

**"LIST OF LANDSCAPE AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH
GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS
AND SURVEYS
WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN"
(THE WHEELER EXPEDITIONS)**

CREATED

BY

The Institute for Photographic Research



Joleeta and Tex Treadwell

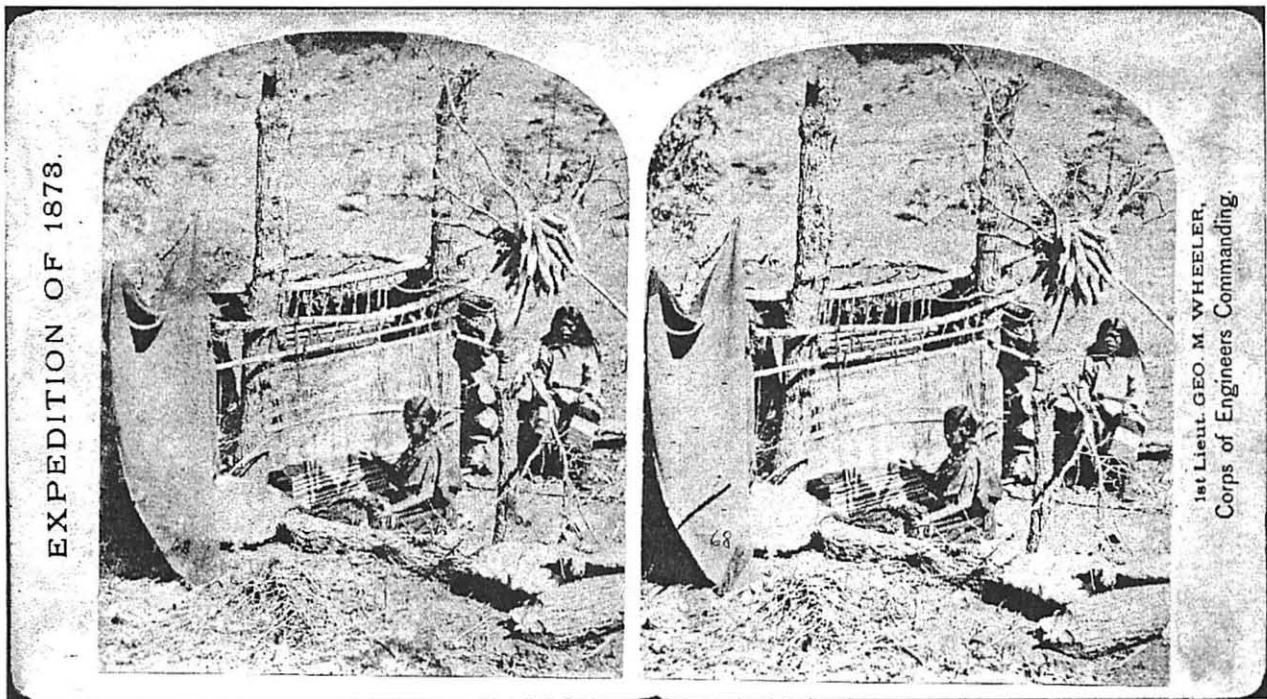
From 1870 to 1879 1st Lieutenant George Montague Wheeler of the Army Corps of Engineers carried out an important series of investigations of the United States territories "*west of the 100th meridian*" (the longitude of the present western boundary of Oklahoma). The areas which he actually covered were parts of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and California. A selection of the photographs acquired during the 1871, 1872 and 1873 seasons are listed in this catalog.


Wheeler, the expedition's leader, was a native of Hopkinton, Mass., being born there in 1842. He was at the Military Academy during the civil war, graduating in 1866 with honors in mathematics and engineering. His career in mapping and exploration began the very next year as he led reconnaissance work in Nevada and Utah. He felt that the earlier surveys in the southwest by King, Hayden and Powell were superficial, and proposed a series of investigations aimed at providing information useful to military operations and economic development. The Army authorities agreed and in addition hoped that this would demonstrate their capability in topographic mapping and justify expanded responsibility and increased funding. Good photography would not only document the results of the expedition but provide public relations material. When the expeditions terminated, Wheeler was promoted first to captain and later major, and held desk jobs for several years as he compiled the reports of the expeditions. The rigors of the western life had damaged his health, and he went into semi-retirement in 1883 although he continued writing until 1888 when he fully retired. He survived, however, until 1905 and continued active in geographical affairs.

Two photographers were responsible for the images listed in the catalog: Timothy H. O'Sullivan, who worked with the expedition in 1871, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and William Bell, who took over during the summer of 1872. O'Sullivan was already a well-known, respected and prolific photographer. He was born in County Kerry in Ireland in 1840, emigrated to America while very young, likely as a fugitive from the great potato famine of 1845-6, and spent his early life on Staten Island, New York. He'd apprenticed himself to Mathew Brady starting in 1858 and worked for him through the first part of the civil war. When Alexander Gardner broke away from Brady due to financial and administrative conflicts O'Sullivan went with him and worked for him throughout the rest of the war. Afterwards, he accompanied the Clarence King expeditions in 1867-69 and Navy Commodore T. O. Selfridge's 1870 Isthmus of Darien investigations to evaluate the possibility of building a canal, and was thus familiar with the problems of wilderness photography. He was selected by Wheeler doubtless because of this experience, and his monthly salary of \$150 plus expenses was quite good, equivalent to over \$2,500 per month in today's purchasing power. At the end of the season, though, he was reassigned by the army to work again with Clarence King on another expedition.

He was replaced by William Bell, an older man who'd been born in 1830 and worked as a daguerreotypist as early as 1848. Originally active in Philadelphia, he'd moved to Washington, D. C. and become Chief Photographer of the Army Medical Museum from 1865 to 1869. In 1870 he returned to Philadelphia and purchased the John McClees studio where he'd trained and was seemingly settled into a comfortable routine there when he was called on to replace O'Sullivan for a season. Why he was selected is not clear; he had no prior experience in such remote regions or their hardships, and it's significant that he stayed with it only a single season. In spite of his inexperience in the field he produced some excellent images, fully the equivalent of those from the more famous O'Sullivan. He later worked as photographer on the Corps of Engineers Expedition to Argentina to photograph the transit of Venus across the face of the sun in 1882.

O'Sullivan returned to the expedition for the 1873 season and was given considerable additional responsibility, becoming in effect second in command. He stayed with Wheeler until 1875 when declining health forced him to give up the rigors of field work. His old mentor Clarence King hired him as official photographer of the U. S. Geological Survey in 1879, and in 1880 he became Chief Photographer for the Department of the Treasury. He only served five months in that position when the ravages of the tuberculosis which had handicapped him for years forced him to retire to Staten Island where he died in 1882, only 42 years of age.




 WAR DEPARTMENT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.
Geographical
 EXPLORATIONS and SURVEYS WEST of the 100th MERIDIAN.

No. 26. T. H. O'SULLIVAN, PHOTO.

Aboriginal life among the Navajo Indians, Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico. Squaw weaving blankets. The native loom. The blankets made are of the best quality, and impervious to water.

The Treadwell Collection

O'Sullivan's images of scenery were outstanding, but his most enduring photographs were of the Indians the expedition encountered. His treatment was always sympathetic, and his captions accurate and informative.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

LIST
OF
Landscape and Stereoscopic Views,

TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS

WEST OF THE 100TH MERIDIAN.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1875.

LIST
OF
LANDSCAPE AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS WEST
OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN.

LANDSCAPE VIEWS.

1871.

1. Snow Peaks, Bull Run Mining District, Nevada.
2. Group of Pah-Ute Indians, Nevada.
3. Bluff opposite Big Horn Camp, Black Cañon, Colorado River.
4. Black Cañon, Colorado River, looking below, from Big Horn Camp.
5. Black Cañon, Colorado River, looking above, from Camp 7.
6. Black Cañon, Colorado River, looking below, near Camp 7.
7. Black Cañon, Colorado River, looking below, near Camp 7.
8. Black Cañon, Colorado River, from Camp 8, looking above.
9. Black Cañon, Colorado River, looking above, from Mirror Bar.
10. Entrance to Black Cañon, Colorado River, from above.
11. Wall in the Grand Cañon, Colorado River.
12. Cereus Giganteus, Arizona.
13. Water Rhyolites, near Logan Springs, Nevada.
14. Rock carved by drifting sand, below Fortification Rock, Ariz.
15. Iceberg Cañon, Colorado River, looking above.
16. Alpine Lake, in the Sierra Nevada, California.

1872.

1. Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River, looking south.
2. Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River, looking north.
3. Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River, looking south.
4. Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River, looking south.
5. Colorado River, mouth of Kanab Wash, looking west.
6. Grand Cañon, Colorado River, near Paria Creek, looking west.

- 7 Grand Cañon, Colorado River, near Paria Creek, looking west.
8. Grand Cañon, Colorado River, near Paria Creek, looking east.
9. Looking south into the Grand Cañon, Colorado River.
10. Rain Sculpture, Salt Creek Cañon, Utah.
11. Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, mouth of Kanab Wash, looking west.
12. Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, mouth of Kanab Wash, looking east.
13. Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, mouth of Kanab Wash, looking west.
14. Perched Rock, Rocker Creek, Arizona.
15. Limestone Walls, Kanab Wash, Colorado River.

1873.

1. Apache Lake, Sierra Blanca Range, Arizona.
2. View of Apache Lake, Sierra Blanca Range, Arizona.
3. View of Apache Lake, Sierra Blanca Range, Arizona. (Two Apache scouts in foreground.)
4. North Fork Cañon, Sierra Blanca Range, Arizona.
5. Cooley's Park, Sierra Blanca Range, Arizona.
6. Distant view of Camp Apache, Arizona.
7. Aboriginal life among the Navajo Indians, near old Fort Defiance, New Mexico.
8. Historic Spanish record of the conquest, south side of Inscription Rock, New Mexico.
9. Historic Spanish record of the conquest, south side of Inscription Rock, New Mexico. (No. 3.)
10. Ancient ruins in the Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico, in a niche fifty feet above the present cañon-bed.
11. The Church of San Miguel; the oldest in Santa Fé, N. Mex.
12. Looking across the Colorado River, to mouth of Paria Creek.
13. Cañon of the Colorado River, near mouth of San Juan River, Arizona.
14. South side of Inscription Rock, New Mexico.
15. Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico. Walls of the Grand Cañon about 1,200 feet in height.
16. Head of Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico, looking down. Walls about 1,200 feet in height.
17. Indian Pueblo, Zuni, N. Mex.; view from the south.
18. Old Mission Church, Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex.; view from the plaza.
19. Section of south side of Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

1871.

1. The start from Camp Mojave, Arizona, September 15, 1871.
2. Nee-chi-qua-ra, a good specimen of the Mojave type.
3. Camp in Painted Cañon, Colorado River.
4. First halt within the Black Cañon. Walls 1,500 feet.
5. Snug Harbor, Black Cañon; halt for the night.
6. Light and Shadow, Black Cañon. Walls about 1,700 feet in height.
7. Middle of Black Cañon, looking down stream. Walls from 800 to 1,200 feet.
8. View across Black Cañon; the grand walls in perspective.
9. View down Black Cañon from Mirror Bar; the walls repeated by reflection.
10. Mojave Indians caught napping.
11. Melon-cactus (*Cereus stenoides*), three feet in height and sixteen inches in diameter.
12. Camp at crossing of the Colorado, just below the mouth of the Grand Cañon.
13. Triangulation-station near the mouth of the Grand Cañon, Colorado River.
14. Grotto Spring, Grand Cañon, Colorado River.
15. View in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Characteristic walls, 5,000 feet high.
16. Maiman, a Mojave Indian, guide and interpreter.
17. Baptismal Font, about six miles above the mouth of the Grand Cañon.
18. View across the Grand Cañon, from Grotto Spring.
19. Grand Cañon, junction of Diamond and Colorado Rivers.
20. View of Grand Cañon walls, near mouth of Diamond River.
21. Types of Mojave Indians.
22. Fred W. Loring in his campaign-costume, with his mule "Evil Merodach."
23. View across the crater of San Francisco Mountain.

1872.

1. Mormon village of Mona, below the foot-hills of Nebo Peak, Wahsatch Range.
2. Small artificial lake for irrigating-purposes at Mona.
3. A gravel-bed carved by the rain, Salt Creek Cañon, Utah.
4. Sevier River Valley, to the south of Gunnison, Utah.

5. View in the high country on the headwaters of the Dirty Devil River.
6. Mountain-range near Fish Lake. Altitude, 11,575 feet.
7. View in the high country on the headwaters of the Dirty Devil River.
8. Three Lakes Cañon; gray cliffs in the distance; near Kanab, Utah.
9. Cave near Kanab, Utah.
10. Near Jacob's Pool, in Northern Arizona.
11. The "Vermilion Cliff," a typical plateau edge, as seen from Jacob's Pool, Arizona.
12. A perched block of sandstone, being gradually undermined by action of sand and wind.
13. "The Bear," a mass of sandstone fallen from the cliffs.
14. The cañon of Kanab Creek, near its junction with the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
15. "The Bath," a dripping spring in Kanab Cañon.
16. The cañon of Kanab Creek, near its junction with Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
17. The cañon of Kanab Creek, near its junction with Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
18. The cañon of Kanab Creek, near its junction with Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
19. The cañon of Kanab Creek, near its junction with Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
20. The cañon of Kanab Creek, near its junction with Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
21. The cañon of Kanab Creek, near its junction with Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
22. The mouth of Kanab Creek.
23. Sand sculpture.
24. Grand Cañon, mouth of Kanab Wash. Walls, 1,800 feet in height.
25. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, near the mouth of Kanab Creek.
26. Yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*, Doug.)
27. Colorado River, above the mouth of the Paria. Walls, 2,100 feet in height.
28. Marble Cañon, one of the gorges of the Colorado, here 1,200 feet deep.
29. Marble Cañon, one of the gorges of the Colorado, here 1,200 feet deep.

30. Marble Cañon, one of the gorges of the Colorado, here 1,200 feet deep.
31. Devil's Anvil, near foot of To-ro-weap Valley. River 3,000 feet below.
32. The northern wall of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
33. The northern wall of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.
34. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, near the foot of To-ro-weap Valley.
35. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, near the foot of To-ro-weap Valley.
36. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, near the foot of To-ro-weap Valley.
37. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, near the foot of To-ro-weap Valley.
38. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado, near the foot of To-ro-weap Valley.
39. Grand Cañon, foot of To-ro-weap Valley.

1873.

1. Zuni Indian girl, with water olla.
2. Alcalde, or municipal officer of the Zuni Indians.
3. The two "beauties;" Zuni Indian belles, sixteen and eighteen years of age.
4. Lieutenant-governor of the Zuni Indians.
5. Gardens surrounding the Indian pueblo of Zuni.
6. Group of Zuni Indian "braves" at their pueblo, New Mexico.
7. Group of Zuni Indians at their pueblo, or town, New Mexico.
8. War-chief of the Zuni Indians.
9. Old Mission Church, pueblo of Zuni.
10. Old Spanish record on north wall of Inscription Rock, N. Mex.
11. Distant view of ancient ruins, Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico.
12. Ruins in Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico.
13. View looking down the Cañon de Chelle, about fifteen miles below the head.
14. Circle Wall, Cañon de Chelle.
15. Explorer's Column, Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico.
16. Central portion of Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico.
17. Camp Beauty, Cañon de Chelle. Walls, 1,200 feet high.
18. View near head of Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico.
19. Cañon de Chelle.
20. Aboriginal life among the Navajo Indians, Cañon de Chelle, New Mexico.

21. Navajo Indian squaw and child.
22. Navajo squaws and child, Caon de Chelle, New Mexico.
23. Navajo boys and squaw in front of the quarters at old Fort Defiance, New Mexico.
24. Navajo brave and his mother.
25. Domestic scene among the Navajos.
26. Navajo Indian dance.
27. Apache Lake, summit of Sierra Blanca Mountains, Arizona.
28. Cooley's Ranch, ten miles east of Camp Apache, Arizona.
29. Coyotero Apache scouts, at Apache Lake, Sierra Blanca Range, Arizona.
30. Apache Indians as they appear ready for the war-path.
31. Apache squaw and papoose.
32. Apache braves, ready for the trail, Arizona.
33. Young Apache warrior and his squaw, near Camp Apache, Ariz.
34. Pedro, captain of one of the Coyotero Apache bands, Arizona.
35. Apache squaw and child.
36. Cañon of the Colorado River, Utah, twenty-five miles above the mouth of Paria Creek.
37. The ancient Church of San Miguel, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
38. Altar, Church of San Miguel, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

ARRANGEMENT OF SETS.

LANDSCAPE VIEWS.

Full sets—16 of 1871, 15 of 1872, 19 of 1873..... 50 views.

SET NO. 1—25 VIEWS.

{ Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, of.....	1871.
{ Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, of.....	1872.
{ Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, of.....	1873.

SET NO. 2—25 VIEWS.

{ Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, of.....	1871.
{ Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, of.....	1872.
{ Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, of.....	1873.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Full sets—23 of 1871, 39 of 1872, 38 of 1873..... 100 views.

SET NO. 1—50 VIEWS.

{ Nos. 1 to 12 of.....	1871.
{ Nos. 1 to 19 of.....	1872.
{ Nos. 1 to 19 of.....	1873.

SET NO. 2—50 VIEWS.

{ Nos. 13 to 23 of.....	1871.
{ Nos. 20 to 39 of.....	1872.
{ Nos. 20 to 38 of.....	1873.