

**GUSTAVUS SOHON'S CARTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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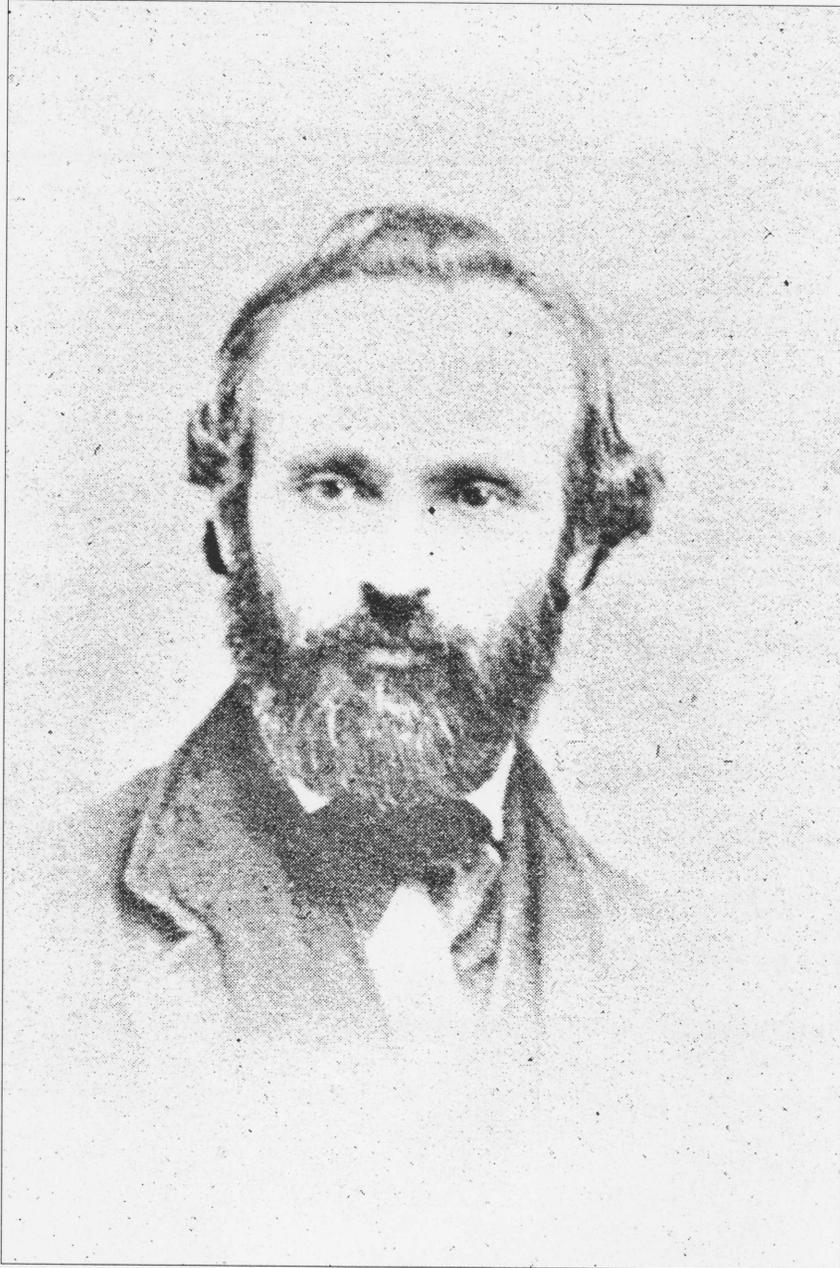
The family of Gustavus Sohon

With gratitude for their considerable help in producing this publication

*Modern maps prepared with the assistance of
Philip M. Mobley
Federal Government*

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
I. Inventory of the Sohon Collection in the Library of Congress	6
A. Manuscript Illustrations	6
B. Manuscript Maps	9
C. Manuscript Notes	13
II. Chronological Listing of Sohon's Works	15
A. The Pacific Railroad Surveys, 1852–54	15
B. Governor Isaac Stevens's Treaty Expedition, 1855	24
C. Final Years as an Enlisted Man, 1856–57	37
D. Col. George Wright's Campaign, August–September 1858	39
E. John Mullan's Military Wagon Road, 1859–62	45
F. The Final Years, 1863–1903	54
III. Addresses of Institutions Holding Sohon Materials	56
IV. Bibliography	57



*Figure 1. Gustavus Sohon. Photograph was taken in the mid-19th century.
(Image provided by Sohon family and used with their permission.)*

INTRODUCTION

The following bibliography documents the graphic materials—oil paintings, lithographs, water colors, pencil renderings, and maps—created by Gustavus Sohon, a mid-19th century German immigrant. He was born in Tilsit, Prussia, in 1825, and moved to New York City in 1842. After ten years working as a book binder, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. He was immediately transferred to a post in the Pacific Northwest. At that time, he became part of a detail supplying equipment and food to the command of Isaac Stevens, who was then in the process of conducting a survey for a transcontinental railroad route across the Great Plains and through the northern Rockies to the Pacific Northwest. Quickly recognizing Sohon's creative talents and intelligence, Stevens subsequently transferred Sohon to his immediate command. Starting with this assignment and for the next ten years, Sohon was intimately involved in the exploration and mapping of the northern Rockies and the Pacific Northwest. Most of Sohon's artistic and cartographic works were created while he was employed by the United States government between the years 1852 and 1863.

Gustavus Sohon produced many images during the eleven years that he worked for the federal government. For the first five years, between 1852 and 1857, he was a soldier. In this capacity his tasks varied considerably, but all of them involved the work of the Pacific Railroad Survey and subsequent treaty negotiations. Occasionally, he produced artistic renderings of the landscapes through which the parties passed. When Isaac Stevens decided to negotiate treaties with tribes in the Washington Territory, particularly with the Indians living on the Columbia Plateau, Sohon drew portraits of the key participants, who were mostly Native Americans. In addition, Sohon worked intermittently as an interpreter, and according to Stevens, he was very successful in this role. He also spent considerable time scouting the northern Rockies, sometimes accompanying other officers such as John Mullan as he traveled south from western Montana toward Fort Hall on the Snake River in southeastern Idaho. On other occasions, working alone, he traveled along the Palouse River in eastern Washington, mapping the land and taking elaborate notes of what he observed along the route, usually on a mile-by-mile basis.

His last five years of federal service was work associated with the building of the Mullan Road, a 624-mile-long military wagon road constructed to connect the Columbia River with the Missouri River. Road construction was to have begun in 1858, but unfortunately, hostilities broke out among tribes of the eastern plateau and the work was delayed. During this period, Sohon accompanied John Mullan, who had volunteered to provide topographic services for the military expedition headed by Col. George Wright. Sohon drew intriguing images on this assignment, and it is one of the rare times in the history of the American West that an artist directly observed military engagements and created precise illustrations of battles. Documenting the war as it took place, Sohon also produced beautiful landscapes of falls, vegetation, and mountain scenery along the route traversed by the military. Sometimes the images were mere sketches on tracing paper, but when more time was available, he created wonderful watercolors, and on a few occasions also prepared oil paintings. The oils were usually of waterfalls, such as the one of Palouse Falls in eastern Washington state (see entry II.E.13).

After completion of the new treaties, work on the Mullan Road commenced. Sohon produced the only images of the road during its construction. Many of these were published in the project report which was submitted to the House of Representatives. In addition, Sohon created maps, many of the region east of the Coeur d'Alene mission in northern Idaho. In this area, Sohon discovered a pass that could be used to cross the Bitterroot Mountains; it was named for him. Interestingly, Sohon made sketches of the cartographers at work as they spent the winter at Cantonment Jordan east of the pass. A completed watercolor of this scene is held by descendants of the Sohon family, and an incomplete study can be found in the collections of the National Anthropological Archives (see entries II.E.15 and 16).

Following completion of the Mullan Road project, Sohon returned to the East Coast, marrying Julia Groh in 1863. They moved to San Francisco where he operated a daguerreotype studio

for two years. In 1865, however, he returned to Washington, D.C., and began working as a shoe salesman. For the remainder of his life, he devoted his attention primarily to his wife and five children. Unfortunately, there is little evidence that he continued his artistic interests during his later years. He died in Washington, D.C., on September 9, 1903, at the age of 78.

For many years, Sohon kept numerous sketches, field notes, and other materials in his personal archives. Over a period of time, some of the materials were transferred to government depositories, while others became part of private collections. Subsequently, some of his work was sold or bequeathed to university collections, including those at Georgetown, Yale, and Washington State Universities. A considerable number of items were offered to the Montana Historical Society, but for some reason, although a list of the offering was maintained, the original illustrations disappeared. In 1996, the Sohon family rediscovered these materials and showed them to Professor McDermott. Later, they also invited Dr. Ronald Grim of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, to examine the documents and illustrations. Subsequently, the Sohon family generously gave their valuable collection to the Library for use by current and future generations. Around the same time, the Sohon family identified another eight drawings, owned by Leigh Carter of Akron, Ohio, that were on display at the Richard York Gallery in New York City. In 2001, the Library purchased these items and added them to the Sohon collection.

Significance of the materials

In all of his roles, Sohon was instrumental to the success of each project to which he was assigned. Not only was he a talented artist, but he also served as a topographic engineer, explorer, and interpreter. In each of these areas he performed admirably.

Most of the items described here demonstrate important features of Sohon's work. First, it is evident that he drew numerous study sketches of a particular landscape or theme prior to the creation of a final rendition. While many of the images were drawn in pencil on tracing paper, others were in ink, watercolor, or a combination of all three techniques. In comparing these simple drawings to the completed images, it is clear that one or more preceded the final copy.

Second, with regard to the Pacific Railroad Survey, it is apparent that Sohon was the creator of the original illustrations for numerous lithographs, such as the one of Fort Vancouver. Some scholars have disputed the authorship of this view, erroneously ascribing it to John Mix Stanley, who was the other artist on the expedition. To prove Sohon's authorship, a comparison of his incomplete pencil drawing with the published lithograph of Fort Vancouver (see figures 2 and 3, and entries I.A.2; II.A.24 and 25) shows many of the same details as the lithograph. In fact, it shows additional detail not incorporated into the lithograph.

Third, several of the drawings in the newly inventoried material document urban development in the Pacific Northwest. Some of them show panoramic views of early towns, such as Oregon City (see entry I.A.1), while others are the only known depictions of communities at the beginning of their development, such as Fort Steilacoom near the present city of Tacoma, Washington (see entry I.A.5).

Fourth, the material demonstrates that Sohon was also an accomplished cartographer or topographic engineer. Examples include a small-scale map of the Pacific Ocean Basin (see entry I.B.1) as well as larger scale products, focusing on the region explored, such as the Palouse River basin (see entry I.B.2).

Finally, other materials demonstrate that Sohon sustained his interest in the social and economic development of the northern Rockies after he left the Pacific Northwest. One map in this collection shows that Sohon plotted in the 1880s towns, railroads, and roads in the region which he first explored and mapped in the mid-19th century (see entry I.B.12). For all of these reasons, Sohon's contributions are very significant.

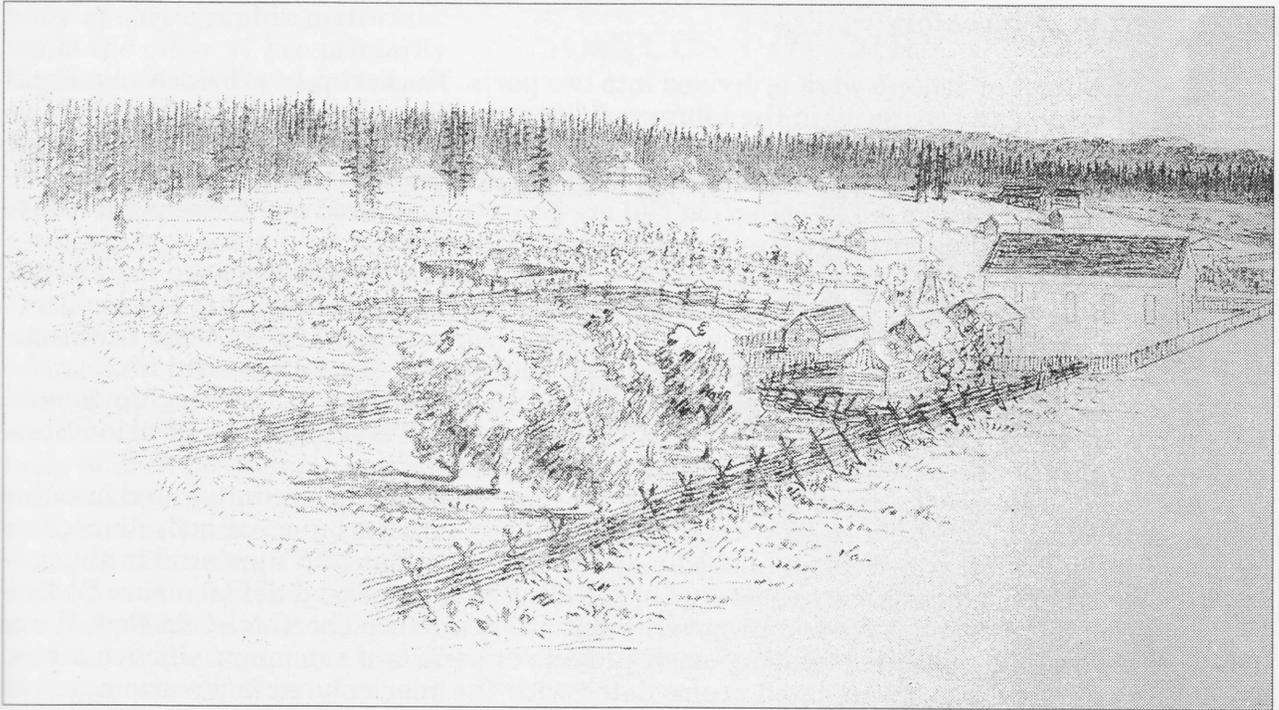


Figure 2. Unfinished Sketch of Fort Vancouver. Image is drawn in pencil on tri-colored paper. The site is seen from the west. Compare this image with the published lithograph shown in figure 3. See entries I.A.2 and II.A.23.

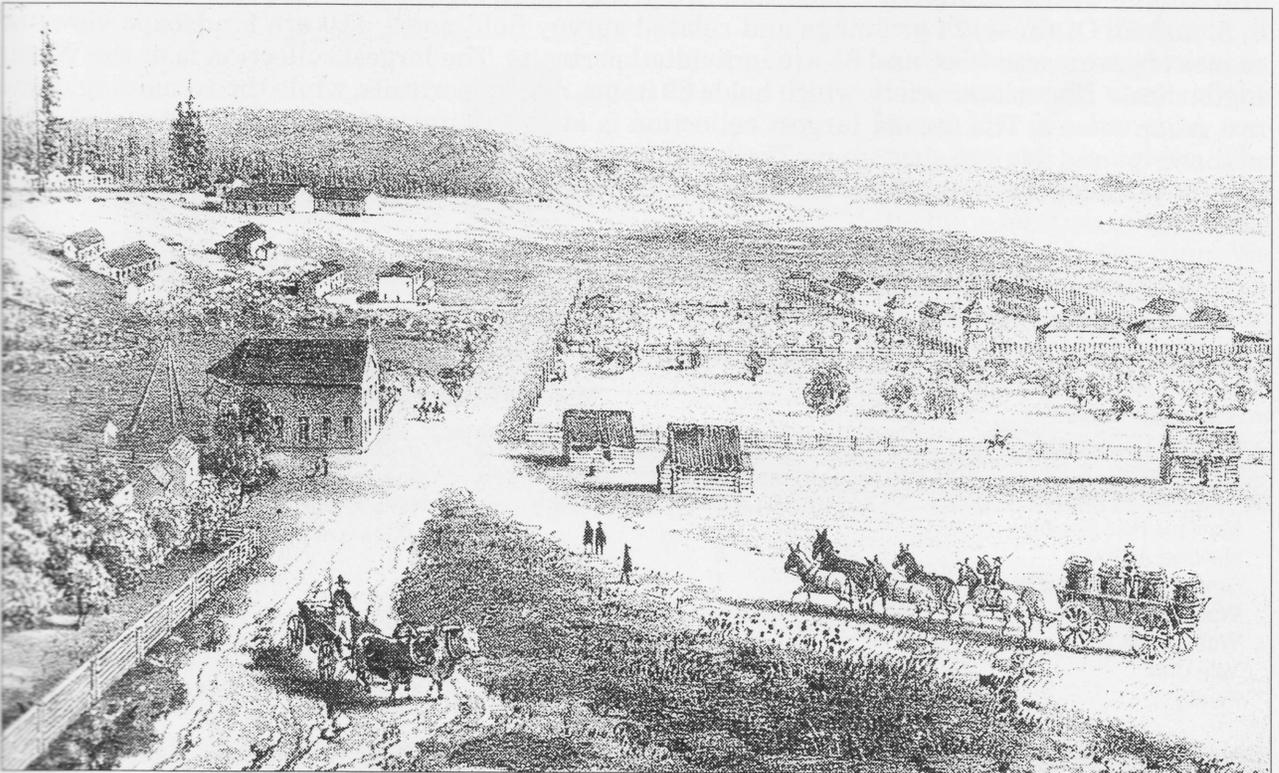


Figure 3. Published View of Fort Vancouver. This is the lithograph used in the Pacific Railroad Reports, Vol. 12. See entry II.A.25.

Organization of inventory

This inventory of Sohon's work is divided into two parts. The first part provides a listing of the original manuscript material in the Library of Congress. The collection is composed of two acquisitions—a gift in 1997 from Julian Sohon and family of Fairfield, Connecticut, and the purchase of eight manuscript drawings in 2001 from Leigh Carter of Akron, Ohio. The materials have been merged into a single collection and are grouped into three categories according to format—manuscript illustrations, manuscript maps, and manuscript field notes.

The second part of the inventory provides a comprehensive listing of all the manuscript and published maps and illustrations by Sohon in other public institutions that are known to the authors. These materials are in a variety of repositories, including the National Anthropological Archives in the Smithsonian Institution, the Washington State Historical Society, the Cartographic Branch of the U.S. National Archives, the Yale University Art Gallery, the Special Collections Division of the Lauinger Library at Georgetown University, and Washington State University Libraries (see Part III for addresses of these institutions).

Abbreviated entries for items in the Library of Congress collection are integrated into this comprehensive listing in order to show their relationship to materials in other collections. Also included in the inventory are the published maps and illustrations that appeared in the government reports that were published as part of the Congressional Serial Set (see Part IV, Bibliography, for full citations of relevant government publications). The entries in Part II are arranged in chronological order, focusing on six projects or periods of Sohon's productive career. Because many drawings are undated or are dated with the year only, we have attempted to assign a position in the inventory that places them roughly in chronological order.

The size and comprehensiveness of this inventory illustrates how productive Sohon was during the eleven years that he was in the Pacific Northwest. Included are over 200 cartographic and artistic works created by Sohon that are preserved in eight public institutions (see figures 4, 5, and 6). Of these, 24 are maps and related survey field notes, 110 are landscape views or scenes of group activities, and 85 are individual portraits. The largest collection is at the Washington State Historical Society, which holds 69 items, mostly portraits, while the remaining items are group scenes. The second largest collection is at the Library of Congress and includes 36 manuscript and 24 published items. The latter appear in two volumes of the Congressional Serial Set. Seventeen of the items in the Library of Congress are maps, representing the largest

Institutional Holdings of Sohon Materials

Repository	Maps & Field Notes	Landscape Views Group Scenes	Portraits	Total
Georgetown Univ.		6		6
Library of Congress				
Manuscript	14	22		36
Published	3	25		28
Montana Hist. Society			1	1
National Archives	6	4		10
Smithsonian Institution	1	24	22	47
Wash. Hist. Society		8	61	69
Wash. State Univ.		3		3
Yale Univ.		14		14
Family		4	1	5
Total	24	110	85	219

Figure 4. Institutional Holdings of Sohon Materials. Composite table enumerating Sohon's cartographic and artistic works by custodial institution and subject matter.

body of cartographic materials, while the other 47 are primarily landscape views. The third largest collection is held by the Smithsonian Institution, a collection consisting of 22 group scenes and landscape views, 27 portraits, and a single map.

Each bibliographic entry in the inventory is headed with the title as it appears on the document. If there is no title, one has been supplied by the compilers and is indicated in brackets. The body of each bibliographic entry includes a description of the content and/or background of the item, an indication if the item is signed or has been specifically attributed to Sohon. Dates as they appear on the items are listed; undated material is so noted, and

Sources For Sohon Graphics

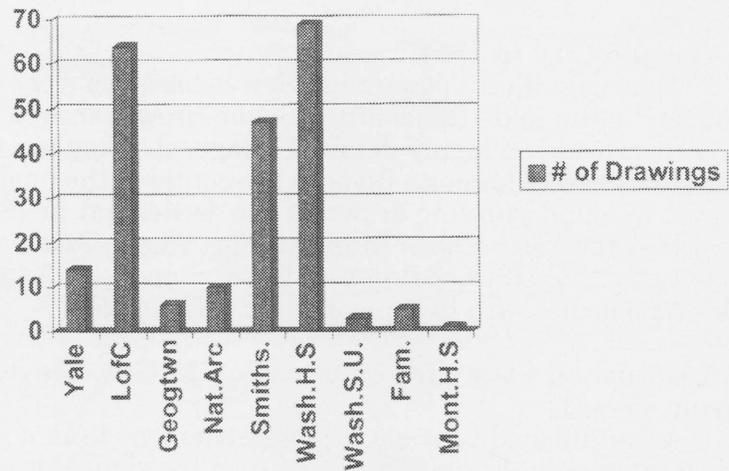


Figure 5. Sources for Sohon Graphics. Graph showing the number of Sohon materials that are held by each of the eight public institutions and those still retained by the Sohon family. (Graph prepared by Paul McDermott.)

Subjects Illustrated By Sohon

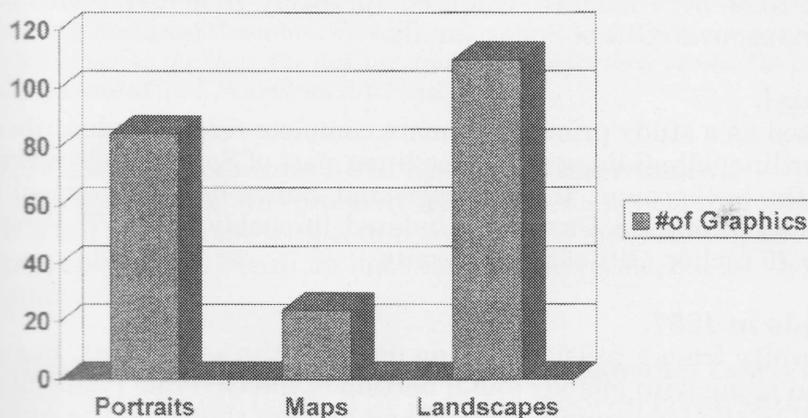


Figure 6. Subjects Illustrated by Sohon. Graph categorizing Sohon's materials by three broad subjects or formats—portraits, maps, and landscape views/group scenes. (Graph prepared by Paul McDermott.)

when known, the actual or probable dates of situation or compilation are supplied in brackets. The medium or media, dimensions (vertical by horizontal), and shape of the image if it is other than rectangular are also given. The entry ends with a notation of the filing location in the repository that holds the item. We have also attempted to add references to secondary works in which many of these works have been published. Full bibliographic citations for these references can be found in the bibliography (see Part IV).

I. Inventory of the Sohon Collection in the Library of Congress

A. Manuscript Illustrations

1. Oregon City in 1854.

This magnificent panoramic view is based on a one-point perspective, a technique that was popular in the mid-19th century. Sohon drew it from a bluff that overlooks the city facing the east. It provides a highly detailed image, showing most of the buildings found in the town in 1854, with the Willamette River in the center of the image. This item reinforces the content contained in an oil painting drawn of the settlement in 1852 by John Mix Stanley; Mix's work is owned by the Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas, and has been reproduced in Goetzmann, *Looking at the Land of Promise*, p. 28. Signed "G. S." Date: 1854. Pencil on light blue paper, 12 x 33.5 inches. Gift of Sohon family. (See figure 7.)

2. Unfinished Study for Illustration in Gov. Stevens' Report-View of Fort Vancouver [from verso].

An unfinished view shows the settlement from a western viewpoint with Mount Hood in the background; the old fort is shown on the right side of the drawing. The newer military complex is situated on the small bluffs to the left. In the foreground, civilian buildings, including a church, are drawn in great detail. Adjoining the buildings are fences surrounding a variety of garden crops. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1853-55]. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 9.75 x 13.25 inches. Gift of Sohon family. (See figure 2.)

3. Incomplete drawing for lithographic reproduction. Benicia, Calif. 1857 [from verso].

This depiction of the settlement shows outlines of significant buildings and fences. A portion of San Francisco Bay and surrounding hillsides are shown in the background. Sohon was reassigned by the Army to the post in 1856-57. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1856-57]. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 7 x 10 inches. Shape: oval. Gift of Sohon family.

4. [A View of Benicia, California].

This view was probably created as a study prior to the more complete rendition described previously. It provides a simple outline of buildings and fence lines, part of San Francisco Bay and the surrounding hillsides in the background. In the foreground, Sohon lightly sketched a wagon and horse team to provide a sense of scale. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1856-57]. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 5.5 x 9.25 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

5. Stelacoom [sic] on the Sounds in 1857.

The image shows the community from a hillside looking down on the settlement. Puget Sound is shown in the background along with islands and a portion of the Olympic Peninsula. The view is toward the southwest. In the foreground, a wharf and flag are shown on the right, with the remainder of the settlement to the left. A sailing ship is anchored off the main pier. Several notations describe the appearance of buildings, noting their dominant colors. The fact that information regarding colors was provided suggests that Sohon intended to make a water-color of the area at a later date. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: 1857. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 7.75 x 11.75 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

6. [View of Spokane River Valley].

This rendition shows the course of the Spokane River flowing from south to north. The location is on the western side of the current city of Spokane. Today a community college and military base occupy the general area. Sohon probably made this preliminary sketch when he accompanied Colonel Wright's 1858 expedition. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1858]. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 6.75 x 9.75 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

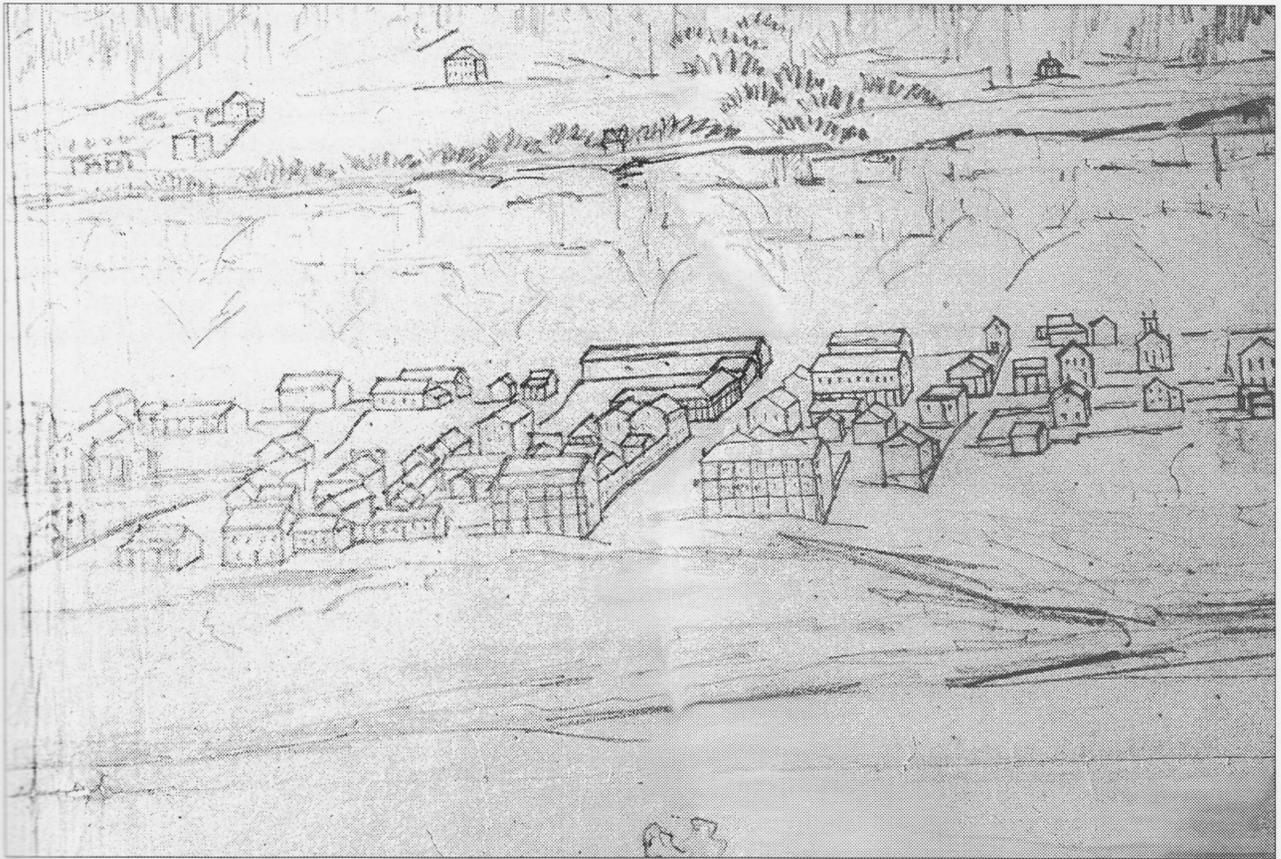


Figure 7. Section of Panoramic View of Oregon City, Oregon. Sohon made this image from a vantage point west of the city and across the river. The full-size drawing occupies three sheets. The panorama is centered on the portion of the city illustrated here. See entries I.A.1 and II.A.26.

7. [View of Encampment in Spokane River basin].

This drawing was probably created in August or early September 1858. The camp is depicted in a tall pine forest with a dim outline of a mountain in the background. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1858]. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 6 x 10.75 inches. Shape: oval. Gift of Sohon family.

8. [Panoramic View of Rocky Mountains Showing Lewis and Clark and Cadottes Passes] Seen from Ridge [Left ?] or E. of Dearborne river, -Station A-Thursday May 17, 1860.

The image shows the mountain range from a viewpoint adjacent to the Dearborne River. At this time, Sohon was part of John Mullan's road building expedition. Unsigned. Date: May 17, 1860. Pencil on light blue, gridded paper, 4.5 x 7.5 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

9. [Incomplete Drawing of Engagement between Soldiers and Native Americans].

This is Sohon's most surreal image, with a very modernistic appearance. It shows soldiers dressed in uniforms characteristic of the 19th century, aiming rifles toward approaching Indians. Unsigned. Undated. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 10 x 13.5 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

10. Sketch from Tatchuna Hill, looking East, by Mr. Sohon.

The sketch shows a portion of the Rocky Mountains. Compass bearings to assorted points are identified above the mountain skyline, depicting a view extending from 0 to 90 degrees east.

The actual sketch occupies only one-quarter of the sheet. Unsigned. Undated: [possibly 1860]. Pencil on paper; image, 4.5 x 11 inches; paper, 17 x 11 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

11. [View of Spokane Falls].

This preliminary sketch, probably made in 1858 when Sohon was in the area as part of Colonel Wright's expedition, shows the falls from a viewpoint west or downstream from their location. The final rendition is now in the manuscript collection of the Washington State University Libraries (see entry II.D.17). Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1858]. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 8.8 x 7.75 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

12. View of Snake River at Mouth of Tukañon showing Fort Taylor & Peaks Taylor & Gaston, 20th August 1858.

The image shows the region from a viewpoint south of the river and above the fort. In the foreground, a small wagon and pack animals are moving toward the fort. Tucannon Creek dominates the left side of the image. Fort Taylor is seen to the right on the east bank of the creek. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: August 20, 1858. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 4.5 x 10 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

13. [View of Snake River Plain].

This was a study for a watercolor that is now in a private collection. It shows the outline of the Snake River flowing toward the Columbia, somewhere in the eastern Columbia River Plateau. A *galeria* vegetation complex parallels the banks, and in the foreground on a hillside overlooking the plain, there are several pine trees providing a sense of scale. It was probably drawn while Sohon was accompanying John Mullan as part of Colonel Wright's expedition. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1858]. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 6.5 x 9 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

14. [View of Plantation House].

The house is unidentified. This was probably one of the few drawings made by Sohon after leaving government service. It shows a large house with two chimneys. In front, there is a circular driveway with a horse and carriage. Unsigned. Undated. Pencil on light tan tracing tissue, 5.7 x 5.75 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

15. Battle of Col. Steptoe on the In-gos-so-man Creek, W.T., Fought 17th May 1858.

This is a mysterious image. It depicts the engagement of Col. Edward Steptoe with members of the Coeur d'Alene, Palouse, Spokane, and other tribes. The battle took place at the site of Rosalia, in eastern Washington, on May 17, 1858. A number of Steptoe's troops were killed including two officers. The image shows the troops positioned on a small hill sloping down to a stream valley. In the foreground, several Nez Perce tribesmen sit peaceably smoking pipes. Unsigned. Date: May 17, 1858. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 6.75 x 10 inches. Purchased from Leigh Carter. Reproduced in McDermott and Grim, "Images of Colonel George Wright's Campaign" (2002), p. 17.

16. [Snake River Corridor].

This handsome view shows the Snake River meandering across the valley created at the edge of a nearby cliff. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [August 1858]. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 7 x 10 inches. Shape: oval. Purchased from Leigh Carter. (See figure 18, p. 41.)

17. [Pine Forest and Lake].

A simple drawing shows the pine forest complex prevailing at the edge of the Columbia River Plateau in eastern Washington. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: [September] 1858. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 7 x 10 inches. Shape: oval. Purchased from Leigh Carter. Reproduced in McDermott and Grim, "Images of Colonel George Wright's Campaign" (2002), p. 19.

18. [Battle of Spokane Plain].

Troops under Col. George Wright are observed engaging Native Americans at the Battle of Spokane Plain, September 5, 1858. This was the last major engagement in the campaign. In a partially successful tactic, Native Americans set fire to grasses to confuse the troops. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [September 5, 1858]. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 7 x 10 inches. Purchased from Leigh Carter. Reproduced in McDermott and Grim, "Images of Colonel George Wright's Campaign" (2002), p. 20. (See figure 19, p. 42.)

19. Council with Friendly Nez Perces Indians Held by Col. G. Wright, U.S.A., August 4th 1858 near Fort Wallah-Wallah, W.T., Previous to March Against Hostile Northern Indians.

Image shows Indians sitting on the ground under a canopy, with soldiers standing to the left. One officer is seated at a table and is taking notes. Col. George Wright is depicted addressing the Nez Perce in preparation for his campaign over the Columbia River Plateau in late summer 1858. Unsigned. Date: August 4, 1858. Pencil on paper, 7 x 9.75 inches. Purchased from Leigh Carter.

20. Crossing the Snake River at Mouth of the Tou-kannon, August 25th & 26th, 1858.

The difficulty of crossing the Snake River with troops, horses, and supplies is documented in this image. Taylor's and Gaston's Bluffs are labeled. These names are in honor of two officers killed in an engagement on May 17, 1858. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: August 26, 1858. Pencil on paper, 6.25 x 9.25 inches. Purchased from Leigh Carter. Reproduced in McDermott and Grim, "Images of Colonel George Wright's Campaign" (2002), p. 18.

21. Horse Slaughter Camp on the Spokane River, W.T., 8th, 9th, 10th Sept. 1858.

During the Wright Campaign, approximately 900 horses were confiscated from hostile tribes. The animals were eventually killed at a corral site near Liberty Lake, Washington, east of Spokane. The illustration shows the camp where the slaughter took place. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: September 10, 1858. Pencil on paper, 7.5 x 10 inches. Purchased from Leigh Carter. Reproduced in McDermott and Grim, "Images of Colonel George Wright's Campaign" (2002), p. 21.

22. Coeur-d-alène Mission, Established by the Jesuit Fathers in the Rocky Mountains in 1842.

This finely drawn image focuses on the mission and related buildings. An Indian encampment is shown adjacent to the church. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [1858]. Pencil on paper, 7.25 x 10 inches. Purchased from Leigh Carter. Reproduced in McDermott and Grim, "Images of Colonel George Wright's Campaign" (2002), p. 22. (See figure 20, p. 43.)

B. Manuscript Maps**1. [Pacific Basin].**

This is a small-scale map showing the Pacific Ocean basin. Major longitude and latitude lines are provided as well as an elaborate bar scale drawn in pencil. From the grid appearance, the map probably was based on a conic projection. The map was drawn in 1857 when Sohon was sent by the Army to Benicia, California. The scale of the map is 1:57,000,000. Signed "Gust. Sohon-compiled." Date: 1857. Ink and pencil on paper, 9.5 x 7.5 inches. Gift of Sohon family. (See figure 8.)

2. G. Sohon's Explorations in 1859 [showing Mullan Road Route in Eastern Columbia River Plateau].

Sohon explored and mapped the route for the road from the mouth of the Palouse River to the Coeur d'Alene mission. The Palouse River, which flows into the Snake River north of Walla



Figure 8. Map of Pacific Basin. Sohon made this map while stationed at Benicia, California. See entries I.B.1 and II.C.2.

Walla, Washington, drains a considerable area in southeastern Washington State. The map shows the routes he took and some information about the terrain. Mileage is provided, along with camp sites and the dates they were occupied. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1859]. Pencil and ink on paper, 19.5 x 17 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

3. Reconnaissance of the Columbia River from mouth of the Des Chutes up to Walla Wallah by G. Sohon, assist. Lt. Mullan's Wagon road expedition 1858.

This map was drawn at a scale of 1:250,000. Area coverage extends from the mouth of the Deschutes River near The Dalles up to Fort Walla Walla. Sohon explored this route in July 1858. He noted the magnetic direction for route segments and the mileage in each segment. Terrain is indicated by hachures. The location of significant rapids along the Columbia are identified, such as Indian Rapids east of the John Day River and Five Mile Rapids east of the Deschutes River. These obstacles have now been obliterated by the construction of dams on the Columbia River. An inset contains a table of compass bearings and the mileage for each segment of the reconnaissance. Unsigned. Date: July 1858. Ink on tissue paper, 10 x 26.5 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

4. Bitter Root River from junction of Blackfoot and Hellgate Rivers to junction of B[itter]. R[oot]. & St. Regis.

The map, drawn at a scale of 1:250,000, depicts the route of exploration in red ink. The map covers an area along the course of the Clarks Fork in western Montana. In the 19th century, this part of the river was known as the Hellgate and Bitterroot Rivers. The map shows the route beginning at the intersection of the Blackfoot River with the Hellgate and extending to the intersection of the Bitterroot with the St. Regis de Borgia Creek. Today, this is the site of St. Regis, Montana. Names of some of the creeks are given. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1859-60]. Ink and pencil drawing on lined paper, 7.5 inches x 19 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

5. [Sketch map, Ft. Walla Walla, via Touchet River to Snake River].

The map was drawn at a scale of 1:250,000. American Indian trails are indicated by a dotted line, which Sohon spelled "dottes." "Strucks" [dashed lines] are used to show wagon roads. A ferry crossing is identified about 1.75 miles downstream from the intersection of the Palouse and Snake Rivers. Numerous streams are named, including Tucannon, Potaho, Reed, Dry, and Mill Creeks. A secondary portion of the map extends to Fort Walla Walla. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated. Ink and pencil on paper, 11 x 7.75 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

6. [Mullan Road, Section between Ft. Benton and Little Blackfoot River].

This map shows the route, identified by a dashed line, of the military wagon road between Fort Benton and the Mullan Pass, east of the Little Blackfoot River. Key landmarks are named including Birdtail Rock, Dearborne River, and Sun River. The scale is not provided. Unsigned. Undated: [probably compiled summer of 1860]. Ink on tracing cloth, 32 x 14 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

7. [Reconnaissance along the Blackfoot River].

Drawn on an irregularly shaped piece of paper, the map depicts the Blackfoot River flowing into the Hellgate River. Today, the river, shown in blue ink, is known as Clarks Fork. Sohon identified several prairies and used a few form lines to indicate terrain. The scale is not provided. Unsigned. Undated: [probably compiled 1859-60]. Ink and pencil on blue tinted paper, 4 x 12 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

8. Reconnaissance of Coeur d' Alene River from Mission down to the Lake and thence to crossing of St. Joseph's river at outlet of Poun lake by G. Sohon, Setp. [sic] 1858.

The map scale is given as "1 mile to 1 inch" [1:63,360]. Sohon provided an elaborate table of compass bearings and distances covered in each leg of the reconnaissance. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: 1858. Ink and pencil on tracing tissue, 19.5 x 29.3 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

9. [Reconnaissance?] of the Snake River from Fort Taylor down to the Columbia, and thence the Columbia River down to Walla Wallah by G. Sohon, assist. Lt. Mullan's wagon road expedition, 1858.

The map scale is 1:63,360; terrain is indicated with simple hachuring. An inset contains a sketch of the rapids found 13 miles below the mouth of Tucannon Creek. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: 1858. Ink and pencil on tracing tissue, 48.5 x 23.75 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

10. Approximate line for Tunnel [sic] by G. Sohon.

This simple rendering has a scale of 1:63,360, and shows the wagon road through Sohon Pass. The route for a railroad line is drawn showing that the military proposed building a tunnel through the mountains under a nearby pass, now known as Lookout Pass. Ironically, when the railroad was actually built, it went over that pass rather than through it. Today the railroad has been abandoned and an interstate highway traverses the mountain range. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated. Ink and pencil on paper, 5 x 8 inches. Gift of Sohon family. (See figures 9 and 10.)

11. [Sketch Map from Coeur d'Alene Lake across Sohon Pass to Bitterroot River].

This sketch map is superimposed on a grid using 15 minutes of longitude and latitude. Some mountains are depicted using the technique of "molehills," for example, Stevens and Wiessners Peaks. The outline of the military post at Coeur d'Alene is depicted. Unsigned. Undated. Mostly pencil with a few ink notations on manila paper, 22 x 31 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

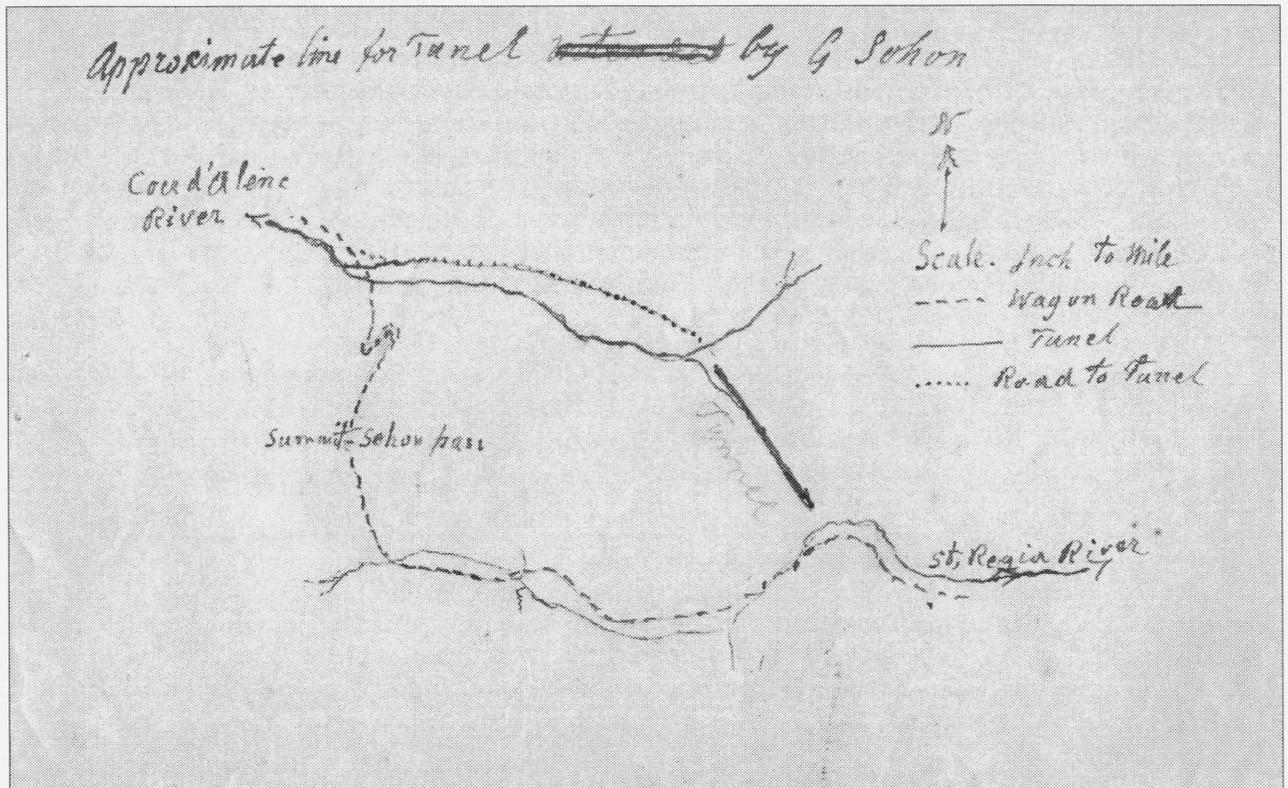


Figure 9. Sohon Pass Sketch Map. Sohon discovered this pass in the Bitterroot Mountains. It is located west of Lookout Pass. At one time, as shown on this map, engineers thought they would have to tunnel through this mountain. When the railroad was built in the 1890s, an elaborate switchback was used to reduce its grade and to avoid tunnel construction. See entries I.B.10 and II.E.17.

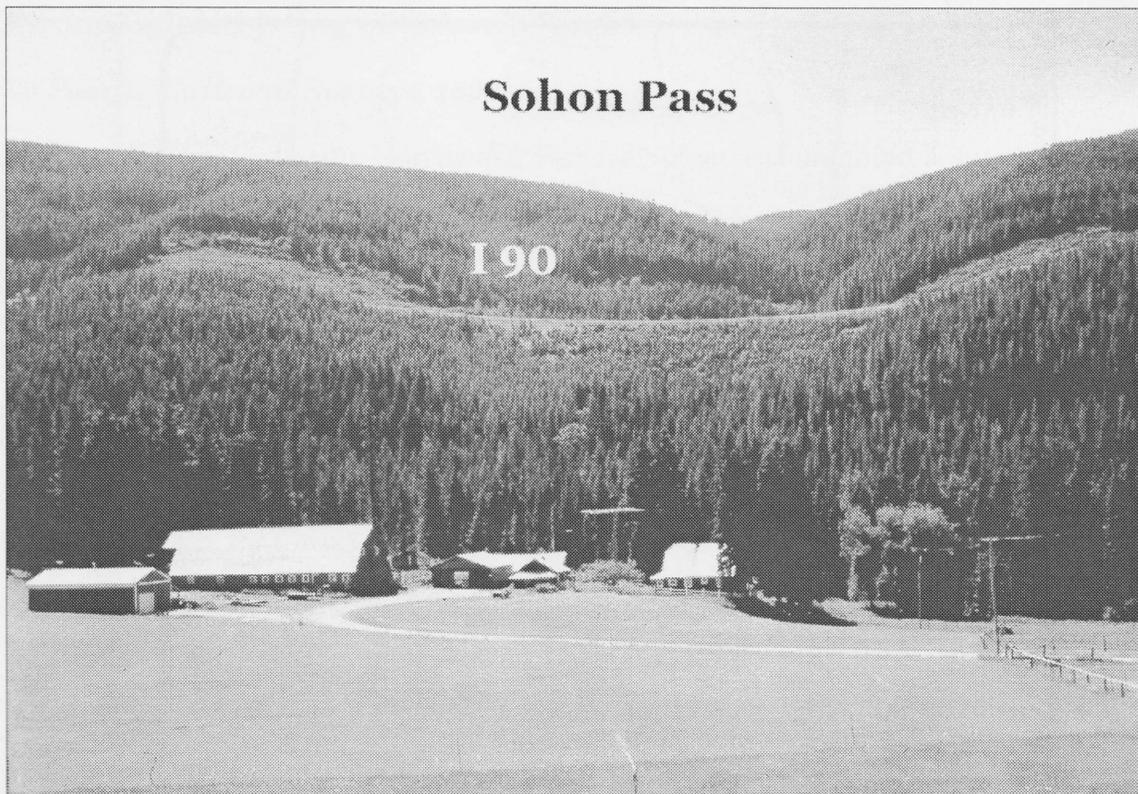


Figure 10. Sohon Pass. This photograph shows the location of this pass high above the valley. The view is from the north looking south. Interstate 90 is located on the slope leading up to nearby Lookout Pass. (Photo by Paul McDermott, 1997)

12. [Sketch Map of Northern Idaho's Mining Region from Head of Steam Navigation on Coeur d' Alene River to Clarks Fork].

The map scale is 1:150,000, and was created by Sohon sometime after 1883. It is an important document because it demonstrates Sohon's continued interest in the socioeconomic development of the region which he initially explored. Newly constructed railroad lines are drawn in red ink, the mountain peaks are shown by hachures, and water courses are drawn in blue pencil. The sketch map is hand lettered. The legend lists railroads, wagon roads, trails, boundaries, and towns or settlements. Unsigned. Undated: [probably after 1883]. Pencil, ink, and watercolor on paper, 15.5 x 19.5 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

C. Manuscript Notes

1. Barometric Observations at Lewis & Clark's Pass By Mr. Sohon.

There are two pages of notes providing documentation as to how elevations were determined from barometric readings taken at the pass. Signed "Mr. Sohon." Undated. Pencil on blue paper; four pages, each 10 x 8 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

2. [Fragment of Field Survey Book].

These field notes record stations, courses, and distances. Several sketch maps, one for Fort Taylor on the Snake River up the Palouse River, are included. Unsigned. Dated: June 16–July 1859. Pencil on lined paper; 40 pages, each 7.5 x 5 inches. Gift of Sohon family.

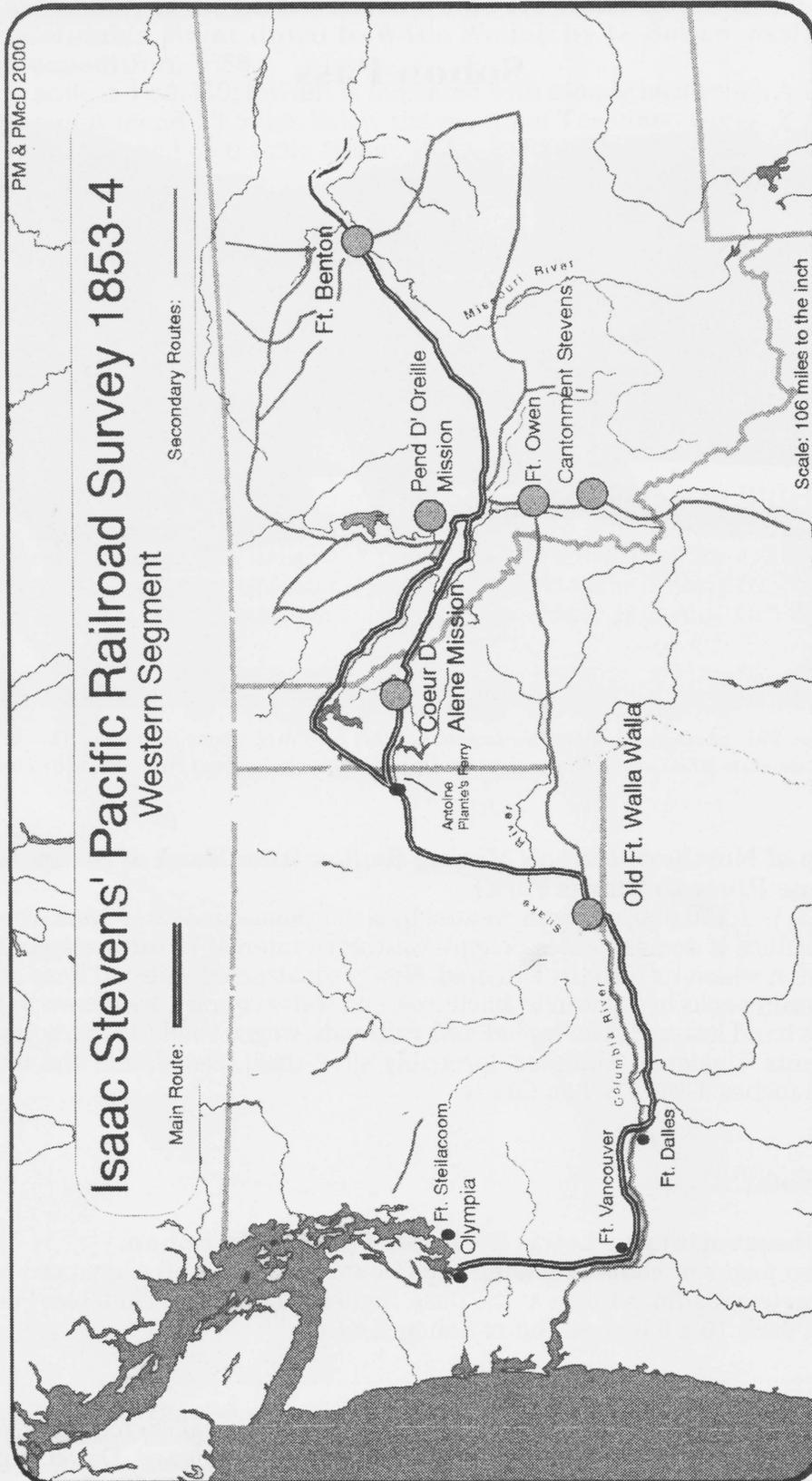


Figure 11. Map of Isaac Stevens' Pacific Railroad Survey, 1853-4. This reconstructed map illustrates the western section of Isaac Stevens' survey across the northwestern part of the country. (Map by Phil Mobley and Paul McDermott)

II. Chronological Listing of Sohon's Works

A. *The Pacific Railroad Surveys, 1852–54*

Upon reaching the Pacific Northwest, Private Sohon accompanied a supply train whose purpose it was to replenish the goods needed by Isaac Stevens as he proceeded westward along the Missouri River. Stevens's task was to survey the northern route selected by Congress as a possible location for the nation's first transcontinental railroad. After the supplies were delivered, Sohon was directed to work with John Mix Stanley to create artistic renderings of landscapes along the route. The two worked closely and Sohon learned quickly a variety of techniques from Stanley. Sohon may have drawn as many as 16 of the 70 drawings created for the expedition. These drawings served as illustrations for the official government documents summarizing the work of the Pacific Railroad Survey along the northern route. Each was published as a colored lithograph, but the original drawings were often more colorful and detailed than the masterfully printed images.

After seeing the published illustrations accompanying the report, the authors searched government archives for the originals. We learned that some of Stanley's material was lost, probably in a fire at the Smithsonian Institution in the mid-1860s. Fortunately, the Sohon family led us to a collection of Stanley and Sohon illustrations at Yale University. The materials, originally owned by Paul Mellon, are now in the Yale University Art Gallery in New Haven, Connecticut. Most are drawn on multi-colored papers in pencil, ink, and/or watercolor. Additional detail was created by scribing, a process by which a sharply pointed tool was used to remove pigment, producing a striking effect. Additional illustrations, including maps, were made by Sohon as he accompanied Lt. John Mullan, who carried out further exploration of the rugged terrain in the northern Rockies.

Isaac Stevens requested that Mullan continue his work on the Pacific Railroad Survey over the winter and into the spring of 1854, and that he gather information about the region's geography and population. Sohon accompanied Mullan as they each contributed to this important work. Drawings made in this period are largely found in a single collection—the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian Institution. Much of the material in this collection was donated by Elizabeth Sohon, a daughter of Gustavus Sohon. Part of the collection was used by John Ewers to conduct research, particularly in his ethnographic studies related to tribes in the northern Rockies; see his *Gustavus Sohon's Portraits of Flathead and Pend d'Oreille Indians, 1854* (1948). Ewers also used the data to write a brief biography of Sohon. The most important source of information, however, was the Sohon family itself. The Smithsonian collection includes material from the entire period when Sohon explored the west; materials that were not part of the 1854 period are listed in other parts of this annotated bibliography.

1. Great Falls of the Missouri.

Located northeast of Great Falls, Montana, this area is now dominated by a large hydroelectric power dam. The scene was sketched looking upstream or southwest from the right bank. Today there is a park in the vicinity of the falls. A note reads: "The 'Great Falls' of the Missouri river first seen by Messrs Lewis and Clark in 1805: 2500 miles from St. Louis." The pencil work was apparently executed by Sohon, while coloring was partially done by John Mix Stanley. Undated: [possibly 1854]. Pencil on tri-color scratch board, 10 x 14 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39.49A /TR 8219.

2. Great Falls of the Missouri.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "G. Sohon, Del." Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Shape: oval within a rectangular frame. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LX.

3. Rocky Mountains, Looking Westward.

Although the authorship of this lithograph is not identified, it is reasonable to assume, because of the locale, that Sohon was responsible for the drawing. Unsigned. Undated: [probably summer 1854]. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LXIII.

4. Big Blackfoot Valley.

The Big Blackfoot Valley is located west of the Rocky Mountains and east of the junction of the Blackfoot River with the Clarks Fork, which was once known as the Hellgate River. The book, *A River Runs Through It*, featured trout fishing in this valley. Unsigned. Undated: [possibly 1854]. Pencil and watercolor on paper, 7 x 10 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 50A /TR 8219.

5. Big Blackfoot Valley.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "Sohon, Del." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LXII. (See figure 12).

6. Cantonment Stevens Looking Westward.

The encampment was located in the Missoula Valley near the present site of Hamilton, Montana. At this time, remains of the camp have not been identified. It apparently served a dual function, with part of the complex functioning as a military post. In addition, north of the complex, there was a Native American campground, which was identified as being a winter encampment for the people. It is probable that some trading activity also took place at the site. Unsigned; pencil work was apparently executed by Sohon, and coloring was partially done by John Mix

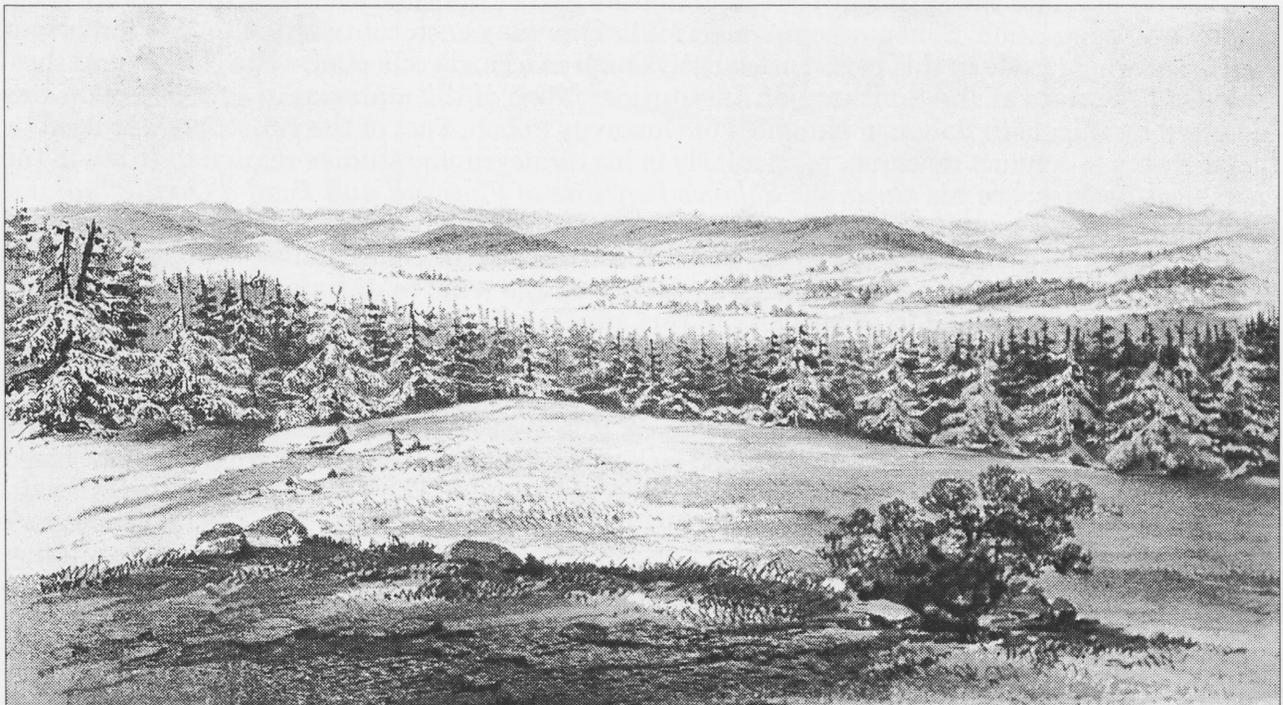


Figure 12. Published View of Big Blackfoot Valley. This is the lithograph used in the official report. The valley is found west of Cadottes Pass in the northern Rockies. The sketch on which this image was based was probably made in 1855. Many of the originals created by Stanley or Sohon can now be found at the Yale University Art Gallery. See entry II.A.5.

Stanley. Undated: [possibly 1854]. Watercolor and pencil on two-color scratch board, 9.5 x 13.5 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 48A/TR 8219.

7. Cantonment Stevens, Looking Westward.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "G. Sohon, Del." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Shape: oval within a rectangular frame. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LIX.

8. Cantonment Stevens, Capt. Mullans Winter Quarters in the Rocky Mountains, 1853 & 1854.

Cantonment Stevens consisted of four log buildings, a flagpole, and one tepee, which are shown in the left foreground; Fort Owen is to the north on the right. The latter also had four log buildings, with three on the west side and one on the northeast corner, enclosed by straight rail fence. Twenty-three tepees are shown outside the fort. The trees have light foliage, suggesting early spring, with heavier foliage along the river. Smoke is shown coming out of two buildings at Cantonment Stevens. Unsigned. Date: 1854. Pencil on tri-colored paper, with some etching for whites; 6.25 x 9.25 inches; framed, 11 x 14 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Georgetown University.

9. Entrance to the Bitter Root Mountains by "Lo Lo Fork."

This scene is located south of the present site of Missoula, Montana, and somewhat north of Cantonment Stevens. Note the change in spelling from "Lo Lo" to "Lou Lou" which was used on the final lithograph (see next entry). Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [possibly 1854]. Pencil on two-color scratch board, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 47A /TR 8219.

10. Entrance to the Bitter Root Mountains, by the Lou Lou Fork.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "Sohon, Del." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LVII.

11. Crossing the Hellgate River Jan 6th 1854.

This scene depicts members of a party driving horses across the broken ice of the river. Hellgate is currently known as the Clarks Fork. At this time, Sohon was working with John Mullan finishing the collection of geographical information to accompany Stevens's survey. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: January 6, 1854. Pencil on green colored scratch board, 7.5 x 11.25 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 51A /TR 8219.

12. Crossing the Hellgate River Jan. 6th 1854.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "Sohon, Del." Date: January 6, 1854. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LXV.

13. Crossing the Hellgate River May 5th 1854.

This view shows three men climbing onto a large tree stump that is lodged in the Hellgate River. Some of the men almost lost their lives here as the party encountered high water on the river. Sohon reportedly included himself in this drawing. Signed "G. Sohon, Del." Date: May 5, 1854. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LVI.

14. Kamas Prairie of the Pend d' Oreilles Indians, in the Rocky Mountains, Looking Southward.

The view shows the party moving across a flat prairie, with the Rocky Mountains in the background. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [possibly 1854]. Pencil and watercolor on two-color scratch board, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 45A /TR 8219.

15. Kamas Prairie of the Pend d' Oreilles Indians, in the Rocky Mountains, Looking Southward.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "G Sohon, Del." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LIII.

16. Hot Spring Mound in the "Deer Lodge" Prairie of the Rocky Mountains.

This large hydrothermal feature is located south of the present site of Deer Lodge, Montana. Using the size of the people standing atop the mound as an indication of scale, the spring was over 50 feet in height. Signed "Sohon." Undated: [possibly 1854]. Pencil on two-color scratch board, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 43A /TR 8219.

17. Hot Spring Mound, in the "Deer Lodge" Prairie, of the Rocky Mountains.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "G. Sohon, Del." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Shape: oval within a rectangular frame. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate L.

18. Source of the Peluse.

The "Peluse" River is now known as the Palouse. It's source is adjacent to the present boundary of Washington and Idaho. Sohon was given the responsibility of exploring the Palouse River basin, and he subsequently made a map of the basin, which is now in the Library of Congress collections (see entry I.B.2). Unsigned; John Mix Stanley derived the final lithograph from Sohon (see following entry). Undated: [possibly 1855]. Watercolor and pencil on paper, 7 x 10.25 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 35A /TR 8219.

19. Source of the Peluse.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "Stanley, Del. after Sohon." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LXI.

20. Bear's Teeth Missouri River Gate of the Mountains.

A major pass was found through the mountains just north of Helena, Montana. Either John Mix Stanley or Gustavus Sohon made this image according to Yale University Art Gallery's catalog card. It is possible that Sohon, who was in the area in 1854, was the original artist. If, however, Stanley was the originating artist, the drawing had to have been made in the late summer 1853. Unsigned. Undated: [1853 or 1854]. Watercolor and pencil on paper, 9 x 12.5 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 33A /TR 8219.

21. Bear's Teeth, Missouri River Gate of the Mountains.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "Stanley, Del." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LI.

22. Big Hole Prairie, from the North.

Although Sohon created the original manuscript for the drawing, John Mix Stanley prepared the lithograph. Signed "Stanley, Del. after Sohon." Undated: [probably late summer 1854 or 1855]. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate XLIX.

23. Unfinished Study for Illustration in Gov. Stevens' Report-View of Fort Vancouver [from verso].

This unfinished drawing was apparently considered as an illustration before another view was selected for inclusion as a lithograph in the report (see next two entries). For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection entry I.A.2.

24. Bird's Eye View of Vancouver, W. T. 1854

The fort on the north bank of the Columbia River is seen from a viewpoint now adjacent to Interstate 5. Mount Hood appears in the background, so the artist was to the west of the fort. Fort Vancouver was originally an outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company. Later, it became an extensive military complex that was built on the terraces north of the original site. The buildings of the U.S. military post are seen on the left side of the image. Unsigned. Date: 1854. Pencil on two-color scratch board, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 42A /TR 8219.

25. Fort Vancouver, W. T.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "G. Sohon, Del." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate XLIV.

26. Oregon City in 1854.

This magnificent panoramic view provides a highly detailed depiction of most buildings found in the city as they existed in 1854. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, entry I.A.1.

27. Main Chain of the Rocky Mountains as Seen from the East.

In this panoramic perspective, the artist has drawn a profile of the mountain chain with key landmarks identified such as the Dearborne River. Huge thunderclouds are in the sky over the mountains. In the foreground, an Indian guide fires his rifle at an antelope. The main party is shown on the left side of the panorama. Unsigned: lithographic version (see entry II.A.29) indicates that it was prepared by John Mix Stanley after a manuscript by Sohon. Undated: [probably late summer 1854]. Pencil and watercolor on scratch board, 10 x 13 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 44Aa /TR 8219.

28. Main Chain of the Rocky Mountains as Seen from the East, Extending from a Point North of the Marias Pass to Little Blackfoot Pass.

This panoramic perspective is similar to the previous image. Unsigned; lithographic version (see entry II.A.29) indicates that it was prepared by John Mix Stanley after a manuscript by Sohon. Undated: [probably late summer 1854]. Pencil and watercolor on scratch board, 10 x 12.75 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39. 44Ab/TR 8219.

29. Main Chain of the Rocky Mountains, as Seen from the East, -Extending from a Point North of the Marias Pass to near the Little Blackfoot Pass.

This is the published version of the two previously described views. Signed "Stanley, Del. after Sohon." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8.75 x 23 inches. Shape: oval within a rectangular frame. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LII.

30. View of the Clark's Fork and the Ridge of Mountains, South of the Flathead Lake, Looking Eastward.

At one time, explorers traced the main channel of Clarks Fork to what they believed to be its origin at the southern end of Flathead Lake. Later the headwaters were identified as being at Deer Lodge Valley. Today the river is known as the Flathead. Mountains in the background are identified as the Mission Range. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 21, 1854. Pencil on tri-color scratch board, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39.46A/TR 8219.

31. View of the Clark's Fork and the Ridge of Mountains, South of the Flathead Lake Looking Eastward.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [probably summer 1854]. Multi-color lithograph on thick white paper, 8 x 10.75 inches. Document location: Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855), vol. 12, book 1, plate LIV.

32. Marias Pass.

A note in the margin of this drawing reads: "The mts. here are 20 miles distant from the observer and this sketch is characteristic of that immense belt of country . . ." This information was probably provided by John Mullan, since the initials "J. M." appear at its completion. Unsigned. Undated: [probably late Summer 1854]. Pencil and watercolor on two-color scratch board, 10 x 8.75 inches. Document location: Yale University, Paul Mellon Collection, 1982.39.44Ac/TR 8219.

33. [Flathead Indians Crossing Stream].

This crude sketch shows Native Americans crossing water—probably the Hellgate River. Simple craft constructed of folding lodge covers were used to cross streams that presented fording problems. The drawing was used for a lithograph in Mullan's Military Road report (see entry II.E.2). Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1854]. Pencil on transparent paper, 10.5 x 13 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,691, Inv. 08539900.

34. Mode of Crossing Rivers by the Flathead and Other Indians.

This is a finished manuscript of the previous view showing Native American women and children in a round, skin-covered boat, pulled by a horse and rider. Several Native Americans are on the shore packing saddles and other gear. This is the original drawing for a print which was later published in the Mullan Road report (see entry II.E.2). Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [probably 1854]. Watercolor and pencil on tri-colored paper; 7.75 x 9.75 inches; framed, 13.25 x 15.5 inches. Document location: Georgetown University.

35. Playing Ring.

A group of Native Americans are shown watching two young men playing a game which entails rolling a ring with sticks over a prescribed distance defined by small logs. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [probably 1854]. Pencil on paper, 8.5 x 10 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,690, Inv. 08541700. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 7.

36. Victor.

Sohon noted that Victor was the head chief of the Flathead tribe and depicted him wearing a top hat. Victor was mentioned on several occasions in Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855). Unsigned. Undated: [Spring 1854]. Pencil drawing on thick white paper, 10 x 7 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 R, Inv. 08502300. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 8.

37. Pagh-paght-sem-i-am, "The Woman of Good Sense" (Kalispel).

This sketch shows a female member of the Kalispel tribe; she is one of the few women illustrated by Sohon. Unsigned. Undated: [Spring 1854]. Pencil on thick white paper, 5 x 7 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 K, Inv. 08501600.

38. "In-er-cult-sey"- Known as the "Big Canoe."

A full-blooded Pend d'Oreille, who was the second chief, is shown here. Sohon noted that he was probably 55–60 years old. Unsigned. Undated: [Spring 1854]. Pencil on thick white paper, 9.5 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 E, Inv. 08501000. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 18.

39. Alexander (English name), Tum-cle-hot cut-se (Indian name).

Sohon described Alexander as being 45 years old. He was the first chief of the Pend d'Oreille Indians, and was also mentioned in Stevens, *Narrative and Final Report* (1855). A cross carried on his chest signifies he was a Christian. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 21, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 M, Inv. 08501800. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 16.

40. Kou-sheene (Indian name), The Broken Leg (English name).

Sohon described Broken Leg as being a 40-year-old man who held a major position of power. He was noted for his generosity, which led to his impoverishment. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 22, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.75 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 F, Inv. 08501100.

41. Nu-ah-ute-se (Indian name), Pierre (English name).

Sohon observed that Pierre was "a Pend d' Orielle Indian—young but very brave and good Indian." He was a member of the party of five men who with their chief returned stolen horses to one of the posts of the American Fur Company on the Missouri in 1853, passing through the whole camp of Blackfeet Indians, portraying a trait of honesty and noble daring seldom exemplified by any North American tribe. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 24, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 J, Inv. 08501500.

42. Choitz-kan (Indian name).

Sohon commented that this Pend d'Oreille Indian was a good and brave man and that he was well thought of among his people. He was an excellent guide in the mountains. In this image two perspectives of "Choitz-kan" were presented—one a frontal view, the other a three-quarter side view. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 25, 1854. Pencil on paper, 10 by 7.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 L, Inv. 08501700.

43. Bonaparte (English name), Kols-seese-kol-lay (Indian name).

This Pend d'Oreille chief was noted for his generosity and benevolence to his tribe—especially to those members who were poor and in need. Apparently, Bonaparte was a very rich, 36-year-old man, who owned many horses and cattle. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 26, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 G, Inv. 08501200. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 18.

44. Insula or "Red Feather," Michelh (in baptism).

Sohon annotated the drawing, noting that Red Feather officiated at the burial of the dead and that he was nearly 70 years old at the time that the portrait was made. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 26, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 P, Inv. 08502100. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 12.

45. Pend-d' Oreille or Kal-ispel, Whe-whitth-schay (Indian name), Michelh (English name).

This member of the Pend d'Orielle was known for his generosity and integrity. Jesuit priests provided his English name. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: April 27, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 L, Inv. 08501400. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 17.

46. Louis Ramo.

Ramo was John Mullan's guide when he explored the Kootenay River in 1854. The river is located in the northern Rockies, primarily in the region of western Montana. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 1, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 8.5 x 6.75 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 H, Inv. 08501300.

47. Flathead, Koit-koi-imp-ty (Indian name).

Also known as Pelchimo, Sohon described this man as "a good and brave Indian. He is a great favorite of all the whites who know him for his honesty and good sense." Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 12, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 N, Inv. 08501900. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 14.

48. Aldophe (in baptism).

Sohon observed that this Flathead chief demonstrated good sense and independence, but that he was "not much liked" because he did not reprimand any members of the tribe who deserved it. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 14, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 T, Inv. 08502500. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 11.

49. Flathead, Sory-te-sum-hi or Bear Track.

Sohon remarked that this member of the Flathead tribe was one of the few pure Flathead, implying that this tribe intermarried. Sohon also identified him as brave and daring, and said that he was one of the best looking men in the tribe. He states that "decision is written in every lineament of his countenance." Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 14, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 U, Inv. 08502600. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 13.

50. Flathead, Ambrose (in baptism), Shil-che-lum-e-la or Five Crows.

Sohon indicated that Ambrose was recognized for his bravery and generosity. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 14, 1854. Pencil on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 O, Inv. 08502000. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 10.

51. Flathead, Pacha.

Sohon noted that Pacha, also known as "Quil-Quil-che-koil-pent," was a very old man and was one of the Flathead chiefs. He is shown wearing a cross. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 15, 1854. Pencil drawing on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 V, Inv. 08502700. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 15.

52. Iroquois, Aeneas.

Described as a poor but honest man, Aeneas was a Native American of Iroquois descent. Sohon also noted that Aeneas had traveled west with Pierre and that he was a very old man as well as one of the Flathead chiefs. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 16, 1854. Pencil drawing on

thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 C, Inv. 08500800. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 20. (See figure 13.)

53. Iroquois, Pierre, Kar-so-wa-ta.

Pierre migrated to the region in the 1820s. Sohon described him as "the most industrious Indian in the valley." He further noted that Pierre "cultivates a small farm raising wheat, oats, potatoes, etc." Pierre was also an adept linguist speaking mountain French, English, and several Native American tongues. Notations appear on the portrait describing Pierre's costume. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 16, 1854. Pencil on white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 B, Inv. 08500700. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 19.

54. "Til-til-la" or "Thunder."

Sohon described this person as one of the bravest of the Flathead Indians. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 22, 1854. Pencil drawing on thick white paper, 10 x 7.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 Q, Inv. 08502200. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 15.



Figure 13. Aeneas. Most of Sohon's sketches were of Native Americans. This is a portrait of an Iroquois tribal member who settled with the Flatheads in the 1830s. See entry II.A.52. (Courtesy Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives)

55. Stluckum or the Comash of the Indians of the Rocky Mountains.

This is a drawing of the plant known as the camas. Unsigned. Date: May 24, 1854. Pencil on paper, 10 x 7 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 W, Inv. 08502800.

56. [Scale Drawing of Camas Plant].

Various profiles of the camas plant, including its flower and bulb at natural size, and the full plant at one-third its natural height, are shown on this drawing. A written description of the plant is on the verso. Unsigned. Undated. Pencil on paper, 8 x 15 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,680, Inv. 08540600. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 6.

57. Charles Lamoose.

Sohon records his name as "Lamuh," for the man who was known as Charles after his baptism. Sohon further comments that he was "½ Iroquois, ½ Pend d'Oreille, speaks English and French," and that he had "hair rich and intensely black, some hair on the eyebrows (an exception amongst Indians)." Signed "G. Sohon" Date: June 1854. Pencil on white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 D, Inv. 08500900. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 21.

58. Streit-tish-lutse-so or The Crawling Mountain.

This Flathead chief, Crawling Mountain, was known to the American explorers as "Moise." He was described by Sohon as "a talented and worthy Indian." Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 1854. Pencil drawing on thick white paper, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 S, Inv. 08502400. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 9.

59. Black-foot, Ska-cu-mah-py.

Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 1854. Pencil drawing on thick white paper, 7.25 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 A, Inv. 08500600.

60. "Bird Tail Rock" as seen from the East [and] "Bird Tail Rock" as seen from the west."

Presented here are two views of a very prominent igneous rock formation, which is located along the eastern part of Mullan's wagon road. The site can still be visited north of the Dearborne River in north-central Montana. The bird's "tail" is actually columnar basalt. Signed "G. S." Date: 1854. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-27-1. (See figure 23, p. 50.)

B. Governor Isaac Stevens's Treaty Expedition, 1855

Gustavus Sohon was assigned to work with Isaac Stevens while Stevens was negotiating treaties with the various Native American tribes in the Pacific Northwest—more specifically with those living in Washington Territory. As it was then defined, the territory encompassed the region north of Oregon to the 49th parallel, and to the east, it extended to the continental divide traversing the northern Rockies. Stevens considered it imperative to negotiate treaties with all tribes residing in the region, since failure to do so would thwart peaceful settlement of the area and would adversely affect future railroad construction. He believed that the elimination of possible conflict related to land titles would create a stronger argument for having Congress select the northern route for the railroad, which was the route that he had originally surveyed.

Subsequently in the late spring of 1855, Stevens put together a small treaty expedition. It consisted of approximately 35 men. Stevens, as the newly elected territorial governor, selected men who would facilitate the treaty efforts and assure that there would be proper documentation. Among these men was Sohon, who was probably chosen for his previously proven ability to create portraits and sharply defined landscapes. Another asset was his ability to master the languages spoken by the different Native American tribes. Throughout the expedition Stevens called on him to create illustrations of the treaty councils and participants, as well as to serve as an interpreter as needed.

Stevens began work in the Puget Sound area and then moved to the site of the Walla Walla Council on land that is now part of eastern Washington. Ironically, most of Sohon's work was not initiated until the group reached this treaty site. Sohon began to produce drawings in late May 1855. His efforts were directed primarily toward the creation of individual portraits, and sometimes he drew two or more per day. Secondarily, he made group drawings in which he provided a comprehensive view of tribal parades and dances, council proceedings, and other activities.

In the next six months, three important councils were held. The Walla Walla Council was held in late May and early June of 1855. It was followed in mid-July by a second council held near the current site of Missoula, Montana, where a treaty was negotiated with the Flathead tribes. The final council site was with the Blackfeet near the mouth of the Judith River in what today is north-central Montana. It was held in mid-October. During these meetings Sohon drew sixty portraits, of which fifty-six illustrated Native Americans and four showed the likenesses

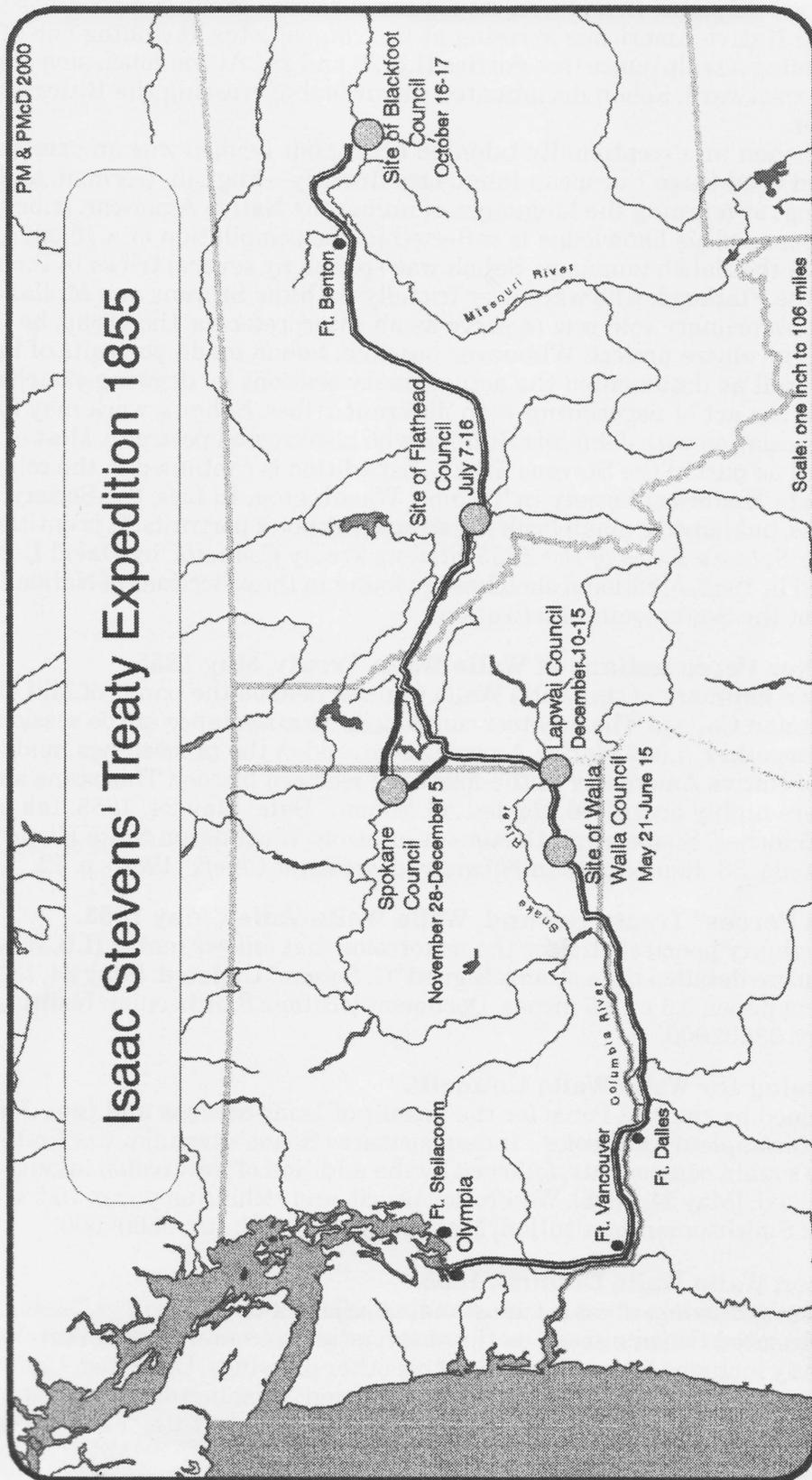


Figure 14. Map of Isaac Stevens' Treaty Expedition, 1855. This reconstructed map shows the routes taken by Stevens as he traveled across the northern Rockies to negotiate treaties. The sites of three major treaty councils are located—Walla Walla, Flathead (Council Grove), and Blackfoot (Judith River)—as well as the sites of two minor councils. (Map by Phil Mobley and Paul McDermott)

of U.S. government participants. In addition, he produced several group compositions depicting council settings and Native Americans arriving at the council sites, including one of the Nez Perce people performing a scalp dance (see entries II.B.28 and 29). At the conclusion of the expedition, as it moved westward, Sohon documented the ordeal of crossing the Bitterroot Mountains in early winter.

Not only was Sohon an exceptionally talented artist, but he also was an excellent interpreter. He knew and used three European languages fluently—English, German, and French. He proved to be adept at learning the languages of numerous Native American tribes residing in the region, and some of his knowledge is reflected in the compilation of a 15,000-word dictionary documenting the Salish language. Salish was spoken by several tribes in the northern Rockies, including the Flathead, who were very friendly with the Stevens and Mullan parties.

Although Sohon's primary role was to serve as an interpreter for the group, he did much more in support of the entire project. Whenever possible, Sohon made portraits of individual tribal members, as well as documented the actual treaty sessions by drawing sketches of government officials in the act of negotiating with different tribes. Sohon's work may have been influenced by his association with John Mix Stanley, who also created portraits. Most of the work that Sohon prepared as part of the Stevens Treaty Expedition is contained in the collections of the Washington State Historical Society in Tacoma, Washington. In fact, the Society, with the aid of several groups, published a small book illustrating Sohon's portraits. It is entitled *Northwest Chiefs: Gustav Sohon's Views of the 1855 Stevens Treaty Councils*, by David L. Nicandri, which was published in 1986. Additional sketches are found in the collections of National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian Institution.

1. Arrival of the Nez Perce Indians at Walla Walla Treaty, May 1855.

Pageantry was a hallmark of the Walla Walla Council held on the banks of Mill Creek, the current site of Whitman College. The greatest contributor to attendance at the session was the Nez Perce tribe. Altogether, 5,000 Native Americans attended the proceedings, making it the largest gathering of Native Americans in the annals of western history. This scene shows that the proceedings were highly organized. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 24, 1855. Ink on tri-colored paper, 9 x 12.5 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 36. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 12.

2. Arrival of "Nez Perces" Treaty Ground, Walla Walla Valley, May 1855.

This is a preliminary pencil sketch for the watercolor that follows (entry II.B.3), with some parts of the image more detailed than others. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [May 24, 1855]. Light pencil on transparent paper, 9.5 x 18.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,671, Inv. 08602900.

3. [Nez Perce Coming for Walla Walla Council].

A review provided by the Nez Perce for the benefit of Isaac Stevens and Gen. Joel Palmer is depicted on this incomplete watercolor. It demonstrates Sohon's technique of first sketching in pencil the image's main components, followed by the addition of watercolor, inking, and etching. Unsigned. Undated: [May 24, 1855]. Watercolor, pencil, and etching on paper, 10.5 x 14 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,670, Inv. 08602800.

4. Chiefs at Dinner, Walla Walla Council, 1855.

Several of Sohon's drawings show a man standing adjacent to the main gathering. It is possible that this represented Sohon himself as the observer and recorder of the event. It is known that Sohon frequently included himself in some of his other drawings. Unsigned. Undated: [May 25, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 9 x 12.5 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 38. The society identifies this image with the title: "Feasting the Chiefs, Gov. Stevens and Gen. Palmer Presiding." Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986) p. 10.

GUSTAVUS SOHON'S CARTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS

Figure A. Unfinished Sketch of Fort Vancouver. Image is drawn in pencil on tri-colored paper. The site is seen from the west. Compare this image with the published lithograph shown in figure 3. See entries I.A.2 and II.A.23.

Figure B. Scalp Dance. This brilliant watercolor was made when Sohon participated in the Walla Walla Council, June 10, 1855. The women performed this dance upon the return of Chief Looking Glass. See entry II.B.29. (Image provided by Sohon family and used with their permission.)

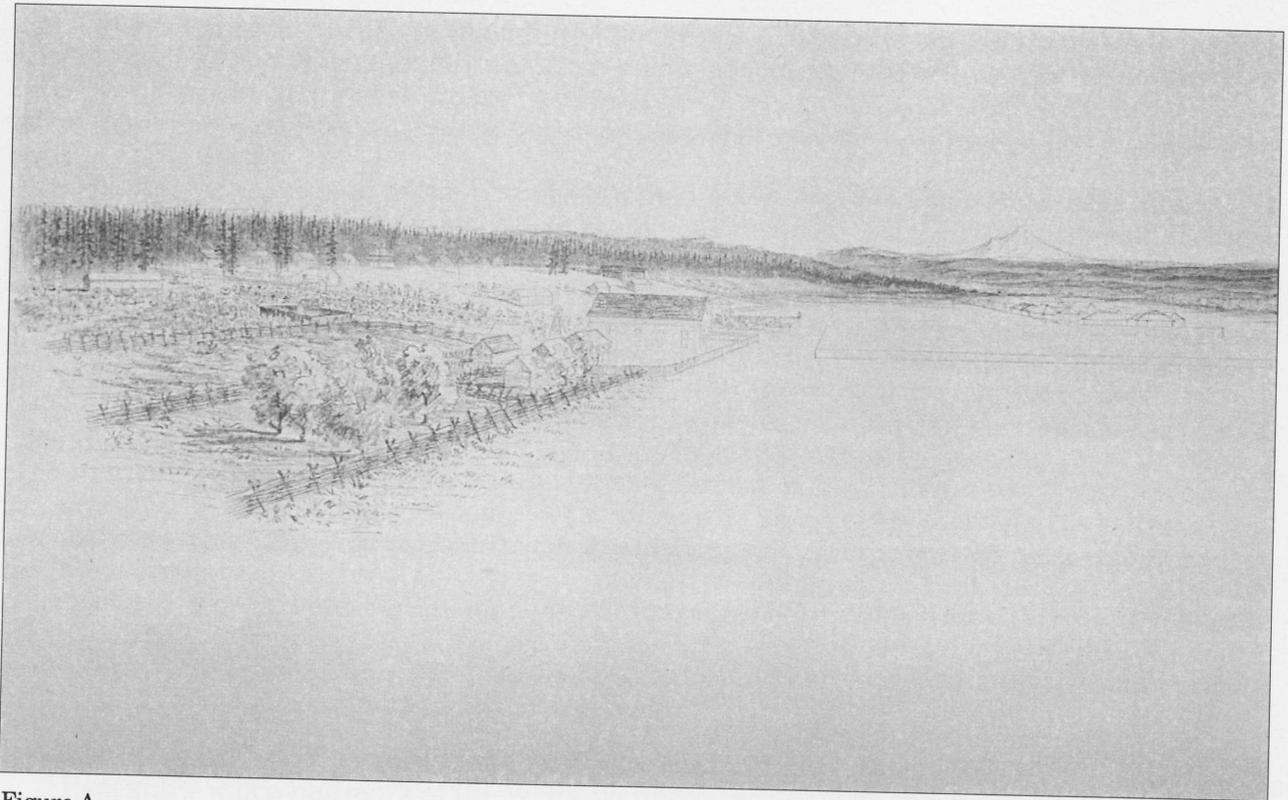


Figure A

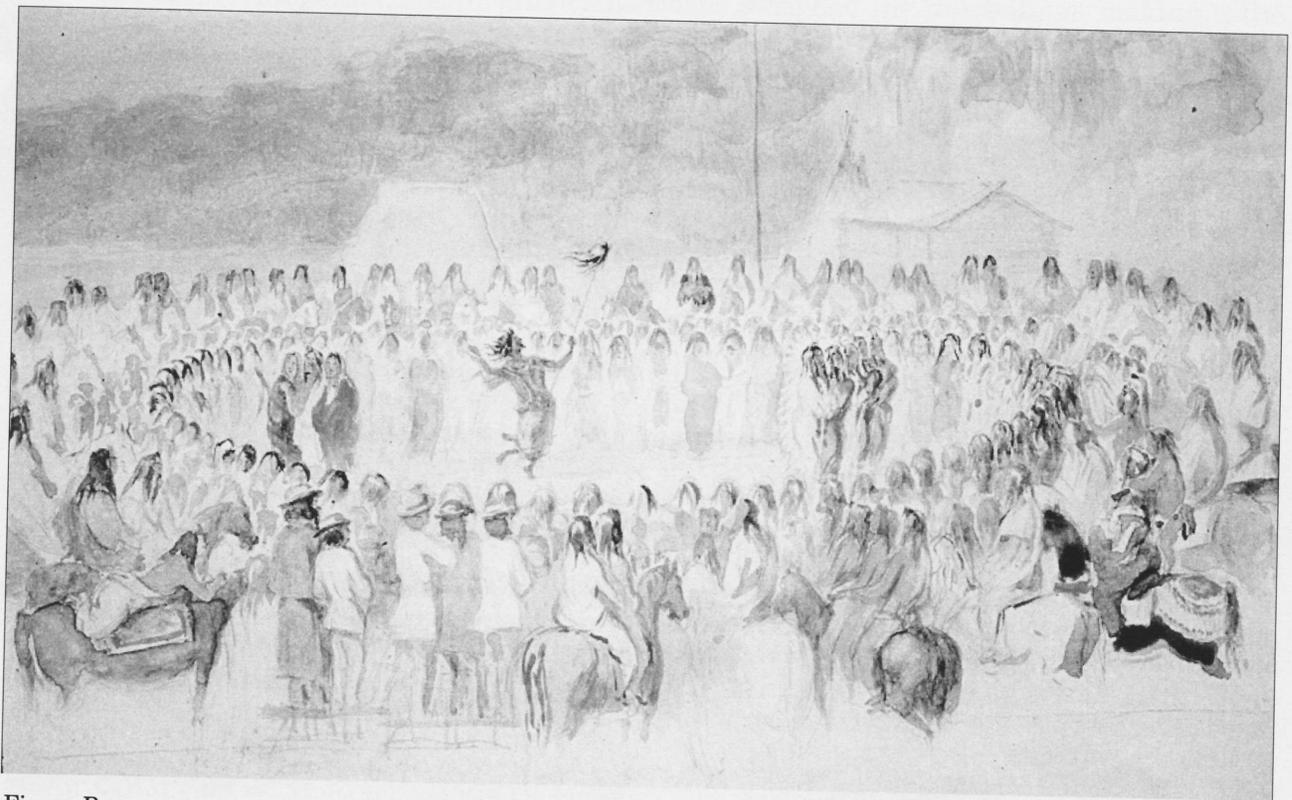


Figure B

GUSTAVUS SOHON'S CARTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS

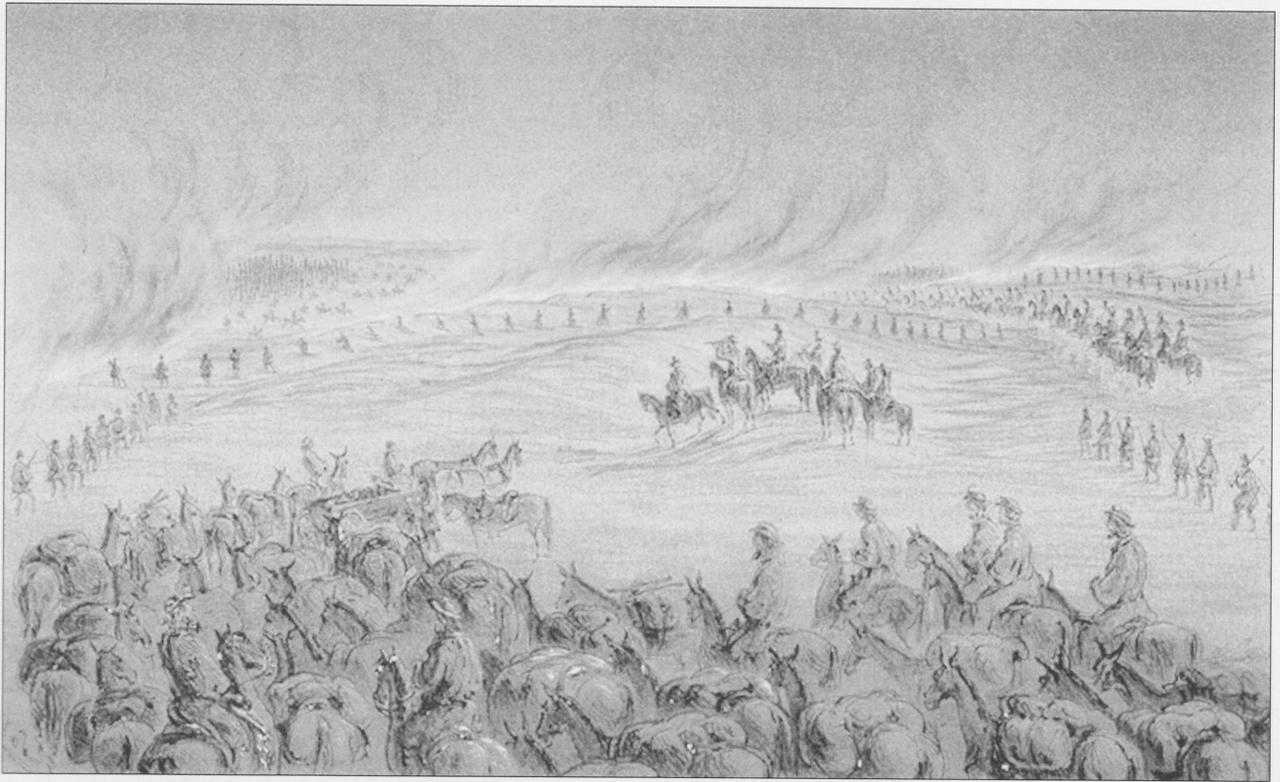


Figure C

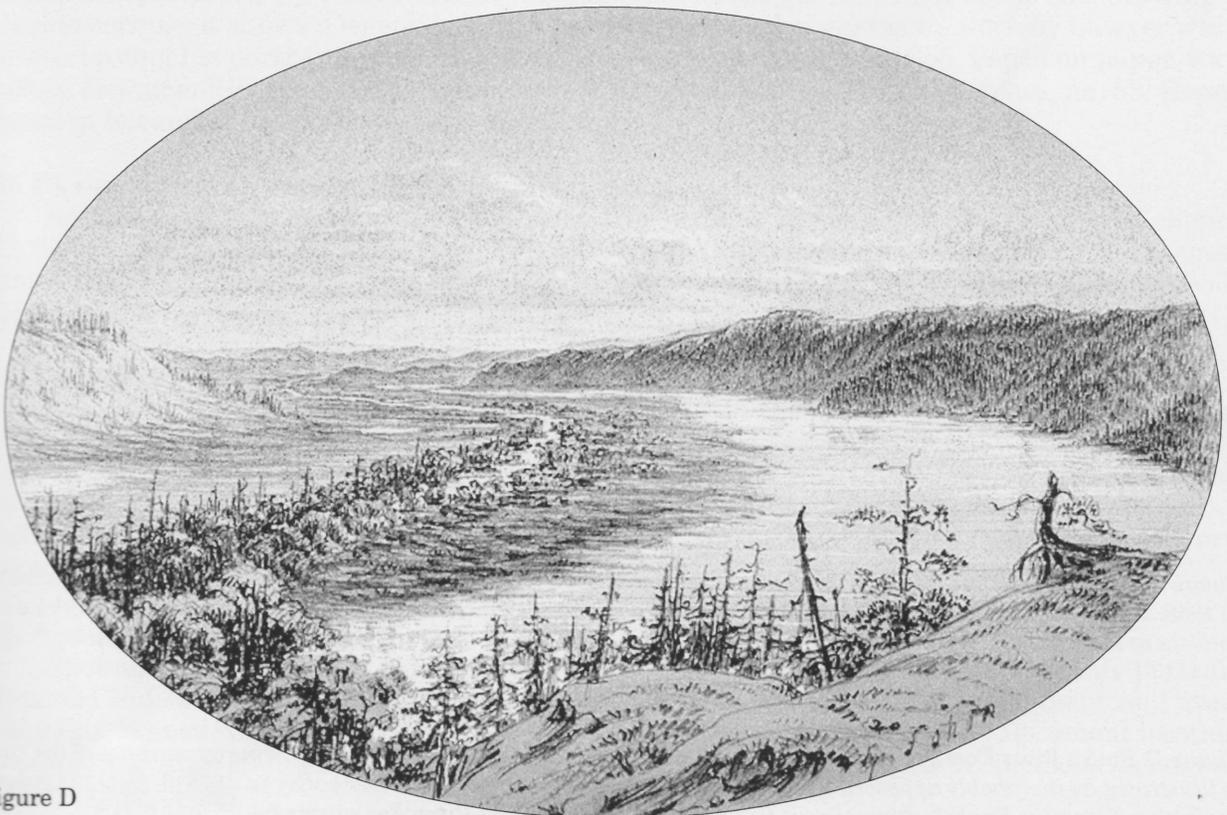


Figure D

Figure C. Battle of Spokane Plains. A drawing on tri-colored paper made by Sohon from a study developed on September 5, 1858. This is a dramatic image illustrating the troop deployment and the use of fire lit by the natives to frighten the soldiers or their horses. See entries I.A.18 and II.D.10.

Figure D. Snake River Corridor. This color image was probably rendered in 1858. The pristine appearance of the river is illustrated as it probably appeared to Lewis and Clark as they explored the river valley in 1805–6. Note the galeria vegetation lining the Snake's channel as it flows toward the Columbia River. See entries I.A.16 and II.D.8.

5. [Feast at Walla Walla].

A dinner at the Walla Walla Council attended by thirty chiefs is recorded in this drawing. Unsigned. Undated: [May 25, 1855]. Light pencil on transparent tissue, 8.5 x 10 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,673, Inv. 08603000.

6. Metad Waptass (Three Feathers).

The sketch depicts one of the principal chiefs of the Nez Perce tribe. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 24, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 56. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 83.

7. May 1855, Walla Walla Council, Governor Stevens with the Indians.

Native Americans are shown circled around the canopy under which the officers are standing. A small wooded area dominates the background. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 24, 1855. Pencil on paper, 8 x 12 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 39. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 28.

8. Tee-ma-tee, Nez Perce Chief.

This chief, also known as Timothy, was a valued friend of Sohon. Apparently Timothy was literate because Nicandri notes that the chief recorded the proceedings for the Walla Walla Council. Timothy also served as a guide for Col. Edward Steptoe in his May 1858 expedition. Unsigned. Undated: [May 24, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 57. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 84.

9. Lawyer, Hal-hal-tlos-stot, Head Chief of the Nez Perce Tribe.

Sometimes referred to as a "Bat That Flies In Daytime," Lawyer was a very good friend of Sohon. Lawyer probably visited him at his home in Washington, D.C., in 1868. This drawing is notable because it shows a legend identifying the colors used in garments worn by Lawyer while he was having his portrait drawn. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 25, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 53. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 78.

10. Pi-nahua-ut-at, or Capon Rouge, Red Head.

According to Nez Perce history, this man was a son of the explorer William Clark. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 25, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 42. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 67.

11. Hiron or Coul-coul-tlua.

This Kettle Falls chief was the primary observer at the Walla Walla Council. The tribe's grounds were located on the Columbia River adjacent to the falls which has now been obliterated by Lake Roosevelt, the reservoir for Grand Coulee Dam. The Kettle Falls people were closely related to the Colville peoples. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 27, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 41. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 66.

12. Spokane Garry.

Spokane Garry, the head chief of the Spokane tribe, signed his own name on this portrait. Nicandri indicates that Stevens regarded Garry as a man of outstanding judgment and great reliability. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 27, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 61. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 88.

13. James, Ina-me-to-om-shi-la.

James was a shaman and "Old Chief" of the Nez Perce tribe. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 29, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 55. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 82.

14. Joseph, Toowe-tak-hes.

Chief of the Nez Perce, this was the father of Chief Joseph, the famous Nez Perce warrior of the 1870s. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 29, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 58. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 86.

15. He-man-i-pilp or Red Wolf.

Red Wolf was a member of the Nez Perce tribe. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: May 30, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 54. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 81.

16. Nez Perce Indians Preparing the Records of the Walla Walla Council, June 1855.

Some of the tribes kept their own meticulous records of the treaty councils, among them the Nez Perce. Some tribal members had been taught to read and write by Presbyterian missionaries, and they used their own language for recording the meetings. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 1855. Light pencil on transparent tissue, 5.5 x 9.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,674, Inv. 08540200. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 1.

17. Ou-hi.

Owhi, or Ou-hi, was chief of the Yakima tribe. Both he and his son Qualchan were casualties of the Wright campaign in 1858. Both were executed for killing settlers prior to the campaign. Unsigned. Date: June 3, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 66. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 9.

18. Iso.

This member of the Deschutes tribe was a second chief. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 3, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 49. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 75.

19. Stackotly.

A Deschutes tribal chief, Stackotly attended the second Walla Walla Council. Signed "G.S." Date: June 3, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 50. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 74.

20. Pier (Pierry), Moo-a-tet.

The second Walla Walla chief, Pier was sometimes referred as "Meanatet," meaning that he was a non-hostile member of the tribe. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 4, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 63. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 91.

21. Yam-hoo-mah.

This man was the little chief of the Nez Perce tribe. Unsigned. Date: June 6, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 60. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 87.

22. Pew-pew-max-max, Head Chief of the Walla Walla Indians.

Also known as Yellow Serpent or Yellow Pelican, this individual was a key figure in the history of Native American relations, particularly with regard to problems which plagued the area in the 1850s. He was held accountable in the wars that took place and was executed by the militia for his involvement. A marker north of the Whitman National Monument locates the site of this sad event. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 7, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 64. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 76.

23. Kamayakhen.

Also spelled "Kamiakin," Kamayakhen was head chief of the Yakima. He fought against Col. George Wright. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Spokane Plains in September 1858, but survived after fleeing northward. He was known as a man of great character. Unsigned. Undated: [June 7, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 65. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 94.

24. We-ah-te-na-tee-na-ny, called "the Young Chief."

As head chief of the Cayuse, this was the tribe's spokesperson at the Walla Walla Council. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 8, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 48. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 73.

25. Sti-hass.

A friend of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, who were killed in 1847, the Council Chief of the Cayuse was occasionally referred to as "Stickus." Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 8, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 46. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 71.

26. Looking Glass, Apash-wa-hay-ikt.

The famous Nez Perce chief, who was called "Looking Glass," wore a small round mirror commonly used as a trade good during the period. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 9, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 51. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 85.

27. Lone Bird.

Lone Bird was a Nez Perce chief. Unsigned. Undated: [June 9, 1855.] Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 52. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 77.

28. The Scalp Dance.

On several occasions, Sohon made more than one drawing of an event. The Sohon family in Fairfield, Connecticut, owns an image that is almost identical to this one (see next entry). It is a magnificent drawing, captivating in detail and yet very impressionistic. This dance was performed by 150 women. The chief, Looking Glass, had recently returned to the proceedings, bringing with him the scalp of a Blackfoot victim. Unsigned. Undated: [June 10, 1855]. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 8 x 12 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 40. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 16.

29. [The Scalp Dance].

This is almost identical to the previous entry, except that this one is more impressionistic and is less detailed. Unsigned. Undated. Watercolor on paper, 7.75 x 10.5 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Sohon family. (See figure 15.)

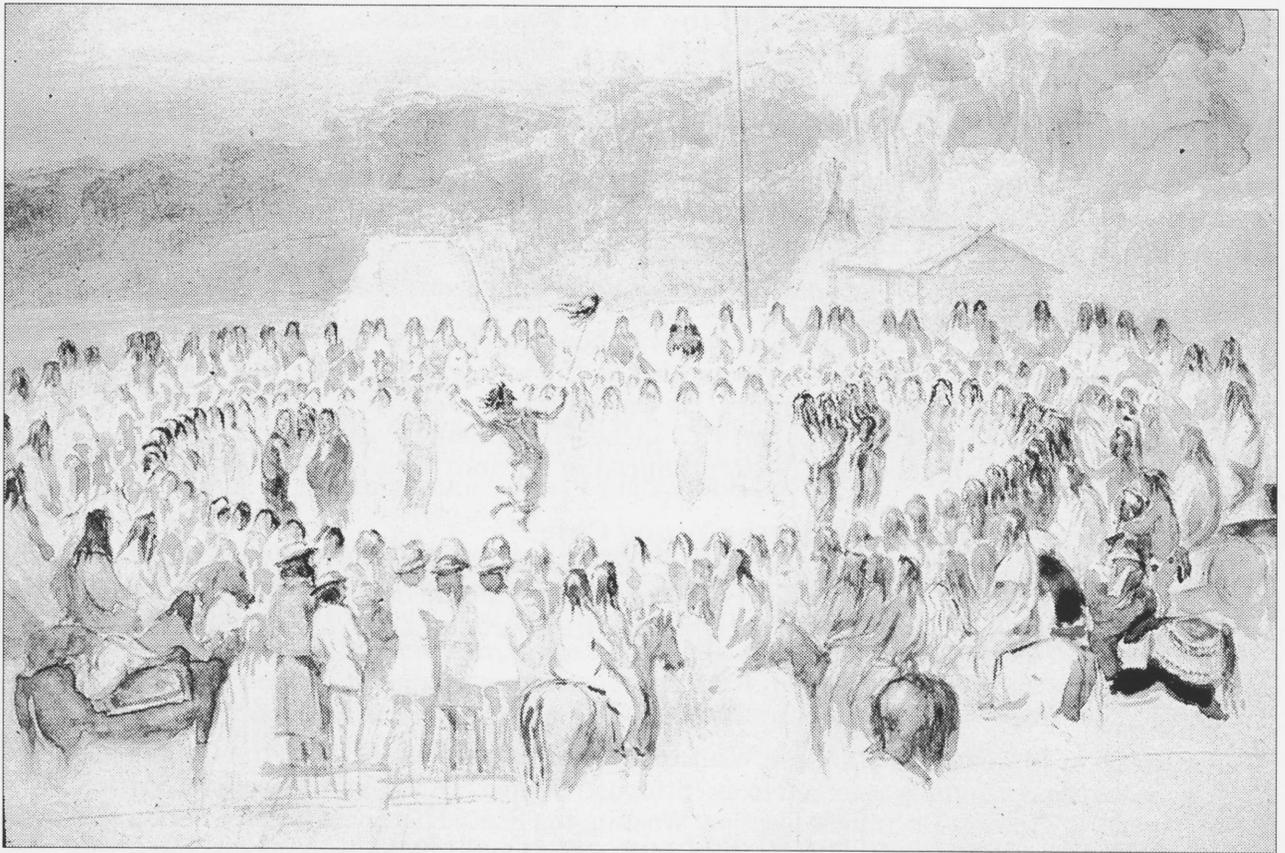


Figure 15. Scalp Dance. This brilliant watercolor was made when Sohon participated in the Walla Walla Council, June 10, 1855. The women performed this dance upon the return of Chief Looking Glass. See entry II.B.29. (Image provided by Sohon family and used with their permission.)

30. Yum-how-lish.

This individual was a member of the Cayuse tribe, which was settled in eastern Oregon. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 11, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 47. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 72.

31. Skeloon.

Skeloon was chief of the Yakima Indians. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 11, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 67. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 95.

32. Ka-mat-spel-loh.

This portrait shows a Cayuse chief. Unsigned. Undated: [June 11, 1855.] Pencil on paper 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 44. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 69.

33. Five Crows or She-ca-yah.

This very wealthy Cayuse chief reportedly owned 1,000 horses. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 11, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 45. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 70.

34. A-kah-to-on-ish or Welaptoleek, Magpie Leggings.

The Cayuse chief served as a guide to Jason Lee, a missionary in eastern Oregon. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 11, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 43. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 68.

35. Scal-le-Tush.

Also known as "Koo-lat-toose," this Palouse chief was the only representative of his tribe to attend the Walla Walla Council. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: June 13, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 20. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 65.

36. Coeur d'Alene Mission in 1855.

Sohon made a number of drawings illustrating this landmark in northern Idaho. In this view, the mission is seen from the southeast. Unsigned. Undated: [June–July 1855]. Pencil on transparent paper, poor image quality, 6 x 9 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,681, Inv. 08540700.

37. [View of Coeur d'Alene Mission from Northeast].

This is a simple sketch of the mission and its surrounding buildings, and shows a Native American fishing from a small craft in the foreground. Unsigned. Undated: [probably June 1855]. Pencil on paper, 5 x 7 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,683, Inv. 08540900.

38. [Distant View of Coeur d'Alene Mission from the South].

In this panoramic view, the mission is shown on a small hill above the Coeur d'Alene River, an area that is dominated by forested mountains. Unsigned. Undated: [probably June 1855]. Pencil on paper, 6 x 9 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,682, Inv. 08540800.

39. Council in the Bitterroot Valley, July 1855.

The council was held on the banks of Clarks Fork, known then as the Bitterroot River. Today the site is encompassed by Missoula, Montana. In the foreground tribal members are seen seated around a brush-covered canopy under which negotiations were conducted. Stevens is depicted standing near several chiefs. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: July 1855. Watercolor on tri-colored paper, 9 x 12.5 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 34. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 18.

40. [The Flathead Treaty Council, July 1855].

This view is similar to the previous drawing, which is the more complete rendition. Unsigned. Undated: [July 1855]. Brown ink on transparent tissue, 10 x 7.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,676, Inv. 08603100. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 2.

41. Idl-mhus-spek-ha-ny.

This was the second chief of the Spokane and a brother of Spokane Garry. The Spokane tribe fought Col. George Wright at the Battle of Four Lakes and the Spokane Plain. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: July 3, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 62. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 90.

42. Thunder, Stell-tella.

Also known as Kutenai Abe, this Coutaine chief participated in both the Hellgate and Blackfoot treaties. Unsigned. Undated: [July 6, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches.

Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 19. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 63.

43. Big Canoe, Or-tuntatle-a or Nek-hal-tsa.

This man was a Pend d'Oreille chief. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: July 12, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 35. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 64.

44. "In-er-cult-say," Known as the "Big Canoe."

Also referred to as "Rotted Under the Belt," he was the second chief of the Pend d'Oreille. Unsigned. Date: July 1855. Pencil on paper, 7 x 10 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 130,305 D, Inv. 08501000. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 18.

45. George Yah-vo-ta-wit, at Fort Vancouver.

A Nez Perce scout, as noted by the Washington State Historical Society, George was probably a packer or guide for the Stevens party. Unsigned. Undated: [May–November 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 68. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 92.

46. [Blackfoot Treaty Council].

The Blackfoot Council was held on the south side of the Missouri River at the mouth of the Judith River in a grove of cottonwood trees. The site is east of Fort Benton, Montana (see figure 16). Negotiations were held here by Stevens in October 1855 in a hurried affair because Stevens



Figure 16. Judith River Photograph. Isaac Stevens held his last major treaty council at the mouth of the Judith River in October 1855. The council was conducted on the south bank of the Missouri River in a grove of cottonwood. The image shows the Judith River meandering its way north towards its junction with the Missouri. (Photo by Paul McDermott, August 2000)

wanted to return across the mountains before winter began. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: October 1855. Pencil on tissue, 8.5 x 12.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,678, Inv. 08603200.

47. Blackfoot Council—1855.

This image is similar to the preceding one. Unsigned. Undated. Pencil on paper, 8.5 x 12.5 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 1. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 22.

48. The Bloods Come in the Council, Blackfoot Country, 1855.

This view depicts the arrival of the Bloods at Blackfoot Council near the mouth of Judith River. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [October 1855]. Ink and some watercolor on tri-colored paper, 7.25 x 6 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 37. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), front cover and page 33.

49. Bloods Come in Council.

This drawing is similar to the preceding one. Four Native Americans are shown riding horses, with one carrying an American flag. The foreground is covered with cacti and short grasses. Signed in two different places "G. Sohon." Date: October 1855. Brown ink and pencil on transparent paper, 7.5 x 9.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,677, Inv. 08540400.

50. Po-nu-cay-ci-nen-nou, Elk's Tong or Little Gray Head.

This Piegan chief was an ardent pacifist. Signed "G.S." Date: October 5, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 29. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 60.

51. Nen-ne-as-ta-cui, Chief Mountain.

This individual was also a Piegan chief. Unsigned. Date: October 6, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 26. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 56.

52. Tat-tu-ye, The Fox.

Tat-tu-ye was chief of the Bloods. Signed "G.S." Date: October 6, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 18. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 50.

53. Pah-ca-poa-tu-can, Bad Head.

This man was a Piegan chief. Signed "G.S." Date: October 7, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 30. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 59.

54. Ne-Tannay, The Only Chief, or Stam-yehk-sas-ci-cay, Lame Bull.

Ne-Tannay was a member of the Piegan tribe. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: October 8, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 31. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 61.

55. Heavy Shield, Su-cou-yaw-u-tany, or Middle Cold Setter, Ih-ta-tsek-yo-pew.

Heavy Shield was also a Piegan chief. Unsigned. Undated: [October 8, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 32. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 62.

56. Nis-tas-sa-na-kuim.

Also known as "Seen From Afar," Nis-tas-sa-na-kuim was a Blood chief. Some of the Native Americans sketched by Sohon were baptized by either Catholic and Protestant missionaries. This chief was apparently one of them, because there is a cross on his chest. Unsigned. Undated: [October 8, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 16. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 48.

57. Nin-na-onis-taw.

This portrait shows a Blood chief. Many drawings of the native peoples are identified by the use of two names—an English translation, as well as a phonetic transcription. In this case, as in the preceding one, the artist failed to provide the former identity. Signed "G.S." Date: October 8, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 15. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 47.

58. Ou-mah-sis-tsek-se-na-cou, Big Snake.

Big Snake was a Piegan chief of the Small Brittle Fat band. Unsigned. Undated: [October 9, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 28. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 58.

59. The Broken Arm, Maske-pe-town.

A chief of the Cree, Broken Arm attended the Blackfoot Council as an observer. Unsigned. Undated: [October 9, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 7. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 39.

60. James Delaware.

Delaware, who was an offspring of a multi-racial relationship, served as an interpreter for the Nez Perce at the Walla Walla Council. In the fall of 1855, he guided the Stevens party across the Bitterroot Mountains on their return to the west from the Blackfoot Council. Rough weather was encountered as the party went through one of the passes, presumably on or near Lookout Pass on the present Montana-Idaho border. Sohon made two illustrations of this crossing (see entries II.B.80 and 81). Signed "G. Sohon." Date: October 9, 1855. Pencil on paper, 8 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 6. The Society refers to this image as "Delaware Jim, Interpreter." Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 38.

61. Mek-yapy, Red Dye.

This image of a Piegan warrior is one of the most detailed portraiture created by Sohon. Signed "G.S." Date: October 9, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 24. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 54.

62. O-nes-tah-stam-mek, White Bull.

As a spiritual leader of the Piegan, White Bull was a medicine pipe owner, the symbol of his tribal role. Signed "G.S." Date: October 9, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 27. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 57.

63. Cut-te-na-apy, Old Koutaine.

This individual was one of three chiefs representing the Northern Blackfoot at the Judith River Council. The Judith River is located east of Fort Benton, Montana. Signed "G. S." Date: October 13, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 12. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 44.

64. Ih-ke-to-pew, The Rider.

The Rider was the Great War Chief of the Gros Ventres. Unsigned. Date: October 13, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 10. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 42.

65. Ha-ca-tu-she-ye-hu, Star Robe.

Star Robe was also a Gros Ventres chief. Signed "G.S." Date: October 13, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 9. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 41.

66. Ac-kyo-py, Woman That Sets.

This was a very unusual name, particularly for a Gros Ventres war chief. Signed "G.S." Date: October 13, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 8. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 40.

67. Woh-se Im-meh-ca-tan, Bears Shirt.

This is yet another chief of the Gros Ventres. Signed "G.S." Date: October 14, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 11. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 43.

68. Sakuistan, Heavy Shield.

Heavy Shield was a Blood Indian warrior. Unsigned. Date: October 14, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 17. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 49.

69. In-hus-cay-stamy or I-cas-ke-ny, Low Horn.

Stevens first met Low Horn at Fort Benton in 1853 on his way west to the Puget Sound region. Low Horn was a strong supporter of Stevens's treaties. Unsigned. Undated: [October 14, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 22. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 52.

70. Nen-na-i-poh-sy, Chief Talker.

This man was chief of the Little Robes, which was a band of the Piegan. Unsigned. Date: October 15, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 25. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 55.

71. Nat-tos-so-nis-ta, Medicine White Buffaloe.

Medicine White Buffaloe was a Blood chief. Unsigned. Date: October 15, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 14. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 46.

72. Keh-ci-pu-nis-taw, White Buffaloe on the Side Hill.

Also known as Kitch-ee-pone-istah, he was one of the signers of the Blackfoot Treaty. Unsigned. Date: October 15, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 23. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 53.

73. Three Bulls.

Three Bulls was a Blackfoot chief. Unsigned. Date: October 17, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 13. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 45.

74. Col. Cumming.

As Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, Alfred Cumming participated in the Walla Walla Council in May and June 1855. Unsigned. Undated: [October 18, 1855]. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 2. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 34.

75. Mr. W. Craig.

Craig, an agent for the Nez Perce, is recognized as the first European settler in Idaho. He worked occasionally as a trapper and guide. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: October 18, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 4. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 36.

76. Mr. Colberson.

Colberson served as a guide and interpreter on the Pacific Railroad Survey, and was appointed by Stevens as a special agent to the Blackfoot. Colberson helped organize the 1855 council. Unsigned. Date: October 18, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 5. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 37.

77. Ap-ye-cay-e, The Skunk.

A Piegan chief, Ap-ye-cay-e attended the Blackfoot Council. Unsigned. Date: October 18, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 21. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 51.

78. Te-pe-lah-na-te-many, The Spotted Eagle.

This important Nez Perce chief was a strong supporter of Isaac Stevens. He also attended the council meeting conducted in July along the banks of the Bitterroot, now referred to as the Clarks Fork. Unsigned. Date: October 18, 1855. Pencil on paper, 9 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 59. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 80.

79. Mr. J. Bird, Blackfoot Interpreter.

James Bird was an interpreter at the Blackfoot Council held in October 1855. Unsigned. Date: October 18, 1855. Pencil on paper, 10.25 x 7 inches. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 3. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 35.

80. Crossing the Bitterroot Mountains, November 1855.

The drawing shows the Stevens party crossing the Bitterroot Mountains through the region that was later identified as either Sohon's or Lookout Pass. Conditions were deteriorating rapidly as can be seen by the snow on the ground. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: November 20, 1855. Watercolor, 5 x 6 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Washington State Historical Society, Sohon sketches, no. 33. Reproduced in Nicandri, *Northwest Chiefs* (1986), p. 24.

81. Crossing the Bitterroot Mts., Nov. 20th 1855.

This version of the previous view, reflects the ordeal of crossing the Bitterroot Mountains in late fall. The snow depth in the mountain pass was already 18 inches. A dead pack horse is lying beside of the trail. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: November 20, 1855. Ink and pencil on transparent paper, 9.75 x 7.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,679, Inv. 08540500.

82. [Sketches of Miscellaneous Indian Figures].

Sketches of seven different figures are presented, including two on horseback. Unsigned. Undated. Ink and pencil on tracing paper, 4 x 8 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,689, Inv. 08541600.

C. Final Years as an Enlisted Man, 1856-57

After completing his tour of duty with Isaac Stevens, Sohon was transferred to the military base at Benicia, California. There he worked as a topographer, compiling maps. Several of his maps survive and are now located in the National Archives, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Library of Congress. Some of the maps are small-scale compilations, covering a large geographic region with a limited amount of detail. Much of his work, however, is drawn at a large scale, reflecting smaller regions in greater detail. Most of Sohon's surviving maps pertain to John Mullan's Military Wagon Road (see section II.E). This road ran from Fort Walla Walla in Washington Territory to Fort Benton in Nebraska Territory, and was over 624 miles long.

1. Fort Steilacoom W.T. in 1856 (& View of Mt. Rainier).

This is an enlarged copy by the German artist, Charles Christian Nahl, from a smaller watercolor of the same composition by Sohon. It shows the fort facing the southeast and Mount Rainier. Attributed to Charles Nahl. Date: 1856. Watercolor, 8.5 x 14.5 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: M. and M. Karolik Collection, The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Reproduced in Moreland Stevens, *Charles Christian Nahl* (1976), p. 149.

2. [Pacific Basin].

This small-scale manuscript map shows the Pacific Ocean basin. The map was drawn in 1857 when Sohon was stationed in Benicia, California. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.1. (See figure 8, p. 10.)

3. Map of the East Portion of Washington Territory and NW Portion of Nebraska Territory.

A small-scale manuscript map, this item shows the region's geography at a scale of 80 miles to the inch. Signed "compiled by G. Sohon." Date: 1857. Ink on tracing cloth, 10.5 x 7.5 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,668, Inv. 08541500. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 3.

4. Incomplete drawing for lithographic reproduction. Benicia, Calif. 1857 [from verso].

This depiction provides an outline of significant buildings and fence lines. A portion of San Francisco Bay and surrounding hillsides appear in the background. It was probably drawn in 1856-57, when the Army reassigned Sohon to this post. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.3.

5. [A View of Benicia, California].

This view was probably created as a study before the more complete version was made that is described above. It provides a simple outline of significant buildings and fence lines, as well as a portion of San Francisco Bay and surrounding hillsides. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.4.

6. Stelacoom [sic] on the Sounds in 1857.

The image shows the community from a hillside looking down over the settlement. Puget Sound is shown in the background, with islands and a portion of the Olympic Peninsula. The view is facing the southwest. In the foreground, a wharf and flag are shown on the right, with the remainder of the settlement to the left. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.5.

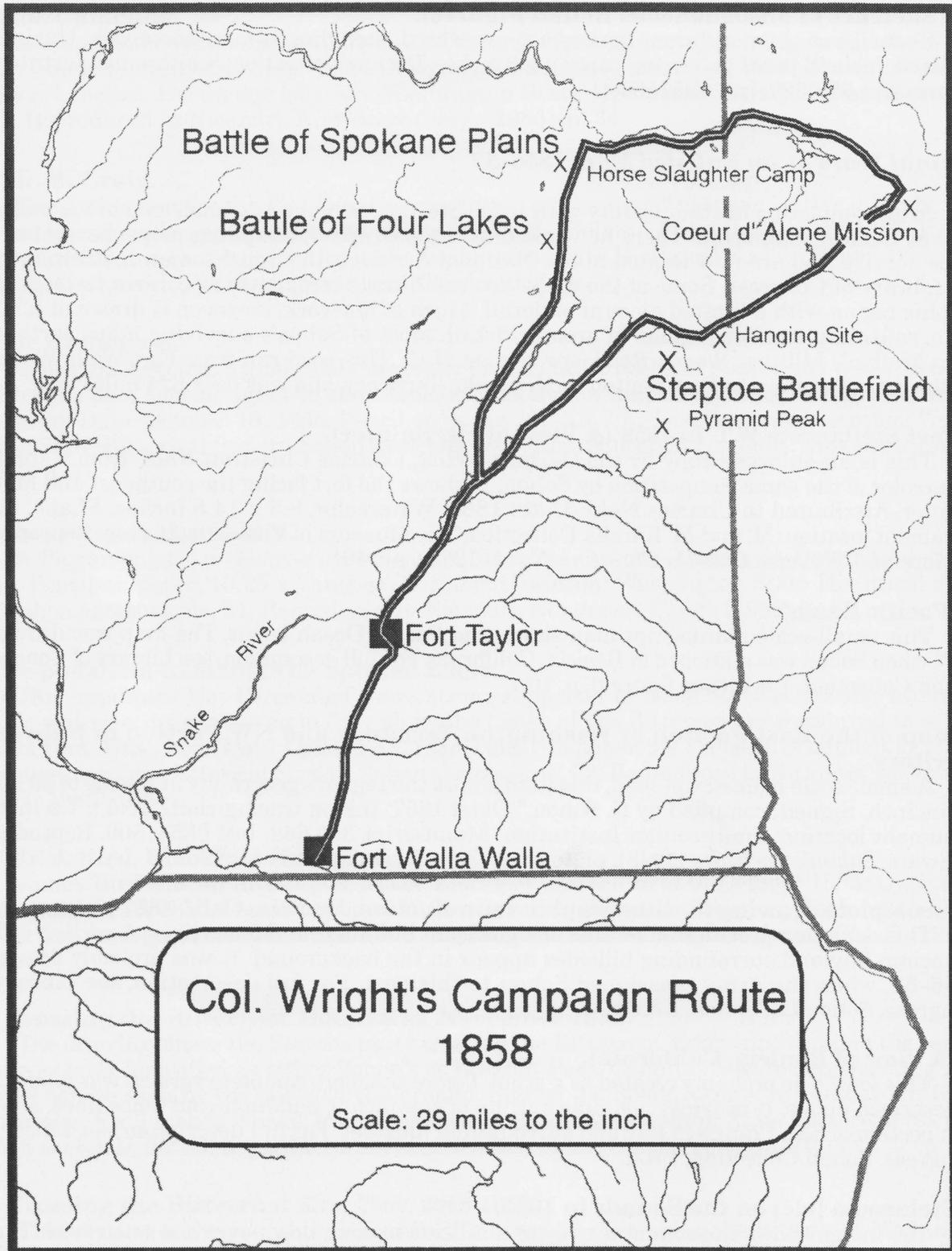


Figure 17. Map of Colonel Wright's Campaign Route, 1858. This map locates the route taken by Col. George Wright and his troops in 1858. Locations of major engagements are depicted along with the location of Col. Edward Steptoe's battlefield. (Map by Phil Mobley and Paul McDermott)

D. Col. George Wright's Campaign, August-September 1858

Many tribes in Washington Territory accepted the terms of the treaties negotiated by Isaac Stevens and his party. Unfortunately, they had assumed that the benefits from these agreements would follow in a timely fashion. It took Congress many years to validate these treaties. Eventually, the tribes became disillusioned—especially some of the younger leaders. Hostilities then broke out on the Columbia Plateau. Several settlers were killed and the military felt obligated to confront the offenders.

In May 1858 near the present site of Rosalia, Washington, Col. Edward Steptoe's command was attacked and almost annihilated by members of three tribal groupings—the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and Palouse. A monument now marks the place of the engagement. Through sheer luck Steptoe escaped in darkness and eventually reached safety south of the Snake River. These events led to the mounting of an expedition led by Col. George Wright to engage the hostile tribes. In his command, there was a small contingent of men under the leadership of Lt. John Mullan, who had previously been involved in organizing a party to construct a military wagon road from Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, to Fort Benton, Nebraska Territory (now Montana), but he had agreed to provide topographic services for Wright's campaign. In Mullan's employ was Gustavus Sohon.

Sohon captured the movements of Wright's military campaign as it moved over the lava flows and scablands of the Columbia River Plateau in a unique set of watercolors and pencil drawings. These beautiful views, like photographs, provide documentation showing activities of both Native Americans and the military. The most striking attribute of these depictions is that they illustrate actual encounters between the two groups as they were happening. Especially interesting are the drawings of the key battles at Rosalia and Spokane Plain. These images provide an eyewitness perspective of the troops and the Native Americans during these key engagements.

Sohon's drawings are also significant because they provide visual documentation for the narrative contained in the government reports describing the campaign. The drawing of the battle at Rosalia (see entry II.D.1) poses an interesting question. Was Sohon actually present at the time of the battle or was this a reconstruction of the battle created at a later time? Wright's report notes that John Mullan and his party were detailed to the Rosalia site after Wright began moving his troops back toward Fort Walla Walla. It is possible that Sohon was with Mullan when he went to Rosalia and he may have prepared the drawing at that time. Another possibility is that Sohon was present with his Nez Perce guides at the time of battle. If he was there, how did the troops regard him, as a mere observer of this needless bloodshed? Unfortunately, we will never know!

Sohon was enamored with landscapes. Several diary accounts describe how he would go off by himself to make sketches or watercolors, apparently seeking solitude to accomplish his work. Furthermore, it is evident that he was captivated by the beauty of the landscape through which he was traveling. In this collection, his interest in landscape is documented by the drawings of the Snake River corridor, Spokane Falls, and pine forests somewhere in the vicinity of Spokane, Washington.

1. Battle of Col. Steptoe on the In-gos-so-man Creek, W.T., Fought 17th May 1858.

This image depicts the engagement of Col. Edward Steptoe with members of the Coeur d'Alene, Palouse, Spokane, and other tribes. The battle took place at the site of Rosalia, in eastern Washington, on May 17, 1858. A number of Steptoe's troops were killed, including two officers. The image shows the troops positioned on a small hill, sloping down to a stream valley. In the foreground, several Nez Perce tribesmen sit peaceably smoking pipes. For a full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.15.

2. [Wright's Council with Nez Perce].

Col. George Wright is shown addressing a seated group of Nez Perce, with other officers positioned behind their commander. One officer is taking notes. Unsigned. Undated: [August

1858]. Pencil on tissue, 11 x 10 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,672, Inv. 08540100.

3. Council with Friendly Nez Perces Indians Held by Col. G. Wright, U.S.A., August 4th 1858 near Fort Wallah-Wallah, W.T., Previous to March Against Hostile Northern Indians.

This view is similar to the previous scene, but the image is reversed with the Indians seated on the ground facing a group of soldiers on the left. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.19.

4. Crossing the Snake River at Mouth of the Tou-kannon, August 25th & 26th, 1858.

In this scene, Fort Taylor is viewed from the north looking south. The difficulty of crossing the Snake River with troops, horses, and supplies is documented in this image. Taylor's and Gaston's Bluffs are labeled; they were named in honor of the two officers killed in the engagement on May 17, 1858. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.20.

5. View of Snake River at Mouth of Tukañon Showing Fort Taylor & Bluffs "Taylor" & "Gaston," Looking towards the North.

Fort Taylor is viewed from the south, looking toward the north. A covered wagon with a team of horses is shown on the road approaching the fort. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: August 1858. Ink on paper, 7.5 x 10 inches. Document location: Washington State University Libraries, Cage 556. Reproduced in Goetzmann, *Looking at the Land of Promise* (1988), p. 74.

6. View of Snake River at Mouth of Tukañon Showing Fort Taylor and Peaks Taylor & Gaston, 20th August 1858.

The image depicts the region from a viewpoint south of the river, above the fort. In the foreground, a small wagon and pack animals are shown moving toward the fort. Tucannon Creek dominates the left side of the image; Fort Taylor is seen to the right or the east bank of the creek. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.12.

7. [View of Snake River Plain].

This study sketch shows the outline of the Snake River flowing toward the Columbia somewhere in the eastern Columbia River Plateau. A *galeria* vegetation complex parallels each bank. In the foreground, on a hillside overlooking the plain, several pine trees help to provide a sense of scale. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.13.

8. [Snake River Corridor].

This handsome view of the Snake River depicts the stream meandering across the valley created at the edge of a nearby cliff. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.16. (See figure 18.)

9. Battle on the Spokane Plain—Col. G. Wright in Command and Against Forces of the Indians, 1858.

This sketch shows members of hostile tribes—the Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Palouse—engaged in battle by Col. George Wright's troops. It was at this battle that Kamiakin was seriously wounded. The Native Americans tried to confuse the troops by burning plateau grasses as depicted in this image. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [September 5, 1858]. Pencil on paper, 6.25 x 9.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,685, Inv. 08541100. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 4.

10. [Battle of Spokane Plain].

This image is similar to the previous pencil sketch, but it is drawn on tri-colored paper. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.18. (See figure 19.)



Figure 18. Snake River Corridor. This color image was probably rendered in 1858. The pristine appearance of the river is illustrated as it probably appeared to Lewis and Clark as they explored the river valley in 1805–6. Note the galeria vegetation lining the Snake's channel as it flows toward the Columbia River. See entries I.A.16 and II.D.8.

11. [Pine Forest and Lake].

This simple drawing shows the pine forest complex prevailing at the edge of the Columbia River Plateau in eastern Washington. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.17.

12. [Incomplete Drawing of Engagement between Soldiers and Native Americans].

This, Sohon's most surreal image, has a very modernistic appearance. It shows soldiers, dressed in uniforms typical of the 19th century, aiming rifles toward the approaching Native Americans. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.9.

13. [View of Spokane River Valley].

This view shows the course of the Spokane River flowing from the south toward the north. The location is on the western side of the current city of Spokane. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.6.

14. [View of Encampment in Spokane River basin].

This drawing was probably created in August or early September 1858. The camp is depicted cached in a tall, pine forest, while in the background there is the dim outline of a mountain. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.7.

15. Camp on the Spokane River—Sept. 6, 1858.

This view shows the Spokane River flowing through a deep valley covered with pine forest. Signed "Sohon." Date: September 6, 1858. Medium: ink on paper. Size: 7.75 x 10 inches. Document location: Washington State University Libraries, Cage 556. Reproduced in Goetzmann, *Looking at the Land of Promise* (1988), p. 73.



Figure 19. Battle of Spokane Plains. A drawing on tri-colored paper made by Sohon from a study developed on September 5, 1858. This is a dramatic image illustrating the troop deployment and the use of fire lit by the natives to frighten the soldiers or their horses. See entries I.A.18 and II.D.10.

16. [View of Spokane Falls].

In this preliminary sketch, the falls are shown from a point west or downstream of their location. The final rendition is now in the manuscript collection of the Washington State University Libraries (see following entry). For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.11.

17. Great Falls of the Spokane River, W.T., 30 Miles below the Coeur-d-alene Lake.

This rendering provides an elegant image of the falls of the Spokane River. Adjacent to the city of Spokane, the falls cascade toward the west, into a deep valley bounded on each side by pine-covered lava flows. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [September 1858]. Ink on paper, 10 x 7.5 inches. Document location: Washington State University Libraries, Cage 556. Reproduced in Goetzmann, *Looking at the Land of Promise* (1988), p. 72.

18. Horse Slaughter Camp on the Spokane River, W.T., 8th , 9th, 10th Sept. 1858.

During Col. George Wright's campaign, approximately 900 horses were confiscated from enemy tribes. The animals were eventually killed at a corral site near Liberty Lake, Washington, east of Spokane. The illustration shows the camp in which this action occurred. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.21.

19. Coeur-d-alène Mission, Established by the Jesuit Fathers in the Rocky Mountains in 1842.

A finely drawn image focusing primarily on the mission and related buildings, this view also shows a Native American encampment adjacent to the church. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.22. (See figures 20 and 21.)

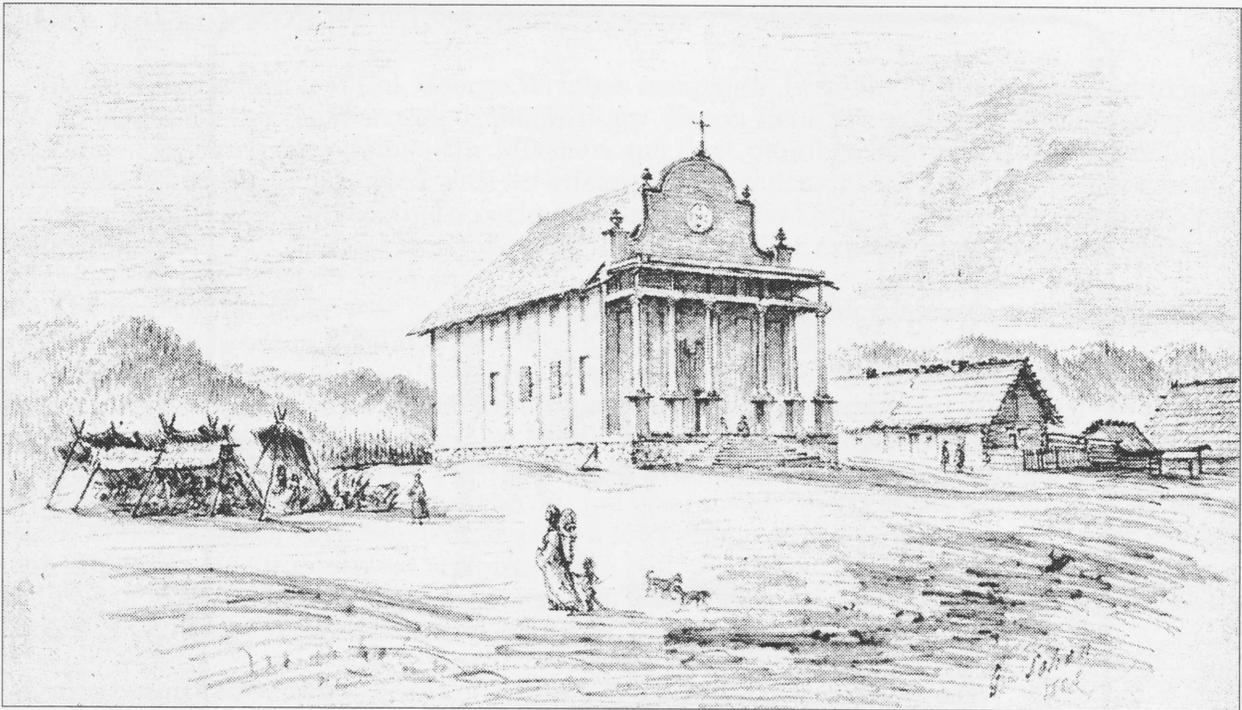


Figure 20. Coeur d'Alene Mission. A pencil sketch made by Sohon when Col. Wright's troops were stationed there in September 1858. The mission still stands and is Idaho's oldest surviving structure. See entries I.A.22 and II.D.19.



Figure 21. Coeur d'Alene Photograph. The mission is viewed in this photograph from a position northwest of the structure. (Photo by Paul McDermott, 1999)

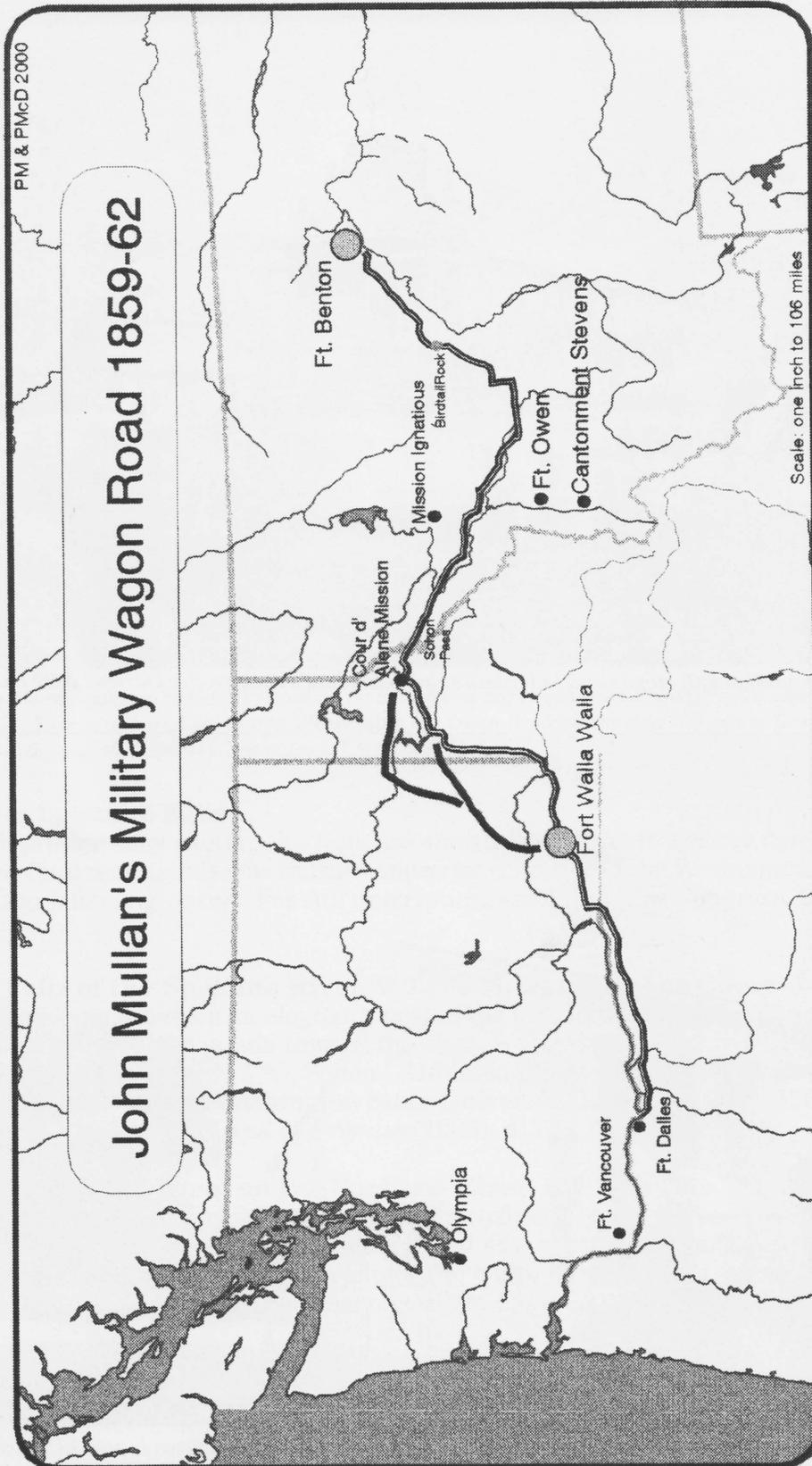


Figure 22. Map of John Mullan's Military Wagon Road, 1859-62. The map shows the location of John Mullan's Military Wagon Road built between 1859-1862. The road was 624 miles long. (Map by Phil Mobley and Paul McDermott)

E. John Mullan's Military Wagon Road, 1859-62

After the conclusion of Col. George Wright's campaign, Lt. John Mullan continued to make arrangements for the construction of the Military Wagon Road. The purpose of the road was to connect two major river systems—the Missouri and the Columbia. Through this connection, the United States would be provided with an effective transcontinental route for the movement of goods and people along its northern perimeter. In effect, the United States was creating a type of Northwest Passage, more or less, following the route earlier explored by Lewis and Clark and their Corps of Discovery in 1804-06.

The road construction was initiated in 1859, and after considerable effort, it was completed in 1862 at a final cost of \$250,000. During this four-year interval, 624 miles of road were created over very rugged and heavily wooded terrain. To construct the road, considerable time and effort were expended in exploration, even though extensive geographical knowledge of the area had already been obtained through the Pacific Railroad Survey and Treaty Party led by Isaac Stevens. Gustavus Sohon played a pivotal role in illustrating the road building process and the landscapes through which the construction parties moved. Much of the early road has disappeared under 20th-century constructions and alterations of the landscape; yet, there are still some remnants. Fortunately, we are able to see how the early road appeared, through the perspectives of Sohon. Most of these drawings are now housed in several locations, including the Library of Congress and the National Archives.

1. Cantonment Stevens — Capt. Mullan's Winter Quarters 1853-4.

Cantonment Stevens was created as a base camp for the men working on Stevens's Pacific Railroad Survey in 1853-54. Lt. John Mullan used it along with his crew as they conducted exploration parties north toward Flathead Lake and south to Fort Hall. Cantonment Stevens is shown located close to the present site of Hamilton, Montana, on maps drawn by Mullan. However, it was more likely situated adjacent to Fort Owen at the present site of Stevensville, Montana. Evidence for this conclusion can be seen in the background of the image where there appears to be a Native American settlement. In any event, the post was located east of the Bitterroot River. The same lithograph was used in the Stevens report published by Congress in 1855 (see entry II.A.7). Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Undated. Multi-color lithograph on paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

2. Mode of Crossing Rivers by the Flathead and Other Indians.

This is the published version of two previously described manuscript views, which Sohon made in the spring of 1854 (see entries II.A.33 and 34). Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Undated: [1854]. Multi-colored lithograph on paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

3. Reconnaissance of the Columbia River, from mouth of the Des Chutes up to Walla Wallah by G. Sohon, assist. Lt. Mullan's Wagon road expedition 1858.

The map, drawn at a scale of 1:250,000, provides coverage from the mouth of the Deschutes River near the Dalles up to Fort Walla Walla. Sohon explored this route in July 1858. For full description see, Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.3.

4. [Reconnaissance?] of the Snake River from Fort Tailor down to the Columbia, and thence the Columbia River down to Walla Wallah by G. Sohon, assist. Lt. Mullan's wagon road expedition, 1858.

On this reconnaissance map, drawn at a scale of 1:63,360, terrain is rendered by simple hachuring. An inset contains a sketch of the rapids found 13 miles below the mouth of Tucannon Creek. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.9.

5. First Section, Map of line along Columbia River, from Dalles [City] to Mud Spring, [Oregon], made in connection with Pacific Railroad Exploration by G. Sohon under direction of Lieut. John Mullan, U.S.A.

This map depicts the topography along the Columbia River, with an annotation indicating that "the curves are in high [sic] 50 feet apart." Leveling stations are indicated with red figures. This drawing is accompanied by a tracing measuring 14 x 17.25 inches, which shows slightly less information. Both items have a scale of 1:63,360. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: 1859. Pencil, ink, and water color on paper, 14 x 21 inches. Location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-5 and 5A.

6. The "Gate of the Columbia" as seen from Fort Walla-Walla showing "Ross' peak," McKenzie's peak and the "chimney rock," as seen from the East.

This image shows the gorge of the Columbia River as viewed from old Fort Walla Walla at the juncture of the Walla Walla and Columbia Rivers. A pack-train descending the gorge walls can be seen in the background. Today the site has been inundated by slack water behind McNary Dam. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [listed as 1861 in accompanying inventory]. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-27-2.

7. [Sketch map, Ft. Walla Walla, via Touchet to Snake River].

The map is drawn at a scale of 1:250,000. American Indian trails are identified by a dotted line, which Sohon spelled "dottes." "Strucks" (dashed lines) are used to show wagon roads. A ferry crossing is located about 1.75 miles downstream from the intersection of the Palouse and Snake Rivers. Numerous streams are identified on the map including Tucannon, Potaho, Reed, Dry, and Mill Creeks. A secondary portion of the map extends to Fort Walla Walla. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.5.

8. Map of Reconnaissance from mouth of Paloose River, [Wash. Ty.,] to South Fork of St. Joseph River, [Idaho,] via Tathuna Hills, [Idaho].

These maps show topography along the immediate route of survey, which is illustrated by leveling curves at an interval of 100 feet. Scale: 1:126,720 (2 miles to 1 inch). Unsigned: [attributed to "G. Sohon" in the accompanying inventory]. Date: 1859. Ink and pencil on paper. Two manuscript maps, [From the Palouse to Ingossomen Creek], 29.5 x 37 inches; [From Ingossomen Creek to the St. Joseph], 29.5 x 51.5 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-11 and 12.

9. G. Sohon's Explorations in 1859 [showing Mullan Road Route in Eastern Columbia River Plateau].

Sohon explored and mapped the route from the mouth of the Palouse River to the Coeur d'Alene mission. The Palouse River flows into the Snake River north of Walla Walla, Washington, draining a considerable area in southeastern Washington State. The map shows the routes he followed, with terrain information. Mileage is provided as are camp sites and their occupation dates. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.2.

10. Reconnaissance of Coeur d' Alene River from Mission down to the Lake and thence to crossing of St. Joseph's river at outlet of Poun lake by G. Sohon, Setp. [sic] 1858.

The map scale is given as "1 mile to 1 inch" (1:63,360). Sohon provided an elaborate table of compass bearings and distances covered in each leg of the reconnaissance. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.8.

11. Profile of military road from the Dalles en route to Fort Benton, Lt. J. Mullan's Wagon Road Expedition [by] G. Sohon.

This road profile is drawn in three sections, covering the route from Dalles City to Des Chutes River, Oregon. Distances and selected elevations are indicated. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: 1858. Pencil and ink on pre-printed graph paper, 18.5 x 24 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-17.

12. Paloose [sic] Falls in Washington Territory.

This magnificent waterfall is located in southeastern Washington State. Its location is etched into the thick basalts dominating the region. Sohon must have been enamored with its beauty; in the evenings he would go by himself to visit the site. Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Undated: [1859]. Multi-colored lithograph on paper, 8.75 x 5.5 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

13. [Palouse Falls].

Sohon's appreciation for the grandeur of this falls is captured in this small oil painting. The falls, which drops 198 feet from a basalt cliff, is located in eastern Washington above the junction of the Palouse with the Snake River at Lyons Ferry. Unsigned. Undated. Oil on canvas, 6 x 8 inches. Document location: Sohon family.

14. Plat of the Columbia River, [Wash. Ty.,] from Kettle Falls to mouth of Snake River, from notes of a survey made by Capt. Leo White.

This map shows only the river's course with very little attention to topography along its banks. A red line with red figures records the bearings of the river's course. Scale: 1:253,440 (4 miles to 1 inch). Unsigned. Undated: [attributed to Sohon and dated 1861 in accompanying inventory]. Ink, pencil, and watercolor on paper, 42 x 25.5 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-9.

15. [Cartographers at Work].

A simple pencil sketch, this item shows key figures who participated in the mapping of the military wagon road—Gustavus Sohon, Theodore Kolecki, and John Mullan. The Sohon family has a more complete version of this work (see following entry); it is clear that this sketch was used in compiling the final drawing. The rendition was created at Cantonment Jordan in western Montana. Unsigned. Undated: [early 1860]. Pencil on paper, 6.25 x 4.25 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,669, Inv. 08540000.

16. [Cartographers at Work—Final Version].

The image shows the interior of the cabin built as an office at Cantonment Jordan. Key figures in mapping the road are depicted standing over a large drafting table. A skylight has been cut into the roof area to allow better light for drawing. Men are seated about the room doing various tasks. Rolls of maps and drawings are attached to the wall, many of which are most likely in the collections of the National Archives. Signed "G. Sohon." Undated: [early 1860]. Watercolor, ink, and etching on paper, 8 x 10 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Sohon family. Reproduced in McDermott and Grim, "The Mapmaker as Artist" (1996), pp. 28-29.

17. Approximate line for Tunel [sic] by G. Sohon.

This is a simple sketch map, with a scale of 1:63,360. It shows the route of a wagon road through Sohon Pass. The map also includes the route for a railroad line indicating that the military proposed building a tunnel through the mountains under a nearby pass, now known as Lookout Pass. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.10. (See figure 9, p. 12.)

18. [Sketch Map from Coeur d' Alene Lake across Sohon Pass to Bitterroot River].

This sketch map is superimposed on a grid using 15 minutes of longitude and latitude. Some mountains are depicted using the technique of "molehills," including Stevens and Wiessners Peaks. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.11.

19. Tracing of Preliminary Exploration for location of section of Military Road, between crossing of Bitter Root River, [near confluence of St. Regis Borgia River,] and Hellgate [along line of Bitter Root River, Mont. Ty.] by G. Sohon under direction of Lt. Jno. Mullan, U.S.A.

This tracing provides selected topographic information, using curves to define 50-foot intervals along the surveyed route. The manuscript contains extensive annotations by Lt. John Mullan. Scale: 1: 63,360. Signed "G. Sohon." Date: 1859. Ink on tracing cloth, 16 x 43 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-25.

20. A. Ft. Harvey, B. Ft. Benton.

This sketch, depicting the area in the vicinity of the present-day town of Fort Benton, Montana, shows Fort Harvey identified in the background with the letter "A" and Fort Benton located in the center with the letter "B." A large portion of the image is dominated by the Missouri River, along which Indian settlements were located. Unsigned. Date: August 4, 1860. Pencil on paper, 7 x 11 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,687, Inv. 08541300. Reproduced in Ewers, *Sohon's Portraits* (1948), plate 5.

21. Fort Harvey at Fort Benton.

This simple sketch shows Fort Harvey as seen from the south side of the Missouri River. Unsigned. Undated: [probably 1860]. Pencil on tissue paper, 8 x 10 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,688, Inv. 08541400.

22. Junction of Hellgate R. and Blackfoot R.

The image is a preliminary drawing for the published view of the site of Cantonment Wright described below. Simple line work defines the outline of a bridge crossing the Blackfoot River. Sohon noted that the Blackfoot River Valley was used by Native Americans to reach buffalo hunting lands east of the Rockies. Today the Hellgate River is known as the Clarks Fork. Unsigned. Undated: [late 1861]. Pencil on paper, 5.5 x 10 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385,686, Inv. 08541200.

23. Cantonment Wright, — Capt. Mullan's Winter Quarters in 1861-2.

Cantonment Wright was a construction camp that was erected at the junction of the Hellgate and Blackfoot Rivers in western Montana. During the winter, the men constructed a bridge for the Mullan Road over the Blackfoot River. It was built on the ice and subsequently sunk. In order to provide a sense of scale, Sohon included in the view a group of men carrying a deer carcass back to the cabins to be used for food. Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Undated: [late 1861]. Multi-colored lithograph on thick paper, 5.5 x 9 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

24. Bitter Root River from junction of Blackfoot and Hellgate Rivers to junction of B[itter]. R[oot]. & St. Regis.

The map, drawn at a scale of 1:250,000, depicts in red the explored route. The map covers an area along the course of the Clarks Fork in western Montana. In the 19th century, this course of the river was known as the Hellgate and Bitterroot Rivers. It shows the route beginning at the intersection of the Blackfoot River with the Hellgate and extending to the intersection of the Bitterroot with the St. Regis de Borgia Creek. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.4.

25. [Reconnaissance along the Blackfoot River].

This map, drawn on an irregularly shaped piece of paper, depicts the Blackfoot River flowing into the Hellgate River, which today is known as Clarks Fork. Sohon identified several prairies and used a few form lines to define terrain. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.7.

26. [Mullan Road, Section between Ft. Benton and Little Blackfoot River].

This map shows the route, identified by a dashed line, followed by the military wagon road between Fort Benton and the Mullan Pass, east of the Little Blackfoot River. Key landmarks are given their correct names including Birdtail Rock, Dearborne River, and Sun River. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.6.

27. Sketch from Tatchuna Hill, looking East, by Mr. Sohon.

This image shows a portion of the Rocky Mountains, with compass bearings to assorted points provided above the mountain skyline, indicating that the view extended from 0 to 90 degrees east. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.10.

28. [Panoramic View of Rocky Mountains Showing Lewis and Clark and Cadottes Passes] Seen from Ridge [Left?] or E. of Dearborne river,—Station A—Thursday May 17, 1860.

This item shows the mountain range from a viewpoint adjacent to the Dearborne River. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.8.

29. Coeur d'Alene Mission.

A view of the mission from the northeast showing a Native American in the foreground watering a horse and a canoe in the river. Indian tepees are located along the river bank; a series of log cabins are located on the east and the southeast sides of the mission; and four major buildings are shown near the mission. Signed "Sohon." Date: 1862. Oil on canvas; 6.5 x 9.5 inches; framed, 12.75 x 15.25 inches. Document location: Georgetown University.

30. Coeur d'Alène Mission in the Rocky Mountains.

This is the published version of the previously described view. The mission is now a beautifully preserved structure, and is the oldest existing building in Idaho. Here the view is from the northeast. The mission is located east of "Fourth of July Pass," which is used by Interstate 90 in northern Idaho. Today the mission is referred to as Cataldo Mission. Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Date: 1862. Multi-colored lithograph on paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

31. Pend d'Oreille Mission in the Rocky Mountains in 1862.

The view, probably taken from the northwest, places the mission, which is a long, linear building with seven windows on the side and a two-tiered steeple, in the center of the drawing. Native American tepees in front of the mission have an unusual design, in that they are raised off the ground. People appear to be going to the mission church. The buildings around the church are constructed of logs, while mountains are outlined in the background. This is the original drawing for the lithographic print published in Mullan Road report (see next entry). Signed "Sohon" Date: 1862. Watercolor and pencil on tri-colored paper; 6.25 x 9.25 inches; framed, 11 x 14 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Georgetown University.

32. Pend d' Oreille Mission in the Rocky Mountains in 1862.

This is the published version of the previously described view. Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Date: 1862. Multi-colored lithograph on thick paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

33. "Bird Tail Rock" as seen from the East [and] "Bird Tail Rock" as seen from the west.

See entry II.A.60. Although this image was drawn in 1854, it is filed with the Mullan Road materials in the National Archives, probably because of its significance as a major landmark on the road. Signed "G. S." Date: 1854. Pencil on tri-colored paper, 10 x 14 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, W76-27-1. (See figures 23 and 24.)

34. Great Falls of the Missouri, 2500 Miles from St. Louis.

This spectacular waterfall is now partially obliterated by a hydroelectric dam northeast of Great Falls, Montana. Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Undated: [1861]. Multi-colored lithograph on paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).



Figure 23. Birdtail Rock. An igneous formation sketched by Sohon in 1854. The fantail-like formation was created by the injection of molten rock into the earth's crust. Erosion has removed softer materials from around the structure. It is a major landmark along the Mullan Road. The feature is found southwest of Great Falls, Montana. Shown here is one of the two images Sohon made of the landform. Human figures were added to provide scale. See entries II.A.60 and E.33. (Courtesy National Archives)

35. [Great Falls of the Missouri].

Sohon experimented with oil painting. Typically, the images were small and not as refined as his pencil images. Unsigned. Undated: [1861]. Oil on canvas, 6 x 8 inches. Document location: Sohon family.

36. [Upper Falls of the Missouri River].

This is a view of the Upper Falls of the Missouri River, looking at the falls from the north and northeast. A rider and horse drinking water are depicted in the foreground, suggesting scale, and a shrub-covered island appears in the middle of the river. Signed "Sohon." Date: 1861. Oil on cardboard; 6 x 8.5 inches; framed, 13 x 15.5 inches. Document location: Georgetown University.

37. Upper Falls of the Missouri River.

This is the published version of the previously described view. The falls, exploited for hydroelectric power, is located very close to Great Falls, Montana, located near the large spring noted by Lewis and Clark as they made their journey westward. Signed "Drawn by G. Sohon." Undated: [1861]. Multi-colored lithograph on paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

38. Fort Benton;-Head of Steam Navigation on the Missouri River.

Steamboats are shown heading to and docked near the fort. Mullan's military wagon road was designed and constructed to connect the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. In effect, the road provided the first transcontinental connection by use of steamboats and wagons before a more substantial railroad was undertaken after the Civil War in 1869. Much of the fort was constructed of adobe brick, part of which still exists. Today its remains are located at the edge of the town

in a park-like landscape with a nearby museum. Signed "Drawn by C. Sohon." Undated: [1862]. Multi-colored lithograph on paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

39. Field sketch showing the side-cut by which the 1st and 2nd crossings of the Hellgate River are avoided. Fort Walla Walla & Fort Benton Military Road Expedition. Lieut. John Mullan in charge, April 6th 1862.

Mullan's men had to create a road nearly 1,000 feet above the Hellgate, now the Clarks Fork. This location is assumed to have been near Alberton, Montana. However, in the mid-19th century the river near Alberton was referred to as the Bitterroot. Therefore, the side-cut illustrated in this drawing may have been east of the present site of Missoula, Montana, or perhaps even southeast of Cantonment Wright. This sketch is unsigned, but it is similar in style to the sketch made by Sohon of the Mullan Road along the river (see next entry). Date: April 6, 1862. Pencil on lined paper, 10 x 8 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, Roads 174-5. (See figures 25 and 26.)

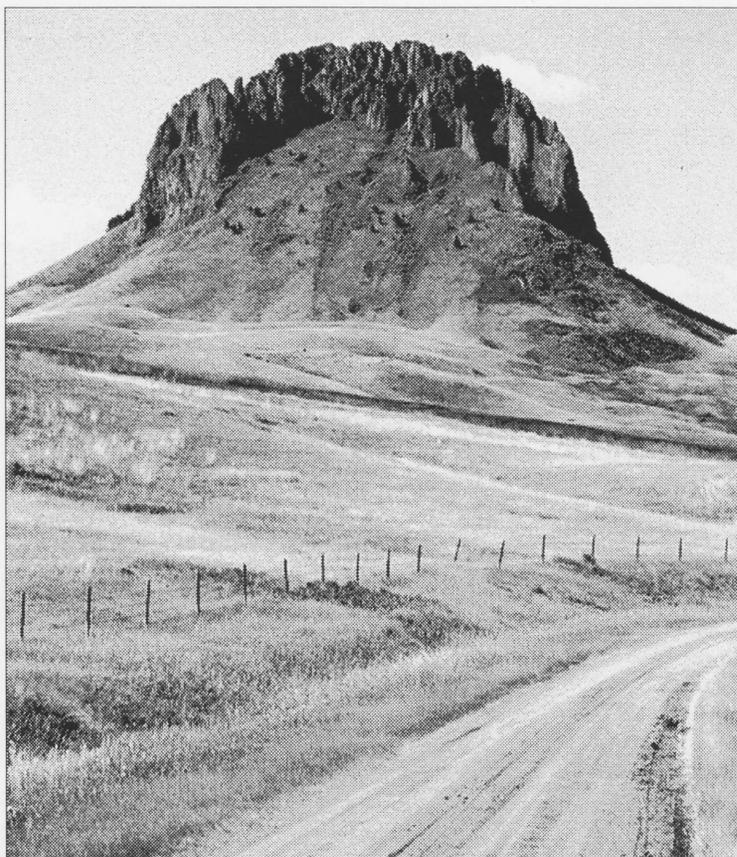


Figure 24. Birdtail Rock Photograph. (Photo by Paul McDermott, 1997)

40. Fort Walla Walla & Fort Benton Military Road Expedition. Sketch showing a portion of the road at the Rocky point of the 2nd sidecut Hell Gate valley, April 26th 1862.

At times the military wagon road was etched into the landscape close to the water's edge. The view shown here was probably close to the "Great Sidecut." Signed "G.S." Date: 1862. Pencil on lined paper, 10 x 8 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, Roads 174-4.

41. Military Post & City of Walla-Walla, W.T. in 1862.

This is a view of Fort Walla Walla, with a low-profile picket fence around the parade ground and an oxen-drawn wagon in the foreground. A simple outline view of Walla Walla is seen in the background. This is the original drawing used to create the lithograph published in the Mullan Road report (see next entry). Unsigned. Date: 1862. Watercolor and pencil on tri-colored paper; 6.25 x 9.25 inches; framed, 11 x 14 inches. Shape: oval. Document location: Georgetown University.

42. Military Post & City of Walla-Walla, W.T. in 1862.

The published version of the previously described view, this item shows the military post located on the southwestern side of the town of Walla Walla, Washington. The drawing depicts the fort from the northwest. Today, some of the fort buildings still exist on the grounds of a Veterans Administration hospital. Most of the buildings were originally the homes of officers. Signed

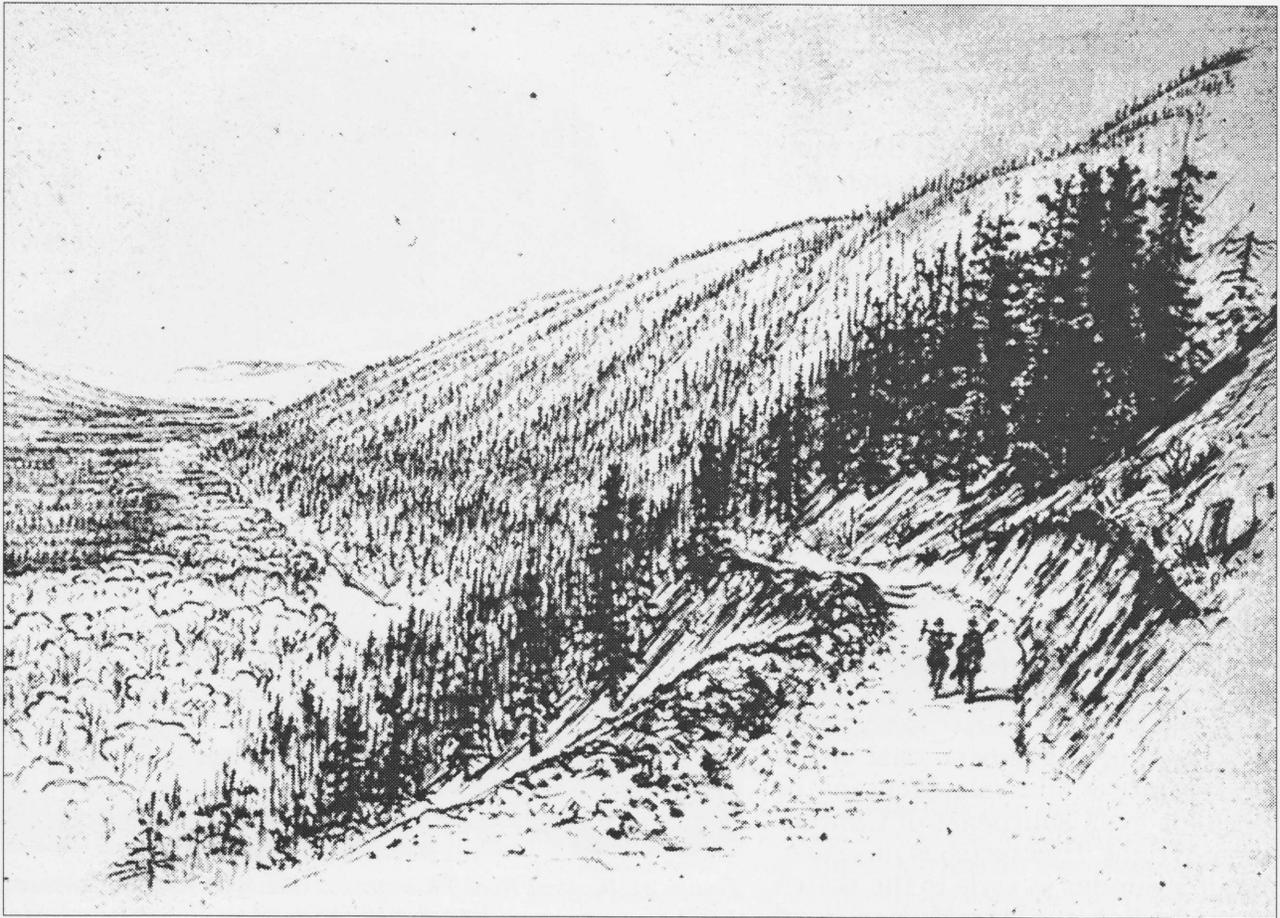


Figure 25. Sketch of Big Side-Cut. The image was made in April 1862. Presumably it shows the road under construction along a mountainside somewhere near the present location of Alberton, Montana. See entry II.E.39. (Courtesy National Archives)

“Drawn by G. Sohon.” Date: 1862. Multi-colored lithograph on paper, 5.5 x 8.75 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863).

43. Fort Walla Walla & Fort Benton Military Road Expedition in charge of Lieut. John Mullan, U.S.A. Plan of Bridge across the Blackfoot River, January 1862.

The Blackfoot River bridge was built adjacent to Cantonment Wright, a complex named for Col. George Wright who led the military campaign of 1858. This detailed engineering drawing shows an elevation of the bridge and the planking and footers at a scale of 16 feet to the inch. The bridge was built over ice and later sunk by creating cavities in the ice. The footings sank to the bottom and the bridge was finished by the provision of rafters and planking. Unsigned. Date: 1862. Watercolor on paper, 9 x 14.5 inches. Document location: National Archives, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, Roads 174–6.

44. Map of Military road from Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia to Fort Benton on the Missouri.

A comprehensive map of the military road, this item shows topography by hachures, especially in the mountainous region from Coeur d’Alene Lake to the Missouri River. It was made under the direction of the Topographical Bureau by Capt. John Mullan, U.S. Army, and was prepared by Edward Freyhold from field notes taken from 1858–1863. A note indicates that Theodore



Figure 26. Mullan Road Photograph. Some portions of the original Mullan Road still exist. This photograph shows the road in the Alberton area above Painted Rocks. (Photo by Paul McDermott, 1999)

Kolecki, P.M. Engel, Gustavus Sohon, W.W. de Lacy, Capt. Leo White, and C.R. Howard contributed material to this map. Scale: 1:1,000,000. Printed map, 20 x 26 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863), map 1.

45. Map of Military Reconnaissance from Fort Dallas, Oregon, via Fort Wallah—Wallah, to Fort Taylor, Washington Territory.

The map was made under the direction of Capt. A.A. Humphreys, U. S. Topl. Engrs.; by Lt. John Mullan, U.S. Army; assisted by Theodore Kolecki and Gustavus Sohon, Civil Engrs., while they were attached to the military expedition under Col. George Wright in 1858, in order to provide topographic and mapping services. Although the map was based on military surveys in 1858, it shows the route of the Mullan wagon road as it was constructed from 1859 to 1862. It depicts topography by curves at estimated 100-foot intervals. The legend indicates types of vegetation, selected rock outcroppings, and settlement features. Scale: 1:300,000. Printed map, 24 x 36.5 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863), map 2.

46. Map of Military Reconnaissance from Fort Taylor to the Coeur D'Alene Mission, Washington Territory.

The map was made under the direction of Capt. A.A. Humphreys, U.S. Topl. Engrs.; by Lt. John Mullan, U.S. Army, assisted by Theodore Kolecki and Gustavus Sohon, Civil Engrs., while they were attached to the military expedition under Col. George Wright in 1858. Although the map was based on military surveys in 1858, it shows the route of the Mullan wagon road as

constructed in 1859 and 1860, and rerouted in 1861 and 1862. It depicts topography by curves at estimated 100-foot intervals. The legend indicates types of vegetation, selected rock outcroppings, and settlement features. Scale: 1:300,000. Printed map, 25 x 21.5 inches. Document location: Mullan, *Report on the Construction of a Military Road* (1863), map 3.

F. The Final Years, 1863–1903

Ironically, Gustavus did not do much illustrative work during the later years of his life. After marriage to Julia Groh in 1863, he moved west to San Francisco, where he opened a daguerreotype studio. By 1865, he closed this business and returned to Washington, D.C., where he became a shoe salesman. He devoted the next 40 years of his life to providing for his wife and five children. At various times, he continued to show interest in the socioeconomic development of the Pacific Northwest, in particular the northern Rockies, which he had become familiar with in mid-century. On several occasions, Native Americans would show up in his neighborhood to visit their esteemed friend.

Sohon dreamed of returning to the West. Research has revealed that he bought land for a house in the newly developing town of Walla Walla, Washington, which was one of the terminal points of the Mullan Road. Unfortunately, this land was denied him as a result of some unscrupulous acts of civil officials. On several occasions, Sohon was nominated for a position as a tribal agent. His good friend John Mullan supported the nominations, but Ulysses Grant appointed less qualified personnel who had previously supported his candidacy for President of the United States. Despite these problems, Sohon continued to be interested in the West. One map that he compiled in the mid-1880s demonstrates this focus: It plotted railroad and settlement development in the northern Rockies. In the remaining years of his life, he lived peacefully with his family. On a few occasions, he sketched family members, including his wife with one of their children. Sohon was 78 years old when he died on September 9, 1903, in Washington, D.C.

Gustavus Sohon was one of the great contributors to the development of the Pacific Northwest. His work is reflected in the art that he created, recording the appearance of the landscape as it existed at the time of initial United States settlement of the region. Unfortunately, it is deficient in one aspect—little is revealed of Native American culture aside from the portraits of numerous tribal officials. He has provided, however, good perspectives of such places as Oregon City, Fort Steilacoom, Fort Vancouver, and Benicia early in their development. In addition, he drew beautiful scenes showing the Snake and Columbia Rivers, the falls at Spokane, and various sites within the Rocky Mountains. These treasures represent the life's work of a very intelligent, creative, and gentle man—Gustavus Sohon. They are his personal legacy to the Pacific Northwest.

1. Rev. P. J. DeSmet in 1863-4.

This print is a portrait of Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet taken in Sohon's studio in San Francisco, probably late in 1863. It is the only example of Sohon's photographic activity that has been located and identified. It was given to the Montana Historical Society by "H.W. Sohon, son of G. Sohon, 3/19/19" (from verso). Signed on the verso "G. Sohon's Photographic and Ambrotype Gallery, 638 Market St., op. Kerny, San Francisco." Albumen print on "carte de viste," 4 x 2.5 inches. Document location: Montana State Historical Society, Photograph Archives, catalog no. 941-955.

2. [Sketch Map of Northern Idaho's Mining Region from Head of Steam Navigation on Coeur d' Alene River to Clarks Fork].

Sohon compiled this map sometime after 1883. It serves as an important document demonstrating his continued interest in the socioeconomic development of the region which he initially explored. The newly constructed railroad lines are drawn in red ink. Map scale is 1:150,000. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.B.12.

3. [View of Plantation House].

The house is unidentified. It was probably one of the few drawings made by Sohon after leaving government service. It shows a large house with two chimneys. In front, there is circular driveway with a horse and carriage. For full description, see Library of Congress, Sohon Collection, I.A.14.

4. [View of Acapulco, Mexico].

On a trip between New York and San Francisco, Sohon drew this view of the city located on the western coast of Mexico. Signed "Sohon." Undated: [listed as 1852 in a typescript inventory, but more likely 1862]. Photographic copy, 4.5 x 8 inches. Location of original is unknown. Elizabeth Sohon allowed John Ewers to make a photographic copy of this view in 1947. No one in the family recalls seeing the original. A photographic copy is held by the Smithsonian Institution, negative 37664B.

5. [Woman on Horseback Bringing in Wood].

This detailed drawing shows a woman and child on horseback, leading a second horse carrying wood into camp. Unsigned. Undated: [1883 from Smithsonian Institution data base]. Pencil on paper, 8 x 12 inches. Document location: Smithsonian Institution, Manuscript 385, 692, Inv. 08603300.

6. [Julia and Child].

Julia was the wife of Gustavus Sohon. He sketched this image of his wife with one of their five children. Unsigned. Undated: [probably in the early 1870s]. Pencil on envelope, 6 x 4.5 inches. Document location: Sohon family.

III. Addresses of Institutions Holding Sohon Materials

Georgetown University
Joseph Mark Lauinger Library
Special Collections Division
37th and O Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20057

Library of Congress
Geography and Map Division
101 Independence Ave., S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20540-4650

Montana Historical Society
Photograph Archives
P.O. Box 201201
225 North Roberts
Helena, MT 59620-1201

National Archives II
Cartographic Branch
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Smithsonian Institution
National Museum of Natural History
Department of Anthropology
National Anthropological Archives
10th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560-0112

Washington State Historical Society
315 North Stadium Way
Tacoma, WA 98403

Washington State University Libraries
Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections
Pullman, WA 99165-5640

Yale University Art Gallery
Chapel Street at York
New Haven, CN 06529-8271

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