

'Go West and Grow Up with the Country':

*An Exhibition of Nineteenth-Century Guides
to the American West from the Collections
of the American Antiquarian Society*

GEORGE MILES

THE WELL-EARNED REPUTATION of the American Antiquarian Society as a center for the study of early American history frequently obscures the riches of the Society's nineteenth-century collections. Few historians, for instance, would likely include the Society among the institutions where they could expect to undertake significant research in original sources concerning the exploration, settlement, and development of the American West. This exhibition of printed guides to traveling to and living in the West hopes to correct that misperception, to introduce scholars and collectors alike to both the rarity and the breadth of the Society's western collections, and to encourage them to explore and mine those collections for the riches they contain.

Close friends of the Society are, of course, familiar with the important western material that Donald McKay Frost generously gave to AAS between 1942 and 1947. Frost, who collected principally the classic nineteenth-century accounts of travel and adventure described in Henry R. Wagner and Charles L. Camp's *The*

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Plains and the Rockies, built one of the nation's great private libraries of western Americana, a library noted for the exceptional condition of its books and pamphlets. Many of the titles in his collection have survived in only a handful of copies, and the excellent condition of his copies has been a boon to bibliographers attempting to determine their original form, collation, and publication history. There is a great danger, however, in overemphasizing rarity in evaluating the significance of Frost's gift to the Society. The 4,000 items he presented to AAS helped provide it with the breadth and depth of coverage that is essential to sustain scholarly research over time.¹

In similar fashion, any appraisal of the Society's holdings in the genre must take into account that, as magnificent as Frost's gift was, it comprises only a portion of the Society's western Americana. As with other American libraries whose heritage spans the nineteenth century, AAS acquired a variety of valuable western books, pamphlets, and broadsides as they were published. The Society's copy of the official history of the Lewis and Clark expedition (item 1 in the exhibition) was, for instance, acquired sometime before 1830. Its copy of the first constitution of the San Francisco Mercantile Library (item 35) was sent to the Society in 1853 by a former resident of Worcester. After the turn of the century, as the Society defined its mission to be collecting and preserving published material relating to or printed in British North America through 1876, its efforts to build extensive files of American newspapers, periodicals, city directories, almanacs, primers, and library-related publications brought numerous western imprints to the collection. In 1937, for instance, the Society purchased the only complete run of a scarce Oregon newspaper, *The Journal of Commerce*, ever identified (item 22). Thus, it probably did not surprise the Society's staff to discover that its library

1. For a discussion of Frost's career as a collector and a review of his gift to AAS, see Marcus A. McCorison, 'Donald McKay Frost—A Collector of Western Americana,' *Western Historical Quarterly*, 3 (1972): 67–76.

already contained half the items in Mr. Frost's collection, albeit rarely in such fine condition as his copies.

Nor did the Society cease acquiring western Americana after it received Frost's gift. Frost endowed an acquisition fund, the proceeds of which have been used to acquire such important works as George W. Bonnell's *Topographical Description of Texas* (Austin, 1840), the *Journal of the Hartford Union Mining and Trading Company*, by George G. Webster (printed on board the *Henry Lee* in San Francisco harbor in 1849), and an unrecorded broadside entitled *Horrid Massacre. The Authentic Account of the Horrid Massacre on Board the Ship Atabualpa, at Milbank Sound*, which recounts an Indian raid in Nootka Sound in June 1805. The Society has also received valuable gifts from the noted western Americana collectors and bibliographers Henry R. Wagner and Thomas W. Streeter. Streeter, who served as president of the society from 1952 to 1955, provided funds for AAS to bid at the auction of his private collection between 1966 and 1969. Among other items purchased at the auction, the Society acquired a unique variant edition of Denver's first city directory, *Denver City and Auraria, The Commercial Emporium of the Pike's Peak Gold Regions in 1859* (item 24). Last year, the Society acquired a copy of the rare first directory of Iowa City, Iowa. Thus, the Society's Western collection, like its holdings in other fields of Americana, remains a vital, growing body of evidence regarding American history.

No single, small exhibition could adequately represent the full range of the Society's western material. None of its outstanding collection of color-plate and photographically illustrated travel books are shown here, for example, although some were displayed in another exhibition at AAS early in 1991, the checklist of which is appended to this catalogue. Nonetheless, the exhibition aspires to provide at least a glimpse of the broad range of material within the Society's library. To do so, it adopts a liberal definition of 'guide.' Traditionally, the term has been reserved for books or pamphlets that described how to travel west. The outstanding bibliography of the genre, traditionally defined, remains *The Plains*

and the Rockies, edited in various editions by Henry Wagner, Charles Camp and Robert Becker,² and many such items have been included in the exhibition. From the first, however, western immigrants needed as much advice on how to live in the West as they did about how to get there. The literature that helped guide them in establishing their homesteads, in setting up their businesses, in educating themselves and their children, and in creating new territories and states has generally not received the same attention as travel guides. Often ephemeral in character, usually thrown away within a few weeks if not days after their publication, advertisements for land agencies, banks, clothing stores, schools, and political rallies tell us much about the lives that western pioneers tried to construct in their new homes. Published in limited quantities, often as small broadsides, and rarely distributed beyond the local market, such pieces are among the rarest of all western Americana. It is a measure of the depth and strength of the Antiquarian Society's western collection, that so many examples of this literature can be found there. A representative sample of some of the more intriguing pieces can be found in the exhibit.

Many of the items in this show have been drawn from Donald McKay Frost's gift; others come from Thomas W. Streeter's collection. Some have been in the Society's library for so long that no record of how they were acquired could be found. Some items are well-known classics of western Americana; others are unrecorded rarities of western printing. All represent the opportunity that the Society's collection presents to scholars and readers to delve into the process by which Americans and the Far West came together.

2. See especially the third and fourth editions. Henry R. Wagner and Charles L. Camp, *The Plains and the Rockies: A Bibliography of Original Narratives of Travel and Adventure, 1800-1865* (Columbus: Long's College Book Company, 1953), and Henry R. Wagner, Charles L. Camp, and Robert H. Becker. *The Plains and the Rockies: A Critical Bibliography of Exploration and Travel in the American West, 1800-1865* (San Francisco: John Howell—Books, 1982).

CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION

- 1 MERIWETHER LEWIS and WILLIAM CLARK. *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark*. . . . Philadelphia: Published by Bradford and Inskeep; Abm. H. Inskeep, Newyork. J. Maxwell, Printer. 1814.

In original boards.

The official history of the federal government's first great foray in western exploration. Reports of the party's exploits began to circulate as early as 1806, but it was not until 1809 that Meriwether Lewis left for Washington with the notes, journals, and other records of the expedition. When Lewis died during his trip, William Clark enlisted Nicholas Biddle to help prepare the detailed account of the expedition. Biddle completed a draft in the spring of 1813 after which he passed editorial responsibility to Paul Allen, who brought the book to press. It became at once, and has remained ever since, the premier guide for Americans seeking to assess the implications of Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase.

Over 1,400 copies of the first edition went on sale in February 1814. The Antiquarian Society copy is one of fewer than thirty known to survive in original boards.

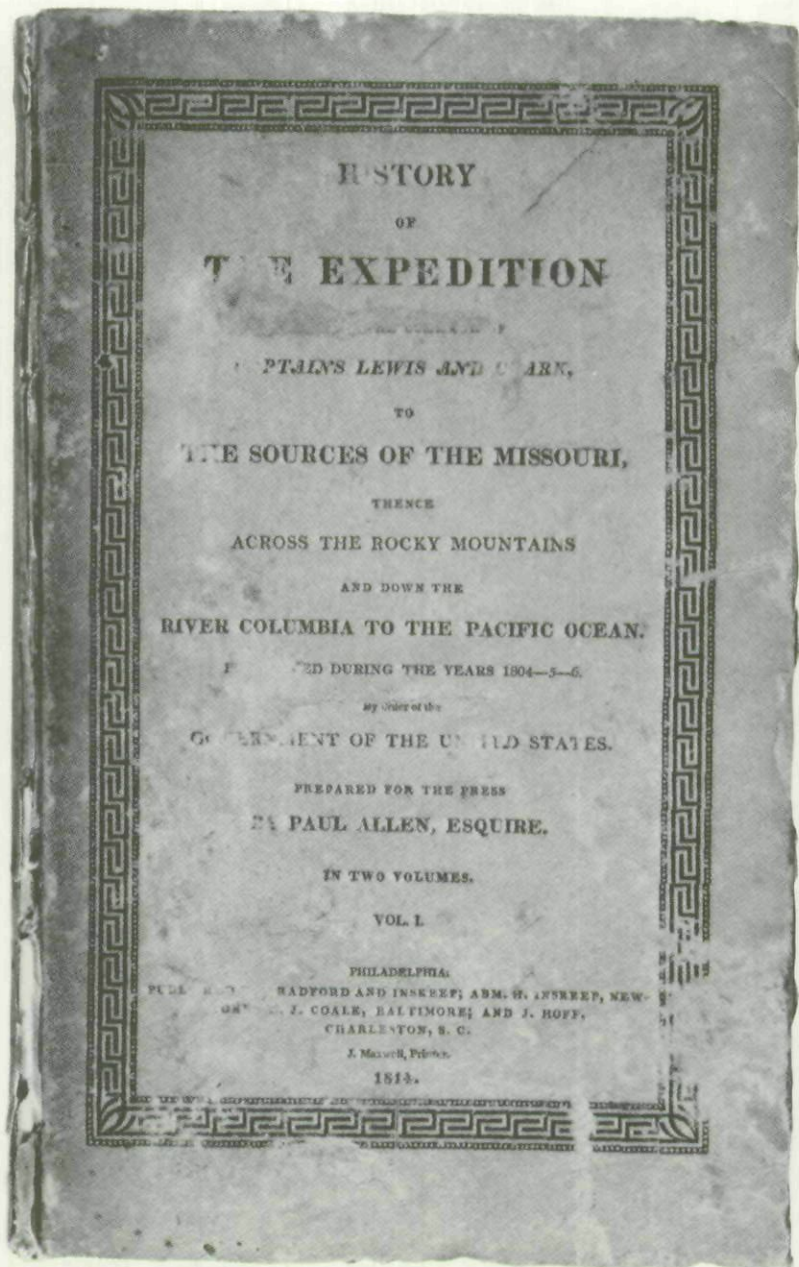
Wagner-Camp 13:1.

- 2 MERIWETHER LEWIS. *Documents Accompanying a Bill Making Compensation to Messieurs Lewis and Clarke and Their Companions Presented the 23d January, 1807*. Washington City: A. & G. Way, printers, 1807.

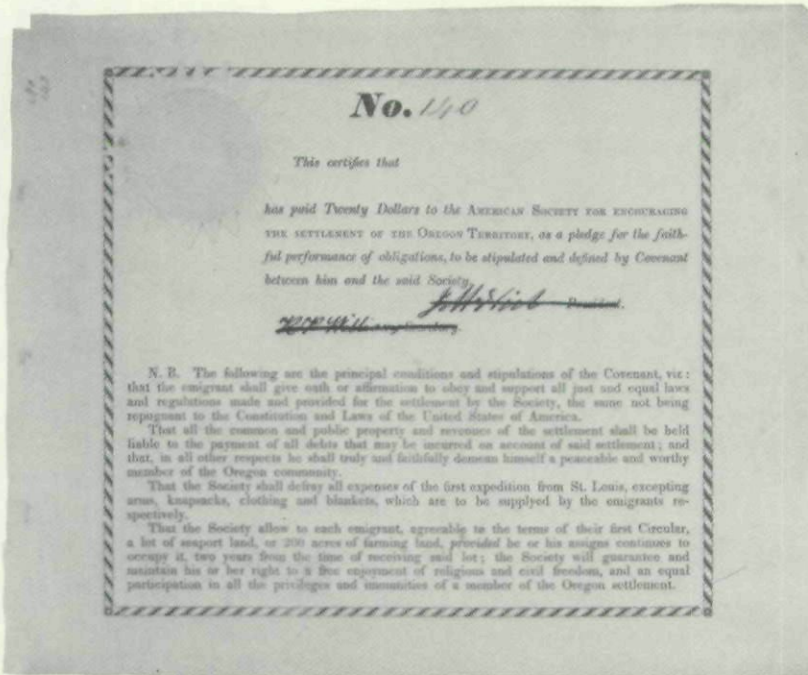
In presenting their bills to Congress Lewis and Clark took care to note the special assistance rendered by their translators, the linguistic guides of the Corps of Exploration.

Shaw & Shoemaker 13884.

- 3 HALL J. KELLEY. *A General Circular to all Persons of Good Character who Wish to Emigrate to the Oregon Territory*. . . . Charlestown: Printed by William W. Wheildon. P. P. & C. Williams-Boston. 1831.



Item 1. Copies of the account of Lewis and Clark's expedition in the original boards are very rare.



Item 3. A certificate issued to settlers by the American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of the Oregon Territory. The sale of these shares helped defray the expenses of the first Oregon settlement.

In original paper wrappers. Wrapper title: Manual of the Oregon Expedition. As Lewis and Clark established the precedent for government exploration of the Far West, Hall J. Kelley established the mold for a generation of private promoters of western development. A Harvard-educated New Englander, Kelley organized the American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of the Oregon Territory in 1829. Although he had not set foot in Oregon, Kelley confidently promised emigrants they would 'receive, gratuitously, most of the expenses of emigration and a landed estate, valued from \$2000 to 10,000 dollars.'

He closed with a note to newspaper editors:

As the enterprise set forth in this pamphlet tends, in a great degree, to promote individual happiness and the common interests and prosperity of our country, it is believed, that every patriotic Editor of a public Journal, will cooperate with the Society by giving publicity to these pages.

Kelley envisioned Congressional support to defray the costs of his initial emi-

gration and settlement. When Congress failed to act, he abandoned his plan. Accompanying the Antiquarian Society's copy of the General Circular is a set of cancelled certificates (numbers 140 through 163) which were to certify that prospective emigrants had paid \$20 as a pledge for faithfully performing their obligations as part of the expedition.

Wagner-Camp 44a. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 4 ISAAC GALLAND. *Galland's Iowa Emigrant: Containing a Map, and General Descriptions of Iowa Territory*. Chillicothe: Printed by Wm. C. Jones. 1840.

In contrast to Kelley's wildly optimistic propaganda, Isaac Galland struck a more cautious note about western emigration. Writing a few years after the Panic of 1837 had cast the West into depression, Galland observed that most published accounts about Iowa were merely 'sketches, notes and newspapers paragraphs' that misrepresented the country and its inhabitants:

the country being generally over-rated, and the progress of improvements greatly extolled. . . . the "splendid Cathedrals" the "lofty steeples" and "towering edifices," etc. spoken of by travelers and writers have yet to be erected before they can be seen. It is of vastly inferior interest to those who wish to emigrate to a new country, to learn in what manner a few wealthy nabobs have already contrived to expend their thousands of dollars, in pampering their pride; than to be made acquainted with the natural advantages of the country. "Can a poor man get a comfortable living there?" "Can he do better there than to remain in the old settlements on rented lands?" "Is it probable that a poor man with a large family, could in a few years obtain lands for all his children? Such would seem to be the most rational questions, to be proposed by the greatest part of emigrants."

Not surprisingly, Galland asserted that poor men could prosper in Iowa, but his measured tones reminded all his readers of the difficulties inherent in emigrating west.

Wagner-Camp 79a. Gift of Thomas W. Streeter, 1967.

- 5 LANSFORD W. HASTINGS. *The Emigrants' Guide to Oregon and California . . . and all Necessary Information Relative to the Equipment, Supplies, and the Method of Traveling*. Cincinnati: Published by George Conclin, Stereotyped by Shepard & Co. 1845.

In original yellow wrappers.

Lansford Hastings, a native of Ohio, found Oregon unimpressive when he traveled there in 1842. When he passed through California on his way home, however, he found a mission for himself. He became California's first great publicist, promoting it as a region where settlers could obtain 'as much land as you want.' In his guide Hastings touted a poorly marked cutoff from Salt Lake as the shortest and fastest route to California. In the summer of 1846 he traveled along the trail recruiting emigrants to use his route. Those who followed his advice encountered great difficulties, and one party, led by George Donner, was trapped by heavy snows in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Forty-four members of the party died; others resorted to cannibalism before they were rescued. Nonetheless, Hastings's guide went through at least eight printings before the Civil War.

Wagner-Camp 116. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 6 CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS. HIGH COUNCIL. A Circular of the High Council. To the Members of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and to all whom it may Concern. . . . [Nauvoo, 1846.]

Not all guides to western emigration were intended for the general public. After months of violent conflict with anti-Mormon residents of Illinois, the church leadership informed its members of their intention to dispatch a party of pioneers from Nauvoo in March 1846 to establish a base camp in the West to which the remainder of the church could soon relocate. Distributed principally within the local Mormon community, fewer than a half-dozen copies of this watershed document are known to have survived.

Flake, *Mormon Bibliography* 1338.

- 7 WILLIAM CLAYTON. The Latter-Day Saints' Emigrants' Guide: Being a Table of Distances, Showing all the Springs, Creeks, Rivers, Hills, Mountains, Camping Places and all other Notable Places, from Council Bluffs, to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. . . . St. Louis: Mo. Republican Steam Power Press-Chambers & Knapp. 1848.

William Clayton traveled to Salt Lake with an advance party in the spring of 1847. He based his guide on careful personal observation and readings from an odometer carried by the party. His straightforward, detailed listing of key

A CIRCULAR, OF THE HIGH COUNCIL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, AND TO ALL WHOSE HEARTS CONCERN BROTHERS.

Beloved Brothers and Friends—We, the members of the High Council of the Church, by the voice of all her authorities, have collectively and unanimously agreed, and authorize this opportunity to inform you, that we intend to send out into the Western country Zion this year, more than in the early part of the month of March, a company of persons, consisting mostly of young, healthy men, with some families. These are destined to be furnished with the means of settling with them a printing press, having stands of all kinds, with mill stones and bolting stones, mills of all kinds, grist mills.

The object of this early start, is, to get in a spring crop, to build houses, and to prepare for the reception of families who will start in season, as soon as the weather grows to certain times and winds. Our purpose was indicated by general Ward when they had a good place to make a stop, in some good valley, in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, where they will settle upon an acre, and be not likely to be interrupted again. There we will make a stopping place, until we can determine a place for a permanent location. In the event of the President's recommendation to build black houses and stockade forts on the trail to Oregon, by crossing a lake, we have arrangements of having that work to dig and make our public accommodations, we can do it with our expense to the Government than any other party. We also further intend for the satisfaction of some who have concluded that our government have obtained to leave our country that we particularly have not been deceived by law—by treaty—by daylight, nor by religious accommodations, which we have, although, neither have they obtained us from the institutions of our country. Should hostilities arise between the Government of the United States and any other power, in so much as the right of possessing the territory of Oregon, we are not bound to receive the claims of the United States Government to that country. It is geographically wrong, and of right, no foreign power should hold dominion there, and if our country are required to proceed in those matters will be exactly

resolved according to our ability. We feel the justice that we have sustained, and are not sensible of the wrong we have suffered with us we Americans, and should our country be invaded we hope to do, at least, as much as did the enterprising Quaker who took his passage on board a merchant ship, and was attacked by pirates. The pirates boarded the merchant, and one of the crewmen was killed into the water between the two vessels, but when a rope that hung over and was put fast around us by the merchantmen. The enterprising Quaker saw this, and though he did not like to fight, he took his pistols and quickly aimed to the same, saying to the pirates, "if this waste that piece of rope I will help thee to it." He cut the rope around—the pirates fell—and a sailing vessel was his sailing place.

Much of our property will be left in the hands of competent agents for sale at a low rate, for teams, for goods and for cash. The fact arising from the sale of property will be applied to the removal of families from time to time as far as convenient, and if more remains to be given whether those of our families and friends who are necessarily left behind by a season to obtain an early start, through the sale of property, shall be supplied, housed, and driven away by horse. Does any American want the honor of doing it? we will American soldiers march to his door, and the dispatch of them to rest on their already made waiting accommodations. If they will, let the world know it. But we do not believe they will.

We agreed to leave the country for the sake of peace, upon the condition that an equal number of government be induced against us in good faith have we believed to build the emigration. Governor Ford has also done his duty in further our wishes in this respect.—But there are some who are unwilling that we should have an equal number of them, and so they do better.

We venture to say that our families have made an unexpensive money. And if any will be has traveled fifteen hundred miles from one to a week, from us, he has hardly. It may have again of the General Government has received single loads of heavy iron. There are no persons for loads, he has any job. If it has received any at all, from us, he has not received any at all.

These witnesses against us have given a long year, but if our families had more need of witnesses against them to break them up, and to cross them to leave our city, after having settled themselves, they were engaged in the very business of which they seem to, that witness might more have been required to substantiate us than our own former and long practices.

We have never had a backsliding against any person's truth, neither have we any false friends, nor had any to the "Shakers". The systematic order of standing of which these persons witness speak, was certainly arranged with them. Such a plan could have been made with any persons, except some one who would not let the power of death and damnation proceed on. The very danger of such a witness are adopted in the statements of these witnesses alluded to by the "Shakers Journal". We should think that every man of common sense, to be fair, every witness to us, and they were not capable of speaking of us.

We have now stated our feelings, our wishes, and our intentions. And by this we are willing to abide, and stand firm, as we willing that we should live and not die, and have a being in the earth until heaven is prepared to enlighten our souls, we respectfully requested to publish this article. And men who wish to keep property very cheap, or benefit themselves, and are willing to benefit us, are invited to sell and buy, and our goods shall come to the proper and judgment to carry and make may be started, and only to our own best, but whatever the result, and the will of that he does in such as it is done in Heaven.

Done in Council at the City of Nauvoo, on the 25th day of January, 1846.

EMUEL SEELY,
DAVID ALLRED,
GEORGE W. HARRIS,
WILLIAM HUNTINGTON,
HENRY G. WILKINSON,
ALPHEUS CUTLER,
NEWEL KNIGHT,
LEWIS D. WILD S.,
JEREMIAH BRADSHAW,
DAVID FILLAMER,
THOMAS GROVER,
AARON JOHNSON.

Item 6. Printed in 1846 in Nauvoo, Illinois, this broadside sets forth the reasons for the movement of the Mormons to Utah.

mileposts and landmarks along the route made the small pamphlet one of the most useful and highly valued guides in all the West.

Wagner-Camp 147. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 8 J. ELY SHERWOOD. *California: Her Wealth and Resources; With many Interesting Facts Respecting the Climate and People. . . .* New-York: George F. Nesbitt, Stationer and Printer, Corner of Wall and Water Sts. 1848.

In original yellow wrappers. Wrapper title: *California: And the Way to Get There; with the Official Documents, Relating to the Gold Region. . . .*

After James Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill, eastern interest in California grew dramatically. Sherwood's guide, one of the first published after the beginning of the gold rush, reprinted a variety of government reports. A year later he compiled a new guide based on more recent accounts.

Wagner-Camp 155a.

- 9 For California! Mutual Protection Trading & Mining Co. Boston: Propeller Power Presses, 1849.

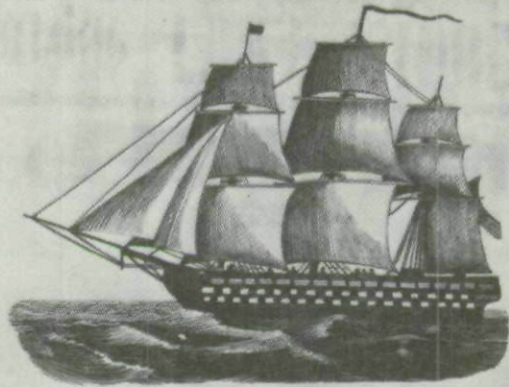
Although we generally associate western expansion with the overland trail, thousands of easterners traveled to California by sea. Throughout New England, companies of several dozen men joined together to purchase or charter space on board sailing ships.

- 10 JAMES M. HUTCHINGS. *The Miner's Ten Commandments*. [San Francisco, Sun Print. 1853].

Mass emigration to California created a market for a new kind of guide, one that would allow miners to show their families back east what life was like in the gold fields. Between 1849 and 1869 California artists and printers created and distributed thousands of vivid pictorial records on sheets of writing paper to which miners could add their own messages. The popularity of the medium, in the days before picture postcards, can be measured by James Hutchings' boast that he sold 97,000 copies of *The Miner's Ten Commandments* in a single year. A blend of local boosterism and topical reporting, pictorial lettersheets remain a treasure trove of information about antebellum California.

Baird, *California Pictorial Lettersheets* 167.

FOR
CALIFORNIA!
Mutual Protection
Trading & Mining Co.



Having purchased the splendid, Coppered and very fast Sailing

Barque EMMA ISIDORA,

Will leave about the 15th of February. This vessel will be fitted in the very best manner and is one of the fastest sailing vessels that goes from this port.

Each member pays 300 dollars and is entitled to an equal proportion of all profits made by the company either at mining or trading, and holds an equal share of all the property belonging to the company. Experienced men well acquainted with the coast and climate are already engaged as officers of the Company. A rare chance is offered to any wishing a safe investment, good home and Large profits.

This Company is limited to 60 and any wishing to improve this opportunity must make immediate application.

An Experienced Physician will go with the company.

For Freight or Passage apply to 23 State Street, corner of Devonshire, where the list of Passengers may be seen.

JAMES H. PRINCE, Agent,

23 State Street, corner of Devonshire St., Boston.

For further Particulars, see the Constitution.

Propeller Power Presses,
142 Washington St., Boston.

Item 9. Intense competition among ships for the California traffic resulted in posters such as this one.

- 11 J. A. and D. F. READ. *Journey to the Gold Diggins* by Jeremiah Saddlebags. Cincinnati: U. P. James, 167 Walnut Street. [1849].

In original yellow wrappers.

Easterners who remained skeptical about the wisdom of seeking their fortune in the 'Wild West' found humorous confirmation of their views in illustrated pamphlets like this account of the many perils and narrow escapes of an ambitious but ultimately unsuccessful argonaut.

Purchased on the Henry F. DePuy Fund, 1979.

- 12 JOHN ROSS DIX. *Amusing and Thrilling Adventures of a California Artist, while Daguerreotyping a Continent, amid Burning Deserts, Savages, and Perpetual Snows. And a Poetical Companion to the Pantoscope of California, Nebraska & Kansas, Salt Lake & the Mormons. From 1500 Daguerreotypes. . . .* Boston: Geo. K. Snow, Pathfinder Printing Rooms, 22 Court Street. 1854.

In original green wrappers.

Photography was in its infancy in 1849, but the technical burdens of making landscape daguerreotypes failed to dissuade numerous pioneer photographers from recording the scenes and events of the gold rush. The Antiquarian Society collections, for example, include three spectacular daguerreotypes of early San Francisco. Unfortunately, our only record of one of the most intriguing gold rush photographic projects is this minimally illustrated account of the adventures of John Wesley Jones and his pantoscope. Jones displayed the pantoscope in New York during the winter of 1853-54, but only a few of his paintings and none of his daguerreotypes appear to have survived.

Wagner-Camp 240. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 13 SAMUEL R. OLMSTEAD. *The Gold Mines of Kansas and Nebraska. . . .* New York. 1859.

In original paper wrappers.

In 1849 pioneers traveled to California by boat, by horse, or by foot. In 1859, however, when the Pike's Peak gold rush occurred, railroad companies could provide considerable assistance to would-be miners. This little pamphlet combines letters from Cherry Creek with material about the Toledo, Wabash, and Great Western Railroad, which sponsored its publication.

Wagner-Camp 337a.



Item 10. *The Miners' Ten Commandments* was issued as an illustrated letter sheet to be sent to family in the east. The vignettes were designed by Harrison Eastman, a wood engraver originally from New Hampshire.

JOURNEY TO THE GOLD DIGGINGS
BY JEREMIAH
ILLUSTRATED
BY JA & D.F. READ
SADDLEBAGS.

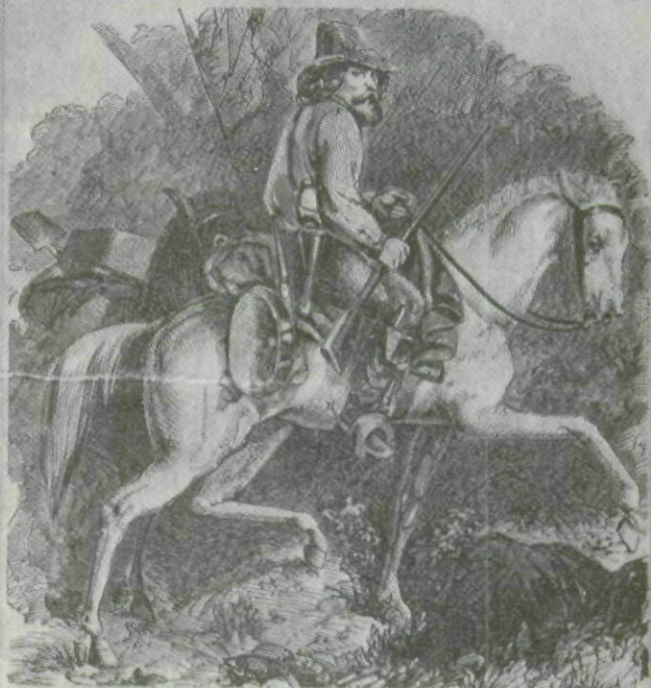


Cincinnati: H. P. Jones, 197 Walnut Street.

Published according to order of Congress in the year 1849. Entered as second-class matter in the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 100,000. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Authoritatively published at New York, N. Y., by H. P. Jones, 197 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Item 11. Jeremiah Saddlebags used a \$500 inheritance to go to the California gold mines. James and Daniel Read's satire on Jeremiah's experiences is memorable.

A M U S I N G
AND
THRILLING ADVENTURES
OF A
CALIFORNIA ARTIST.



WRITTEN BY JOHN ROSS DIX, ESQ.,
EDITOR OF "WAVERLY MAGAZINE," AUTHOR OF "PEN AND INK
SKETCHES," ETC., ETC.

BOSTON:
GEO. K. SNOW, PATHFINDER PRINTING ROOMS, 22 COURT STREET.
1854.

Item 12. The cover depicts the photographer/artist astride his horse.

- 14 CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY. *Traveler's Guide to the New Gold Mines in Kansas and Nebraska, with a Description of the Shortest and Most Direct Route from Chicago to Pike's Peak & Cherry Creek Gold Mines.* Polhemus & de Vries, Printers, 66 Courtlandt St., N.Y. [1859].

In original paper wrappers.

As no rail lines stretched to Pike's Peak in 1859, railways emphasized how they could help travelers reach major jumping off points for the overland route to Colorado. Designed to capture as much traffic as possible from the first stage of the miners' journey, this pamphlet promotes service to the mouth of the Platte River. Its description of the route from the Platte to the Rockies borrowed extensively from a guide by Smith and Oaks published earlier that year in Pacific City, Iowa.

Wagner-Camp 326. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 15 SYLVESTER MOWRY. *The Geography and Resources of Arizona and Sonora: An Address Before the American Geographical & Statistical Society.* . . . Washington: Henry Polkinhorn, Printer. 1859.

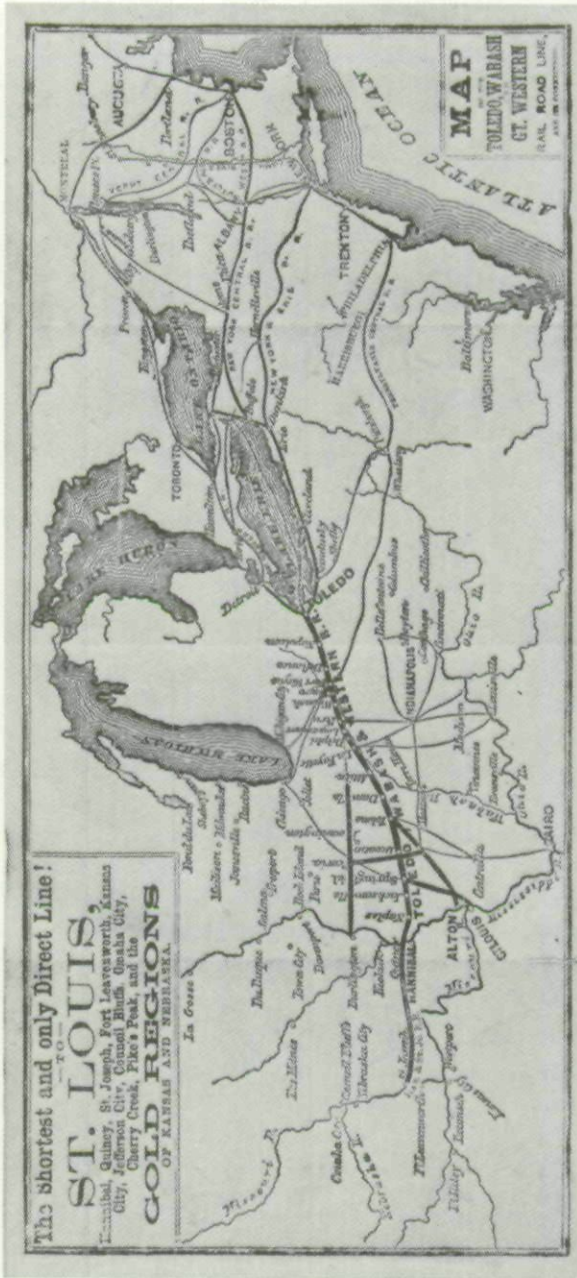
In original paper wrappers. Inscribed by the author.

Western guides were not written only for prospective settlers. Like Hall Kelley, Sylvester Mowry wanted Congress to embrace his vision of western development. A graduate of West Point, Mowry discovered Arizona's mineral resources during a tour of duty at Fort Yuma. He resigned his commission in 1857 and joined a group seeking to persuade Congress to separate Arizona from New Mexico. As the lobby's Congressional 'delegate,' Mowry traveled throughout the East promoting their plan. His lecture to the American Geographical Society was revised, expanded, and reissued in 1863 and again in 1864. His efforts succeeded in December 1863 when Congress, concerned that the Confederacy might seize Arizona's mines, created a new territorial administration for the region.

Wagner-Camp 336:1. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 16 DANIEL W. LOWELL. *Map of the Nez Perces and Salmon River Gold Mines in Washington Territory.* Compiled from the most Recent Surveys. . . . San Francisco: Printed by Whitton, Waters & Co. Corner of Clay and Sansome Streets. 1862.

In original covers. Cover title: *Nez Perces and Salmon River Gold Mines.*



Item 13. The map from S. R. Olmstead's *The Gold Mines of Kansas and Nebraska* (New York, 1859).

Prospectors first discovered gold in the Snake River region in 1860. By the spring of 1861 several thousand miners had arrived. Exaggerated reports of their success lured thousands more, many of them frustrated California pioneers who traveled by steamer to Portland and then eastward by land to the mines. Lowell's guide included eyewitnesses' reports, a summary of the region's mining laws, and advertisements by several West Coast steamship companies. Its most striking feature was its highly detailed folding map of the mines. By the end of 1862 twenty thousand miners were at work in the region.

Wagner-Camp 383. Wheat, *Mapping the Trans-Mississippi West*, 1047. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 17 JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL. *Idaho: Six months in the New Gold Diggings. The Emigrant's Guide Overland. Itinerary of the Routes, Features of the Country, Journal of Residence, Etc. Etc.* New York: Published by J. L. Campbell, 1864.

In original colored paper wrappers. Wrapper title: *Six Months in the New Gold Regions. The Emigrant's Guide.*

In March 1863, Congress acknowledged the impact of the Snake River gold rush and created Idaho Territory. Campbell's guide contained four plates, including a birds-eye view of Gallatin City, a crude map, and extensive advertisements for dry goods stores, railroad lines, and hotels.

Wagner-Camp 398.

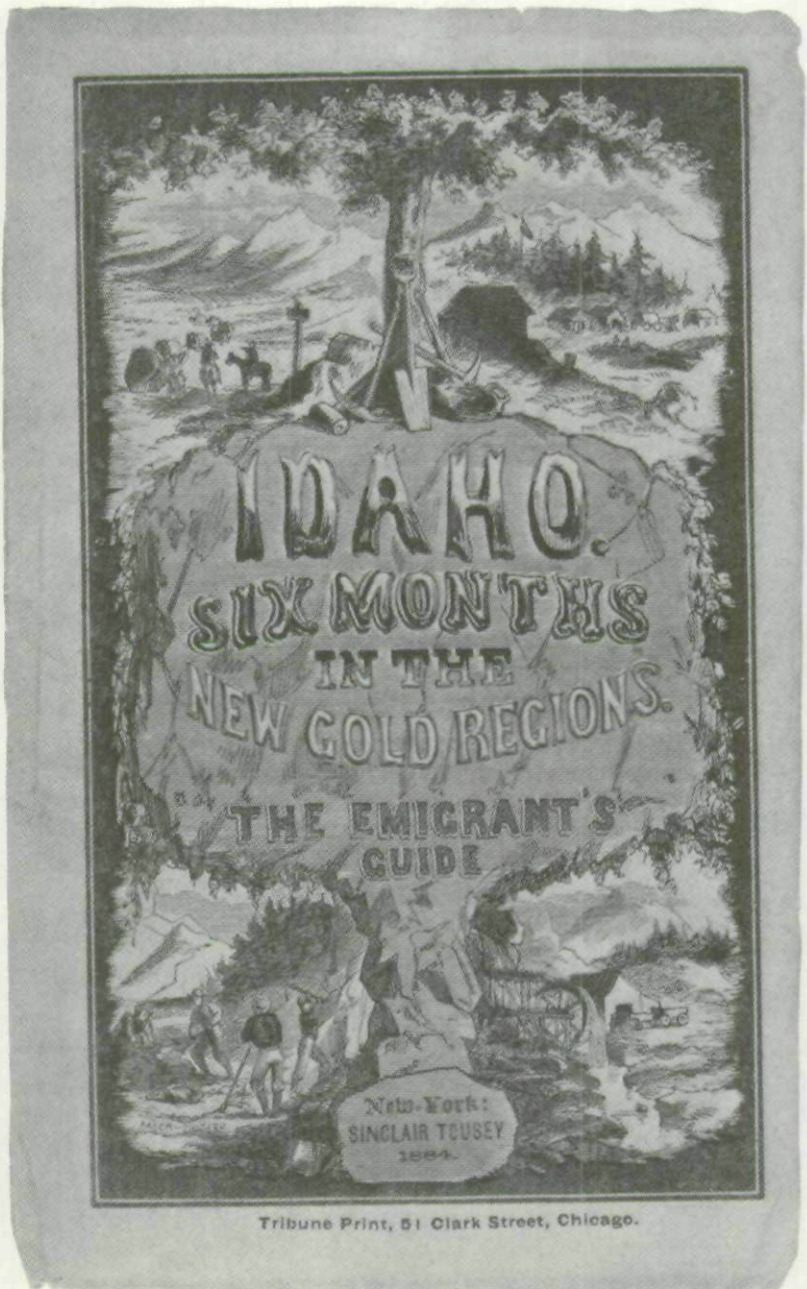
- 18 JOHN ALLEN HOSMER. *A Trip to the States, by the Way of the Yellowstone and Missouri . . . with a table of distances.* Virginia City: Beaver Head News Print, 1867.

In original boards with printed paper covers. Inscribed by Mary Hosmer.

Most American frontier literature tells of journeys west, but this crude little book, the first to be written, printed, bound, and distributed in Montana, relates a trip east from Virginia City in 1865. For John Hosmer, at least, leaving the frontier proved no easier than getting there. His tale begins with the observation:

I am about undertaking to write a brief sketch of a trip to the States by the way of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, which trip was not only through a beautiful country, but was also very unpleasant.

McMurtrie, *Montana Imprints* 26. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1948.



Item 17. The cover of this pamphlet provides vignettes of the journey to Idaho and of mining for gold.

- 19 HENRY B. WHIPPLE. *The Duty of Citizens Concerning the Indian Massacre*. [Faribault: Seabury Mission Press, 1862?]

Throughout the West, emigrants confronted Native American communities. How to deal with them was not a theoretical question but an everyday matter. In Minnesota, incompetent and corrupt federal agents drove the Santee Sioux to war in 1862. At the height of the anti-Sioux hysteria that followed the outbreak of war, the Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, Henry Whipple, published this broadside in which he reminded residents about the real sources of the war and called for them to reject vengeance in favor of a just settlement.

The National Union Catalog lists only one other copy of this broadside.

- 20 T. S. & D. S. Wilson, *Bounty Land Agency*, Dubuque, Iowa. Dubuque, 1851.

Even as pioneers completed their trek west, they had only begun the process of becoming westerners. Land agencies offered to help them locate and obtain homesteads. This broadside is unrecorded in either the National Union Catalog or the basic checklists of Iowa imprints.

- 21 [BENJAMIN F. CHENEY]. *Floyd County, Iowa. Its Location, Advantages & Inducements to those Seeking Homes in the West*. St. Charles City: Hildreth & Carver, printers. [1858].

Settlers soon realized that their economic security depended upon attracting additional emigrants to their communities. Land agents, businessmen, and politicians worked together to promote their areas. In his brief flier, Benjamin Cheney explained how to reach Floyd County, praised its resources, and predicted the imminent arrival of rail service. According to Cheney, the history of St. Charles City, the county seat, exemplified the explosive economic potential of the region. In 1855 the community contained a single frame home; in 1858 it featured nearly 100 dwellings.

In 1934, the initial bibliographer of Iowa imprints, Alexander Moffit, could locate only one copy of this broadside, then owned by the author's niece. The National Union Catalog lists no copies.

Moffit, *Checklist of Iowa Imprints* 341. Gift of Thomas W. Streeter, 1964.

- 22 *The Journal of Commerce*, Portland, Oregon Territory. Volume 1, number 1 through Volume 1, number 15. Wednesday, March 30 through Monday, July 4, 1853.

Few western towns went long without a local newspaper, but many early papers

T. S. & D. S. WILSON,
BOUNTY LAND AGENCY
DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The undersigned having been located in the Northern section of Iowa for many years past, and having a general knowledge of the character of the lands still vacant in this part of the State, offer their services to those entitled to **BOUNTY LANDS** under the late Act of Congress, as Agents for their Sale or Location. The Land Office of the United States for Northern Iowa is located in this City. There is no part of the West, where grain, wood and water can be obtained so easily as in the North of Iowa. Lying on the Mississippi and its branches, it affords superior facilities to all persons desirous of securing a good farm, close to market, or of entering land which in a few years will yield a sunny sum to the owner of warrants.

PRICE OF LOCATING 160 ACRE WARRANTS,	- - - - -	\$10.00.
" " " 80 " "	- - - - -	8.00.
" " " 40 " "	- - - - -	5.00.

The fee and Power of Attorney, together with the oath of identity, should in every case accompany the Warrants. The agency may be continued after the location for the sale of the land or payment of taxes. All entrusting business to our care may rely upon its being promptly attended to, and to their best advantage. J.S.

T. S. & D. S. WILSON.

at Dubuque, Iowa, June, 1851. J.S.

Item 20. This unique broadside features an unusual naturalistic typeface.

were published in small numbers for local audiences. Over time, most issues have disappeared. The *Journal of Commerce*, from Portland, is an outstanding example. The Society holds the only complete run of the paper's fifteen issues; fewer than a half dozen other copies of any issues have ever been located.

When the *Journal* first came off the press it was one of four papers published in Oregon. In its initial number, the publisher declared his intention 'to foster the commercial interests of our young and thriving territory—making the Journal a vehicle through which the merchants, and ship masters, may present their claims to public consideration.'

Purchase, 1937.

- 23 CHARLES CARROLL SPALDING. *Annals of the City of Kansas: Embracing Full Details of the Trade and Commerce of the Great Western Plains. . . .* Kansas City: Van Horn & Abeel's Printing House. 1858.

In original paper wrappers.

Throughout the West, 'commercial interests' produced a variety of guides for themselves, for their clients, and for prospective entrepreneurs. Explaining why he wrote the guide, C. C. Spalding recounted how he frequently overheard passengers at the levee comment on its active pace and wonder whether Kansas City would be a good place to relocate:

It struck me very forcibly, that the very best business man could not possibly obtain anything more than a very poor estimate of the vast commercial resources of Kansas City while a boat was discharging her cargo, and that perhaps with the aid of a book or a pamphlet, giving a full, detailed and correct exhibit of such resources, I might be able to furnish many an emigrant with information that would save him expense and trouble in his examinations, and at the same time be instrumental in securing for our city many useful, energetic and enterprising men and families to aid us in the building up of our city.

Wagner-Camp 309.

- 24 *Denver City and Auraria, The Commercial Emporium of the Pike's Peak Gold Regions in 1859.* [St. Louis? 1860].

In original paper wrappers.

The Antiquarian Society's copy of this, the first business directory of Denver, appears to be unique. The three other known copies of the piece all end at page

APR 10 1913

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Some things can be done as well as others.—S. PATON.

VOL. I.

PORTLAND, O. T. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1913.

NO. 1.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
 IS PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY
 On Wednesday & Saturday Evenings,
 on First st., near the Oregonian office,
ONLY HALF DIME A COPY,
(Payable to the Carrier.)
Terms of Advertising.
 For one square, 12 lines or less, \$1.
 Each subsequent insertion, 25c.
 All advertisements sent us from the
 country, to insure publication, must be
 accompanied with the cash.

AGENTS:
 S. MOSS, Oregon City.
 DR. NEWELL, Clatsop.
 V. TAYLOR, Salem.
 G. B. GORRY, LaGrande.
 W. VERMILAND, Columbia City.
 E. D. WARRAN, Corvallis.
 JNO. G. CHICKS, Astoria.
 T. F. McLELLAN, Olympia.

MOLALA, March 22.
EDS. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE: I understand that Mr. Hornick who had up on the "Monthly magazine," has issued a proposition that he will publish another paper, and I wish to inquire through the medium of your journal whether the balance due subscribers, who paid for the magazine a year in advance, can be made available towards paying for the new paper. If so, several who were "strangers" and were "taken in" by that periodical, would like to receive payment for the six months overpaid, in a publication of the same sort.
 J. C. JONES.

[We have no doubt that our bro. typo, who is as near perfect as a man can well be, (who has never been put through the initiation service of the A. & H. O. of H. K's,) will accede to the desire of our correspondent. But, with all due deference to the opinion of the latter in sending his communication to us, we would advise him in future to address those interested. We wish it distinctly understood that we have no connection with any commercial paper but our own.]—Eds.

THE CITY.—We notice with pleasure that our city has been the recipient of various useful improvements of late, in the erection of new buildings, and laying the foundations for others; lots fenced and otherwise improved. This is as it should be. It argues favorably for the enterprise and character of our citizens—which have already become proverbial.

OUR SIZE.—Some persons may think our size rather diminutive to accomplish all that we propose to do, which we ourselves are aware of; but we would inform them that we expect a press on the Flying Childers, now 80 days out from New York to San Francisco. As soon as we receive it we shall increase the size of our paper, one column on each page.

Those who design advertising in our paper, will confer a favor upon the publishers by handing their advertisements in as early as convenient. We intend issuing a large edition, and tangible evidence is given of the extent of our circulation.

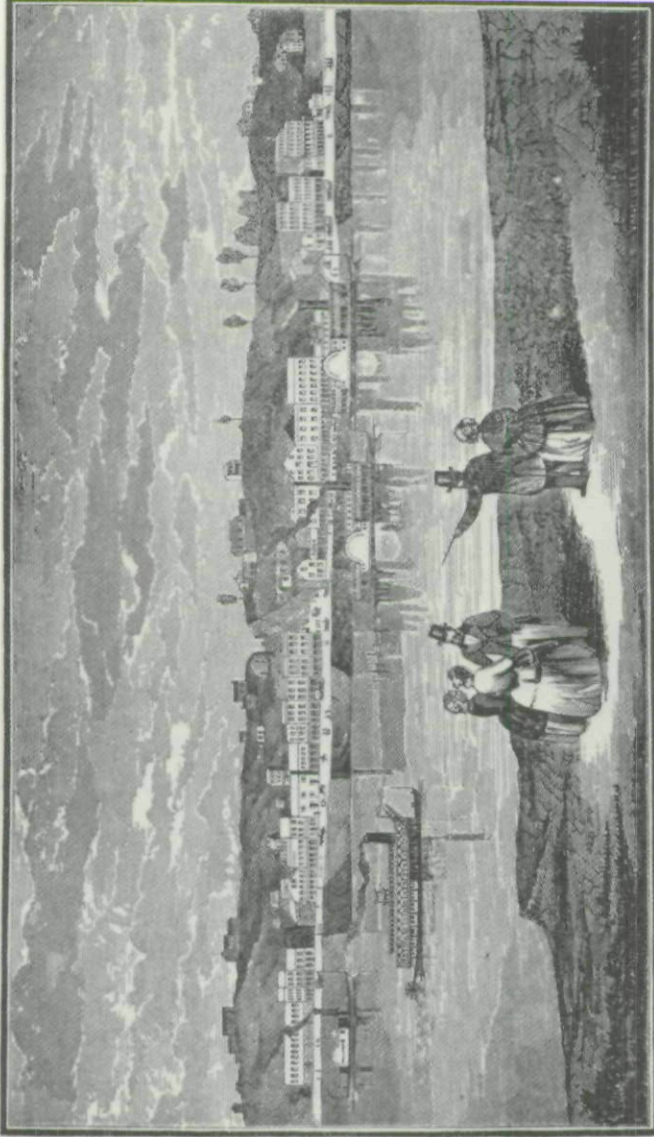
Strange as it is, there is one point upon which all journalists agree. On this "point" we shall speak more particularly in our next.

It takes a power of condensation equal to 320 horsepower, to get in all we wish to say in this number.

"Mark, from the Tomb."
 The first number of a journal bearing this name has been laid upon our table. It is designed to be published semi-occasionally. The object of the present number is evidently to awaken a proper public sentiment upon the subject of a city cemetery. Somewhat of the excellent effect such an appeal is calculated to produce, we fear will be lost upon the community from the fact of its being sent forth anonymously. The style however in which this number is written, highly poetical and classic as it is, cannot but bring home the subject of which it treats, to the sympathies and applause of every generous lover of our city's prosperity. All hail to "The Totals;" may its occasional publication be more than semi-frequent. ~~As regards the size of our own, this sheet is small, it is like a legacy very sweet. The talent displayed by its editor is a like harbinger of future success. Like the Journal, it will serve as an excellent example of alidity and originality which the large journals of the territory, reprints, as they chiefly are, of eastern journalism, would do well to imitate if they desire to maintain with us anything like a respectable competition.~~

One advantage which the Journal of Commerce possesses over other newspapers published in Oregon, which our commercial friends will readily see, is that it may be securely sent by mail in an envelope with a letter, without increasing the postage.

Item 22. The first issue of one of the first newspapers printed in the Oregon Territory.



Item 23. 'View of the Levee, Kansas City,' from *Annals of the City of Kansas* (Kansas City, 1858), was printed in Buffalo, New York.

44, but this copy, which was once owned by the noted collector and former president of the Society Thomas W. Streeter, contains an additional thirty-one pages. Its frontispiece profile of Denver's skyline must be among the earliest views of the city.

Wagner-Camp 355.

- 25 SAN FRANCISCO (CITY). ORDINANCES. The Laws of the Town of San Francisco. San Francisco: Printed at the Office of the Californian, 1847.

Frontier pressmen relied heavily upon government printing to sustain themselves. City and state ordinances, the journals of territorial and state assemblies, the messages of governors, and a wide variety of legal reports provided a substantial portion of any prosperous western printer's workload. Thus it ought not surprise us that the first pamphlet printed in English in California was a summary of San Francisco laws. Among the town ordinances it describes are measures to prevent the desertion of seamen, to punish assaults, and to empower council members as justices of the peace. The Council had one hundred copies printed, but only two complete copies have survived. The Society's imperfect copy, which lacks pages 5 through 8, is the only other recorded fragment.

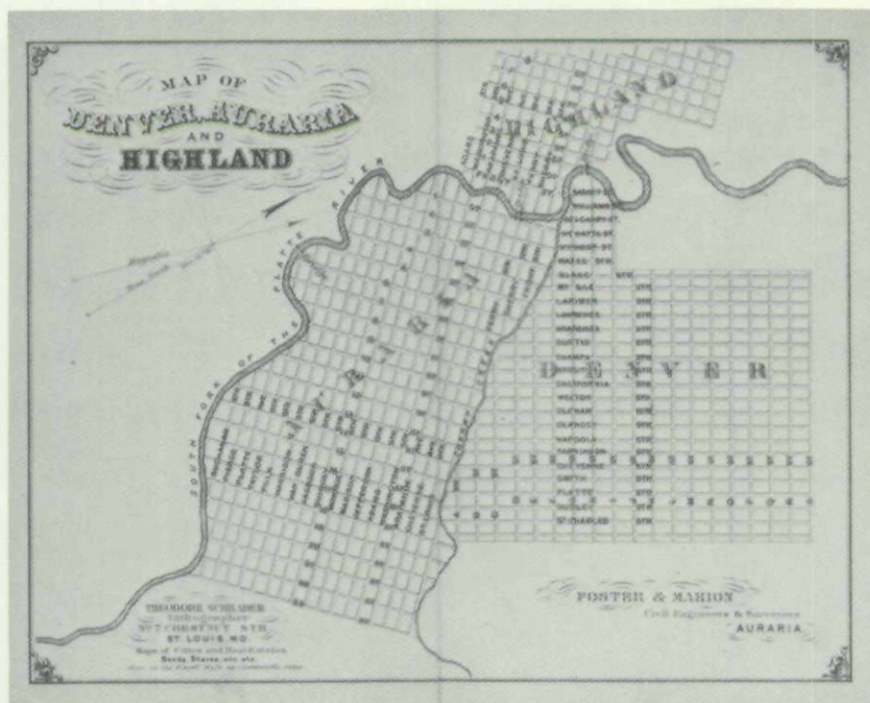
Greenwood, *California Imprints* 105. Gift of Thomas W. Streeter, 1967.

- 26 GRIFFIN & O'CONNOR. St. Louis Daily Market Reporter. Wednesday, 2 P.M., October 28, 1874.

As western communities prospered and their markets grew, so too did the need of local businessmen for accurate commercial information. The *St. Louis Daily Market Reporter's* detailed list of current prices for a wide variety of basic commodities reflects the emergence of full-blown commercial agriculture throughout the West. Unfortunately for scholars, the value of guides like the *Reporter* lay in the immediacy of their content, and few businessmen appear to have been concerned to save them for future historians. The *Reporter* is not listed in either Gregory's *Union List of Newspapers* or the *Union List of Serials* compiled by the Library of Congress. Only scattered issues appear to have survived.

- 27 PACIFIC BANK. We respectfully beg to call your attention to our facilities for doing every king of legitimate Banking Business, and solicit your San Francisco account. San Francisco, 187?.

The great silver mines of the Comstock Lode in Nevada assured that San Fran-



Item 24. Map of Denver, Auraria and Highland from *Denver City and Auraria*. 1859.

cisco would become an international financial center. The Pacific Bank offered to provide customers with business services not only throughout the United States but also in England, France and Germany. Its flier observed that as most businessmen regard the banking hours in San Francisco as inconveniently short, Pacific Bank would open at 10 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. ‘every business day.’

28 KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. To the Publishers. . . . Kansas City, 1874.

As regions prospered, the promotional interests of various businesses often changed dramatically. In their earliest days railroads sought any publicity they could obtain, but by 1874 the Kansas Pacific Railway felt empowered to tell publishers throughout the country that ‘a long and expensively operated line like ours cannot issue passes to you with the same facility as the Railways nearer your

residence. We can only issue Passes as a "quid pro quo" for advertising. . . . We will expect the advertising to be done the coming winter, and before transportation is asked for.'

- 29 EDWARD E. HALE. *The Emigration of Women to Oregon. A Report to the Directors of the New-England Emigrant Aid Co.* Boston, 1864.

In their early days, western communities frequently had far more male than female residents. In Oregon, for instance, the 1860 census listed nearly 20,000 men over the age of 15 but only some 9,900 women of comparable age. The New England Emigrant Aid Society sought to correct what it regarded as the pernicious consequences of this imbalance by encouraging the emigration of the 'surplus' female population of New England to the Northwest. Edward E. Hale's report on the subject offers an intriguing window through which we can examine gender roles and sexual politics in nineteenth-century America.

- 30 JOSÉ MARIANO ROMERO. *Catecismo de Ortología. Dedicado a los Alumnos de la Escuela Normal de Monterrey por su Director José Mariano Romero.* Monterrey: Imprenta del C. Agust. V. Zamorano, 1836.

Seeking to guide their youth in right ways, western communities sponsored a variety of educational institutions. In 1836, José Mariano Romero, the director of the normal school in Monterey, worked with California's first printer, Agustín Zamorano, to publish the region's first primer. Only two copies have survived. Greenwood, *California Imprints* 28.

- 31 JAMES LOVE. *Prairie High School. Mexico, Missouri.* Mexico, Missouri: May, 1850.

With this brief broadside, Mr. and Mrs. Love announced their intention to open school on the first Monday of May for a term of twenty weeks. Tuition for classes in spelling, reading, and writing would be \$6 per pupil. For classes in grammar, geography, arithmetic, philosophy, and the sciences, tuition would be \$8, and for advanced courses in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, Greek, and Latin, the fee would be \$10. Their announcement is unrecorded in either McMurtrie's checklist of Missouri imprints or the National Union Catalog.

- 32 SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL. Woonspe Wankantu. The Normal Training School, Dakota Mission, American Board, Santee Agency, Neb. For the Year Ending March 31, 1877.

Founded by Alfred Riggs and sponsored by the Congregational Church, the Santee Normal Training School was noted for its willingness to conduct many of its classes in Dakota. As part of its program to encourage Sioux children to become literate in both Dakota and English, it published a bilingual student newspaper. Among the 'advanced scholars sent away to school' listed in their roster for 1876-77 is Charles Eastman, who eventually became a doctor and noted author. The National Union Catalog lists only one other copy of this guide to the school.

- 33 CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE. Rates of Charges. Spring Term - January 3 to June 21, 1876. Galveston: Shaw & Blaylock, Printers. 1875.

The Chappell Hill Male and Female Institute opened in the fall of 1850 and affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854. It became an exclusively female college in 1856 when the staff and property of the Male Institute were transferred to Soule University. The school prospered through the end of the nineteenth century, but it encountered increasing financial difficulties after 1900 and closed after the 1910-11 session. This announcement of fees for the spring term, 1876, is not recorded in either Winkler and Friend's checklist of Texas imprints or in the National Union Catalog.

- 34 THEODORE B. MILLS. Office of the Spirit of Arkansas. Little Rock: T. B. Mills & Co., August 1, 1875.

A Little Rock publisher and promoter, Theodore Mills used this flier to announce the establishment of a free reading room at the offices of his paper, *The Spirit of Arkansas*. Mills promised visitors the opportunity to read various publications the paper received as exchanges and solicited other publishers to begin exchanges with him. Mills worked in Little Rock through the late 1870s, but appears to have moved to New Mexico by 1880. His flier is unrecorded in either Allen's bibliography of Arkansas imprints or the National Union Catalog.

- 35 SAN FRANCISCO. MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Constitution, By-Laws and List of Members of the Mercantile Library

PRAIRIE HIGH SCHOOL.

MEXICO, MISSOURI.

JAMES LOVE, Teacher of the Male Department.

MRS. L. A. LOVE. " " Female Do.

IN announcing the opening of this School, the subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Mexico and vicinity for the liberal support contributed by them towards its establishment; and would respectfully call the attention of parents and guardians at a distance, to the advantages of its location, and the general features of its organization.

Mexico, situated in the midst of the rich and luxuriant Prairies of Audrain—easy of access, from every direction, over the best of roads—enjoying almost uninterrupted exemption from sickness and disease of all kinds—inhabited by an intelligent, moral, and religious people, constituting a society unsurpassed for agreeableness and refinement; furnishes a location peculiarly adapted to the wants of an institution of this character.

The course of instruction is designed to be amply sufficient to qualify the pupil for usefulness in the practical affairs of life; and whilst every facility will be afforded those who may wish to pursue an extended English, Classical, or Mathematical education; yet at the same time: the strictest attention will be paid to those pursuing the elementary branches, as it is in them only, that the foundation for good Scholarship, can be laid with any hope of success.

In the management of this school, the teachers will bring to their aid the advantages of long experience in their avocation: Mr. Love having taught a High School in a neighboring town for the last eight years; and Mrs. Love; a professional teacher, ed-

ucated in one of the first schools in New England, having been engaged in the same business, in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States for a longer period of time.

The school will be opened on the 1st. Monday in May, to continue for the period of twenty weeks. It is desirable that Scholars be present at the opening of the Session: but they will be received at any time and charged from the time of their commencement to the close.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to qualify themselves for the business of teaching, will have particular attention paid to their qualification.

Suitable accommodation can be extended to 80 pupils, and, as an additional inducement to those from abroad, it may be stated, that boarding can be obtained in the best families, at extremely moderate prices.

The following rates of tuition will be charged for each scholar per session: and no deduction made for absence or irregularity in any case, except for confinement by sickness: tuition, invariably done at the close of the session:

For Spelling, Reading and Writing: \$6 00
 " English Grammar, Geography,
 Arithmetic, Moral, Mental, and
 Natural Philosophy, Chemistry,
 Botany, Logic, &c. &c. \$8 00
 " Algebra, Geometry, Plane and
 Spherical Trigonometry, Survey-
 ing, Greek and Latin Languages, \$10 00
 JAMES LOVE.

MEXICO, MO., May 1850.

Item 31. Mexico, Missouri, is at the intersection of two railroads running west from Decatur, Illinois, and St. Louis. As a county seat, the town was the focal point for many activities including education.

Association . . . Organized, March 1, 1853. San Francisco: Whitton, Towne & Co., Printers, Excelsior Job Office. 1853.

The Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco was one of the West's most ambitious and successful libraries. It arranged regular receipt of periodicals and newspapers from throughout the United States and Europe, and opened its reading rooms everyday until 10 p.m. with a two-hour period, from noon until 2 p.m., set aside exclusively for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

The Antiquarian Society's copy of this, the first publication of the association, came from Horace Davis, a native of Worcester who moved to California in 1852. Davis became a prominent California businessman and philanthropist who served as one of the association's first librarians. He later served as president of the University of California, as a congressman, and as president of Stanford University. Elected a member of AAS in 1862, he was a generous contributor to the Society throughout his life. Only four copies of the pamphlet are known to have survived.

Greenwood, *California Imprints* 413. Gift of Horace Davis, 1853.

- 36 FREDERICK A. WOODWORTH. Mercantile Library Association, of the City of San Francisco. I have the honor herewith to enclose a Monthly Visiting Ticket to the Rooms of the . . . Association. . . . San Francisco, 1854?

A year after it opened, the association amended its constitution to reduce its initiation fee for clerks and others in employ to the sum of \$5, 'thus placing within the means of all a most valuable opportunity for intellectual improvement.' Mr. Woodworth's announcement stresses the confidence in California's future that the library will inspire abroad 'when it is known that in the mad and exciting race for gold, we do not entirely lose sight of those gentler pursuits and more refining influences, which tend to soften the asperities of life, and make us wiser and better men.' The broadside is unrecorded in Greenwood's bibliography of California imprints, and the National Union Catalog records only one copy, at the Bancroft Library in Berkeley.

- 37 ALEXANDER S. TAYLOR. Bibliographical Sketch of the Contents of this Volume, with some Notes on Newspaper Matters in the United States. Supplement to the San Francisco Daily Herald of May 8, 1855.

Businessmen may have valued newspapers principally for their current news, but bibliophiles within pioneer communities quickly recognized them as signs of

From Anna Swanwick

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS

AND

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Mercantile Library Association

OF THE

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ORGANIZED, MARCH 1, 1853.



SAN FRANCISCO:

WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., PRINTERS, EX 'ELSIOR JOB OFFICE,
126 CLAY STREET, NEXT DOOR TO NIANTIC HOTEL.
1853.

Item 35. The seal of the Mercantile Library Association shows a mound of books in front of two laborers holding a shield. It was engraved by William F. Herrick, a wood engraver who moved from New York to San Francisco about 1849.

social and cultural as well as economic development. Here Alexander Taylor describes sixty-four California and nine other far western newspapers that he could determine were being distributed as of January 31, 1855. Taylor also identifies thirty defunct California papers. Thanking Horace Davis for the help he rendered in his capacity as librarian of the Mercantile Library, Taylor observes, 'Trimmers and triflers may think a similar collection easily made. All I have to say is—try it—and three months of steady labor, with corrections and intercorrections of incessant application and care, will give him the necessary experience, and the right to form a judgement.' Most twentieth-century bibliographers regard Taylor's work a gold mine in itself.

- 38 GRANVILLE STUART. *Montana as It Is; Being a General Description of its Resources . . . Illustrated with a Map of the Territory, Drawn by Capt. W. W. De Lacy. . . . To which is Appended, a Complete Dictionary of the Snake Language, and also of the Famous Chinook Jargon. . . .* New York: C. S. Westcott & Co., Printers, No. 79 John Street. 1865.

Text in original paper wrappers. Accompanied by, in separate cover: Walter W. DeLacy, *Map of the Territory of Montana*.

On May 2, 1858, Granville and James Stuart discovered gold in Deer Lodge Valley, Montana. Although neither brother ever made much money in mining, they soon became successful cattlemen and prominent political figures. Granville's account of the territory was described by Thomas W. Streeter as 'the rarest Montana book.' Some fifteen hundred copies were printed, in about three hundred of which was added a copy of Walter W. DeLacy's famous map, prepared for the use of the first Territorial Legislature.

Wagner-Camp 424. Wheat, *Mapping the Trans-Mississippi West* 1117. Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 39 IOWA. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Joint Resolution, No. 6. . . . in Relation to the Removal of the National Capital. [Des Moines, 1870].

As the West matured, it developed confidence in its political identity and grew resentful of what it perceived as eastern indifference and paternalism. This joint resolution of the Iowa legislature called upon the state's congressional delegation to oppose all appropriations for new construction in Washington, D.C. and 'to use all honorable means to effect, at the earliest practicable period, a removal of the seat of government from Washington City to some point in the great valley of the Mississippi.' The broadside is unrecorded in the National Union Catalog.

QUARANTINE.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons emigrating through Great Salt Lake City, are required to comply with the following conditions set forth in the Quarantine Laws of said city, to wit:

First.—That Great Salt Lake City, and all that district of country embraced within twelve miles of the limits thereof, are declared subject to the Quarantine regulations.

Second.—All emigrants having sickness or disease in their trains, are forbidden to pass within the limits of the Quarantine ground until they shall have been inspected by the Quarantine Physician or one of his deputies, and shall have satisfied him that such disease is not of a contagious character.

Third.—All persons found with contagious diseases will be required to remove forthwith with their effects to such place or places as the Quarantine Physician shall direct, or, on refusal, shall be removed by the Physician at the expense of the party removed.

Fourth.—All emigrants passing through the city are hereby forbidden to camp within any of the public streets thereof, without a written permit from the Mayor. —The Public Square in the 8th Ward has been devoted by the Mayor and Council for camping purposes, and the police are hereby directed, for the peace, good order and safety of the city, to see that the said ordinance be enforced. Stage Proprietors, Drivers and Freighters will be held responsible for any infringement of the Quarantine Laws.

Fifth.—Any person found violating the foregoing requirements set forth in the Quarantine laws, will, upon conviction, be liable to the penalties thereof. Physicians and Surgeons of companies, Telegraph Operators, Stage Drivers, and others having knowledge of sickness or disease on the roads leading to Great Salt Lake City, are urgently requested to communicate the same to me or the Quarantine Physician.

By direction of the City Council, Quarantine offices are for the present located at Leonard W. Hardy's ranch, 12 miles east of the city, and at O. P. Rockwell's station, on the State Road, south of the city, to which offices parties interested will report.

Dr. W. F. Anderson,

Quarantine Physician, will, by himself or deputies, attend to the above-named localities. Dr. Anderson's city office and residence, 13th Ward, one and a half blocks north of the Public Square, 8th Ward, above referred to.

By Order of the Mayor and City Council.

J. C. LITTLE,
Marshal of G. S. L. City.

Station Keepers will please see that these notices are not defaced or torn down.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., April 21, 1893.

Item 43. This broadside was designed for public display in Salt Lake City and the surrounding area.



Item 44. Henry James Warre's watercolor, 'Mount Coffin and Mount St. Helen's (Volcanic) Columbia River.'

- 40 Division and Admission! North Dakota and South Dakota. [Sioux Falls, 1888?].

The efforts of local leaders to secure statehood for Dakota Territory took over a decade to reach fruition as corrupt federal appointees, the Northern Pacific Railroad, and a lack of congressional will stifled local initiative. By 1888, the proponents of statehood would accept no further delay. In this broadside they called upon all residents of the region to 'use every means at your command for the good of the cause, and we will soon be prosperous and happy as CITIZENS of two States—not VASSALS of a Territory.' The broadside is unrecorded in Allen's bibliography of Dakota imprints, and the National Union Catalog locates only one copy.

- 41 The Cattle Barons' Rebellion against Law and Order: A True History of the Johnson County Invasion by an Armed Band of Assassins. As Published in the Buffalo Bulletin. Dedicated to the "Rustlers" of Johnson and other Counties who rustled at the risks of their lives to defend their Homes, their Lives and their Constitutional Rights. Buffalo, Wyo, 1892?

Although Washington was a frequent target of Western political activists, not all western disputes were national in character. In Johnson County, Wyoming, conflicts among large, open-range cattle operators and small farmers and ranchers escalated to the point of civil war. In April 1892, the cattlemen hired forty-six vigilantes to invade Johnson County. County officials, located in Buffalo, rallied a citizens' posse to oppose them. Ultimately, federal troops interceded to restore peace.

The account of the Johnson County War provided here was first published in the *Buffalo Bulletin*. This offprint, sent to Mrs. William Foster in August 1892, appears to be unique, the sole surviving record of local reaction to the war.

Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1947.

- 42 EDMUND DOAK. Palacio Imperial! Generos de Modistas! Se hacen Vestidos! Maquinas de Coser. Los Angeles: Imprenta de la Cronica. 1874?

For the fashion-conscious Californian, Edmund Doak promised the finest in cloth, dress patterns, and sewing machines. Among the brands he carried are such familiar names as Howe and Singer. His promotional flier is unrecorded in the National Union Catalog.

- 43 SALT LAKE CITY. ORDINANCES. Quarantine. Notice to Emigrants. Salt Lake City, 1863.

The Mormons moved to Utah in 1847 to isolate themselves from the rest of American society, but the West's numerous gold and silver rushes brought thousands of pioneers through Salt Lake City on their way to California, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana. Mormon authorities attempted to protect their community by requiring emigrant trains to follow strict quarantine procedures. Sick pioneers were to remain twelve miles outside city limits until local physicians examined them, and travelers permitted to enter the city were to camp only in designated areas. This broadside is unrecorded in either Flake's Mormon bibliography or the National Union Catalog.

- 44 HENRY JAMES WARRE. Sketches Taken en route from Canada to the Red River Settlement. 1845.

Capt. Henry Warre left Montreal in May 1845 on a mission to reinforce the British garrison at the mouth of the Columbia River. His party reached Vancouver in August and spent the winter traveling through the Northwest before returning to Montreal the next summer. Warre later published twenty views based on his original sketches. In 1944, Donald McKay Frost presented the Society with a portfolio of eighty-six Warre originals. Shown here are six water-colors and drawings selected from the portfolio.

Naska, Cree Indian

Barnabe, drawn by Pere de Smedt

Mount Coffin and Mount St. Helens (Volcanic) Columbia River

Nisqually Half Caste Indians Gambling

Valley of the Columbia River, August 1845

Mt. St. Helens Sept. 1845

Gift of Donald McKay Frost, 1944.

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