pass* 122A: “Haley was moved to write this tribute because the Estate of Frank Reaugh gave 500 of his paintings to the Panhandle-Plains Museum for their permanent collection. This pamphlet reproduces seven of Reaugh’s paintings in full color.” Mohr, *The Range Country* 679. Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 33b; *Haley* (1967) 148: “This handsome booklet, containing several pastels reproduced in full color, is a study of one of the great artists of the frontier, a quiet, talented man with a ‘fondness for painting Texas cattle in their natural wildness, subjects free from any influence or suggestion of man.’” Monograph on the noted Texas impressionist painter of ranch life. $50.00


2346. HALEY, J. Evetts. *Focus on the Frontier*. Amarillo: Carl Hertzog for the Shamrock Oil and Gas Corporation, 1957. Another copy. Text block loose, else fine. $35.00


*First edition, limited "San Angelo" edition* (185 copies). *Basic Texas Books* 83: "This is one of the best books about any of the vital string of federal forts established in West Texas to tame the frontier." Campbell, p. 184. *CBC 4310*. Dobie, pp. 34, 79. Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Bugbee 84), (Cisneros 83). Lowman, *Printer at the Pass* 79A. Northouse, *First Printings of Texas Authors*, p. 31. Robinson, *Haley* (1967) 58 (quoting Eugene C. Barker): "It embodies Evetts Haley's unequaled knowledge of the country from the Rio Grande to the Canadian, from San Antonio and Austin to the border of New Mexico. It could have been written only by a man familiar by personal acquaintance with the location of every water hole and spring, the exploration of every trail from Coronado's to the Overland Mail, the great cattle drives of the seventies and eighties, the establishment of every military post, and the shifting Indian Territory... It is no less than a history of West Texas in its heroic age"; *Haley* (1978) 23b: "In 1952 Fort Concho won the Summerfield Roberts Award given by the Sons of the Texas Republic, as the best book of the year on the frontier history of Texas." *Tate, Indians of Texas* 2935: "Considerable detailed information on military conflicts with Comanches across West Texas from the 1850s through 1870s. Book carries a decidedly anti-Indian tone in presenting the settlers' and army's viewpoint." Much on the frontier military; Apache, Tonkawa, Kickapoo, and Seminole tribes; Quanah Parker and the Comanches; scalp hunters and bounties; the Butterfield Overland Mail; Texas Rangers; etc.

$500.00


$200.00


*First edition*. Adams, *Burs* 1:162: "Excellent biography of a well-known Texas cattleman with information on various outlaws and on Billy the Kid's visit to the Texas Panhandle." Campbell, p. 83. Dobie, pp. 104-05. Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Bugbee 75); *Kid* 333; *Western High Spots*, p. 103 ("The Texas Ranch Today"). *Guns* 891. *Herd* 964. Robinson, *Haley* (1967) 111: "In 1871, Littlefield drove a cattle herd to Kansas, the beginning of his trailing and ranching enterprises that expanded to vast proportions"; *Haley* (1978) 10 (quoting C. Stanley Banks in *SWHQ* April, 1944): "There is a human, convincing quality to this story which may be attributed to the author's own intimate knowledge of the cattle business, his familiarity with the climate and physical features of the region involved, his feeling for the land, and his ability as a raconteur.

$100.00


$75.00


$75.00

The Brand that Built

XIT

the Texas Capitol

When the State of Texas drafted its constitution in 1876, it set aside a tract of land on its far frontier to be used in paying for a capitol. In order to put the constitutional provision into effect, the Texas Legislature, in 1879, designated by statute 3,050,000 acres, lying in ten counties in the western Panhandle, as the land to be used, of which 50,000 acres went to pay for a simple survey of the tract.

By the time the magnificent, red granite state house was completed, nine years later, all this land had been deeded to a Chicago syndicate in exchange for the building. Texas, then long on land and short on cash, had driven a hard bargain. Millions of other acres from her public domain could have been bought at the time for less than a third of the cost to the builders of the capitol.

[19]

First edition. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 79); Western High Spots, pp. 54-55 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #76). Herd 962. Lowman, Printer at the Pass 62. Robinson, Haley (1978) 16; Haley (1967) 82: “A handsome volume profusely illustrated with lively drawings and reproductions of pages from brand books and stock directories. The origin of brands, as with armorial bearings, is lost in time. Yet both are sources of pride that go with honest ownership. The book chronicles a few noted brands: the JA, XIT, The Bells, the Matador V, 101, Cross L, and the JJ. Each is significant in the story it tells.” Lavishly illustrated fine press book on cattle brands. $500.00


Offprint from The Cattleman 36:7 (December 1949). Robinson, Haley (1978) 297; Haley (1967) 90: “Evetts Haley and ‘Don Roberto’ are of the same breed of honest men who love nature and write exceedingly well about it. Both admire good horses and the grassy plains that nurture them, whether it be the Panhandle of Texas or the pampas of the Argentine.” $15.00


First edition, first printing (with typesetting error in index on p. 421—the line “Greenway, John Campbell: 366, 411” is printed upside down and is not in alphabetical order). Adams, One-Fifty 64: “An excellent biography of one of the famous law-enforcement officers of the Southwest.” Dobie, p. 141. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #78. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 77); Kid 391; Western High Spots, p. 118 (“Ranger Reading”): “Fine reading.” Guns 892. Herd 965. Howes H38. Powell, Southwestern Century 41. Robinson, Haley (1967) 59; Haley (1978) 9 (quoting Haley): “In February or March of 1937 I went to Tombstone to see Jeff and there by car swung around to the Northern route for my return through Flagstaff, Williams and Holbrook, to drop down from Navajo to the Z-Bar Ranch. It was still suffering the devastating effects of a terrible winter, plus bad management, but I agreed to take the job and went back to take over in the early spring. Years of intensive research and happy associates resulted in publication in 1948 of Jeff Milton: A Good Man with a Gun.” Wallace, Arizona History X:42. $200.00


First edition, second issue, with the typesetting error on page 421 corrected. $125.00


Revised issue of material that first appeared in *Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman*. Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 115; *Haley* (1967): "Frontier scouts were seasoned plainsmen, well versed in the lore of the region through which they guided federal troops and Texas Rangers.... Among the foremost of the frontier scouts was Charlie Goodnight. The article was taken, with elaborations and additions by the author, from *Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman." $10.00


*First edition, limited "Rawhide Edition" (700 copies). Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Cisneros 86). Lowman, *Printer at the Pass* 163B: "These biographical sketches of five noted Southwesterners originally appeared as a series in *The Shamrock*, house organ of the Shamrock Oil and Gas Corporation." Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 36; *Haley* (1967) 129: "Lives of five men who rode the danger trails of the untamed prairies. These sketches capture the strong character and resolute action of John Baylor, Quanah Parker, Ranald Mackenzie, Andrew Jackson Potter, and Bob Beverly." Bob Beverly was born in Ringgold, Georgia, and was orphaned by the age of twelve. He migrated to Texas where he worked for some years as a cowboy and was involved in several cattle drives, from Texas to Montana. He served as sheriff of Midland County, Texas, from 1909 to 1912, and worked at both the JA and XIT ranches. In 1916 he became a cattle inspector for the Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, a position he held until 1921, when he moved to Lea County, New Mexico, and purchased property near Lovington. He served as sheriff of Lea County in the 1920s and 1930s. Beverly wrote a pamphlet called, *Hobo of the Rangeland.* $75.00


*First edition, wrappers issue, the "Shamrock edition" printed "for the friends and customers of the Shamrock Oil and Gas Corporation." Lowman, *Printer at the Pass* 163B. $25.00


*First separate printing* (offprint from *Southwest Review* 14:3, April 1934). Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Bugbee 73). Herd 967. Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 7; *Haley* (1967) 140: "Sheep were the cowman's plague on the open plains where custom had established the cattle ranges as firmly as barbed wire fences. This excellently done article describes Charles Goodnight's firm yet diplomatic handling of the sheep problem. It also includes the tragic story of the Casners and their sheep in the Palo Duro Canyon." Saunders 2938n: "Cattle and sheep conflicts between Charles Goodnight and Mexican authorities in New Mexico." $75.00
"Reprinted from Michael Gibbs' *Texas and the West*, Catalogue 1, February 1979." $40.00


2375. HALEY, J. Evetts. *Then Came Christmas for Mildred Taitt*. [Amarillo: Printed by George Autry, 1951]. [12] pp., illustrations by H. D. Bugbee. 4to, original pictorial wrappers. Very fine, signed by Haley. Privately printed. First edition, first printing. Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Bugbee 82). Robinson, *Haley* (1967) 177; *Haley* (1978) 21. This first printing not in Lowman, *Hertzog* (see next entry). A Christmas keepsake that tells the romantic story of how Jeff Milton (Texas Ranger, ranchman, lawman, etc.; see *Handbook of Texas*) met and courted Mildred Taitt, a "sprightly witted New York school teacher" who "had come out West for a rest cure, and was casually taking courses in the University of Arizona." After their wedding, friends speculated that it wouldn't last. "Hell, it can't last! Just wait till she sees old Jeff get mad." But Milton settled down, "and his friends were shocked to see his handsome head bowed in grace at every meal. What they had never realized was the reverent nature of the soul behind those burning, black eyes that spurred his character into pace with his courage." Story adapted from *Jeff Milton: A Good Man with a Gun*. $750.00


*First printing* of this speech delivered to The Cowboy Artists of America Eleventh Annual Show, Phoenix, Arizona, October 23, 1976. Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 245. $15.00


*First printing* of an address by Haley to the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Western State Engineers, and, by invitation, to the twentieth annual convention of the National Reclamation Association. Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 20; *Haley* (1967) 187 (quoting Haley): “This talk was given in the middle of the fight that I waged, alone, against the principle of Federal aid for the Canadian dam. I kept the issue in abeyance for two or three years, but finally lost.... This talk all but created a riot at the conservation Convention, where the Secretary of Interior was a guest speaker. Every effort was made to keep me from giving it, after being invited, but I cussed my way to the Convention floor. To what end? The dam is built, the region betrayed, and the lake named for the politician who lived off the public for years and years—Lake Meredith. What the hell.” Haley’s printed text opens in a more mild vein: “This special occasion, confused time and arid place seems to suggest the appropriateness of a discussion devoted to water and power. It would be presumptuous for me, a Texas cowpuncher, to trespass upon the scientific, technical range before a gathering of experts and engineers. Yet it would be superficial indeed to seek solution of our vital problems by scientific approach alone.” $75.00

*A Merrill Aristocrat – Suppressed*


1731. Reese, Six Score 54. Robinson, Haley (1967) 198: “This epic account of the largest and most famous ranching operation of the early West is a landmark in the literature of the cattle country. Monumental in scope, infinitely detailed, the book presents the history of the Llano Estacado and traces the development and operations of a 3,000,000 acre ranch. It is the one volume that, more than any other, portrays the early-day cattle business of the West”; Haley (1978) 3: “The first edition consisted of 1,380 copies, and was withdrawn from circulation soon after it was first issued.” Vandale 82. “During the middle eighties the XIT Ranch was established. It was the largest ranch in the cow country of the Old West, and probably the largest fenced range in the world. Its barbed wire enclosed over 3,050,000 acres of land in the Panhandle of Texas, patented by the state to a Chicago firm in exchange for the capitol at Austin. From 100 to 150 cowboys, with combined remudas of more than 1,000 cow ponies, ‘rode herd’ upon approximately 150,000 cattle that wore the XIT brand.”

The book is enhanced by the presence of incredible range photographs of cowboy-photographer Erwin E. Smith who captured a way of life then rapidly disappearing. $750.00


2383. HALEY, J. Evetts. The XIT Ranch of Texas.... Chicago: Lakeside Press, 1929. Another copy. Spinal extremities slightly worn, upper hinge loose. Signed presentation from the author to “James H. East, a real pioneer and a true Texan, and to Mrs. James H. East, in appreciation of a most charming lady.” $650.00


2385. HALEY, J. Evetts. The XIT Ranch of Texas... Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, [1953]. xiv, 258 pp., plates, folding map. 8vo, original green cloth. Fine in d.j. with slight edge wear.

Second edition. Basic Texas Books 82A. Herd 969: “The University of Oklahoma did readers of Western Americana a great favor when they republished this scarce volume. Some changes were made in the text, and the allegedly libelous material deleted.” Robinson, Haley (1967) 199; Haley (1978) 3b. $60.00


First edition. Regarding the variants of this publication, Hertzog declared: “The bibliographers of 1980 will go nuts on this.” The only thing wrong with that statement is that Hertzog should have expanded the time frame to the twenty-first century. This copy has one illustrated title by Bugbee showing a wagon wheel in the desert, and it is bound tan linen with dark brown stamping of title and Tom Lea’s sketches of skulls of horse, longhorn, and buffalo; colophon leaf at end with Hertzog logo; housed in original dark brown board slipcase with ecru spine label. Campbell, p. 193. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 91); (Lea 164); Western High Spots, pp. 54-55 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #73). Herd 2125. Lowman, Printer at the Pass 54C. Robinson, Haley (1978) 13c; Haley (1967) 161: “Across the rugged terrain of the West moved a handful of tenacious men, cutting trails over the oceans of grass, the arid plains, and
BREAKFAST AT 4 A.M. ON THE JA

In the luminous glow of a mesquite fire this pioneer outfit of the Plains fortifies all hands with fried steak and coffee for the rough riding ahead.
the scarred draws eroded for centuries by the unrelenting elements.... In this book projected by Haley and sponsored by Shamrock Oil and Gas Corp., seven talented writers noted for their authentic books of the West contributed one-page essays describing eleven prominent trails of the Southwest, trails blazed and used by the Indians, explorers, stagecoaches, gold-seekers, buffalo hunters, and thousands upon thousands of Longhorn cattle bound for markets in the North and West. Each essay is illustrated with an outstanding full-page drawing.” Wynar 6473. $150.00


First edition. Campbell, pp. 107, 132. Dobie, p. 119. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #69. Dykes, Collecting Range Life Literature, p. 15; Western High Spots, p. 60 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #120): “It is a collector's item all the way. As my #120 it gets the only High, High Spot rating among the books illustrated with photographs”; p. 103 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). Herb 966. Robinson, Haley (1967) 110: “Evetts Haley’s splendid tribute...will perpetuate Erwin Smith’s memory as an honest and skillful chronicler of life on the cattle range. Both the text and the photographic captions are rendered in pungent Haleyan style, which is characterized by a poetic prose strongly flavored with smoke from the branding fires.” Reese, Six Score 55. $200.00

2389. HALEY, J. Evetts & Erwin E. Smith. Life on the Texas Range.... Austin: University of Texas Press, [1952]. Another copy. Very fine in moderately worn pictorial slipcase. $150.00


Second printing. $30.00


First printing. This bookdealer's catalogue contains Haley's essay "Personal Justice on the Arizona Desert,” along with an extensive offering of Haley titles. $15.00


First edition. Lowman, Printer at the Pass 220. $75.00


frontispiece portrait of Haley and his favorite cutting horse, Strawberry. 4to, original terracotta cloth. Very fine. Signed by Haley and Hertzog. Presentation copy to Dudley R. Dobie, signed by Betty Smedley.

First edition, limited edition (150 copies bound in cloth). Descriptions and prices for 106 Haley items. $75.00


$50.00


Unusual Haley ephemeron, private reserve (only for the totally inebriated collector). $50.00


First edition. Herd 970: “Photo-lithographed, the book deals with the cattle industry as remembered by some old-timers. It is composed of prints of newspaper clippings, and personal reminiscences. A unique book.” $150.00


First printing. CBC 1722. Herd 972: “First issued as vol. XX of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Association’s Review. Some volumes were bound in cloth in book form. Contains much material on cattle ranches of Floyd County, Texas.” Tate, Indians of Texas 3195: “One chapter is devoted to Panhandle military campaigns of the early 1870s, culminating in the Red River War.” $50.00

2400. HALL, Frank & Joseph G. Brown. History of the State of Colorado, Embracing Accounts of the Prehistoric Races and Their Remains; the Earliest Spanish, French, and American Explorations...the First American Settlements Founder; the Rocky Mountains, the Development of Cities and Towns, with the Various Phases of Industrial and Political Transition from 1858-1890. Chicago: The Blakely Printing Company, 1889-95. 4 vols., complete, frontispiece portraits, plates, portraits, map. 4to, original embossed brown leather, gilt spines with raised bands, marbled edges. Publisher’s cheap, heavy binding in rough condition (as usual!): Vols. 1 and 2 upper covers mostly detached, broken corners, and chipped spinal extremities; vols. 3 and 4 rubbed at joints and spinal extremities. Interior very good, profusely illustrated.

First edition of vols. 1-3; second edition of vol. 4, carrying the history to 1897 (in spite of 1895 publication date). Guns 898: “Some material on the Espinosas and Musgrove, the Colorado outlaws.... Gives a lengthy account of Billy the Kid, most of it inaccurate.” Herd 974: “Scarce.” Wilcox, p. 54. Wynar 42. $250.00
2401. HALL, Frederic. *The History of San José and Surroundings with Biographical Sketches of Early Settlers*. San Francisco: Bancroft, 1871. xvi, 537 pp., 4 lithograph plates, folding lithograph map by U.S. Surveyor General George H. Thompson depicting the pueblo lands in and around San Jose. 8vo, contemporary three-quarter leather over marbled boards. Binding rubbed and upper cover almost detached, occasional mild foxing. Signed presentation inscription from author to A. R. Willis. *First edition*. Cowan, p. 259: “Historically valuable.” *Guns* 900. Howes H63. Rocq 14016. Thorough history of the Santa Clara Valley region from the earliest days of Spanish exploration and colonization, with sections on Junipero Serra, founding and growth of the mission and pueblo at San Jose, Frémont’s activity in California, Mexican-American War, Gold Rush, growth and industry, court controversy surrounding the pueblo land title, biographical sketches, quicksilver mines, etc. Valuable appendices include a list of colonial governors, ratified treaty with Mexico, state constitution, regulations under Spain for government of pueblos in California, etc. Appendix No. 3 is the pivotal 1781 royal order on colonization, including the breeding of cattle and collection of revenue therefrom. The mission phase of the book paints a picture of “cattle on a thousand hills” and “wild cattle that literally covered the plains.” The author discusses the transition after the Mission era, when the focus with cattle became the hide and tallow trade. During the Mexican-American War, Capt. Weber and other ranchers worked with the U.S. Army to supply cattle for the troops. This was quickly followed by the enormous demand created by the Gold Rush. No book on the region during the nineteenth century would be complete without coverage of the Mexican-Spanish rodeo and the savage bear-and-bull fight, and the present work does not disappoint. $350.00

2402. HALL, Margaret [a.k.a. Margaret Hall Walker]. *The Hall Family Crossing the Plains. With Material Collected and Prepared by Shirley Walker*. San Francisco: Privately printed by Wallace Kirbee & Son, 1952. xix [1] 734 pp., frontispiece, maps, illustrations. 8vo, original green cloth. Fine. *First edition*, *limited edition* (175 copies). In 1852, Samuel Pike Hall and his wife Jasquay Anne Bland Hall with five of their eight children left Marshall, Texas, and migrated to Salinas Valley, California, where they established a ranch. The author was one of those five children. Included is information on various ranches along the route and photographs of “Ruins of Store at Warner’s Ranch” and “Ruins of the Hall Adobe Ranch House at Creston, California...taken in 1917.” $100.00

2403. HALL, Sam S. *Big Foot Wallace, the King of the Lariat; or, Wild Wolf, The Waco*. Austin: Steck-Vaughn Company, [1965]. iv, 30 [2] pp., illustrations, many in color. 4to, original white pictorial cloth. Fine in d.j. Facsimile of the first edition (Beadle’s Dime Library XVI, 204. New York: Beadle & Adams, 1882). Dykes, *Western High Spots*, p. 116n (“Ranger Reading”). The hero of this cheap thrills, action packed, dime novel is William Alexander Anderson Wallace (“Big Foot Wallace”; 1817-1899), the famous Texas Ranger, Indian fighter, and chaser of Cortina and his Vaquero-Soldiers in the borderlands. Writer Sam S. Hall, known as “Buckskin Sam” (see Johannsen, vol. II, pp. 124-27), is almost as interesting as his well-known companion-in-arms, Big Foot Wallace, and the two rode together many times. The action is set in San Antonio and the Borderlands when depredations and cattle rustling were rampant on both sides of that vast cattle range. Hall (1838-1886) arrived in Indianola at age sixteen where he worked as a bullwhacker for Joe Booth. $20.00

2405. HALL, Sharlot M. *First Citizen of Prescott: Pauline Weaver, Trapper and Mountain Man* [wrapper title]. N.p., n.d. 28 pp., frontispiece portrait, illustration. 8vo, original blue pictorial wrappers. Upper wrapper slightly sunned, otherwise fine.

First edition. Edwards, *Desert Voices*, p. 69. Graff 1742. Wallace, *Arizona History* IV:47. Introduction by Alpheus H. Favour. Among his many adventures, Pauline Weaver, whose father was Anglo and his mother Cherokee, helped established a cattle ranch in the Prescott area. In 1845 he moved to Rancho San Gorgonio, thirty miles from San Bernardino and applied to the Mexican government to obtain possession of the deserted rancho. There is no record of the application being granted, but he remained on the rancho for more than a decade.  

$15.00


First edition. Campbell, p. 188. CBC 4969. Roçq 16272. Saunders 2526. Sloan, *Auction 9* (quoting Pingenot): "A good general history of early missions built in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; often with plans of layout. Contains a long series of photographic plates on missions in Arizona, California, and New Mexico, as well as Indians, mission art and architecture, etc." Steck, p. 14: "A historical and descriptive account of the Spanish missions in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California." Tucker, p. 46. Wallace, *Arizona History* III:17. Weber, *The California Missions*, p. 49. Random discussion of ranching includes: The author addresses the dual nature of the mission, commenting that missions are generally considered as churches, but the mission complex included much more, such as extensive range lands over which grazed thousands of cattle, sheep, and goats. Hallenbeck describes Oñate's enormous 1598 overland trek with 130 colonists and soldiers and 7,000 head of cattle. At its height, the San Antonio missions had 12,000 head of cattle, horses, and sheep.

$40.00


First edition. Adams, *Burs* II:87: "Author's story of his life in early West Texas. He tells of the Marlows brothers and their fight with the mob." Herd 978. Howes H99. Rader 1750. Chapters include "A Comanche Indian Raid," "Handling Cattle 1865 to 1895," "Herding Cattle on the Trail to Kansas," "Herding Texas Steers," "Dealing with Cattle Thieves," "Rustling Unbranded Yearlings," and "Cherokee Strip Cowpunchers Association." Harry Hurrrinden Halsell (1860-1957), cowboy, trail driver, rancher, and author, was born near Clarksville, Texas, and in 1865 his family settled on a ranch in Wise County. Halsell was riding by age six, accompanied his father on a trail drive to Louisiana when he was eleven, and started trading cattle at sixteen. After a long life as a stockman, he began writing Western fiction and nonfiction in his seventies.

$50.00


$35.00


Third edition.

$25.00

2410. HALSELL, H. H. *Cowboys and Cattleland*. Dallas: Wilkinson Printing Company, [1944]. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original plum pictorial cloth. A few light spots on binding, otherwise fine, signed by author.

$20.00
2411. HALSELL, H. H. *The Old Cimarron.* Lubbock, [1944]. viii, 152 pp. 8vo, original blue cloth. Fine in d.j. with slight discoloration along lower edge. Signed by author.

*First edition.* Ranching novel set in Oklahoma in the 1870s. In 1881 Halsell went to Oklahoma and began working at his uncle's Cimarron Ranch, but a year later left to start his own ranch in Texas. "He later said that 'free grass and cheap cattle made it easy to get rich.' During his time as a trail driver Halsell traveled throughout Texas and Oklahoma and took his cattle as far north as Kansas City. He settled in Decatur and eventually acquired ranch holdings in Wise, Clay, and Bailey counties" (*Handbook of Texas Online: Henry Hurrinden Halsell*). $35.00


*First edition.* Another of Halsell's novels based on firsthand experiences in the cattle country. $35.00

2413. HALSELL, H. H. *Romance of the West.* San Antonio: Naylor, 1939. ix [1] 257 pp., 2 maps. 8vo, original maize cloth. Very fine in very fine d.j. Author's portrait (used as the frontispiece in *Cowboys and Cattleland*) laid in.

*First edition.* Novel of the cattle trails. $40.00


Second printing. $10.00


*First edition.* Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies* 201. Graff 1749. Howes H105. Mattes 1773: “On the Big Platte, ‘probably a million buffalo,’ trailed by ‘thousands of wolves…’ Teamsters had to make great commotion to urge buffalo out of their way. Indians peaceful, but made a nuisance of themselves offering squaws in exchange for whiskey, tobacco, and powder." Streeter Sale 3204: “This simple and unpretentious account of a journey across the plains to Colorado in the summer of 1860, followed by the story of Hambleton's experiences for the next two years in mining in Colorado, is most interesting and well told.” Wilcox, p. 55: “Chiefly Pike's Peak mining district.” Wynar 3338. Hambleton begins his engaging and witty narrative: "Early in the summer of 1860 I had a bad attack of gold fever." He throws in a few references to cattle and ranching worth mentioning. Early in the journey, he assumed the responsibility of finding cattle that strayed during the night and reunited them with the other cattle. At Marysville there were a few ranches and several cattle thieves, which necessitated instituting strong security measures. He describes a Platte ranch where the owner had eight or ten buffalo calves in a pen that he intended to sell to travelers returning to the east. This rancher also recycled estrays and broken-down cattle that he bought for a song from passing trains and nursed back to health. After leaving Fort Kearney, their cattle were spooked by howling wolves and furious buffalo bulls (“Pandemonium seemed to reign”). The cattle scattered and had to be hunted down the next morning, but some could not be found and members of the party believed they had been stolen by passing ranchers, necessitating a search of the local ranchers' cattle. $400.00
2416. HAMBLIN, Jacob. *Jacob Hamblin: A Narrative of His Personal Experience As a Frontiersman, Missionary to the Indians and Explorer.* Salt Lake City: Juvenile Instructor Office, 1881. 144 pp., including 4 pp. of ads at end. 12mo, original green embossed cloth. Some shelf wear, hinges cracked, text age-toned, overall very good.

*First edition.* “Fifth book of the Faith-Promoting Series, by James A. Little.” Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies* 202. Farquhar, *The Colorado River and the Grand Canyon* 32: “A source book for any study of Jacob Hamblin’s exploits on the Colorado River and on both sides of it in the years 1854-1886.” Graff 2511. Flake 4951. Howes L383. Laird, *Hopi* 1699n: “Published while Hamblin was still alive, this small volume is a transcription, made by the author, of Hamblin’s memory of events in his early life. His trips to the Hopi are recounted in some detail. A second edition was issued in 1909 with only minor changes.” Mintz, *The Trail* 202: “Perhaps the best known Mormon frontiersman and was involved with many of the early-day Utah events.” Paher, *Nevada* 1157: “Hamblin’s journal, confusingly interspersed with Little’s editorial comments which unfortunately are not distinguished by typeset or transition, is included within.... A scarce book.” Hamblin (1819-1886), a Mormon convert, reached Salt Lake in September of 1850. He was one of the truly great pioneers of the West and a missionary to the Hopi and Navajo at a time when reaching their homelands on the Colorado River was an adventure. A part of the tragic Mountain Meadows Massacre occurred on his ranch, although he took no part in it. See Thrapp II, pp. 608–609.

The publisher describes Hamblin’s biography as “a simple, unvarnished recital of incidents of thrilling interest, remarkable adventures and special manifestations of providence, that we think cannot fail to entertain and benefit all who read it.” Upon reaching Salt Lake City, Hamblin settled in Toole Valley, where cattle and horses were rustled by Indians: “Men were sent against them from Salt Lake City, but all to no purpose. The Indians would watch them during the day, and steal from them at night. This kind of warfare was carried on for about three years, during which time there was no safety for our horses and cattle. We had a military company, of which I was first lieutenant. I went with the captain on several expeditions against the thieves, but without accomplishing much good.” Hamblin describes how he cultivated the friendship of local tribes and learned their language and the consequences of the Anglos settling on their lands: “I have ever felt an aversion to white men shedding the blood of those ignorant barbarians. When the white man has settled their lands, and his cattle has destroyed much of their scanty living, there has always appeared in them a disposition to make all reasonable allowances for these wrongs.” Hamblin describes another negative impact on the original inhabitants due to the introduction of grazing cattle: destruction of the vegetation and seeds that they depended on to feed their families. Cattle even figured in the computation of blood money; the price for killing one Navajo was 100 head of cattle, and the wounding of one Navajo was worth fifty head. Included is an account of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, which took place on Hamblin’s ranch and involved Mormons and Native Americans joining forces against the Baker-Fancher wagon train, the booty of which included cattle taken by Mormons for their own use, sale, and trading.

$150.00


*Second edition.* Flake 4952.

$75.00


*First edition.* Wilcox, p. 55. Wynar 1082. Thomas Bergen went west in 1859 and was the first white settler in what is now Bergen Park. He took to pasture stock (as many as 600 head at a time) that immigrants left in his care while they went prospecting for gold.

$15.00
2419. HAMILTON, Leonidas [Le Cenci]. *Border States of Mexico: Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango. With a General Sketch of the Republic of Mexico, and Lower California, Coahuila, New León and Tamaulipas. A Complete Description of the Best Regions for the Settler, Miner and Advance Guard of American Civilization.... A Complete Guide for Travelers and Emigrants.* San Francisco: Bacon & Company [Engraved and Printed by M. Schmidt], 1881. 8vo, original grey printed wrappers bound in modern red Library of Congress cloth. Wrappers reattached and moderately soiled, first map restored. Some repairs to splits and tears to the friable wrappers and text. A Library of Congress copyright deposit copy (Copy 2) with the usual accession and deaccession markings. Uncommon. First edition. Cf. Barrett, *Baja California* 1116 (second edition). Jones List 1610. Palau 112119 (con un mapa plegado y dos láminas). There is but sparse bibliographical treatment of this title; this copy agrees with the other copyright deposit copy still at the Library of Congress. This rare borderlands work was written by a San Francisco attorney to guide those wishing to engage in “mining, agriculture, or stock-raising; or for persons desiring of making profitable investments” (p. [1]). Hamilton provides extensive coverage of ranching in the border states, including discussion of some of the enormous feudal ranches, the best grazing lands, types of cattle, immense herds of cattle grazing with deer, construction of ranches in Chihuahua and Durango with high walls having circular bastions loop-holed for musketry, and much out-of-the-way information, such as the practice of constructing shovels from cattle horns steeped in water and affixed to wooden handles secured by rawhide. The author documents that Apache and other tribes were still quite expert at rustling cattle. In the appendix is a section entitled "Restrictive Laws Against American Citizens, and the Remedy," in which the author states: “Americans should abandon all Utopian and fanciful dreams concerning the manifest destiny of the republic.” $400.00

2420. HAMILTON, Wilson. *The New Empire and Her Representative Men; or, The Pacific Coast, Its Farms, Mines, Vines, Wines, Orchards, and Interests; Its Productions, Industries and Commerce, with Interesting Biographies and Modes of Travel.* Oakland: Pacific Press Publishing House, 1886. 189 pp., illustrations. 8vo, original brown diced cloth. Shelf-worn, front hinge cracked and loose, otherwise good. Pencil ownership at front. First edition. Cowan, p. 262. Rocq 16904. Smith 4021. Informative and attractively illustrated work with chapters on Yosemite, the World’s Fair, irrigation, and short biographies of George Hearst, Leland Stanford, and others. Among the author’s many enthusiastic opinions on stockraising is his statement on p. 21: “Because of the mildness of the climate and the cheap and good grazing, this is the best sheep and cattle country that I have ever been in.” In Chapter 2, he sets forth the amount of investment for setting up an outfit, including land and 165 head of cattle at $5,072. $50.00


First edition. *Basic Texas Books* 82n. Robinson, *Haley* (1978) 42 (quoting Lee Milazzo in *Southwest Review* Summer 1973): “In 1945 Haley and Holden recorded twenty-two hours of conversation with the aging Hamlin, and then in 1946, Hamlin dictated over two hundred pages of information to a stenographer. After the prescribed waiting period, Holden integrated the material from the two sources into manuscript form, and Haley edited, annotated, and footnoted the draft into its present form. The result is a magnificent example of how oral history can capture an individual for history when more traditional methods fail.” In 1905, as agent for the Cap-

First edition. Guns 911. Among the Kid’s professional specialties was cattle rustling. The Lincoln County War in New MexicoTerritory in 1878 arose between two factions over the control of dry goods and cattle interests. The author was an attorney and presents his biography as a well-documented legal brief. $40.00


First edition. The de Leon family founded the city of Victoria and prospered in Texas before the Revolution. Chapters on ranching activities of the family, including Don Martin de Leon’s cattle ranch on Garcitas Creek, as well as information on the depredations and injustices perpetrated on Tejanos by “Mustang” Gray and others after the Revolution. $30.00


First edition. Chapter 10 of this privately printed history of the Texas prison system covers the Huntsville prison rodeo. $20.00

HAMMOND, George P. (ed.). *Don Juan de Oñate and the Founding of New Mexico*, in the Light of a Mass of New Materials Recently Obtained from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain. Santa Fe: El Palacio Press, 1927. vii [1] 228 pp., plates, maps. 8vo, original three-quarter red leather over dark red cloth. Corners worn, joints and edges rubbed, first and last few leaves browned due to acidic endpapers, otherwise very good.

First edition (first published in articles in *New Mexico Historical Review* 1926-27). Historical Society of New Mexico, Publications in History. Campbell, p. 34: “This notable Spaniard has been too much neglected.” Saunders 2529. This edition has extensive new materials recently obtained from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain. Among the subjects relating to cattle are: the problem of stolen cattle and suggested solutions; brands; soldiers in Santa Barbara taking cattle without permission; round-ups and inspections; a difficult cattle drive across the Rio Grande near El Paso that took nearly a week because of too much mud; the necessity of keeping the cattle from invading the Native corn fields; etc. Perhaps the most unusual activity relating to animals was the construction of a gigantic corral into which the Spanish wished to chase 10,000 buffalo (after three or four days they gave up because when the vaqueros herded the buffalo, they consistently turned around and stampeded the men and their horses). $75.00

HAMMOND, George P. (ed.). *Don Juan de Oñate and the Founding of New Mexico*… Santa Fe: El Palacio Press, 1927. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original maroon cloth. Near fine. $75.00


Sloan Rare Books

(“Reports from a Texan Agent in New Mexico, 1849”), and others. The first volume deals with the northward advance of the frontiers of New Spain; the second covers Anglo-American westward movement. The essays include studies of Spanish New Mexico, the Spanish occupation of Louisiana, and Pike on the upper Mississippi. For those collecting overland narratives, this work also contains Maria A. Belshaw’s diary of an overland journey from Indiana to Oregon in 1853. Good material on Kino and his foundational role in the livestock trade in the Southwest. $150.00


First separate printing, offprint from The New Mexico Historical Review. Wrapper title: Primeria [sic] Alta after Kino’s Time. Hammond pays tribute to Kino, noting that “he laid the foundation of Arizona today... established missions, ministered unto the Indians, baptized and educated them; and he also founded ranches and stocked them with cattle” (p. 220). Hammond traces the work of Kino’s successors and translates the 1737 royal cédula recommending conversion and development of the Pima. $15.00


Limited edition (700 copies), designed and printed by Lawton and Alfred Kennedy. Rocq S2105. Biography of Weber along with a description of Weber’s papers, maps, books, pictures, and memorabilia now in the Bancroft Library. In 1844 Weber (1814-1881) obtained a 50,000-acre rancho grant on the site later called Tuleberg, where he raised cattle, mined gold, and later created a business center for the southern mines, naming it Stockton. $25.00

2430. HAMMOND, George P. & Agapito Rey. Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628. [Albuquerque]: University of New Mexico Press, 1953. xvi, 584 + xv [i] 585-1,187 pp., frontispieces, folding map. 2 vols., large 8vo, original maroon cloth. Very fine, unopened, in lightly rubbed and soiled dust jackets.

First edition. Coronado Cuarto Centennial Publications, 1540-1940, vols. 5 & 6. A foundational work for the history of New Mexico includes translations of original documents and reports of the Oñate expedition to New Mexico. Juan de Oñate was the son of Cristobal de Oñate, conquistador of Nueva Galicia. In 1595 he was granted the coveted contract for the conquest and settlement of New Mexico and was made governor and captain-general. The expedition set out on February 7, 1598, with a party of 400 men (many with their families) and 7,000 head of cattle. The bloody trail of conquest culminated in 1599 when 800 residents of Acoma were slaughtered to avenge the death of one of his nephews. In 1605 Oñate moved his capital from San Juan to Santa Fe where he ruled until 1608. This well-edited work contains good solid statistics on Item 2429

Capt. Weber’s brand, one of the earliest California brands still in use.

2431. HAMMOND, George P. & Agapito Rey. Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628. [Albuquerque]: University of New Mexico Press, 1953. xvi, 584 + xv [i] 585-1,187 pp., frontispieces, folding map. 2 vols., large 8vo, original maroon cloth. Very fine, unopened, in lightly rubbed and soiled dust jackets.
livestock, along with unusual material: the Native practice of following cattle herds to hunt and dress skins to sell in the pueblo in the winter; a long description of the ferocity of the bulls found in the immense herds of wild cattle; etc. $200.00

2431. HAMMOND, George P. & Agapito Rey (eds.). *Narratives of the Coronado Expedition, 1540-1542*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1940. xii, 413 pp., frontispiece. Small 4to, original red cloth. Fine, untrimmed, in chipped and price-clipped d.j.

*Limited edition* (750 copies). This work was originally edited by George Winship and issued in the fourteenth annual *Report* of the BAE; the current edition is enhanced by additions and the scholarly insight of Hammond and Rey. Coronado Cuarto Centennial Publications, 1540-1940, vol. 2. Basic Texas Books 28F. Campbell, p. 55. Farquhar, *The Colorado River and the Grand Canyon* 2d: “Faithful and comprehensive texts.” Howes W571. Laird, *Hopi* 1067: “The editors describe Tovar’s first contact with the Hopi in the introduction and Castañeda’s narrative is included here with its version of the same event.” Saunders 2536. Tate, *Indians of Texas* 1771: “Translations of various letters and narrative reports by men who accompanied Coronado on this great trek.” Wallace, *Arizona History* III:44. The original documents, some of which are presented here for the first time in English translation, include letters of Coronado to the king and others along with documentation relating to legal matters. Includes material on the approximately 7,000 head of livestock Coronado brought on the expedition. Cattle that strayed and were stolen from the Coronado party formed the nucleus for the wild herds of longhorns that transformed the life and landscape of the Southwest. $100.00

2432. HAMMOND, George P. & Agapito Rey (eds.). *Narratives of the Coronado Expedition, 1540-1542*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1940. Another copy. Fine, untrimmed and unopened. $75.00


*First edition, limited edition* (550 copies). Quivira Society Publications 8. Saunders 2537. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 13. Includes Cabeza de Vaca, Oñate, and Espejo, and early routes to New Mexico. Excellent source for details on the earliest European activities in New Mexico. Cattle and ranching interests include interesting details, such as how the early vaqueros in New Mexico lived in tents made of dressed hides; how, according to Oñate, there were more cattle in a town at the source of the Rio Grande than there were at three famous Mexican ranches; a comparison of European cattle to those in New Mexico (the latter being excessively wild); etc. $100.00


*First edition*. Coronado Cuarto Centennial Publications, 1540-1940, vol. 3. Sloan, *Auction 9* (quoting Pingenot): “Annotated translations of official reports by and about five Spanish expeditions that entered New Mexico between the time of the first entry by Coronado and the first settlement by Oñate.” Rittenhouse 284. Tate, *Indians of Texas* 535. An important study and collection of source material of five less well-known Spanish expeditions to the Southwest that occurred between the treks of Coronado and Oñate. $60.00

Sloan Rare Books

(photographic, some after paintings by Dord Fitz), maps. 8vo, original mustard pictorial buckram. Very fine in slipcase.


$50.00


$30.00


$35.00

2438. HAMNER, Laura V. The No-Gun Man of Texas.... [Amarillo]: Laura V. Hamner, 1935. Another copy with State of Texas schoolbook adoption endpapers. Endpapers lightly browned, else fine.

$25.00


First trade edition. Campbell, pp. 97-98: “The author visited the ranches of the Texas Panhandle and talked with old-time ranch folk wherever she found them, in some fifty counties. Her gatherings are salty, personal, anecdotal, and utterly authentic. What is more, she knew how to write. The result is a book unmatched of its kind. Well illustrated.” Campbell, My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry 44. Dobie, p. 105. Dykes, Kid 314n; Western High Spots, p. 103 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). Guns 916; “Scarce.... Copies of the first issue of this book (an edition of thirty copies published in 1942 in an effort to secure its adoption as supplementary reading book in the Texas public schools) are very rare and have become collector’s items.... Contains material on Billy the Kid and his stay in Tascosa.” Herd 985; “Valuable history of the leading ranches of West Texas.”

$75.00


First edition. Anthology of poetry, plays, and prose by the Panhandle Pen Women, of over fifty women writers, including works by Olive King Dixon, Millie Alice Porter, and Laura V. Hamner (founder and first president of the Panhandle Pen Women). Many of the women were members of ranching families, and their work contains many impressions of the cattle country.

$35.00

2441. HAMRICK, Alma Ward. The Call of the San Saba: A History of San Saba County. San Antonio: Naylor, 1941. x, 331 pp., photographic plates. 8vo, original maroon cloth. Fine in lightly worn, price-clipped d.j.

First edition. CBC 4003. Herd 981. A good, solid history from the Spanish period to modern times, including an account of the massacre at Mission San Saba, the legend of the lost mines, Native Americans, German settlement, forts, the Civil War, biographies (many stock raisers), women’s history, social history, etc. Filled with great material on ranching, including an account of Jim and George B. Baker (both under twenty-one years of age) driving 6,000 head of cattle...
from Travis County to San Saba in 1856, where the herd increased to 8,000. During the Civil War, a band of 300 Apaches drove the entire herd to Mexico. Chapter 5 deals with cattle rustling, wire cutting, and lynching. $100.00


First edition. Adams, Burs II:89: “This unusual book is made up of drawings of various western characters made by the artist-author with a [biographical] sketch of each character on the preceding page.” Includes ranch country denizens such as Calamity Jane, Buffalo Bill Cody, Clay Allison, Pete Kitchen, Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett, King Fisher, George Parrott, Tom Horn, et al. $15.00


First edition. Herd 986. Wynar 992. History and reminiscences of early days in the mining towns of Colorado and northern Mexico, with a biography of sheriff William Z. Cozens, “the man who first brought law and order to Colorado.” The author states that he was “the first white man to establish a ranch in the Park” and goes on to describe some of the problems and disputes relating to the ranchers in the early years, noting that keeping the peace was more challenging after the miners came. $15.00


First American trade edition (a limited, large paper edition and a London edition issued the same year). The Argonaut Series 1. Ayer Supplement 63. Cowan, p. 853. Eberstadt, Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies 208. Mattes 138. Mintz, The Trail 206: “An excellent narrative.” Smith 4027. Tweney, Washington 89 #26: “First publication of this journal.... A detailed account of Hancock's overland trip to the Oregon Territory in 1845....together with an account of his captivity, and a recital of the Whitman massacre.” In addition to the overland trip (perhaps the best firsthand account of the party led by Stephen Meek who sought, disastrously, to reach Oregon by an unproven cutoff), the author gives details on life on Whidbey Island off Puget Sound; a gold-seeking expedition to California; adventures as an Indian trader; and descriptions of Native American war dances, marriage ceremonies, medicinal practices, and methods of house building, whaling, and fishing. Bancroft used the manuscript of this work as one of the sources for his History of Oregon (see vol. I, p. 509). Hancock's entrepreneurial efforts include cattle trading during the California Gold Rush, a cattle drive to the mines, the employment of a Native American drover, and visits to ranches along the way. $35.00


2446. HANCOCK, Samuel. The Narrative of Samuel Hancock 1845-1860.... New York: Robert McBride & Co., 1927. Another copy, binding and d.j. variant. 8vo, original light green cloth. Fine in lightly soiled non-pictorial d.j. $30.00


New edition, revised and enlarged by Lawrence Clark Powell (first edition 1931), *limited edition* (1,000 copies signed by Powell). Includes good notes on some selections relating to pastoral California, ranching history, and the hide and tallow trade.

2449. HANSON, Bert. *Gold Creek Bonanza: Centennial Celebration of the First Discovery of Gold in Montana* [wrapper title]. N.p.: [Silver State Post], 1952. 34 pp., illustrations by Paul Ferryman. 8vo, original gold pictorial wrappers. Small stain on upper wrapper, otherwise fine.

*First edition.* Although the author does not credit cattle baron Granville Stuart with the discovery of gold in Montana, he states that Stuart and his brother James were the first to try to mine that gold in a systematic fashion. Realizing they needed more money to buy proper mining equipment, the Stuart brothers returned to raising, selling, and trading cattle to make the money to operate their mining claim effectively. Granville Stuart became the most important man in the cattle industry of the Northwest, and served several years as president of the Board of Stock Commissioners.


*Third edition* (first edition, 1909). Graff 1772n. Howes H177n. Luther, *High Spots of Custer* 158n: “This interesting book relates details of the campaign, but is especially selected for its account of Grant Marsh's amazing trip down the Yellowstone to Fort Lincoln with the wounded troopers from Reno's and Benteen's commands.” Smith 4051. Marsh was captain of the steamship *Far West* for many years on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. Chapter 41 (“Patrol Duty with Miles and 'Buffalo Bill'”) gives a firsthand account of the dashing Cody when he was serving as Crook's first scout. Chapter 45 (“Rustlers”) contains material on rustlers and lawlessness in Montana and presents good statistics on how the ranches and livestock mushroomed overnight: “Game was becoming...scarce, and to keep themselves from starvation, Sitting Bull's followers resorted to raids into Montana, where so many pioneer farmers and stockraisers fell easy victims to their attacks. In spite of the dangers they were compelled to encounter, settlers poured into the fertile valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone, most of them engaging in the herding of cattle, for which industry the country was peculiarly suited.”


Sloan Rare Books

First edition. Herd 991: “Scarce.... Has a chapter on the author’s trail herd experiences.” Malone, Wyomingana, pp. 30-31. Hanway was a Wyoming newspaper publisher related to the Gilpin family of Pennsylvania. $40.00

2453. HARDIN, John Wesley. The Life of John Wesley Hardin...As Written by Himself. Seguin: Smith & Moore, 1896. 144 pp., illustrations. 12mo, original grey printed wrappers. Paper browned as usual, spine chipped., Carl Hertzog's copy, with his book label.

First edition, first issue, with the mislabeled portrait. Adams, One-Fifty 66: “Scarce.... The book is carefully written; in fact, so well written that some claim that it came from the pen of someone more literate than Hardin. On the other hand, Hardin was not as illiterate as many believed; he taught a frontier school as a young man, and his study of law while he was in prison no doubt improved his education.” Basic Texas Books 84: “One of the most ferocious of all Texas killers.... The book was withdrawn from circulation a few days after publication and stored in a San Antonio warehouse. The warehouse burned and destroyed all of the edition except for 400 copies sold surreptitiously to a local bookseller.... The edition has now become rare.” Campbell, p. 71. Graff 1780. Guns 919. Howes H188. Rader 1780. C. L. Sonnichsen wrote that “Hardin was an unusual type killer, a handsome gentlemanly man who considered himself a pillar of society, always maintaining that he did not kill anyone who did not need killing.” It might seem that the sadistic Hardin was too busy killing people and running from the law to have time to work, but this is not so. In 1871 Hardin went on a trail drive to Abilene, Kansas, but he didn't allow that trail drive to interfere with his true calling. During the trail drive, Hardin killed four lawmen, one Native American, and about a half dozen Mexicans. After marrying Jane Bowen of Coon Hollow in 1872, Hardin tried to settle down as a horse-trader, but by the next year was embroiled in the Sutton-Taylor feud and in 1875 was running a cattle operation in Florida. $175.00

2454. HARDIN, John Wesley. The Life of John Wesley Hardin...As Written by Himself. Seguin: Smith & Moore, 1896. Another copy of the first issue, with the mislabeled portrait. Paper browned, some chipping to fragile wraps, a slightly better copy than preceding. $200.00


Third edition, with a new introduction by Robert McCubbin. $15.00


Very fine in slightly worn d.j. Gift inscription: “To El Cuentista, Carl Hertzog, with our appreciation! Karyn & Bob McCubbin.”


First edition. In chapter 1, the author states: “In early days the wolves of the western plains followed the great buffalo herds and preyed on the young animals, also the old and feeble. After the extermination of that animal they turned their attention to the herds of cattle which soon covered the great western range, and their depredations have become a positive nuisance. In the
Northern States and throughout Canada they subsist almost entirely on wild game. Chapter 3 is devoted to “Killing of Stock and Game by Wolves.” Protection of livestock was, of course, one of the primary reasons for near-eradication of wolves in the U.S. The wily and resilient coyote fared better in the all-out warfare against four-footed predators.

2458. HARDY, Allison. *Wild Bill Hickok, King of the Gun-Fighters.* Girard, Kansas: Haldeman-Julius Publications, [1943]. 23 pp. 8vo, original grey printed wrappers. Text browned as usual due to the cheap pulp paper, otherwise exceptionally fine. The imprint is from the series of popular pamphlets known as “Little Blue Books” published by Jewish-American socialist E. Haldeman-Julius, the sales of which reached into hundreds of millions of copies. The publisher gave his books lurid titles to attract readers, and the present title is a fine example of that literary bait.

*First edition.* Guns 921: “A small book on a large subject, but a fairly accurate one. The author debunks some of the earlier accounts, such as those by Buel and Hough.” About the most definitive thing that can be said about Old West folk hero James Butler Hickok (also known by various other names; 1837-1876) is that it is difficult to separate the truth from fiction. Wild Bill certainly was a Big Man in the cattle country. But he was no rancher because he had a hard time staying in one place and a habit of changing his name as needed. He did not go on cattle drives (about as close as he came to that was his encounter with John Wesley Hardin in 1871 in Abilene where Hardin had just completed a cattle drive). But being a lawman in Abilene, Kansas, on the crossroads of the cattle trails at their zenith, his duties sometimes called him to the trail to chase down renegade cattle rustlers. Before Hickok shot Phil Coe in Abilene, Coe rounded up about 200 cowboys and filled them with whiskey in a futile effort to protect him from Wild Bill’s sure shot. At least one of Wild Bill’s victims was a cowboy (Samuel Strawhun in Hays, Kansas, in 1869). In 1873 Buffalo Bill Cody and Texas Jack Omohundro invited Wild Bill to join them in a their play *Scouts of the Plains.*

$35.00


*First edition.* CBC 4974. An important record of the history and leading citizens of southeast Texas, from the Gulf Coast as far north as San Antonio and Austin. Portraits include Bishop Gallagher, Houston mayor and cattleman Horace Baldwin Rice, Walter C. Moore (“father of the Texas rice industry”), oilman J. Mally Eastham, railroad man Jeff Miller, and cattlemen James McFaddin and George Littlefield.

$400.00

2460. HARKEY, Dee. *Mean as Hell.* [Albuquerque]: University of New Mexico Press, 1948. xvi, 223 pp., illustrations by Gene Roberts, photographic plates, endpaper maps. 8vo, original navy blue cloth. Fine in lightly rubbed d.j. with a few minor chips.

*First edition, first printing, second issue,* three cancelled leaves (109/110, 115/116, and 219/220). Adams, Burs I:169; *One-Fifty 6.* Campbell, pp. 74-75. Dykes, Kid 386. Guns 922: “The author had personal experience with many of the outlaws as a peace officer and he records some facts not found elsewhere.” Herd 993: “A most interesting account of lawlessness and cowboys in New Mexico and West Texas.” Harkey and his brothers were lawmen in San Saba. Though he was shot at many times, he was only hit “by a girl I was sweet on.” Dee Harkey (1866-1948), cowboy, rancher, gunfighter, and lawman, was born in Richmond Springs, Texas. One of eight children, he was orphaned at the age of three and raised by an older brother. During his youth, he saw much violence, including attacks by Native Americans and the death of three of his brothers in gunfights. As a young lad, Harkey worked as a farmhand and cowboy. At age sixteen, he was hired as a deputy under his brother, Joe, elected sheriff of San Saba County, Texas. In 1890 after a
dispute with a neighbor in Bee County, Texas, in which Harkey killed the neighbor, he moved to Carlsbad, New Mexico, where he became a U.S. deputy, and eventually U.S. deputy marshal and cattle inspector. After retirement, he lived on his ranch in Eddy County. $75.00

2461. HARKEY, Dee. Mean as Hell. [Albuquerque]: University of New Mexico Press, 1948. xvi, 223 pp., illustrations by Gene Roberts, photographic plates, endpaper maps. 8vo, original navy blue cloth. Fine in d.j. with light wear.

First edition, second printing of preceding, corrections incorporated in printed text. $40.00

2462. HARLOW, Neal. Maps and Surveys of the Pueblo Lands of Los Angeles. Los Angeles: [Printed by Grant Dahlstrom for] Dawson’s Book Shop, 1976. [4], ix-xvii [1, blank], [2], 1-169, [1 blank], [2, colophon] pp., color frontispiece view of Los Angeles in 1853 (from Pacific RR Survey), 15 maps and plans, 8 of which are folded (including two colored maps in the rear pocket). Folio, original half green linen over boards decorated with grapes and grape vines, spine lettered in gilt. Superb condition.

First edition, limited edition (#198 of 375 copies signed by author and printer). Zamorano Select 43: “Makes clear that one hundred years passed between the first entitlement to land and the final adjudication and legitimization of the city’s land title. Such a comprehensive approach to the cartographic history of Los Angeles had never previously been undertaken,” E. M. J. Campbell, Imago Mundi 29 (1977), p. 96: “Not only beautifully printed but also erudite. A well-nigh perfect volume; the whole work including the references and the scholarly index is impeccable.” Howell 50, California:1355: “An elaborate and detailed history of the cartography of Los Angeles from 1781 to 1881, with extensive commentary on the complicated land claims, surveys, and boundary questions, as well as the extensive legal transactions involved in Los Angeles’ growth from an isolated Spanish-Mexican pueblo to an emerging American city in the 1880s.” Roby Wentz in Grant Dahlstrom Master Printer (Los Angeles: The New Ampersand Press, 1977, p. 15): “Of late there has been evidence in [Dahlstrom’s] book design of a less restrained approach. This can be discerned in the splendid title-page and noble text pages of Neal Harlow’s Maps and Surveys of the Pueblo Lands of Los Angeles (1976).” Of interest for ranching history in the area are Harlow’s discussions and illustrations of many of the important ranchos in the area, such as Los Alamitos, San Pasqual, Santa Gertrudis, Los Feliz, etc. The ever-expanding city limits gradually absorbed the large Spanish and Mexican ranchos that had surrounded the original pueblo. The maps presented are beautiful and highly important. It is difficult to decide which of Dawson’s wonderful imprints is our favorite, but this book may be The One. $150.00


First edition. Rader 1777. This compilation of biographies and portraits includes some interesting folks, such as Charles Francis Colcord (b. 1859), who as a sickly Kentucky teenager was sent to work as a cowboy on a Corpus Christi ranch. He took to cowboy life and wouldn’t even sleep in the bunkhouse. The only thing that terrified him was going back to Kentucky and attending school. Colcord participated in some of the early trail drives through Indian Territory, and “he became accustomed to looking death in the face.” Colcord was one of the fifty cowboys who pursued Cheyenne Dull Knife’s band in the Cimarron Valley in 1878. In 1884 Colcord contracted with Major B. B. Bullwinkle to take charge of the Arizona Land and Cattle Company in Flagstaff. Colcord participated in the Oklahoma land rush, on the first day winning a claim that he sold to the first man who offered to buy it. He went right to Oklahoma City and bought the first lot surveyed and later became the lawman in charge of the tough federal prisoners in the Cherokee Strip, many of whom were ex-cowboys. In 1893 when the Cherokee Strip was thrown open for settlement, Colcord made the run on a thoroughbred horse trained for the occasion, and was beaten only by George Parker, the sheriff of Lincoln County.
Colcord ended up a rich oil and gas man. This work also includes a chapter on George Miller of the 101 Ranch.

2464. HARMAN, Samuel W. *Belle Starr, the Female Desperado*. Houston: Frontier Press of Texas, 1954. 59 [5] pp., photographic illustrations. 8vo, original stiff blue printed wrappers. Spine sunned, text lightly browned as usual, generally near fine. *First edition.* Guns 927. Winegarten, p. 204. Another trumped-up version of the life of legendary Myra Maybelle Shirley Starr (1848-1889), the Queen of the Oklahoma-Texas rustler outlaw gang, around whom myriad myths swirl. This is a reprint of a chapter from Harman’s *Hell on the Border* (see below).

$10.00

First edition of the first book to detail Judge Parker's tenure. Adams, Burs I:171; One-Fifty 68: “Exceedingly rare.... The chief source of practically every book and feature story about the old court and Oklahoma outlaws.... Most of the transcripts from the court records and biographical sketches...compiled by C. P. Sterns...are not too trustworthy. Contains much material on the outlaws of the Indian Territory who were tried and condemned in Parker's court.” Campbell, pp. 71-72. Dykes, Rare Western Outlaw Books, pp. 22-23. Graff 1785: “An important source book—all the statistical part of the book, the biographical sketches of those connected with the court and transcripts from the Court records, were the work of C. P. Sterns and are said to be scrupulously accurate. The same cannot be said of all the narratives written by Harman.” Guns 929. Howes H203. Littell 800. Rader 1780.

This lurid book presents a biography and judicial history of federal judge Isaac Charles Parker (1838-1896), known as “The Hanging Judge” on account of his having pronounced death on 160 men during his twenty-one years at Fort Smith (“only” 79 were actually hung). Judge Parker is a confusing man—in spite of his history of harsh judgments, he was an early advocate of woman's suffrage and promoted progressive measures for Native Americans. Here is a full and horrid chronicle of crime and punishment in the Western District of Arkansas, which then held jurisdiction over the desperado-infested Indian Territory. The outlaws were of various persuasions, including some cowboys who took the wrong trail or owlhoots like Texan James Moore, who was versatile enough to rob a crippled farmer or join a cattle drive from Texas to Missouri intending to murder the trail boss, drive the herd to market himself, and sell the cattle. Belle Starr, lady rustler and Confederate spy in Texas and the Indian Territory, is given extensive coverage (Harman's Belle Starr, the Female Desperado, published in Houston at the Frontier Press in 1954, consists of excerpts from the present book). Hell on the Border comes from the name of Judge Parker's jail, which is preserved at the Fort Smith Historic site. Other ranching content includes cowboys and ranchers, both good and bad. The author includes cowboy-turned-desperado "Cherokee Bill" (William Tuttle Cook; 1873-1900), who was born of an Anglo father and quarter-Cherokee mother near Fort Gibson. By age fourteen he was working as a cowboy, but after a few years became involved with some older men who convinced him he could not be a real "cow-puncher" unless he learned to shoot, drink whiskey, and play cards. A brief stint as a posse member under deputy marshal W. C. Smith was followed in 1894 by his organizing his own gang of desperados. A good deal of the crime, which Judge Parker addressed, related to theft of cattle. $400.00


Second edition, abridged. Guns 929: “A second edition was issued in the print shop of Kendall College, but was abridged and had 400 fewer pages, some of the dull part being left out. It, too, has become very scarce.” $100.00
2467. [HARMAN, Samuel W.]. *Hell on the Border....* Fort Smith, Arkansas: Hell on the Border Publishing Company, n.d. (ca. 1920). Another copy, variant issue with different placement of plates, and a few plates trimmed to a very small size. Untrimmed edges chipped, otherwise a very clean copy, unopened and untrimmed. $100.00


2469. HARMON, Appleton Milo. *Appleton Milo Harmon Goes West.* [Berkeley: Gillick Press], 1946. xiv [2] 208 pp., title with tipped-on color illustration, facsimile of a page from Harmon's journal, illustrations. 8vo, original green gilt-pictorial cloth. Fine. First edition. Edited by Maybelle Harmon Anderson. Also issued with a cancel title page by Arthur H. Clark (Clark & Brunet, p. 223). Mattes 243, 301, 826: "Along the Platte grass poor, beaten down by buffalo so numerous they blackened the landscape and obstructed the road." Mintz, *The Trail* 212n: "Harmon, an inventor, helped design the first roadmeter, the forerunner of the speedometer. He also tells of his ferrying operation at the Platte River Ferry.... His simple telling of the Mormon trek is a good one." This book contains another unusual trail drive—Mormon-style, and related with great literary restraint. In 1853 Harmon purchased 810 cattle in Missouri; made a contract to cross the cattle at the Des Moines River on the new bridge at reduced fare; stopped and branded the cattle with the letter "H" (with the help of some drunk English cowboys); swam the herd across the Laramie River; hired a steamboat at the Missouri River (but the cattle refused to go on the boat); ferried the herd instead; travelled through heavy rains that mired many of the cattle; lost cattle; hunted cattle; found cattle; was falsely arrested by a Keokuk sheriff for stealing cattle; paid the $24.95 bribe; endured more storms, at which point the journal stops abruptly. The saga of the cattle concludes with the author's entry for October 16, 1853: "Drove to Great Sale (sic) Lake City and camped in the public square drove our cattle to the church yard distance 7 miles." $75.00

Crazy—The Kid or the Cowboy Scout
Choice Words on Women in the Cattle Country


First edition. The author and his book are little known. His middle name is alternately spelled "Crismon" or "Crimon." T. N. Luther offered a copy in 1986, Catalogue 122:374: "The author went west in 1861 and served in several military campaigns and Indian fights including Sand Creek. Unknown to the bibliographers." Harmon, who was born in Indiana in 1848, declares in his preface that he ran away from home when a mere lad: "At the age of thirteen I was a boy of great skill and as bad as any boy could be." He signed on with the 1-8 outfit in Wyoming as a trail rider and herded cattle. He lied about his age to join the First Colorado Cavalry and describes military service interspersed with tales of Kit Carson, Indian fights and captivities, outlaws, etc. After the war he went to Cache-la-Poudre, where he went to work for a Frenchman with a half-Ogallala-Sioux wife and five beautiful daughters. He was hired to help manage 4,000 horses, and 11,000 head of cattle. In 1867 he headed for home, making a stop in North Platte City to visit Bill Cody, Bill Hickock, and others who were wintering there. Arriving home, he married and raised a family of ten children. The book is little known, and those who have written about it have wondered if it is a genuine narrative or realistic fiction. The author states at the end: "Dear readers, you may think
that there are some big stories in this book, but they are all facts, and anyone...need but ask me
in person and I will answer any questions." The author aims to satisfy, and another note appears
on the upper wrapper: "Price $1.00 - To anyone who reads this book and is not satisfied that they
have received their money's worth, I will refund the purchase price, upon my receipt of book,
at the American Savings Bank, Sioux City, Iowa - The Author." We wish we could say the same.

The reader might doubt the author's veracity, but he certainly had his hat on straight when he
wrote about women (pp. 84-85): "Anybody who has met a genuine cowboy or cowgirl will find
that he or she is a gentleman or lady in every respect. There was a cowgirl up on the White River
in Southwestern Dakota. One day while out riding after cattle she ran into a large gray wolf and
her horse being a fast one stuck her spurs in him and started at full speed after the wolf, uncoiling
her lasso as she ran. She overhauled the wolf in about three miles and being swift with her rope
she caught him the second throw and she snubbed the lasso to the horn of her saddle and dragged
him over the hills till the life was about out of him, then she made the lasso fast to her saddle
and killed the wolf with the butt of her squirt. There were lots of girls who could rope a steer and
throw and hog tie and brand them just as well as a genuine cowboy. Now, some folks think women
and girls as no account. But give a girl or a woman the same chance as a man and there are some
women who will discount their own husbands and a girl will make her lover ashamed of him-
self. Some men think a woman isn't fit for anything except to stay in the house and do the cook-
ing and washing and ironing and take care of the bawling little brats, while the hubby goes out
in the shade and sits down and smokes his cigar or pipe. Man's work is from sun up to sun down.
Women's work is from four in the morning until four the next morning." $800.00

2471. HARPER, Minnie Timms & George Dewey Harper. Old Ranches. Dallas: Dealey and Lowe,
1936. [9] 101 pp., frontispiece, illustrations (mostly photographic). 8vo, original tan wrappers
with photographic illustration. Wrappers very lightly worn and moderately browned at mar-
gins and spine, otherwise very good, with author's penciled presentation inscription: "To Col.
Jack Potter, Live the early days over in reading the contents. Minnie Timms Harper Oct. 3, 1936."
Winegarten, p. 111. JA Ranch, King Ranch, XIT Ranch, John Chisum, Charles Goodnight,
George Littlefield, and a tale of the Valentine's dance at Matador Ranch in 1895, with much on
the distaff side. $40.00

2472. HARPER, Minnie Timms & George Dewey Harper. Old Ranches. Dallas: Dealey and Lowe,
1936. Another copy. Light outer wear, otherwise fine. $25.00

"The Paradise of Stock Men"
Mounted Photographs

1874. [1, pictorial ad] 158 [4] pp., plates (10 mounted original albumen photographs by Joseph
Collier). 12mo, original gilt-lettered brown cloth. Binding lightly worn, else fine.
First edition. DeGolyer Library, To Delight the Eye 13 (ten photos): "An interesting period ac-
count of pioneer Colorado, with sketches of the emigrant routes, the gold rush, mountaineering,
early pioneers, and life with the Ute Indians. Copies have been located with from four to fourteen
photographs each. Possibly copies were made to order." Herd 554: "Scarce." McMurtrie & Allen,
Early Printing in Colorado 223, NYPL Checklist 289 (ten photos). Wilcox, p. 56. Wynar 2041. Not
in Graff, Howes, or Truthful Lens. In the last chapter ("Agriculture, Mining, Stock, and Climate"),
Harrington proclaims: "The development of Colorado has established to a certainty the excel-
lence of its natural grasses, with which the plains abound. As a result, it has come to be known as
the paradise of stock men. Tempered by an equable climate visited by comparatively light snows,
below the Divide; having sparkling waters in the streams which made their way across the plains,
from the mountains, it is one of the most desirable places in America for the raising of cattle for
Scores of Texas drovers drive their herds to this territory, recognizing the nutritious qualities of the grasses on the grazing ranges, and the safety of stock from the despoiling hand of marauding Indians. The wonderful documentary photographs are the work of pioneer Colorado photographer Joseph Collier and include bird’s-eye view of Central City, Clear Creek Canyon, Boulder Canyon, “On the Grand Middle Park,” Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Rainbow Falls at Manitou, and Cheyenne Canyon.

2474. HARRINGTON, Fred Harvey. Hanging Judge. Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1951. 204 pp., frontispiece portrait, plates, portrait, facsimile, endpaper maps. 8vo, original tan cloth. Fine in d.j. (chipped and rubbed, spine faded).

First edition. Campbell, p. 72. Guns 931: “Any book about Judge Parker is of necessity full of material about outlaws. This one contains chapters on the Daltons, Belle Starr, and many others.” Parker was a federal judge in Oklahoma Territory in the late 1880s. Included among the various outlaws are cattle rustlers, but the author discounts the idea that cowboys were likely to turn to rustling.

$600.00


First edition. Edwards, Enduring Desert, pp. 107-108: “Printed for the first time from the original manuscript, this ‘reminiscence’ rates high among available source records having to do with the early Colorado Desert crossings. The narrator is one of the relatively few educated emigrant journalists, and history benefits as a result.” Kurutz, California Gold Rush 313: “Ranks as one of the most important (and rare) firsthand accounts describing the Southern Route.” Mintz, The Trail 561. Powell, Arizona Gathering II 763. Wallace, Arizona History VIII:77. Only one month after news of the gold discovery reached the east, Harris, a young attorney, joined the Duval party. He left Panola County, Texas, on March 25, 1849, and traveled through Mexico en route to the Southern and Gila Trails, arriving in the California gold fields on September 29, 1849. He recorded his experiences in the southern mines, such as Agua Fria, Yorktown, and Sullivan’s Creek, and gives information on the Mariposa Indian War. Among the author’s references relating to cattle and ranching are an encounter with a herd of wild cattle (ca. 5,000-15,000) on the march to Agua Prieta and how some had brands and had been rustled by Indians; how the countryside at Temecula “was dotted with fat cattle, the wonder being how the land and pastureage could carry so many”; a visit to Santa Rosa where a red blanket on one of their pack animals caused “an avalanche of mad cattle, running and scattering the party helter-skelter”; a description of Warner’s ranch; and the various ranchos found along the trail.

$15.00


First edition. Adams, Burs I:173. Dobie, p. 105. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 85 (“A Range Man’s Library”). Guns 933. Herd 998. Rader 1795. Irish-born Harris immigrated to the Southwest in the 1870s. These highly imaginative memoirs, written at age seventy-five, recount buffalo hunting, cow punching, and Indian fighting. The author claimed to have three heroes, Wild Bill Hickok, Shakespeare, and Cervantes, and his account of encountering the first of these is clearly shaped by fictive efforts inspired by the latter two.

$20.00


First edition. Dornbusch III:1242. This account of Sibley’s campaign also includes information on Robert E. Lee in Texas and is based on information gathered directly from old pioneers and veterans, especially in San Antonio. The battle of Glorieta and the action leading up to it was
My Reminiscences as a Cowboy
Frank Harris

Charles Boni PAPER BOOKS New York

Item 2476
fought at Pidgeon's Ranch, Johnson's Ranch, and Kozlowski's Ranch in the Glorieta Pass region. This was no easy campaign, and one of the aggravations was cattle rustling by Union, Confederate, Mexican residents, and Native American tribes, the latter of whom engaged in internecine warfare. As an example of this complex rustling, following a Navajo raid, Kit Carson engaged the Utes to punish the Navajo, who then raided more, stealing Carson's favorite horse and 300 head of army cattle. Carson decided to annihilate the Navajo by destroying their grain fields, which would have provided them over 75,000 pounds of wheat and corn. The Navajo grain was fed to the U.S. Army animals in the following winter. Next the Navajo ran off the Apache herds at the Bosque Redondo Reservation, and so on and on. When the Union forces surrendered to Texan Colonel Baylor, part of the booty consisted of 300 head of cattle.

2478. HARRIS, Gertrude. A Tale of Men Who Knew Not Fear.... San Antonio: Alamo Printing, 1935. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original grey printed wrappers. Fine. $35.00

2479. HARRISON, Benjamin S. Fortune Favors the Brave: The Life and Times of Horace Bell, Pioneer Californian. Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press, 1953. xvi, 306 pp., plates, portraits, facsimiles. 8vo, original red cloth. Fine in soiled d.j. First edition. Guns 937: “Well-written.... It also contains some material on Murieta.” Rocq 1955. Excellent biography of Ranger Horace Bell, covering Bell’s youth in Indiana, his perilous journey to the gold fields, fighting as a filibuster in Nicaragua, and service as an Army scout during the Civil War, as well as his eventful life in Los Angeles. The author notes on p. x: “Bell played many roles. He was lawyer, ranger, filibuster, soldier, editor, author, land-owner, and rancher.” Especially interesting is Bell’s understanding of and affinity for Spanish-speaking Californios who had lost their great ranchos due, in his opinion, to compound interest rather than the U.S. government. His Reminiscences of a Ranger treats the native sons of California fairly. In the 1880s when vaqueros were accused of rustling U.S. cattle in Texas, Bell accused the accusers of false charges. References to ranching include Bell’s pursuit of rustlers, his firm belief that southern California was a paradise for raising cattle, and the grandiose rodeo at San Joaquin Rancho (at which 30,000 head of horned cattle were branded by vaqueros in two days). $25.00

2480. HARSHMAN, J. H. Campfires and Cattle Trails: Recollections of the Early West in the Letters of J. H. Harshman. Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1970. 192 pp., frontispiece, illustrations (mostly photographic), maps. 8vo, original stiff wrappers with color photographic illustration. Fine. First edition. Edited by Neil M. Clark. Harshman arrived in Las Animas in 1876 and worked as ranch hand in Texas and went on a cattle drive from Texas to Kansas. In his travels in the West he worked as a wagon driver and engaged in mining, logging, etc. Included are details of the early days in Aspen, Pueblo, Gunnison, and other towns of southwestern Colorado. $25.00

2481. HART, Herbert M. Old Forts of the Far West. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co., [1965]. 192 pp., frontispiece, illustrations by Paul J. Hartle, maps. 4to, original beige cloth. Fine in lightly worn d.j. First edition. Historical Western Military Posts 3. Edwards, Enduring Desert, p. 109. Guns 939: “In his chapter on Fort Hays the author tells about Wild Bill Hickok’s troubles with the soldiers.... He mentions Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge, and later in Ellsworth.” Paher, Nevada 799: “About fifty forts are shown as they formerly looked. In 1965 the author visited each site and photographed them.... Photographs are supplemented with diagrams. Textual material is in the captions.” Smith S298. This work, which covers forts in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, contains many references to ranching, ranchers, rustling, cattle, and Indians. Example found in the article on Fort Gates in Texas: “Call it imagination or improvisation, but the proverbial ‘mother of invention’ was an active element in the early days around Fort Gates, Texas. It seems that if there was a unique way to solve a problem, these pioneers gave it a try. An example was rancher Frank Miller and his half-blind horse....
By putting a fully clothed and rifle-bearing dummy on the animal’s back, Miller set up an effective anti-Indian protection. He figured, and tradition says he was shown right, no Indian was going to bother a herd under such close scrutiny of a mounted rifleman. The Indian depredations increased after the fort was closed. One rancher was found dead with 17 arrows pin-cushioning him. Horse stealing was a common Indian sin. This was usually accompanied by firing the prairie and spooking a herd under cover of the smoke and flame” (p. 17). Included are references to camels at some of the forts.

2482. HART, William S. *Hoofbeats*. Los Angeles: Times-Mirror, 1944. xii, 221 pp., frontispiece and plates by James Montgomery Flagg. 8vo, original blue cloth. Binding worn and stained at spine, otherwise fine.

Second edition. Western fiction set in the Big Horn region, from cinema’s first cowboy, who starred in silent movies and such Western classics as *Tumbleweeds, The Narrow Trail, The Money Corral*, and *White Oak*.

$25.00


$50.00


$10.00


Later printing.

$25.00


*First edition.* Hart’s pinto pony, Paint, gives an account straight from the horse’s mouth, of his career in films and the hazards of the trade.

$125.00


*First printing.* Mattes 1955: “At ‘Sulphur Spring’ in Nevada: ‘three men with Dromedaries overtook us, carrying large burdens.’ There is only one other known instance of an emigrant on the Central Route behold ing the camels that had been introduced experimentally in the Southwest.” Mintz, *The Trail* 214: “Transcribed by Doris Harter Chase from her grandfather’s diary. Scarce.” The overland party, which started from Case County, Michigan, frequently encountered cattle drives and sometimes travelled with large herds. On these occasions, they were happy to obtain milk, a scarce commodity on the trail. Parts of the trail were inhabited by tribes who were known for rustling and violence against travellers passing through their territory. In those cases, Harter’s party separated from the cattle train, since the Natives preferred rustling the larger...
Sloan Rare Books

herds in the cattle drives. Once they reached Virginia City, there were ranches along the way, where they could safely camp overnight. Some of the travellers elected to winter over at a ranch in Marysville and help with managing a herd of 1,200 cattle in exchange for free room and board. The author next landed in the Butte Mountain region west of Marysville where he established a farm and ranch on 320 acres that he acquired. His final ranch, which he eventually gave to his son, was in the San Jose region.

Merrill Aristocrat


First edition (first printed as a series of sketches in The Breeder’s Gazette of Chicago during the summer and fall of 1920). Basic Texas Books 86: “One of the best books on the Texas cattle industry.... The volume contains a great deal on the SMS Ranches and their history, but also contains much on the packing industry, cattle breeding, famous cattlemen, and cattle drives. The stories told to Hastings by the cowboys themselves, however, are what makes the book so valuable.” Campbell, p. 93. Campbell, My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry 45. CBC 1156 and eleven additional entries. Dobie, pp. 105, 134: “Old Gran’pa is the most pulling cowhorse story I know.” Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #5. Dykes, Collecting Range Life Literature, pp. 5-6; Western High Spots, p. 102 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). Graff 1814. Greene, The Fifty Best Books on Texas, p. 20: “Hastings tells about the cattle industry, not ranching. The industry didn’t begin with the romantic longhorns, it began with the meat packers who created the real market for the ranchers’ cattle—which quickly became Herefords. Hastings was not a cowboy. University trained, he worked for Armour Packing, became internationally famous for his knowledge of bloodlines, and in 1902 was made manager of the SMS Ranches of Texas, where he helped change ranching from a gambler’s adventure to a business science. But his book is even more readable and exciting than run of the range memoirs because it is informed, and charming with accuracy.” Herd 1009: “An excellent book, now becoming scarce, written by the manager of the SMS Ranch of Texas. Well-told stories of cowboy life.” Howes H287. Merrill, Aristocrats of the Cow Country, p. 19. One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff Dykes Herd 82. Rader 1819. Reese, Six Score $6.


First separate printing, offprint from Publications of the Texas Folk-Lore Society 9 (1931). McVicker D13. Postscript by editor J. Frank Dobie. Cowboy song with music and lurid doggerel cataloguing the horrors of Texas and explaining the history of its creation: “Oh, the Devil in Hell they say he was chained, And there for a thousand years remained; He neither complained nor did he groan, But decided he’d start up a Hell of his own, Where he could torment the souls of men, Without being shut in a prison pen; So he asked the Lord if He had any sand, Left over from making this great land. The Lord He said, ‘Yes, I have plenty on hand, But it’s away down south on the Rio Grande....’” It gets worse. The author includes a similar verse for Arizona.


First edition. CBC 706. Guns 945: "Contains several pages devoted to John Wesley Hardin." Comprehensive history of this Central Texas county by a Howard Payne University professor, with much on ranching. The first Anglo advance into what is now Brown County was led by Capt. Henry Stevenson Brown, who entered the region in 1828 to recover livestock stolen by Comanches. The county's economy was dominated mainly by cattle ranching in the nineteenth century (the number of cattle rose from around 2,000 in 1860 to 40,000 in 1880). County ranchers and cowboys joined the main cattle trail to Abilene and Dodge City in north Coleman County and fought with local farmers attempting to fence off their lands. Strife between ranchers and farmers over the fencing of open range raged for several years until 1886, when the Texas Rangers killed two fence cutters. $40.00


First edition. Adams, Burs II:94. Smith S304. Chapter on "The Cowman's Frontier." This social history of the West by the British author covers the Spanish period in California, trappers and mountain men, conflicts with Native Americans, miners, etc. $15.00


First edition. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Cisneros 90). Lowman, Printer at the Pass 47: "This book recounts the historical development of Spanish and Texan mineral law and the role played by this famed salt lake." The water in this inland lake, which covers about 380 acres northeast of McAllen in Hidalgo County, is ten times saltier than seawater, and the natural salt licks around the shore attract herds of cattle and other wildlife. The salt lake, properly known as La Sal del Rey (or the King's Salt), was used by Native Americans who harvested the salt for curing hides. A prized mineral because it is an essential human nutrient and crucial for preserving meat, fish, and hides, salt was linked to power and wealth. The king of Spain received a 20% royalty on all salt mined at this lake. In 1798, the 315,491-acre La Noria de San Salvador del Tule grant, including La Sal de Rey, was made to Spanish army Captain Juan José Ballí. The Campbell family ranched on the 5,384-acre El Sal del Rey ranch for forty years until selling it to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1992. $50.00


First printing. Swirling crosscurrents of popular culture of the time based on the 1933 case of a mother who used a Ouija board with her 15-year-old daughter at their home in Prescott, Arizona. The planchette spelled out a message instructing the daughter to kill her father, thereby freeing the mother to marry a young cowboy. We've read many strange incidents involving cowboys, but this one takes the cake. $10.00


First edition. Rocq 16915. Having evolved from the pastoral era of Spanish missions and Mexican ranchos, California as depicted in this work includes background information relating to those endeavors and influences on later architecture. $25.00

illustrations. 8vo, original tan pictorial wrappers. Former owner’s name in ink on front wrapper, else very fine.

_First edition._ Local history giving detailed information on the lives of female pioneers, including several pages on Belle Starr and her rustling activities in the area. $15.00


_First edition._ Guns 950: “Scarce.... Embodies some material on Soapy Smith, his life and death in the Yukon.” Herd 1015. Smith 4240. History of the North-West Mounted Police from its establishment in 1873 to the time of publication, with chapters on Sitting Bull, the Northwest Rebellion led by Louis Riel, Yukon Gold Rush, etc. Excellent coverage of cattle rustling, such as noting that “cattle stealing imputed to the red men was really to be laid at the doors of some of the white desperadoes who came up from the border ‘bad lands.’” $30.00


2499. HAYES, Benjamin. _Pioneer Notes from the Diaries of Judge Benjamin Hayes, 1849-1875._ Los Angeles: Privately printed, 1929. 307 pp., frontispiece portrait, plates, map, portraits. 8vo, original gilt-lettered blue cloth. Pencil notes at back, else fine.


_First edition._ Guns 954: “One of the best and most thorough books written about Apache Kid, the notorious Indian outlaw.” Powell, _Arizona Gathering_ II 785. Wallace, _Arizona History_ X:52. Sympathetic and candid biography of the Apache Kid, once a trusted sergeant of scouts in the U.S. Army, who became a notorious “Most-Wanted” outlaw. Glenn Reynolds, “the Texas Kid,” was sent to Arizona Territory to tame the “Apache menace” which arose because miners had rushed in to stake out rich silver claims, and cowboys had driven their herds to graze on the luxuriant grasslands. When the Apache Kid was on the run, he was often blamed as the rustler. Charles Anderson, a rancher, and his cowboys claimed to have killed the Apache Kid when they caught him rustling cattle. Often claiming it was the Apache Kid, cattle ranchers continued to report rustling well into the 1920s. $30.00


$20.00


*First edition* of one of the earliest books devoted to the Angora goat (the first chapter was separately printed in Boston in 1868, 38 pp.). Not in Sands & McDowell, *A World Bibliography on Goats* (Cornell, 1979). This superb, comprehensive study includes an essay by San Antonio rancher Joseph P. Devine describing his ranch and herd in detail and discussing many facets of raising Angora goats (pp. 109-116). He states that West Texas and parts of Mexico are excellently suited to Angora goats and opines that “goats are possibly the only domestic animals in existence that not only do not in any way whatever injure the food of some other domestic stock, but actually improve the range for sheep, cattle, and horses, in that they clear the country of undergrowth when herded closely, causing grass to grow in places where grass has not grown for years, eating no grass except a little in the spring; and while they take nothing from the sheep, horse, or cow, they distribute a fine manure over the land which is very quickly noticed on the most worthless lands.” The author is considered one of the best writers on the subject.

$250.00


*First edition.* This book containing facsimiles of telegraphic copies of official communications sent from and to the State of Wyoming during the Johnson County cattle war provides authentic documentation useful in sorting out fact from fiction. Editor George D. Heald comments: “I feel the historical significance of these documents are important in the settling of not only Wyoming but of all the range country in the West.”

$40.00

2504. HEAP, Gwinn Harris. *Central Route to the Pacific, from the Valley of the Mississippi to California: Journal of the Expedition...from Missouri to California, in 1853.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, and Co., 1854. 136 [46, publisher’s catalogue advertising this book at $1.50] pp., 13 tinted lithographed plates by master lithographer P.S. Duval in Philadelphia after Heap’s original artwork (Native Americans, scenes and views on the expedition). 8vo, original olive cloth, spine lettered in gilt, covers ruled in blind. Head of spine chipped, binding discolored and worn, interior fine, plates very fine and bright. Lacking map (as is often the case).

One of the goals of this expedition was to decide if there were suitable lands in Utah and New Mexico to which Native Americans from California could be relocated. Included are references to the many emigrant wagon trains with their herds of cattle, descriptions of good locations for cattle ranching and recruiting (such as Huerfano Valley in the vicinity of the Sangre de Cristo Pass), and two short chapters on sheep raising (especially in California). They encountered many wagon and cattle trains on their way to California and Arkansas. When passing through the Mormon colonies between Salt Lake City and San Bernadino, the exploring party met Mormon settlers destroying their homes and settlements and fleeing in the wake of Native American invaders led by Chief Walkah. The Mormons took only their cattle which Walkah and his warriors promptly rustled. The Chief communicated a polite message to Colonel G.A. Smith, the U.S. military in command of the region: “The Mormons were d___d fools for abandoning their houses and towns, for he did not intend to molest them there, as it was his intention to confine his depredations to their cattle, and that he advised them to return and mind their crops, for, if they neglected them, they would starve, and be obliged to leave the country, which was not what he desired, for then there would be no cattle for him to take.” Surely this is among the most unusual instances of cattle rustling. $450.00

2505. HEAP, Gwinn Harris. *Central Route to the Pacific...With Related Material on Railroad Exploration and Indian Affairs by Edward F. Beale, Thomas H. Benton, Kit Carson, and Col. E.A. Hitchcock, and in Other Documents, 1853-54...* Glendale: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1957. 346 pp., frontispiece portrait of author, plates, folding map. 8vo, original green cloth, gilt lettering on spine. Very fine, unopened copy.

Second edition of preceding, with extensive supplemental material. The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, vol. 7; edited and with historical commentary by Ann W. and LeRoy R. Hafen. The supplemental material consists of manuscripts and printed material by the authors listed in the along with various government and other reports. The map is the one in the original edition that is often missing. $75.00

2506. HEASTON, Michael D. *Trails of Kansas: A Bibliography.* [Dodge City: Cultural Heritage and Arts Center, 1969]. 63 pp., maps. 12mo, original grey cloth with pictorial upper cover. Spine sunned, otherwise fine.

*First edition.* Rittenhouse 291. Numerous references to Texas cattle trails and the Santa Fe Trail. $10.00


*First edition.* Includes a facsimile of Hebard’s biographical information for Wyoming Historical Department. $40.00


*First edition.* Flake 3937. Guns 961. Herd 1023: “Scarce... Chapter 8 on ‘Cows and Cowboys’.” Malone, Wyomingana, p. 5. Smith 4289. The author provides much interesting information on the evolution of the cowboy with great detail, and concludes that “the cowboy has been a factor in the building of the West, and as an empire-builder he deserves a place in history.” In addition to ranching content, much on missions, fur trade, early exploration, Gold Rush, Frémont, railroads, Mormons, etc. $15.00


Sixth edition, revised and enlarged, with more text and added illustrations (including about 30 by artist William A. Jackson). Clark & Brunet 116: “[Originally] written for school use recording the exploits of explorers west of the Mississippi.... It was revised and newly illustrated [for] the Clark Company imprint.” Smith 4293. Saunders 4169. $50.00


Sixth edition, variant issue of preceding. Clark & Brunet 116: “Some copies have 1933 title page imprint.” $45.00

2512. HEBARD, Grace R. & E. A. Brininstool. *The Bozeman Trail: Historical Accounts of the Blazing of the Overland Routes into the Northwest, and the Fights with Red Cloud’s Warriors*.... Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1922. 346 + 306 pp., plates (included in pagination), foldout maps. 2 vols., 8vo, original red cloth, t.e.g. Light wear to lower covers, otherwise fine, unopened.

*First edition.* Clark & Brunet 115: “This classic Clark title recounts the federal government’s attempt to open a road north from the Oregon Trail through the Powder River country, hunting grounds of the Sioux, in the late 1860s. Containing previously unpublished narratives, this work has served as a valuable reference tool for students of the Northern Plains.” Flake 3936. Howes H382. Jennewein, *Black Hills Booktrails* 32: “Has a chapter on the Powder River Expedition and numerous other references to the Black Hills.” Malone, *Wyomingana*, p. 5. Smith 4288. Streeter Sale 2118. The U.S. Army abandoned the Bozeman Trail in the 1860s due to the success of Red Cloud’s War to preserve Sioux hunting grounds. However, after suppression of the Sioux in 1877, the Bozeman Trail became an important route for cattle trails from Texas northward. Includes documentation on the 1864-1865 raids on the ranches along the South Platte and mentions a Texas trail herd of 3,000 head of cattle being taken to the mining camps of Montana in 1866. $200.00


*First edition of author’s first book.* Adams, *Burs* 1:176: “One of the earliest cloth-bound books to deal with Billy the Kid.” Dykes, *Kid* 18: “Rare. The author claims that these stories are based on actual experiences, with such changes in names, places, and minor incidents as his personal safety seem to require. However, if his Billy the Kid story, ‘The Wedding at Puerta de Luna,’ is a fair sample, they are pure fiction, and not even historical fiction.” Guns 964. Wright III:3626. $50.00

First edition. Powell, Arizona Gathering II 794: “Experiences on the reservation, especially at the Shonto trading post. Profusely illustrated with remarkable photographs by the author.” Discussion and photographs of Navajo sheep raising and cattle trading (including the tribe’s tricks of the trade; slump in prices after World War I; location of a rustler’s hideout, etc. $50.00

**Item 2516**


*First printings* of fairly early Montana imprints (printing began there in 1864; see McMurtrie, *Montana Imprints, 1864-1880*). Local news includes “Montana Beef: Stock Growing Capacity of the Fair Northwest,” the usual lawlessness, mining results or lack thereof, grasshoppers have moved on, baseball games, expected arrival of 350 horses sent by the U.S. government to assist the cavalry (“putting them in proper shape to chase Indian depredators”), and a Wells Fargo offer of $500 reward for apprehension of robbers (with assurance that Wells Fargo’s own vigilantes are already on the case). One young lady from Helena describes her trip to San Diego: “Old San Diego...June 29th, 1873.... It would be difficult to describe the place. As far as the eye can see, not a blade of grass, tree, or shrub is visible—nothing but a sandy, barren waste. Mud houses, rotten with age.... The people, with very few exceptions, are those low Spanish and Mex-
icans, who are too mean and vile to associate with. The climate is delightful, and the bay lovely, but that is all."

$60.00


*First edition.* Foreword by Capt. John R. Hughes. Adams, *Burs* I:173. Campbell, p. 69. Dobie, p. 141: "Analyses and classifications go far toward making this treatment of old subjects original. Excellent bibliographical guide." Dykes, *Kid* 303. *Guns* 969. Saunders 2494. Smith 4336. Outlaws Clay Allison, Butch Cassidy, Billy the Kid, the Clantons, Doc Holliday, Jesse James, Harry Tracy, John Wesley Hardin, etc., and their lawmaker adversaries: the Texas Rangers, John Slaughter, Wyatt Earp, the Pinkertons, Judge Roy Bean, Pat Garrett, Bat Masterson, Bill Tilghman, et al. Cowboys, ranchers, and rustlers are included in this taxonomy of criminals peppered with droll humor, e.g., "Frequently no work at all was available to the cowhand. Lee Sage tells us: 'found no sale for honest elbow grease. So I and my big lazy pal drifted into cattle rustling.'" The author discusses Clay Allison, noting: "There never was another Clay Allison and never will be. He is a puzzle. He was not a rustler, nor a thief, nor a robber, nor an officer—he was merely a killer of bad men and a hell-raiser in general. At times he was probably an ordinary rancher; at least he owned a small ranch in New Mexico. Otherwise he was employed in lighter diversions, such as drinking red-eye, treeing towns, and raising Cain just for the fun of the thing. His curious sense of humor sets him off. His avowed enemy was just any and every peace office. Yet his code of ethics was that of the West, and he stuck to it. He was a killer, but by no means a murderer." What?

$50.00


*Second edition.*

$10.00


Revised and enlarged edition.

$25.00


Second printing. Farley established his ranch-turned-reformatory to assist at-risk orphan or homeless youth, protect them from the temptations of the big city, and engage the lads in positive activities such as the ranch and rodeo, where they branded calves, rode bucking horses, etc. The ranch curriculum included the fundamentals of honesty; respect, discipline, and solid work ethics, and among the amenities was a 10,000-acre backyard to exercise the boys' energetic and adventurous spirits. Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's film about Farley's Boys Ranch was energetically promoted by Farley and other Amarillo businessmen; the film did so well that it out-grossed every premiere ever held up to that time, including *Gone with the Wind*. Twenty-eight thousand dollars' worth of tickets were sold and the proceeds enabled Cal to purchase Air Force surplus buildings for expansion of the ranch. Update: Farley's Ranch is alive and well and accepting girls as well as boys. The implication of Farley's Boys Ranch is that a cattle ranch is a safe, wholesome environment for all.

$15.00

in d.j. Laid in is a University of Texas Press catalogue of Western Americana titles with illustrated wrappers by Lea.

First edition (much of the material was first printed in articles in The Cattleman). M. K. Brown Range Life Series. Guns 970: “Mention of the killing of Sam Bass and Billy the Kid, William Morton, and Tom O’Folliard.” Taylor & Maar, The American Cowboy, p. 222: “Reminiscences of cowboy work in the early years of this century.” See also CBC, which cites some of the original articles in The Cattleman. Anecdotes of Hendrix’s life on the range. Some articles compare West Texas cowboy methods with those of other states, and some address changes in practices over time. Many biographies of cattlemen are included. $30.00

2522. HENDRON, J. W. The Story of Billy the Kid: New Mexico’s Number One Desperado. [Santa Fe: Rydal Press, 1948]. 31 pp., illustrations. 8vo, original red pictorial wrappers illustrating two longhorns. Fine, signed by author.

First edition. Dykes, Billy the Kid: The Bibliography of a Legend 382: “Hendron’s interesting account departs in many details from the generally accepted facts of the Kid’s career.... In 1874, Billy told a bunch of cowboys at the stockyards in Kansas City that he ran away from home in New York in 1871 because he was tired of going to school. He talked Old Jim, John Chisum’s head foreman, into letting him go to New Mexico with Chisum’s wagons.... Perhaps Hendron’s version of the early life of the Kid does offer, as he states, a more human and less illusionary account. It would have been more interesting if he had given evidence to support his version of the Kid’s early life and of the other major variations from the older accounts.” Guns 971: “Scarce.” Tuska, Billy the Kid, A Bio-Bibliography, p. 129: “Hendron deserves recognition for incorporating the most amusing conjecture so far as to how the Kid managed his escape from the Lincoln jail.” Among the Kid’s many impressive talents while cutting a wide swath through the New Mexico-Arizona ranch country was cattle rustling. $30.00

2523. HENDRON, J. W. The Story of Billy the Kid: New Mexico’s Number One Desperado. [Santa Fe: Rydal Press, 1948]. Another copy. Fine. $25.00


First edition. There is a section entitled “Four Footed Freight,” which chronicles the history of livestock transport via railroads. $15.00


“Mid-Century Edition” (first published in 1934). History of rail travel. Ranching interest is limited to a short section on the stock car. $15.00


“Twentieth Anniversary Edition” of this classic. $15.00


“Electronic Age Edition.” $15.00


2530. HERMANN, Binger. The Louisiana Purchase and Our Title West of the Rocky Mountains.... Washington: GPO, 1898. 87 pp., 7 engraved plates, 5 maps (some large, folding, and in color). 8vo, original maroon cloth. Shelf-worn, hinge cracked, otherwise very good.

First edition. Tweney, Washington 89 #28: “This book is frequently overlooked and ignored by historians and collectors, but it tells the most accurate story of the annexation of the various parts of the U.S., particularly west of the Rocky Mountains and the area including Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and other portions of the Pacific Northwest.... Excellent maps.” Includes statistics on livestock in Texas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and other western states. $50.00

2531. HERNDON, Sarah Raymond. Days on the Road: Crossing the Plains in 1865. New York: Burr Printing House, 1902. xvi, 270 pp., frontispiece portrait. 12mo, original brown cloth. Front endpaper loose, first and last pages browning from endpapers, otherwise fine. Author’s presentation copy.

First edition (first published serially in the Rocky Mountain Husbandman). Decker 41:341: “A day-by-day account of a journey via the North Platte, Bridger’s Pass, across Wyoming into Virginia City, actually by way of the Bridger Trail and one of the very few accounts we have of a journey along this trail to the Montana mines.” Eberstadt 135:561: “Sarah Raymond was a member of the Hardinbrooke ox-train, and this is her day-by-day narrative of experiences in the Montana migration. She drove one of the wagons and wrote one of the best overland journals extant.” Eberstadt, Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies 221. Flake 3963. Graff 1870. Howes H439. Smith 4371. Sarah’s party left Memphis, Missouri, on May 1, 1865, and arrived at Virginia City, Montana, on September 5. Her style of writing is quite engaging: “There has been no serious accident nor any lives lost, although thousands of cattle, hundreds of horses, and more than a thousand human beings have crossed the river since yesterday morning. Oh, for the pen of a Dickens to describe this wonderful scene, which no one ever has or ever will see again, just as it is. The moon is at the full and shining brightly as there is not a cloud in the sky, the campfires do not glow as they do dark nights. The men are building a great bonfire in the middle of our extemporaneous town.”

The author also relates a visit to California, during which she visited several ranches. A few interesting notes from the overland trek: “Monday, May 29. Traveled all day, and made a long drive without meeting anyone or passing a single habitation. We are camping near—what the people west of the Missouri River call—a ranch. There is a long, low log-cabin, with dirt roof, a corral, or inclosure for stock, with very high fence, and two or three wells of water in the vicinity, and that is all. No vegetable garden, no fields of grain, nor anything to make it look like farming.” When two local men approach the wagon train and start asking about the various stock, including a fine horse that belongs to a widow, the wagon master responds politely, but the feisty author comments: “He thinks they are horse thieves, but hopes they will not be mean enough to steal from a widow. As if horse thieves care who they steal from. No doubt, their ranch is stocked with stolen horses and cattle, for they have things as they choose away out here, where there is no law, except the law of might.” $75.00

*First edition.* Edited by Harry E. Chrisman and with an introduction by Edward Everett Dale. *Guns* 2477: “Interesting story of a rancher in No-Man’s-Land who had to follow the Owl Hoot Trail for 50 years because of a frame-up of a powerful cattlemen’s association.” Powell, *Arizona Gathering II* 319: “Fugitive from Kansas justice at twenty-eight, Herron spent most of the rest of his life in Arizona and Mexico.” Biography of Herron—cowboy, sheriff, fugitive from the law, saloon owner, and international cattleman. Herron played it both ways: lawman to cattle rustler, and at his death at age 83, he was a fugitive from justice. $35.00

2533. HERSEY, Harold. *Singing Rawhide: A Book of Western Ballads*. New York: George H. Doran, [1926]. 189 pp., frontispiece, illustrations by Jerry Delano. 8vo, original green cloth, pictorial label on upper cover. Light wear to spine, generally fine.

*First edition, first printing* (with GHD colophon). Many of the lyrics originally appeared in *Ace-High Magazine, Cowboy Stories,* and *Ranch Romances.* Profusely illustrated collection of cowboy poems in vernacular. Subjects include Custer, Jesse James, John Wesley Hardin, buckaroos, Molly of the X bar X, Native Americans, cowboys, and many ranching themes. $25.00


*First printing.* The letter was written by Carl Hertzog in response to Dobie’s lengthy review of the just-published new edition of *Interwoven* by Sallie Reynolds Matthews. The review appeared in four Texas newspapers. Dobie said that he had read the book when it first appeared (1936), but realized even more what a great book it was when he read it anew in Hertzog’s design and printing. Hertzog writes of the production of *Interwoven* and also of Tom Lea’s *The King Ranch,* and books by J. Evetts Haley, and concludes: “What lucky people we are to not be tied up to New York production lines.” $20.00

First edition, limited edition (200 copies signed by Hertzog, Lowman, Holman, and Wittliff). Basic Texas Books B129: “Excellent, well-annotated bibliography of Texas' premier book designer.” Northouse, First Printings of Texas Authors, p. 40. Whaley, Wittliff 94. See Handbook of Texas Online: Jean Carl Hertzog Sr. for more on this influential printer who did so much to elevate the presentation of the printed word in regard to all phases of the range cattle industry. $100.00

2536. [HERTZOG, CARL]. LOWMAN, Al. Printer at the Pass.... San Antonio: [Bill Wittliff for] Institute of Texan Cultures, 1972. xx, 124 pp., illustrations. 8vo, original half black cloth over orange boards, printed paper label on upper cover. Very fine in original acetate d.j.

First edition, trade issue. $25.00


First edition. No. 3 of a series. Guns 977. Reprints in facsimile news items and official documents relating to The Kid and his pals. One of the photographic illustrations shows The Kid's spurs and knife. The sources assist in unraveling various myths about The Kid, but some of the contemporary newspaper articles are mythology supporting later mythology. $20.00


First edition. In his travels through the Southwest U.S., the noted archaeologist and ethnologist visited several ranches, and in 1897 he stayed at Rancho Rio Trinchera, home of taciturn trail-finder extraordinary Tom Tobin, who “could track a grasshopper through the sage brush.” Hewett ranks Tobin with Kit Carson. (It is interesting to note that many of the old guides and mountain men ended up on their own ranches.) In chapter 20, “Making Archaeologists,” Hewett relates his experiences when he was asked to establish a School of Research for providing fieldwork and training in archaeology and ethnology. He set up camp at Holly's Ranch on the San Juan in southwestern Colorado and recruited three fresh Harvard men (Morley, Kidder, and Fletcher) with an interest in the Southwest. Examples of Hewett's indoctrination measures included sending Kidder on a fifty-mile trek with the roughest bronco he could find, putting plaster of Paris in Morley's biscuit dough instead of baking powder, and worse. Hewett left his students with instructions to make a complete archaeological survey at McElmo Mesa and said he would return in six weeks to assess their work. The first letter Hewett received was from Fletcher, begging him to return and help them. The next letter the cowboy brought Hewett was from Morley and Kidder, informing that they would survive and have something to show for their work. Hewett notes: “It may be possible to live down a Harvard education.” When Hewett
returned, their excellent work was completed and documented in a notebook, and they also knew how to get in out of the rain and ride a broncho. “They were no sissies that I would have to send back for a finishing course at Radcliff. They were all tough hombres.” This is a good example of the concept that transformative experiences can occur in a ranching environment.

2540. HICKENLOOPER, Frank. An Illustrated History of Monroe County, Iowa: A Complete Civil, Political, and Military History of the County, from Its Earliest Period of Organization down to 1896. Albia, Iowa: [Published by the author], 1896. 360 [10, ads] pp., frontispiece, illustrations, folding map. Small 8vo, original dark green cloth. Light shelf wear, otherwise fine. $25.00

First edition. Flake 3977: “The Mormons and the election of 1848.” Includes brief discussions of the cattle in the county (e.g., the year 1892 when “the bottom suddenly dropped out of the cattle market”); ease of cultivating tame grass for cattle feed; ban of foraging by General Custer (“the most insolent martinet”); various horse and cattle stealing; the 1895 census of cattle in Iowa (3,273,525), etc.


HIGHLAND HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION. Highland Hereford Sale, November 12, 1965.... Aurora, Missouri: MWM Color Press, 1965. [56] pp., photographic illustrations, ads. 8vo, original color pictorial wrappers. Self-mailer wrappers with address label and canceled stamps on lower wrap. Slightly soiled, otherwise fine. First printing. $15.00


2546. HILL, Alice Polk. Colorado Pioneers in Picture and Story. [Denver: Brock-Hafner Press, 1915]. Another copy, variant binding. Small 8vo, original blue cloth. Light shelf wear, penciled notes on front free endpaper, but generally fine. Unnumbered copy of private subscription edition. $30.00

laureate, but she is much better known for the present book, a lively, anecdotal account of Colorado in the early years (1858-1883). Often the experiences are quoted directly from the pioneers themselves, which gives a keen sense of immediacy. See especially “A Drive for Life” (pp. 71 et seq) where Mrs. Bowman gives an account of a wild ride by stagecoach and being pursued by hostile Natives. Holding her ailing seventeen-month old baby, and at times driving the wagon herself, she was saved by a brave black man named Lee Ayres and some local ranchers. The author has much on the 1864 Indian scare (Sand Creek-Chivington Massacre), allegedly precipitated by accusations of cattle rustling perpetrated by Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors. Included is an account of an early female rancher, who during the scare sent her cowboys to round up the cattle and move them to a safer place close to the ranch house. Alone and looking out the window, she imagined she saw Indians and rushed to get a gun from her arsenal of sixty weapons in an upstairs room. She succeeded in shooting a stump in the yard and a hole in the floor that destroyed her newly acquired patent churn. This was among the lesser losses of the tragic Sand Creek Massacre.

2548. HILL, Alice Polk. Tales of the Colorado Pioneers. Denver: Pierson & Gardner, 1884. Another copy, variant binding. 12mo, original dark green cloth. Light to moderate shelf wear, overall very good. $100.00

2549. HILL, Alice Polk. Tales of the Colorado Pioneers. Denver: Pierson & Gardner, 1884. Another copy, variant binding. 12mo, original reddish brown cloth. Moderate shelf wear and corners bumped, overall very good. $75.00

2550. HILL, Emma Shepard. A Dangerous Crossing and What Happened on the Other Side. Denver: [Smith-Brooks Company], 1914. viii, 117 [3] pp., 3 photographic plates (portraits of the author and her father at the time of the crossing, plus plate of their log cabin), text illustrations by Jane Porter Robertson. 12mo, original green cloth, gilt lettering, ruling and decorative element on upper cover. Very light wear to spinal extremities, minor stain to upper right corner of upper cover, else very fine. Rare, privately printed. First edition. T. N. Luther 83:352: “Scarce in any edition.” Wynar 347. Howes, Graff, et al. list only the 1924 edition with 206 pages (see below). The author was thirteen years old when she crossed the plains from Ohio to Colorado during the 1864-1865 U.S. Army attack on the Arapaho-Cheyenne for allegedly sacking the ranches along the Platte. Emma’s father was warned he was taking his family “into the jaws of death,” and along Little Blue, burnt ranches and haystacks were still ablaze. A French squawman tried to buy Hill for six white ponies at the Old California Crossing. The first forty pages are devoted to the overland narrative, and the latter part of the book describes pioneer life in Colorado. Her father was a farmer, and then ranchman, in Iowa, but eventually he went to Colorado to manage a mining venture. Hill includes much of interest for ranching and the cattle trade, e.g.:

In the late fall of this year—1867—a herd of ten thousand long-horn cattle from the Pecos Valley in Texas were driven into southern Colorado to range through winter. These cattle were owned by Dalton and Sons and three or four other men and in the next spring would be driven to the Kansas City market. The men made their headquarters in the Apache Valley in an unfinished shack near our home. One cold, foggy morning in November, one of the night herders missed a big blue-roan steer and circled the herd hunting him. He soon struck a trail in the frost-covered grass and weeds where many creatures had passed. In a very short time a band of Texans, mounted and armed to the teeth were in hot pursuit. Taking up the trail northward till the sun dissipated the fog, they could easily track the cattle to the Hard Scrabble, then following up the creek bed they came out at Macy’s Hole or Canyon at the head of the St. Charles River. winter.... In the corral of a well known ranchman—Gordon by name—were found the stolen cattle, ten of their best fat steers. After
disarming Gordon, the thief, and making ready to take him back to the camp along with the cattle, the ranchman kindly invited the Texans in to dinner. Now, after a forty mile ride on a cold morning, a good hot meal was very acceptable, and leaving one man to stand guard the others went into a back room where the meal was served. The prisoner and guard were in the sitting room, whereupon a bed lay a newspaper. Gordon, reaching for the newspaper, suddenly presented a cocked pistol at the guard who quickly threw up his hands. Taking the guard’s gun, he sprang for his horse that stood just outside the door, and made a dash for cover among the rugged recesses of that famous “Hole” in the mountains, and they never saw him again. As had previously been planned, this herd of ten thousand cattle, were, in the spring driven to Kansas City, arriving at the stockyards late in the summer. They sold for a big price and Mr. Dalton, the principal owner, was reported to have received twenty thousand dollars as his share. He returned to Texas in company with other cattlemen but when, within two days’ travel of his home, he grew impatient, and against their advice separated from the rest of the crowd and started on the forty mile drive alone. He had been absent nearly a year and was anxious to be home again. He drove a span of fine horses and on the buckboard conveyance carried a strong trunk which contained not only clothing and personal effects but the twenty thousand dollars in cash. All went well till within a few miles of his home, when a band of Comanches in ambush suddenly way-laid him, killing the man; cutting loose the horses, and smashing the trunk. When the other cattlemen, including Mr. Dalton’s two sons, reached the scene of the tragedy, they found the trunk rifled of its contents and broken, but the lid in which there was a secret compartment was intact and the money was safe.

Nina Baym, Women Writers of the American West 1833-1927 (University of Illinois Press, 2011), p. 123, comments on Hill and her book: “A Dangerous Crossing and What Happened on the Other Side stitched an overland narrative from late summer and early autumn of 1864, when she was thirteen to letters written over the next decade. The book’s theme is the family’s successful recreation of their daily life in Ohio and Colorado, the point being that the West is won not with outlawry or even heroism, but with children’s play, education, party-going, getting married.” As an example of the young author’s style, she comments: “There are great disadvantages in living in the mountains, even if we are a mile and a half nearer Heaven; and the greatest one is the lack of good schools.”

2551. HILL, Emma Shepard. A Dangerous Crossing and What Happened on the Other Side: Seven Lean Years. Denver: [Bradford-Robinson Printing Co.], 1924. viii, 206 pp., 3 photographic plates (portraits of the author and her father at the time of the crossing, plus plate of their log cabin), text illustrations by Jane Porter Robertson. Small 8vo, original olive green cloth, gilt lettering on upper cover. Very fine in lightly worn d.j.

Second edition, text completely reset, augmented with about a 100 additional pages, with subtitle “Seven Lean Years” and chapters entitled “Lean,” “Leaner,” and “Leanest.” Graff 1887. Howes H481 (calling for two plates, but our copy has three). Mattes 1957. Mintz, The Trail 564 (Red Rings section following Graff and Howes). Wilcox, p. 69. Wynar 948. The augmented material consists primarily of farming and town life, the former marked by snowstorms, grasshoppers, failed crops, and town life with work in a commission house work, saw mill, domestic affairs, social history, etc. $750.00

tle Brown House” includes a description of ranch families fleeing during an uprising of Native Americans in the Denver region. $75.00


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*THE MILLIONAIRE COWBOY*

Jake Raines, brand and all around cow expert, on cow pony “Cheyenne.” Jake has 30 years’ service to his credit and has accumulated a snug fortune on wages compounded at 10 per cent. He is a bachelor, believes in the old order of things, and “can’t brag a bit.”

Item 2555

*First edition.* Smith 4464. Soliday I:1118. Narrative of various Native American tribes, the Last Battle of the Sioux, Sun Dance, Buffalo Hunters, Nez Percé War, Seminole War. The author states that the Navajo are successful stock raisers; notes that early explorers in North America confused buffalo as a type of cattle (noting that Coronado was the first to recognize two distinct species, but this confusion persisted in some northern regions as late as the late seventeenth century); many buffalo hunters transitioned to cowboys when the buffalo became scarce; etc.

$20.00


$175.00


*Limited edition, trade issue (#848 of 1,000 copies).*

$35.00


*First edition.* (limited to 200 copies). A. L. Ward was a pioneer of what we now term “agribusiness.” Ward's goal was to raise livestock and do the necessary farming to make stock raising profitable. His concern for and method of achieving and sharing it made modern ranching more feasible.

$40.00


$35.00

2561. HILL, Laurance L. *La Reina: Los Angeles in Three Centuries: A Volume Commemorating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Security Trust and Savings Bank...* [Los Angeles]:

First edition. *Guns* 989: “History of the town of Shakespeare, New Mexico, containing material on some of its outlaws.” Information on the Shakespeare Ranch and other local livestock outfits. $10.00


First edition. Powell, *Arizona Gathering II* 826: “Delightful and historically important drawings from a collection at the Huntington Library. A beautiful book from the Plantin Press.” *Wallace, Arizona History* VIII:87. Hilton (1829-1909) served under Zachary Taylor in the Mexican-American War, and was also a miner, cattle drover, and rancher. He sketched many western scenes throughout Texas, Mexico, Arizona, and California. The drawings herein illustrate trips on the Butterfield Overland Stage in 1858-1859, mining, prospecting, and hunting in Arizona and California about 1862-1864, Hilton’s career in Mexico, 1862-1869, and sketches around Monterey, San Francisco, and Northern California, 1870-1877. $20.00


First edition. *Herd* 1039: “Scarce.” Powell, *Arizona Gathering II* 827n (citing the 1969 facsimile edition): “Arizona and particularly Tucson and Nogales as they were in 1879, some of it written with tongue in cheek.” A thorough promotional for Arizona covering mining, cattle raising, farming, commerce, history, climate, etc. $125.00


First edition. Written in an anecdotal, episodic style, this biography of Oklahoma governor William Henry Davis Murray (1869-1956) was published as part of his strategy to obtain the presidential nomination. Born in Toadsuck, Texas, Murray was torn between his interest in being a cowboy and his passion for learning, but finally settled on law and politics, though he retained farming and ranching as side interests. In 1898 Murray left Texas and joined the Chickasaw (although not a Native American, Murray married Mary Alice Hearrell, niece of Chickasaw Governor Douglas H. Johnston, in 1899). Murray was appointed by Johnston as the Chickasaw delegate to the convention for the proposed State of Sequoyah and was later elected as a delegate to the constitutional convention for the state of Oklahoma. On his recommendation, a twenty-five-cent fee on livestock was levied on Anglo residents of Oklahoma to retire the tribe’s $300,000 debt. After an active political career, Murray retired and decided to take his dream of establishing an agrarian utopia in Oklahoma elsewhere. In 1924, Murray led a group of Oklahoma ranchers who formed a colony in southeastern Bolivia. One scholar sums up Alfalfa Bill by stating that he remains an enigma (Bill Bryans, “A Tale of Two Bills...” in *The Public Historian,* 30:3 (Summer 2008). Pp. 11-25). $15.00

A LAND OF BEEF
AS WELL AS BULLION.

THE STOCKMAN.
Without a care to wrinkle his brow,
He rides o’er the mesas green and brown;
And if he thinks, ’Tis to wonder how
Some people can live in a town!

For the Stockman’s life is as wild and free
As a bird’s, as he skims o’er the grassy sea;
And he rides or rests, at his own sweet will,
While the beevs grow fatter on plain and hill.

Sierra Bonita Ranch: Home Ranch and Cattle.

Item 2564
First edition. Campbell, p. 188. Herd 1040. The Miller Brothers 101 Ranch was a 110,000-acre ranch in the Indian Territory of Oklahoma before statehood. The ranch evolved from a working cattle ranch to a Wild West Show to one of the early focal points in the oil rush in northeastern Oklahoma. $30.00

“Some people don’t have to talk to say plenty. Hinkle was one of them” (J. Frank Dobie)


First printing. Campbell, My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry 47. Dobie, p. 125. Dykes, Collecting Range Life Literature, p. 15; Kid 245. Graff 1898. Herd 1041: “The experiences of a New Mexico cowboy, written by a man who later became governor of the state. A very rare book.” Howes H507. Reese, Six Score 58: “One of the rarest of all pamphlets on ranching. Only 35 copies were printed, according to the colophon. However, Dudley Dobie stated in a 1981 book catalogue that Gov. Hinkle had told him that 300 copies were printed, although none were sold. The rarity of the item in the marketplace would support the smaller number. It is possible, of course, that the bulk of a larger number was destroyed. Hinkle was for a time Governor of New Mexico (1923-25), and was long a prominent rancher in southwest New Mexico. Although brief, this little pamphlet conveys the flavor of the range with great flair.” In thirty-five short pages Hinkle gives us more accurate and entertaining descriptions of being a cowboy on the Pecos than other writers with five times the length, or as Dobie says, “Some people don’t have to talk to say plenty. Hinkle was one of them” (Guide to the Life and Literature of the Southwest). $2,500.00


Limited edition (550 copies). $35.00


First edition, first state. Southwestern Studies Monograph, No. 19. Lowman, Printer at the Pass 215. This pamphlet relates to Pancho Villa’s attack of Juárez in 1919, and how the Aerial Border Patrol intervened to protect the El Paso-Big Bend area. When two of the young pilots disappeared, the leader of the Mexican bandits delivered a ransom note to rancher-storekeeper Dawkins Kilpatrick demanding $15,000. The area ranchers were at the annual open-air meetings of the Bloys Cowboy Campmeeting, and they subscribed the $15,000 within five minutes. The action occurred on ranches on both sides of the border. $25.00

First edition of “the earliest book on mining in Arizona” (Bancroft, Arizona & New Mexico, pp. 592-93). Eberstadt 110:9: “The work itself is a mine of useful and important historical material;” Herd 1042. Howes H513. Powell, Arizona Gathering II 831; Southwestern Century 45. Streeter Sale 525 (map only): “The northern boundary of Arizona is still the 37th parallel, but only to the 114th meridian. That meridian, south to the Colorado River at a little north of 36° and continuing along the Colorado, is now the western boundary. The line of the proposed Atlantic and Pacific R. R. is shown more or less along the line of the 35th parallel, with the Southern Pacific partially lined up along the Gila in Western Arizona. TWS.” Wallace, Arizona History 5.

The author assesses the potential of various areas for stockraising, emphasizing the availability of water and discouraging such ventures in areas with only small streams, which are apt to run dry. The exploring party crossed over into Sonora, Mexico, where the author commented: “We scouted around the southern base of the Huachuca mountains—this portion of country it is needless to describe, as it is (at present) outside our jurisdiction. This country is much better for farming and cattle raising than we have heretofore given it credit for, and there is land sufficient for farming and grazing for many an emigrant” (Manifestering Destiny?). Not surprisingly, the author frequently recommends for grazing the areas where the Spanish established their missions and forts. The lengthy appendices include tables of distances, a business directory arranged by town, a glossary of mining terms, and a bibliography of books on Arizona. The expansive map emphasizes the growing prospects of the area, especially mining, transportation, and communication opportunities. Numerous grants and other areas are shown already platted. Although they have yet to arrive, the proposed routes of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas and Pacific Railroad are shown, the former dipping below the 32nd parallel into the area that comprised the Gadsden Purchase. The Texas and Pacific, however, follows the route along the Gila River. The inset map shows the proposed route of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railroads from Anaheim to Sacramento.


Limited edition (#644 of 1,000 copies); facsimile of the 1878 first edition. $50.00


First edition. Cattle ranching and the cattle trade have played a large part in Weimar’s history from its settlement in 1873. Within a gazetteer listing of business and industry is a short profile of the Beken Cattle Company.

$40.00


the Vails were early owners of the Empire Ranch near Sonoita.” Entertaining and often humorous letters, mostly to the author's sister, from the Empire Ranch near Tucson. Introduction by Bernard Fontana.

$50.00


First printing. Campbell, p. 53. This curious imprint was compiled by the superintendent of Kemper Military School from letters written by Rogers's fellow cadets, interviews, and school records. American cowboy, vaudeville performer, humorist, social commentator, and motion picture actor Will Rogers (1879-1935) entered Kemper in 1897, coming directly from his father's ranch near Oologah, Indian Territory, wearing a ten-gallon hat with braided horse-hair cord, a flannel shirt with a red bandana, brightly colored vest, and high-heeled red top boots with spurs
(his trousers tucked into his boots), and carrying coiled ropes attached to his suitcase. He performed incredible lasso maneuvers on his fellow students who would pretend to be recalcitrant squealing calves. He certainly made an impression. "Will was born a rancher and for him ranching never lost its charm." Rogers's married sisters gave him money to go to school in 1898, and he used the money to leave school and soon was working on a ranch in Higgins, Texas. $35.00


Early edition (first published in 1882 as *Bancroft's Pacific Coast Guide Book*). Cowan, p. 283 (listing the 1885 edition). Munk (Alliot), p. 326. Smith, *Pacific Northwest Americana* 1732. Spamer et al., *A Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River* 9.842. At the end of the introduction, the publisher states: "The publishers expect to issue every spring a new edition, with such corrections and additions as will make it one of the most complete works of its kind." *Overland Monthly* (1888, p. 335): "In the compass of a small and convenient volume. Mr. Hittell has crowed a cyclopedia of information for the stranger coming to California.... The book is one that will stand the test of actual use." The author describes the four routes across the U.S. from New York to the Pacific states: Southern Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, Northern Pacific, and the Central Union Pacific. Included are the Hawaiian Islands. Hittell records his journey by rail to California, with occasional notes on ranches across the route: Iliff's herd of 26,000 cattle on his 150-mile range near Julesberg, Colorado; Battle Mountain, Nevada, whose name Hittell explains is a reference to the battle between the Piute and "a party of white men whose cattle had been stolen; Dunphy & Hildreth's ranches in Idaho and California between Argenta and Shoshone with over 40,000 head of cattle; Leland Stanford's 8,000 acre-ranch (which his widow intends to donate as an educational institution); and many more. This work has good coverage of Yosemite, including several images. $200.00


Sloan Rare Books

*Plains & Rockies IV:348n*: “[Adams] hunted in the Rocky Mountains, traveling east from California by way of the Walker River and the Humboldt Mountains to Salt Lake in 1854...[and] to Fort Bridger.” Zamorano 80 42n. Grizzly Adams claims to have done it all, including stock raising, with a conclusion not dissimilar to that of many another rancher: “I...arrived in California, by way of Mexico, overland, in the fall of 1849. From the period of my arrival in the country till I went into the mountains, my occupations were various—sometimes mining, sometimes trading, sometimes raising stock and farming. Sometimes I was rich, at other times poor. At one time, in 1850, while farming in the neighborhood of Stockton, I possessed thousands of dollars’ worth of cattle, most of which were stolen from me in a single night” (pp. 3-4). $75.00


First edition. Edited by Waldo Taylor. Bagley, *Across the Plains, Mountains, and Deserts: A Bibliography of the Oregon-California Trail, 1812-1912*, p. 235. Eberstadt 128:22: “The overland narrative of Mary Ellen Todd, who later married the Oregon cattleman, John Applegate.” Mintz, *The Trail* 230. “The overland story of Mary Ellen Todd [1843-1924], from Arkansas to Oregon in 1852. Once in the territory she married John Applegate. Hers is a vividly told narrative, and includes a clash with the Indians and a rescue by the men of Joab Powell’s train. These reminiscences were told to, and written by, Mrs. Applegate’s daughter. Somewhat difficult to find.” Not in Smith. Mary Ellen Todd was nine years of age when she went overland with her family on the rigorous journey to Oregon. Her mother was not always approving of her unladylike behavior, such as Mary Ellen striving to be an expert at cracking the whip to drive the oxen. She overheard her father asking her mother: “Do you know that Mary Ellen is beginning to crack the whip?” Her mother complained that Mary Ellen was unladylike. Mary Ellen states in this narrative: “I felt a secret joy in being able to have a power that set things going.” At the same time she felt some shame for her new accomplishment. This was a dichotomy that no doubt followed Mary Ellen Todd into her forthcoming role as the wife of one of the scions of the great Oregon ranching families. $50.00

2579. HOBBS, James. *Wild Life in the Far West; Personal Adventures of a Border Mountain Man. Comprising Hunting and Fishing Adventures with Kit Carson and Others; Captivity and Life among the Comanches, Services under Doniphan in the War with Mexico...Desperate Combats with Apaches, Grizzly Bears, etc. etc. etc....* Hartford: Wiley, Waterman & Eaton; St. Louis & Chicago: F.A. Hutchinson & Co., etc., 1873. 488 pp., chromolithograph frontispiece (“The Author As a Comanche”), engraved plates and text illustrations (several of Texas subjects), folding map. 8vo, original green cloth. Some wear at spinal extremities and corners, spot on lower cover, first signature loose, still a very good copy.


Hobbs includes many adventures relating to cattle and ranching, such as a description (“Cattle Speculation”) of his action-packed and at times perilous cattle drive in the 1850s during the
Gold Rush to purchase stock at a low price in Sonora and drive the herd to California to make a big profit ($16,000) by selling to a U.S. government contractor in San Francisco. He used his profits to hire a team of eighteen men and the necessary tools and equipment for mining rich placer diggings. In Tucson, Baja California, and other places, Hobbs recovered cattle rustled by Apache and other tribes. Tiring of the dangerous life, Hobbs decided to become a stock raiser in Tulare, where he was also hired by area ranchers to assist with catching wild cattle ("No wild bullock could escape me when I had a good horse a good lasso"). Mountain man, Indian captive, participant in the Mexican-American War, California Gold Rush, witness to Maximilian's execution in Mexico, etc., etc.—seemingly improbable, but a good read with great detail. Believe it or not. $200.00


Facsimile reprint of the 1872 first edition with additional introductory material. $40.00

2581. HODGE, Hiram C. *Arizona As It Is; or, The Coming Country. Compiled from Notes of Travel During the Years 1874, 1875, and 1876.* New York, Boston & Cambridge: Hurd & Houghton, H. O. Houghton & Riverside Press, 1877. 273 pp., double-page map of Arizona tipped in, 2 plates (including frontispiece). 12mo, original green cloth, spine gilt-lettered. Cover very lightly worn and pages age-toned, else fine.

*First edition. Herd 1045: "Scarce.... Chapter on stock raising and cattle lands."* Wallace, *Arizona History* 4. Notes of a thorough tour of Arizona by a journalist who went West for health-related reasons. Beyond ranching content, there is a wealth of detail on Native Americans, missions, mining, agriculture, railroads, stage lines, Colorado Steam Navigation Company, military forts, newspapers, telegraphs, archaeology, geography, and climate. $100.00


Hogan quotes Smithwick, "Texas was a heaven for men and dogs, but a hell for women and oxen," but quickly adds that the Old Three Hundred enjoyed many weddings and social gatherings. Another observer (Abner Stroebel) stated that Texas was a "free fighting, stock raising, money hunting country." $20.00


*First edition. Basic Texas Books 91: "Best social history of the Republic of Texas [and] analysis of the forces which blended together to give the Republic of Texas its peculiar national character and to create the image of Texan nature which persists to the present day."* Campbell, p. 172: "A lively book full of insight and colorful detail." Dobie, p. 51. Includes information on James Taylor White (1789-1852), "the first cattle king of Texas" (p. 21). $25.00


*First edition. Basic Texas Books 92. Governor Hogg rails about various federal laws and policies that negatively impact Texas stockmen and the cattle trade. He also takes a swipe at for-
eign cattle barons, painful price gouging by railroad companies who ship cattle from Texas, etc., etc. James Hogg was the first native Texan to be governor of Texas. He was Texas State Attorney General from 1886 to 1890 and served as governor from 1891 to 1895. Hogg garnered praise, such as this from Eugene C. Barker: "Probably only two other men have left their impression so deeply on the history of Texas as did James Stephen Hogg. Those two were Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston."  

$50.00


First edition. CBC 13. Tate, Indians of Texas 2296: "Includes the standard history of Parker's Fort, the Comanche attack, and the captivity stories of Cynthia Ann Parker and Rachel Plummer." Comprehensive history of the East Texas county, containing biographies of stockmen, including a photograph of and article about George W. Saunders, the noted trail driver and "cattle baron."  

$125.00


First edition. Western Frontiersmen Series 15. Clark & Brunet 122: "Smith was a rather enigmatic figure in the West. An early fur trapper, he spent his entire life on the frontier. He greeted the first settlers on Cherry Creek, what is now Denver, and entertained Louis Garrard, who later introduced him to the national reading public in Wah-To-Yah and Taos Trail (1848). He became familiar enough to have...a listing in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He was a witness to the Sand Creek Massacre and testified in the hearings on that event." Smith, an enigmatic and largely forgotten character, was more involved in the development of the Central Plains between 1830 and 1871 than any other one man. He was one of the early fur trappers, served as official government interpreter in treaties with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, aided Schoolcraft in setting down vocabularies, was an Army scout, and was probably more knowledgeable about the country from the Upper Missouri of Montana to the Red River of Texas than any of the other guides. There are scattered references to cattle, such as supplying rations to some 3,000 Indians representing 257 lodges at Camp Supply in Indian Territory. The bacon was so bad even the horses would not eat it, so herds of Texas Longhorn cattle were sent, but the tribesman preferred hunting buffalo. Kiowa chief Satanta was blamed for rustling cattle from the fort. Another cattle problem was that when issued beef, the Indians preferred chasing and killing the cows as if they were buffalo, ruining the valuable hides by filling them with bullet and arrow holes (as a result, the soldiers slaughtered the cattle for the Indians).  

$20.00

2588. HOLBROOK, Stewart H. Little Annie Oakley and Other Rugged People. New York: Macmillan, 1948. xii, 238 pp. 8vo, original brown pictorial cloth. Fine in very slightly chipped d.j.  


$15.00


$65.00

*First edition.* Northouse, *First Printings of Texas Authors*, p. 44. Quite a bit of information on the Spur Ranch. $20.00


*First edition thus,* an enlargement and expansion of [Holden's] *The Spur Ranch: A Study of the Inclosed Ranch Phase of the Cattle Industry in Texas* [see below]. Northouse, *First Printings of Texas Authors*, p. 44. Joseph Milton Nance reviewed the present book in *The Magazine of Western History* 22:1 (Winter, 1972), p. 72: "[This is] a complete revision and more thorough treatment and documentation of his first book on the Spur Ranch, published in 1934 and named after the brand used on the ranch.... Utilizing the records of the ranch itself, the author has written an interesting, informative, and careful analytical study of a large scale ranch enterprise.... Professor Holden has been clear, concise, and factual in telling the story of the Spur Ranch. He has presented the reader one of the most detailed studies ever written of a Texas Ranch.... The photographs of various phases of Spur Ranch operations by Erwin E. Smith add much to the book, and appendix II contains a list of brands purchased by the Espuela Cattle Company." $40.00


*First printing.* $10.00


*First edition.* Northouse, *First Printings of Texas Authors*, p. 44. Two remarkable cowmen, William and Ewing Halsell, father and son, operated a ranching empire spanning Texas and Oklahoma. A ranch hand since youth, William, by taking part of his wages in cattle, was able to build a herd of his own, ranching on Creek Nation land in Texas, then on Cherokee Nation land in Oklahoma. By stocking his new ranch with cattle purchased in southern Texas and fattened on the nutritious grasses and well-watered prairies of northeastern Oklahoma, he became a wealthy man through his cattle operations, in addition to those of banking and real estate. In 1901 he purchased the Spring Lake division of the XIT Ranch. Son Ewing (a lifelong friend of Will Rogers) managed operations in both Texas and Oklahoma, and with his three sisters handled the land sales of Spring Lake, when the decision was made to break it up to colonize that area through sale of arable lands to farmers. He was a lifetime director of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. See *Handbook of Texas Online*: William Electious Halsell, Ewing Halsell. $150.00


First edition, first state, limited edition (500 copies), in tan cloth and with frontispiece. Campbell, My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry 48. Dobie, p. 106: "Biography of a Plains cowboy." Dykes, Collecting Range Life Literature, p. 15; Western High Spots, p. 103 ("The Texas Ranch Today"). Herd 1050: "Scarce." Howes H582. Northouse, First Printings of Texas Authors, p. 43. Reese, Six Score 60: "An excellent picture of ranching in the 1870s, '80s and '90s in West Texas. Burns's first work as a cowboy was in 1873. He worked for several other outfits and managed three more up to when the narrative ends in 1896."

$250.00

Capt. Robert G. Carter's Copy with Map Marking Site of His Fight with Quanah


First edition, second state, in unrecorded red cloth. Reese, Six Score 60: "When the publishers went bankrupt the remaining 500 [copies] were bound in green cloth, without the frontispiece."

$100.00

2597. HOLDEN, William Curry. The Spur Ranch: A Study of the Inclosed Ranch Phase of the Cattle Industry in Texas. Boston: Christopher Publishing House, [1934]. 229 pp., endpaper map. 8vo, original tan cloth stamped in gilt and blind. Interesting association copy belonging to Indian fighter and Congressional Medal of Honor winner Captain Robert Goldthwaite Carter, with his ownership signature and lengthy manuscript note on rear flyleaf: "Cat Fish Creek shown on this map [laid in and with Carter's notes and annotations] and on inside cover of this book...runs through Cañon Blanco where I had my fight with Quanah Parker's band.... Oct. 10, 1871, and the spot below the point marked 'Cap Rock' is where the action took place." Carter has marked the endpaper map with place names and date of the battle. Laid in is a typescript of his record of military service with his manuscript comments on verso concerning the Indian brevets and the Medal of Honor that he was awarded. A newspaper article about the MacKenzie Trail pasted to flyleaf verso has Carter's manuscript notes about the actions in which he took part while under McKenzie's command. A final laid-in newspaper article about Carter presents his military career. Carter has marked places in the book that refer to the locations on and near the Spur Ranch where the actions occurred. (See below for more on Carter, about whom Indian Wars historian John Carroll remarked: "Carter's enormously important writings on frontier military history will be recognized as source material for all future historians.") Light soiling to upper cover, flyleaf browned from newspaper clipping and paperclip rust stain on rear endpaper where laid-in material was secured, but generally fine in fine d.j."

First edition. CBC 1190 and 3 additional entries. Dobie, p. 106: "History of a great Texas ranch." Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 102 ("The Texas Ranch Today"). Herd 1051. Howes H583. Northouse, First Printings of Texas Authors, p. 43. Reese, Six Score 37n (in entry for W. J. Elliot's The Spurs, comparing it to the present work): "Economic and business-oriented history." J. Evetts Haley reviewed the present work in Southwestern Historical Quarterly 38:1 (July, 1934), pp. 72-73: "W. C. Holden, professor of history at Texas Technological College and frequent excursionist into the fields of ethnology and archaeology, has added another book to his growing list upon West Texas. 'This work proposes to be a study of the ranching industry of the Great Plains area from 1885 to 1907 as exemplified by the Spur ranch of Texas...an outstanding example of a ranch owned and operated by a foreign syndicate.' In the beginning the author reminds the reader that this 'analytical treatment' will trace the Spur ranch from its acquisition by the Espuela Land and Cattle Company, in 1885, to its purchase by S. M. Swenson and Sons in 1907. Noting its founding at the foot of the Texas Plains by the Hall brothers in 1878, Holden observes its promotion by an American corporation in which A. M. Britton and S. W. Lomax were the principals, introduces its management, and proceeds to a detailed statement of its supplies and expenses. Following this introduction, Holden treats the major phases of large ranch economy of fifty years ago: cattle, fences, water, hands, trails, predatory animals—and fails not to mention drouths, horses,
amusements, guests and neighbors. Emphasis is placed upon economic detail, but ranch routine is illustrated by entries from range diaries; cowboys are followed through their year's work; and special application of the problems of the trail to the Spur range is handled in an interesting, readable style. The book is written largely from the letter files of the ranch, and is larded with frequent and apt quotations therefrom. It is amusing to know that Henry Johnstone, a new Scotch manager, 'rested' the hands by 'allowing them to bust broncs.'... A study of the foreign syndicates on the Great Plains ranges can but impress one with the culture and the breadth of their owners and operators, who contributed much in the way of efficient business management, tone, and general character to the ranges of the West. And Holden has chosen his subject well."

Regarding the provenance of this copy, The Handbook of Texas Online reports: “Robert Goldthwaite Carter (1845-1936), soldier and writer, was born at Bridgton, Maine, on October 29, 1845. The family moved in 1847 to Portland, where young Carter was educated, and in 1857 to Massachusetts, where he was about to enter Phillips (Andover) Academy when the Civil War broke out. Carter enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, and served from August 5, 1862, to October 4, 1864. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1865, graduated on June 15, 1870, and was assigned to Troop E, Fourth United States Cavalry. He married on September 4, 1870, and started with his bride, Mary, to San Antonio, Texas, on September 12, 1870. Carter was promoted to first lieutenant on February 21, 1875, and retired from the army on June 28, 1876, because of disability contracted in the line of duty. He was brevetted captain on February 27, 1890, for gallant service in action against the Kickapoo and Apache Indians at Remolino, Mexico, in May 1873. On January 23, 1900, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his action in the Brazos River campaign in October 1871... After his retirement from the army, Carter wrote several books concerning his military career and that of early members of his family: The Boy Soldier at Gettysburg (1887), Four Brothers in Blue (1913), and The Old Sergeant's Story (1926). An autobiographical work, Record of the Military Service of First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert Goldthwaite Carter, U.S. Army 1862-1876, was published in 1904. Carter also wrote several pamphlets on his Texas experiences; these were reprinted as part of his book On the Border with Mackenzie in 1935. Carter died in Washington on January 4, 1936, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.”

First edition. Biography of Helen Sewell Harbison, who began working alongside her father on the family farm at age eleven. Self-educated, she eventually attended college, taught school, and served as county clerk. She and her husband, Texas Ranger Pell Harbison, established a ranch near Hebbronville, Texas, where they raised six children; Helen ran the ranch on her own for thirty years after her husband's death. $20.00


First edition. CBC 3697. Guns 1010: "Information on the Texas Rangers and on lawlessness, as well as on Sam Bass and Arkansas Johnson." Herd 1052: "Scarce... A privately printed little history of a Texas frontier county, which contains, among other material, some information on cattle." Includes an account of J. R. Couts driving a herd of 1,000 wild Texas longhorns over the Kansas Trail through the Indian Territory, from Weatherford over the Rocky Mountains to California in 1866. "He found cowboys of the rough and ready kind who had experience on the trail—men who knew how to handle guns and were not afraid to use them." His arduous drive and tough winter in Colorado proved profitable, and he brought home $50,000 in gold. Since there was no bank in Weatherford, Couts became a banker. Chapters on the first settlers, Cynthia Ann Parker, Sam Houston, Indian depredations, vigilantes, along with biographies and town histories. $150.00


Second and best edition, revised and enlarged. CBC 3698. Guns 1011: "Revised and enlarged edition of the 1931 publication, with much added material." Herd 1053. Story of the settlement of Parker County, with photos and biographies of many important early citizens. $150.00


First edition, limited edition (#40 of 300 copies, signed by the author). Wynar 6650. History of railroads in the region, with some information on livestock transport. $35.00


First trade edition, wrappers issue. $20.00

2603. HOLLEY, Frances Chamberlain. *Once Their Home; or, Our Legacy from the Dahkotahs: Historical, Biographical, and Incidental*. Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry, 1891. 419 [1, blank] v (index) pp., frontispiece, illustrations. 8vo, original blue decorative cloth. Pencil ownership signature. Fine.

reservation and how the town became important as the headquarters for ranchmen, stock meetings, and cattle associations; section on Marquis de Mores, perhaps the most unusual of the cattle barons; the Great Sioux reservation ("22,010,043 acres, comprising some of the best stock and farming lands to be found in the Dakotas"); some Native Americans retaining large herds of cattle and horses; Indian method of warfare involving setting the prairie on fire to make the cattle stampede U.S. troops; etc. The book is also interesting for providing some out-of-the-way history of women in the West, such as the captivity of Mrs. Galpin near Grand River.  

2604. HOLLEY, Frances Chamberlain. *Once Their Home....* Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry, 1891. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original green decorative cloth. Very light wear to spinal extremities, overall fine.  

2605. HOLLEY, Frances Chamberlain. *Once Their Home....* Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry, 1892. 419 pp., frontispiece, illustrations. 8vo, original blue decorative cloth. A few small marks on upper cover, otherwise fine.  

Third edition.  


*First edition* of a classic children's book explaining many aspects of cowboy life. Holling Clancy Holling (1900-1973) was an instructor, freelance designer, advertising artist, and book illustrator. He and his wife, Lucille Webster Holling, collaborated on many books, including *The Book of Indians* (1935) and *The Book of Cowboys* (1936). Excerpt: "'People in the East think sometimes that all a cowboy does is ride around on buckin' broncs, shootin' all over the place with sixguns and rifles!' said Idaho Ike.... 'But nowadays there's no need for guns out here most of the time. Of course, when you're in rattlesnake country, a revolver comes in handy and sometimes a coyote or wolf that's been killin' stock needs at-tendin' to. But today a cowpuncher could ride most all the time and never need any kind of a gun.'"  


2609. HOLLISTER, Ovando James. *The Mines of Colorado.* Springfield, Massachusetts: Samuel Bowles, 1867. [7, ads (including pastedown)] vii [3, blank] 450 [31, ads] pp., large folding map lithographed by Major & Knapp, with outline color (*Map of Colorado Territory to accompany Hollisters "Mines of Colorado" corrected from the Public Surveys of 1866; 44 x 58 cm*) locating mines, railroads, Indian reservations, etc. 8vo, original brown cloth. Very light external shelf wear, folding map mended on verso (no losses), otherwise fine.
THE BOOK OF COWBOYS
by
Holling C. Holling

ILLUSTRATED BY
H. C. and Lucille Holling

NEW YORK
THE PLATT & MUNK CO. Inc.
PUBLISHERS

Item 2606
The horse made some wild lunges and came down hard. See page 78.
First edition, a greatly enlarged edition of the author's previous title The Silver Mines of Colorado (87 pp.) and the first to include the map. Campbell, p. 188. Howes H602. LC, Colorado 58: “The earliest inclusive description of Colorado's mines.” Wilcox, p. 61. Wynar 330. Hollister, editor and proprietor of the Colorado Mining Journal, provides an exhaustive treatise on Colorado Territory, including history of the Pikes Peak region before the discovery of gold, Native Americans, the gold rush, mining laws, geology, geography, climate, and agriculture. For those who ventured into the Rocky Mountain region in the 1860s, this book quickly became an essential and trusted guide. Various ranches in the area are mentioned and located. Mining laws of the Gregory District stated that a ranch claim could not exceed 160 acres and no person could obtain more than one ranch claim except by purchase. A few of the ranches discussed are St. Louis, Bergens, Slaght's, Jones, Mayol's, Hicklin's, Post's, Dirty Woman's Ranch (so called because her house was said to be always in need of cleaning), etc. Chapter 17 discusses the pastoral qualities of the region, with descriptions of buffalo, cattle (including native cattle of the plains), horses, and sheep. The author in waxing eloquently on the possibilities of ranching in the region observes: “Well, the existence of buffalo proves the fine pastoral quality of the Plains, the best of which is the upper Valley of Colorado. When the buffalo of forty years ago shall have been replaced by domestic cattle, and the Indians, antelope, and wolves by horses and sheep, the idea of a 'great American desert' will doubtless be finally dismissed by the whole world, as it should be” (p. 428). The map outlines sixteen counties, mining sites, forts, a reserve for Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes, railroads, watershed, and mountains. The many and varied ads present a microcosm of regional business activity at the time.

$750.00


Facsimile of the first edition. America's Pioneer Heritage Series. $10.00

2611. HOLLISTER, U. S. The Navajo and His Blanket. Denver: Published by the author, 1903. 144 pp., photographic frontispiece, 21 photographic plates (10 colored, showing Navajo blankets), text illustrations, pink decorative endpapers. Small 4to, original red gilt-lettered cloth with mounted photographic illustration, beveled edges. Fine.

First edition of a classic study of the Navajo blanket. Graff 1939. Howes H603. Laird, Hopi 1209. Munk (Alliot), p. 107. Saunders 1014. Yager 1663. Among the great herdsmen (and herdswomen) of the West are the Navajo. In this handsome book, Hollister juxtaposes beautiful color plates of Navajo blankets from his own collection with photographs of daily Navajo life. The author discusses Pueblo introduction of sheep to the Navajo and their incredible proliferation: “The Navajos turned out to be good shepherds. Their flocks increased until, for a number of years, they have counted a half million sheep as their own. This influenced their destiny, and has transformed them from fierce marauders into comparatively peaceful pastoral people. Nearly every family owns a flock of sheep and goats.... The whole family moves with the sheep, and lives practically out of doors.... Weaving is their principal and most attractive industry. The Navajos should give their women credit for the wide and distinctive reputation their tribe has achieved solely from the Navajo blanket” (pp. 44-52). $150.00


Second edition, facsimile. Preface by Robert B. McCoy. $10.00

2613. HOLLOWAY, Carroll C. Texas Gun Lore. San Antonio: Naylor, [1951]. xii, 238 pp., plates. 8vo, original terracotta cloth. Fine in fine d.j.

First edition. Adams, Burs 1:187. Dykes, Kid 433. Guns 1014: “Scarce.... A history of guns from flintlocks down to present-day arms. This work also contains much information on outlaws and
gunmen, but most of his information is wrong. His index of eight hundred gunfighters is also full of errors. The author claims that freedom comes directly from the invention of the gun, and argues that the history of Texas proves his claim. In the chapter entitled “Cattle,” the author examines the range cattle industry “from the gun lover’s point of view” (p. 143).


*First edition, limited edition* (295 copies, one of 90 with marbled boards). Fine-press book containing an interesting series of letters from a broad cross-section of disenchanted Texans and would-be Texans written between 1840 and 1890, including a letter from the unhappy wife of a cattle thief. This was David Holman’s first book, handsomely printed in Garamond and Mistral type on English handmade paper.

$35.00

2615. HOLMAN, Frederick V. *Dr. John McLoughlin, the Father of Oregon.* Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1907. 301 [1] [2, ads] pp., frontispiece portrait, plate. 8vo, original dark green cloth, t.e.g. Slight shelf wear, otherwise fine.

*First edition.* Clark & Brunet 123. Smith 4583. Tweney, Washington 89 #31. “Because of his years and influence at Fort Vancouver, and the important role he played in the development of the Northwest, Dr. McLoughlin deserves this place in history. This is a well-written biography.... Over 100 pages at the end of the book reproduce important documents.” Contains material on the 1837 cattle drive from California to Oregon, the Willamette Cattle Company, and the Hudson’s Bay Company monopoly on cattle.

$125.00


*First edition.* Fred White Sr. note: “This is, as far as is known, the only local history written of the Hoo Doo War (described in Webb, *TX Rangers*). Recorded by a perceptive woman. Uncommon.” The Mason County Hoo Doo War erupted over cattle rustling and those who took the law into their own hands. Armed bands raided settlements spreading fear and unrest. Loyal Valley citizen Tim Williamson was murdered by a dozen masked vigilantes who accused him of cattle theft. A reign of terror followed.

$50.00


*First printing.* Also contains an interesting article by Ramon F. Adams, “Billy the Kid’s Lost Years.”

$10.00

2618. HOLT, R. D. (ed.). *Schleicher County; or, Eighty Years of Development in Southwest Texas.* El Dorado, Texas: The El Dorado Success, 1930. iv, 110 pp., photographic plates. 8vo, original blue wrappers with photographic illustration on front wrapper. Lightly worn, overall very good to fine.

*First edition.* CBC 4023. Herd 1058: “Scarce.... Contains some information on the cattle of that county.” Extensive county history including many biographies and numerous plates of local scenes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

$35.00


*First edition.* In the early 1900s, Eleanor Estes James Hondius was the proprietor of Elkhorn Lodge, the oldest continually inhabited structure in Estes Park, Colorado. Eleanor’s father, William Edward James, came to Colorado in 1874 and managed to secure some land along the Fall River in spite of the Earl of Dunraven’s land-grab in the area (one way the Earl attempted to preserve the land was by establishing it as cattle range). Eleanor’s father planned to develop a ranch on his land but soon learned he could make more money caring for summer guests than raising cattle. Excellent period photographs, including one showing Eleanor riding Patsy, her favorite horse, sidesaddle in immaculate riding attire replete with magnificent hat. $10.00


*First edition.* Juvenile with many great documentary photographs—ranch life, roundups, trail driving, stampedes, cowtowns, etc. $20.00

2622. _Hoofs and Horns_. 5 issues: 9:3-5 (September, October & November 1939); 10:10-11 (April & May 1941). Tucson: [Hoofs and Horns Publishing Company], 1939-1941. 5 issues, 4to, original multicolor pictorial wrappers, illustrated. Upper wrapper of May 1941 issue detached, otherwise condition is very good.

*First printings.* Wallace, _Arizona History_ 106. In 1933 ardent rodeo fan Ethel A. Hopkins purchased _Hoofs and Horns Magazine_, a weekly cattle paper that had ceased publication during the depression. She re-conceptualized _Hoofs and Horns_, first publishing it in October of 1933 as a monthly magazine, shifting the focus towards the sport of rodeo while still accommodating the interests of cattlemen. $100.00

2623. HOOKER, William Francis. _The Prairie Schooner_. Chicago: Saul Brothers, 1918. 156 pp., color frontispiece, 1 photographic plate, full-page text illustrations. 12mo, original green pictorial cloth. Fine in d.j. with light to moderate staining on back panel.

*First edition.* _Guns_ 1017: “Scarce.” Rader, p. 157. Smith 4611. The author’s reminiscences of his life as a Wyoming bullwhacker, with much on Native Americans, Bill Hickok, and Cheyenne. Due to the bullish nature of this book, there is peripheral mention of ranching. Sampling of comments: “Cattle ranches with their great herds came first, then sheep.” “Among the bull-train magnates of the early 70s were Charley Clay...and Jack Hunton.... Both built ranches in the Chugwater country along the trail leading from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie.... Both Hunton and Clay used their ranches to range their work cattle in off seasons, although both had beef herds and lots of horses. These ranch houses were protected from Indians by less than a dozen men at any time; but these men were fighters and were known to be such by the chiefs of the tribes that frequently roamed the territory south of the Platte.... Hunton’s and Clay’s ranch houses were loaded with firearms, looked like armories, and at the height of the shoulder in the log walls were fort holes through which guns could be fired. These were used several times, but none of the skirmishes approached in any degree the present-day pictures one sees in the movies, and I doubt if they ever did, in the West. In the first place, while the Sioux, Cheyenne and other redskins were considered especially bloodthirsty, none of them was fond of exposing his worthless carcass to a shower of bullets, even though outnumbering the whites 100 to 1.” $35.00

Item 2622
THE JAMES BOYS RODE SOUTH,
A THRILLING AND AUTHENTIC NEW EPISODE IN THE FABULOUS
LIVES OF THE MOST DARING DESPERADOES OF MODERN TIMES,
FRANK AND JESSE JAMES
AND
THEIR COMRADES IN CRIME.

By
W. STANLEY HOOLE

Item 2624

First edition, limited edition (173 of 525 copies, signed by author). Guns 1018. The author relates the story of the James Boys' undercover foray into rural Tennessee in 1880s, when Jesse went by the name George D. Howard and Frank was known as Ben J. Woodson. Jesse had a spread and worked as a wheat speculator and trader of cattle and horses, in addition to being a devoted member of the Methodist Church where he sang in the choir. Jesse was killed in April of 1882. The author dedicates this book "To Frank and Jesse—I don't know what I would have done without them...." $75.00


First edition, limited edition (600 copies). Herd 1061. Iowa Economic History Series 8, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh. Over 150 interviews were collected from ranchers, settlers, bankers, and cowboys. Comprehensive history of the evolution of the cattle industry, with emphasis on economic factors. $20.00


First edition. Guns 1021: "Mentions Doc Holliday, Wyatt Earp, Pat Garrett, and Billy the Kid, as well as many Texas Rangers." Chapter on "Landmarks in Ranching" with discussion of Charles Goodnight's JA Ranch, the XIT Ranch, the King Ranch, etc. $25.00


First edition. $10.00


First edition. Adams, Burs 1:189. Guns 1022: "As a sheriff of a West Texas county, the author naturally came in contact with some of the outlaws of his day." Range experiences in Texas and Oklahoma at the turn of the nineteenth century, with chapters on "The H-Bar Ranch," "Protection for the Cattlemen," and "Burnt Brand," plus much collateral information on trail drives, outlaws, etc. $10.00


2632. HORAN, James D. *Desperate Men: Revelations from the Sealed Pinkerton Files*. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, [1949]. xx, 296 pp., plates, portraits, facsimile, endpaper maps. 8vo, original tan pictorial cloth. Fine in lightly worn, price-clipped d.j. $15.00

First edition. Guns 1024. Herd 1062. Includes a chapter on Kate O’Leary, “the Belle of Dodge,” and a great deal of information on other women from all walks of life in Dodge City and Cimarron at the end of the nineteenth century. $25.00


First edition. Guns 1027. “An entertaining book…. Nothing new has been added to the stories of Calamity Jane and Belle Starr…. Has some new material on Cattle Kate, Pearl Hart, and Rose of Cimarron.” Winegarten, p. 204. Also contains the less widely known story of “Little Jo” Monaghan, a cowpoke and gunfighter who rode the range disguised as a man for forty years. About half of the women covered were spies in the Civil War, and a few were prostitutes.

2634. HORAN, James D. *Desperate Women*. New York: Bonanza Books, n.d. xiv, 336 pp., photographic illustrations. 8vo, original red cloth. Fine in fine d.j. designed by Charles V. John. $5.00

Reprint.

2635. HORAN, James D. *The Great American West: A Pictorial History from Coronado to the Last Frontier*. New York: Crown Publishers Inc., [1959]. 288 pp., plates (some in color), portraits, maps, facsimiles. Folio, original half tan cloth over black cloth. Fine in lightly worn d.j. $5.00
First edition. Guns 1028: “Has a chapter dealing with most of the better-known western outlaws, as well as the famous O K Corral fight.” Pictorial history with over 650 illustrations, including over 500 photographs, many here published for the first time. Native Americans, ranching, mining, pioneer life, outlaws, slavery, etc.

$15.00


$20.00

1020 pp., 4 maps. 2 vols., 8vo, original tan cloth, t.e.g. Very fine in publishers' lightly worn slipcase. Signed by Horgan. Bookplate of Carl Hertzog.

First edition, limited edition (1,000 copies, specially illustrated with 16 added color plates, and signed by author). Basic Texas Books 95A: “This is the most thorough and the most civilized account of the vast region draining into the river that forms 900 miles of Texas border.” CBC 653 and 14 additional entries. Herd 1065. Greene, Fifty Best Books on Texas 78. Powell, Southwestern Book Trails, p. 19: “The most ambitious and impressive of all Southwestern river books.” Tate, Indians of Texas 169. Wynar 1925. A Pulitzer Prize winner. $150.00


2640. HORN, Calvin. New Mexico’s Troubled Years: The Story of the Early Territorial Governors. Albuquerque: Horn & Wallace, [1963]. 239 pp., portraits (including frontispiece), pictorial endpapers. 8vo, original light blue cloth. Very fine in fine d.j. First edition (first published as a series of articles in New Mexico Magazine). Guns 1032: “Quite a bit of material on the Lincoln County War, Billy the Kid, and other lawlessness in New Mexico.” New Mexico Territory, 1850-1880, including Governor Lew Wallace's correspondence with Billy the Kid. Foreword by John F. Kennedy. $20.00


2642. HORN, Tom. Life of Tom Horn.... Denver: Louthan Book Co., [1904]. Another copy, wrappers issue. 8vo, original grey pictorial wrappers. Fine. $100.00

**First separate printing** (offprint from the Report of the National Museum, 1886-87). Campbell, p. 128. Dobie, p. 160. Graff 1958. Rader 1932. In his time, Hornaday was the leading authority on the extirpation of the bison; his scholarship is enhanced by the fine plates and maps. Occasional ranching interest in fieldwork and more: "The Sioux have been compelled to admit that the game is up and the war-path is open to them no longer. Should they wish to do otherwise they know that they could survive only by killing cattle, and cattle that are guarded by cow-boys and ranchmen are no man's game."... "The main body of the fugitives which survived the great slaughter of 1871-74 continued to attract hunters who were very 'hard up' who pursued them, often at the risk of their own lives, even into the terrible Llano Estacado. In Montana in 1880 I met on a cattle ranch an ex-buffalo-hunter from Texas, named Harry Andrews, who from 1874 to 1878 continued in pursuit of the scattered remnants of the great southern herd through the Panhandle of Texas and on into the Staked Plain itself."... "In December, 1880, the Smithsonian expedition left about fifteen buffaloes alive in the bad lands of the Missouri-Yellowstone divide, at the head of Big Porcupine Creek. In 1887 three of these were killed by cowboys, and in 1888 two more, the last death recorded being that of an old bull killed near Billings. There are probably eight or ten stragglers still remaining in that region, hiding in the wildest and most broken tracts of the bad lands, as far as possible from the cattle ranches, and where even cowboys seldom go save on a round up."

$200.00

2644. HORNECKER, Martin. *Buffalo Hunting on the Texas Plains in 1877*. [Geneseo, Illinois: Geneseo Republic], 1929. 36 pp., frontispiece portrait. Narrow 8vo, original salmon pictorial wrappers, stapled (as issued). Very fine. Rare. First edition. Eberstadt, Texas 162:400: "Vivid narrative of two years’ experiences in west Texas and on the edge of the Staked Plains." Howes H645. Tate, *Indians of Texas* 3138: "Good straightforward description of hunters working out of Ft. Griffin during the heyday of the hide trade." Hornecker (born 1852, Baden, South Germany) and his family emigrated to Illinois when "even Illinois was still known as the west" to all who lived east of the Hoosier state and to them, Texas was beyond the pale of civilization. Little did Hornecker and [his companion Ed] Stewart dream when they left Colona township that they would spend nearly two years hunting buffalo, 200 miles beyond the government outposts, where the Indians roved in great numbers and did what they pleased and where there was nothing to do but die if a rattler or a centipede got you. Martin Hornecker is one of the few men now living, belonging to that vanguard of hardy courageous men who faced the rigors of a life on the wild, open plains of the West to prepare it for the approach of civilization, and helped to decimate the uncountable herd of buffalo to make way for the cattle men and their droves of cattle. Just as it was necessary for the Indians to move toward the setting sun as the white man moved westward, so the buffalo had to be driven from the plains to make room for the white man's cattle." The author and his buddy had planned to get a job as "cow punchers" on one of the big cattle ranches in Texas, having heard they paid big wages, but the ranches were much farther west. They walked 120 miles in four days and discovered that the ranchers wanted only men with experience and under 130 pounds. Working in a stone quarry in 90-degree weather quickly inspired them to return to Ft. Worth and take up buffalo hunting. While buffalo hunting on the Staked Plains with his powerful single-shot forty-five caliber Creedmore breech loaders, Hornecker learned of a cattleman named Tasker who started a cattle ranch in the area and learned that the cattle and buffalo could not graze on the same ranch because the buffalo always stampeded the cattle and trampled them to death. Hornecker's reaction to Texas includes: "We thought Ft. Worth, when we first saw it, was the worst city in the United States, but its wildness was no comparison to that of Ft. Griffin." Of the ladies of Ft. Griffin, Hornecker opines: "The women looked hard and were even harder than they looked." $500.00

2645. [HORSES]. Approximately 100 printed items. Details upon request.

2646. HORTON, Thomas F. *History of Jack County: Being Accounts of Pioneer Times, Excerpts from County Court Records, Indian Stories, Biographical Sketches, and Interesting Events.*
Buffalo Hunting
on the
Texas Plains in 1877

as told by
MARTIN HORNECKER
Geneseo, Illinois
Sloan Rare Books


First edition. Adams, Burs 1:394. CBC 2565. Guns 1035. Herd 1069: “This little book is quite scarce because most of the edition was burned. It contains some material on certain notable Texas cattlemen.” Howes H653. Tate, Indians of Texas 3026: “Reprints several brief accounts of the 1870s Indian fights by pioneer participants, and the trial of Satanta and Big Tree.”

$250.00


First edition, limited edition (1,000 copies). Rocq 2969. Christmas celebrations in the early twentieth century on one of southern California’s oldest and largest ranches, part of which is now Long Beach.

$15.00


Second edition, revised and limited (500 copies). Rocq 2969n.

$20.00


First edition, contents leaf a cancel and last page of text with [1]. BAL 9359. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 34 (“High Spots of Western Fiction: 1902-1952”): “Travel on the Oregon Trail.” Flake 4094. Graff 1965. Malone, Wyomingana, p. 5. Rader 1940. Smith 4656. One of Merle Johnson’s High Spots of American Literature, p. 42: “A novelized narrative of the pioneer movement across the western plains, with all its romance and tragedy.” Hough was among the first Western authors to enter into the motion picture industry. In 1923 Hough’s best-selling novel of overland pioneers who traveled in covered wagons from Kansas to Oregon was turned into one of the earliest and greatest epic Western films, shot on locations ranging from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Fort Laramie. The party of 200 wagons included cattle herds of the pioneers, and sometimes the herd numbered over 2,000 head. In one of the most dramatic sequences in the book, the cattle, mules, and horses mixed in a blind, destructive stampede. In another sequence, Native Americans witnessing the wagon train, its tents, fires, and herd, conclude “that now the white man has come to fly his flat over a new frontier.” As the story unfolds, the herd is as pivotal to the action as the main characters.

$30.00


First edition of the first trail-drive novel to feature a woman as the main character. BAL 9362. Campbell, p. 252. Dobie, p. 107: “Historical novel of the Chisholm Trail. The best character in it is Old Alamo, lead steer.” Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #38. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Koerner 50); Western High Spots, pp. 35-36 (“High Spots of Western Fiction: 1902-1952”); p. 80 (“A Range Man’s Library”): “Hough’s good historical novel...really stirred up the critics because it has the young woman owner of the herd on the trail with it.” Graff 1966. Howes H673. Jordan, Cowgirls, p. 293. King, Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup, p. 16: “A good fictional account of a woman who assumed responsibility of her father’s ranch upon his death, taking her cattle up the Chisholm Trail to Kansas in 1867.” Rader 1941.

$30.00


$125.00


$100.00


Second edition.

$20.00

2654. HOUGH, E. *The Story of the Cowboy.* New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1902. x [2] 349 [1] [6, ads] pp., frontispiece, plates by C. M. Russell and William Wells. 8vo, original tan decorative binding. Binding worn and stained, ink and pencil notations to front endpapers including contemporary ink ownership inscription. Dudley R. Dobie’s note laid in: “Although the title page of this copy bears the date 1902, the last page of text bears the figure (1) denoting a first edition text.”

Later printing. Smith 4670.

$10.00

2655. HOUGH, E. *The Story of the Cowboy.* New York: D. Appleton and Company, n.d. xii, 349 [1] [6, ads] pp., frontispiece, plates by C. M. Russell and William Wells. 8vo, original tan decorative cloth. Binding lightly worn, overall very good. Later printing; this copy also has the figure (1) on the last page.

$5.00

2656. HOUGH, E. *The Story of the Cowboy.* New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1916. x [2] 349 pp., frontispiece, plates by C. M. Russell and William Wells. 12mo, original tan decorated cloth. Fine. Later printing; the last page of this copy has the figure (17) and does not have the last six pages of ads as in the previous copies.

$10.00


Later edition, without the Russell illustrations. This copy has the figure (23) on the last page. Go figure.

$10.00


$100.00


$15.00


$15.00


*First edition.* Adams, *Burs* I:197. Dykes, *Kid* 362. *Guns* 1040: “Includes chapters on Billy the Kid, Sam Bass, Ben Thompson, Belle Starr, and El Paso, the last chapter dealing with such gunmen as John Wesley Hardin, John Selman, and George Scarborough.” Many anecdotes from Texas history; ranch interest in “Cowboy’s Funeral,” a tale set in Old Tascosa, etc.

$10.00


*First edition* (original version of a popular book published the year of the Texas centennial, subsequently expanded; see next entry). Campbell, p. 102. Classic Texas humor, including cowboys and ranching, e.g., taking down greenhorns a notch: “Why, he even thought a cowboy was a bull.”

$25.00


Sixth printing of an enlarged edition of this perennial groaner.

$10.00


*First edition.* Stories, poems, legends, and folklore. The author devotes a section to “Cattle and Cowboys,” with humor such as this: “A cowboy said to the ranch cook, ’There ain’t no chicken in this chicken soup.’ The cook retorted, ‘No, and there ain’t no horse in the horse radish either.’” We will spare you the rhymes.

$25.00


*First edition.* Includes a chapter entitled “Final Roundup” and a story about Jack Potter and a trail trip. Unfortunately there are a large number of disgusting racist jokes.

$10.00

*First edition* (portions were first printed serially in *Liberty* magazine under the title “Hell in Boots”). Guns 1043: “Like most books about the Texas Rangers, this one also deals with some of the outlaws of Texas.” Ranger McDonald was known as “the man who would charge hell with a bucket of water.” In addition to his occasional stock-raising ventures (primarily in the early 1880s), “his raids on cattle thieves and train robbers in No Man’s Land and the Cherokee Strip made him a Texas legend” ([The Handbook of Texas Online: William Jesse McDonald]). $35.00


*First printing.* Southwest Writers Series 18. Biography and bibliography of Santee. In addition to being a range author and illustrator, Santee punched cows and wrangled horses around Globe, Arizona, for several years. $10.00


*First edition.* Guns 1049: “A well-written book giving some history of Montana, its vigilantes, and some of its latter-day outlaws.” Herd 1078. Smith 4696. The Montana newspaperman’s first book gives great detail on cattlemen, rustlers, immigrants, settlers, farmers, drought, etc. $35.00


Ranching interest includes cattle rustling by Cochise, Seminole Billy Bow Legs, the Aravipa-Apache, et al. The Crow are described as “excellent herders.” The author addresses the controversies that arose on the Navaho reservation regarding stockmen grazing their herds on the vast stretches of land in the public domain and their proclivity to blame and punish the Navajo for all rustling and stock killing. Howard notes the large herds of cattle and horses owned by the Nez-Percé in White Bird Canyon. At the Yakima reservation, Howard describes their method of branding (not so different from what we remember witnessing as a child in Texas) and notes that the only thing Indians enjoy more than branding is killing cattle with firearms. The author speaks positively regarding the peaceful Pi-Utes in the Humboldt River area, and doubts they rustled cattle as claimed by settlers. During his last field assignment, in summing up the causes of Indian disrest and violence, Howard comments: “But it seems never to have occurred to many of our wise men that these people who had been accustomed for generations to get their living
by hunting the buffalo, killing game, and selling peltries, could not immediately be transformed into gardeners and farmers. For the feeding of cattle and the herding of horses, and the pasturing of large flocks of sheep, immense tracts of the rolling prairies of the West have been needed and taken by white men, and they have not hesitated to use freely the public domain.” $150.00


2671. HOWARD, Sarah Elizabeth. *Pen Pictures of the Plains*. Denver: Reed, 1902. 128 pp., 16 photographic plates of Colorado scenes, portraits of Nathan Cook Meeker and his wife and daughter. 12mo, original green gilt-lettered cloth with color illustration mounted on upper cover, beveled edges. Cover illustration rubbed and light wear to cover, some staining to rear endpaper, internally fine.

*First edition*. Wilcox, p. 62: “Blank verse, largely concerned with the early days of the Greeley Colony.” Not in Wynar. A poetic tribute to the pioneer experience in Colorado, including the Meeker Massacre. Poems include “The Bronco Breakers” and “The Round-Up,” and the plates include several ranching-related images. $20.00

2672. HOWBERT, Irving. *The Indians of the Pike’s Peak Region Including an Account of the Battle of Sand Creek, and of Occurrences in El Paso County, Colorado, During the War with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, in 1864 and 1868*. New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1914. x, 230 pp., frontispiece, plates. 8vo, original blue gilt-lettered cloth, t.e.g. Fine, with author’s signed, dated inscription to C. C. Parks.


2673. HOWBERT, Irving. *The Indians of the Pike’s Peak Region….* New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1914. Another copy. Fine, unopened, with author’s signed, dated inscription to Mrs. James D. Whitmore. $50.00

2674. HOWBERT, Irving. *The Indians of the Pike’s Peak Region….* New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1914. Another copy. Fine, with author’s signed, dated inscription to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wilder. $50.00


   Facsimile of the first edition. $20.00

   $30.00

   $30.00


   Facsimile of the first edition. $15.00

   *First edition.* Adams, *Burs I*:198. *Guns* 1053: “Has a chapter on bad men and the law, dealing with some of the better-known Oklahoma and New Mexico outlaws.” *Herd* 1080. Frontier anecdotes, beginning with the title character, Chowning A. Embree of the Diamond Trail Ranch, a colorful one-legged Panhandle cowhand, and encompassing the Texas Rangers, Native Americans, ranching, cowboys, and many rugged characters of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico (among them Wild Bill Hickok and Billy the Kid). $25.00


H. Ray Baker, endpaper maps. 8vo, original half tan cloth over boards. Fine in lightly worn d.j. Presentation copy, signed by Palmer Hoyt, author of the foreword.

First edition. Guns 1054: “Chapter on Bill Carlisle, the lone train robber of Wyoming.” Herd 1081. While the emphasis is on frontiersmen, mountain men, military matters, and Native Americans, there are several cattle-related pieces, such as “King of the Steer Ropers” and “Last Roundup on the Bell.”


2688. HOWELL, Glade F. Early History of Malad Valley. N.p., 1960. vii, 130 leaves (one-sided mimeograph), maps. 4to, original yellow printed wrappers with black cloth spine. Fine. Unpublished master’s thesis, Brigham Young University. Malad Valley was a Welsh Mormon settlement. In 1855 Brigham Young gave this description of southern Idaho: “Malad Valley, north of the Bear River, has been considered a pretty desolate, cold, hard, sterile valley. As we passed through it on our way north, we considered it tolerably good grazing country, and that people could possibly live there. But after we had traveled over the basin rim into Bannock County, down through the little Bannock Valley, over to Salmon River and wound our way down that stream through the swamps and willows and climbed over the points of the bluffs to keep from being mired, and returned again to Malad Valley, it looked to us like the most beautiful valley that any person had ever saw. Before this experience we thought nobody could live there, and I expect that if we had gone a few hundred miles north it would have looked still better.” Howell writes that the first Anglos to arrive in the Malad Valley were trappers, sent by the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company, in 1810. Only trappers and Indians visited the valley until 1849 when Captain Stansbury led an expedition through the area. Miners followed the trappers and brought the first cattle into the valley, probably from Fort Hall in 1853. The valley was ideal for livestock grazing and as a result of high meat costs at the mines, many of the miners decided to change their livelihood from mining to ranching. The area is prized for its lush grasses for grazing.

2689. HOYT, Henry F. A Frontier Doctor. Boston, New York & Cambridge: Houghton Mifflin Company & Riverside Press, 1929. xv [1] 260 pp., frontispiece, photographic plates, facsimiles. 8vo, original brown blindstamped cloth. Lightly browned and bookdealer’s label partially removed from front flyleaf, else fine in lightly worn d.j. First edition. Adams, Burs I:19; One-Fifty 74: “Scarce.... Well written and interesting book with some material on Billy the Kid and life in old Tascosa, Texas. The author’s information on Billy the Kid is correct. He also gives some new material on Jesse James.” Campbell, pp. 89-90. Dobie, p. 108. Dykes, Kid 145: “Dr. Hoyt was probably the first physician to practice medicine in the Texas Panhandle. Patients were few and far between and he had to become a cowboy to keep eating.” Guns 1055. Herd 1084. Howes H747. Rader 1963: “Frontier and pioneer life of Texas and New Mexico.” Saunders 2970. The author, who became the U.S. government’s chief surgeon during the Spanish-American War, was born in Minnesota Territory in 1854. He worked for the railroad before becoming a physician, and here recounts experiences from Deadwood to Tascosa. The author personally knew Siringo, Jesse James, Billy the Kid, and Lew Wallace. Introduction by Frank B. Kellogg. $85.00


First edition. Music transcription by Kenly W. Whitelock. Collection of traditional songs and ballads sung by Mormons and other pioneers who migrated to Utah between 1847 and 1900, including "The Dying Cowboy" (a version of "Streets of Laredo"), "O Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie," etc.

$20.00


First edition. CBC 2566. Guns 1059 (misspelling author's name): "In her chapter 'Law and Lawlessness on the Frontier,' the author deals with outlaws and robberies of West Texas." Herd 1088. Tate, Indians of Texas 3027: "Compilation of previously published newspaper articles and book excerpts tracing the chronological development of northwestern Texas. Roughly half of the book deals with the Indian question and general frontier life, including a transcript of the famed Jacksboro trial of Satanta and Big Tree, reports of military operations against Comanches and Kiowas, localized Indian depredations, and the later lives of such men as Big Tree and Quanah Parker... Well worth consulting for details not available in other sources." This scarce local history contains much on ranching, outlaws, and Frank Canton (a.k.a. Joe Horner). $75.00

2693. HUDSON, A. V. The Land Where the Cowboy Grows. Denver: Carson-Harper, 1915. 36 [1] pp., printed in green and with the Circle AH brand on almost every page, 3 plates (2 tinted green, the other in full color). 8vo, original tan pictorial wrappers with illustration of cowboy and Indian paintbrush with blossoms colored orange. Wrappers lightly soiled and worn (three small holes in gutter margin), internally very good. Scarce.

First edition. Poetry; selections include "The Cowboy's Valentine," "At the Stock Show," "The Land Where the Cowboy Grows," "When the Lasso Scored," etc. Hudson was associated with the Circle A. H. Ranch. $35.00


First edition, limited edition (400 copies). Foreword by J. Frank Dobie. McVicker B133. Dobie, Guide to the Life and Literature of the Southwest, p. 123: "No combination of knowledge, sympathy, imagination, and craftsmanship has produced stories and sketches about the cowboy equal to those of the gaacho by W. H. Hudson." $30.00


First printing. Southwest Writers Series 4. Biography and selected bibliography of one of the premier range authors. $10.00

THE LAND WHERE THE COWBOY GROWS

By
A. V. HUDSON

Item 2693
First edition. Publications of the Texas Folklore Society 33. Basic Texas Books 203:33. Guns 1061: "Contains a chapter on Billy the Kid and the Lincoln County War." Designed by William Wittliff, this memorial to long-time series editor J. Frank Dobie includes one of Dobie's last pieces (a tribute to folklorist John Lomax), as well as Wittliff's essay on Dobie's contribution to the folklore of the American Southwest. Also included are "The Cowboy: His Cause and Cure," by Eugene Manlove Rhodes; "The Cowboy Enters the Movies," by Mody C. Boatright; and selections by Andy Adams and John Lomax. $15.00

2697. HUGHES, Leath Avvon Chew. The Chew Bunch in Browns Park. [San Francisco]: Scrimshaw Press, 1970. [16] 103 [7] pp., frontispiece, maps, illustrations, brands, pictorial endsheets. 8vo, original grey cloth. Fine in original mylar d.j. First edition, limited edition (1,000 copies). Edited by Dave Bohn, preface by O. Dock Marston. The author's family was among the first to settle in Browns Park, an area frequented by a colorful cast of characters that included Butch Cassidy and the McCarty Gang. Family history and personal recollections of a pioneer family who came to Colorado in 1901. Nine of the children took key places in handling the horses, the gear, and the combined herds of the Circle Dot and the Flying Diamond cattle. From introduction: "The increase in California population in the 1850s inspired some Texans to drive cattle west, and Browns Hole was used for wintering.... The cattle drives from Texas in the 1850s were expanded in 1866 as the rails opened the mountain states to commercial stocking and as wintering in the isolated valley increased.... When settlers moved in and built cabins, claiming land under the 1877 Desert Land Act and bringing cattle, sheep, and horses, they created the usual conflicts for range and crowded the old life patterns" (pp. x-xi). The Chew ranching operation, now on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places, existed from 1900 to 1949 in what is now Dinosaur National Monument in northwestern Colorado. $50.00

2698. HUGHES, Anne E. The Beginning of Spanish Settlement in the El Paso District. [El Paso: El Paso Public Schools, 1935]. [2] [295]-392 pp. 8vo, original brown cloth. Spine sunned, else fine. Limited edition (500 copies); offprint from University of California Publications in History 1:3, 1914, CBC 1556. Saunders 2549. First scholarly treatment of this subject, based on papers discovered by Bolton, with insight into the earliest stock-raising ventures in the region. The prevailing pattern of cattle raising in the seventeenth century was that the number of cattle sent from the interior of Mexico to the El Paso region was enormous, and the herds quickly grew, only to be rustled by Native Americans. $25.00


2700. [HUGHES, Gerard]. A Gone to Texas Christmas Keepsake. [Austin: David Holman for Book Club of Texas, 2000]. [4] pp., color cover illustration, facsimile of manuscript poem. Large 8vo greeting card. Very fine. First printing. Christmas greeting card from the Book Club of Texas: "In 1889 Gerard Hughes, one of the letter writers of G. T. T. Gone to Texas, created this cowboy 'old man Christmas' greeting for his father W. Hastings Hughes, and stepmother Sarah Forbes Hughes." $5.00

*First edition.* Western Frontiersmen Series 6; edited by Agnes Wright Spring. Clark & Brunet 127. *Guns* 1066: “Has material dealing with Calamity Jane, the death of Wild Bill Hickok, and the trial of Jack McCallas, and has a chapter on the early-day road agents.” Jennewein, *Black Hills Book Trails* 99: “Hughes walked into the Hills from Nebraska in 1876 and became a pioneer newspaper reporter.... Well-edited and important book.” Among the references to cattle and ranching are discussions of the pros and cons of buffalo grass; problems with rustlers; severe cold weather and keeping the cattle from lying down in the live coals; etc. The author established a cattle ranch in the North Grand River country which he left in the care of a foreman while he was running the Holy Terror mine. He had counted on making a good investment, but three years into the venture an unusually cold winter and the drinking and gambling of the foreman dashed those hopes. $75.00


*First edition.* Nisbet, *British Comment on the United States: A Chronological Bibliography, 1832–1899* 2013: “A series of letters with additions and omissions, from the *Spectator* 1880–1886.” This compilation is a record of the always amusing and highly literate British author’s travels, which included America, with sections on “Life in Texas” and “Notes from the West” (see next entry for Hughes’s more familiar *G. T. T.*). In his letter from Rugby, Tennessee (September 10, 1880), Hughes describes his encounter with a “rancheman” from the Rio Grande who in previous years made 2,000-mile-long cattle drives from Southern Texas north to Colorado and Kansas. Hughes declares: “His experience of Western life is as racy as a volume of Bret Harte,” and proceeds to relate a session in Judge Roy Bean’s court involving an inebriated cowboy who was rolled. Judge Bean pulled out his watch and declared to the culprit: “You’ve got just five minutes to clear out of this town, and if you ever come in again, we’ll hang you.” The author suggests that England might be spared superfluous litigation with such an approach. At p. 233 is a letter titled and dated: “Life in Texas. Ranche on the Rio Grande, 16th September 1884,” in which Hughes gives a most intricate and amusing description of the “tumble bug” (dung beetle) he encountered on the Texas Ranche, comparing the little critter to a Mexican weighing ten stone pushing a bale of cotton eight feet in diameter and weighing a half ton. The author follows with a lengthy, vivid description of his participation with two mounted English cowboys in weaning a “dude” calf by lassoing and applying a horse-ring in the nose. No detail is omitted, from clothing and gear to what they ate and the background of the calves being roughly weaned. $35.00


*First edition* (issue without printer’s imprint on last page). *Basic Texas Books* 98B. Clark, *New South* 1:108: “It is a capital book and gives an excellent account of cattle- and sheep-ranching in Texas. There is much data on English sheep, Angora goats, German settlers, cotton culture, Mexican laborers, and wages in Texas from 1878 to 1884. One of the best accounts of Texas immigrants and ranch life of the period. Extremely valuable.” *Herd* 1091: “Scarce.” Rader 1974. Raines, p. 121. Highly entertaining account based on letters from three young Englishmen who bought 800 acres near Boerne in 1878 and by 1883 had a successful cattle, sheep, and horse ranch. Their letters were edited by their father, author of the English classic *Tom Brown’s School Days.* $100.00
"Don't tell anybody! But tonight I heard such fearful sounds issuing from the nursery that I am convinced that something of this kind must have been taking place."


Item 2705
*First American edition* (with Oxford printer’s imprint on last page). *Basic Texas Books 98A.*

$50.00


*Limited edition* (350 copies, this copy “extra for Dorothy Sloan”), with new introduction, notes by John R. DeBruyn, foreword by Elmer Kelton, and index. This Book Club of Texas edition is also enriched with additional letters discovered while researching for the present publication as well as with reproductions of many sketches and cartoons of ranch life drawn by Gerard Hughes.

$100.00

2706. [HUGHES, W. E.]. *The Journal of a Grandfather.* [St. Louis: Privately printed, 1912]. 239 pp., frontispiece portrait, photographic plates. 8vo, original half maize cloth over brown boards, t.e.g. Fine, with dated presentation from the author. An often overlooked range item.

*First edition, limited edition* (100 copies). Dornbusch II:1042: “Hughes served in the 1st Texas artillery and as a Colonel of the 16th Confederate States Cavalry.” Dykes, *Collecting Range Life Literature*, p. 9: “The Colonel was a sheepherder, frontier lawyer, banker and ranch owner. Very rare.” Graff 2007. Howes C856 (misplaced). Author’s account of his life as a soldier, cowboy, ranchman, and stagecoach driver in the West. He served under McCulloch in the Confederate Army and settled in Young County, Texas. Hughes includes much on his years of experience with cattle as well as an appraisal of the cattle industry in Texas in the late 1800s, with information on
the King Ranch, Charles Goodnight, and Indian depredations. According to Hughes's historical marker on the courthouse lawn at Childress, Texas: "Until 1898, ran only longhorns. Was said to have had the largest men, most practical jokers, longest cattle drives, biggest horses in Texas." Handbook of Texas Online: William Edgar Hughes (good, long article, including): "By practicing law and trading in land and livestock he became one of the wealthiest men in Dallas. After seven years he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became president of the Continental Land and Cattle Company, which had extensive ranch holdings in Texas and Montana.... In his Texas land dealings he was often in partnership with Christopher Columbus Slaughter."

2707. [HUGHES, W. E.]. The Journal of a Grandfather. [St. Louis: Privately printed, 1912]. Another copy. Fine. Edward Borein's copy, with his illustrated bookplate on front pastedown, and with presentation inscription to Borein from the "Granddaughter." $750.00


First edition. Herd 1092. The author was one of the first major ranchers in North Dakota, and a contemporary of Teddy Roosevelt and the Marquis de Mores. $125.00


First edition. Herd 1093. Includes a chapter on "The Coming of the Cowman," in which the author attributes the transition of the region to ranching due to the extermination of buffalo and restrictions on the Sioux. He also states: "Without doubt the greatest single movement of livestock in the history of the world occurred shortly after the close of the Civil War when the droves of southern trail herds were seeking northern ranges, for the Texas cowmen had unwillingly accumulated top heavy herds during the four years of conflict.... The first real ranch to be located north of the Black Hills was the Hash Knife of Texas.... The trail drivers were southernners and finished cowmen, born and raised in the business, coming north with their Texas cattle, remudas of small, active Spanish horses and capable cowhands." Wallis Huidekoper (1870-1956), a Two Dot, Montana, rancher, was born in Germantown, and when sixteen spent a summer vacation on the North Dakota Ranch of his cousin, A. C. Huidekoper. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, Huidekoper returned to his cousin's ranch, where he worked as a horse wrangler. In 1906 he bought a ranch on the eastern slope of the Crazy Mountains in Montana and eventually enlarged it to 33,280 acres on the American Fork of the Musselshell River. He served in the Spanish-American War and World War I, in the latter in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In addition to his ranching and military careers, Huidekoper was a book collector, a historical writer, and a collector of Charles M. Russell art. Huidekoper also wrote Modern Beef Cattle Breeding and Ranching Methods (1947), served as president of the Montana Stockgrowers' Association in 1921, and was a member of the American Bison Society.

$100.00

2710. HULBERT, Archer Butler, et al., (eds.). Overland to the Pacific Series. [Colorado Springs]: Stewart Commission of Colorado College and The Denver Public Library, 1932-1941. 6 works in 8 vols., 8vo, original cloth. Fine set. Each of the 6 works stands alone on its own, but it is difficult to find the complete set.

references to ranching or cattle, but included as part of the complete set of the Overland to the Pacific Series.

[Series No. 2] HULBERT, Archer Butler (ed.). *Southwest on the Turquoise Trail: The First Diaries on the Road to Santa Fe*. 1933. xiv [2] 301 pp., frontispiece, maps, illustrations. Very fine, unopened. Dykes, *Western High Spots*, p. 12 ("Western Movement—Its Literature"). Rittenhouse 313: "A group of essential source documents about the SFT." Saunders 2973. Tate, *Indians of Texas* 2223: "Presents the following firsthand accounts of life along the Santa Fe Trail: Pedro Vial’s Diary of 1792; William Becknell’s Journal of 1821-1822; M. M. Marmaduke’s Journal of 1824; Joseph C. Brown’s 1825-1827 survey of the Santa Fe Trail; George Sibley’s 1825-1826 Diary; and Alphonso Wetmore’s Diary of 1828." Here are the first diaries of the men who blazed the Santa Fe Trail, portions of which were used in the heyday of the cattle drives ("The Santa Fe Trail essentially was a route of commerce, but...parts of it were often traversed by cattlemen with their droves in the years before the railroads put the cattle trails out of business forever"—Freeman, *Prose and Poetry of the Live Stock Industry*, p. 525). Those portions of the Santa Fe Trail allowed fortunes to be made and lost by the cowboys and ranchers who rounded up wild strays in Texas and drove them north. Included is the 1821-1822 journal of William Becknell (1787?-1865?), who established the trail. According to an advertisement Becknell placed in the *Missouri Intelligencer* newspaper, his intent was "for the purpose of trading for horses and mules and catching wild animals of every description."


[Series No. 6] HULBERT, Archer Butler & Dorothy Printup Hulbert (eds.). *Marcus Whitman, Crusader*. xii, [2] 341 pp. [covering 1802-1839] + xiii [3] 275 pp. [covering 1839-1843] + xii [2] 342 pp. [covering 1843-1847], frontispieces, illustrations, maps. 1936-1938-1941. 3 vols. Fine in near fine dust jackets, unopened. *First edition.* These three volumes on Marcus Whitman and his work have many references to the importance of cattle for the success of the mission, including Whitman’s continual plea not only for missionaries but also for “sheep growers” and “cattle growers.” “In 1789 the Spanish brought the first cattle to the Northwest at Nootka Bay on Vancouver Island. Marcus Whitman brought the cattle to the region east of the Cascade Mountains in 1836... These drives contributed significantly to development of the livestock industry east of the Rockies, although they have been largely neglected by writers who chose, rather, to popularize the cattle drives from Texas and the Southwest” (William A. Galbraith & E. William Anderson, “Grazing History of the Northwest” in *Journal of Range Management* 24:1 (January 1971). Pp. 6-12). $400.00


  
  First edition. Guns 1070. Herd 1099. Smith 4812. This vivid autobiography of boyhood reminiscences of pioneer life in Minnesota, western Nebraska, and the Dakotas contains many stock characters of Western history—claim-jumpers, horse thieves, vigilantes, Indian mystics, prairie "racketeers," disillusioned homesteaders, and scalp-hunting Sioux. The author, as a traveling agent for a farm mortgage company, had the unenviable job of "mopping up" after the land boom of the 1880s. There is information on cattle and sheep grazing as well as cowboys, bull-whacking, and bronco-busting. $20.00

2713. HUMPHREYS, A. A., George M. Wheeler, et al. Preliminary Report Concerning Explorations and Surveys Principally in Nevada and Arizona.... Washington: GPO, 1872. 96 pp., folding lithographed map showing the Bull Run Mining District in Nevada to Tucson (Explorations in Nevada and Arizona. U.S. Engineer Department. Exploration and Surveys South of Central Pacific R.R. War Department Preliminary Topographical Map....During the Summer and Fall of 1871. Louis Nell. Chief Topographer and Draughtsman; border to border: 72 x 56 cm). 4to, original green cloth with gilt lettering on upper cover. Light discoloration of binding (mainly affecting lower cover), temoigne on lower corner of title page, otherwise fine, the map superb. Front free endpaper and title with 1872 ink ownership signatures of Thomas Smith, First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Boston.
  
  First edition. Edwards, Enduring Desert, p. 256: "These explorations touch upon California desert areas, particularly in and around Death Valley." Flake 9720: "References to Mormons and Mormon roads." Howes H792 & W3. Paher, Nevada 2135: "Wheeler conducted the first official explorations of southern Nevada's interior area. His corps of engineers contributed to the report concerning the climate, geology, wildlife, the Indians and white settlement of southern Nevada in 1871. The map contains dozens of place names and is in itself a significant record. A valuable report." Rumsey 2738.105n. Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West 1237 & V(2), pp. 338-39: "Enough of the West is shown to give the map great interest." An early report from the project Wheeler led to survey the U.S. west of the 100th meridian. The map is a preliminary topographical map of southeastern California, Arizona, and Nevada, running from the Catalina Mountains near Tucson north to Elko. The fieldwork ran from 1871 to 1879, and the hardships of the explorations permanently broke Wheeler's health.
  
  The work includes occasional observations on ranches, such as Las Vegas Ranch (the earliest ranch in the Las Vegas area, established by Octavius Gass). In the section on "Agricultural and Grazing Lands," the author comments: "In the matter of natural facilities for grazing large herds of stock, Arizona ranks Nevada; in the number of mining districts Nevada leads far in the advance. As far as the probable amount of bullion from the two, at a time twenty years from now, is concerned, it is hard to say. It is believed that after the Indian difficulty is settled, and railroads are brought into Arizona, that districts already examined will be worked profitably, and stimulus given to further and more careful prospecting. When the Indians have become peaceable, the valleys and rolling foot hills will afford the most excellent pasturage for very large herds of stock, with their covering of bunch and gramma grasses. At the present time, stock not herded by a responsible force is not safe in any portion of Arizona, except at certain localities along the Lower Gila and Colorado, and in the Hualapais country, or northwestern part of the Territory. It is safe, also, to say that the time is close at hand when these areas will become great grazing grounds." $250.00

First edition. Western Frontiersmen Series 8. Clark & Brunet 131: “Benedict’s [1811-1874] major contribution to Southwest justice was in aiding in the transition from Spanish-Mexican to Anglo-American law and legal procedure. He served as Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico from 1858 until 1866.” Judge Benedict, a native of Connecticut, studied in Natchez under John Anthony Quitman, who taught him French, Spanish, and law; the latter two subjects served him well as Federal judge in New Mexico. Judge Benedict rode the circuit in Springfield and practiced law with Abraham Lincoln. Ranching content includes the 1842 repeal of payment of bounties for wolf scalps (to which the rancher and farmers objected); passage of a law requiring installation of a twenty-pound bell that the engineer was required to ring within eighty rods of a railroad crossing to warn stray cattle from crossing the track; etc. Judge Benedict’s policy statement in 1873 when he became owner of the Union newspaper was: “We intend that the Union shall discharge its duty to the public in advancing the main interests upon which the future wealth and prosperity of New Mexico depends. The most permanent industry is cattle and sheep raising.”

$30.00


First edition. Preface by Edward L. King. Flake 4141a. Howes H800. Rader 1978. Sloan, Auction 9 (quoting Pingenot): “Fine history of the fort from its founding in 1827 and its role in guarding the Santa Fe Trail.” Tutorow 3160. Chapters on the western plains, westward migration, the Mexican-American War, Kansas Territory, Civil War, etc. Cow Island, about nine miles from Cantonment Leavenworth, was the grazing ground for the fort’s cattle. The description of the launching of the 3,600-mile trek of Doniphan’s Expedition from Fort Leavenworth sounds more complex than Moses leading his people out of Egypt to Israel (the supply train had 500 pack mules, 1,550 covered wagons, many hundred beef cattle).

$50.00


First edition. Campbell, p. 83. Dobie, p. 108. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #57: “Mossman made his reputation as manager of the Hashknife in Arizona where his success in dealing with rustlers led to his appointment as Captain of the Arizona Rangers. Later Cap was a manager for the Matar dor in South Dakota with control of a million acres of range.... One of the best from the viewpoint of management.” Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Santee 44); Western High Spots, p. 78 (“A Range Man’s Library”); p. 121 (“Ranger Reading”). Guns 1073. Herd 1100. Powell, Arizona Gathering II 877. Reese, Six Score 111. Wallace, Arizona History VII:39. Mossman, born in 1867, started punching cows in the 1880s and eventually became manager of the Bloody Basin outfit in northern Arizona and general superintendent of the Hash Knife of Arizona, a two-million-acre ranch with over 60,000 head of cattle, which had the reputation of being the toughest outfit in the cattle world.

$150.00


$35.00


First edition. Guns 1075: “Much new material on Billy the Kid. It is perhaps the account nearest the truth to date.” Hunt had the advantage of access to the original material collected by Lt. Col. Maurice G. Fulton of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, who was the recognized authority on The Kid and the Lincoln County War. The author remarks: “He completed his edu-
cation in the fine art and science of gambling and in handling cattle and horses, and stood high
on frontier Honor Roll as a Master of the Colt and Winchester." From David H. Stratton's re-
life of Billy the Kid has inspired several books and hundreds of articles and stories, not to men-
tion songs, a ballet, plays, motion pictures, and television dramas. New Mexico's most notorious
gunman has also become its best-known frontier figure. Most of these accounts lean too heavily
upon the legends surrounding the Kid's short career; only a few follow the record of facts. Per-
haps this is true because the facts would show him as a rather common killer instead of an ap-
pealing Robin Hood of the West. Although Mr. Hunt is properly impressed with the legendary
lore, his work demonstrates that a fairly realistic treatment can be as interesting as a more fic-
tional approach.

$35.00

2719. HUNT, Frazier & Robert Hunt. *Horses and Heroes: The Story of the Horse in America for
brown cloth stamped in gilt and blind. Fine in edge-worn d.j.  
*First edition.* Information on origins of American breeds, cavalry chargers, wild mustangs,
workhorses, rodeo stars, thoroughbreds, and pacers and trotters.  $35.00

2720. HUNT, Rockwell D[ennis]. *John Bidwell: Prince of California Pioneers.* Caldwell: Caxton
Printers, [1942]. 463 pp., illustrations, endpaper maps. 8vo, original green cloth. Fine in edge-
worn d.j. A scarce, early Caxton title.  
*First edition.* Paher 926: "Bidwell's party journeyed across Nevada in the fall of 1840. In mak-
ing his overland trip, the portly Captain Bartleson was reduced to half his former girth. After
crossing Nevada he said, 'Boys, if I ever get back to Missouri I...would gladly eat out of the
troughs with my hogs." Rocq 1391. Wheat, *Books of the California Gold Rush* 108. The only full-
length biography of Bidwell, pioneer Californian and early Anglo rancher, written by a man who
knew Bidwell personally. Early in 1848 Bidwell registered his brand and began raising cattle on
the land surrounding his Little Butte Creek cabin. In July 1849 he purchased a one half inter-
est in Rancho Chico from George McKinsey and in 1851 he purchased the other half. Rancho
Chico and Rancho New Salem were adjacent properties and his property totaled 33,000 acres
and stretched from the Sacramento River to the foothills of the Sierra Mountains.  $40.00

2721. HUNT, Rockwell Dennis & William Sheffield Ament. *Oxcart to Airplane.* San Francisco,
original maroon cloth. Very light shelf wear, otherwise fine.  
hide and tallow trade in California.  $15.00

2722. HUNTER, George. *Reminiscences of an Old Timer: A Recital of the Actual Events, Incidents,
Trials...of a Pioneer, Hunter, Miner, and Scout of the Pacific Northwest, together with His Later Ex-
periences in Official and Business Capacities, and a Brief Description of the Resources, Beauties,
and Advantages of the New Northwest; The Several Indian Wars, Anecdotes, etc.* San Francisco:
H. S. Crocker & Company, 1887. xxv [1] 454 pp., 16 lithographed plates (including frontispiece
portrait). 8vo, original brown pictorial cloth. Mild shelf wear, spine sunned, otherwise fine.  
by wagon train to Oregon and California.... Chapters on mining and an account of the Rogue
River war of 1853." Rocq 15863. Smith 4819. Hunter and his family emigrated overland in 1852. He
later mined around Shasta City and Eureka in the 1850s, rode express between Virginia City and
Bannock, served in the Civil War, and participated in the Nez Percé War. The unsigned lithograph
plates are unusually well executed. The author explains that the occasionally severe winter in the
Walla Walla country was called a “cow-killer.” While mining near Canyon City, the author helped a party of travellers with about 300 head of cattle gather their cattle after Indian troubles. In the chapter on the Bannock War, the author relates various depredations, including cattle rustling and killing herders. Yakima and Kittitas valleys on the Yakima River are described as having inexhaustible rangelands capable of raising more cattle than any other section on the North Pacific slope. Includes information on rancher Jack Slade and his vigilantes, being snowed in at Verry’s Ranch, and helping two sheriffs recover horses stolen by two boys at Burnt River Ranch.

$300.00


First edition. Not in CBC. Sketches of early settlers, Indian depredations, and pioneer achievements, covering a period of 100 years. Includes sheep and cattle ranching. The author wrote several histories of Bandera County, including one in 1936 which carried the history to only up to 1936.

$40.00


First edition. CBC 140. “A story of sturdy pioneers, their struggles and hardships, and their heroic achievements. A century of intrepid history” (from front wrapper). Local history with many photos of individuals and families and good information on ranching in this region of south-central Texas.

$50.00


First edition. Guns 1083. This mysterious, engaging woman with supposed aristocratic origins became a gambler and daredevil in Texas and New Mexico during frontier days. Her identity is thought to be Carlotta J. Thompkins or Charlotte Thurmond (1844-1934), but nothing is hard and fast regarding Lottie, except her remarkable skill in the secrets of winning at cards. She had her greatest success in frontier towns, such as wide-open Fort Griffin, as well as Fort Concho, San Angelo, Fort Worth, Denison, etc. She honed her skills during the financial boom on the Texas frontier in the 1870s, where cowboys and cattle traders were flush with cash.

$25.00


First edition, limited edition (300 copies, with signed slip laid in: “This book is one of the first 300 copies printed of an album of gunfighters, and is autographed by [N. H. Rose] Photographer [J. Marvin Hunter] Editor and Compiler [Warren Hunter] Artist and Designer”). Adams, Burris 1:205; One-Fifty 77: “Scarce. Published in a limited edition, this volume contains portraits and short sketches of most of the outlaws and gunmen of the West. Rose's pictures have appeared in many western books, but this publication places a valuable gallery of western gunmen under one cover.” Campbell, p. 72. Dykes, Kid 432. Western High Spots, p. 60 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #118): “The illustrations are remarkable considering the age and condition of many of the plates.” Guns 1085, Howes H814. Wallace, Arizona History X:48. Many rustlers and strayed cowboys may be found in this gallery of gunmen.

$200.00

in fine d.j. Signed presentation copy: “Inscribed for my friend Dudley R. Dobie, whose interest in Western Americana has led him along my trail. J. Marvin Hunter.”

First trade edition. $100.00


Reprint edition. Packed with local and Western history, and much detailed and obscure material on ranching not available elsewhere. $150.00

2730. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). *Hunter's Frontier Magazine* 1:11 (July 1917). San Antonio: Hunter Brothers, 1917. [1] 306-36 pp., photographic illustrations. 8vo, original orange pictorial wrappers. Soiled and stained, internally very good. Fred White Sr. note: "In format of later Frontier Times, issued in Bandera this magazine preceded it by 4-5 years and was issued in San Antonio. Very scarce—only the 2nd issue I have handled."

First printing. The periodical in this early version was the official organ of the Old Time Trail Drivers' Association and the Texas Historic Landmarks Association. “A Woman Trail Driver...” at pp. 332-33 is Amanda Burke's account of accompanying her husband on a cattle drive from Banquette, Texas, to Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1871. Excerpts from an oral interview on ranch women with James and Lillian Padgitt at the Institute of Texan Cultures (1982): “[Amanda’s husband] died in 1877, but she remained a widow the rest of her life, and she was fairly young—36, something like that and could have remarried. She...managed the ranch, ran the whole thing herself thereafter, and she wrote for George W. Saunders, the Old Trail Driver—she knew him. And she wrote for J. Marvin Hunter's book, *The Trail Drivers of Texas,* an autobiographical account of going up the trail.... And then 19...I think 20-something, the Old Trail Drivers honored her as Queen of the Cattle Trail or something. You know, there are actually a number of Cattle Queens who...were ranch women, who ran the ranches themselves or went up the trail.” For more on Amanda and other women in ranching, see the interview: <http://padgitt.blogspot.com/2012/11/interview.html>. $100.00

Editio Princeps—in Rare Pictorial Dust Jacket.

2732. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). *The Trail Drivers of Texas: Interesting Sketches of Early Cowboys and Their Experiences on the Range and on the Trail during the Days That Tried Men’s Souls—True Narratives Related by Real Cow-Punchers and Men Who Fathered the Cattle Industry in Texas.* Published under the Direction of George W. Saunders, President of The Old Trail Drivers Association. [San Antonio, 1920]. [1-3] 4-498 [1] pp., frontispiece portrait, illustrations (mostly photographic). 8vo, original blue pictorial cloth. Lower hinge split but holding, otherwise fine in the very rare pictorial d.j. with one minor chip on upper panel and two small stains to spine.

First edition of the very first volume printed in this classic work, which was reprinted numerous times in several quickly evolving variants. Basic Texas Books 99: “This compilation
is the essential starting point for any study of Texas trail driving days.” Adams, Burs I:204.
Campbell, p. 82. Campbell, My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry 49. CBC 4977.
Dobie, p. 108. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #21. Dykes, Kid 77. Dykes, Collecting Range Life Liter-
ature, p. 6; Western High Spots, p. 28 (“My Ten Most Outstanding Books on the West”). Graff
2020. Guns 1084. Herd 1103: “Perhaps the most important single contribution to the history of
cattle driving on the western trails.” Howes H816. King, Women on the Cattle Trail and in the
Roundup, p. 16: “Includes mention of trail drivers’ wives; one account of a girl who went up
the cattle trail.” McCracken, 101, p. 31: “Gives one a feel for what the cattle drive was all about
and its importance in the history and myth of the American West.” Merrill, Aristocrats of the
Cow Country, p. 19. One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff Dykes Herd 77. Rader 1988. Reese,
Six Score 61: “This vast compilation of original accounts by old trail drivers is one of the best
cattle books, and the largest collection of firsthand narratives of the range cattle industry.”
Rosenstock 840. Includes the account of a nineteen-year-old girl masquerading as a boy who
went on a spring drive from New Mexico to Colorado in 1888; Amanda Burks’s 1871 trip on
the trail from Nueces County, Texas, to Newton, Kansas; Mrs. Slaughter’s experiences on the
trail in 1896 from Fort Sumner, New Mexico, to Liberal, Kansas; etc. “The best firsthand look
available at the everyday life of the nineteenth-century cowboy. Hunter asked hundreds of for-
mer cowboys to write up their experiences; they are given here in their authors’ own words”
(Taylor & Maar, The American Cowboy, p. 222). $750.00
2733. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). Trail Drivers of Texas.... [San Antonio, 1920]. Another copy of
preceding, without the d.j. [1-3] 4-498 [1] pp., frontispiece portrait, illustrations (mostly photo-
graphic). 8vo, original blue pictorial cloth. Lower hinge split but holding, slight wear to spine,
otherwise very good. Ink ownership stamps at front and back. $200.00
(mostly photographic), errata slip re Ike Pryor affixed to upper pastedown of vol. I. 2 vols., 8vo,
original pictorial cloth (vol. I. in light blue cloth, vol. II in dark green cloth). Moderate wear and a
few light stains to vol. I binding; lower hinge split but holding; text browned due to acidic paper.
Hinges of vol. II split but strong; endpapers browned; front free endpaper with one small chip,
A very good set, Walter Prescott Webb’s copy, with his ink signature partially effaced from front
flyleaf of both volumes.
First editions of both volumes. Editor J. Marvin Hunter gives the fascinating background
history on the publishing of this work in his Peregrinations of a Pioneer Printer (Grand Prai-
rie: Frontier Times, 1954, pp. 171-74). After obtaining personal accounts from the trail drivers,
George W. Saunders, president of the Old Trail Drivers Association, made arrangements to have
the accounts compiled in a published book. The publisher’s business failed and he left town, and
the editor had a nervous breakdown. Worse, all but thirty-five of the written accounts by the old
cowboys were lost. Saunders asked Hunter to take over the project and finish a 500-page book
in ninety days. Hunter agreed and commented in his book (p. 171): “I backed my ears and tack-
led the compiling job—and it was some task, to say the least. By the time I had worked over
the sketches, Mr. Saunders furnished me with at the start, he had received other sketches. The
Jackson Printing Company put on a night linotype operator, and worked a day and night shift
on the book. When I would leave the Light office at 3:30 in the afternoon I would go by the Jack-
son Printing Company’s shop, pick up a string of proofs and read them at home that night, be-
sides getting out sufficient copy to keep the linotype operators busy the next day, and as I came
down to work at 8 o’clock each morning I brought the copy for the printers with me. I managed
to get in three or four hours’ sleep each night.” Two years after the first volume was published
Saunders asked Hunter to print a second volume: “After I came to Bandera, and had installed a
linotype in my print shop, Mr. Saunders insisted that I edit a second volume of The Trail Drivers
of Texas, and print it in my little shop. I printed this second volume, but it was a piece of print-
ing I was always ashamed of. The second volume of the first edition was printed and bound by
Hunter, whose binding technique involved hammering nails through the sheets and cutting the
edges off with wire clippers.”

2735. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). The Trail Drivers of Texas.... [San Antonio, 1920], [1924], and
graphic). 3 vols., 8vo, original pictorial cloth (vol. I first and second editions in light blue cloth,
second edition spine with “Revised Edition Volume I”; vol. II in dark green cloth). Lower hinge
ership inscription of Raymond Thorp in ink on front free endpaper. Vol. II binding worn and
bumped, ink stain on lower edge; upper hinge split but holding. Regarding the split edition, what
appears to be a fault actually is fascinating for showing original assembly of the sheets with bent
nails that were cut to size with wire cutters.

First and second editions of vol. I; first edition of vol. II. The second edition of vol. I has added
text before regular title: Revised Volume I; and after title: Second Edition. The revised edition “has
new stories on pages 272, 276, 470, 482, and 487. Those on pages 470 and 487 appear in no other
edition. Also adds eight new photographs” (Basic Texas Books 99A). By the time the second vol-
ume of the first edition was printed, vol. I was out of print and a revised vol. I was printed with
some new contributions and illustrations from the old trail drivers, thus necessitating the 1925
creation (see below) in order to combine all the stories in one text. What might seem like a so-
phisticated marketing ploy to sell more books actually was a totally random accident. That said,
for the complete texts on the old-time trail drivers, one must own all the editions. $600.00

2736. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). The Trail Drivers of Texas.... [San Antonio, 1924], and 1923.
Saunders in both vols., illustrations (mostly photographic). 2 vols., 8vo, original pictorial cloth
II binding worn and rubbed, upper hinge open but holding (nails used in place of staples vis-
ible; see preceding entry), lower hinge weak, otherwise very good. Vol. II with fold-over error
at pp. 29-30.

Second edition of vol. I; first edition of vol. II. See preceding for additional notes. $300.00

2737. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). Revised Volume I The Trail Drivers of Texas...Second Edition.
photographic). 8vo, original light blue pictorial cloth. Fine.

Second edition of vol. I, with changes and additions. One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff
Dykes Herd 78: “Because the supply of the first volume was exhausted before the second volume
was printed, the first volume was reprinted in 1924 with some revision and additions.” $200.00

2738. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). The Trail Drivers of Texas.... Nashville: Cokesbury Press, 1925.
[2] xvi, 1,044 pp., frontispiece, illustrations (mostly photographic). Thick 8vo, original grey cloth
over light blue cloth, spine gilt-lettered, t.e.g. Very fine in original glassine d.j. with only a few
small splits and chips.

Second edition revised, limited deluxe edition (#10 of 100 copies signed by George W. Saunders,
President of the Old Trail Drivers Association). Basic Texas Books 99D. Merrill, Aristocrats of
the Cow Country, p. 19: “Best and largest edition, containing much new material.” Dykes, Kid
98. Reese, Six Score 61: “The Nashville editions contain information not in the original.... The
limited Nashville edition is to me the most desirable.... An essential foundation book for any
range library.” $2,500.00
2739. HUNTER, J. Marvin (ed.). The Trail Drivers of Texas.... Nashville: Cokesbury Press, 1925. xvi, 1,044 pp., frontispiece, illustrations (mostly photographic). Thick 8vo, original navy blue cloth gilt. Fine in near fine d.j.
Second edition, trade issue. $200.00


First edition, limited edition (970 copies). Illustrations are from “The Texas Cattle Trail,” Harper’s Weekly, May 2, 1874. $75.00

First edition. Following the removal of Native Americans from the region, cowmen entered this area of the Panhandle. By the late 1870s and 1880s the raw frontier was transformed into the domain of the established rancher. Among the great ranching names associated with these two counties are XIT, Littlefield, Matador, et al. $40.00

First edition. CBC 895. Guns 1086. Herd 1104: “Much on the cattle business of West Texas.” Castro County history with good social background. $40.00


First edition. Not in Flake. Hunter presents the history and ethnology of the Shoshone, Ute, and Paiute tribes of Utah, including their interactions with Mormon pioneers. One of the stories (“The Herd Boy of the Plains”) is unusual for the cattle and ranching genre, being an account of an incident in the life of a very young Joseph Fielding Smith (1838-1918), who later became the sixth president of the LDS Church. In 1846 seven-year-old Smith fled with his mother, Mary Fielding Smith, to Nauvoo. The lad drove their team of oxen to the LDS Winter Quarters in Nebraska where the pioneers built over 800 wooden cabins. A few months later, one day Smith and his buddy, Thomas Burdick, were on horseback overseeing the group's grazing cattle when a band of Native Americans attempted to rustle the herd. Burdick rode back to get help, while Smith rode toward the Indians and managed to make the cattle stampede before the Indians reached them. Smith turned the herd back toward the settlement, and saved the herd from capture. $20.00

First edition. Basic Texas Books 100: “The most vivid of all recollections of the Texas Revolution.” Hunter was one of Austin's “Old Three Hundred,” and he and his family were probably the first of Stephen F. Austin's colonists to settle within the present boundaries of Harris County. Written in 1860, the Narrative describes, in Hunter's own “strung together” manner, his arrival to Texas in 1822 and his participation in events of the Texas Revolution, including the Grass Fight, which led to the Battle of San Jacinto. During the Runaway Scrape Hunter drove five or six hundred head of cattle on the escape but lost all but about 125 head when crossing on the San Jacinto ferry. The Hunter family established a stock-raising enterprise in the Fort Bend area in the late 1830s. See Handbook of Texas Online: Robert Hancock Hunter.


$40.00


$40.00


First book edition, limited edition (#1,676 of 2,000 copies); first published serially in the Western Livestock Reporter. Guns 1089: “Contains some material on Doc Middleton, Tom O’Day, and a few other outlaws of the Northwest, as well as a mention of Calamity Jane.” Herd 1105. $75.00


Second printing.

$25.00


First edition. Edited by L. G. (Pat) Flannerty. Graff 2023 (vols. 1 & 2 only). Herd 1106 (vol. 1 only). John Hunton's diaries were issued over a period of fourteen years, and are often found separately. Hunton was an early cattleman in Wyoming who maintained a superbly detailed diary of his ranch operations from 1873 to 1889. Hunton (1839-1928), a native of Virginia, Confederate veteran, Montana pioneer, bull team freighter, cattleman, and longtime Fort Laramie area settler, left an invaluable detailed record for researching ranching and Wyoming local history. “With his homeland overrun and devastated during the Civil War, Virginian John Hunton
BOTH FEET IN THE Stirrups

BILL HUNTINGTON

Item 2748
turned his eyes westward and, in 1867, traveled to Wyoming Territory's Fort Laramie, bastion of the plains and headquarters for military operations against the Sioux and other Indian Nations. He settled near that vast army reservation and later became one of the largest government contractors, freight haulers, and cattlemen on the booming Wyoming frontier. In 1873, Mr. Hunton began to record the story of his life and experiences in his diaries, which ultimately spanned more than half a century” (Michael Griske, *The Diaries of John Hunton*, 2005). See also *Progressive Men of Wyoming*, pp. 377-79. Note: The OCLC entry for the first five volumes gives a lengthy synopsis for each volume: <http://www.worldcat.org/title/john-huntons-diary/oclc/5156868&referer=brief_results>. $250.00


First edition. Guns 1090. Herd 1107: “Chapters on the various ranches of Bent County, Colorado.” Wynar 648. $15.00


First printing. Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Hurd 150). The mural inhabits the rotunda of the West Texas Museum on the campus of Texas Technological College in Lubbock. It commemorates the settlement of the South Plains through representations of various categories of pioneers. Among those honored are the cowboy, represented by Sam Cullen Arnett, and cattlemen William Electious Halsell. $15.00


First edition. Jennewein, *Black Hills Booktrails* 233: “Pioneer Yankton photographer.” Morrow learned photography as Brady's assistant during the Civil War, and was active in Dakota and Montana territories and other points West between 1868 to 1882. This work includes a short account of Morrow's overland journey with his wife in a covered wagon from Wisconsin to Dakota Territory in 1868 (with reproduction of slide “Emigrating across the Plains”). Morrow's photographs are remarkable documentary images of the West—Plains Indians, Black Hills, Crook Campaign, Custer Reburial Expedition, etc., along with a few ranch-related images. Text includes references to the recurring problem of Indians rustling cattle herds. $75.00

*JFD's Rather Unbridled Review*

2755. HUSON, Hobart. *El Copano: Ancient Port of Bexar and La Bahia...A Port of Entry for Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the United States, the Confederacy, and the United States Again, El Copano, Played an Important Part in Shaping the Destinies of the Great State of Texas*. Refugio: The Refugio Timely Remarks, 1935. [6] [1] 2-64 pp., text illustrations (photographs, portraits, and maps). Tall 8vo, original printed wrappers (title within decorative border), stapled. Very light staining to text and small chip to upper right blank corner of first leaf, otherwise a very good copy of an uncommon book. At the conclusion of the preface is J. Frank Dobie's snarky comment in ink to Dudley R. Dobie regarding Huson's reading his paper before the Texas State Historical Society: “At which time he bored the Society into a state of coma. He read every word, read for close to 2 hours, and never had a gleam of humor or of humanity during the whole time. J. to D.”

First edition. CBC 3848. In 1809, the parish priest reported that the Karankawa living near the mission had about 5,000 head of cattle, which were subsequently rustled by the Comanche.
Peter Fagan, whose ranch was in the Copano region, donated most of his cattle to Fannin in the early days of the Texas Revolution. We learn that cattle were so numerous in coastal Texas that a thriving industry operated in the Copano Bay area for hides and tallow, and as an afterthought a meatpacking plant was established in nearby Refugio. One of the first of the big ranches near Copano was that of Milford P. Norton, who in the early 1850s established an 1,800-acre ranch ("Norton's Hill") on the Copano-Refugio Road.

$450.00


*First edition. Basic Texas Books* 101: "The most comprehensive compilation on the history of any Texas county.... Its scope reached far beyond Refugio County.... Unquestionably a fundamental resource for any study of Texas history." *CBC* 3850. *Guns* 1091: "Vol. II contains a chapter on lawlessness and the Taylor-Sutton feud and deals with John Wesley Hardin, King Fisher, Ben and Bill Thompson." *Herd* 1108: "Contains a long chapter on the early cattle industry of Refugio County, Texas." Tate, *Indians of Texas* 1783. The rich history of Refugio County is explored by one of Texas's most intensely interesting scholars. Recognizing the Texas coastal area between Nueces and Coleto-Guadalupe and the adjacent offshore islands as exceptional cattle-raising country, Spanish and Mexican settlers established ranches in the early eighteenth century, and their activities were integral to the region's history. Besides the superb chapter on "The Rise of the Cattle Industry," Huson discusses ranching and the cattle trade in the section on missions and also covers the Power and Hewetson Colony, range wars between cattlemen and sheepmen, cattle rustling, origin of the words *cowboy* and *vaquero*, shipping, meat-packing at Rockport, and ranchers and ranching families (including Thomas M. and Dennis M. O'Connor and Dillard R. Fant, the first major cattlemen who saw the business possibilities of sending herds up the trail). A scarce book. Vol. 1 was printed in an edition of 1,000 copies, though only 500 were bound; the remaining copies were distributed to Texas schools. Only 560 copies of the second volume were printed.

$950.00

With Nahl's Iconic Image "Rancheros Lassoing Cattle"

2757. HUTCHINGS, J[ames] M[ason]. *In the Heart of the Sierras. The Yo Semite Valley, Both Historical and Descriptive: and Scenes by the Way. Big Tree Groves. The High Sierra, with Its Magnificent Scenery, Ancient and Modern Glaciers, and Other Objects of Interest; with Tables of Distances and Altitudes, Maps, etc. Profusely Illustrated. By J. M. Hutchings, of Yo Semite. Yo Semite Valley & Oakland: Published at the Old Cabin...and at Pacific Press Publishing, 1886. [4], [1] ii-xii, [13] 14-496 pp., 3 maps (including inserted plate at front, large folding map, one text illustration); 35 inserted plates (including photolithographs with imprint of Geo. Fiske and Britton & Rey), botanical plate op. 466 printed in red: *The California Snow Plant*; numerous text illustrations. 8vo, original light green gilt pictorial cloth, beveled edges, a.e.g. Light binding wear and small abrasions, remains of book plate on front pastedown, upper hinge cracked and title page detached, overall a very good, clean copy. The large folding map is in exceptionally fine. Author's presentation inscription in ink on dedication page opposite author's portrait: "Dr. J. P. and Mrs. Newman. With the kind regards of the Author. San Francisco, August 10th. 1887." The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman was a Methodist bishop during his later years and served at the church where General Grant and his wife attended services.

Maps

[1] [Title below map] *Map of Routes to Yo Semite Valley.* [lower right in image] *Moss Eng. Co. NY.* Border line to border line: 10.2 x 16.5 cm. This map is an inserted plate after the list of illustrations.
First edition, second printing (conforming fairly well with Currey & Kruska) with additional plates (35 inserted plates), Britton & Rey imprint on large folding map, plate opposite 470 with title "The Sierras, from Glacier Point," etc. Cowan, pp. 299-300. Currey & Kruska, Yosemite 175: "Hutchings (1818-1902), an early Yosemite Valley resident and hotel keeper and one of the first Sierra Valley mountaineers, was a pioneer publicist of northern California. A native of England, Hutchings arrived in California in 1849 and for several years lived in the mining regions. In 1853 he began publishing letter sheets.... In the Heart of the Sierras was Hutchings' most ambitious literary undertaking. It covers, more fully than other works of the period, every aspect of the Yosemite Valley and big trees that could be considered of general interest to visitors. The work is an important primary source for information on the early human history of the region. Hutchings is still considered an authority on the early climbs in Yosemite and his accounts of these ascents are of great value." Kruska, James Mason Hutchings of Yo Semite: A Biography and Bibliography 98b. Rocq 5206.

In chapter 19, "The Madera Route to Yo Semite" (pp. 272-78), Hutchings notes that a short distance from the town of Madera "was once a very favorite place for rodeos and for Rancheros.... Before gold was discovered in California its main wealth seemed to consist in its cattle and horses, the former being slaughtered almost exclusively for their hides and tallow, which then formed about the only articles of export. As there were no fences in those days, all animals were allowed to roam wheresoever they chose; generally between defined bounds, as between rivers, or mountain ranges; and every spring their different owners, with their vaqueros (all well mounted), would sally out on a given day, scour the whole district assigned to them, and drive every animal found within it to the spot designated for the rodeo. Others, would do the same for districts assigned to them, until every animal ranging at large was collected and gathered. This accomplished, all would assemble around a large campfire for social pleasures, and spend the remainder of the day in frolicking or feasting. Sometimes those indulgences would continue for a number of days, before commencing upon the business which had brought them together. Finally, however, they would settle down to their exciting work. Every ranchero had and knew the particular brand which belonged to him, and which was well understood and conceded by everyone present. But wherever there was a single doubt about that, the animal in question was immediately lassoed...thrown upon the ground, and examined. This satisfactorily determined, every calf or colt that followed its mother, was unhesitatingly conceded to belong to the same owner, and was accordingly branded with the red-hot iron which formed the brand. Sometimes this was a character...and at others a letter—generally the initial of the family name. After the counting and branding, each drove would be driven back to its usual range, and there left to look out for itself until the next spring. Occasionally there would be two rodeos a year, but not often." At p. 276 is a very lively print of "Rancheros Lassoing Cattle" by Charles Christian Nahl (1818-1878), who is considered by some to be California's first significant artist. $200.00

*First edition, limited edition* (650 copies). Dykes, _Fifty Great Western Illustrators_ (Bugbee 97). _Guns_ 1094: “Has some material on Oliver Lee, Pat Garrett, Jim Gilliland, and the Fountain murder, but it mostly quotes from Eugene Cunningham and is largely about him.” Fountain was murdered while returning to Las Cruces from Lincoln County, where he had obtained indictments against local rustlers. Transplanted Texan and rancher Oliver Lee, an excellent marksman, was implicated in the murder, although to all outward appearances he was an upstanding citizen, and among the founders of the Southeast New Mexico Livestock Association, established to curtail rustling.

$40.00


*First edition*. Adams, _Burs_ 1:206. Dykes, _Fifty Great Western Illustrators_ (Bugbee 94). Graff 2032. _Guns_ 1096. Rocq 15869. Book based on the author’s weekly radio show on outlaws. Companion volume to the author’s _Another Notebook of the Old West_ published in 1954 (Herd 1111) and _One Man’s West_ (1948). Ranching content includes: transition of Comanche trade from horses and mules to cattle (“Without the buffalo, the Comanche was no bold Buccaneer of the Plains, he was just a hungry Indian”); buffalo ranges overtaken by Texas longhorns and trail drivers such as Chisum, Slaughter, Goodnight, et al; increased demand of cattle to stock Indian reservations; Comanches trading cattle for watered-down whiskey (three head for one cup); Geronimo’s wisdom: “If we kill off all the Mexicans, there won’t be anybody left to raise horses and cattle for the Americans and Indians to steal”; etc. Also includes a chapter on the great camel experiment.

$40.00

2762. HUTCHINSON, W. H. *A Notebook of the Old West*. Chico: Bob Hurst for the author, [1947]. Another copy. Spine slightly faded, otherwise very fine, signed by author. $40.00

2763. HUTCHINSON, W. H. *One Man's West: Companion Volume to "A Notebook of the Old West."* Chico, [1948]. [14] 127 [1] pp., illustrations by John Pagan. 8vo, original beige pictorial wrappers. Fine. Signed presentation copy from the author to Charles Webb. *First edition.* Rocq 15870. Topics include Butte County, California, the Legend of Tonto Basin, the last Bronco Indian, the Oroville, California hoax, Peter Lassen, Jedediah Smith, and Ethan and Hosea Grosh, who came with the '49ers in search of gold, but instead followed their reasoning and hunches and were among the first to discover the great silver deposits of the Washoe area. Companion volume to *Herd* 111. Designed by Bob Hurst. $40.00

2764. HUTTO, John R. *Howard County in the Making* [wrapper title]. N.p.: [Jordan’s Print], 1938. Approximately 75 unnumbered pp. 8vo, original blue printed wrappers. Light fading to edges, overall a fine copy. *First edition. CBC 2519. Herd* 1113: "Privately printed little county history, with chapters on some early Texas ranches and ranchmen." Includes chapters on "Ranching in the Early Days" (concerning cowpuncher Dave Rhoton) and "Building of Ranch Empires" (W. T. Roberts, C. C. Slaughter, Lucien Wells, L. S. McDowell, et al.), as well as early Texas oil industry information. $30.00


2767. HYDE, George E. *A Sioux Chronicle.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, [1956]. xix [1] 334 pp., illustrations, maps. 8vo, yellow pictorial cloth. Fine in fine d.j., with author’s dated inscription. *First edition.* The Civilization of the American Indian Series 45. Excellent history of the Sioux from 1878 to 1890, a critical period in which the Sioux were confined to reservation life and struggled to maintain their cultural traditions. Not only were they torn by internal struggles for power and leadership, they were subjected to callous treatment by often corrupt government officials. This is a continuation of the author’s earlier work *Red Cloud’s Folk.* Among the topics of ranching and cattle interest are Sioux chiefs leasing grazing lands to white ranchers; government attempts to induce the Sioux to support themselves by raising cattle; signing away Sioux lands
for cattle; Sioux abandonment of their land and stock in 1876 based on a rumor that vengeance on them would be sought for the Custer massacre; transformation of the buffalo range into cattle range by 1890; etc.  $35.00


*First edition*. The Civilization of the American Indian Series 57. Sloan, *Auction 9* (quoting Pingenot): “The story of Spotted Tail, the great chief of the Brule Sioux, who saw early on that war with the white man was suicide for the Indians. He employed every bit of statecraft in trying to compel the U.S. Government to live by its own treaties, but his murder in 1881 left the Indians virtually leaderless. A companion work to the author’s *Red Cloud’s Folk*. Long out-of-print and scarce.” Spotted Tail’s tribe was a recipient of large quantities of beef from the U.S. government, the contracts for which enriched contractors, made big profits, and boosted the cattle trail and trade. This history of Spotted Tail’s resistance to reservation life includes ongoing disputes regarding grazing rights (particularly white men’s cattle grazing on their Brulé grass) and other issues related to cattle. Although a great warrior in his youth, Spotted Tail ultimately was convinced that survival was possible only by not opposing white incursions into their territory. Ironically, Spotted Tail’s tragic murder related to Anglo horse-thieves stealing ponies from the Brulé reservation (catching and taming wild horses was a specialty of the tribe). Spotted Tail forbade six young warriors to retaliate in order to keep the peace. But the young men slipped away and stole horses from Loup Fork in Nebraska, and in the process killed a white man. In another attempt to keep the peace, Spotted Tail informed the Indian agent about the six young men who had been boasting of their feat. Another tribesman, Crow Dog, was to turn them over to the authorities, but he refused, and ended up murdering Spotted Tail.  $35.00


2771. HYER, Julien. *The Land of Beginning Again....* Atlanta: Tupper & Love, [1952]. Another copy. Fine in chipped d.j.  $15.00

2772. HYER, Julien. *The Land of Beginning Again....* Atlanta: Tupper & Love, [1952]. Another copy. 8vo, original light brown pictorial cloth. Fine, d.j. not present.  $15.00


*First edition, limited edition* (100 numbered copies, signed by editor). Text in Spanish and English. Trinidad Ernesto Timoteo Francisco Icaza Sánchez (January 26, 1866-1935) was a skilled Mexican artist, muralist, and charro whose firsthand experience infuses his work with both vitality and realism. Stanley R. Ross (“Forging a Nation” in *Revista de Historia de América*, No. 83,
January-June, 1977, p. 137) remarks that Icaza's spirited genre paintings are an example of Mexico's search for its national identity. Icaza was preceded by Linati, Egerton, Nebel, and other English and European artists in the quest to illustrate the life and work of the charro in Mexico. The former intended to capture what is Mexican for the Old World, but Icaza was different because he depicted the charro and his material culture based on his firsthand experience: "In his enthusiasm and scrupulous attention to details, [Icaza] developed the clearest expression of praise of this figure, in all its national character and tradition, while becoming the charro par excellence himself, able to throw a steer by the tail three times in three starts as well as the most polished expert in the field, able to put the noble horse through its paces as capably as the most consummate equestrian. There was none more expert in handling the lasso, nor anyone who knew more of the authentic charro's basic dress or any of its accessory ornaments. He became as practiced as the most horseman in all that is to be found in the colors, the stains, and the whorls of the horse, in all of the good and all in the bad traits which they augur. Icaza knew all the harnesses, all of the names of the cowboys' equipage, and all of the counsels which must be taken in choosing a pony for a cowboy's saddle" (Ceferino Palencia, "Icaza" in *Artes de México* 99, 1967:11-16). Icaza's depictions of Mexican ranch life are among the most authentic and detailed such views of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Preserving as they do a life style that is now mostly vanished, the paintings are vital documentation of the Mexican equivalent of the U.S. cowboy. See *Diccionario Porrúa* (Ernesto Icaza). $150.00

**Scarce and Early Idaho Imprints**


*First edition.* Reports on stock raising and grazing, "one of the most considerable interests in the Territory." $40.00


*First edition.* Stock raising "is an important industry in Idaho. There are fifteen hundred men, at least, and surely ten millions of capital invested and yielding a profit of 300 percent." $40.00


*First edition.* See *Herd* for the similar 1886 Report. Includes reports on desert land reclamation and "Our Stock Interests: The live-stock interests are steadily advancing in comparative rank and importance among the resources which are to make this a wealth producing region." $45.00

2777. IDAHO (Territory). LAWS. *Laws of the Territory of Idaho, First Session; convened the 7th Day of December, 1863, and adjourned on the 4th day of February, 1864, at Lewiston. Also containing the Territorial Organic Act, Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, the Pre-emption, and Naturalization Laws, etc., etc.* Lewiston: James A. Glascock, Territorial Printer, 1864. 686, xxxiii [1] pp. 8vo, modern brown cloth. Intermittent water staining, overall only a good copy of a rare survival.

first town in Idaho (Franklin) was established in 1860, and major mining strikes occurred in close succession over the next three years in Pierce, Florence, Idaho City, and Silver City. The territory's first newspaper, Lewiston's *Golden Age*, was founded in 1862. The Territory of Idaho was officially organized on March 4, 1863, by Act of Congress and signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln. This early Idaho imprint contains important, foundational laws regarding various land-use issues, naturalization of aliens, livestock, water rights, etc. The list of items subject to taxation and tolls is rather daunting. The imprint was created in Lewiston, at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, and named for explorer Lewis Meriwether. The town was founded in 1861 on the Nez Percé reservation, in the midst of a nearby gold rush and became the first capital of the Idaho Territory. The Nez Percé agreed to the presence of the miners on their property, but asked that no homes or businesses be built.

2778. IDAHO (Territory). LAWS. *Laws of the Territory of Idaho, Second Session: Convened on the Fourteenth Day of November, 1864, and Adjourned on the Twenty-Third Day of December, 1864, at Boise City. Containing Also the Territorial Organic Act....* Boise City: Frank Kenyon, Territorial Printer, 1866. viii [2] 516 pp. 8vo, contemporary three-quarter sheep over marbled boards, original red and black leather spine labels. Covers detached and worn, interior very good with light uniform browning and a few minor stains. Ink and pencil ownership inscriptions of John Hailey, who has marked out “BOISE CITY” in the title and replaced it with “Lewiston.” Of Scottish ancestry, John Hailey (1835-1921) crossed the plains emigrating to Oregon and enlisted in the Rogue River Indian War in 1855 and was promoted to lieutenant. He lived in Jackson County, Oregon (1856), and then Washington Territory (1862), where he engaged in stock raising, agriculture, and mining. Hailey was a Democrat and held several elected offices, including mayor of Boise (1871, but never took office); delegate to the 43rd Congress (1873-1875); president of the Idaho Territorial Council (1880); delegate to the 49th Congress (1885-1887); president of the Idaho Penitentiary (1899); and founder, first secretary, and librarian of the Idaho State Historical Society (1907). He topped that career off by writing *History of Idaho* (New York, 1910; see under Hailey in this catalogue). This copy is from the Fred Rosenstock collection.

First edition. Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890 #32. The Territorial Legislature moved from Lewiston to Boise City in 1864. Although the primary focus of the early years of the territorial government was on mining, conflicts with Native Americans, and fundamental organizational tasks (such as establishing counties), some of the laws relate to livestock, including branding, taxation, strays, etc. Bias against non-Anglos may be inferred by language such as this: “No black, or mulatto person, or Indian, or Chinese, shall be permitted to give evidence in favor of, or against, any white person. Every person who shall have one-eighth part or more of negro blood, shall be deemed a mulatto; and every person who shall have one-half of Indian blood, shall be deemed an Indian” (p. 300).

$300.00


First edition. Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890 #33. Gold was discovered in Lemhi County in 1866, and a state survey of public lands also began that year, so laws are focused on mining and organizational matters. There are a fair number of acts relating to toll roads and bridges, public lands, establishment of boundary lines, telegraph lines, etc. Ranches mentioned include Carson, Mooney, and Goodrich, and acts relating to ranching include estrays.

$250.00

2780. IDAHO (Territory). LAWS. *The Compiled and Revised Laws of the Territory of Idaho... Eighth Session of the Legislative Assembly...1874.* Boise City: Milton Kelly, Territorial Printer, 1875.
A well-worn copy, hinges split, last signature loose. Interior fine except for light to moderate soiling at front and back of text block. Contemporary ink inscription of George Stuart at Malad City in Idaho Territory and occasional contemporary annotations in pencil and ink. Stuart was born in Overstavely, Westmoreland, England, in 1845 and died in Malad City in 1919. He was a telegraph operator, a member of the Nauvoo guard, and the first bishop sent to Malad City (and one of the last to be appointed by Brigham Young). Stuart established the United Order in Malad Valley, but the cattlemen had already started their businesses and did not appreciate Stuart’s efforts. Stuart ended up in prison for four or five months because he refused to give up one of his wives (he was released early for good behavior).

First edition. Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890 #85. The first railroad, daily newspaper, and telegraph service all arrived in Idaho in 1874, enhancing transportation and communications in the state, and easing some of the logistical problems for stock raisers. Several laws relate to importation and transport of livestock. Among the acts relating to ranching are “An Act Defining the Duties and Liabilities of Stock Ranchers,” “An Act to Prevent the Trespassing of Animals upon Private Property,” “An Act Relating to Marks and Brands,” “An Act Relative to Estrays,” etc.

First edition. Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890 #93. Failure of several major mining operations coupled with a national drive to promote irrigation in arid regions might have brought ranching to the forefront in this phase of Idaho’s history, were it not for the Nez Percé, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indian Wars, which dominated the territory and its legislation during this period. Material of ranching interest includes regulation of cattle, horses, etc., running at large; amendment to estray law; “Act to regulate Marks and Brands of Stock”; and slaughter of cattle and protection of stock owners.

First edition. Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890 #160. Includes legislation on the killing of cattle and other livestock; unlawful fences; offering stallions for service; revised statutes regarding...
Sloan Rare Books

maiming and killing cattle and other livestock; suppressing and preventing contagious diseases of livestock; County Stock Indemnity Fund; act establishing the University of Idaho; salary and duties of Territorial Stock Inspector; requesting enlargement of "Yellow Stone National Park"; Native Americans; and anti-Mormon acts (excluding bigamists and polygamists or any person or organization advocating such).

$275.00

2783. IDAHO (Territory). LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Journal of the Second Session of the Council of Idaho Territory...1864. Boise City: Frank Kenyon, Territorial Printer, 1864. 164 pp. 8vo, original beige printed wrappers, original stitching. Upper wrap torn, chipped, and stained, lower wrap missing, margins of pamphlet with mild waterstaining to about p. 70.

First edition. Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890 #18. Sabin 34164. Early and important Idaho imprint. Mining, of course, commands much attention, but the members recognize the overall value of their diversified territory: "The vast immeasurable structural wealth embodied within our confines, so nicely balanced of mineral, farming and grazing interests, with mountain forests of timber land and water power of every description, eminently adapt us for a self-supporting community.... The ranges of nutritious 'bunch grass,' suitable for herds, cover millions of acres."

$400.00

2784. IDAHO (Territory). LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Journal of the Council of the Territory of Idaho. Third Session...1865...1866. Boise City: Frank Kenyon, Territorial Printer, 1866. 237 [1] pp. 8vo, original beige printed wrappers, stitched. Upper wrapper torn with loss of a few letters, lower wrapper wrinkled and repaired, spine chipped, first eight leaves holed with minor losses, and old repairs. Scarce, important, and very early Idaho imprint.

First edition. Check List of Idaho Imprints, 1839-1890 #34. In the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1838, this imprint is characterized as an "uncommon acquisition." Among the issues addressed are construction and improvement of roads, establishment of a mint and assay office, "Snake River to be navigable," "the want of territorial buildings at the capital," mail, railroads, "Idaho's Inducements for Immigration" ("valley lands of great fertility await the grain-grower, and boundless fields of the best pasturage for the herder and grazer"), etc. In the section proposing a 'Territorial Agricultural Society,' its purpose is declared to be: "For the better encouragement of ranchmen and farmers, who are making the valleys golden with grain, and who are growing in great perfection the most of our edible roots, as well as the fattening of kine [archaic word for cattle], who by their labors in man's primeval occupation give health and prosperity to our growing community, I would suggest the propriety of incorporating a 'Territorial Agricultural Society,' for improvement in the breeding of stock."

$350.00


First separate printing (350 copies) of the letters, which were originally published in a Joliet newspaper, 1847-1848. Introduction by Douglas C. McMurtrie. Howes I39. Mintz 253. Paher, Nevada 943. Plains & Rockies IV:151n: "This may be the sole contemporary printed account of an 1847 overland trip to California" (Camp). Rader 943. The author describes the large emigration train: "One can hardly imagine the grand scene of a company of emigrants moving over prairies—the roads lined for miles with wagons, and men driving loose cattle." The author is a true connoisseur of cattle, giving advice on all aspects, such as the best breeds for ability to survive the rigors of the trail to California. He describes the cattle in California: "Cows from $3 to $5 per head, and handsomer cattle I never saw. I never saw any beef in Illinois that would compare with the beef in California." He is not so laudatory about the inhabitants of California: "One word about the present inhabitants—the Spaniards are a lazy, indolent, gambling, drunken race; live
poor for the sake of being lazy.... Nearly the whole business of the present inhabitants is stock raising—those are tended by the Indians." Ingersoll was impressed by Mission San José, noting that in 1820 the padres had 25,000 head of cattle, 15,000 horses, 12,000 head of sheep, "but they are all gone now."

$40.00

2786. INGERSOLL, Ernest. The Crest of the Continent: A Record of a Summer's Ramble in the Rocky Mountains and Beyond. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley, 1885. 344 pp., frontispiece, numerous illustrations. 8vo, original blue decorative cloth gilt. Soiled and shelf-worn, otherwise very good. This popular book is sometimes found with dust jacket and a folded map laid in back.

First edition. Flake 4247. Saunders 2980. Smith 4895. Wilcox, p. 63. Wynar 2123. The author traveled on various lines of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, visiting Salt Lake, Denver, Leadville, Ouray, Durango, Pikes Peak, Pueblo, and Santa Fé. In addition to the occasional mention of stock raising, the author includes good information on Native Americans, Penitentes, and railroads. The attractive engravings depict botanical subjects, Native American artifacts, and famous sites such as Toltec Gorge, La Veta Pass, Taos, and Silverton. Includes observations on ranching and the cattle trade along the route, e.g., "The second great source of revenue to Denver is the cattle and sheep of the State. The wonderful worthless-looking buffalo grass, growing in little tufts so scattered that the dust shows itself everywhere between, and turning sere and shriveled before the spring rains are fairly over, has proved one of Colorado's most prolific avenues of wealth. The herds now reported in the State count up to 1,461,945 head."

$10.00

2787. INGERSOLL, Ernest. The Crest of the Continent.... Chicago: Donnelley, 1885. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original brown decorative cloth gilt. Some shelf wear, corners bumped, mileage table mounted on front pastedown, overall very good.

$15.00

2788. INMAN, Henry (comp.). Buffalo Jones' Forty Years of Adventure: A Volume of Facts Gathered from Experience, by Hon. C. J. Jones, Whose Eventful Life Has Been Devoted to the Preservation of the American Bison and Other Wild Animals; Who Survived the Perils of the Frozen North, the Land of the Midnight Sun, among Eskimos, Indians, and the Ferocious Beasts of North America. Topeka: Crane & Company, 1899. xii, 469 pp., photographic frontispiece, plates. 8vo, original grey pictorial cloth gilt. Binding lightly soiled and spinal extremities rubbed, otherwise fine.

First American edition. Dary, Kanzana 274. Dobie, p. 160: "A book rich in observation as well as experience." Eberstadt 103:139: "Replete with thrilling experiences and observations in the Middle and Far West taken directly from Jones's carefully kept journal." Graff 2233. Howes 154: "Authoritative plains narrative." [Jones] was on the plains in the core of the buffalo-hunting period, from 1869 onward.... He was in occasional Indian skirmishes, including a fight [in] 1877 near present Amarillo with Comanches who had quit their reservation for a hunt.... His influence in preserving the buffalo and other fauna was considerable. His place in frontier history is assured" (Thrapp, pp. 739-40). Observations on cattle and ranching in addition to a wealth of material on buffalo.

$125.00


$75.00

Second edition. $20.00


First edition. Bradford 2605. Dobie, p. 79. Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and of the Rockies* 242. Eberstadt 107:204: "Col. Cody’s quota has the merit of being drawn mainly from his own experiences. To the trials of the Mormons during their march and their pioneering adventures Col. Inman devotes some interesting pages. The Salt Lake Trail was also the route followed by the expeditions of Frémont, Stansbury and Lander, and by the Pony Express, with its lumbering colleague, the overland stage." Flake 4254: "Includes material on Mormonism and particularly the Mountain Meadows massacre." Graff 2117. *Guns* 1114: "Scarce.... Contains some material on Joseph A. Slade." Howes 155. Malone, *Wyomingana*, p. 5. Smith 4924. Includes Indian raids on cattle ranches in Utah, broncho busting, Buffalo Bill put in charge of a herd of beef cattle, the Mormon migration and how they adapted their travel to accommodate the herd of cattle, stampede of cattle at Wood River, and "The Army of Occupation in Utah" in 1858, which included thousands of cattle (some of which were stampeded by the Mormons). $50.00

2793. INMAN, Henry & William F. Cody. *The Great Salt Lake Trail*. New York & London: Macmillan, 1898. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original brown pictorial cloth gilt, t.e.g. Light shelf wear, ink gift inscription partially obliterated, otherwise fine. $45.00

2795. ISBELL, F. A. Mining & Hunting in the Far West, 1852-1870... With an Introduction by Nathan Van Patten. Burlingame, California: William P. Wreden, 1948. [12] 36 [1] pp., portrait. 8vo, half grey cloth over pictorial boards. Fine. Limited edition (200 copies), first published Middletown, ca. 1871 (Kurutz notes in this edition that editor Van Patten speculates that the rare first edition may have been printed privately). Eberstadt, Modern Narratives of the Plains and of the Rockies 244. Graff 2162n: “Mining and hunting, chiefly the latter, in California and Idaho.” Howes 187. Kurutz, The California Gold Rush 355B: “From Woodbury, Connecticut by way of Cape Horn on March 2, 1852. Stockton and Southern mines.” Rocq 15873. Smith 5059. While in northern California in the Carson Valley area (Butte), the author, his companions, and nearby ranchers were constantly harassed by Native American cattle rustlers. Regarding their situation, one of the ranchers who had just lost 80 acres of grain to grasshoppers commented to the author: “It’s war on every side—war with the white man, with the crickets and grasshoppers, and worse than all, with the d____d Indians.” $75.00

2796. JACKSON, A. P. & E. C. Cole. Oklahoma! Politically and Topographically Described. History and Guide to the Indian Territory. Biographical Sketches of Capt. David L. Payne, W. L. Couch, Wm. H. Osborn, and Others. A Complete Guide to the Indian Territory, Illustrated with a Map, Hunting and Fishing Grounds. By A. P. Jackson and E. C. Cole. Kansas City, Missouri: Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, [1885]. [1-5] 6-150, [2, ads] pp., untitled folded map of Oklahoma with original outline color in green and orange, Oklahoma County with full color in yellow, lower left above neat line: Ramsey, Millet & Hudson Engr’s. K. C.; neat line to neat line: 31 x 42 cm; 20 engraved plates (including portrait of Payne on upper wrap), numerous text illustrations (some full page), vignettes, tailpieces. 12mo, original terracotta pictorial wrappers. Spine slightly chipped and a bit discolored, else very fine, particularly considering the fragile format and the fact that most copies were stripped of the map and read to death. Very rare with the map. First edition of an early guide to Oklahoma, extolling the virtues of the territory for stock raising. Bradford 2626a. Gilcrease-Hargrett, p. 290 (“excessively rare”). Graff 2174. Herd 1140: “Rare.” Howell Catalogue 60-211: “Inordinately rare with the map. It has never appeared at public sale, and I know of but one other perfect copy,” Howes 13: “Map not in all copies,” Rader 2032. For more on Boomer David L. Payne (1836-1884), first cousin of David Crockett, see Thrapp, Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography, p. 1123. Chronicles of Oklahoma, 13:4 (December 1935), pp. 438-39: “There is in the library of the Oklahoma Historical Society an old book which contains some information concerning Western Indian Territory; that afterwards became Oklahoma Territory, which is not found in other historical publications. It is the first book published under the title ‘Oklahoma.’ [The claim for being the first book with Oklahoma in the title is dubious, for example, E. C. Boudinot’s Oklahoma; an argument delivered before the House Committee on Territories, 1876.] While the prefatory may seem somewhat bombastic, yet 50 years have shown that it was not over drawn. Had the writers known of the rich mineral resources; including coal, lead, zinc, and the great oil fields only awaiting development, they might have written an introduction which would have been considered an inspiration or a prophetic vision.” Another opinion: E. E. Dale, The Range Cattle Industry: “Prepared especially for the purpose of advertising the lands known as ‘Oklahoma’ and to urge their opening to settlement. Interesting and valuable as a contemporary account of conditions in the Indian Territory and along the border but must be used with care because of its frankly controversial character.”
This work is a bitter diatribe against the railroads and cattle barons and their supposed accomplices in the U.S. Congress. Jackson and Cole praise the efforts of David L. Payne and others to settle in Oklahoma, although all their efforts were frustrated by the intervention of the U.S. Army, who removed by force any squatters or Boomers that they found in the area. The authors proclaim that the territory is really public land and that anyone should be allowed to settle there. They argue that notorious conspiracies prevent the honest settler from enjoying the benefits of what is termed another American Italy. This book was written against the background of the struggle to open Oklahoma to settlement. After the Civil War, Native American tribes who supported the Confederacy were forced to surrender all their lands west of the 96th meridian. Those lands, however, lay fallow, exploited only by cattle grazers and the railroads. It was because of the persistent efforts of some of the people described in this work that the lands were finally opened. The plates, text illustrations, and vignettes display a dizzying array of quality, from accomplished to crude. Many are merely thematic and probably stock, such as the tailpiece showing a piece of celery. Others, however, are more dramatic and based on actual observations, a situation particularly true of the plates, most of which are sharply executed, dramatic, and well printed. The better plates include “The Spring Drive, Crossing the Swollen River near Captain Payne’s Ford” (huge herd of cattle swimming a river), and “Ranch Branding in Oklahoma” (rarely seen image in cowboy iconography). $4,000.00

2797. JACKSON, A. T. Picture-Writing of Texas Indians. Austin: The University of Texas, 1938. xxv [1] 490 pp., numerous illustrations (photographs and sketches, a few in color), maps. 8vo, original stiff beige printed wrappers. Other than a moderate stain along left side of upper wrap, very fine. Very scarce.

First edition. Anthropological Papers II, J. E. Pearce, Editor; Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences Study No. 27; Publication No. 3809. Basic Texas Books 150n: “Prehistoric Texas is best represented by the works of...Jackson...monumental and still unsurpassed.” Tate, The Indians of Texas 342: “Constitutes the best source of information on prehistoric and historic rock art sites in the western half of Texas. Many of these examples are demonstrated by photographs. Also included are examples of skin paintings, especially from the Kiowa.” Goetzmann states that some of the pictographs are Texas cowboys, among the earliest such iconography (see Fig. CLXXIV for a cowboy with longhorn). Fig. 132.1 illustrates the bars of a fence open at one end, which is interpreted as an easy place to rustle livestock. Many of the pictographs illustrated in this cornerstone work have since been effaced. $100.00


First edition, revised issue (issued in wrappers earlier the same year; this first hardcover issue has six additional pages including material on the author’s mother and her portrait). Dykes, Collecting Range Life Literature, p. 18. Herd 1141 (citing the 384-page second edition of the same year). Howes J15. Rader 2034. Excellent history of early Dallas County, with much on stockmen of the region. $175.00


Second edition, revised. Herd 1141: “Scarce.” $100.00

2801. JACKSON, Jack. *Los Mesteños. Spanish Ranching in Texas, 1721-1821...* Illustrated by the Author. College Station: Texas A&M Press, 1986. xx [2] 704 pp., numerous illustrations (including maps and brands). 8vo, original brown cloth with gilt lettering and brand. Very fine in d.j. First edition. From the TSHA web site: “Until *Los Mesteños* was published in 1986, the history of cattle ranching in Texas focused almost exclusively on the nineteenth-century era of the great cattle drives. But even before the birth of George III or George Washington, the king’s men—subjects of the Spanish crown—had established a vast cattle kingdom in Texas. Jack Jackson chronicles in rich detail the hundred years of Spanish ranching, beginning a century before Mexico, and subsequently Texas, gained independence. From the introduction of livestock into the province by various early *entradas* (expeditions), to the first big roundup in 1787, and beyond, he traces the development of the range and of cattle working. He shows the feral increase of the early herds, the conflicts over ownership of the wild animals (*mesteños*), the emergence of Spanish ‘dynasties,’ and the attempts of colonial governments to regulate the industry. Although some scholars have attributed western ranching practices largely to the influence of Anglo settlers, Jackson meticulously traces both stock and stock raising techniques to their origins in Spanish Texas. Describing the founding of the first Anglo ranches in Texas, he carefully shows their adaptation of Hispanic cattle culture in the brands used, the market exploited, and the emerging life-style. In his review for the *Western Historical Quarterly*, Félix D. Almaráz, Jr., said that ‘with the publication of *Los Mesteños*, Jackson has earned distinction as a rigorous scholar and writer,’ adding that the book had made “a solid addition to borderlands literature.” Jack brought his wonderful manuscript version to me, and it was over 2,000 pages. Daunting, yes. Eventually Jack pared it down to the present work, a classic in this field, which boldly documented that there were “cowboys” before cowboys. R.I.P. $150.00

First edition. CBC 905. Guns 1125. McVicker B120. Author’s account of family life on an East Texas ranch in Chambers County, from 1847 to 1925. Introduction by J. Frank Dobie. $40.00

First Texas Brand Book


First edition of “the first Texas and second American brand book [and] certainly one of the most important works dealing with the cattle industry in Texas” (Reese, Six Score 62). Reese in his interesting on-line article “Brand Books in the Princeton Collections of Western Americana” notes that the only brand book printed in the U.S. before Jackson and Long’s Texas Stock Directory was the 1850 Deseret Brand Book. Herd 1142 (“exceedingly rare”). Graff 2180. Howes J28. Raines, p. 125. Vandale 95. Winkler 1375. This brand book covers twenty-six counties, illustrates and identifies about 4,000 brands, and lists about 2,750 names and addresses of cattle owners. Although “Volume I” appears on the title page, the planned updates and supplements for each county did not materialize, except for Victoria County (same imprint, 1866, 61 pp., 12mo). The Civil War contributed to the derailment of the project, but perhaps equally critical was the death of co-editor S. A. Long in 1866 due to cholera. In the introduction, the publishers set out their reason for creating this brand book: “The present system of stock-raising in Texas is not only unprofitable to a large proportion of those engaged therein, but is gradually becoming, in many localities to a considerable degree disreputable. This, in common with the mass of our fellow-stockraisers, we are sorry to see and be compelled to admit. Pastoral life is almost as ancient as the world itself. Healthy to a considerable degree pleasant, it could, in many portions of our State be made highly profitable according to the capital invested; provided, we would all obey the Scriptural injunction, ‘Do unto others as we would that they should do unto us.’ In order to make this work useful in restoring lost Stock to their rightful owners two things are essential: In the first place, when stock is sold it should be invariably contrabrand. Second, when strange animals, to the range are discovered, every stock-raiser should make it his duty to examine The Directory, ascertain to whom the animal or animals belong, and give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same. If this should be done, thousands of animals will be restored to their owners, that would otherwise be a permanent loss.”

$35,000.00


*First edition.* The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875, no. 10; edited and with introduction and notes by Ann and LeRoy Hafen. Clark & Brunet 104:X. Harrell, *Bibliography of William Henry Jackson,* pp. 6-7. Mattes 2063: "Jackson's account of the trials and tribulations of a greenhorn in the arduous profession of bullwhacking is one of the liveliest of its kind. So strenuous was the experience that deserts were commonplace. Jackson himself deserted his employers, but not until he reached Green River, where he resolved to visit Great Salt Lake and California. His diaries and recollections are of signal importance because they interrelate with his historic sketches and photographs that have given him an assured niche in the West's hall of fame. This is particularly true in the case of his 1866 journey as a bullwhacker, during which he made notebook sketches of such unequalled veracity that they have been widely reproduced as classic illustrations of migration scenes along the Great Platte River Road." Rocq 2977. Wynar 8412. Jackson travelled from New York to Vermont and thence to Chicago and then across the Mississippi and Missouri, where he signed on as a bullwhacker in a freight train of twenty-five wagons with six bulls on each wagon plus a reserve. They were constantly having cattle stolen and worn out. He went to Salt Lake City, California, and finally Nebraska, driving a herd of wild horses. Numerous ranches along the way are named. $750.00


*First edition, limited edition* (#206 of 1,000 copies, signed by the author). Harrell, *Bibliography of William Henry Jackson,* p. 20. Wynar 8409. Reproductions of almost 100 of William Henry Jackson's paintings, drawings, and sketches, gathered by his son, with commentary on each. The scenes were drawn from W. H. Jackson's memory of his youthful experiences in the West, primarily depicting the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail, with images of Native Americans, pioneers, Pony Express, ranches, etc. $30.00


*First edition* (fourth volume in the “See America First” series). Flake 4315. State history, with many details relating to early stock raising by the ever-resourceful and self-sufficient Mormons. $30.00

First edition. The Great West and Indian Series 18. Foreword by M. R. Harrington. Rocq 6421. Comprehensive study of the Cahuilla Indians of Southern California (present-day Riverside County), with information on their culture, legends, and ceremonial life and important tribal members such as Fig Tree John and Ramona (the latter a Scots-Native American orphan girl immortalized by Helen Hunt Jackson). At the time when this book was published, ten Cahuilla reservations, including those occupied by the Agua Caliente and Morongo bands, remained in the southern California area. The Cahuilla became involved with cattle and ranching when the San Gabriel and San Diego missions were established in the late eighteenth century. In the 1840s, with the establishment of Rancho San Bernadino, their tribesmen worked as vaqueros for the ranch and provided security against the raids of the tribes from the desert and mountains on its herds. Eventually they had their own herds and brands. As early as the time of the 1842 U.S. Army expedition led by Beale, the tribe cooperated with U.S. interests and were promised rights and land, but that pact began to dissolve with the Gold Rush, which led to the influx of Anglo-American miners, ranchers, outlaws, and the Mormons. $30.00

2810. [JAMES, Jason W]. Memorable Events in the Life of Captain Jason W. James. [Roswell, ca. 1911]. 150 pp., frontispiece portrait. 12mo, original gilt-lettered grey cloth. Near fine condition. Inscribed and signed by James: “To Mr. R. B. Slight, With the compliments and best wishes of the author. Jason W. James, Altura Ranch Tex., April 28th 1914.” Very rare. The only sales records we found are the Norris copy in 1948 ($3), and a copy sold privately by Jenkins ($1,750), the latter described by Michael Parrish as “a Confederate rarity of the first magnitude.”

First edition. Dornbusch II:2863. Flake 4315a: “Hauled freight to Camp Floyd in 1858; recounts the Mountain Meadows massacre.” Howes J45: “Companion volume to item below [Howes J46] covering boyhood, civil war and ranger activities, ranching.” Norris 3907: “Privately printed. Ranching in Texas; various experiences and Ranger Service in Texas; Civil War, etc.” In 1858 at the age of fifteen the author (b. Missouri 1843) travelled overland from Missouri to Salt Lake to haul 6,000 pounds of freight to supply General Harney’s troops engaged in the “Mormon War.” After reaching Provo and Salt Lake City, James joined with Russell, Majors, and Waddell en route to Fort Leavenworth. The following year he witnessed the Pikes Peak gold rush when he travelled to Fort Bridger. In 1861 James enlisted with Kirtley’s troops to drive the Kansas Jayhawkers out of Missouri and rode with Quantrill, giving an officer’s eyewitness account of the Lawrence Massacre and Baxter Springs. During the latter part of the war, James served in Mississippi and Louisiana, and was one of the last officers to surrender (June 27, 1865). Michael Parrish describes James’ work as “a straightforward, literate reminiscence, filled with details about his service in the Missouri militia in the Transmississippi under Sterling Price early in the war, and his subsequent experience as a Confederate partisan cavalry officer operating along the western side of the Mississippi, mainly in Louisiana under Captain J. C. Lea. Fighting invading Yankee detachments as well as outlaw guerrillas, James’ men had a special taste for attacking units of Black Federal troops stationed at various points along the river.”

During Reconstruction in Louisiana, James helped organize the “Ku Klux,” White Camellias, and Bulldozers (“we had to work in such a way that no evidence could be found against us”). He herded sheep in Colorado Territory in 1874, and in 1883 drove a herd of cattle from Delhi, Louisiana, to Orange, Texas. He joined Gillespie’s Texas Rangers the following year and later worked on the railroad in East Texas and Louisiana. In 1892 he relocated to Roswell, New Mexico, supervising the Roswell Land and Water Company. In a chapter on “Ranching in Texas,” James tells how in 1904 he purchased from Capt. J. B. Gillette the Altura Ranch in Brewster County (fourteen miles from Alpine, next to A. S. Gage’s ranch). He describes the transition from open-range to fenced ranching and the attendant violence. His rousing and frequently violent ventures conclude prosaically with chapters on his Masonic activities and boating and hunting on the Texas
Gulf Coast. The author wrote a companion volume (see next item), but this earlier work is both more rare and absorbing. $2,500.00

2811. JAMES, Jason W. Memories and Viewpoints. Roswell: Privately printed, 1928. 183 pp. 12mo, original gilt-lettered grey cloth. Small snag on lower spine, otherwise very fine. 

First edition. Graff 2190. Flake 4316. Herd 1148: “Scarce.” Howes J46: “Buffalo hunting; ranching on the Rio Grande; with Johnston’s Utah expedition in 1858; etc.” Not in Mattes (Platte River Road Narratives), or the Eberstadt modern overlands list. This book forms a companion volume to the preceding work. Some of the same events are covered, but different points are brought out and some experiences are new or greatly expanded: 1858 buffalo hunt in Nebraska; apprehending counterfeiters in Paris, Texas, around 1890; ranching on the Rio Grande 1883-84 at Myers Canyon in the brush country thirty miles above the mouth of the Pecos River; relocating to Murphyville (now Alpine) in 1894; diary of the first boat trip to make the run from Galveston to Port Aransas and return through the Intracoastal Canal (1913); involvement with the New Mexico Military Institute; dispute regarding the Great American Desert theory; “The Paramount Aim of the Klan”; “New Mexico’s Future”; etc. M. L. Dillon, “Captain Jason W. James, Frontier Anti-Democrat” in New Mexico Historical Review 31:2 (April 1956), pp. 89-101: “Jason W. James...was no systematic or original thinker.... Yet, for all his lack of intellectual discipline, James was a man of extraordinary perceptiveness. He was aware, perhaps more keenly than most of his equally unsophisticated contemporaries, of the changes taking place in American society during the last half of his life, and he spent much time pondering their meaning. In two small books of reminiscences, essays, and public speeches published at Roswell, New Mexico, toward the end of his long life, he recorded his opinions about a variety of current social and political phenomena. However crude his writings may appear to be, they remain nonetheless of considerable interest to the historian of American ideas, the more so because as a Southwestern frontiersman, James represents a group of active men who rarely left written records revealing their social philosophy.” $400.00


Facsimile of the rare first edition (Philadelphia, copyright 1882). Adams, One-Fifty 82n: “Better done than the majority.” Guns 1148. Howes 147n. Includes the usual cattle rustling, cattle drives, and activities at the Younger Brothers’ Ranch. $10.00


First edition. Graff 2192. Guns 1153: “Scarce.” Rader 2060. In 1869, when the author was seventeen, his family moved from Illinois to Texas. James provides much on his experiences with the Choctaw tribe. Regarding Native Americans and the evolution from buffalo to cattle range, the author states: “White man came over from Texas, and out of Arkansas and needlessly slaughtered large quantities of their big game. The white men saw only the fun, and success of their hunt, but the Indian saw the waste and robbery by their inconsiderate acts. Truly it was as much a crime, to thus steal the Indian’s food supply, as it is to go into a cow man’s pasture and kill his beeves, hogs, sheep, turkeys and chickens. The only difference in the latter: it is personal property, while in the former, it was property held in common by all the Choctaws—deeded to them by the U.S. Government. (What, deed back to the Indians, that which was already and rightfully theirs?) and they held all those lands, and everything thereon in common, and their territorial lines were as legal boundaries, as a fence around a man’s farm or ranch.” $300.00
2814. JAMES, Maria Aurelia. *I Remember: Being the Memoirs of Mrs. John Herndon (Maria Aurelia Williams) James, Together with Contemporary Historical Events and Sketches of Her Own and Her Husband’s Families.... Edited and Compiled by Charles Albert Sloane.* San Antonio: Naylor, 1938. [8] 301 pp., frontispiece portrait. 8vo, original green cloth. Fine in lightly soiled d.j.

*First edition.* Rader 2063. Winegarten, p. 39. Ranching interest includes the author’s account of her five-month stay on the Hughes Ranch in Boerne (G. T. T.), and her family’s summer sojourns at their James Park Ranch near Comfort, Texas. The author’s parents settled in Indiana in 1852, and included is an account of her mother’s honeymoon trip as an army wife from San Antonio to Fort Duncan via Fort Inge in the early 1850s. The author includes much material on her father-in-law, John James (1819-1877), who with James Bell drove one of the first herds from Texas to California. John James was one of the most important surveyors, developers, and businessmen in Texas at the time, well known for having re-established San Antonio’s original boundaries as granted by Spain. John James surveyed in Texas at a time when such endeavors were all too well understood by Native Americans, rendering such work perilous, to say the least. The author’s husband, John Herndon James (1852-1912), served as chief justice of the Court of Civil Appeals in San Antonio and practiced law, specializing in cases involving large landholdings in South and West Texas. His excellent family history is an important source on early San Antonio with a wealth of social history. $200.00


*First edition.* Adams, *Burs* 1:214: “This scarce, privately printed book of memoirs has some mention of King Fisher, Ben Thompson, and Billy the Kid.” *Guns* 1157: “Rare. Tells about King Fisher and his death and makes some mention of Billy the Kid.” *Herd* 1149. Vinton Lee James (1858-1939), a member of the John James family in San Antonio, certainly was in a good position to relate the early history of San Antonio and West Texas. James wrote this book in the first place to memorialize his father, John James, an early settler and important surveyor in Texas (see *Handbook of Texas Online*: John James). The first part of the book is devoted to his life, including a cattle drive to California in 1854. (Ironically, James became better known as a sheep rancher after importing 500 head of Merino sheep to his ranch in the Bandera-Uvalde area.) The narrative then continues with the author’s own life, which constitutes the bulk of the book and dwells considerably on hunting and fishing, which the author particularly enjoys and which activities he would like to see continue by way of legislation that regulates and protects the taking of game. His descriptions of West Texas are excellent and included a chapter on Texas Ranger James Dunn. Finally, the book includes a section on San Antonio society and activities. $350.00

2816. JAMES, Vinton Lee. *Frontier and Pioneer Recollections....* San Antonio: Artes Graficas, 1938. Another copy, variant binding (maroon cloth). Binding very lightly rubbed, otherwise fine. $300.00

2817. JAMES, Vinton Lee. *Frontier and Pioneer Recollections....* San Antonio: Artes Graficas, 1938. Another copy, wrappers issue. 8vo, original stiff tan pictorial wrappers. Very fine. The wrappers binding is the most difficult to find. $375.00

2818. JAMES, W[ill] S. *27 Years a Mavrick* [sic] or *Life on a Texas Range by W. S. James Author of Parson Levi Skinner’s Illustrated Sermons. Illustrated.* Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry, Publishers, Printers and Binders, n.d. [1893]. Copyright on title verso: 1893. 6, 9-213 pp., 2 photographic prints of author (frontispiece: author as cowboy; and opposite p. 190: author as preacher, the lat-
ter included in pagination), 24 full-page text illustrations (line drawings), printed on only one side of sheet. 8vo, original navy blue pictorial cloth stamped in gilt and blind with image of a hand pointing toward a bull's head. Some outer wear, a few spots on lower cover, text with a few small chips to blank corners, including title. This is an elusive imprint, and when found it is usually in dreadful condition due to the horrible, cheap pulp paper on which it was printed. The entire book has been carefully restored and washed by Green Dragon Bindery, who declare that it is good to go for another couple of hundred years when most other copies will have crumbled due to the original acidic paper on which it was printed. Front free endpaper and front flyleaf with contemporary ink ownership inscription: “Mr. Frank Sievert: Alpine, Cook Co. Ill.”

First edition. Later editions issued under title: Cow-Boy Life in Texas, or 27 Years a Maverick.... Only in the first edition in cloth is the stamped bull head found on the binding. Line 17 on page 52 has “modern” instead of “ancient.” The number of illustrations varies: the first edition has two photographs of author and twenty-four full-page line drawings (subsequent editions omitted the photographic portraits of the author). The added illustrations in later editions are believed to have been a ploy to rev up sales, and some of them were actually prints meant for other books. In all editions the chapter numbers jump from chapter 13 to chapter 26. In Steck's facsimile of this edition, R. H. Porter comments: “There is no doubt that the first edition proved popular. The publisher changed the title to Cow-Boy Life in Texas, or 27 Years a Maverick on subsequent editions.... [This] first edition...remains as one of the really hard-to-find cowboy and cattle industry books. It seldom appears in rare book catalogues and is even unknown to many of the bibliographers of cowboy and range books. Later editions, frequently called first editions, appear with some frequency in the better dealers' catalogues.” Regarding the rogue spelling ”Mavrick,” James states: “Some one might ask, why the name Maverick is not spelled like the name from which the term originated, which has an ‘e,’ making Maverick; the reason is that I prefer to spell it as designated in the title and if that is not sufficient, I am at a loss to apologize for the change, the name here refers to unmarked cattle and not to people.” The reason for the change of publisher may be related to this news tidbit: “There was an explosion of natural gas on the 4th inst. wrecked the lower part of the printing establishment of Donohue & Henneberry on Dearborn Street” (Publishers' Weekly 1093, January 7, 1893, p. 14). Donohue bought out Henneberry in 1903 and began using the M. A. Donohue & Company imprint.

Laura Lyons McLemore, Inventing Texas: Early Historians of the Lone Star State (College: Texas A&M Press, 2004), p. 87: “As the revolutionary generation aged and began to die out, Texans became conscious of the need to preserve the memory of men and deeds. In an effort to gain support for the preservation of Texas history, all kinds of personal accounts were regarded as history and used to keep alive these memories. This outpouring of nostalgia in the guise of history became more democratic.... Some of these authors retained the exciting, colorful style of romanticism, but some, like Will James, studiously avoided the sensational and tried to give straightforward accounts.”

Agatha, p. 60: “In 1893 a popular book in a cheap edition was published in Chicago by W. S. James. This story...was good proof that good people were interested in the romance of the plains whether true to fact or manufactured with an eye for quick sales to a gullible public.” Basic Texas Books 104: “Written by a cowboy turned preacher, this is a valuable account of the life of a Texas cowhand. James was born on his father's ranch in Tarrant County near Fort Worth.... He worked as a cowhand from childhood until 1885 when he was converted, after which, he says ‘I went out among the cattlemen and worked as a missionary....’ Straightforward descriptions of the cowboy and of ranch life. [R. H. Porter] reports: ‘No edition examined had a page 7 or 8.’” Dobie, Life and Literature of the Southwest, pp. 108-109: “A genuine cowboy who became a genuine preacher and wrote a book of validity. This is the best of several books of reminiscences by cowboy preachers.” Graff 2194 (first edition, in wraps). Herd 1159: “Scarce.... Much sought by collectors of cattle books” (incorrectly designates this issue as a reprint). Howes J51 (lists subsequent edition first, but next lists the present edition, with the note ‘anr. issue, probably the first’). Merrill, Aristocrats of the Cow Country, p. 20 (lists the revised edition of the same year). Rader 2067 (later edition). Raines, p. 125 (brief entry, too generalized to draw any conclusion). $2,500.00
Sloan Rare Books


Early issue of preceding, with new title page and omitting prefatory material and plate of James as a preacher facing page 190 in earlier versions. Basic Texas Books 104A: “Some assert that this is the first printing, but I believe it to be second.” R. H. Porter, in his introduction to the Steck facsimile of the first edition, states: “In all of the reprints published under the more commonly known title of Cow-Boy Life in Texas..., the introduction on pages 3-4...and the preface by the author on pages 4-5 are omitted.” See Porter’s book for additional notes on the various issues of James’ book.

$450.00

Pictorial Wrappers


Later issue, title page with imprint of M. A. Donohue & Co., omitting preface, introduction, and both photographic plates of author. Mixed issue when compared to entries 104B to 104F in Jenkins’s Basic Texas Books. Spine with “No. 92. Cow Boy Life in Texas”; verso of upper wrap with “The Flashlight Detective Series”; verso of final leaf: “Famous Books for Boys”; lower wrap with same text on recto and verso: “Biographies of Prominent Border Bandits.” The true bibliographical sequence of this highly popular publication has never been fully documented, although Jenkins in Basic Texas Books and R. H. Porter in his text accompanying the 1968 Steck facsimile make a good shot at detangling the plethora of reprints of this exceedingly popular book. Porter states in his preface: “The cowboy of the Southwest, especially Texas, had been maligned and overglorified in dime novels and other books about the West before W. S. James wrote his book in 1893. The distorted picture of the real cowboy in Western writing before 1893 may be the reason that James, a real cowboy, wrote a book to correct the wrong impressions that the reading public was getting of the cowboy. The book may not be much as literature, but it is an honest attempt to portray the Texas and Southwest cowboy as he really was.” The lower wrap of this wraps issue includes a blurb for the present book: “This is the only realistic and yet withal true recital of wild life on the boundless plains of Texas, it being the actual experience of 27 years in the exciting life of a genuine Cow Boy. The author was born in Texas at a time when no man’s life was safe and the whole southwest from the Missouri to the Rio Grande was infested with cruel and blood-thirsty outlaws. Contains more than 50 [sic] illustrations from life. 213 pages. PRICE: cloth, 75 cents; paper, 25 cents.”

$250.00

2821. JAMES, W[ill] S. Cow-Boy Life in Texas, or, 27 Years a Maverick [sic]: A Realistic and True Recital of Wild Life on the Boundless Plains of Texas, Being the Actual Experience of Twenty-Seven Years in the Exciting Life of a Genuine Cow-Boy among the Roughts and Toughs of Texas. Over


Later issue, new title page with imprint M. A. Donohue & Co. and omitting preface, introduction, and both photographic plates of author. Basic Texas Books 104E or F (suggesting copyright 1898 or 1899). This printing has publisher’s earlier address (407-429 Dearborn Street), but the publisher’s name is the new name adopted in 1901. The history of the publisher provides some assistance in conjecturing date of publication of this oft-printed book. The copyright notices on title versos are usually so battered that the date is illegible. Perhaps a better way to speculate date of publication is by variants of the publisher’s name and address. According to the information compiled by Sid Huttnner on The Lucile Project web pages: “M. A. Donohue & Co. based in Chicago, Illinois, was established in 1861, initially known as Cox and Donohue, Bookbinders. The publisher's original location was 407-429 Dearborn St. in Chicago's South Loop. The company was known for inexpensive editions of popular works of fiction. It focused on publishing sets and series of books (i.e., ‘libraries’). Around 1880, the name of the company was changed to Donohue & Henneberry, and in 1901 to M. A. Donohue & Company. It continued in business to the 1960s at 711-727 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.” $200.00


Later issue, publisher M. A. Donohue & Co., and advertisement for “Famous Books for Boys” on verso of p. 213. $125.00


Later issue. $100.00


Later issue. $100.00

2825. JAMES, W[ill] S. Cow-Boy Life in Texas, or, 27 Years a Mavrick [sic]: A Realistic and True Recital of Wild Life on the Boundless Plains of Texas, Being the Actual Experience of Twenty-Seven Years in the Exciting Life of a Genuine Cow-Boy among the Roughs and Tougths of Texas. Over Fifty Illustrations, Taken from Life. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co., n.d. [1901 or later]. Copyright on

Later issue, with advertisement for “The Bandit Four” on verso of page 213. $100.00


Later issue, with advertisement for “Flashlight Detective Series” on verso of page 213. $125.00


Facsimile of the first edition. Basic Texas Books 104G. Excellent research tool with notes by R. H. Porter on the various printings. Porter acknowledges the assistance of Dudley R. Dobie in researching the various issues of James’s immensely popular book. $50.00

First edition, first issue, with the letter “A” and publisher’s seal at bottom of copyright page. Much of the material appeared previously in Scribner’s, Saturday Evening Post, etc. Frazier, pp. 72-78: “42 short stories and monographs, this fascinating book has more detail and more accurate cowboy lore than is in any other book anywhere. If you can’t find answers to your cow and horse work questions here, they probably don’t exist.” Herd 1150. Rader 2068. Smith 5108. James states in his preface: “A variety of writings that tell of the cowboy’s riggings, the cowboy today, and why the high heels, the big hat and such like, along with experiences in narrow escapes that’s all in the day’s riding. I’m not stretching the truth in none and all can be proved in most every day of the cowboy’s life. Even the stories, they might sound like fiction but they’re from facts. I can tell a lie with a grin while making a horse trade but I can’t write fiction, and as far as my writing being in cowboy vernacular, as some say; it strikes me as being only as anybody would talk who got his raising and education outside, and where university roofs is the sky and the floors prairie sod” (pp. 2-3). $100.00

2829. JAMES, Will. Big-Enough. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1931. [6] 314 pp., frontispiece, illustrations by the author. 8vo, original yellow pictorial cloth. Lightly soiled, otherwise fine. Bookplate. First edition, first issue (letter “A” on copyright page). Smith 5112. Western coming-of-age novel about “a cowboy and a cowhorse-born on the same day. They grewed up together to where they was big enough, Big-Enough for most anything.” Will James was born Joseph Ernest Nephtali Dufault in the province of Quebec on June 6, 1892. He left home as a teenager to live out his dream of becoming a cowboy in the American West, and went on to write and illustrate twenty-four books and numerous magazine articles about cowboying, horses, and the West. His works consistently captured the imagination of the public, earning him the nickname “the Pied Piper of the West.” $25.00

2830. JAMES, Will. Cow Country. New York & London: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1927. xii, 242 pp., frontispiece, plates, illustrations by the author. 4to, original brown pictorial cloth. Fine. First edition, second issue, without “A” on copyright page. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 51 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #48): “James was another writer-illustrator who utilized line drawings with good effect…. The pen and ink drawings in this book have power.” Herd 1152. Smith 5117. Collection of eight short stories about the open range, roundups, remudas, branding, cow camps, and cowboys. “Will James was able to permeate his work with an excitement and freshness that both the public and critics could not miss. He was invariably original in pictures and words and never derivative. He draws in pencil or ink in a technically superb and imaginative fashion which was perfectly united with the content and subject. His gestural (motion or action) abilities in art were of the highest rank and often unsurpassed even today” (Abe Hays, Western art critic and authority on Will James). $20.00


2832. JAMES, Will. Cowboy in the Making…. New York: Scribner’s Sons, 1937. Another copy. Fine, d.j. not present. $35.00

LONE COWBOY
MY LIFE STORY

By
WILL JAMES

Item 2837
First edition, second issue (without letter “A” on copyright page) of author’s first book. Campbell, p. 131: “Much about horses, cattle, and cowboy life.” Dobie, p. 108. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 36 (“High Spots of Western Fiction: 1902-1952”). Herd 1153. Howes J55: “First and best of his many books.” Merrill, Aristocrats of the Cow Country, p. 20n. Smith 5121. From the jacket: “The stories of Will James...are left in the picturesque vernacular and hence are more than ever real. As the author says: ‘Good English is all right, but when I want to say something I believe in hitting straight to the point without fishing for decorated language.... I was born and raised in the cow country, I am a cowboy, and what’s put down in these pages is not material that I’ve hunted up, it’s what I’ve lived, seen, and went thru before I ever had any idea that my writing and sketches would ever appear before the public.’” $25.00

2834. JAMES, Will. The Drifting Cowboy. New York & London: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1925. xii, 241 pp., illustrations (some full page) by author. 8vo, original brown cloth over tan pictorial boards. Upper corners lightly bumped, gilt lettering on spine tarnished, endpapers browned due to contact with d.j. Overall very good in chipped d.j. in first issue.

First edition of author’s second book. Dobie, p. 108. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 36 (“High Spots of Western Fiction: 1902-1952”). Frazier, pp. 9-15: “The book continues to teach the ways of the working and playing West. Will James shows the fun side and the rough side of the cowboy’s life. As with his first book, this title is very scarce in a fine first edition with all the gilt lettering on the spine and with a fine dust jacket. The Drifting Cowboy was produced in only one first edition state and is identified as such by the date, 1925, at the bottom of the title page under Scribner’s name. All subsequent Scribner’s reprints have a later date or no date at the bottom of the title page.” Herd 1154. Smith 5130. $125.00


First printing. Story of stunt riding and Western extra work in Hollywood in the 1920s. This issue also includes “Cliff Meeting,” by Conrad Aiken and “A Letter (A Poem)” by Robert Graves. $10.00

Item 2830

*First edition,* with letter “A” and seal on copyright page. *Herd* 1155. Smith 5136. “Without pulling a single six-gun, fanning a trigger, or using any other stock device of Western fiction, Will James tells the story of life on the Seven X Ranch during the early 1900s. This authentic portrait of a ranching family details their dangerous work, their hopes and fears, and the rugged land in which they lived” (publisher’s blurb). $100.00


*First edition* (this James title did not have an “A” on copyright page in the first issue; there are three lines of text on title verso). Frazier, pp. 31-34: ”*Sand* is a novel about a wastrel tenderfoot who turns himself into a working cowboy. It takes a few years but he gets the job done. He gets the champion mustang nobody could catch, and the gal that was even harder to corral. A very satisfactory conclusion.... The drawings rank up with his best and none is a repeat.” Smith 5153. The “sand” referred to in the title is the grit it takes to face life’s challenges, highlighted here against the backdrop of harsh High Plains conditions and the conflict between a cowboy and a black stallion. $40.00


*First edition,* with letter “A” and seal on copyright page. Smith 5159. An outlaw’s seemingly bad horse converts him from a life of crime. $40.00


*First edition,* with letter “A” on copyright page. Smith 5170. Three mostly well-intentioned cowboys find much misadventure in riding, roping, and rustling. $75.00

*First edition.* Dykes, *Kid* 419. The author was a Methodist minister who wrote under the name West Jameson: His real name was Almus Day Jameson (1887-1964). Included are some poems with ranching themes, such as “The Sprawling Ranch Corral,” “The Phantom Herd,” “Cowboy’s Bed,” “Cattleman’s Forgiveness,” “Spring Round-Up,” etc. The charming text illustrations are the work of John Jellicio (1914-2004), who was born in New Mexico and hobnobbed with the Taos artists circle while growing up. He studied with Norman Rockwell and founded the Art Institute of Colorado.  

$35.00
“J. Frank Dobie once claimed that ‘the English write our best Western books,’ and Jaques’ account bears him out.”

2842. JAQUES, Mary J. Texan Ranch Life: with Three Months through Mexico in a Prairie Schooner. London: Cox, 1894. xii, 363 pp., frontispiece, photographic illustrations (including ranch activities). Large 8vo, original brown gilt pictorial cloth. A few faded spots on cover, else a very fine copy of a book extremely difficult to find in collector’s condition.

First edition of one of the most detailed accounts of Texan ranch life written in the nineteenth century, emanating from a part of Texas that was still relatively untamed. Bradford 2634. Herd 1161. Howes J60. King, Women on the Cattle Trail, p. 16: “A view of ranch life in the vicinity of junction City [Kimble County] by a visiting Englishwoman.” Merrill, Aristocrats of the Cow Country, p. 20. Rader 2042. Reese, Six Score 63: “Mary Jaques was an Englishwoman who spent two years in America from 1889 to 1891. The last part of this rare book describes a trip to Mexico shortly before her return to England, and an earlier trip to the West Coast [including Yosemite and San Francisco], but most of the book deals with her ranch experiences. Much surprised her, but she took it in her cultural stride.” Texas Women’s History Project: Bibliography, p. 112. Notes from the recent Texas A&M reprint: “The lowing of Texan cows is not very musical...’ English traveler Mary Jaques wrote in 1894 in a charming, vividly detailed account of her two-year stay in Texas, with side trips to Canada and Mexico. J. Frank Dobie once claimed that ‘the English write our best Western books,’ and Jaques’ account bears him out. Out of print for some ninety years, this collector’s classic will delight and inform, entertain and amuse. So taken with Texas that she bought a twenty-five acre spread with ‘a dear little one-roomed cottage,’ Mary Jaques entered into the frontier life around Junction City with gusto, describing it with a lively intelligence and humor that recreate for modern readers the land and its inhabitants as an earlier generation knew them. Outings to gather algerita berries, coon hunts, camp meetings, weddings, funerals, cave explorations—all find their place in Jaques’ chronicle. She gives vivid portrayals of the countryside, the crops, and the wildlife, from snapping turtles to coyotes, deer, wild turkeys, and even tarantulas (‘in Texas they prefer whiskey to music as an antidote’). Local hospitality offered a dance to honor her and her companion, Didymusa—a real ‘Texan dance,’ with a ‘stand-up supper of black coffee without sugar, hot biscuits, and all kinds of cakes.’ Her sportsmanship even earned her an impromptu stint as a stagecoach driver on one trip. At last, the ‘sentiment’ growing in her to see her homeland again, she voyaged back to England, to write this tale of her adventures, a tale which gives an important perspective on the land she had visited. This [book is] a valuable resource on early Texas life, long sought by collectors and historians alike.”

In an English periodical of the time (The Spectator, August, 1894), a rather chauvinistic reviewer declares: “The author of Texan Ranch Life...relates the story of her Texan and Mexican experience in the most natural manner possible—for all that one can gather from her pages, it might be the most ordinary thing in the world for a woman to travel and to live as she did. And herein she shows wisdom; for the reader, recognizing her at once as a person of much good sense, is disposed to find her of good counsel also. We rather doubt, however, the likelihood of her example and precept bearing much fruit, for she is a very honest witness, and her description of ranch life is by no means too alluring. She speaks of it herself as a ‘delightful life of freedom, untrammeled by the conventionalities of modern society, both men and women speaking and acting as their hearts dictate, without regard for appearance or effect;’ and she strongly recommends it as a fine field for English ladies.”

$4,000.00


Second edition. Wynar 1760n. Chapters on the Spanish period, the Mexican era, mountain men and fur trappers, the coming of the Anglos, economy, intertribal relations, religion, recreation, songs and dances, medicine, story telling, and a chronology of Ute history and leaders.
Conflict between Ute and Anglo stock raisers is discussed, such as the intrusion of ranchers and Mormons on the Ute tribal lands from the late 1860s through the 1880s. Author James Jefferson was a member of the tribe, and at the time of publication he served as director of public relations for the tribe.


$15.00

2845. JELINEK, George. 90 Years of Ellsworth and Ellsworth County History. Published in Conjunction with Ellsworth’s Ninetieth Anniversary Observance, August, 1957. [Ellsworth, Kansas]: Messenger Press, [1957]. 70 unnumbered pages. 12mo, original beige pictorial wrappers, stapled. Text browned, otherwise fine, signed by author on upper wrapper. Scarce in commerce.

$35.00

   First edition. Adams, One-Fifty 83. Guns: “This rare little book is the story of I. P. Olive and his lynching and burning of Luther Mitchell and Ami Ketchum. There is also some information on Doc Middleton.” Herd 1169: “Rare.... Tells of the high-handed way I. P. Olive tried to control the cattle business in his section of Nebraska.” Howes J90: “Cattle rustlers and murderers in Texas, Nebraska and Colorado.” Infamous Texas cattleman Isom Prentice “Print” Olive (1840-1886) and his brother Robert were originally cattlemen who had to leave Williamson County, Texas, under dubious circumstances. Settling in Nebraska, he and his brother rapidly expanded their cattle holdings but became convinced that all settlers should be driven from the area, primarily because the Olives believed they were killing and rustling cows. A posse went to homesteader Luther M. Mitchell’s place to drive them off, but the mission ended in disaster when Bob Olive was killed. Mitchell and his fellow homesteader Ami Ketchum were subsequently arrested but on their way to jail were handed over to Olive and brutally murdered. Olive was tried but after spending vast amounts of money in his own defense was found not guilty. Olive left the area and moved to Colorado where he was gunned down by Joe Sparrow, a former hand who owed him ten dollars.

$300.00


Mimeographed copy. One map shows “Overall Ranch (1876).” Tax rolls show numbers of cattle and their value. The source of the record is the Texas State Library. Overall Ranch was established in 1878 by pioneer cattleman Richard H. Overall of Coleman County, Texas (see Handbook of Texas Online: OS Ranch). H. M. Childress, Sr. & Jr. were real creators in the Texas cattle trade (“He trailed more cattle than John Hittson, John Chisum, or Charles Goodnight.... ‘There are few more widely known and persistent drovers than H. M. Childress;’ wrote cattle entrepreneur Joseph G. McCoy in his classic Historic Sketches (1874)”; see Handbook of Texas Online: (Hugh Martin Childress, Jr.). Legendary John Chisum needs no introduction, but if so, see Handbook of Texas Online: (John Simpson Chisum): “His colorful and eccentric life epitomized the adventurous world of open-range cattle operations that set the tone for the industry after the Civil War.”

$250.00
Olive’s Last Round-Up

Item 2846
   *First edition*, fourth printing.  $20.00

   *First edition*. Basic Texas Books B112: "Includes 5040 entries... The town-county cross-indexes are useful." Reese, Six Score 100n: "Every library should have a copy...the most complete bibliography of Texas county history to date. Here can be found droves of valuable range literature listed nowhere else. County history is one of the most immediate and vital sources for any sort of social history and a field which will richly reward the diligent searcher." Tate, Indians of Texas 73: "Essential bibliography."  $150.00

   First separate edition (reprint from El Palacio 68:1 & 2). Contains valuable information on early Spanish rule in New Mexico and the story of Laguna Pueblo's struggle to preserve its lands from encroachment by settlers, farmers, and stock raisers. "At Laguna in 1768, Baltasar Baca [1718-1785] and his sons were granted a permit to graze their stock. They were specifically restricted from planting crops, building residences on the land or interfering with the Indians' use of the land, yet by 1913 the Baca family was living on the 'grant' and claimed ownership" (John R. Wunder, Working the Range: Essays on the History of Western Land Management and the Environment, Greenwood Press, 1985, pp. 11-12).  $25.00

   *First edition*. William M. Jenkins was the fourth territorial governor of Oklahoma, and lost his job when McKinley was assassinated. About half the book relates to the author's early years in southern Kansas and what is now Oklahoma, with interesting documentation on the Kiowa, Comanche, and other tribes, as well as the founding of the Chilocco School. As a young child, the author recalls that sometimes a herd of Texas longhorns would be driven through Arkansas City and on one such occasion, a couple of the longhorns broke from the herd and entered the alley next to where he was playing in the back yard. The lightning speed of the cowboys in successfully and vigorously heading off the strays and returning them to the herd made an indelible impression on the lad, who decided he preferred pretending a broom stick was his horse because he could ride it all over the place, whereas the fancy rocking horse his parents gave him was stationary. Highly interesting is the author's vivid account of the opening of the Cherokee Outlet to homestead settlement on September 16, 1893. Jenkins gives an overall view of Oklahoma at this pivotal time (including discussion of the Greer County dispute with Texas). He remarks: "The great cattle interests of the southwest were also directly interested in maintaining the country as a range and it was a wonderful cattle range. Its herds were gathered in southern Texas and started north in early spring. They not only had sufficient grazing and water en route to sustain them as they drifted towards Market, but when they reached the railroads in Kansas they were fat and ready for the markets of the east. The situation attracted the attention of stockmen from far and near. Even the Bank of England...had extensive cattle interests in these vacant lands of Oklahoma." The author notes that these success stories were often losses to Native Americans.  $35.00


$50.00


$20.00


*First edition.* Dykes, *Western High Spots*, p. 61 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #132): “The well-selected photos depict just about every phase of South Dakota life in the past hundred years. The cover illustration is by Harvey T. Dunn...the best known of the South Dakota artists.” Guns 1168: “Gives an account of the killing of Wild Bill Hickok and the hanging of Jack McCall.” Mohr, *The Range Country* 689. The authors present Dakota history from various perspectives, including ranching and cowboys.

$20.00

Item 2854

"After reading of the wild, free life of the Texas cowboy, I made up my mind that life would not be worth living outside of Texas...."

First edition. Adams, Burs 1:218; One-Fifty 85. Basic Texas Books 107: “One of the most interesting accounts of the life of the Texas Rangers in the late 1870s.... Jennings [served] from May 26, 1874 to February 1, 1877...at a time when South Texas was almost totally lawless.” Campbell, p. 78. Dobie, p. 60. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 20 (“My Ten Most Outstanding Books on the West” #7): “Wonderful reading” Fifty Texas Rarities 50. Graff 2208. Guns 1173: “The first edition is exceedingly scarce.... Much material on Texas gunmen.” Howes J100. Mohr, The Range Country 690. Rader 2086. Eighteen-year old Jennings from a wealthy Philadelphia family first came to Texas in 1874: “After reading of the wild, free life of the Texas cowboy, I made up my mind that life would not be worth living outside of Texas...that I should be a cattle-king, the owner of countless herds of beeves and unlimited acres of land.” With the blessing of his father and $100 in cash, Jennings was on his way to San Antonio, landing with $3.25 remaining and a brand new six-shooter. After bankrupting himself entirely by gambling, he was hired by a tough rancher who knew how to put a greenhorn through his paces. This is an engaging account with much of the action playing out in the ranch country.

$500.00


Facsimile of the New Y ork, 1899 first edition. Basic Texas Books 107C. Guns 1173n: “The reprints are also becoming scarce.”

$15.00


First edition. Jennings was a gay-rights pioneer and writer who co-founded the Mattachine Society, the first permanent organization of the movement. This novel was adapted for film in 1972 and starred John Wayne; a television spinoff followed. After his ranch hands abandon him to go to a gold rush, John Wayne’s character hires a group of school boys to assist him on a 400-mile cattle drive.

$35.00

2859. JENSEN, J. Marinus. History of Provo, Utah. [Provo]: Published by the author, 1924. 414 [1, errata] pp., frontispiece, illustrations. 8vo, original green cloth. Slight shelf wear, generally fine.

Two editions were published in 1924, the present one and another with 182 pages. Flake (4382) gives precedence to the edition with 182 pages. Howes J102. Local history with good material on Mormons, Indian troubles, early settlers, explorers Dominguez and Escalante, etc., along with information on the earliest stock-raising efforts of the settlers.

$35.00


First printing. Excellent article on an often-overlooked facet of the cattle trade. Jensen begins by stating: “Two decades before the cattle of Texas were driven north on the ‘Long Drive’ to the Upper Mississippi Valley, cattle were being driven north to the gold fields of California from the ranchos of Southern California. The demand for cattle, brought about by the rapid influx of people into an area void of settlement, necessitated cattle drives to supply these people with beef.”

$10.00

*First edition.* Vol. 1 of the author’s four-volume encyclopedic history of the LDS Church. Flake 4413. Originally appeared in fifty-two weekly parts, January-December 1901. Binding has “S.U.P. Memorial Foundation Publishers” at foot of spine. Incredibly dense compendium of early Mormon biographical information, with many stockmen briefly profiled. $50.00

2862. JENSON, Andrew (comp.). *Church Chronology: A Record of Important Events Pertaining to the History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.* Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1899. xxvi, 259 pp., diagrams. 8vo, original black cloth. Mild shelf wear, front hinge cracked, otherwise fine.

Second edition, revised and enlarged from the 1886 first edition, and carrying forward the chronology to 1899. Flake 4400. Though mainly pertaining to church matters, several early stockmen (including John D. Lee) are mentioned, along with description of a cattle stampede, cattle thefts, etc. $30.00

2863. JERNIGAN, Rev. C. B. *From the Prairie Schooner to a City Flat.* [Brooklyn: Privately published, 1926]. 140 pp., frontispiece portrait, photographic plates. 12mo, original black cloth with illustration mounted on upper cover. Minor outer wear and endpapers moderately brown, otherwise fine.

*First edition.* Herd 1172. Autobiography including accounts of a cotton plantation in Mississippi; Texas (great prairie fires, cowboys, camp meetings, etc.); cowboy songs; author's ministry in Oklahoma; and extensive descriptions of “New York—the Wonder City” and its subways, water system, tunnels and bridges, and religious life. Rev. Jernigan in a vivid description of a Texas round-up and branding says: “The vast prairies of Texas, covered with abundance of grass in this thinly settled country made it a great cattle country in these pioneer days. Almost every farmer had a herd of cattle, great or small, and the principal part of their income was from their cattle which roamed the prairies in droves, each drove bearing the ‘mark and brand’ of its owner.... It was a most thrilling sight to watch these ‘round-ups,’ and to see the men working like wild-fire, lassoing, throwing, and tying these wild cattle, and then to see them when released running madly away from the scene bellowing and kicking dust into the air in their fury.” In thirty years of preaching in twenty-five states, Rev. Jernigan rounded up and organized 115 Nazarene Churches and preached an average of 280 sermons a year. $35.00


*First edition.* Biography of General Stephen Perry Jocelyn, by his son, derived largely from the General Jocelyn’s own journals and letters and focused primarily on 1861-1879. General Jocelyn served for over thirty years in grueling assignments throughout the western frontier. He was an officer at Oregon’s Camp Warner when the Modoc War broke out, he was brevetted “for conspicuous gallantry in action” in the Nez Percé War, and he served with distinction in the Bannock Indian War. The troops often camped overnight at large stock ranches in the regions they protected, and action included retaliation for rustling, burning ranches, and worse. $35.00


Ute Indian troubles and treaties (including disputes over livestock and grazing), gold and silver mining, and the development of early railroads in Colorado. $250.00


First edition of the standard history and bibliography of Beadle publications and their authors, profusely illustrated with almost three hundred illustrations and facsimiles. The first two volumes of this encyclopedic reference were published in 1950, vol. 3 in 1962. Dobie, p. 178: "Magnificent volumes." Comprehensive history and bibliography of the dime novels, valuable for short synopses of many of the plots of the yellowbacks. Good leads on ranching, including the women of the dime novels, many of whom were cattle country Amazons. Among the biographies of authors are William Cody (Buffalo Bill), Ned Buntline, Mayne Reid, and Frederick Marryat. $100.00


First edition. Not in CBC and standard sources. The criteria for dating are completion of the state capital in 1888 and creation of Clarke & Courts in 1890. Land promotional for Texas and Burnet County with ads for forty-seven specific parcels of land in prime ranching country. The first page declares in large type: "Homes in Texas. Two Hundred Thousand Acres of Valuable Land for Sale, Embracing, Ranches, Farms, City Lots, Business and Dwelling Houses. Also Sheep, Cattle and Horses, in Numbers to Suit Purchasers." An example of the properties offered is Parcel No. 2: "6400 acres, 6 miles s.w. of town, and 8 miles n.w. of Marble Falls City, subdivided into 3 pastures; fine water; cedar timber, 3 ranch houses, excellent grazing land; some lithograph stone and beds of fine variegated marble; all under fence. A bargain at $3 per acre; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years." The ad at end is for the Grand Steam Tannery at Marble Falls City, including boots, saddles, and harnesses.

Kentucky-born Adam R. Johnson (1834-1922) left school at age twelve and apprenticed to be a drug store proprietor, but subsequently became a tobacco merchant. In 1854 Johnson moved to Hamilton Valley in Burnet County, Texas, then on the edge of the western frontier. There he gained a reputation as the surveyor of much virgin territory in West Texas, as an Indian fighter, and as a stage driver for the Butterfield Overland Mail. Those early years fighting Indians in the Burnet area provided him the experience to be a seasoned scout to General Forrest in the Civil War. One of his most remarkable feats in that war was the capture of Newburgh, Indiana, from a sizable Union garrison with only twelve men and two joints of stovepipe mounted on the running gear of an abandoned wagon. This episode won him his nickname of "Stovepipe." He was blinded in the Civil War, but that did not slow him down very much. He was ever a tireless promoter of Burnet and the surrounding area, developing granite mining in Marble Falls, founding this town of Marble Falls, working to harness the water power of the Colorado River, promoting a railroad line to the area, etc. His memoir, The Partisan Rangers of the Confederate States Army (1904), is one of Jenkins's Basic Texas Books. For an interesting biography of Johnson, see L. E. Daniell, Types of Successful Men of Texas, pp. 134-44, and the Handbook of Texas Online. $500.00
HOMES IN TEXAS.

200,000 Acres of Valuable Land

For Sale

BY

A. R. JOHNSON,
General Land and Loan Agent,
BURNET, BURNET COUNTY, TEXAS.

GRAND OPPORTUNITIES TO SECURE SPLENDID HOMES IN THE BEST SECTION OF THE LONE STAR STATE.
IRON, MARBLE AND GRANITE OF THE FINEST QUALITY IN ABUNDANCE.
FINE FARMS, RANCHES, CITY HOMES, UNIMPROVED LANDS,
CATTLE, SHEEP AND HORSES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Clarke & Courts, Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, Galveston.
2868. JOHNSON, Eleanor M. *Cowboys: How We Get Our Meat*. [Columbus: American Education Press, 1936]. 36 pp., illustrations (mostly photographic). 8vo, original red pictorial wrappers, stapled. Ink stain at fore-edges affecting margins but not text, lightly browned, overall very good. Undoubtedly printed in a large run for educational purposes, yet the work is rare.

*First edition* (republished in 1948). "Unit Study Book No. 210." Easy reader for grade school students. The author was editorial director of *My Weekly Reader.* $25.00

2869. JOHNSON, Elmer H[arrison]. *The Basis of the Commercial and Industrial Development of Texas: A Study of the Regional Development of Texas Resources*. Austin: [The University of Texas Press, 1933]. 148 pp., maps. 4to, original blue wrappers. Mild browning to spine and edges, lightly browned, overall fine. Inscribed by the author "To my good friend Mr. Dudley R. Dobie, With best wishes, Elmer H. Johnson."

*First edition.* *University of Texas Bulletin* 3309. Dense Depression era study including insight into the unglamorous but essential economic underpinnings of the Texas cattle industry in transition to modern methods of ranching. $35.00


*First edition.* History containing synopses of the rare Campbell and W. A. Johnson histories of Anderson County, with biographical sketches of pioneers, including many stockmen. This is a year-by-year chronology beginning in 1867 and continuing until 1936 with an account of just about every news event in the county. Includes a few historical photographs. $50.00


Second edition, revised, with eight additional pages. The first edition was published the same year. Both editions were published by the author, who owned and operated a printing plant at 2611 Elm Street in Dallas. In the *Dallas Morning News* dated December 29, 1922, the author commented (Part 2, p. 10): "In 1867, I went out West to Weatherford, Parker County, to defend my country against the hostile Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and incidentally, to engage in the cattle business, and I am, at this very moment, publishing a book, giving a description of the many encounters I had with them, and the hardships early settlers had to endure on the frontier of Texas." *Herd* 1179n. Not in Howes or Graff. Here is a cowboy's privately printed, unvarnished memoirs—early cattle drives and roundups, buffalo hunt in Palo Pinto County, Indian fights (including the Battle of Wounded Knee), "Origin of the Cattle Business in West Texas," and other colorful recollections of an old-timer. Johnson was an eye-witness to the Comanche depredations against the men and livestock under the care of John Hittson (1831-1880) and his son, Jesse J. Hittson, from 1867 to the end of the great cattle drives from Texas. Hittson, who is sometimes referred to as the "Cattle King of West Texas," was no ordinary rancher. While others were fighting in the Civil War, Hittson with the help of the author was building a cattle empire with about 100,000 head of cattle. Johnson's accounts are recorded in Frontier Times magazine and his later book, *True History of the Struggles with Indians* (see next entry). $500.00

Sloan Rare Books

wrappers with tan paper spine, stapled (as issued). Other than a bit of very mild foxing to first leaves, very fine.

Second edition, second issue of preceding, with four additional revised pages laid in about the harshness of Indian warfare, where it is noted, "The following account of Indian warfare is too horrible to go in print." A version of this text appears in the body of the book. $600.00


Later (third?) edition, substantially enlarged (the original edition of 1923 had only 30 pages; see preceding entries). Mohr, The Range Country 692: "Experiences of a trail driver of the 1860s." Rader 2095: "Includes an account of the battle of Wounded Knee." Tate, Indians of Texas 303on: "Johnson describes his experiences as a cowboy with John Hittson during the 1870s. He recounts numerous fights with 'fiendish' Comanches and Kiowas across northwestern Texas and along the Concho River. The book reflects the strong anti-Indian sentiment of the era and praises the 'making of bad Indians into good Indians' by exterminating them." The introduction, by Elvira Johnson Pearson, is titled "Origin of the Cattle Business in West Texas." $125.00


First edition, second printing. Introduction by A. M. Gibson. Campbell, My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry 50. Mohr, The Range Country 693: "Ranching among the tribe by a man who became one of the leading cattlemen of the Southwest." Montford Johnson, the subject of the book, was a fourth-blood Chickasaw, whose grandfather was an itinerant English actor who stopped long enough in Mississippi to marry a half-breed Chickasaw girl and help the tribe
move to Indian Territory. Montford inherited his father’s abilities to organize and became a very successful rancher and land-owner. Montford and his son Edward became multi-millionaires and philanthropists by collecting oil royalties. From a review by Elmer L. Fraker, Oklahoma Historical Society, p. 79: “In Oklahoma history, one of the most intriguing developments was the absorption of the people of the Five Civilized Nations by white civilization. Within this amalgamation process, none was more complete than that of the Chickasaws. In The Chickasaw Rancher, Neil Johnson, by telling the story and writing the biography of his grandfather, Montford Johnson, shows how in two generations, through intermarriage and association with white people, the Chickasaws changed from the tribal life of the Indian to the more complicated way of the white man.... The Chickasaw Rancher...is a remarkable narrative portraying the life of ranching people in the period following the Civil War up to the time of the opening of Oklahoma to white settlement. It shows how the fiction writers and television script authors miss their mark in their portrayal of the cowboy and the Indian. This book should be required reading for all Hollywood script writers of the Western scene.”


Second edition, with preface and notes by Carl L. Cannon (the first edition, published at Lafayette, Indiana in 1846, is one of the more elusive early overlands). Narratives of the Trans-Mississippi Frontier Series. Bradford 2705n. Cowan, p. 315n. Gruff 2221n. Howes J142. “In historical importance one of the greatest of early overland narratives.” Mattes, Platte River Road Narratives 144. Mintz, The Trail 259. Plains & Rockies IV:122n. Rocq 15882. Smith 5281. Johnson and Winter’s overland journey from Independence to Oregon and California in 1843 was the most important Western Odyssey up to that time and deservedly earned the sobriquet of the “Great Migration.” And why not? The cavalcade consisted of 121 wagons, 200 families (about a 1,000 persons of both genders), 694 oxen, and 773 cattle. Their journey was also a most unusual cattle drive. The authors describe Capt. Sutter and his establishment: “Besides the fur trade he carries on an extensive business in farming, stock raising, and manufacturing. He has a very large farm, and large bands of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs.” Regarding the denizens of Southern California the authors state: “The Spaniards, who comprise the chief population [are] engaged principally, in rearing and herding cattle and horses, for which, both the climate and country are peculiarly adapted. Many individuals own several thousand animals; which are kept in bands, and only require a herdsman. They are always very wild, and can only be managed only by force.” This is followed by an appreciative and detailed description of the rancheros’ branding, lassoing, horsemanship, etc., concluding: “These Spaniards are probably equal, in horsemanship, to any people in the world.... The Mexican Spaniard does every thing on horseback and with the lasso.” This positive tribute is immediately followed by a jarring stereotype and prediction: “The Californians like most other Mexican Spaniards, are a lazy, indolent and cowardly people, and have neither enterprise nor spirit of improvement in their disposition, they are only a grade above the aborigines, and like them they will soon be compelled from the very nature of things, to yield to the swelling tide of Anglo-Saxon adventure.”


$30.00


Fourth printing. Weber, The California Missions, p. 57n: “A compilation of earlier studies, the volume has a distinctive character in so far as it brings together the most representative set of
mission illustrations ever assembled in a single source.” The unique California pastoral society evolved from the missions. Apparently, what was founded on Christ ultimately flourished in cattle.

$15.00

2878. JOHNSON, Theodore T. Sights in the Gold Region and Scenes by the Way. New York: Baker and Scribner, 1849. xii, 278 pp. 8vo, original green embossed cloth, spine gilt. Moderate shelf wear, short tear at head of spine, some interior foxing and discoloration, overall very good, the binding tight and sound.


$250.00

2879. JOHNSON, Virginia D. It Happens Once in a Lifetime. Denver: Bell Printing, [1950]. 191 pp., frontispiece, photographic illustrations. 8vo, original blue cloth. Spine worn at joints, light shelf wear. Author’s signed presentation copy, inscribed and with her business card laid in.


$20.00


First edition. Campbell, p. 179: “Sensational and largely untrue. The author’s preface admits as much. Interesting as a sample of popular feeling at the time.” Dustin 155. Rader 2101. Among the amusing observations regarding stockmen and cowboys: “[They] wore big, jingling Mexican spurs. Indeed it is part of the religion of every man connected with a Western stock ranch to never remove his spurs on any occasion whatever, with the possible exception of when going to bed—and there are occasions in the life of the gay and exuberant cowboy when the formality is humorously omitted even at the time of retiring, and the hotel landlord is confronted in the morning with a hopeless tangle of spurs, cowboy, and bed clothing.” Included are accounts of some outlaws and formerly fierce Indian warriors who transitioned into successful ranchers and cattlemen.

$30.00


$30.00
   Second edition. $10.00

   *Limited edition* (1,000 copies, signed); the first printing, Buffalo, 1892, is exceedingly rare. Adams, *One-Fifty 86n*. “This pamphlet, rare in the original edition, makes many serious accusations and calls names, listing some of Wyoming’s most prominent cattlemen. Every effort was made to destroy all the copies and was so successful that only a few copies are known to exist. It originally appeared in the *Buffalo Bulletin* and ten days later was issued in folder form.” *Guns 1184n. Herd 1175n.* $35.00

   *First edition.* Adams, *Burs I:221. Guns 1188*: “A book of reminiscences which contains some minor information on Wild Bill Hickok and Calamity Jane.” *Herd 1184*. The author arrived in the Dakota Territory at the age of ten; his recollections of pioneer life in the badlands include many anecdotes of ranch families and life on the range. $35.00


   *First edition. Herd 1187n* (listing offprint): “Scarce.... Deals with the rodeo as a show.” Article on the contribution of Wild West shows to the image of America. Also contains “The Cattlemen Get Together” by W. C. Holden and “Naturalists of the Frontier” by Samuel W. Geiser. $10.00

   *First edition. CBC 1121. Guns 1191*: “Though a comparatively recent book, this volume seems to have become rare. It contains some material on outlawry.” *Herd 1188*. Jones (b. North Carolina 1858) came to Cooke County, Texas, with his parents in 1860, where they established a stock-raising farm near Leo on Clear Creek, later relocating to Gainesville. Indian troubles; emigrant trail to California that passed through Cooke County; Butterfield Overland Trail; “Chisum” Cattle Trail; 1860 overland trip from Illinois to Marysville by Theodore von Schausieill; Cloud Ranch across the border in Indian Territory owned by Mrs. Dibberrell, who was half Choctaw, educated in Boston, and spoke French, English, and Choctaw; “Hunting for Wild Beeves”; “A Brief History of Early Days in North Texas and Indian Territory” by Joe T. Roff; Gainesville executions during the Civil War; fencing war in Chickasaw Nation 1876-77; whiskey peddlers operating in Indian Territory and related violence; cowboy D. H. Sapp’s account of Marysville (including open-range ranching and early cattle drives); etc. $450.00
2888. JONES, Daniel W. _Forty Years among the Indians_. Salt Lake City: Juvenile Instructor Office, 1890. 400 pp. (without the portrait that Mintz notes is not found in all copies). 8vo, original blue cloth embossed with floral design, stamped in gilt. Very minor wear, overall a fine copy. *First edition.* Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and of the Rockies* 253. Flake 4484. Graff 2234. Howes J207. Mintz, _The Trail_ 262: “Surprised by an early and devastating winter, 145 of the 376 Mormon Handcart pioneer members of Edward Martin’s Company perished. A dramatic rescue of the survivors took place from a stone refuge near Devil’s Gate Wyoming. One of these, Daniel Jones, writes firsthand about this incident, along with many others, as he relates his adventurous life.” Munk (Alliot), p. 120. Powell, _Arizona Gathering II_ 919n: “The experiences of a Mormon peacemaker among western tribes.” Rader 2112. Saunders 2992. Daniel W. Jones (1830-1915) was born in Boonslick, Missouri. During the Mexican-American War he enlisted and spent some “wild and reckless” days in Mexico. He learned Spanish, and, after leaving the army, traveled as a shepherder to Utah with 8,000 sheep. Accidentally wounded near Provo, he was nursed to physical and spiritual health by the Mormons, whom he joined. Jones’s inspired recipe for rawhide, developed during the winter ordeal, may give some insight into Mormon self-sufficiency and emphasis on laying in provisions: “I was impressed how to fix the stuff and gave the company advice, telling them how to cook it; for them to scorch and scrape the hair off.... After scraping, boil one hour in plenty of water, throwing the water away which had extracted all the glue, then wash and scrape the hide thoroughly, washing in cold water, then boil to a jelly and let it get cold, and then eat with a little sugar sprinkled on it. This was considerable trouble, but we had little else to do and it was better than starving.” A good deal of the narrative relates to cattle: trail driving, cattle rustling, and the perception by most all denizens of the West that cattle were essential for survival. Many interesting observations are made, such as the rawhide recipe preceding: “We kill our cattle to keep them from wolves”; documentation of battles with Indians and others regarding ownership of cattle; etc. $150.00

2889. JONES, Daniel W. _Forty Years among the Indians_. Salt Lake City: Juvenile Instructor Office, 1890. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, green cloth with embossed floral design, stamped in gilt. Shelf wear at spinal extremities and edges, newspaper clipping mounted on front endpaper, otherwise fine. $125.00

2890. JONES, Daniel W. _Forty Years among the Indians_. Salt Lake City: Juvenile Instructor Office, 1890. Another copy, variant issue, with the frontispiece portrait of Jones and variant binding. 8vo, original full black leather decorated in gilt, a.e.g. Moderate shelf wear, head of spine chipped, 2-cm split to upper joint, shelf-slanted, upper hinge cracked. A good copy only. $250.00
2891. JONES, Daniel W. *Forty Years among the Indians*... Salt Lake City: Juvenile Instructor Office, 1890. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original navy blue cloth. Slight edge wear, otherwise fine.

Reprint. From the condition of the paper and the style of binding, this appears to be a later printing from the same plates. $50.00


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**BAFFLED!**

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**Murderous Crusaders Routed.**

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**WITHOUT PARALLEL AND WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION.**

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**A Motley Gang of Assassins from the South ARE MET, CONQUERED AND HUMILIATED BY THE PEOPLE.**

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**The Greatest Outrage on an American Public.**

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**RESENTED WITH WINCHESTERS AND DETERMINED HEARTS.**

*Item 2883*
First edition. Smith, Pacific Northwest Americana 2917. This excellent guide includes a great deal of detailed, early information on the Pacific Northwest (British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana), including Montana Vigilantes; early cattlemen; stock raising in general; early cattle drives from Texas and Kansas to Montana; analysis of the various regions suitable for stock raising, such as: “The cattle industry of Montana dates back to the early 60’s, when the bull teams of several freighting outfits were turned loose for the winter on the bunchgrass lands here. To the surprise of the owners of these animals, they turned up in spring in better condition than when they were turned out to graze before snowfall” (p. 560); etc. $125.00


2897. JONES, William Frank, et al. The Experiences of a Deputy U.S. Marshal of the Indian Territory [wrapper title]. [Tulsa, 1937]. 40 pp., frontispiece portrait, 1 plate. 8vo, original blue printed wrappers. Fine. With the imprint is a Xerox copy of a 24-page typescript of an interview with Jones in Tulsa in 1937. First edition. Adams, Burs II:223: “This little book has some new and interesting information about many Oklahoma outlaws, but some of the things told by ‘Red’ (Orrington) Lucas are wrong.” Guns 1200: “Scarce.... Has much material on Oklahoma outlaws, such as the Daltons, Bill Doolin, Al Jennings, the Buck gang, Ned Christie, and others.” Wellman, A Dynasty of Western Outlaws, p. 363: “This strange little pamphlet...was published, apparently, by the old deputy marshal himself.... Very rare.” Jones (1872-1947) was well prepared to be a formidable representative of law and order in the then-wide-open Indian Territory. He was born in Arkansas but when he was still very young, his family moved to Central Texas, where at the age of sixteen he went to work as a cow-puncher at Bill Jackson’s ranch, which had 200,000 head of cattle and extended from Belton to San Angelo. When he was twenty-one years old he became foreman of the ranch with about fifty cowboys under him. He first went to Oklahoma in 1893 when he drove 12,000 cattle to the Spike “S” Ranch near Tulsa. It was in this area that Jones had his first encounter with Oklahoma outlaws (the Crowell gang and the Daltons), and he also witnessed the raucous opening of the Cherokee Strip. From 1894 to 1897 Jones served under his uncle Deputy U.S. Marshal Davy Jones in Checotah, and among their feats was rounding up the Buck Gang after the gang’s depredations against the foreman and others associated with the Callahan Ranch. In his straightforward way, Jones recounts his capture of other outlaws in the cattle country. Among Jones’s skill sets were both marshal and undertaker (if the need arose). $100.00
BRANDS

... the LOS brand (pronounced like "Lost")

... the JOM brand

... the CD brand

... the IN brand

... the NUG (branded vertically)

... the JRF (with the JR connected)

... the JH brand

... the P8 brand

... the L-Bar brand

XV

Item 2895
Grace (Mrs. Herman) Werner, 1922. Her divided skirt is made of a heavy, canvaslike material.

Item 2900
First edition. Another copy of preceding. $60.00

First edition. The history of this Central Texas region is interwoven with cattle ranching, and the present work is rich with references to it. The author was born in Mason County, and emphasized are that region's German Methodists ("pietistic, teetotaling Teutons"). Even though there was no word for "ranch" in German, many of the settlers quickly excelled at the vocation. Included is information on the HooDoo War, the feud that developed over the stealing and killing of cattle. $30.00

First edition of one of the best studies to date. Oral histories of twenty-eight ranch women, with one of the few annotated bibliographies on this subject. $25.00

First edition. Basic Texas Books 15n. Exploration of how German immigrants in the nineteenth century influenced and were influenced by agricultural patterns in the areas of Texas where they settled. While supporting the notion of ethnic distinctiveness, the author's findings also reveal the extent to which German Texans adopted the farming techniques of their Southern Anglo neighbors. At pp. 85-89 is a section with statistics on cattle ranching in the early German-Texas colonies. "In all cases, cattle raising was carried on in addition to crop farming, among both Germans and Anglo-Americans.... Descendants of one of the original families in Cat Spring, the Klebergs [of Herstelle, Westphalia], took over management of the famous King Ranch in southern Texas in the late nineteenth century and contributed greatly to its spectacular development." The author refutes Walter Prescott Webb's thesis that the range-cattle industry originated in South Texas and Mexico, noting activity in East Texas and in the German colonies. $25.00

First edition, deluxe edition (in slipcase). Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 58 ("High Spots of Western Illustrating" #98): "Profusely illustrated with selections from the art of just about everyone who ever painted an Indian." Includes a few images relating to Indians and cattle. $25.00

First edition. The author, who was a station preacher in Palestine, Texas, opens with an account of his march with other young men from East and South Texas to San Antonio in May 1861 to "defend the rights of the South against the aggressions of the North." He remarks: "I could not afford to hide behind my profession, when the country called for volunteers." The men were mustered into service for the Confederate States in Company A, 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles under Rip Ford, Jno. R. Baylor, and Edwin Waller. It didn't take them long to capture several hundred Federals outside San Antonio (among the first prisoners of the Civil War). Next came a horrible forced march of about 500 miles to the area of El Paso, in order to capture needed supplies and food. Among the cuisine along the march at Fort Quitman was condemned hard tack, "wormy mouldy stuff...with plenty of black headed worms [a] half inch long." Several chapters are devoted to the author's experiences as military chaplain in Texas, Mexico, and Louisiana. After the war, Joyce became a circuit preacher in East Texas, and subsequently in the Rio Grande Mission (San Antonio region), and most challenging of all, the Kerrville and Uvalde Mission, which he described as "the hardest work I ever had, it being four hundred miles around." These travels were in the cattle country, and an ever-present danger was the theft his horse by the Indians. All he had as he traveled along cattle trails were his horse, his six-shooter, and a double-barrel shotgun. Often the distance between his stops was sixty miles. He tells about a "daring cattleman" on the "Liona" (Leona) River who when queried about a dead mountain lion close to his cabin replied that he left it there to keep the hogs away. Joyce asked the rancher where he shot the lion, and learned that it was in the thicket where he usually camped out at night. More to be dreaded than mountain lions were the bedbugs that infested many of the cabins on the Uvalde circuit. Although the author promises "No Sermons" in the title, more than half the book is taken up with his religious ruminations.

First printings. Articles, short fiction, and poetry with subjects including "Horse Sense" and "Tragedies of a Cow Town." $450.00

First printings. Kansas Historical Collections 20, 21. Vol. 4, issue 4 contains "Ellsworth As a Texas Cattle Market" by F. B. Streeter (pp. 388-98).

First edition. Information on grazing, primarily in the context of farming. The homesteaders often raised livestock as part of their farming activities.

First edition. Reminiscences of early frontier life, including a chapter on "History of the Beef Cattle Industry from Frontier Days until the Present Day."


First edition. The Story of the Early Life of Fort Hays and of Hays City... [Hays]: Old Fort Hays Historical Association,

Inc., 1959. 44 pp., portraits, facsimiles, text illustrations (mostly photographic, some full-page). 8vo, original orange and brown pictorial wrappers. Fine.

First edition. Guns 1209: "Tells of the lawlessness of Hays City and of Wild Bill Hickok's reign as marshal and of his troubles with Tom Custer.... Jim Curry, another Hays City bad man, is also mentioned." Because of its location on the Kansas Pacific Railroad line and the ready market at Fort Hays, a combination of railroad workers, freighters, buffalo hunters, and soldiers, plus occasional cowboys, made it a very rough town for a number of years. $25.00

2909. [KANSAS]. [FORT HAYS]. The Story of Old Fort Hays and Early-Day Reminiscences by Eye Witnesses Including the Widow of Buffalo Bill, Mrs. Geo. A. Custer, Mrs. Josephine Middlekauff, C. J. Bascom...and Others...[wrapper title]. Hays: Fort Hays Frontier Park Committee, [1931]. 44 pp., photographic text illustrations. 8vo, original terracotta pictorial wrappers, stapled as issued. Some holes and smudging to wrappers, interior fine.

First edition. $25.00


First printing. Printing of Supreme Court of Kansas decision regarding livestock ownership, originally published in the Kansas State Record. $40.00


First edition. This exhibition catalogue includes interesting books, photographs, and other materials on range and ranch life. $15.00


Limited edition (#381 of 750 copies). Facsimile of the scarce 1874 first edition (published by the Kansas Pacific Railway Co.). Introduction by Herbert O. Brayer, who writes: "Although tens of thousands of copies were published and distributed by the railroad and its agents, only a relative few survived. They are highly prized by depositories and collectors of Americana." Graff 2275n. Herd 1257n. Merrill, Aristocrats of the Cow Country, p. 20n. Rader 2139n. The map details the rail lines from Kansas City to Denver and surrounding areas, and the "best and shortest cattle trails from Texas" as well as "Chisum's Trail" from Ft. Sumner to Los Animas. $25.00


Facsimile reprint of the 1846 edition, with a foreword by Nolie Mumey. Kearney's Code (named for Stephen Watts Kearney) established interim rules governing territory ceded to the U.S. after the Mexican-American War, pending formal treaty arrangements. Kearney's pivotal conquest with "The Army of the West" was bloodless. Among other provisions, Kearney's Code recognized all existing Mexican property law and continued the laws "concerning water courses, stock marks and brands, horses, enclosures, commons and arbitrations," except where such laws would be repugnant to the U.S. Constitution. $50.00

*First edition.* Campbell, p. 142. *Herd* 1260. This photo-essay on rodeo history and events includes information on rodeo stars of the era, including women riders such as Maggie Greenough and Cherrie Osburn.

$25.00


*First edition.* Dykes, *Western High Spots,* p. 8 (“Collecting Modern Western Americana”). *Guns* 1212: “Some information on Soapy Smith, Billy the Kid, and other gunfighters.” Yost & Renner, *Russell* XVI:114. Keith was a cowboy, bronco buster, hunting guide, and rancher. He played an important role in developing the .41 and .44 Magnum revolvers.

$50.00


*Second edition, revised.*

$25.00


*First edition.* Campbell, *My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry* 51. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #56n. Dykes, *Western High Spots,* p. 103 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). *Herd* 1261. King, *Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup,* p. 16: “Good account of life on the Brite Ranch in the Big Bend area during the Mexican Revolution.” Reminiscences and photos of a pioneer Big Bend family, with a great deal of information on the Bar Cross Ranch. See *Handbook of Texas:* Lucas Charles Brite II (excerpt): “Brite developed a ranch of 125,000 acres in Presidio County and became the breeder of champion Herefords. By March 1920 he had managed to ship 1,000 bulls of his own breeding for each of the preceding fourteen years. His cattle-breeding received several honors. He took greatest pride in the Cudahy Trophy for Grand Champion Carload of Feeder Cattle, which he won in 1922 and 1925. In 1918 he helped to organize the Highland Hereford Breeders Association in Marfa. That same year he was elected president of the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen’s Association. He became president of the American National Live Stock Association in 1927. In July 1928 Brite helped organize the Highland Fair Association in Presidio County and served as chairman of the livestock committee.” See also the article in the *Handbook of Texas* on the Brite Ranch Raid, an account of the 1917 horrendous raid on Christmas Day by Mexicans (possibly Villa’s men). The present book is one of the primary sources for that catastrophe, which documents how wild Texas could be, even in the early 20th century.

$300.00

2918. KEITHLEY, Ralph. *Buckey O'Neill: He Stayed with 'Em While He Lasted.* Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1949. 247 pp., frontispiece portrait, plates, portraits, maps. 8vo, original blue cloth. Light wear, but otherwise fine in lightly chipped d.j.

Buckey O’Neill
By Ralph Keithley

Item 2918
50 #27: “William Owen ‘Buckey’ O’Neill was Irish, colorful, impetuous. He was at the center of everything that went on in central Arizona, and especially in Prescott until he met untimely death...almost as he would have wished...with the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish American War.” Wallace, Arizona History VI:43. O’Neill was variously employed as court reporter, probate judge, superintendent of schools, editor of the Hoof and Horn (a cattleman’s journal), and sheriff. O’Neill joined the Rough Riders and became Captain of Troop A. He tried to make an entire regiment of Arizona Cowboys. Eventually though, only three troops were authorized. Buckey earned his nickname because of his tendency to “buck the tiger” at faro or other card games.

$50.00


First edition, limited edition (500 copies). Adams, One-Fifty 87. Campbell, p. 168. Dobie, p. 109: “Keleher is a lawyer.... The Fabulous Frontier...illuminates connections between ranch lands and politicians; principally it sketches the careers of A. B. Fall, John Chisum, Pat Garrett, Oliver Lee, Jack Thorp, Gene Rhodes, and other New Mexico notables.” Dykes, Kid 351. Guns 1214: “Scarce.... Scholarly and dependable book, which can be safely used as a source for material on Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett, Jim Miller, and other New Mexico gunmen. The author is a thorough historian of that state.” Herd 1262. Howes K37.

$40.00


2921. KELEHER, William A. The Fabulous Frontier.... Santa Fe: Rydal Press, [1945]. Another copy, without the d.j. Bookdealer’s label on back pastedown. Rubbed, otherwise fine. $25.00


Second printing of preceding. $10.00


First edition. Campbell, p. 168. Dobie, p. 109: “The Maxwell grant of 1,714,764 acres on the Cimarron River was at one time perhaps the most famous tract of land in the West. This history brings in ranching only incidentally; it focuses on the land business, including grabs by Catron, Dorsey, and other affluent politicians.” Guns 1215: “Although published comparatively recently, this book has become rare.... Some material on Clay Allison, the vigilantes of New Mexico, and Billy the Kid.” Herd 1263. Howes K38. Reese, Six Score 102n: “Another excellent book, focusing more on the business aspect of the Grant.” Saunders 4279. Wynar 162. History of the 2,680-square-mile Maxwell Land Grant in Colorado and New Mexico. Cover design and case binding by Hazel Dreis.

$45.00


Sloan Rare Books

Trail.” Tutorow 3000. Scholarly study of the pivotal years between Anglo occupation and the coming of the railroad, a period that spanned the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, and numerous conflicts with Apache and Navajo Indians. Included is some information on the prelude to the Lincoln County Range War. $40.00


First edition. Adams, One-Fifty 88: “One of the best histories of Lincoln County and its troubles, as well as the life of Billy the Kid.... Most trustworthy.” Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #79: “Keleher did the impossible in this book—he wrote a history of the Lincoln County War without over-emphasizing the role of Billy the Kid! This is the best book ever written about a range war.... Balanced, documented, and strongly written history.” Dykes, Collecting Range Life Literature, p. 15; Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Blumenschein 62); Rare Western Outlaw Books, p. 37; Western High Spots, p. 80 (“A Range Man’s Library”). Guns 1216. Herd 1264. Reese Six Score 64. $50.00


Limited edition (500 copies), facsimile of the first edition, published at Massillon, Ohio, in 1851 (rare; only a handful of copies have survived). California Relations Series 39; with foreword by Joseph A. Sullivan. Cowan, pp. 323-241. Graf 2284 (citing the first edition): “Wessen surmises the pamphlet may never have been distributed since in August of 1851 a severe fire destroyed all the buildings on the north side of a square on Main Street [in Massillon].” Howes K41n. Kurutz, The California Gold Rush 367b: “The Wayne County Company left St. Joseph on April 10, 1850. The group followed the California Trail and entered California via Lassen’s Cutoff.” LC, California Centennial 189n. Mattes 858: “Probably first published account of the many who made the misguided turn off the Humboldt up the ‘Lawson’ or Lassen Trail.... The overland time of one week less than three months was remarkably fast for anyone diverted to Lassen’s.” Mintz, The Trail 267n: “Includes some sarcastic references to statements in Ware’s guidebook, a copy of which he appears to have used.” Plains & Rockies IV:199n. Rocq 15893. Some observations on ranchos, horses, and cattle in California, e.g.: “The horses, generally, are descendants of those brought to Mexico by the Spaniards. They are of the ordinary size, active, and capable of enduring a great deal of fatigue. Immense numbers were at the different ‘ranchos,’ or farms, prior to the discovery of the gold mines, and were then worth almost nothing. Some proprietors owned from fifteen to twenty-five thousand. If a horse was hired, they were generally satisfied if the saddle and bridle were returned. The Spanish cattle make much better meat than ours, though living on nothing but grass. They are, generally, pretty wild, and require the lasso to capture them. Some are very docile, and may be taught to be of essential service in driving cattle.” Among the ranches along the route were Lawson’s Rancho (“very little water, and a bad road”), Potter’s Rancho, Yeat’s Rancho, “First Ranchero in California,” etc. $40.00

2927. KELLER, George. A Trip across the Plains and Life in California. Oakland: Biobooks, [1955]. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original brown cloth. Mild wear to binding, otherwise a fine copy. $35.00


First edition. A portfolio of miscellaneous photographic images: cowboys circa 1890; members of Utes Four Hundred Elite Society; jacks packed and ready to leave Aspen in 1890s; Colo-
rado freighter at the turn of the century; a whole mining town has its picture taken; “parlour girl” photograph hung on backbars for advertising; Hot Springs pool at Glenwood Springs in 1890s; jacks with empty ore sacks in high mountain corral, 1880s-90s; an Indian camp; high country miners wait for a pack train to haul away bags of ore; ditch digging at the turn of the century; Denver & Rio Grande western engine #65, crew and helpers.

$50.00


First edition. Wynar 1321. Photographs from the estate of Alice Bertha Masterson, including ranch themes. $35.00


First edition. Privately printed with a stated limitation of 1,000 copies (lore of the trade suggests that because of the Depression, only 500 copies were printed). Adams, One-Fifty 89: “Scarce.... An excellent history of the lives and exploits of the better-known outlaws of the Northwest.” Dykes, Rare Western Outlaw Books, pp. 29, 35. Guns 1221. Howes K58: “Includes other spectacular bandits infesting the mountains of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.” Mohr, The Range Country 695: “Issued privately in a small edition and now rare.” Thrapp (Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography II, p. 767) describes Kelly’s classic book as “among the finest books published on outlaws of the Great Basin country,” Thrapp discusses Kelly’s iconoclastic, cynical nature “almost to the point of misanthropy” and recalls that Kelly’s eulogist conceded Kelly had a “barbed-wire personality.”

Kelly (1889-1971) compiled this work from newspapers, books, articles in periodicals, and—most importantly—interviews with old-timers. “Cassidy was one of the first to break ground on the Outlaw Trail, a meandering ghostlike path that began in Mexico, ran through Utah, and ended in Montana. The unofficial trail linked together a series of hideouts and ranches, like the Carlisle Ranch near Monticello, where ranch owners seemed willing to give jobs to outlaw cowboys” <http://utah.com/old-west/butch-cassidy>. Occasionally Kelly discusses women on the Outlaw Trail, such as distaff rustler and rancher Ann Bassett of Brown’s Peak: “[Sam] Bassett was an unassuming individual but his Amazonian wife had the reputation of being able to outride, outrope, outshoot and outcuss any cowboy in that part of Wyoming. Her two daughters became expert in handling cattle. Ann, who earned her title as ‘Queen of the Rustlers,’ and Josie, who was quick on the trigger, were a pair of real desert queens” (p. 70). Josie Bassett, “the hard-riding, straight-shooting cowgirl not content to play the part of a meek housewife” (p. 73), was married five times, and Butch was said to be one of her myriad paramours. The book ends with a chapter asking that age-old question about icons who capture the popular imagination: “Is Butch Cassidy Dead?”

$300.00


Second edition, revised and enlarged, with two added chapters, postscript, and index. Guns 1222.

$30.00
932. KELLY, Charles. *Salt Desert Trails: A History of the Hastings Cutoff and Other Early Trails Which Crossed the Great Salt Desert Seeking a Shorter Road to California*. Salt Lake City: Western Printing Co., 1930. 178 [4, index] pp., frontispiece, illustrations, facsimile, endpaper maps. 8vo, original green cloth over flexible boards, title and illustration embossed on upper cover. Lightly rubbed, some staining to back cover, otherwise fine. With author’s signed and dated presentation inscription to H. M. Sender, “in appreciation of your enthusiasm for this kind of history....” *First edition*. Edwards, *Enduring Desert*, p. 87: “Some mention of Death Valley.” Flake 4565: “Concerned with the Hastings cut-off, but has some material on Mormon pioneers.” Howes K59. Paher, *Nevada* 1020: “Discusses the major routes across the Great Salt Desert and northern Nevada and provides information on the principal emigrant parties which made the overland journey to California in the mid-19th century. He includes Smith, 1827; the Bartleson party, 1841; Frémont, 1845; the Donner party, 1846; James Clyman, 1846; the Stansbury expedition, 1849 and others.” The text mentions several ranches located around the various springs that were sparsely scattered along the trails, including Miles Goodyear’s Ranch. Had the Donner-Party known of Goodyear’s stockade, they could have been saved from disaster after the loss of their cattle, which could have been replaced. Kelly describes how the loss of about a 100 cattle and oxen played a pivotal role in the fortunes of the Donner-Reed party and the fortunes of the Paiutes. Other ranches of note include the Cummings Brothers Ranches on the long slope of Pilot Peak and the McKeller Ranch nearby, whose proprietor (eighty-year-old Eugene Munsey) provided much documentation on the trail, including artifacts from the Donner Party and other emigrants. $125.00

933. KELLY, Charles. *Salt Desert Trails...*. Salt Lake City: Western Printing Co., 1930. Another copy. Very fine, signed by the author. $125.00

934. KELLY, Charles. *Salt Desert Trails...*. Salt Lake City: Western Printing Co., 1930. Another copy, not signed. Corners bumped, otherwise fine. $75.00

935. KELLY, Charles. *Salt Desert Trails...*. Salt Lake City: Western Printing Co., 1930. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original brown and green cloth over flexible boards, title and illustration embossed on upper cover. Binding rubbed, otherwise fine; laid in are remnants of the scarce d.j. (with publisher’s blurbs) and a few related news clippings. $75.00

936. KELLY, Charles & Maurice L. Howe. *Miles Goodyear: First Citizen of Utah, Trapper, Trader, and California Pioneer*. Salt Lake City: [Privately Printed for the Authors by] Western Printing Company, 1937. 152 [8, index] pp., frontispiece, photographic illustrations. 8vo, original green cloth. Lower hinge weak, otherwise fine in fair d.j. Kelly’s signed and dated presentation inscription to J. Cecil Alter “who would have made a much better job of this story!...” *Limited edition* (#5 of 350 copies). Howes K56. Goodyear, born in 1817 and orphaned at age four, went West in 1836 with the Whitmans but left the party at Fort Hall to become a mountain man. He married Pomona, daughter of a Ute chief, and established Fort Buenaventura, the first Anglo fort and trading post west of Wasatch Range (on the site of present Ogden). This settlement, strategically placed for the convenience of emigrants to Oregon and California, included gardens and corrals for livestock. Goodrich hoped to profit from both trapping and trade with overland emigrants in need of supplies, vegetables, and livestock. After making a very good deal selling supplies to Frémont’s party, he traveled to California (Fort Sutter) to acquire horses to trade to emigrants bound for California and Oregon. He made one of the longest stock drives in U.S. history, driving about 350 horses from the California ranchos to St. Joseph, Missouri. He sold Fort Buenaventura to the Mormons in 1847 for slightly under $2,000 in gold, and for the next two years engaged in horse trading and gold mining before dying in the Sierra on November 12, 1849. Goodyear represents the transition of the mountain man and fur trade in the West to the focus on cattle and horses. $200.00


*Limited edition* (#65 of 100 copies, signed by Kelly and Morgan); revised, with additional notes and research by Dale Morgan (first edition Salt Lake City, 1936). Howes K57n. Paher, Nevada 1019n: “Included in the adventures of this colorful pioneer are passing references to several incidents which occurred in northern Nevada, as Greenwood led various emigrant groups along the Humboldt River to California.” Rocq S2526. This biography includes information on Greenwood's encounters with ranchers and stockmen. Caleb Greenwood (ca. 1763-c. 1850) at the age of 81 led one of the first wagon trains to California. Among the groups Greenwood led to California was the William Campbell party. $200.00


*First edition.* Smith 54.42. Yost & Renner, Russell XVI:40. Kelly (1848-1928), noted hunter, explorer, and scout (most notably for Nelson Miles), gives an account of campaigns against the Nez Percé and Ute Indians. Much on buffalo hunting, scouting the Missouri and Yellowstone regions, and Custer. General Nelson A. Miles provides a glowing, respectful foreword, comparing Kelly to Daniel Boone, David Crockett, et al. Editor M. M. Quaife in his “Historical Introduction” praises Kelly’s memoirs as an antidote to “the moving picture industry [which] has exploited unceasingly the theme of the frontier...in the world of the silver screen.” Kelly earned his nickname of “Yellowstone Kelly” because of his scouting for the army on the Yellowstone River and his exploration of the Yellowstone River Valley. During General Miles’s Winter Campaign in the unmapped Yellowstone in the winter of 1876, the expedition penetrated the hunting grounds of hostile Natives who rustled their beef herd. Kelly and a small group of scouts followed the tracks of the stolen cattle and the evidence of butchering along the way. Kelly describes the violent actions on both sides that resulted in Kelly’s retrieval of most of the herd. $200.00


Reprint of a work that was first published in 1960. This oft-reprinted book is a basic vocabulary for instructing ranch and farm hands what to do when they speak Spanish and the supervisor speaks English. A companion publication by the authors is *Spanish for the Housewife.* The Baylor-educated authors state: “The writers were born near the Mexican border and have been closely associated throughout their lives with all classes of border Mexicans. In their youth, the writers learned the Spanish language as spoken along the border and in college took up Spanish as a major study. At this point, they found that, although in all Latin American sections ‘Spanish is Spanish’ with its basis in the Spanish of Spain, there are many and varied localisms of hard-to-trace origin in the language used along the Texas and Mexican borders, indeed, more such localisms than are found in the language of other areas. They soon discovered that one who
depends solely upon literary Spanish can scarcely converse with Mexicans of the border and rural areas of Texas because of the many slang expressions and localisms which have made this Spanish almost a separate language. Our purpose in compiling this book is to assist in the everyday activities of ranchers and farmers, most of whom employ Spanish-speaking people part or all of the time.

$35.00


$25.00


*First edition.* Herd 1269: “Has a chapter on the large cattle ranches of Texas.” King, *Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup,* p. 16: “Good accounts of bandit raids in the area of Rio Grande City in the 1850s.” The author came to Texas from Ohio in 1869 with her foster parents. John P. Kelsey, the author’s foster father, became a mercantile giant on both sides of the Texas border in the decades after the Civil War. Good, detailed information on Starr County. $75.00

2944. KELSEY, D. M. *History of Our Wild West and Stories of Pioneer Life: From the Experiences of Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Kit Carson, David Crockett, Sam Houston, Generals Crook, Miles, and Custer, Geronimo, Sitting Bull, Great Indian Chiefs, and Other Famous Frontiersmen and Indian Fighters.... Replete with Stories of Exciting Hunts, Indian Fights, and Adventures with Wild Animals and Border Bandits.... Superbly Illustrated with 150 Original Illustrations.* Chicago: Charles C. Thompson Co., n.d. [Copyright 1901 Thompson & Thomas]. 542 pp., portraits, text illustrations (some full-page). 8vo, original green pictorial cloth. Binding sunned and rubbed, hinges loose, otherwise a very good copy of book difficult to find in mint condition (this book catering to popular culture was one that people actually read).

*First edition?* Adams *Guns* 1228: “Scarc....... Contains a long chapter on Wild Bill Hickok in which the author repeats the old legends of the McCanles ‘fight.” Saunders 2997. This lively history for the masses is an outstanding example of popular culture. The author’s kinetic style reduces the history of the West to black and white and presents its players as practically perfect megalomaniacs. We learn that twelve-year-old David Crockett made his first cattle drive of 1,400 miles from Knoxville to Virginia for Dutchman Jacob Siler. The most curious tidbit that the author suggests about Kit Carson is his built-in anti-theft device that seemingly enabled him to intuit the presence of serious cattle rustlers. Other works by Kelsey include *Deeds of Daring by Blue and Gray, Deeds of Daring by the American Soldier, Our Pioneer Heroes and Their Daring Deeds,* and *Columbus and the New World Heroes of Discovery and Conquest.* J. Randolph Cox in *A Dime
Sloan Rare Books

Novel Companion lists author D. M. Kelsey, noting that the author usually published with Max Stein Publications. $45.00


First edition. Adams, Burs II:114. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #49 (Dykes in his note to the entry for William French comments on the present work: "Ben E. was...the best cowboy west of the Pecos, and a rancher in Southwestern New Mexico. Ben W. tells it the way it happened—he had a part in most of the adventures after the family reached New Mexico, and to this extent, [this work] also is autobiographical"). Guns 1229. This biography of Ben E. Kemp, cowboy, bronco buster, Texas Ranger, and lawman, by his son, Ben W. Kemp, is an honest biography giving a straightforward, detailed account of frontier days in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, with good coverage of the Texas Rangers, Jim Gillett, Dick Ware, Black Jack Ketchum, the Apache Kid, et al. $40.00


First edition. Edited by Harry James Brown. Basic Texas Books 125n. Letters of sheep ranching and the Texas frontier, primarily in 1860, but some in 1867. Topics include wild cattle, Comanche raids, blood lines, pastures, markets, diseases, storms, fires, Civil War, politics, and family life. Pioneer sheep raising is a fascinating footnote to the author's many indelible contributions to Texas and the U.S. Kendall (1809-1867). Handbook of Texas: "George Wilkins Kendall [1809-1867]... He learned printing at Burlington, Vermont, and practiced his trade first in Washington and then for Horace Greeley in New York. About 1832 he worked for a year on the mobile Alabama Register, then moved to New Orleans. There, with Francis Lumsden, he founded the city's first cheap daily, the New Orleans Picayune, named after the inconsequential coin then current in Louisiana. The first edition, a four-page folio, appeared in January 1837. A humorist, Kendall filled the paper with light banter that increased its popularity. The Picayune prospered, and in time became a powerful force for the annexation of Texas and westward expansion. In 1841 at Austin, Kendall joined the Texan Santa Fe expedition, launched by Texas President Mirabeau B. Lamar. Near Tucumcari, New Mexico, the expedition, suffering hardships and confusion, surrendered to the Mexican army. Kendall marched as a prisoner to Mexico City, where he and others were imprisoned for a time in a leper colony. The Picayune published twenty-three of his letters (June 17, 1841- April 30, 1842) detailing his experiences, and influential friends secured his release in May 1842. On his return to New Orleans Kendall ran a serial account of the expedition in the Picayune, and in 1844 he published Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition, a 900-page book that sold 40,000 copies in eight years. When it appeared in book format, much of Kendall's material had been plagiarized in Frederick Marryat's Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet. For the next three years Kendall's Picayune advocated war with Mexico. When the Mexican War came in 1846, Kendall became a volunteer in Capt. Benjamin McCulloch's Texas Ranger company, attached to Gen. Zachary Taylor's army on the Rio Grande. He accompanied the rangers on long and dangerous reconnaissances and was present at the storming of Monterey. Kendall's reporting brought immediate fame, and he was hailed as the nation's first war correspondent. Kendall next traveled with the staff of Gen. William Jenkins Worth and recorded Gen. Winfield Scott's landing at Veracruz and the subsequent Mexico City campaign. Kendall was wounded in the knee in the storming of Chapultepec. After the war Kendall sojourned in Europe for several years, and in 1849 in Paris he married Adeline de Valcourt. The couple had four children. There too, he prepared his second book, The War between the United States and Mexico, which was published in 1851 with a profusion of illustrations by Carl Nebel.... Kendall generally was regarded as the father of the sheep business in Texas." $35.00

*First edition.* Eberstadt 163:522. Sabin 67790. George W. Kendall's letter "Sheep Raising in Texas" on page 320, is dated from New Braunfels, August 1, 1859. $75.00


Later edition. $25.00


Later edition. $35.00


*First edition.* Cook 163. Guns 1233: "Has a chapter dealing with the rustlers and vigilantes of Montana.... Chapter on the Hole-in-the-Wall gang," Yost & Renner, Russell I:71. Quote from introduction: "All of this material, except some of the brief, introductory 'mood' passages preceding each article, has either been published in or is from the active manuscript files of Montana, The Magazine of Western History...." Biographies of Con Kohrs, Pierre Wibaux, Moreton Frewen, and the Newman Brothers; articles by Joe Frantz, J. Frank Dobie, L. A. Huffman and many others—a large compendium of cattle history. $25.00


*First edition.* Flake 4589: "Section on Mormon Church, its origin and progress and what it has accomplished. Also the polygamy period cited." Scipio Africanus Kenner (1852-1913) was born in Missouri, crossed the plains with his parents in 1860, and was baptized a member of the Mormon Church in 1865. He became a journeyman printer with the Deseret News, later holding at one time or another almost every job associated with that paper, from typesetter to editor. He subsequently became a telegraph operator in Utah and Nevada, city attorney, county attorney, church attorney, and assistant United States attorney. This boosteristic history contains information on ranching and its economic importance, along with accounts of successful ranchers, such as French-born Pierre Apollinaire Droubay (1855-1883), who arrived in Utah with his family after walking along beside their ox cart from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City in 1864. At age twenty-two he left home and started his own life. He married and left home with "a yoke of cattle and a Schuttler wagon, two cows, a few household utensils and $2,30 in cash," He located in Toole City and succeeded in mercantile ventures and obtained a 2,500-acre ranch that prospered. He succeeded so well that he ended up being one of the heaviest taxpayers in Utah. Also covered in this thick book is the dark side of ranching for the early settlers—when Black Hawk enjoyed scoring a light-haired scalp along with his rustling of Mormon herds. “The
depredations of this prime agent of Old Satan and his band, if enumerated and detailed, would fill a volume as large as this.” $75.00


First edition. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #52: “Kickin’ Bob was a Texas cowboy who went to Montana with a trail herd from the...Terrazas Ranch in Mexico in 1896.... Most of this book is about his experiences on the northern range.” Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Beeler 52). Gun 10 (listed under Adams): “Has a chapter on Kid Curry and his killing of Pike Landusky, tells of the hanging of Black Jack Ketchum, and gives some new information on Henry Plummer.” Kennon begins his work: “Perhaps I am the last living rider of those boys who, in 1896, came up that long trail to Montana from what was then the largest ranch in the world, the ‘Terrazas Ranch in Old Mexico.’ Kennon got his education in the saddle as a working cowboy, and his account is filled with anecdotes from the ranch country of Texas (1890-1897) and Montana (1897-1929). $35.00


The illustrations include: “Breaking Camp” (two cowboys urging a herd of cattle across a river); “Midday Halt” (cowboys at rest with campfire, herd in background); “Riding the Rebel” (aborigine cowboy busting a bronco); “A Station Race” (two cowboys jumping their horses over a wooden fence); “A Kangaroo Hunt,” (two cowboys on horseback giving chase to four kangaroos). These all look like they could be in the American West except for the kangaroo hunt. Very handsome and unusual. For an example of the original glass negative of the cowboy busting a bronco, see: <www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/?irn=28577>. These are from the studio of Charles Henry Kerry (1857, Bombala, New South Wales-1928, Neutral Bay), photographer, mineralogist, angler, bushman, marksman, equestrian, pioneer in snow sports, mountaineer (led a party to the summit of Mt. Kosciusko in the winter of 1896), etc. After working with photographers Lemartinière and then C. D. Jones, Kerry set up his own studio around 1890. In 1898 he opened one of largest commercial studio buildings at 310 George Street in Sydney. In 1903, Kerry & Co. began producing postcards from his many negatives, establishing the images as some of the most significant and best known early views of New South Wales. See: Keast Burke, Australian Dictionary of Biography. $150.00


First edition. Chapter prologues by Allan Nevins. A section on “Longhorns Up from Texas” has profiles of Goodnight, Loving, and King. $35.00


Second edition (the first edition was published in 1961; not in CBC). Potter County and Amarillo were, for a time, the world's largest cattle-shipping point. This focus of this work is the 1880s and 1890s, a high point in the cattle industry and in Amarillo history. $45.00
Item 2953

First edition, limited edition (#219 of 1,000 copies) from the original manuscript journal of William H. Kilgore, edited by Joyce Rockwood Muench. Kurutz, *The California Gold Rush* 376: “One of the most valuable records of 1850, especially for the account of the destruction of the old Mormon Winter Quarters on the west bank of the Missouri.” Mattes, *Platte River Road Narratives* 861: “Along the Platte were rattlesnakes, lizards, prairie dogs, and buffalo, some of the latter burned to death by grass fires. Approaching the Forks, buffalo masses numbered 'two million.' His language is quaint but vivid, such as 'Big Black Woolves' killing cattle and horses by hammerstringing them.” Mintz, *The Trail* 273. As usual, in travels through California the ranching establishment that often garners attention is Sutter’s: “I have Seen near the Coast range, immense herds of Elk & Antelope, also Horses & Spanish Cattle feeding a pleasure on the green oats in the month of January. The Horses & Cattle belong to an old Spanish Ranch and are hurred by what is here termed Buckaries. Those Buckaries are Spaniards or Indians who are hired Expressly and trained for hursden. They throw the Lasso with great Dexterity & Skill. They Can throw it over the Head of a Sterr or Horse or around the leg, the Distance of thirty yds when at full speed.”

$40.00


First edition. George H. Ward, *Texas Water at the Century's Turn: Perspectives, Reflections and a Comfort Bag* (Conference: Water for Texas: 2000 and Beyond, Texas A&M, 2000), p. 9: “Sardonically titled *Wagons East*... To attempt farming west of the Brazos, one reporter wrote, 'is folly of the very worst sort' (King, 1965). In the cattle industry, this was known as the Great Die-off. Many ranchers cashed in. The beef packeries at Fulton and Rockport turned to canning sea turtles.”

$20.00


First printing. *Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors*, p. 144. Wright III:3109. The story by King is the first part of a serial, a fictional story of romance, mystery, and intrigue set on a ‘ranch of death’ in Arizona. Captain Charles King (1844-1933) was the only soldier in American history to serve in five American wars: The Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and World War I. He wrote over sixty books and hundreds of articles and short stories. When asked why he wrote so prolifically, he replied: “Circumstances, chiefly. I wasn't long in finding out that keeping a family on retired captain's pay is a beggar's business. I had to go to work, so I took to writing.”

$5.00


Limited edition (#68 of 250 copies, signed and numbered). The Great Western Series 8. The violent tragedy discussed in this imprint may be the most senseless, nefarious example of cattle rustling in the West. In a series of attacks in September 1857 on the Baker-Fancher wagon train passing through southern Utah, the Utah Territorial Militia from the Iron County district, together with a group of Paiute Native Americans, murdered about 120 men, women, and children, sparing only seventeen children under the age of seven. The Mormon author notes: “It must be kept in mind that attacking a wagon train, for the Indians, could be an extremely profitable busi-
ness. After all, several hundred head of beef cattle could solve their food problems for a long time to come.


Trade edition. $25.00


First edition, limited edition (550 copies, signed by author). Publication No. 3 of the Brazos Corral of the Westerners. One of the few works exclusively on this subject, containing a useful annotated bibliography.

$50.00


$25.00

2963. KING, Frank M. *Longhorn Trail Drivers, Being a True Story of the Cattle Drives of Long Ago*. [Los Angeles]: Frank M. King, 1940. 272 pp., frontispiece portrait, photographic text illustrations, portraits, endpaper map, Bugbee illustration on front endpapers. 8vo, original maroon cloth with gilt lettering. Upper hinge loose, otherwise fine. Author’s signed and dated presentation copy to Ruth and H. H. Halsell “…old time cattleman and longhorn trail driver who helped civilize the West and build Texas, and to his pretty little wife, Ruth who stood by the old hand and did more than her share in the Civilizing process. Folks I am proud to call friends.” For more on the recipient of this copy see in this catalogue the entries for H. H. Halsell’s publications.

First edition, limited edition (#169 of 400 signed copies, privately printed by the author for his friends). Dobie, p. 110. *Herd* 1274: “Scarce.” Howes K150. Malone, *Wyomingana*, p. 37: “The business of trail driving and brief accounts of many of the less-well-known drivers…Gives what King calls ‘the high-lights’ of what is a cowman, cowboy, and trail driver, a cow, a horse, a herd, a trail.” For other works by King, see following entries in this catalogue. The Huntington Library has King’s papers, and they provide a short biography: “Frank M. King, cowboy, ranchman, editor, and author, was born in Los Angeles in 1863. King, who was one-quarter Cherokee Indian, went to Texas with his family in 1873, then to Indian Territory. He returned to Texas in 1876, engaging in cattle driving there, and moved to New Mexico in 1879. King’s formal education was extremely limited. He attended a school for two years in El Monte, California, in 1880 and 1881 after which he returned to cattle driving in New Mexico and later ran a ranch in Phoenix, Arizona, with his brother, Sam King. King finally settled with his wife, Sophie Klos King, in Los Angeles, where he served as the associate editor for the *Western Livestock Journal*, wrote a column entitled ‘Mavericks,’ and wrote books about western folklore and the cattle industry.”

$175.00

2964. KING, Frank M. *Longhorn Trail Drivers*. [Los Angeles]: Frank M. King, 1940. 272 pp., frontispiece portrait, photographic text illustrations, portraits, endpaper map, Bugbee illustration on front endpapers. 8vo, original red cloth. Fine. Signed by author.

First edition, trade issue. $150.00

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BY

FRANK M. KING

This autographed first edition is limited to
400 copies to be sold at five dollars
the copy, of which this is

Complimentary
No. 169

To my good friend H.H. Halstead of Lubbock, Texas, old-time Cattleman and Longhorn trail driver, who helped civilize the West, and build Texas, and to his pretty little wife, Ruth, who stood by the old shepherd, with more than her share in the civilizing process, today I am proud to call friend.

Painted in United States of America
Haynes Corporation, Los Angeles
Under Direction of
Ivan Deach, Jr., Publisher, Burbank, California

Santa Fe, New Mexico,
July 8, 1940.

Item 2963
and upper cover, Charles M. Russell gilt illustration on lower cover. Slight wear to head of spine, upper hinge cracked, otherwise very fine in fine d.j. Signed by author.


$100.00

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**KEEPIN’ THE RECORD STRAIGHT**

*“That story needs attendin’ to.”*

*Item 2965*


$100.00

2967. KING, Frank M. *Mavericks*.... Pasadena: Trail’s End, [1947]. 8vo, original red cloth, gilt lettering on spine and upper cover. Very fine in d.j. with slight wear.

*First edition*, trade issue.

$35.00


$20.00

2969. KING, Frank M. *Pioneer Western Empire Builders: A True Story of the Men and Women of Pioneer Days*. [Pasadena: Trail’s End, 1946]. [18] 22-383 pp., photographic frontispiece, plates (one by Russell), portraits, maps, facsimiles. 8vo, original three-quarter leather with raised bands...
over gilt-pictorial tan cloth. Text toned (as usual), else fine, with author’s signed and dated inscription to Leonard J. Strock (1889-1972), Wyoming rancher who was also an expert trainer of thoroughbred horses.


THE WEAKER SEX

“The girls are wearin’ pants and I reckon the boys will soon be wearin’ skirts.”

Item 2365

2970. KING, Frank M. Pioneer Western Empire Builders.... [Pasadena: Trail’s End, 1946]. Another copy (#1,043 of an undesignated number of copies, signed by author; “First edition” is an ink stamp above the limitation statement), variant binding. 8vo, original gilt-pictorial brown leather. Edges rubbed, margins of text age-toned, otherwise fine. $25.00

2971. KING, Frank M. Wranglin’ the Past, Being the Reminiscences of Frank M. King. [Los Angeles: Haynes Corp. for the author; “Privately Published For His Friends By The Author”], 1935. 244 pp., illustrated title, photographic frontispiece portrait, plates (mostly photographic). 8vo, original gilt-lettered red cloth. Binding worn and discolored, text block loose. Signed, dated, and inscribed by author to novelist John T. McIntyre (1871-1951). Scarce, and difficult to find in collector’s condition.

First edition, limited edition (500 copies). Adams, Burs I:229; One-Fifty 91: “Scarce... Considerable material on gunmen such as Johnny Ringo, Billy the Kid, and the Earps.” Dobie, pp. 109-


Second edition, revised, with added Russell illustrations and introduction by H. E. Britzman. Yost & Renner, Russell XVI:80. $45.00

2973. KING, Frank M. Wranglin’ the Past.... [Pasadena: Trail’s End, 1946]. Another copy, variant binding and without the d.j. 8vo, original gilt-pictorial light brown leather. Cover rubbed, otherwise fine. Specially bound to match Pioneer Western Empire Builders (above). $25.00

2974. KING, Leonard. From Cattle Rustler to Pulpit. San Antonio: Naylor, 1943. x, 216 pp., frontispiece, illustrations. 8vo, original textured red cloth. Very light shelf wear, text browned, otherwise fine in lightly foxed d.j.

First edition. Campbell, p. 98. Guns 1240: “Taught cattle rustling by his father, this author became an expert and followed the outlaw trail until he was converted to religion and became a
minister of the gospel.” 

From the foreword by Carl S. Chilton: “No student of ‘American’ is thorough who neglects the saga of the cattle industry. During the peak of this industry in the seventies and eighties of the past century, great fortunes were amassed and ranches, larger than some of the eastern states, were formed. In the United States of a generation ago, it was the dream of every boy to become a cowboy. Farm boys and city boys alike ran away from home to become tenderfeet. Remittance men from England became cowboys. Capitalists invested in the business for monetary returns. Thieves and outlaws became cowhands and rustlers. Men of all classes, and abilities, and levels were attracted by the daring outdoor life and by the hazards of bad men and stampeding animals. The cattle industry is indigenous to America. Nowhere else in the world did it exist in the manner and on the scale that prevailed here.”

$35.00

2975. KING, Thomas E. The Great White Cattle: The Origin and Development of the Charolais Breed. Chicago: Wolf & Krautter, [1967]. 56 pp., photographic text illustrations (some in color and full-page), map. 4to, original brown printed wrappers. Lightly worn, some foxing to text, otherwise fine.

First edition. Originating in France and becoming internationally popular after World War II, the Charolais breed changed beef production concepts almost as much as the original British breeds did in the American Southwest more than a century ago.

$45.00

2976. [KING RANCH]. CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER-TIMES. One Hundred Years of Ranching, King Ranch. Corpus Christi: Corpus Christi Caller-Times, 1953. 143 pp., photographic illustrations, maps. 4to, original beige pictorial cloth. Fine.

First edition. Originating in France and becoming internationally popular after World War II, the Charolais breed changed beef production concepts almost as much as the original British breeds did in the American Southwest more than a century ago.

$45.00

First edition. Campbell, My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry 54. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 102 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). Herd 2260. Mohr, The Range Country 703: “Outstanding on cattle and ranching.” On July 12, 1953, the Corpus Christi Caller-Times published a special edition saluting the King Ranch on the occasion of its centennial, with stories written by the Caller-Times staff. Because of the large demand for more copies of the paper, the Caller-Times published this volume of selected stories and pictures on King Ranch history and personnel, geography, cattle, roundups, racing, oil, and business. Information on Henrietta King and Helen Kleberg, as well as social aspects of the ranch.

$30.00

First edition. Introduction and captions by Holland McCombs. Whaley, William D. Wittliff and the Encino Press: A Bibliography 129: “Frissell made this photographic record of activities on the ranch owned by the Kleberg family during several visits between 1939 and 1944. Pictured are roundups, branding, cattle drives, cow camps, and the individuals who participated in them.” Toni Frissell's photographs deserve a place in Evelyn King's Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup. Rancher Helen C. Kleberg invited her friend Antoinette “Toni” Frissell Bacon (b. 1907, Manhattan–d. 1988, Long Island) to document that grandest of ranches—its land, people, and activities. Frissell was an internationally known photographer in the 1930s and 1940s with keen interest in women, Blacks, fashion, sports, and World War II. The original photos in this book are the property of the King Ranch, but have been exhibited from time to time, most recently at the Witte Museum in an exhibit entitled Two Women Look West: Photographs of King Ranch by Helen C. Kleberg and Toni Frissell. 

$40.00


First printing. Article about the King Ranch. 

$10.00


Revised edition. Family tree of five generations of the descendants of Captain Richard King and Henrietta Maria Morse Chamberlain King. 

$45.00


First printing. Article on the King Ranch and several mysterious deaths that occurred there. 

$10.00

2981. [KINGSLEY, Rose Georgina]. South by West; or, Winter in the Rocky Mountains and Spring in Mexico. London: W. Isbister & Co., 1874. xvii [3] 411 pp., frontispiece, numerous text illustrations, folded map. 8vo, contemporary three-quarter purple leather over boards, spine gilt. Binding rubbed, interior lightly foxed, overall good to very good. Binder’s small ink stamp on front free endpaper. Also included is a copy of Christmas and New Year’s in Colorado, Seventy-Five Years Ago, 1871-1872, from 'South by West.' Colorado Springs: Privately Printed for the Friends of Julia F. and John J. Lipsey, Christmas 1946. 15 [1] pp., 1 text illustration. 8vo, original green printed wrappers. Rubbed, corners bumped, otherwise fine. Signed by the Lipseys (who wrote the introduction) for H. M. Sender. 

First edition. Edited by Rev. Charles Kingsley, whose name is on the title with designation of editor; Halkett & Laing and others identify the work as that of Rose Georgina Kingsley, daughter of Rev. Kingsley, Eberstadt 107:99: “The author travelled overland from St. Louis to Denver in 1871. In the following year she continued her journey via the Denver and Union Pacific Railroad to Ogden and Salt Lake City, where she described the life of the Mormons; she passed Virginia City on her way to San Francisco, whence she journeyed south to Mexico.” Flake 4633b. Sabin 87346. Wynar 2042. Rose Kingsley travelled as a member of a reconnaissance team for the Mexican National Railway, headed by U.S. railroad promoter William J. Palmer. The book is about
evenly divided between travels through the United States and Mexico. Observations include buffalo, stagecoaches and stage drivers, antelope hunting, Native Americans, Pikes Peak and Garden of the Gods, Yosemite, Querétaro, "A Wicked Bull," "Cow Catching a Dangerous Amusement" (about cow-catchers on trains), and "Stock-Farmers’ Troubles": "When we crossed the Divide the difference in climate showed strangely. With us at Colorado Springs, the snow has never lain more than four days at the longest. Northward, the country is covered with a solid cake of frozen snow, two to twelve inches deep; and our Scotch friends on Plum Creek are in sad trouble about their cattle, most of them having run off before the storms to the rich pastures of the Arkansas River, a hundred miles south, while those that remain are grubbing about in the snow for patches of buffalo or bunch grass."

The author generally comments negatively and poignantly on the ranches north of the border, e.g., this observation on a prairie ranch near Salina: "It is a lonely life, that of a ranchman. Settled out upon the prairie with his herd of horses and cattle, often without another house within a dozen or twenty miles, the only human beings whom he sees are the passengers on the daily train, or some passing emigrants, wearily crawling over the plains with their white-covered ox-waggons; except when he drives his beasts for sale to the nearest market. In the winter the storms are terrible; and in December 1871, hardly more than a month after I crossed the plains, twenty-seven men were brought in on the Kansas Pacific Railroad frozen to death while tending their herds. One man, large cattle-owner, was found dead thirty yards from his own door, with $5000 in his pockets; having apparently wandered round and round, bewildered in the blinding snow, and dropped at last from exhaustion, not knowing he was close to his home." So much for the thrill and delight of ranch life. For interesting commentary on the author and her observations, see Karen M. Morin, *Frontiers of Femininity: A New Historical Geography of the Nineteenth-Century American West* (Syracuse University Press, 2008).


In 1684 Kino led the first overland expedition across Baja California. He proved that California was not an island, and his revised maps of the Pacific coast of North America demonstrated that California was accessible overland. While serving in Pimería Alta, he made about forty expeditions into what is now Arizona and was probably the first white man to see the Casa Grande ruins. He missionized approximately 30,000 Indians from many tribes and performed some 4,000 baptisms. An indefatigable equestrian, Father Kino often rode thirty-five miles a day bringing Christianity into areas where it had never been before and establishing herds and mission ranches. Father Kino did not own even one pair of Levis, but truly he was the father of the ranchers and drovers of the Southwest U.S.

errata slip laid in. Small 8vo, original brown gilt-pictorial cloth. Light shelf wear, otherwise fine in worn d.j.

Second edition (first edition, Albany, 1850). California Centennial Series 1. Introduction by Lyle H. Wright, title page designed by John B. Goodman. Cowan, p. 331n. Graff 2343n: “Informative and valuable.” Kurutz, The California Gold Rush 379bn: “Excellent descriptions of San Francisco, Stockton, mining camps, and life in the diggings around the Mokelumne River area.” Howes K174. Rocq 10081. Wheat, Books of the California Gold Rush 119n. Included is interesting ranch-related content, such as observations on Californios’ skill with the lasso; rounding up wild cattle; and a “legend” of Stockton’s origins (“One day, when Weber was wandering about after elk, he was met by an affrighted Mexican, who, having been attacked by the natives, had, after considerable personal risk, seen his cattle driven off and his rancho partially burnt, and was then about to abandon the country, being unwilling to remain longer in a place where such assaults were every day becoming more and more frequent; that Weber, taking advantage of the fugitive’s terror, easily [obtained] the whole estate and fixtures; that the friendship of the good chief Cacoux caused the plundered cattle to be restored and preserved the rancho from future outrages; and that, better yet, it was upon part of this estate Stockton arose, thereby changing cattle pastures into city lots, and, in a few months, making the lucky owner, one of the wealthiest nabobs of the country”).

$20.00


Limited edition (500 copies). California Relations 38. Cowan, p. 332n. Graff 2344n: “Personal and local history from Bishop Kip’s arrival in California in 1853 to 1860 are treated here.” Rocq 16971n. The author provides several literate descriptions of ranching and cattle, including a visit with Don Juan Bandini. Of Bandini’s numerous ranches and thousands of head of cattle, the Bishop remarks: “Belonging to an old Spanish Mexican family, [Bandini] has retained much of his landed possessions, which in this country constitute wealth.” The Right Reverend Bishop Kip describes the challenges faced by Mexican and Indian Californians due to U.S. citizens’ migration to California: “Our country...robbed their ranches, seized their lands, and drove them to the wall. At the very time that Don Juan was showing his unbounded hospitality to a party of American strangers, who had no claim on him...his son arrived from one of his ranches on the other side of the lie, ninety miles distant. He had ridden in on a single horse in one night, to announce to his father, that Walker’s company of filibusters had killed the cattle, driven off the horses, and completely stripped the ranch. And this is not by any means the first time he has been thus plundered.”

$20.00

2985. [KIRKER, JAMES]. Captain Don Santiago Kirker (James Kirker), the Indian Fighter: His Warring against the Apaches from 1836 to 1847. Santa Fe Republican, November 20, 1847. [Kansas City: H. M. Sender?], n.d. 8 pp. imposed on a single letter-sized sheet, not folded into a signature. Browned, otherwise fine.

Undated facsimile edition of the original 1847 Santa Fe imprint. The account presented in the Santa Fe Republican originally appeared in the St. Louis Post. Eberstadt 137:328. Plains & Rockies IV:135n: “Born in Ireland, Kirker came to Saint Louis in 1817, entered the fur trade, and in 1824 traveled to Santa Fe where he was active for a number of years. He moved to California during the Gold Rush, settled in Contra Costa County and died there a few years later. Kirker’s colorful biography is to be found in LeRoy Hafen’s Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the West 5:125-43.... Two hundred copies of the article from the Republican were printed by Muir Dawson of Los Angeles at his private press in 1948. Camp ascribed another reprint, undated and on eight unnumbered pages, to H. M. Sender in Kansas City.” Kirker was alleged to have accompanied Apache bands on livestock raids into Mexico before 1830, but was hired by the Chihuahuan government in 1831 to fight the Apache. In 1846 Kirker and his men in arms
massacred 130 peaceful Apache at Galeana. He claimed to have followed the trail of rustled livestock to their encampment. $30.00


Reprinted from the *Orland Register*. Mattes 1854: “A charging buffalo herd narrowly missed the train as it galloped headlong to the river, churning it to a froth and swimming across. ‘White wolves’ were pestilential, causing stampedes... Although Snake Indians massacred a train ahead, they did not molest the Kirkpatrick outfit.” Mintz, *The Trail* 279: “Account of a journey from Springfield, Illinois to St. Joseph and from there to Oregon, driving a herd of cattle along the way.” $65.00


*First edition*. Adams, *Burs* II:117: “This most interesting book of memoirs gives us some heretofore unpublished history of the frontier days of Texas and New Mexico, especially the Lincoln County War and John Chisum, whom the author knew intimately.” King, *Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup*, p. 16. In 1862 the author’s family moved to Rio Hondo, New Mexico, from Mason County, Texas, with 300 cattle, 200 sheep, and a large remuda. Lily grew up in lawless Lincoln County, where she learned to hold her own with the worst of them. Edited by Eve Ball. $25.00

2988. KLEBERG, Richard M. *America: Speech of Hon. Richard M. Kleberg of Texas in the House of Representatives December 4, 1944*. Washington: GPO, 1944. 3-13 pp. 8vo, original white wrappers. Upper wrapper foxed and lightly creased, bleeding from ink note on front wrapper, overall good. Typed note by J. Frank Dobie on front wrappers: “I have known Dick Kleberg for about 20 years. At the time the King Ranch put him up for Congress, they were dickering with me to write the history of the ranch—which I decided not to write—too many skeletons. Caesar Kleberg told me that Dick was their public relations man. He never represented anything but King Ranch interests, indirectly when not directly. His integrity is non-existent. J. F. D., Feb. 15, 1945.”

*First edition*. A speech warning against the evils of Sidney Hillman. “America did not send her sons to war to Hillmanize America.” Handbook of Texas Online: Richard Mifflin Kleberg (1887-1955): “Kleberg, rancher and congressman, son of Alice Gertrudis (King) and Robert Justus Kleberg, was born on the King Ranch.... He was active in the management of the King Ranch from 1913 to 1924 as foreman and part owner. He was an expert marksman and horseman, and in his early life he was a rodeo cowboy. He was elected in November 1931 as a Democrat to the Seventy-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Republican Harry McLeary Wurzbach. Kleberg was reelected to six succeeding congresses before being defeated in 1944 by John Lyle. He was known as the ‘Cowboy Congressman’.” He selected Lyndon B. Johnson as his first administrative assistant, thus providing Johnson with the opportunity to begin his own political career.” $150.00


*First printing*. Dykes, *Western High Spots*, p. 82 (“A Range Man’s Library”): “A pamphlet about the first beef breed to be developed in this country... The Santa Gertrudis are becoming popular in the Gulf Coast country”; p. 103 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). $50.00

Fourth printing, revised (first Hertzog printing). Lowman, *Printer at the Pass* 84: “A distinguished lady visitor to the ranch helped Hertzog convince Bob Kleberg that previous printings of this pamphlet were not good enough for the Santa Gertrudis pedigree. Of the new Hertzog format, William R. Holman says: ‘Good commercial printing. Distinctive and unhackneyed.’” $35.00


Second printing of three manuscripts in the Bancroft Library (the first edition was published in 1964). This second edition was limited to 240 copies. A copy of three primary manuscripts (“Early Records of Utah,” “Incidents in Utah History,” and “Utah Historical Incidents”) were abstracted for H. H. Bancroft from records kept in the Church Historian's Office. Several references are made to cattle and stock raising, such as an entry dated January 1849 setting out the Mormon intention to research Utah Valley and “its capabilities for a stock range,” the negative effect of the severe weather of winter 1849 on their cattle, and the Mountain Meadows Massacre, which included acquisition of a large number of the emigrants’ cattle. Latter entries describe Indian raids on the Mormons’ livestock.  $150.00


First edition. Dykes, *Kid* 151: “This collection of Knibbs' verse contains 'The Ballad of Billy the Kid',...with very little poetic license on the part of Knibbs, one of the West's best ballad makers.” “Knibbs has written songs the cowboys have made part of their own folk-lore” (Douglas Branch, on d.j.). $45.00


First edition. Guns 1248. Jennewein, *Black Hills Booktrails* 113: “A brief review with a chapter on the comparative merits of Hickok as a gunfighter.” In addition to serving as a Kansas cowtown lawman in Ellis County, Hays City, and Abilene in 1869-1871, from 1867 to 1869 Hickok was a deputy U.S. marshal at Fort Riley and an army scout. His duties included recovering stolen government livestock, arresting thieves, returning deserters to the army, and escorting prisoners to Topeka. He worked with Buffalo Bill during this time, and later appeared in Cody’s ”Scout of the
Plains" show for seven months in 1871-1872. From p. 15, one glean an old cowboy’s perception of Hickok: "In Triggerometry, Eugene Cunningham deals with the subject of Hickok under the chapter title 'The Magnificent.' His leading witness is an old-time cowboy from Texas who, upon one brief occasion in Abilene, saw Wild Bill plain. The snap impression of this oldtimer was of 'A mad old bull.' Cunningham found the phrase 'particularly happy.' As all cow-town marshals were known to the Texans of the period as pimp-marshals.” $30.00

2996. KNIGHT, Jesse William. The Jesse Knight Family: Jesse Knight, His Forebears and Family. [Salt Lake City]: The Deseret News Press, 1940. 139 pp., photographic plates, portraits. 8vo, original blue cloth. Light shelf wear, light marginal browning, otherwise a fine copy in torn d.j.
First edition. Chapter VI is entitled "Ranch Life." Knight (1845-1921), rancher, millionaire, and philanthropist, was involved in many enterprises in Utah, South America, and Canada, including a large ranching operation in the Uinta basin (Duchesne County). He was inducted into the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in 1964. $40.00


2998. KNIGHT, Oliver. Fort Worth: Outpost on the Trinity. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, [1953]. Another copy. Slight shelf wear, endpapers browned, overall a good copy in lightly chipped d.j. $30.00

2999. KNIGHT, Oliver. Fort Worth: Outpost on the Trinity. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, [1953]. Another copy, without the d.j. Mild shelf wear, otherwise fine. Bookplate, ink ownership inscription. $15.00

First printing. Advertising pamphlet for a South Texas enterprise that remains a working cattle ranch to the present day, raising high-quality beef in addition to being a guest ranch. The Knolle family established the ranch in 1928 with 12 head of Jersey cattle, eventually developing the venture into the world's largest Jersey herd with 8,000 registered Jerseys and 10,000 acres of land in Nueces and Jim Wells Counties. $35.00

First edition. Lowman, Printer at the Pass 223. Important and interesting papers on land use and water law. Though ranching is not a specific topic, the matters discussed here are of foundational importance to those engaged in stock raising. $35.00


First edition. Written and collected before the author's death in 1957 and compiled and edited by his daughter, Jannetta K. Robinson. Farmington, located on the Wasatch Front, began when Mormon herder Hector C. Haight wintered cattle in its grassy lowlands in 1847-1848. For most of the first century of its operation, it remained an agricultural community, with farmers specializing in hay, grain, livestock, and dairy herds. In the early days, cooperative herds and tanneries were an important component of the town's economy.


First edition. Bailey (1863-1948) was a fine naturalist in both the scientific and "romantic" traditions and wrote several important books on Western birds, perhaps the most colorful being *A-Birding on a Bronco* (1896); she preceded Ludlow Griscom in calling for the use of binoculars instead of shotguns when birding. She was the first woman ever elected a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, and in its myriad editions her *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States* has been a standard work for many decades. Bailey's primary working field was the West (including Texas and New Mexico), and ranches often were the outposts away from civilization that enabled her research. Among the ranches she visited were Yeddar's Ranch on Green River; Palette's Ranch on the Inmaha River; Cuttle Fish Ranch in the Dakota Bad Lands; etc. "Florence Merriam Bailey is an important link to the twentieth century and the world in which Rachel Carson developed her career. She was the premier naturalist writer and organizer of her time and well-connected through her brother to the male-dominated world of science and Washington policy" (Robert K. Musil, *Rachel Carson and Her Sisters: Extraordinary Women Who Have Shaped America's Environment*, Rutgers University, 2014).


First edition. Clipping states: “In 1907 the author and her sister went to South Dakota to ‘prove up’ a homestead on a section about thirty miles from Pierre. They were totally unfitted, physically, for homesteading, but their courage was unlimited and by dint of teaching school, running a printing shop, and later a store and post office, they proved their claims. This account of their first years includes descriptions of the blizzards, droughts, fires, and other hardships which were a part of their experiences.” The author also mentions ranching in Wyoming and conflicts between stockmen and settlers, but this is mostly a pioneer account. The author became the printer for the local newspaper in McClure.


First printing. *Guns* 1254 (citing the offprint, see following item): “First published [in] the *Kansas City Westerners*’ quarterly in September, 1964. It quickly became a collector’s item. The author unearthed some new, hitherto unpublished, details about the Kid’s days in Wichita, Kansas. He shows for the first time that Mr. Antrim and the Kid’s mother were old acquaintances when they married and that they had adjoining town lots in Wichita.”

3006. KOOP, W. E. *Billy the Kid: The Trail of a Kansas Legend*. Kansas City, Missouri: The Westerners, Kansas City Posse, [1965]. xii, 16 pp., frontispiece, plates, portraits, panorama, double-page map, text illustrations (including one by C. M. Ismert), map. 8vo, original gilt-lettered blue denim cloth. Very light shelf wear, otherwise a fine copy.

First separate printing, limited (#57 of 250 signed copies). *Guns* 1254.

$30.00

*First edition.* Dykes, *Western High Spots,* p. 73 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #138). Texas artist Boren earned a fine arts degree in 1949 and a master's degree in 1951; he became the first art director of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in 1965, and a full-time painter in 1968. He won seven watercolor gold medals at the annual Cowboy Artists of America exhibitions. $25.00

Unexpurgated version of Krakel’s Saga of Tom Horn, with Corrected Pages Laid In


*First edition,* unexpurgated version (with original pages 13-14, 25-28, 37-38, 53-54, [55-56], 239-240), with corrected pages laid in. Adams, *One-Fifty 92:* “Scarce.... A thorough study of the trial and execution of Tom Horn. When Krakel...sent me a copy of the unexpurgated edition he wrote in it a long autograph part of which reads: ‘You asked me about the tipped in pages in the Saga. Here is a rather sad tale of woe, including jealousy, control of copyrights and the burning hatred of a Wyoming family. I received one note, two registered letters and telephone calls, all threatening because of the book. I was an assistant professor at the University of Wyoming and could not afford to get involved so what the hell! I cut them out. This experience has been costly, but good I suppose. With high regards, Dean Krakel.’ “ Dykes, *Western High Spots,* p. 6 (“Collecting Modern Western Americana”): “Truthful if grim account of some of the doings on the Wyoming range.” *Guns 1256. Herd 1287:* “This book was not released for some time after it was printed on account of a threatened lawsuit—until the pictures on pages 25, 27, 28, 37, and 240, and the text on pages 13 and 54 were deleted and changes tipped in. The book deals mostly with the trial of Tom Horn for the killing of Willie Nickels.”

Horn (1860-1903), a man of many faces, was at times hired killer, scout, cowboy, miner, army scout, deputy sheriff, packer for the Rough Riders in Cuba, and livestock detective. Krakel states in his preface: “Today few stories are more alive, colorful and controversial than are those of Tom Horn in Wyoming. It has been approximately one-half century since the State of Wyoming took his life, yet mystery shrouds the entire affair. An atmosphere of taboo often greets the prober.... The study has been bigger and more revealing than just that of one man. For in this minute of history was arrayed a pageant of personalities unassembled before, unequaled since. It involved the life and death of a way of living that revolved around a code of the range. The Horn trial set the stage, provided the cast, then the drama, and without warning, pulled the final curtain down. The new order had won its foothold.” Krakel's well-documented study is considered the most balanced view of Tom Horn. The documentation provided sets out in a clear light the difficulties many cattlemen had moving from frontier feudalism to the modern stock industry. $375.00

3009. KRAKEL, Dean F. *The Saga of Tom Horn....* [Laramie: Powder River Publishers, 1954]. Another copy of the unexpurgated version, but without the corrected pages. Ink ownership inscription. Some light shelf wear, paper uniformly age-toned, otherwise a fine copy in chipped and rubbed d.j. $300.00

3010. KRAKEL, Dean F. *The Saga of Tom Horn....* [Laramie: Powder River Publishers, 1954]. Another copy of the unexpurgated version, with the corrected pages laid in. Light shelf wear, endpapers age-toned, otherwise a fine copy, without the d.j. $150.00
Item 3012
3011. KRAKEL, Dean F. *The Saga of Tom Horn*.... [Laramie: Powder River Publishers, 1954]. Another copy of the unexpurgated version, but without the corrected pages and without the d.j. Endpapers and text slightly age-toned, otherwise a fine copy. $100.00


*First edition,* expurgated version (#53 of an unspecified number of copies); with original pages 13-14, 25-28, 37-38, 53-54, [55-56], 239-240 removed and altered pages tipped in. *Guns* 1256: “A threatened lawsuit required the author and publisher to rewrite and replace seven pages of the illustrations and text after the volume had been printed and bound but before it was released. These changes were made by cutting out the deletions and tipping in new sheets.” $75.00


3014. KRAKEL, Dean F. *South Platte Country*.... Laramie: Powder River Publishers, 1954. Another copy, not numbered or signed. Light shelf wear and smudging, otherwise a fine copy. $40.00

3015. KRAKEL, Dean F. *South Platte Country*.... Laramie: Powder River Publishers, 1954. Another copy, variant binding. 4to, original adobe pictorial wrappers with brown cellophane tape along spine, as issued. Fine, signed by author. $50.00


*First edition.* Dykes, *Western High Spots,* p. 63 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #161): “A Northland ‘goody’ with fifteen reproductions in color among the numerous illustrations.” Thomas Richard “Tom” Ryan (1922-2011) is known for his well-drawn and meticulous Western genre paintings. He studied at the Chicago Institute of Art and finished his schooling at the Art Students League in New York. In the fall of 1963, he began visiting the 6666 Ranch at Guthrie and there began his long love of painting the countryside and cowboys. Tom spent many days going to roundups and living alongside the cowboys of the 6666 Ranch. He became one of America’s best known Western artists and in 1996 won the Prix de West Life Time Achievement Award. $40.00


The virile life of the West, the life of camps, mining adventure, Indian fighting and pioneer freighting, has elicited, in its fading years, a wealth of frontier reminiscence. But being a reticent people, the western men have written primarily of the things that happened, adding too little of what they thought and felt. This autobiography of M. Krueger, one time cowboy, itinerant photographer, hunter, cattlemaster, and late capitalist of San Antonio, is the life record of a sensitive and appreciative man. In 1868, at the age of fourteen, Krueger left Germany thirsting for youthful adventure, hoping for health, unmindful of fortune. He passed through France and Spain, sailed for Cuba, and crossed from Havana to work upon the construction, at Indianola, of one of the first beef packeries upon the Texas coast.

Soon the young emigrant was punching cattle, chasing mustangs and hunting game through the brush of southwest Texas, seeing the terrain, riding horses, and living the life that all cowboys liked best to live. He rode herd through unrelied watches of night guard, where experiences soon “taught him that certain melodies tend to appease the excited beasts,” and where strange even to the student of range songs, “the first measures of Gungl’s ‘Sounds of Home’ were the favorite lullabies used by the cowboys....” From punching cattle in the brush Krueger drifted into San Saba country, where he operated a flour mill for a living, and hunted buffalo and Indians[!] as pastime. After a short career as a photographer, during which time he visited all the settlements from the coast to San Saba, he settled upon a ranch in Blanco county where the drouths of the middle nineties swept his ranges clean of cattle.

Most living cowmen have felt the terribly depressing psychological effects of drouth, but few have essayed to express their feelings in print, or to describe those times when the cowman becomes almost “indifferent to any misfortune that may befall him,” when “the most cheerful and optimistic person grows dull and indifferent,” when the cowboys become unusually “mute and taciturn, exchanging only the most commonplace remarks,” and even the saddle horses seem “to be influenced by the general gloom.”

When almost fifty years of age Mr. Krueger turned his attention to San Antonio’s industrial field, directing the development of an extensive machine and supply company with which his later years were associated. In Germany he studied the Krupp system, and pioneered for better conditions for the employees of the steel industry in America. With characteristic German vigor he wrote his recollections of 225 pages upon a voyage to and from Europe in 1925, when 75 years of age. And though his narrative wanders with his early life, it never loses its touch with the land. It is an important record, not for factual content so much as for the appreciations of a man who ranged widely and accomplished much. The book, done in excellent taste, is a suitable and dignified memorial printed by his children. Unfortunately for those who prize good format as well as for those who enjoy appreciations of the soil, the book is not for sale.

$400.00


Second edition of preceding, revised and enlarged. Number Four of The Centennial Series of the Association of Former Students of Texas A&M University. James A. Wilson, review in the Journal of American History 64:2 (September, 1977), p. 446: “From John Peter Zenger to Henry Kissinger, German immigrants have left their mark on America. One who did was a remarkable Texan, Max A. P. Krueger.... His memoirs, originally published in 1930, have been edited, retitled, and reissued, much to the benefit of frontier and immigration historians and nonacademic devotees of Texana.... In 1868, Krueger...arrived in Texas, and immediately acquired a lifelong fascination with cowboys.”

$15.00

*First edition.* Guns 1258: “Splendid history of life around Dodge City, Kansas, in its early days.” Pioneer ranching and farming life from the viewpoint of early settler Willias Warner, who developed a herd of Angus cattle that became famous in the area around Fort Hays and Dodge City. $35.00


*First edition.* Herd 1290: “Has a chapter on the war between sheepmen and cattlemen.” Campbell, p. 131. Dobie, pp. 93, 110. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #70. Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Wyeth 207); *Western High Spots,* p. 83 (“A Range Man’s Library”): “About sheep and sheep folks in the Hill Country of Texas where she grew up.... Authentic and charming”; p. 103 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). History and personal recollections by a Texas woman who learned flock management in her youth under the tutelage of an old-timer whose experience reached back to the days of the range wars and the long drive. Kupper’s father, a German who settled in the Texas Hill Country, established a sheep ranch, and her mother’s family left England to raise sheep on the Texas Plains. $35.00


*First edition,* printed dedication leaf following title: “Dedication to the memory of my wife, who departed this life on the twenty-first day of December 1898, who for more than forty years traveled along life’s pathway by my side, through sunshine, and through storm unwaveringly; sharing in all the grief and hardships of life on the Western Border, as a Pioneer Woman in Kansas Colorado, Dakota and Wyoming—this book is lovingly dedicated.” Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies* 266. Flake 4691: “Recollections of Mormon pioneers and some who remained in Missouri and Iowa.” Goodspeed 544:267: “Chapters on early Missourians in Oregon & California, Indian wars, Dakota outlaws, etc., including one on the Laramie County Stock Association—by a member of the Territorial Senate of Dakota, a judge, & cattlemans.” Graff 2360: “A pencil note [in Graff’s copy] on the inside front cover reads: ‘Only 500 printed.’” Guns 1260: “Contains some information on the Black Hills outlaws.” Howes K284: “Personal narrative, by the presiding judge at the trial of Wild Bill Hickok’s assassin, of life in the West after the Civil War.” Jennewein, *Black Hills Booktrails* 111: “Kuykendall’s story seems not to have been used by Hickok authors. There is other material on the Hills. Includes anecdotes of Wyoming range and ranch life.

$250.00


First edition. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 60 ("High Spots of Western Illustrating" #129).
Sloan, Auction 9 (quoting Pingenot): "The absorbing and interesting story of the Indians of North America from the time the first white men landed.... Covers all the great events, major developments, and notable chiefs and heroes of Indian history." Discusses buffalo hunting and meat preservation, tribes' use of horses and cattle, loss of Indian lands to powerful cattle companies, the relationship between several tribes of Native Americans and ranchers, farmers, and settlers, etc. One example of penalties against Native Americans in the rangelands was forbidding the Apache tribe from breeding bulls. This is not your typical coffee-table book (although the many illustrations are illuminating). The Pulitzer Prize winning author was a real anthropologist who apprenticed with Danish archaeologist Franz Blom, participated in many scientific expeditions in the Southwest and Central America, and in his later years became a champion for American rights and president of the Association on American Indian Affairs. $35.00


3026. LACKEY, William Wilson. Golden Horizons. Fort Worth: W. W. Lackey, [1948]. [180] leaves (printed in brown ink on only one side of leaf), [121] leaves of plates (many photographic portraits). 8vo, original gilt-lettered red cloth. Outer wear and fore-edges foxed. Gift inscription on front flyleaf. First edition (privately printed "Art-de Luxe Edition"). Included in American Poetry, 1901-1950, in the Harris Collection, Brown University Library, Reel no. 1304, Item no. 3. Poems—primarily tributes to public figures, including cattlemen such as Texas Rangers, trail drivers, and cattle king John Slaughter. An article about the industrious self-published author, which appeared in the Midland Reporter-Telegram (April 29, 2013), states in part: "Lackey (1878-1942) was Superintendent of Midland, Texas, Public Schools from 1906-1941. When he came to Midland in 1906, he was packing a gun. There were many 'big' boys who needed corolling. He taught high school when four years of Latin were required, including the study of Caesar, Homer, and Cicero.... A music lover, he was the citywide choir director for the Cantata. Superintendent Lackey was called the 'Traveling Troubadour.' He was a prolific writer [and] his biographical poems have become a part of Texas's history.... In 1941 Superintendent Lackey was fired for teaching the Bible and did not receive a retirement. As told to me, 'A black mark on Midland.' To supplement his income Superintendent Lackey self-published." $30.00

Merrill Aristocrat—History of the Spur
3027. LACY, Charles de Lacy. The History of the Spur. [London]: Published by The Connoisseur (Otto Limited) [colophon: Printed by Bemrose & Sons, Limited, London and Derby], n.d. [ca. 1905-1911, suggested OCLC dates]. vi, [2], 81 [1] pp., 50 plates (illustrations of historical spurs), a few text illustrations. 4to, original red cloth, gilt illustration of spur on upper cover, gilt lettering on spine and upper cover. Fine. First edition. Regarding date of publication, some illustrations in the book were also used the Connoisseur Magazine during 1904. Adams, Herd 1293: "Scarce." Merrill, Aristocrats of the Cow Country, p. 17. One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff Dykes Herd 64: "From wooden spurs to metal spurs, from the simple to the ornate, Lacy traces one of the equestrian's most important aids. The 47 [sic] plates provide a pictorial history." This study traces the numerous changes in
detail of form, size, and ornament of the spur, from the simple form of short spike in the Roman period to the elaborately ornamental implements of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the return to the simpler form of the present day. There is a chapter on eccentric forms. The work is usually cited as having forty-six or forty-seven plates, but there are actually fifty plates with seventy-eight figures of examples from ancient Greek and Roman times to present, including Etruscan, Moorish, Mexican, German, etc. Most of the examples are reproduced at actual size. Of the Mexican spur, the author remarks: “There remains to be described a form of spur which, from its size and weight and imposing appearance, has always been readily sought by collectors, and of which specimens are to be found in nearly every museum. I refer to Mexican spurs. The old-fashioned Mexican spur had two great characteristics; one a large heel-plate, generally ornamental with perforations to save weight, and the other a peculiarly shaped opening in the thick curved neck—which opening, for want of a better word, I will call kidney-shaped. This last is an invariable characteristic of spurs of Mexican origin, and can be seen more or less clearly in the cow-boys' spurs of the present day.… The Moors left many traces of their influence among the Spaniards, and this round heel-plate is one of them. It does not seem to have lasted so very long in Spain itself, but it was taken to Mexico by Cortes and his followers, and has remained there to the present day” (p. 57).

$300.00


First edition in English, limited edition (400 copies). Quivira Society Publications 13, with preface and historical introduction by Lawrence Kinnaird. See Wagner, Spanish Southwest 159c. Sloan, Auction 9 (quoting Pingenot): "Captain Nicolás de Lafora, Spanish Royal Engineers, accompanied the Marqués de Rubí on his tour of inspection of the northern provinces and recommended the placement of presidios that would represent Spanish retrenchment from the ever-growing Apache menace. Lafora’s report contains a day-by-day narrative of the journey, which lasted 23 months and includes descriptions of Nueva Vizcaya, New Mexico, Sonora, Coahuila, Texas, Nueva Galicia, and Nayarit. It contains a wealth of detail on the borderlands, Indians, geographical features, frontier conditions, livestock, etc. As a result of the Rubí expedition, the Royal Reglamento of 1772 was issued which established New Spain’s northern frontier line." Tate, Indians of Texas 1790. Lafora includes data and observations on cattle, horses, and sheep encountered at missions, ranchos, and in the wild, in this extensive foray pushing the frontiers of New Spain northward. By the time Lafora and Rubí made their tours of the region, the Apache were already quite adept at rustling cattle and horses. $75.00

Merrill Aristocrat—Cowboy Stuff


First edition, limited edition (#37 of 500 copies signed by author, illustrator, and publishers). Introduction by John Wesley Hill. Dykes, Western High Spots, p. 51 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #49): “A much sought for and expensive range book.” Herd 1295: “Rare…. Although it is against my policy to include poetry in this work, [this] is such a collector’s item that it deserves a place here.” Merrill, Aristocrats of the Cow Country, p. 20. One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff Dykes Herd 97: “Has become a rare collector’s item. The poems are complemented by illustrations from original etchings.” Streeter Sale 2398. Both author and illustrator’s firsthand knowledge of life on the range resulted in this vivacious, unique work of range art. For many years German-born author Lafrentz (1859-1954) was secretary of the Swan Land and Cattle Company of Wyoming. In 1888, he was elected a member of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature and was
responsible for introducing the resolution that led to Wyoming statehood. Artist Henry Ziegler (1889-1968) was born in Sherman, Texas, and studied with William R. Leigh and Joseph Pennell at the Art Students League in New York. He was well known for his etchings and monotypes relating to western life. Ziegler's skillful, dynamic etchings for this volume illustrate everyday life and activities of cowboys at work and play. His etchings and monoprints were included in the 1985 book, *The Cowboy in American Prints*, published by the Ohio University Press. $300.00


*First edition.* Guns 1269: “Has a chapter on bank robbery and one on Pink Higgins, the Texas gunman, and mentions the big fight at Tascosa.” The author grew up near the town of Spur and here recounts many tales he heard from cowhands on the big spreads in the area, such as Swenson, Matador, 6666, and Pitchfork. $25.00


*First edition.* Cowboy humor, lore, and history, replete with numerous illustrations including many portraits. $35.00


*First edition, first issue* (with “belly” spelled “ellby” on p. 54) of the book that launched the Wyatt Earp legend. Adams, *One-Fifty* 93: “Many writers and other men who knew Earp personally held him to be utterly unlike the character portrayed by Lake. The book omits all the shady incidents of his life and does everything possible to glorify him.... An important book because it is so well written and so greatly read. Due to this book the majority of readers still hold Earp to be a great hero.” Campbell, p. 75. Dobie, p. 141. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #33. Guns 1270. *Herd* 1300. Howes L27. Saunders 3002. Wallace, *Arizona History* X:18. J. Evetts in his review of this book objects (among many other things) to the author’s criticism of Texans and Texas cowboys, but concludes: “Without doubt, the presentation of Wyatt Earp’s stirring narrative is a historical contribution to the West and its men.” J. Frank Dobie points out in great detail inconsistencies in Lake’s book, but concludes: “The result is a narrative remarkable alike for facts and sheer interest... Stuart N. Lake knows how to tell a story. In telling the life story of Wyatt Earp he has not only set forth a very tall man in every inch of his length but has made a distinct contribution to the history of the west. Dinges in *Arizona* 100 wryly comments: “It all started here.” $150.00


*First edition.* Wilson, *Bibliography of the Osage* 594: “A brief commentary on the history of the Osage leading up to the end of the reservation era in 1908.” This work examining the traditional Osage way of life includes negotiations with the United States. They were encouraged to become
settled farmers, but the land was the least conducive to agricultural development in Indian Territory. They survived by subsistence farming but soon added stock raising. They discovered their lands were covered with blue stem grass, which is considered to be the best for grazing in the entire country. The Osage leased their lands to ranchers for grazing and earned a good income. Their royalty income from grazing rights led the Indian Commissioner to call them “the richest people in the country” in the early twentieth century.


3037. E[llkanah] J. *Past Memories and Future Thoughts: Autobiography*. N.p.: Press of United Brethren Publishing House, 1905. 161 pp., frontispiece portrait, photographic plates. Small 8vo, gilt-decorated green cloth. Cover rubbed, fore-edge browned, otherwise very good. Ownership penned in front. First edition. Introductions by Enos A. Mills and W. H. McCormick. See preceding for more on the author. Graff 2369 (citing the South Bend, 1906 edition): “Reminiscences of Kansas, Colorado, and Iowa in the middle of the nineteenth century.” Howes L35 (citing the 1906 edition). Not in Wynar. W. H. McCormick in his introduction declares: “Reverend E. J. Lamb, the bold, fearless, intrepid pioneer preacher of Estes Park, Colorado, is a typical Westerner. He is one of nature's noblemen.” Rev. Lamb served the miners and ranchers in the region. He recalls visiting a ranch where the men were building a barn and speaking to the foreman: “When I informed him of our missionary efforts in Colorado, he replied with a haughty toss of the head, that preaching and church-going was all well enough for the East, where they had nothing else to do, but that in this far-away country, people were too busy to give time and attention to those doubtful luxuries.” In 1878 when Lamb's salary was drastically reduced, he took up a stock ranch in Estes Park near Long's Peak, obtained some cows, and went into the dairy business. He also acted as a
guide for visitors to the park. His ranch survives to the present time as a guest ranch, now with the name "Wind River Ranch."

$65.00

3038. LAMBERT, Roy. *Kamas with Komets.* N.p.: *The Summit County Bee,* 1960. 48 pp., photographic text illustrations. 8vo, original blue printed wrappers, stapled as issued. 2 exposed staples, otherwise fine.

*First edition.* Utah local history; logging, stock raising, and dairying have been important industries in Kamas from the earliest Mormon settlement. This local history contains a bit of information on ranching in the region just after settlement, and a photograph of Albert Gibbons' ranch.

$30.00


Third edition. Listed in *Edwards Aquifer Website Bibliography.* The author was the son of Joseph Landa, a Prussian-Jewish merchant who ran away from home in Germany because he did not want to be a rabbi. After arrival in San Antonio in 1844, Joseph relocated to New Braunfels in 1847. By 1862 Joseph was a prosperous merchant, ranchman, railroad tycoon, bank president, mill owner, etc. With his South Texas charm and Midas touch for economics, Landa profited from many endeavors, and purchased Comal Springs and the surrounding areas. In 1896 Joseph died, and Harry and his mother consequently carried on the various businesses in New Braunfels. This successful business partnership of Harry Landa (1861-1946) and his mother bought small river frontages on the Comal River until they owned the entire stream on both sides. During the 1890s the Landa property became known as Landa's Pasture, and in 1898 was formally established as Landa's Park. Harry Landa owned a large ranch north of San Antonio and a beautiful residence in San Antonio with five surrounding acres. In his will, Harry specified that his residence be used as a public library and a children's playground (the Hannah Landa Memorial Branch Library is located in the Monte Vista Historic District). Landa's memoir includes recollections of area ranches and ranch families.

$45.00

3040. LANDERS, Joseph (comp.). *Who's Who in the Rockies.* Denver: Denver Press Club, [1923]. Approximately 250 unnumbered pages, photographic portraits on every page. 8vo, customized decorative purple leather, a.e.g. Light shelf wear, front hinge cracked, some pages loose, otherwise fine.

*First edition.* Wynar 861. This scarce compilation of biographical sketches and portraits of prominent Colorado and Wyoming residents, includes a few women. Most of the citizens covered were lawyers, judges, politicians, and businessmen, but some of the men were involved in the cattle trade, although on the high end of ranching, e.g., such as Joseph A. Osner, John H. Thatcher, Bryant Butler Brooks, William Henry Leonard, Robert Russell, Dennis Sheedy, Harry Lehman Youngerman, et al.

$65.00


*First edition.* Graff 2381: "A very interesting account of Army life at western and southwestern Army posts in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona prior to and immediately after the Civil War." Howes L68. *Myres, Following the Drum.* In 1854 Lane went directly from her wedding to a young army officer in Pennsylvania to Fort Inge in the wild country near present Uvalde, Texas. She remained on the rough roads and trails in the southwest for most of the next sixteen years. She crossed the Great Plains seven times, travelled almost 8,000 miles, and raised three children at forts, garrisons, and trailside bivouacs. The young Army bride observed: "Often, when in Texas, we tried to buy milk at a ranch, where there were thousands of cattle, there was not a drop to be had. The owners would not take the trouble to have it even for themselves." Lane and
the Mounted Rifles spent the winter at the Hatch Ranch near Fort Union: “When we saw the ranch we felt somewhat melancholy at the prospect of spending winter in such an isolated spot, so far from everywhere.” When their infant son became ill near Santa Fe, they were able to stay at a comfortable ranch not far from camp (Glorietta Cañon). After an absence of about eight years, Lane notes the transition of the Jornado del Muerto on the route to Santa Fe was more comfortable and safe, attributing the improvement to the construction of a ranch with stockade that was “an oasis in the desert.” In the Ute country, the company stayed at Maxwell’s Ranch and managed to insult a Ute Chief.

$300.00


Third edition of preceding, with added foreword by Mamie Eisenhower. $50.00

3043. LANG, Lincoln A. Ranching with Roosevelt. Philadelphia & London: Lippincott, 1926. 367 pp., frontispiece, photographic plates. 8vo, original green cloth stamped in gilt and blind with illustration of cowboy wearing chaps at lower right of upper cover. Light edge wear, mild foxing to fore-edges and adjacent to plates, text lightly browned due to acidic paper, overall very good in very good d.j.

First edition. Dobie, pp. 110, 117. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #12n. Herd 1304. King, Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup, p. 17: “Includes view of social life in the Dakota Bad Lands in the 1880s.” Reese, Six Score 52n: “A good source.” This useful and informative work, which supplements Hagedorn’s Roosevelt in the Badlands, is among the most vivid descriptions of the Bad Lands during the early years of white settlement. Lang’s account is based on his personal acquaintance with Theodore Roosevelt as a neighboring rancher. Lang was a boy when Roosevelt arrived in the Bad Lands in the early fall of 1883. Lang was living with his Scottish father, who established a ranch in a cabin at the mouth of Little Cannonball Creek on the Little Missouri River south of Medora. Tom Isern, “Ranching on the Right Side of History” in Rangeland 32:5 (October 2010), p. 9: “Lang, ranchers, and ranch historians claim moral high ground. They knew the range was overstocked, they allow; people behaved badly during the 1880s, and the hard winter of 1886-1887 was a judgment upon them, from which they learned important lessons. The problem is, all this prescience shows up in remembrances written many years later, as with Lang in his memoir, Ranching with Roosevelt: ‘The White Man had desecrated Nature’s preserves,’ Lang intones. ‘Nature had come back at him in full measure and had retaliated in her own particular way.’ He published these remarks, imbued with the conservation ethic of this presidential hero, in 1926.” $150.00

3044. LANG, Walter B. The First Overland Mail: Butterfield Trail, St. Louis to San Francisco, 1858-1861. [East Aurora, New York: Printed by the Roycrofters, 1940]. 163 pp., text illustrations, map, timetables. 8vo, original green pictorial wrappers. Wrappers sunned, light shelf wear, otherwise a fine copy.

First edition. Edwards, Desert Harvest 17: “Contains the source accounts of those who actually rode on the Butterfield stages.... Nothing could possibly be written that would better reflect the true picture of the Butterfield Stage episode”; Enduring Desert pp. 147-48. Rocq 16977. Wallace, Arizona History VIII:41. Much of the West was sparsely settled during this era. In the preface, compiler Lang states: “Four rather complete contemporary accounts of trips taken over this historic stage route.... Two... were written en route by newspaper correspondents, one a Mr. W. L. Ormsby of the New York Herald, and the other Mr. J. M. Farwell of the Alta California of San Francisco. An official report to the Postmaster General was prepared by Mr. G. Bailey, a special agent of the department.... The fourth account was a narrative prepared by an English traveler, Mr. William Tallack.”—Pref., signed Walter B. Lang. The firsthand accounts consist primarily of descriptions of scenery, wildlife, and encounters with settlers and local travelers, with mention of ranches
RANCHING WITH ROOSEVELT

BY A COMPANION RANCHER

LINCOLN A. LANG

Item 3043
that were stops along the route, including St. Louis Ranch, Temple's Ranch, Chino Ranch, Warner's Ranch, Swivel's Ranch, Flap-Jack Ranch, and others. The author states that the Chino Ranch in San Bernardo County is the richest ranch in the area, but complains that even though the proprietor is "estimated to own about $300,000 worth of cattle, at our breakfast table here we had neither butter nor milk.... Their cattle dot the plains for miles around, and their land could produce everything; but they have not even the comforts of a Massachusetts farmer among his rocky hills. I could not but think what a different spectacle these fertile valleys would present were they peopled by some of our sturdy, industrious Eastern farmers." The author gripes that "the Chino Ranch, which is marked on Colton's map...consists of but one house."  

3045. LANG, Walter B. The First Overland Mail: Butterfield Trail, St. Louis to San Francisco, 1858-1861. [East Aurora, New York: Printed by the Roycrofters, 1940]. Another copy. Variant binding. 8vo, original tan pictorial wrappers. Extremities bumped, otherwise a fine copy. $35.00


First edition of this important boosterism tract, which was revised and enlarged about a half dozen times during 1881, including an edition published in Germany (Eine Vorlesung über die Resourcen und das Entwicklungsmögen von Texas, 31 pp.). Graff 2388n (citing third edition with 62 pp. and "lacks map"). Herd 1305: "Rare" (not calling for a map). Howes L74 (22 pp., "including wraps"); no map mentioned until the third edition with 62 pp. and "map and plate in some copies"). Raines, p. 137 (19 pp., not calling for a map). Lang (Handbook of Texas Online: William A. Lang), president of the South-Western Immigration Company, gives an extremely optimistic account of Texas, placing cattle and the cattle industry second only to King Cotton. Unlike some Texas brags, the present work gives solid facts, figures, and statistics on resources and economic possibilities. On the other hand, there are lies, damn lies, and statistics. Lang notes that as of 1878, the Commissioner of Agriculture reports 4,464,000 head of cattle in Texas worth $39,640,320; the number of cattle driven north over the trail was 257,431 (cash value $13 a head and total of $3,346,603); cattle shipped by rail 244,765 ($20 for a total of $4,885,300); for a grand total of $8,241,903. Regarding horses: "Texas is inferior to no country on earth for the splendid rearing and breeding of horses; and there is none in which horses are more free of disease." $250.00


Third and best edition, with an added essay on the "Advantages of the State As a Field for Immigration" (the first two editions, of 19 and 31 pages, respectively, were published in New York the same year). The map, which was not bound in the book, apparently was an afterthought and was not included in all copies. Graff 2388. Guns 1278: "Part of this paper deals with lawlessness in Texas." Herd 1305: "Rare." Howes L74. Raines, p. 137. Sloan, Auction 9 (quoting Pingenot): "Lang extolls the magnitude of Texas's immense capabilities, and of the glorious future that awaits the development of her limitless resources. The South-Western Immigration Company was organized by several railroad companies to promote immigration into Texas. The pamphlet has a fascinating section denouncing Texas' reputation for lawlessness, an article on Capt. King and his ranch and much of 'How to Go to Texas.' This is a fine Texas promotional, and very scarce in this edition with the wrappers." In this expanded edition, the author gives a lot more informa-
tion on cattle in Texas, extolling the low amount of investment compared to the other regions. This quote from Horace Greeley sums up the drift: "It costs no more to raise a four-year-old beef in Texas as it does a hen in Massachusetts." $150.00


*First edition.* Includes illustrations by E. G. Lutz, N. C. Wyeth, and W. M. Berger. While the focus is predominantly on New England, there is an entire chapter on "Agriculture in the Colonies" with sections on "Live Stock and Forage"; "Oxen and Horses As Farm Animals"; "Stables and Barns"; "Grist Mills and Wind Mills"; and "Agricultural Implements." $40.00


Langford, one of the first to describe the Yellowstone region, here recounts his experiences as a vigilante lawman in the 1860s, with details on the Plummer Gang, Joseph Slade, Langford Peel, and John Biedler. The author describes the country as "full or horse and cattle thieves." His account is filled with numerous references to cattle and horse thieves (including a female horse rustlers) and ranches in the region, e.g., Parish, Bunton & Co. on Rattlesnake Creek. In vol. 2 the chapter entitled "The Stranger’s Story” Langford gives an account of a man who went to Oregon at an early age and established a wonderful ranch. He lost it all after a plague of locusts destroyed everything, including the grass on which the cattle grazed, followed by the coldest winter and heaviest snows ever experienced in the region. Starting fresh with 300 head of cattle, the author relocated to Rogue River Valley not far from the Old California Trail. He hunkered down with his cattle herd, a small armory of weapons, and a library of classical literature. He met Boone Helm (subsequently executed by the 1854 Montana Vigilantes), who attempted unsuccessfully to steal his cattle. The section on Yellowstone, ”An Interesting Adventure” (vol. 2, chapter 24, pp. 373-416), includes an account of the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition of 1870, one of the first accounts of the Yellowstone region. Around the campfire on the night of September 19, Langford and others determined that the area should be acquired and preserved as a national park, and it was Langford who became the chief booster of the idea. Langford went on to become the first superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, although he visited it only once in that capacity. $400.00

3050. LANGFORD, Nathaniel Pitt. *Vigilante Days and Ways....* Boston: J. G. Cupples Co., 1890. Another copy, variant binding. 2 vols., small 8vo, original adobe pictorial cloth. Shelf-worn, otherwise fine. $375.00


3055. LANGSTON, Mrs. George [Carolyne Lavinia]. *History of Eastland County Texas*. Dallas: A. D. Aldridge & Company, 1904. 220 pp., frontispiece portrait, photographic illustrations. 12mo, original maroon cloth stamped in gilt and blind. Hinges loose, faint water damage to last few leaves, otherwise fine.

*First edition.* CBC 1469. Herd 1307: “Scarce.” Howes L82. King, *Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup*, p. 17: “Includes information on ‘forted ranches’ which sprang up in Eastland County, Texas, in the 1850s and 1860s as a protection against Indian raids.” Excellent local and social history with many biographies and a description of a wedding at one of the forted ranches. Read it and weep: “No fences disturbed the freedom of the cattle in these days. Grass and water were plentiful, land and cattle were cheap. Lands which are now worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars an acre could have been purchased then, at most, for from fifty to seventy-five cents an acre” (p. 78). $200.00


Included are descriptions of buffalo herds and stampedes in Nebraska and Wyoming. Regarding government cattle, the author remarks: “Feeding upon this range we saw a large num-
ber of domestic cattle. They belonged to Government, and are kept for the purpose of supplying the military frontier posts with beef.” Langworthy opines that the worst scourge of the overland trek was cholera, resulting in stray cattle and stock wandering along the route without their owners. He cites loss of much stock to their drinking bad water or being drowned when crossing rivers and streams. Discussing various merchants’ plies to dig gold without using a shovel, the author learned that some merchants on the trail stole the immigrants’ cattle knowing they would need to buy meat later down the trail (added to this skullduggery the scheming merchants then blamed the rustling on Indians). Many more references to cattle and ranching are found, including sections on Mexican rancheros and vaqueros, and the wealth of cattle in California. $375.00

3057. LANGWORTHY, Franklin. Scenery of the Plains, Mountains and Mines.... Ogdensburgh, New York: Published by J. C. Sprague, Book-Seller, Hitchcock & Tillotson, Printers, 1855. Another copy. 8vo, original brown blindstamped cloth. Binding worn and spotted, heavy foxing to endpapers and first 10 pages or so, otherwise very good. $300.00


First edition. Foreword by Charles E. Kellogg. Edwards, Enduring Desert, p. 274. Early history of the U.S. Soil Survey and observations on soil and vegetation types interwoven with the author’s reminiscences, including experiences in Death Valley, along the Santa Fe Trail, and in the California gold region. The author worked in the Soil Survey from its inception, for a period of forty-five years. Occasional description and commentary on ranching: a comical encounter of surveyors with a great herd of lean, wild, and disputatious “Texas long-horned cattle”; a less comical encounter with an armed stock owner while surveying; Spanish origins of the term “buckaroo”; a mention of Father Kino (“he was a keen observer”—p. 199); effects of overgrazing; “Bear Steaks in a Sheep Camp”; commentary on Henry Miller and the Kern County Land Company: “their holdings comprised large cattle ranches scattered over the southern and western parts of the [San Joaquin] valley... The represented an interesting and romantic earlier period dominated by the grazing and fattening of great herds of cattle” (p. 125); etc. $20.00

“One of the best accounts of an overland journey across the plains and perhaps the best account of the founding of Denver” (Streeter)


depression of 1854 and started life anew in Nebraska, leaving his wife and nine children in Pittsburgh. Late in 1855 they joined him in La Platte, a town above Omaha founded by the General. In the fall of 1858 the General, his son, then not quite eighteen years of age, and four others made the overland journey from Leavenworth, Kansas, by way of Bent's Fort to the new gold discoveries at Cherry Creek. Arriving at Cherry Creek on November 17, 1858, the General a few days later founded the Denver City Town Company. The son's narrative tells of these journeys and the founding of Denver by his father and life there until the Civil War. From page 210 to 237 the editor tells from family letters of the Civil War services of the General and his son and of the General's death in 1873. Ordinarily reminiscences are inferior to day by day contemporary accounts, but these are so skillfully edited and so buttressed by contemporary letters and extracts from note books that they form one of the best accounts of an overland journey across the plains and perhaps the best account of the founding of Denver and of life there for the first few years that we have.” Wilcox, p. 69: “Much of interest concerning living conditions and occupations of Denver's existence.” Wynar 805. See also Calvin W. Gower, “Gold Fever in Kansas Territory: Migration to the Pike's Peak Gold Fields, 1858-1860” in Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plain 39:1 (Spring 1973), pp. 58-74: “Primarily through the Lawrence, Larimer, and Lecompton parties Kansas residents had considerably helped to open the gold fields in 1858.”

Larimer describes such out-of-the-way anecdotes as being invited to share a meal of “possum” with Beckwourth and his wife in their cabin on the Platte. The account is both truthful and entertaining. The author alludes to the role of ranching in the settlement of the Denver area, ranching in general, and cattle, including those of their own party. He shows considerable aplomb in narrating a challenging situation upon reaching the Big Bend of the Arkansas River and working out a plan to preserve his party's cattle: “Our camping place was a beautiful spot, with fine grass for our cattle. We were in jubilant spirits, for now we thought that we were well along on our journey, for we were expecting our next three or four hundred miles to be on the banks of this River. Just before sundown, as we were airing our bedding and cleaning our guns, a small party of Indians crossed the river from some cottonwood timber opposite camp and started to round up our cattle and ponies. This was disconcerting, for one might as well be dead as to be left in that country afoot at that time, so we had to interfere, which we did in as pleasant a manner as possible. We knew we could hold our own with whatever Indians were in sight, but they threatened us with a big camp across the river. We could not see any over there, nor did we have any desire to look them up, as we had lost no Indians! It had been our intention to remain in camp at this spot for a few days to rest and enjoy the comforts of the place for man and beast, but after discussing the altered aspect of affairs we concluded the best thing for us was to get away. So about three hours before daylight we were on the march again, and by daylight or soon after found ourselves at Allison's Ranch close to Walnut Creek.... At Allison's Ranch we camped and got our breakfast. Mr. Allison in his buckskin suit was a fine specimen of a frontiersman.” The author describes Allison's Ranch and its immense herds of buffalo and cattle, and how the two species sometimes became intermingled (buffalo can always outrun cattle). At pp. 54-55 is a detailed description of how a wagon train can set up a secure overnight corral for their livestock. Ranches and ranchers discussed in the text include Iliff, Edgerton, Younker, Moore, et al.


Second edition, with added illustrations and guitar chords, first published in 1931. Campbell, p. 221. Dobie, p. 128. Saunders 4297n. From a review of the book by Vance Rudolph, in the Journal of American Folklore 45:176 (April-June, 1932), p. 274: "Miss Margaret Larkin, of Kansas and New Mexico and other places, is perhaps the best singer of cowboy ballads in the United States, does not write as well as she sings, but she writes more entertainingly than most folks who write about folk-songs.... She sets down the words and music of forty-three songs, which she has

*First edition, limited edition* (#167 of 295 copies), designed by Carl Hertzog, but published a year after Al Lowman's bibliography of Hertzog. Reese, *Six Score* 67: "One of the most revolutionary books written on cattle raising." From the Lasater family web site on the Beefmaster: <http://www.isacattleco.com/Beefmasters/company.html>: "Isa Cattle Company Chairman Laurence M. Lasater, eldest son of Beefmaster creator Tom Lasater, has promoted Beefmasters around the world since 1964. Laurie, and his wife, Annette, introduced Beefmasters into Mexico in 1964 and operated there for 10 years. In 1972, they established a cattle enterprise in San Angelo, Texas, and it was incorporated in 1983 as Isa Cattle Co., Inc., (pronounced EE-sa). In 1995, their son, Lorenzo, joined them in the business, and today he is president of the company. All of Isa's enterprises are based on the Six Essentials—Disposition, Fertility, Weight, Conformation, Milk Production and Hardiness. These six points are the keystones of Tom Lasater's cattle-raising philosophy and the means by which all of our cattle—L Bar Beefmasters—are evaluated." In a book review published at the time, H. E. Sabin, a rancher in Wyoming observes: "I kept trying to fit the many ideas and well-thought-out conclusions into the business of cattle raising as I have known it in Wyoming, where the growing season is short, the winters severe, and supplemental feed essential... I came to the conclusion that the 'Six Essentials' are quite sound" (*Journal of Range Management* 26:6, p. 464, November 1973). $200.00


*First trade edition.* $45.00


*Fourth printing.* $10.00


*First edition* (originally published serially in the *American Eagle*, April 21-July 9, 1842); edited by Gerald S. Pierce. Narratives of the American West Series 2. Sloan, *Auction 9* (quoting Pingenot): "A first-person view of Texas in 1842 by an educated, insightful observer. The author arrived in Galveston and visited Houston, La Grange, Bastrop, Austin, and San Antonio. Includes descriptions of Sam Houston, Edward Burleson, a visit to a ranch near Seguin, the Lipan..." $95.00
Apaches, agricultural opportunities, etc.” Tate, *Indians of Texas* 2078: “Provides considerable evidence of Comanche depredations and the great fear of Texans toward this tribe.” Whaley, *Wittliff and the Encino Press* 84. *Handbook of Texas Online*: “Francis William Latham, rancher and legislator, was born in Groton, Connecticut, in 1818. He came to Texas during the Mexican War and served in the military. In 1848 Latham settled near Brownsville and began to farm and ranch. Latham, a Democrat, was first elected as a representative from Cameron County in 1855 and served in the House of the Sixth and Seventh legislatures. In 1858 President James Buchanan nominated him to serve as the customs collector for Brazos de Santiago. In addition, Latham served as a county clerk. He was a member of the Secession Convention and voted to secede from the United States on February 1, 1861. After the war Latham served in the House of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth legislatures, and was the chairman of the Committee on Claims and Accounts during the Nineteenth and Twentieth.” $30.00


*Limited edition* (999 copies, signed by Hertzog); first published in Omaha in 1871. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #71. Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Schiwetz 29); *Western High Spots*, p. 16 ("Western Movement—Its Literature"); "Latham was the resident doctor at the Union Pacific Hospital at Laramie and an enthusiastic rancher on the Laramie Plains. He wrote a series of letters to the *Omaha Herald*, and they were published as a pamphlet...with the prediction in the subtitle: *The Sources of the Future Beef and Wool Supply of the United States*. The Union Pacific distributed thousands of copies of Dr. Latham’s pamphlet to promote the growth of population along their lines. Dr. Latham’s *Account* was the first general appraisal of any important segment of our great cow country. While McCoy’s *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade* has long been regarded as the first of the great books about the range livestock industry, it was issued three years after the Latham. Only twelve copies of the Latham pamphlet are known...
today—all in institutional libraries. By 1881 the Union Pacific needed a new promotional piece and they persuaded General James S. Brisbin to lend his name to a rewrite of Latham's pamphlet. It was published...with the title \textit{The Beef Bonanza}. Brisbin's book is credited with helping promote the great cattle boom of the early eighties and with leading the British capitalists to invest considerable sums in the cattle industry in the West”; p. 22 ("My Ten Most Outstanding Books on the West"); p. 86 ("A Range Man's Library"). Graff 2408n. Herd 1309n. Howes L18n. Lowman, \textit{Printer at the Pass} 146. Mohr, \textit{The Range Country} 700. Reese, \textit{Six Score} 68n. The first edition wrappers are reproduced on the endpapers. Introduction by Jeff Dykes.  


3071. LATHROP, Amy. \textit{Tales of Western Kansas}. [Kansas City, Missouri: La Rue, 1948]. 152 pp., photographic text illustrations. 8vo, original red cloth stamped in gilt. Fine. Scarce, privately printed. First edition. Adams, \textit{Burs} II:240 (among Adams’s criticisms regarding ranching are a misspelling of Chisum’s name; the assertion that Billy the Kid went to work on Chisum’s ranch where he “fed his cattle before driving them to Abilene and Denver markets”; reasons Garrett wanted Brazil off his ranch; etc.). Guns 1284: “Scarce... Has material on Wild Bill Hickok, Billy the Kid, and Pat Garrett.” Kansas history based on the stories of old-timers, including many anecdotes relating to the cattle industry. The author was married to William C. Lathrop, medical pioneer in northwest Kansas, and served as his nurse and surgical assistant. $20.00

\textit{Excessively Rare Autobiography of an Early Cattle & Stage Driver of the West}

3072. LATHROP, George. \textit{Memoirs of a Pioneer, Being the Autobiography of...One of the First to Help in the Opening of the West} [cover title]. [Lusk, Wyoming: The Lusk Herald, “published about 1917”—Graff; some sources suggest 1915]. [1] 2-34 pp. Narrow 16mo, original green printed wrappers. Light wear to wrappers, otherwise a fine copy. As of 2016 OCLC locates six copies (Yale, Denver Public Library, University of Wyoming [Laramie], BYU, Autry). No copies offered for sale in standard venues, but H. M. Sender offered a copy in List 37, January, 1940, described as “the excessively rare first edition.” First edition in book form, first published by the earliest weekly newspaper printed in the Wyoming Territory, the \textit{Lusk Herald} (see American Imprints Inventory, \textit{Check List of Wyoming Imprints} 1866-1890). Lathrop’s handwritten memoirs were augmented by his final notes given to cattle driver, stage operator, and all-around Western mogul, Luke Voorhees. Cowan, p. 385 (citing the second edition, 1927). Eberstadt, \textit{Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies} 276. Flake 4760: “Drove a mule team into Salt Lake City. His reactions to the Mormons, particularly their liquor.” Graff 2409: “George Lathrop was one of the early cattle and stage drivers of the West.” Howes L119. Jennewein, \textit{Black Hills Booktrails} 190. From the Wyoming State Historical Society web site <http://www.wyohistory.org/field-trips/george-lathrop-memorial-monument>: “Stagecoach routes fizzled as railroads spread through the area, and George Lathrop drove the last Cheyenne-Deadwood stagecoach, drawn by six horses, on February 19, 1887. Lathrop, a longtime coach driver, later found employment on the Rawlins-Baggs stage line and then at a copper mine at Muskrat Canyon near Rawhide Buttes, south of Lusk. Friends encouraged Lathrop to write of his adventures along the stage lines, and in 1915 he began writing his memoirs. He wrote about being a pioneer in the Wild West, fighting Indians, and his adventures driving various coaches with travelers and crooks along for the ride. Lathrop died on Dec. 24, 1915, his 85th birthday,
Memoirs
of a....... Pioneer...

Being the Autobiography of
GEORGE LATHROP
One of the First to Help in
the Opening of the West

Compliments of
THE LUSK HERALD
LUSK, WYOMING

Item 3072
and his handwritten stories were published by the *Lusk Herald.*” George Lathrop’s monument in Lusk declares that he was “A good man whose life was filled with striving events.” The first sentence in the present book is the author’s statement: “I am known as Geo. Lathrop, but my right name is Martin M. Lathrop,” and his final sentence is “So long, Boys!” The Cheyenne-to-Deadwood stage route operated eleven years and Lathrop drove the route from 1879 until its very last run in 1887.

$600.00

3073. LATHROP, George. *Memoirs of a Pioneer....* Lusk, Wyoming: *The Lusk Herald,* [1929]. 30 pp., 2 plates. 16mo, original brown printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Light wear to wraps, otherwise fine. Laid in are a photograph of E. A. Logan (see next paragraph) at Lathrop’s grave, carbon copy of a letter, and publisher’s announcement.

Second edition of preceding (reset and two plates added, one of which is a portrait of Lathrop). For more on Earnest A. Logan, see Agnes Wright Spring, *Near the Greats* (American Traveler Press, Inc., 1981, pp. 98-100): “My very special pioneer has always been Earnest A. Logan of Cheyenne, Wyoming. When I knew him, he was a gentle little man, soft-spoken, who wore a tight-fitting black cap and was owner and manager of a rare book and curio store. In the 1880s, as a young man he had been a cowboy on the range... He assisted taking 100 horses north from Camp Carlin... to General Nelson A. Miles during an Indian campaign.... Known on the range as ‘The Kid,’ Logan had been dumped by bronchos, had been sniped at by raiding Indians, but always managed to take care of himself. After working for some of the largest cattle outfits in Wyoming, including John Clay’s Seventy-One Quarter Circle and the Ogalalla, Logan quit the range to devote his time to making spurs and silver ornaments.... About 1891, Logan opened a curio and book store in Cheyenne, which became the mecca for buyers of Western Americana and Navajo blankets. Logan was responsible for locating and preserving some of the rarest books on the Old West.”

$250.00


$100.00


$75.00


$65.00


*First edition. CBC 1620 (“aa”).* Eberstadt 128:523 (printed wrappers): “A valuable frontier history going back to the days of the leather hunting shirt, before the organization of Erath County.... Personal accounts of the Choctaw and Comanche raids and depredations are given.” Howes L134. Mike Cox, “A History of the ‘Other’ Dublin” <www.texasescapes.com/MikeCoxTexasTales/History-of-the-Other-Dublin.htm> : “[The author] interviewed old-timers who remembered Erath County when it was organized in 1856 by men ‘in love with the freedom of the prairies, filled
with enthusiasm over the possibilities for successful stock raising and consequent wealth, lured by the cheapness of the unoccupied land, were eager to avail themselves of such advantages. In addition, she paged through the musty pages of early newspapers.... Born in Marion, Alabama in 1841, Mrs. Lattimore came to Texas in the 1870s. She settled at Dublin with her husband and family in 1884. They had eight children, so maybe she was motivated to record her town's history for their later enlightenment. Or maybe she just liked a good story, albeit one told in a very gentle way, likely reflective of her education at Alabama's Judson Female Institute, where she graduated in 1857.... Her book, now quite rare, is held by only a handful of Texas libraries but the history she preserved more than a century ago is still there. 

Dublin, in southwestern Erath County, was founded in 1854. It is an agricultural and industrial center, including saddle and rope manufacture, and is home to a world-champion rodeo (made famous by Gene Autry) and the 12,000-acre Lightning C Ranch (for a time the largest ranch in the world devoted exclusively to rodeo stock). Livestock raising and beef production remain an important source of income in the region to the present day.

$1,000.00


*First edition.* Well-executed history of the American cowboy and cattle industry for children at about sixth-grade level. Includes how ranching changed with the coming of barbed wire, railroads, etc., and describes modern ranching. $5.00

3079. LAUDERDALE, R. J. & John M. Doak. *Life on the Range and on the Trail.* San Antonio: Naylor, 1936. xiii [3] 227 pp., frontispiece sketch of Doak, photographic plates, sketches by Arrie Neal Fricke, brands. 8vo, original green pictorial cloth. Binding faded, minor foxing to title page, otherwise fine in the scarce d.j. (moderately foxed). J. Frank Dobie's note about the authors laid in: “Lauderdale & Doak ‘Two of the best, most kindly, honest, natural men that ever lived. There is nothing dramatic in their records, but the records are downright—and to me interesting. They are both my friends, and I shall be a lot lonelier when they go on ahead of me’.... Austin, Nov. 28, 1936.”

*First edition.* Herd 1311: “Experiences of two real old-time cowboys.” Firsthand accounts of the cattle trade in Texas, with a glossary of Spanish terms and eight pages of brands. Edited by Lela Neal Pirtle. $150.00

3080. LAUDERDALE, R. J. & John M. Doak. *Life on the Range and on the Trail.* San Antonio: Naylor, 1936. Another copy, without the d.j. Spine lightly sunned, hinges a little loose, text age-toned, otherwise fine. $75.00

3081. LAUT, Agnes C. *The Blazed Trail of the Old Frontier, Being the Log of the Upper Missouri Historical Expedition* under the Auspices of the Governor’s & Historical Associations of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana for 1925. New York: Robert M. McBride and Company, 1926. [2] xii, 271 pp., frontispiece, 21 plates, and 33 illustrations by C. M. Russell, foldout color map. 8vo, original brick red buckram with blind- and gilt-stamped scene on upper cover and gilt-lettered and decorated spine. Spine very lightly sunned, minor wear to cover, some foxing to fore-edges, but overall very good in publisher's slipcase with minor split. Signed by author.

*First edition, limited edition* (#26 of 200 signed copies). Howes L143. Rader 2207. Sloan, Auction 9 (quoting Pingenot): “Contains material on LaVerendrye & Thompson, Old Fort Union, Chief Joseph, Lewis & Clark, John F. Stevens’ discovery of Maria’s Pass, etc. The six full-page Russell engravings are the first book appearance.” Smith 5723. Yost & Renner, Russell I:40. This work contains extensive discussion of trade in livestock and fur at Fort Union. Also of interest
are the problems for Native Americans, some of whom learned to hide their cattle before submitting to forced removal to reservations. The Nez Percé did not have too much trouble when the first white settlers arrived, but after the discovery of gold on their lands, their horses and cattle were frequently rustled by miners.

3082. LAUT, Agnes C. The Blazed Trail of the Old Frontier.... New York: Robert M. McBride and Company, 1926. xii, 271 pp., plates and illustrations by C. M. Russell, foldout color map. 8vo, original green cloth with blind- and gilt-stamped scene on upper cover and gilt-lettered and decorated spine. Spine slightly faded, light cover wear, text slightly age-toned, overall very good in original glassine d.j. (with several tears).

First trade edition. $150.00


First edition. Rittenhouse 358: “Most comprehensive history of this Santa Fe Trail Fort, with extensive and useful notes.” Tate, Indians of Texas 2229: “Contains considerable information on trade with and attacks by Comanches and Kiowas along the Santa Fe Trail. Also provides insight into the vacillating war and peace relationship of these two tribes with the Southern Cheyennes.” Wynar 418. Bent's Fort was an important component in the trade in buffalo hides, as well as being the only source for travelers to obtain supplies, livestock stock, and other necessities on a long, desolate, and dangerous section of the Santa Fe Trail. Author David Lavender (1910-2003), among the most prolific authors on the American West, delineates and brings alive the people, travellers, activities, and events associated with Bent's old fort built on the Arkansas River in 1833 by Charles and William Bent. With the murder of his brother, Charles loaded his property, family, and employees in two wagons and then burned the fort. He established a new fort about eight miles down the Arkansas River. He operated the new fort for about eight years, then leased it to the U.S. Army, and finally retired to his ranch on the Purgatoire. Author Lavender was born and raised on a cattle ranch slightly north of Telluride and spent his early years as a cowboy and gold miner. J. Golden Taylor in "Across the Wide Missouri..." in WLA, A Literary History of the American West (p. 89): “It has been said by one scholar that no other book on the Santa Fe Trail can match Lavender's work [which] communicates a 'blend of narrative power, pictorial sense, scrupulous scholarship, and awareness of the great American melodrama.' Some place Lavender's history alongside the works of Parkman and Prescott.”

First edition. $50.00


$25.00
WHEN they buried Henry Starr in the little cemetery at Dewey, Okla., in February, 1921, there ended the story of a bandit as picturesque as any who ever poked a six-gun under the nose of a scared, small-town bank cashier in all the Western country.

Starr’s death bed boast to the doctor at Harrison, Ark., a day or two before he died from a wound received during an unsuccessful attempt to raid the Peoples State Bank there, that he had robbed more banks than any man in the United States, was accepted as true beyond a doubt by men who had known him ever since he was a romping cowboy riding the range where Tulsa now stands. And that was back in 1891.

The fatal end of the second raid that Starr ever attempted in Arkansas—the first was at Bentonville back in 1893—set the old time friends of Starr to reminiscing. And many were the tales of his prowess, cunning, marksmanship and inevitable good humor and a kind heart that were retold.

The eyes of Henry Starr were first opened on December 2, 1873, at Ft. Gibson, I. T., near the United States military cemetery. His father, Geo. Starr, was a half-breed Cherokee Indian, and his mother, Mary Scott, was a quarter-blood. He attended the Cherokee Indian mission there until his


*First American edition* (and still in print). Folklore relating to salt, sneezing, animals, odd numbers, and the magical properties of the horseshoe. Tired of grandiose bills from the veterinarian for your prize cattle and horses? Try this book of ancient curious remedies, such as an antidote against the nocturnal demons who inflict the murrain and epizootics in cattle. Just briskly rub two pieces of wood together, and the cattle will be healed. Another defense against disease in cattle consists of placing broken horseshoes in their water trough on St. John's Day. If your prize horses are restless and shuffling in their stalls for no apparent reason, it is because fairies are riding them; just spit three times at the restive horses, and the fairies will depart. $50.00

3088. LAWSON, W. B. *The Indian Outlaw; or, Hank Starr, the Log Cabin Bandit* [wrapper title]. Orrville, Ohio: Frank T. Fries, n.d. 7 pp., text illustration, printed on pink paper. 8vo, original self-wrappers, stapled as issued. Lightly sunned and discolored, but overall very good.

*First edition.* Guns 1299: “Scarce.... Tabloid account of the life and bank robberies of Henry Starr.” Starr (1873-1921), an Indian Territory cowboy gone wrong, “made his debut as a criminal during the Old West’s twilight years and was still operating as such until well into the automobile era” (see McLoughlin, *Wild and Woolly: An Encyclopedia of the Old West*, pp. 490-92, for biography). Henry began a downward spiral from upstanding cowboy by trading whiskey to Indians and moved forward at a brisk pace with horse theft, train robbery, bank robberies, and the murder of a U.S. marshal, for which he received the light sentence of five years. Fast forwarding through Starr’s life after release, a brief stint of good behavior was followed by the same old capers with more modern equipment interspersed with a film career with emphasis on the futility of crime. He met his Waterloo at the People’s Bank in Harrison, Arkansas, on February 22, 1921. $300.00

3089. LAY, Dan W. *Management of Fur-Bearing Animals on Texas Farms and Ranches*. [Austin]: Texas Game, Fish, and Oyster Commission, 1940. 8 pp. 8vo, original white printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Foxed at edges, otherwise fine.

*First printing.* Written with an eye toward diversification of ranch income, this article by an Austin regional game manager has tips on how to increase fur-bearing animals on ranches by improving habitat, increasing food supplies, and protecting and maintaining dens. $10.00


*Limited edition* (200 copies). Reprint of an excerpt from *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages* (Paris, 1830). Illustrations are reproduced from *Viaggio Intorno al Globo* by Auguste Bernard Duhaut-Cilly (Italian edition, Turin, 1841). Early California Travels Series 3; translated by Blanche Collet Wagner. The authors diary is filled with descriptions of mid-nineteenth century California settlements, ranchos, and rancheros. “There are no habitations near the sea. The nearest one is a very rich rancho five leagues in the interior which has 14,000 head of cattle on it... this is the most dismal part of the coast of California” (p. 30). “Bears are common in this district...”
[Bay of Santa Cruz] and sometimes the farmers or rancheros find it difficult to protect their cattle from attacks of these animals" (pp. 25-26).

$35.00

*First edition* of Tom Lea's first novel. Dobie, p. 181: "Written with the utmost of economy, and beautiful in its power." Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Lea 36). Dykes, *Western High Spots*, p. 31 ("High Spots of Western Fiction: 1902-1952"). Hinshaw & Lovelace, *Lea* 86C. Al Lowman, "Remembering Tom Lea" in *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 105:1 (July 2001), p. 7: "[When Lea received an] assignment to research and illustrate the historical development of the beef cattle industry in the Western Hemisphere, [he] became intrigued with fighting bulls, an interest that led to his first novel, *The Brave Bulls*, which became a bestseller in 1949, and two years later a well received movie." Lou Rodenberger, "The Southern Border" in *WLA*, *Literary History of the American West*, p. 629: "When *The Brave Bulls* was published, Spaniards praised it for its powerful and sensitive examination of bull fighting. Published in nine languages finally, Lea's knowledgeable explanation of the mystique of bull fighting develops the theme of the fear of death." The novel is set on Las Astas, the fictional name for the ranch La Punta (about 37,000 acres) in eastern Jalisco where bulls were raised for bullfighting in Mexico, which at one time was the largest fighting bull ranch in the world.  
$50.00

3092. LEA, Tom (artist). The Cattleman 36:5. Fort Worth: Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, October 1949. 144 pp., illustrations, ads. 4to, original full-color pictorial wrappers with illustration by Tom Lea ("Hazford Rupert 81st"). Fine.  
*First printing.* "Hazford Rupert 81st" was the first bull to produce $1 million worth of offspring. This issue also includes "Kansas Grass Cattle" by Frank Reeves and an article on windmills, "Water from the Wind," by Joe M. Carmichael.  
$20.00

$100.00

*First edition*, trade issue.  
$25.00

$25.00

author (some in color), maps, facsimiles. 2 vols., square 8vo (24 x 18.5 cm), original natural linen with the King Ranch “Running W” brand in brown, maize mesquite pattern endpapers, sprinkled edges, in publisher's original linen case with gilt-lettered tan leather label. Label on slipcase slightly damaged as usual, due to the soft leather, otherwise very fine.

*First edition, limited edition,* the Saddle Blanket edition, produced exclusively for the King Ranch; first issue (Vol. II, p. 507, first word is “Alice”). *Basic Texas Books* 121A: “This is the best account of the most famous ranch in the world.” Campbell, *My Favorite 101 Books about the Cattle Industry* 56. CBC 2785 (plus three additional entries). Dykes, *Collecting Range Life Literature,* p. 16; *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Lea 65); *Western High Spots,* p. 79 (“A Range Man's Library”): “Belongs in any range man's library”; p. 102 (“The Texas Ranch Today”). Herd 1319. Hinshaw & Lovelace, *Lea 114. King, Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup,* p. 17: “This ranch history includes substantial information about Henrietta King.” Lowman, *Printer at the Pass* 99n: “This book was originally planned as a 250-300 page private edition to be published on the occasion of the ranch centennial in 1953, but it grew steadily for the next four years.” Lowman, *Printing Arts in Texas,* p. 54: “Tom Lea's history of the King Ranch is one of the most important books ever to emerge from a Texas background. Its typographical achievement is equally distinguished.” Reese, *Six Score* 69: “Perhaps the most exhaustive ranch history ever written, and a tremendous account of the cattle industry of south Texas.”

In 1885 Henrietta King inherited the debt-ridden, 500,000-acre ranch from her visionary but impractical husband. She ran the ranch until her death in 1925, developing important and early scientific techniques for beef production. The Santa Gertrudis breed, for which the King Ranch is now renowned, started under her direction. At her death, the ranch had grown to well over a million acres and she had cleared all debts, leaving an estate of over $5 million. The book was never offered by sale by the King Ranch and was originally intended to be given away to family and special friends. Thus, for many years this book was difficult to obtain (and expensive), but shortly after the Book Club of Texas was re-established ca. 1989, the remaining copies of the Saddle Blanket edition were discovered at the ranch by archivist Bruce Cheeseman. Arrangements were made between the Book Club of Texas and the King Ranch for these newly located copies to be offered to club members. Thereafter the Saddle Blanket edition was found more readily on the market, but in recent years, the set has grown scarce in commerce once again.

$1,500.00


*First trade edition, first issue* (as distinguished by issue point on p. 507). *Basic Texas Books* 121B.

$100.00


$150.00

3099. [LEA, Tom. *The King Ranch*]. *Map of Coastal Area between the Rio Grande and the Nueces Showing Early Spanish and Mexican Land Grants As of 1852, the Year Captain Richard King First Rode from Brownsville to Corpus Christi.* N.p., n.d. (ca. 1957). 33 x 53.3 cm. Scale: 1 inch = approx. 7 miles. Very fine.

This is an oversize, uncolored version of the map that appears at pp. 378-79 in the published version of *The King Ranch.* Hertzog’s name does not appear as an imprint, but the paper bears the running “W” watermark.

$700.00

3100. [LEA, Tom. *The King Ranch*]. *Prospectus for The King Ranch.* [N.p.: Carl Hertzog, n.d.]. 1 leaf, printed on one side, measuring 19 x 28 cm. Creased from being folded, slightly smudged,
XIV The Family at the
Santa Gertrudis

Alice and Robert
Kleberg, and for the widowed Henrietta King, daily life at the big
house was principally shaped by the domestic pleasures and duties
revolving about an active family of young Klebergs. There were five.
All of them were born in town, at Corpus Christi where their
mother went for each confinement to be attended by the family
physician, Dr. Arthur E. Spohn; and all of them were inevitably
christened, with small delay, in the Presbyterian Church.
overall fine. Note at bottom of page in red ink from Carl Hertzog: “I wrote L-B Co. about McMurray’s $15 adv.—Dudley—Sorry I missed you in El Paso—we need a good long visit. Carl.”  

$25.00

3101. [LEA, Tom. The King Ranch]. Prospectus for The King Ranch. N.p., n.d. 1 leaf, brown paper printed on both sides in brown ink. 29.5 x 25 cm, folded off-center, as issued, with title down right margin. Fine.  

$20.00


$20.00


First printings. Interesting ephemera relating to Lea’s seminal book.  

$20.00


$35.00


Offprint of preceding.  

$25.00


$20.00


First edition. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Lea 82); Western High Spots, p. 75 (“High Spots of Western Illustrating” #219). Hinshaw & Lovelace, Lea 146. Images include the Southwest, cowboys, Native Americans, World War II, ships, and bullfighters.  

$75.00


$150.00
UNLOADING THE FIRST CATTLE IN NORTH AMERICA

“The first cattle unloaded on the North American continent were brought to Vera Cruz from Santo Domingo by Don Gregorio de Villalobos in 1521... Few events had greater implications for the New World.”

Item 3105
Randado—"An imperishable tribute that tells the story of the Southwest in epic form"


First edition, limited edition, wrappers issue (72 of 100 copies, signed by Lea on colophon page). Randado was the author-artist's first work to appear in print that contained both his words and illustrations. Mary Lasswell in her reproduction of the poem in her 1958 book I'll Take Texas described the work as "an imperishable tribute that tells the story of the Southwest in epic form." Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Lea 28). Herd 1317. Hinshaw & Lovelace, Lea 46A. Lowman, Printer at the Pass 16: "When Tom Lea undertook to illustrate J. Frank Dobie's book The Longhorns, the author and the artist made a trip together, visiting the ranches where they might see the last remaining herds of wild longhorns. When Lea saw the ruins of the old ranch at Randado, and heard its legend, he was inspired to write his poetic tribute. According to Hertzog, 'the type selected was not by choice, but was simply the best available face in El Paso for machine composition. The presswork is faulty, partly on account of the pressman, but more on account of using an old press with a loose platen and loose rollers.' Even so, the book is stunning in its format. Only 25 copies were for sale to the public, prompting H. Bailey Carroll to comment at the time: 'Copies may soon become as scarce as the remaining tangible evidence of the existence of El Randado—now largely dust upon the sunburned face of Jim Hogg County.'—Southwestern Historical Quarterly (April 1941), p. 512. The original binding for the entire edition was a heavy brown paper cover. When certain collectors wanted a more permanent binding, 15 copies were rebound in boards, using the same light brown cover (although on three copies a yellow cover was substituted). These copies have a knife edge." See also the introduction to the Book Club of Texas reprint, Randado: A Commemorative Tribute to Tom Lea (2001).

El Randado Ranch dates from the late eighteenth century during Spanish colonization in Texas. The 1830s San Rafael Chapel, the campo santo (ranch cemetery), La Presa and Norias de Buque (water sources), La Bodega (site of the ranch commissary and post office), and several other stone buildings are maintained by owners, Bernardo de la Garza, a great-great-grandson of the founder, Hipolito Garcia. These days the longhorns are gone, and Bernardo de la Garza manages a purebred Beefmaster herd. El Randado is one of the longest continually operated family ranches in the United States. Lea was not the only person inspired to write about El Randado. Confederate General Robert E. Lee described his stay at El Randado while touring the border before the Civil War. J. Frank Dobie and John Houghton Allen also wrote about the historic ranch. But no one has more perfectly captured the essence of El Randado than Tom Lea in his words and images. In his oral history published in 1995, Lea describes the genesis of this book (p. 61): 'I had the opportunity to spend a little time all by myself at the ruin of one of the outbuildings of the old Spanish ranch of Randado, they call it 'Randado' down there. A great strain of Spanish horses were raised there in the old Rancho Randado. And I wrote a piece about it and showed it to Frank (Dobie) and he said, 'Well, I don't know if it's prose or poetry, but it's pretty damn good.'"

$1,500.00


Reprint of the text of Randado. Hinshaw & Lovelace, Lea 46B. "This year, with the theme of the annual meeting built around the subject of horses, Tom Lea of El Paso has generously consented to the reprinting of the text of Randado, a booklet for which he supplied text and pictures to Carl Hertzog in 1941. Now the text may have circulation as part of the Association's annual meeting program of 1954. Copies may be preserved through many decades to delight those who believe in the Texas tradition and those who thrill to the story of horses" (H. Bailey Carroll in his preface to this reprint).

$50.00


*First edition,* trade issue. Hinshaw & Lovelace, *Lea* 106B. $15.00


*First edition.* Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Lea 3). Hinshaw & Lovelace, *Lea* 94. Reese (*Six Score* 70 cites the 1967 edition; see next entry). Reese describes the images as a "beautiful series of paintings illustrating the development of the Texas range stock and the progress of a steer from range to slaughter-house." The text includes Lea's comments on each image. $20.00.


Second edition, revised, in larger format and additional text. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #73 (mentioned in a note for Percival's *Navajo Sketch Book*): "Expertly produced by The Encino Press—another combination of artist-printer that clicked," Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Lea 80). Hinshaw & Lovelace, *Lea* 94. F Reese, *Six Score* 70 (citing this second edition): "The first appearance of these paintings was in a booklet issued by the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts in 1950. This Encino Press edition, in much more elegant format, was limited to 850 copies." Whaley, *Wittliff* 35: "Through an error at the bindery, a blue mark appears at the top of the centerfold of the title page. This mark, which appeared on all but approximately 40 copies, was corrected by Wittliff with white latex house paint.... Lea had done this series of paintings at the end of World War II on assignment for Life. Only one of the paintings appeared in Life, but several had been printed on the covers of The Cattlemen, including the title-page picture which had been reproduced on the cover of the November 1951 issue." $75.00


*First edition.* Campbell, p. 254. Dobie, p. 181. Dykes, *Fifty Great Western Illustrators* (Lea 53); *Western High Spots,* p. 38 ("High Spots of Western Fiction: 1902-1952"). Greene, *The Fifty Best Books on Texas,* p. 44: "I happen to prefer this novel to anything he's ever written because it explains mysteries of motivation that history never delivers.... A Texas novel almost without flaws, done with an economy of words and emotions." Hinshaw & Lovelace, *Lea* 103B. Northouse, *First Printings of Texas Authors,* p. 57. From an unidentified speaker at the 1997 meeting of the Philosophical Society of Texas: "The Wonderful Country is a book that does not blow up the Texas man in such a way that he is a braggadocios bumpkin in buckskin, although he is a sensitive character in buckskin and, of course, a caballero, a cavalier, and a man on horseback all at the same time, who has to meet the life on the edge." From another unidentified source discussing *The Wonderful
Country: “El Paso artist and writer Tom Lea distilled much of his knowledge of local history and love of border culture into this story of a cowboy tested by the harsh southwestern landscape and by the hard men who inhabited both sides of the Rio Grande in the 1880s.” $75.00

3116. [LEA, TOM]. EPHEMERA. Lot of 7 items, very good to fine condition:
(2) 2 photos from testimonial dinner for Lea, one with Lea and Dobie and the other of Judge Thomason and his wife. From The El Paso Times (Monday, September 16, 1957, p. 9).
(2 copies)

$10.00


$75.00


$25.00


$25.00

3120. LEACH, A. J. Early Day Stories: The Overland Trail; Animals and Birds That Lived Here; Hunting Stories Looking Backward. [Norfolk, Nebraska: Huse Publishing Co., 1916]. 244 pp., frontispiece portrait. 8vo, original gilt-lettered brown cloth. Mild wear to spine and one corner, front pastedown creased, otherwise fine in torn d.j. with tape repair to spine. First book edition (the four tales here published first appeared in county newspapers). Eberstadt, Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies 279. Graff 2427. Howes L162a. Mattes 1227: “Met ‘returnees from California, Oregon and Utah.... Starving in the wilds of eastern Oregon, he was saved by Indians on the Umatilla who exchanged camas roots for the pearl buttons on his coat.... Leach’s knowledge of Chippewa sign language came in handy in dickering with In-
dians... His proficiency with bow and arrow also impressed the redskins. “Tells of joining the Knappe family as an ox-team driver and of becoming a member of a party going overland with no rules, regulations, or leader. He tells of experiences among the Indians; with the dreaded cholera; and with other events along the trail to Oregon. A good diary.” Smith 5779. In addition to the overland, the author recounts early pioneer experiences in Wyoming, the Black Hills, and Nebraska, with interesting observations on wildlife, especially buffalo. The author praises the hospitality afforded emigrants travelling across the western frontier, “whether it be in the new built town or among the settlers or cattle ranchers on the prairies.” He remarks on the large herds of wild cattle in the Black Hills (“The cattle were almost as wild as the deer”) and notes that the cattle trails led them to watering places. There the cattle ranches were few and far between.

3121. LEACH, A. J. Early Day Stories.... [Norfolk, Nebraska: Huse Publishing Co., 1916]. 244 pp., frontispiece portrait. 8vo, original gilt-lettered brown cloth. Mild warping and wear to cover, interior fine, d.j. present but worn.
Second edition. $30.00

First edition. Blumann & Thomas 5193. Cowan, p. 386. Graff 2429. Rocq 15910. Includes observations on ranch life, particularly in chapter 12, “Legislative Experiences and Farm Life,” in which the author describes his acquisition of an 850-acre ranch near Napa junction. Initially, he followed advice to convert the ranch to wheat farming, but when that proved unprofitable, he returned to ranching and dairying, which he much preferred to service in the legislature. $20.00

First edition. Campbell, p. 108: “The author finds that three principal types—Yankees, Kentucky backwoodsmen, and Southern aristocrats—created the Texas tradition, and that writers have encouraged it. Vigorously written, and with humor.... Intended to explain and to win the reader to a new respect and affection for the Texans.” Dobie, pp. 56-57: “Dissects the myth and then swallows it.” Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Cisneros 108). Lowman, Printer at the Pass 81: (quoting Hertzog): “After extreme care and good looking proofs, I am (as usual) disappointed with press-work. In tight lock-up and on hard vellum paper, type thickens—but we sure don't want to use enamel paper. But we still have a good looking book with many interesting facets.” Discusses the image of Texans as hell-for-leather cowboys and other cowboy myths. $25.00

3124. LEACH, Joseph. The Typical Texan.... Dallas: SMU Press, 1952. Another copy, without the d.j. Mild shelf wear, otherwise fine. $10.00

First edition of one of our favorite books. Guns 705: “Rare... Contains a chapter on King Fisher, relating some of his escapades not found in other books.” Herd 798. Not in CBC. This is an excellent, authentic history of the Uvalde area from the 1850s to the 1890s, as told by John Leakey. In 1851 his grandfather (also named John Leakey; 1824-?) arrived in the splendid Sabinal and Frio Canyon area near Fort Inge, raised crops and cattle, and struggled with Lipan
and other local and nomadic populace. Here is a snippet from this excellent firsthand source: “The first raid into the Canyon occurred in 1856 at the Richard Ware Ranch.... On this raid the Indians [Lipans] were evidently after horses, as they struck the ranch of Uncle Johnny Fenley and stole two head, going from there to Gid Thompson Ranch and killing his work oxen. The settlers followed the Indians and recovered the horses, but the six Indians they had counted scattered and made a get-away. This seemed to start the raids. In less than a month, the Indians were back again, killing a cow belonging to Aaron Anglin and loading the meat on a horse they brought along for that purpose. Several horses were stolen, too....” (pp. 28-29). And so it goes in opening the ranching country, until “The Last Indian Raid in the Frio Canyon” ca. 1880 (pp. 71-75).

The narrated history goes forward in time from Grandfather Leakey to the next two generations. The grandson and narrator of this account worked as a ranch hand in the Canyon country and elsewhere and later owned his own ranch. This work is filled with most excellent ranching content: early ranchers and ranching in southwest Texas; suitability of the brush country and canyons for cattle thieves; border depredations, and rustling; King Fisher's compadre Pancho Escuadero (“as good a vaquero as ever threw his rope over a longhorn steer”); social history; women in the cattle country (e.g., “riding sidesaddles [the women] were good riders no matter whether they were on an easy gallop to a dance or after the livestock on their father's ranch”); education (“In those days, we couldn't see where an education would benefit us very much. There was cattle work to be done as long as a man could ride and rope, and count his cattle and the money they brought, it didn't seem that much more was needed”—p. 78); cattle drives (e.g., from New Mexico to Charley Dole's ranch north of the Yellowstone River); working as a cowboy in the Dakotas (1893), Wyoming, and Montana (much on “Myles City”); brands of big outfits Leakey saw; Leakey's personal acquaintance with Teddy Roosevelt; passing of the open range country; financial woes of 1920 with Wibaux Cattle Loan Company; return to Texas in 1946; etc. Includes supplemental material on the Buckalew captivity; Billy the Kid; Seminole Scouts at Fort Clark; much more.

First edition. Adams, Burs I:241. Guns 1303: “Has some new material on King Fisher and a mention of Ben Thompson.” Reminiscences of a cattleman who grew up in Uvalde and Eagle Pass and was a top hand at the OX, W Bar, 777, and many other ranches in New Mexico, Montana, and North Dakota. Leakey's father was a friend of King Fisher and succeeded him as acting deputy sheriff.  
$250.00

$10.00

First edition. Guns 1304: “Contains a chapter on the capture of Harry Tracey and one on Tom Horn.” Herd 1320: “Privately printed in a small edition, thus quite scarce.” Wilcox, p. 70. Wynar 357. Tom Horn was a ranch hand, rodeo champion, Pinkerton agent, private detective, and rustler eradicator for Wyoming cattle barons. This collection of articles from local newspapers, compiled by a local journalist, contains many firsthand pioneer accounts.  
$75.00
Grandad and I

MEMORIES OF A PIONEER AND HIS GRANDSON
TOLD BY THE GRANDSON,
JOHN LEAKEY
and written
by
FLORENCE FENLEY

Item 3125


*First edition.* The authors set out the booms and busts of the cattle and cowboys of the Black Hills area in South Dakota, with sections on “Troops and Treaties,” “Vanishing Breeds,” “Cow Capitalists,” “Blizzards and Bureaus,” etc. $20.00

3131. LEE, Bourke. *Death Valley*. New York: Macmillan Company, 1930. x, 210 pp., frontispiece, photographic plates. Large 8vo, original black cloth. Light shelf wear, a few pencil notations, otherwise fine in the scarce d.j. (soiled, torn, and price-clipped). Margaret Long’s copy, with a sheet of typescript laid in, along with a photographic post card and news clipping of Death Valley Scotty.

*First edition.* Edwards, *Enduring Desert*, p. 153: “Death Valley’s Geology, Sun and Scenery, Early Inhabitants, Paiute Lore, Lost Emigrants, Mines and Mining, Plants and Animals..., Spirited account.” Paher, *Nevada* 1109: “This study was followed two years later with Death Valley Men.” Rocq 2315. Description of Furnace Creek Ranch and its grounds, which includes the Borax Museum (20-Mule Team). The ranch is said to be the location of the hottest temperature recorded on earth. See next entry for more on Death Valley Scotty. $45.00


*First edition.* Edwards, *Enduring Desert*, p. 154. Paher, *Nevada* 1109n: “Discusses desert wiles, thirst, roads, perils and personalities, especially ‘Death Valley Scotty.’” Rocq 2316. The most convoluted of the “Death Valley Men” discussed in this work is Death Valley Scotty. From George Hammond’s review of the book in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 20:1. (June 1933), pp. 122-23: “Death Valley Scotty [Walter Edward Perry Scott (1872-1954)], the man of poker face and profound sense of humor who has become the hero of many a desert legend, is the first of the men to claim attention with a ‘blue shirt, a red necktie, a five-gallon hat, and a crackling desert vernacular.’ Since he and his sure-footed faithful mule first crept through the burning sands and bitter salt in June, 1905, Scotty has gained fame for his mysterious gold mine, his luxurious Death Valley ranch castle, his record-breaking train journeys, his frequent bankruptcy.” At the age of eleven, Scott left his Kentucky home to join his brothers in a ranching venture in Nevada. He first visited Death Valley in 1884 as a member of a survey of the California-Nevada border. At the age sixteen, he hooked up with Buffalo Bill Cody’s Wild West Show as a stunt rider and spent twelve years touring in the U.S. and Europe. After much questionable speculation in mining, he ended up on Staininger Ranch in Death Valley, which he fictitiously claimed was his ranch. Just another kind of “cowboy” trying to make his way in a challenging, changing world. $45.00


The author, "Powder River" Jack, and his wife, Kitty, entertained many a dude on ranches from the XIT to Canada with their songs and poems. In this collection of poems, each is illustrated with a drawing by the popular Montana cowboy on the facing page. "Powder River, Let' er Buck" was the motto of a Wyoming division (comprised largely of cowboys) during World War I. The author was a real cowboy who, in his youth, herded droves of longhorns along the Chisholm Trail. He and his wife Kitty knew one another as youngsters in the 1890s. Jack went on to perform in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, and Kitty rode bareback in the rival 101 show. Jack became known as "Montana's Cowboy Poet." Guy Logsdon in "The Whorehouse Bells Were Ringing" and Other Songs Cowboys Sing states: "One of the colorful characters in cowboy songs and poems was Jack H. 'Powder River' Lee.... The Lees told stories and sang about cowboys, and left the impression that 'Powder River' Jack was a genuine, old-time cowboy. He also claimed to be the author of some traditional songs such as Gail Gardner's 'Tying Knots in the Devil's Tail.' No matter what he claimed—from being in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show to being the friend of five different presidents and on and on and on—Lee was an entertaining singer. His first book, Powder River Jack and Kitty Lee's Cowboy Song Book, was privately printed in 1926. In 1936 he reprinted it and published three more volumes.

3135. LEE, Jack H. Powder River Let 'Er Buck. Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1930. Another copy. Lightly worn, otherwise a fine copy. Author's signed presentation copy, with original illustration, to Greeley W. Whitford, Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, 1929-1931. $65.00

3136. LEE, Jack H. Powder River Let 'Er Buck. Boston: Christopher Publishing House, [1930]. Another copy. Mild shelf wear, otherwise fine. Author's signed presentation copy, with original illustration, to Judge Samuel W. Johnson. $65.00


First edition, limited edition (#203 of 250 copies), written by the only participant in the Mountain Meadows Massacre of 1857 to be executed, following two trials twenty years after the event. Howes L208: "Records events connected with the 1847 migration, the Mountain Meadows massacre, etc." Norris 2587; Scallawagiana 91. See Mattes 305. Not in Flake. This is the first work of its kind to be published without Mormon censorship. Lee's close contact with Brigham Young led to entries in these journals which throw light on the responsibility for the Massacre, the use of the funds raised for the Mormon Battalion, polygamy, Young's "revelation" and plans for the emigration of 1847, etc. Many of the troubles the Mormons experienced in the early years were due to the loss of their cattle, particularly rustling and killing by the Sioux and Omaha. In 1847 Lee participated in the brutal Mountain Meadows massacre on orders of Mormon Church leaders. The Baker-Fancher party was advised by Mormon missionary Jacob Hamblin to continue on the trail and rest their cattle at Mountain Meadows, which had good pasture. "Their emigrant party of 130 men, women, and children were murdered in the most coldblooded manner.... When the
Indians met stubborn resistance and fled, the Mormon militia completed the bloody business, after disarming the emigrants under promises of protection” (p. 10). As a reward, Brigham Young gave Lee three new wives and sent him to the fine cattle country in the Bryce Canyon area with cattle stolen from the Fancher party. In 1877 Lee was executed at Mountain Meadows, the scene of his crime. $600.00


First edition. Biography of Philip Danforth Armour, American meatpacking industrialist and robber baron who founded Armour & Co. $20.00


First edition. Cowan, p. 388. Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies* 283. Graff 2447. Howes L.226. Jones 1671. Kurutz, *The California Gold Rush* 396: “Leeper, in a party of six, sets out for California from South Bend, Indiana, on February 22, 1849. The party crossed into California via the Lassen Cutoff. Leeper provides an excellent description of Sutter’s Fort and mining activities at Hangtown Creek, Kelsey’s Canyon, and the Trinity Diggings.” Mattes 522: “Leeper’s account is a lively one, spiced with rhetoric.” Mintz, *The Trail* 289. Paher, *Nevada* 1116. Rocq 15912. Wheat, *Books of the California Gold Rush* 124. Of the Great Basin, Leeper reports, “Indeed, much of this region, despite its barren and desolate aspect, and contrary to the universal opinion held at that day as to its being utterly worthless, has since been found to afford fair range for stock, and is now all utilized by the ‘cattle barons’” (p. 53). He also comments on “an herb known as white sage, which is better for cattle than alfalfa after the frosts come, when they can lick snow as a substitute for water” (p. 65). He describes Digger Indian depredations on rancherias, and provides a description and illustration of the California vaquero, along with commentary on “rodeo” (roundups), branding, and methods of utilizing the lariat. In about 1853 Leeper and D. D. Williams established “the pioneer milk ranch” in the Eureka area. $75.00

3141. LEEPER, David Rohrer. *The Argonauts of Forty-Nine....* South Bend, Indiana: J. B. Stoll & Company, 1894. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original brown decorative cloth. Mild shelf wear, corners worn, hinges loose, otherwise good, errata tipped in. $60.00

3142. LEEPER, David Rohrer. *The Argonauts of Forty-Nine....* South Bend, Indiana: J. B. Stoll & Company, 1894. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original blue decorative cloth. Moderate shelf wear (especially to corners and spine), text age-toned, overall very good, errata tipped in. $60.00


Facsimile of the first edition. Rocq 15913. $15.00

*Profusely Illustrated Montana Plate Book, with the Map*

Newspaper Press, Navigation, Railroads and Statistics, with Histories of Counties, Cities, Villages and Mining Camps; Also Personal Reminiscences of Great Historic Value; Views Characteristic of the Territory in Our Own Times, and Portraits of Pioneers and Representative Men in the Professions and Trades. Chicago: Warner, Beers & Company, 1885. 1,367 pp., folding color lithograph map (title above upper border: Map of Montana—Printed Specially for the Montana History; below lower left border: Copyright, 1885, by Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers, Chicago, border to border: 32.7 x 49.5 cm), illustrated with almost 300 lithographs (included in pagination; some pages have two images): portraits (many from photographs); public, commercial, and private architecture; town views; ranches; mining operations; scenery; etc. 4to, original three-quarter maroon roan over brown gilt-lettered and decorated cloth, marbled edges. Light outer wear, covers slightly loose due to the heavy weight of the text block, otherwise fine. The map has a few small, clean splits (no losses), and the right blank edge of the map is slightly uneven and with mild browning not affecting map proper or border. Map coloring vivid. The map is sometimes missing. This is a difficult book to find in collector’s condition.

First edition of a scarce Western mug book with excellent illustrations, which truly evoke the time period. Decker 50:174: “The first full history of the state, with views and photographs of pioneers not to be found elsewhere.” Graff 2448. Guns 1321. Harvard Guide to American History, Vol. 2, p. 308. Herd 1322: “Scarce… Has a chapter on cattle and cowboys.” Howes L228 (rated aa). Smith 5812. From the University of Montana website: “This book includes treatments of thirteen Montana counties as well as personal ‘reminiscences’ from several notable Montanans. The book also contains over 500 illustrations of people, buildings, farms, ranches, and natural features of the era” [the 500 illustrations refer to the full count of images rather than the leaves of plates: some leaves have two views, etc.]. Chapter 8, “The Secret Tribunal of Montana,” is devoted to the Montana Vigilantes. “Agriculture and Stock-Raising” is the subject of chapter 15, which includes a vivid description of “The Montana Cowboy,” in which the author states: “The term Cow Boy is the Western name of a herder, and under it, the herder claims greater license than even a poet…. He is a rough, uncouth, brave and generous creature, who never lies or cheats. It is a mistake to imagine they are a dangerous set. Any one is as safe with them as with any people in the world, unless he steals a horse or is hunting for a fight.” References to ranching are found throughout the book, including the separate thirteen essays on the counties of Wyoming. Included is fairly substantial material on Native America and “white” women in Montana (some of the portraits are of women). Good coverage of Yellowstone. Harry W. Fritz, “The Best Books about Montana” in Montana: The Magazine of Western History 32:1 (Winter, 1982), pp. 52-62: “One supporter of Leeson’s History of Montana, 1739-1885 appreciated this book ‘because he lived when events were taking place.’” $1,000.00


First edition. Preface by Dean Krakel. Adams, One-Fifty 95: “Scarce. Published by the author’s wife after his death, this book reveals some heretofore unwritten history about the Johnson County War. The author was the officer who trapped Horn into a confession.” Guns 1315. Herd 1323. LeFors grew up on the Southern Plains and the first portion of the book recounts his experiences in the Texas Panhandle and Indian Territory, along with recollections of trailng cattle to Montana. Most of the book is about LeFors’ career as a Wyoming peace officer. In addition to the much-sought Tom Horn material, he gives details on Flat-Nose George Curry and the Wild Bunch. The appendix contains documents from the Wyoming Stockgrowers Collection.

$100.00


$100.00
3147. LEFORS, Joe. *Wyoming Peace Officer...* Laramie: Laramie Printing Company, [1953]. Another copy, without the d.j. Mild shelf wear, light rubbing, otherwise fine. Presentation copy to Paul Gantt from Mrs. Nettie LeFors. $50.00


3150. [LEFTWICH, Bill]. *Bracero: Los Machos de México en Los Estados Unidos. Helper: Men of Mexico in the United States.* [Cisco, Texas: The Longhorn Press, 1958]. 31 pp., printed in English and Spanish, full-page text illustrations. 8vo, original brown pictorial wrappers, stapled as issued. Light shelf wear, otherwise fine, signed by author. Revised English-Spanish edition. Stories of Mexican workers in the U.S., called *braceros* in many places, especially on ranchos. $35.00


3152. [LEFTWICH, Bill]. *Tracks along the Pecos.* [Pecos: Pecos Press, 1957]. Another copy. Worn. $15.00

3153. LEHMANN, Herman, et al. *Nine Years among the Indians, 1870-1879... The Story of the Captivity and Life of a Texan among the Indians.* Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, [1927]. x, 235 pp., frontispiece portrait, photographic plates. 12mo, original gilt-lettered maroon cloth. Binding scuffed, endpapers foxed, text browned, otherwise very good in chipped and worn d.j. Second edition, extensively revised, edited by Marvin J. Hunter (first edition San Antonio, 1899, usually listed under editor Jonathan H. Jones and with title “A Condensed History of the Apache and Comanche Indian Tribes”). Editor Marvin J. Hunter refers to the 1899 edition, but states that he knew Lehmann personally for thirty-five years, and thus his version is more nearly “a true recital of facts,” which “were related to me by the ex-captive, who, at this date...is with me and telling me of his harrowing and hair-raising experiences.” The first-person captivity genre is scarce. *Basic Texas Books* 124A: “The Hunter version is much more down-to-earth [than the first edition], but each has valuable material not in the other.” Campbell, p. 86. Dobie, p. 34. Graff 2246 (citing first edition under editor Jones’s name). Hoover 63. Howes J232. Rader 2122. Saunders 758. Tate, *Indians of Texas* 2311: “One of the best and most frequently cited of all Texas captivity stories. Lehmann spent nine years with the Comanches, and he describes their life in great detail during the twilight years of their free existence.”

From the University of New Mexico Press promotional literature: “The final chapters relate [Lehmann’s] difficult readjustment to Anglo life. Lehmann’s unapologetic narrative is extraordinary for its warm embrace of Native Americans and stinging appraisal of Anglo society. Once started, the story of this remarkable man cannot be put down.” A. C. Greene considers this captivity narrative the finest of the genre. An Apache raiding party captured Lehmann at the age of ten from his German family in Mason County in 1870. He became a warrior, taking part in expeditions against the Texas Rangers, later joining the Comanches and fighting the U.S. Cavalry.
Eventually he was reunited with his family, but his reentry into “civilized” life was difficult. He
worked for a time as a trail driver and later gave many public exhibitions of his skill at riding,
roping, and archery. See Handbook of Texas Online: Herman Lehmann. $125.00


First trade edition. Basic Texas Books 125: “The most thorough study of the history and development of the sheep industry in South Texas. Actually, its title is misleading, because it encompasses a detailed study of the economic history of the cattle and horse industry and an ecological study of the Rio Grande Plains as well.” Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Cisneros 109). Lowman, Printer at the Pass 242B. Reese, Six Score 72. Good information on grazing, land use, water resources, barbed wire, and the King Ranch. $40.00


3157. LEIGH, William R. The Western Pony. New York: [A. Colish for] Huntington Press, [1933]. 116 [1] pp., 6 color plates by author tipped in (with tissue guards), 18 illustrations by author. 4to, original terracotta cloth stamped in gilt and blind, t.e.g., untrimmed. Mild binding wear, a few corners bumped, edges lightly browned, but overall a fine copy of a handsome book. Color print signed by Leigh laid in: “Nobody but a Navaho would hang his lariat on the left side! A cowboy would laugh, but the old black mustang can go when he has to.”


First edition. The Pioneer Heritage Series 6. Edited by Nellie Snyder Yost. Adams, Burs II:231. Dobie & Dykes, 44 & 44 #53: “Ed was cowhand, trail driver, wagon boss, range manager and ranch owner.... He finished out the open range days and managed the largest fenced pasture—865,000 acres—of his day. His country was the Northern Plains from the Missouri to the Rockies.” Smith S2743. Spur Award winner, Western Writers of America, 1970. $30.00

See *Herd* 1326 (preceding) for a book by Lemmon, well-known early-day cattleman who is credited with starting the Western South Dakota Stockgrowers Association, helping the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul RR, and preserving much firsthand history of the early West with his prolific writings. Includes "Heroic Woman of Nueces—Texas" 5 pp.; "Castration to Deprive Animal of Power of Propagation" 9 pp. (final page[s?] missing); "Cow Range Preamble and Sooth-Sayings" 28 pp.; four pages numbered 6, 10, 11, 12 with more ranching advice and sooth-sayings; and 21 pp. of sixteen letters that appear to be not by Lemmon, but translations of Texas colonial letters from August 10, 1805, to March 14, 1809, many from Colonel Antonio Cordero, governor of Coahuila and acting governor of Texas, at Nacogdoches, who took over command from Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bautista de Elguezabal and reports to his superior on occurrences in the area under his command.

The letters mainly pertain to troubles with various Native American tribes and with the Anglo-American settlers. Some examples: October 4, 1805, orders from Cordero to Sebastian Rodriguez for taking a census as part of maintaining a state of security in his jurisdiction; a letter that accompanied a treasury report; a letter from Cordero that accompanied a document approving an expedition dispatched for the reconnoitering and exploring of the Port of Matagorda; a report on a visit by captains of the Comanche tribe, offering their respect and allegiance to the Spanish flag and their desire for protection from enemies, along with the return of "all the stock with our brand which is taken in their roundup of wild stock—which they use along with their own [private] stock"; a November 2, 1806, report from Pedro de Herrera on the mobilization of forces for the protection of his province, with a list of "the inconveniences which hinder them," such as the great size of the province, and mention of an order he received from the viceroy advising him to order 300 men "to be ready to march to the province of Texas if the provisional governor, his Excellency, D. Antonio Cordero, asked me for them," and reference to an order he received "to march...immediately to San Antonio de Bexar," explaining that the militia "will march very poorly armed, as the greater part of those they have are in a bad state of repair"; a September 28, 1808, letter to the Viceroy of New Spain from Nemesio Salcedo, requesting "the largest number of carbines or short firelocks for the cavalry" in order for the inhabitants of his provinces to be "ready for quick action and necessary defense," since "the restless, turbulent, covetous spirit of the Anglo-Americans on our borders, their roving character, and the looseness of their government, the rebellious spirits they hold within their borders, and the weakness of their constitution and laws...make it impossible to rely on their promise and good faith" and "makes me suspect some aggression on their part against the nearest provinces"; October 1, 1808, report from Nemesio Salcedo to the Viceroy of New Spain on the "hostile plans made by Colonel Burr's partisans against these provinces" and "the preparations of American General, Wilkinson" and continuing to request aid; letter of March 14, 1809, from Nemesio Salcedo to the Viceroy of New Spain, continuing to report on the need for aid and increased fortification.

3160. LENOIR, Phil. *Rhymes of the Wild and Wooly* [wrapper title]. [Santa Fe, 1920]. [22] pp. 8vo, original grey printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Small stain on front wrapper, text browned, otherwise fine.


First edition. Paher, *Nevada* 1638: "In the spring of 1877 Frank Leslie began a five-month overland excursion across the continent, writing trenchant western observations along the way for
his *Illustrated Newspaper*. Chapter 12 discusses his 20-mile-an-hour travels in Nevada, ‘high, dry, and aboriginal.’ He comments upon the major Central Pacific railroad’s stations and silver and gold mines. He furnishes wood engravings of rural activities such as loading cattle, rabbit hunting, canal building, and scenes such as dugouts, Indian dwellings, and railroad stations. Richard Reinhardt, really more of an editor than an author, gives his observations on the same run ninety years later in 1967.”

$15.00


$10.00

3163. LEWIS, Faye C. *Nothing to Make a Shadow*. Ames: Iowa State University, 1971. viii, 155 pp., illustrated title, head-pieces. 8vo, original yellow cloth. Mild shelf wear, otherwise fine in worn and torn d.j.

*First edition.* King, *Women on the Cattle Trail and in the Roundup*, p. 17: “A witty account of the author’s girlhood experiences on a homestead near Dallas, South Dakota, in the early 1900s.”

$10.00


*First edition.* The American Forts Series. Rocq S1545. Includes photographs and discussions of branding, cattle rustling, and other ranch activities; frontispiece photo of a cowboy with two doggies.

$15.00

First edition. Occasional material on livestock and horses, especially in regard to early settlement.

$25.00


First edition. Rader 2233. Fiction set on a ranch in Texas, many characters based on people the author knew.

$20.00


First edition, second issue. The first edition, first issue is exceedingly rare (this differentiation is seldom noted by the trade). CBC 1437. Dobie, p. 52. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Bugbee 101). Guns 1331. Herd 1330: “The first printing of this book was quickly withdrawn by the publishers on account of typographical errors and omissions. This first printing differs from the commonly accepted 'first' finally issued in that it does not contain the introduction by John McCarty, the 'contents' precedes the 'foreword,' it does not include the 'list of illustrations,' and it does not have the Roman numerals. It also has a different binding and the name 'Newbury' was spelled 'Newberry.' About 25 copies were issued before errors were discovered. This edition was destroyed, and the book was reprinted in an edition of 1,000 copies, followed later by an edition of 2,000 copies.” See also Sylvia Ann Grider & Lou Halsell Rodenberger, Texas Women Writers (Texas A&M Press, 1997), pp. 39-40.

A ranchwoman’s history of the free grass era in the Panhandle. Handbook of Texas Online: “Willie Newbury Lewis, author (1891-1985), socialite, and rancher, daughter of Henry Lee and Anna (Hearn) Newbury, was born on October 28, 1891, in Dallas. She attended Miss Lora Cowart’s Private School for Girls and in 1911 was an Idlewild debutante at the Columbian Club. In 1910 she traveled to Clarendon in the Panhandle to stay with the family of a friend. There she met William Jenkins Lewis, a man twenty-one years her senior. He followed her on the train back to Dallas and proposed to her. At first she refused him, but they eventually were married on September 19, 1912, in Dallas. After their marriage they moved to the Panhandle for a year, but Willie disliked the open spaces of the plains, so Will built a house in Dallas for her after their first child was born, and he moved between Dallas and their ranches, which included the Shoe Bar and the RO.... Willie Lewis’ most important contribution was her writing, which gave a glimpse of life in Texas shortly after 1900. In 1938 she published her first book, Between Sun and Sod: An Informal History of the Texas Panhandle; it was republished in 1976. Though her husband did not think married women should write books, he helped Willie publish Between Sun and Sod. Because of his disapproval, however, she did not continue her writing career until after his death in 1961, including Tapadero: The Making of a Cowboy, a biography of her husband, in 1972 [see entry below].” The Good Wife had four children and engaged in a wide variety of civic and social groups, including establishment of the first Meals on Wheels program in Texas.

$50.00


Second printing of the second issue.

$25.00


$10.00

*First edition.* Biography of the early years of the author’s husband, William Jenks Lewis, who came to the Panhandle of Texas from Maryland when he was fourteen. He became a top hand and a highly successful Panhandle rancher, despite that fact that “he seldom swore or carried gun and preferred low-heeled shoes to boots, relying mainly on the tapadero, the leather guard over the front of the stirrup, to keep him from getting ‘hung up.’” See *Handbook of Texas Online:* William Jenks Lewis.

$25.00


Second printing. This book covers characteristics of frontier life and pioneer settlements—Australia, New Zealand, and Massachusetts; along the St. Lawrence River; on Spanish frontiers, the Portuguese in Brazil; Boers in Transvaal; the Dutch in Java. There is a bit of material on the role of livestock raising in relation to frontier survival—not so much specific documentation of material culture, etc., but rather an avenue for understanding the more cerebral aspects of ranching and livestock. M. F. Ashley-Montagu in his review of the book (*Isis* 27:2 (August, 1927), pp. 353-54) compares this work to those of Fredrick Jackson Turner and William Christie Macleod, noting “In the present work...we are treated to a study of the frontier...concerned with the question: What happens to man’s institutions when he goes to a frontier?” $30.00

3172. LIENHARD, Heinrich. *A Pioneer at Sutter’s Fort, 1846-1850...Translated, Edited, and Annotated by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur from the Original German Manuscript.* Los Angeles: California Historical Society, 1941. [28] 291 pp., 6 half-tone plates and endpaper maps. 8vo, original brown cloth, dark red cloth backstrip, title gilt-lettered on spine. Very good.


Sutter’s Fort was an empire built on cattle and wheat, and the author’s work with Sutter contributed mightily to the establishment of the fort and its agriculture and cattle. The author’s account includes one of the earliest overlands to use Hastings Cut-Off, the same route as that of the ill-fated Donner party (Lienhard’s party left only a few days before the Donner party). Unlike many in California at the time, Lienhard respected the Indians, and hired them to work in the fort’s gardens and with the cattle. At first the mixed group of men in Sutter’s hire dealt in hides and furs, but by 1846, they expanded their merchandise to include cattle. Howard R. Lamar & Kenneth N. Owens, “John Augustus Sutter, Wilderness Entrepreneur” in *California History* 73:2 (Summer, 1994), p. 112: “Nothing is so American as cattle ranching and cowboys, but we now
know that the open-range cattle business was an amalgam of several Spanish, Mexican, and Scottish traditions and techniques. To that group, should be added Lienhard and his Swiss kinsmen. $150.00


First printing. Gordon Lillie (1860-1942), a key figure in the creation of the cowboy mythos, was a buffalo hunter, Plains scout, White Chief of the Pawnees, Wild West showman, land boomer, oilman, banker, conservationist, and contemporary and lifelong friend of Buffalo Bill Cody. He promoted his Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show worldwide from 1888 to 1913 and was Cody's competitor. In 1908 the two Wild West shows merged and became known as "The Two Bills' Show." Lillie built his "Old Town and Trading Post," located two miles from his buffalo ranch, as a means of preserving the Old West for future generations. $30.00

3174. LIND, Selma. Lindsborg on Record. Lindsborg, Kansas: Lindsborg News-Record, 1965. 48 pp., portraits, photographic text illustrations. 8vo, original white decorative wrappers, stapled as issued. Light wear to fragile wraps, otherwise fine.

First edition. Located in the Smoky Valley region of north-central Kansas, Lindsborg was settled in 1869 by about 100 Swedish pioneers seeking religious freedom to pursue their vision of a pure Lutheran church. Although wheat growing and grain milling were the primary economic endeavors, there are a few vignettes of range life. $15.00


First edition. Herd 1333: "Scarce." Irish, The Modern American Muse: A Complete Bibliography of American Verse, 1900-1925 #5379. Smith 5950. Yost & Renner, Charles M. Russell, p. 235. Poems featuring ranching and cowboy themes such as "Git Down an' Come In," "To the Coyote," "To an Old Cow-Horse," "The Cow-Puncher's Yarn," and "Old Trails." From a review of Linderman's work by Owen Ulph in Arizona and the West 11:1 (Spring 1969), pp. 79-80: "After years as a trapper, assayer, newspaper publisher, and member of the Montana Legislature, [Linderman] aspired to become a writer. Linderman's devotion to the spirit of the frontier was genuine and his desire to capture a segment of it for posterity was sincere.... Bunch-Grass and Blue-Joint, a small volume of verse dating back to 1921, had never circulated at all.... Linderman's books, nevertheless are eminently readable. They were too sober to appeal to moron taste, or to be revived by campisti and kitch-hounds. On the other hand, their unpretentious sanity does not make them acceptable to model-mad, pattern-struck emic and etic analysts of the contemporary anthropological and ethnological 'in-cults.' In short, Frank B. Linderman is considered naive which in the code of the West is not always considered an objectionable trait." $40.00

3176. LINDSAY, Charles. The Big Horn Basin. Lincoln, Nebraska, 1930. 274 pp., folding maps. 8vo, original grey printed wrappers. Light outer wear and text lightly creased, otherwise fine.

Ph.D. dissertation from University of Nebraska (the trade edition was published in Lincoln in 1932). Flake 4938: "Includes Mormon settlement in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming." Guns 1336 (citing the 1932 first edition): "Has some information about the Johnson County War." Herd 1335 (citing the 1932 first edition): "Contains a long chapter on the cattle industry." Nebenzahl 5:222: "A thorough examination of the region from the early fur trade era, including much on the cattle industry." Smith 5963n. $75.00

3177. LINFORD, Velma. Wyoming, Frontier State. Denver: The Old West Publishing Co., 1947. xii, 428 pp., frontispiece, portraits, text illustrations (some by Ramona Bowman, some photographic,
some full-page), maps. 8vo, original green illustrated cloth. Mild shelf wear, front hinge loose, interior fine; d.j. is very sunned and has a few tears. Author's signed presentation copy to Ira Spencer "who knows so much about boats. May this book make arid Wyoming come to life for him...." Ink gift inscription on same page as author's.


3179. LINFORTH, James (ed.). *Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley*.... [Los Angeles: Westernlore Press, 1959]. viii, 120 pp., illustrations by Frederick Piercy, foldout map. Folio, original black decorative cloth. Light wear to spine, otherwise a fine copy.


stamped in gilt and blind. Binding very worn, edges abraded, hinges beginning to split, moderate foxing to edges and preliminary pages.

*First edition.* Comprehensive compendium on this breed renowned for excellent milk production. The breed arrived in what is now the United States in the early seventeenth century. In discussing water supply, the author notes that it was the California padres who established irrigation in the Southwest, but notes that some irrigation remains in Arizona likely date from before Europeans arrived in the New World. At the time of this publication, Jersey cattle were scarce in Texas, but the author discusses the good grasses of the region, Texas fever, etc. $200.00


*First edition,* "Souvenir edition" (subscription copy #23). *Guns* 1341: "Scarce.... The book was published in an edition of 283 copies.... There is a chapter on Texas Joe, a New Mexico outlaw, and some mention of Billy the Kid." *Herd* 1337. Wright III:3353. $50.00

3182. LINTHICUM, Richard. *A Book of Rocky Mountain Tales.* [Denver: W. F. Robinson & Co., Printers, 1892]. Another copy, trade issue. Binding worn and soiled, faded, and soiled, cloth worn through in places, shaken. $30.00


*First edition.* Mostly recollections of farm life, but there are a few tales of keeping "Swiss cows" and managing them in harsh weather. $25.00

3184. LIONS CLUB. *Seventh Annual Lions Labor Day Rodeo* [wrapper title]. Tilden, Texas: Lions Rodeo Association, 1957. 108 pp., photographic illustrations, many ads. 8vo, original blue printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Spine lightly sunned, otherwise a fine copy.

*First printing.* CBC 3167. Contains brief histories of Freer, Tilden, and Three Rivers Lions Clubs, as well as histories of McMullen County and the town of Three Rivers. Rodeo articles include "Rodeo Rules," "Bull Riding: Most Dangerous of All Contests," "Steer Wrestling," etc. $25.00

3185. LIONS CLUB. *Twelfth Annual Lions Labor Day Rodeo* [wrapper title]. Tilden, Texas: Lions Rodeo Association, 1962. 120 pp., illustrated. 8vo, original orange pictorial wrappers, stapled as issued. Fine.

*First printing.* Content similar to preceding. $25.00

3186. LIONS CLUB. *Thirteenth Annual Lions Labor Day Rodeo* [wrapper title]. Tilden, Texas: Lions Rodeo Association, 1963. 125 pp., photographic illustrations, many ads. 8vo, original green printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Light shelf wear, ink notation on front wrapper, otherwise fine.

*First printing.* Content similar to preceding. $25.00

3187. LIONS CLUB. *Thirteenth Annual Lions Labor Day Rodeo* [wrapper title]. Tilden, Texas: Lions Rodeo Association, 1963. Another copy, variant wrappers. 8vo, original orange printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Some staining to wraps and wear to spine, ink notation on front wrapper, otherwise fine. $25.00
3188. LIONS CLUB. *Fourteenth Annual Lions Labor Day Rodeo.* Tilden, Texas: Lions Rodeo Association, 1964. 124 pp., photographic illustrations, many ads. 8vo, original pink printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Mild wear, spine sunned, otherwise fine. *First printing.* Content similar to preceding. $25.00

3189. [LIPPINCOTT, Sara Jane (Clarke)]. *New Life in New Lands: Notes of Travel by Grace Greenwood* [pseud]. New York: J. B. Ford, 1873. vi [2] [7]-413 [8, ads] pp. 12mo, original brown pictorial cloth. Shelf-worn, corners worn, hinge split, some text detached. Second edition. Cowan, p. 249. Curry & Kruska, Yosemite 239: “Copies have been noted with and without an eight page publishers’ catalogue inserted at rear [present in this copy]. A series of delightful and perceptive travel sketches of the author’s trip to the Pacific Coast which were first printed in the *New York Times.* The author’s narrative of her visit to the Mariposa and Calaveras big tree groves and Yosemite Valley in June 1872...includes intriguing descriptions of John Smith and his Cosmopolitan Saloon and of Hutchings and his hostelry, as well as her account of a trip to Tenaya Falls and Porcupine Creek Cascades with John Muir.” Flake 4946: “Trip to Utah; favorably impressed with Mormons, though opposed to polygamy.” Paher 728. Wynar 2046. Experiences traveling by train through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. The author describes in a breezy style several ranches she visited, including Hodgins’ Ranch in California; Clark & Moore’s Ranch on the South Merced (where she and her female companions rode in the Sierras on Mexican saddles rather than side-saddle); visiting a ranch in Santa Clara that was converted to a fruit orchard; encountering an entertaining cowboy originally from Vermont; etc. Author Lippincott was among the first women to become a regular newspaper correspondent. $40.00


3191. LIPSEY, John J. *Alias Diamond Jack.* Colorado Springs: Privately printed for the author, 1956. 19 pp., frontispiece portrait. 8vo, original grey decorative wrappers, stapled as issued. Light shelf wear, small mark in red pencil, otherwise fine. Author’s signed presentation inscription to Maurice Leckenby (editor of *Steamboat Pilot*) on title page. *Limited edition* (#126 of 200 signed copies). Wynar 7020. Gangster Jack Alteri (1886-1935) son of Spanish ranchers in Northern California, moved to Chicago as a young man and became the top gun for the notorious Chicago North Side Gang. Despite his change of profession, Jack was true to his roots: he wore a ten-gallon hat and two holstered Colt 45s. When things got too hot in Chicago, Jack fled to his ranch in Colorado to avoid attention from the authorities. He reinvented himself as a ranchman only to “die a gangster’s death” in Chicago in 1935 after being exiled from Colorado. The author spent time with Diamond Jack and his wife on their ranch and describes their life there. Alteri had several aliases, including Leland Varain, J. A. Varain, Louis Alterie, and, of course, Diamond Jack. In writing up a short review of the present book, the Denver Posse of the Westerners (September 1957, No. 39. p. 9) commented: “Westerners who have grown a little weary of Wyatt Earp, Billy the Kid, and the Custer Massacre, would like some lore of the West with modern trimmings.” $20.00


*Limited edition* (42 of 300 signed copies). Wynar 939. “In 1873, Chase [Mellen] saw great herds of cattle driven through Colorado Springs on their way from the mountain pastures above Ute Pass to the buffalo grass on the plains just east of town. Cowboys and wise cowponies would herd the mixed cattle along the wide Pikes Peak Avenue, which citizens (warned by dust-clouds and cowboy-yells) vacated. Cowhands were usually peaceful, but once a top-hand got obstreperous under alcoholic influence and the town-marshal jailed him without gunfire” (p. 10). $20.00


*Limited edition* (340 of 400 signed copies). Wynar 1300. Story of Charles L. Hall, a stock raiser who created the historic Salt Works Ranch in the 1860s where he ranched and opened production of salt licks. $30.00


*Limited edition* (311 of 400 signed copies). Wynar 7228. Great information on Hunt’s wife, Ellen Elizabeth Kellogg Hunt, her overland trip to Colorado Territory in 1859, and the rigors of pioneer life in the region, with brief mention of stock raising and cattle prices. $25.00


*First edition*. Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies* 292. Graff 2512. Howes L384. Rader 2240. Rittenhouse 2240. “Little was an Indiana man who went to Kansas in 1854, went over the SFT with a wagon train of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and spent his later years in Kansas. A relatively scarce book.” Streeter Sale I-186: “Little was a devout Quaker, which accounts for the unusualness of his narrative.” Wynar 6458. “On the return, we had a drove of loose cattle to drive, as some of the wagons were left for army use. My time to drive the cattle came, the first day after starting. My horse had no saddle, but I folded my blanket and made a good substitute, and felt proud of my improved condition” (p. 54). The first ranch encountered in New Mexico was Waters’ Ranch on Dog Creek, where the owners employed “Mexican slaves or peons as they are called. If a Mexican got into debt, he was a slave until he paid the debt. The law allowed him three dollars a month until the debt was paid, but the rancher could charge him for everything furnished, so that it was no trouble to keep him in debt.” At Waters’ Ranch, a herd of wild horses was captured and herding them into the corral was an intricate operation performed by five vaqueros with lassos on five race horses. Another ranch story is humorous, and it involves a Mexican ranch and stealing beans (you had to be there). A three-day sojourn in Albuquerque included a lively fandango. (“There was a great mixture in the dancing—soldiers, Mexicans, and negroes. The negroes were more popular with the Mexican and Spanish ladies than the Mexicans.”) At pp. 24-32 is an excellent step-by-step description of the process of herding cattle across the plains. $350.00
3198. LITTLEFIELD, George W. Letterhead stationery on ruled paper: “Cattle Ranches of G. W. Littlefield, Gonzales, Texas.” Late nineteenth century. 1 leaf, 20.4 x 25.4 cm, illustrated with branded cattle. Contemporary ink notations on verso, otherwise fine. Unusual ranch ephemeron from the days before Littlefield’s famous ownership of the Yellow House (southern) Division of the XIT Ranch. $50.00

3199. LIVESAY, Dowell. Denver and the Middle Trail: The Story of a City and a Road of Destiny. Denver: Welch-Haffner, [1927]. 63 pp., photographic text illustrations. Large 8vo, original yellow printed wrappers with color illustration of a landscape mounted on upper cover. Mild shelf wear, edges of wraps sunned, otherwise a fine copy. First edition. Wilcox, p. 72. Wynar 862. Contains interesting material, primarily in the form of photographs, about herding sheep and buffalo(!) and Denver’s livestock trade. $30.00

3200. LOCKARD, Frank M. Black Kettle. Goodland, Kansas: R. G. Wolfe, [ca. 1924] 40 pp., illustrated (some photographic). 8vo, original olive green pictorial wrappers. First and last leaves slightly askew in wrappers due to binder’s error, otherwise a very fine copy of an uncommon pamphlet. First edition. Graff 2517: “Black Kettle was the name given a famous wild horse on the Kansas plains in the 1870s. This little pamphlet describes the author’s adventures while trying to capture the noted steed.” Herd 1340: “Scarce.” The Kentucky thoroughbred, a fine yearling stud colt, escaped from Cheyenne Indians who had captured him from a Mormon wagon train passing over the Smoky Hill Trail in June of 1867. Black Kettle joined the wild horses and “developed into one of the finest specimens of the equine family. Nothing to compare with him had ever been seen this far west.” Black Kettle, with his band of twenty-nine mares, became the most pursued horse on the prairie, until the author, after a thirty-one-day chase, captured him. Lockard also wrote History of the Early Settlement of Norton County, Kansas published at Norton in 1894. $250.00


3202. LOCKLEY, Fred. To Oregon by Ox-team in ’47... Portland, Oregon: Fred Lockley, n.d. (ca. 1925). Another copy. 8vo, original blue printed self-wrappers, stapled as issued. Mild shelf wear, lower wrap faded. $10.00

*First edition.* Dobie, p. 34. *Harvard Guide to American History*, p. 414. Dykes, *Western High Spots*, p. 30 (“My Ten Most Outstanding Books on the West”). Howes L415. Saunders 759. Wallace, *Arizona History* XIV:41. Apache expertise in cattle rustling commenced at an early date: “Near Zuñi, in the autumn of 1692, a herd of Spanish cattle was stampeded and driven off by the Apaches” (p. 11). Includes the history of Father Kino’s introduction of cattle to the missions built for the Pima in Arizona and northern Sonora in the late 1600s. The mission structures were constructed to form a corral around the livestock, but the Apache were ruthless in their measures to capture the mission cattle and horses. They burned entire compounds and murdered the Pima; ironically, among the Apache arsenal was an harquebus taken in a battle with the Spanish. These depredations continued into the 1700s, including Apache theft of the horses (“the best mounts to be had in northern Sonora”) used in Anza’s great overland expedition to the Pacific Coast in 1774. Apache cattle rustling and violence were abated momentarily by O’Conor and the Comanche, but the Apache as rustler became embedded in even the most intimate aspect of Apache culture (“the suitor who throve best in the eyes of the maid was the one richest in stolen horses and cattle,” p. 43). Fast forwarding to the U.S. acquisitions due to the Treaty of Guadalupe and Gadsden Purchase, by the end of the nineteenth century U.S. legislation, such as forced removal, and Army action ameliorated Apache cattle rustling. But the cattle the Spanish brought to their lands remained a potent element of their culture. In the early years of the twentieth century “the U.S. Government gave to every adult Indian who was willing to care for them, each with his own private brands, an allotment of cattle or sheep” (p. 339). $50.00


*First edition.* Dobie, p. 73, 88: “Fresh sketches of representative men. The book deserves to be better known than it is.” Guns 1350: “Scarcе.” Herd 1341. Howes L416. Wallace, *Arizona History* 29. Profiles include Padre Kino (forefather of the livestock industry in the Southwest); Pete Kitchen, a prominent, rancher who coined the phrase “Tucson, Tubac, Tumacacori, to hell” in regard to the challenges of herding cattle into Nogales, a narrow point in the valley subject to Apache raids; and Henry C. Hooker, a cattle king of Arizona in the 1880s. A great turkey-herding legend perhaps had its origins in Lockwood’s sketch on Hooker (an acquaintance of the author and a great raconteur): after losing almost everything in the Fraser River gold rush, Hooker invested
in a flock of turkeys in Placerville; herding them over the Sierra Nevada, he sold them at great profit in Carson City.


First edition. Herd 1342. Wallace IX:12. This book, dealing with the first American occupation of Tucson, gives a great deal of information on the women of the town at that time. The author views the life of old Tucson primarily through the eyes of a Spanish woman who married an enterprising American who "had a spoon in every soup," including ranching.

3206. LOCKWOOD, Frank C. More Arizona Characters. Tucson: University of Arizona, 1943. 79 pp., portraits, photographic text illustrations. 8vo, original yellow printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Lightly worn, but overall very good.

First printing. University of Arizona Bulletin 13:3 (July 1, 1942); General Bulletin 6. Wallace, Arizona History 47. Includes a profile of Al Sieber, who was foreman on C. C. Bean’s ranch; for a time, Tom Horn served as a scout under Sieber, eventually replacing him as chief of scouts in the Southwest.

3207. LOCKWOOD, Frank C. More Arizona Characters. Tucson: University of Arizona, 1943. Another copy, variant wrappers. 8vo, original beige printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Light shelf wear, otherwise fine.


material on Arizona outlaws.” Herd 1343. Howes L417. Wallace, Arizona History 33; IV:46. Replete with information on Native Americans, explorers, missionaries, pioneers, cattlemen, miners, outlaws, and Indian wars. $50.00

3209. LOCKWOOD, Frank C. Pioneer Days in Arizona…. New York: Macmillan, 1932. Another copy, variant binding. Large 8vo, original blue cloth. Edges rubbed, otherwise fine in chipped and worn d.j. Signed and dated presentation inscription from R. W. Aldrich, noted, long-serving Captain of Texas Rangers, to William MacLeod Raine, British-born American novelist who grew up on a ranch near the Texas-Arkansas border and wrote adventures about the Old West. Interesting conjunction of presenter and recipient. $60.00

3210. LOCKWOOD, Frank C. Pioneer Days in Arizona…. New York: Macmillan, 1932. Another copy. Light shelf wear, text browned, otherwise fine in lightly worn price-clipped d.j. $40.00

3211. LOCKWOOD, Frank C. Story of the Spanish Missions of the Middle Southwest. Santa Ana, California: Fine Arts Press, 1934. [10] vi, 78 pp., frontispiece, text illustrations (many full-page), map. 8vo, original half tan cloth over brown faux leather. Mild rubbing to spine, light marginal browning, otherwise very fine.

First edition. Wallace, Arizona History III:26. Good information on Father Kino and his influential role in establishment of stock raising and agriculture in the Southwest. $25.00


First printing. University of Arizona Bulletin 5:2 (February 15, 1934); Social Science Bulletin No. 5. Wallace, Arizona History III:27. $10.00


First edition. Guns 1353: “Contains some material about Wild Bill Hickok, primarily about his show life.” Herd 1344: “Has a chapter on the Texas cattle days and the Chisholm Trail.” Biography of John Burwell Omohundro (1846-1880), cowboy, buffalo hunter, scout, and actor. He debuted in “The Scouts of the Prairie” in Chicago in 1872, is credited with introducing roping acts to the American stage. His legend grew through many dime novels and fictional accounts. See Handbook of Texas Online: John Burwell Omohundro Jr. His wife, Giuseppina Morlacchi, was an Italian American ballerina and dancer who introduced the can-can to the American stage. $25.00


First edition. Guns 1354: “Scarce…. Includes chapters on Sam Bass, Calamity Jane, Belle Starr, and Black Jack Ketchum…. Also makes some mention of Cattle Kate and the Benders.” Herd 1346. Biography; Logue arrived in Washburn, Texas, with his parents in 1887. $20.00

Second printing. Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Mead 45); Kid 207: “Scarce.” Guns
Jack Rabbit Drive,” and a series of articles on brands.

$20.00

3216. LOMAS, Thomas J. Recollections of a Busy Life. [Cresco, Iowa, 1923]. 220 pp., frontispiece
portrait, photographic text illustrations, portraits. 8vo, disbound. Text fine and unopened.

copies printed for the family.” Howes L436. Mattes 1967: “Helped to take 500 horses to Califor-
nia.... A problem with driving on the plains was the universal drowsiness; if one succumbed,
the stock would go in almost any direction other than the one wanted. There were ‘white raid-
ers’ out to steal horses, a commodity in great demand in the border states and territories.” Mintz,
The Trail 298: “The author relates memories of his 1864 wagon trip to Honey Lake, California. It
seems that only a small number of copies were printed for his relations, making the book very
scarce today.”

$200.00

pp., illustrations by Ken Chamberlain. 8vo, original red pictorial cloth. Corner and lower spine
bumped, light wear, text lightly browned, else very good in worn, chipped, and price-clipped d.j.

First edition of the biography of one of our great folklorists. Campbell, p. 50: “Story of his
life simply told, but as sincere and genial as was the man himself.” Dobie, p. 129. Dykes, West-
Herd 1350: “Chapter III, ‘Hunting Cowboy Songs,’ deals with the cowboy and the author’s ex-
périences in gathering songs in the cow country.” Reese, Six Score 73n. Lomax (1867-1948) ar-
rived in Texas by covered wagon at age two. As a boy, “his home was located on a branch of
the Chisholm Trail, he heard many cowboy ballads and other folk songs; before he was twenty,
he began to write some of them down.... In the back room of the White Elephant Saloon in
Fort Worth he found cowhands who knew many stanzas of ‘The Old Chisholm Trail.’ A Gypsy
woman living in a truck near Fort Worth sang ‘Git Along, Little Dogies.’ At Abilene an old buf-
falo hunter gave him the words and tune of the ‘Buffalo Skinners.’ In San Antonio in 1908 a
Black saloonkeeper who had been a trail cook sang ‘Home on the Range.’ Lomax’s first collec-
tion, Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads, was published in 1910” (Handbook of Texas On-
line: John Avery Lomax).

$75.00

illustrations by William D. Wittliff. 8vo, original green cloth with illustration on upper cover.
Mint, signed by John A. Lomax Jr. son of the author and writer of the introduction.

First edition, limited edition (#453 of 750 copies). Reese, Six Score 73n. Whaley, Wittliff 23. Writ-
ten for an anthology of regional American folklore edited by Dr. Stith Thompson that was never
published. Thompson had asked him to write a piece on cowboy lore. The piece was returned to
Lomax’s family after his death and remained unpublished for twenty-one years. Upon publish-
ing it, John Lomax Jr. quotes his father as having written to Thompson that the piece would be
“light on cowboy lore” and would instead stress customs, the vernacular, and facts, not fiction. “I
think this is one of the best pieces I have ever done. A good percentage of it is entirely new ma-
terial. My main object has been to set down...facts and fancies that will entice your readers to
read on.”

$50.00

3219. LOMAX, John A. Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads. New York: Sturgis & Walton
Company, 1910. xxvi, 326 pp., printed music. 12mo, original terracotta pictorial cloth. Mild shelf
wear, front hinge weak, text lightly browned, but overall a very good copy of the scarce first edition.

44 & 44 #39: “No writing represents the cowboy more authentically than the songs...that he sang
to keep himself company and the sleeping herd quiet. Some of them have become household
Item 3218
Texas Centennial Song Book

Item 3222
inheritedances all over America.... Lomax collected...extensively and made the songs known to
the nation.” Dykes, Collecting Range Life Literature, p. 13. Flake 4972: “Two songs about Brigham
Young: Mormon song; Mormon bishop’s lament.” McCracken, 101, p. 35. Merrill, Aristocrats of the
Cow Country, p. 21. One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff Dykes Herd 98: “According to Lomax,
the songs in this collection had never before appeared in print.” Reese, Six Score 73: “The first col-
lection of cowboy songs.... His contribution to American folklore is immense.” Saunders 4316.
Smith 6012. One of the greatest collections of cowboy literature, collected from the men who
rode the range.

xiii [15] 414 pp. 12mo, original terracotta cloth. Moderate shelf wear, front hinge weak, edges and
endpapers foxed, text browned, overall very good. Signed twice by Lomax. Postcard from Lomax
to Carl Hertzog laid in.

Reissue of the second edition. $300.00

3221. LOMAX, John A. Songs of the Cattle Trail and Cow Camp. New York: Duell, Sloan and
Pearce, [1950]. xiii [7] 189 pp., illustrated with 78 drawings and sketches by famous Western art-
ist including Remington and Russell. 8vo, original tan cloth. Edges slightly browned, small
bookdealer’s label on rear pastedown, otherwise fine in faded but otherwise fine d.j.

Revised illustrated edition. Campbell, pp. 159, 229: “Some poems and songs are merely dated,
others are so dated that they never go out of date. These are all too good to be pigeonholed as
of three years of collecting thousands of cowboy songs. $75.00

3222. LOMAX, John A. Songs Texas Sings. Centennial Edition. Compiled by Public School Division
of the Texas Department of Publicity for Centennial Celebrations. Dallas: Turner Company, 1936.
32 pp., printed music and lyrics. 8vo, original blue, orange, and white pictorial wrappers (stri-
king cover illustration: night scene of cowboys in a circle cooking supper over an open fire, chuck-
wagon behind them, and background of starry dark blue sky with moon rising over a vast plain).
Mint condition. Undoubtedly printed in a large edition, but few copies survive.

First edition. The songs were gathered and published to assist teachers in teaching children to
love and appreciate their homeland and culture. Lomax in his short essay at the front remarks:
“The group printed here best representing Texas and the southwest is the Cowboy songs. Such
songs make vocal the life of the ranch and the cattle trail. Cowboys sang because they were
lonely as they rode after a herd of longhorns. At night they sang to quiet the cattle on the bed-
ding ground, as the cowboy sentinels rode round and round the sleeping herd. These night-
herding songs were romantic or minor in tone, telling stories of disaster and death.... Some of
these songs sprang out of the soil of the Southwest like prairie grass. No one knows the author
of the music or the words.” Lomax states that “Home on the Range” is the best known of all cow-
boy songs, except perhaps, “Git Along, Little Dogies.” Other songs include “O Bury Me Not on
the Lone Prairie,” “The Old Chisholm Trail,” “Texas Rangers,” “Make Me a Cowboy Again for a
Day,” “La Cucaracha,” “Cielito Lindo,” etc. $100.00

3223. LOMAX, John A., Ruby T. Lomax & Alan Lomax. Fourteen Traditional Spanish Songs from
Texas Transcribed by Gustavo Duran, from Recordings Made in Texas, 1934-1939. Washington:
Music Division, Pan American Union, 1942. vi, 20 pp., map, printed music. 4to, original beige pic-
torial wrappers illustrated by Antonio Rodriguez Luna, stapled as issued. Ex-library: call letters
on front wrapper and on blank verso facing page i, perforated stamp on title and last page, card
pocket on rear endpaper. Mild shelf wear, small stain on rear wrapper, overall fine.

First edition. Music Series No. 4. Great cowboy iconography on upper cover. “As far as the text
is concerned ‘La Corrida de Kansas’ is probably the most important corrida of this collection.
The fateful and vague tone of the whole story and, above all, of the picture of this cowboy who
gets in front of the bull with the sole object of being killed by him, gives to the story an unfor-
gettable tragic accent’ (p. 6). “En la corrida de Kansas / (ni me quisiera acordar), | caporales y
vaqueros, | no más nos faltó llorar” (“La Corrida de Kansas”).

3224. LONG, Katherine W. & Samuel A. Siciliano. *Yuma from Hell-Hole to Haven* . Lusty Leg-
ends of Two Historical Centuries. Yuma: Yuma County Chamber of Commerce, 1950. 63 [1]
pp., frontispiece, photographic text illustrations (some full-page), cover illustrations by John W.
Hampton. Small 8vo, original multicolor pictorial wrappers, stapled as issued. Spine rubbed,
otherwise fine.

1701, the forefather of the American cattle industry, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, was the first
to recognize the Yuma crossing as the gateway to California.

3225. LONG, Margaret. *The Oregon Trail: Following the Old Historic Pioneer Trails on the Modern
tographic text illustrations (many full-page), 2 foldout maps, endpaper maps. 8vo, original blue
cloth. Mild shelf wear, back hinge split, otherwise very good in lightly sunned and
chipped d.j.

with specific mileage readings for pioneer trails as far as South Pass. Large scale migration com-
menced in 1843, when a wagon train departed with over 800 people, 120 wagons, and 5,000 cat-
tle. Their journey took five months.

3226. LONG, Margaret. *The Santa Fe Trail: Following the Old Historic Pioneer Trails on the Modern
piece, photographic text illustrations (some full-page) 2 foldout maps, endpaper maps. 8vo, origi-
inal green cloth. Mild shelf wear, back hinge split, otherwise very good in lightly sunned and
chipped d.j.

*First edition of a foundational work on the SFT.* Rittenhouse 369: “An extensive guide for any-
one who wishes to retrace, as far as is possible, the SFT along modern roads. Careful mileage
readings are given from Westport to Santa Fe, with separate logs for side trips on variant Trail
routes. Gives texts of many markers, list of stage stations in New Mexico (p. 275), and logs noted
by early travelers.” Wynar 6459. As Plains tribes acquiesced to the westward expansion of the
U.S., reservations were established and Indian Agencies were set up all over the West to distrib-
ute rations to Native Americans. This meant providing grains and flour, but more importantly,
it meant replacing buffalo with beef. This triggered the real beginning of the cowboy era in New
Mexico. Along the trail enterprising entrepreneurs established small pockets of private enter-
prise called road ranches, trading ranches, or in some cases, whiskey ranches. Most commonly
known simply as ranches, the little businesses catered to the needs of travelers. To augment their
income, ranch proprietors traded livestock and supplied forage. Dr. Long and her friend were
the first two women to enter Death Valley alone.

3227. LONG, Margaret. *The Shadow of the Arrow.* Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1941. 310 pp., frontis-
piece, photographic plates, maps. 8vo, original grey pictorial cloth. Light shelf wear, front hinge
slightly loose, otherwise fine. Dr. Long’s working copy, with many of her annotations.

of Death Valley, coupled with intelligent exploratory findings of the physical routes traversed
by the emigrants of 1849—from Salt Lake, across Nevada, and thence to the Coast. The Doc-
tor’s book has not sustained itself by a parasitic nourishment upon the research of others. Here
is a vigorous, first-hand contribution to Death Valley literature; one of the best, in my opinion,
that has ever been made available. I would rate it among the first half-dozen Death Valley items
of paramount importance.” Mintz, *The Trail* 299: “Contains most of the diary of forty-niner
Sheldon Young....Young started from Joliet, went through Salt Lake City and describes his route
from there to Death Valley.” Paher, Nevada 1159: “Two very proper ladies, Dr. Long from Denver and Miss Anne Martin from Reno, traveled together to trace the route of the ‘49ers through southern Nevada and Death Valley. Loading their Dodge with all kinds of equipment, and with the running boards stowing extra water, oil, and gasoline, the women ‘roughed it... recording authentic history as they went. They retraced the trails of the Jayhawkers and searched for forgotten waterholes.... The desert descriptions and field work alone are a significant contribution.” The author’s investigations took her through stretches of ranching country, including research at Furnace Creek, Pahrump, Chino, and other ranches. Suffragist and politician Anne Martin and Dr. Long are discussed in Lillian Faderman’s To Believe in Women: What Lesbians Have Done for America (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1999).

3228. LONG, Margaret. The Shadow of the Arrow. Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1941. Another copy. Light shelf wear, otherwise very fine. Author’s signed and dated presentation inscription to Axton Clark, and signed by Anne Martin, Dr. Long’s traveling companion, to whom the book is dedicated.

3229. LONG, Margaret. The Shadow of the Arrow. Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1941. Another copy. Moderate shelf wear, front hinge a little loose, otherwise fine. Author’s signed and dated presentation inscription to Florence Rena Sabin, news clippings of book reviews affixed to front and back flyleaves, bookplate.

3230. LONG, Margaret. The Shadow of the Arrow. Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1941. Another copy. Very light shelf wear, otherwise a very fine copy in lightly worn and chipped d.j.


3234. LONG, Margaret. The Smoky Hill Trail.... [Denver]: W. H. Kistler Stationery Company, [1943]. Another copy of vol. 1 only. Moderate shelf wear, front hinge loose, overall very good in chipped d.j. Signed and dated by author.

in. 2 vols.: vol. 1 is large 8vo, original maroon cloth; vol. 2 is small 8vo, original ivory printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Vol. 1: a fine copy in very lightly worn and chipped d.j.; vol. 2: fine. Second edition. $65.00

3236. LONG, Margaret. The Smoky Hill Trail.... [Denver]: W. H. Kistler Stationery Company, [1947]. Another copy of vol. 1 only. Mild shelf wear, otherwise fine in worn and chipped d.j. $30.00

3237. LONG, Walter [Ewing]. The Longhorn Crossing. [Austin? 1960]. [2] 34 [1] pp., portraits, text illustrations (one in color, many photographic, some from old photos of cattle drives), double-page map showing the best route from Texas in 1874. 4to, original white pictorial wrappers, stapled as issued. Mild wear, especially at staples, otherwise fine. Signed by author. First edition. This work has an account of an 1867 trail drive of a large herd of longhorns up the Chisholm Trail and their crossing of the Colorado River at Austin, Texas. In addition to interviewing old cowboys, Long collected vintage photographs of the Chisholm Trail, which were used in this book (the images were also consulted for at least one film on the Trail). The Handbook of Texas Online has a biography of author Long (1886-1973), but more humanizing is Joe B. Frantz's obituary in SWHQ 7 (July 1973-April 1974), pp. 395-97. For decades Long, known as Austin's Number One Citizen, was the father of city planning in Austin. His myriad contributions included creating the organization that evolved into the Lower Colorado River Authority and its chain of dams and lakes through Central Texas, enlarging the 40-acre University of Texas at Austin to add 132 acres, arranging the sale of bonds to construct the Stephen F. Austin Hotel, etc. $100.00

3238. LONGSWORTH, Basil N. Diary...March 15, 1853 to January 22, 1854, Covering the Period of His Migration from Ohio to Oregon. Denver: D. E. Harrington, 1927. 43 pp. 8vo, original red printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Mild shelf wear, upper hinge loose, some internal wear, overall very good in the scarce d.j. (chipped and well worn). Letter to Margaret Long from Hart Robinson (with his signature) and book announcement laid in. First edition. Eberstadt, Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies 296. Graff 2530: "This is a detailed day by day contemporary diary—a real overland." Howes L458. Mattes 1403: "Note-worthy for significant detail about river crossings and about the incident at Fort Laramie's Platte ferry, leaving Indian dead and imprisoned, which augured ill for emigrants, though no reprisals seem to have occurred." Mintz, The Trail 301: "Details of the country, trails, deaths, murders, drownings and more." Smith 6091. The overland party had 80 persons, 26 wagons, 300 head of cattle, and a unspecified number of horses. $50.00

3239. LOOMIS, Leander Vaness. A Journal of the Birmingham Emigrating Company: The Record of a Trip from Birmingham, Iowa, to Sacramento, California, in 1850.... Salt Lake City: [Legal Printing Company], 1928. [14] 198 pp., frontispiece portrait, 17 photographic plates, portraits, foldout map at rear. 8vo, original brown cloth. Mild shelf wear, upper hinge loose, some internal wear, overall very good in the scarce d.j. (chipped and well worn.). Letter to Margaret Long from Hart Robinson (with his signature) and book announcement laid in. First edition. Cowan, p. 396. Eberstadt, Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies 297. Flake 4986. Kurutz, The 404. Howes L464. Mattes 880: "Journey fared well.... This was a cohesive and efficient group of relatives and neighbors who rested regularly on the Sabbath while other companies flogged on, and it elected a new set of officers every two weeks, thus neutralizing the malcontents who broke up many companies. Although capable of inspired prose...Loomis's account is mainly straightforward reporting, the kind most valued by those interested in the nuances of trail geography. Ledyard's footnotes make the most of this aspect." Mintz, The Trail 302. Paher, Nevada 1167: "The party with which the author and his family emigrated west arrived in Sacramento in 1850. This volume contains a journal written on the overland journey, with supplementary data compiled from historical sources and five early itineraries covered in part by this company.... This book includes a complete reprinting of Clayton's [1848] Latter-Day Saints
Emigrants’ Guide [pp. 137-182].” Loomis was a rancher, and in his journal discusses livestock prices, fur trade, and brief stays at Horseshoe Ranch and Howard Ranch. Edited by Edgar M. Ledyard, introduction by J. Cecil Alter. $75.00

3240. [LORD, John Keast]. At Home in the Wilderness; Being Full of Instructions How to Get Along and to Surmount All Difficulties by the Way, by “The Wanderer.” London: Robert Hardwicke, 1867. xvi, 323 pp., frontispiece portrait, illustrated title page, text illustrations. 12mo, original purple blind stamped cloth, spine gilt-lettered. Binding worn and shelf-slanted, interior browned, some pencil markings, generally good.

*First edition*. Sabin 42034. Smith 6110A. Practical hints on the details of traveling, or “the way to get through a wild country as one ought, by adopting the better means of doing that which has to be done,” provided by one with twenty years experience “as a rambler in various parts of the world.” This work includes his travels in the Great Plains, California, and the Pacific Northwest. Lord was naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission and offers a wealth of practical information, from “how to equip and manage a train of pack-mules” to how to “build log shanties, nail a raft, dig out a canoe or build it with bark or hide, manage dog-sleighs, and tramp on snowshoes.” Chapter XIV is devoted to wild horses and cattle, detailing how to lasso, saddle, and mount wild cattle, the origins of mustangs, the vast numbers of mustangs and cattle roaming the Texas plains, methods for breaking wild horses, the rodeo, making a lasso and a *cabresto*, etc. The author also wrote The Naturalist in Vancouver Island and British Columbia (Howes L464). $200.00


*First edition*. CBC 4901. History of Zapata, center of extensive ranching and agricultural endeavors, with a chapter on the ranches of the county and brief sketches of Starr and Webb Counties. European settlement of the region began in 1750 under the command of Col. José de Escandón. In 1898, the town of Bellville was renamed Zapata in honor of Col. Antonio Zapata, a local rancher and military man who became one of the leaders of the federalist movement to found the Republic of the Rio Grande. $75.00

3242. LOTTO, F. Fayette County: Her History and Her People. Schulenburg, Texas: Privately published by F. Lotto, Sticker Steam Press, 1902. [i-iii] vi-xvi, 424 pp., frontispiece of courthouse, many photographic illustrations, ads. 8vo, original green cloth, spine gilt-lettered. Moderate foxing, generally very good.

*First edition*. CBC 1687. Howes L484. Detailed history of Fayette County in South Central Texas, 1821-1902, with many biographies, descriptions of towns, and documentary illustrations. The area was first settled by members of Austin’s Old Three Hundred. German and Bohemian settlers arrived in large numbers after the Civil War, changing the ethnic base of the county. The rich Blackland Prairie in the region was more suited to agriculture and large plantations, but there is a brief discussion of stock raising and its role in the county’s economy. $125.00


*First edition*. Graff 2548. Howes L516. Some coverage of ranching in North Dakota’s history, particularly the role of investors. $75.00

Joints chafed, otherwise fine in d.j., with a few small chips and tears. Pencil ownership inscription dated 1939.

First edition. Adams, Burs I:251. Dobie, p. 141: “Excellently written.” Dykes, Rare Western Outlaw Books, p. 38: “My favorite book about the James boys.” Guns 1366: “Scarce…. Probably the most reliable book written about Jesse James to that date.” Howes L521. Rader 2253. Although this book primarily contains outlaw material, the chapter on Jim Cummins, a James gang hangover, reveals that Cummins later ranched in Barry County, Missouri, and near Beaver, in Carroll County, Arkansas. The best rider of the gang, Cummins’ lifelong specialty was horses and, even after retiring to a Confederate home in his sixties, he would leave from time to time to break a bunch of broncos. $225.00


First edition, limited edition (750 copies, signed by the editor Richard C. Dillon). Kurutz, The California Gold Rush 407. Paher, Nevada 1175: “A cowboy’s journal of a very early (1850) Missouri to California cattle drive, a precursor to many such drives from the Midwest, especially after the mid-1850s. Pages 97-117 describe the drive along the Humboldt Trail, making up to 22 miles a day, though sometimes as little as four to ten miles a day.” Mattes 882: “Loveland hired by Walter Crow as one of forty hands to herd 700 head of cattle overland to California…. At destination, 500 gaunt cattle remained after Indian attacks, stampedes, alkali poisoning, and ‘hollow horn.’ This account is remarkable as the record of one of the first herds, if not the first herd to be driven to the California beef market. It is even more remarkable that a cowhand working twenty-four hour shifts for six months was able to find time to keep a diary…. Dillon’s introduction is a good capsule history of pioneer cattle drives.” Mintz, The Trail 307. Mohr, The Range Country 707. $100.00


Trade edition. $40.00

With Original Leaf from the Loving Brand Book


First edition, limited edition (#104 of 119 copies, signed by Goodnight and Wittliff, and with an original leaf from the brand book compiled in 1884). Reese, Six-Score 74: “Reproduces James C. Loving’s original manuscript brand book of Texas cattle brands. Loving was the son of Charles Goodnight’s partner Oliver Loving and one of the founders of the first Texas stock association. This reproduction makes available to all a picture of how brands were recorded by a working cattleman on the range, besides preserving an important brand book for posterity.” Whaley, William D. Wittliff and the Encino Press 10: “Loving, who was brought to Texas by his family in 1845, began the task of compiling a list of brands and brand owners as a young man. Branding stock was vital in proving ownership but only if one knew whose brand belonged to whom. The task was essentially completed in 1884, when presumably several copies were made for the stockmen’s protective organization. The copy used to produce this volume is the only one known to exist.” $1,200.00
CALIFORNIA TRAIL HERD

The 1850 Missouri-to-California Journal of Cyrus C. Loveland

Edited and Annotated by Richard H. Dillon

THE TALISMAN PRESS
Los Gatos, California 1961

Item 3246

*First edition. Herd 1357: “Scarce.”* Fred White Sr. notes that “this edition was no doubt sold by news Butch on railroad trains. Printed on the cheapest newsprint, a miracle comparable to the fishes & loaves it survived.” Surely this is the climax of cheapness. Chapters include “The Kow King's Ranch,” “The Cattle Thieves,” “Chasing the Cattle Thieves,” “Battle with the Cattle Thieves,” “Captured by the Bandits and Rescued by the Cowboys,” “Fight with the Indians,” “The Prairie Fire,” etc. The story ends on an all's-well-that-ends-well note: “The Triple Wedding.” The text illustrations are full page, and rather nice, all considered.

$150.00

3249. LOWE, Percival G. *Five Years a Dragoon (’49 to ’54) and Other Adventures on the Great Plains.* Kansas City, Missouri: Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, 1906. 418 pp., photographic frontispiece portrait, text illustrations (mostly photographic—military personnel, Native Americans, etc.). 8vo, original maize pictorial cloth. Moderate shelf wear and a few stains upper hinge weak, light marginal browning, overall very good.

*First edition. Campbell, p. 66: “Much on the Santa Fé Trail and Plains Indians, including our best eyewitness account of the treaty of Laramie, 1851. Clear, vivid, intelligent.”* Eberstadt, *Modern Narratives of the Plains and the Rockies* 299. Flake 5001. Graff 2550. Howes L526. Mattes 1607, 1642, and 1071: “Few soldiers among enlisted men have left overland records. Lowe is a brilliant exception. His observations on the first Fort Laramie trip of 1851 are noteworthy, but his account of the later Fort Laramie Treaty Council is priceless, being a primary source of first-hand information about this historically unique event. This was without doubt the largest assemblage of Plains Indians anywhere in recorded times. Lowe says that a mere 270 soldiers nervously confronted over 10,000 warriors and that the total of all Indian men, women, and children was around 60,000, so that their portable villages and horse herds occupied many square miles. This governmental effort to ensure peace on the Plains is doubly ironic, for it was the Grattan Massacre of 1854 and the retaliatory so-called Ash Hollow Massacre of 1855, both in the general vicinity of Scotts Bluff, that shattered peace on the Plains, peace, which would not be restored until the aftermath of the Little Big Horn in 1876.” Mintz, *The Trail* 571. Rader 2255. Rittenhouse 375. Saunders, 3015. Sloan, *Auction 9* (quoting Pingenot): “One of the best personal accounts of cavalry service and wagon freighting on the plains, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Santa Fe. After his army service, Lowe continued to travel the Santa Fe Trail as a freight contractor until 1870.” Tate, *Indians of Texas* 2234. Extensive information on selection and care of cavalry horses, accounts of several horse dealers and beef contractors, and some material on cattle rustlers.

$75.00

3250. LOWE, Percival G. *Five Years a Dragoon...* Kansas City, Missouri: Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, 1906. Another copy, variant binding. 8vo, original brown cloth. Some outer wear and front hinge weak and repaired with tape.

$60.00


Revised edition, with introduction and notes by Don Russell.

$15.00

Cowboys of the Wild West

By Harry Hawkeye

Illustrated

I. & M. Ottenheimer, Publishers,
321 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Md.

Item 3248
Item 3261
worn and soiled, upper hinge weak, some foxing to text, otherwise very good. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf.

First edition. Agatha, pp. 70-71. Basic Texas Books 130A. Bradford 3088. Dobie, p. 52. Howes L542. Nevins, CWB II:1996. Parrish, Civil War Texana 59. Rader 2259. Raines p. 141. Lubbock arrived in Texas in 1836 and was one of Houston’s first residents. He was narrowly defeated in the first mayoral election, served as lieutenant governor of Texas in 1857, and became the first Texas governor elected under the Confederacy. He served on the staff of Gen. John B. Magruder, and later as Jefferson Davis’s aide. Though imprisoned after the war, he was elected state treasurer in 1878 and served six terms. Chapter 7 is largely devoted to ranching, describing Lubbock’s ranch and cowboys long before the Civil War. Chapter 14 revisits to the ranch and also discusses the camel experiment. Galveston and the “Beef Packery” are covered in chapter 33. $300.00

Reprint. Brasada Reprint Series. Basic Texas Books 130B. $75.00

First edition. CBC 2025. On pages 143-55 the authors discuss industry in Northwest Texas during the Reconstruction period, when “there were no industries—but there were cattle... The long-horn was in the hey-day of his glory, [and] cattle drives proved the salvation of Texas at this particular time in her history.” $75.00

First edition. Cruz & Irby 3671. Permanent Anglo settlement did not begin in this isolated region until the mid-1800s. Livestock raising, the primary activity of the early settlers, remains a key endeavor in the region to the present. “At the turn of the century ranching completely dominated La Salle County’s economy and set the tone for its culture” (Handbook of Texas Online: La Salle County). Includes material on La Mota Ranch. $45.00

First edition. Powell, p. 434: “Although there have been more polished writers on the Southwest, none has equaled his genius for seeing, understanding, and popularizing the region. It was he who first called it ‘The Southwest.’” This collection of poetry includes “At the Hacienda,” “Brother Burro,” “The Fellow in Greasy Jeans,” “In the Southwest,” and tributes to John Muir, John Burroughs, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Moran, John C. Frémont, and an epic poem on Geronimo. $40.00

Saunders 4334. Wright III:3435. Sketches of the Southwest based on the author's travels. Includes “How to Throw the Lasso.” $35.00


First edition. Herd 1365. Powell, Southwest Classics, p. 49. Saunders 4336. Account of Lummis's 1884 walking tour of 3,500 miles from Ohio to California; during his trekking he spent time at ranches along the way and with cowboys. $100.00


First edition, second printing. Wynar 6818. Story of the Sandoval family, who made their living herding cattle. $40.00

3260. LUNSFORD, Perry E. (ed.). Bullmanac: Jack Frost Ranches. Dallas: Jack Frost Ranches, [1958]. 72 pp., photographic illustrations, cartoons by the inimitable cowboy cartoonist J. R. Williams, maps, tables. 8vo, original brown photographic wrappers, stapled. Light foxing to top edge, otherwise fine.

First printing. McVicker D66. Reprints J. Frank Dobie’s introduction to Out Our Way. Almanac for ranchers, with articles, pedigree charts, etc. $30.00


First edition. Agatha, p. 135: “Has a place beside the historical novel in the fact that it gives a good picture of Texas in the characters of half the prominent Texas heroes and writers.” Dykes, Fifty Great Western Illustrators (Goodwin 20); Western High Spots, p. 34 (“High Spots of Western Fiction: 1902-1952”). Illustrator Goodwin (1881-1935) was noted for his outdoor paintings and wild life renditions. Among the main characters is an “exasperatingly independent” rancher’s daughter.


First edition. Cowan, p. 400. Dobie, p. 88: “Prime biography and prime romance. Laid mostly in California. This book almost heads the list of all biographies of western men.” Guns 1376: “Scarce.... Chapter entitled 'Robbers' has some material on Murieta.” Howes L578. Rocq 1606. Marsh arrived in San Jose in 1837 and purchased Los Megaños from José Noriega for $500. He built a small cabin where he practiced medicine; accepting payment in the form of cattle, he amassed one of the largest herds in early California, later shipping beef and produce to the gold mines and San Francisco. He also undertook a successful campaign of letters to encourage U.S. citizens to immigrate to California, touting its vast agricultural resources.


THE BRONCO PEGASUS

Item 3256
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*Handbook of Texas Online* (name of article): TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. *The Handbook of Texas Online*. [Austin]: TSHA, 1997-. www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/.


Holliday Sale: [HOLLIDAY, W. J. (collector)]. PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES. *Western Americana... The Distinguished Collection Formed by W. J. Holliday...*. New York, 1954.


One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff Dykes Herd: BRITON, Helen H., et al. (comps.). One Hundred Head Cut Out of the Jeff Dykes Herd, Catalog of an Exhibition. College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1972.


Soliday, SOLIDAY, George W. A Priced and Descriptive Checklist Together With Short Title Index Describing Almost 7,500 Items of Western Americana Comprising Books, Maps and Pamphlets of the Important Library (In Four Parts) Formed by George W. Soliday, Seattle, Wash. New York, Peter Decker, 1940-1945.


SWHQ: Southwestern Historical Quarterly. Austin: Texas State Historical Society, 1897.


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