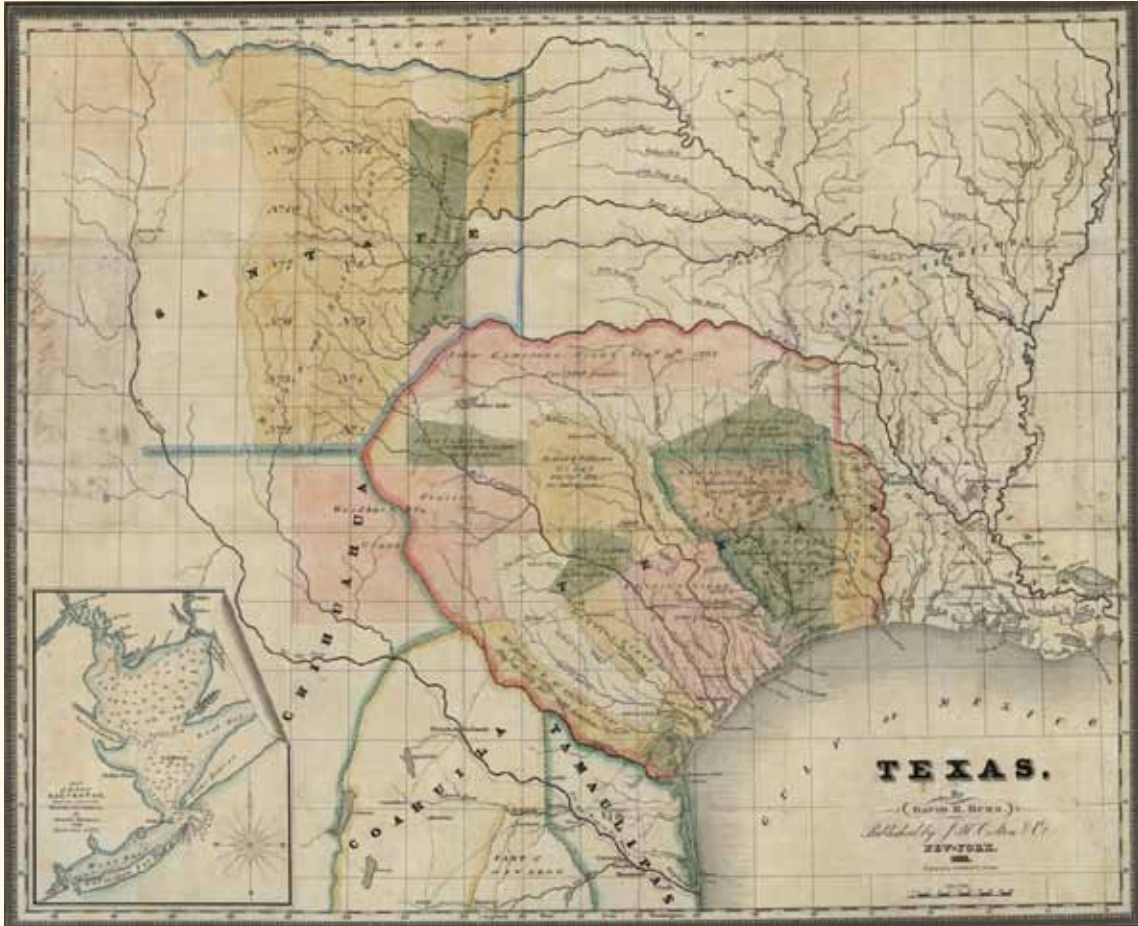


The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Fall 2015



TEXAS AND BEYOND

Texas Map Society Fall Meeting

October 2 -3, 2015

University of Texas at Arlington Central Library

For meeting details, please see page 3 - 4.

Caption:

David H. Burr, *Texas*, engraving (hand colored) by S. Stiles & Co. (New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 1833).
Frank & Carol Holcomb Collection, Courtesy Texas General Land Office.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Even though Fall is approaching and school has started, I seem to still be experiencing “Island Time” and reminiscing about our Spring Meeting in Galveston. I do hope those of you who were unable to attend will read the summaries of the presenters in *The Neatline*. Since our Society is primarily about studying and understanding more about maps---all kinds of maps---the Galveston meeting certainly fulfilled that mission. Now, here we are, gearing up for our 2015 Fall Meeting, scheduled for October 2-3, being held at the University of Texas at Arlington.

Our lineup of speakers will be sharing with us their thoughts pertaining to the theme: “Texas & Beyond”. In fact, we thought in order to really go beyond Texas we would kick off our meeting with a Friday night reception, held on the 6th Floor of the UTA Library. You will be able to pick up your packets, meet and greet friends, and then we will proceed to the UTA Planetarium to view a show that truly is “beyond Texas”! We are so lucky to have all

of these wonderful amenities at UTA, and how better to expose our membership to what UTA has to offer than by experiencing them first hand. Details will be forthcoming.

Our host hotel, as in past years, will be the Arlington Hilton. Just so you are not caught unawares, it will be a busy sports week-end in Arlington that week-end, so do not delay in booking your room. Make sure you mention you are a member of the Texas Map Society to receive our special rate!

Not only has your board been working on the 2015 Fall Meeting, but plans are also already in the making for our 2016 Spring Meeting in Corpus Christi hosted by Texas A&M Corpus Christi. Be sure and mark your calendars for April 1-2, 2016! More news on that subject will be coming---after we have completed our Fall Meeting.

Thank you all for supporting our Society! Please do make plans to attend, and invite a friend—or two, or three! I’m looking forward to seeing you in October!

- Shirley F.Applewhite

FROM THE EDITOR

As a meteorologist with KXAS-TV, NBC5 in Dallas-Fort Worth, I work with weather maps every day. Of course, they are all computer generated nowadays. But two years ago, on September 28, 2013, the station celebrated its 65th anniversary. And as part of that celebration I returned to our roots and drew paper weather maps. You can see the result here:

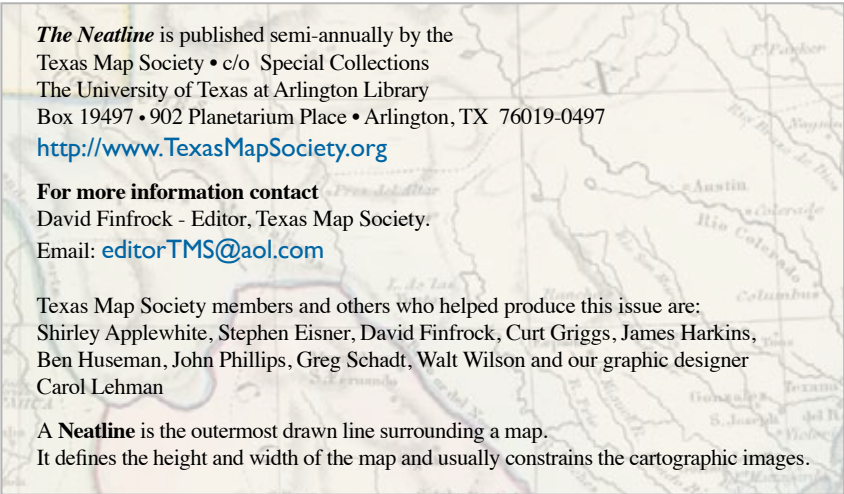
<http://www.nbcdfw.com/weather/stories/Meteorologist-David-Finrocks-Passion-for-Maps-Goes-Beyond-Weather-303758151.html>

But my love of maps, especially antique maps, and the history that goes along with them is becoming more widely known in the community. On May 13th of this year, columnist Steve Blow of the Dallas Morning News wrote an article on me and my maps. You can read it here:

<http://www.dallasnews.com/news/columnists/steve-blow/20150513-meteorologist-david-finrocks-passion-for-maps-goes-beyond-weather.ece>

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 Finrock



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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are:
Shirley Applewhite, Stephen Eisner, David Finrock, Curt Griggs, James Harkins,
Ben Huseman, John Phillips, Greg Schadt, Walt Wilson and our graphic 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.

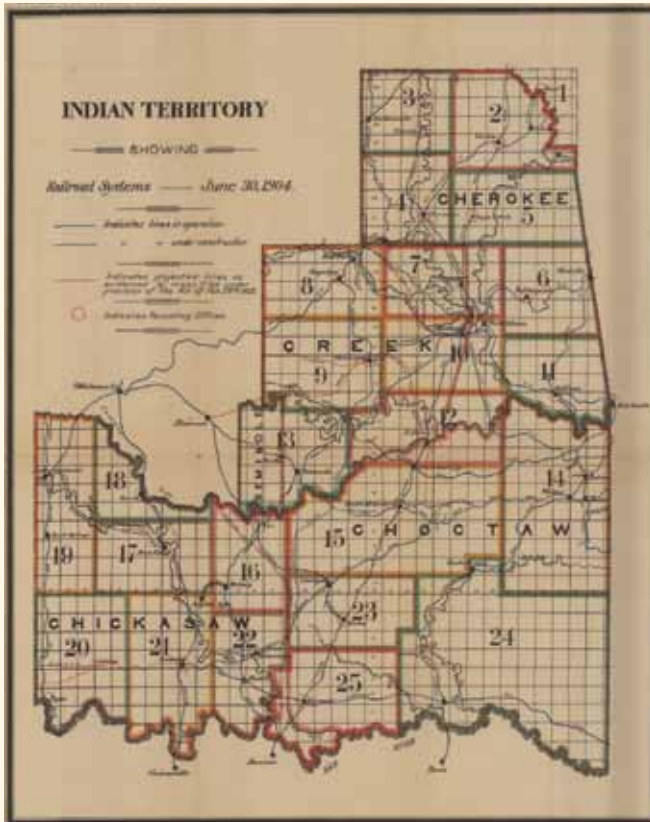
Texas Map Society Fall Meeting

TEXAS AND BEYOND

October 2 - 3, 2015

University of Texas at Arlington Central Library

PROGRAM



Indian Territory Showing Railroad Systems, June 30, 1904. Color photolithograph by Julius Bien & Co., New York, from "Eleventh annual report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes" in Annual reports of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Indian affairs, Part II, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Indian inspector for Indian Territory, Indian contracts. Serial Set 4799 58th Congress, 3d session House Document 5 (Washington, D.C. Government Printing Office, 1904), p. 198. McCasland Collection, Edmond Low Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

Friday, October 2

5:45-7:15 pm

Reception

University of Texas at Arlington Central Library, Sixth Floor Atrium

7:15-7:30 pm

Walk to Planetarium (next door to Library)

7:30 pm-8:30 pm.

View Planetarium Program "From Earth to the Universe"

UT Arlington Planetarium

<https://www.uta.edu/planetarium/shows/show.php?id=78>

Saturday, October 3

8:30-9:30 am

Continental Breakfast and Late Registration

University of Texas at Arlington Central Library, Sixth Floor

9:30-9:45 am

Introductory Remarks

Shirley Applewhite

TMS President

9:45-10:45 am

The Quest for the North-West and North-East Passages – Charting Discoveries in the Arctic

Imre Demhardt

Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Endowed Chair in the History of Cartography, UT Arlington

10:45-11:00 am

Break

11:00 am -12 noon

The United States and Texas Too

Frank Holcomb

Map Collector, Houston, Texas

Continued on page 4

TMS Meeting Program *continued*

12:00 noon-1:30 pm

Lunch, Sixth Floor Atrium, UT Arlington Central Library

1:30-2:30 pm

The Stable Cadastral Map System of the Austrian Empire 1820 – 1830

Helmuth Schneider

Petroleum Geologist, Garland, Texas

2:30-2:45 pm

Break

2:45-3:45 pm

*Maps Printed for Congress, 1817 to Present:
Highlighting the U. S. Congressional Serial Set*

John Phillips

Director, Oklahoma Digital Maps Collection, Professor Emeritus,
Edmon Low Library, OSU, Stillwater

3:45-4:00 pm

Break

4:00-5:00 pm

*Quite a Fashionable Tour: Gender and the Mapping
of Africa in the Mid-Nineteenth Century*

Mylynka Cardona

Ph.D. History 2015 graduate, UT Arlington

5:00-5:15 pm

Closing Remarks

MEETING REGISTRATION

Registration fees include the Friday night reception and planetarium show; Saturday meeting sessions, breaks and lunch.

Early Registration (*before Sept. 27*) \$110

Late Registration (*after Sept. 27*) \$125

A fee of \$40 for the Friday evening reception and planetarium show will be charged for non-registered guests.

To register go to:

https://www.regonline.com/TMS_Fall_2015

HOTEL INFORMATION

The hotel is the **Hilton Arlington** (not the Garden Inn).
2401 E. Lamar Blvd. Arlington, Texas 76006

Telephone: 817-640-3322 Fax 817-652-0243

Reservations: www.arlingtontx.hilton.com

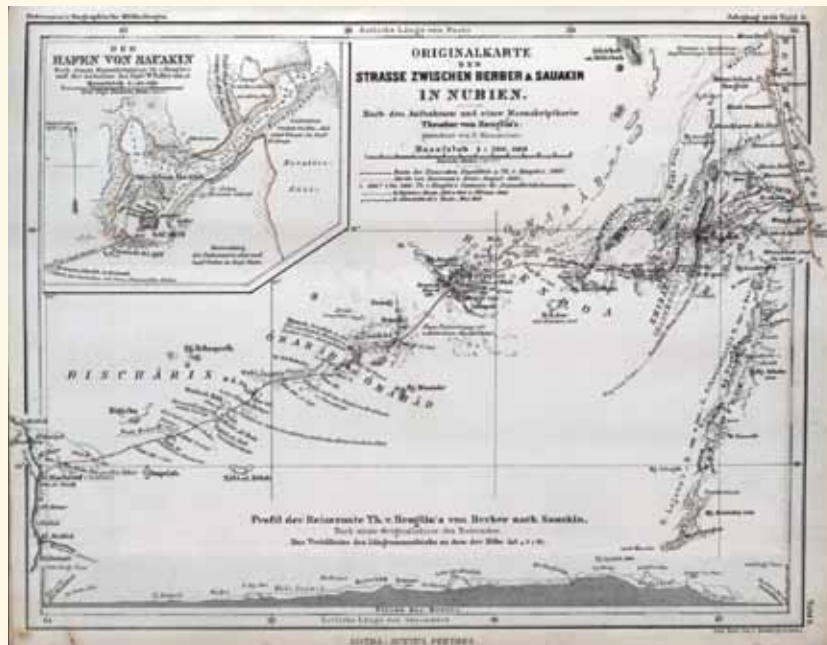
A block of double and king rooms will be held until **September 19th** at the rate of \$106.00 plus 15% tax and \$1.90 assessment fee.

For further information contact:

Ben Huseman, Cartographic Archivist

Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries

huseman@uta.edu



Bruno Hassenstein after Theodor von Heuglin, *Originalkarte der Strasse zwischen Berber & Sauakin in Nubien*, color photolithograph by Carl Hellfarth, Gotha, in August Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen* (Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1866), vol.12, plate 9. UT Arlington Library Special Collections

It's Island Time!

The 2015 Spring, TMS Meeting in Galveston

By Walt Wilson (morning session review) and John Phillips (afternoon session review)

The venue for the Spring 2015 meeting was the Wortham Auditorium within Galveston's historic Rosenberg Library. After a hearty continental breakfast, President **Shirley Applewhite** called the meeting to order promptly at 9:15. Shirley encouraged members to be alert for knowledgeable speakers for future presentations.

Our host, **Peggy Dillard**, Special Collections Manager, welcomed everyone and pointed out some of the history and strengths of the Rosenberg Library. The Rosenberg's collections strengths include Galveston, early history of Texas, genealogy, and regional maps, manuscripts, photos, and postcards. Among other cartographic treasures, Peggy displayed one of the earliest drawings Galveston Bay, a de la Hart map of 1721.

9:30 – 10:30 am: Edwin Ward Moore: Commodore of the Republic of Texas Navy and Mapmaker of the Texas Coastline.

President Shirley introduced our first speaker, her husband, **Dr. Marvin Applewhite**, who enlivened his talk with artifacts from the Applewhite-Clark Collection, Fort Worth., Commodore Moore had been an officer in the U.S. Navy during to the formation and subsequent demise of the first Republic of Texas Navy. In the early years of the Republic the Texas Navy and its four schooners (Liberty, Independence, Brutus, and Invincible)



Detail of front of The Government of Texas \$50 currency note of 1840 showing the Texas Navy ship Zavala



Above: Dr. Marvin Applewhite speaks on Commodore Edwin Ward Moore. Right: Applewhite's Commodore Moore collection



protected the Texas coast, captured Mexican ships, and kept Santa Anna from resupply or reinforcement from the sea.

The Navy's most formidable opponent was Sam Houston, the first and third President of Texas. Houston's priority was to have the U.S. annex the Republic as a state. His successor, Mirabeau Lamar wanted to build and grow Texas as an independent nation. The frugal Houston saw Lamar's financing of a Navy as wasteful and unnecessary. Over Houston's objections, the Texas Congress, Lamar, and the secretary of the Navy managed to requisition nine additional ships on credit. It was at this point that Lieutenant Edwin Moore visited Galveston on the USS Boston. President Lamar encouraged him to resign from the U.S. Navy and assume the role as Commodore of the Texas Navy. Finally convinced of the Republic's sincerity in reacquiring a respectable Navy, Moore resigned and reported to Galveston in October of 1839.

One of Moore's first acts as Commodore set the tone for his entire tenure, he was wildly successful while deployed and struggled to survive back at home. He jumped bail in New Orleans.

While under arrest for recruiting sailors for a foreign power, Moore set sail in his brig-of-war Wharton with 140 American seamen on board. On his return to Texas, Moore discovered that Congress had decommissioned all but two of his ships. Those two ships, the Archer and Zavala appear on Republic of Texas \$10 (red back) and \$50 bills of 1840.

With Lamar's support, Commodore Moore worked diligently to obtain and outfit ships and train his men, defying Congress and the wishes of Houston and his supporters in the process. Moore even managed to turn a profit as he swept the Mexican Navy from the Gulf and earned a \$25,000 ransom in support of the Yucatan rebellion. On his return to Texas after six months at sea, he was forced to place all his ships in reserve and discharge most of the men. Those remaining were only paid with government "promise to pay" certificates.

It was between May and October of 1841 that Commodore Moore made his most important contribution to the cartography of Texas. Temporarily deprived of a deep-water Navy, Moore used his meager assets to survey the coast. The result was the first detailed map of the Texas coastline. It included large scale insets of Matagorda Bay,

*Walter E. Wilson, Captain, USN (ret.)

Co-author of *James D. Bulloch; Secret Agent and Mastermind of the Confederate Navy*

<http://www.mcfarlandbooks.com/book-2.php?id=978-0-7864-6659-7>

**John Phillips, Oklahoma State University

Continued on page 6

2015 Spring Meeting

continued

Galveston Harbor, San Luis Harbor, and Sabine Pass. The map featured highly accurate locations and depth soundings. A U.S. company eventually published the chart in 1844. The British Admiralty soon produced its own version as well. The immediate result was reduced insurance rates and increased maritime commerce along Texas coast. Dr. Applewhite located a reproduction copy of the map at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History in Austin and found the original at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

President Lamar eventually recalled Moore and his fleet into active service where it once again achieved great success while on deployment. Moore and the Texas Navy defeated the Mexican Navy at Yucatan and more than paid for its expenses by treaty. Houston's return to the Presidency, however, once again left Moore without financial and political support. Through his own efforts to raise money and in defiance of orders, Commodore Moore managed to get two of his ships underway for Campeche. The resulting engagement with the Mexican Navy and its British surrogates was the last time a sailing ship defeated a war steamer. The engagement also thwarted Santa Anna's planned seaborne invasion of Texas.

The Naval Battle of Campeche (5/16/43) earned Moore and the Texas Navy lasting military fame that was memorialized in the engraving on Colt's iconic 1851 Navy Pistol (the gun that won the west). It also earned Moore the lasting enmity of President Sam Houston. Despite being welcomed home as a hero, Houston immediately dishonorably discharged Moore and fired all but two of the remaining Texas Navy officers. Houston was livid when the Texas Congress declared Moore innocent of all major charges and assessed no penalties. As part of Houston's revenge, Moore and his officer did not receive a portion of their promised back pay until 1857.

Upon annexation, the U.S. Navy absorbed the remnants of the Texas Navy. Commodore Moore later formed a construction company that helped design



Detail of front of Republic of Texas \$10 currency note of 1840 showing the Texas Navy ship Archer

the Customs House building that today serves as the home for the Galveston Historical Commission. He married Emma Cox of Philadelphia and spent his final years in Pennsylvania.

10:45-11:45 am: *Treacherous Shoals: The U.S. Coast Survey and Civil War in the Gulf of Mexico*

Brenda McClurkin of the University of Texas at Arlington introduced our next speaker, **Andy Hall**. Andy is a Faculty Associate, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston and a Marine Archaeological Steward, Texas Historical Commission. Andy is an honorary Admiral in the Texas Navy.

Andy briefly introduced the history of the U.S. Coast Survey from its origins in 1807. The coast survey regularly updated and issued coastal charts for public consumption. The Coast Survey charts emphasized hydrographic features and minimized terrain or other inland geographic elevations and development. In anticipation of the coming Civil War, its annual report of 1860 did not include any charts for general distribution. The charts and the organization behind them became critically important to the U.S. Navy's blockade effort and coastal military operations.

Implementing the blockade was much more difficult than first thought. Due to a paucity of ships, it was not until July 2, 1861 that the Navy was able to establish the blockade of Galveston. Believing that only three ships were needed to seal the Texas coast, the Navy soon discovered that the resourceful Texans could use every shallow bay and inlet to their advantage. By 1864, the U.S. fleet dedicated twelve ships to Galveston alone. As the major Confederate ports fell to invading Federal forces, Galveston had become more important to the overall war effort.

U.S. sailors had great incentive to

capture blockade runners, especially the outbound vessels loaded with cotton. The crews of ships involved in the capture of a blockade runner were entitled to share half of the prize money that resulted from the sale of the vessel and its cargo. A single capture of a blockade runner loaded with cotton could easily double a sailor's annual income. Senior officers could become rich. Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, a former U.S. Coast Survey officer, personally collected over \$100,000 in prize money (about \$28 million in 2015).

In addition to the guns of the U.S. Fleet, lack of updated charts and removal of most aids-to-navigation made blockade running a hazardous occupation. Adding to the danger, ship captains usually timed their runs to take advantage of poor weather and moonless nights. As a result, numerous Federal and Confederate vessels accidentally ran aground along the approaches to Galveston and other Texas harbors. Other runners purposefully ran ashore to avoid capture with the hope of saving their valuable cargoes. Several Civil War vessels, such as the steamer Denbigh and the USS Westfield, have recently been the object of nautical archaeological recovery operations in Galveston Bay.

The first speaker after our wonderful lunch was **Ben Huseman**, TMS Secretary and Cartographic Archivist at the University of Texas at Arlington. His presentation, *Track Lines, Whistle Stops*,



Ben Huseman

Continued on page 7

2015 Spring Meeting *continued*



Shirley Applewhite and Dr. Robert Cargill, Jr.

and Czech Points: Visualizing Immigrant Routes to and within Texas, dealt with the Czech and German immigrant routes to Texas. Not only were we shown a variety of maps showing areas from which Ben's family came, but he also entertained us with an audio selection of classical music that followed the theme of his talk. Ben discussed some of the reasons that allowed the movement of people to America. Industrialization forced many out of work, revolutions in various areas, development of railroad and changes in laws allowing for travel. As railroads developed in America, representatives of the railway companies came to Europe to advertise the open spaces that were available for settlement.

The **Great Texas Oil Heist** by **Dr. Robert Cargill, Jr.** of Dallas was an interesting presentation of his forthcoming book on the slant hole scandal in the east Texas oil fields. The first oil well of the area on Oct. 5, 1930 produced 6800 barrels a day. The field was 40 miles by 9 miles and contained an estimated 7 billion barrels. Dr. Cargill gave many of us a basic petroleum class on how the area was developed and how many of the oil companies took advantage of the illegal use of slant drilling to tap into the pools of their competitors. His

first-hand knowledge of area and the people involved should make his book an interesting read.

After our afternoon break, **Dan Reilly**, Warning Coordination Meteorologist for the National Weather Service in Houston/Galveston, presented **Mapping of Texas Hurricanes: Past and Present**. He gave a new word for our view of storms with the introduction of "hurrication" which was coined by his family when they first left the area to escape a storm. Dan talked about the early use of observations from military posts that allowed for data to be collected so weather maps could be prepared. Many of the early weather maps have been digitized by the National Weather Service to allow the public access to this data. His discussion showed data beginning in 1871. He gave an overview of the major storms that have hit the area of Galveston and neighboring areas.

Joshua Been, Social Science Data Librarian for the University of Houston Library, was our last speaker of the afternoon with his talk **Trends in Online and Mobile Mapping**. His talk centered around making computer maps using GIS software and cloud technology by using your own home computer and/or your mobile devices. Joshua gave examples of classes on campus that allowed students to prepare maps while working on

projects in the field. It will be interesting to see how these computer generated maps will be kept for future use of researchers.

Closing remarks were made by TMS President Shirley Applewhite who invited those staying the night in Galveston to attend a post meeting dinner at one of the local restaurants.

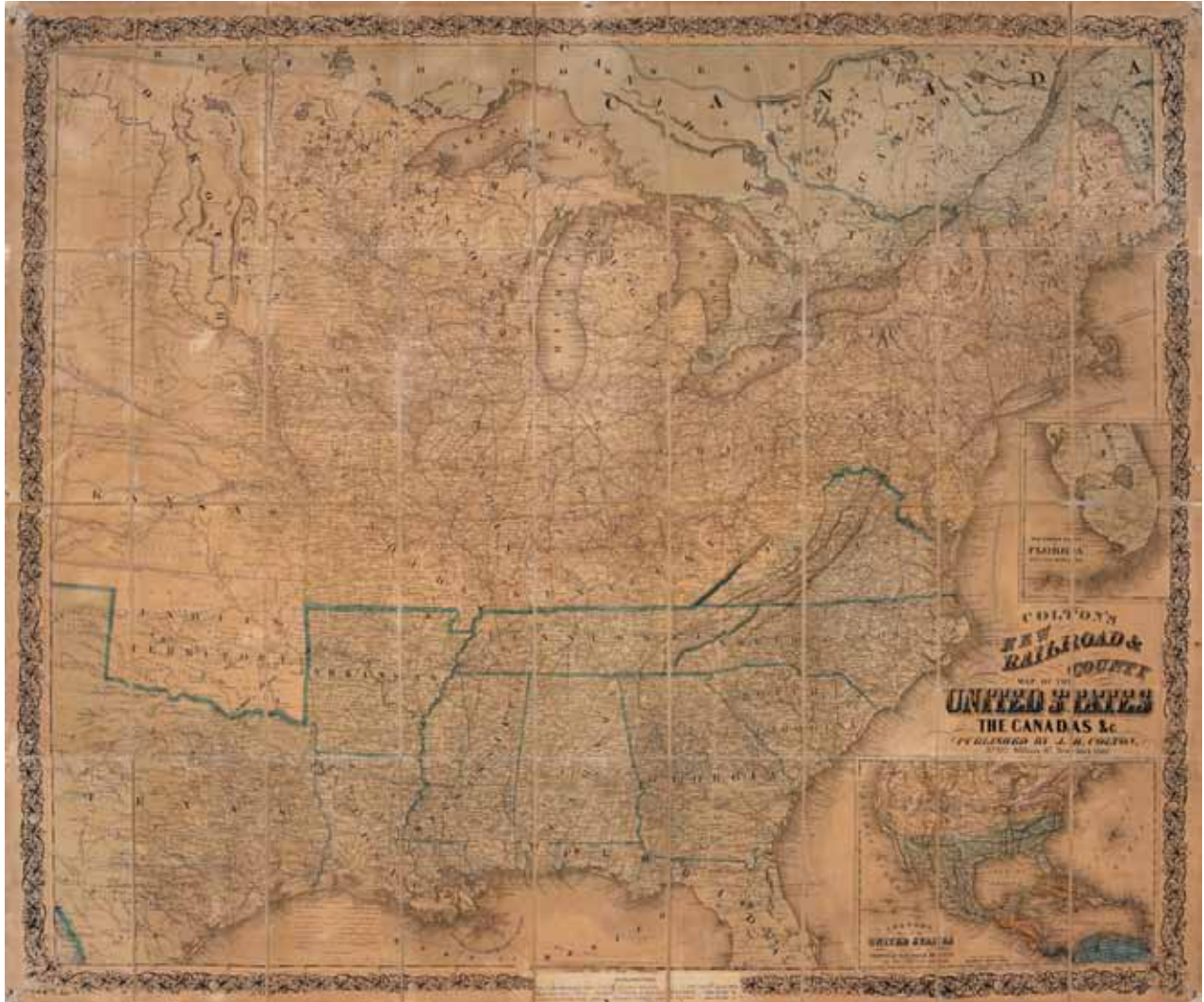


Dan Reilly



Joshua Been

Colton's New Railroad & County Map Of The United States, The Canadas & c."



Colton's New Railroad & County Map Of The United States, The Canadas & c. (New York: J.H. Colton & Co., 1862).

"My favorite map" – that's a tough order for me. But a story always emerges when we work to define a favorite "anything."

Working for many years in real estate I have had the opportunity to study innumerable plat maps and surveys. What finally cemented my love of maps was finding a large dust-covered container in my grandparents' garage stuffed with a handful of what looked like old maps and engravings. At least one has turned out to be apparently quite old: possibly a map of Bohemia that I'm told is from the early

1600s prepared by cartographer Matthias Quad. However, the map I share with you in this writing is about 250 years younger. And its significance to me may be more in its sentimental value than anything else; we'll see.

In 1987, a friend from Taos, New Mexico and dealer of old maps and prints phoned me about a fairly "unique piece" he thought would capture my wife's and my attention. This map is simply described as it's entitled: "Colton's New Railroad &

Continued on page 9

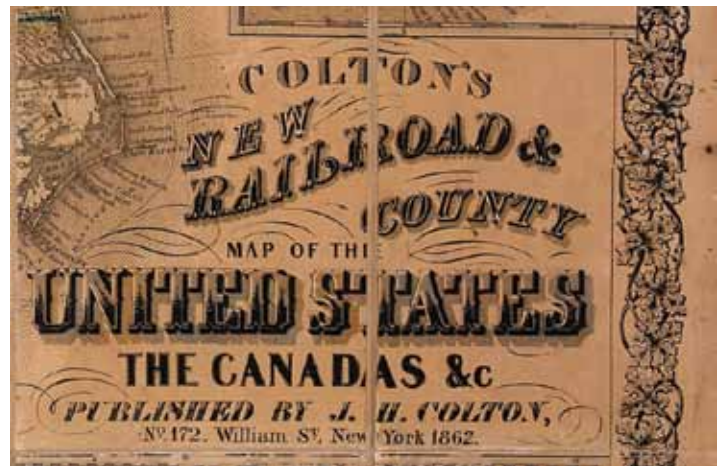
My Favorite Map *continued*

County Map Of The United States, The Canadas & c.” General observations would lead one to believe that this is just another of many railroad maps published during the great expansion west, published virtually as quickly as new track could be laid. But a closer study and research revealed some interesting differences about this map reflecting the era in which it was created.

All the old maps I have or that I’d seen before had come from cannibalized atlases or unrolled from musty cases. True to my friend George’s word, this map is different. It was originally printed as a full map, and then dissected and backed on linen in order to fold and carry in one’s jacket pocket.

Published in 1862, our country was at the height of the Civil War. The major mapmakers, J.H. Colton Company and Johnson & Browning, would not have been likely to overtly identify slaveholding, or confederate, states. However, one of the larger markets for maps at that time in history was the interest on the part of the British to be informed on the progress of the war, a plausible explanation for the separate hand-coloring of the slaveholding and border states, as well as the pasted-on statistics at the bottom of the map. They just had to keep their eyes on the colonies. In England, the map was distributed through Cruchley, a London-based book and map seller in the 19th century.

What I’ve learned through my research into Joseph Hutchins Colton is that he was not a mapmaker by trade; Colton was a businessman, and quite an opportunist at that. He recognized the need for railroad maps as well as general maps for major cities for use by a burgeoning immigrant population. And, apparently the



Colton's New Railroad Map – Title Block.

company’s rapid growth and aggressive nature of the Colton and his sons’ business nature led to the company’s eventual demise; to be taken over ultimately by Johnson & Browning after some complicated and litigious dealings with the country of Bolivia over a contract to produce maps of that country.

We gave the map as a gift one Christmas to my wife’s father, who kept it framed and hung where he could look at easily. I noticed one day that the simple wooden frame had a little nick out of it: “someone bumped against it one day” while I had it down for dusting. Maybe you’d take it back to your house where it’ll be safer. Done. Home again, the map has traveled full-circle. We’ll enjoy it for a while .



Colton's New Railroad Map – Detail of Texas and linen backing.

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

Antarctic Anniversary – A Texas Connection

By Gregory Schadt

Foremost Southern Girl and her two companions, Deerfoot and Klondike were probably the first dairy cows to visit Antarctica. Their traveling companions included 153 sled dogs, two cats and some chickens. Fifty-six men, including two with local Texas ties, were also part of an expedition that was world news.

September 25 is the eighty-second anniversary of the departure of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, of 1933-1935. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's goal was meteorological, geological and glaciological polar scientific study. The hypothesis that the weather in Antarctica had some effect on weather patterns elsewhere, in particular the southern Pacific ocean, was to be studied. Byrd also planned to establish a record by staying, "seven months at the southernmost and coldest spot ever inhabited by man."

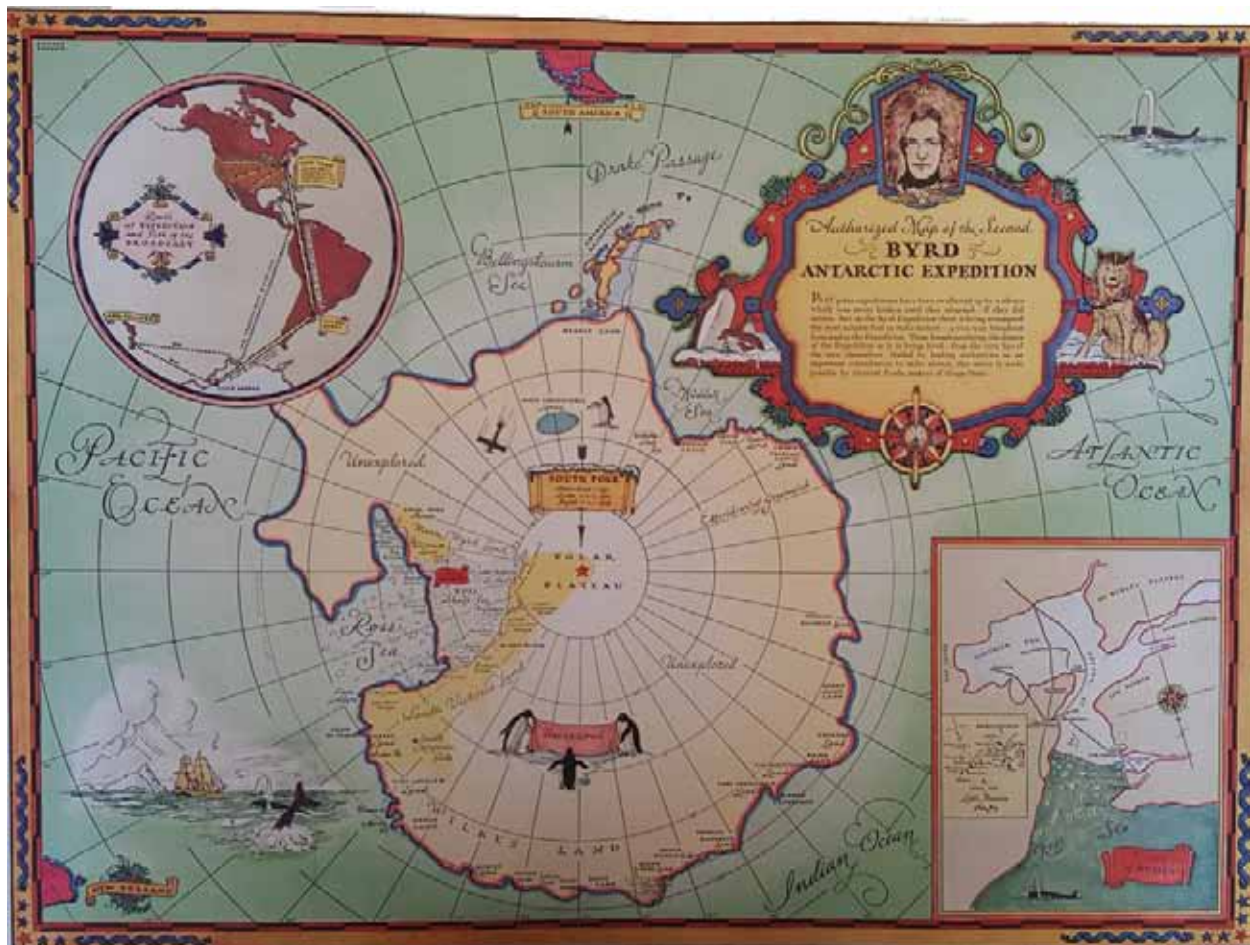
Guy Hutcheson, an Aggie class of '33, Springtown native and long-time Arlington resident served as the expedition's radio engineer, a key responsibility at a time when an expedition of this duration depended on communication 'miracles' provided by the new technology. Another Texan, Joe Hill Jr., from Canyon, was a

20 year old looking for adventure. He served as a cook and later as a personal aide to Byrd on the expedition. His book, 'In Little America with Byrd', authored with his mother Ola Davis Hill was a Texas school book in the late 1930's.

The Bear of Oakland, a wood hulled whaling ship purchased at auction by Byrd, left Boston September 25, 1933. The ship sailed into a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina in early October, nearly foundering. The *Jacob Ruppert*, Byrd's flag ship, left October 12 and caught up with the Bear while it was being refitted in Norfolk. The ships traversed the Panama Canal and stopped over at Easter Island on their way to New Zealand. They departed Wellington December 12 and arrived at their base, Little America, on January 17, 1934 after making their way through the Bay of Whales and icebergs up to a half a mile long and several hundred feet high.

Once camp was established they commenced surveys to improve the map of Antarctica. They had the use of four airplanes and an autogyro, (which had the ability to take off and land in a

Continued on page 11



Authorized Map of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, George Annand, General Foods Corporation, lithograph, 1934, US.

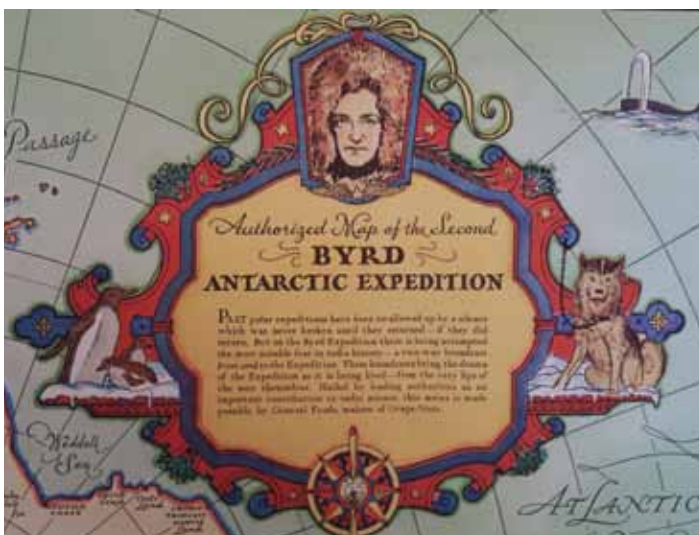
Antarctic Anniversary *continued*



Vol. 1 No. 2 edition of the *South Pole Radio News*, a commercial advertisement of Byrd's 2nd Antarctic Expedition, produced by General Foods Corporation and Grape-Nuts cereal, 1934.

vertical motion.) They used a plane to determine if Antarctica was one continent or whether a strait divided it into two land areas. They explored the strait and concluded that land and not water separated the two principle mountain ranges. They gained a better understanding of the storms that sweep north from the Antarctic: the mountains affect the air over Antarctica, the air affects the water in the ocean and this propagates storms. They concluded Antarctica was the “weather kitchen” of the world.

To move on land they used dog teams made up of five to thirteen dogs. The number of dogs depended on distance, the weight of the load and the weather. The lead dog had the best sense of direction in the worst conditions and was capable of



Detail of cartouche from *Authorized Map of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition*, George Annand, General Foods Corporation, lithograph, 1934, US.

enforcing order. They used two French tractors to make longer trips with an average speed of 5 miles per hour. The longest trip away from base camp lasted 64 days covering 920 miles. After returning to the U.S. expedition members were frightened by speeds of 20 mph and held on to the seat or doors of cars, “with both hands.”

The radio was the hub of their entertainment but when they couldn’t get a signal from home they enjoyed other activities. Handwritten letters were treasured, as Hill noted, with one man receiving word from home his three daughters had married after he left.

They observed sun dogs and moon dogs - a relatively rare bright circular spot on a halo caused by the refraction of light on ice crystals. They recorded their hottest day of 1934 on December 17, 38 degrees above zero. The last day they saw the sun was April 19 and it didn’t reappear until August 21. Over three

days in August the temperature dropped to 71 degrees below zero. Proving important biological processes continue even in sub-zero conditions, Foremost Southern Girl gave birth to a calf named Iceberg during her stay at Little America.

Before leaving the Bay of Whales they took on eighteen penguins to meet requests from American zoos. All died enroute or soon upon arrival. The expedition members were received in Washington DC on May 10, 1935 by President Roosevelt and feted by the National Geographic Society.

After Hutcheson returned from Antarctica he worked for CBS in New York, where some of his duties were setting up radio broadcasts from the Cotton Club, one of the premier night clubs of the era. During WWII he worked in Central and South America setting up radio networks. He moved to Arlington in 1945 and established his consulting engineering practice. The Hutcheson Nunataks, a glacial mountain feature along the north side of Balchen Glacier were named for him by the United States Antarctic Service.

Joe Hill Jr. served as an aircraft mechanic during World War II at Ladd Field Fairbanks, Alaska. In an interview later in life he noted his feeling of the immensity, the magnitude, the magnificence of Antarctica. He remembers that he could see “600 times as many stars as you can see on a clear mountain top, hear your breath crack and hear only the sound of your steps in the snow as you walk if you’re out there alone. It’s a magnificent humbling feeling.”

Editor’s note: Greg told me that he knew Guy Hutcheson, the Byrd Expedition’s radio operator, through membership in the Rotary Club of Arlington. The map and *South Pole Radio News* were produced by expedition sponsor General Foods Corporation, and are from the collection of David Finrock.

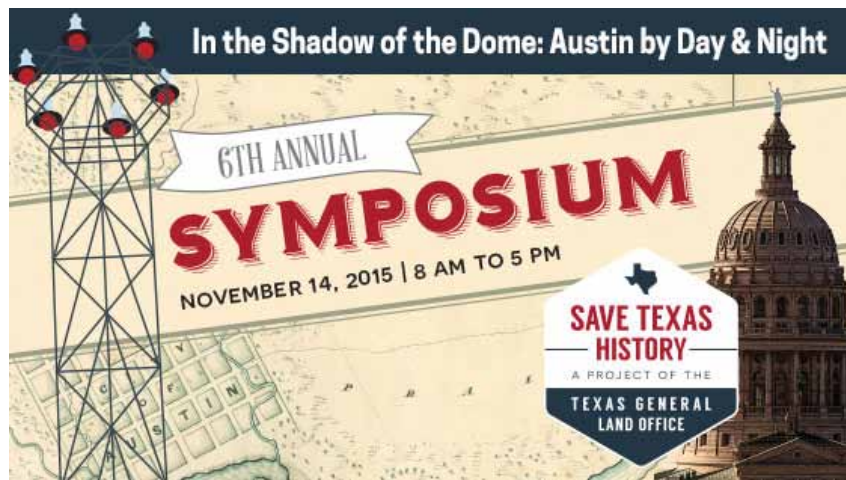


You Are Invited to the 6th Annual Save Texas History Symposium

November 14, 2015 • 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

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Register Today!



Learn about the tales that transpired *In the Shadow of the Dome*.

- Can you solve the Servant Girl Murders of 1885?
- Do you want to spend time in the red lights of *Guy Town by Gas Light*?
- How did a pig in Austin lead to an act of war with France?
- How much of an impact did George W. Littlefield have on the city?
- How bad were early Supreme Court Justices?
- Hear moving stories from the Slave Narratives of early Austin.

**Find out all this, and more, by registering (click link below)
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<https://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/eventReg?oeidk=a07eatogs5oa8dc7b21%20&oseq=&c=&ch=>

Symposium Registration: \$65 • Reception Registration: \$100
Symposium Registration + Reception Registration (save \$15): \$150
VIP Meet & Greet + Reception Registration: \$200
Symposium Registration + VIP Meet & Greet + Reception Registration: \$250

Morning Sessions Include:

(Click the links below to learn more about individual presentations)

- **Jeff Kerr** - The Pig War: French Pride, Texan Stubbornness, and Hungry Hogs in the Republic of Texas
<https://medium.com/@txglo/the-pig-war-french-pride-texan-stubbornness-and-hungry-hogs-in-the-republic-of-texas-61ec1a529009>
- **Ali James** - From Calamity to Celebration: Over 160 Years at Texas Capitol Square
- **James L. Haley** - Carpet Slippers and Flying Inkwells: The Texas Supreme Court A Hundred Years Ago

Afternoon Sessions Include:

(Click the links below to learn more about individual presentations)

- **Richard Zelade** - Guy Town by Gaslight (*Sponsored by the Texas State Historical Association*)
<https://medium.com/@txglo/guy-town-by-gaslight-2afbc2a38d85>
- **Doug Dukes** - CSI Old West: The Austin Servant Girl Murders (*Sponsored by the Texas State Historical Association*)
<https://medium.com/@txglo/csi-old-west-the-austin-servant-girl-murders-d196044d3b12>
- **Dr. Andres & Juanita Tijerina** - In the Shadow of the Dome: Slave Lives in Austin, Texas
(*Sponsored by the Texas State Historical Association*)
- **Dr. David Gracy** - George W. Littlefield in Austin (*Sponsored by the Texas State Historical Association*)
- **Dr. Bruce Ellis** - Technology in Texas History Education w/ Buck Cole of the Texas General Land Office
(*Sponsored by the Texas State Historical Association*)
- **Teri E. Flack** - Researching Texas Ancestors during the Civil War and Reconstruction
(*Sponsored by the Texas State Genealogical Society*)
- **Kevin Klaus** - Researching the German Texans: "Geh Mit Ins Texas"
(*Sponsored by the Texas State Genealogical Society*)
- Pioneer Texas Land Surveying
- Tours of the Texas General Land Office Archives and Records

Save Texas History Symposium Reception

VIP Meet & Greet starts at 6:30 pm

Meet and get a photo with Texas Land Commissioner George P. Bush at the Save Texas History Symposium Reception, and help raise money for the Save Texas History program.

Texas Capitol Visitors Center 7:00-9:00 pm

Meet symposium speakers, mingle with other attendees over drinks and hors d'oeuvres, and explore the Texas Capitol Visitors Center.

Reception Sponsor



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<http://www.tsp.org/>

TCU Press
<http://www.prs.tcu.edu/>

University of Texas Press
<http://www.utexaspress.com/>

Symposium Exhibitors

Austin History Center Association
Brush Square Museums - The City of Austin
Harry Ransom Center, The University of Texas at Austin
Houston Aeronautical Heritage Society, Inc.
Save Austin's Cemeteries
Society of Southwest Archivists (SSA)
Texas Historical Foundation
Texas A&M University Press
The Portal to Texas History - The University of North Texas Library

Book Review

Collecting Old Maps

By F.J. Manasek

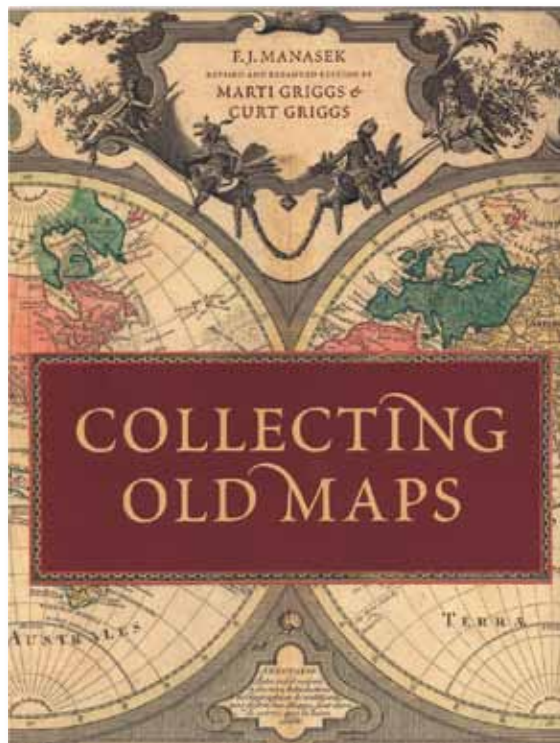
Revised and Expanded Edition by Marti Griggs and Curt Griggs

Most true map aficionados already have a copy of *Collecting Old Maps* by F.J. Manasek in their libraries. My copy is from the 3rd edition published in 2000. Maps are now widely available for study on-line at various websites. But there is something more satisfactory about holding a map or book in your hands.

Now, thanks to Curt and Marti Griggs, an updated version of that excellent reference work is available. You probably recognize the names of the Griggs as the founders of www.OldWorldAuctions.com. Their new revised edition expands the volume from 314 to 351 pages. The format is somewhat larger: 9.5 x 11 inches vs. the 8.5 x 11 inches for the original, making for larger and more numerous map illustrations. And most noticeably, the map illustrations are all in vivid full color, unlike the black and white images of the original volume.

Like the original book, this version answers questions about map condition, map color, the difference between buying from dealers or from auctions, the factors affecting map prices, how to identify fakes, and how to care for and store a map collection. In the introduction to the new book, the Griggs detailed some of the primary additions and changes to Manasek's work:

"...parts of the book have been expanded while other areas have been simplified or even eliminated where the information is now readily available on the Internet or from printed reference works specific to the subject. You will also find new information on the history of papermaking, French Revolutionary calendar, cardinal direction, and the mythological



Collecting Old Maps by F.J. Manasek, Revised and Expanded Second Edition, by Marti Griggs and Curt Griggs, Old Maps Press, Clarkdale, AZ, 2015.

figures, symbols and allegory used in cartography... The Timeline was created to give a succinct and chronological glimpse at the core subjects central to mapmaking; the milestones in exploration, landmarks in map and atlas publishing and printing processes."

You can order a copy of the new revised and expanded edition here: www.CollectingOldMaps.com

- David Finrock

In Memoriam

We are saddened to announce that long-time TMS member **John Yates** died July 21, 2015 at his home in Benbrook, at the age of 88. John was a UT alumnus. He had a strong interest in archeology as well as cartography, with particular emphasis on the Comanche war trails. John was a steward of the Texas Archaeology Society, and asked that memorial gifts go to the Tarrant County chapter of the Texas Archaeology Society at www.tarrantarch.org

We are saddened to announce that long-time TMS member **Yvonne DiSciullo** died August 18, 2015 at her home in Arlington, at the age of 87. A native of Mills County, Yvonne was proud that she was able to maintain her parents' home place near Goldthwaite as a working ranch throughout her lifetime. We extend our condolences to her husband TMS member Rusty DiSciullo, and his entire family. The family asked that memorial gifts go to Goldthwaite's Democrat Cemetery Association through the Wade Family Funeral Home in Arlington.



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SAVE THE DATE

Future Meetings of the Texas Map Society

Spring 2016 TMS Meeting

April 1-2, 2016

Texas A&M University at Corpus Christi

Fall 2016 TMS Meeting

**and the 10th Biennial
Virginia Garrett Lectures**

October 6-9, 2016

University of Texas at Arlington Library

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