

Dorothy Sloan Books – Bulletin 8 (Maddox Archive)

1. [ANDERSON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Anderson County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 17-1/8 x 20-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight board, numbered 1 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, browning and foxing, light staining due to adhesive. \$250.00

Originally a part of Burnet's colony, Anderson County was organized in 1846 and named for Kenneth Lewis Anderson, last vice president of the Republic of Texas. Anderson County lies in East Texas between the Trinity and Neches Rivers; Palestine is its county seat. Anglo-American settlement began in 1833 when a colony of Primitive Baptist families emigrated from Illinois into Texas through Louisiana.

2. [ANGELINA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Angelina County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 18-1/8 x 26-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Stapled on lightweight lavender board, numbered 2 at lower right. A few small holes affecting only a few letters, some chipping and small tears due to staples in blank margins, light to moderate foxing and browning. \$275.00

Angelina County in the timber region of East Texas lies between the Angelina and Neches Rivers. The area was originally part of the Mexican municipality of Nacogdoches. Angelina, for whom the county was named, was an 18th century Hainai Indian girl educated by the Spanish missionaries; she later acted as interpreter for the French and St. Denis. Angelina County was created in 1846, and Lufkin is its county seat.

3. [ARANSAS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Aransas Co. N.p., 1880. Lithographed map. 16 x 17-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Some grants handcolored yellow and blue. Mounted on lightweight lavender board, numbered 3 at lower right. A bit of minor chipping to blank margins, light staining due to adhesive, mild to moderate foxing. \$300.00

Aransas County, originally inhabited by the Karankawa Indians, is located on the Gulf coast and divided into three sections by Copano, St. Charles, and Aransas Bays. In 1828, Mexico granted this area to Power and Hewetson, who brought in Irish settlers. The county was established in 1871, and Rockport is its county seat.

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4. [ARANSAS COUNTY]. FENNER & MADDOX. Map of a resurvey of the land involved in the suit of Lillian-Vineyard vs. O.M. O'Conner et al. (Lamar town lots excepted). Beeville: Fenner & Fenner, 1911. Blueprint map. 17-1/4 x 14-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Fine. \$75.00

5. [ARANSAS COUNTY: ARANSAS PASS]. Sketch of the Designation of Route of the Aransas Channel, Harbor & Dock Company's Deep Water Channel. N.p., (ca. 1910). Blueprint map. 12-3/4 x 8 inches. No scale. Creased at old folds.

Possibly drawn in connection with the 1910-1913 project to deepen the channel. \$75.00

6. [ARANSAS COUNTY: ROCKPORT, TEXAS]. McCOMBS, Paul. Map of Rockport Texas Aransas County...Made For The Aransas Pass Land Company. Dallas: Dallas Lith., 1888. Lithographed map. 26-5/8 x 19-1/2 inches. No scale. Several lots colored red and green. Trimmed at borders (right line border absent and a few letters of title affected), upper left blank corner absent, several holes and abrasions. A worn and stained copy of a rare map that needs restoration.\$1,250.00

A promotional map describing Rockport as "The Great Summer and Winter Resort of the South--the most available and Future Seaport of Texas. The nearest point on the Texas Coast to the Mexican and South American Trade. Situated on the Main Land 30 feet above stormy tide. Finest Shell Beach Fishing, Bathing and Sailing on the Coast." Promoters B. Gibbs of Rockport and James B. Simpson of Dallas announce a public auction of lots on August 7, 8 and 9, 1888. A very detailed map, showing each lot and block--an attractive production, with a sailing ship incorporated in title.

7. [ATASCOSA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Atascosa County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 21-1/2 x 22-2/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight lavender board. Two small areas circled in blue and green, numbered 4 at lower right. Bottom blank margin folded onto verso, a few small holes affecting a few letters, blank margins chipped, lightly stained. \$275.00

Atascosa County, which takes its name from the Spanish word for boggy, was noted by early travelers for its quicksand. Located due south of San Antonio, the county was created from Bexar County in 1856, and Pleasanton is its county seat. The Mexican ranches established at an

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early date were broken up at the time of the Texas Revolution.

8. [ATASCOSA COUNTY]. MADDOX, F. M. Sketch in Atascosa County. N.p.: General Land Office, 1890. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 12-1/4 x 10 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Notations in pencil and red ink. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$125.00

Locates lands in western Atascosa County and relates to conflicting claims of land patented to F. F. Hutchinson. Includes grants to Felix Newman, Maria Dolores, James Barclay, Henry H. Wood, et al.

9. [AUSTIN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Austin County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 20-1/8 x 22-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight lavender board, numbered 5 at lower right. Irregularly shaped piece missing from lower right corner affecting part of border, small hole near center of map touching a few letters, lightly stained and mild to moderate foxing. \$275.00 Austin County, in the Gulf Coast region of South Texas, was named for Stephen F. Austin, who selected the area for his colony. It is considered the cradle of Anglo-American settlement in Texas. Austin County was created in 1837, and Bellville is its county seat. This map shows the original grants of Stephen F. Austin, Samuel May Williams, Gail Borden, and other early Anglo-Texans.

10. [BAILEY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Sketch From the Map of Bailey Co. N.p., late 19th century. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 5-3/4 x 6-1/2 inches. No scale. Outlining and county line in red. Moderately stained due to adhesive. \$75.00

Bailey County on the southern High Plains borders New Mexico. One of 54 counties created by the Texas Legislature in 1876, the county was named for Peter J. Bailey, who died at the siege of the Alamo. Large ranch holdings (such as the XIT) and the scarcity of rainfall delayed settlement in the region. Muleshoe is the county seat. The present map shows eight sections in South Bailey County.

11. [BANDERA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Bandera Co. N.p.: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 16 x 29 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight green board, numbered 6 at lower right. Left 3 inches of map folded onto verso of board. Irregularly shaped piece missing from left edge with losses, small hole on map image

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affecting several letters, blank margins chipped affecting a portion of one section of the border, lightly stained and foxed. \$200.00

Bandera County, on the Edwards plateau in Southwest Texas, takes its name from the Bandera Mountains in its northern part--the name in Spanish meaning banner or flag. The first settlers were shinglemakers, and later a Mormon Colony under Elder Lyman Wight settled at Bandera. The county was created from Bexar County in 1856; its county seat is the town of Bandera.

12. [BASTROP COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Bastrop County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 24-1/8 x 22-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight yellow board, numbered 7 at lower right. Trimmed at border and lower right corner torn away (slight losses), a few tears at right (no losses), light staining and foxing. \$200.00

Bastrop County lies in the post oak belt of the Colorado River Valley beneath the Balcones Escarpment, and its county seat is the town of Bastrop. The first settlement was established in 1805 by Manuel Antonio Cordero y Bustamante, who ordered troops to protect commerce on the Old San Antonio Road. Baron de Bastrop organized a German colony there in 1823, and Stephen F. Austin began his colony in 1829. The county was created in 1836 and organized in 1837.

13. [BASTROP COUNTY]. Untitled original manuscript map in ink on linen. N.p., n.d. (1880's). 10-1/2 x 15-1/4 inches. Some ms. notations and outlining in red and blue ink. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Moderately stained. \$100.00

Shows Brushy Creek; grantees include J. S. Craft, A. Williams, T. M. Willingham, Lydia Glasgow or Mary L. Williams, J. A. Lentz, F. Wilkeson, C. Tapp.

14. [BAYLOR COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Baylor Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/4 x 16 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Blue pencil on map. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 10 at upper left. Blank margins light chipped, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$225.00

Baylor County is located on the north central plains of Texas. As late as 1870 Texas Indians fought to retain control of this region and the herds of buffalo on Pony Creek. The county was created in 1858 from Fannin County and named for Henry W. Baylor, Indian fighter, surgeon, farmer, and Texas Ranger. The county seat is Seymour.

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15. [BAYLOR COUNTY]. Baylor Co. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). Manuscript map in ink on linen. 19-7/8 x 17 inches. No scale. Outlined in blue and red. Grommetted and stapled to lightweight green board, numbered 9 at lower right. Light to moderate foxing. \$300.00

16. [BEE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. [Bee County, Texas]. N.p, 1879. Lithographed map. 24-3/4 x 20-3/4 inches. No scale. Several grants marked and outlined in pencil. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 11 at lower right. Defective--large triangular piece (approx. 15 x 8 x 17 inches) missing from upper right corner with title and scale lost. Small part of upper left corner and large section of lower part of map missing (however, most of the map image is retained). Stained and browned. \$60.00

Bee County in South Texas was formerly home to the Karankawa, Lipan-Apache, Borrado, and Skidi Pawnee tribes. The first Spanish grant was made in 1789 to the Martinez family for killing an Apache chief. The first permanent settlers arrived from Ireland in 1826. Bee County, named in honor of noted early Texas statesman Barnard E. Bee, was created in 1857 with Beeville as its county seat.

17. [BEE COUNTY: YOWARDS RANCHE]. SEABROOK & SKAGGS. Yowards Ranche Bee County, Texas. San Antonio: Maverick, Lith., n.d. (early 20th century). Lithographed map. 10-1/2 x 10-5/8 inches. No scale. Marginal chipping and several holes affecting border and two letters, creased and split at folds, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$150.00

East of the ranch is the town of Walton and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. Promotional text below describes the ranch, 10 miles from Beeville, and praises the area ("no better investment can be found in the Southwest").

18. [BELL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Bell County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 23 x 27-2/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff blue board, numbered 12 at upper right. Blank margins and part of border folded onto verso of board. Lightly stained and foxed. \$275.00

Bell County in East Central Texas was originally a part of Robertson Colony. Settlement began in 1834 but was abandoned at the time of the Runaway Scrape and the fall of Fort Parker in 1836. In 1850, the county was created and named for Peter H. Bell, San Jacinto veteran, Texas Ranger,

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Texas governor, and U.S. Congressman. Belton is the county seat. In 1875 a group of women in the county established an unusual religious order known as the "Belton Sanctificationists."

19. [BEXAR COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Bexar County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 22 x 24-7/8. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff yellow board, numbered 13 at lower right. Moderate to light staining, piece measuring approximately 5 x 3/4 inches missing at left margin (slightly affecting printed border), lower blank margin and printed border folded onto verso of board. \$300.00

Bexar County in South Central Texas was a pivotal area in the history of Texas. French and Spanish expeditions crossed the area at an early date, missions were established by the Spanish in the early part of the 18th century, and the Canary Islanders arrived in 1731. Anglo-American colonists came in 1821. In 1836 Bexar County was created from the Mexican municipality of the same name, taken from a town in Spain. From the original county 128 counties have been created. The county seat is San Antonio.

20. [BLANCO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Blanco County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 25-1/4 x 16-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. A few grants colored. Mounted on stiff blue board numbered 14 at lower right. Several small holes (affecting only a bit of text), blank margins chipped (portion of lower left blank margin and part of border absent), lightly foxed. \$250.00

Blanco County in the hill country of Southwest Texas takes its name from the Blanco River which flows through the white limestone region. Settlement began in 1853 with a Ranger station to protect the settlers and their cattle from Indian raids. The county was organized in 1858, and its county seat is Johnson City.

21. [BORDEN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Borden County. N.p.: General Land Office, 1892. Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 17-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Mounted on lightweight beige paper, numbered 15 at lower right. Old manuscript check marks in blue pencil on over half of the grants. Stained from adhesive, piece missing from lower left blank margin. \$325.00

Borden County, on the southern edge of the Llano Estacado in northern Texas, was named for Gail Borden, Jr., early Texas printer, newspaperman, surveyor and secretary

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for Stephen F. Austin's colony, and inventor of condensed milk. Because of the Indian presence, remoteness from military protection, and lack of sufficient rainfall for farming, settlement came to the area relatively late. The county was organized in 1890, and its county seat is Gail.

22. [BORDEN COUNTY]. TEXAS ABSTRACT CO. Borden County. Austin: Texas Abstract Co., 1887. Blueprint map. 19 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy blue paper, numbered 16 at lower right of mount. Small tear at bottom and slightly stained at edges. \$75.00

23. [BOSQUE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Bosque Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 22-1/8 x 26-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored green. Mounted on lightweight lavender board, numbered 17 at lower right. Top, right, and bottom edges folded over on verso of board. Several large blue ink stains, marginal chipping affecting some border, a few small holes not affecting text, light to moderate staining and foxing. \$200.00

Bosque County in North Central Texas on the grand prairie is a densely forested area through which the Brazos and Bosque Rivers run. The county takes its name from the Spanish word for woody, reputedly because early explorers encountered dense growths of large trees. The first settlers in 1850-51 included a group of English immigrants who founded a colony called Kent. During the frontier period, Indian uprisings were numerous. The county was created in 1854 from the Robertson Colony with Meridian as its county seat.

24. [BOWIE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Bowie Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 16 x 20-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight yellow board, numbered 18 at lower right. Small tear in upper left blank margin, very lightly stained. \$325.00

Bowie County in far Northeast Texas between the Red and Sulphur Rivers was named for James Bowie, the American folk hero who invented the knife that bears his name and died at the Alamo. The area was home to the Hasinai and Caddo confederation and the later migrating tribes of Delaware, Shawnee, and Kickapoo. Anglo-American settlement began with Ben Milam in 1819. The county was created in 1840, and its county seat is Boston.

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25. [BRAZORIA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Brazoria Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 26 x 24-1/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Faint blue pencil marks and "Angleton" in pencil. Mounted on lightweight board, numbered 20 at lower right. Marginal chipping slightly affecting border, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive, light foxing. \$275.00

Brazoria County is on the Gulf Coast at the mouth of the Brazos River, from which it derives its name. Prior to Anglo-American settlement around 1830 by 71 of Austin's Old Three Hundred, the area was occupied by Karankawa Indians, whom the colonists finally succeeded in forcing south of the Rio Grande. One of the original counties of the Republic of Texas, the county was organized in 1836 (many of early colonists' grants are shown). The present county seat is Angleton.

26. [BRAZORIA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Brazoria Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 21 at lower right. Some chipping along margins at old folds, some staining. \$400.00

Another copy of preceding, with several grants reallocated and designated in pencil. Ink stamp at upper left: "Booth & McLean, Land Agents. Austin, Texas." On verso is an undated lithographed General Land Office Map of Bastrop County Texas. 23-7/8 x 23-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Railroads drawn in blue pencil. Smithville, Elgin, and other cities penciled in blue. Numbered 8 at right. Irregularly shaped (4-1/2 x 4 inches) piece missing from right side with losses, portion of bottom edge missing with several letters affected, lightly creased and stained.

27. [BRAZORIA COUNTY]. SHAPARD, STEVENS & CO. Brazoria County. New York: Seibert & Bro., 1877. Lithographed map. 20 x 19 inches. 1 inch = 6000 varas. Several grants colored in rose. Mounted on fabric and stiff manila paper, numbered 22 at lower right. Blank margins chipped (especially along right edge), some tears and creases from having been rolled, lightly stained and browned. \$225.00

28. [BRAZORIA COUNTY: WEST COLUMBIA]. Two oil maps: (1) Untitled blueprint map. [1918 or shortly thereafter]. 10-3/4 x 8 inches. 1 inch = 600 varas. Red outlining and pen notations. (2) Untitled manuscript map in pencil on paper mounted on linen. Austin, 1920'S. 38 x 28 inches. 1 inch = 300 varas. A few circled places in ink. Both very good to fine. \$275.00

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Map 1 shows 100 acres of lands belonging to Paul McComb advertised for sale and outlined in red. Map 2 shows the same plot of land owned by Franklin-Baker, as well as other changes in ownership. Both maps are very detailed showing the center of the famous West Columbia Oil Field, locating additional wells, leases, town plaza, etc. On January 15, 1918, the Tyndall-Hogg No. 2 well was brought in at 600 barrels a day, marking the opening of a new and prolific sand on the Gulf coast. See illustration.

29. [BRAZOS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Brazos Co. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 21 x 14-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 19 at lower right. A few small holes, blank margins lightly chipped, some staining. \$225.00

Brazos County, in southeastern Central Texas between the Navasota and Brazos Rivers, was named after the latter river. The area was included in Stephen F. Austin's second colony, and plantations were established beginning in 1821. The county was created in 1841, and its county seat is Bryan.

30. [BRISCOE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Briscoe County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/2 x 16-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight board, numbered 23 at upper right. Some chipping (affecting a few letters), tear at lower right corner, lightly foxed. \$275.00

Briscoe County in the northwest Texas Panhandle was created in 1876, and Silvertown is its county seat. The region was one of the last strongholds of Indian tribes who hunted abundant antelope and buffalo in Tule Canyon and found refuge in Palo Duro Canyon. Archaeologists have confirmed occupation of the area by advanced pre-Columbian peoples who built irrigation canals or stockades. An early entrepreneur was cattle rustler Jose Pedra Tafoya, who traded with the Indians between 1865 and 1867. Charles Goodnight fenced the Quitaque Ranch for John Adair in 1883.

31. [BUCHHEL COUNTY]. Plat of a Portion of Buchel County Texas. N.p., n.d. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 10 x 21-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Corrections in red. Tear at fold and a few small holes not affecting text or image. Lightly stained due to adhesive on verso. \$125.00

Buchel County was created out of Presidio County in 1887. In 1889 it was attached to Brewster County for surveying purposes. It was abolished by the Texas Legislature in 1897.

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32. [BURLESON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Burleson Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 15-7/8 x 21 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on lightweight green board, numbered 24 at lower right. Edges trimmed and chipped (affecting only border and a few letters), tear at center (affecting several letters), and several small holes, moderate to heavy staining and creasing. \$200.00

Burleson County lies in southeastern Central Texas. Settlement began as early as 1825, and portions of this county were originally in Robertson's and Austin's first colonies. Burleson County, created and organized in 1846 with Caldwell as its county seat, was named in honor Edward Burleson, colonel of the 1st Regiment of Texas Volunteers at the Battle of San Jacinto, Indian fighter, vice-president of the Republic of Texas, and legislator.

33. [BURNET COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Burnet County. Austin: R. M. Hall at the General Land Office (St. Louis & New York: Gast Lith.), 1888. Lithographed map. 44 x 41-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Some light chipping to blank margins, lightly waterstained at right edge, some creases. Roll Map No. 18. \$450.00

Burnet County in South Central Texas was named in honor of David G. Burnet, first U.S. volunteer to join the Miranda expedition to fight for Venezuelan independence and president of the Republic of Texas during its turbulent early years. Settlement in the region began with the building of Fort Crogan and two log cabins in 1849. Burnet County was created in 1852 and organized in 1854; its county seat is Burnet.

34. [CALDWELL COUNTY: LOCKHART]. SCRIVENER, C. P. Map of Lockhart. Caldwell. County. Texas. 1907. Austin, 1907. Blueprint map. 28-3/8 x 37-1/2 inches. Scale at bottom. A note on the map states that this was the official map of the city of Lockhart as adopted by the City Council. Margins creased and torn with some loss of text, several tears to text and image (no appreciable losses). \$350.00

Caldwell County lies in South Central Texas and was named for Mathew ("Old Paint") Caldwell, signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and noted Texas Ranger. The region was the hunting ground of the Lipan-Apache, Comanche, and Karankawa tribes who vigorously fought the Anglo-American settlers began arriving in 1831. The county

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was created from Gonzales County in 1848, and Lockhart is its county seat.

35. [CALHOUN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Calhoun County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 22-1/4 x 18-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One area outlined in blue. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 25 at lower right. Trimmed to border, light marginal chipping occasionally touching border, somewhat stained and foxed. \$275.00

Calhoun County on the Gulf Coast was named for John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Karankawa Indians formerly roamed the area, and La Salle landed there in 1685 as did Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels in 1844. Anglo-American settlement began in 1831, and the county was organized in 1846. Indianola was county seat for thirty years until its destruction by two disastrous hurricanes in 1875 and 1886. Port Lavaca is now county seat.

36. [CALLAHAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Callahan Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20 x 16-1/4 inches. 4000 varas = inch. Mounted on heavy beige paper, numbered 27 at lower right. Blank margins chipped, a few small holes, staining due to adhesive. \$200.00

Callahan County in the ranching country of West Central Texas was created in 1858, and its county seat is Baird. Because of Indian hostility, permanent settlement did not take place until after the Civil War. The county was named in honor of James Hughes Callahan, who was expelled from the Texas Rangers for torching Piedras Negras during his abortive 1855 expedition across the Mexican border in pursuit of Lipan-Apache and Kickapoo Indians (and likely runaway slaves).

37. [CALLAHAN COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Callahan County. Galveston: Strickland [ca. 1880]. Lithographed map. 19-3/4 x 15-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored in yellow, one shaded in pencil, two areas outlined in purple, ms. notations. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 26 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, repair at upper blank margin, very lightly stained. \$300.00

38. [CAMP COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Camp Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 7 x 14 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff green board, numbered

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28 at lower right. Chipped at corners (affecting only blank margins), moderate staining and foxing. \$225.00

Camp County in the timber region of Northeast Texas was created from Upshur County in 1874, and its county seat is Pittsburg. The county was named for John Lafayette Camp, Civil War hero and legislator. Settlement began in the 1850's; lumbering remains the principal occupation.

39. [CASS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Cass Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 16-1/8 x 18-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 29 at upper left. Lightly browned. \$300.00

Cass County on the northeastern boundary of Texas, was named for Lewis Cass, U.S. Senator who favored the annexation of Texas. The county was created in 1846, and its county seat is Linden. In 1861 the name of the county was changed to Davis to honor Jefferson Davis, but in 1871 the Reconstructionists changed the name back to Cass.

40. [CASTRO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Castro County. St. Louis: Barnard, 1891. Lithographed map. 20-1/2 x 17-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored red. Some ms. notations. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 31 at lower right. Some light creases and chipping to blank margins, one small tear at lower left corner not affecting text, light to moderate staining. \$225.00

Castro County in the Texas Panhandle was created in 1876 and named for Henri Castro, French-Portuguese empresario of the Texas Republic. Coronado and other Spanish explorers may have crossed the area. The region was considered too arid for settlement. Permanent Anglo-American settlement began in 1875 following the Shafter expedition which ended Indian domination of the Staked Plains.

41. [CASTRO COUNTY]. Castro Co. N.p., 1883. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 20-3/8 x 17 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Outlining in red. Grommetted and stapled on heavy blue board, numbered 30 at lower right. Light to moderate foxing. \$350.00

This map may have been prepared in connection with the formation of the XIT Ranch. See item 332 herein.

42. [CHAMBERS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Chambers County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19 x 24-1/2. Scale 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 32 on lower right. Several

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tears and a few pieces missing from border or image,
lightly stained. \$175.00

Chambers County on the Gulf Coast of Texas was created in 1858 and named for Thomas Jefferson Chambers, first Anglo-American attorney in Texas. Originally inhabited by Karankawa, Coapite, and Copane tribes, the area was explored by the French and Spanish, and missions were begun and abandoned in the 18th century. The area had a colorful history in the 19th century, including establishment of a colony of French exiles in 1818 and the Anahuac uprising in 1831. In the late 1820's and early 1830's the region was the focus of the wildly speculative and ill-fated ventures of the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company organized in New York and Boston by a group of capitalists.

43. [CHEROKEE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Cherokee County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 26 x 18-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 33 at lower right. Bottom blank margin folded onto verso. Lightly stained and creased. \$275.00

Cherokee County lies in deep East Texas bordered on the west by the Neches River. The Spanish established a chain of missions for the Caddo and Hasinai confederacies in the region between 1690 and 1719. The county was created in 1846 with Rusk as its county seat. It was named for the Cherokee Indians, who were given permission to settle in the area in 1822 but forced to leave in 1839. During the Civil War the county had an armory and iron works.

44. [CHEROKEE COUNTY: NEW BIRMINGHAM]. BARRETT, N. F. New Birmingham Cherokee County Texas. New York: Alexander & Wood [1888]. Illustrated wood-engraved map. 24-1/2 x 31-1/4 inches. No scale. Several grants colored pink. Blank corners clipped, a few light creases, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$750.00

New Birmingham, now a ghost town, is located near Rusk in Cherokee County. The town was founded in 1888 with hopes that the local iron ore deposits would fuel the town towards a great industrial future. However, the passage of the alien land law, the panic of 1893, and the burning of the Tassie Bell furnace led to the eventual demise of the community. A very rare and attractive map, with street plan showing elaborate parks, railway lines, inset map of region, view of Southern Hotel, bustling factory, and pastoral landscape.

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45. [CHILDRESS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Childress Co. St. Louis: Barnard, 1892. Lithographed map. 23-1/2 x 18 inches. No scale. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 35 at lower right. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$225.00

Childress County in the Texas Panhandle on the Oklahoma border was created in 1876. Its county seat is Childress, and it was named in honor of George C. Childress, author of the Texas Declaration of Independence. In its early days, the county was chiefly occupied by four cattle companies. The Goodnight-Loving Trail crossed the county before the advent of the railroads. Nesters made their first homes in dugouts in the fall of 1886.

46. [CHILDRESS COUNTY]. Childress Co. N.p., late 19th century. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 17-1/2 x 15 inches. No scale. Outlining in red, black, and blue, many grants with ms. notations. Grommetted and stapled on stiff yellow paper, numbered 34 at lower right. Slight to moderate foxing and a few inconsequential ink stains. \$350.00

47. [CLAY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Clay County. N.p., 1880. Lithographed map. 29-1/4 x 17-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff green paper, numbered 36 at lower right. Lower edge folded onto verso, heavily chipped at bottom edge (loss of some letters), lightly soiled. \$225.00

Clay County in North Central Texas was created in 1857 and named after Henry Clay. The county seat is Henrietta. Several Spanish expeditions crossed the county, as did the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, the Snively Expedition, and the California Trail. The earliest settlers were ranchers, and large reserves of oil and gas were discovered in the early 20th century.

48. [COKE COUNTY]. Map of Lands Belonging to the Austin and Northern Land and Cattle Co. Coke Co. Texas. N.p., n.d. (late 19th or early 20th century). Manuscript map on linen. 22-1/4 x 17-1/2 inches. No scale. Tilled lands in blue. Leased lands in yellow. Lightly creased and browned. \$350.00

Coke County, in western Central Texas, was created from Tom Green County in 1859 and named for Richard Coke, former governor of Texas. Its county seat is Robert Lee. The area was settled in the 1860's by cattlemen who ran herds on the open range. Fort Chadbourne and Fort Concho

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afforded protection from Indian depredations, and the Butterfield Overland Mail Route passed through the area.

49. [COLEMAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Coleman Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 25 x 15-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant colored yellow, two grants outlined in red. Mounted on lightweight lavender board. Marginal chipping and tears, heavily stained due to adhesive. \$125.00

Coleman County, in West Central Texas, was created out of Travis and Brown Counties in 1858, and its county seat is Coleman. The county was named for Robert M. Coleman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence of Texas and aide-de-camp to General Sam Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto. The first Anglo-American settlers established ranches, and oil was discovered in 1903. Early buffalo trails were followed by a military road, the Jinglebob Trail of John S. Chisum, and the Sante Fe Railroad.

49.1 [COLEMAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Coleman Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 24-1/2 x 15-1/2 inches. One grant colored in blue and circled. County seat circled in blue. Notations in pencil. Mounted on contemporary linen, numbered 37 at lower right. Another copy of preceding, in poor condition. Worn, soiled, and stained; heavily chipped, especially along border. \$100.00

49.2 [COLEMAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Working Sketch in S.W. Cor of Coleman Co.... Austin: General Land Office, 1902. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 17 x 11 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Notations in red. Light to moderate staining from adhesive on verso. \$150.00

50. [COLLIN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Collin County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 18-7/8 x 20-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 39 at upper right. Lightly stained. \$300.00

Collin County in the Blackland Prairie of Northeast Texas was organized in 1864, and its county seat is McKinney. The county was named after Collin McKinney, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence who built one of the first cabins in the area. Originally inhabited by Caddo Indians, the area was traversed by Pedro Vial on his trip from Santa Fe to Natchitoches in 1788-89. Anglo-American settlement began in 1842, and the headquarters of the Peters' Colony agent was near McKinney.

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51. [COLLIN COUNTY]. Sketch Compiled from Records of Collin Co. In General Land Office Novr.-1878. N.p., 1878. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 10-1/8 x 12-5/8 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. A few old ink notes in red. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$225.00

52. [COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY]. Collingsworth. Austin: Texas Abstract Co., n.d. (turn of the century). Blueprint map. 15 x 14-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy blue board, numbered 40 at lower right. A few short marginal tears. \$75.00

Collingsworth County is situated in the Texas Panhandle with Oklahoma forming its eastern border. The County was named for James T. Collinworth, first Chief Justice of the Republic of Texas (the misspelling was caused by an error in the statute that created the county). The county was created in 1876, and its county seat is Wellington. The county was settled by cowmen, and feuds that erupted between ranchers and nesters in the late 19th century earned the county the nickname of "Killingsworth."

53. [COLORADO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Colorado County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 22-1/4 x 21-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Pencil notations. Mounted on heavy blue board, numbered 41 at lower right. Right blank margin folded onto verso of board. Some tears and small holes, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$200.00

Colorado County was one of the original counties of the Republic created in 1836. It lies in South Central Texas, and its county seat is Columbus. The county was named for the Colorado River which flows through it. French and Spanish expeditions traversed the region in the 17th and 18th centuries, Moses Austin's colonists began arriving in 1819, and German and Czech immigration followed the Civil War.

54. [COMAL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Comal County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 17 x 22 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff blue board numbered 42 at lower right. A few old ink markings. Very lightly stained and foxed, half inch square piece missing from lower blank margin. \$250.00

Comal County, lying in South Central Texas along the Guadalupe River on the edge of the Balcones Escarpment, derives its name from the Comal River's numerous small islands that reminded the Spanish explorers of the pan

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(comal) they used to make bread. The county was organized in 1846, and its county seat is New Braunfels. Permanent settlement began in 1845 with German immigrants.

55. [COMAL COUNTY: ALTITA RANCH & HUNTER FARM]. Altita Ranch & Hunter Farm. N.p., n.d. (early 20th century). Blueprint map. 18 x 13-1/2 inches. No scale. Lightly creased and a few tears (no losses), lower blank right corner torn away. \$150.00

Shows the town of Hunter Station (now Hunter) in eastern Comal County, Hunter's Farm, Altita Ranch, Comal-Hayes County Line, I.& G.N.R.R line (with tiny train puffing along), San Antonio Road, Guadalupe River, York Creek, etc. See illustration.

56. [COMANCHE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Comanche Co. N.p, 1879. Lithographed map. 22-3/4 x 23-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant outlined in blue pencil, another in purple. Mounted on stiff blue paper, numbered 43 at lower right. Folded over at top and bottom edges affecting only border. Irregularly shaped piece missing from lower right (some loss of border), heavily chipped at top and bottom, a few small holes not affecting text, several blue ink stains, moderate foxing. \$200.00

Comanche County lying in North Central Texas was named after the Comanche Indians who roamed the area. The county was created in 1856 from Coryell and Bosque Counties, and its county seat is Comanche. Although the area was included in Stephen F. Austin and Samuel May Williams' grant from the Mexican government, no settlement was made until 1854, and even then Indian raids prevented its rapid growth.

57. [CONCHO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Concho County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-3/4 x 16 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Pencil and ink notations. Several grants outlined in green, one colored in yellow. Mounted on heavy orange board, numbered 44 at lower right. A few small chips in blank margin, a few small stains not affecting text, light to moderate foxing. \$250.00

Concho County on the upper edge of the Edwards Plateau was organized in 1879, and its county seat is Paint Rock. The county takes its name from the Spanish word for shell. Tales of pearls on the Concho River brought 17th century Spanish explorers to the area. Although the Fisher-Miller colonization contract was approved in 1842, no substantial

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Anglo-American settlement was made until the 1870's due to Comanche domination.

58. [CONCHO COUNTY: SOUTH BRADY RANCH]. Map of South Brady Ranch. N.p., 1880's? Manuscript map in ink on linen. 12 x 8-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1-1/2 miles. Light to moderate staining from adhesive on verso. \$375.00

An interesting ranch map, with little sketches of the ranch residence, windmills, sheds, outbuildings, fences, etc. The South Brady Ranch is bounded by Rancho Bonito, Mill Ranch, Strathmore Ranch, etc. See illustration.

59. [CORYELL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Coryell County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 21-3/4 x 22-5/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Two grants colored orange. Mounted on heavy yellow board with top edge folded onto verso of board, numbered 45 at lower right. Top, bottom, and left edges trimmed with loss of borders and part of imprint. Hole in center with loss of piece measuring about 2 x 1 inches. Some tears and chipping. Light staining and wrinkling due to adhesive. \$150.00

Coryell County lying in the geographical center of Texas was organized in 1854, and its county seat is Gatesville. The county was named after James Coryell, who accompanied James Bowie's search for the Lost Mines of San Saba in 1831 and was killed by Indians on the Brazos River in 1837. Fort Gates was established in 1849 to protect Anglo-American settlers from Indian raids.

60. [COTTLE COUNTY: O X RANCH]. Collection of 18 maps relating to the O X Ranch and the town of Swearingen. 1891-1918. Good to fine condition. Full inventory upon request. \$1,250.00

Cottle County, in northwestern Texas below the Great Plains, was created in 1876 and attached to Childress County for judicial purposes in 1887. The county requested separate organization in 1889 in order to hold a trial for a murder which took place on the county line. In 1892 the organization was completed with Paducah as the county seat. The county was named for George W. Cottle, one of the Gonzales defenders who died at the Alamo. This interesting file relates to the O X Ranch, established about 1880 (the first house built in the region was the ranch headquarters). The ranch was acquired by D. D. Swearingen and others in 1894. The series of maps begins with a lithographed General Land Office map of 1891 on which the permanent survey cairns and marks defining the O X lands have been indicated in blue pencil. Next are 4

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maps (2 undated, 1908, and 1912) showing small portions of the ranch. Then 2 complementary blueprint maps from April 27, 1916, together show the entire ranch. Last are 2 issues of "Map of the O X Ranch ... Dec. 4, 1916" (one does not depict internal fence lines, the other does). One additional map from 1873, redrawn in 1918, shows lands on the South Fork of the Pease River, which became part of the O X. The Swearingen group contains 5 maps (one in 2 copies) showing development of the plan for the town of Swearingen.

61. [COTTLE COUNTY: O X RANCH]. CHIPMAN, Geo. H. Map Representing the Original Locations of Various Surveys Delineated Thereon. N.p., late 19th century. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 37-3/4 x 60-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Very attractive hand shading and outlining. Very light waterstaining along upper blank margin. Roll Map No. 7. \$750.00

An extremely handsome ranch map. The original surveys are outlined with dashed lines in black or red. Yellow hatchmarked sections probably indicate O X Ranch ownership at the time the map was drawn. A red hatchmarked section on the Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railroad line indicates the town of Swearingen, where the O X Ranch Headquarters were located. A quite detailed map, showing both forks of the Pease River, the Tongue River, and their tributaries, including Shirley Creek, Deyman's Creek, and White's Creek, the Paducah and Childress Highway (near present U.S. 83 & 85), and all survey markers. Named grantees include A. Forsyth (an original founder of the ranch), D. B. Swearingen (one of the subsequent owners of the O X), J. Poitevent, W. B. Plemons, Samuel Dexter, William Shelton, D., et al.

62. [COTTLE COUNTY]. Part of original sketch of Block 'H' W & NW Ry. Co. Cottle County. Austin, 1918. Manuscript map in ink on linen, mounted on heavy manila paper. 13 x 13-3/4 inches. No scale. A few minor holes, staining due to adhesive. \$65.00

Shows Cottle County at the confluence of the Pease River and South Fork of the Pease River. Locates Shirley Creek, Salt Spring, and numbered blocks.

63. [CRANE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Crane County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 22-1/4 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 47 at lower right. Light to moderate staining due to adhesive. \$250.00

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Crane County, at the western end of the Edwards Plateau, is bounded on the south by the Pecos River. The county was created from Tom Green County in 1887, and its county seat is Crane. The county was named for William Cary Crane, president of Baylor University for 22 years and strong advocate for the establishment of The University of Texas. As late as 1918 there were no roads in the county, but after the discovery of oil in 1925, population increased.

64. [CROSBY COUNTY]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Sketch of Crosby Co. N.p.: General Land Office, 1884. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 12-1/4 x 10 inches. No scale. Notations in red ink. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$225.00

Crosby County on the eastern edge of the South Plains region of the Llano Estacado was organized in 1886. Its county seat is Crosbyton. The county was named in honor of Stephen Crosby who came to Texas in 1845 and served as Chief Clerk of the General Land Office. The area evolved from Indian range to buffalo hunters' camp to cow camp to free range to fenced ranches to stock raising and farming. Uncle Hank Smith was the first permanent settler in 1877, and two years later a small group of Quakers established a farming colony. In 1882 they established the first school on the High Plains.

65. [DAWSON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Dawson County. N.p., 1880. Lithographed map. 22 x 17-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Many grants colored in yellow, several marked in blue pencil. Mounted on stiff yellow paper, numbered 48 at lower right. Some chipping to blank margins, two small tears at lower edge, one slightly affecting border, lightly stained due to adhesive. \$250.00

Dawson County is located at the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado on the South High Plains, and its county seat is Lamesa. The county was created in 1876, and named in honor of Nicholas Mosby Dawson, San Jacinto veteran who died at the Dawson Massacre. The area was the summer home of the Comanche and Kiowa and legendary birthplace of Quanah Parker. After buffalo hunters and soldiers forced the Indians from the area, four large cattle ranches occupied the land.

66. [DEAF SMITH COUNTY]. Deaf Smith. N.p. [1880's]. Manuscript map on linen. 21 x 24-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County outlined in red. Rivers in blue.

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Grommetted to stiff yellow paper, numbered 49 at upper right. All edges trimmed (affecting only one letter), light to moderate foxing. \$250.00

Deaf Smith County, situated in the Texas Panhandle with New Mexico forming its western border, was created in 1876 and named for Erastus Smith, intrepid scout under General Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto. The county seat is Hereford, known as the "Town without a Toothache" because of the presence of flourine and iodides in the soil. The area was occupied by Indians as late as 1875; by 1876 large ranches, including the XIT, had been established in the area. This map may have been prepared in connection with the formation of the XIT Ranch. See item 332 herein.

67. [DELTA COUNTY]. FISHER, Maj. Rhodes. Delta County. Austin: General Land Office, 1884. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 12-3/4 x 18 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County outlined in red. Creeks in blue. Small tear at lower left blank margin, darkened due to adhesive, light to moderate foxing. \$250.00

Delta County lying in the Blackland Prairie of Northeast Texas was named Delta because the county's boundaries were in the shape of the Greek letter. The county was organized in 1870, and its county seat is Cooper. Anglo-American settlement began as early as 1840. The wooded part of the county remained a hideout for outlaws until the 1870's.

68. [DENTON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Denton County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. A few creases, upper right blank corner missing, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$200.00

Denton County lying in northeastern Texas was named for John B. Denton, early Texas pioneer, itinerant preacher, and attorney who was killed at an Indian battle near present Fort Worth in 1841. His remains were dug up and reburied twice before coming to rest on the grounds of the Denton County courthouse. Denton County was created in 1846, and its county seat is Denton.

69. [DENTON COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. Denton County. Marshall, 1870's. Lithographed map. 16-1/2 x 17 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Lands owned by company colored yellow. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 53 at lower right. A few tiny holes (mostly in

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blank margins and affecting only a few letters), lightly creased, moderate foxing. \$200.00

Promotional map issued by the Texas & Pacific Railway Company.

70. [DEWITT COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of DeWitt County. [St. Louis: Gast] 1881. Lithographed map. 21 x 23-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. A few light pencil notations. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 54 at lower right. Irregularly shaped piece missing from lower margin with part of imprint missing, lower margin torn (affecting a few letters), lightly foxed and stained. \$125.00

DeWitt County in South Central Texas was created and organized in 1846 with Cuero as its county seat. The county was named for Green C. DeWitt, empresario of DeWitt's colony. The area was crossed by early explorers. Karankawa Indians occupied the area when the first settlers of DeWitt's Colony arrived in 1825. By 1860 German immigrants constituted the majority of the population.

71. [DEWITT COUNTY]. Exhibit A. Part of De Witt County. N.p., 1881. Manuscript map in ink. 12 x 12 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Drawn in black, blue, and red ink. Creased where formerly folded, light to moderate staining due to adhesive. \$150.00

Apparently used as evidence in a law suit, the map shows the southern part of DeWitt County, with a dashed line south to Goliad and La Bahia and east to the old La Bahia Road. Shows a large land grant of Jesus Cadena.

72. [DICKENS COUNTY]. Dickens Co. N.p, 1883. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 20-1/2 x 17-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Outlining in red, blue, & green. Notations in red ink and pencil. Grommetted and stapled to stiff orange paper, numbered 56 at lower right. Holes due to grommets and staples affecting border, several tiny holes (not affecting text or image), moderate to heavy staining and foxing. \$175.00

Dickens County lies just south of the Texas Panhandle, and its county seat is Dickens. Its first settlers were buffalo and mustang hunters, but by the 1870's cattlemen grazed herds on the open range. The Spur Ranch became Mackenzie's base of operations. The county was created in 1876 and named for J. Dickens, who died at the Alamo.

73. [DICKENS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Dickens County. St. Louis: Barnard, 1891. Lithographed map. 20

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x 17-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 55 at lower right. One small tear at top blank margin, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$200.00

74. [DIMMIT COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Dimmit County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19-7/8 x 23-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. A few grants outlined or colored in color or pencil. Mounted on stiff yellow paper, numbered 57 at lower right. Top edge trimmed with slight losses, right edge heavily chipped in blank margin, some creases, tears, and erasures, light to moderate staining and foxing. \$150.00

Dimmit County is situated astride the Nueces River in the Mexican border region, and its county seat is Carrizo Springs. The county was created in 1858 and named for Philip Dimitt, staunch Texas patriot who drafted the Goliad Declaration of Independence. Mexican settlements made under the colonization law in 1834 were not successful. Permanent settlement came in 1865 with stockraisers who drove their cattle up the Chisholm Trail.

75. [DIMMIT COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Dimmit County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 21-1/4 x 23-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Seal of Texas in lower right. Authentication statement signed by W. L. McGaughey, Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1891. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 58 at lower right. Top and bottom edges trimmed--no loss of text, but slightly affecting McGaughey's signature. Creased and heavily stained, lower right corner detached and one small piece missing. \$75.00

Another copy of preceding, in poor condition.

76. [DIMMIT COUNTY]. MADDOX. Working Sketch in Dimmit Co. N.p.: General Land Office, 1883. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 12-1/2 x 12-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Outlining and notations in red. Lightly creased. Light to moderate staining. \$250.00

77. [DIMMIT COUNTY]. Untitled map of southern Dimmit County. N.p., n.d. (early 20th century). Blueprint map. Some grants outlined in red. 32-1/2 x 23-3/8 inches. Some fading to left margin, a few bleach stains, a few tears and chips (minimal loss). \$100.00

A very detailed map, showing the Laredo and Carrizo Roads, wells, Francisco Lombrano Grant, Zalsamora and Osmos Pastures, T.W.N.G.R.R. Co., etc.

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78. [DUVAL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Duval Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 31-3/4 x 20 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 60 at lower right. Blank margins trimmed, board bent, lower left corner with loss of a small piece of text, lightly stained and foxed. \$250.00

Duval County lying in the brush county of South Texas was organized in 1858 and named for the famous Duval brothers. The earliest settlement was by Mexican ranchers along San Diego Creek. The county had a long history of Indian and border troubles. San Diego, its county seat, was the center of a 1914 Latin American uprising supposedly sponsored by Germany to help Mexico recover Texas.

79. [DUVAL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Duval Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 29-1/2 x 20 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 59 at lower right, lower portion of map folded onto verso of board, portion of printed map missing at lower left, border lightly chipped, very light staining due to adhesive. \$100.00

Another copy of preceding, in poor condition.

80. [DUVAL COUNTY: LA GLORIA RANCH]. "La Gloria Ranch" Duval Co. Texas Made for J. A. Clopton Realty Co. N.p., n.d. (early 20th century). Blueprint map. 10-7/8 x 22 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Several holes (loss of some letters), creased, some discoloration. \$75.00

81. [ECTOR COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Ector County. St. Louis: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 23 x 18 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 61 at lower right. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$200.00

Ector County is situated on the lower shelf of the Great Plains in West Texas and on the northern border of Edwards Plateau. Odessa, its county seat and first settlement, was named for the Russian city because of its resemblance to the Russian steppes. A giant meteor crater is located eight miles southwest of Odessa. The county was organized in 1891 and named for General Mathew Duncan Ector, Texas legislator and brigadier general in the Confederate Army. Ranching and oil supported the regional economy.

82. [ELLIS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Ellis Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 18-1/4 x 22-1/2

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inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant outlined in blue. Left blank margin heavily chipped and a small triangular piece absent at top margin (affecting only a small portion of border), lightly browned. \$225.00

Ellis County in northeastern Texas was named for Richard Ellis, president of the 1836 Convention, which declared Texas independent and framed the constitution of the Republic. Tonkawa, Kickapoo, Bidai, Anadarko, and Waco Indians who hunted buffalo in the area were the earliest known inhabitants. The county was created in 1849, and Waxahachie is its county seat.

83. [EL PASO COUNTY]. SAVAGE, A. C. & G. N. Marshall. Plat of Surveys in El Paso Co. N.p.: Maddox [1880's]. Blueprint map on heavy paper. 17-1/2 x 21-3/4 inches. No scale. Some tears and small holes (no losses). \$275.00

El Paso County lies at the extreme western edge of Texas and is named for the historic "Pass of the North." Cave dwellings indicate human habitation in the area back to prehistoric times. Many famous travellers passed through the region, including Cabeza de Vaca, Oñate, Pike, et al. El Paso County was created in 1850, and its county seat is the city of El Paso.

84. [ENCINAL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Encinal County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 30-1/4 x 22-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow. Mounted on stiff green paper with lower portion folded onto verso, numbered 63 at lower right. Irregularly shaped piece torn away at left edge affecting about a square inch of map at border, blank margins lightly chipped, a few minor holes at creases where formerly folded, lightly stained. \$200.00

Encinal County was created in 1856 and included the western part of present Webb County in far Southwest Texas. The county was never organized. It was abolished in 1899 and incorporated into Webb County.

85. [FALLS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Falls County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 17 x 19-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff blue board numbered 64. Lightly stained. \$250.00

Falls County, named for the falls of the Brazos River, lies in northeastern Central Texas. The county was created from Milam and Limestone Counties in 1850, and its county seat is Marlin. Various Indian tribes occupied the area until Anglo-American colonization began under Sterling C. Robertson in 1834.

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86. [FANNIN COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Fannin County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co. (St. Louis: Gast), 1870's. Lithographed map. 21 x 20 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Some grants colored yellow or red. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 65. Lightly foxed. \$250.00

Fannin County, on the Red River in North Central Texas, was named for James Walker Fannin, Jr., commander of the Texas forces at the Battle of Goliad. Permanent settlement began in 1836 at Tulip, and by 1845 the county was well settled, though periodically plagued by Indian raids. The county was created in 1837 and organized in the spring of 1838; its county seat is Bonham.

87. [FAYETTE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map Fayette County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. 18-1/2 x 21-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 66 at lower right. Light foxing and staining. \$275.00

Fayette County in southeastern Central Texas in the area of Stephen F. Austin's first colony, was settled by members of the Old Three Hundred. The county was named for the Marquis de Lafayette, French patriot and friend to the American Revolution. The county was created by the Republic in 1837 and organized in 1838; its county seat is La Grange.

88. [FISHER COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Fisher County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co. (St. Louis: Gast) [1870's]. Lithographed map. 18-1/2 x 20 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Some grants colored yellow. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 67 at lower right. Overall darkening due to adhesive. \$200.00

Fisher County in central West Texas was named for S. Rhoads Fisher, signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and Secretary of the Texas Navy. The county was created from Bexar County in 1876, and its county seat is Roby. Settlement began in 1876, and since 1881, cotton has been its chief money crop, though livestock remains its main source of income.

89. [FLOYD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Floyd County. St. Louis: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 23-1/8 x 17-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 68 at lower right. Upper right corner torn (no losses), some minor chipping in blank margins, moderate to heavy staining. \$250.00

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Floyd County on the High Plains of West Texas was named for Dolphin Ward Floyd, who perished at the siege of the Alamo. Floyd County was created in 1876, and its county seat is Floydada. Andrew B. Duncan and his family were the first permanent inhabitants, settling in Blanco Canyon in 1884. Droughts, financial panics, and grasshopper plagues caused many settlers to withdraw in the early 1890's.

90. [FOARD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Foard Co. St. Louis: Barnard & Co., 1891. Lithographed map. 17 x 18-2/3 inches. No scale. Pencil notations at left. Ink notations at top. Light chipping at upper blank margin, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$175.00

Foard County in northern Texas was created and organized in 1891. Political expediency led to naming the county for Major Robert Foard, attorney and Confederate major. This county was the site of the recapture of Cynthia Ann Parker by a company of Texas Rangers on December 18, 1860. The county seat is Crowell.

91. [FOARD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. [Foard Co.]. St. Louis: Barnard, 1891. Lithographed map. Several grants colored and notated in pencil. Top edge cut away with title missing, but map image complete. One small tear at lower margin, a few creases. Heavily browned and stained. \$75.00

Another copy of preceding, in poor condition.

92. [FORT BEND COUNTY]. NEW YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY. Map of Fort Bend County. St. Louis: Gast, 1882. Lithographed map. 18-1/2 x 21-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 3800 varas. Lands owned by company colored yellow, a few pencil notations. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 71 at lower right. Chipped at lower blank margins, a few tears not affecting text, moderate to heavy foxing. \$175.00

Fort Bend County on the Coastal Plains of Southeast Texas was named for Old Fort Bend, established in the bend of the Brazos River in 1821. Land titles dated from 1824, and the area Indians were not hostile to Anglo-American settlement. Fort Bend County was created in 1837 with Richmond as its county seat. The county has one of the most irregular shapes of any in Texas.

93. [FORT BEND COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). 8-1/4 x 5 inches. No scale. Notations in red. Lightly creased, one small

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hole not affecting text. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$100.00

Shows junctures of county lines for Fort Bend, Waller, and Harris Counties, with small town plat of Richmond and grants including Micajah Autry, H. E. Sharpless, R. H. Kuykendall, Dan Perry, et al.

94. [FRANKLIN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Franklin County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 7-1/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff blue paper, numbered 72 at lower right. Some tears and chips (mainly affecting blank margins), light to moderate foxing. \$250.00

Franklin County lies in Northeast Texas on the border between the post oak belt and the Piney Woods. Created from Titus County in 1875, the county was probably named for Judge Benjamin C. Franklin, the first man to hold a judicial position in the Republic of Texas. Mount Vernon is the county seat. Caddo Indians originally occupied the region; the first permanent Anglo-American settlers came from Tennessee 1836.

95. [FRIO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Frio County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/4 x 19-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored in green and yellow. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 73 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and several pinholes, moderate to heavy staining and foxing. \$175.00

Frio County in the brush county of the Rio Grande plain was named for the Frio River which runs through it. Created from Atascosa, Bexar, and Uvalde Counties in 1858, its county seat is Pearsall. The first European visitor is thought to have been LaSalle. Ranchers began to move in around the late 1850's.

96. [FRIO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Frio County Texas. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Mounted on patterned cloth. Chipped and torn at edges (some losses). Moderate to heavy staining. \$75.00

Another copy of preceding, in poor condition.

97. [FRIO COUNTY]. LUNGKWITZ, H. (photographer). Frio County. N.p.: General Land Office [1870s]. Photograph of a manuscript map. 19 x 20-1/2 inches. No scale. Mounted on linen. A few grants colored in yellow or blue. Chipped along edges (occasionally touching border or text), worn and stained. \$250.00

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Lungkwitz, the noted German-Texas artist, is identified as photographer at lower left. Lungkwitz took up photography when he found no market for his paintings.

98. [GALVESTON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Galveston Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 17-3/8 x 26-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 75 at lower right. Trimmed along ruled border, a few holes touching a bit of map image and one letter, moderate to heavy staining from adhesive. \$150.00

Galveston County on the Gulf Coast of Texas was the favorite campground of the Karankawa Indians and probably was visited by Cabeza de Vaca and La Salle. In 1817 pirate Jean Lafitte established a commune and based his operations on Galveston Island, near the present site of the medical school. Jane Long, the "Mother of Texas," spent a bitter winter on Galveston Island in 1821, awaiting the return of her James Long, who had been murdered in prison in Mexico. Anglo-Americans began to locate in the area by 1830. The county, named for Bernardo de Galvez, was organized in 1838, and its county seat is Galveston.

99. [GALVESTON COUNTY]. Map of West Part of Galveston County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880's. Lithographed map. 21-1/4 x 16 inches. 1 inch = 3800 varas. Company lands colored yellow. Mounted on beige paper, numbered 76 at lower right. Defective, with two large pieces missing at center and lower left. Stained and chipped. \$75.00

100. [GALVESTON COUNTY]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Topography and Water Depth as Shown by the U.S. Coast Survey of 1888. N.p., 1890. Blueprint map. 15-5/8 x 18-1/4 inches. 1-1/2 inches = 1 mile. Pencil notations. Lightly creased and stained. \$125.00

Includes a block map of the city of Galveston.

101. [GALVESTON COUNTY: GALVESTON ISLAND]. Sketch of a Part of Galveston Island. Copied and reduced from Jno. P. Groesbeck's map made in 1838. N.p., n.d. [Austin: Maddox, late 19th century]. Manuscript map in ink on linen, with "Maxey" at lower right. 9 x 13 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Moderate to heavy staining. \$200.00

This is a copy of an 1838 map, showing an early city plan of Galveston. John D. Groesbeck came to Galveston in 1837, where he worked as a surveyor.

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102. [GARZA COUNTY]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Sketch of Garza Co. [Austin, 1884]. Manuscript map in ink on paper. 12 x 10 inches. No scale. Some notations in red ink. Uniformly browned, small piece of an old blue print map affixed to lower blank portion. \$225.00

Garza County lies in Northwest Texas and was named for the Garzas, a famous pioneer family of San Antonio. The region was unsettled until the early 1870's, when buffalo hunters were gradually replaced by cattlemen. The county was created in 1876 from Bexar County, and its county seat is Post. The present map, which shows the northeast quadrant of the county and the Salt Fork of Brazos and White Rivers, may have been used as a master copy for a ranch survey. About half of the grants have been checked off in red.

103. [GILLESPIE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Gillespie County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19-1/8 x 24-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant colored yellow. Mounted on stiff green paper, numbered 77 at lower right. A few small tears mainly confined to blank margins. \$350.00

Gillespie County in the Edwards Plateau of Southwest Texas was named for Richard Addison Gillespie, a captain in the Mexican-American War. The region was one of the centers of 19th century German immigration. John O. Meusebach, Prince Solms-Braunfels successor, founded the town of Fredericksburg, its county seat, in 1846. The county was created from Travis and Bexar counties in 1848.

104. [GILLESPIE COUNTY]. Map of Martinsburg Property OH Peters Survey Gillespie Co. Tex. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). Manuscript map in ink on linen. 15-1/4 x 12 inches. 1-1/2 inches = 1 mile. Outlining in red. Lightly creased at folds, moderate to heavy staining. \$275.00

Shows lands between the Blanco and Pedernales Rivers, including present LBJ Ranch and Park. The Martinsburg Property was near the present community of Albert. Locates Rio Blanco, Rio Pardinallis [i.e. Pedernales], Austin River Road, Austin Wagon Road, Blanco & Austin Stage Road, Fredericksburgh Road, Western Narrow Gauge, Big Bushwacker Spring, Little Bushwacker Spring, Prairie, various creeks, numerous grants, etc.

105. [GLASSCOCK COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Glasscock County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1889. Lithographed map. 21 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 78 at lower right. Small tear at

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left (no loss), light to moderate staining due to adhesive.
\$250.00

Glasscock County lies in West Texas between the Concho and the Pecos Rivers. The county takes its name from George Washington Glasscock, who built the first flour mill in West Texas and managed the Lunatic Asylum in Austin. The county was created in 1887 from Bexar County, and its county seat is Garden City. According to the Handbook of Texas, "there has never been a saloon or a beer joint in Glasscock County [and] as of 1944 there was no newspaper, no railroad, no bank, no health officer, no lawyer, and no doctor."

106. [GOLIAD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Goliad Co. Sketch. Austin, 1900. Original manuscript map in ink on linen, line of Powers and Hewetson's Colony run by Richardson 1839-40-41 inked in red. 15-3/8 x 10 inches. No scale. Lightly creased and some browning due to adhesive on verso. \$100.00

Goliad County in central South Texas was one of the original counties of Texas created in 1836 and named for Goliad, one of the three oldest municipalities in Texas. The name Goliad is an anagram for [H]idalgo. Goliad County has a long and rich history. Spanish settlement began in 1749 with the establishment of a mission and presidio for the Aramana Indians. The region was the site of many historic events in 19th century Texas, including the Gutierrez-Magee filibustering expedition, the Goliad Massacre, and the international incident known as the Cart War.

107. [GONZALES COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Gonzales Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 23-3/4 x 21-1/8 inches. Mounted on heavy green paper, numbered 79 at lower right. Left and right blank margins folded onto verso. Some marginal chipping and a bit of light staining. \$225.00

Gonzales County on the South Texas Coastal Plain was named for Rafael Gonzales, Governor of Coahuila and Texas in 1825 when De Witt's Colony was first established. The first battle of the Texas Revolution was fought in Gonzales County. The county was created in 1836 with Gonzales as its county seat. Some of the first cattle driven overland to the Kansas market were from Gonzales County.

108. [GRAY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Gray County. St. Louis: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 21-2/3 x 16-1/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board,

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numbered 80 at lower right. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$250.00

Gray County in the Texas Panhandle was named for Peter W. Gray, Texas early jurist. Gray County was created from Bexar Territory in 1876 but not organized until 1902 (with Pampa as its county seat). In the mid-1920's the Number One-Worley Reynolds well marked the opening of the county's oil production.

109. [GREER COUNTY]. SWISHER, John M. Surveys in Greer Co. N.p., late 19th century? Manuscript map in ink on paper. 15 x 12 inches. No scale. Several grants colored pink, pencil notations. Grommetted to stiff yellow paper. Irregularly shaped piece missing from left with no losses. Creased where formerly folded, heavily foxed with text difficult to read. \$250.00

This map shows a survey made by John M. Swisher, who came to Texas in 1833, fought in the Battle of San Jacinto and died in Austin in 1891. Greer County, now in the southeast corner of Oklahoma, was established in 1860 as a county of Texas. Jurisdictional dispute between Texas and the U.S. arose over ambiguities in the Adams-Onis Treaty, and the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896 awarded the county to the U.S. Several great ranches, such as the Franklyn Land and Cattle Company, operated from the area. Maddox and Anderson's Day Land and Cattle Company had large holdings acquired from the State of Texas, which they lost when the county became part of Oklahoma.

110. [GRIMES COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Grimes Co. N.p. [ca. 1880's]. Lithographed map. 28-1/2 x 14-2/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 81 at lower right. Part of lower margin torn away (approximately 2 x 10-1/2 inches), with portion of text and image missing, browned due to adhesive. \$125.00

Grimes County at the juncture of the post oak and pine belts in Southeast Texas was created from Montgomery County in 1846, and named for Jesse Grimes, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The first permanent Anglo-American settlement was made by Austin's colony in 1821. Stockraising was established in 1827, and by 1833 planters with slaves had settled in the river bottoms. The county seat is Anderson.

111. [GUADALUPE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Guadalupe Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 20-2/3 x 21-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Red pencil notations.

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Mounted on stiff green paper, numbered 82 at lower margin. Lightly chipped and stained. \$300.00

Guadalupe County lies on the upper Gulf Coastal Plain of Texas. The county was created in 1846 with Seguin as its county seat. The county takes its name from the Guadalupe River, which was named by Alonzo de Leon in 1689 (his banner bore an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe). Immigrants from the Old South entered the area with slaves between 1840 and 1860, and large numbers of Germans settled there in the 19th century.

112. [HALE COUNTY]. TALBOT, D. H. (General Land Scrip & Warrant Broker). Map of S.W. Portion of Hale Co. Texas. Sioux City: Scrip & Warrant, n.d. (early 20th century). Printed map with descriptive text on verso. 9-1/2 x 7-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Notations in brown. Creased, a few chips and tears in blank margin, split at centerfold (no losses), light to moderate browning. \$100.00

Real estate promotional map issued by an Iowa speculator, showing land of New York & Colony. Hale County lies in Northwest Texas in the center of the Llano Estacado. The county was created in 1876 after most of the Indians had left the plains following extermination of the buffalo herds by hunters. The county was named for Lieutenant John C. Hale who was killed at the battle of San Jacinto. The county seat is Plainview.

113. [HALL COUNTY]. Hall County. N.p. [1880's]. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 24-1/4 x 19-3/4 inches. No scale. Some grants colored red, yellow, and blue. Grommetted and stapled to heavy blue board, numbered 83 at lower right. Lightly foxed. \$300.00

Hall County lies in Northwest Texas just below the Llano Estacado. Several 18th century Spanish expeditions are thought to have traversed the region, and the first Anglo-American settler, John Fields, arrived in 1877. The county was created in 1876 from Bexar and Young Territories. The county was named for Warren D. C. Hall, who came to Texas in 1812 with the Gutierrez-Magee expedition and later served as Secretary of War in the Republic under Rusk.

114. [HANSFORD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Hansford County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 19-5/8 x 16- 1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Red outlining. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 87 at

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lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, some browning and staining. \$150.00

Hansford County in the northern Panhandle bordering Oklahoma was created from Bexar and Young Territories in 1876 and named for John M. Hansford, early Texas jurist who was murdered by the Regulators. The county seat is Spearman. Until the 1860's the region was inhabited by Indians and then buffalo hunters. Among the first permanent settlers was James H. Cator, an English buffalo hunter who established a ranch on the Palo Duro Creek about 1874.

115. [HANSFORD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Hansford County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. Another copy of preceding. Pencil and ink notations. Red ink outlining. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 86 at lower right. Some chipping at left margin (just touching printed border), moderate to heavy stains, especially at right. \$125.00

116. [HANSFORD COUNTY]. Hansford Co. N.p. [1880's]. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 19-1/2 x 17-1/4. No scale. Red, blue and grey outlinings. Several grants colored blue and one in yellow. Several grants checked off in pencil. River in blue. Grommetted and stapled to heavy green board, numbered 84 at upper right. A few light foxmarks. \$300.00

117. [HANSFORD COUNTY] Hansford Co. N.p. [1880's]. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 21 x 16-1/2. No scale. Similar to preceding. County outlined in red. Grommetted and stapled to heavy green board, numbered 85 at lower right. Lightly foxed. \$300.00

118. [HANSFORD COUNTY]. Four maps: (1) Untitled blueprint map on linen. 1888. 34 x 27-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. (2 & 3) 2 copies of untitled blueprint map on linen. 1890 (manuscript attest and Land Office seal dated 1912). Each 34 x 25 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. (4) Untitled manuscript map on paper. 29-1/2 x 36-1/2 inches. 1913. Good-very good, some marginal tears and staining. \$275.00

The maps show most of Hansford County, including lands around Palo Duro and Coldwater Creeks, and locate railroad grants. Map 1 shows the town of Hansford on Palo Duro Creek, the Dodge City Trail, and the road to Ochiltree, fences, houses, etc. Maps 2 and 3, which locate lands to the west of Map 1, show houses and fences on the headwaters

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of the Palo Duro Creek, including the homes of Cranmer, Tyler, Bigger, McCreag, and Cator. (James H. Cator was an Irishman who came to the U.S. from England in the 1870's and became a buffalo hunter. In 1872 he made a camp near present Hansford. In 1875 Cator converted the camp into "Zulu Stockade," the first trading post in the region north of the Canadian River in the Panhandle.) Map 4 shows 17 land ownerships in southern Hansford and northern Hutchinson Counties. These maps may relate to item 135 herein.

119. [HARDEMAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Sketch in Hardeman Co. N.p., General Land Office, 1890. Blueprint map. 11 x 9-2/3 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. A few short marginal tears. \$40.00

Hardeman County lies on the Red River in Northwest Texas. The county was created in 1858 and named for Bailey and Thomas Jones Hardeman, two distinguished brothers who assisted the Texas Revolution. Hardeman County was the site of the battle in which Cynthia Ann Parker was recaptured from the Comanche Indians, and Quanah, the county seat, was named for Cynthia's Indian son.

120. [HARDIN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Hardin County. St. Louis: Gast, 1895. Lithographed map. 20-1/4 x 19-5/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Pencil notations. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 88 at lower right. Lightly marginal chipping and tears (mostly confined to blank margins), light to moderate foxing and staining. \$250.00

Hardin County in far Southeast Texas was created in 1858 and named for the early Texas Hardin family. The county seat is Kountze. Anglo-American settlement commenced in 1832, and the area was included in Lorenzo de Zavala's colony. The outstanding natural feature of the region is the Big Thicket.

121. [HARDIN COUNTY]. 4 maps: (1) untitled blueprint map on linen. 1904. 25-1/2 x 38 inches. 1 inch = 200 varas. A bit of light fading. (2, 3 & 4) three untitled manuscript maps in ink on paper, 2 of which are labelled Exhibit G. [1904]. Each 18 x 23 inches. No scale. Light wear. \$75.00

Locates lands in western Hardin County near the present town of Easton. The maps were prepared to show the John Knight and J. J. Copley tracts and boundaries. The blueprint version is the finished map, but the maps on paper give more detail.

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122. [HARRIS COUNTY]. McLEAN. Harris Co. N.p., 1890. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 15 x 20-1/4 inches. No scale. Rivers in blue. Creased (slightly affecting text), two small holes at upper right blank margin, corners clipped, some staining. \$375.00

Harris County on the coastal plain between the Brazos River and Cedar Bayou was formerly inhabited by the Karankawa and Orcoquiza Indians. Anglo-American families began settling there in 1822, and the area became a hotbed of revolutionary activity. Harrisburg, the first seat of government in the county, was laid out in 1826, but it was torched by Mexicans before the Battle of San Jacinto. The county was organized in 1837; Houston is its county seat. As soon as the Land Office opened in 1838, the county became the scene of intense real estate speculation, which has continued undiminished to the present time. In the 1950's, the county had as many cattle as people, but since then most of the cattle left in disgust. On the same sheet with this map are four other maps: (1) manuscript map entitled Sketch of Dickens Co. by Maddox dated 1884; (2) undated manuscript map entitled Map of Part of Presido Co. Texas (3) unidentified manuscript map in red ink on linen, undated; (4) unidentified, undated manuscript map showing grants of Vicente Salinas, Mrs. Alexander, J. P. Blessington, J. B. McClain, Wm. Hornbuckle.

123. [HARRIS COUNTY]. Map Showing the John B. Pier Survey Near Houston. N.p., n.d. (early 20th century). Blueprint map. 9-3/4 x 17 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Part of upper left corner torn away (affecting border and some text), chipping along blank margin and border, some abrasions and creases. \$75.00

The Pier Survey was in western Harris County near Jeanetta, on the Bellaire mail route. At the lower right is a large inset of Harris County locating the Pier Survey.

124. [HARRIS COUNTY]. Map of Survey Made for Ingham & Roberts on Application on No 147 S.F. 9177...4 mi. S.E. of Houston, Harris Co Texas.... Houston, 1910. Blueprint map. 36 x 28 inches. 1 inch = 400 varas. A few holes and tears affecting only a letter or two, some staining. \$75.00

Buffalo Bayou is shown at the upper margin.

125. [HARRIS COUNTY]. Sketch showing the Chas. M. Roberts 53-1/2 acres about 16 miles N. of Houston.... N.p., late 19th century. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 7-7/8 x 4

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inches. No scale. Light to moderate staining, short tear at lower right corner (no loss). \$75.00

Roberts' land is surrounded railroad grants, including the I&GN, WCRRCo., HT&BRR. The land is located near the present site of the Houston International Airport.

126. [HARRISON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Harrison County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 21 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 89 at lower right. Slightly chipped at edges occasionally touching border, several small holes with no losses, light to moderate staining and foxing. \$175.00

Harrison County lies in Northeast Texas with Louisiana forming its eastern border. Marshall is its county seat. Created in 1839, the county was named for Jonas Harrison, early Texas attorney from New York who handled Sam Houston's divorce from his first wife and urged Texas to declare independence from Mexico. Once the home of the Caddo Indian, in its earlier days the region was remarkable for its magnificent forests and springs. The first permanent settlers were cotton planters from the Southern states.

127. [HASKELL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Haskell County. N.p., 1888. Lithographed map. 36 x 31 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Mounted on manila paper, numbered 16 at lower right corner. Some tears (not affecting text), three small holes affecting a few letters, staining due to adhesive. \$200.00

Haskell County on the northwest plains of Texas was created in 1858 and named for Charles Ready Haskell, who died with Fannin's men at the Goliad Massacre. Formerly a favorite campground of Comanche, Kiowa, and Kickapoo tribes, the area was noted for its herds of wild mustangs that were gathered up in annual drives. The site of the town of Haskell, its county seat, was a watering place for buffalo hunters and gold seekers, and Marcy's 1849 expedition camped nearby at Willow Springs. Permanent settlement began in 1876 when George T. Reynolds and J. A. Matthews established a ranch.

128. [HAYS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Hays County. Austin: General Land Office, 1880. Lithographed map. 22 x 18-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 90 at lower right. Small rectangular piece missing from lower blank margin, a few

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tears (no losses), a few pinholes at lower right, lightly stained. \$325.00

Hays County lies in South Central Texas along the Balcones Escarpment. The spring-fed San Marcos River has been the site of human habitation for at least 12,000 years. The area was crossed by 18th century explorers, missions were established briefly near San Marcos around 1755, and a Spanish settlement near San Marcos was abandoned in 1812. Permanent Anglo-American settlement commenced in 1835. Created in 1848 with its county seat at San Marcos, the county was named for John Coffee Hays, noted Texas Ranger who joined the 1849 exodus to California, eventually becoming sheriff of San Francisco County and laying out the city of Oakland.

129. [HAYS COUNTY]. Sketch in Hays County. Austin: General Land Office, 1889. Blueprint map. 6-1/4 x 7-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Areas colored in green. Trimmed at border with losses. Light staining due to adhesive. \$75.00

Shows acreage 10 miles north of San Marcos (near present Kyle), locating Day Land & Cattle Co., Rio Blanco, grants of J. E. Dusenberry, Jesse Williams, et al.

130. [HEMPHILL COUNTY: GUNTER & MUNSON RANCH SPECULATION]. Collection of 5 manuscript maps in ink on linen. (1) Hemphill Co. [ca. 1880]. 19 x 15-3/4 inches. No scale. Grommetted to stiff yellow paper, numbered 91 at lower right. (2) Hemphill Co. [1882]. 9-1/2 x 11-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. (3) Another version of Map 2. (4) Hemphill County. [ca. 1880]. 19-1/4 x 24-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. (5) Untitled, undated map. [ca. 1882]. 8-3/4 x 14-3/8 inches. No scale. Map 2 split at center (no losses), some chipping and staining, overall the maps are in very good condition. \$650.00

This group of maps documents one of the many land acquisitions of Jot Gunter and William B. Munson, who between 1878 and 1883 amassed extensive holdings of Panhandle lands by buying land certificates and locating land claims. John Maddox was associated with Gunter & Munson during the 1870's. After dissolution of their partnership in 1883, both Gunter and Munson continued in real estate and investment. The Gunter Hotel in San Antonio is named after Jot Gunter. Map 1 shows all of Hemphill County with Gunter and Munson and Gunter, Munson, Maddox & Anderson lands outlined in red. Maps 2 and 3 shows Gunter & Munson's block in northeast Hemphill County. Map 4 shows land ownership surrounding the unclaimed land

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which became the Gunter and Munson block. Map 5 is a detail showing lands around the South Canadian River (the area shown now encompasses the Lake Marvin National Grassland and the Gene Howe Wildlife Management Area).

Hemphill County in the northeastern Panhandle on the Oklahoma border was organized in 1887 and named for John Hemphill, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. In 1874 the Buffalo Wallow Fight between Indians and scouts under Billy Dixon took place in the eastern part of the present county. Canadian, the county seat, in 1888 was the site of the first contest rodeo held in Texas.

131. [HOOD COUNTY]. SPENCE & MCGILL. Map of Hood Co. New York: Hosford, 1870. Lithographed map. 19-1/8 x 16-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 92 at lower right. Two small tears at right blank margin, lightly stained and a few minor creases. \$350.00

Hood County lies on the Grand Prairie of North Central Texas along the Brazos River, and Granbury is the county seat. Few Anglo-American settlements were made before 1853 because of Comanche and Kiowa raids. The county was created and organized in 1866 and named for John Bell Hood, commander of Hood's Texas Brigade in the Confederate Army.

132. [HOPKINS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Hopkins County. N.p., 1888. Lithographed map. 27-1/4 x 34 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 93 at upper left. Defective, lower portion of map missing. Upper left corner detached. Stained and foxed. \$85.00

Hopkins County situated in Northeast Texas was created in 1846 and named for the David Hopkins family who were early pioneers of Texas. The county seat is Sulphur Springs. Initially Caddo country, Anglo-American settlers began arriving some time before 1836.

133. [HOWARD COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Howard County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co. (St. Louis: Gast), 1870's. Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 15-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Unsold land colored yellow. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 94 at lower right. Uniform light staining due to adhesive, some heavier stains in top blank margin. \$275.00

Howard County on the southern edge of the Llano Estacado in West Texas was created in 1876 with Big Spring as its county seat. Howard County was named for Volney Erskine Howard, early Texas statesman. Big Spring on

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Sulphur Draw, a contested watering place of the Skidi Pawnee and Comanche, was explored by a 1768 Spanish expedition and by Marcy in 1849. The first Anglo-American settler, William Travis Roberts, arrived in 1870, and early cattlemen included C. C. Slaughter, B. F. Wolcott, and F. G. Oxsher.

134. [HUNT COUNTY]. SPENCE & MCGILL REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Hunt Co. Austin: Spence & McGill (New York: Hosford Lithographers), 1871. Photolithographed map. 22 x 15 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant hand colored in red. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 95 at lower right. Lightly stained, heavier at lower left blank corner. A few small pinholes. \$275.00

Hunt County lies in Northeast Texas on the border of the blackland prairie and the post oak belt. Relics indicate the county was a camping area for Caddo Indians, and the Kiowa were in the area when Anglo-American settlers arrived in 1839. The county was created in 1846, and its county seat is Greenville. The county was named for early Texas statesman Memucan Hunt.

135. [HUTCHINSON COUNTY]. Collection of 12 maps, showing northern portion of county and details. Manuscript and blueprint maps. Sizes vary, all date from the early 20th century, though some are copies of earlier maps. Condition varies, from damaged to very good. \$750.00

These maps appear to relate to the land speculation of Day Land & Cattle Company, established with headquarters in Austin in 1884 by Frank M. and John W. Maddox, Charles E. Anderson, James Monroe Day, and John W. Powers to buy, sell, and lease Texas land for grazing and breeding beef cattle. Apparently, the Maddox brothers and Anderson were able to use their surveys to their advantage to obtain unclaimed, contested, vacated lands. Hutchinson County in the Texas Panhandle along the Canadian River is said to have been crossed by Coronado on his way to Quivira in 1540 and by Onate in 1601. Nomadic Indians had camps along the Canadian River, and in 1832 Alexander LeGrand, a Frenchman, surveyed the county. The area was the site of the 1864 and 1874 Adobe Walls battles. The county was created from Bexar Territory in 1876 and named for Anderson Hutchinson, an early Texas jurist. Stinnet is the county seat.

136. [HUTCHINSON COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map on linen. N.p., n.d. [late 19th century]. 26-3/8 x 35 inches. No scale. Some markings in red, brown, or purple ink. Roll Map No. 21. \$250.00

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Shows lands north of the Canadian River. Very detailed survey, with some rather exotic boundary monuments, e.g., "Pile of Buffalo Bones." Possibly related to the Day Land & Cattle Company ventures.

137. [HUTCHINSON COUNTY]. MADDOX, F. M. Map Showing the Resurvey of Block M24 T.C.R.R. Co. in Hutchinson County, Texas. N.p., early 20th century. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 27-2/8 x 29-3/4 inches. Scale 1 inch = 500 varas. Lightly creased. Roll Map No. 5. \$175.00 This map relates to the collection described in 135 above, showing the final resurvey of Block M24 with the Day Land & Cattle Co. holdings. Locates land holdings of Day Land & Cattle Co., various railroads, George Bason, James P. Price, A. B. Pedigo, W. S. Christian, et al.

138. [IRION COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen showing a portion of Iron County. N.p., n.d. [1880's]. Irregularly cut, approx. 10-1/4 x 11-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 400 varas. Moderately stained due to adhesive. \$75.00

Shows grants of L. C. Ferguson & M. J. Doyle. Ferguson's grant of 1476 acres has note: "1476 acres, Irion Co., 28 miles N 85 degrees W of Fort Concho." Irion County is situated in western Central Texas and is drained by the Middle Concho River. Buffalo ranged the area, and Indians raided the first settlers who came in the 1870's. The county was created in 1889 with Mertzon as its county seat. It is named for Robert A. Irion, one of the chief financial backers of the Texas Revolution and Republic.

139. [JASPER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Jasper County. Austin: General Land Office, 1882. Manuscript map on linen. 15-1/2 x 13-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Notations in red. Outlining in blue. Lightly creased. \$400.00

Jasper County lies in Southeast Texas with the Neches River as its western boundary. In 1829 this area was included in the empresario grant of Lorenzo de Zavala and was part of the municipality of Nacogdoches. Jasper County was created in 1836 and named for William Jasper, a hero of the American Revolution. The county seat is the town of Jasper. Included on the sheet with this map are 3 other maps: (1) General Land Office untitled blueprint map of Marion County dated 1918. 25 x 22-3/4 inches. (2) General Land Office manuscript map on linen entitled Copy of Sketch in Nacogdoches Scrip 1392 dated 1890. 25 x 14-1/3 inches. Locates about 20 grants, including Lucila Gonzalez, W. H.

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McBee, D. Smith, A. T. Mitchell. (3) Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen, ca. 1890. 15-1/8 x 19-7/8 inches. Grantees include J. P. Price, Robert Wallers, J. J. Hall, heirs of Wm. Neil, Robert Sykes, John M. Swisher.

140. [JASPER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Office Sketch.... N.p., 1910. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 13-1/4 x 14-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Moderate staining due to adhesive on verso. \$125.00

Shows the disputed McGee boundary and adjacent lands and grants. Grantees include H&TC Ry., J. H. Kirby, Jas. McKim, Wm. Kennard.

141. [JEFFERSON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map Jefferson County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 21 x 18-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff beige paper numbered 97 at lower right. A few small chips and tears (mainly confined to blank margins), moderate to heavy staining from adhesive. \$225.00

Jefferson County, the extreme southeastern county of Texas, was originally included in the empresario grant to Lorenzo de Zavala and in 1836 became one of the original Texas counties. It was named for Thomas Jefferson, and its county seat is Beaumont. Jefferson County was the site of Spindletop, the oil field which opened the Gulf Coast to oil production in 1901.

142. [JEFFERSON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Jefferson County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 21 x 18 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored blue and blue writing on map. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 96 at lower right. Poor copy, with several pieces torn away, affecting some text and part of title. Some tears and staining. \$100.00

143. [JOHNSON COUNTY]. SPENCE & MCGILL. Map of Johnson Co. New York: Hosford & Sons, 1871. Lithographed map. 16-1/4 x 18 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 98 at lower right. Small tear to blank margin, light to moderate staining. \$300.00

Johnson County on the rolling prairie south of Fort Worth was created in 1854, with Cleburne as its county seat. The county was named after Middleton Tate Johnson, Texas Ranger and legislator. Philip Nolan is said to have been killed in Johnson County in 1801. George Barnard was the first white man to establish a permanent trade with the

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area Indians (1843), and Anglo-American settlement began around 1849.

144. [KARNES COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Karnes Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 22-3/4 x 22-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Pencil notation at upper right. Mounted on heavy green paper, numbered 99 at lower right, left and right edges folded onto verso affecting only left border. Left edge chipped, occasionally touching border, lightly stained. \$275.00

Karnes County in South Central Texas was created in 1854 and named for Henry W. Karnes, who was instrumental in the storming and capture of Bexar and other engagements in the Texas Revolution. The first land grants were made in 1758 to the heirs of Andres Hernandez and Luis Menchaca, and the first Anglo-American settlement occurred in 1852 on the site of an early Mexican village at the intersection of the Chihuahua Trail and the San Antonio Road. Rustlers and outlaws used the area as a hideout until the Vigilance Committee and the Rangers cleared them out. Karnes City is the county seat.

145. [KAUFMAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Kaufman County. New York: Hosford, 1871. Lithographed map. 22 x 14-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy blue board, numbered 100 at lower right. Small portion of lower blank corners trimmed away, a few small tears, lightly stained and foxed. \$300.00

Kaufman County in northeastern Texas on the Trinity River was originally a part of the municipality of Nacogdoches. Anglo-American settlement led by William P. King began in 1840. According to the Handbook, King bought off the resident Kickapoo, Caddo, Delaware, and Cherokee tribes with cheap, shiny jewelry. In 1848 the county was established and named for David Spangler Kaufman, first representative to U.S. Congress from the state of Texas. The town of Kaufman is the county seat, and the first court house was a remodeled blacksmith shop.

146. [KENDALL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Kendall Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 18-7/8 x 19 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy blue board, numbered 101 at lower right. Top edge trimmed (slightly affecting border), lightly stained and foxed. \$300.00

Kendall County, situated at the edge of the Edwards Plateau in Southwest Texas, was named in honor of George Wilkins Kendall. Besides covering the Mexican War as the

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first war correspondent and founding the New Orleans Picayune, George Kendall introduced Merino sheep and Angora goats to this region. The county was created in 1862, and its county seat is Boerne, site of Robert E. Lee's headquarters. The Herf estate near Boerne has a primaeval cypress forest.

147. [KENT COUNTY]. Kent Co. N.p., early 1880's. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 21-1/2 x 19-1/2 inches. No scale. County outlined in red. Several areas outlined in green, red, & blue. Grommetted to heavy yellow board, numbered 102 at upper right. A few pinholes and small inkstains, very lightly foxed. \$350.00

Kent County lies in Northwest Texas below the Panhandle. Indian artifacts and Folsom points indicate early occupation. Treasure Butte southeast of Clairemont, the county seat, was the site of a battle between Indians and the Mackenzie expedition of 1872. Buffalo hunters followed Mackenzie's trail and exterminated the buffalo in the area. The first structures in the county were dugouts used at cattle camps in 1890, and a fence cutting war broke out the following year. The county was organized in 1892, and named in honor of Andrew Kent, who died at the Alamo.

148. [KENT COUNTY]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Sketch of Kent Co. N.p.: General Land Office, 1884. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 11-1/3 x 15-1/2 inches. No scale. County lines in red. Notations in red. A bit of minor chipping to blank margins. Light to moderate staining. \$150.00

Locates H. & G.N.R.R.Co. lands in northern Kent County.

149. [KERR COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Kerr County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19-3/8 x 27- 1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow. Mounted on heavy orange board, numbered 103 at lower right. Light marginal chipping occasionally touching border, very lightly stained and foxed. \$325.00

Kerr County on the Edwards Plateau in South Central Texas was named for James Kerr, attorney, surveyor, doctor and member of Austin's Colony. Shinglemakers were the first Anglo-American settlers. They left because of Indian troubles but returned in 1848. The county, noted for its healthy climate and scenic beauty, was created in 1856, and Kerrville is the county seat.

150. [KIMBLE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Kimble County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 18-3/4

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x 27-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow and blue. Some grants outlined in blue, purple and pencil. Mounted on heavy orange board, numbered 104 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, a few tears and small holes (affecting some letters), moderately foxed, somewhat heavier in margins. \$250.00

Kimble County on the Edwards Plateau in Southwest Texas was a favored area of the Apache Indians. Spanish expeditions crossed the area in the 18th century, and Anglo settlement commenced in the late 1850's. Created in 1858, the county was administered by Gillespie County until it was organized 1876. Junction is its present county seat. The county was named (but incorrectly spelled!) in honor of George C. Kimbell who died at the Alamo.

151. [KIMBLE COUNTY]. Nine Miles East of Junction City Kimble County Texas. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). Manuscript map in ink on paper. 14-1/4 x 7-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Outlining in yellow. River in blue. A few small tears and holes (not affecting text). Lightly creased and light to moderate staining. \$75.00

Shows the Wm. B. Jaques league, formerly belonging to Jose Pineda. The league is on the Llano River.

152. [KING COUNTY]. Collection of 3 maps: (1) King Co. [1880's]. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 19 x 17 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County outlined in red. Outlining and notations in blue and black ink. Grommetted and stapled to stiff lavender paper, numbered 105 at upper right. (2) GOODFELLOW, J. J. S. B. Burnett's King County Ranch. Fort Worth, 1902. Blueprint map. 30-1/2 x 28-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. (3) TACKITT, A. C. & W. D. Twichell. King County Survey.... N.p., 1916. Blueprint map. 26 x 21-1/2 inches. 3 miles = 5-1/4 inches. All good to very good condition. \$650.00

King County on the lower plains of West Texas has always been ranching country. Some famous ranches in the county include the Four Sixes, the Pitchfork, the SMS, and the Matador Ranches. The county was created in 1876, and Guthrie is its county seat. The county was named in honor of William P. King, who died at the Alamo. The second map shows one of the ranches of S. B. Burnett, noted Texas cattle baron, who settled in Denton County in 1856, made his first trip up the Chisholm Trail in 1866, and helped organize the Texas Cattle Raisers Association.

153. [KING COUNTY: BURNETT RANCH]. King Co. Turn of the century. Manuscript map in ink on linen, Burnett Ranch

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holdings colored in pink or blue with blue outline around entire ranch. 42-1/2 x 38 inches. No scale. Lightly creased. Roll Map No. 4. \$600.00

The map appears to locate lands of the "Old Eight" Ranch which was acquired by the 6666 Ranch when Burnett was making his move from Indian Territory to King and Wichita Counties. The map shows the entire county and locates land grants, rivers and creeks, Kiowa Peak in neighboring Stonewall County, Buzzard Peak.

154. [KINNEY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Kinney County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20 x 30 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Some blocks colored yellow. Mounted on heavy green board with part of right section folded onto verso. Number 106 at upper right. Some very light staining, a few tears. #300.00

Kinney County lies in Southwest Texas partly on the Edwards Plateau and partly on the Rio Grande Plain. Cabeza de Vaca and Alonso de Leon crossed through the area in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1834 Beales and Grant attempted to establish a colony, but the project failed. Permanent Anglo-American settlement began with the establishment of Fort Clark in 1852. Created in 1850 and organized in 1874 with Brackettville as its county seat, the county was named for Henry L. Kinney, opportunist, adventurer, and promoter who helped found Corpus Christi.

155. [KLEBERG COUNTY: KING RANCH (SANTA GERTRUDIS)]. Collection of 3 maps: (1) Map of Surveys No. 2, 4, 12 & 20. A & N.W. R.R. Co. and Connections Hidalgo County. Blueprint map on linen. 15-3/4 x 31-7/8 inches. Some slight fading and staining. (2) Untitled map relating to maps (1) and (3). Manuscript map in ink on heavy paper mounted on linen. 21-3/8 x 37-1/8 inches. Some browning. (3) Map Showing A. & N.W., Raymond Word #3, S.S. Hervey #496, and M. Farley #495. Corrected to Conform to the Judgement in Cause #2,888, Travis County District Court.... 1914. Blueprint map on linen. 17-3/8 x 28-7/8 inches. Faded and stained. (4) Untitled manuscript map in pencil on paper. 15-3/4 x 19-3/8 inches. Brittle and separated; upper blank corner missing. \$550.00

The first three maps reflect change of ownership of lands north of Los Olmos Creek in present Kenedy County and now part of the famous King Ranch. Most lands lie in the Santa Gertrudis Pasture. Shows Mrs. King's Pasture, Mrs. King's Fence, King and Sullivan Division Fence. Map 4 shows lands north of the Loma Blanca grant. At the time

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these maps were drawn, the areas depicted were still part of Willacy County.

156. [KLEBERG COUNTY: KING RANCH (SANTA GERTRUDIS)]. Map Showing Surveys Involved in Cause No. 28,888 State vs. Sullivan et al Travis County Texas. [Austin, ca. 1914]. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 21-3/8 x 37-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 400 varas. Some sections colored blue or red. Some waterstaining at top and lower right; two holes at lower right and left (affecting a few letters). Roll Map. No. 14. \$225.00

This map is a variant of map 2 listed in the preceding entry, giving more information. Tom Lea (King Ranch, p. 534) points out that with the discovery of Spindletop in 1901, there was a sudden surge of interest in establishing exact boundary lines and absolutely clear titles.

157. [KNOX COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Knox County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 22 x 18-3/8 Inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored blue, one colored green. Several grants checked in green and in pencil. Red ink and pencil notations. One grant outlined in purple. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 107 at lower right. Blank margin lightly chipped and a few small holes (one slightly affecting border), some staining--heavier at top--but not affecting text or map. \$250.00

Knox County in Northwest Texas on the Wichita River was created in February of 1858 from Young and Bexar Counties. The county takes its name from Henry Knox, Secretary of War in George Washington's first cabinet. Benjamin is the county seat. Captain Robert D. Goree, who came to Northwest Texas in 1882 as a cattleman, opened up the land to agriculture by migrants from older states and Germany.

158. [KNOX COUNTY]. WINDELLS, James. Plat of 92 Surveys containing 51,365 acres on the Main-Brazos-River Texas Young Land District Located by William Little of Galveston...1857.... N.p., n.d. (turn of the century or early 20th century). Blueprint of an earlier map dated 1857. 22-1/2 x 30-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Light to moderate staining due to adhesive on verso. A few tears (no loss of text). \$75.00

The map shows lands originally belonging to David G. Burnet. In a note on the map Young Land District Deputy Surveyor Swindells guarantees that "the above designated Surveys comprise Soil of the best quality, good SPRINGWATER in abundance and a fair proportion of the timber Peculiar

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to the country, and that there are no conflicting claims on the land occupied by said surveys."

159. [KNOX COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map on linen. 1880's. 10 x 14 inches. No scale. Some outlining in blue. Some staining. \$100.00

Shows lands in northwestern Knox County near the South Wichita River locating unpatented lands (approximately 11 sections) falling between other grants (John Poitevant, GC & SF RR Co., Adams, Batey & Moulton).

160. [KNOX COUNTY]. Untitled blueprint map. 1890's. 26-3/4 x 31 inches. Defective, lower right corner of map missing, chipped, hole in middle of map. \$15.00

Shows an area north of the South Wichita River and bisected by the Benjamin to Quanah Road. Very detailed, showing homes (identified by residents), schoolhouses, fences, Bluff Creek, South Wichita River and railroad grants.

161. [LAMAR COUNTY]. TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. Lamar County Texas. N.p.: Gast, 1870's. Lithographed map. 21-1/4 x 17-5/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Two grants checked off in blue pencil. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 108 at lower right. A few short tears to blank margins, lightly foxed. \$375.00

Lamar County in Northeast Texas on the Red River was created from Red River County in 1840. The county was named in honor of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, and Paris is county seat. George W. Wright initiated permanent Anglo-American settlement in 1839. Lamar County was one of fourteen Texas counties that voted against secession.

162. [LAMPASAS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Lampasas County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 17-1/2 x 24-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Pencil and ink notations. Several grants outlined and shaded with pencil. Blank margin chipped, a few small holes not affecting text, very lightly foxed. \$325.00

Lampasas County in Central Texas was created in 1856 and named for the Lampasas River (in Spanish lampasas means lilies). The medicinal springs in the area of Lampasas (its county seat) were a favorite campsite of the Indians of the region. These same springs attracted Anglo-American settlers to Lampasas beginning in 1853. Trappers, buffalo hunters, and cattlemen regularly stopped at the stagecoach depot at Lampasas. In 1875 the area farmers formed an alliance against encroachments of land sharks.

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163. [LAVACA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Lavaca County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/2 x 21-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 110 at lower right corner. One short tear and one tiny hole (not affecting text or image), very lightly browned. \$300.00

Lavaca County on the coastal plains of Southeast Texas was originally included in the grants of Stephen F. Austin and Green C. DeWitt. The first Anglo-American settlers are thought to have been fugitives from an Indian raid at Goliad in 1826. Milligan's gin house was the center of revolutionary activity in 1835. Lavaca County was created in 1842; in 1852 Petersburg and Hallettsville both wanted the county seat, and after two elections and an archive war, Hallettsville prevailed.

164. [LEE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Lee Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 21-1/8 x 16-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Blank margins lightly chipped and with a few tears, some light staining. \$325.00

The original inhabitants of the region now encompassing Lee County in East Central Texas were the Tonkawa Indians. The Wends established a colony in 1854, one of only two large Wendish colonies outside Europe (the other is in Australia). The county population is very ethnically mixed, including people of African, Slavic, German, Mexican, and Anglo descent. The county was created in 1874, and named for Robert E. Lee. Giddings is county seat.

165. [LEON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Leon County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 22-1/4 x 18-2/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff lavender paper numbered 112 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and with a few short tears, two small holes (one affecting a small portion of border), lightly stained and foxed. \$300.00

Leon County in central East Texas is bounded by the Trinity and Navasota Rivers and El Camino Real. In 1691 the Teran expedition crossed the area, and the Alarcon expedition of 1718 traversed the southeast tip of the present county. In 1809 Samuel Davenport reported the presence of the Kichai Indians west of the Trinity River. The first Anglo-American settlers, who arrived in the 1830's, expelled the Kichai in 1835 and the Kickapoo and Cherokee in 1839. The area was originally part of Stephen

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F. Austin and Samuel M. Williams' grant. The county was created in 1846 and named for either a yellow wolf of the region called the leon or empresario Martin de Leon. Centerville is now the county seat.

166. [LIPSCOMB COUNTY]. Lipscomb Co. N.p. [1880's]. Manuscript map on linen. 15-3/4 x 15-3/4 inches. No scale. River and title in blue. County outlined in red. Outlines in red and black. Several grants checked off in pencil. Grommetted and stapled to heavy lavender board, numbered 113 on verso. Lightly stained and foxed. \$300.00

Lipscomb County lies in the northwest corner of the Texas Panhandle. The Coronado Expedition is believed to have crossed the area. Only after the era of Indian raids and buffalo hunters were ranchers able to establish permanent settlement. The county was created in 1876 and named for Abner S. Lipscomb, early Texas jurist. The town of Lipscomb is the county seat.

167. [LIVE OAK COUNTY]. SULLIVAN, J. C. Map of Live Oak County. Houston: P. Whitty, before 1911. Blueprint map. 25-3/4 x 17-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. With inset of South Texas showing railroads. Moderate to heavy staining. \$125.00

Live Oak county lies on the coastal plain of Southeast Texas. The county was included in the 1828 McMullen and McGloin empresario grant to bring Irish settlers to Texas. Santa Anna crossed the region on his way to the Alamo. Created from Nueces and San Patricio counties in 1856, the county was named for the groves of live oak in the area. George West is the county seat.

168. [LLANO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Llano County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 19-7/8 x 20-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant outlined in purple, one in blue. Pencil notations. Mounted on heavy orange board, numbered 114 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and with a few tears, several ink stains affecting a few letters, very lightly stained and foxed. \$275.00

Llano County lies near the geographical center of Texas, and its interesting geology was first described by Ferdinand von Roemer in the 1840's. It is thought that Tonkawa, Apache, and Caddo Indians inhabited the area. The Spanish are said to have mined gold and silver in the Llano region. The Adelsverein brought the first permanent settlers in 1845. In exchange for presents, the Comanche

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promised Meusebach not to disturb the German colonists. The Mormons began a settlement at Bluffton in the 1850's. The county was created in 1856, and named for the Llano River which takes its name from the Spanish word for "plains."

169. [LLANO COUNTY]. 8 miles due East of Llano Town. Llano County. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). Manuscript map in ink on paper. 7-1/3 x 6-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. River in blue. Outlining in yellow. Lightly creased and stained. \$75.00

Shows the 640 acre tract of Wm. B. Jaques on the Llano River.

170. [LOVING COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Loving County. St. Louis: Gast, 1889. Lithographed map. 18-1/4 x 23 inches. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 115 at lower right. One inch tear at upper left (not affecting text or image), blank margins trimmed, moderate to heavy foxing and staining. \$250.00

Loving County on the South Plains of West Texas is bounded on the north by New Mexico and on the west by the Pecos River. Sosa traversed the county in 1590 leaving a trail along the Pecos River. The county was created in 1887, and named for Oliver Loving, the "Dean of the Trail Drivers." Mentone is the county seat. Loving was the last Texas county to be organized (in 1893), and it is the least populous of all the Texas counties. In 1890 three people lived in the county, but by 1900 population had risen to 33. When oil was discovered in 1930, the population surged to 195. In 1980 population was down to 61, and according to Texas Monthly, in 1990 the first baby was born in the county since 1951.

171. [LUBBOCK COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Lubbock County. St. Louis: Barnard, 1892. Lithographed map. 19-7/8 x 17-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants crudely colored red. Outlining in red. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 116 at lower right. A few ink stains (not affecting text), moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$250.00

Lubbock County on the South Plains in Northwest Texas was created from Bexar Territory in 1876 and organized in 1891 with Lubbock as county seat. The county was named for Colonel Thomas S. Lubbock of Terry's Texas Rangers. Buffalo hunters were in the area in the 1870's. George Singer and his wife established permanent settlement when they arrived in 1879 and opened a store and post office.

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Ranches prospered in spite of rustlers, brand changers, blizzards, and prairie fires.

172. [LYNN COUNTY]. Lynn County N.p., 1883. Manuscript map on linen. 18 x 15-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County outlined in red. Additional grants drawn in with red. Grommetted and stapled to stiff orange paper, numbered 11 on verso. A few small chips in blank margin, several ink stains, light to moderate foxing. \$300.00

Lynn county is located on the South High Plains. The county was created from Bexar Territory in 1876 and named for W. Lynn or Linn, who died at the Alamo. Tahoka is the county seat. Permanent settlement began with ranchers, and population is sparse.

173. [MADISON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Madison County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 15-5/8 x 20-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Portions of two grants colored yellow. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 118 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and trimmed (not affecting border or map image), Light to moderate foxing and staining. \$300.00

Madison County in central East Texas was created in 1853 and named for James Madison. Madisonville is the county seat. Spanish and French explorers crossed the area, and a Mexican settlement was established at Trinidad in the early 19th century but abandoned. Anglo-American settlers arrived in the 1820's. North Zulch was established in 1907 when the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad missed the town of Zulch, and most of the community moved to the new site.

174. [MARION COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Marion County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 13-1/8 x 19 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 119 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and trimmed, light to moderate foxing and staining. \$300.00

Marion County in Northeast Texas on the Louisiana Border was inhabited by Caddo Indians. Teran crossed the area in 1691. Anglo-American settlers from Missouri and Arkansas arrived early in the 19th century. The county was created in 1860 and named for General Francis ("The Swamp Fox") Marion, a hero of the American Revolution. Jefferson is the county seat.

175. [MARTIN COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Martin County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co. (St. Louis

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Gast), 1870's. Lithographed map. 19 x 15-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Unsold lots colored yellow. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 120 at lower right. A few small tears and chips (not affecting text or image), light to moderate browning. \$275.00

Martin County lies on the Lower Great Plains of West Texas. The county was created from Bexar District in 1884 and named for Texas revolutionary Wylie Martin. The county seat is Stanton. Mustang Springs was headquarters of the Slaughter Ranch. The first permanent Anglo-American settlement was by German Catholics of the Carmelite Association in 1881.

176. [MASON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Mason County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 21-3/4 x 16-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Outlining in blue pencil. A few grants colored in yellow. Mounted on heavy blue board, numbered 121 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and with a few tears, light to moderate foxing. \$275.00

Mason county lies in southwestern Central Texas on the edge of what is known as the Blue Mountain Range. Settlers arrived as early as 1846, and ranching became the chief industry after 1866. The county was created and organized in 1858 and named for Fort Mason. A violent feud over stealing and killing of cattle in 1875-76 is known as the Mason County or the "Hoodoo" War.

177. [MATAGORDA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Working Sketch in Matagorda County. [Austin], 1890. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 35-1/2 x 22-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Some boundary marks and lines shown in red. Light waterstaining at right blank margin, and a few minor tears. Roll Map No. 11. \$250.00

This map locates lands in the western portion of Matagorda County west of the Colorado River and some lands in adjacent Wharton County. The map apparently was drawn to establish certain boundary lines. The map shows the Colorado River, Trespacios Creek, Wilson's Branch, Agua Dulce, land grants of various railroads, Henry Parker, Heirs of Daniel Atherton, Heirs of Richard Graves, John Partin, Thomas Jameson, et al. Matagorda County lies on the Texas coast 50 miles west of Galveston. Its name in Spanish means dense cane, and it was derived from the large canebrakes that formerly lined its shores. La Salle is thought to have established his ill-fated French colony on Matagorda Bay in 1685. Austin's colony landed immigrants in the area in 1822, and the first Anglo-American residents

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were soldiers sent to protect the settlers from the Karankawa Indians. Matagorda was one of the original counties of the Republic of Texas established in 1836. Matagorda was the county seat until Bay City was selected in 1894.

178. [MAVERICK COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Maverick County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 31 x 20 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff salmon board numbered 122 at lower right. Upper and lower margins folded over onto board. Worn, with a few holes, margins chipped, some light staining. \$250.00

Maverick County lies on the Mexican border in Southeast Texas. The region was probably crossed by more early Spanish explorers and settlers than any other part of Texas. Anglo-American settlement commenced in 1849 with the establishment of Fort Duncan. California 49'ers passed through the area, and many soldiers discharged from the Mexican-American war stayed on to start ranches. The county, named for Samuel Maverick, was created in 1856 and organized in 1871. Eagle Pass, its county seat, at one point was the only port of entry open for the export of Confederate cotton.

179. [MAVERICK COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Maverick County. N.p.: General Land Office, 1878. Manuscript map on linen. 9-1/2 x 11-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Notations in red and pencil. Tear across top left (no losses). Lightly creased and moderately stained. \$175.00

Shows the western part of Maverick County and grantees, including S. A. Maverick.

180. [McCULLOCH CO.]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. McCulloch Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/2 x 16 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Some grants colored in yellow. Mounted on stiff blue-grey board numbered 124 at lower right. Blank margins chipped and torn (especially at right, but no losses), heavily stained and browned. \$200.00

McCulloch County lies in the geographical center of Texas. The county was created from Bexar County in 1856 and named for Ben McCulloch, noted Texas Ranger who served under Sam Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto. Brady City is the county seat. In 1847 John Meusebach, commissioner-general of the Adelsverein, negotiated the Meusebach-Commanche Treaty in order to peacefully settle German emigrants on the Fisher-Miller grant in the vicinity of the San Saba River. Not until the buffalo were exterminated in

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the 1870's did the Indians abandon their lands to Anglo-American settlers.

181. [McLENNAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. McClennan [sic] Co. Texas. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 20-3/4 x 23-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff lilac board numbered 123 at lower. Lightly chipped and stained and a few small holes. \$275.00

McLennan County in East Central Texas on the Brazos River was created and organized from Milam County in 1850 and named for early Anglo-American settler Neil McLennan. Originally in the Robertson Colony, the region was occupied by Waco Indians near Waco, the county seat.

182. [McMULLEN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. McMullen County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 23 x 16-2/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy tan paper numbered 125 at lower right. A few short tears, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$250.00

McMullen County in the brush country on the Rio Grande plain is said to have been traversed by Alonso de Leon in 1689 and 1690. The county was created in 1858 and organized in 1862. Due to low population levels, the county was disbanded, but reorganized in 1877 when vigilante committees drove out outlaws and fugitives. The county was named for Irish empresario John McMullen, and its county seat is Tilden.

183. [McMULLEN COUNTY]. CASSIN, Wm. Working Sketch in McMullen County. Austin: General Land Office, 1883. Manuscript map on linen. 10-1/4 x 11-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. River in blue. Outlining in red. Notations in red. Slightly creased and stained. \$150.00

Shows the northwest corner of the county and locates grants for various railroads, states agencies, heirs of Nancy Wright, Cayetano Lerma, Ma. Josefa de Leon, Rafael Vasquez, James Kinney, et al. The Rio Frio is shown at the southern border.

184. [MEDINA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Medina Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 25-3/8 x 21 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several parcels colored yellow. A few parcels checked off in pencil. Mounted on stiff orange paper, numbered 127 at upper right. Several small holes affecting a few letters and a small section of border. Blank margins chipped and with some tears (not

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affecting text or image). Moderate to heavy foxing.
\$225.00

Medina County in Southwest Texas was named for the Medina River, which was named by Alonso de Leon in 1689 for Pedro Medina, noted Spanish engineer and scholar. Henri Castro's 1842 grant included a portion of the county, and his first settlement, made in 1844 at Castroville, was then the westernmost settlement in Texas. The county was created and organized in 1848, and Hondo is presently county seat. During the Civil War guano from Ney's Bat Cave was used to make gunpowder.

185. [MEDINA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Medina Co. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 23-3/4 x 16-1/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. A few grants colored orange and yellow. Mounted on fabric and stiff manila paper, numbered 126 on verso. Another copy of preceding, in very poor condition. Lower and right edges trimmed with border, publisher's notice, and several letters affected, heavily chipped and torn (some losses), heavily stained and wrinkled. 100.00

186. [MENARD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Menard County. St. Louis: Gast [1879]. Lithographed map. 18 x 21 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored blue green and red. Extra grants drawn in with red pencil. Red pencil concentric circles drawn on map. Mounted on heavy blue board, numbered 128 at lower right. Torn at bottom with a few letters affected, numerous pinholes with no losses, light to moderate staining and foxing. \$200.00

Menard County lies on the Edwards Plateau of Southwest Texas. It is said that Coronado explored the San Saba Valley during his search for Quivira in 1541, and the lore of valuable minerals in the region has a long history. The Spanish established Mission San Saba de la Santa Cruz for the Apaches near the town of Menard (county seat), but in 1757 a large confederation of Comanche and allied Texas tribes destroyed the mission. The county was created in 1848, and after Fort McKavett opened in 1853, pioneer cattlemen settled in the area. The county was named for Michel B. Menard, entrepreneur and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

187. [MENARD COUNTY]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Sketch of Menard Co. N.p., General Land Office, 1883. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 14 x 12-1/2 inches. No scale. Outlining in red. Lightly creased and stained. \$275.00
Shows the northeast corner of the county.

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188. [MENARD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Menard County. N.p., 1898. Lithographed map. 31 x 40 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Numerous marginal tears, split at center with one narrow strip (approx. 3 x 12 inch) missing along right side. Needs to be repaired. Roll Map No. 15. \$200.00

This is a larger scale version of the General Land Office-Gast map listed above.

189. [MIDLAND COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Midland County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 21 x 16-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 131 at lower right. Blank margins very lightly chipped, moderate foxing and staining. \$275.00 Midland County at the southern end of the Great Plains of West Texas was created in 1885, and Midland is its county seat (and only town). The county was located on the Texas and Pacific Railroad between Fort Worth and El Paso (hence its name). In the late 1870's and early 1880's cattlemen began riding the ranges in the area, and German and Scotch-Irish farmers followed. Because of the low annual rainfall (17 inches), the U.S. Department of Agriculture conducted experiments in 1891 to create rain.

190. [MIDLAND COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Midland Co. N.p. [1880s]. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 20-3/4 x 19 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County outlined in red. Grommetted to heavy paper board, numbered 130 at lower right. Creased at upper left corner, moderately foxed. \$275.00

191. [MIDLAND COUNTY]. Midland Co. N.p., n.d. Blueprint map. 17 x 17 inches. No scale. Needs repair--separated at folds, small piece at right margin missing, affecting only part of a line; larger piece at top margin missing, affecting an area about 1/3 x 9 inches. \$45.00

192. [MILAM COUNTY]. INTERNATIONAL & G.N. R.R. CO. Official Copy of the Map of Milam Co. N.p.: Gast, 1877. Lithographed map. 23 x 21-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant coloured pink. Mounted on stiff yellow board, numbered 132 at lower right. Creased where formerly folded, some chips and tears, lightly browned. \$175.00
Milam County in central East Texas was created in 1836 and organized in 1837 with Cameron as the county seat. The county was named for early Texas patriot Benjamin Milam. At the time the county was created, it comprised one-sixth

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of the landed area of Texas. Until 1840, the area Indians bitterly fought the Anglo-American settlers.

193. [MILLS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Mills County. Austin: R. M. Hall at the General Land Office (St. Louis: Gast Lith.), 1888. Lithographed map. 31 x 39-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Lightly creased, upper corners chipped and lightly stained. Roll Map No. 2. \$450.00

Mills County in West Central Texas is said to be the most centrally located county in the state. The region lay in the Plains Indians Country (as late as the 1850's Comanche and Apache Indians fought for possession of the prairie lands). The first Anglo-American settler, Jesse Hanna, settled on the Colorado River in 1856 and established Hanna Valley, which the Comanche attacked in 1863. The county was created in 1887 and named in honor of Judge John T. Mills. Goldthwaite is the county seat.

194. [MITCHELL COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. Mitchell County. N.p.: Gast, 1870's. Lithographed map. 22 x 17-1/8. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Many grants colored yellow. Some grants checked off in pencil. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 133 at lower right. Lightly creased and foxed. \$325.00

Mitchell County in West Texas at the edge of the South Plains was created in 1876 and organized in 1881. Although John Cameron received an empresario grant in 1827, no attempt to establish settlement was made until the expulsion of Indians from Texas in 1875. In 1877 the Rangers established a camp near present Colorado City, now county seat and called the "Mother City of West Texas." With the arrival of the railroad in 1881, the town became West Texas' first boom town, with all the attendant problems. The county was named for Texas Revolutionists Asa and Eli Mitchell.

195. [MONTGOMERY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Montgomery County. N.p., 1880. Lithographed map. 20-3/4 x 24-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One section outlined in blue. Mounted on stiff lavender paper, numbered 134 at lower left. Blank margins lightly chipped and with a few short tears; light to moderate foxing. \$275.00

Montgomery County in the flat prairie and rolling wooded plains of Southeast Texas was organized in 1837 and named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, U.S. Revolutionary War hero. Conroe is the county seat.

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196. [MONTGOMERY COUNTY]. J. K. Ayers 9490 Acres. manuscript map in ink on linen. N.p., n.d. 1880's? 10 x 6-1/8 inches. No scale. Notations & outlining in red and black ink. Mounted on manila paper. A few short tears (no losses), stained from adhesive on verso. \$150.00

An interesting timber map of lands in south-central Montgomery County, apparently comprising a timber lease of J. K. Ayers. Locates Grand Lake, the depot at the junction of the International & Great Northern Railroad and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway (present Conroe), and Saunder's Mill. Lists types of timber to be found ("good pine timber...all good tie timber...oak cord wood," etc.) and shows grants of Sidney Shepherd, Jno. Bricker, Kenneth Hayman, et al.

197. [MOORE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Moore County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Additional grants added in pencil. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 135 at lower right. Light marginal wear and a few short tears (not affecting text or image), lightly stained. \$325.00

Moore County on the high Panhandle Plains of Northwest Texas was created in 1876 and named for Commander E. W. Moore of the Texas Navy. The county was not organized until 1892 when W. J. Morton settled near Dumas, the county seat. Ranching was the chief occupation, but prairie fires, droughts, and blizzards discouraged settlement (population was 15 in 1892, but had risen to 209 by 1900).

198. [MORRIS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Morris County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 23 x 10-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy lavender board, numbered 136 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped. Light to moderate foxing and staining. \$300.00

Morris County in Northeast Texas between the Sulphur River and Big Cypress Bayou lay in Caddo Indian country in the Spanish period. The Moscoso expedition probably crossed the northern part of the county in 1542. Anglo-American settlement began during the Republic period when the present county was part of Paschal County. The present county, which is only nine miles wide, was created in 1875 with Daingerfield as the county seat. The county was named in honor of William Wright Morris who came to Texas in 1847 and promoted Texas railroads.

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199. [MOTLEY COUNTY]. Motley Co. N.p., 1882. Manuscript map on linen. 22-1/2 x 17-1/2 inches. No scale. County outlined in red. Outlining in blue, red and yellow. Notations in pencil and ink, with several grants drawn in with ink. Grommetted to heavy orange board, numbered 137 at lower right. Lightly stained. \$300.00

Motley County lies on the rolling plains of Northwest Texas. The county was created from Bexar Territory in 1876 and named for Dr. Junius William Mottley. The area was originally the site of the Matador Ranch which owned or leased most of the surrounding area. When the county was organized in 1891, there was not a settlement in it. In order to patent a site in the General Land Office so that it could be the county seat, it was essential that a settlement of twenty businesses be established. The ranch hands opened up the required number by setting up temporary stores using supplies from the headquarters. Their town, called Matador, secured the patent and became the county seat.

200. [MOTLEY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Sketch of Motley Co. N.p., 1883. Manuscript map on linen. 17-1/2 x 19-3/4 inches. Manila paper affixed to portion of verso. Uniform browning due to adhesive. \$275.00

Includes lands of the Matador Cattle Company, Charles Goodnight, etc.

201. [NACOGDOCHES COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Nacogdoches County. N.p., 1881. Lithographed map. 23-1/4 x 20-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 138 at lower right. Margins lightly worn affecting only a bit of border, very lightly browned. \$300.00

Nacogdoches County in the heart of the pine belt of East Texas is bounded on the west and south by the Angelina River and on the east by the Attoyac Bayou. The county was named for the town of Nacogdoches, the county seat, which is also the name of a local tribe of Indians. The area was the site of several Spanish missions in the early 18th century. During the colonial era Nacogdoches was the gateway to Louisiana, and it was the scene many outstanding events in early Texas history. The Cordova Rebellion of 1838 resulted in the expulsion of the Indians from East Texas.

202. [NAVARRO COUNTY]. SPENCE & MCGILL. Map of Navarro County. New York: Hosford & Sons, 1871. Lithographed map. 18 x 24-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on

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heavy lavender board, numbered 139 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, light to moderate foxing.

\$300.00

Navarro County on the Blackland Praries of North Central Texas was organized in 1846. The county was named for Jose Antonio Navarro, Mexican champion of Anglo Texas. The county seat, Corsicana, was named for Navarro's parent's birthplace, Corsica. Anglo-American settlement began in 1838 with Dr. George W. Hill, shortly followed by settlements of Peters' and Mercer Colonies.

203. [NEWTON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Newton County. St. Louis: Gast, 1893. Lithographed map. 34-1/2 x 13-1/4. 1 inch = 4000 varas, numbered 140 at lower right. A few light creases. Moderate to heavy staining and foxing. \$300.00

Newton County, created in 1846, lies in extreme Southeast Texas on the Louisiana border. The town of Newton is its county seat. Both were named for Corporal John Newton, a hero of the American Revolution. Because the area was located in the Neutral Ground, unauthorized settlement took place in the region before it was included in Lorenzo de Zavala's colonial grant. Alabama-Coushatta and Biloxi tribes inhabited the region. The county earns the distinction of being the rainiest county in Texas, with an annual average rainfall of about 56 inches.

204. [NOLAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Nolan County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 24-1/4 x 18-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Many grants noted in pencil, with several in blue pencil. Mounted on stiff lavender paper, numbered 142 at lower right. Light marginal chipping and a few small holes (not affecting text or image), light to moderate staining and foxing. \$300.00

Nolan County in central West Texas was named for Anglo adventurer Philip Nolan, and Sweetwater is its county seat. When it was created in 1876, its only inhabitants were hunters destroying the buffalo and cattlemen running their herds on the open range. When the county was organized in 1881, the first building the commissioners built was the jail.

205. [NOLAN COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Nolan County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co. (St. Louis: Gast), n.d. (1870's). Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 15 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Unsold lands colored yellow. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 141. Overall light staining due to adhesive. \$300.00

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206. [NUECES COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Nueces County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 28 x 31 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. All grants on Mustang Island and Shamrock colored in blue or yellow. Mounted on stiff green board, map numbered 143 at lower right. Poor condition. Map folded onto verso, lower margin trimmed (some losses), worn (several tears), some soiling and staining. \$125.00

Lipan-Apache and Karankawa Indians were the original inhabitants of what is now Nueces County on the Texas coast. Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda entered the Corpus Christi Bay in 1519 and took possession in the name of the Spanish crown. Spanish, French, and Mexican explorers and soldiers camped in the area, and Escandon recommended the first permanent settlement in the mid-18th century. Ranchmen with grants from the Spanish Crown occupied the area until the Texas Revolution, after which it became a no-man's land. The county was created in 1846 with Corpus Christi as county seat.

207. [NUECES COUNTY]. Skeleton Map of Nueces County. Showing New County of Hogg. N.p., early 20th century [1907?]. Manuscript map in ink on linen, outlining in various colors. 30-1/4 x 35-1/4 inches. No scale. Light waterstaining along top edge, some staining, including a large white spot at far left, lightly creased. Roll Map No. 20. \$475.00

This handsome map locates lands in present Nueces, Kleberg, and Jim Wells Counties. The map appears to be a preliminary version of the following map (Item 208). A draftsman has inserted in green the subtitle "Showing New County of Hogg," two proposed county lines in pencil, and the title "Hogg Co." in brown ink. When this county was actually created (with a slightly different boundary), it was named Jim Wells County. Tom Lea in *The King Ranch* (p. 557) notes that in 1911 "the state legislature created several new counties [Jim Wells, Willacy, Kleberg, Brooks] of direct concern to the management of Mrs. King's ranch." The map locates land holdings of Mrs. Henrietta M. King, Richard King, Robert Driscoll, Seeligson Ranch, Mrs. Z. Schaeffer, Perez Brothers, Estate of Mrs. Anna Collins, et al.; the towns of Aberdeen, Juan Sais, Laureles, Alice, Nocestown (sic), and San Diego (Corpus Christi is located but unnamed); railroad lines; and ranch houses of La Cabra, Venlamos, etc.

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208. [NUECES COUNTY]. BLUCHER, C. F. H. v. Skeleton Map of Nueces County. N.p., 1907. Manuscript map in ink on linen with outlining in various colors. 30-1/2 X 35-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. A few light creases and light waterstaining along lower margin. Roll Map No. 6. \$550.00

The present map is similar to the preceding map (Item 207), but with considerably more detail, more finished lettering, and certain additions and corrections, including insertion of all railroad lines and their names, all land owners noted by name, additional towns located (e.g., Kingsville, Los Olmos, Robstown, Brighton, etc.), Corpus Christi named, creeks named, some spellings corrected, etc. The map shows the "east boundary line of proposed new county" which more accurately reflects the county line finally drawn for Jim Wells County.

209. [NUECES COUNTY]. BLUCHER. Map of surveys on Harbor Island. N.p. [late 19th century?]. Blueprint map. 38-1/2 x 51 inches. 1 inch = 1000 feet. Creased where formerly folded. \$175.00

210. [NUECES COUNTY]. EHLINGER, L. State Land for Sale on Mustang Island. Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1910. Engraved map. 26-7/8 x 17 inches. No scale. Lower blank margin chipped. A few creases and small tears. Moderate to heavy staining. \$150.00

Text at bottom of map describes the land and gives terms of sale. The minimum price per acre was \$10.00.

211. [OCHILTREE COUNTY]. Ochiltree Co. N.p., 1870's. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 18 x 16 inches. No scale. Parts of two grants colored green. Several grants checked in pencil. Grommetted and stapled to heavy pink board, numbered 144 at lower right. Blank margins chipped at top and right, Several old tape repairs at right margin, lightly foxed. \$225.00

Ochiltree County is located on the High Plains of the Texas Panhandle at the Oklahoma line. The county is said to have been one of the first areas explored and one of the last settled. Coronado probably crossed the area in his search for Quivira in 1541, and Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita tribes roamed its buffalo plains. The county was created in 1876 and named for William Beck Ochiltree, early Texas attorney and statesman. The town of Ochiltree, now a ghost town, was the first county seat, but the railroad passed to the north, and Perryton was made county seat in 1919.

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212. [OLDHAM COUNTY]. Oldham. N.p., 1880's. Manuscript map on linen. No scale. 19 x 25-1/2 inches. County outlined in red. Creeks in blue. Title in light blue. Stapled to heavy yellow board, numbered 145 at lower right. Right margin trimmed, a few minor tears and pinholes, moderate to heavy foxing. \$250.00

Oldham County, in the northwestern Panhandle along the Canadian River, was created in 1876 and named for W. S. Oldham, early Texas attorney, politician, state printer, and member of the Secession Convention. Vega is the county seat. This map may have been prepared in connection with the formation of the XIT Ranch. See item 332 herein.

213. [ORANGE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Orange County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 13-1/4 x 19-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff lavender paper, numbered 146 at lower. Small hole not affecting text, lightly stained and foxed. \$325.00

Orange County lies in far Southeast Texas, bounded on the east by the Sabine River and on the south and west by the Neches River. Indians who inhabited and attempted to settle the area were the Attacapa, Choctaw, Biloxi, Cherokee, and Alabama-Coushatta. All but the latter were eventually removed by the Anglo-Americans, who began to arrive before the Republic era. The county was created and organized in 1852. The name was chosen by George A. Patillo, who had an orange grove near the east bank of the Neches. The town of Orange is county seat.

214. [PALO PINTO COUNTY]. SPENCE & MCGILL. Map of Palo Pinto Co. New York: Hosford & Sons, 1871. Lithographed map. 20-5/8 x 17-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Pencil notations. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 147 at lower right. Pencil markings. One small tear (no losses), lightly foxed and stained. \$300.00

Palo Pinto County in North Central Texas was created in 1856 from Bosque and Navarro counties. The county and its county seat were named for Palo Pinto Creek which crosses the county (palo pinto means "painted trees" in Spanish). Indians favored the region because of its good hunting and water, but by the 1830's Anglo-American surveying had begun. Goodnight, Loving, and other ranchers moved in the area by the 1850's.

215. [PALO PINTO COUNTY]. [Palo Pinto County]. N.p., [1880's?]. Lithographed map. 14-1/2 x 15-3/4 inches. No scale. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 148 at

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lower right. Defective, upper portion of map (about 3 inches) missing, including title, date, publisher, and scale. Marginal chipping and several tears, heavily stained. \$50.00

Probably the General Land Office map lithographed by Gast in St. Louis.

216. [PANOLA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Panola Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 16-1/4 x 18-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 149 on verso. Two inch tear at upper left (no losses), light marginal chipping, light to moderate staining, with map somewhat darkened. \$275.00

Panola County on the Texas-Louisiana line was slow to be settled because of conflicting claims between France, Spain, the U.S., and the Republic of Texas between 1690 and 1840. The friendly Tejas who inhabited the area, and the Cherokee, who used the region as a hunting ground, were expelled in 1839. The first permanent Anglo-American settlers began to arrive in 1833. The county was created in 1846, and its name comes from an Indian word "ponolo," meaning cotton. Carthage is the county seat.

217. [PECOS COUNTY]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen showing the eastern portion of Pecos County near Iran. Austin: General Land Office, 1882. 5-3/4 x 7-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. River in blue. Lightly age-toned, adhesive on verso. \$175.00

Pecos County lies in West Texas between the Davis Mountains and the Pecos River. Pecos County was created in 1871 from Presidio County. Because of Indian wars, settlement came late to the area. Fort Stockton, the county seat, was originally established in 1859 to protect the San Antonio-San Diego mail route. The Goodnight-Loving cattle trail also crossed the area.

218. [PECOS COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map in ink on heavy paper. [1880's]. Approximately 37 x 20 inches. Markings in red and blue ink. Defective, right half of map missing and right margin very irregular. Paper brittle. \$40.00

Shows lands ranging to about 35 miles south and about 14 miles east of Fort Stockton, and locates Stockton and Comanche Creek at upper left corner and numerous grants.

219. [PRESIDIO COUNTY]. Map of a Portion of Presidio Co Showing Position of Mitchell School Lands and Adjoining Surveys [showing lands in the central part of the county].

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N.p., n.d. (early 20th century?). Manuscript map in ink on linen. 16 x 6 inches. No scale. Notations in red. A few creases and small tears (no losses), light to moderate staining. \$75.00

Presidio County, in far West Texas, was approved in 1850, but not organized until 1875. Its name in Spanish means "a fortress garrisoned by soldiers". Marfa is presently county seat. Although never heavily settled, the area has for centuries been a crossroads because the Rio Conchos from Mexico flows into the Rio Grande in this area. Milton Favor, the first Anglo-American settler, kept a private army of vaqueros for the defense of his enterprise, and by 1884 a number of cattlemen had come west of the Pecos with longhorns.

220. [PRESIDIO COUNTY]. GANO, Jno. T. Map of Block No M'. Made for the "School Fund" {32 Confederates}. N.p., 1882. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 17-1/2 x 9-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Notations in red. Trimmed at edges. One small hole and a short tear (not affecting text or image), moderately stained and browned. \$300.00

This map locates lands in the Big Bend (in present Brewster County--organized 1887) between San Vicente, Mexico, and Maravillas Creek. Shows Gano & Maddox grant, T.&S.L. Ry. Co., mouth of Maravillas Creek, Rio Grande, Dead Horse Canyon, Mouth of Torneo Arroya, San Vicente in Mexico, etc.

221. [RAINS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Rains County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 10-3/4 x 10-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy lavender paper, numbered 150 at lower right. Two small holes at lower right (one affecting border), blank margins lightly chipped, lightly foxed. \$300.00

Rains County lies in Northeast Texas on the Sabine River, and the county seat is Emory. Originally a part of the Nacogdoches land district, the county was created in 1870, and named for Emory Rains, early Anglo-Texas settler and politician. The first Anglo-American settler is said to have been J. H. Hooker, who settled on the Sabine River in the 1840's and built a mill which had to be constantly guarded against Indians.

222. [RANDALL COUNTY]. HOLLEY, W. D. Randall Co. Austin: Texas Abstract Company, 1887. Blueprint map. 18-1/2 x 15-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy blue board, numbered 151 at lower right. Small hole at upper right not affecting text. \$175.00

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Randall County lies in the center of the Texas Panhandle on the Llano Estacado, and its county seat is Canyon. Coronado crossed the area in 1541 and left a description of the Palo Duro Canyon and the Staked Plains. Randall County was created from Bexar Territory in 1876 and named for Horace Randal, a Confederate soldier who was killed at the Battle of Jenkins' Ferry. Settlement began in 1877 when Charles Goodnight drove 1,600 cattle into Palo Duro Canyon. The following year L. R. Dyer built a cabin in the valley of the Palo Duro Creek, said to be the first cabin in the Panhandle.

223. [RED RIVER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Red River Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 23-1/3 x 19-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy beige paper numbered 153 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, a few tears, heavily stained. Ink stamp of Booth & McLean, Land Agents, Austin, Texas. \$175.00

Red River County lies in Northeast Texas with the Red River forming its northern border and the Sulphur River forming its southern border. In about 1814 Anglo-American settlers began moving into the region then occupied by Caddo, Kickapoo, Shawnee, and Delaware Indians. The county, as created by the Republic of Texas in 1836, contained all or part of thirty-nine present counties. By 1847 creation of other counties had reduced Red River County to its present size. Clarksville is the county seat.

224. [RED RIVER COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Red River County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co., 1870's. Lithographed map. 19-1/2 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Company lands colored pale yellow. Mounted on stiff yellow board, numbered 152 at lower right. Light to moderate foxing. \$325.00

225. [REFUGIO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Refugio County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 18-1/2 x 27-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 154 at lower right. Trimmed with loss of part of border and a few letters, margins lightly chipped, a few tears, light to moderate staining. \$200.00

Refugio County lies on the Texas coast between the Aransas River on the south and the Guadalupe and San Antonio Rivers on the north. The area was originally inhabited by the Karankawa Indians and in the 19th century by the Tonkawa, who were being forced toward the coast. Later Comanches and Lipan-Apaches made raids in the area.

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Cabeza de Vaca is said to have been in the region, and in the 18th century the Spanish established missions in the area. Power and Hewetson began to settle Irish Catholic and Mexican families in their colony in the 1830's. In 1836 the area became one of the original counties of the Republic of Texas. Rockport is the present county seat.

226. [ROBERTS COUNTY]. Roberts Co. N.p, 1870's. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 18 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County outlined in red. Canadian River in blue. Light marginal wear, and two old holes at top (no losses), moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$250.00

Roberts County in the Texas Panhandle on the Canadian River was created in 1876 and named for John S. and O. M. Roberts. Anglo-American settlement began in 1876, and cattle baron W. H. Criswell established the first ranch on Home Ranch Creek around 1877. The county was organized in 1879, when Indian raids diminished. Parnell and Miami waged an archives war, and the latter, now county seat, prevailed.

227. [ROBERTSON COUNTY]. Untitled lithographed map of Robertson County. St. Louis: Gast, [1880's?]. 29-1/2 x 36 inches. No scale. Part of George W. Hill grant colored blue and with ms. note: "Ross 1146 acres." Some tears to blank margins, no printed border at top. Roll Map No. 17. \$400.00

This map appears to be a larger than normal version of the usual General Land Office-Gast type. Includes the railroads which ran through the county. Robertson County lies on the divide between the Brazos and Navasota Rivers in East Central Texas. The area encompassing the county was formerly occupied by Towakoni, Kichai, Waco, Caddo, Anadarko, Delaware, and Cherokee Indians before the arrival in the 1820's of Anglo-American settlers with Robertson's Colony. Southern plantation owners migrated to the region, and by 1834 cotton was the chief crop. The county was created in 1837, organized in 1838, and named for Sterling C. Robertson, noted Texas soldier, colonizer, and legislator. The western part of the county was not settled until the Indian treaty of 1843. After many changes, Franklin became county seat.

228. [ROCKWALL COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Rockwall Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 20 x 16-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Mounted on stiff

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lavender paper. Blank margins lightly chipped, Lightly spotted and stained. \$375.00

Rockwall County in North Central Texas is the smallest county in the state. The name comes from an underground dike or "rock wall" which outcrops at several points in the county. Originally part of Kaufman County, settlement began in 1846, but because of the inconvenience of reaching the county seat, the residents of the northwest section were able to organize their own county in 1873 with the town of Rockwall as the county seat.

229. [RUNNELS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Runnels Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/2 x 16-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varases. One grant colored in green. One grant outlined in blue. Notations in red, blue, and pencil. Mounted on heavy red board, numbered 157 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, tear at left side (affecting only one letter), light to moderate foxing. \$275.00

Runnels County in central West Texas on the Colorado River was created in 1858 and named for Hiram G. Runnels, early Anglo-Texas planter and representative to the 1845 Convention. Anglo-American settlement began in 1862, and cattlemen arrived in the 1870's. Ballinger is the county seat.

230. [RUNNELS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Runnels Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/4 x 17 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Ink stamp at lower edge of Booth & McLean, Land Agents, Austin, Texas. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 158 at lower right. Another copy of preceding. Poor condition, marginal chipping and tears, lower blank corners torn away. Heavily stained. \$125.00

231. [RUSK COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map in ink on stiff paper. [1916] 18-1/4 x 12-1/4 inches. Very fine. \$75.00

See item 266 herein for a later version of this map entitled Littlefield and White's London Property. Both maps show lands in Rusk County near London owned by George W. Littlefield and his nephew, cattleman James Phelps White. The two maps show the influence of English settlers, with land markers designated as "King's Iron Pin" and "Buggy Axle." Rusk County in the piney woods of East Texas was inhabited by Cherokee and Shawnee Indians under Chief Bowles. Anglo-American settlers came in the 1820's, and the Indian were relocated in 1839. Rusk County was

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separated from Nacogdoches County in 1843 and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson Rusk.

232. [SABINE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Sabine Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20 x 15 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Stapled and mounted on stiff lavender paper, numbered 159 at lower right. Two small tears affecting a few letters, lightly wrinkled and stained. \$275.00

Sabine County lies in deep East Texas with the Sabine River forming its eastern border. The area was first organized as the Sabine District of the Department of Nacogdoches in 1823, and the county was organized in 1837. Its name comes from the Spanish word for cypress. Anglo-American activity in the region goes back to 1797 with the establishment of a ferry by Michael Crow. Because the area was omitted from the early Catholic mission program, Texas Protestantism thrived--the first Baptist sermon dating from 1820. No Catholic church was organized until 1930.

233. [SABINE COUNTY]. Untitled original manuscript map in ink on paper. N.p., n.d. (1890's?). 16-3/4 x 19-1/2 inches. No scale. Mild surface soiling and browning. Right third of map torn away (no losses). \$55.00

The map shows land in the southwest corner of the county, near or possibly under present Lake Sam Rayburn. Located are Sandy, McKim, and Rock Creeks and parcels of Jesse McGee, J. H. Kirby, W. S. Kennard, H.E.& W.T.R.R., H.& T.C.R.R., T.T.R.R., etc.

234. [SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. San Augustine Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/2 x 13-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants marked with blue pencil. Mounted on stiff green board numbered 160 at lower right. Light to moderate staining and a few short tears (mostly to blank margins). \$300.00

San Augustine County lies in the pine belt of East Texas. The Ais Indians inhabited the area, and the Moscoso Expedition is said to have crossed the area in 1542. Father Margil established a mission in 1716. Although merchandise and settlers were clandestinely introduced in the area as early as 1818, formal settlement began with the empresario grant of Lorenzo de Zavala in the 1830's and the creation of the county in 1836 with San Augustine as the county seat. The Regulator-Moderator War and family feuds disturbed the peace in the 19th century.

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235. [SAN JACINTO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of San Jacinto Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 21-1/8 x 17-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff lavender paper, numbered 163 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and worn. A few small holes on map image affecting a few letters. Light to moderate staining and foxing. \$300.00

Much of San Jacinto County is in the Sam Houston National Forest. Sam Houston's Raven Hill Plantation was located in the county. The county was created in 1869 and named for the Battle of San Jacinto. Coldspring is the county seat.

236. [SAN JACINTO COUNTY]. NEW YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, LIMITED. Map of San Jacinto County. Palestine: New York and Texas Land Company, Limited (Lithographed in St. Louis by Gast), 1882. 22 x 18 inches. 1 inch = 3800 varas. Company lands colored in yellow. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 161 at lower left. Heavily foxed. \$275.00

237. [SAN PATRICIO COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. [San Patricio County]. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 16 x 20-1/4 inches. No scale. Green and yellow pencilling on map. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 162 at lower right. Defective. Four inches from right side of map missing. Lightly stained and foxed. \$75.00

San Patricio County on the coastal plain of Southeast Texas was visited by early Spanish explorers. McGloin and McMullen obtained a colonization contract to settle Irish families in the area in 1828. Some battles of the Texas Revolution were fought in the streets of San Patricio, now its county seat. The county was created in 1836 and named for the patron saint of Ireland. During the Civil War, the court house burned, destroying early county records.

238. [SAN PATRICIO COUNTY]. KOLP, D. C. & E. D. Allen (developers). Plat of Ingleside and Garden Tracts. St. Louis: Gast, n.d. [late 19th century]. Four-color lithographed map. 23-1/4 x 29 inches. 1 inch = 400 feet. Lightly creased and a few minor holes, light staining, marginal chipping. Mounted on heavy manila paper, with the following map on verso: GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Parker County. St. Louis: Gast, 1889. Lithographed map. 34-3/4 x 31 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Lightly stained and creased, upper left corner torn away (no loss of text). \$1,500.00

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The first map is a rare promotional map, with street plan of the town of Ingleside, area map showing Corpus Christi Bay, railroad lines, and major points of interest. At the lower right is a large illustration of the Victorian style Hotel Ingleside. This map is a highly unusual 19th century lithograph of Texas. On the verso is the General Land Office map of Parker County, created in 1855 from Bosque and Navarro Counties in North Central Texas and named for Isaac Parker.

239. [SCHLEICHER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Schleicher County. [Austin]: General Land Office (San Antonio: Maverick-Clarke), 1898. Lithographed map. 21-1/2 x 33-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 3000 varas. Some marginal tears (affecting only blank margins and border), a few minor tears. Map Roll No. 3. \$400.00

Schleicher County on the Edwards Plateau of Southwest Texas was slow to develop because there is no permanent surface water, although the Devils, South Concho, and San Saba Rivers rise in the area. When New Yorker William L. Black purchased 30,000 acres at ten cents an acre in 1876, he was thought to be a lunatic. By 1882 sheepmen began drifting into the area, and C. C. Doty drilled the first well and erected a windmill. Grazing and enclosing with barbed wire commenced, and in 1884 a company of Vermonters located the first town in the area, Verand. The county was created in 1887 and named for Gustav Schleicher, who organized a group of German intellectuals who moved to Texas in the 1840's. In 1901 a land rush of settlers and cattlemen took place, and the county was organized with its county seat at Eldorado.

240. [SHACKLEFORD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Shackleford County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-3/4 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow. One colored with pencil. Several areas outlined in green. Mounted on stiff lavender paper, numbered 164 at lower right. Light to moderate foxing. \$325.00

Shackleford County lies in north-central West Texas. Indians formerly roamed the region, and the first permanent Anglo-American settler was rancher J. C. Lynch in 1858. Fort Griffin, established in 1867, served as R. S. Mackenzie's supply base during his Indian campaigns. The county was created in 1858, and named for Dr. John Shackleford, Virginia-born physician and planter who raised a volunteer company called the Red Rovers during the Texas Revolution. Cattle drivers going up the Western Trail in

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the 1870's used the town of Albany (county seat) as a supply depot.

241. [SHELBY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Shelby Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 17 x 24-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant handcolored in red, another in green. Mounted on stiff yellow board, numbered 165 at lower right. A few small tears and holes (mostly confined to blank margins), moderate foxing and staining. \$275.00

Shelby County in the pine forests of East Texas was in the path of early migrants into Texas. The first Anglo-American settler supposedly arrived in 1818. The county was created in 1837, and Center is its county seat. The town is named for Isaac Shelby, U.S. revolutionary soldier from Tennessee. The county was affected by the events of the Regulator-Moderator War.

242. [SHERMAN COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Sherman County. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 20 x 16-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Pencil notations. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 167 at lower right. Irregularly shaped piece missing from upper left (some letters of imprint affected), several tears (occasionally affecting a letter or two), moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$225.00

Sherman County lies in the Texas Panhandle and is bordered on the north by Oklahoma. Created in 1876, the county was named for Sidney Sherman who equipped a company of Texas volunteers at the outbreak of the Texas Revolution. Because of continued Indian occupation and its remote location, the county remained unorganized until 1889. By 1880 cattlemen had begun to follow buffalo hunters into the open range. Coldwater was the first county seat, but when the railroad bypassed it, the county seat was moved to Stratford. A county feud developed in which the Stratford citizens kept an armed guard around the tent which housed the records until a courthouse could be built. The first county court returned an indictment against Billy the Kid but failed to apprehend him.

243. [SHERMAN COUNTY]. Sherman Co. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). Manuscript map on linen. 17-3/4 x 15-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored red and blue. Outlining in red. Several grants checked in pencil. Grommetted on heavy yellow paper, numbered 166 at upper right. Light to moderate foxing. \$325.00

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244. [SMITH COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Smith County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 18-2/3 x 19-2/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff lilac board numbered 168 at lower right. Lightly stained. \$350.00

Smith County, in East Texas, was created from Nacogdoches County in 1846 and named for General James Smith, early Texas planter and military man. Caddo and associated tribes occupied the area when the Cherokee arrived about 1818. Anglo-American settlers came in the 1830's, and the Cherokee under Chief Bowles were driven out in 1839. During the Civil War Tyler was an important Confederate supply depot with an iron foundry and ammunition plant. Camp Ford housed as many as 6,000 Federal prisoners. Around 1880 Thomas Shamburger started a nursery in Tyler (the county seat) which developed into the center of rose production in the U.S.

245. [STARR COUNTY]. Sketch of 2660 Acres of Land in Starr County. N.p., n.d. (turn of the century). Blueprint map. 8-1/3 x 9-3/4 inches. No scale. Stained and faded at left edge not affecting text, lightly creased and stained. \$85.00

Shows four sections of land 25 miles northeast of Rio Grande City and grants including El Javali, Israil Griffin, J. A. Harvey et al. The grants extend slightly into Zapata County. Locates Sacatosa Arroyo, El Javala Arroyo, etc. Starr County lies on the upper end of the Lower Rio Grande Valley with the Rio Grande forming its southern border. The county, named for James Harper Starr, was created in 1848 from Nueces County. Rio Grande City is the county seat.

246. [STARR COUNTY: D. SULLIVAN LAND]. Collection of four blueprint maps concerned with the Sullivan lands. (1) Map Showing Lands of D. Sullivan Situated in Starr County Texas. N.p., n.d. 15-3/4 x 18-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. (2) Untitled blueprint map on linen. 1914. 17-3/4 x 8-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. (3) Untitled blueprint map on linen. 1914. 13-3/8 x 7-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. (4) Untitled blueprint map on linen. 1914. 15-5/8 x 8 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Condition very good to fine, except for one map with a hole at upper blank portion affecting only a line of the compass rose. \$250.00

Map 1 shows most of the county, with the exception of the northeast corner, highlighting the lands of D. Sullivan in relation to surrounding grants, particularly earlier Mexican and Spanish grants along the Rio Grande.

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Sullivan's portion is marked in red, and a Table of Acreage breaks down his 20,000 acres by grantee. Maps 2 and 3 are details from Map 1 drawn to locate the Benton grant which is part of Sullivan's property. Map 4 is another detail from Map 1, drawn to locate the Julia A. Flippen grant, also part of Sullivan's lands.

247. [STEPHENS COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Stephens County. N.p.: Gast, 1870's. Lithographed map. 18-3/4 x 16 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow, one outlined red. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 169 at lower right. Moderately stained, especially at top and along lower blank margin. \$275.00

The first white settler in Stephens County in North Central Texas was John R. Baylor, who supposedly built a log cabin on the Clear Fork in 1857. The county was created in 1858 and initially named Buchanan County in honor of James Buchanan, but in 1861 the name was changed to Stephens to honor Alexander H. Stephens of the Confederate States of America. The county saw hard times in the Civil War--about a hundred people "forted up" at Fort Davis and the Kiowa and Comanche tribes raided Big Caddo Creek. The county was organized in 1876, and Breckenridge was made county seat.

248. [TARRANT COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Tarrant County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co. (Lithographed by Gast at St. Louis), 1870's. Lithographed map. 18-2/3 x 16-1/3 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Unsold lands colored yellow. Mounted on stiff yellow board numbered 170 at lower right. Light to moderate foxing. \$350.00

Tarrant County in central North Texas was included in Peters' Colony. The county was named for General E. H. Tarrant, who led the Battle of Village Creek in 1841 which defeated the local Indians and opened the county to Anglo-American settlement. The county was created in 1849 and organized in 1850. The original county seat was Birdville, but in 1856 the county seat was moved to Fort Worth.

249. [THROCKMORTON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Throckmorton County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 24 x 18-1/2 inches. Mounted on stiff yellow board, numbered 171 at upper right. Blank margins chipped and torn, one larger tear at bottom extending into map image (no losses), moderately stained. \$275.00

Throckmorton County lies in prairie plains of North Central Texas. In 1858 the county was created from Fannin

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County and named for Dr. William E. Throckmorton, Virginian physician who came to Texas in 1841. Due to problems following removal of the Comanche Reservation in 1859 and outbreak of the Civil War, the county was not organized until 1879. The area was crossed by the old California Trail and the Butterfield Overland mail route. The town of Throckmorton is the county seat.

250. [THROCKMORTON COUNTY]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Untitled blueprint map showing part of Throckmorton County. N.p., 1889. 15-1/4 x 20 inches. No scale. With certification at lower right by Land Commissioner R. M. Hall. Creased and a few tears at folds, but no appreciable losses. \$75.00

Shows the northeast portion of the county, with the area along Hog and Boggy Creeks colored red.

251. [TITUS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Titus County. St. Louis: Gast, 1880. Lithographed map. 22-2/3 x 14-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff green board numbered 172 at lower right. Right blank margin chipped. \$350.00

Titus County in the pine belt of Northeast Texas was created and organized in 1846 with Mount Pleasant as its county seat. The county takes its name from Andrew J. Titus, an early settler of Texas. In its early years, the county was a plantation region, and the majority of its population consisted of slaves.

252. [TOM GREEN COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 3 maps: No. 1. [No. 2 and No. 3] Part of Tom Green County Texas. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Co. (Lithographed by Gast at St. Louis), 1870's. 3 lithographed maps. Each approximately 19 x 16 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Unsold lands colored yellow. Maps 1 & 3 mounted on recto and verso of heavy green board, numbered 173 and 174 at lower right. Map 2 mounted on yellow board numbered 175 at lower right. Some foxing and staining. \$750.00

Tom Green County lies in West Central Texas on the Concho River. Long a favored hunting ground of Indians, the Lipan-Apache and Comanche competed for dominance of the region. R. F. Tankersley, the first white settler, brought a herd of 700 longhorn cattle to the South Concho in 1864. In 1865 at the Battle of Dove Creek, 370 state border guards attempted to prevent a party of 1,400 Kickapoo Indians from migrating from Indian Territory to Mexico. The Texans were decisively defeated, and the Indians

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continued on to Mexico. As a result of continuing encounters with Indians, Fort Concho was established in 1867. The county was created in 1874 and named for General Tom Green, bitter foe of Sam Houston, who served in the Texas Revolution and the Mexican-American War. San Angelo became county seat after the first county seat, Ben Ficklin, was almost completely washed away in 1888.

253. [TOM GREEN COUNTY]. Tom Green County. N.p., n.d. (1880's). Manuscript map on linen. 12 x 28-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Outlining and notations in red. Lightly creased and worn, blank margins lightly chipped, light to moderate staining due to adhesive, light to moderate foxing. \$125.00

Shows a portion of the county.

254. [TOM GREEN COUNTY]. Sketch Showing Position of Asylum Lands Bl. 4 H & TCRR and River Surveys on North Side of Middle Concho Tom Green Co. N.p., 1880's. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 12 x 18-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Lightly creased, a few small tears (no losses). Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$350.00

The map shows the area presently just west of San Angelo. Fort Concho is located at the far right and the Middle Concho is shown at lower left. The flagstaff at Fort Concho is used as the monument marker. Grants located include Orphan, Blind Asylum, and D & D Asylum, T.C.R.R.Co., S. C. Bennett, Rufino Rodriguez, Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co., Mrs. Jno. Dunmann, et al. See illustration.

255. [TOM GREEN COUNTY]. Untitled blueprint map. Turn of the century. 11 x 12 inches. No scale. Torn in 2 parts, but no losses. \$45.00

Locates a five-mile square plot of land northeast of San Angelo, near the confluence of the Main Concho River and Crows Nest Creek. Note at right: "Frank Lerch Land Agt., San Angelo, Tex."

256. [TRAVIS COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Travis County. Austin: General Land Office, 1889. Lithographed map. 12-1/4 x 13-3/4 inches. 1 inch = approx. 4-1/2 miles. Mounted on stiff yellow paper, numbered 176 at lower right. Some creases and old folds with a few letters affected, blank margins chipped, irregularly shaped piece missing from lower right blank margin, several small tears (affecting several letters), moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$250.00

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Travis County on the edge of the Edwards Plateau is divided by the Balcones Escarpment and the Colorado River. In 1839 the town of Waterloo was selected to be the state capitol of Texas and renamed Austin. The county was created from Bastrop County in 1840 with Austin as county seat and named for William Barrett Travis. Stephen F. Austin located his third colony here in 1827, but not until forts were established to ward off Indian raids was extensive settlement feasible. In 1883 the University of Texas was established at Austin.

257. [TRAVIS COUNTY: EASTERN PORTION]. Untitled blueprint map of the eastern portion of Travis County. N.p. [early 20th century]. 37-1/2 x 22-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Creased at folds, one tear at left not affecting text. \$100.00

This map shows the eastern part of Travis County extending from Austin eastward. The blueprint appears to be a copy of an earlier map (1870's or 1880's), which probably included all of the county. A pencil note on verso indicates that this map may have been used for developing oil leases. An extremely detailed map showing grantees, railroads, and communities such as Austin, Duval, McNeil, Sprinkle, Dessau, Pflugerville, Round Rock, Old Round Rock, Hutto, Manor, Hornsby, Dunlap, Webberville, Littig, New Sweden, Lund, Colton, Evelyn, Leroy, Garfield, and Del Valle.

258. [TRAVIS COUNTY: WESTERN PORTION]. 3 maps: (1) MADDOX, E. F. Map of the Western Part of Travis County Texas. Austin, 1919. Blueprint map. 34-1/2 x 27-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Creased, a few tears, several holes (two larger ones affecting some text). (2) Untitled manuscript map in ink on paper mounted on linen, some blocks colored red. 36-1/4 x 28-3/8 inches. No scale. Slightly dusty. (3) Map of the C. C. Browning Survey 412. ca. 1919. Blueprint. 10-1/4 x 7-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 500 varas. Light wear. \$250.00

These maps show lands in Western Travis County extending from Austin westward with land surveys on both sides of the Colorado River, including present Hudson Bend, Lakeway, Briarcliff, Lago Vista, Apache Shores, etc. Map 2 is another version of Map 1, showing property lines only. Map 3 shows the Anderson Bend area (just west of Lakeway).

259. [TRAVIS COUNTY: WESTERN PORTION & ROUND MOUNTAIN AREA]. Collection of 11 maps showing lands in far northwest Travis County: (1) Untitled undated manuscript

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map on linen. 11-1/2 x 8-3/4 inches. (2) Sketch showing connections made in survey of the Jerry Barton Preemption. 1892. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 18 x 23-1/4 inches. (3) Sketch showing connections made in survey of the Jerry Barton Preemption. Austin, 1892. Blueprint map. 18 x 23-1/4 inches. No scale. (4 & 5) 2 blueprint maps. Map of Survey 189 T.C. R.R. Co. in Travis County, Texas. Austin, 1915. 17-3/4 x 14 inches. 1 inch = 200 varas. (6, 7 & 8) 3 maps (manuscript map in ink on heavy paper, manuscript map in ink on linen, and blueprint): Map of Surveys 189 & 190 T.C. R.R. Co. in Travis County Texas. Austin, 1915. 17-3/4 x 23-7/8 inches; 15-3/8 x 22-3/4 inches; 12-5/8 x 22-5/8 inches. 1 inch = 200 varas. (9, 10 & 11) 3 maps (2 manuscript maps in ink on paper and blueprint): Map of Surveys 191 & 192 T.C.R.R.Co. in Travis County, Texas. 1915. 19-3/4 x 12-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 400 varas. Condition varies from poor to very fine (although some small portions of some maps are missing, in aggregate coverage is complete). \$450.00

This group of maps relates to T.C.R.R. and the Day Land & Cattle Co. lands in Travis County. Map 1 lays a baseline from the Colorado River northeast to the northeast corner of the Morrow grant. Coverage of the other maps flanks the Morrow grant. Lots 189, 190, and the Barton property lie northwest of the Morrow grant. Lots 191 and 192 abutt the southeast edge of the Morrow property at the area of Round Mountain community. The first map is extremely detailed, locating schoolhouse, Babcock's field, Smith's house, Mrs. Smith's field, Craven's field, M. Whit residence, Hicks' house, Harry Gilman's crib and house, etc.

259.1 [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN]. BERGEN, DANIEL & GRACY. Austin and Surrounding Properties. Austin: Bergen, Daniel, & Gracy, 1891. Illustrated lithographed map. 40-1/2 x 31-1/4 inches. No scale. Mounted on heavy manila paper. Poor condition. All edges trimmed, with loss of some text at top and bottom margins (advertising text). Some creases and small holes affecting some words of text, especially at top. \$400.00

A large view at the top shows the old Austin Dam before it was destroyed in the 1906 flood, the Colorado River with sail boats, a steam-powered ferry boat, train and railroad track, electric trolley, etc. Ads for Austin entrepreneurs appear at top and bottom, and promotional text describes the "advantages of many additions existing and projected near the city, the Dam and Lake, the seat of present activity and the mountain heights soon to be

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crowned with residences and hotels for the traveler intent on health or pleasures."

260. [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN]. AUSTIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. City of Austin Texas Use District Map. Austin: Austin Chamber of Commerce, 1939. Lithographed map. 29-1/8 x 22 inches. 1 inch = 2000 feet. Extensive text around map lists members of the Chamber of Commerce. Ink stamp of Austin Chamber of Commerce. Lightly creased and some light staining. Mounted on heavy manila paper with enr. map on verso: Subdivision of the East Half of Lot No. 1, in Division "Z" of the Out-Lots Adjoining the City of Austin. N.p, n.d. (late 19th century). Lithographed map. 27-3/4 x 19-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 50 feet. Some lots colored or outlined in pink. Pencil notations. Damaged at top margin, missing some text and image, old tape repairs, creased and stained. \$250.00

The first map gives an excellent view of Austin on the eve of World War II with good text and ads. The second map shows the area between W. 6th Street on the north, Mo-Pac RR on the south, Walsh Street on the east, Pressler on the West; details include the Duval property locating kitchen house, stable, garden, orchard, and fences).

261. [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN (FAIRVIEW PARK)]. IREDELL, G. S. Fairview Park. N.p., 1911. Blueprint map. 23-1/2 x 16 inches. No scale. Ink notations. Some creases, a few small holes (slightly affecting text). \$125.00

Shows the Fairview Park Addition begun in 1885 in South Austin, including the following streets & drives: Riverside, Eastside, Ravine, Newning, Pecan Grove, Drake Ave., The Circle, The Ramble, Hillside Ave. On the same sheet with this map are 4 other items: (1 & 2) two manuscript house plans (pencil on paper). N.p., n.d. (ca. 1915). Exterior view measures 21-1/2 x 13-1/2 inches; floor plan measures 18 x 10-1/2 inches. (3) Rough Sketch Showing Survey made for L. T. Eck, Block 14 and Part of Block 13, Fairview Park, South Austin Texas. Blueprint map dated 1914 (4) small ms. map on ruled paper showing area by 24th & San Gabriel Streets.

262. [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN (GLEN RIDGE ADDITION)]. HEPPENHEIMER'S SONS. Picturesque Glen Ridge, A Beautiful Suburb of Austin. New York and Chicago: Lith. of F. Heppenheimer's Sons, n.d. (late 19th century). Illustrated lithographed map. 26-1/4 x 39-1/2 inches. No scale. Mounted on heavy manila paper numbered 31 at lower right.

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Creased and some staining due to adhesive. A few small holes and tears (no appreciable losses). \$1,250.00

A rare Texas lithograph showing on a very large scale a proposed subdivision of Austin located along Shoal Creek between present West 34th and 38th streets. A note below title states: "For Particulars Apply to G. R. Furr & Co Driskill Hotel Bldg. or F. Spaeth & Co. 108 East 6th St." Street names in the addition are Crawford Ave., Mills Ave., Alamo Boulevard, Champa St., McDonald Ave., Lakeside Blvd., Pratt Ave., Holley St., State St., and Spring St. A trolley car is shown travelling along State Street. Alamo Lake is shown with a peninsula containing a gazebo and park. At the lower right corner is an illustration of the State Capitol. At the lower left is a very ornate pictorial series showing historic Austin architecture. The area is now entirely occupied by Shoal Creek Hospital, Medical Arts Building, and an Apple Tree Super Market. Peters (America on Stone, pp. 213-4) lists the lithographic firms of F. Heppenheimer (1854-63) and Heppenheimer & Maurer (1872-1884). Louis Maurer worked with N. Currier until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1872 Maurer joined F. Heppenheimer, and when the latter died in 1876, Maurer continued with the Heppenheimer heirs.

263. [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN (GRAHAM'S ADDITION)].
MADDOX, E. F. Graham's Addition Being a Subdivision of a Portion of Lot No. 1 of Spear League. N.p., 1914.
Original manuscript map in ink on paper. 12-1/2 x 32 inches. 1 inch = 50 feet. Notations in red pencil. Some stains. \$225.00

Survey of an Austin addition west of Lamar between West 5th and 6th Streets, showing Confederate Home, International & Great Northern Railway, Austin Electric RR, etc. The present map is mounted on manila paper with 5 other maps related to Austin (maps 1, 2 & 4 relate to the Graham's Addition above): (1) untitled blueprint sketch survey of same area, ca. 1910-1915. 10-1/2 x 7-1/2 inches. (2) Survey of a Portion of Lot No. 1 of Spear League. N.p., 1911. Blueprint map. 11 x 23-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 100 feet. (3) Survey of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Block G Fair View Park - Austin, Texas. N.p., 1914. 10-1/4 x 22-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 50 feet. Shows South Congress Avenue, Gregg, Nickerson, Brackenridge, Milton, and Monroe Streets. (4) Subdivision for R. N. Graham N.p., 1913. 10 x 15 inches. 1 inch = 50 feet. (5) Austin Texas. Congress Ave. Drainage. Fort Worth, ca. 1905. Blueprint engineering drawing. 15 x 30-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 1-1/2 feet. Diagram of the main drain detail at Congress Avenue.

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264. [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN] MADDOX, F. M. Survey for H.A. Wroe. N.p., early 20th century. Manuscript map in ink on stiff paper. 9 x 19-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 200 feet. Pencil notations. Lightly creased, tear at lower at lower blank margin. \$40.00

Locates Wroe's 12.71 acres on Little Walnut Creek; adjacent properties are owned by Buchanan and McCullough.

265. [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN (SWISHER, SWEETMAN & FAIRVIEW PARK ADDITIONS)]. Survey in South Austin for Mr. R.N. Graham. Austin, 1915. Blueprint map. 22 x 32-5/8 inches. 1 inch = 100 feet. Lightly creased and some chipping along margins affecting only border. \$150.00

Shows the area on either side of South Congress Avenue, from Elizabeth Street south to Johanna Street, locating Mr. Graham's lots in the Swisher, Sweetman & Fairview Park Additions. Mounted on heavy manila paper with 2 additional maps relating to South Austin on verso: (1) Survey of Lots 1 & 2 Desha Bunton Subdivision. Austin, 1916. Manuscript map in ink on paper. 18-3/4 x 18 inches. 1 inch = 50 feet. (2) Untitled manuscript map in pencil on paper). 11-1/2 x 19-1/2 inches. Included with this lot is another map (manuscript map in ink on paper in poor condition) with the same coverage and title as the map described in the first paragraph.

266. [TRAVIS COUNTY. AUSTIN (VARIOUS ADDITIONS, ETC.)]. Group of 7 maps mounted on heavy manila paper plus one separate map. (1) Plat Showing Position of Hancock Tract and the City of Austin. Early 20th century. Blueprint map. 18-5/8 x 16-3/4 inches. (2) Free & Williams Subdivision. ca. 1910. Blueprint map. 10-1/2 x 29 inches. 1 inch = 50 feet. (3) Austin, Texas, Congress Ave. Drainage. Ft. Worth, 1903. Blueprint engineering drawing. 15 x 15-1/8 inches. 1-1/2 inches = 1 foot. (4) Austin, Texas, Congress Ave. Drainage. Ft. Worth, 1903. Blueprint engineering drawing. 15 x 15-1/8 inches. 1-1/2 inches = 1 foot. (5) Map Showing Center Lines on Holley St. ca. 1905. Blueprint map. 6 x 17 inches. No scale. (6) Littlefield and White's London Property. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 1916. 18-1/4 x 12-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 50 varas. (7) P. J. Lawless Addition of Part of Outlots 29 and 30, Division D, Austin, Texas. 1916. Blueprint map. 13 x 15-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 100 feet. Good to very fine. \$250.00

Map 1 shows not only central Austin and the Hancock Tract, but also the Hyde Park and Grooms Additions and the

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route of the Austin Rapid Transit Line from downtown to Hyde Park. Map 2 shows uniform rectangular numbered lots, bounded by Waller, Comal, Holley and Haskell Streets, with Navasota Street cutting through center. Maps 3 and 4 are engineering drawings for the major drainage from Austin into the Colorado River, the second version showing a larger pipe. Map 5 shows uniform large square additions--Riverside Addition, Driving Park Addition, Canterbury Square Addition, etc. Streets include San Marcos, Waller, Navasota, Comal, Chambers, Pecan, Canadian. Map 6 shows lands in Rusk County near London owned by George W. Littlefield and his nephew, cattleman James Phelps White. See item 231 herein for another version of this map. Map 7 locates the area between 22nd and 24th bounded by Shoal Creek and Leon.

267. [TRAVIS COUNTY: AUSTIN (VARIOUS ADDITIONS, ETC.)]. 4 maps and plans mounted on recto and verso of heavy manila paper: (1) Tracing from...Map of Swisher Subdivision [title obscured]. 1910. Blueprint of a tracing of an 1877 map. 22-1/4 x 12-1/2 inches. (2) Warehouse Section "A" Texas Highway Dept. Blueprint architectural plan. ca. 1917. 21-1/4 x 22 inches. (3 & 4) 2 versions, one a manuscript map and the other a blueprint map: Resurvey of H.L. Upshur's April 23, 1853 Meanders of the Colorado River From the N.E. Corner of Isaac Decker League to the Congress Avenue Bridge. 1915. Each 23-1/8 x 15-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 100 varas. \$125.00

Map 1 shows the Swisher subdivision in South Austin, one of the city's first developments south of the Colorado River. The street names apparently honor Swisher family members. Swisher Avenue is the extension of Congress Avenue south of the River. While that name has been lost, other names such as Nellie Street, James Street, Elizabeth Street, and Mary Street still exist. Manuscript notations on the map indicate lots in the Swisher Addition owned by Graham.

268. [TRAVIS COUNTY: SPRING CREEK AREA]. Map of the H. J. Dorrah Survey 16 Enlarged from the General Land Office Map of the West Part of Travis County, Texas. N.p., 1920. Blueprint map. 11 x 8-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 500 varas. \$35.00

Survey in southwestern Travis County in the Spring Creek Area.

269. [TRINITY COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Trinity Co. Texas. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 13-1/4 x 23 inches.

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1 inch = 4000 varas. Some grants colored yellow. Notations in pencil. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 177 at lower right. Tear at upper left corner (no losses), lightly stained. \$350.00

Before the advent of the sawmill industry in 1880, the primeval forests of this East Texas county are estimated to have contained 2,500,000,000 board feet of untouched timber. The sawmills turned the county into cutover land and introduced a reign of lawlessness. During the early 19th century a mixed tribe of Indians settled on Alabama Creek. The first permanent Anglo-American settler was Jesse James, who settled in 1844 near the Indian community. The Indians moved away the following year. The county was created and organized in 1850 from Houston County and named for the Trinity River. Groveton is the county seat.

270. [TRINITY COUNTY]. 2 manuscript maps in ink, one of paper, another on linen: (1) Map of Trinity County. N.p., n.d. (1880's). Manuscript map in ink on paper, some outlining in blue. Margins not uniform, but approximately 17-1/2 x 22-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 2 miles. Several tears and splits (mostly at folds, no appreciable losses). (2) Trinity Co. N.p., 1882. 17-1/2 x 15 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Outlining and notations in red ink. Blank margins lightly chipped, lightly stained and browned. \$450.00

Map 1 includes most of the county; Map 2 shows the southwestern half of the county. Excellent detail.

271. [TYLER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Tyler Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-7/8 x 17-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 181 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped and a few small tears affecting several letters. Lightly creased. Moderate to heavy staining. \$275.00

Tyler County lies in the pine timber section of Southeast Texas on the Neches River. In the early 19th century a village of Alabama-Coushatta Indians resided on the Neches near present Rockland. Anglo-American settlement began in the early 1830's when Peter Ellis Bean built Fort Teran. Tyler County was created and organized twice--first in 1841, and again in 1846. The county was named for President Tyler, and Woodville is county seat.

272. [TYLER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Tyler County. Austin, 1881. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 22-1/4 x 22-7/8. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County borders

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outlined in pink. Grommetted onto stiff yellow board, numbered 180 at lower right. Heavily foxed and some ink spots. \$200.00

273. [TYLER COUNTY]. NEW YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY. Map of Tyler County. St. Louis: Gast, 1882. Lithographed map. 24-1/4 x 17-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 3800 varas. Lands owned by Company colored yellow. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 179 at lower right. Blank margins trimmed to border, some chipping to border, a few small tears, light to moderate foxing. \$275.00

274. [UPSHUR COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Upshur Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 18-1/2 x 14-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy yellow paper, numbered 182 at lower right. Blank margins with a few small chips, lightly stained. Upshur County lies in the pine timber section of Northeast Texas with the Sabine River forming its southern border. Originally Cherokee and Caddo territory, the Indians were expelled in 1831. The earliest Anglo-American settler was John Cotton, who settled on Big Cow Bayou in 1835. Cotton, tobacco, and plantation farming attracted settlers from the South, and by 1860 the population was one-third slave. Created in 1846, the county was named for Abel Packer Upshur, Secretary of State under President Tyler, and Gilmer is the county seat.

275. [UVALDE COUNTY: DAY LAND AND CATTLE CO.]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON]. 2 identical maps, one a manuscript map in ink on linen, the other a blueprint map, both entitled: Sketch in Uvalde County. N.p., 1890. 12 x 15-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Ms. map numbered 21 in lower left corner. Good-very good condition. \$250.00

The map shows an area 10 miles west of Uvalde, the county seat. A portion of the map shows the Day Land & Cattle Co., in which Maddox and Anderson were involved (see Handbook). Uvalde County lies in Southwest Texas on the southern border of the Edwards Plateau, and the Nueces River runs through the county. Alonso de Leon crossed the area in 1689, and in 1762 the missions of San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz and Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria de Canon were established on the Nueces River to convert the Lipan-Apache and Apache Indians. The county was created from Bexar County in 1850 and named for Captain Juan de Ugalde (Spanish Indian fighter and governor of Coahuila and Texas in the late 18th century).

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276. [VAL VERDE COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen. N.p., n.d. (1880's). 15-1/4 x 16-1/4 inches. No scale. River colored purple. Light to moderate staining. \$175.00

Locates Camp Hudson and Devils River. Grantees include C H & S A R Co., David Vongham, George R. Vongham, A. J. & J. J. Dull, etc. Camp Hudson was established as an army post in 1857 to protect the San Antonio-El Paso Road from hostile Indians. A state marker was erected in 1936.

277. [VAN ZANDT COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Van Zandt Co. St. Louis & New York: Gast [1879]. Lithographed map. 18 x 17 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Blue pencil notations. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 183 at lower right. Map and board split at left edge (no losses), blank margins lightly chipped and with a few short tears, small tear at lower edge affecting several letters, lightly stained. \$275.00

Van Zandt County lies in the post oak belt of Northeast Texas on the Sabine River. The Cherokee secured the right to settle the area in 1822 from Mexico, but in 1839 they were defeated by the Texans, and their lands were opened to settlement in 1840. The county was created from Henderson County in 1848 and named for Isaac Van Zandt, early Texas politician who migrated to Texas in 1838. During the Civil War, the county was nicknamed the "Free State of Van Zandt." When the Texas and Pacific Railroad was built in 1872, the county seat of Canton was bypassed. An attempt was made to move the county seat to Wills Point, but Canton citizens armed themselves and recaptured the county records.

278. [VICTORIA COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Victoria Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 21-1/2 x 17-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy yellow board, numbered 184 at lower right. Large piece missing at top (affecting border and a few letters, but not image), blank margins lightly chipped, mild foxing. \$250.00

Victoria County on the South Texas coastal plain has been called the "Cradle of the Cattle Industry in Texas." Prehistoric Indian mounds have been found in the area, and Cabeza de Vaca was held prisoner by the Avavare Indians in 1535. LaSalle's fort was located on Garcitas Creek. Spanish settlement began in 1720 with the establishment of a presidio and mission for the Karankawa near the ruins of Fort St. Louis. Colonization began in 1824 when Martin de Leon brought in Mexican, Irish and Anglo-American settlers.

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With the establishment of Texas independence, the Victoria Municipality was made into Victoria County, and Victoria was designated as county seat.

279. [WALKER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map Walker County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 18-1/8 x 15-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 158 on verso. Several holes and abrasions with several letters missing, light staining and foxing. \$225.00

Walker County lies in Southeast Texas on the Trinity River. Bidai Indians occupied what is now Huntsville (the county seat) when the first Anglo-American settlers moved in during the middle 1830's. The county was created and organized in 1846 and named for Robert J. Walker. In 1863 the honoree of the name was changed to Samuel H. Walker because Robert J. Walker was a Unionist. Because of Reconstruction woes, the county was put under martial law in 1871. The Sam Houston National Forest covers approximately a third of the county.

280. [WALLER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Waller County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/4 x 13-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on stiff blue board numbered 186 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, one small piece about one square inch missing at left (affecting border and a few letters), several small holes, mainly marginal, but affecting a few letters, lightly browned and a few small stains. \$250.00

Waller County lies in Southeast Texas bounded on the west by the Brazos River. The area was included in Stephen F. Austin's first colony. Liendo and Bernardo Plantations were part of the grant of Groce, who is known as the "Father of Agriculture in Texas." During Sam Houston's retreat from Gonzales, the Twin Sisters were placed in front of Bernardo Planation. The county was created from Austin and Grimes Counties in 1873 and named for Edwin Waller, signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and first mayor of Austin. Hempstead is the county seat.

281. [WALLER COUNTY]. Map of part of Waller County 10 Sections with red border belong to C. C. Allen. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). Blueprint map. 16 x 13-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. A bit of light staining. Several small holes (occasionally touching a letter or two, one larger hole (approx. 1/2 x 1/4 inch square) at upper left affecting a few letters. \$85.00

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This map probably relates to lands granted to the Western Narrow Gauge Railroad for right-of-way, but abandoned in 1899. Shows the towns of Patterson (i.e., Pattison) and Leslie.

282. [WARD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Ward County. St. Louis: Gast, 1888. Lithographed map. 18-1/2 x 23-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 187 at lower right. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$275.00

Ward County lies on the high rolling prairie of West Texas on the Pecos River. The Spanish are said to have explored the area, and Indians roamed the region until about 1876. Settlement was sparse until the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1881, but by 1890 population had risen to 77. The county was created from Tom Green County in 1887 and named for Irishman Thomas William Ward, second commissioner of the Texas General Land Office (legend says his right leg, lost in the siege of Bexar, is buried with Ben Milam; in 1841 he lost his right arm firing a canon celebrating Texas independence). In the 1930's a controversy arose over whether the county seat should be Monahans or Barstow, and the former prevailed.

283. [WASHINGTON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Washington County. N.p., 1879. Lithographed map. 12-3/8 x 21 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 188 at lower right. Edges trimmed affecting border and some letters, small chips and tears at lower edge affecting only border and a few letters, one small hole on left side not affecting text, moderate to heavy browning. \$225.00

Washington County lies in southeastern Central Texas on the Brazos River. Tamique and Xarame tribes inhabited the area, and permanent Anglo-American settlement began with the arrival of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred in the 1820's. Washington-on-the-Brazos, site of the interim government of the newly formed Republic of Texas where the Declaration of Independence was signed, is located here. The county, which was named for George Washington, was formed in 1836, and the county seat is Brenham, home of Blue Bell Ice Cream.

284. [WEBB COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Untitled, but note at bottom: ...Survey of Manuel Garcia in Webb County, Texas.... Austin, 1882. Original manuscript map in ink on linen. 12 x 11 inches. No scale. Outlining in red ink.

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Light to moderate staining due to adhesive. On the border, with Republic of Mexico shown below. \$250.00

Webb County lies in Southeast Texas on the Rio Grande. The county was created and organized in 1848 from Bexar County and named for James Webb, Republic of Texas jurist and statesman. Laredo, the county seat, serves as a major crossing point into Mexico. The present map shows about 25 miles along the Rio Grande upstream from Laredo, the ghost town of Palafox, ranches, large grants of Antonio Gonzales "Santo Tomas" and Joaquin Galan. This map was prepared after the Gonzalez grant was confirmed in 1881 (see Mauro, Guide to Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in South Texas #149).

285. [WEBB COUNTY]. Untitled blueprint map on linen. 1914. 9-7/8 x 6-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Abraded (affecting only certification text, not image). \$45.00

Shows plats of land adjacent to the Mexican grants of Las Animas and Alberca de Arriba.

286. [WICHITA COUNTY]. Wichita Co. N.p. [ca. 1890]. Blueprint map. 24-3/4 x 30-1/2 inches. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 189 at lower right. Fading on edges and some staining on map image, edge wear, especially at lower right corner. \$150.00

Wichita County lies in North Texas bordered on the north by Oklahoma (designated on this map as Indian Territory). The area was a hunting ground of the Wichita, Taovaya, and related tribes in the early 18th century, but by the end of the century Comanche and Kiowa bands frequented the area. Several Spanish and Anglo-American expeditions crossed the region. The first Anglo-American settler came in 1856. The county was created in 1858 and named for the Wichita Indians (Wichita Falls is county seat). After the Mackenzie expedition in 1870, ranchers and settlers came in larger numbers.

287. [WICHITA COUNTY]. MADDUX BROS. Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen. Austin: General Land Office, 1880. 11-3/4 x 9-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Outlining in blue and red. Notations in red ink. Blank upper right corner chipped, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$100.00

Shows Red River on the north in north-central Wichita County, various grants--Elizabeth Stanley, Heirs of Lewis Powell, R. H. McClarney, Daniel McKinny, et al.

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288. [WICHITA COUNTY]. Wichita County. N.p., 1892. Blueprint map. 19-1/2 x 23-1/4 inches. Some creases, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$75.00
Locates lands in the northwest quadrant of Wichita County and documents the breakup of the Donato Leona grant.

289. [WILLIAMSON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Official Copy of the Map of Williamson County Texas. Made for the International & G.N.R.R.Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1877. Lithographed map. 20 x 27-1/2 inches. No scale. Notations in red ink. MoPac R.R., Georgetown R.R., Thorndale, and Corn Hill, and some land ownerships added in ink. Several grants colored in blue. Mounted on stiff yellow paper, numbered 190 at lower right. Right edged trimmed (affecting only border), margins lightly chipped, several small holes, light creased and moderately stained. \$275.00

Williamson County lies near the center of Texas on the Balcones Fault. Spanish expeditions crossed the area, and the San Xavier missions were located near eastern edge of the county. During the Mexican period, the county was part of the Robertson Colony. Tumlinson Fort, ranger headquarters for Brushy Creek, was established in 1835. Although Indian attacks were frequent, settlement continued in the 1840's. In 1848, Williamson County was created and named for Three-Legged Willie. The county seat is Georgetown.

290. [WILLIAMSON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Williamson County. N.p.: General Land Office, 1889. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 10-1/4 x 11-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Outlining in yellow. Notations in red. Lightly creased, two small holes (not affecting text or image), moderately stained. \$150.00

The map shows the northern corner of the county, locating fence lines, grants, Mill Creek up to Lampasas River between Burnet and Bell Counties, Berry's Creek, unnamed creeks, land grants of M. K. McMermott, etc.

291. [WILSON COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Wilson County. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 20-1/2 by 22 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. One grant colored red. Pencil notations. Mounted on stiff blue board, numbered 191 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, a few small holes not affecting text, one small tear at right edge affecting only one letter, lightly stained. \$300.00

Wilson County on the upper coastal plain of South Texas was the hunting ground of Comanche, Tonkawa, and

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Lipan-Apache Indians and lay in the path of early Spanish expeditions. Mexican ranchers began settlement before 1830. In the 1830's Erasmo Seguin built his ranch near Floresville, now county seat. Created in 1860, the county was named for James Chiles Wilson, who migrated to Texas in 1837 and accompanied the Mier and Somervell expeditions.

292. [WINKLER COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Winkler County. St. Louis: Gast, 1889. Lithographed map. 23 x 17-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 192 at lower right. A few small holes touching a few letters, moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$300.00

Winkler County on the southern border of the High Plains lies in West Texas next to the southeast corner of New Mexico. Several ranch headquarters were established before the county was created in 1887 and named for Confederate Lieutenant Colonel Clinton M. Winkler. Kermit is the county seat. The 1900 Homestead Law encouraged settlers but limited them to four sections of land. Water was so scarce in Winkler County that at least four times that amount was needed to support a family. Ranchers left during the 1916-22 drought. In 1920 only 31 people lived in the county (only 19 were voters), and by 1926 the number of legal voters was reduced to 6. A typical oil boom lasted from 1926 to 1928.

293. [WISE COUNTY]. SPENCE & MCGILL. Wise County. New York: Hosford Sons Lithographers, 1871. Lithographed map. 19-1/3 x 16-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow. Mounted on heavy green board, numbered 193 at upper left. A few light stains. \$375.00

Wise County in North Central Texas was inhabited by Delaware Indians when the first Anglo-American settler arrived in 1854. The county was created in 1856 and named for Henry A. Wise, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. Decatur is the county seat. According to legend, in 1897 an airship from outer space crashed into Judge Proctor's windmill. The alien pilot, whom a local astronomer identified as a Martian, was buried in the cemetery at Aurora. See Chariton, The Great Texas Airship Mystery.

294. [WISE COUNTY]. TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. Wise County. Marshall: Texas & Pacific Railway Company (Lithographed by Gast of St. Louis), 1870's. Lithographed map. 19 x 16-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored yellow. Mounted on heavy yellow board,

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numbered 194 at lower right. Blank margins lightly chipped, very light foxing. \$350.00

295. [WOOD COUNTY]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Wood Co. St. Louis: Gast, 1879. Lithographed map. 15-5/8 x 16-1/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Several grants colored blue. Mounted on heavy board, numbered 195 on verso. Chipped at upper left corner affecting a bit of border, very lightly stained. \$325.00

Wood County lies in Northeast Texas with the Sabine River forming its southern boundary. The area was originally inhabited by the Caddo Indians, and Anglo-American settlement began in 1824. In 1850 the county was created and named for George T. Wood, friend of Sam Houston, who came to Texas in 1837 and became second governor of Texas. Quitman is the county seat.

296. [ZAPATA COUNTY]. Untitled blueprint map on linen showing plats of lands adjacent to the Cerrito Blanco grant, including grants J. H. Vermillion, Mrs. Z. A. Baker, S. L. Fite. 1914. 11-1/2 x 8-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Two-inch hole, affecting only certification statement, not image. \$40.00

Carrizo, Borrado, and Tepemaca Indians originally inhabited Zapata County, which is situated on the Rio Grande in far South Texas. Spanish settlement began in the middle of the 18th century, and citizens of the region were active in the winning of Mexican independence. Mexico did not relinquish claim to the area until its cessions following the Mexican-American War. The county was created in 1858 and named for Colonel Antonio Zapata, who fought for the Republic of the Rio Grande in 1839-40. Carrizo (later renamed Zapata) was chosen as the county seat.

297. [ZAVALA COUNTY]. Untitled manuscript map in ink on ruled paper showing a portion of western Zavala County. N.p., n.d. (late 19th century). 14-1/2 x 15-1/2 inches. No scale. Lightly browned. \$100.00

Locates lands in western Zavala County along Chacon and Palo Blanco Creeks. Grantees include O. de Santangelo, Daniel Dunham, Dan Buckley, Moses Allison, G. W. Cummings, J. R. Foster, R. M. Craven, J. O. Trueheart. The Old San Antonio Road crossed the present county, and the area was traversed by practically all explorers, travelers, and armies moving between Mexico and Texas. Although the county was created in 1858, permanent settlement did not begin until a decade later and did not become extensive until the Indian removal in 1878. The county has always

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been principally ranching country, but with the discovery of deep artesian water, irrigated farming became extensive. Crystal City, the present county seat and "Spinach Capital of the World," has a statue of Popeye in the center of town.

298. [ANDREWS & MARTIN COUNTIES]. STAKEMANN, M. Map of Lands Owned by R. E. Montgomery Martin and Andrews County Texas. St. Louis: Gast [ca. 1880]. Lithographed map. 16 x 24 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Notations in red and ink. Outlining in blue. Description of water, climate, land and soil at left and right edges. Mounted on heavy manila paper with another map on verso. Tears at upper left affecting a some letters. Some marginal chipping and stains. \$350.00

The first map, based on a survey by W. B. King, is a promotional for stockraising in Martin and Andrews Counties with informative notes, including details on wells dug by surveyors and buffalo hunters, virtues of the mesquite tree and gramma grass, etc. The map on the reverse is an untitled original manuscript map in ink on thick paper, undated but ca. 1903. 22-1/4 x 27-3/4 inches. Outlining & notations in red ink. Poor condition. Shows railroad lines for International & Great Northern, Houston & Great Northern, Houston & Texas Central, G. H. & H. and grantees D. P. Feares, Wiley Langham, Gunter & Munson, Beaty, Seale, & Forwood, et al.

299. [ARANSAS & NUECES COUNTIES]. MADDOX, E. F. Untitled blueprint map. N.p., early 20th century. 22-1/8 x 18 inches. No scale. Mounted on heavy manila paper, with another map on verso. Edges trimmed and slightly chipped (affecting only border), 2 small holes not affecting text, moderate staining due to adhesive. \$75.00

Shows Port Aransas (established 1911), Aransas Pass, St. Joseph's Island, Harbor Island, Lydia Ann Islands, Channel to Corpus Christi. Soundings are indicated. On verso is a manuscript map on linen, late 19th century, documenting an offer by DeCordova & Son et al. to sell land at an unidentified location.

300. [BASTROP & TRAVIS COUNTIES]. Smithville, Bastrop County, Texas. N.p.: M. Stakemann, 1895. Lithographed map. 9-2/3 x 15-1/4 inches. No scale. Mounted on manila paper with 6 other maps (described below). Marginal chipping (no substantial losses, affecting only border and a bit of image), a few tears (no losses), moderately creased. \$300.00

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Smithville in Bastrop County was established about 1876 as a railroad town. Mounted on the same sheet are six maps relating to Travis County and Austin. (1) College Heights. 1910. Blueprint map. 17-1/4 x 13-1/8 inches. Austin subdivision, showing Chicon Street & E. 11th. (2) Wendlandt's Subdivision. ca. 1910. Blueprint map. 17 x 12-3/4 inches. Clarksville area of Austin showing West Lynn St. & W. 10th St. (3) Map Showing Survey and Subdivision of the Wendlandt Property in Outlot 4, Division "Z". ca. 1910. Blueprint map. 10-1/4 x 17-1/4 inches. Survey in Austin, showing West Lynn St. area between W. 6th & 10th. (4) Untitled blueprint map showing Swisher & Fairview Park Additions. ca. 1910. 14 x 11 inches. Survey in Austin between South Congress and Stacy Park, showing Brackenridge St., Eastside Dr., Elizabeth St., etc. (5) P. J. Lawless Addition. 1916. 13-1/2 x 16-1/2 inches. Manuscript map in ink on paper showing the northwest corner of 22nd & Leon. (6) Spence Addition. 1913. Blueprint map. 15 x 12-1/2 inches. Survey in Southeast Austin (west of present Sanchez school, now partly covered by IH 35) showing Holly St., San Marcos St., Spence St., Taylor St. & East Ave.

301. [BAYLOR, HASKELL, KNOX & THROCKMORTON COUNTIES]. Sketch of Surveys in Knox, Baylor, Haskell & Throckmorton Cies. [Austin]: General Land Office, 1888. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 42 x 57 inches. No scale. Some properties shaded blue or green or outlined in blue, some with information written in red ink. Extensive waterstaining at top and right edges; ink of attestation corroded, tears and holes at right (fortunately in blank areas). Roll Map No. 23. \$250.00

The map shows lands at the intersections of the above named counties. The coverage is approximately 40 by 45 miles. The survey apparently was done to settle conflicting land claims, which are graphically illustrated. Locates a portion of the Brazos River, David G. Burnet Surveys, various school and railroad lands, and smaller individual grants.

302. [BAYLOR & THROCKMORTON COUNTIES]. MADDUX BROS. & ANDERSON. Working Sketch in Baylor and Throckmorton Cos. N.p.: General Land Office, 1890. Manuscript map on linen. 22-3/4 x 19-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Notations in red. Rivers in blue. Creased and foxed. \$300.00

Verso with another manuscript map on linen, unidentified but possibly Waller or Fisher County, dated 1880. 28-3/4 x 25 inches. No scale. Numerous notations &

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outlining in red ink. Lower left corner (about 5 x 3 inches) missing with loss of title. Shows South Elm & Main Elm Forks of the Brazos River; grantees include George W. Peck, George Washington Morgan, Thomas Jefferson Morgan, Edward Miles, Wm. Coltrin, Henry J. Stockman, et al.

303. [BORDEN, HARDEMAN, HOWARD, JONES, MITCHELL & SCURRY COUNTIES]. BASSETT, J. M. Map of Alabama and Texas Cattle Co's Pasture. N.p. [1880's]. Manuscript map on linen. 17 x 17-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 3000 varas. Outlining and notations in red. Lightly creased and stained, a bit of minor marginal chipping. \$400.00

An interesting ranch map showing lands in Borden, Scurry, Howard, and Mitchell Counties. Mounted on the same sheet with this map are three other maps: (1) MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Sketch in Hardeman Co. N.p., 1890. Manuscript map on linen. 16-3/4 x 17 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Notations and outlining in red. Lightly stained and creased. (2) RAND McNALLY. Texas Lands. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1889. Engraved map with outlining in blue. 16-1/4 x 18-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 45 miles. Lightly creased and stained. Promotional map issued by investment bankers Imboden & Hamilton of Fort Worth. (3) Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen showing Jones County, late 19th century. Moderately stained.

304. [BROOKS & JIM HOGG COUNTIES]. MADDOX, E. F. Untitled blueprint map showing voting precincts. N.p. [1913]. 9-1/2 x 17 inches. 1 inch = approx. 4 miles. Notation on back reading, "Jim Hogg County for W. W. Jones. 1913." Several stains at right slightly affecting text. \$125.00

Jim Hogg County on the Rio Grande Plain of South Texas was created in 1913 from portions of Brooks and Duval counties and named for James Stephen Hogg, former Governor of Texas. This maps relates to the original survey map delineating the borders of the county and shows the voting precincts of the two counties.

305. [BROOKS & KENEDY COUNTIES: SANTA ROSA & KENEDY RANCHES]. Collection of 24 maps, all relating to the Kenedy Ranch, Santa Rosa Ranch, or lands adjacent thereto. Early 20th century to 1916. Blueprint and manuscript maps in ink (some on linen). Sizes vary, from approx. 37 x 57 inches to 8 x 13 inches. Condition varies, mostly good to very fine, but a few very poor. Inventory upon request. \$2,750.00

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The maps show lands which at the time were part of Cameron and Hidalgo Counties. For the most part the maps locate lands on the Kenedy and Santa Rosa (i.e., Fant/Sullivan) Ranch. Some of the maps show very large areas of land, and others are smaller detail maps. The maps apparently were drawn in support of claims in land litigation, particularly State of Texas vs. D. R. Fant (1904-6). Most of the maps concern problems surrounding the borders of two grants, San Antonio del Encinal and El Tule. Some of the maps concern the San Salvador del Tule grant of Juan Jose Balli (the Balli and Hinojosa families established the first ranches in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the 18th century) All these grants were the subject of prolonged scrutiny, especially after Spindletop in 1901 when exact boundaries, titles, and mineral rights suddenly became very important. The Santa Rosa Ranch was established by cattle baron D. R. Fant in the 1890's; later D. Sullivan acquired and expanded the holdings. The Kenedy Ranch was established in the late 19th century, but the original Mexican grants go back to the 1830's.

306. [BURNET & OTHER COUNTIES]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Burnet County. N.p.: General Land Office, 1881. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 15-1/2 x 15-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Some creasing and light to moderate staining. \$250.00

Mounted on the same sheet as this map are four other maps: (1) untitled manuscript map on linen ca. 1880 showing portions of Indian Territory and Dallam and Sherman Counties; (2) untitled manuscript map showing portions of Hardeman, Wilbarger, Baylor, and Knox Counties; (3) untitled manuscript map showing Crockett and adjacent counties; (4) untitled map showing grants of Jane E. Calder and Sam Rogue and Catharina and Apuracion Creeks.

306.1 [CASTRO, DEAF SMITH, RANDALL & SWISHER COUNTIES]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Untitled manuscript map on linen. Austin: General Land Office, 1882. 19-1/4 x 18-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. County borders outlined in blue, green and red. Mounted on stiff manila paper, numbered 50 at lower right. Several small chips and a small tear in blank margin, some creases, moderate staining and wrinkling due to adhesive. \$125.00

Shows an area about 35 miles square near the center of the Panhandle. The map clearly shows the checkerboard pattern of granted and reserved lands which resulted from the state's practices of payment-in-land. When the state paid in lands to finance railroad construction, the grantee

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normally received the odd numbered sections of the survey, the state retained the even numbered sections for school lands [i.e. for school support]. In this map almost all of the over 350 odd numbered sections are shown as patented to J. E. Corwith.

307. [CENTRAL TEXAS: FISHER & MILLER COLONY]. OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT SURVEYOR OF BEXAR. Map of Fisher & Miller's Colony. San Antonio, 1855. Engraved map. 22-1/4 x 35-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 8000 varas. Several grants colored yellow or blue. Pencil notations. Mounted on fabric. Paper brittle and chipped at edges (affecting portions of border and some letters internally), creased and stained. A rare map, worthy of professional conservation. \$2,500.00

See Handbook (I:604) for information on the Fisher-Miller Land Grant of 1842 established to introduce German, Dutch, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian immigrants to Texas between the Llano and Colorado Rivers. The Adelsverein purchased the grant in 1844, and in the 1850's seven counties lying either wholly or partly in the grant were organized. The counties were Llano, San Saba, McCulloch, Mason, Menard, Kimble, and Concho. Apparently, this important map was prepared in conjunction with this project. Instead of counties, the various districts are shown, including Montel, Hays, Giddings, Tivy, Erskine, Harvey, Hudson, McDonald, Bigham and Edwards.

308. [COTTLE, DICKENS, KING & MOTLEY COUNTIES]. WILLIAMS, Geo. A. Map of...S.M.S. Tongue River Ranch.... N.p., 1913. Blueprint map on linen. 28-1/2 x 23 inches. No scale. Somewhat faded and numerous bleached spots (considerable loss of text). \$175.00

This ranch map documents one of the holdings of the famous SMS Ranches, as carried on by S. M. Swenson's sons (see Handbook of Texas II, p. 522).

309. [COTTLE, FOARD & HARDEMAN COUNTIES]. ATLEE, Tom. Working Sketch in Cottle Foard & Hardeman Counties. Austin: General Land Office, 1917. Manuscript map in ink on linen. Some notes and outlining in red ink. 27-3/4 x 28 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Some light staining and creasing. Roll Map No. 8. \$250.00

Shows lands along the boundaries of Cottle, Foard and Hardeman Counties. County lines, along with one section in the southern portion, are surveyed and indicated in red. The boundaries of the Ward Ranch and the Acme, Quanah & Pacific RR are sketched in pencil. The map is quite detailed, locating creeks, boundary markers, bearings, and

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the land grants of various railroads, A. Forsyth, various Swearingen family members, T. J. Davidson, et al.

310. [COTTLE, FOARD & HARDEMAN COUNTIES: WARD RANCH]. Western Portion of the Ward Ranch Cottle, Foard & Hardeman Counties. Swearingen, Texas. Sold to Luther T. Clark. San Antonio: Whiteaker & Washington, 1916. Blueprint map. 28-1/3 x 28-7/8 inches. 1 inch = 2000 feet. Some creases, split at fold, a few small holes (no appreciable losses). Moderately stained. \$150.00

Shows lands south of the Pease River and relates to the ranch of Lafayette Ward, a leader in introducing Hereford, Brahma, and Jersey cattle into Texas. Shows boundaries of the Ward Ranch, fence lines, houses, the 7-L Ranch, Spade Windmill, etc.

311. [CRANE, REAGAN & UPTON COUNTY]. 2 maps, both untitled manuscript maps in ink on linen. ca. 1888. Both maps are irregular in shape and measure approximately 18 x 59 inches. No scale. Lightly creased. Roll Map Nos. 12 and 13. \$275.00

The map shows the area northeast or east from Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River to somewhere near the eastern edge of Reagan County (a distance of about 55 miles). The map locates the Horsehead and Centralia Road, the Big Spring Road, China Pond, and numbered grants, most of which are to railroads. A note at the top states "South boundary line of the Texas of Pacific Railroad 80 mile reserve by an Act of Legislature."

312. [CROSBY & DICKENS COUNTIES]. 3 maps: (1) Untitled manuscript map on paper in sepia and black ink. N.p. [1910]. 21-1/2 x 5-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Lightly creased. (2) GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Working Sketch in Dickens and Crosby Cos. Austin, 1910. Blueprint map on linen. 33-3/4 x 21-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Some marginal bleaching. (3) GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Working Sketch in Dickens and Crosby Cos. Austin, 1910. Blueprint map. 33-3/4 x 22-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Some marginal bleaching. \$175.00

Maps 2 and 3 are almost identical, map 2 being compiled from corrected field notes by L. C. Wise made in 1882, and map 3 compiled from original field notes by Wm. Nelson made in 1873. Map 1 is a conflation of Maps 2 and 3 with much additional information, such as McKinzie (sic) Trail, Big Red Mud Creek, Salt Creek, etc. All three of the maps show lands granted to the H. & G.N.R.R. Co.

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313. [DICKENS & KENT COUNTIES]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Map of Block 1 H & G N RR Co. Dickens and Kent Counties, Texas. Dickens, 1908. Blueprint map on linen. 30 x 23 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Light wear and chipping. With certification statement by Geo. M. Williams, State Surveyor, & Land Commission Robinson's notice of receipt & approval in 1909 & 1910. \$150.00

This maps lands lying along Duck Creek, the Salt Fork of the Brazos River, and Dockum Creek and locates geographic features, cattle trails, Soldier Mound, Spade Lake, Shippery Ridge, houses and associated fenced fields (some with residents named), school house, store, etc.

314. [DICKENS & KING COUNTIES: PITCHFORK RANCH]. Collection of 17 maps relating to the historical development of the Pitchfork Ranch in King and Dickens County. 1880's to 1915. The two earliest maps are manuscripts in ink (one of the manuscript maps is mounted on a sheet with 3 other maps, 2 of which show the Rio Grande Valley area); the remainder of the maps are blueprints. Condition generally very good to fine. \$2,500.00

The maps relate to the 120,000 acre Pitchfork Ranch. D. B. Gardner and J. S. Godwin bought the Pitchfork brand and range in 1882. In 1882 Godwin sold his interest to Eugene F. Williams of St. Louis. The Pitchfork Land and Cattle Company was organized in 1883 with Gardner as general manager. The maps are very interesting, showing the evolution of the ranch holdings. The early manuscript maps from the 1880's are color coded and marked to show lands owned by the ranch, lands leased by the ranch, lands partially owned by the ranch, and lands targeted for acquisition. The later maps show details of land acquisitions, conflicts of ownership and the full extent of the Pitchfork spread. Full inventory upon request.

315. [DICKENS & KING COUNTIES: PITCHFORK RANCH]. Map of the Pitchfork Ranch N.p., April 18, 1915. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 38 x 34-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. A few small pinholes, else very fine. Roll Map No. 19. \$500.00

An extremely fine and detailed map, locating ranch headquarters, windmills, trails, rivers and creeks.

316. [DICKENS & KING COUNTIES: PITCHFORK RANCH]. Map of the Pitchfork Ranch N.p., September 25, 1915. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 38 x 34-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 1000

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varas. Lightly creased, else very fine. Roll Map No. 10.
\$500.00

An almost identical version of preceding, with a different date, different signers on attest, and a few slight variations.

317. [DICKENS & MOTLEY COUNTIES]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Sketch No 1 Dickens and Motley Co's. N.p.: General Land Office, 1879. Blueprint map. 15 x 12 inches. 1 inch = 3800 varas. Lightly creased. Moderate to heavy staining due to adhesive. \$65.00

Shows an area below the south fork of the Pease River.

318. [DICKENS & MOTLEY COUNTIES]. KENNEY, R. M. Untitled blueprint map. N.p., 1905. 19-7/8 x 14-7/8 inches. No scale. A few stains at center obscuring some text. Lightly creased and stained. \$75.00

319. [DIMMIT & LA SALLE COUNTIES]. Two untitled manuscript maps on linen, mounted on recto and verso of a heavy manila sheet. N.p. [1880's]. Both about 30 x 30 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Notations in red. Both in very rough condition with several holes (lacking portion of map image).

320. [DIMMIT, MAVERICK & WEBB COUNTIES]. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. Sketch of surveys in Dimmit, Maverick and Webb Cies. Austin, 1876. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 17-1/4 x 13 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Lightly foxed, staining from adhesive on verso. \$125.00

Shows the large grant of Antonio Guena and numerous smaller grants along the Rio Grande.

321. [DIMMIT, MAVERICK, WEBB & ZAVALA COUNTIES]. No title. N.p. [1880's]. Manuscript map in ink, watercolor, and pencil. 19-1/2 x 15 inches. No scale. Light to moderately foxed and stained, light wear to blank margins. \$150.00

322. [DIMMIT & WEBB COUNTIES]. Map of Survey in Dimmit and Webb Counties Made by F. M. Maddox and W. W. Barker under appointment of The District Court of Dimmit County between November 10 and December 2, 1913. N.p., 1913. Manuscript map in ink on paper. 29-3/4 x 67 inches. 1 inch = 600 varas. Pencil notations. Light marginal wear affecting only border. Light to heavy staining at centerfold. \$150.00

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323. [DIMMIT & WEBB COUNTIES]. Map of Survey in Dimmit and Webb Counties Made by F. M. Maddox and W. W. Barker under appointment of The District Court of Dimmit County between November 10 and December 2, 1913. N.p., 1913. Blueprint map of preceding. 30-1/2 x 70 inches. 1 inch = 600 varas. Notations in pencil and red ink. A few tears and holes (not affecting image). \$85.00

324. [EDWARDS & VAL VERDE COUNTIES]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen. Austin, 1885. 56 x 43-3/8 inches. 1 inch = 4000 varas. Some surveys outlined in red. Two holes (each approx. 2 x 4 inches) at center right affecting some text and image, a few stains, lightly creased. Roll Map. No. 16. \$375.00

Locates most of the lands in Edwards and Val Verde Counties west of Camp Wood and east of Langtry and shows the Rio Grande to the Devil's River, the West Fork of the Nueces, Camp Hudson, Camp Wood, Kickapoo Springs, Fort Terrell, Stage Stand, and many identified grants of individuals and railroads. Lands grants along the Rio Grande have been sketched in with red ink.

325. [FOARD & HARDEMAN COUNTIES]. Untitled blueprint map on linen. Late 19th century. 17-1/4 x 35-3/4 inches. No scale. Light to moderate staining due to adhesive on verso. \$60.00

The map shows the border area between Foard and Hardeman Counties along the Pease River and locates grants adjacent to the county line.

326. [GALVESTON & TRAVIS COUNTIES]. MADDOX BROS. & ANDERSON. Topography and water depth as shown by the U.S. Coast Survey of 1888. Austin, 1890. Blueprint map. 15-1/2 x 18-1/3 inches. 1-1/2/ inches = 1 mile. Lightly stained and creased, a few small holes. \$150.00

Mounted on heavy manila paper with 2 maps of Travis County: (1) Original untitled manuscript map in ink on ruled paper. N.p. [ca. 1900?]. 16-1/2 x 16-1/2 inches. No scale. Includes grantees Michael Cody, Charles Crona, S. Hayford, Mrs. M. M. Noble, W. A. King, G. W. Draper, R. Blackwell. (2) Unidentified original manuscript map in ink on heavy paper. N.p. [ca. 1890?]. 23 x 35 inches. No scale. Some staining & creasing. Locates Davis's Creek, grants of An. Lejarza, John Knight, Champion Choate, Jeremiah Kirby, F. H. Green, Josephine Millhorn.

327. [GARZA, KENT & SCURRY COUNTIES]. Untitled manuscript map in ink on linen. N.p, [late 19th century]. 20 x 25

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inches. No scale. Some areas outlined in red. Lightly creased. Roll Map No. 9. \$125.00

As a reference for location the map marks and labels the north portion of H. & T.C.R.R.Co. Block 2 in northern Scurry County. The map was drawn to show conflicting railroad grants; one set of grants (delineating and numbering the surveys) in red; the other set (showing only outlines of grant areas) in black.

328. [KIMBLE, MASON & MENARD COUNTIES: SALINE RANCH]. 4 maps relating to the Saline Ranch. Austin, 1900-1916. (1) Working Sketch of Survey in Mason, Kimble & Menard Counties. Austin: General Land Office, 1900. Blueprint map. 28 x 36 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Stains on original map obscuring some text. Some tears and chipping to margins, affecting a bit of border. Shows original patentees. (2) Saline Ranch in Mason Kimble and Menard Counties. 1916. Manuscript map on paper. 27 x 25-1/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Marginal tears affecting only border, a few stains not affecting text, lightly foxed. Shows boundaries of the Saline Ranch. (3) Blueprint of preceding map, dated a month later. Mounted on manila paper. Long tear at top (no losses), stained. (4) Another blueprint of preceding. Small hole at center (no loss of text), creased, some staining. \$400.00

The Saline Ranch was located between Junction and Mason on the Llano River.

329. [KNOX, REAGAN, THROCKMORTON & TOM GREEN (i.e., Ward) COUNTIES. 4 maps mounted on one sheet: (1) Sketch of Surveys in Knox County. 1896. Manuscript map on linen. 16-1/2 x 28-3/4 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Notations and outlining in red. (2) Lands of Gunter & Munson and Maddox Bros. & Anderson Tom Green Co. Tex. 1880's. Manuscript map on linen. 18-3/4 x 29-7/8 inches. No scale. Outlining in red and blue. (3) Untitled original manuscript map in ink on linen, showing lands in Throckmorton County. Austin, 1889. 15-1/2 x 20 inches. No scale. (4) Untitled manuscript map of Reagan County in ink & blue wash on linen. N.p., n.d. (1880's). 17 x 18 inches. No scale. Some blocks colored blue. Good to fine. \$250.00

Map 1 shows conflicting claims. Map 2 shows lands in present Ward County (then still a part of Tom Green County) along the Texas & Pacific RR line to the east and west of Monahans Station and provides numerous glowing details about the quality of the soil, grass, and water in the area. This map is related to the Monahans land boom of the

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1890's that did not transpire as hoped. Map 3 locates lands along Boggy Creek belonging to the Day Land & Cattle Company with the boundary markers noted. Map 4 locates lands in northwest Reagan County; the blocks colored blue may reflect lands for sale.

330. [LA SALLE & McMULLEN COUNTIES: BRETT RANCH]. La Salle Co. & McMullen Co. Map of Brett Ranch Situated in McMullen & LaSalle Counties, 25 miles E. & S.E. of Cotulla & about 80 miles South of San Antonio. San Antonio: San Antonio Rio Grande & Tampico Railway, [early 20th century]. Blueprint map. 17-1/2 x 21-1/3 inches. 1 inch = 2000 varas. Lightly creased and stained. \$85.00

A notation on map states "127228.8 acres minus 160 acres for right of way for S.A.R.G. and T.Ry." Artesian wells and stock tanks are located.

331. [LOVING, REEVES & ADJACENT COUNTIES]. METCALFE BLUEPRINT CO. Revised Sectional Map Showing Land Surveys in Counties of Loving and Reeves. El Paso: M'Math Ptg. & Litho. Co. [early 20th century]. Lithographed map. 17-1/4 x 15-1/4 inches. No scale. Notations and numerous oil wells in red. Map split into 3 pieces (no losses). Small hole at upper left affecting a few letters. Light to moderate staining due to adhesive. \$150.00

An unusual oil map, with oil fields printed in red.

332. [PANHANDLE: XIT RANCH]. MATTHEWS, Samuel P. Capitol Land Reservation...Drawn for Col. A. C. Babcock, Chicago Ill. Austin: General Land Office, March 8, 1882. Blueprint map. 50 x 17-1/2 inches. 1 inch = 8000 varas. Some markings in red pencil. Lower margin torn and chipped (affecting a few letters). Mounted on heavy manila paper. Included with this lot are 2 related maps. \$950.00

This map shows the original survey for what would become the XIT Ranch, with lands in the Panhandle counties of Dallam, Hartley, Oldham, Deaf Smith, Parmer, Castro, Lamb, and Bailey. On the western perimeter is Territory of New Mexico and at the north is Indian Territory. The XIT Ranch was established in 1885 by the firm of Taylor, Babcock, and Company (the Capitol Syndicate), the Chicago corporation which received 3,050,00 acres of Texas land in return for building the state capitol at Austin.

Two related maps are included with this lot: (1) Untitled blueprint map of part of Hartley County. 9-1/4 x 8 inches. Locates lands in Brooks and Burleson Survey, Block 4. In 1891 the headquarters of the XIT Ranch were in Hartley County. (2) Untitled blueprint map showing the

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southeast corner of Dallam County. 17 x 21-1/2 inches. See also entries 41, 66, and 212 for maps that may be related.

333. [SABINE & ADJACENT COUNTIES]. HALBERT, C. B. ...The James G. Barker 232 Acre Survey... N.p., 1916. Blueprint map on linen. 29-1/4 x 35 inches. 1 inch = 500 varas. A few folds and creases. \$40.00

Documents Barker's claim for a narrow corridor of land.

334. [TEXAS]. COLTON, G.W. & C.B. New Map of the State of Texas for 1881. Austin: Southwestern Immigration Co., 1881. Lithographed map. 19 x 26-1/4 inches. 1 inch = approx. 30 miles. Railroads in blue and red. Mounted on heavy manila paper. Irregularly shaped pieces missing from right edge with losses to text, some marginal chipping, moderate to heavy staining. Very scarce. \$175.00

This map is very similar to Colton's 1873 map of Texas illustrated in the Library of Congress publication Railroad Maps of North America. The only reference we find to the present map is in Phillips (Maps of America, p. 848). The map is very detailed, with a large inset of the U.S. and Mexico at lower left. According to Phillips, this map appeared simultaneously in a German edition. William W. Lang, whose name appears as President of the Southwestern Immigration Company on the map, was Master of the State Grange from 1874 to 1880, when he was elected president of the Company; he later served as U.S. consul at Hamburg.

335. [TEXAS]. JOHNSON, Alene Calaway. Highway Map of the State of Texas Showing Designated State Highways [title obliterated but readable]. N.p., 1923. Manuscript map in ink on linen. 42-1/4 x 43-1/4 inches. No scale. Lightly creased, light staining at upper edge. Roll Map No. 1. \$500.00

A very interesting and early map for showing the state highways and intercity bus network in Texas. (The Texas State Highway System was established in 1917, and in 1924 the State Highway Department assumed responsibility for maintenance of the highway system.) The designated state highways are shown in grey ink, and each is identified by highway number. Bus routes are identified in black ink, and the bus companies operating on each route are named. Usually only one bus line operates on any given route. Lines include various Red Ball, White Star, Oil Field Bus, Union, Paradox, Lone Star, Red Star, South Plains Coaches, Sunset, Roberson's Stage, Nacogdoches-San Augustine,

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Nunnelee, Sunshine, West Texas Coaches, Blue Goose, Harvey's Bus, Pecan Valley, etc. Generally speaking, the state was well provided with bus service, except for the Trans-Pecos and the extreme northern Panhandle.

336. [WEST TEXAS]. 4 printed maps: (1) Revised Sectional Map No. 3 Showing Land Surveys in Counties of Loving, Reeves and Culberston and Portion of Winkler, Ward, Pecos and Jeff Davis Texas. (2) Revised Sectional Map No. 4 Showing Land Surveys in the Western Portion of the County of El Paso, Texas. (3) Revised Sectional Map No. 5 Showing Land Surveys in Parts of Counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio and Brewster, Texas. (4) Revised Sectional Map No. 6 Showing Land Surveys in Parts of Presidio and Brewster Counties, Texas. St. Louis: Woodward & Tiernan [late 19th century]. 4 lithographed maps, each measuring approximately 17-1/2 x 23-1/3 inches. No scale. Paper brittle, a few creases and small holes not affecting text, light to moderate foxing and staining, lower margin of first map torn slightly affecting printed surface.
\$750.00

These extremely detailed maps were issued by General Agent W. H. Abrams and published by Canda, Drake & Cloh.

337. [WICHITA & CLAY COUNTIES]. Map of Lands in Wichita and Clay Cos. N.p. [late 19th century]. Blueprint map. 17 x 26-5/9 inches. 1 inch = 1000 varas. Defective, lacking lower half of map, chipped and broken. \$15.00

This map was prepared in connection with a legal case and shows the defendant's claim in dotted lines and the plaintiff's claim in solid lines. The litigation was apparently related to the John A. Scott Survey. The map shows an area in present Wichita Falls.

338. [UNIDENTIFIED MAPS]. 26 unidentified and/or fragmentary manuscript and blueprint maps. Various dates, mostly turn of the century. \$150.00

339. Small collection of printed documents signed, manuscripts, letters, etc. related to the Maddox Brothers and Anderson firm, Frank Maddox, the Maddox family, etc. About 200 items. \$250.00