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in San Francisco at the Joseph & Mildred Rolph Moore Gallery
at The Society of California Pioneers
300 Fourth Street (corner Folsom Street).

EXHIBITION

Tuesday, February 4, 2003, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Wednesday, February 5, 2003, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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*Outstanding Sequence of Maps
Documenting the Genesis & Evolution of Disturnell's Treaty Map*

WHEN NICHOLAS P. TRIST composed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, he did so almost entirely in ignorance of the geography of the country through which the boundary line between the two nations would run. His researches had been largely confined to the erroneous commercial maps of Mitchell, Tanner, and Disturnell and a report compiled by Captain Robert E. Lee based on the works of Moscaro, Antonio Barreiro, and José Agustín Escudero. These works were likewise for the most part inaccurate, as Trist himself realized... Nevertheless, with time pressing hard upon him...he managed to create a version of the boundary line which satisfied the Mexican negotiators... The southern and western limits of New Mexico were to be those specified on J. Disturnell's 'Map of the United States...1847,' a map known at the time to be inaccurate, as were all others available, but nonetheless pressed into service as an arbitrary definition of the limits of New Mexico. The use of this map and the difficulty of deciding on the true boundary of New Mexico caused the most trouble in the final negotiations between the United States and Mexico. Because of this, the explorer as boundary surveyor was called upon to exercise maximum influence on the course of American history.

—From William H. Goetzmann's monumental classic, *Exploration and Empire: The Explorer and the Scientist in the Winning of the American West*, New York: Knopf, 1967, pp. 258-59).

THE UNBRIDLED SPIRIT of free enterprise in the nineteenth century had a definite effect on the commercial map makers. They worked tirelessly to satisfy the demand for new information describing lands west of the Mississippi River, and in the competition to bring out material. New York City joined Philadelphia as a leading center of publishing. The career of John Disturnell (1801-1877) illustrates the tremendous demand for guide books, directories, surveys, and indeed maps, which at once stimu-

lated interest in the lands newly discovered as well as satisfied a readership eager to know more.

In 1822, perhaps the most prestigious map publisher in the United States, Henry S. Tanner, issued a new map of North America based upon the leading authorities of the day. In 1825 he reissued the southwestern portion of this map on a larger scale entitled *Map of the United States of Mexico*. In 1828, following the considerable popularity of Tanner's map, the firm of White, Gallaher, and White, located in New York, issued a copyrighted, but plagiarized, Spanish translation of Tanner's map (Plate 37).

The same plates were used in 1846 by John Disturnell to issue his own copy of the earlier map, on which he merely substituted his name as the publisher (Plate 38). Outbreak of the United States's war with Mexico in that year resulted in Disturnell's map becoming a highly successful enterprise. It received widespread acceptance as an authority for the geography of the greater Texas region, and Disturnell issued it in twenty-three separate editions between 1846 and 1858.

Because it was the most available map of Mexico, it assumed a lasting place in history when Nicholas P. Trist, the American plenipotentiary, used Disturnell's map in negotiating the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the U.S.-Mexican War and extended the Western boundary of the United States to the Pacific Ocean. Differences soon arose over the wording of the treaty vis-à-vis the actual depiction on Disturnell's map of the Rio Grande and the position of the city of El Paso. The lands in question were particularly important to the prospective railroad route to California and its newly discovered gold mines, a controversy which resulted in the United States purchase in 1854 of the Gadsden Territory, which rounded out the new U.S. boundaries.

Although the inaccuracies on Disturnell's map were well known by such leading explorers as Randolph B. Marcy, who called the map 'one of the most inaccurate of all those I have seen...', its permanent place in history was already well established. The map's

spurious background, however, and its unfortunate errors, may well have contributed to government and military leaders supporting interior surveys of the American West.

—From J. C. Martin and Robert S. Martin's essay on the Disturnell Treaty Map in *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1999), pp. 137-39.

FEW MAPS in United States history have had a role as interesting as that of the Disturnell Map—the map that was attached to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican War in 1848. The signers of that treaty thought they were making things simple by defining the line between the United States and Mexico according to the boundary shown on a currently popular map published by John Disturnell.

But because there were errors on the map, it took eight years of discussions, surveys, and the Gadsden Purchase to straighten out the major disputes that arose. Part of the disputed territory—the Chamizal area at El Paso—was not determined finally until 1963, a hundred and fifteen years after the original treaty was signed....

The boundary line between New Mexico (and what is now Arizona) and Old Mexico was to be based on mileages from El Paso. But the Disturnell Map showed El Paso at a latitude 34 miles north and a longitude 100 miles east of the true position of that city on the earth.

This became the core of the difficulties. It was as if you and I were travelling in the Southwest and I said I would meet you 200 miles south, in the city of El Paso—but when you had journeyed 200 miles south you found yourself still far north and east of El Paso. Now, you wonder, what did I mean? Were we to meet at this point 200 miles south of our parting, or were we to meet in El Paso?

Thus, were the boundary surveyors supposed to set up a starting monument according to the printed map or according to the true latitude and longitude of the points printed on Disturnell's Map?

Difficulties spring from conflicting desires, and the problems that arose from two different interpretations of the Disturnell Map were caused, as much as anything, by the conflicting interests of the two powers concerned....

The Disturnell Map was based on a series of earlier maps issued by other cartographers.... In 1825 Tanner made a map of Mexico [that] showed all of North America.... [See Heckrotte's essay in *California 49: Forty-Nine Maps of California from the Sixteenth Century to the Present #21*]. Between 1825 and 1847 Tanner brought out at least 10 editions of this map. One of the Tanner maps, that of 1826, was copied and published in 1828 by the firm of White, Gallaher & White.... This is the map whose plates were bought by Disturnell and used for printing the Disturnell maps of 1846-1858.... A few years later there was another plagiarism of the Tanner map, this time in France, Rosa's 'Mapa de los Estados Méjicanos...' published in Paris in 1837. It was a literal copy of Tanner's 1834 edition, on the original scale and translated into Spanish. Rosa produced another edition in 1851.

When the boundary disputes arose after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, all three of these publishers' maps were brought into the argument—the Tanner map, the Disturnell (or White, Gallaher & White) map, and the Rosa map.

—From Jack Rittenhouse's *Disturnell's Treaty Map: The Map That Was Part of the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty on Southwestern Boundaries, 1848* (Santa Fe: Stagecoach Press, n.d.), pp. 5-6, 13-14:

THE MOTHER MAP OF THE TREATY MAP SEQUENCE

1. [TREATY MAP]. [POCKET MAP]. TANNER, H[enry] S[chenck]. *A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and Defined by the Several Acts of the Congress of that Republic. Constructed from a Great Variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner 1826*. Below neatline at left: *Published by H. S. Tanner, N^o. 177 Chesnut [sic] S^t. Philadelphia*. Below neatline at right: *Entered According to Act of Congress, the 10th. day of June, 1825, by H. S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania*. Two insets at lower left: (1) *Table of Distances*; and (2) *Map of the Roads &c from Vera Cruz & Alvarado to Mexico*. Inset at right margin: *Statistical Table*. Pocket map, folded into original 16mo red roan covers, stamped in gold and gilt-lettered on front cover: *MEXICO* (covers present but detached). Engraved map with original outline coloring. 57.3 x 71.1 cm (22⁵/₈ x 28 inches). Pocket covers separated at spine, darkening and wear along edges. Browning and a few splits and small voids (no major losses) along old folds. Backed with Japanese tissue. Thomas W. Streeter's copy, with his pencil notes inside pocket folder ("Cadmus—E.E. 1939..."). Contemporary ink initials WEM(?) (needs research) inside front pocket cover, manuscript notes in same hand on map: "See U.S. Review, No. 13, a full Topographical Sketch of the Province of Texas"; "See...Review N^o. 84 pa. 340 a description of the Port of Guaymas a good sea port but Wretched Country"; "Lieut. Hardy entered the Mouth of the Rio Colorado at the bottom of the Gulf of California—the Indians were naked, simple & wretched—the Gulf of California is [strong?] & dangerous & full of Sea Monsters & [desolation?]...Review N^o. 84 pa. 346-349."

First imprint in the Treaty Map sequence; first edition, second issue of Tanner's map (the first issue of Tanner's map appeared in 1825); Lawrence Martin's sequence (b). For three decades following its first publication in 1826, Tanner's map served as a source map of geographical knowledge for Mexico, emerging territories in the Transmississippi West, and Texas (Austin's celebrated 1830 map of Texas was published by Tanner). Tanner based the present map on the cartographical work of Alexander von Humboldt, Don Juan Pedro Walker, Zebulon M. Pike, William Darby, Bernardo de Orta, J. F. de Lángara y Huarte, and other sources. Tanner's map was often copied, both in the U.S. and abroad. In the present 1826 issue, Tanner fatefully altered the southern boundary of New Mexico west of the Rio Grande. White, Gallaher & White subsequently reproduced Tanner's boundary in 1828, Rosa followed suit in 1837, and Disturnell in 1846 followed Tanner's 1826 boundary in over twenty variants of his celebrated Treaty Map.

Tanner's map, with its simple straight line colored in pink and green, extending from El Paso westward, is one of the most important and interesting maps for showing how maps and mapmakers can influence history in a resounding way. This is the mother map that led to the subsequent controversy, which was only defused with the Gadsden Purchase (1853-1854), by which the United States obtained the disputed territory needed for the southern railroad and the Santa Rita mines. Furthermore, Tanner's 1826 map and its use as a source for Disturnell's Treaty Map led to the problems that finally proved to the public and the United States government the value of accurate maps and efficient surveys.

Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900*, Plate 37n. Rittenhouse, *Disturnell's Treaty Map*, pp. 13-14. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pp. 276-77n. Streeter Sale 3824 (this copy). Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West II*, pp. 89-90 (commenting on Tanner's original 1825 map on which the present 1826 version was based): "This was apparently a popular map, for five editions appeared (with no less than ten separate issues) between 1825 and 1847.... In 1826 [present map] Tanner altered [the southern]



Item 1

boundary west of El Paso, bringing it further north. This 1826 issue is the map which became the source for Disturnell's celebrated 'Mapa de los estados Unidos de Méjico,' first published in 1846..."; #364n & Vol. II, pp. 229-230 (quoting Lawrence Martin's sequence of editions of Tanner's map and his commentary): "The 1825 edition of Tanner's Map of Mexico evidently derived the southern boundary of New Mexico directly from the one on Baron von Humboldt's map of New Spain published in 1809 [1811]. In the 1826 edition of his map of Mexico, however, Tanner deleted the southern boundary of New Mexico west of the Rio Grande and replaced it with a new boundary which is seen about eight miles farther north in the western part and eighty miles farther north in the eastern part. It is this latter boundary which was reproduced by White, Gallaher & White in 1828 and by Disturnell in 1846 and 1847. All the Tanner maps of Mexico from 1825 to 1847...are chiefly important because they represent the original source of Disturnell's Map." Wheat, *Maps of the Gold Region* 33n.

Martin & Martin, *Contours of Discovery*, pp. 55-56: "It is...ironic that while Tanner continued to issue updated and improved versions of his own map of the developing Southwest, it was Disturnell's plagiarism which became the accepted standard and the most widely circulated depiction of the area.... The [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo] specified that this New Mexican border, which then became the international boundary, was that laid down on the Disturnell map [as copied from Tanner by White, Gallaher and White and then Disturnell]. Because of [Tanner's] erroneous depiction of the Rio Grande and the resulting distortion of the surrounding topography on the Disturnell map, this clause of the treaty was to result in great difficulty for the official joint boundary commission when it attempted to survey the line on the ground, and it created great controversy in Washington."

Checking American Book Prices Current back to 1975 and Morrison guides back to 1987, we find no copies of this 1826 Tanner map. Antique Map Price Records back to 1983 show only a copy of the 1826 edition (with condition problems) offered by High Ridge in 1994, but the Wheat citation provided (#529) is for a 1846 edition. The last copy of the 1826 Tanner map that we find at auction was the Streeter copy, which is the present copy. (\$20,000-30,000)

2. [TREATY MAP]. WHITE, GALLAHER & WHITE. *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican White, Gallaher y White. Nueva York. 1828. Grabado por Balch y Stiles, Nueva York.* Three insets at lower left: (1) *Tabla de Distancias*; (2) *Tabla de Estadística*; (3) *Carta de los caminos &c. desde Vera Cruz y Alvarado a Méjico.* Upper right: Large engraving of Mexican eagle with snake in its beak, perched on cactus with names of Mexican states lettered on pads (including *Coahuila y Tejas* and *Nuevo Méjico*). Engraved map, original shading and outline coloring. 73.7 x 104 cm (29 x 41 inches). Mounted on linen. Rough condition, foxed and stained, original coloring faded, some losses (especially at margins, printed border, old folds, a few letters of title, table of distances, and portions of Northern Mexico, etc.). This map should be placed in the hands of a gentle, expert conservator. Perhaps the single most rare map in the Treaty Map sequence.

First edition of the White, Gallaher & White version of the Treaty Map (Rittenhouse, Lawrence Martin, and other authorities state that only one edition of White, Gallaher & White's map was published; Lawrence Martin considered the White, Gallaher & White map of 1828 to be the first edition of the legendary Treaty Map sequence. However,

White, Gallaher & White's map is an edition in Spanish of Tanner's 1826 map (see preceding). White, Gallaher & White translated Tanner's English title, legends, and place names into Spanish and slightly enlarged his map and its scale. Both Tanner's English-language map and White, Gallaher & White's Spanish-language reworking served as precursors for Disturnell's Treaty Map. These three versions of the map are exceptionally significant due to their historical context and function with regard to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Together the Tanner, White, Gallaher & White, and Disturnell maps document the cartographical sequence that resulted in the boundary dispute following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Crossroads of Empire 39. Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900*, Plate 37 & p. 137. Rittenhouse, *Disturnell's Treaty Map*, pp. 13-16 (#1) (designating White, Gallaher & White's 1828 map as "one edition known"): "One of Tanner's maps, that of 1826, was copied and published in 1828 by the firm of White, Gallaher & White, of New York City. This is the map whose plates were bought by Disturnell and used for printing the Disturnell Maps of 1846-1858. It has often been said that White, Gallaher & White (and Disturnell) plagiarized or 'pirated' this map. It was obviously copied from Tanner's map, but there is no proof that it was done with intent to defraud. It might have been done as the result of an agreement. The White, Gallaher & White map was issued in 1828, and that was the year in which the United States made a Treaty of Limits with Mexico. There was a market demand in Latin America for a map with all the legends and place names in Spanish. The Tanner map was in English; White, Gallaher & White made a map with all legends in Spanish.... The original White, Gallaher & White map was *grabado* (engraved) by Balch & Stiles of New York. Their name, together with the copyright notice was imperfectly removed and appears faintly on all Disturnell maps printed from these plates from 1846 through 1858." Streeter Sale 222: "This map is included as it is such a direct source for Disturnell's Map of Mexico with the same title, published in New York in 1846, that Col. Martin in his elaborate survey, *Disturnell's Map*, calls it the first of the 24 editions of that map, and the map published by Disturnell in 1846 the second. This White, Gallaher & White map in turn follows closely, even to errors, the Tanner Map of Mexico of 1825.—TWS." Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #384, Vol. II, pp. 95-96 & Vol. III, p. 36. Wheat, *Maps of the Gold Region* 33n.

Of the Treaty Map sequence of over thirty-five maps, White, Gallaher & White's map (Streeter 222), Tanner's 1826 issue (Streeter 3824), and Rosa's version published in Paris in 1837 (Streeter 233) are the most difficult to obtain. We have had White, Gallaher & White's map only once before (1987 @ \$3,000); this is the only record for the map that we find in the Morrison guides. We find no records of sales in the compiled auction records back to 1975, or in the Antique Map Price Records back to 1983. Streeter's copy of White, Gallaher & White's map fetched \$500 in 1966, as compared to five editions of Disturnell's map in the same auction (Streeter 254-257 & 278) which realized \$250 (1846), \$250 (1847), \$160 (1847), \$60 (1847), and \$250 (1848). The last copy of Tanner's 1826 map we find offered at auction was in 1969 at the Streeter Sale (the same copy as listed in our entry 1 above). Interestingly, Rosa's map, which Streeter (233) described as "an example of an independent plagiarism of the 1834 of Tanner's map" brought \$90 at the 1966 Streeter Sale. Two copies of the Rosa map are being offered on the market as we write, both around \$85,000. A copy of the Rosa map sold at Sotheby's (New York) in 1999 at \$20,000.

We locate copies of White, Gallaher & White's map at The University of Texas at Austin, The University of Texas at Arlington, and Yale (Streeter's copy). (\$10,000-20,000)

3. [TREATY MAP]. [POCKET MAP]. TANNER, H[enry] S[chenck]. *A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and Defined by the Several Acts of the Congress of that Republic. Constructed from a Great Variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Second edition, 1837.* Below neatline at left: *Published by H. S. Tanner, N^o. 144 Chesnut [sic] S^t. Philadelphia.* Below neatline at right: *Entered According to Act of Congress, the 2nd. day of April, 1832, by H. S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania.* Two insets at lower left: (1) *Table of Distances*; and (2) *Map of the Roads &c from Vera Cruz & Alvarado to Mexico.* Inset at right margin: *Statistical Table.* Pocket map, folded into original 16mo plum cloth covers embossed with floral design, gilt-lettered on front cover: *MEXICO* (covers present but detached). Engraved map with original full color and outline coloring. 58 x 73 cm (22⁷/₈ x 28³/₄ inches). Map backed with Japanese tissue. Some mild staining and offsetting, a few minor voids and short repaired splits at folds (minimal losses), 7-inch diagonal cut at lower right margin (if there is indeed a loss, it is very slight; the razor-thin strip of white space appears rather to be due to the lack of skill by the conservator in precisely mounting the map on the Japanese tissue). Original pocket folder slightly faded, and with Thomas W. Streeter's notes inside front cover, including "2d ed...shows Texas as part of Mexico, Ames April 1927..."

"Second edition" (dated 1837; copyright April 2, 1832); this version is intermediary between Lawrence Martin's (d) and (e). Streeter Sale 3824 (this copy). Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #364n & Vol. II, pp. 229-30 (setting forth Lawrence Martin's sequence of editions of Tanner's map and Martin's commentary). Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Region* 33n. Despite events in 1836, Texas is still shown as part of Mexico ("Coahuila and Texas") in its smaller configuration with a southern boundary at the Nueces River, rather than the Rio Grande. Numerous locations have been added to Texas, and various colonies located. (\$15,000-\$25,000)



Item 2

4. [TREATY MAP]. [POCKET MAP]. DISTURNELL, J[ohn]. *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway. Nueva York, 1846.* Three insets at lower left: (1) *Tabla de Distancias*; (2) *Tabla de Estadística* ("*Tejas*" obliterated from "*Cohahuila [sic] y Tejas*"); (3) *Carta de los caminos &c. desde Vera Cruz y Alvarado a Méjico.* Upper right: Large engraving of Mexican eagle with snake in its beak, perched on cactus with names of Mexican states lettered on pads (including *Nuevo Méjico*; the pad formerly engraved *Coahuila y Tejas* altered to read only *Coahuila y*). Pocket map, folded into original 16mo red blind-stamped cloth covers with gilt lettering: *MEXICO*, inside cover with printed *Statistics of the Republic of Mexico* (New Mexico and Upper California designated at territories of Mexico). Engraved map with original full color in Mexico and the Southwest; Texas outlined in bright yellow with the outrageously long Panhandle extending almost to South Pass; Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana with outline coloring; traced in bright red are Wool's route (main map) and major roads in the interior of Mexico (on inset). 74.5 x 104 cm (29³/₈ x 40⁷/₈ inches). Light browning along center, where the two sections of the map were originally co-joined, otherwise exceptionally fine and crisp, with most excellent, beautiful coloring, the red pocket covers bright. A superb example of one of the outstanding maps for United States, Texas, and Mexican history. Rare in any edition or condition, but especially in its desirable first appearance.

First printing of Disturnell's Treaty Map (title followed by *Lo publican J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway* and without the road between San Antonio and Austin). Martin, *Disturnell,*



Item 3



Item 4



Item 5

pp. 204-221. Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900*, Plate 37 & pp. 57, 137-39 (citing and illustrating an 1847 edition). Rittenhouse, *Disturnell's Treaty Map*, p. 16. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Plate 170 (illustrating an 1847 edition) & pp. 274-76: "This map was attached to the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War and subsequently added California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah to the United States.... The boundary of the United States is depicted as the Rio Grande in the east and the parallel of 32°15' north latitude in the west. This caused San Diego, which lies just north of this line, to be included in the California territory claimed by the United States." Taliaferro 283 (citing an 1846 revised edition and quoting Lawrence Martin): "The map actually became part of the Treaty [of Guadalupe Hidalgo] and has figured prominently in settling border disputes."

Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #507 & Vol. III, pp. 35-36: "[Mitchell's 1846 map *Texas, Oregon and California*] and Disturnell's [map] were among the most influential maps of the year [1846].... [Disturnell's map] displayed certain significant items not present on the White, Gallaher and White map of 1828, from which it was taken. In the first place, the Alta California area, which included the Great Basin, was largely modeled on Frémont's map of 1845, and the Great Salt Lake was copied from it. The Monte de Oregon still appears, however, crowding Frémont's Old Park and New Park, and farther south is the Cumbre de Jaime (James Peak) on the site of Pike's Peak. Moreover, on the Disturnell's 1846 map the boundary of the United States is given as the Rio Grande, and other data respecting current and earlier Texas boundaries are added. Near the mouth of the Rio Grande, Ft. Brown now appears, with 'Gen. Taylor's Route 1846' nearby. Another change took place farther west, of which Martin says: 'An engraved boundary between Alta California and Baja California extends east and west near the parallel of 32°15' north latitude, from a point on the Colorado River about 50 miles south of the Gila to a point on the Pacific Coast about 50 miles south of San Diego. This boundary was not present on the White, Gallaher & White map, which has in color but without an engraved line the same northeast-southwest boundary between Upper and Lower California that appears as an engraved line on the 1846 and 1847 editions of the Tanner map, the 1826 edition of which was the source of the...editions published by White, Gallaher & White or by Disturnell. It is a debatable question whether, if Disturnell had engraved this northeast-southwest boundary upon his map in 1846, as Rosa did in his plagiarism of Tanner's map in 1837, the southern boundary of the United States at the Pacific might have been fixed some 120 miles south of San Diego rather than only a little over a dozen miles south of that city.'" Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Region* 32n & 33n.

John Disturnell was primarily a businessman rather than a cartographer. As events of the Mexican-American War developed and as changes occurred, he incorporated dates and places in new issues of his map without comment. Between 1846 and 1849 over twenty variants of his map appeared. The Disturnell Treaty Map was not an official government publication—it just happened to be the map that Nicolas P. Trist took with him when he was sent as peace commissioner to Mexico in 1847. It was the map's inaccuracies in locating El Paso and the Rio Grande, rather than its correctness, which made it historically significant in U.S.-Mexican relations.

It might be argued that the Disturnell version of the Treaty Map (particularly the first printing and the seventh and twelfth editions) is the most historic of the various maps in the Treaty Map sequence. It would seem that an example of Disturnell's map would be the least difficult of the sequence to acquire, since Disturnell published over

twenty variations, as compared to Tanner (approximately ten variants), White, Gallaher & White (one edition, or two, if one falls in line with Wheat), and Rosa (two editions). Yet, we find no copies of any edition of the Disturnell map in the Antique Map Price Records searched back to 1983. Searching back to 1975 in American Book Prices Current, we find only four copies of various editions of Disturnell's map having sold at auction. The most recent sale of which we have knowledge is an 1850 edition sold by Swaen in the latter months of 2002 (\$20,000, very good in original pocket covers). (\$20,000-\$40,000)

5. [TREATY MAP]. [POCKET MAP]. TANNER, H[enry] S[chenck]. *A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and Defined by the Several Acts of the Congress of That Republic, Constructed from a Great Variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Second Edition, 1846.* Below neatline at left: *Published by H. S. Tanner, N^o. 144 Chesnut [sic] St. Philadelphia.* Below neatline at right: *Entered According to Act of Congress, the 2nd. day of April, 1832, by H. S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania.* Two insets at lower left: (1) *Table of Distances*; and (2) *Map of the Roads &c from Vera Cruz &c Alvarado to Mexico.* Inset at right margin: *Statistical Table.* Pocket map, folded into original 16mo dark brown ribbed blind-stamped cloth covers, with matching dark brown diced cloth label on upper cover gilt-lettered: *MEXICO* (covers present but detached). Engraved map with original full color and outline coloring. 58 x 73 cm (22⁷/₈ x 28³/₄ inches). Mild offsetting, some splits at folds repaired on verso, three small ink spots at left margin. Original pocket folder worn and split at spine, and bearing Thomas W. Streeter's notes on inside front cover, including provenance (1928 Cadmus \$15) and "Tanner's map of Mexico, 2d ed 1846....This interesting for California...."

"Second edition" (dated 1846; copyright April 2, 1832); Lawrence Martin's sequence (g). Eberstadt 114:68 (offering an undesignated Philadelphia 1846 version, at \$37.50 in 1939). Streeter Sale 3824 (this copy). Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #528: "The Southern border of California is shown as 32° west of the gulf, and the Rio Ascension east of it, much farther south than the border fixed by the Treaty, and even farther south than the Gadsden purchase of 1853-4. The southern border of New Mexico is just north of El Paso. Texas extends to the east bank of the Rio Grande (including Santa Fe) and with the long panhandle. The copyright date shows that this was a hurriedly gotten up map to catch the pennies of those interested in following the war with Mexico"; Vol. III, pp. 37-38: "With Disturnell coming out with a map of Mexico largely copied from one of Tanner's early productions, Henry S. Tanner could ill afford to sit by in silence. In 1846, therefore, he brought out a 'second edition' of the 1832 issue of his 'Map of the United States of Mexico' (even retaining the original copyright date). So far as areas now in the United States are concerned, this is a throwback map, with the Timpanogos, Buenaventura and St. Felipe rivers (and even the Los Mongos River!) flowing from the intermountain area to the Pacific Coast. Farther east, Long's geography is still used. Tanner must have been trying to live on his reputation—or else he was in a great hurry—when he published this map." Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Region* 33n. Texas is now shown separate from Mexico, with the long panhandle and southern boundary at the Rio Grande rather than the Nueces River. Place names have been added, including the City of Austin.

We find no sales records in the usual sources, other than this copy, which sold at the Streeter Sale in 1969. (\$15,000-25,000)

6. [TREATY MAP]. [POCKET MAP]. TANNER, H[enry] S[chenck]. *A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and Defined by the Several Acts of the Congress of That Republic, Constructed from a Great Variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Fourth Edition, 1847.* Below neatline at left: *Published by H. S. Tanner* [remains of address slightly visible]. Below neatline at right: *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by H. S. Tanner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.* Two insets at lower left: (1) *Table of Distances*; and (2) *Map of the Roads &c from Vera Cruz &c Alvarado to Mexico.* Inset at right margin: (1) *Statistical Table*; and (2) *Harbour of Vera Cruz.* Pocket map, folded into original 16mo purple blind-stamped cloth, upper cover gilt-lettered: *TANNER'S TRAVELLING MAP OF MEXICO* (covers present but detached). Engraved map with original full color and outline coloring. 57.3 x 73.2 cm (22⁵/₈ x 28⁷/₈ inches). A few light stains at old folds and one small void in *Statistical Table* (affecting only one numeral and a tiny segment of a vertical bar line), a few folds neatly reinforced on verso. Pocket folder faded from purple to brown, inside upper cover with Streeter's notes, including provenance (paid \$4.00 in 1941).

"Fourth edition" (dated 1847; copyright 1846); Lawrence Martin's sequence (i). Streeter Sale 3824 (this copy). Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #554 & Vol. III, p. 48. Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Region* 32n (listing the "Third edition" dated 1846, and mentioning that the Library of Congress owns a copy of the present edition); see also 33n.

The alterations to the 1846 Tanner map which are included on the present map are important because they include updated geography based on Frémont's explorations. Wheat in *Mapping the Transmississippi West* comments on Tanner's 1846 improvements (#529): "The plate has been changed to follow Frémont in California, including the Great Basin. The southern boundary of California now extends from Pt. Mondrains northeast to the mouth of the Gila, while the United States boundary with Sonora is still much too far south. New Mexico is still confined to a narrow strip between the Rio Grande and the mountains that form the continental divide, all east of there being Texas, which ends at the Arkansas River. North of that stream the map has been altered to show the Parks and South Pass." In *Maps of the California Gold Regions*, Wheat remarks on the 1846 updates (#32): "The 'Old Spanish Trail' from Santa Fé to Los Angeles is prominently displayed (though not identified) on this map, and Frémont's route south from Nueva Helvetia to the Mojave Desert and on to Great Salt Lake is included. Large fanciful bays extend inland from Los Angeles and Ventura. Much of the California portion of this map is based on Frémont's map, and it is similar to that listed as 1847—*Disturnell*." Numerous changes can be seen in California, including addition of place names for Los Angeles and San Francisco and developments on the Mexican-American War front (such as Taylor's troops on the Rio Grande in South Texas). Tanner boldly angled the boundary between Upper and Lower California to the southwest, to include Guaymas. Lawrence Martin points out that had Disturnell done likewise, the final boundary between Upper and Lower California might have been drawn quite differently in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

This edition of Tanner's map seems to appear on the market with more frequency than other editions. We sold a copy of this edition of Tanner's map at our Auction 8 (November 1999) for \$14,000 (one short split at fold with no loss, in original pocket covers, slightly faded and with one old ink spot, otherwise very fine). That same year Swann sold a slightly lesser copy (tape repairs on verso and in pocket covers) at \$13,000.

Old Print Shop offered a copy in 2001 at \$12,500 (new pocket covers, small loss at right center panel, repaired and backed, some stains and splits, otherwise “good”). Antique Map Price Records documents one other offering by a dealer in 1989. (\$15,000-25,000)

7. [TREATY MAP]. [POCKET MAP]. TANNER, H[enry] S[chenck]. *A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and Defined by the Several Acts of the Congress of That Republic, Constructed from a Great Variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Fifth Edition, 1847* [remains of prior edition statement slightly visible]. Below neatline at left: *Published by H. S. Tanner* [remains of address slightly visible]. Below neatline at right: *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by H. S. Tanner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York*. Two insets at lower left: (1) *Table of Distances*; and (2) *Map of the Roads &c from Vera Cruz & Alvarado to Mexico* (red outlining). Above the insets added to this edition is a list of major battles of the Mexican-American War. Inset at right margin: (1) *Statistical Table*; and (2) *Harbour of Vera Cruz*. Pocket map, folded into original 16mo dark brown blind-stamped ribbed cloth covers, upper cover gilt lettered: *TANNER'S TRAVELLING MAP OF MEXICO* (covers present but detached). Engraved map with original full color and routes colored in red. 58 x 73.5 cm (22⁷/₈ x 28⁷/₈ inches). Mild age-toning and some light staining at left margin where pocket folder was attached, splits at far right, vertical fold neatly reinforced on verso, a few minor voids, mild browning at some old folds. Pocket folder chipped at extremities. Thomas W. Streeter's copy, with his printed label affixed to inside front pocket cover and his notes indicating that he paid \$10 for this copy in 1940.

“Fifth edition” (dated 1847; copyright 1846). Lawrence Martin's sequence (j). Streeter Sale 3824 (this copy). Taliaferro 291: “This map first appeared in a quite different form in 1826 (Streeter Sale 215). In this 1847 edition eastern Texas is based on Austin's map of 1830; western Texas is based on Emory's map of 1844. Salt Lake and Utah Lake are joined as on Frémont's map of 1843. Also marked are Kearny's route from Council Bluffs to Santa Fe, Wool's route from San Antonio to Saltillo, Taylor's route from Corpus Christi to Saltillo, and the U.S. Army's route from Matamoras to Veracruz.” Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* III, p. 48 & #555: “Slight changes in hand-colored Upper California, New Mexico, and Texas.” Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Regions* 32n (Wheat notes that he owned a copy of this variant). Unlike previous variants of Tanner's map listed above, military routes of Mexican-American War campaigns are now traced in bright red. We find no sales listed in the usual sources consulted.

(\$15,000-25,000)

8. [TREATY MAP]. [POCKET MAP]. TANNER, H[enry] S[chenck]. *A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and Defined by the Several Acts of the Congress of That Republic, Constructed from a Great Variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. N^o. 201 Broadway, N. York 1850*. Below neatline at left: *Published by H. S. Tanner* [remains of address barely visible]. Below neatline at right: *Entered According to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by H. S. Tanner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York*. Two insets at lower left: (1) *Table of Distances*; and (2) *Map of the Roads &c from Vera Cruz & Alvarado to Mexico*. Above the insets are listed major battles of the Mexican-American War. Inset at right margin: (1) *Statistical Table* (with the symbol * by the territories of *Santa Fe* and *Up. California* indicating *Ceded to the U. States*); and (2) *Harbour of Vera Cruz*. Pocket map, folded into original 16mo dark brown

blind-stamped ribbed cloth covers, upper cover gilt-lettered: *TANNER'S TRAVELLING MAP OF MEXICO* (covers present but detached). Engraved map with original full color and the newly established U.S.-Mexican boundary outlined in bright rose (in the pre-Gadsden Purchase conformation, following Tanner's 1826 borderline west of El Paso); California Gold fields indicated in type and coloring. 58.8 x 73.3 cm (23¹/₄ x 28⁷/₈ inches). A few folds neatly reinforced on verso. Pocket folder slightly worn and with remains of old paper label. Thomas W. Streeter's copy, with his pencil notes on inside cover of pocket map folder (with his notation that he paid \$3.50 for this copy at the Heartman sale in 1935 and further notes, including mention of his loan of the map to Carl Wheat). Also with engraved bookplate of the Surtees Library, Taunton Castle, “Presented by Lady Chapman”.

“Fifth edition” (dated 1850; copyright 1846), beyond the scope of Lawrence Martin's sequence of Tanner maps, but, according to Wheat, this colorful and historic edition was based on Martin's sequence (h), with updates to reflect the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo boundary and the Gold Rush. Here Tanner's historic map documents the transition of the West from Mexican Territory to conquest by the United States, the only nineteenth-century refinement remaining being the Gadsden Purchase. Streeter Sale 3824 (this copy). Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* III, p. 146 & #695. Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Region* #176: “In ‘Upper California,’ which includes the present state of Nevada east to an area labeled ‘Deseret,’ the gold region is labeled and colored yellow. The following place names appear: Codun, Wook, Nicholas, Johnson, Vernon, Frémont, Mormon, Sutter's Fort, Liedsdorf, Sacramento C., Dalar, Shaddon, N. York, Stockton and James T. [etc.]”

Texas, though still somewhat reminiscent of Emory's classic conformation, is nearer its final configuration, though still showing most of New Mexico as part of its territory. The California Gold Regions have been clearly delineated and colored. Fremont's expeditions are delineated. The U.S.-Mexican border is shown in its near final form. The Utah country is labeled “Deseret.” This edition of Tanner's map is the most vividly colored map of versions offered above. The thick rose outline of the U.S.-Mexico border clearly demonstrates the intensity of the concept of “Manifest Destiny” in the mid-nineteenth century United States.

We find no sales records or offerings for this edition of Tanner's map in the usual market sources, other than this copy, which sold at the Streeter Sale in 1969.

(\$20,000-\$30,000)

9. [MAP]. ARROWSMITH, John. *A Map of Texas, Compiled from Surveys Recorded in the Land Office of Texas, and Other Official Surveys. By John Arrowsmith, Soho Square. London*. [engraved pictorial seals of the Republic of Texas and the General Land Office of Texas] *Recognized as an Independent State by Great Britain 16th. Nov^r. 1840*. Below neatline at center: *London, Pub^d. 17 April, 1841. by John Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square*. Inset at left: *Plan of Galveston Bay from a M.S.* Inset at right, *British North America*. Engraved map, original outline coloring. 59.8 x 49.8 cm. (23¹/₂ x 19⁵/₈ inches). Skillfully backed with acid-free tissue, a few minor tears at right margin neatly consolidated (no losses), otherwise fine, with a few neat contemporary pencil notations at Red River (*Coffee's Trading House, Warrenton*) and a series of very light hatch marks at right. Fine copy with strong coloring.

Second appearance of this important map, which originally came out in Arrowsmith's *London Atlas* (1832-1846). This issue of the map appeared in Kennedy's *Texas: The Rise,*



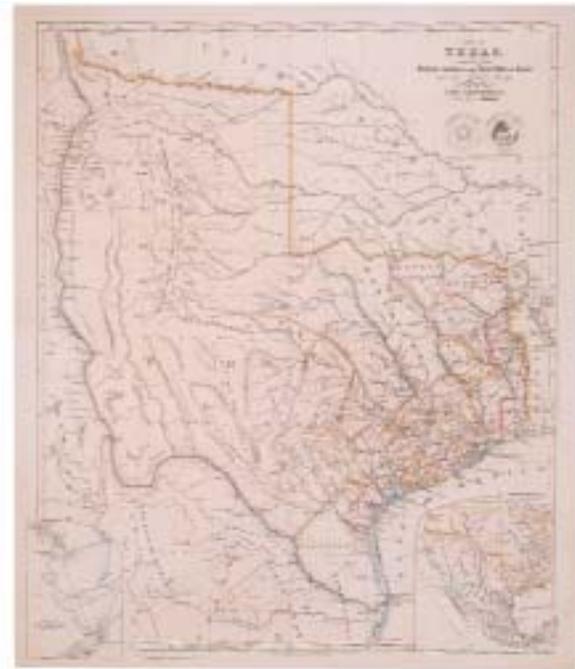
Item 6



Item 8



Item 7



Item 9

Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas (London, 1841). Martin & Martin, Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900* #32: "A new map of the Republic of Texas [with] up-to-date information [including] an accurate depiction of boundaries and river systems and the latest developments in its political divisions... Arrowsmith's map was probably the first to show the full extent of Texas' claim to the upper Rio Grande.... As one of the earliest maps to contain information from the General Land Office of Texas, the map located Indian tribes, major roadways, and included editorial comments for the benefit of the future traveler to Texas, such as 'excellent land,' 'valuable land,' 'rich land,' and 'delightful country.'" Streeter 1385 (this issue; see Streeter 1373 for first issue). Taliaferro, p. 15. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #451 (citing present issue) & pp. 173-74: "This is a landmark for its delineation of the pioneer counties of the State, as well as for its inclusion of Le Grand's 'exploration' in what is now the Panhandle and beyond." (\$8,000-14,000)

10. [MAP]. DE CORDOVA, J[acob] & Robert Creuzbaur. *J. De Cordova's Map of the State of Texas Compiled from the Records of the General Land Office of the State, by Robert Creuzbaur, Houston, 1854*. Inset text at upper left: *Reference to Land Districts*. Lower left: Official certification with facsimile signatures of De Cordova, Sam Houston, et al. and pictorial seals of the State of Texas and the Texas General Land Office. Lower right inset: Untitled oval map of the Transmississippi West (16 x 20.3 cm; 6¼ x 8 inches). Engraved map in original full color. 58 x 54 cm (22⅞ x 21¼ inches). The map bears an ink manuscript note of certification by Theophilus Kramer and a few other of his ink notations locating gold, silver, and pearls in Texas. The map came to us framed with the following curious accumulation of items: (1) Document signed by French revolutionist Maximilien Robespierre, dated May 11, 1794; (2) 7 engraved nineteenth-century prints from an illustrated English periodical (railroad, lighthouse, ship, etc.); (3) 5 printed labels, one of which is dated 1860 and seems to indicate that Ignatzius Kirner of No. 3 Second Street—New York acted as an agent for Kramer, perhaps for his medications; the other 4 labels are for Kramer's bizarre patent medications (*Choctaw Pearls; Anti-Cholera and Anti-Dysentery* (sic) *Drops; Electro-Magnetic Liniment...A Superior Remedy for Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia; Indian Wa-A-Hoo Bark Stomach Cordial...Especially for the Ladies*). We have not been able to determine how these extraneous materials might relate to De Cordova (other than to conclude that speculations relating to Texas, now as ever, are rampant and imaginative); we have chosen to retain the extra material with the map should someone wish to research the matter. This map came into our hands in rough condition, but it has now been professionally conserved. The three layers of material in the frame were separated and gently cleaned and deacidified by hand. The map, which was split at folds, has been laid down on acid-free Japanese tissue, and tears have been repaired. There are a few small voids at old splits and some age-toning and oxidation. Full conservation report available upon request. The map is trimmed close at borders (small losses of line border at all four corners), age-toned, and with occasional mild staining and creasing. All editions of De Cordova's map are exceedingly rare in commerce, especially the present edition.

This 1854 edition of De Cordova's important and valuable Texas map was the last published version before he sold the rights to J. H. Colton of New York (this 1854 edition was the last to have a Texas imprint). The present map is smaller in format than the other editions of De Cordova's important map of Texas, which first appeared in 1849. The other editions of De Cordova's map measure approximately 88.2 x 84 cm.

Numerous changes and additions were made to this 1854 edition, and the oval map of the Transmississippi West now reflects the Compromise of 1850 and other geo-political developments.

Regarding the historical importance of De Cordova's map of Texas: *Basic Texas Books* 38n: "Sam Houston delivered a speech praising the map on the floor of the U.S. Senate...assert[ing] that it was 'the most correct and authentic map of Texas ever compiled.'" *Fifty Texas Rarities* 36n (citing the 1849 issue): "Only nineteen years separate this map and Stephen F. Austin's, yet the contrast between the two is striking. During those years, Texas had been a part of Mexico, an independent republic, and a state of the U.S." Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900* #39: "De Cordova employed Robert Creuzbaur, and employee of the General Land Office, assist him in compiling a new map of Texas for publication in 1849, and their map was one of the first major cartographic productions after annexation to be based upon the records of the General Land Office. With the political geography of the state changing almost daily, the map became an important document for immigration into Texas, particularly since the recent termination of the war with Mexico had permanently secured the Texas boundary"; *Contours of Discovery*, p. 57: "To meet the needs of new immigrants coming into the state, roads and rivers as well as the political divisions were carefully drawn."

Regarding the rarity of the 1854 edition of De Cordova's map, Yale owns Streeter's photocopy of the New York Public Library copy of the 1854 edition. We trace no other institutional holdings for the 1854 edition, other than the New York Public Library copy. However, we know of another copy in private hands. The Texas State Library owns copies of the editions of 1851, 1856, 1866, and 1872. The Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin does not own a copy of the 1854 edition, nor does the University of Texas at Arlington. The Rosenberg Library in Galveston owns three editions (1849, 1851, and 1856), but not this 1854 edition. The Library of Congress has editions of 1849, 1851, 1853, 1856, and 1857. James Day in his biography of De Cordova carefully sets out the various editions of De Cordova's map but does not mention this 1854 edition. Someone should publish a new biography of De Cordova with a complete cart bibliography of the various incarnations of his Texas map, a full-size color reproduction of each, and a comparative analysis.

Regarding the cartographer: "Jacob de Cordova came to Texas in 1837 and quickly became one of the new republic's most active promoters. He was responsible for a number of influential pamphlets and guidebooks. Hoping to cash in on the expected land boom following the Mexican War, De Cordova commissioned Robert Creuzbaur, an employee of the Texas General Land Office, to compile this map from the agency's records. The result is a very accurate and detailed map. Texas is shown in extremely large scale, with counties colored. De Cordova follows Austin's format in omitting all of Texas west of the hundred and first meridian from his map. Creuzbaur followed Austin's format and used an inset to show the western part of the state" (Taliaferro 295). For more information on De Cordova, consult the *Handbook of Texas Online*.

Why De Cordova published this 1854 edition and why it is so rare is a mystery that remains to be solved by a qualified researcher. We can only engage in idle speculation, but perhaps De Cordova decided to create one last edition of his map before he sold the rights to Colton. And perhaps De Cordova intended to use the present map in his Texas promotional ventures and publications. Certainly a smaller format version would be more convenient for folding into a pamphlet or book. (\$30,000-\$50,000)

11. [MAP]. EMORY, W[illiam] H[emsley]. *Map of Texas and the Countries Adjacent Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers (sic) from the Best Authorities for the State Department under the Direction of Colonel J. J. Abert Chief of the Corps by W. H. Emory, 1st. Lieut. T. E. War Department 1844.* [Washington, 1844]. Lithographic map. 53.2 x 78.8 cm (21 x 31 inches). Lower left: Land and population statistics; relative position of the Presidio of Rio Grande and San Antonio de Bexar; and cartographic authorities on whom Emory relied. Upper right: Table of areas giving limits of Texas as defined by Republic of Texas Congress and U.S. Senate resolution. A few tears skillfully repaired (no losses), otherwise very fine. Small blind-embossed stamp in German at lower right.

First edition, first issue (large-scale format) of a key map in the historical cartography of Texas and the Southwest—the first map published by the United States government to recognize the boundaries of the Republic of Texas, thus recognizing Texas as a separate entity. One of two large-scale issues of Emory’s map, for which no priority has been established (the other large-scale issue bears the inscription *W. J. Stone Sc. Washⁿ*, is on thinner paper, has pale outlining, and *Engineers* in title is correctly spelled). A small-scale edition came out the same year. Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900* #33: “The map...displayed the vast territorial claims of the Republic of Texas in relation to the whole of the American Southwest. First map to show correctly the full extent of the boundaries set by the Texas Congress on December 19, 1836, extending to the forty-second parallel above the sources of the Rio Grande and Arkansas River... Little was known west of Austin although the Edwards Plateau was indicated.... Emory himself had never been to Texas and, consequently, he based the map not on actual observation but on information gleaned from the numerous sources available to him in the offices of the Corps of Topographical Engineers in Washington.... In fashioning a synthesis from these sources, Emory was often forced to reconcile conflicting information”; p. 37: “As the Republic period drew to a close, the United States Army saw the likelihood of a future war in the Texas region, and planning for that contingency, produced a landmark map. Compiled by William H. Emory of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, for whom this was merely the beginning of a long association with Texas and the Southwest, the map represented the best available topographical description of the region at the time of its publication in 1844.” Streeter 1543: “It is probable that the large-scale map was issued before the edition on smaller scale.” Taliaferro, p. 15n (designating Emory’s map as important for its contribution to Texas geography as a whole and providing a “valuable record of the social and political evolution of the state during the crucial years when much of its territory was first settled by a population of European origin.” Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 478 (describing the small-scale issue).

(\$6,000-10,000)

12. [MAP]. ENSIGN, T. & E. H. *Map of Texas and Part of Mexico Reduced and Compiled from the Congressional Map and Other Recent Authorities.* [New York], 1846. Engraved map on stiff clay-coated card stock. 5¾ x 4½ inches. Original outline coloring in lilac, ornamental woven border. Lower blank margin with some minor staining and light wear, overall fine.

An intriguing and rare miniature map printed on clay-coated card stock, with Texas in the Emory conformation, but with more detail provided. The map may have been issued in response to public demand for more information on the Mexican War theatres. We sold a copy of this map in our Auction 8 (November, 1999) for \$4,600. Day, p. 43.

(\$3,000-6,000)



Item 10



Item 11

13. [MAP]. KIEPERT, H[einrich]. *Mexico, Texas und Californien*. Below neat line [left]: *Bearbeitet und gezeichnet von H. Kiepert*; [center]: *Weimar, Verlag des Geographischen Instituts, 1847*; [right]: *Situation und Schrift gestochen von K. Mädler, Terrain von C. Jungmann*. Inset at lower left: *Plateau von Mexico im doppelten Maasstab der Hauptkarte*. Inset at upper right: *Die Republiken von Central-America im Maasstab der Hauptkarte*. Profile at lower margin: *Durchschnitt des Hochlandes von Anahuac...* Engraved map with original outline coloring. 55.5 x 63 cm (21⁷/₈ x 24⁷/₈ inches). Some marginal creasing, nicks, and reinforcements, overall fine.

The 1847 edition of Kiepert's rare map of Mexico, Central America, the American West, and Texas. Wheat notes that Kiepert based his map of the Western regions on Frémont and cites the 1851 edition of the present map (*Mapping the Transmississippi West* #723n; *Maps of the California Gold Region* #199n). Kiepert's rendering of Texas and its then-disputed boundary walks a line of circumspect neutrality. Kiepert shows two blue outlined boundaries, one in the Emory conformation with the overextended, ambitious Panhandle, an another possibility, the truncated version of Texas without Panhandle and with southern boundary at the Nueces River. The outlining of Texas's boundary with Mexico is thin and tentative, but the other boundaries are quite boldly colored. The German Colony in Texas is shaded pale green and labeled *Deutsche Colonie des Mainzer Verein* (the largest influx of Germans to Texas occurred between 1844 and 1847 through the efforts of the Adelsverein, the Verein zum Schutze Deutscher Einwanderer in Texas, or the German Emigration Company). Detail is good in California, though it is too early for the Gold Regions to be located. Noted German geographer Heinrich Kiepert (1818-1899) made a life-long career in cartography, and his maps are noted for their density and incredible detail. Kiepert's most important set of maps was the *Formae Orbis Antiqui*, the fulfillment of his desire for a definitive classical atlas (still considered an authority in the field). Kiepert's maps are rare, especially the few he devoted to Texas, California, the West, and Mexico. In 1999 we offered the 1849 edition of this map at our Auction 8 with an estimate of \$1,500-\$3,00 and were surprised when it fetched \$9,500. (\$4,000-\$10,000)

14. [MAP]. KIEPERT, H[einrich]. *Mexico, Texas und Californien*. Below neat line [left]: *Bearbeitet und gezeichnet von H. Kiepert*; [center]: *Weimar, Verlag des Geographischen Instituts, 1849*; [right]: *Situation und Schrift gestochen von K. Mädler, Terrain von C. Jungmann*. Inset at lower left: *Plateau von Mexico im doppelten Maasstab der Hauptkarte*. Inset at upper right: *Die Republiken von Central-America im Maasstab der Hauptkarte*. Profile at lower margin: *Durchschnitt des Hochlandes von Anahuac...* Engraved map with original outline coloring. 55.5 x 63 cm (21⁷/₈ x 24⁷/₈ inches). Other than slight wear and a few neat reinforcements, a fine copy.

The 1849 edition of Kiepert's map (see preceding entry). Wheat lists only the 1851 edition (see *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #723n; *Maps of the California Gold Region* #199n). In this version of his map Kiepert renders Texas with much more assurance. Texas boldly stands out in its Emory conformation, strongly outlined in blue. The German colony in Texas retains its engraved designation, but in this version, it is not shaded. Additional place names have been added, especially in California, where the designation *Gold Region* has been added, along with additional place names.

(\$4,000-\$10,000)

15. [MAP]. VANDERMAELEN, Ph[ilippe Marie Guillaume]. *Amér. Sep. Partie de la Vielle Californie*. N^o.53. [Bruxelles]. Below neat line at left: *Dressée et dessinée par P^h. Vandermaelen*. Below neat line at right: *Lith. par H. Ode...*1825. Lithographed map with original outline coloring and shading. 47.1 x 52.5 cm (18¹/₂ x 20³/₄ inches): H. Ode, Avril [and] Juin, 1825. No scale, but approximately 1 inch = 28 miles. Very fine, on excellent rag paper, uncut, with large margins. One of the most beautiful and unusual cartographic treatments ever created depicting the historic region at the juncture of the Colorado and Gila Rivers at the mouth of the Gulf of California.

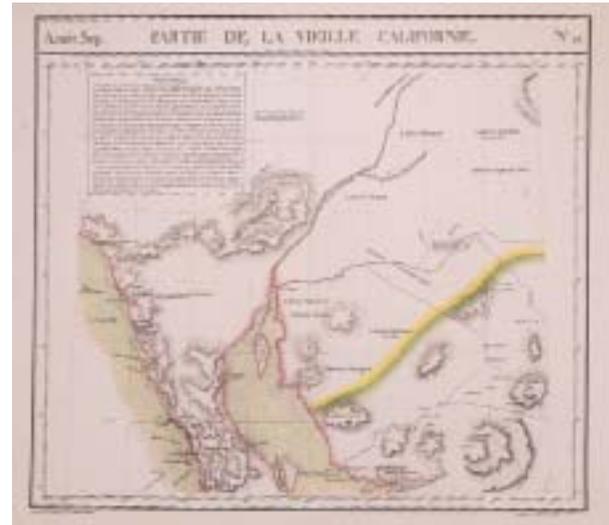
First printing of the largest scale map of the region printed up to that time. The map shows the borderland region at the pivotal juncture of southern Arizona, northern Sonora, northern Baja, Upper California (locating San Diego, Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, Mission San Juan Capistrano, etc.). The track of Vancouver's voyage is traced, and located are the pearl fishery, various tribes (Apache, Papago, Cocomaricopas, and others), and other features. The atlas in which the map appeared was the first printed atlas of the world on a uniform scale and the first major lithographed atlas. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici* (Vander Maelen 1) III, p. 142: "During the period when Belgium and the Netherlands together formed the kingdom of the Netherlands, one of the most remarkable developments of private enterprise in cartography took place in Brussels. There lived Philippe Vandermaelen, son of the wealthy soap manufacturer, Guillaume Vandermaelen, who abandoned the soap trade and devoted his life to cartography. He did extremely well and published one of the most remarkable world atlases ever made: a world atlas with 400 maps on a uniform scale of ca. 1:1,6 million. This work, which appeared in 1827, was far ahead of its time, but its appearance could only be justified by the unparalleled zeal of its author... The completion of the huge work was realized in the amazingly short period of three years." Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #378 & p. 94: "No mapmaker had previously attempted to use such a large scale for any western area." (\$250-500)

16. [MAP & GUIDE]. EDWARD, David B. *History of Texas; or, The Emigrant's, Farmer's, and Politician's Guide to the Character, Climate, Soil and Productions of That Country: Geographically Arranged from Personal Observation and Experience*. Cincinnati: Stereotyped and Published by J. A. James & Co., 1836. xii, [13]-336 [2, ads] pp., folding engraved map of the Republic of Texas on onion-skin paper, grants hand-colored in outline: *Map of Texas Containing the Latest Grants and Discoveries by E. F. Lee* (32 x 21.6 cm; 12¹/₂ x 8¹/₂ inches). 12mo, original sheep, red leather label. Binding worn and abraded, occasional foxing, interior and the excellent map fine. The map, which is often lacking, is very fine and crisp, with excellent color retention. Old ex-library, with bookplates of Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio and lending library Blue Rapids Ladies' Library Association and 1849 ink presentation inscription by E. Easton Esq. who has also signed his name on title and map verso (not visible on printed image of map).

First edition. *Basic Texas Books* 53: "One of the best accounts of Texas on the eve of the Revolution. The book attempts to be unprejudiced, but the author was clearly anti-Texan at heart." Clark, *Old South* III:35: "Like Mrs. Holley's Texas, this work was extensively used as a basis for many other books on that state written in the 1830s and 1840s." Howes E48: "Conditions just prior to the Revolution described by an actual observer." Rader 1279. Streeter 1199: "One of the essential Texas books. It gives a good account of



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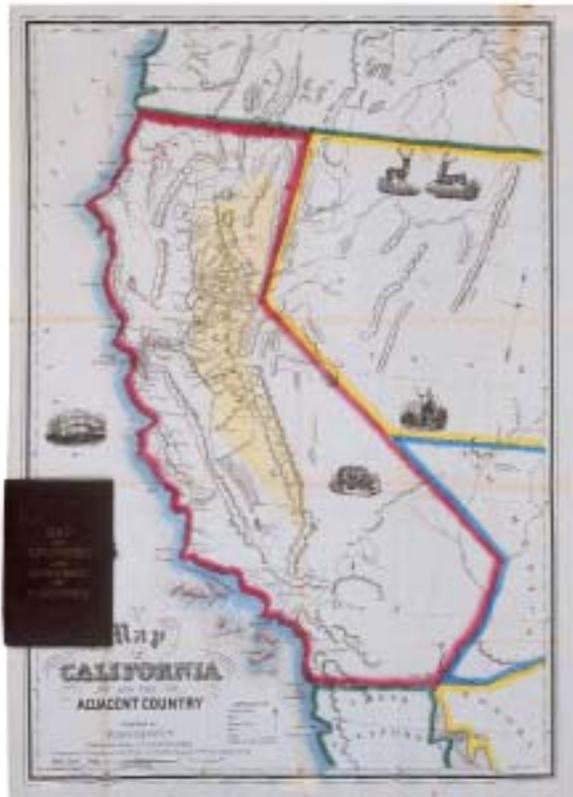
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the physical features and towns and products of Texas of 1835.” Edward reprints many scarce Texas laws and decrees. The excellent little map is based on the Austin-Tanner conformation. (\$1,500-3,000)

17. [MAP & GUIDE]. GOODWIN, F. *A Brief Description of California, from the Time of its First Occupation by the United States and Subsequent Growth. Its Mountains, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Bays, Vegetable Products, Salmon Fishing, Minerals, Climate, Soil, Mining, Inhabitants, Towns, Commerce, &c. Accompanied with a Map of California and Adjacent Country.* New York: Printed by George E. Leefe, 225 Fulton Street, 1855. Pocket map and guide, folded into original 16mo dark brown blind-stamped cloth covers, upper cover stamped in gilt: *Map of California and Adjacent Country by F. Goodwin.* 8 pp. (text), folding lithographed map on onion-skin paper, outlined in original bright colors, seas shaded, Gold Regions colored yellow: *Map of California and the Adjacent Country Compiled by F. Goodwin from the Best Authors and Actual Observation. Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1855 by F. Goodwin in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of New York. Lith. of Geo. E. Leefe, 225 Fulton St. N.Y., 51.5 x 74.5 (20³/₄ x 29¹/₂ inches); exuberant ornate lettering in title, key with symbols locating *Capitol of State*, cities, villages, towns, forts, roads, and *Sutter's Saw Mill at Coloma*; vignettes of bear, deer, Native Americans, ships; large scale (about 32 miles to the inch). Text with minor foxing, light waterstaining, and age-toning. Map superb with exceptionally vivid coloring, covers very fine with glittering gilt-lettering. Very fine copy, with contemporary ownership lightly stenciled in ink on front pastedown (name indecipherable, but Clifton Springs).*

First edition. Cowan II, p. 243 (states “not seen” and collates 11 pp., printer's name given as Teeffe). Eberstadt 158 (*California Delineated*) 137: “One of the rarest of gold-rush books.” Howell 50, *California* 496 (Streeter copy): “The text of this small pamphlet is probably more important than the map since it provides a comprehensive description of the new state of California from its geography and climate to its population and history. Although not particularly distinguished, this map is quite rare and historically interesting. Cowan never saw a copy.” Streeter Sale 2785 (illustrated at p. 1961 in Vol. 5). Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Region* 281: “Rare.” The last copy of this map offered at auction was the Streeter copy in 1968. A large portion of Oregon is included in Utah Territory, which is California's eastern border. (\$8,000-16,000)

18. [OVERLAND DIARY: CHIHUAHUA & SANTA FE TRAILS, BATTLE OF SACRAMENTO]. GLASGOW, William Henry. Two original manuscript overland diaries recording two trips made to Mexico and the Southwest during 1842-1843 and 1846-1848, documenting the Santa Fe and Chihuahua Trails, Northern Mexico, the borderlands, and the Mexican-American War (especially the Battle of Sacramento). (1) The first diary, which commences October 27, 1842, and ends on January 1, 1843, consists of 120 pp. in pencil (12mo, original green diced roan diary with front flap, worn). This appears to be a diary written on the spot. (2) The second diary (144 pp., in ink (4to, original three-quarter diced purple roan over marbled boards, corners renewed) is entitled *Memorandums of a trip through Mexico in 1842 & 1843* and covers the period from December 1, 1842, to May 6, 1843 (130 pp.), and August 1846, to April 27, 1848 (14 pp.). The second diary appears to be a more finished reworking of the first diary, with additions, done shortly after the events. Other than binding wear, both diaries are in excellent condition and legibly written. Accompanying the diaries are transcripts, map of

route (traced over Emory's 1844 map), photograph of original painting of Glasgow, and other useful related research material. All preserved in a custom green cloth slipcase. Provenance: W. Merrill Glasgow, great grandson of William Henry Glasgow.

For more on Santa Fe trader William Henry Glasgow (1822-1897), consult Mark L. Gardner's *Brothers on the Santa Fe and Chihuahua Trails* (University Press of Colorado, 1993). Gardner's book contains the letters of William Henry Glasgow and his brother Edwards James Glasgow; the present diaries are referred to, portions are summarized, and the last 14 pages of the second diary are included in the appendix. While some materials have been published from these two diaries, there is much left to be mined, especially Glasgow's valuable record of northern Mexico in the 1840s. Marc Simmons in his introduction to *Brothers on the Santa Fe and Chihuahua Trails* comments on the historical value of the writings of the Glasgow brothers:

[A major topic] *that has received insufficient attention has to do with the biographies and business practices of the chief figures involved in the Missouri mercantile firms that engaged in active trade with the northern Mexican provinces. The lives of these men, who were wedded to the so-called commerce of the prairies, proved to be anything but humdrum. Although they devoted much time to their account books, juggling the profit and loss columns, they were also men of action, periodically abandoning their writing desks to follow the hazardous trail leading to Santa Fe and distant markets beyond.*

Among the leading exemplars of this class of western American businessmen were the Glasgow brothers of St. Louis—Edward James and William Henry. Often mentioned in passing by early-day writers concerned with the Santa Fe trade, the Glasgows have never been the subject of a detailed study devoted exclusively to them. That has been a glaring omission, for not only were they prominent in international commerce but they also played a role in events surrounding the conduct of the Mexican War in New Mexico and Chihuahua...

Studies of individual merchants—their practices, successes, and failures—remain one of the last untapped areas for Santa Fe Trail research...

Through his remarkably candid, animated, historic, and well-written diaries, William Henry Glasgow sheds light on the Santa Fe traders, his business ventures, exciting and sometimes dangerous travels in the borderlands (including the dreaded Jornada del Muerto), and encounters with various cultural groups, such as hostile Native Americans. Glasgow documents his travels embarking from St. Louis in October of 1842, to New Orleans, thence to Tampico, overland across Northern Mexico to Mazatlan, north to Chihuahua, along the Rio Grande via El Paso and New Mexico and east along the Arkansas River back to Missouri. Many overland diaries are prosaic and sparse. This is not at all the case with Glasgow's diaries, which are superbly written and engaging. "It is not simply the historical record contained in the Glasgow writings that makes them important, however. Just as priceless is their reflection of nineteenth-century values and attitudes, the cultural baggage they and others carried to the farthest reaches of Mexico" (from Mark L. Gardner's introduction, *Brothers on the Santa Fe and Chihuahua Trails*). Some idea of twenty-year old Glasgow's sparkling prose may be inferred from his entries, such as the following description of sailing from New Orleans on December 1, 1842:

This evening at five o'clock my 'compagnon de voyage' (Mr. Boyd) & myself found ourselves on board the schooner 'Virginia Antoinette' rapidly leaving the far famed city of New Orleans behind us. Our accommodations appear not entirely unexceptional, we have however no trouble in finding the berths assigned to us there being but 6 in the entire

cabin 2 of which are occupied by the ugliest old women it has been my good or evil fortune to see for some time.

Glasgow's detailed descriptions of the towns and cities he visited and the scenery and architecture he viewed provide excellent documentation on the borderlands. His rich, fascinating observations on the people he encountered and their customs and activities present excellent social history. For instance, upon arrival in Santa Fe on April 1, 1843, Glasgow records:

Was never more disappointed in my life than in this town. Having heard for many years of Santa Fe & the great trade of that place I expected to see a place of some importance & was astonished at the wretched collection of mud hovels which compose the town... In the Center is the Plaza upon which is built the Governors 'Palace'; said palace being a long house one story in height built of mud & white washed upon the outside. A few moments after arriving we sent word to the Governor [Armijo] that we desired to see him & were shown into his august presence... The governor is a large fine looking man of about 50 years of age, very portly, has a high & wide forehead & a penetrating eye.

One rather remarkable feature of Glasgow's diaries is how young he was to be engaging in such complex, challenging international trade and perilous travel. Here is a brief abstract of his long entry from February 18-19, 1843, upon arriving at the small village of Jesus Maria in the mountainous hinterlands of Northern Mexico:

I rode at once to the Custom House & was very hospitably received of the chief officer, who kindly told me his house was at my service, which offer I gladly accepted & was shown to my 'room'... After considerable difficulty we succeeded in arresting & removing about '20 game chickens' by which it was tenanted, & after sweeping out, getting my dinner, & disguising myself in a clean shirt & some presentable broad cloth, I sallied forth to call upon my friend Don Marian de Valois, whom I found yawning in his front door... Upon getting up in this morning found myself arrived at my 21st birthday, little did I think a year ago that I should pass the day in such a rat hole as this. Who can tell where I shall pass the next one, or what changes may occur in the mean while...

Glasgow seems to leap from one exciting, and at times dangerous, adventure to the next throughout his vigorous diaries. These situations often reflect the clash of cultures in the turbulent borderlands of his time. As an example, here are brief excerpts from Glasgow's entries for April 8- 13, 1843:

Mexico being at this time engaged in a war with Texas, we had received notice in Chihuahua of an expedition having left Texas for the purpose of capturing any Mexican property that might be found upon the plains in Mexican territory. Having no desire to get into difficulty upon the account of others, we felt disposed to part company with the Mexicans & let them move on in advance of us...

This morning was called up by our Captain to hold a council of war. He stated that he had been waited upon by a delegation from the Mexicans, requesting us to allow them to join our party, and asking of us protection from the Texians, who they know were lying in wait for them. That they could not fight the Texians, and anxious as they were all to go to the United States, unless we agreed to their request they would all return again to their homes. Here was a nice mess of pottage brewed for us—Upon the one hand, by making common cause with the Mexicans we were certain that we should have a skirmish with the Texians, and upon the other hand, we knew that if we refused them protection & they

returned to Santa Fe in consequence, it would be a hazardous business for any of our countrymen to visit that place afterwards. We accordingly chose what we considered the least of 2 evils & told them to come on and we would make common cause with them, upon the express stipulation that our wagons should always travel in advance of theirs and that they should herd their stock separately from ours.

In the diary of his later travels in 1846-1848, Glasgow describes the segment of his journey from Santa Fe to Chihuahua via Valverde and El Paso and back through the Saltillo-Monterrey region. His status as a civil trader provides an unusual perspective on the northern campaign of the Mexican-American War. Glasgow and his party were forced to follow in the rear of the conquering U.S. Army of the West, while being vexed and frequently endangered due to regional tribes, the local Mexican population, the U.S. Army, and “a dozen ragged cut-throat looking Texians.” Glasgow comments:

Our prospects for money making, were however not very flattering. We found War existing between Mexico & the U. States, Santa Fe, and New Mexico in possession of the U.S. Forces. Gen^l Wool in the U.S. levying 5000 men to invade Chihuahua via Texas and expecting to reach Chihu^a about October. Our goods having been selected for the Chihuahua market were of course unsaleable in Santa Fe... Awaiting news of the arrival of Genl. Wool in Chihuahua, we received information that the Mexicans in El Paso del Norte 140 miles below us, headed by a Priest had organized a force of 600 men for the purpose of paying us a visit and possessing themselves of our wagons, mules & merchandise....

18th December. At this date Col. Doniphan with his regiment of 1000 volunteers passed us on his way to join Genl. Wool and we followed under his protection. On Christmas day at an encampment 40 miles above El Paso called Bracito as this regiment was encamp-

ing, news was brought to Col. D (who was amusing himself with a game of cards) that the Mexicans were in sight...

As all the news received from Chihuahua confirmed a report we had received that the Mexicans in strong force intended to give us battle and as Col. D's regiment numbered but about 1100 men before leaving the Del Norte River 50 miles below El Paso we formed our merchants and Drivers into two Companies of infantry and on the 11th Feby were mustered into the Service of the U. States by Col. D. Having had the honor of being elected 1st Lieut of Compy. A of this Battalion I borrowed a sword...and felt myself very large while strutting about with an old sabre cracking my shins—Our Battalion was drilled 3 times, during those 3 several drills I found my sabre of considerable inconvenience to me, it having a singular propensity to entangle itself between my legs and on several occasions came near causing me to measure my length upon the ground.

After a rousing description of the Battle of Sacramento, Glasgow remarks:

Thus ended the great battle of Sacramento, which covered with glory & military renown the immortal Doniphan who had about as much agency in producing the result of the engagement as my old mule—The list of killed & wounded upon the side of our troops was 2 killed & about 30 wounded. To say nothing of my own loss of 5 oxen which had their legs taken off by cannon balls—Upon the part of the Mexicans 25 were killed and as many wounded. This account differs somewhat from that published by Col D in his official report to the Secty. of War in which he estimates the killed 300 & 300 wounded.

Following a thirteen-month sojourn in Chihuahua, Glasgow turned homeward, accompanied part of the way by a company of Texas Rangers:

Having grown pretty tired of Texian escort and mule back traveling, we set out at daylight this morning and rode rapidly through a fine fertile Country for 23 miles to Camargo, the head of Navigation on the Del Norte River and the grand depot for Govt. Stores. Soon after arrival our eyes were once more rejoiced by the most welcome sight of a Steam Boat... We arrived at Matamoras on the evening of the 25th... We rode over to Point Isabel 9 miles distant and found accommodation in an old Steam Boat converted to a Hotel. At 5 o'clock this afternoon [April 27, 1848] we left in the Steamer Fashion and after a pleasant trip across the Gulf on the evening of the 31st was once more rejoiced to find myself upon the levee in N. Orleans.

(\$20,000-\$40,000)

19. [OVERLAND DIARY: MORMON BATTALION]. SANDERSON, George B. Original unpublished manuscript diary (entitled *Journal kept by Dr. Geo. B. Sanderson A^s Surgeon United States Army from Fort Leavenworth Missouri to Santa Fe New Mexico and to San Diego Upper California and back to the United States in the years 1846 & 1847*), written by Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, who accompanied the Mormon Battalion on the historic trek made in 1846-1847 from Missouri to San Diego. 66 pp., folio, legibly written in ink, about 20,000 closely-written words, with day-by-day entries, commencing August 24, 1846, and ending on January 21, 1847, eight days before the Battalion reached San Diego. Modern black cloth. Some age-toning, corrosive voids near the right upper and lower corners of the pages, with slight text loss (the voids and surrounding brittle area vary in size from about the diameter of a pencil to perhaps a quarter; most of the holes have been filled with tissue, which also strengthens the paper in the area). Otherwise, the journal is fine. Provenance: W. Merrill Glasgow (see preceding item). On



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page 2 of Sanderson's journal, shortly after leaving Fort Leavenworth, Dr. Sanderson records meeting a Mr. Clark (George Rogers Hancock Clark, brother-in-law of William Henry Glasgow; see preceding entry). Clark had started with the Glasgows in May on the Santa Fe Trail. The Glasgow family is also mentioned on p. 23 of Sanderson's journal. How Sanderson's journal came into the hands of the Glasgow family is not known. Accompanying Sanderson's journal is W. Merrill Glasgow's typed page-by-page transcript of the journal, a map showing the route taken, and other useful supporting material.

Dr. Sanderson's journal is a Western Americana manuscript of the highest importance, all the more valuable for not having been published or previously known to scholars. Dr. Sanderson's journal is vital for Western and California history, Mormon history, the Mexican-American War, military history, travel and trails in the West, and medical history (the latter subject an uncommon one in Western Americana).

On orders of President Polk (with Brigham Young concurring) the valiant men of the celebrated Mormon Battalion, who were already en route to the West, were recruited into the U.S. Army at the outbreak of the Mexican-American War. Polk took this action to win the allegiance of the Mormons and to build military strength for the Mexican-American War. The Mormon Battalion made one of the longest marches in U.S. military history (about 2,000 miles) and assisted in helping secure California for the U.S. as part of its "Manifest Destiny." The Battalion blazed the trail from Missouri to San Diego under trying and frequently surreal circumstances, including the wild melee known as the "Battle of the Bulls" near San Pedro, Arizona, when the column was attacked by a herd of wild cattle and three soldiers were gored (ironically, the only shots fired during the expedition were during this "Battle of the Bulls").

The Mormon enlistees received pay of \$42 and a clothing allowance, but since a military uniform was not mandatory, many of the Mormon soldiers sent their clothing allowances to families in the Mormon refugee camps in Iowa. Accompanying the Battalion were approximately thirty-three women (twenty of whom served as laundresses) and fifty-one children. The Mormon enlistees contributed to the growth of California by constructing Fort Moore in Los Angeles, erecting a courthouse in San Diego, and making bricks and building homes in the region. Following discharge, many of these Mormon men helped build flour mills and sawmills in California, and some were among the first to discover gold at Sutter's mill. Members of the Mormon Battalion opened the first wagon road over the southern route from California to Utah in 1848, as well as the Carson Pass route through the Sierra Nevada.

"The Battalion, numbering about five hundred men, was organized at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in July 1846... After reaching Santa Fe, New Mexico, and under the leadership of Lt. Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, they headed to California following the Gila River. They experienced...a journey filled with unbelievable hardship. Thirst, starvation, heat, and freezing cold were their constant companions. Persevering, they made it to Warner's Ranch and then to San Diego in January 1847. Upon their arrival at Mission San Diego, Cooke praised the men for their accomplishment: 'Thus marching half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country.' The battalion never saw combat but established Fort Moore in Los Angeles and strengthened the American hold on California. The members of the battalion were mustered out on July 16, 1847" (Gary F. Kurutz, *Volkman Zamorano 80 Catalogue #75*).

The trail that the Mormon Battalion blazed was truly terra incognita. "A party of Mormon soldiers who volunteered for United States service was led by Captain Philip

St. George Cooke and followed some days behind as a reinforcement [to Doniphan's party]. Despite the fact that most of the country had been traversed at one time or another by Spanish conquistadors, Santa Fe traders, and mountain men, and that it had been mapped by the great Humboldt in 1811, it was still, cartographically speaking, virtually unknown. The two best maps of the region, Mitchell's map of 1846, and Tanner's map of the same year, had been compiled largely from Frémont's and Wilkes's maps, but since neither Mitchell nor Tanner had seen the country, and Humboldt too had done his map from conjecture, the entire Southwest remained to be accurately mapped" (William H. Goetzmann. *Exploration and Empire*, pp. 254-55).

Dr. George B. Sanderson of Platte, Missouri, was assigned to accompany the Mormon Battalion on its historic march. He is perhaps the most controversial figure associated with the Mormon Battalion. Dr. Sanderson earned the sobriquet "Dr. Death" from his reluctant patients who thought him a tyrannical quack and distrusted his medical practices (consisting primarily of administering calomel, a combination purgative and fungicide consisting of calomel powder and arsenic, along with a strengthening bitters made of bayberry bark and chamomile flowers). A group of the Mormon soldiers rebelled and refused to take Dr. Sanderson's calomel concoction. Some Battalion members maintained that at times, even the military leaders of the Battalion were subservient to Dr. Sanderson's will. Other historians have speculated that Dr. Sanderson was resented by the sore-footed, homesick Mormon young men because he was not a Mormon.

Because Dr. Sanderson's journal is unpublished, we are reluctant to quote it extensively and are obliged by contract not to supply transcripts, in order to protect the property of



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the consignor. Suffice it to say that Dr. Sanderson's journal is substantial, well-written, and a contribution of major proportions to Western and Mormon history.

Following are a few very skeletal excerpts from Dr. Sanderson's lengthy day-to-day entries to give a just idea of content and style:

August 24th 1846. Left Fort Leavenworth Monday morning in company with Lt. Smith 1st. Dragoons... The country we passed over was beautify undulating and well watered... The responsibility of pitching tents, preparing supper &c produced rather a singular feeling. I found upon examination I had no coffee pot, the key of my mess chest lost or mislaid. I had to content myself with such supper as I could get, it consisted of hard bread, broiled bacon & water....

Augst. 25th... I have just bid farewell to all appearances of civilization having passed the last cultivated spot I expect to see in the U.S. until I return... Smith made a very important discovery after we arrived in camp and that was a bottle of very fine whiskey. As a matter of course it was attended to. We traveled today about 18 miles had a v good supper smoked a cigar and went to bed...

August 26th Met Mr. Clark of St. Louis returning from Bents Fort. He gave us information of General Kearney's movements and the army of the West.... His men on half rations and Liquor very scarce...

August 30th...Preaching, dancing, singing and fiddling going on this day being Sunday....

Sept. 10th...Just before leaving camp this morning an express arrived from Santa Fe. The Mexican Governor left the city to its fate, having under his command three thousand troops, and several pieces of artillery. We saw the letter from Genl. Kearny address to all...

Sept. 20th...I was somewhat amused to day passed two men seated on the grass their horses grazing not very far distant from them. I thought they were devoutly engaged in prayer or some religious ceremony. Curiosity prompted me to ride up when lo and behold they were play cards on the wild plains... We have a good deal of grumbling among the soldiers and men about their hard marching. I am firmly convinced if they had their own way, or left to themselves they would not get to Santa Fe by Christmas...This Battalion will cost the Government more money in proportion than any Corps they have, and if not mistaken will render less service. The only way or plan the Government can adopt to make them useful is to pout them to work building fortifications....

30th Oct. Camped at Polvederea a small town. Here we had another Fandango given us. I remained until ten oclock and then left perfectly disgusted. The females generally was pretty drunk...

Nov. 1st. Today the Guides left by Genl. Kearney joined us. We were to day joined with some Mexican traders with some thirty pack mules going to trade with the Apache Indians...

Nov. 8th. ...We have some twenty men on sick report, and I have within the last two days three cases of measles....

Nov. 17th. ...Some tame animals was killed to day, which no doubt have been stolen by the Apache Indians and strayed from them. These Indians are the terror of all the frontier settlements of Sonora and Chihuahua...

Nov. 21st. Left camp early this morning, and took an old road leading from the Copper Mines to Chihuahua and Senora. Travelled it about three miles. There our commanding officer was disposed to change his mind, which he did. I do not believe his organ of firmness predominates at any rate...

Dec. 11th. ...This has been a day of great events...the Command was attacked by wild Bulls. They had been shot at and some of them wounded. They killed two mules and wounded several men one man very badly...it was a terrific scene to see these furious animals....

Dec. 22nd. We had a visit to day from the great Chief of the Pemo's...one of the most mild and benign countenances I never saw....He told our Commanding Officer he was very glad to see him, and should have called upon him sooner but he had engaged in business entrusted to his care, by General Kearney...

Dec.23rd. ...We met four Mexicans form California bringing letters to us from General Kearney, from which we learn there has been a Revolution in the Country and the Californians have all the Country in their possession from Monterey to San Diego... General Kearney thinks things have been very badly managed but not authorized to say so officially....

Jan. 18. ...General Kearney & Commodore Stock left San Diego about the 29th December with six hundred man consisting of Dragoons, Marines, Sailors & some Volunteers the Pebleu De Los Angeles the Capital of California. We employed this day mustering drilling and issuing ammunition, and to morrow will be ready to meet, or receive a visit from the enemy....

(\$30,000-\$60,000)

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TERMS & CONDITIONS OF SALE

The property described in this catalogue, which description may be amended by salesroom notice or announcement, will be offered for sale by Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books, Inc. ("Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books") on Wednesday, February 5, 2003, on behalf of various consignors ("sellers"). These Conditions of Sale and the Limited Warranty immediately following constitute the complete and exclusive statement of the terms and conditions on which all property described in this catalogue is offered for sale, and there are no warranties, express or implied, which extend beyond those contained in such texts. By bidding at auction, whether present in person or by agent, by written bid, telephone, or other means, the buyer agrees to be bound by these Conditions of Sale.

1. Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the sale.

2. BUYING AT AUCTION. The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer shall be the buyer. The auctioneer has the right to reject any bid and, in the event of any dispute between bidders, to determine the successful bidder, to continue the bidding, or to re-offer and resell the lot in question. In the event of any dispute after the sale, the final record of sale of Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books shall be conclusive.

3. Title to the offered lot shall pass to the buyer upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer and announcement by the auctioneer that the lot has been sold, subject to compliance by the buyer with all other Conditions of Sale. The buyer shall forthwith assume full risk and responsibility for the lot and shall pay the full purchase price or such part thereof as Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books in its sole discretion, shall require. In addition, the buyer may be required to sign a confirmation of purchase.

4. BUYERS PREMIUM. A 15% premium will be charged in addition to the hammer price. The "purchase price" is the sum of the hammer price and this premium.

5. SALES TAX. Unless exempted by law, the buyer is required to pay any applicable state and local tax on the purchase price. Exemption certificates must be on file to waive this tax.

6. REGISTRATION. ALL bidders must submit a Bidder Registration Form. A Bidder Registration Form is available in this catalogue or on our web site: <http://www.sloanrarebooks.com>. Bidders will be asked to supply

a bank reference or other acceptable references when they register. Bidders who attend the sale will receive numbered paddles which will identify them as bona fide bidders. Bidders who will not attend the sale may submit absentee bids, or telephone bids as described below. Only bids believed to be from bona fide potential buyers will be acknowledged by the auctioneer.

7. ABSENTEE BIDS. Absentee bidders should submit written instructions using the absentee bid sheet provided (a photocopy is acceptable). Unlimited or "buy" bids will not be accepted. Please bid a specific dollar amount. Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books will diligently attempt to follow any and all bid instructions, executing the absentee bid at the lowest possible price, but accepts no responsibility for failure to correctly execute such bids. Absentee bids will be executed only according to valid bidding increments. If identical bids are received from two or more bidders, the first bid received will take preference. Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books reserves the right to decline to undertake any such bids. All mail and fax bids must be received by 5 P.M. (CST), Tuesday, February 4, 2003.

8. TELEPHONE BIDS. For the convenience of absent clients bidding can be made by telephone. Lots must have a minimum estimate of \$500 to qualify for this service. The number of telephone lines is limited, and arrangements for bidding by telephone should be made by Tuesday, February 4, 2003, with Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books, (512) 477-8442. Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books will execute telephone bids to the best of its ability, but accepts no responsibility for failure to successfully execute such bids. We also recommend that you leave a covering written bid which we can execute on your behalf in case we are unable to reach you by telephone. Dorothy Sloan-Rare Books reserves the right to decline to undertake any such bids.

9. RESERVE. Lots are sold subject to a "reserve," a price below which the lot will not be sold. The reserve equals the low estimate printed in this catalogue.

10. PAYMENT. All articles are to be paid for by cash or check and must be removed from the premises no later than noon, Thursday, February 6, 2003. Payment of the purchase price can only be accepted in U.S. dollars. Purchasers are reminded that appropriate references must be supplied in advance to ensure that delivery of lots is not delayed. Floor buyers must pay for their purchases immediately upon conclusion of the sale. Pro forma invoices will be mailed, faxed or e-mailed to successful absentee bidders within one week of the final auction date. Payment is due upon receipt of invoice. Purchased items will be shipped upon receipt of full payment.

11. LATE CHARGES. No lot may be removed from the auction premises until the buyer has paid in full the purchase price or has satisfied such terms as Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books, in its sole discretion, shall require. As Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books is legally required to pay the consignor promptly after the sale, Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books reserves the right to charge an additional late payment charge of 2% per month, beginning on the day of the sale. All lots must be removed from the premises, or have shipping arrangements made, no later than noon, Thursday, February 6, 2003. If not so removed, such items may be sent to a public warehouse at the expense and risk of the buyer. Whether sent to a warehouse or stored by Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books, all such lots are subject to a minimum storage fee of \$20.00 a day.

12. If the buyer fails to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale, Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books may, in addition to asserting all available legal remedies (which includes, but is not limited to, the right to hold a defaulting buyer liable for the purchase price), (a) cancel the sale, and retain as liquidated damages any payment made by the buyer, (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction on seven days notice to the buyer, or (c) take such other action as Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books deems necessary or appropriate. Should Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books resell the property, the buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price together with costs and expenses. Should a buyer pay only a portion of the purchase price for any or all lots purchased, Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots at its sole discretion.

13. The rights and obligations of the parties with respect to the Conditions of Sale and the conduct of the auction shall be governed and interpreted by the laws of the state in which the action is held. By bidding at auction, whether present in person or by agent, by absentee bid, telephone, or other means, the buyer shall be deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of the courts of such state and the federal courts sitting in such state.

14. The buyer agrees that (a) neither Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books nor the seller shall be liable, in whole or in part, for any special, indirect or consequential damages, including, without limitation, loss of profits, and (b) the buyer's damages are limited exclusively to refund of the purchase price paid for the lot.

15. SHIPPING CHARGES. Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books may, in its discretion arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured, and shipped at the request, expense, and risk of the buyer. This will be done as a service to the buyer, and Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books assumes no responsibility for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping. In such cases, the buyer will be billed for the cost of such services, including an administrative fee for the services.

16. BIDDING INCREMENTS.

Increments are:

\$10 to \$100
\$25 to \$500
\$50 to \$1,000
\$100 to \$2,000
\$200 to \$5,000
\$500 to \$10,000
\$1,000 to \$20,000
\$2,000 to \$50,000
\$5,000 to \$100,000

Auctioneer's discretion thereafter

17. CREDIT. Bidders whose credit is unknown to Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books must submit acceptable references or make prior payment arrangements (without which lots will not be released until funds have cleared). Mail bidders should submit acceptable references or a deposit of 25% of their maximum bid. The deposit will be applied to the purchase if the bid is successful. If the bid is unsuccessful, the deposit shall be returned.

18. LOTS NOT RETURNABLE. Any lot containing more than one item is sold "as is," and is not returnable for any reason.

19. All property should be inspected by the buyer or an agent prior to purchase. Staff will be available to answer questions concerning the property prior to the sale.

20. Pre-sale estimates are approximations of current market value. They are prepared well in advance of the auction and should not be considered predictions of actual sales prices.

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4. The benefits of these warranties are non-transferable and non-assignable. They apply only to the buyer of record, and are conditioned on the buyer returning the work in the same condition as at time of sale, and in the time period specified.

5. The buyer's sole remedy under these warranties shall be the refund of the purchase price paid for the item, and this remedy shall be exclusive and in lieu of any other remedy which might otherwise be available to the buyer as a matter of law, and neither Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books nor the seller shall be liable for any consequential damages.

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All property is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the Limited Warranty set forth in this catalogue and neither Dorothy Sloan–Rare Books nor the seller makes any express or implied warranty or representation as to the condition of any lot offered for sale, and no statement made at any time, whether oral or written, shall constitute such a warranty or representation.

Descriptions of condition are not warranties. The descriptions of condition of articles in this catalogue, including all references to damage or repairs, are provided as a service to interested clients and do not negate or modify the Limited Warranty. Accordingly, all lots should be viewed personally by prospective buyers or their agents to evaluate the condition of the property offered for sale.