

Lt. J. C. IVES' COLORADO RIVER – GRAND CANYON EXPEDITION, 1857–1858

The Leipzig Imprints of Balduin Möllhausen's
*Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum
Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico* (1860, 1861)

Bibliographical Notes

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This study was first prepared in the 1990s and was reprinted, with emendations, in various editions (1st–4th, 2012–2022) of the bibliographical series now titled *The Grand Canon: A Worldwide Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico*, by Earle E. Spamer, online (PDF) at Raven's Perch Media, copies of which may also be present in the digital-resources collections of various libraries. The version here has been further emended.

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**The Leipzig Imprints of Balduin Möllhausen's
*Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum
Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico* (1860, 1861)**

Balduin Möllhausen's *Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico, unternommen als Mitglied der im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten ausgesandten Colorado-Expedition* ('Travels into the Rocky Mountains of North America to the High Plateau of New Mexico, undertaken as a member of the Colorado Expedition on behalf of the United States Government') was issued under two imprints in Leipzig, both consisting of two volumes. One imprint is that of Otto Purfürst (undated and presumed to be 1860), the other is that of Hermann Costenoble (1861). Alexander Edelmann of Leipzig was the printer for both imprints as well as the lithographs in those volumes.

The *Reisen* is Möllhausen's account of his participation in the Colorado River exploring expedition under the command of Lt. Joseph C. Ives during 1857–1858. The expedition ascended the Colorado River in a purpose-built steamboat, from the river's mouth in the Gulf of California, to Black Canyon. After nearly wrecking the boat there, a brief exploration by skiff reached the confluence of Las Vegas Wash, not far upstream from where today stands Hoover Dam. Returning to Beale's Crossing, a land component of the expedition left the river, traveling eastward to Fort Defiance, New Mexico Territory (in today's Arizona). On that trek they visited the Grand Canyon twice — first a descent to the Colorado River in Peach Springs Canyon and Diamond Creek, and second, a partial descent to Cataract Creek (Havasu Canyon). (See the *Appendix* herein for more information about Möllhausen and the expedition.)

The U.S. Congress published Lt. Ives' formal report of the expedition in 1861, which appeared after the Möllhausen volumes (and after Ives had defected to the army of the Confederate States of America). If the presumed date of the [1860] imprint is correct, it demonstrates that Möllhausen's memoir on the Colorado River expedition was published perhaps nearly a year before Ives' *Report* reached its readers and libraries.

Reisen
in die
Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas

bis zum
Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico,
unternommen als Mitglied der
im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten
ausgesandten
Colorado-Expedition.

Von
Balduin Möllhausen.

Mit 12 vom Verfasser nach der Natur aufgenommenen Landschaften und
Abbildungen von Indianer-Stämmen, Thier- und Pflanzen-Bildern
in Farbendruck, nebst 1 Karte.

Eingeführt durch
zwei Briefe Alexander von Humboldt's
in Facsimile.

Zweiter Band.

Leipzig.
Otto Purfürst.

Otto Purfürst imprint [1860?]. Volume 2 is shown.

Reisen
in die
Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas

bis zum
Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico,
unternommen als Mitglied der
im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten
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in Farbendruck, nebst 1 Karte.

Eingeführt durch
zwei Briefe Alexander von Humboldt's
in Facsimile.

E r s t e r B a n d.

Leipzig,
Hermann Costenoble.
1861.

Hermann Costenoble imprint (1861). Volume 1 is shown.

One contemporary notice (from 1861) cites an 1860 date, though not the publisher:

Möllhausen, Balduin v. Reisen in das [sic] Felsengebirge Nordamerika's. 2 Thl. 8.
Leipzig 1860. ¹

[. . . 2 Thaler. Octavo. Leipzig 1860.]

The price of 2 Thaler for one volume discounts the projected price of 6½–6⅔ Thaler for two volumes that was noted in an advance advertisement from Costenoble (*see farther below*). It might have been for the less-economically bound Purfürst imprint (*as described later herein*), then being readied. This notice seems to have been only for the first volume.

Another early announcement, for the Costenoble imprint, described the offering:

1 Bd. Leipzig, Costenoble. 1861, XVI u. 455 S. Lex.-8. (n. 3 Thlr. 12 Ngr.) ²

[1 volume. Leipzig, Costenoble. 1861, xvi and 455 pp. Octavo sheets. (3 Thaler 12 Neu-Groschen.)]

“XVI u. 455 S.” corroborates that the pagination is that for Volume 1. The price listed for one volume is in line with the projected price for the two-volume set from Costenoble (*see below*).

The fact that these notices provide a separate, single-volume price may also indicate that Volume 1 was available in advance of Volume 2, or it may show that review copies of the volume, in advance of both, were distributed.

From December 1860, an anonymously written synopsis of the two-volume *Reisen* from Costenoble cites:

¹ Notizen. *Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zürich*, Vol. 6 (1861), no. 2, p. 211.

² “(2879) Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico . . .”, *Leipziger Repertorium der deutschen und ausländischen Literatur*, Volume 71 (1860), pp. 19-23. It is possible that the summary, if not provided by the publisher, was written from an advance copy of Volume 1 of the *Reisen*, which is xvi + 455 pp. Further, a cataloging notation in the Harvard University Library copy of this serial states that the earliest livraisons of Vol. 71 of the *Leipziger Repertorium* were received(?) 30 October 1860.

Leipzig, H. Costenoble, (zwei starke Bände, gr Oct. [groß Octavo]) 1860. ³

[Leipzig, H. Costenoble, (two hardbound volumes in large octavo) 1860.]

This could have been a pre-publication announcement for the work that would be available in 1860 through Purfürst, relying upon an announcement from the primary publisher, Costenoble.

For the Costenoble imprint, advertisements were placed inside other publications issued by the firm. For example, the display ad below, which appeared in 1861, was obviously prepared before the Möllhausen volumes had gone to press, since it advertises only a projected price for them and that their collation had as yet not been finalized.

Im Verlage von Hermann Costenoble in Leipzig erschienen ferner:

Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico, unternommen als Mitglied der im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten ausgesandten Colorado-Expedition. Von Balduin Möllhausen. Mit 12 vom Verf. nach der Natur aufgenommenen Landschaften, Abbildungen von Indianer-Stämmen, Thier- und Pflanzenbildern in Farbendruck. Eingeführt durch zwei Briefe Alexander von Humboldt's in Facsimile. Zwei starke Bände von circa 65 Bogen Lexicon-Octav. Preis complett circqa 6½ Thlr. bis 6⅔ Thlr. ⁴

[Also published by Hermann Costenoble in Leipzig: Travels into the Rocky Mountains of North America to the High Plateau of New Mexico, undertaken as a member of the Colorado Expedition on behalf of the United States Government. By Balduin Möllhausen. With 12 landscapes taken by the author from nature, illustrations of Indian tribes, animal and plant pictures in color print. Introduced by two letters from Alexander von Humboldt in facsimile. Two hardbound volumes of around 65 octavo sheets. Price complete about 6½ Thaler up to 6⅔ Thaler.]

The same promotion also appeared in Volume 4 of the *Literarischer Wegweiser für gebildete Laien*, for 1859–1860, but concluded with more definite information:

³ “Balduin Möllhausen’s Expedition nach dem Coloradofluss,” *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes*, Vol. 29, no. 49 (4 December 1860), p. 577.

⁴ [Advertisement.] In *Elizabeth Charlotte, herzogin von Orleans : Ein biographischer Roman von A. v. Sternberg. Dritter Band.* (Hermann Costenoble, Leipzig, 1861), p. [263].

Ferner erschien bei Hermann Costenoble in Leipzig: . . . Zwei starke Bände von 65 Bogen Lexicon-Octav. Preis compl. 6 Thlr. 24 Ngr. ⁵

[Also from Hermann Costenoble in Leipzig: . . . Two hardbound volumes of 65 octavo sheets. Price complete 6 Thaler 24 Neu-Groschen.]

In Volume 5 of that series, for 1861–1862, a simple listing is more definite, though it, too, continues to cite the 1860 date:

“2 Bde. mit 12 Bildern in Farbendruck u. 1 Karte. Lex. 8. (XXVI u. 861 S.) Leipzig 1860, Costenoble. n. 6 Thlr. 24 Ngr. ⁶

[2 volumes with 12 color prints and 1 map. Octavo sheets. (xxvi and 861 pp.) Leipzig 1860, Costenoble. 6 Thaler 24 Neu-Groschen.]

In addition to the Leipzig editions, Wagner and Camp also cite, “Howes and Sabin list another German edition, Jena, 1861 . . .” ⁷ Howes does not specify different imprints for the Leipzig printings. I have not been able to locate the 1861 Jena imprint; however, I provisionally accept it on these authorities, in the absence of contrary or clarifying information.⁸

The Purfürst imprint has been attributed a date of 1860. If correct, this is notable because it will have preceded certainly by many months the publication of the official

⁵ Karl Klüpfel, *Literarischer Wegweiser für gebildete Laien. [Vierter Nachtrag] Die Jahre 1859–1860* (Verlag von Gustav Mayer, Leipzig, 1860), p. 94.

⁶ Karl Klüpfel, *Literarischer Wegweiser für gebildete Laien. [Fünfter Nachtrag] Die Jahre 1861–1862* (Verlag von Gustav Mayer, Leipzig, 1862), p. 48. [The reference to a “map” is actually a sketch map placed as a figure facing p. 144 of Volume 2 of the *Reisen*, and which illustrates supposed migrations of Native American peoples in the greater Southwest.]

⁷ Henry R. Wagner and Charles L. Camp, *The Plains and the Rockies : a Critical Bibliography of Exploration, Adventure and Travel in the American West, 1800-1865* (Revised and enlarged by Robert H. Becker) (John Howell—Books, San Francisco, 4th ed., 1982), p. 636. (The 1920 edition noted, “The preface is dated Potsdam, May, 1860, and the above undated edition probably appeared in that year.” [Henry R. Wagner, *The Plains and the Rockies : a Contribution to the Bibliography of Original Narratives of Travel and Adventure, 1800-1865* (John Howell, San Francisco, 1920), p. 146.]

⁸ Wright Howes (compiler), *U.S.iana (1650-1950) : a Selective Bibliography in Which are Described 11,620 Uncommon and Significant Books Relating to the Continental Portion of the United States* (R. R. Bowker Co., New York, for The Newberry Library, revised, enlarged ed., 1962). Joseph Sabin, *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. Volume XII* (Joseph Sabin, New York, 1880), p. 277.

report of the Colorado River expedition by its commander, Lt. Ives, that was published, by order of Congress, by the U.S. Government Printing Office later in 1861. It thus would also contain the first general and scientific descriptions of the Grand Canyon region, in that Möllhausen's observations would precede those published both by Ives (particularly his "General Report," Part I in the volume) and the "Geological Report" by John Strong Newberry⁹ (Part III in the volume). Möllhausen, however, does credit his geological information to Newberry, for whom he was a field assistant in addition to his artistic duties.

Storm, who misread the German Fraktur in listing one imprint as Otto "Burfurst," indicates, "The probable date of publication is 1860."¹⁰ Storm, and Wagner and Camp, both list undated Purfürst printings. Farquhar¹¹ cites the 1861 Costenoble imprint only. Howes does not list different imprints, although it is clear from his two citations that he had both the undated Purfürst imprint (for which he listed the date as "[1860?]") and the Costenoble imprint. The Library of Congress offers the date "[1861]" for the Purfürst imprint; the Costenoble imprint does not appear in its catalog. The *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*¹² lists both imprints, including the Library of Congress data for the Purfürst imprint.¹³ The undated printing is the only documented Purfürst imprint; the only 1861 dated imprints are those of Costenoble (Leipzig) and, apparently, the Jena imprint of Costenoble cited by Howes and Sabin. The Costenoble imprint noted anonymously in an 1860 synopsis has not been seen, thus it is unknown whether or not the title-page in fact carried a date.

⁹ John Strong Newberry, "Geological Report" in J. C. Ives, *Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858* (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1861, Part III, 154 pp. [separately paginated part in volume], with four maps in volume pocket) (U.S. 36th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document [no number].) [The Ives volume also appeared as the identical House Executive Document 90 but omitted the two geological maps.]

¹⁰ Colton Storm (compiler), *A catalogue of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana* (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, for The Newberry Library, 1968), p. 430.

¹¹ Francis P. Farquhar, *The Books of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon: a Selective Bibliography* (Glen Dawson, Los Angeles, limited ed., 1953).

¹² Library of Congress; and American Library Association, Resources and Technical Services Division, Resources Committee, National Union Catalog Subcommittee (compilers), *National Union Catalog : Pre-1956 Imprints* (Mansell Information/Publishing Ltd., [London], 1975), Volume 389.

¹³ The citation of a *dated* 1861 Purfürst imprint in Spamer's *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River* (Grand Canyon Natural History Association, 2nd ed., 1990) is an error.

The conjectural 1860 date for the Purfürst imprint may have been based by earlier writers on the signed date of Möllhausen's preface, May 1860 (see Volume 1, p. xii), there being sufficient time to publish the book before the end of 1860.

In addition, there are the single-volume pricing notices from 1860, without mention of a publisher's name (*see farther above*), which seem to have indicated ready or imminent availability. However, at this time I have seen no evidence that indicates even which of the two imprints, Purfürst or Costenoble, was actually the first to be distributed; this despite the fact that p. [456] of Volume 1 is an advertising page for publications from Hermann Costenoble — the page is present in *both* the Costenoble and Purfürst printings. I note here that only the Costenoble imprint was noticed in the "Geographische Literatur" section of an 1861 issue of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*¹⁴, a definitive contemporary compendium of world geographic information and literature; but the Costenoble imprint may have been the only copy received.

Specific accession dates of this title by libraries or individuals are presently not determined.

The two volumes of the Purfürst imprint that had belonged to historical bibliographer Wright Howes are in the Dechert Collection of the Rare Books Collection in the Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. A writer, presumably Howes, has written inside the front cover of Volume 1 (square brackets are those of that writer):

*Account of the 1857-8 Ives-Newberry Exped.—and has never been tr. into English
Complete with map, facsimile + 12 plates in color ordinarily seen in dated edn. of
1861. Wagner-Camp 362—says this [undated] First Edn was probably pubd in 1860.*

Also written inside this cover is "Ed. 1." Robert Dechert himself annotated,

Wright Howes's cop. bought by RD (Chicago, 1952) \$40⁰⁰

¹⁴ "Balduin Möllhausen's Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerika's bis zum Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexiko, unternommen als Mitglied der im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten asugesandten Colorado-Expedition" in *Geographische Literatur* [section], *Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographischer Anstalt über Wichtige Neue Erforschungen auf dem Gesamtgebiete der Geographie von Dr. A. Petermann* [*Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*], 1861, Heft 3, pp. 125, 126.

Two volumes of the Costenoble 1861 imprint were seen in the library of Philadelphia's Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. A note pencilled inside one volume indicates that the set was purchased for \$600.00 in 1972.¹⁵

A third set of volumes was seen in the library of the American Museum of Natural History (New York City). The set is of mixed imprints: Volume 1 is the Costenoble and Volume 2 is Purfürst. These volumes appear to have originally been already a mixed set in an institution in Hungary, as both volumes include the same stampings and ink marks. On both title-pages a large "605" was penned in the Hungarian repository, then laid over by a piece of paper having on it a heraldic design with a lion and shield; surrounding the overlay is a stamped inked ring. Inside the front covers of both volumes is noted in pencil, apparently by a librarian in the American Museum, "8/19/1920 collated O.K."

In comparing the text and illustrations of the two Leipzig imprints, other than the imprints themselves, and a slight difference in typography on the title-pages, there is no difference between them other than a few points regarding plate placements in the Purfürst printing that do not exactly correspond to the list of illustrations that appears in Volume 2, p. [x], of both imprints. The paper used in the books, and the quality of printing of the lithographs, appear to be the same in the two imprints.

The bindings of the American Museum set differ. Volume 1 (Costenoble) is in boards with somewhat coarsely woven cloth glued to the spine and outside corners; the front and back boards are laid over with green paper, which wraps just to the inside margins of the boards. Volume 2 (Purfürst) has on the front board a trimmed quadrangle of buff-colored paper on which is printed the same text block as that which appears on the title-page but with an ornamental border added. On the copies seen, there is no indication that Volume 1 ever had the title overlay, and the binding of Volume 2 is not handsome.

The Costenoble imprint has been seen in boards with textured royal-blue cloth; a royal coat of arms is gilt embossed on the front covers; and the spine is black cloth, ribbed, with gilt stamping. That the publication was dedicated by Möllhausen to the Prussian prince Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig, and that there is greater care and expense of binding and plate collation in the Costenoble printing, is circumstantial evidence that this imprint would

¹⁵ The Balch Institute, dedicated to immigration and ethnic studies, made its first library accessions in 1971. In 2001 the library was transferred to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

have been more suitable for presentation copies. That the Purfürst imprint is more economically bound suggests that it is a lower-cost production for wider distribution. Whether or not the miscollation of plates seen in the Wright Howes copies of the Purfürst imprint is consistent in all copies distributed has not been determined, although Wagner and Camp also note miscollated plates. The Dechert Collection copies also contain pencilled annotations on the plate-list page (vol. 2, p. [x]), apparently by Howes, which note miscollated plates.

The mixed-imprint American Museum set seems to have been rebound, as noted. Each has dark-green marbled boards; the spines are textured brown cloth with gilt stamping in Fraktur. All three exposed edges of the text block are marbled. The inside front cover of Volume 1 includes an inked bookseller's stamp illustrating a book with the text "Pozsony DRODTLEFF RUDOLF Pressburg" [Rudolf Drottletff, Pozsony (in Hungarian), Pressburg (in German)¹⁶].

Another mixed-imprint set (Volume 1, Costenoble; Volume 2, Purfürst) is seen in the Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering & Technology (*illustrated at the beginning of this pamphlet*). Each volume carries the "naughty" bookplate of the "Marquis de La Valette Peredon" (Félix de La Valette-Peredon, *le marquis de La Valette*, 1806–1881), thus of identical provenance, but information about the bindings cannot be established, both volumes having been rebound, with boards laid over with brown marbled papers. A librarian's annotation on the front flyleaf of Volume 1 indicates the purchase price, "1750.00 2 vols."

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¹⁶ Today this is Bratislava, Slovakia.

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- . 1861. *Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico, unternommen als Mitglied der im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten ausgesandten Colorado-Expedition*. Leipzig: Hermann Costenoble, 2 volumes. [Pagination *Erster Band* [i-ii], frontispiece, [iii-vii], viii-xii, [xiii], xiv-xvi, [1]-455, [456, advertisements]; *Zweiter Band* [i-ii], frontispiece, [iii-vi], vi-ix, [x], [1]-406.

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APPENDIX

Background Information on Möllhausen and the Ives Expedition

Heinrich Balduin Möllhausen (1825–1905) left Germany for the first time in 1849 to hunt in the American Midwest, where he supported himself with odd jobs of clerking and commercial painting. Two years later he met up with Friedrich Paul Wilhelm, Herzog von Württemberg, better known in American history as Duke (or Prince) Paul Wilhelm of Württemberg, who with a small entourage had set out to explore the Rocky Mountains. Möllhausen asked to join him, and served as a draftsman. They reached Wyoming, but on the return trip Möllhausen was left behind when there was no more room in a mail coach that took the duke away from a snowstorm that had killed their horses. Balduin barely survived, alone on the prairie for several months, and eventually was rescued by Indians. He later rejoined the duke in New Orleans and returned home to Germany. He was soon introduced to the great adventurer–geographer Alexander von Humboldt and met Carolina Seifert, the daughter of Humboldt’s private secretary — or the unmarried Humboldt’s own daughter, as some would have it — whom he later married. From then on, Möllhausen was a keen follower of his mentor, and Humboldt provided prefaces and salutary promotions for Balduin’s publications.

His experiences on the prairie gave him a taste for further adventures promised in the American West. With a letter of introduction from Humboldt, Möllhausen returned to America to see if he could join one of the western government-sponsored expeditions then being planned. He was assigned as a draftsman for the 35th parallel Pacific Railroad survey of 1853–1854 under the command of Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple, which passed through the area south of the Grand Canyon, eventually arriving on the lower Colorado River and



“Balduin Möllhausen als Trapper”
(‘Balduin Möllhausen as a trapper’)

Engraving from the article, “Die nordamerikanischen Trapper” by “Ein Freitrapper” (“The North American trapper’ by ‘A Free Trapper’), *Die Gartenlaub* (Leipzig, Jahrgang 1862, No. 29, p. 453). Engraved by X.A. v. W.A. Richter, after a photographic portrait.

Die Gartenlaub editor’s credit: “Der Güte eines Freundes verbankten wir das obenstehende Portrait des bekannten Reisenden Möllhausen, dessen Fahrten und Abenteuer jetzt mit so viel Interesse gelesen werden. Möllhausen war eine Zeitlang selbst Trapper und hat sich in dieser Eigenschaft photographiren lassen.” (‘To the goodness of a friend we entrust the above portrait of the well-known traveler Möllhausen, whose voyages and adventures are now read with so much interest. Möllhausen was a trapper himself for a while and allowed himself to be photographed in this capacity.’)

proceeding to the west coast. He also provided illustrations for Whipple’s final report (1856).¹⁷ Back in Germany again, he published his own account of the expedition in 1858, *Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee* [Diary of a Journey from the Mississippi to the Coasts of the South Sea (*Pacific Ocean*)], which has seen reprintings and translations.

¹⁷ A. W. Whipple, with J. C. Ives, “Report of explorations for a railway route, near the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.” In *Reports of Explorations and Surveys, To Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economic Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Made under the direction of the Secretary of War, in 1853-4, according to Acts of Congress of March 3, 1853, May 31, 1854, and August 5, 1854. Volume III.* (A. O. P. Nicholson, Printer [Washington, 1856], separately paginated sections). (Volume: U.S. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session, House Executive Document 91.) [See Part 1, “Itinerary” [1854], and Part 2, “Report on the Topographical Features and Character of the Country” [1856].]

In 1857, Lt. Joseph C. Ives, U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, who had also accompanied the Whipple expedition, invited Möllhausen to join him again, on an expedition that this time Ives would command, as the expedition's illustrator and assistant in natural history. After the conclusion of this expedition he returned to Germany for the last time, where in 1861 was published his *Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico* [Travels into the North American Rocky Mountains to the High Plateau of New Mexico]. This expedition was (officially) to ascertain the head of navigation of the Colorado River, though it also investigated the extent of Mormon incursions into the regions south of Utah Territory. Once the head of navigation was determined on the trip upriver in the *Explorer*, a small steamboat built in Philadelphia just for this expedition,¹⁸ Ives divided his command into two groups; one returned down the Colorado River, the other, under Ives, traveled eastward overland. Although some intentions were had to explore other areas, the group finally concluded its work at Fort Defiance, New Mexico Territory (in today's Arizona).

At the conclusion of the upriver expedition, Möllhausen accompanied the overland party, which became the first to purposely reach the Grand Canyon in an attempt to ascertain more surely the geographical relationships of the region, most importantly the geographical coordinates of the confluence of the Little Colorado River with the Colorado (which they failed to accomplish due to the impassable side canyons).

Ives' formal report was published as a U.S. congressional document in Washington, D.C., in 1861.¹⁹ The significance of Möllhausen's work to Grand Canyon–Colorado River history is that it predates the release of Ives' formal report, by several months at least. It constitutes the first-published comprehensive accounting of explorations on the Colorado River and at the Grand Canyon. Möllhausen provided details and perspectives not offered in Ives' report, too.

¹⁸ About the *Explorer*, see a historical review from the perspective of the boat's engineer, by Earle E. Spamer, *Explorer: Andrew J. Carroll on the Colorado River, 1857–1858* (Raven's Perch Media, Philadelphia, 2022), <https://ravensperch.org> (PDF).

¹⁹ Joseph C. Ives, *Report Upon the Colorado River of the West, Explored in 1857 and 1858*, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1861 (U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90 [concurrently produced as an unnumbered Senate Document), 5 parts and four appendices in 1 volume. Accompanying the volume were two large map sheets, drafted by F. W. von Egloffstein; the Senate version added two geological maps overprinted on the first two.

In Germany, Möllhausen finished his illustrations for Ives' report, a series of watercolors that were used to produce many of the lithographs in that report. Other illustrations were created by Friedrich Wilhelm von Egloffstein, who after having accompanied other expeditions in the West was attached to the Ives expedition as cartographer and illustrator. Möllhausen's watercolors disappeared, but were subsequently rediscovered in the 20th century; they now are in the collections of the Amon Carter Museum of American Art and have been the subject of their own book.²⁰ Egloffstein, too, along with his maps and illustrations, has also been the subject of recent publications, including a biography centered on his cartographical work.²¹

After Möllhausen published his account of the Colorado River expedition, which was translated in 1867 into Swedish but never into any other language, he settled into a successful life as a writer of adventure stories and novels, many of them set on the American frontiers, with a special, though occasional, emphasis on the Mormon culture. For these writings he was known as the "German Cooper," after the American adventure novelist James Fenimore Cooper.²²

Möllhausen was in fact the first to publish anything at all about the Colorado River expedition. A brief report by him appeared in a German serial in the fall of 1858,²³ even before J. C. Ives had had a chance to complete his own *preliminary* report on the expedition,

²⁰ Ben W. Huseman, *Wild River, Timeless Canyons: Balduin Möllhausen's Watercolors of the Colorado* (Fort Worth, Texas, 1995). Huseman's volume is a very detailed catalog of 46 "long-lost" watercolors by Möllhausen that were acquired by the Amon Carter Museum of American Art in Fort Worth, Texas. It is essential reading for all historians of the Ives expedition. The watercolors are also on the museum's website, <https://www.cartermuseum.org/artists/heinrich-balduin-mollhausen> (last accessed September 26, 2022). Steven Rowan, *The Baron in the Grand Canyon: Friedrich Wilhelm von Egloffstein in the West* (Columbia, Mo., and London, 2012).

²¹ Steven Rowan, *The Baron in the Grand Canyon: Friedrich Wilhelm von Egloffstein in the West* (Columbia, Mo., and London, 2012).

²² Preston Albert Barba, *Balduin Möllhausen the German Cooper* (University of Pennsylvania, [Philadelphia], 1914 (D. Appleton and Co., publishing agents) (series Americana Germanica, Volume 17).

²³ Balduin Möllhausen, "Der Rio Colorado des Westens," *Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde*, New Series, Volume 5, pp. 438-443. [A transcription and translation from this appears in *The Grand Canyon! A Worldwide, Year-By-Year Anthology and Annotated Bibliography of Personal Encounters with the World's Greatest Draw, 1540-2022* (Earle E. Spamer, compiler, ed., Raven's Perch Media, Philadelphia, 2022, No. 19 on pp. 45-48), <https://www.ravensperch.org> (PDF).]

which appeared in a year-end summary of U.S. Army activities.²⁴ Interestingly, Möllhausen's report dealt mostly with the Grand Canyon leg of the land expedition, overlooking most of the significant upriver run.²⁵

Soon afterward, Möllhausen finished and published his two-volume account of the expedition. It also embeds several lengthy reminiscences about his earlier adventures in the American Midwest and elsewhere in the West, as well as his account of the sea journey in 1857 between New York and California (by way of the Panama Railroad) and overland from the west coast to Fort Yuma on the Colorado River, where he joined the river expedition in January 1858.

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²⁴ "Colorado Exploring Expedition. Preliminary Report of 1st Lieutenant J. C. Ives, Topographical Engineers, to Captain A. A. Humphreys, Topographical Engineers, in charge of Office of Explorations and Surveys, War Department, November, 1858." *As a part of* A. A. Humphreys, [Annual report to the Secretary of War, December 6, 1858]. *From* John B. Floyd, "Report of the Secretary of War." In *Message of the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress at the commencement of the Second Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress: December 6, 1858* (William A. Harris, Printer, Washington), pp. 608-619. (President's message: U.S. 35th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 1.)

²⁵ While Möllhausen's *Reisen* has not been translated into English in its entirety, the portion of the land expedition from the Colorado River to the Grand Canyon has been translated: *Balduin Möllhausen's Grand Canyon* (Earle E. Spamer, ed.) (Raven's Perch Media, Philadelphia, 2022, <https://www.ravensperch.org> (PDF).]

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RAVEN'S PERCH MEDIA



The RAVEN'S PERCH MEDIA colophon is derived from original artwork by **Balduin Möllhausen**. It recalls this bird's habit of gathering and caching objects. It is a fine detail from "Camp—Colorado Plateau" (*above*), a lithograph delineated after Möllhausen's original watercolor by J. J. Young ("General Report Plate VII" in Joseph C. Ives, *Report Upon the Colorado River of the West*, Washington, 1861). It depicts a wintry camp just south of the Grand Canyon. The scene was sketched and described by Möllhausen on April 10, 1858, while he was perched in a nearby tree following the winter storm (*Reisen*, Vol. 1, Chapter 24). He wrote (in translation here), "a couple of ravens croaked morosely on the bare branches of a dried-up fir tree as they waited impatiently for our departure, so that they could scout around the abandoned camp site for fat morsels." Raven's Perch Media was created in 2018, but Möllhausen's remarks on this very scene were not discovered until 2022.

Möllhausen's original watercolor painting is now in the Amon Carter Museum of American Art (Fort Worth, Texas) (see <https://www.cartermuseum.org/collection/character-high-table-lands-1988146>, last accessed November 19, 2022).