

The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Fall 2014



The Ninth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography

sponsored by

The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections

in conjunction with

The Texas Map Society and The Rocky Mountain Map Society

present

The Price of Manifest Destiny: War and American Expansion, 1800-1865

October 16 - 17, 2014 • UT Arlington Central Library

followed by the

Map Fair of the West

October 18 - 19, 2014 • The Museum of Biblical Art • Dallas, Texas

For meeting details, please see pages 3 - 7.

Map: Augustus Mitchell, *Map of Mexico, Including Yucatan and Upper California, exhibiting the Chief Cities and Towns, the Principal Travelling Routes &c., 1847*, color transfer lithograph, 43 x 64 cm. (Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846). Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, UT Arlington Libraries.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

This is my last column as president of the Texas Map Society. As I write I am wondering where did my two years as president go? The years have flown by and my mind is still spinning with all of the activities we have done as an organization.

Not only is this my last column, but more importantly, this the first all-electronic issue of the newsletter. If you recall, the TMS board decided about a year ago to only distribute the newsletter electronically, and selected the fall 2014 issue as the first electronic-only issue—this is the beginning of a new era for the TMS.

There are many advantages to this, including cost savings (we don't have to pay to print and mail the newsletter), flexibility (now editor David Finfrock doesn't have to squeeze a lot of information into an eight-page format), interactive links (there can be links from the newsletter to websites, more illustrations, additional information, etc.), and accessibility (members will get the newsletter quickly and as always have access to back issues on the TMS website). Sounds like a win-win situation to me.

As this issue of *The Neatline* goes to press, a number of TMS members and yours truly are busy planning upcoming programs and activities for the 2014-2015 year. The most imminent is the fall meeting. On **October 16-17, 2014**, the TMS and the Rocky Mountain Map Society will be meeting in conjunction with the Ninth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures at UT Arlington. The theme for the meeting will be "*The Price of Manifest Destiny: War and American Expansion, 1800-1865*," and the line-up of speakers is impressive as you can see as you peruse the newsletter and follow the links for the fall meeting.

Following the fall meeting (really this is a part of the meeting) and for the first time in the DFW area (heck, for the first time in Texas!), the TMS and Rocky Mountain Map Society will be sponsoring the popular **Map Fair of the West** at the beautiful Museum of Biblical Art in North Dallas on **October 18-19**. There will be map dealers from across the country and around the world displaying and selling their maps and other cartographic items. In addition, we are planning educational break-out sessions for attendees while the fair is going on—sessions that will focus on topics such as map conservation and preservation, map collecting, and other topics of interest to map aficionados. This fair has been

a big success in Denver, and, in the interest of reciprocity, the TMS will be the primary host for it in Dallas. Dianne Powell, Shirley Applewhite, Ben Huseman, Myron West, and I have been busy planning the fair. Please mark your calendars because you will not want to miss the lectures and fair!

The spring meeting will be held on April 10-11, 2015, in Galveston at the Rosenberg Library. Board member Jonathan Gerland and First Vice President Shirley Applewhite are finalizing local arrangements, while Ben Huseman, John Parker, David Finfrock, and others are working on the program. Among the topics that will be covered at the meeting will be hurricane mapping, slant oil drilling in East Texas, GPS systems, Czech immigration into Texas, and many others.

As president of the TMS, I am indebted to the hard-working volunteers (officers, board members, and others) who make this organization work. I want to thank them for their dedication to the society and willingness to step up and serve. Special kudos must go to Lynne Starnes, treasurer; Ben Huseman, secretary; David Finfrock, newsletter editor; Max Gross, web master; Dianne Powell, for leading the planning efforts for the Map Fair of the West; Dave Murph, for chairing the Membership Committee; Pam Anderson, for chairing the Nominating Committee; all of the current board for their vision and participation; and vice presidents Shirley Applewhite and Russell Martin, for being there when I need them. Board member John Wilson deserves special mention as well for helping plan and execute last spring's popular meeting at Baylor and for helping underwrite much of the food.

While my tenure as president ends at the beginning of 2015, I am looking forward to attending all future meetings and serving the society in any way I can. The TMS is an organization close to my heart since I was in the room when Jenkins and Virginia Garrett, Kit Goodwin, Dennis Reinhartz, and others met at UT Arlington in 1996 to discuss creating an organization for people interested in maps of all types and all vintage. That was close to twenty years ago. The future is bright for the society, but only if you as a member volunteer to help. I look forward to seeing you in October.

— Gerald D. Saxon, *President*

FROM THE EDITOR

As our President Gerald Saxon pointed out in his column, the TMS Board of Directors decided to save money by publishing only digital versions of *The Neatline* from now on. So you will no longer be receiving the glossy 8 page printed edition. This digital version of the newsletter can provide workable links that just aren't possible in a printed version. It also has no restrictions on length, so that makes my job of editing the newsletter easier, and also offers the chance for more in-depth discussion of cartographic subjects.

Always remember that all of the archived editions of *The Neatline*, and much more information on the Texas Map Society can always be found at our website at:

www.TexasMapSociety.org

- David Finfrock

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<http://www.TexasMapSociety.org>

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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: David Finfrock, Ben Huseman, Bert Johnson, Dave Murph, Tom Sander, Gerald Saxon, Brian Simmons, Sean Todd, John Wilson, and our artist and graphics designer Carol Lehman.

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.



**The Ninth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures
on the History of Cartography**

**The Price of Manifest Destiny:
War and American Expansion, 1800-1865**

PROGRAM

UT Arlington Central Library • Sixth Floor • October 16 - 17, 2014

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16

1:00-2:00 p.m.

Registration

2:00-2:15 p.m.

Welcome, Introduction and Opening Remarks

2:15-3:00 p.m.

*From the Past to Futurity: John Hamilton Robinson's
Map of Mexico and the Trans-Mississippi West, 1819*

David Narrett

University of Texas at Arlington

3:15-3:30 p.m.

Break

3:30-4:30 p.m.

*Fifty Years of Being Tardy: The U.S. Army Corps
of Topographical Engineers and its Military Mapping,
1813-1863*

Imre Demhardt

University of Texas at Arlington

4:30-5:00 p.m.

Break

5:00-7:00 p.m.

Exhibit Viewing, Cocktail Reception

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2014

8:30-9:45 a.m.

Continental Breakfast, Late Registration

9:45-10:00 a.m.

Welcome, Opening Remarks

10:00-11:00 a.m.

*Lands Contiguous: Maps and the Imagined Destiny
of Expansion*

Jimmy L. Bryan

Lamar University

11:00-11:15 a.m.

Break

11:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

The Mexican Cession and the Coming of the Civil War

Steven Woodworth

Texas Christian University

12:15-12:30 p.m.

Break

12:30-2:00 p.m.

Lunch

2:00-3:00 p.m.

*Coping with Loss: Antonio Garcia Cubas' Atlas Geográfico
(1858) and the Uses of History in Independent Mexico*

Alex Hidalgo

Texas Christian University

3:00-3:15 p.m.

Break

3:15-4:15 p.m.

After Disunion: Confederate Manifest Destiny

Donald S. Frazier

McMurry University

4:15-5:30 p.m.

Exhibit Viewing/Gallery Tours

5:30-6:00 p.m.

Cocktail Reception

7:00-8:00 p.m.

Dinner and Keynote Speaker

*The Sectional Crisis and
the Remaking of the American West*

Susan Schulten

University of Denver

Ninth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography

Speaker Abstracts

David Narrett

University of Texas at Arlington

From the Past to Futurity: John Hamilton Robinson's Map of Mexico and the Trans-Mississippi West, 1819

John Hamilton Robinson's map has a well-known U.S. expansionist theme—so much so that some historians have labeled it a manifesto of Manifest Destiny. A less understood feature of Robinson's map is its reference to historical events and sites, and the way that Robinson interweaves the past with his vision of futurity. Visions of historic time and space are closely bound in Robinson's politically charged rendering of the U.S.-Mexican borderlands.

Imre Demhardt

University of Texas at Arlington

Fifty Years of Being Tardy: The U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers and its Military Mapping, 1813-1863

The War of 1812 convinced Congress to entrust topographical reconnaissance to a group of specialists which evolved into the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. The paper focuses on its achievements and shortcomings in explorative mapping in potential theatres of war at home and abroad. This includes famous expeditions like that of Stephen Long (1819-1820) and the little known Seminole Wars in Florida (1816-1858). The U.S.-Mexican War of 1846-1848 called for the reconnaissance of the vast newly annexed territories between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean in the 1850s. The survey expeditions in search for the best railroad routes are widely seen as the golden age of the Corps. However, the Civil War soon made clear that in a grim conflict like this the Union could no longer afford two distinctive engineering corps. Thus the 'Topogs' in 1863 were merged with the Corps of Engineers, ending half a century of remarkable military mapping of Manifest Destiny.

Jimmy L. Bryan Jr.

Lamar University

Lands Contiguous: Maps and the Imagined Destiny of Expansion

In the early nineteenth-century, U.S. cartographers who embraced their nation's territorial ambitions shed the shackles of Enlightenment rationalism in favor of the freedoms accorded to romantic intellectualism. Pro-expansionist mapmakers created imaginary spaces as much as they charted empirical landforms. They delineated the

future into the present and contributed to the transformation of the Great American Desert into the Great American Elsewhere. Their maps re-drew international boundaries, enforced bordered worlds for Native America, and generated promised lands for the worthy and adventurous. As cultural artifacts, the maps of Manifest Destiny functioned as propaganda meant to inspire U.S. territorial nationalism.

Steven E. Woodworth

Texas Christian University

The Mexican Cession and the Coming of the Civil War

The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ended the Mexican War and redrew the map of the United States—by design. Its unintended consequence was equally momentous. It sent the decades-long, simmering political conflict over slavery in the United States into a critical phase that led directly to a complete meltdown thirteen years later. That meltdown was secession and the Civil War. The annexation of more than half a million square miles of land, most of it south of the time-honored 36° 30' line of the Missouri Compromise, made it impossible for politicians in Washington to continue any longer dodging the issue of slavery by taking cover behind states rights. The resulting clash cost three quarters of a million lives and ended slavery in America.

Alexander Hidalgo

Texas Christian University

Coping with Loss: Antonio García Cubas' Atlas Geográfico (1858) and the Uses of History in Independent Mexico

In the aftermath of the war with the US, Mexican authorities and intellectuals faced the prospect of rebuilding the emerging nation without the use of a major limb. This devastating blow marked the beginning of a new nationalist agenda that used maps and history to legitimize the nation's remaining territory. The early cartographic activities of Antonio García Cubas, one of Mexico's leading geographers in the second half of the nineteenth century, generated a widely circulated atlas that presented the new nation to local and international audiences through a series of illustrated and annotated maps. García Cubas' use of the Mesoamerican past, a theme woven throughout the maps, suggests the ways in which leading intellectual figures in Mexico drew from America's pre-Hispanic and early colonial history to pursue state interests.

Continued on page 5

Speaker Abstracts *continued*

Donald S. Frazier

McMurry University

Blood and Treasure: Confederate Manifest Destiny and the Invasion of New Mexico

In 1861, while trainloads of Confederate soldiers headed toward Virginia to confront Union forces making for Richmond, a small command of Texans headed in the opposite direction. Instead of drawing their line in the sand on the banks of Bull Run and the Potomac, they toed the mark on the Rio Grande, the Mimbres, and the Pecos. By the summer of 1862, this adventure into the Far West ended with Rebel defeat and retreat. The campaign led by Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley actually does much to illustrate the causes, and the conduct, of Confederate operations in the war. The push west made sense to a nation on the make. Manifest Destiny, long an impulse in the United States' push west, did not end at the beginning of the Civil War. In fact, it didn't even take a break. Instead it became "Confederatized" as secessionists took up the cause of national expansion and pushed to gain as much territory as they could at the beginning of the war.



Henry S. Tanner (1768-1858) *A Map of North America*. Engraving with etching, stipple, roulette and hand coloring on paper, 106 x 144 cm., on 4 sheets, each 53 x 72 cm. Printed by Wm. Duffee, 1822, for Tanner, *A New American Atlas* (Philadelphia: Tanner, 1823). Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, UT Arlington Libraries.

Susan Schulten

University of Denver

The Sectional Crisis and the Remaking of the American West

The Civil War was caused by a struggle not over the existence of slavery in the south but its possible extension into the west. From the Missouri Compromise and the annexation of Texas to Bleeding Kansas, it was the future of slavery that exacerbated the sectional crisis. Yet in retrospect we tend to think of these stories as geographically distinct: a battle over slavery engulfs the East while waves of migration and mineral discoveries transform the West. By focusing on historic maps, we can reintegrate these into a single story that demonstrates the interdependence American geography in the early nineteenth century. The sectional crisis fundamentally shaped the identity and future of the west, just as the question of slavery in the west became the primary catalyst for the American Civil War.

Registration

Fill out the form on the last page or register online at www.regonline.com/Garrett-2014

Registration Deadline: October 13, 2014

Hotel

Hilton Arlington

2401 East Lamar Boulevard, Arlington, TX 76006

Rate: **\$98/night plus tax and fees**

Room block: Nights of October 15, 16, 17, 18, 2014

(register under UTA/Garrett Lectures 2014 Conference)

For reservations: (817) 640-3322, ext. 6606

Cut-off date for reservations: October 3, 2014

For additional information and updates, go to:

www.regonline.com/Garrett-2014 or contact khouston@uta.edu

Map Fair of the West

Map exhibitors and dealers from across the U.S. and around the world will be in Dallas displaying and selling maps during the Map Fair. Map and history lovers should plan now to attend both the lectures and the Map Fair!

Map Fair Hours: Saturday, October 18 - 10:00 am - 5:00 pm • Sunday, October 19 - 10:00 am - 4:00 pm

The museum is located just west of North Park Shopping Center at 7500 Park Lane in North Dallas.

Participating Dealers

Antiquariat Reinhold Berg
Regensburg, Germany

Antique Atlas
Riverside, Alabama

Antique Maps of America
Fort Worth, Texas

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.
La Jolla, California

Beaux Arts
Dallas, Texas

Clive A. Burden Ltd.
Chalfont St. Giles, United Kingdom

Cohen & Taliaferro LLC
New York, New York

Commandant's Cottage Antiques and Books
College Station, Texas

Dumont Maps & Books of the West
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Far West Maps & Books
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Iris Antique Globes & Maps
Eerbeek, Netherlands

Martayan Lan Fine Antique Maps
New York, New York

Murray Hudson Books, Maps, Prints, & Globes
Halls, Tennessee

The Old Map Gallery
Denver, Colorado

Old World Auctions
Glen Allen, Virginia

Sandra & John Berryman Fine Books
Ormond Beach, Florida

Special Presentations during the Map Fair

Saturday, October 18 • 11:00 am

“How to Care for Maps”

Expert museum conservators will teach how to properly care for maps. What are the possible dangers? What are the current preservation techniques? How can one best preserve maps? What are the best ways to display maps? Practical training and examples will be presented.

Presented by Museum Conservators Philip Martin and Maria Sheets.

Saturday, October 18 • 2:00 pm

“Collecting Biblical Maps”

Learn how to collect Biblical Maps and how to use them. Examples include the maps of Israel and related countries like Turkey, Greece, and Egypt. Learn about Bible-specific maps like maps of the Tabernacle, the Temple and Jerusalem. Get a deeper understanding of Judaism and the Jewish faith by seeing the Diaspora and the Twelve Tribes. Learn about using map in understanding the journeys of Paul and the spread of Christianity. Gain a better understanding of the Middle East and its conflicts through maps.

Presented by Scott Peck from the Museum of Biblical Art and Map Collector George Tobolowsky.

Sunday, October 19 • 2:00 pm

“How to Repair Maps”

What do you do with a damaged map? Examples include water damage, torn maps, wrinkles and folds, foxing, mildew, pest problems and many others. Learn practical techniques and practices that you can do yourself. There will be demonstrations and “hands on” opportunities for everyone. There will also be time for questions.

Presented by Museum Conservators Philip Martin and Maria Sheets.



REGISTRATION

The Ninth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography and the Map Fair of the West

You may register online by following the links under events at

www.regonline.com/Garrett-2014

or by filling out the following form. If registering by mail, make check payable to **UT Arlington Libraries**
and mail to:

Kathleen Houston
Box 19497 • UT Arlington Libraries
Arlington, TX 76019-0497

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

The Ninth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography Registration *(please check all that apply)*

\$100 per person x number registered = \$_____

The registration fee includes all lectures, meals, breaks and entry to the Map Fair of the West.*

Guest Registration *(please check all that apply)*

If you would like to bring a guest to the following events, please indicate in the area below:

Thursday evening cocktail reception and exhibition opening

\$25 per person x number of guests = \$_____

Friday evening dinner and keynote speaker

\$30 per person x number of guests = \$_____

Total amount enclosed \$_____

*Guest registration for the Map Fair of the West is \$5 per person payable at the door.

Registration Deadline: October 13, 2014

2014 Spring Meeting of the Texas Map Society

Texas Maps

On Friday, April 4th, The Texas Collection hosted the Texas Map Society for their spring 2014 meeting. This was the first time the society had ever met at Baylor University. A behind-the-scenes tour of The Texas Collection in the historic Carroll Library and of the Electronic Library located at Moody Memorial Library took place in the afternoon. A banquet followed that evening at The Texas Collection; approximately 65 members and their guests attended the festive event.

On Saturday, April 5th the spring meeting continued; members were treated to a full breakfast in the Cox Foyer of the Armstrong Browning Library (ABL). During the morning session, two lectures were held in the ABL Lecture Hall. **Robert Caldwell**, a PhD history student at the University of Texas at Arlington spoke about early maps with Native American symbols. His lecture was titled *“Lasting Imprint: Indigenous Toponyms along the Louisiana-Texas Borderlands.”* **Dr. Jim Tiller**, Professor of History at Sam Houston State University gave a lecture *“Roadkill and Refugees: The Search for the Elusive Corner.”* After lunch in the Armstrong Browning Library’s Cox Foyer, **Walt Wilson**, a retired U.S. Navy Captain, spoke on *“Running the Texas Blockade: Navigating Dangerous Waters.”* There were two late afternoon sessions; the first was presented by **Dr. Kenna Lang Archer**, instructor in the Department of History at San Angelo State University. Kenna presented a program on the ever changing Brazos River. Her lecture was *“To Highlight the Hills, to Corral the Creeks: Mapwork along the Brazos River.”* The last speaker of the day was **Jeff Dunn**, an attorney and an enthusiastic road map collector from Dallas. His talk was *“A Survey of Early Texas Road Maps and Guidebooks.”*

The Texas Collection hosted an extensive map exhibit during the meeting *“Mapping Texas: From Mexican State to Republic: 1821-1846.”* The exhibit will remain up until late October 2014.



Dr. Kenna Lang Archer speaks on the Brazos River.



Friday night dinner in the Guy B. Harrison, Jr. Reading Room, The Texas Collection.



A tour of the Riley Digitization Center, Moody Memorial Library.

Article and photos by John Wilson,
Director of the Texas Collection at Baylor University.

Mapping Texas: From Mexican State to Republic

By Brian Simmons and Sean Todd

The Texas Collection hosted the Texas Map Society's annual spring meeting this year at Baylor University. Festivities began on Friday, April 4th with a tour of The Texas Collection and the Ray I. Riley Digitization Center followed by dinner in the Guy B. Harrison, Jr. Reading Room. The program took place the following day, Saturday April 5th, at Armstrong Browning Library.

In preparation for the meeting, The Texas Collection developed and installed the exhibit *Mapping Texas: From Mexican State to Republic, 1821-1846*. The exhibit made use of the extensive map holdings at The Texas Collection to explore a tumultuous period in the history of Texas. During the early 19th Century, Texas underwent dramatic changes that greatly increased interest in the region. Newer, more accurate maps were sought by officials in Mexico City, and later by hopeful settlers and citizens of the Republic of Texas. The maps showcased in the exhibit are a record of how people interacted with the landscape of Texas as it transitioned from a Mexican State to an independent Republic.

The exhibit focuses on three individuals, each with a connection to an influential map from this time period. First, in 1828 Mexican General Manuel de Mier y Teran led an expedition through Texas. General Teran became concerned by the growing number of Anglo settlers encountered along his journey. One such settler was Stephen F. Austin and despite some tension, Teran



A New Map Of Texas, With The Contiguous American & Mexican States by J.H. Young. Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1836, map on paper. Baylor University, The Texas Collection.

contributed to his influential 1830 map of Texas. A few years later in 1831, Austin's cousin Mary Austin Holley moved to Texas. As she traveled through Texas she took extensive notes of the land, people, and political climate. She published her writings in 1833 in a popular book which featured a new map of Texas. A rare first edition copy of Holley's book is featured in the exhibit. The popularity of this book brought the map to more readers and became a valuable resource for those planning to settle in Texas. In 1841, the New Orleans newspaper owner and journalist George Wilkins Kendall joined the Republic of Texas' ill-fated Santa Fe Expedition. Kendall was captured and imprisoned in Mexico City along with the other members of the party. After returning to the United States Kendall wrote about his experiences in *Narrative of the Santa Fe Expedition*, which became a best-seller. The book featured a fold-out map of Texas, showing the route of the expedition. As annexation of Texas to the United States became a major political topic and settlers continued to come to Texas, both the book and map became a popular source for information on Texas.

Also featured are twelve original maps from the Texas Collection that cover the 1820s, 1830s and 1840s. These maps set the context for the individual stories explored in the exhibit. Maps can symbolize the dramatic narrative of place and time; this exhibit attempts to make the Texas narrative accessible to all who visit the Texas Collection. The exhibit will be on display through October 2014 at The Texas Collection.



Display case housing part of the *Mapping Texas* exhibit, compiled from The Texas Collection at Baylor University.

Schlesvig og Gottorff, Ole Nielsen Flint, ca. 1760

Schleswig, Germany, is a charming town of 27,000 persons on the north bank of the Schlei, a long narrow inlet of the Baltic Sea. For most Germans, it is a quiet vacation spot, but its tranquility masks a glorious history. The first hint: this map is Danish, not German. The second: the two city seals, the older dating to ca. 1250. The third: the palace of Gottorf, seat of the Dukes of Schleswig-Gottorf. Two major events in the history of cartography occurred here. One is shown on the map; the other began 2500 miles away in 16th century Persia.

The Duchy of Schleswig was smaller than Harris County, Texas, but its strategic location between the Baltic and North Sea made it important. From the 1200s on, it was tied to the King of Denmark in one form or another, but as a duchy it had a significant degree of autonomy. Duke Friederich III of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorf (1597-1659) was a patron of culture and education, who transformed Gottorf into a vibrant intellectual center. He sponsored the education of a young commoner named Adam Oelschlegel up through his doctorate. As an academic, Oelschlegel Latinized his name to Adam Olearius (1599-1671). He built and supervised the Duke's collections of art, coins, and natural wonders. Probably a genius, he published learned treatises on many subjects, and was widely regarded as one of the most brilliant men in Europe.

Olearius is linked to two landmarks in the history of cartography. While in his twenties, he spent years as secretary of a delegation from Friederich to the Safavid Shah in Isfahan, trying to establish a silk trade. The effort failed because of its leader's arrogant and boorish behavior, so the Duke had him executed. Olearius, however, learned Farsi, made friends among Persian scholars, and penned an account of his experiences. This became a European best seller, with six German editions and translations into Dutch, French, Italian, and English. It is still an important original source on 17th century Russia and Persia. One of its many maps and drawings showed the Caspian Sea to be longer north to south than east to west. The Olearius version wasn't perfect, but until then, Ptolemy-based maps had shaped it like a rugby ball. Gradually Olearius convinced Europe's intelligentsia, who began to correct the 1500 year old mistake.

Olearius' crowning achievement was the construction of the Great Globe of Gottorf, over ten feet in diameter. Its exterior was a beautiful map of the world as known in 1650, and its interior could hold 12 persons on seats unattached to the globe. The inner wall rotated the astral constellations across the heavens before the occupants' astonished eyes, powered by gears driven by an underground spring. (A spring-powered rotation took 24 hours, but a hand crank was present for the impatient.) Housed in an ornate building known as the Persian Pavilion, the globe caused a sensation all over Europe. It was a source of great prestige, so much so that in 1713, having invaded Schleswig, Czar Peter the Great seized it as booty and carried it back to Russia. The loss dealt a crippling psychological blow to Schleswig. In Russia the globe was badly damaged and poorly rebuilt, but in 1942, invading German troops recaptured the remains and sent them back to Germany. After Germany's defeat, the Russians took it back again. Such was the prestige attached to even its remnants, nearly three centuries later. For this reason, a modern Globe House with a same size, fully functioning, globe was opened at Gottorf in 2005.

Gottorf Palace (1) can be seen in the upper left quadrant of this map, enclosed in a moat. North of the palace is what appears to be a dome with a cross on it – actually two separate features. The “dome” (12) is a large fountain pool located in front of the Globe House (11), which is shown as a cruciform. Northeast of the Globe House are the ancient and more modern seals of the City of Schleswig. The map lists O. N. Flint as “stukk.,” translation unknown, but Ole Nielsen Flint (1739-1808) was a Danish engraver and cartographer credited with at least 43 maps, many in Schleswig. H. L. Schegel's name appears below the gazetteer as “Scrips.,” which usually means “writer.” I have two copies of the map with different dates given by dealers: ca. 1760 and 1780. This is probably because the map appeared in two editions of the Danish National Atlas, compiled by Erik Pontoppidan, published in 1763 and 1780. The drawing itself is more appropriate to 1760, since the Globe House had been torn down well before 1780. (Many thanks to Tom Sander, *Portolan* editor, for assistance with the images for this article.)

See map and map details on page 11

If you would like to submit an article about your own favorite map for a future issue of *The Neatline*, contact the editor David Finfrock at editorTMS@aol.com.

My Favorite Map *continued*



SCHLESVIG OG GOTTORFF

Bogtitel og Tallets Betødning

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Schlesvig og Gottorff, Ole Nielsen Flint, ca. 1760

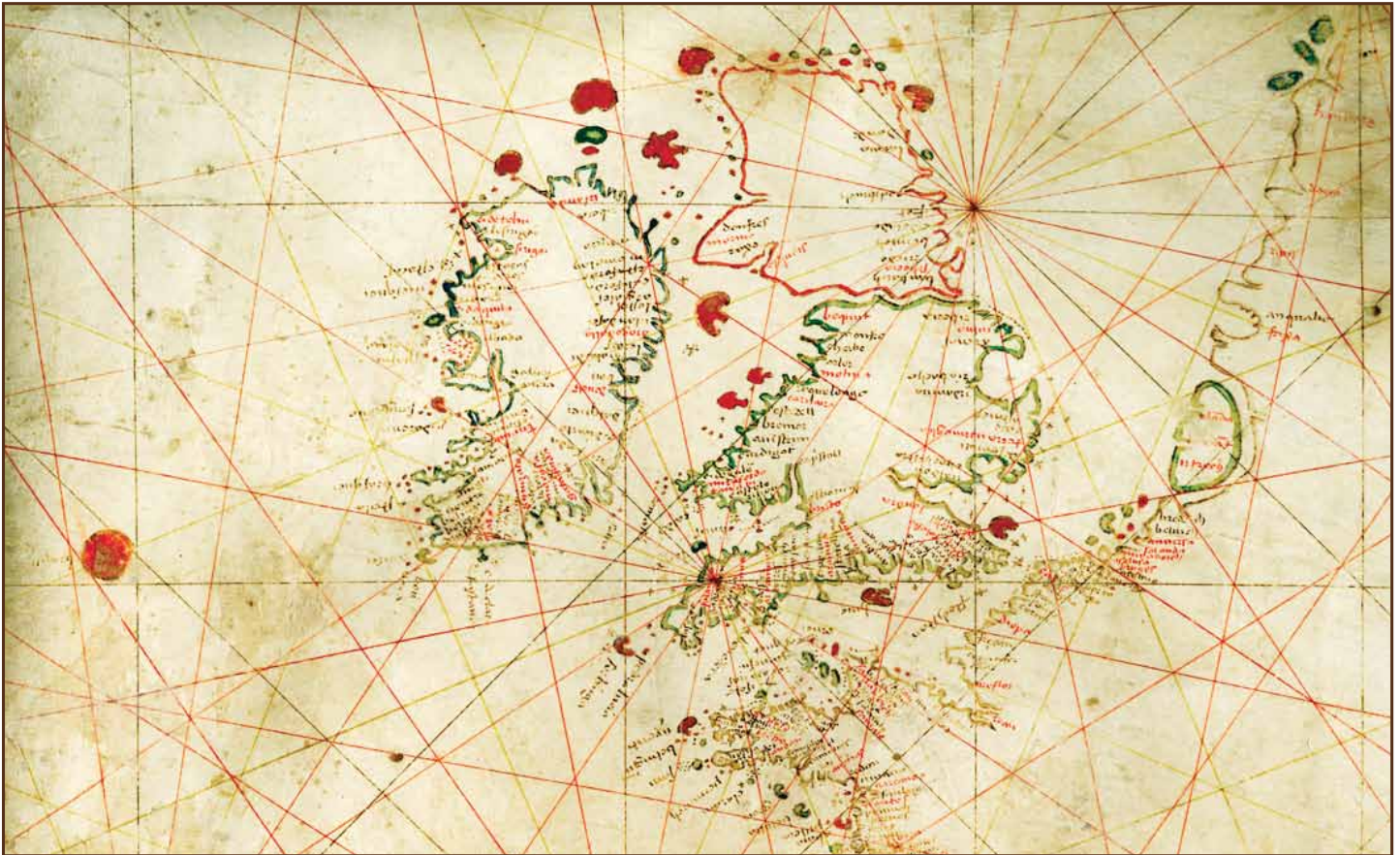
Above:
 Map without Gazetteer
 Left to right:
 Detail of castle and globe house
 Gazetteer

Discover Magazine Article on Portolan Charts

By David Finrock

In their June 2014 edition, *Discover Magazine* included an interesting article about portolan charts. John Hessler is a modern cartography specialist at the Library of Congress. He had specialized in modern maps, and was surprised when he saw the oldest portolan chart in the library (dating from 1290 to 1350). He was amazed at how accurate the chart of the Mediterranean was, when the Ptolomaic maps of the period were much less so. The article discusses his mathematical analysis of various portolan charts, including a discussion of magnetic declination. The entire article is worth a read and can be found at:

<http://discovermagazine.com/2014/june/14-the-mapmakers-mystery>



Battista Agnese (1514-1564) [British Isles Portolan Chart], watercolor on vellum, 22 x 32 cm., Venice, ca. 1540. Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, UT Arlington Libraries.

Old World Auctions Article on Colorization

By David Finrock

Many of you are already familiar with **Old World Auctions**, and its regular auctions of antique maps. In fact they are one of the dealers coming to the Map Fair of the West. But in recent years, they have also begun producing a short newsletter a couple of times each year. In their most recent edition of June 2014, they published a short article about colorization of maps. Veteran map collectors are probably already familiar with all that they discuss. But for collectors who are new to the field, there are some good pointers on how to detect original color versus later color. And of course, they point out that all antique maps were originally printed only in black and white. But there is one exception: a rare early 16th century two color map that you can read about here:

<http://us7.campaign-archive2.com/?u=42ffe85f0375589a144048218&id=5e5ae804ad&e=8e7c994f8a>

Texas Map Society Membership Survey

By Dave Murph

The Map Society sent surveys to members earlier this year requesting thoughts on a number of topics, as well as some volunteer interests. The results were positive and helpful. Several members expressed interest in helping with a variety of projects, including assisting with our membership roster, with publicity, hosting event registration and writing newsletter articles.

In addition, possible meeting sites drew some good suggestions---such as College Station, Natchitoches, LA, Sugarland at the Contract Land Office, Alpine, Houston (Rice and the Public Library) and the Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth.

The subject drawing the most responses was suggested newsletter articles. For example: the history of military mapping, online map resources, geographers on Texas maps, how members became interested in maps, how to spot forgeries and favorite maps. But that's not all. Some respondents recommended member profiles, how maps are used in the business world, the importance and influence of particular maps, and collectors' "war stories," while others suggested articles about specific collections and their holdings, as well as auction results, information about cartographers and how maps have influenced history. Any volunteers to do some writing?

In the category of future program possibilities, several people suggested hands-on workshops and collectors' forums. But, by far, the most popular choices were field trips to private and public collections.

The category related to members' particular interests elicited a wide range of responses. While antique, United States and Texas maps topped the list (in that order) international maps, important cartographers, road maps and aerial ones were also suggested.

The one consistent concern expressed by a number of members is that the Texas Map Society is not well known. In light of this, the Membership Committee is examining ways to change this and to help the Map Society become more visible.

All in all, the surveys have been extremely beneficial. Not only do we have more people willing to volunteer but also some fresh, exciting ideas that can help guide us into the future.



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