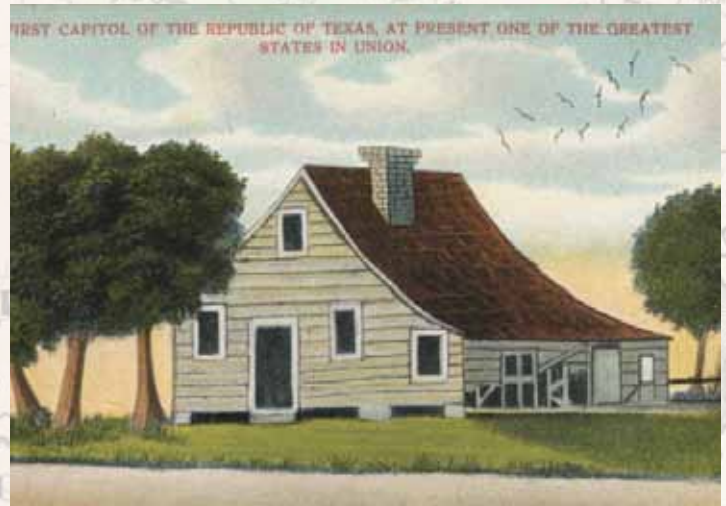


The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Spring 2017



Washington-on-the-Brazos Birthplace of the Texas Republic

Texas Map Society Spring 2017 Meeting

April 21-22 2017

College Station

For meeting details, please see page 3-4.

Map: Thomas G. Bradford, **Texas**, engraving (hand colored), by G. W. Boynton, in Bradford, *An Illustrated Atlas: Geographical, Statistical, and Historical of the United States and the Adjacent Countries* (Philadelphia: E. S. Grant, 1838). *UTA Libraries Special Collections*

Post card: **First Capitol of the Republic of Texas, at Present One of the Greatest States in Union..**, photomechanical print, printed in Germany (Houston: H. G. Lauer, ca.1910). *Lawrence T. Jones Collection, DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University.*

Note: This image actually depicts Columbia (West Columbia), Brazoria County(!), which served as the capital of the republic from October 1836 until early 1837.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

One of the things I've always admired about the Texas Map Society is its efficient organization. Perhaps this is genetic in the field (pity the disoriented and confused cartographer, or the one who has to rely on maps made by such a person!) but I think this efficiency, in TMS, is more likely a product of our history and culture. As an organization, we have long relied on the good efforts of many to maintain our programs.

This spring meeting in Washington-on-the-Brazos is a good example. Thanks to past president Shirley Applewhite, we'll be meeting for the first time in the "cradle of Texas independence". Ben Huseman and Brenda McClurkin have been working tirelessly behind the scenes to arrange for speakers, dinners, lunches, hotel accommodations, and publicity. Meanwhile, Lynne Starnes keeps our accounts in order and makes sure bills are paid in a timely manner. David Finrock and graphic artist Carol Lehman produce the always informative and attractive *Neatline*. James Harkins keeps the TMS website running and constantly updated. Our board members not only preside over all of this but are making plans as I write for upcoming meetings. We don't rest on our laurels!

I look forward to seeing many of you soon in College Station/Washington. If you haven't yet renewed your membership, I encourage you to do so. And I thank all of you for your past support. The Texas Map Society is a dynamic and thriving organization due to your many contributions.

- Russell L. Martin III, TMS President 2016-2017

FROM THE EDITOR

James Harkins, our resident TMS web page guru, recently added a bibliography of relevant Texas map books, <https://texasmapsociety.org/resources/bibliography/>. James explains, "This is not exhaustive, and was only about an hour of research and citation checking. If you'd like to add anything, please let me know. I'm positive I missed a lot of good sources." Be sure to check it out and pass along any worthwhile additions to the bibliography.

Also, please take a look at www.facebook.com/texasmapsociety, and join/like if you are on Facebook. This was an idea suggested by the TMS Board, and Mylynka Cardona and James Harkins are currently managing the page. If anyone else is an avid Facebooker and would like to be able to add content, please contact them and they will make you an admin on that page.

mylynka.cardona@glo.texas.gov
james.harkins@glo.texas.gov

Being active on social media is a great way to show we have an active organization throughout the year, and may be a way to attract new members. In particular, it may be the best way to reach a potentially younger population interested in the history of cartography.

And adding new, younger members to the Texas Map Society is vital if we want to be a continuing vibrant organization. The current membership is aging. And it is with deep regret that I inform you that we recently lost two long-time members of the TMS: Tom Cogdell and John Miller Morris. You will find their obituaries in this edition of *The Neatline*.

- David Finrock, TMS Editor

editortms@aol.com

The Neatline is published semi-annually by the Texas Map Society
c/o Special Collections • The University of Texas at Arlington Library
Box 19497 • 902 Planetarium Place • Arlington, TX 76019-0497

<http://www.TexasMapSociety.org>

For more information contact

David Finrock - Editor, Texas Map Society. Email: editorTMS@aol.com

Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: David Finrock, Ed Grusnis, James Harkins, Frank Holcomb, Ben Huseman, Russell Martin, Gary Pinkerton, Barry Ruderman, Gerald Saxon, the Texas General Land Office, 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 Spring 2017 Meeting

Washington-on-the-Brazos

Birthplace of the Texas Republic

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, APRIL 21

College Station

3:30-6:00 pm

Tour of Two Exhibits

Cushing Memorial Library & Archives
Texas A&M University • 400 Spence St.
Main Campus near the Central Campus Garage, College Station

Shifting Frontiers: Texas From Spain to Space

(1st Floor)

The exhibition features unique and rare items in a wide variety of forms, including maps, books, manuscripts, photographs, textiles and audiovisual materials. The exhibition documents the culture and history of Texas from the early days to the present time.

Worlds Imagined:

The Maps of Imaginary Places Collection

(2nd Floor)

The exhibition features maps from literature, games, television shows, and movies – including maps of Narnia, Middle Earth, Star Trek, and Hogwarts.

Fine gallery guides accompany both of these beautiful exhibits.

Other selected maps from the Texas A&M University map collections will be on view until 6:00 pm.

6:30 pm

Informal Dinner

A room is reserved for Texas Map Society members and guests at the Chicken Oil Company
3600 S. College Ave. • Bryan, Texas 77801

SATURDAY, APRIL 22

Meeting - Star of the Republic Museum

Washington-on-the-Brazos
23200 Park Road 12 • Washington, Texas 77880

9:30-9:45 am

Introductions

Russell Martin

TMS President and Assistant Dean
for Collections and Director, DeGolyer Library, SMU, Dallas

Brenda McClurkin

TMS Vice President and Head, Special Collections,
UTA Libraries

9:45-10:45 am

Mapping Violence in Early Nineteenth Century Texas

Sam Haynes

Professor of History and Director of the Center of Greater
Southwestern Studies at the University of Texas at Arlington

10:45-11:00 am

Break

11:00-12:00 am

The Other Lewis and Clark:

The Ouachita River Expedition of Dunbar and Hunter

Andrew Milson

Professor of History at the University of Texas at Arlington

12:00-1:00 pm

Lunch

1:00-2:00 pm

Tour Star of the Republic Museum

Continued on page 4



Replica of Early Texas Capitol, Washington-on-the Brazos, stereograph, ca. 1930. Lawrence T. Jones III Collection, DeGolyer Library, SMU

2017 Spring Program *continued*

2:00-3:00 pm

Washington-on-the-Brazos:

Texas Capital to State Historic Site

Rick McCaslin

Professor of History at the University of North Texas, Denton

3:00-3:30 pm

Closing Statements and Tour Directions

Russell Martin

Brenda McClurkin

Ben Huseman

Secretary of Texas Map Society and Cartographic Archivist,
Special Collections, UTA Libraries

3:30-6:30 pm

Historical Tour of Selected Washington County Sites

7:00 pm

Dinner (*on your own*)

SUNDAY, APRIL 23

More Touring (*on your own*)

MEETING RESERVATION

To register online use the following link and click on
“Click Here to Register to go to Regonline:

<https://texasmapsociety.org/events/>

Registration deadline is **April 17, 2017**, although you may
register for the meeting on site (no lunch guarantees).

For questions contact: **Ben Huseman** at huseman@uta.edu

LODGING

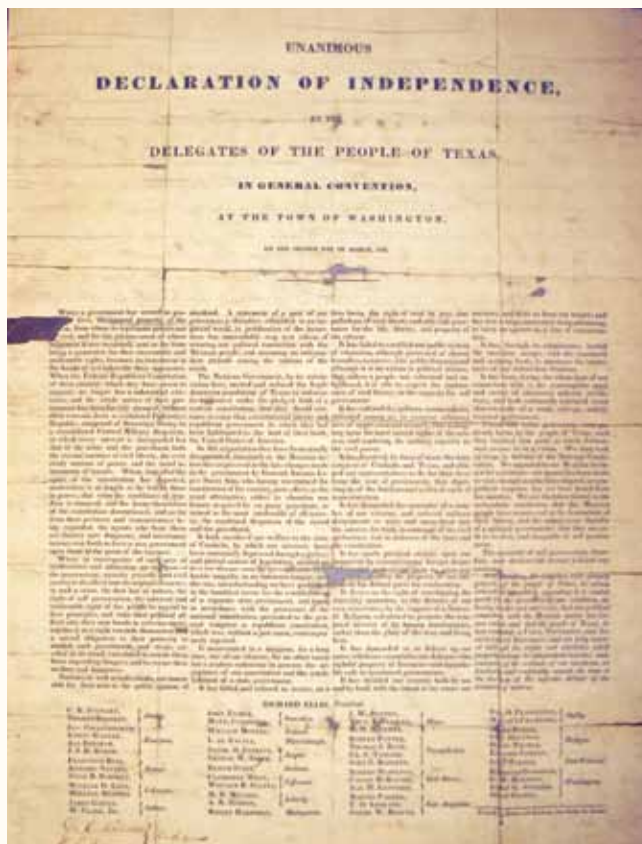
A set of rooms has been reserved for the Texas Map Society
until **March 21, 2017** at:

Hampton Inn & Suites

925 Earl Rudder Freeway • College Station, TX 77845

979.694.2100 • 979.764.9791 (fax) • 800 HAMPTON

Be sure to mention that you are with the Texas Map Society
for the special rate of **\$139** (standard) and **\$149** (suites).



Unanimous Declaration of Independence, by the Delegates of the People of Texas, in General Convention, at the Town of Washington, on the Second Day of March, 1836. Broadside, 41 x 32 cm.
(San Felipe de Austin: Baker & Bordens, 1836). Personal copy of signer
George W. Smyth. *University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections*

2016 Fall Meeting in Arlington

By David Finrock

The fall meeting of the Texas Map Society was held on November 11-12 in conjunction with the *Tenth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography*. The program was titled *Profiles in Cartography: Mapmakers and the Greater Southwest*.

Since I was at work, I was unable to attend the Friday sessions. But I heard glowing reviews of the presentations on various cartographers and mapmakers, with a concentration on maps of the Borderlands. Among the presentations were:

- *Spanish Missionary Maps of the Greater Southwest*
By Gabriel Martinez-Serna
- *Carte tres Curieuses: French Mapmakers and the New World*
By Jacob Wiese
- *Frontier of Science: Jean Louis Berlandier's Exploration of the Northern Mexican Frontier, 1826-1851*
By Russell M. Lawson
- *Mapping Deseret: Nineteenth Century Mormon Cartography in the Southwestern Borderlands*
By Richard Francaviglia
- *The Cartographer as Popularizer: Herman Moll and the North American Greater Southwest*
By Dennis Reinhartz



TMS members gather for a continental breakfast in the 6th floor atrium.



James Harkins shows off his newest purchase in the Map Corner.



Ben Huseman gives a gallery tour of the Special Collections exhibit.

It was a particular pleasure to have two speakers who were both past Presidents of the Texas Map Society and Professors Emeritus from UTA. Old friendships were renewed over cocktails and dinner.

Ben Huseman also led gallery tours through Special Collections of the spectacular newly curated exhibit: *Enlightenment Mapmakers and the Southwest Borderlands*.

After a continental breakfast on Saturday morning, President **Shirley Applewhite** welcomed attendees to the TMS portion of the meeting. Due to an unfortunate family emergency, **Imre Demhardt** was unable to make his planned presentation. But presentations were made on:

- *The Great American Atlas Boom, 1850-1890: Mitchell, Colton, and Johnson and the Mapping of the Southwest*
By Royd Riddell
- *The Draftswoman's Pen: Art and History on Eltea Armstrong's Maps of Texas*
By Mylynka Kilgore Cardona

It was fascinating to learn about the changing borders of the various Mitchell, Colton, and Johnson maps. And it was a special pleasure to see the detailed artwork that Eltea Armstrong had added to what had always been, until her stint at the GLO, black and white utilitarian county maps.

Ben Huseman led yet another gallery tour of the exhibit, much appreciated by those who were unable to attend Friday's sessions.

And the program concluded with the Texas Map Society Map Corner. Various TMS members provided an eclectic collection of maps, books, pamphlets, and even surveying equipment.

After closing remarks, the meeting adjourned late in the day, with all looking forward eagerly to the announced Spring TMS meeting to be held in Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park in April.

MY FAVORITE MAP

The Natural Heritage Map of Texas

By James Harkins and the Staff of the General Land Office



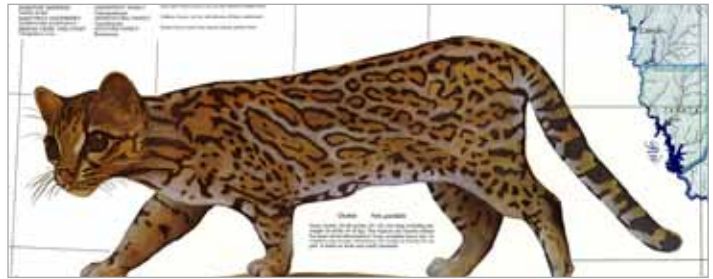
Natural Heritage of Texas, Austin, TX: Texas General Land Office, 1986, www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/10786, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX

My Favorite Map *continued*

As a map lover, I have a lot of favorite maps. In fact, my favorite map probably changes every time I look at a new one. Sometimes that makes things difficult when working with the General Land Office's collection of over 45,000 maps on a day-to-day basis, but that is a good problem to have if you are in my position. There is one map, however, that will always be among the most special to me. I'm referring to *The Natural Heritage Map of Texas*, which was released by the General Land Office in 1986. At the time, Commissioner Garry Mauro said that this map was made to "...encourage the preservation of rare and vulnerable Texas wildlife and plants now threatened with extinction." *The Natural Heritage Map of Texas* is my favorite map—this month.

I was three years old when this map was released. When I was at Moore Elementary (home of the fighting Armadillos!) in the late 1980s, and early 1990s, I specifically remembered this map because it was huge! *The Natural Heritage Map of Texas* is 4-feet by 4-feet, and it hung in the school cafeteria, to the left of the stage where so many school assemblies had occurred. The map is colorful, big and filled with animals. To be honest, at the time, the animals are what drew my attention, but the map always stuck in my mind because it was the first large wall map I had ever seen. More than anything, though, there was an ocelot in my face, and in the face of every other elementary student in the building who walked up to look at this map. At the time, I thought an ocelot was kind of like a mix between a house cat and a lion or a tiger, and a lion or tiger was really cool. I was hooked! I would always look at the ocelot, as well as the other animals, and the map, and think about what it all meant.

Several years later, after not seeing any maps that weren't generated by Map Quest, or any other number of online tools, I walked into the Texas General Land Office for an interview for an internship position. Guess what was hanging in the hallway leading to my future boss' office? Go on. Guess. If you guessed *The Natural Heritage Map of Texas*, you would be correct! Trying not to get distracted by the sudden and unexpected trip down memory lane that the map represented, I took its presence as a sign that I might be a good fit for the GLO and that the agency



might be a good fit for me. That seems to be the case up to this point, eleven years later.

This magnificently colored, oversized commemorative map of Texas was created to document the natural heritage of Texas, and to encourage the preservation of rare and vulnerable Texas wildlife and plants. The map itself shows each of the 254 counties in Texas, along with their major cities and county seats, as well as natural features such as rivers, mountains and forests. Endangered flora and fauna are illustrated and listed along the borders.

Upon taking office, each land commissioner is expected to release a map of Texas, a tradition that has been in place since the 1950s. For three decades and five land commissioners, essentially the same map was issued with minimal variation and updates. Then, in 1986, Commissioner Garry Mauro released *The Natural Heritage Map of Texas* to educate the public about the environment and encourage proper planning to preserve the environment, so that we can "leave a rich and diverse inheritance for those who come after us." This map started a new trend for subsequent land commissioners, each of whom would issue a map that reflected an issue that was important to their respective administrations.

Today, visitors to the Texas General Land Office Archives and Records, when entering the Map Vault, will see *The Natural Heritage Map of Texas* hanging on the side of a gigantic map cabinet, welcoming tour-goers. This map is among the first things visible when entering the vault. Perhaps, in a way, that is so the ocelot that is prominently featured can somehow protect the map vault from those that might do harm, and maybe inspire younger visitors to the General Land Office to develop their own love of maps and history.

To visit this map on the General Land Office site go to:

www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/10786



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.

Daniel Adams' School Atlas

By Walter E. Wilson

In the fall 2016 *Neatline* we introduced a series on American school atlases published between the years 1835 and 1850. That edition featured the beautifully illustrated atlases of Thomas Smiley, particularly those depicting Texas. Today, we turn to the atlases of Daniel Adams, one of the earliest pioneers of geographic book publishing for American school children.

Daniel Adams (1773-1864) was a noted New England physician, author, and state legislator. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1797, received his M.D. in 1799 and began practicing medicine in that same year. With a partner, he published a weekly rural Massachusetts newspaper, the *Telescope* from 1800 through 1802. He then moved to Boston where he taught at a private school and edited the monthly magazine *Medical and Agricultural Register*. In 1813, he moved to Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, and returned to medical practice. He served in the New Hampshire Senate from 1838 through 1840 and lived in the state until his death in 1864.

Beginning in 1801, and in the midst of these varied careers, Daniel Adams published a series of instructional books on arithmetic, oratory, reading, and bookkeeping. Encouraged by

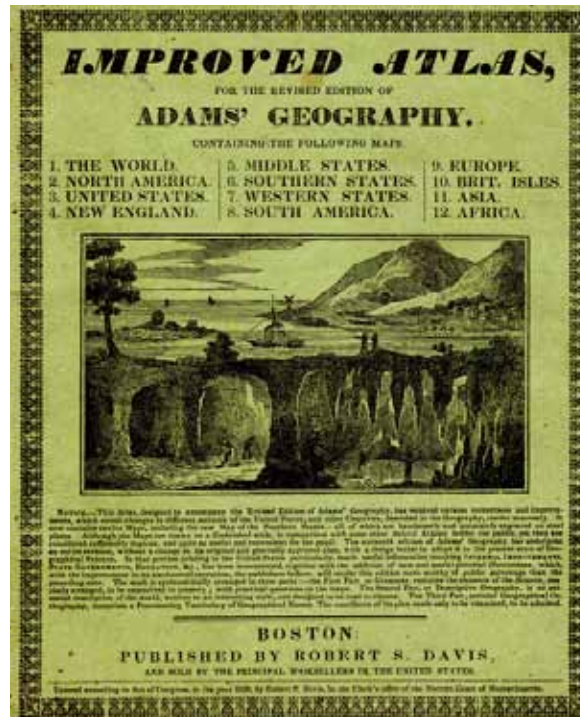
the interest in national geography generated during the War of 1812, Daniel joined Jedidiah Morse (1761-1826) and son Sidney Edwards Morse (1784-1871), Mathew Carey (1760-1839), Jacob Cummings (1772-1820), Caleb Bingham (1757-1817), and others in producing school geographies and atlases. Adams' *Geography, or A Description of the World: In three parts: Part I.—Geographical Orthography ... Part II.—A Grammar Of Geography ... Part III.—A Description of the Earth ...: Accompanied with an Atlas : To Which Is Added, an Easy Method of Constructing Maps, Illustrated by Plates ...: for the use of schools and academies* is notable for the length of its title and of its publication run. It sold 80,000 copies during the period 1814-1834 and passed through at least 16 editions. All of Adams' geographic works were published in Boston, primarily by Lincoln & Edmands, but initially by West &

Blake and finally by Robert. S. Davis.

Unlike most of his competitors whose atlases typically measured 11 ½ by 9 ½ inches (29 x 24 cm), Adams retained the smaller format for his soft-bound atlases, about 8 ¼ by 6 ½ inches (22 x 18 cm). Adams' atlas began with only eight map plates (The World, North-America, United States/New England States, South-America, Europe, England, Asia, and Africa). Six of the maps were single pages and The World and United States/New England States maps were double-paged (13" x 8 ¼"). He expanded the atlas to nine and then eleven plates by 1831. That edition added maps for the Middle States (NY, PA, NJ, MD, & DE) and the Western States (OH, KY, TN, IN, IL, MO). Adams also separated the New England map from the map of the United States to make room for Texas. He labeled Texas as part of "Spanish Territory."

Despite the long publishing run, there was only one known Adams' school atlas edition that extended into the era of the Texas Republic. Published in 1838 and titled the *Improved Atlas for the Revised Edition of Adams' Geography*, it added a 12th map of the Southern States (MD, VA, KY, MO, AR, TN, NC, SC, LA, MS, AL, GA, FL) not found in the earlier editions. The Map of North American labels Texas, but was unchanged from the 1832 edition with the exception of a full color wash instead of the previous outline color.

Continued on page 9



Cover of Daniel Adams' 1838 *Improved Atlas for the Revised Edition of Adams' Geography*



Daniel Adams' map of North America, from his 1838 School Atlas



Daniel Adams' map of the United States, from his 1838 School Atlas

The 1838 map of the United States was virtually identical to the 1832 edition with the exception of a hand colored light yellow wash added to Texas. The major differences with the earlier edition are the addition of Iowa Territory and the identification of Wisconsin Territory in lieu of the former Northwest Territory. The 1838 map labels Arkansas as a state (admitted to the Union 6/15/1836) and



Excerpt showing Texas from Adams' 1838 map of North America

adds Indian Territory between the Red and Kansas Rivers.

Despite his long print run, Adams could not keep up with the larger, more detailed, and more frequently updated atlases from his many competitors who began to enter the market in the late 1830's. For collectors, Adams' school atlases are relatively rare, with none available online as of February 2017. When one does become available, a complete Adams school atlas usually

sells for between \$150 and \$300. The 1838 edition seems to be the most popular and at the higher end of the price range. For researchers, the Newberry Library in Chicago appears to have the most extensive holdings of Adams' geography books (14 different editions with dates from 1814 to 1834 and four atlases dated 1814, 1820, 1830, & 1832). For additional information, visit the David Rumsey website to view nice examples of Adams' 1819 and 1832 school atlases.



Excerpt showing Texas from Adams' 1838 map of the United States

Collector's Guide to Texas Maps by Frank H. Holcomb

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This Collector's Guide is my list of the 50 most rare and valuable of Texas maps, which I call the Nifty Fifty.

As a coin collector as a child, I could buy a red book as a price guide. The red book listed all known examples of each coin by date and mint with prices reflecting rarity and condition. I have never seen a map price guide. This Collector's Guide is my attempt to list the most rare of Texas maps with points awarded according to estimated price.

Defining Texas Maps

My definition of a Texas map is a map that includes (1) two thirds or more of lands which now are in the State of Texas or (2) the Southwest of the U.S. with Texas in its entirety. This Guide excludes county maps, Gulf Coast maps, and maps that include the majority of the U.S.

Categorizing Maps Based on Points

This Collector's Guide is divided into four categories based on the number of points assigned to each map. The four categories are Gems (50 to 100 points), Stars (30 to 49 points), Important (10 to 29 points), and Keepers (5 to 9 points). There are many other rare maps of Texas that are important and certainly worth keeping, but they are below the cut-off of 5 points. So this constitutes the Nifty Fifty.

The Collector's Guide assigns points based on what I assume to be the most valuable Texas map, an 1830 Austin-Tanner in good condition, which I value at 100 points. These maps are listed in the descending order based on the estimated 2016 market value from 100 points to 5 points.

Criteria for Assigning Points

Dealers sometimes recite in their catalogues the number of times a rare map has appeared on the auction market. A better indication of value is how many examples are known. However, that is impossible to calculate when private collections are considered. This Guide is based on auction and dealer prices to develop a point system.

Assumptions

The assumption in this Guide is that the example is in good condition with no missing area on the map and no major repairs. If the map is generally published as colored by hand, the assumption is that it contains contemporary color appropriate to the period. Extra points would be added for (1) maps with covers or books associated with the map, (2) if there is any extraordinary color, or (3) if the map were printed before the original issue date (a proof state). However, no attempt has been made to increase the points for these factors.

No serious collector reading this Guide would agree with the exact order of the 50 maps listed, or the exact number of points that should be assigned to each map. There is too much subjectivity in any grading system. Any serious map collector would be proud to have in his collection any of these 50 maps.

Dreaming

If you acquired all maps on this list, then the total points for your collection would be 1,000. However, because of the scarcity of the maps involved, it would be impossible to come anywhere close to this total.

A collector would not necessarily want to add multiple states of the same map, and this would result in a lower point total. For example, if you have an 1833 Burr, you may not want to collect later versions.

More and more museums are displaying their collection of Texas maps on-line. In theory, using this Guide, it would be possible to compare in general terms one collection against another, as well as develop a target for new acquisitions to enhance the collection. The emphasis is on the rarity of the Texas maps, rather than the number of items in the collection.

If you disagree, then you should prepare your own list and add the ones that I missed. It may be a better list. Any criticism of this Collector's Guide can be directed to Frank Holcomb, who acknowledges that he is not a map expert, but an enthusiastic collector.

The Nifty Fifty

Part 1: The Gems

	Points
1. Austin Tanner, 1830 (but not later versions), Texas	100
2. John T. Robinson, 1819, a Map of Mexico, Louisiana	80
3. Jacob de Cordova, 1849, J. De Cordova's Map of the State of Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/94026	75
4. Austin (all years after 1830), General Austin's Map www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93860 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93861	75
5. Burr, 1833, Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93836	50

Part 2: The Stars

	Points
6. Charles W. Pressler, 1858, Pressler's Map of the State of Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/76232	38
7. Desobry's Lith, 1835, Map of Texas Shewing (sic) the Grants in Possession of the Colorado & Red River Land Company www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93850	32
8. Burr, post-1833, Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93870	30

Continued on page 11

Part 3: Important

	Points
9. James T.D. Wilson, 1845, A New and Correct Map of Texas	28
10. Garcia Conde, 1845, Carte Geografics General de la Republica Mexicana	28
11. C. Smith & Sons (London), 1839, A New and Correct Map of Texas	28
12. J. Eppinger and F.C. Baker, 1851, Map of Texas Compiled from Surveys Contained in the General Land Office) www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/76209	28
13. De Cordova, post-1849, Map of the State of Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93903 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93912 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1861	27
14. Pressler, post-1858, Traveler’s Map of the State of Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93906 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93920	25
15. A.R. Roessler, 1874, A.R. Roessler’s Latest Map of the State of Texas Exhibiting Minerals... www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93934	20
16. Alzate y Ramirez, 1768, Neuvo Mapa Geographico de la America Septentrional www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93835	20
17. Hunt and Randel (Colton), 1839, Map of Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93858 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93859	20
18. White, Gallagher, and White, 1828, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93846	20
19. Rosa, 1837, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico	20
20. Henry S. Groves, 1837 (GLO), Map of the Republic of Texas shewing(sic) its division into counties www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/476	19
21. John Disturnell, 1847, Mapa de los Estados www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93878 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93917	17
22. Henry S. Tanner, 1826, A Map of the United States of Mexico www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1825	15
23. Pressler & W. Volker, 1851, Karte von Texas printed in L. Holle’s office	15
24. Charles H. Pressler & A. B. Langermann, 1879, Map of the State of Texas Compiled from the Records... www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/16973 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1879	15
25. Tanner, post-1826 (see item 22), A Map of the United States of Mexico www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93876 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93877	11
26. Karte des Staates, 1851 Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/2123	10
27. Guillaume Delisle, 1718 (without New Orleans), Carte de la Louisiane www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93821	10
28. John Arrowsmith, 1841, Map of Texas Compiled from Surveys www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93863	10

Part 4: Keepers

	Points
29. A.D. Geisler in Bremen, 1846, Karte von Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93875	8
30. N. Doran Mallard (Day & Hagle Lith) – 1841, A New Map of Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93862 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93866	8
31. Alexander Humbolt, 1804, Carte Generale de Royaume www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93783	8
32. Baron von Ehrenkrentz, 1846, Karte von Texas	8
33. Aaron Arrowsmith, 1810, A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1810	7
34. Karl Baedeker, 1849, Karte des Staates Texas (with Lone Star Flag) www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93880	7
35. Beale’s Rio Grande Colony, 1842, A Map of the Republic of Texas	7
36. Ferdinand Roemer, 1849, Roemer’s Map of Texas (geological) www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/76241	7
37. United States Bureau of Topographical Engineers, 1857, Map of Texas and Part of New Mexico www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1857	7
38. Mitchell Young, 1835, A New Map of Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93853 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93854	6
39. David Woodman, 1835, Map of the Colonization Grants to Zavala, Vehlein & Burnet in Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93851	6
40. Guillaume Delise, 1703 Carte de Mexique et de les Floride www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1703	5
41. Holley, 1834-36, The Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas	5
42. Emory (large), 1844, Map of Texas and Countries Adjacent www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93867 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93868	5
43. Mitchell, 1846, A New Map of Texas, California, and Oregon www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93872 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93873	5
44. A.R. Roessler, 1876, A New Map of the State of Texas (smaller version)	5
45. E. H. Ross, 1873, Ross’ New Connected County & Railroad Map of Texas and Indian Treaty www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1873	5
46. Arthur Iken, 1841, Map of Texas (London)	5
47. George Scherpf, 1841, Karte Von Texas (referring to Hunt & Randel)	5
48. Zebulon Pike, 1810, A Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/76234	5
49. Pierre Tardieu, 1820, A Map of Louisiana and Texas www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/1820	5
50. Disturnell, 1853, Disturnell’s New Map of the United States and Canada www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93900 www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/93919	5

Total 1,000



Commissioner George P. Bush announces donation of exceptionally rare map to Texas GLO

No other copy of this Stephen F. Austin map is known to exist

AUSTIN - Texas Land Commissioner George P. Bush is proud to announce an exceptionally rare Stephen F. Austin map of Texas has been donated to the Texas General Land Office by Thomas B. and Marsha Brown Taylor from Seabrook, Texas. The Taylors donated Genl. Austin's *Map of Texas with Parts of Adjoining States* Compiled by Stephen F. Austin, published by H.S. Tanner, printed in 1848, in memory of Mrs. Taylor's parents, Harrison K. and Margaret C. Brown, who lived in Leon County.

No other copy of this map is known to exist, despite several scholarly articles being written on the subject, the most recent study coming from the Library of Congress in 2015 as part of the Philip Lee Phillips Map Society. Prior to this donation, Austin's map was believed to have last been printed in 1846. The discovery of this map changes what we know about the cartography of Stephen F. Austin.

"This rare map, donated in memory of Harrison and Margaret Brown, will be viewed by generations to come, thanks to the generosity of their loving family," said Commissioner Bush. "This map augments our collection of 45,000 maps and documents, and enhances the GLO Archives – one of the premier cartographic collections in Texas and the Southwest. The Taylors' generous donation is a great example of how Texans can help support our efforts to Save Texas History."

"The 1848 print is late in the evolution of the map, but it is quite rare in commerce and institutional holdings," said Dorothy Sloan, a rare books and Texana appraiser, and owner of Dorothy Sloan Rare Books.

Marsha Taylor describes her earliest memories of Austin's map: "I remember seeing the map for the first time when I was about eight years old. My father took it out of a small metal lock box he kept in the top of his closet. The pastel colors were bright and I was fascinated with the age of the document and the notations about wild horses, herds of buffalo, and Indian camps. My dad told me about the Native American burial grounds and the remains of an old fort just outside our little town and my imagination ran wild as I thought about our little piece of land in 1848. My father explained that our land



Genl Austin's *Map of Texas with parts of the adjoining States*. GLO Map #94027. Click the following link for more information: www.glo.texas.gov/history/archives/map-store/index.cfm#item/94027

was part of a large grant from the Mexican government, long before Texas was a state. That day, Daddy gave me my first lesson in Texas history."

Later, she recalls inquiring about the map's future: "One day, I asked my father what he planned to do with the map and he replied that someday he hoped to find a museum in Texas that would want to have it and would keep it safe." After having the map framed in Taylor's home for over 26 years, it was decided to donate the map to the Texas General Land

Continued on page 13

Donation of rare map *continued*

Office, where it will be held in perpetuity under archival conditions, and conserved for future generations, with access being granted to the public to see it.

When asked why she decided to donate the map to the GLO, Taylor said, "The only honest way to answer that question was to try to explain that I simply felt like it was the right thing to do. My dad had always wanted the map to go somewhere that it would be taken care of properly, appreciated and available for the people of Texas who were interested in the information it held. If I sold the map to a private collector or institution, it might not be available to others and I couldn't be certain how it would be stored, viewed, preserved (or not), or handled. At the General Land Office, the map was certain to be well cared for and very likely to be seen and studied again in the future."

"This map represents new scholarship in the cartographic history of Texas," said Commissioner Bush. "It is exciting to learn that this map is re-writing the history of Texas cartography, and it's happening here at the General Land Office. It goes to show that history is being updated every day, and in need of constant study. On behalf of our agency, and the people of Texas, we thank Mr. and Mrs. Taylor for this generous donation."

The Texas General Land Office is seeking to build the most comprehensive historic Texas map collection in the state, and provide high resolution digital access to every item online. The GLO encourages the public to get involved by donating historic maps and other archival documents, or making donations to the Save Texas History program in order to conserve the historic maps and documents housed at the GLO. Donations made to the GLO for public purposes are tax deductible pursuant to Internal Revenue Code §170(c)(1).

About Marsha and Tom Taylor

Marsha and Tom Taylor have been married 29 years. They are both Admirals in the Texas Navy and officers in the Sam Houston Squadron of the Texas Navy Association. Marsha is a member in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. They have one son, Chris, and two rescued black kitties, Mr. Bob and Miss Lily.

This map was donated in memory of H. K. Brown and Margaret C. Brown (Keith & Margie), Marsha's parents. Both were born and raised in Leon County where the Brown family owned and operated the Leon County Abstract Company in Centerville for over 90 years, ending in 1981. Mr. Brown served in the US Navy in World War II in the Pacific.

About Save Texas History

Save Texas History, a project of the Texas General Land Office, is dedicated to preserving and promoting the historic documents and maps of the General Land Office Archives, serving as a teaching resource for Texas history education, and serving as a resource for digitizing Texas history. No general revenue from the Legislature is appropriated for this purpose. The conservation and promotion of these Texas treasures depends solely on private donations, map purchases and corporate sponsorships. All donations made to the GLO, either financial contributions for conservation or donations of items such as archival maps, are tax deductible pursuant to Internal Revenue Code §170(c)(1). The donated map can be viewed online, as well as the 45,000 other maps, sketches and drawings of the Texas General Land Office, at

<http://www.glo.texas.gov/save-texas-history/>

Pathfinders: A Global History of Exploration

If you are looking for a good book, here is a review of one that may satisfy the itch for exploration that all of us in the Texas Map Society frequently feel. The book is *Pathfinders: A Global History of Exploration*, written by Felipe Fernández-Armesto.

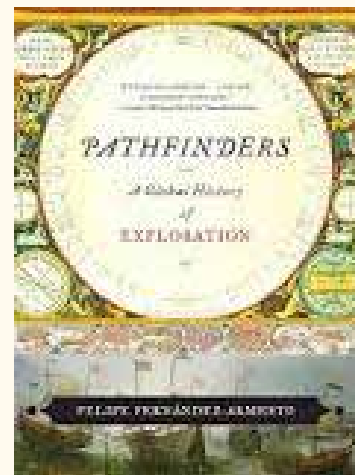
One interesting quotation from the book review reads:

"There are a million little details - actually very big details - I learned along the way. One is very straightforward. Almost the entire history of ocean-going exploration was made into the wind - for the very simple reason that you need to have some confidence you can get back."

The link to read the rest of the book review is here:

<http://talkingpointsmemo.com/edblog/pathfinders-a-global-history-of-exploration>

- David Finrock, TMS Editor
editortms@aol.com



Mapping Texas: From Frontier to the Lone Star State

By James Harkins and David Finfrock

While in Washington-on-the-Brazos for the spring meeting of the Texas Map Society, TMS members should consider an additional road trip heading south to Houston.

The Texas General Land Office has shared 50 maps of Texas, representing more than 400 years of its cartographic history, to the Houston Museum of Natural Science for a nine-month exhibition which opened January 27 and runs through October 8, 2017.

Through this exhibit visitors will have the opportunity to see the formation of Texas, from an unnamed frontier in the New World, to a small outpost of New Spain, to the huge, bustling state that now leads the nation.

Mapping Texas: From Frontier to the Lone Star State previously appeared at the Witte Museum in San Antonio last year. Now it will be in the Hamill Gallery and feature maps dating between 1513-1920. The works in this exhibition are mainly from the archival collection of the Texas General Land Office and Houston map collectors Frank and Carol Holcomb. Additionally, there are items on loan from the Witte Museum in San Antonio and the Bryan Museum in Galveston.

“This exhibition is a wonderful partnership among multiple institutions and private individuals,” said Commissioner George P. Bush. “It is important to me, as the steward of both the Alamo and the 36 million documents and maps in the General Land Office archives, to preserve and provide public access to Texas history. Through exhibits like this, we are able to show why Texas has a

history that sets us apart. This exhibit is one way to bring Texas history to life. Tens-of-thousands of people will be able see Texas history, and view these brilliant works of art up close.”

This exhibit illustrates how centuries of political changes shaped Texas, with an emphasis on the fact that in order for a place to be claimed, it needed first to be mapped. **Mapping Texas** features many of the most important, influential, and rare maps of Texas, the United States, and North America.

Some of the maps presented in this exhibit include Martin Waldseemüller’s 1513 *Tabula Terre Nove*, one of the earliest maps of the Americas; Paolo Forlani’s *Discoveries of New France* (1566), an early view of North America; Thomas Jefferys’s *The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon* (1775), one of the first modern maps of the Texas Coast; and Alexander Von Humboldt’s 1809 *General Map of the Kingdom of New Spain*, which was highly influential in the mapping of Texas and the American west.

Also on display are oversized maps of Texas including a copy of Stephen F. Austin’s 1837 *Connected Map of Austin’s Colony*; a one-of-a-kind manuscript map documenting the boundary between the U.S. and the Republic of Texas, when it was first surveyed in 1841, which is over 14-feet long; the largest ever lithographed map of Texas, the 8 ft. x 8 ft. Pressler and Langermann *Map of the State of Texas* from 1879; and many more.



Visit <http://www.hmns.org/exhibits/special-exhibitions/mapping-texas-from-frontier-to-the-lone-star-state/> to learn more about **Mapping Texas: From Frontier to the Lone Star State**.

A Rare Map of Houston, Texas

By Barry Ruderman and Ed Grusnis

Houston is Texas's biggest city and the fourth largest in the United States. Established on the banks of Buffalo Bayou in 1836, Houston is a city founded on the hopes for a bright future. It has a rich history, critical to the evolution of the Republic of Texas, and its impact has been felt across the state of Texas, the nation, and the world. Houston served as the first permanent capital of the Republic of Texas, hosted the state's first presidential convention, and built Texas's first freeway and the world's first air-conditioned sports stadium. In 1969 "Houston" rang out as the first word spoken from the moon, an utterance that could not have been dreamed of by the city's founders, the Borden and Allen brothers, least of all by Sam Houston, the city's namesake.

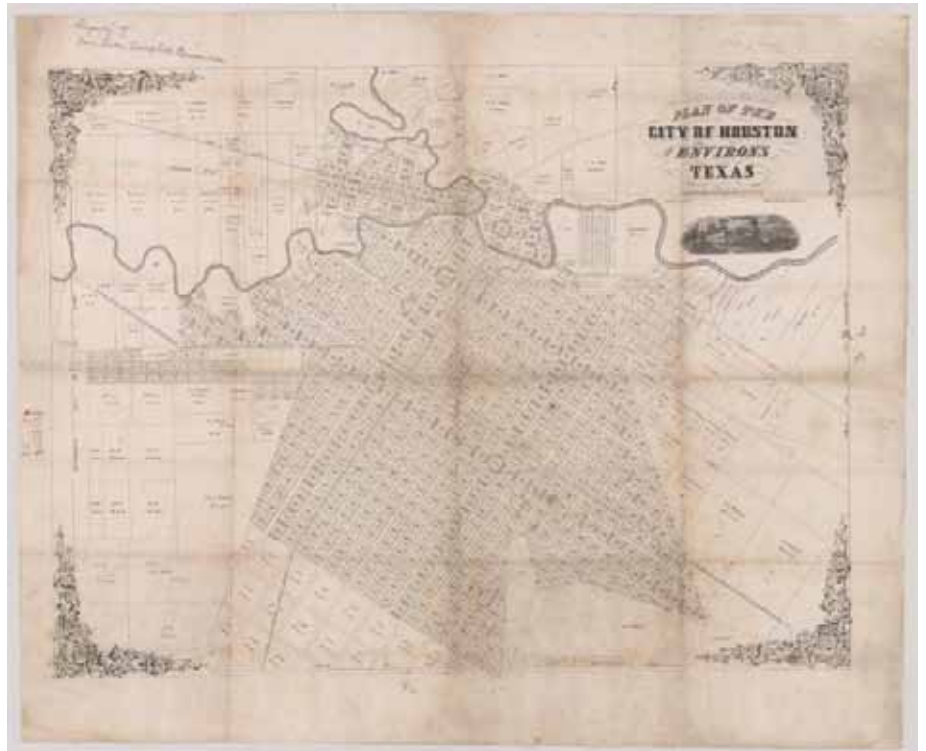
It was clear in 1836 that Buffalo Bayou was the head of navigation for a fertile landscape, and thus a natural geographic and political focal point for the boundless energy exhibited by its founding families. Fast forward to the 1850s, and Houston's exciting and rapid growth can be seen in this remarkable early printed map of Houston, which is preceded only by the 1836 and 1837 Borden Maps of Houston, making it the third earliest surviving printed map of Houston.

Gray's map was apparently previously unknown to bibliographers. For example, it is not listed in the *Checklist of Texas Imprints*. Prior to the discovery of this example, the only surviving example was a heavily damaged example (in fragments), in the collection of the Houston Public Library.

The map shows the growth of Houston between the late 1830s (where the town consisted of approximately 284 blocks) and 1858 (563 blocks). Virtually all of the expansion has occurred south of Buffalo Bayou, most notably the addition of all of the blocks southwest of Lamar Street and the Castain Addition.

Oriented with north at the top, the map shows the confluence of White Oak Bayou and Buffalo Bayou, with most of the town plan unfolding to the south. Approximately 563 numbered City Blocks are shown, with the newest (21 Acres H. Hobson) appearing just below "D Shipmann 11 acres" at the left side of the map. Beyond the town grid, the map becomes an excellent Cadastral map, showing land owners and acreage for all the environs of Houston and noting the "Limits of the City Corporation" at the east, west and south sides of the map.

The map also shows the route of the Texas Central Railway (entering the city from the northwest) and proposed Route of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway, radiating outward to the west and the southeast. The Houston TAP Railroad is shown entering town from the south.



Plan of the City of Houston and Environs, Texas, Edward Fairfax Gray, 1858

In the center of the map, several public buildings appear, including:

- Court House
- Market Square
- M(ethodist) Church
- Old Capitol
- Pres(biterian) Church
- Masonic Hall
- Luth(eran) Church
- Bap(tist) Church
- Cath(olic) Church
- Episcopal Church

We surmise that this map, with the railroad vignette, may coincide with the commencement of rail service to Houston. Service on the Houston & Texas Central Railway and the Houston TAP Railway commenced in the second half of 1856, whereas by 1861, there were five railroads centered in the Houston area. Moreover, the maker, E.F. Gray played a role in the inspection of the Houston & Texas Central Railway in 1857.

As described in greater detail below, Edwin Fairfax Gray served as a commissioned officer in both the Texas Navy and US

Continued on page 16

A Rare Houston Map *continued*

Navy. He would become State Engineer of Texas in 1858 and by 1860, had also become Secretary and Treasurer of the Houston TAP. While it is not possible to determine from the map whether Gray prepared the map in his official capacity as State Engineer or at the request of one of the above railroad lines, it seems highly probable that the motivation behind the preparation of the map was the expansion of rail service to and from Houston in this time period.

Map Annotations and Provenance

The map includes a number of hand written annotations, including pencil marks crossing off certain blocks and additional ink pen marks, apparently noting lots and blocks acquired by the map's original owner. The map was apparently originally owned by (R.C.C. -- Initials at the left side of the map in ink). It was acquired from the heirs of Judge Robert Cochran Campbell and includes a second ink note "Property of Bella Campbell Brinsmade." At the left, there are annotations noting the block numbers and lots apparently purchased by R.C.C. with corresponding entries in ink, showing his purchase of 1/2 of Blocks 180, 223, 464, 465, 468, 466, 463 and 183. These blocks are generally in the area of BBVA Compass Stadium and Minute Maid Park, in Downtown Houston.

Robert Cochran Campbell

Judge Robert Cochran Campbell is perhaps best known as the chairman of the committee which drafted the ordinance of secession, which was presented at the 1861 Secession Conference, which resulted in Texas joining the Confederate States. Campbell was born in 1809, and would ultimately serve as a Texas District Judge in Galveston County, Texas. After the war, he was pardoned for his role in the Rebellion against the Union by Andrew Johnson on December 8, 1865. Campbell acquired the Woodruff farm in 1840 and sold 50 acres of the farm to Justin Castanie on July 3, 1846. Castanie in turn platted the Castanie Addition in April 1848, one of Houston's oldest Additions.

The following is drawn from *Lone Star Confederate: A Galant and Good Soldier of the Fifth Texas Infantry* (page XV), an autobiographical manuscript published by Texas A&M press in 2003., which tells the story of his son, Robert C. Campbell and his experiences in the Civil War.

[Robert Cochran] Campbell was born in Maryland, had lived in Mississippi and Kentucky, and then moved to Texas during the early days of its statehood. . . . Campbell settled in Houston, where he raised a family and practiced law. He went on to own a plantation along the Brazos River and to become a judge in Huntsville, Texas, before the Civil War. His family had at least four sons, his namesake being the eldest . . .

The young Robert Campbell was born during the time his family was in Houston, about 1844. . . .

Edward Fairfax Gray

Edwin Fairfax Gray (1829-1884), was a military officer and railroad engineer, who came to Texas in 1838. Gray was the son of Milly Richards (Stone) and William Fairfax Gray.

E.F. Gray's father, William Fairfax Gray of Fairfax County, Virginia, was born in 1787. He was acting as a land agent for Thomas Green and Albert T. Burnley when he first visited Texas in 1835. He attended the 1836 convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos and kept a detailed diary of its proceedings. Gray left Texas during the "Runaway Scrape" but returned with his family in 1838, settling in Houston where he practiced law. Among Gray's titles were clerk of the Texas House of Representatives, secretary of the Texas Senate, district attorney in Texas, clerk of the Texas Supreme Court, and secretary of the Philosophical Society of Texas.

As mentioned above, Gray moved with his parents to Texas in the winter of 1838. In 1841, obtained an appointment as midshipman in the Republic of Texas Navy. Gray participated in the Tampico expedition aboard the flagship Austin. Following US annexation of Texas, Gray was transferred to the United States Navy. He graduated with honors from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in June 1852 and accompanied Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry to Japan in 1853. On June 8, 1857, he married Rosalie Woodburn Taylor.

In January 1858 Gray resigned his Naval commission and returned to Texas. Gray was appointed Texas appointed Texas state engineer on September 16, 1858, a position that entailed supervision of river improvements and inspection of railroad properties.

In 1860, Gray became secretary and treasurer of the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railway Company. During the Civil War, Gray served in the Third Texas Infantry and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. After the war Gray returned to engineering and often acted as inspecting engineer to certify railroad construction as qualification for land grants.

Editor's Note: Ed Grusnis is relatively new to the TMS. He owns **The Antiquarium** in Houston, located at 3021 Kirby Drive. It specializes in works on paper from 1500 -1900, and maps are a big part of his business. While this map of Houston recently sold, he has many others at www.theantiquarium.com

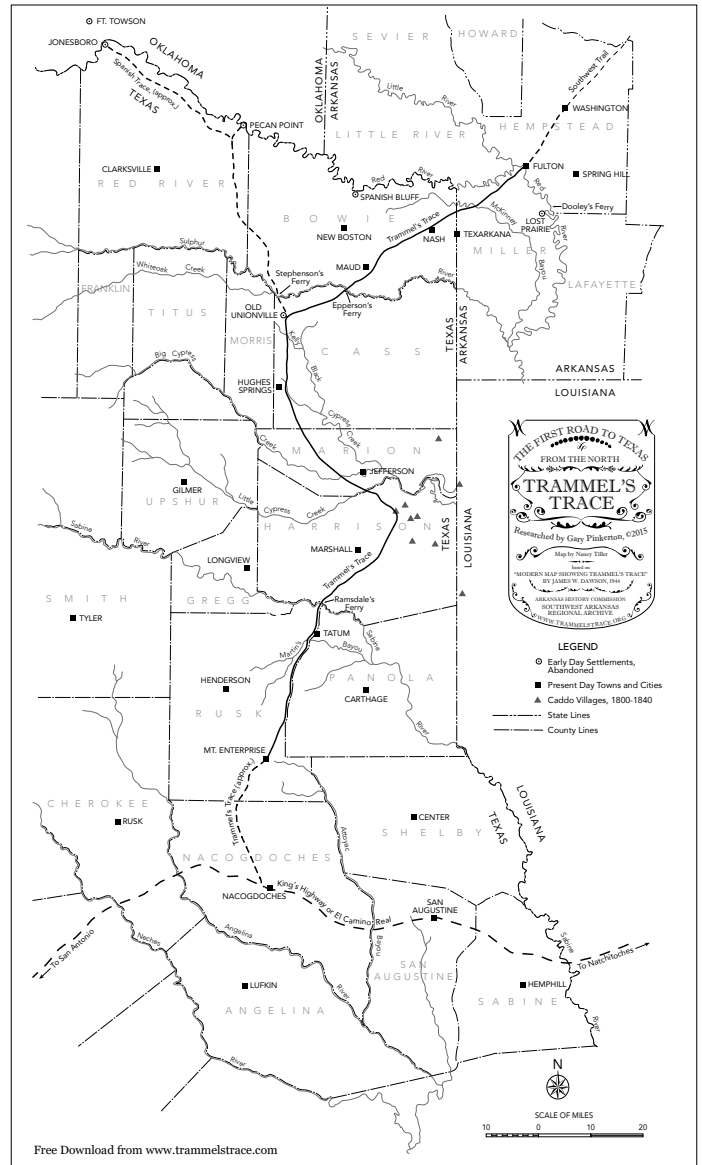
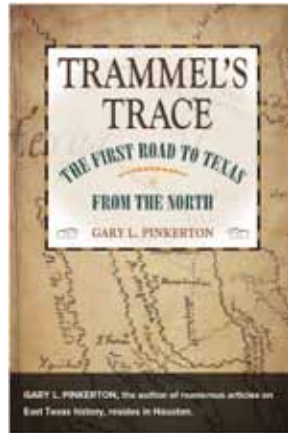
Trammel's Trace – A New Book on Texas History

By Gary Pinkerton

Trammel's Trace was the second major route into Spanish Texas from the United States and the first route from the northern boundaries along the Red River. In the early 1800s Trammel's Trace was a smugglers' trail, but later became a path for immigration to Texas. It was an historic corridor connecting travelers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas with the El Camino Real at Nacogdoches.

Trammel's Trace ran to Nacogdoches from two points on the Red River - Fulton, Arkansas and the early Pecan Point/Jonesboro settlements to the northwest of Clarksville, Texas. In Nacogdoches, it connected with the El Camino Real, also called the Old San Antonio Road, running east and west. Its history from the early 1800's through Texas' statehood is the history of migration, lawlessness, and conflict that defined that period. It is those stories about the land through which it passed and the people who traveled it which I hope to convey to the reader.

The road's namesake, a Tennessean named Nicholas Trammel (1780-1856), is the subject of much myth and legend. Though Spanish and Mexican authorities attempted to control trade in the region, smugglers found a way around the patrols. Nicholas Trammel was such a key part of much of the trade and early migration that a series of old trails linked together by his frequent travel were named after him in the early 1800s.



Trammel's Trace, The First Road to Texas From the North, Nancy Tiller & Gary Pinkerton, 2015

While the later stories of Trammel as a murderous outlaw are not supported by evidence, his life of smuggling and racing horses, operating taverns, gaming operations, and other opportunistic business dealings placed him on the fringes of frontier culture.

Remains of Trammel's Trace can be found in Bowie, Cass, Marion, Harrison, Rusk, Panola, and Nacogdoches counties in East Texas. It extended into Little River, Miller, and Hempstead County, Arkansas but the terrain there is not conducive to preservation of road ruts. The Great Bend of the Red River at Fulton, Arkansas is where Trammel's Trace connected with the Southwest Trail across Arkansas.



Continued on page 18

Trammel's Trace *continued*

By the 1820s, as Mexico gained independence from Spain, smuggling declined as Anglo immigration became the primary use of the trail. Familiar names such as Sam Houston, David Crockett, and James Bowie joined throngs of immigrants making passage along Trammel's Trace. Indeed, Nicholas Trammell opened trading posts on the Red River and near Nacogdoches, hoping to claim a piece of Austin's new colony. Austin denied Trammell's entry, however, fearing his poor reputation would usher in a new wave of smuggling and lawlessness. In 1826, Trammell was pushed out of Texas altogether and retreated back to Arkansas.

Editor's note: The book is published by Texas A&M University Press and was released in October 2016. Since then, the Handbook of Texas entry for Trammel's Trace has been updated with Pinkerton's editing and map.

You can read more about the history of Trammel's Trace on Pinkerton's blog at: <http://www.trammelstrace.org/trammelstraceblog/> One of the blogs explains why you see two different spellings: Trammell and Trammel.

You can also sign up for active discussion on Facebook about Trammel's Trace at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/TrammelsTrace/>

Obituaries

John Miller Morris, Jr., 64, passed away on February 16, 2017 in a San Antonio hospital after surgery, attended by friends who traveled thousands of miles to come to his bedside. He is survived by a daughter Erin Claire Noakes of Washington D.C. He will be missed by his longtime companion, many friends, colleagues, and neighbors.



John grew up in Amarillo in the Texas Panhandle and his early experiences in the southwest shaped his work, home, and life. He was an Eagle Scout and high school underground newspaper editor demonstrating his civic priorities from an early age. He obtained a bachelor degree (Plan II Honors Program), two master's degrees (Community & Regional Planning and Slavic Literature and Language), and a doctoral degree (Geography and Planning) from The University of Texas at Austin where he also competed in fencing. His love of the land and his personal heritage was demonstrated through his long involvement in the family's business, the C.B. Morris Company, one of the first family farm corporations in Texas.

As a scholar, he authored and edited multiple books on his way to his full professorship at the University of Texas at San Antonio, including *El Llano Estacado* which remains the definitive work on the history, geography, culture and peoples of that region. He also received multiple awards including the UT Regents Outstanding Teaching Award and the Piper Professor Award for his "dedication to the teaching profession and for outstanding academic achievement."

John was well-respected throughout the state and was a member of many professional organizations including the Texas Institute of Letters, the Texas State Historical Association, and the West Texas Historical Association (current president). He was also a charter member of the Sensitive Men, a monthly brunch/politics/Frisbee fellowship in Austin and a vital member of the Pros & Cons, a group of scholarly colleagues who met monthly for critical dialogue and conviviality.

John was also an integral force in keeping his Austin neighborhood and the surrounding area on RM 2222 beautiful, livable places. He worked tirelessly to improve and expand Long Canyon's unique hiking trail system. He served on the

homeowner's association board for numerous terms. He worked with developers in the RM 2222 corridor to assure that developments would be tasteful, as unobtrusive as possible, minimize environmental impacts, and in character with the Hill Country.

He was brilliant, outgoing, inquisitive, energetic and unique. One of his many legacies is a 140-year-old Victorian house he rescued from demolition in the west campus area in 1978, moved twice, and lovingly restored in the woods and hills of west Austin. If you would like to share a memory of John or would like more information about memorials, please email friendsofjmm@gmail.com.

Memorial contributions may be made on his behalf to the John Miller Morris UTSA scholarship here

<https://giving.utsa.edu/Morris>

Published in *Express-News* on Mar. 5, 2017

Thomas Cogdell, 82, passed away Thursday, Oct. 27, 2016, in the care of a local hospice organization. Tom will be remembered with a gathering of his family at Bono Cemetery, Johnson County, at a time in the spring when the flowers bloom in Texas. Tom was born in Quanah and his educational experiences began there and ended with a Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from Harvard University, Mass., 1965. After active duty in the U.S. Army, he returned to the Army Reserve to complete his remaining service. His professional experiences were centered at The University of Texas at Arlington. He enjoyed genealogy, history, maps, libraries and soccer. His family would like to thank the kindness of cousins, Paul Sansom and Andy Williams, and friends, Bob Francis, Andy Armstrong, David Kelly and Geraldine Mills. Survivors: Brother, John Cogdell (Ann); wife, Elena; children, Virginia Powell (Brad), Kennon Cogdell (Nikky), Paul (Amanda) and David (Cecile); and grandchildren, Emilie and Ben Cogdell and Nadya Leduc.



Published in *Star-Telegram* on Nov. 6, 2016



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