



The Neatline

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

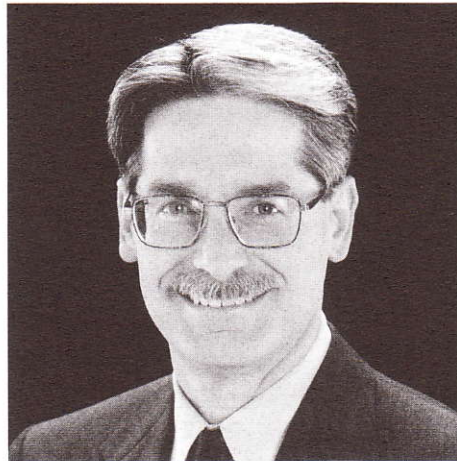
VOL IV NO 1 SUMMER 2001

Texas Map Society Fall Meeting From Longhorns to Lone Star Weather Maps

The Program Committee has planned another great fall meeting for Texas Map Society members. The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries (UTA) will host the meeting scheduled for Friday evening, October 5th, and Saturday, October 6th. The lineup of events and presentations includes an intriguing combination that ranges from a ranch tour to view a Texas collection to a television studio to see how weather maps are created.

The fall meeting will begin on Friday evening with a bus trip to the nearby North Texas ranch of TMS member George Tobolowsky. Friday evening tours and receptions are usually included as part of the spring meetings, but this fall members have a unique opportunity to view the Tobolowsky's beautiful log built ranch house situated in the Cross Timbers north of Arlington, enjoy a Texas style dinner, and view George's Texas map collection. Transportation will be provided.

Saturday starts, as usual, with registration and a continental breakfast at the UTA Central Library. Session presenters include John Long of the Newberry Library in Chicago who will speak on county boundary maps and Tim Bressler of the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) talking on the English map maker and atlas publisher, John Ogliby. Gerald Saxon, also of UTA, will present information on UTA Libraries' Cartographic Connections project that is bringing antiquar-



David Finfrock

ian maps to the classroom via the internet. Back by popular demand is Kit's Kartographic Korner hosted by cartographic archivist, Kit Goodwin. The session gives TMS members an opportunity to bring before the group a map or atlas from their collection. The member may comment on the map, and/or ask for the members to share any knowledge they have about the item. The day will end with a short bus trip to the KXAS-TV studios in Fort Worth where TV weatherman and TMS member David Finfrock will take us into the studio to see how electronic weather maps are created and broadcast.

The Program Committee is excited over the fall lineup and will send out registration flyers with complete program details the first of September. Knowing also that many TMS members will want to get an early jump on registration for this meeting, they will post program details and a registration form shortly on

TMS Fall Meeting

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5

George Tobolowsky
Ranch Tour and Dinner

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

Tim Bressler
The University of Texas at Arlington
Topic: John Ogliby

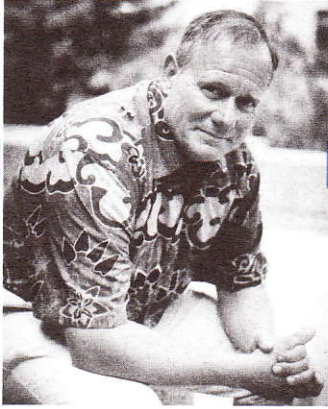
David Finfrock
KXAS-TX
Topic: Digital Weather Maps

John Long
Newberry Library, Chicago
Topic: County Boundary Maps

Kit Goodwin
UTA Libraries
Topic: Member's Map Forum

Gerald Saxon
UTA Libraries
Topic: Delivering Maps via the Internet

the web site at <http://libraries.uta.edu/txmapsociety/index.html>. Any questions or comments can be directed to secretary-treasurer, Kit Goodwin at 817-272-5329 (voice), 817-272-3360 (fax); or goodwin@library.uta.edu (email).



Off the Map: The President's Column

BY DENNIS REINHARTZ

What a Great Idea?

I thought that I would devote my column this time to something wonderful that has happened with regard to preserving and publicizing parts of Texas' cartographic heritage. In February of this year, *Texas Monthly* and numerous newspapers across the state ran informative articles about the Adopt-A-Map program launched by the Texas General Land Office in Austin (map specialist at the General Land Office and Texas Map Society member Joan Kilpatrick was prominently pictured in *The Dallas Morning News* article). Under this program, Land Commissioner David Dewhurst has asked businesses, historical associations, and individuals for an initial \$500,000 to support the restoration of approximately 500 deteriorating maps in the General Land Office's holdings. These maps are not only important to Texas' history but continue to be called upon regularly by surveyors, lawyers, and other users of these holdings.

The conservation costs range from \$500 to \$10,000 per map with the average cost running at about \$1,000 per map. All donations are welcome, but donors of \$500 or more will receive special commemorative copies of the maps they have chosen to adopt. All funds are tax deductible and go directly to the conservation efforts. The first group of about twenty maps already has been restored and returned to Texas from the Northeastern Document Conservation Center in Andover, Massachusetts. Beginning with the February issue, *Texas Monthly* has been reproducing one of these maps each month. The first was Stephen F. Austin's *Map of Texas*, (Philadelphia, 1830) at full size for all of its readers to see and to help publicize the program.

Is this not a great idea? It has already proven quite successful elsewhere. The case of the famous Hereford Map in the United Kingdom some years ago springs to mind. I look forward to Joan Kilpatrick from the General Land Office doing a presentation about the Adopt-A-Map program at the TMS meeting in the spring of 2002 at Tyler. Anyone interested in maps and our cartographic heritage should be willing to support this valuable program. So, contact the General Land Office to pick out your map!

Officers and Board Members of the Texas Map Society, Spring 2001

PRESIDENT

Dennis Reinhartz
c/o History Department
The University of Texas at Arlington
Box 19529, Arlington, Texas 76019-0529
Phone: 817-272-2861, Fax: 817-272-2872
Email: dprein@utarlg.uta.edu

VICE PRESIDENT

John Crain
5956 Sherry Lane, Suite 1414
Dallas, Texas 75225
Phone: 214-363-9000
Email: jwcrain@summerlee.org

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Katherine (Kit) R. Goodwin
Special Collections Division
The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries
Box 19497, Arlington, Texas 76019-0497
Phone: 817-272-5329; Fax: 817-272-3360
Email: goodwin@library.uta.edu

Board Members

The Board of Directors for the Texas Map Society consists of the current officers and nine members elected from the membership. All serve two-year terms. The Board Members, in addition to the officers listed above, include:

Lisa Davis Allen, 1999-2001
3432 Wynnwood
Tyler, TX 75701
Phone: 903-566-7482
Email: ldavisal@uttyl.edu

Bert Johnson, 2000-2002
2101 Huntington Ave.
Alexandria, VA 22303
Phone: 703-960-7815
Email: mandraki@erols.com

Diane Garrett Powell, 2000-2002
3 Rock Ridge Road
San Antonio, TX 78209
Phone: 210-824-9474
Email: dpsellmark@aol.com

Shirley Applewhite, 2000-2002
RR2, Box 2907, RM 1801
Mineola, Texas 75773
903-569-8787
No e-mail

John Miller Morris, Jr., 1999-2001
University of Texas at San Antonio
6900 North Loop, 1604 West
San Antonio, TX 78249-0655
Email: jmorris@lonestar.utsa.edu

Paul Pressler, 1999-2001
5118 Holly Terrace
Houston, TX 77056
Phone: 713-622-4491
No e-mail

Jack Jackson, 1999-2001
5910 Aurora Dr., Austin, TX 78757
Phone: 512-451-8153
No e-mail

Kenneth Neighbours, 1999-2001
Route 5, Box 246
Bowie, TX 76230
No e-mail

George Tobolowsky, 2000-2002
3102 Maple Avenue, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75201
Phone: 214-855-0630
Email: tobge@aol.com



Where Do I Go from Here?

By Lewis Buttery*

During World War II, the need for navigational aids by downed aviators varied widely depending on their part of the world. Those in the Pacific likely landed in the vast ocean waters and needed a chart to help them reach the nearest land; usually a small island, reef, or atoll.

Such a chart indicates the probable direction and force of the prevailing wind as well as the usual direction and velocity of the ocean current. These natural forces changed radically according to the season of the year so a separate chart is needed for the two five-month periods, May to September, and November to March, during which the conditions shown are expected to prevail.

A compass rose, with magnetic variation, land elevation in feet and a grid of latitude and longitude lines are shown. The scale is about 45.0 miles per inch (1:2, 850, 000). Sheet size varies from 12 x 15 inches covering an area 8 degrees to 10 degrees to 16 x 12 inches covering 9 degrees x 8 degrees. A Mercator projection is used so that a constant compass heading can be plotted as a straight line.

The charts described above were prepared by the Navy Hydrographic Office in Washington, printed in color on silk cloth, with a second chart on the reverse side, folded compactly and placed in a waterproof packet. The packet usually contained 8 to 10 silk charts, not

only of expected operational areas, but also one or more of adjacent areas to confuse the enemy about future plans if the charts were captured.

These were part of the survival kit attached to the aviator's parachute along with a 1-man inflatable life raft. The kit also contained fishing tackle, dye markers, shark repellent, a metal signaling mirror, a compass and a large waterproof "oil cloth" chart of the Pacific Ocean that could be used as a sun shade, rain water catchment or sail as well as a navigational chart.

By contrast, down aviators near or on a large landmass were rarely out of sight of land except on trans-ocean ferry or cargo flights. The main exception to

... Their main concern upon abandoning the aircraft, usually by parachute, was to avoid the enemy and reach friendly territory, usually afoot. They employed tactics known today as "escape and evasion."

this occurred late in the war with the bombing missions flown from Tinian Island, near Saipan, to southern Japan by Army B-29s. Even then, a large number of U.S. submarines, under the control of small Navy patrol craft, called "Bird Dogs," were stationed along the route. They rescued downed aviators from the frigid waters of the North Pacific where the average survival time for a man in the water was 20 minutes.

The overwhelming majority of flights in Europe, South America, Africa and Asia were by Army aviators over land. Their main concern upon aban-

doing the aircraft, usually by parachute, was to avoid the enemy and reach friendly territory, usually afoot. They employed tactics known today as "escape and evasion."

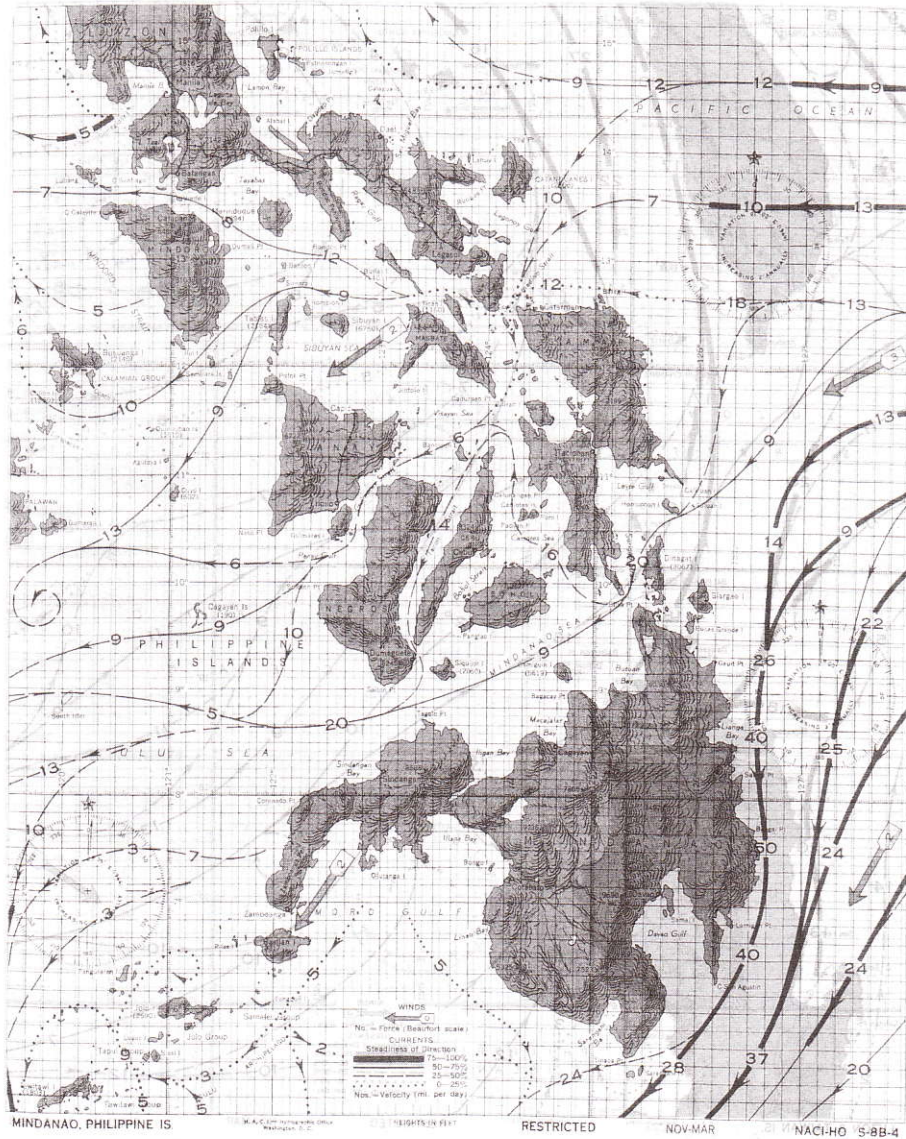
The cloth survival charts used by the Army differed only slightly for their paper counterparts ordinarily used for navigation. Produced by the Army Map Service in St. Louis, they used a scale of 15.78 miles per inch (1:1,000,000) on a Lambert Conformal Conic Projection. Typically, they are 24 x 18 inches covering 5 degrees x 4 degrees or only about one-third of the distance and one-eighth of the area per unit measure of that of the Navy charts.

The Army silk charts show land elevations by contour at 1,000 foot intervals, hypsometrically tinted, roads, towns, railroads, boundaries and isogonic lines not usually shown on Navy survival charts. The Army charts do, however, show the ocean current and prevailing wind information for open bodies of water such as straits, bays and island seas.

Thus, as with any map or chart, the design characteristics are determined by the intended use; in this case getting home alive.

**Lewis Buttery, a founding member of the Texas Map Society, served in the U. S. Navy during World War II as a Gunnery and Aerological Officer, and later as Executive Officer aboard the USS PCE 880, one of the "Bird Dogs." The maps described by the author were produced by the United States in 1942 after seeing how successful the British had been with them. For further information see a web site devoted to the history and identification of the maps at <http://www.silkmaps.com>*

— editor



ABOVE (left): Detail from AAF Cloth Chart-Phillipine Series: No C-42, Samar Island published in Washington, D.C. by the Aeronautical Chart Service, 1944. ABOVE: Mindanao, Phillipine Islands: Nov-Mar published in Washington, D.C. by the N.A.C.I. Hydrographic Office in 1944. The land masses seen as lighter shades on both maps are the "shadows" from the maps printed on the reverse side of the cloths. Courtesy of Lewis Buttery, Lampasas, Texas.

THE NEATLINE is published semi-annually by the Texas Map Society, Box 19497, Arlington, Texas 76019-0497.

Texas Map Society members who helped produce this issue are David Buisseret, Lewis Buttery, Kit Goodwin, Dennis Reinhartz, and Gerald Saxon.

A Neatline is the outermost drawn line surrounding a map. It defines the height and width of the map and usually constrains the cartographic images.



For Want of a Good Map Thirty-Eight Map Enthusiasts Lost in West Texas!

By Dennis Reinhartz

As part of their pre-meeting program, on the afternoon of Friday, April 6, 2001, thirty-eight early attendees at the Spring Meeting of the Texas Map Society in Lubbock boarded a bus to the Caprock Winery for a tour and tasting. As a typical spring West-Texas dust storm was brewing, on what should have been a brief ride to the winery, the local bus driver got lost! And for naught but a little tourist map on board, the party of would-be revelers got further lost on the High Plains. Finally, somewhat belatedly, the party arrived safely, guided through directions secured over a cell phone and the use of an internet map brought along by our Board Member, Bert Johnson. It should be remembered that this part of the journey occurred while all were still sober, since they were on the way to the winery!

The adventure continued on the way back to Lubbock. The blowing dust came to a head and was complimented by rain, yielding a small mud storm (and you thought that was only a West Texas tall tale). But all were in good spirits by this time and were looking forward to the rest of the program.

Spring Presentations on the Llano Estacado

By David Buisseret

On Thursday evening we attended an open house at the Special Collections facility on the Texas Tech campus where **David Buisseret** explained the place of the Lubbock Coronelli globe in the history of cartographic devices. He noted that such devices began with ones produced by the Greeks and continued with those fashioned at the order of President Roosevelt for the use of Churchill and Stalin during the Second World War. The magnificent Coronelli globe at Texas Tech was difficult to fit into what we know of the Franciscan friar's work, because, at about 4.1 feet diameter, it seemed to be too big to be ones of the "production" globes which were produced from about 1688 onwards. Production globes measured about 3.5 feet in diameter, suggesting that the Lubbock globe was perhaps a sort of prototype, generated after the 15-foot version made for Louis XIV in 1683, but before Coronelli had set up the production line for his standard 3.5 foot globes. More research is needed on this fascinating artifact.

The next morning, **Shirley Applewhite** made use of her collection of cartographic artifacts to show how maps have become omnipresent in our society, even when we do not realize that they are present. She talked about a wide range of textiles, including some wonderful towels from the 1950s. She also produced a variety of kitchen accessories, many of them in the shape of maps. From the kitchen she moved to the office, which also generated a wide range of cartographic artifacts. In many countries of the world, she concluded, a map consciousness has penetrated the way we think about design and emerges in the most surprising places.

Jimmy Bryan talked about "Maps of Manifest Destiny" and explained the nature of territoriality and its translation into maps. The cartographic expressions encouraged the idea of Manifest Destiny in three main ways: (1) by setting out the possibilities of expansion, and so firing the imagination, (2) by demonstrating the possibilities of collision with other peoples, and (3) by minimizing the problems in geographic obstacles or in the presence of hostile Indians. The audience looked at a good many maps, teasing out these elements from those of the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s.

Richard and **Shirley Flint** talked about "The Missing Maps of the Coronado Expedition," explaining both the circumstances in which some had to have been made, and the ways in which none could now be found. In addition, the Flints explained how certain parts of Coronado's route have now been positively identified, largely through the finding of the very distinctive crossbow bolts and the heads of the arrows fired by the weapons. They also pointed out that original maps might still be found in Spanish private archives or in some of the great and little explored collections in Rome.

J. C. Martin talked about "James Perry Bryan and his Maps." Bryan was a lifelong collector, who became a regent of The University of Texas System about 1957, when the Ransom Humanities Center was getting off the ground. In 1961, he exhibited his "Texas in Maps" to the Regents and eventually sold his collection to the Ransom Center. It may be that this acquisition encouraged the later acquisition of the Kraus Collection, a wonderful storehouse of Western cartography containing much unique material. Martin explained that Bryan's enthusiasm encouraged him to write both *Contours of Discovery* and *Maps of Texas and the Southwest 1519-1900*.

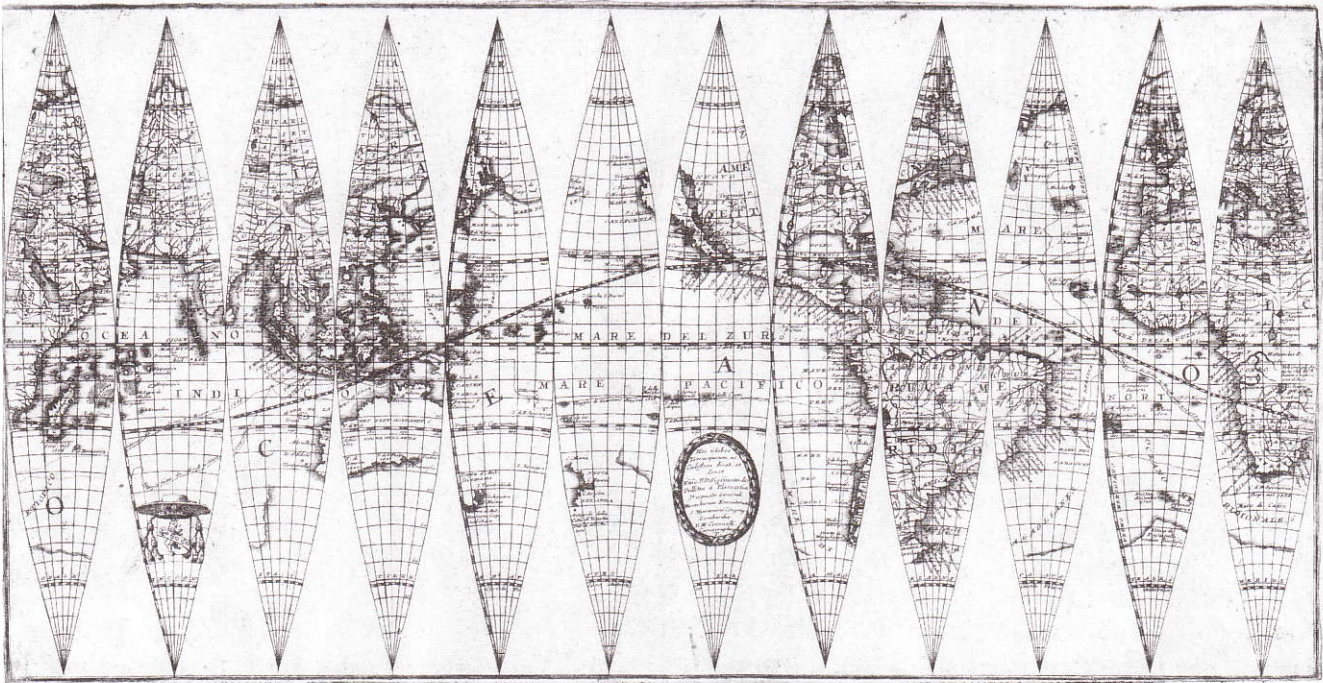
Finally, in the late afternoon, **Richard Proctor** talked about Randolph B. Marcy, distinguishing him as a line officer from the members of the Topographic Engineers. Marcy had a gift for obtaining good assignments, which permitted him to draw a great many maps. His textual descriptions were particularly detailed and accurate, even if the maps did not always coincide with the accompanying text. Marcy also put his practical experience into a *Prairie Handbook*, which gives us a good idea of the problems facing cartographers in the nineteenth century.

More Coronelli Globe Gores

By David Buisseret

When the Society visited Lubbock, we were amazed and delighted by the large terrestrial globe, constructed by Vincenzo Coronelli (1650-1718) and preserved in Special Collections at the University. This globe seemed to be a larger relative of the well-known 3.5-foot diameter globes of 1688 for which Coronelli is well known. All these printed globes derive from the magnificent 15-foot manuscript globes that he made for Louis XIV of France (1643-1715) in 1683. We therefore thought that *Neatline* readers would be interested to see this set of Coronelli gores held in the Special Collections of The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries. They date from 1693, and are designed to form a globe a little over one foot in circumference and, of course, show the world in a much simplified form than their 3.5-foot

predecessors. Coronelli drew his gores in accordance with the latest geographical knowledge. Here for instance, Australia is taking shape, but North America and the Polar Regions remain terra incognita. Coronelli's life-work proceeded in a rather unusual way, beginning with the huge 15-foot manuscript globes and then going on to smaller and smaller manuscript globes. But the impression of diminishing activity is deceptive; whereas the 15-foot globes demanded a considerable investment in time and labor, not to mention inventiveness, the subsequent smaller globes needed an even greater investment in printing gores and in coordinating activities of the many craftsmen needed to make wooden globes and secure the gores to them in such a way that many survive intact to this day.



Hos Globos Terraqueum, ac Coelestem dicat, et donat by Vincenzo Maria Coronelli published in Venice in 1693. Courtesy of the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Arlington, Texas.