

List #10: Western Cartography

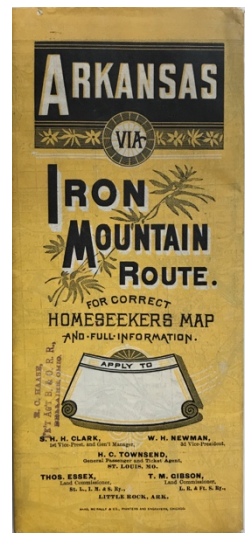
All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items subject to prior sale. We accept payment by check, wire transfer, and all major credit cards. Payment by check or wire is preferred.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO TEXARKANA, DIRECT

1. [Arkansas]. [Missouri]. *Arkansas Via Iron Mountain Route* [cover title]. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., [1888]. Folded map brochure, 9 x 4 inches, unfolded to 36 x 23 inches. Minor wear and toning, minor separation at some folds. Contemporary ink stamp on cover. Very good.

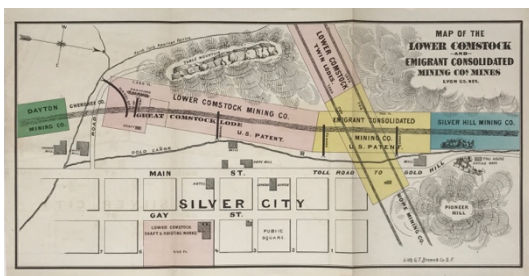
A large partially-colored map of Missouri and Arkansas issued by Rand McNally, including extensive information for immigrants in panels on the verso. The map depicts the entirety of Missouri and Arkansas, together with portions of bordering states, with the railroad lines printed in a heavy black line spidering across both states. The text printed on the panels of the verso advertises the cheap land and great agricultural opportunities for home-seeking pioneers, listing numerous inducements for settlers to Arkansas. We locate one copy in OCLC, at Yale.

\$500



BY A PIONEER AFRICAN-AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHER

2. Brown, Grafton Tyler. [Nevada Mining]. *Map of the Lower Comstock and Emigrant Consolidated Mining Cos. Mines, Lyon Co. Nev.* [caption title]. San Francisco: G.T. Brown, [ca. 1870]. Color lithograph folding map, 8.5 x 16 inches. Light tanning. Very good.



A scarce Nevada mining claim map lithographed by one of the first professional African-American artists in the West. Grafton Brown was the son of a freedman, born in Pennsylvania in 1841. He moved to San Francisco in 1861, and spent much of the next few years as a draftsman and lithographer for the firm Kuchel & Dresser and as a traveling artist in Nevada. He set up his own lithography company in San Francisco in 1867, which he operated until 1879. He the 1880s, he turned his attention to painting, which he did in several capacities in the Canadian and American West, including for the Bowman Geological Survey, before he moved back

east to Minnesota in 1893, where he remained for the rest of his life.

This map depicts the small mining town of Silver City, Nevada, which was at the southern edge of the Comstock Lode. The lode runs directly through town from north to south, and the intersecting claims of the two companies in question, Lower Comstock Mining and Emigrant Mining, are shaded in pink and yellow. The peripheral claims of two other companies, Dayton Mining and Silver Hill Mining, are shown in green and blue. An attractive map by an important figure in American art and illustration. OCLC locates eight copies.

\$750

EARLY DENNY POCKET MAP

3. [California]. *Denny's Pocket Map of Lake County California 1904* [caption title]. San Francisco: Edward Denny & Co., 1904. Folding map, 26.5 x 17 inches. Original printed wrappers. Some wear and creasing to wrappers. Light dust soiling and scattered faint foxing. Very good.

A rare pocket map of Lake County, California, published by Edward Denny in 1904. The map is printed in blue ink and is divided into townships, with Guenoc and Galloway Ranchos identified near the foot of the map area, and major roads through the county delineated. Clear Lake, the county's namesake, is prominently depicted at center and numerous springs are located and named in its vicinity. The present edition of this map is the first, with revised editions published in 1907 and 1910. All are quite rare, but the 1904 edition is particularly so, with only one copy located by OCLC, at the Bancroft Library.

\$850



SCARCE CALIFORNIA COUNTY POCKET MAP



4. [California]. *Weber's Map of Sierra County California* [cover title]. San Francisco; Los Angeles: C.F. Weber & Co., 1914.

A scarce and attractive folding map of Sierra County, California, "Showing towns, steam and electric railroads, wagon and automobile roads, township and section lines, rivers, creeks, reclamation and irrigation districts, etc." The map clearly marks out township plats. County lines are delineated in pink, with the map centered on Sierra County, but also it also depicts the northern part of Nevada County, the southern part of Plumas County, and the eastern tip of Yuba County. OCLC locates three copies, at the Huntington, the California Historical Society, and UC Berkeley.

\$675

A PLETHORA OF STRIP MAPS FOR EARLY CALIFORNIA MOTORISTS

5. [California]. [Automobiles]. [Collection of Nearly 140 Strip Maps of California Roads and Highways, with Printed Map Index, Published by the Automobile Club of Southern California]. [Los Angeles. ca. 1920]. 137 maps cards, each 10.5 x 3.75 inches, plus folding map index. Light tanning, occasional light wear. Set numbered 1-221; lacks cards 6, 19, 32-35, 70, 88; cards numbered 135-199, 205-214 not present but not shown in index. Overall, very good.

A substantial collection of over 135 strip maps that delineate the principal automobile routes in California during the 1910s, published by the Automobile Club of Southern California. The cards are accompanied by a folding map index, which shows the overall chart of the routes in the state, with roads numbered to match the individual cards on which they appear. The routes depicted are particularly plentiful and thorough for the Los Angeles area and the region stretching east to San Bernardino and Redlands and south to Balboa and Laguna, but they provide direction for motorists throughout the state. The versos of many cards list hotels and garages officially approved by the Automobile Club which are noted on the maps themselves. The present group of maps is nearly complete, lacking eight cards for routes numbered on the index.



We locate sizable collections of these maps, similar to the one present here, at Claremont, Berkeley, UC San Diego, and the University of Chicago. All are incomplete to some degree. A collection with approximately half the maps indexed is at Yale. A group of this size and near completeness is quite scarce. \$1,750

ROCKY BAR MINE, AFTER THE GOLD RUSH

6. [California]. [Mining]. *Map Showing Underground Works at the Rocky Bar Quartz Mine. Nevada Co. Cal. July 1887* [caption title]. [Nevada City, Ca. 1887]. Manuscript map, 25.5 x 36.5 inches. Rolled. Light wear at edges. Light foxing; light dampstaining at top edge. Still very good. (image shown is a detail)



A large, neatly executed manuscript map that delineates the diggings at the Rocky Bar Quartz Mine in Nevada County, California, as of July 1887. The mine represents the continuation of mining operations at a site by one of the earliest organized group mining ventures in California, the Rocky Bar Mining Company, established by James Delavan and Philo Mickles in 1849. According to Carl Wheat, in his article on the famed prospectus for the venture published by the two men in 1850, the mine was considered played out and shut in 1867, but had been reopened by new owners with great success by 1880.

The present map comprises two cross sections and an overhead view of the underground works as they were in 1887. These consist principally of two incline shafts descending from the main outbuildings extant on the claim, which cut across several quartz veins at different subterranean levels. Also delineated are roads which cross the surface above the diggings. The map is signed by a W.F. Englenight of Nevada City, California, though we can find no record of a mapmaker or surveyor by that name in business there at the time.

An interesting manuscript map that documents the later life of a famed mine of the California Gold Rush. \$1,375

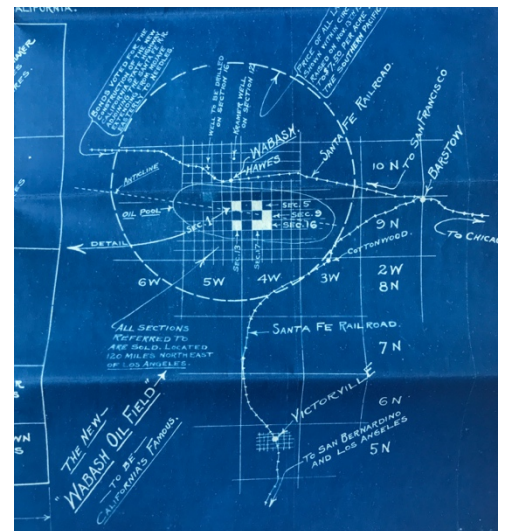
L.A. MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES INVEST IN CALIFORNIA OIL

7. [California]. [Oil]. *[Three Blueprint Maps Depicting Southern California Oil Lands Under Development by the Beegan Oil Trust in 1920].* Los Angeles. 1919-1920. Three maps, 13.25 x 17.25; 13.25 x 19.75; 22 x 19.25 inches. Folded. Light wear at edges. Very good. (image shown is a detail)

Three blueprint maps that delineate lands purchased and parceled by the Beegan Oil Trust in Southern California just after World War I. The land in question comprised four sections, each a square mile, which were located in San Bernardino and Kern Counties to the west of Barstow, and which sat atop what became known as the Wabash oil field. The Beegan Oil Trust, as well as a twin organization named the Wabash Trust, were formed by Ralph Beegan and a group of over fifty employees of Los Angeles County to purchase and develop the land. The two smaller maps show the beneficiaries of the trust and their ownership of the acreage in the first section of land, and also list the board of trustees for both trusts. The third, larger map, depicts the ownership divisions in the other three sections.

A June 5, 1920, issue of *The Oil Weekly* reported on the purchase thus:

"Sixty county employees of Los Angeles, most all of them connected with the right-of-way department, have purchased from the Southern Pacific four sections of



desert land in San Bernardino county, eighteen miles west of Barstow, and on which they have secured a petroleum geologist's report which encourages them to believe they will get oil in commercial quantities at approximately 2000 feet. Twelve wells are projected in the immediate vicinity by the Hiawatha Drilling Co., and the Kramer Consolidated Oil Co. has a well a short distance away which has made a showing of 38 gravity oil, paraffin base. Because of interests held by Indiana investors in the district it has been named the Wabash oil field. Should the predictions of the geologists prove correct, a new and important field with excellent shipping facilities (the Santa Fe runs through) will result. The field as mapped by the geologists in 18 miles long by seven wide, and the land controlled by the Los Angeles men is almost in the geological center."

An interesting document of group investment in Southern California oil land at the end of the 1910s.

\$1,250

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN OAKLAND

8. [California]. [Real Estate]. *Properties of Claremont Heights Company, Oakland, Alameda County, California*. Oakland. 1928. Sheet map, 14.5 x 22.5 inches, plus separate printed sheet. Previously Map and price list.



A rare and detailed cadastral map, dated May 1928, of tracts under development by the Claremont Heights Company, south of Claremont Avenue and Garber Park in Oakland, in a neighborhood now known as Claremont Hills. The map area extends from the Claremont Hotel and Berkeley Tennis Club in the West, to the Oakland Highlands in the East, with Garber Park and Claremont Avenue at the northern boundary of the available real estate. The several tracts, identified in print as Claremont Estates, Taylor Tract, Claremont Knolls, and Claremont Knolls Extension, are split into numbered lots along roads which still exist today, with lots already sold shaded in green and several lots sold since the time of printing shaded in pencil. A label of the Frank B. Chambers Company is affixed at

lower left over the previous imprint, as well as a stamp of Dempsey Realty Co. beneath, demonstrating the interest of real estate companies in the area at the time. Accompanying the map is a separate sheet carrying the printed price list for various lots available in the subdivisions, a particularly useful and interesting, if likely depressing, addendum. OCLC records only one copy of the map, at Yale, lacking the price list.

\$975

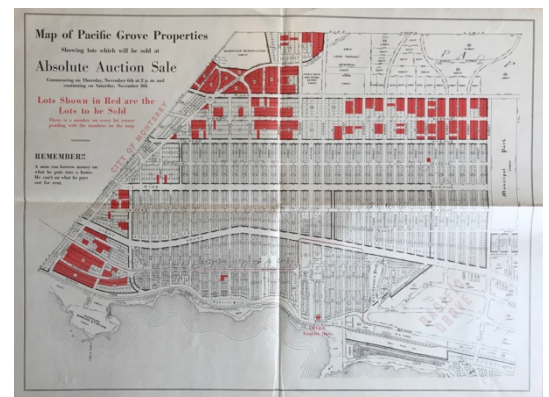
REAL ESTATE AUCTION IN MONTEREY

9. [California]. [Real Estate]. *Map of Pacific Grove Properties Showing Lots Which Will Be Sold at Absolute Auction Sale*. [San Francisco? 1919]. Folded map, 21 x 28 inches. Promotional text printed on verso. Minor wear. Very good.

Map highlighting lots in the city Pacific Grove, on the Monterey peninsula, owned by the Del Monte Properties Co. and to be sold by auctioneers Barry & Austin with no reserve. The text printed on panels on the verso highlights this as a brilliant investment opportunity, particularly targeting the concept of the vacation rental:

"The country today is on the eve of tremendous prosperity and every city, large or small, will naturally feel the effect. Keep in mind that real estate is the safest and soundest investment you can possibly make. ... Buy a lot in Pacific Grove at this sacrifice sale, build a small bungalow, live in it when you want to and rent the bungalow the rest of the year at a rental which will give you the use of the house free."

Interestingly, the text notes that Liberty Bonds will be accepted at par value as forms of payment. The map shows lots for auction in red, with a tidy



block fronting Monterey Bay. An attractive map depicting the post-war real estate boom in California, leading into the Roaring 20s. We locate four copies in OCLC ~ at Yale, California Historical, UC Berkeley, and UC Santa Cruz. \$850

EARLY CENTRAL VALLEY WATER COMPANY

10. [California]. [Water]. *Map of the American River & Natoma Water and Mining Comp.y.s Canals.* [Sacramento. 1910]. Sheet map, 30.5 x 21 inches. Rolled. Top neat line trimmed, not affecting map image. Later ink bookseller's annotations below map legend. Light toning and wear. About very good. (image shown is a detail)



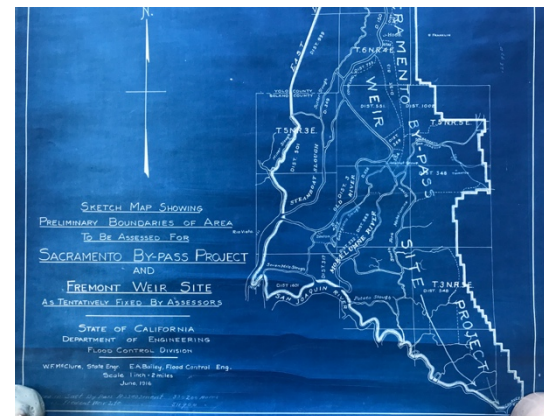
A 1910 tracing of a rare and detailed mid-19th century California map drawn by A.T. Arrowsmith, depicting land controlled by the Natoma Water & Mining Company and the American River Water & Mining Company around Folsom, along the American River. The Natoma company was incorporated in 1853, and the American River company a year later, to provide irrigation and water services to the surrounding area. Both were initially headed by A.P. Catlin, an early California businessman. The map shows the American River from Ford's Bar near Sacramento in the southwest to the town of Auburn in the northeast, and is centered around Folsom and a land purchase initiated by Natoma around the town in 1857. The company was responsible for early canals and other improvements in the region, including the first Folsom Dam, and in the 1880s built a 2000-acre vineyard outside Sacramento, at the time the world's largest.

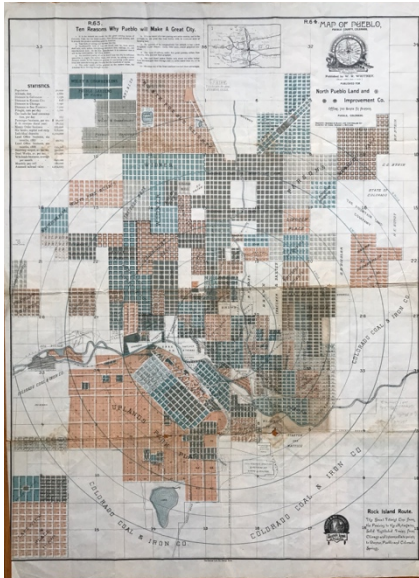
The original map was produced by San Francisco lithographers Britton & Rey in 1860, of which we locate only one copy, at UCLA. We further locate only one copy of this reproduction, at the Center for Sacramento History. A scarce, early-20th century reproduction of a California cartographic rarity. \$750

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER

11. [California]. [Water]. *Sketch Map Showing Preliminary Boundaries of Area to Be Assessed for Sacramento By-Pass Project and Fremont Weir Site...* [caption title]. [with:] *Sketch Map Showing Preliminary Boundaries of Area to Be Assessed for Freeport Levee Work...* [caption title]. Sacramento. 1916. Two blueprint maps, 39 x 20 and 24 x 12 inches. Rolled. Light creasing and fading. Very good. (image shown is a detail)

A pair of rare blueprint maps that delineate areas near Sacramento to be levied for World War I-era flood control projects in the region. The larger map shows two distinct areas to be assessed for the Fremont Weir and for the larger Sacramento Bypass project, consisting of the land on the banks of the Sacramento River from above Knight's Landing south to its confluence with the San Joaquin River. The Sacramento Weir was completed in 1916. It is the only weir that is manually operated – all others overflow by gravity on their own. It is located along the west levee of the Sacramento River approximately four miles upstream of the Tower Bridge, and protects the City of Sacramento from excessive flood stages in the Sacramento River channel downstream of the American River. Fremont Weir was completed several years later in 1924. It is the first overflow structure on the river's west side, and its two-mile overall length marks the beginning of the Yolo Bypass, the western boundary of the assessment area drawn by the larger map. The smaller blueprint outlines a smaller area north of the San Joaquin River to be assessed for work to improve the Freeport Levee, another means of control over the Sacramento River south of the state capital. Fascinating documents for the study of water history in central California. \$900





RARE AND COLORFUL MAP OF "THE PITTSBURG OF THE WEST"

12. [Colorado]. *Map of Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado* [caption title]. Denver: W.H. Whitney, [1888]. Sheet map, 34 x 24.5 inches. Previously folded. Partially separated at two folds. Light wear at edges and along old folds; a few small areas of loss along folds, slightly affecting map area. Trimmed slightly into neat line at lower left corner. Contemporary ink stamp. Light tanning and dust soiling. Good.

This attractive and rare map depicts Pueblo, Colorado, shortly after three distinct, smaller towns (Pueblo, South Pueblo, and Central Pueblo) were consolidated to form the city in 1886. The map is quite detailed, and shows the extensive street grid surrounding the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek. It also depicts neighborhoods and planned subdivisions shaded in a variety of colors, and delineates public and private enterprises, including numerous smelters and refineries, cattle yards, race tracks, and railroad routes through town such as that of the Denver & Rio Grande. This map was printed for the North Pueblo Land and Improvement Company, and as a result, considerable attention is devoted to real estate availability, with their properties and subdivisions northeast of downtown heavily outlined, and to the

advertisement of Pueblo's prospects as "a great city." The map is headed by text which gives "Ten Reasons Why Pueblo Will Make a Great City," which touts its natural resources and transport connections, and a second text box near the upper left margin provides statistics. More than one version of this map was printed for the various land developers in Pueblo in order to highlight their own holdings (another, for instance, reads that it was published for a firm called E.H. Martin & Co.); nevertheless, across all issues we locate only three copies total, at Yale, Denver Public, and History Colorado. \$1,250

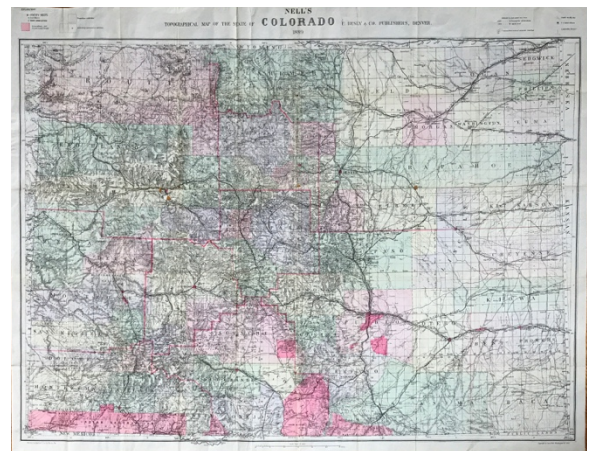
DETAILED STATE MAP BY A PROMINENT WESTERN TOPOGRAPHER

13. [Colorado]. *Nell's Topographical Map of the State of Colorado* [caption title]. Denver: E. Besly & Co., 1889. Folding map, 30.25 x 38.75 inches. Removed from original boards, previously folded. Light wear, a few small areas of loss, slightly affecting map image. Light tanning; some dust soiling along old folds on blank verso. About very good.

Scarce second edition of this large and finely detailed map of Colorado, drawn by Louis Nell, an accomplished topographer who participated in the Wheeler surveys of the American West during the 1870s. After Nell completed his work with Wheeler, he settled in Denver and published his own maps through the beginning of the 20th century. The present example, first published under this title in 1887, is notable for its fine topographical detail and bright coloring; it depicts with great accuracy the routes of railways and overland trails through the state, rivers and other geographical features, as well as Indian reservations and major land grants. It also marks the sites of United States Land Offices, and outlines their districts across the state.

We locate ten copies in OCLC; the only copy of this edition to appear in auction records brought \$2300 in a 1999 Dorothy Sloan sale. A good copy of an important Colorado map, completed by a significant figure in the Western surveys of the late 19th century.

\$2,000



RARE MONTANA MINING MAP BY A GREAT FALLS SURVEYOR

14. [Montana]. [Mining]. *Plan of Montana Mining District (Unorganized) Cascade County Montana*. Great Falls, Mt.: O.C. Mortson, 1911. Blueprint map, 34 x 27 inches. Previously folded. A few short closed tears at head and foot; light wear along old folds and at edges. About very good. (image shown is a detail)

NEIHART BALDY

LONG BALDY MOUNTAIN

PLAT
OF
MONTANA
MINING DISTRICT
(CASCADE COUNTY)
CASCADE COUNTY
MONTANA
SCALE
1 INCH = 800 FEET.


CORRECTED TO
MAY 25th 1911.

MADE BY THE NATIONAL MAP OF MONTANA DISTRICT & CASCADE COUNTY

This map is captioned, "September 23rd 1907, Corrected to May 25th, 1911." We are able to locate one possible copy of the 1907 version of the map, and none of the present edition. A detailed and rare delineation of mining claims in this storied region during the early 20th century, created by a fascinating local figure. \$1,750



15. [Nevada]. [Mining]. *The Crosley Zulch Map of the Seven Troughs Mining District, Humboldt County, Nevada* [caption title]. [Reno?] 1909. Large sheet map, 50 x 22 inches. Rolled. Two closed tears, partially repaired with tape. Some chipping at edges. Patch of dampstaining at lower right corner. Good. (image shown is a detail)



A large and detailed map of mining claims near Seven Troughs Mountain, in what is now Pershing County, Nevada, produced in 1909 by two local mining engineers, Arthur B. Crosley and Herman C. Zulch. Both men were recent graduates of the Colorado School of Mines, who had moved to Nevada to begin their careers as engineers when this map was published. In great detail, the map outlines hundreds of overlapping claims in the area surrounding the mining camps of Vernon, Seven Troughs, Mazuma, and Farrell. Gold was discovered in the area in 1907, and the rush that followed produced a heavily active mining district for just over a decade, before the Seven Troughs post office closed in 1918, and the towns became ghosts by the beginning of the 1920s. A rare map of a relatively short-lived Nevada mining district; we locate no institutional copies.

\$850

16. [Nevada]. [Mining]. Map of the Golden Rule and Adjacent Mines, Eureka District Nevada. Drawn by T.J. Read Supt. Eureka Con. & Deputy U.S. Surveyor [caption title]. New York: Empire Lithography, [ca. 1890]. Small sheet map, 8 x 15 inches. Printed in black and pink. Folded once vertically. Light tanning. Very good.

Scarce map of the Golden Rule mining company, established via an amalgamation of mining claims in the Eureka District of Nevada in the mid-1880s. The map shows their consolidated claims shaded in pink, with the other claims in the area also delineated, and the topography of the region depicted by hachures. OCLC locates four copies, at Berkeley, Stanford, the Huntington, and Denver Public Library.

\$375



LOCALLY PUBLISHED MAP OF GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

17. [Nevada]. [Mining]. Goldfield Mining District, Nevada. Only Company Properties Patented or in Process Shown [caption title]. Goldfield, Nv.: Davis & Byler, 1915. Sheet map, 24 x 22 inches. Previously folded; separated along central horizontal fold. A few short closed tears at edges, not affecting map area. Light tanning. Good.

A rare map of claims in the Goldfield mining district of Nevada during World War I. The map was produced by Davis & Byler, a local firm of surveyors headquartered in the town of Goldfield during its boom years in the early 20th century. Gold was discovered in the region in 1903, setting off a gold rush and a subsequent boom in mining activity which had begun to taper off by 1915, when this map was made. Over two hundred mining claims to the north and east of Goldfield are delineated, extending from the town at lower left across the Esmeralda County line into Nye County at the right edge, with some of the more prominent mine shafts marked and labelled.



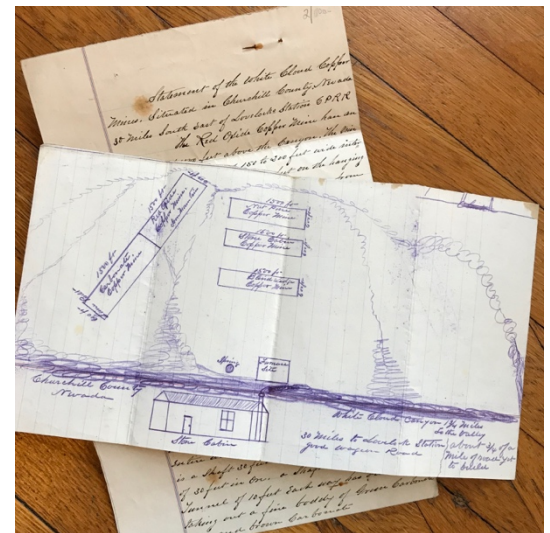
The letterbooks of Davis & Byler, located at Berkeley, demonstrate that their business was active from 1904 to 1916, but the present map is one of a very few printed and published by the firm that are recorded for this period. We locate only one copy, at UNLV. \$600

MANUSCRIPT NEVADA MINING PROSPECTUS AND MAP

18. [Nevada]. [Mining]. Statement of the White Cloud Copper Mines. Situated in Churchill County, Nevada, 30 Miles South East of Lovelocke Station CPRR [manuscript title]. [with:] Discription [sic] of the White Cloud Copper Mines [manuscript title]. [White Cloud City, Nv. ca. 1893]. [3]pp. on two sheets, joined with a nail, plus 6.75 x 12.5 inch manuscript map. Folded. Light oxidation around fastener. Light tanning and foxing to manuscript statement. A few small patches of staining at map edges. About very good.

A manuscript prospectus for a short-lived Nevada mining operation, accompanied by a hand-drawn map of their properties and mining claims. Copper was discovered in White Cloud Canyon, in Churchill County, Nevada, during 1869, but no commercial efforts were made to mine the area until 1893, when a smelter was built to handle larger amounts of ore, likely by the owners of this venture. The White Cloud Copper Mining Company formed and folded around the same time.

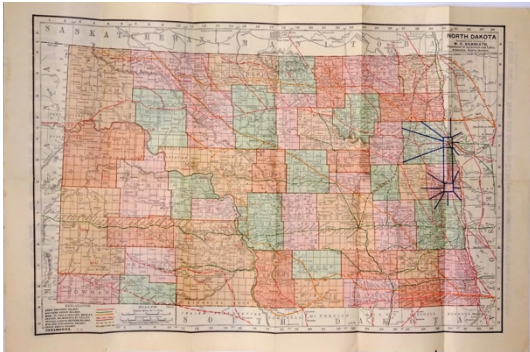
This prospectus, naturally, is optimistic about the wealth of the company's claims, and describes them in detail to potential investors: "The Red Oxide Copper mine has an elevation of 1500 feet above the Canyon. The vein is a large Iron vein of 150 to 200 feet wide intermixed with Copper. 14 to 16 feet on the hanging wall is good Copper which will assay from 15 to 20 %ct...." The tract goes on to describe four other claims in similar detail, the Carbonate Copper, the Nut Pine, the Stone Cabin, and the Blind Ledge mines, as well as their position to the furnace and outbuildings of the company, all of which is also delineated in the manuscript map that accompanies the description. The statement concludes, "I can guarantee to furnish from these, mines, daily, 50 to 60 tons of ore that run from 15 to 20%ct. Hoping that this brief description will meet your expectation...."



The names of the mines listed herein correspond to those in an 1897 General Land Office document that seeks to cancel the claims of the White Cloud Copper Mining Company for lack of sufficient investment in and improvement of their land. Good manuscript evidence of the brief attempts at commercial mining in White Cloud Canyon, Nevada, at the end of the 19th century. \$500

SCARCE NORTH DAKOTA REAL ESTATE PROMOTIONAL

19. [North Dakota]. *Latest Official Map of North Dakota with Official Statistics* [cover title]. [Minneapolis. ca. 1910]. [4]pp., plus folding map, 14 x 21 inches. Original grey printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.



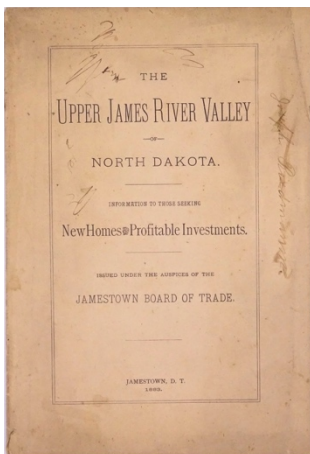
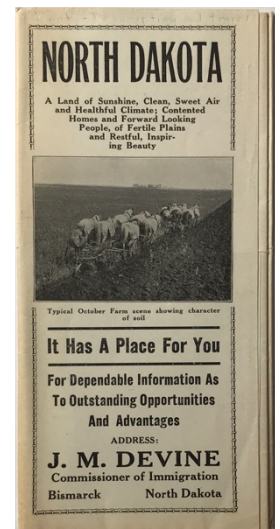
A scarce map of North Dakota handed out as a promotional item by the Brown-Danskin Company, investment bankers dealing in "Red River Valley Farms and Other High Class Investments" with offices in Minneapolis and Grand Forks. The four pages contain information about the company and its opportunities, followed by a map of North Dakota published by Rand McNally in Chicago. The text states, "The Brown-Danskin Company is able to buy and sell Red River Valley farms at lower figures than can be obtained from any other source. In the Valley Country, almost every farm house has a telephone and rural free delivery. Every farmer is within easy hauling distance of a good market." The map is titled simply "North Dakota," and was published under the direction of W.C. Gilbreath of the state

Department of Agriculture and Labor. It shows each county highlighted in color, as well as seven different color-coded railways which cross the state. Interestingly, the other feature found in the legend is a small circle denoting "creameries"; coal deposits are also noted. The verso of the map is an informative and illustrated poster entitled "North Dakota in 1909," detailing the statistical agriculture and livestock of the state county by county. We locate three copies in OCLC ~ at SMU, University of Texas at Arlington, and the North Dakota Historical Society. \$500

"WHERE IS NORTH DAKOTA?"

20. [North Dakota]. *North Dakota a Land of Sunshine, Clean, Sweet Air and Healthful Climate; Contented Homes and Forward Looking People, of Fertile Plains and Restful, Inspiring Beauty*. Bismarck. [1929]. Folding pamphlet, approximately 21.5 x 31.5 inches. Light wear along folds, with a few short separations. Light tanning. Very good.

A scarce promotional inviting immigration to North Dakota, published at the outset of the Depression. One side of the unfolded pamphlet prints an extensive text that highlights opportunities in agriculture and livestock, and touts the availability of cheap fuel and good roads. It also attempts to correct "hurtful misrepresentation," insisting that, "There is no particular reason why a snow storm in this state becomes a 'North Dakota blizzard,' rather than a Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York or New England blizzard." The verso contains an attractive color map of the state with an index of towns, and ten photographic reproductions of agricultural scenes and landscapes. OCLC locates three copies, at the Denver Public Library, North Dakota State, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. \$450



WITH A HANDSOME MAP OF DAKOTA TERRITORY

21. [North Dakota]. *The Upper James River Valley of North Dakota. Information to Those Seeking New Homes and Profitable Investments* [cover title]. Jamestown, D.T.: Board of Trade, 1883. 16pp. plus folding map, 14 x 20 inches. Original tan printed wrappers. Contemporary ownership inscription and a few ink marks on front cover. Lightly soiled and worn. Internally clean. Very good.

"This pamphlet tells of the rapid growth of Dakota Territory, with its taxable valuation in June, 1882, more than three times what it was in June, 1880. The Northern Pacific Railroad had reached Bismarck, on the Missouri River, in 1873 and ten years later, when this pamphlet was written, Jamestown, the most important town between Bismarck and the Minnesota line, had over 2,000 inhabitants. The map shows graphically that settlement was limited to land along

the railroads” - Streeter. The map shows North Dakota divided into counties, with the James River Valley running vertically in the center of the state, highlighted in red.

This work sold for \$425 at the Streeter Sale in 1968, a considerable sum. We locate four copies in OCLC, at Yale, the Huntington, the Newberry, and Minnesota Historical. Allen adds New York Public Library and the Harvard Business School, and notes that the Huntington copy is a later issue. “Another, and presumably later, issue has added to the wrapper title, above the place and date, in three printed lines, ‘Write for this pamphlet to B.S. Russell & Sons’; also following p. 16, an added leaf, of different paper and of smaller size, headed on the recto: Report of the Jamestown Board of Trade for 1882.... The verso of this leaf carries the page number 18” ~ Allen. It is possible, therefore, that some of the other copies located are also the later issue and simply undifferentiated in OCLC.



A rare and early work from Dakota Territory, with a handsome map.

Allen 271. Streeter Sale 2077.

\$3,750

RARE SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY MAP

22. [South Dakota]. *Map of Tripp County South Dakota. Made for the Western Townsite Co. Dallas, S.D. [caption title].* Dallas, S.D. [ca. 1910]. Map in two sections (West and East). West half backed with linen and mounted to a black folding portfolio; east half mounted to a red folding portfolio. Portfolios with some wear. Wear to western half of map and portfolio better overall, with wear and soiling, splitting and wear at folds with some minor loss. East half split at folds, minor wear and soiling. Numerous contemporary manuscript notations to both halves. Good. (image shown is a detail)

An unrecorded plat map of Tripp County, South Dakota, showing divisions by township with printed ownership information throughout, based on the work of C.F. Malven, Deputy Surveyor for the state. Tripp County is located in south-central South Dakota bounded by Nebraska to the south and the White River to the north. The present map depicts several towns, shaded in grey, including Carter, Witten, McNeeley, Colome, Roseland, and Winner, which is the county seat. Many of these towns were established in 1909, when the county was organized from land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation that had been opened to allotment in 1907. Roseland was established in 1910 but only bore that name for a year before being renamed Hamill, which leads us to a date of 1910 for this map.



The Western Townsite Company platted and owned much of the land in the newly-established towns, promoting them for settlement along the Chicago & North Western Railway. A legend at the top of the map highlights the railway, as well as the wagon road from Colome to Winner, and the telephone line which ran from east to west across the center of the county. Each township is noted as a school district, and indeed each township has at least one substantial section of land set aside for a school. Most other plots bear the names of their owners, some of whom are women and many of whom have Native American names, such as Sarah Quick Bear, Lucy One Star, Teddy Spotted Calf, and Jennie Little Thunder. There are manuscript notations about ownership and other details, and several plots have been outlined in ink and given identifying numbers.

We find no record of this map in OCLC, and it is certainly an early map of the county, created shortly after its incorporation. An early and important record of land ownership and settlement in this extremely rural area of southern South Dakota during the early 20th century.

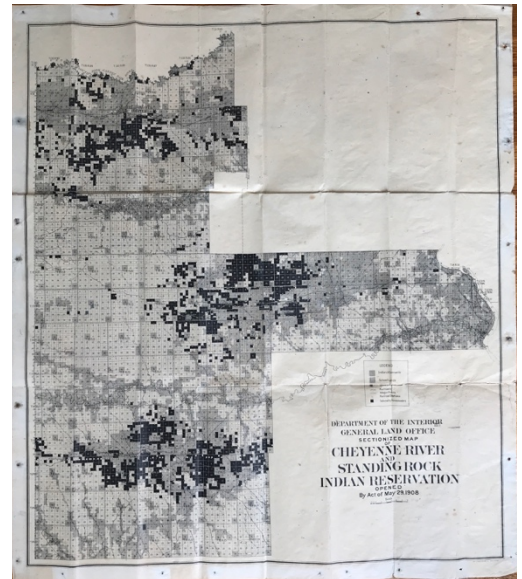
\$1,350

INDIAN RESERVATION LAND ALLOTMENT IN THE DAKOTAS

23. [South Dakota]. [Indian Lands]. *Department of the Interior General Land Office Sectionized Map of Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian Reservation Opened by Act of May 29, 1908.* Washington, D.C.: Norris Peters Co., 1908. Sheet map, 31.5 x 28 inches. Folded, with a few short separations and very minor losses along folds. Small tack holes in margins, not affecting map area. Light tanning and a few spots of light dampstaining. Good plus.

A very rare map that documents the dispersal of lands from the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian Reservations in South Dakota and a small part of North Dakota in 1908. The 1908 Act referred to in the map title opened vast amounts of "surplus" lands on both reservations to settlement despite the objections of the tribes, after the number of parcels deemed appropriate had been distributed or "allotted" to Native families and individuals in the late 19th and early 20th centuries under the provisions of the Dawes and Curtis Acts. The ownership and use of the lands represented here continue to be controversial in the 21st century, with major protests erupting in the mid-2010s over the construction of an oil pipeline through the Standing Rock reservation.

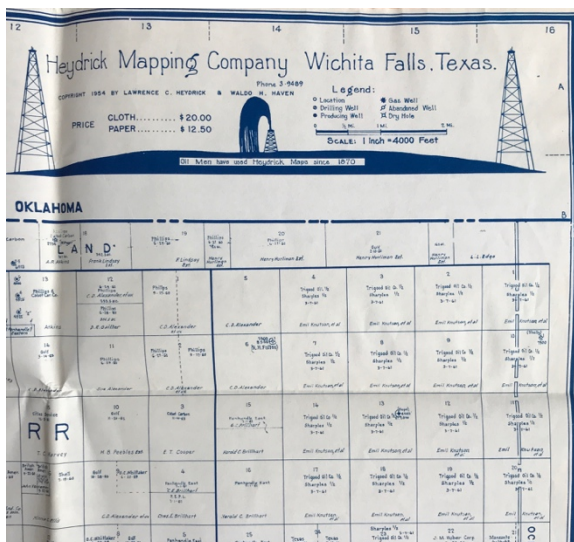
This detailed map combines the two distinct Indian reservations and is divided into the familiar township pattern. A legend identifies Indian allotments, school lands, town sites, railroads, and wagon roads. The large sections colored in black depict those lands "selected by homesteaders," with unshaded areas presumably still available for selection at the time of printing. The tack holes at the margins suggest that this copy was posted to provide information about the availability at a land office or other government site. A working copy of a rare Dakota land map, with only one example recorded in OCLC, at the State Historical Society of North Dakota. \$1,850



OIL DEVELOPMENT IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE

24. [Texas]. [Oil]. *Heydrick's Ownership Map of Hansford Co., Texas* [caption title]. Wichita Falls, Tx.: Heydrick Mapping Company, 1954. Large sheet map, 44 x 42.5 inches. Folded, but otherwise quite crisp. Scattered contemporary pencil annotations. Very good. (image shown is a detail)

A very scarce and quite large map that provides a detailed depiction of land ownership in Hansford County, situated in the very northern end of the Texas panhandle, during the mid-1950s. The Heydrick Mapping Company began publishing land maps of oil-rich Texas counties in the late 1910s and 1920s. Indeed, Heydrick produced many Texas county maps in the 1920s, but none for Hansford County, likely since the discovery of oil there and the beginning of commercial production were still several decades in the future.



"Oil was discovered in Hansford County in 1937, and significant production began in the 1950s. In 1956 production totaled almost 548,000 barrels; in 1960, almost 1,342,000 barrels; in 1974, about 590,000 barrels; and in 1990, 463,833 barrels. About 202,000 barrels were produced in 2000, and by the end of that year 38,279,469 barrels had been extracted from county lands since 1937" ~ Texas State Handbook Online. At the time this map was published, Shell, Gulf, Humble, Phillips, and other prominent companies had developed a significant presence in the county, and production was beginning to boom. The delineation of land ownership on the map reflects this, but it shows many individual owners as well.

All Heydrick maps of Texas are scarce, regardless of when they were produced, with the vast majority being located in only one or two copies. This particular example provides an excellent cartographic depiction of the first oil boom in the northernmost portion of the state. Not in OCLC.

\$750

UNRECORDED SOUTH TEXAS OIL MAP

25. [Texas]. [Oil]. M-18 McMullen Co. Texas, Sun Oil Co. [caption title]. Dallas: Sun Oil Co., 1920. Large folding map, 46.5 x 33.5 inches. Very light wear along folds. Some browning at lower edge, heavier at lower right corner. Scattered faint foxing. Very good. (image shown is a detail)

A large, unrecorded map that delineates land ownership in 1920 in McMullen County, Texas, south of San Antonio, during the first oil boom in the area. The map was produced for the Sun Oil Company, and properties owned by the firm, including a large swath of land in the western part of the county totaling 127,000 acres, are shaded in yellow. Sun Oil (present day Sunoco) began its operations during the late 19th century in the oil fields of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, but developed large-scale operations across Texas, beginning with the first discoveries at Spindletop through the early 20th century and beyond, and are still headquartered in Dallas.

The first oil producing well in McMullen was drilled around 1917 and a pipeline to San Antonio was completed soon after, as gas and oil took on a leading role in the county's economy. The present map, printed in 1920, provides a detailed snapshot of land ownership in the county at the height of this first boom. Each individual parcel is identified by plat number and is labelled with the name of the owner. The drilling activity during this period tapered off by the Depression, and the economy of the county became ranching-based for much of the 20th century, but the advent of fracking and the location of McMullen County atop the Eagleford Shale has made it the richest county in Texas in recent years.



A fine and detailed map, valuable as a document both of land ownership in rural South Texas during the early 20th century and of the development of the Texas oil industry. Not in OCLC.

\$1,500