

# The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

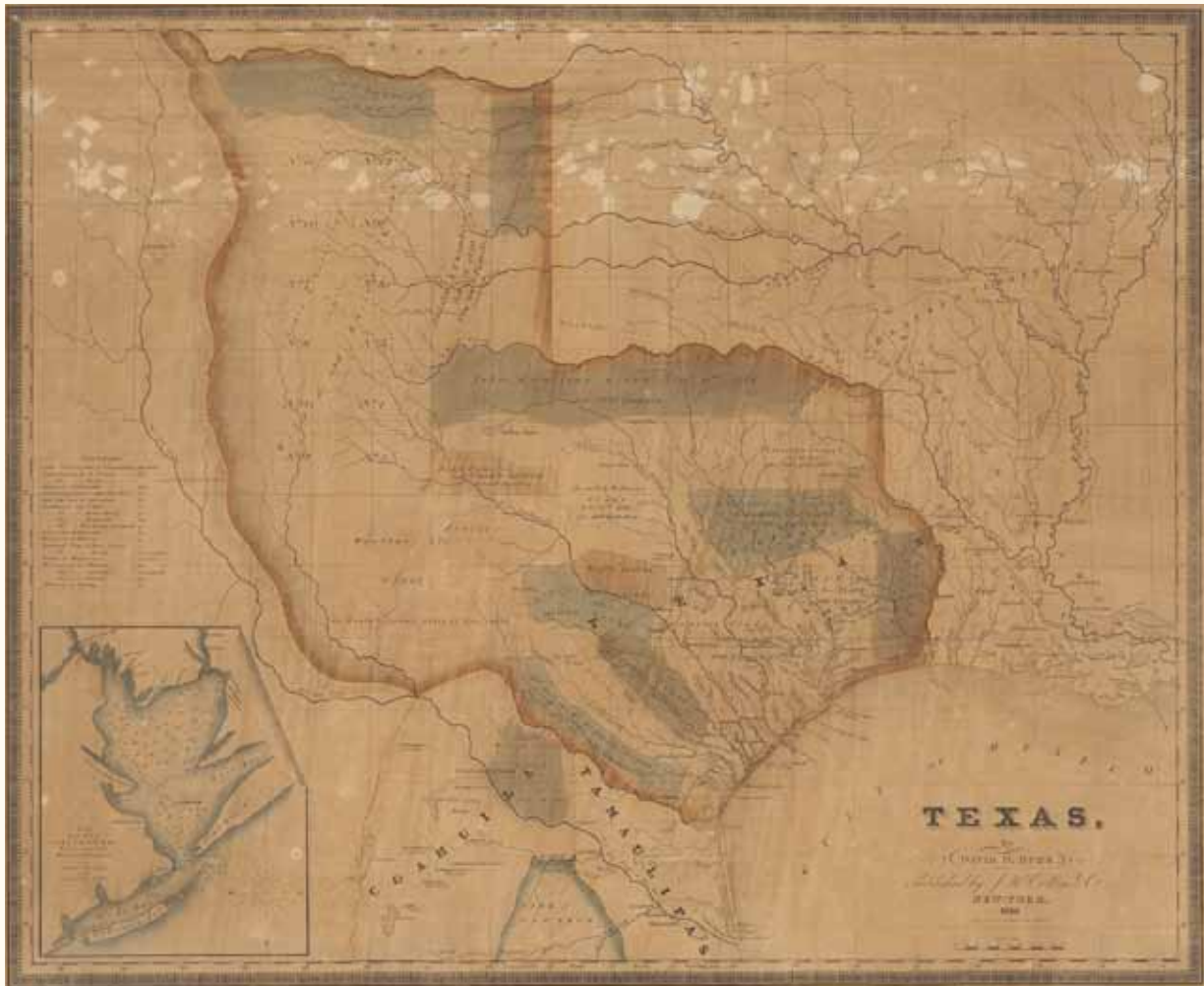
Spring 2021

## Texas Map Society Spring Meeting

A virtual meeting hosted by The Texas Collection at Baylor University

April 16-17, 2021

# Innovation in Cartography



Texas. David H. Burr, 1835. Room 201, The Texas Collection, Baylor University.

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*For more information about the 2021 Spring Meeting, please see page 3.*

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings, members of the Texas Map Society! Thank you for placing your confidence in me as the Society's new president. Some of you will remember me from my years at the UT Arlington Libraries and the early days of TMS. Job changes and the pandemic have made my presence at TMS events scarce during the last few years, but am looking forward to reconnecting with you.



Speaking of connections, the most surprising thing happened just as I was settling in to draft this column. I learned that one of our newer members is a distant cousin of mine. Here's hoping that we all soon will be able to gather in person and that I will be able to meet him and to see most of you as well, and that much good will come of our connectedness.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and that of the TMS board to the wonderful group of people at Baylor University who are hosting our spring meeting, "*Innovation in Cartography*." Rachel DeShong and Amie Oliver have worked very hard to arrange what promises to be a great virtual event and Baylor's Texas Collection and University Archives are sponsors of the meeting. Please read all about it in the overview they have contributed to this issue and do prepare to join in on **April 16 and 17**. Don't hesitate to reach out for help from us if you have any concerns about connecting to the event. We hope to see you there!

—Ann Hodges, President

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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: Rachel DeShong, David Finrock, James Harkins, Ann Hodges, Ben Huseman, Brenda McClurkin, Amie Oliver, Martin VanBrauman, Walt Wilson, the staff of the GLO, 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.

## FROM THE EDITOR

This spring issue of *The Neatline* includes an article on the new Energy Map of Texas. That seems appropriate after the February debacle with ERCOT, and the energy and power systems all across Texas during the recent deep freeze. I hope all of our TMS membership survived the crisis with little disruption.

Because of the continuing pandemic, our spring TMS meeting will be virtual, produced by our friends at Baylor University. You can read more about that on the next page. But with hopes of returning to normal life by next fall, the Virginia Garrett Lectures, which was postponed last fall, has now been rescheduled for the fall of 2021.

One factor that gives us optimism is the increased number of vaccinations. I was fortunate to get my first dose in February and the second in March. Yes, I experienced one day of chills and fever, but the temporary discomfort was definitely worth it for the long term protection. On the day I was scheduled for my second shot, I volunteered again at Fair Park to help others get vaccinated. By coincidence, my nephew Brett was there volunteering the same day. So I got my second vaccination while he got his first. Remember to mask up, whether or not you have been vaccinated. We will get through this.



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](http://www.TexasMapSociety.org)

- David Finrock, Editor of *The Neatline*



Texas  
Map  
Society

## Innovation in Cartography *continued*

The Texas Map Society Spring 2021 Meeting takes place April 16-17. The event will kick off on April 16 at 6:00 p.m. (CST) with a virtual social hour where attendees can discuss their favorite maps.

On April 17, from 9:00 a.m- 12:00 p.m., attendees will hear about projects related to “Innovation in Cartography.” Davey Edwards, PhD, professional assistant professor at Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi, will present “Red River Boundary: Two Centuries of Disputes” where he will discuss the challenges surrounding this unique boundary. Jennifer Blanks and Schuyler S. Carter, PhD students at Texas A&M University, will present “Millennials: Preservation Matters!” in their presentation on the Texas Freedom Colonies Project, which maps and documents early Black settlements. Finally, Joshua Been, Director of Data & Digital Scholarship at Baylor University Libraries, will discuss text mining geographic locations from the Historic Waco Newspapers Collection in his presentation, “Mapping the Geographic Attention of Waco-Area Residents from 1916-1918.”

The meeting, virtually hosted by The Texas Collection, one of Baylor University’s special collections, will be moderated by Adrienne Cain, Assistant Director of Baylor University’s Institute for Oral History. Presenters will be available for a live Q&A.

For more information or to register, visit

[www.baylor.edu/library/texasmapsociety](http://www.baylor.edu/library/texasmapsociety)

### Meeting Presenters



Joshua Been



Jennifer Blanks



Schuyler S. Carter



Davey Edwards, PhD

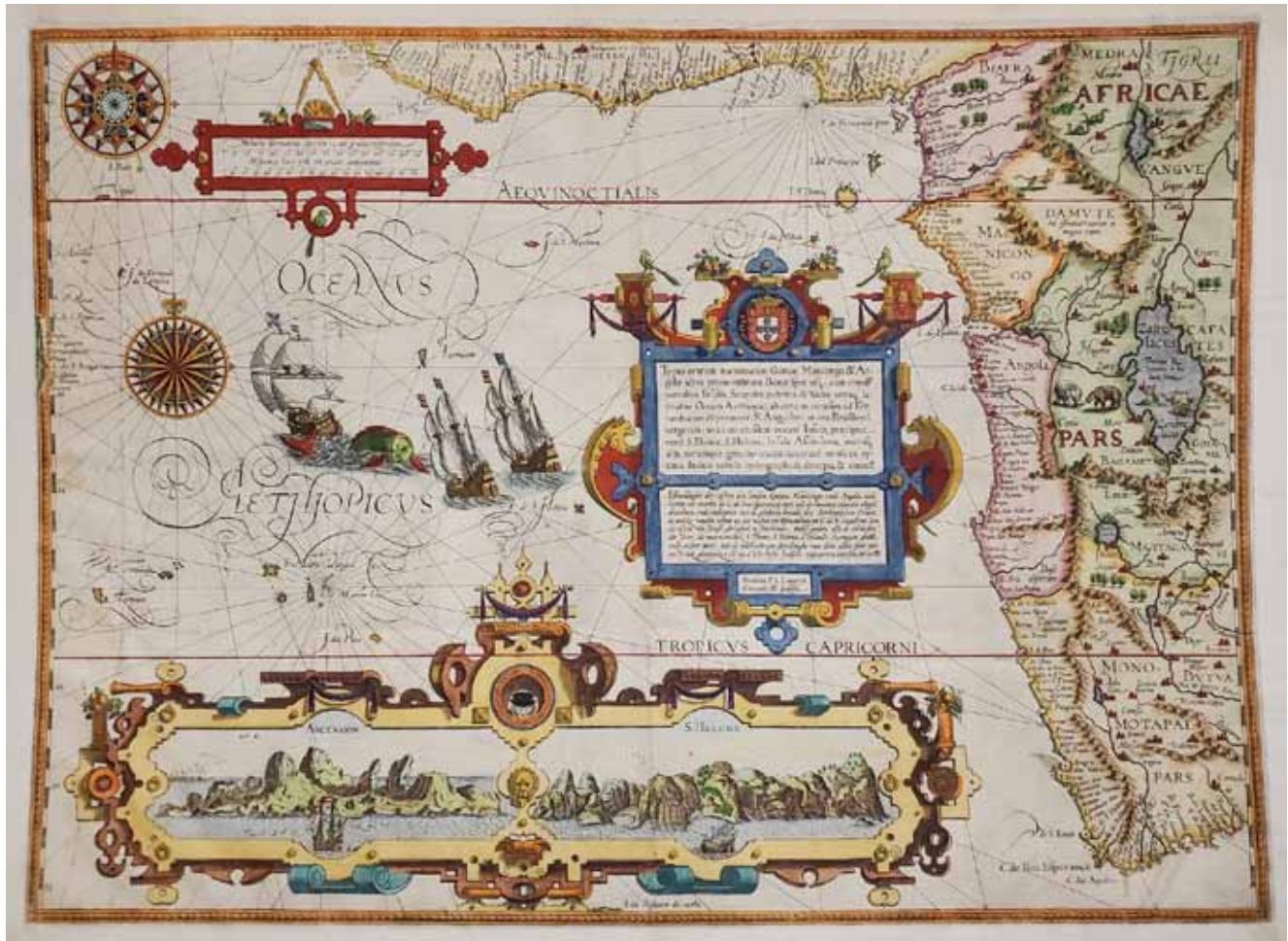


Detail Image of Whaco Village. Texas. David H. Burr. 1835. Room 201, The Texas Collection, Baylor University

# MY FAVORITE MAP

## A Fanciful Chart of the West African Coast

By Ben Huseman



Jan Huygen van Linschoten and Arnold Florent van Langren, *Typus orarum maritimarum Guinae, Manicongo & Angolae ultra promontarium Bonae Spei* [Maritime Chart of Guinea, Manicongo and Angola to the Cape of Good Hope], engraving with applied color on paper, from Jan Huygen van Linschoten, *Itinerario, voyage, ofte Ship-vaert* (Amsterdam: Cornelis Claesz., 1596).

The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections 2020-995

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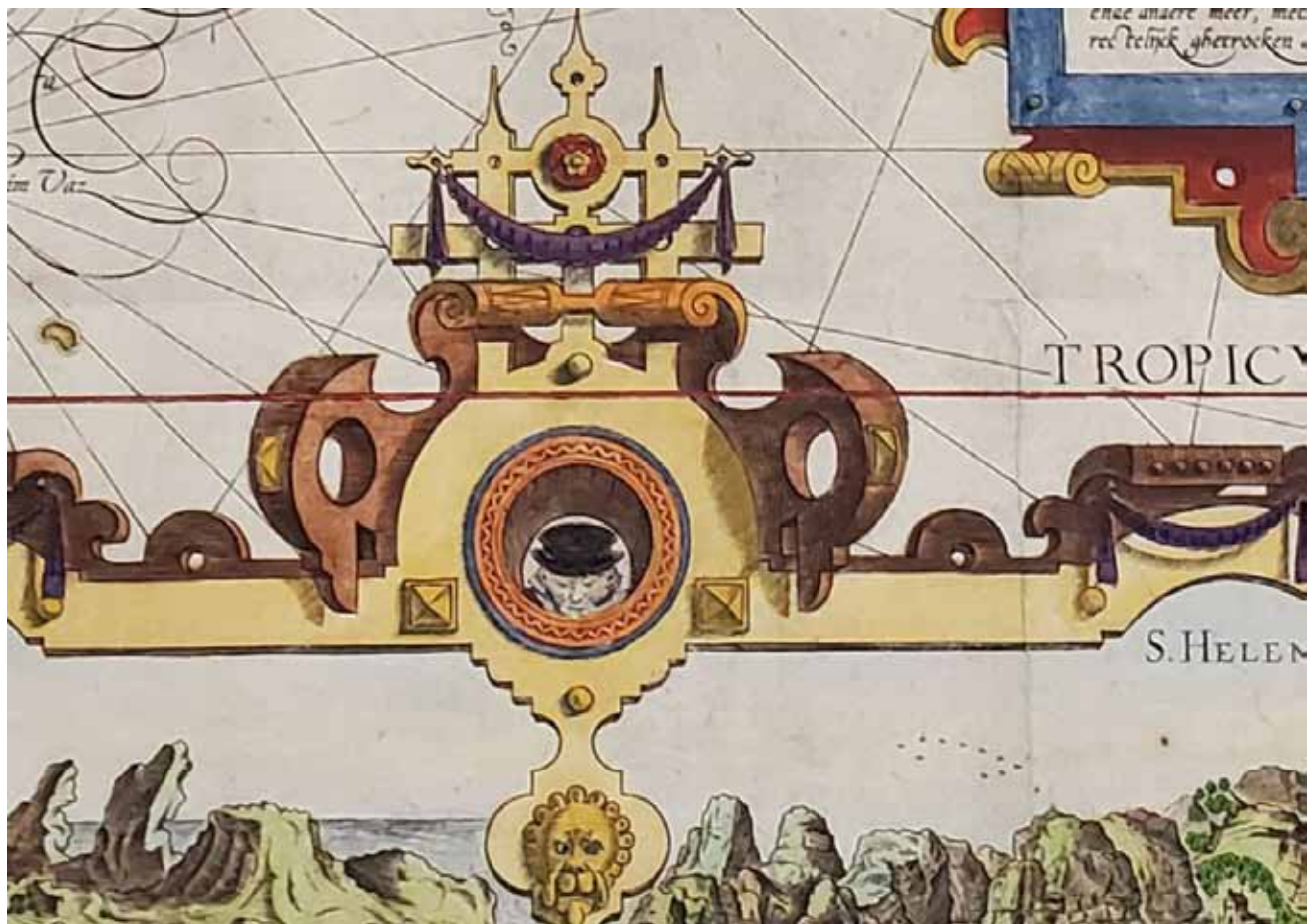
If you would like to submit an article about your own favorite map for a future issue of *The Neatline*, contact the editor David Finfrock at [editorTMS@aol.com](mailto:editorTMS@aol.com).

## My Favorite Map *continued*

I recall that Virginia Garrett was once asked which map was her favorite, to which she replied, “the one in my hand.” That quote or paraphrase works well for many of us because there are so many wonderful maps out there! I like to believe it could also explain why I have never written a “My Favorite Map” article for *The Neatline*. However, recently, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections purchased a fanciful chart of west Africa that I have to say now ranks among my favorites. The name of the Dutchman most associated with the map – Jan Huygen van Linschoten – is a mouthful and even more so its Latin title: *Typus orarum maritimarum Guinae, Manicongo & Angolae ultra promontarium Bonae Spei*. I simply refer to it as “the Linschoten chart of west Africa.” This elegant map or rather sea chart was one of several apparently based upon manuscript Portuguese portolan charts by Bartholomeu Lasso (active 1564-1592) and is largely the work of the Dutch-Flemish astronomer, cartographer, and cleric Petrus Plancius (1552-1622), a founder, director, investor, and chief scientist of the Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, or VOC).<sup>1</sup> The Portuguese, of course, had explored the entire southwest coast of Africa in the 1400s, and Linschoten’s chart depicts it in detail from *Sierra Lyona* (Sierra Leone) to the *Rio do Infante* (just beyond the *Cabo de Boa Esperanca* or Cape of Good Hope).<sup>2</sup> The ornate map features fanciful swash lettering, rhumb lines,

two compass roses, three ships (East Indiamen), a sea monster, three elaborate late Renaissance or Mannerist-style cartouches bearing distance scales, titles in Latin and Dutch, topographic views of the islands of Ascension and St. Helena (both drawn by Linschoten), and the humorous detail of a Portuguese(?) gentleman sporting a hat or bonnet gazing through a portal at the bas-relief sculpture of a lion.<sup>3</sup> The interior of Africa contains images of a rhinoceros, an elephant, snakes and even a triton blowing a horn and a mermaid bowing an instrument (perhaps a *rebec*) as they swim in *Zaire lacus* (Lake Zaire). Author and illustrator Jan Huygen van Linschoten (1563-1611) was a Dutch traveler and historian from the town of Enkhuizen who served as secretary to the Portuguese archbishop in Goa (India) from 1583-1588. Linschoten memorized and copied secret Portuguese charts and took copious notes, and when he returned to the Netherlands in 1592 he wrote, drew, and produced a wealth of information for the book *Itinerario, voyage, ofte Ship-vaert*, published in Amsterdam by Cornelis Claesz in 1596. As Van Linschoten had spent more time in Goa (five years) than in Africa or America (these two continents included in the book at the insistence of Claesz), Bernardus Paludanus, a scientist, doctor, and owner of a renowned cabinet of curiosities in Enkhuizen, wrote much of those

*Continued on page 6*



## My Favorite Map *continued*



sections. The talented etcher and engraver for this map, Arnold Florent van Langren (ca.1571-1644), came from a family of Dutch cartographers and globemakers and studied under the great Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (1546-1601).<sup>4</sup> The *Itinerario* was soon followed with editions in English (1598), Latin (1599), French (1610), and German. Linschoten's work has been called "the key

to the east" since it helped the Dutch, English, and French break the Portuguese trade monopoly to the East Indies and he himself "the Dutch Marco Polo."<sup>5</sup> As late as 1660 Van Linschoten's charts were held in such high regard that the Dutch East India Company governor of the Cape Colony Jan van Riebeeck used the Linschoten chart of west Africa to mount an expedition to the Monomotopa.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cornelis Koeman, "Jan Huygen van Linschoten," *Revista de Universidad de Coimbra* 32 (1985): 27-47, off print, Google Books, <https://books.google.com/books?id=EVjPRRuwV8AC&pg=PA23&pg=PA25#v=onepage&q&f=false>, accessed 9/6/2020. Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapmakers*, vol. 3 (2003), pp.; Gunter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. VII (Alphen a/d Rijn, 2003), pp. 197-222.

<sup>2</sup> UTA Libraries Special Collections has an interest in Africa, and particularly West Africa, due to the fact that Europeans and European-Americans purchased or stole thousands of African slaves from this coast and transported them to the New World beginning in the 1500s and continuing through much of the 1800s. Just as the history of Texas (and the United States) is incomplete without a knowledge of its Mexican and European roots, so it is incomplete without the African and Caribbean part of the story.

<sup>3</sup> One might refer to this watchful Portuguese gentleman as a "Peeping Dom."

<sup>4</sup> Norwich's *Maps of Africa* (second ed. 1997), p. 274, no. 239a; 3 Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapmakers*, vol. 3 (2003), pp. 85-86, 140.

<sup>5</sup> Arun Saldanha, "The Itineraries of Geography: Jan Huygen van Linschoten's *Itinerario* and Dutch Expeditions to the Indian Ocean, 1594-1602," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 101:1 (2011): 149-177, DOI: 10.1080/00045608.2010.520227; Nick Becker (in collaboration with Marco van Egmond), "'Itinerario' by Jan Huygen van Linschoten: Key to the East," Utrecht University Library Special Collections, April 2015, <https://www.uu.nl/en/special-collections/about-special-collections/old-and-special-printed-books/itinerario-by-jan-huygen-van-linschoten>, accessed 9/6/2020. It is interesting to note that the Dutch equivalent of the Hakluyt Society (an English gentleman's society for the history of discoveries), is named the Linschoten-Vereeniging, established in 1908.

<sup>6</sup> Cornelis Koeman, "Jan Huygen van Linschoten," *Revista de Universidad de Coimbra* 32 (1985): 27-47, off print, Google Books, <https://books.google.com/books?id=EVjPRRuwV8AC&pg=PA23&pg=PA25#v=onepage&q&f=false>, accessed 9/6/2020

# Energy Map of Texas from the Texas General Land Office

On Dec. 8, 2020, Texas Land Commissioner George P. Bush released a newly updated, interactive Texas Energy Map. Commissioner Bush dedicated 2020 as the year of energy with the goal of bringing the topic to the forefront of the state's discussions. The commissioner spent the year meeting virtually

with Texas high school students to discuss the state's energy economy and the importance of conservation.

"There is no doubt that Texas' economy is based on oil and gas. However, Texas has embraced an all-of-the-above energy approach, embracing our God-given natural resources while

*Continued on page 8*



# Energy Map of Texas *continued*

encouraging conservation and driving clean energy innovation,” said Commissioner George P. Bush. “This unique, comprehensive approach has brought Texas to the forefront as an international energy producer. Texas leads the nation in innovation without government intervention, and our energy sector is no different.”

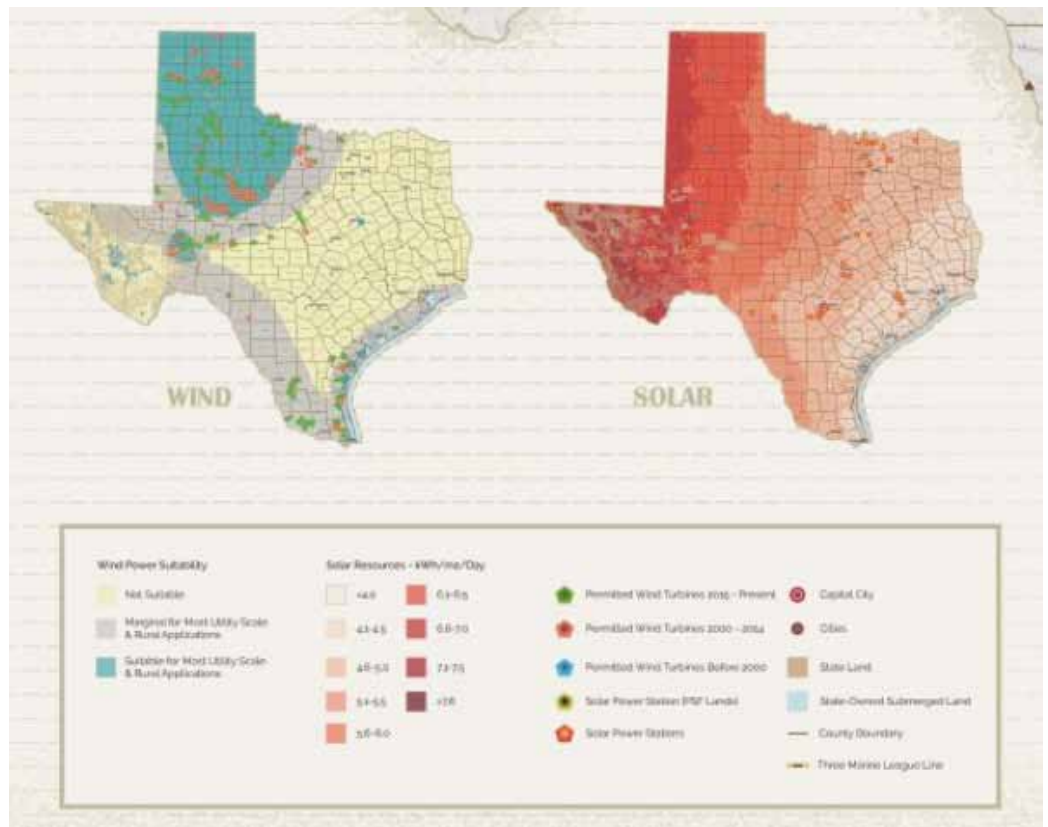
The interactive Texas Energy Map showcases the state’s oil and gas leases on the 13 million acres of land and mineral rights the GLO oversees on behalf of the Permanent School Fund (PSF). Additionally, the updated map breaks down the state’s abundant supply of natural resources, including wind, solar, natural gas, hard minerals, and liquified natural gas. The new map is a detailed resource for our energy producers and those interested in learning about all that Texas has to offer across the energy spectrum. Of note, the 2020 map features an update to Texas’ pipeline system and explores the generation of wind energy across the state, a sector in which Texas leads the nation. In each section, visitors can zoom in and out to explore the map and learn about significant energy-related events throughout Texas history.

An interactive high school economics lesson plan using the 2020 Energy map can be found on the [GLO’s education website](#).

The Energy Map is available for viewing on the GLO’s website where you can zoom in and pan the map to examine it in detail. It is also available for purchase through the GLO Map Store.

**Texas General Land Office, George P. Bush, Commissioner, Energy Map of Texas, compiled by Mark Conway, Lance McIlhany, James Harkins, print on paper (Austin: 2020). GLO Map # 96436--**

<http://www.commissionerbushmaps.com/>





# Organizing the Archives: The Land Districts of Texas

By the GLO Staff

*First-time visitors to the Archives of the Texas General Land Office in Austin are sometimes surprised to learn that the original land grant files are organized by what are referred to as “land districts” instead of by county. What are land districts, and what was the reason for their creation?*

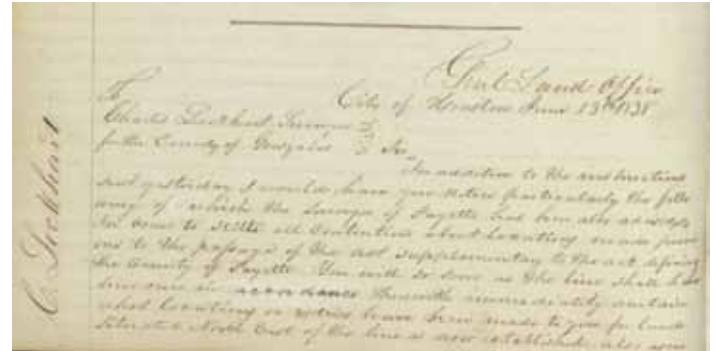
When Texas gained independence from Mexico in 1836, one of the first acts passed by Congress on December 22, 1836, created a General Land Office (GLO) “whose duty it shall be to superintend, execute and perform all acts and things touching or respecting the public lands of the republic of Texas.”[1] This law meant it would be the duty of the GLO to validate existing land titles issued by previous governments as well as administer and issue new titles, called patents, for new land grant programs that the Republic of Texas intended to pursue.



O.G. Kurio, Map of the State of Texas Showing Original Land Districts, Austin: Texas General Land Office, 1891, Map #73598, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

To best administer the land grant programs of the Republic, it was crucial to ensure that new surveys did not conflict with old ones. The Republic of Texas began with 23 original counties which were loosely based upon existing municipalities that had been established by Mexico.[2] The boundaries of these counties were extremely vague and ill-defined, however, and no detailed surveys or maps existed to delineate the lines between these original counties.[3] This lack of clarity on county boundaries soon became a problem both for surveyors and the GLO alike as conflicts arose constantly to ascertain in which county land claims were located. John P. Borden, the first Land Commissioner

of the GLO, noted this problem in 1838 when he sent letters to various County Surveyors asking them to meet with surveyors of adjoining counties to survey detailed lines between their counties of jurisdiction.[4]



Land Commissioner Borden begins a letter of instruction to Gonzales County Surveyor Charles Lockhart.

As outlined in the Texas Constitution (Article IV, Sec. 11), new counties could be created by Congress upon the “petition of one hundred free male inhabitants.”[5] As the population of the Republic grew, new counties were established, including six in 1837 alone.[6] The boundaries outlined in these Congressional Acts were vague and since these new counties were carved out from original counties whose boundaries were already hazy, it’s easy to imagine the level of chaos the clerks at the GLO and surveyors across Texas were experiencing. From 1838 to 1843, seven more new counties were created,[7] further exacerbating the problem. John P. Borden, in his 1839 report to Congress,[8] specifically highlights the problem with the county lines:

*“Another very serious obstacle which prevents surveys from being returned to this office, is the continual conflict arising from the lines of the several counties not being permanently established, many of them being as yet undefined by Special Acts of Congress.”*[9]

Borden resigned as Commissioner in December 1840, and the next Land Commissioner, Thomas William Ward, assumed office in January 1841. Like Borden, Ward points out in each of his reports to Congress the problems arising with the fluid county boundaries. He puts it best in his 1843 report:

*“...lands have been located as being in a certain county and by the surveyor of the county adjoining have been entered as being in the county of which he was surveyor; thus the same land has been located in many instances in two different counties and the field notes of each certified by two different surveyors, to this office, as being a correct location.”*[10]

In each of Ward’s annual reports, he accurately points out that the Constitution of the Republic (General Provisions, Sec. 10) called for the country to be sectionalized.[11] In his view,

*Continued on page 10*

# Land Districts of Texas *continued*

this meant the creation of a township and range system like that employed by the United States, and that the creation of counties did not meet this Constitutional mandate:

*“It is very obvious that the creation of counties for the purposes of representation is not a compliance with the law directing the Republic to be sectionalized...In consequence of this state of incertitude in relation to county lines all claims laying on or near what are the probable boundaries of counties, are in litigation, and therefore, no patents can be or have been issued that lay near where the boundaries specified in the several statutes creating county boundaries are likely to run.”[12]*



Ward argued in his 1843 report that the “The Republic should have been sectionized.”

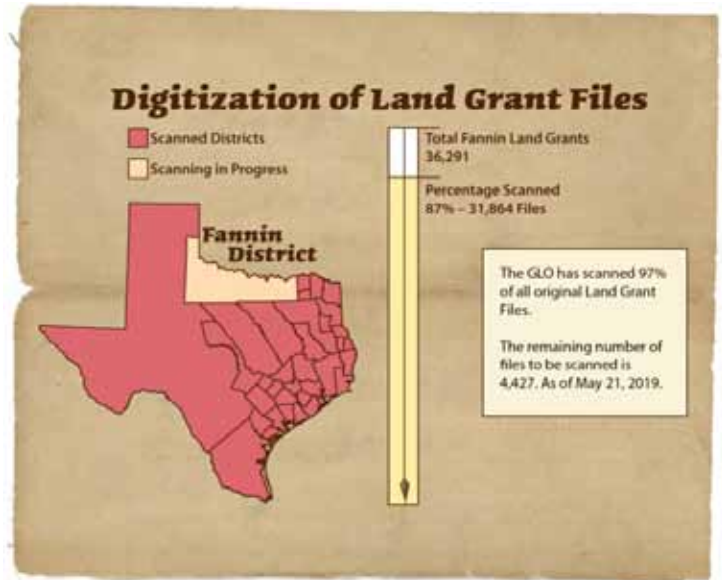
In Ward’s 1844 report to Congress he outlines a possible remedy:

*“To effect this, provision should be made by Congress for a surveyor to establish, according to the directions of the Commissioner of the Genl. Land Office, the boundaries of the existing representative counties, which should remain unchanged until the land titles of this country are permanently settled.”[13]*

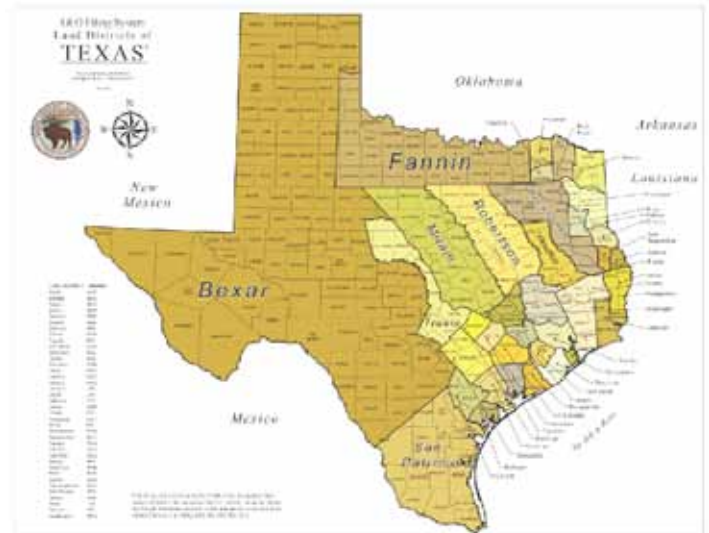
It took another 18 months, after Texas’ annexation to the United States, for the Texas Legislature to finally act and implement Ward’s recommendation. On May 12, 1846, in the act creating the General Land Office of the state of Texas, the law establishes that the 36 counties in existence on February 15, 1846, would be declared “land districts of the State of Texas.”[14] These land districts would then elect a District Surveyor who would have jurisdiction within these land districts regardless if (and when) new counties within the district were created. Surveyors and GLO clerks alike would now be immune to the seemingly ever-shifting boundaries brought about when new counties were created, and thus clarity was brought to the whole land grant and patenting process.

To this day, hundreds of thousands of GLO land grant files are organized by land district, and the file numbers of these documents include a land district prefix as an essential part of the file number. It should be noted that the statute created 36 land districts, but the GLO filing system uses 38 land districts. The GLO includes Panola and Paschal as districts which were not counties on February 15, 1846.

Panola is included because Panola County was established by Congress on March 30, 1846, only six weeks before the passage of the law establishing the land districts.[15] Field notes returned to the GLO between March 30 and May 12, 1846, were thus filed as Panola files. When the law was passed six weeks later, nothing more was filed within this “district,” as the law specified that only counties established as of February 15, 1846, would be considered land districts. Only 13 land grant files can be found filed under



The GLO’s Scan Lab began digitizing land grant files by land district in 2006. As of May 2019, the team is working on land grant files in Fannin District, the last of the 38 land districts to be scanned.



Map showing the GLO filing system Land Districts. These include the two extra “districts” of Panola and Paschal.

the Panola land district at the GLO reflecting this very short timeframe.

The Paschal “land district” exists at the GLO because Paschal was a short-lived judicial county established by an act passed January 28, 1841. Judicial counties were declared unconstitutional in July 1842, but field notes received at the GLO between January 1841 and July 1842 were filed as Paschal files.[16] When the law creating the land districts was passed, it was simply decided to keep these existing files rather than create new ones and risk confusion to already-settled patents.

*Continued on page 11*

# Land Districts of Texas *continued*

The establishment of land districts proved to be extremely beneficial to the GLO and everyone else involved in the land grant and patent process. No longer were surveys subject to vague county boundary lines and the numbers of conflicts were reduced drastically. After the establishment of land districts, the GLO proceeded to issue patents at a much faster pace than before, which benefited both the state and its citizens immensely.

GLO Land District Prefix	Land District Name
AUS	Austin
BAS	Bastrop
BEX	Bexar
BOW	Bowie
BRA	Brazoria
BRS	Brazos
COL	Colorado
FAN	Fannin
FAY	Fayette
FOR	Fort Bend
GAL	Galveston
GOL	Goliad
GON	Gonzales
HAR	Harris
HAS	Harrison
HOU	Houston
JAC	Jackson
JAS	Jasper
JEF	Jefferson
LAM	Lamar
LIB	Liberty
MAT	Matagorda
MIL	Milam
MON	Montgomery
NAC	Nacogdoches
PAN*	Panola*
PAS*	Paschal*
RED	Red River
REF	Refugio
ROB	Robertson
RUS	Rusk
SAB	Sabine
SAU	San Augustine
SHE	Shelby
SPA	San Patricio
TRA	Travis
VIC	Victoria
WAS	Washington

\*used by the GLO only - not statutory land districts

## References

- [1] Hans Peter Mareus Neilsen Gammel, *The Laws of Texas, 1822–1897 Volume 1* (Austin: The Gammel Book Company, 1898), 1276.
- [2] Luke Gournay, *Texas Boundaries* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1995), 29.
- [3] Currently, the GLO has not received County Boundary Files for the following counties: Bailey, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Caldwell, Camp, Cass, Collingsworth, Crockett, Culberson, Delta, Encinal, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Houston, Hudspeth, Madison, Nueces, Panola, Parmer, Red River, Robertson, Rusk, Schleicher, Shelby, Somervell, Stevens, Washington, and Winkler.
- [4] Annual Report — Commissioner John P. Borden, 14 June 1838, Box 1, Folder 2, pp 6–10, Commissioner Reports, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.
- [5] Gammel, *The Laws of Texas, 1822–1897 Volume 1*, 1074.
- [6] Gournay, *Texas Boundaries*, 35–39.
- [7] Gournay, *Texas Boundaries*, 39–43.
- [8] GLO Commissioner Reports have been scanned and are searchable in the online land grant database by typing Commissioner Report into the “Class” field.
- [9] Annual Report — Commissioner John P. Borden, 23 October 1839, Box 1, Folder 3, p. 2, Commissioner Reports, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.
- [10] Annual Report — Commissioner Thomas W. Ward, 15 November 1843, Box 1, Folder 6, p. 11, Commissioner Reports, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.
- [11] Gammel, *The Laws of Texas, 1822–1897 Volume 1*, 1081.
- [12] Annual Report — Commissioner Thomas W. Ward, 15 November 1843, Box 1, Folder 6, p. 11, Commissioner Reports, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.
- [13] Annual Report — Commissioner Thomas W. Ward, 2 October 1844, Box 1, Folder 7, p. 34, Commissioner Reports, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.
- [14] Hans Peter Mareus Neilsen Gammel, *The Laws of Texas, 1822–1897 Volume 2* (Austin: The Gammel Book Company, 1898), 1540.
- [15] Gammel, *The Laws of Texas, 1822–1897 Volume 2*, 1337.
- [16] Seymour V. Conner, “Paschal County (Judicial),” Handbook of Texas Online, accessed May 17, 2019, <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hcp52>

# The Great Awakening: The First Separate Maps of the Tribes of Israel

By Martin M. van Brauman

Maps prior to the 19th century were expressing an artist's visual impression and artistic perspective, based upon the knowledge at the time. These earlier maps were a window into the world at a certain time in history and presented an image of that perceived world. Unlike all other maps of the world, the contents of the early maps of the Holy Land communicate sacred geography and sacred space and are windows into the events in the Jewish and Christian Bible. These maps illuminate the topographical association with the eschatological meanings and the historical narratives in the Bible.

This biblical mapping opened up the concept of visual *geographia sacra*. In 1650, Thomas Fuller published in London *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine and the Confines thereof, With the History of the Old and New Testament acted thereon*. *Pisgah-Sight* is one of the great books on the topography of the Holy Land. Pisgah refers to *Mount Pisgah*, from which Moses saw the Promised Land for the first time. This first English Biblical atlas of 27 maps and other illustrations was not a mere geographical work, but contained much information relating to Jewish Biblical history and to the manners and customs of the people. Along with an unusual flyleaf map of the Holy Land in a large vertical format, Fuller was the first to furnish an alphabetical index of place names, together with their meanings, their occurrences in Scriptures, the references to the pages in the book and their locations by longitude and latitude.

*Though many have written discourses without Mappes, and more Mappes without discourses, and some both . . . none have formerly in any tongue (much less English) presented us with distinct Mappes and descriptions together.*<sup>1</sup>

Fuller's book and the maps were influenced by the conflicts of church and state in England during the middle of the 17th century, which pitted the Puritans, Independents, Levellers and others against the believers in the divine rights of bishops and kings.<sup>2</sup> The divine rights of bishops and kings represented the last vestiges of the medieval mentality of the remaining power of the official church and state.

Between 1560 and 1644, over 140 English editions of the Geneva Bible were published and read in every Presbyterian and Puritan home in England and Scotland, which helped to bring forth the Great Awakening of Protestant Christianity in England and Scotland, and brought the Great Awakening to the American colonies. This Great Awakening was an attack on this medieval attitude. In addition, the early seeds of Christian Zionism germinated in England after the Protestant Reformation by Puritan preachers.

During the English Civil War of 1642 to 1649,<sup>3</sup> the people were concerned, whether Christ's coming to establish the millennial kingdom was near with Jewish conversion. The Puritan movement believed in general for the conversion of the Jews and

for converted Jews to return to Canaan to rebuild Jerusalem for Christ to come from heaven. In 1649, a millenarian petition was presented at Whitehall to the effect that England and Holland should allow the Jews' return to the Holy Land. Many Puritans did believe that the Jews would be restored to their own country, Israel.<sup>4</sup> Under the section of Fuller's book addressing "Of the Jews' Repossessing their Native Country," he wrote about

*. . . some Protestant divines, maintaining that the Jews shall be restored to a flourishing commonwealth, with the affluence of all outward pomp and pleasure, so that they shall fight and conquer Gog and Magog (the Turk), with many other miraculous achievements.*

England had expelled the Jews in the 13th century and Oliver Cromwell invited them to return in the 1650s. Fuller's book contributed to the position for the restoration of the Jews to England. Fuller gave his support for the readmission of the Jews, as implied at the end of his book. Also, Fuller supported the mission to London in 1655 of Manasseh ben Israel to ask for the readmission of the Jews to England. Jewish re-immigration to England was debated during the Whitehall Conference in December 1655.

Fuller's position appealed to the religious community, which eventually accepted the readmission of the Jews, even though generally millenarianism had been discredited. Most people considered those, who worked for the readmission of the Jews to England in the 1650s, were motivated either by the religious desire to fulfill a perceived condition of the Millennium or by a desire to draw off from Holland some of the benefits of Jewish commercial experience and global trading contacts.

Thomas Fuller was born on June 19, 1608 in Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, England and died at age 53 in London on August 16, 1661. Fuller was known as an English clergyman and author of books on history and theology. He was the eldest son of Thomas Fuller, rector of Aldwinkle St. Peter's, Northamptonshire. Fuller was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge (M.A., 1628; B.D., 1635). He was appointed preacher at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, in 1641 until 1643, when the first battles of the English Civil War forced him to leave London for Oxford. During the war, he served as chaplain to the Royalist army and returned to London in 1646 and was given the parish of Waltham Abbey, Essex. In 1652, he was appointed to a pulpit in London. In 1658, he was given the parish of Cranford near London. Upon the reestablishment of the monarchy of Charles II in 1660, all Fuller's ecclesiastical privileges were restored and he became a doctor of divinity at Cambridge. Fuller's last promotion was that of Chaplain Extraordinary to Charles II.

Fuller's moderate and tolerant religious outlook had been attacked by the Puritans during the English Civil War period.

*Continued on page 13*

## Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*

Fuller, a Loyalist, was driven out of office during the time of the Reconstruction by the Puritans under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote *Pisgah-Sight* during his forced exile in Waltham Abbey. However, Fuller was a leader of the moderates in the Commonwealth church and in the negotiations for the Restoration of the monarchy.

Fuller's work is noted for its splendid maps of the Holy Land, elaborately detailed with vignettes, emblems and scenes. Fuller's great work reflects the European interest at the time in the topography of the Holy Land, as well as the Ark of the Covenant, the Tabernacle, and the Temple, all presumably of divine origin. Fuller "was Milton's exact contemporary and a student at Cambridge during Milton's years there . . . The Miltonist may be led to the Pisgah-Sight in particular by annotations to *Paradise Lost*, which point to Fuller's book as a contemporary authority for biblical topography, and especially for the appearances, habits and haunts of those Canaanite idols who seduced the Israelites from their allegiance to the true God."<sup>5</sup>

A Pisgah view of the Holy Land was a reference to Moses' view from Mt. Pisgah of the Promise Land, where he was not permitted to enter. The Biblical atlas was a biblical study, containing a full map of the Holy Land and detailed double-page maps of the lands apportioned to the 12 Tribes. John Williams was the publisher at *ye Crowne in St. Pauls Churchyard*. A second edition was published in 1662. Fuller used three engravers, John Goddard, Robert Vaughan and William Marshall, who maintained a uniform style in the copperplate engravings. Fuller used the maps as a primary teaching tool to enlighten scripture. Fuller's *Atlas* contained for the first time separate maps of the 12 Tribes of Israel, in which there were 13 maps with the Tribe of Manasseh divided between two territories East and West of the Jordan River.

The maps of the Tribes and the other maps contain very similar watermarks of a crowned coat-of-arms probably from the same paper mill. The watermarks are similar in design to variations of the Arms of Orange Nassau (#154, year 1616) and the Arms of England (#210, year 1637) in Churchill's book.<sup>6</sup> Amsterdam was one of the principal printing centers of Europe during the first half of the 17th century and beginning in the 17th century exported paper to England. Holland imported paper from France, Germany, Switzerland and Genoa. Some of the French paper bore Dutch watermarks.

Fuller relied on the map of Christian van Adrichom (1533-1585), *Situs Terrae Promissionis SS Bibliorum intelligentiam exacte aperions*, which detailed the lands of the 12 Tribes from his book, *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et Biblicarum Historiarum*. However, Fuller greatly expanded the information from Adrichom's map. Fuller's book with its many maps were made possible by a number of benefactors as indicated by their coats of arms accompanied by dedicatory inscriptions on each map. He had special symbols for settlements, crowns for the seats of kings and a double circle surrounding the Levite cities. The 12 Tribes donated 48 walled Levitical towns with the average of 4 towns for each tribal area.<sup>7</sup> The historical existence and location of the Levitical towns have been the subject of much academic and archaeological research and debate.

The Bible is very precise in the names of places, locations of historical events, certain mountains and valleys and other geographical locations of important religious significance. Fuller placed emphasis on these geographical locations and features, such as mountains, rivers and flora. The maps attempt to recognize such geographic locations of Biblical events. In addition, Fuller's maps illustrate the Canaanite idols and altars and other enemies that confronted the Israelites.

Under Christian exegesis in his book, the full meaning of the Promised Land and Jerusalem was universal brotherhood and sanctification in Christ. Fuller's chief concern at the end of the book was the mental obstacles and moral shortcomings on the part of Christians that had prevented the Jews from entering into their inheritance. Fuller argued under the section on "Of the Present Obstructions of the Calling of the Jews" that

*. . . whereas, the Jews being banished out of England, France, and Spain, are out of the call of the gospel, and ken of the sacraments in those countries.*

During the 17th century, the Christian common claim was that Jerusalem and the Jews labored under an eternal curse because of the Crucifixion, which was confirmed by the horrible condition of Jerusalem and the barren land as witnessed by travelers during the Ottoman period. The opening pages of the book talk about the land was fruitful, though barren now, and the Jews were then "handsome and proper" and "bold and valiant spirits," though now degenerated. The former dignity of the Jews and the fall of Jerusalem were highlighted by the book. However, the restoration of the Jews to Israel and the rebuilding of Jerusalem shall occur in the end times, as implied throughout the book.

The maps of the 12 Tribes of Israel illustrate the topographical association with the historical narratives in the Bible. After the death of Moses, the Twelve Tribes of Israel took possession of the Promised Land of Canaan under the leadership of Joshua. Jacob's first wife, Leah, bore him six sons: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar and Zebulun. Each was the father of a tribe, though Levi's descendants (among whom were Moses and Aaron), the priests and temple functionaries, were dispersed among the other tribes and received no tribal land of their own.

Two other tribes, Gad and Asher, were named after sons born to Jacob and Zilpah, Leah's maidservant. Two additional tribes, Dan and Naphtali, were named after sons of Jacob and Bilhah, the maidservant of Rachel, Jacob's second wife. Rachel bore Jacob two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. The tribe of Benjamin provided Israel with the first king, Saul, and was later assimilated into the tribe of Judah. No tribe bore the name of Joseph, but two tribes were named after Joseph's sons, Manasseh and Ephraim.

Fuller's book and maps did provide much contemporary commentary on the Holy Land under Ottoman rule, such in the description of the highway between Damascus and Jerusalem on

*Continued on page 14*

## Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*

the tribal map of Naphtali with the bridge across the Jordan River below *Aquae Merom* and the cave.

*At this day there is a beautiful bridge built over, retaining the name of Jacob's bridge, kept in excellent repair (as being the highway between Damascus and Jerusalem). And well may the Turks afford it, seeing the unconscionable toll, which they extort Christian passengers for Caphar or custom, will serve almost to build all the arches thereof with silver. . .*

*. . . should ever travel this way from Damascus to Jerusalem, . . . he may repose himself for a night in the cave, east of the bridge . . . a cave is a public building erected by some devout Turk in nature of an inn, for the benefit of travelers . . .*

Under Fuller's discussion of the tribe of Gad, he shows on the Gad map and talks about the stately bridge presently over the Jordan River just below the Sea of Galilee. He writes that the bridge was not of great antiquity and was noticed on Mercator's maps and mentioned by a Jesuit traveler as an easier and safer road from Damascus to Jerusalem than Jacob's bridge in the tribal land of Naphtali.

These maps represent the visual interpretation of Scriptures with text of the book citing to and the maps illustrating passages in the Bible. Fuller considered that these maps provided to the reader the visual authenticity of the events in the Bible and their importance for the faithful. To finance its publication, Fuller secured sponsors, including prominent poets, peers and politicians, for each section of his work. Then, he acknowledged each patron by name in a decorative cartouche on the map or plate for the corresponding section, along with the coat of arms. The following maps from the 1650 first edition of the Tribes are remarkable, not for any accuracy of event location, but the Biblical messages and stories conveyed. Some of the highlights of the maps are discussed below. Fuller hoped to contribute to an understanding of the history in the Bible. Christianity is fundamentally dependent on the tribal history of the Jewish people.

## Maps

***Reuben Aquarum instar ruens ne excellas*** [Dedication: *Pavlo Pindaro*, signed T.F.] *W. Marshall Sculpsit*. The map shows the territory in Transjordan apportioned to the Tribe of Reuben. The map shows the Israeli camps, the famous stations 41 and 42, before the Israelites entered the Promised Land. Then, they are shown crossing the Jordan River. Moses on the top of Mount Nebo, *Pisgah Mons Nebo mons*, is looking down onto the country, which he was not permitted to enter. Nearby are Mount Nebo and the cave where Jeremiah laid the tabernacle and the ark, *Jeremiae Caverna*. From 2 *Samuel*, the map shows the battles of *Amorhaei* versus the *Israelitae*, the armies of King David against the Amorites, of *Abishai* versus the *Ammonitae*, the military leader under David against the Ammonites, and of *Joab* versus the *Aramitae*, the commander Joab of David's armies against the Syrians. Double circles surround each of the Levite cities of *Botzer Bozrah*, *Jahazah*, *Mephaath* and *Bethrabbim Porta*. The



***Reuben*** [Dedication: *Pavlo Pindara*, signed T.F.], ***A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine***, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, W. Marshall Sculpsit. John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

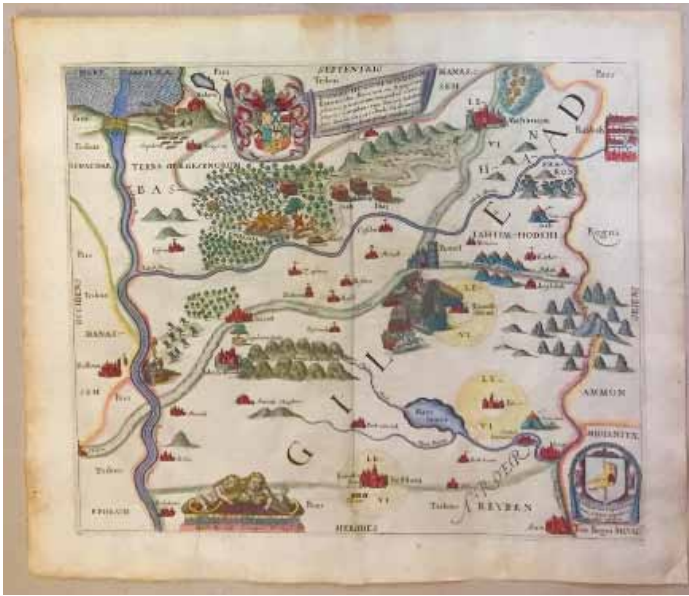
prophet Elijah is shown on the ground and then in a fiery chariot ascending to heaven. John the Baptist is shown baptizing people in the Jordan River. The map has a simple *Scala Milliarium* with a cherub holding up measuring dividers over the scale, which is on a block with the name of the engraver, W. Marshall. A banner is shown of Reuben in contemporary European dress with a walking stick and mandrakes<sup>8</sup> in his hand relating to Leah's words at his birth, calling him Reuben, see a son, with the inscription ***REUBEN ECCE FILIUM***.<sup>9</sup> The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Reuben Aquarum instar ruens ne excellas* is the three water waves, water-like impetuosity, which alludes to Jacob's legacy to Reuben.<sup>10</sup>

***Gad, turma populabitur cum sedipse populabitur alios tandem.***

[Dedication: *Hugoni Windham*, signed T.F.] *Guilel, W. Marshall Sculpsit Ano 1648*. The map shows the territory in northern Transjordan apportioned to the Tribe of Gad. The map shows the city of *Mahanaim* with a man fleeing to the city. In *Samuel 17:24*, David escapes to that city, while at war with Absalom. After King Saul died, Abner, commander of Saul's army, established Saul's son, Ish-bosheth, in *Mahanaim* as King of Israel.<sup>11</sup> From *Matthew*, near *Gadara* Jesus expelled a demon named "Legion" into pigs that are jumping off a cliff into the *Mare Galilaea*. The city *Peniel* is shown, which Jeroboam fortified when he was crowned king.<sup>12</sup> *Peniel* is where Jacob wrestled with the Angel of the Lord.<sup>13</sup> *Bethsan* is shown with King Saul hanging from the city walls. Near the Jordan River, a man says *Sibboleth* to armed people. In *Judges 12:6*, the Tribe of Gilead distinguish between enemy and ally by whether they could pronounce correctly the word *Sibboleth* as one crossed the fords of the Jordan River. If not, they would be killed. The commander Jehu of the Gadites laid siege to *Ramoth Gilead*.<sup>14</sup>

*Continued on page 15*

## Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*



**Gad.** [Dedication: *Hugoni Windham*, signed T.F. Guliel.] *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, W. Marshall Sculpsit Ano 1648. John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

In *Silva Ephraim*, Jephthah defeated the Ephraimites in the forest of Ephraim<sup>15</sup> and it is where David's generals, Joab, Abishai and Ittai, routed Absalom's army.<sup>16</sup> Nearby, the map shows Absalom's tomb, consisting of a great heap of stones, *Absalo Sepulcrum*.<sup>17</sup> The map shows *Jabesh Gilead* near the balm bearing mountains, *Montes Balsamiseri*. Double circles surround each of the Levite cities of *Iazer*, *Heihbon*, *Ramoth-Gilead* and *Mahanaim*. Two cherub, holding up measuring dividers, lounge over a *Scala Milliarium*, with the inscription *Guilel: Marshall Sculpsit. Ano 1648*. The emblem of the Tribe is a lion on a waving banner, a mystical meaning of God's children, who after many fights and failings, come off with the conquest at last, an eternity of continuance. The Tribe emblem has the inscription *Gad, turma populabitur cum sedipse populabitur alios tandem*.

### ***Manasseh ramus faecundus, ramus faecundus juxta fontem.***

[Dedication: *Richardo Pigot . . . Manassé trans-jordanicam dedicate T.F.*] *Ro: Vaughan sculp.* The map shows the territory in northeastern Transjordan apportioned to the Tribe of Manasseh beyond the Jordan River. Manasseh was the eldest son of Joseph by Asenath, daughter of Potipherah. The map shows the battle between *Israel* and *Og* near *Edrei*. *Og*, the Amorite King of *Bashan*, was slain at the battle of *Edrei* by Moses' army. The town of *Kamon* is shown. Jair, a descendant of Manasseh, captured settlements in the area and called them *Havvoth Jair*.<sup>18</sup> The maps show ravens bringing food to Elijah.<sup>19</sup> The town of *Pella* is shown where the Christians fled from Jerusalem before the Roman siege.<sup>20</sup> The town of *Tishbe* is shown, the birthplace of Elijah and John the Baptist. The town of *Mitzpeh* is shown located in Gilead, the mountainous region east of the Jordan River. The *Jegan Sahadutha Galeed*, *Mitzpah* (heap of testimony or heap of stones) represents the covenant, the *Mitzpeh of Gilead*, between Jacob and Laban. The heap of stones witness the memorial to



**Manasseh** [Dedication: *Guilielmo Parker . . . Manassen Cis-Iordanicam dicat. T.F.*] John Goddard sculp. *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

the compact.<sup>21</sup> One cherub with wings is holding up measuring dividers over a *Scala Milliarium* flanked by two cherubs with wings. Double circles surround each of the Levite cities of *Golan* and *Bozra*. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Manasseh ramus faecundus, ramus faecundus juxta fontem* is a tree behind a well, founded on the words of "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall."<sup>22</sup>

### ***Manasseh ramus faecundus, ramus faecundus juxta fontem.***

[Dedication: *Guilielmo Parker . . . Manassen Cis-Iordanicam dicat. T.F.*] John Goddard sculp. The map shows the territory between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, including Samaria, apportioned to Manasseh on the west bank of the Jordan. Between *Beth shittah* and *Zererath*, 300 trumpets were blown and Yahweh set every man's sword against his fellow soldier and the army fled.<sup>23</sup> There is the *Sepulerum Eleazer*. The map shows the city of *Cesarea Palestinae* with the *Practorium Herodis* and three ships entering the harbor. The important cities of *Iezreel* and *Meggido* are shown. The map shows *Lucus Baal*, the forest of Baal, and *Altare Baal*, the altar for Baal.<sup>24</sup> The map shows [*Vellus Godeonis*] Gideon's fleece of wool, which he squeezed out dew in the morning.<sup>25</sup> *Rupes Oreb* shows the place (rock) where Gideon slew Oreb and the figures of Gideon slaying Oreb after the defeat of the Midianites.<sup>26</sup> Double circles surround each of the Levite cities of *Iarmuth*, *Kifhton*, *Engannim*, *Kibzaim*, *Taanach Aner*, *Gath-Rimmon*, *Bileam* and *Bethoron superior*. A cherub is holding up measuring dividers over a distance scale with a rose in the other hand. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Manasseh ramus faecundus, ramus faecundus juxta fontem* is a tree behind a well.

*Continued on page 16*

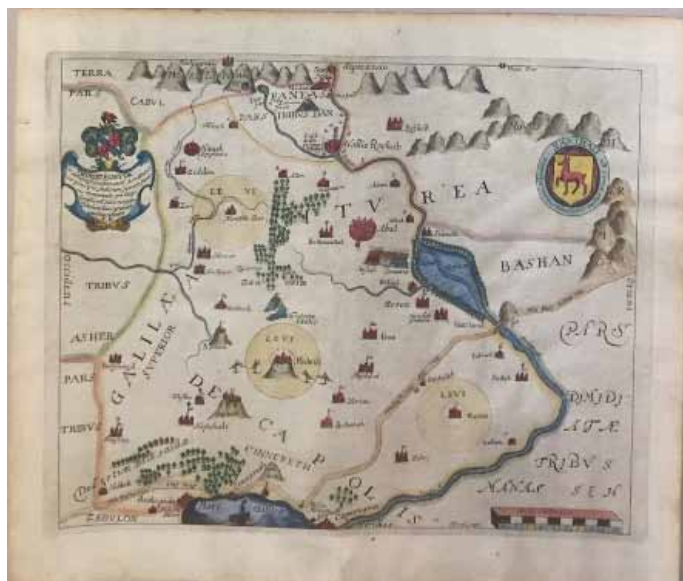
# Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*



**Manasseh** [Dedication: *Richardo Pigot . . . Manassé trans-jordanicam dedicate T.F.*], *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, Ro: Vaughan sculp. John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

## *Naphtali est Cerva emissa quae profert verba Elegantia.*

[Dedication: *Thomas Bowyer*, signed T.F.] *Tho: Cross sculpt.* The map outlines the territory in northern Galilee apportioned to the Tribe of Naphtali, son of Jacob by Bildah. The map shows the *Aquae Merom* and the *Mare Galileae*. The highway between Damascus and Jerusalem is shown with Joseph's bridge across the Jordan River and the lodging cave nearby. Further south on the highway is Joseph's cave, and the well, which was the alleged pit wherein Joseph was thrown. The map shows the battle between Joshua and the Canaanites, *Iosuah* and *Cananitee*. The



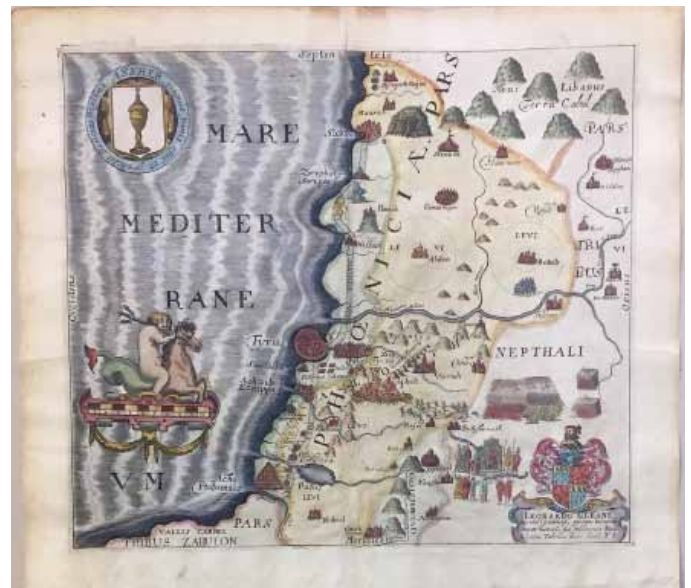
**Naphtali.** [Dedication: *Thomas Bowyer*, signed T.F.] *Tho: Cross sculpt.*, *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, - hand-colored copperplate engraving.

city of Abel is shown that was concerned with the rebellion of Sheba.<sup>27</sup> On the shores of the Galilee, the fenced city of *Cinnereth* is located<sup>28</sup> and nearby fish are on a wooden table in front of *mons Christi*. The towns of *Bethsaida* and *Caperna'um*, fishing towns on the Galilee shore, are located. Fuller commented in the Naphtali text "Capernaum at this day is a poor village scarce consisting of seven fishermen's cottages." The map shows *Hazor*, the largest city-state in Canaan. Contemporary of Fuller's time, the city of Saphette has a Muslim crescent symbol. The map has a simple *Scala Milliarium*. Double circles surround each of the Levite cities of *Kartan*, *Kedesh* and *Hamoth-Don*. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Naphtali est Cerva emissa quae profert verba Elegantia* is a prancing deer, "a hind let loose; he giveth goodly words."<sup>29</sup>

## *Assher. pinguis panis ejus et prebebit Delicias Regibus.*

[Dedication: *Leonardo Gleane*, signed T.F.] The map shows the territory in northern *Terra Sancta* apportioned to the Tribe of Asher with the shoreline running from Sidon up to Acre. Asher was the youngest son of Jacob by Zilpah. In the sea, *Neptunus* (the Roman god Neptune, also known as the Greek god Poseidon) is riding on a half horse and half dolphin with his symbol of the trident spear and on top of a measuring scale with the initials *VM*, below. The initials *VM* represent the engraver W. Marshall. Neptune was the god of the sea and also the god of the horse. The dolphin was the symbol of Neptune with his trident. The map shows the town of *Beth Shemesh* in *Naphtali*, where the Ark of the Covenant was returned by the Phillistines. The map shows the Phillistine army and the Israelites in different battles.<sup>30</sup> The Phillistines camped at *Aphek*, which was later conquered by Joshua. The map shows the Levite towns of *Rehob*, *Abdon* and *Helkath*. The map shows the fortified Phoenician city/island of *Tyrus* [Tyre] that was connected

*Continued on page 17*



**Assher.** [Dedication: *Leonardo Gleane*, signed T.F.], *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.



## Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*

to the coastline by a road *Via Sidonis*. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Assher. pinguis panis ejus et prebebit Delicias Regibus* is a covered cup, a standing cup covered and relating to Jacob's blessing of "his bread will have richness, and he will provide kingly delicacies."<sup>31</sup>

### *Zabulon ad portum marium ipse ad portu marium habitabit.*

[Dedication: *Rogero Vivion Mercatori*, signed T.F.] Robert Vaughan, engraver. The map shows the territory in *Galilaea inferior* between Mount Carmel and the Sea of Galilee, apportioned to the Tribe of Zebulon.<sup>32</sup> On Mount Carmel by the Kishon River, Elijah is killing the prophets of Baal.<sup>33</sup> On the shores of the Sea of Galilee, the miracle of the loaves and the fishes are illustrated, where Jesus fed 4,000 people and *seven baskets full* were remaining.<sup>34</sup> On the Sea of Galilee, there are two ships with one near the shore with Jesus teaching a multitude and the other ship out in the sea in danger of sinking and taking on water. On Mount Tabor the Transfiguration is illustrated, where Jesus's *face did shine like the sun, and his raiment was white as the light*, and Moses and Elias appeared before the three disciples.<sup>35</sup> Double circles surround each of the five Levite cities of *Iokneam, Kattah Kartah, Rimmon Dimnah, Nahalal Tabor* and *Daberah*. The map has a globe on a table with numbers for the *Scala Milliarivm*. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Zabulon ad portum marium ipse ad portu marium habitabit* is a ship with mast and tackling sable in the upper right.<sup>36</sup>

*Issachar asinus fortis decubens inter duo onera.* [Dedication: *Thomae Leigh Generoso*, signed T.F.] JG [John Goddard] scu. The map shows the territory in northern *Terra Sancta* between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jezreel Valley apportioned to the Tribe of Issachar, who was the fifth son of Jacob with Leah. The map shows the Israelite city and fortress of *Jezreel* and the death of Queen Jezebel, as she is thrown off the city walls to

waiting dogs.<sup>37</sup> There are the Levite towns of *Daberah, Iarmuth, Taanach, Kishion Kedesh* and *Enganum Ienine*. The map shows *Anaharath*, which fell to the tribe of Issachar.<sup>38</sup> The map shows the city of *Bethsan* [Beth Shan], which was within the tribal land of Issachar, but assigned to Manasseh.<sup>39</sup> The map shows the Phillistines hanging the body of Saul on the walls of *Bethsan* after the battle of Gelboe.<sup>40</sup> The map shows the usual mistakes of the origin of the River Kishon from the Sea of Galilee (Kinneret) and branches named Kishon, Kishon minor or Kedumim (the ancient) as written in the song of the Prophetess Deborah.<sup>41</sup> The River Jordan (*Jordanus fluvius*) is flowing out of the Sea of Galilee under a bridge and then joined by the River Yabbok (*Iabok flu(vius)*). Near Jezreel is the vineyard of Naboth (*Vinea Naboth*) with Naboth reclining in it, before he was killed and Ahab and Jezebel stole the vineyard.<sup>42</sup> Between Megiddo and Taanach, the Israelites are pursuing the Canaanites, who are sinking in the mire of River Kishon as in the Song of Deborah.<sup>43</sup> At *Endor*, King Saul is crowned and holding a halbard, while consulting with the witch of *Endor* and the ghost of the Prophet Samuel rises out of the grave.<sup>44</sup> The town of *Shunem* with the reapers working in the fields are shown, when the Prophet Elisha visited the town.<sup>45</sup> Between the Rivers Kishon and Jordan at the foot of *Mons Gilboa*, the Israelites after the victory in the Valley of Jezreel are pursuing the fleeing *Midianites*.<sup>46</sup> On the banks of the Jordan, *Naaman*, an officer of the king of Aram, is watched by 2 attendants in a chariot, while he washes in the waters of the river according to advice of the Prophet Elisha.<sup>47</sup> *Naaman*, who had leprosy, was instructed by Elisha the prophet to wash in the Jordan River 7 times for healing. The towns conquered by tribe of Issachar are indicated (*Daherah, Bethshemesh, Hapharaim, Anaharath, Enganim* [Arabic name *Jenin*]).<sup>48</sup> The map shows the town of *Shamir* in the Mountains of Ephraim next to the Tomb of Tola – *Sepulcru (m) Tolae*, who

*Continued on page 18*



**Zabulon** [Dedication: *Rogero Vivion Mercatori*, signed T.F.] Ro: Vaughan sculp., *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving



**Issachar**. [Dedication: *Thomae Leigh Generoso*, signed T.F.] JG [John Goddard] scu., *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

## Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*

was one of the Judges.<sup>49</sup> The map locates the town of *Tarichea*, a Greek name of a settlement on the Galilee shore. The map shows *Vallis Meggiddo*, where King Josiah was slain in the *vale of Megiddo* during the battle with Pharaoh Necho, who was marching against the Charchemish by the Euphrates.<sup>50</sup> The map shows measuring dividers over a *Scala Milliarium*. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Issachar asinus fortis decubens inter duo onera* is an overburdened ass, which reflects the strength of their backs, excellent skills and understanding of the times for Israel. This ass finds “both heels and teeth to kick and bite such as offer to take his hay from his rack and provender [food] away from his manager.” Issachar is a strong-boned donkey (the spiritual role as the bearer of the yoke of Torah and the cultivator of the spiritual treasurer of the people).<sup>51</sup>

***Ephraim Vitula est edocta, amans triturare.*** [Dedication: *Gulielmo Crane*, signed T.F.] *Ro: Vaughan sculp.* The map shows the territory in central *Terra Sancta* between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan apportioned to the Tribe of Ephraim. There are many biblical illustrations on the map from the Bible, such as the *Sepulcrum Josuae*. The Biblical city of *Dothan* is shown near Joseph’s well. The map shows *Palma Deborahae* from *Judges*, in which the prophet Deborah rendered judgments beneath a date palm tree around Bethel in *Ephraim*. The map shows the battle of *Caftra Syrorum fugintium*. Ahab set up an altar for Baal in the Temple of Baal in Samaria.<sup>52</sup> The map shows the road from *Shiloh* to *Shechem*. *Shiloh* was a center of worship where yearly feasts of *Yahweh* were held, in which hundreds of dancing girls took part as shown on the map.<sup>53</sup> *Shechem* lies in the valley between Mount Gerizim (*Mons gerezim*) and Mount Ebal (*Mons Ebal*) with people standing on both mountains. Upon entering the Holy Land, the people gathered atop these two opposite mountains to declare their allegiance to God. The blessing were placed upon Mount Gerizim and curses upon Mount Ebal.<sup>54</sup> Six tribes were sent to each mountain.<sup>55</sup> The people of the tribes of Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Joseph and Benjamin stood on Mount Gerizim for the blessing and the tribes of Reuben, Gad, Asher, Zebulun, Dan and Naftali stood on Mount Ebal for the curse.<sup>56</sup> *Thebez turris* is shown where Abimelek attacked *Thebez* and captured it.<sup>57</sup> The map shows the ancient Canaanite city of *Tizah*, whose king was overthrown and the king’s palace is on fire.<sup>58</sup> The map shows the ancient town of *Samaria-Sebaste*, which was the capital of the Northern Kingdom of Israel,<sup>59</sup> and located on top of the Shomron mountain, *Semerom mons*. Nearby, the map shows *Templum Baal*, which was built by Ahab and the Phoenician princess Jezebel and later destroyed by Jehu, who had Jezebel and 70 princes of Ahab’s family killed. Double circles surround each of the Levite cities of *Kibzaim*, *Bethoron-superior*, and *Gezae*. The map has a *Scala Milliarium*. The emblem of the Tribe is an ox with the inscription *Ephraim Vitula est edocta, amans triturare*.<sup>60</sup>

***Dan, Serpens juxta viam qui calces equi mordet, et decidit sessor ejus retrorsum.*** [Dedication: *Gulielmo Allot*, signed T.F.] *Ro: Vaughan sculp.* The map shows the territory in southern *Terra Sancta* apportioned to the Tribe of Dan with the shoreline running



***Ephraim*** [Dedication: *Gulielmo Crane*, signed T.F.] *Ro: Vaughan sculp.* ***A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine***, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

from *Iapho Ioppa* as far as *Ashdod*. Robery Vaughan cut an elaborate scale and a cartouche of Jonah and the Whale. Also, there are small scale versions of 10 sailing ships, with 6 sailing to the port of Ioppa. In *Ioppa*, there is the *Domus Simon*, the house of Simon the Tanner. The *Scala Milliarium* is surrounded by dolphins and two tridents, the symbols for Poseidon, with measuring dividers over the scales. Double circles surround each of the Levite cities of *Eltekeh*, *Bethfhemefh*, *Gibethon*, *Gath-Rimmon* and *Aijalon*. The *Templum Belzebug* near Ekron represents the temple of the Philistine god worshipped in *Ekron*. The map shows the town of *Beth-Dagon*.<sup>61</sup> The map shows two men carrying grapes on a pole. The map shows the Philistine town of *Timnah* in connection with Samson.<sup>62</sup> *Pathah Enajim* represents the woman on the way to *Timnah*.<sup>63</sup> The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Dan, Serpens juxta viam qui calces equi mordet, et decidit sessor ejus retrorsum* is a rearing horse throwing its rider, a snake at the horse’s heels.<sup>64</sup>

***Simeon. Instrumenta violentia in Habitationibus ipsius.*** [Dedication: *Wilhelmo Honywood*, signed T.F.] *Tho: Cross sculp.* The map shows the territory of *Philistia*, apportioned to the Tribe of Simeon with the shoreline between *Ashod* and *Rinocorura*, and inland from *Hebron* as far as *Kadesh Barnea*. The map shows the towns of *Beershebah* and the *Altare Isaak*. The map shows the Levite city of *Ain* within the tribal area and the Levite cities of *Hebron*, *Debir*, *Gedor* and *Ettekeh* outside the area. The map shows to the west of the Tribe *Philistia* with the towns of *Gaza*, *Askalon* and *Ashdod*. The map shows the *Phillistine town of Gerar* mentioned in 2 *Chronicles* and the *Phillistine town Ziglag [Ziklag]* on fire from the Book

*Continued on page 19*

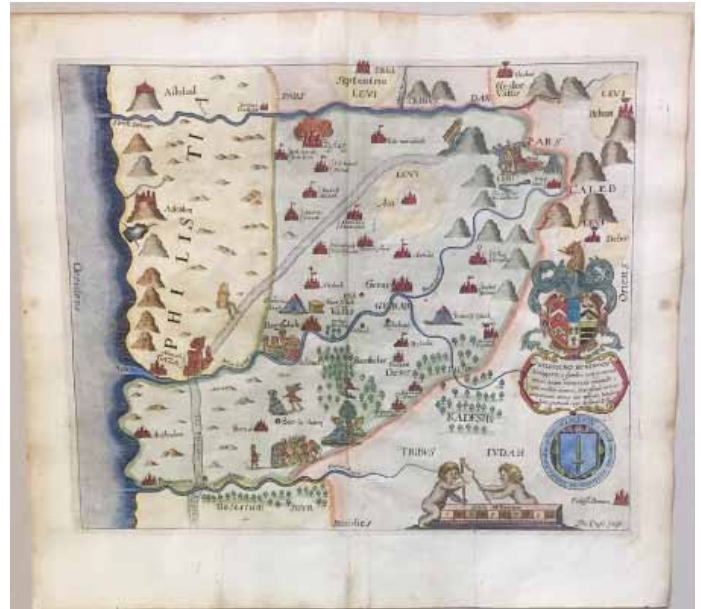
## Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*



**Dan.** [Dedication: *Gulielmo Allot*, signed] T.F. Ro: Vaughan sculp. *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

of *Samuel*. David was granted refuge from King Saul by the Phillistine King Aschish of Gat in Ziklag and later David left Ziklag for Hebron to be anointed King of Israel after Saul's death. The town was destroyed later by the Amalekites. The map shows Samson carrying the gates of Gaza to the hill across from Hebron and the Temple of Dagon in Gaza, crashing down by the strength of Samson.<sup>65</sup> The map shows the prophet Lehi during the time of King Zedakiah and the spirit of the *En-hakkore*.<sup>66</sup> Two cherubs are holding up measuring dividers over a *scala Miliarium*. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Simeon. Instrumenta violentia in Habitationibus ipsius* is a sword pointing upwards, alluding to Jacob's words.<sup>67</sup>

**Benjamin. *supus qui discernit, mane comedit praedam, et ad vesperá dividit spoliúm.*** [Dedication: *Jacobo Comiti Carleolenti*, signed T.F.] Ro: Vaughan sculp. Apud Waltham 1649. The map shows the inland territory in central *Terra Sancta* on the west bank of the Jordan River, apportioned to the Tribe of Benjamin. Jerusalem appears on the map with the Temple and within the walls. Jericho is shown as a big city. The map shows *Abel Mizaim*, east of the Jordan River at the threshing floor of Atad, where Joseph and the 11 brothers mourned 7 days for Jacob.<sup>68</sup> The map shows *Bethel*, God's house as named by Jacob. Nearby is the name *Helkath Hazurim*, where the troops of David fought Ish-bosheth.<sup>69</sup> The map shows Jacob's dream of the ladder from Heaven with angels descending and ascending from and to Heaven with Jacob under the ladder. The rock of Rimmon, *Rimmon rupes*, is shown where 600 men fled into the wilderness.<sup>70</sup> Double circles surround the Levite cities of *Almon*, *Anathoth* and *Gebah*. The map shows the figure of the prophet Jeremiah with people moving stones, *Ager Ieremiae*. The map shows *Perez Vzrah*, where God



**Simeon.** [Dedication: *Wilhelmo Honywood*, signed T.F.] Tho: Cross sculp. *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

burst forth upon Uzzah and killed him, when he rashly took hold of the Ark.<sup>71</sup> The map has a *Scala Miliarium*. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Benjamin. supus qui discernit, mane comedit praedam, et ad vesperá dividit spoliúm* is an attacking wolf.<sup>72</sup>

*Continued on page 20*



**Benjamin.** [Dedication: *Jacobo Comiti Carleolenti*, signed T.F.] Ro: Vaughan sculp. Apud Waltham 1649. *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

# Tribes of Israel Maps *continued*

*Ivda. Acc – ubuit ut leo, quis fuscitabit eum.* [Dedication: *Guilmairnrl Mainarbl*, signed T.F.] *John Goddard sculp.* The map shows the inland territory west of the Dead Sea, apportioned to the Tribe of Judah. In a large Dead Sea, the four cities Zeboim, Sodom, Gomorrah and Admah are burning. The walled city of Jerusalem is shown in the top of the map. The map shows the valley of Elah, *Elah Vallis*, where the Philistine army was facing the Israelites under King Saul. The map shows David with his sling shot fighting Goliath.<sup>73</sup> *Ahithaphel* (Ahithophel) is shown hanging from a tree. Ahithophel was a counselor to King David, but deserted David for Absalom and upon Absalom's loss Ahithophel took his own life.<sup>74</sup> The Canaanite city *Tappuah* is shown that fell to Manasseh. Near Zoar, Lot dwelt in a cave on a mountain, *Spelunca Lot*.<sup>75</sup> *Hebron* is shown, which was the principal royal city belonging to Judah. Double circles surround the Levite cities of *Holon*, *Iuttah*, *Iattir*, *Ashtemoth Ashtemoa*, *Libnah* and *Kirjath-Sepher*, *Kirjath-Sannah*, *Deber*. The map has a *Scala Milliarium* with a cherub holding up measuring dividers and couching over the scale. The emblem of the Tribe with the inscription *Ivda. Acc – ubuit ut leo, quis fuscitabit eum* is a crouching lion."<sup>76</sup>



*Ivda.* [Dedication: *Guilmairnrl Mainarbl*, signed T.F.] *John Goddard sculp.* *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine*, Thomas Fuller, 1650, London, John Williams, hand-colored copperplate engraving.

## End Notes

- <sup>1</sup> *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine and the Confines thereof, With the History of the Old and New Testament acted thereon*, Thomas Fuller B.D., Printed by T.F. for John Williams at the signe of the Crown in Pauls Church-yard. MDCL, p. 2.
- <sup>2</sup> See generally Sandler, Florence. "Thomas Fuller's *Pisgah-Sight of Palestine* as a Comment on the Politics of Its Time," *Huntington Library Quarterly*, Vol. 41, No. 4 (Aug. 1978), 317-343.
- <sup>3</sup> First English Civil War period, 1642-1646 ending with Cromwell's victory; Second Civil War, 1648-1649 ending with the execution of Charles I.
- <sup>4</sup> See Murray, Iain H., *The Puritan Hope, A Study in Revival and the Interpretation of Prophecy*, (1st ed. 1971), p. 78.
- <sup>5</sup> Sandler, *Thomas Fuller's Pisgah-Sight of Palestine as a Comment on the Politics of Its Time*, 317.
- <sup>6</sup> See Churchill, W.A., *Watermarks In Paper, in Holland, England, France, Etc., in the XVII and XVIII Centuries and Their Interconnection*, (1st ed. 2006).
- <sup>7</sup> *Joshua 12:1-42; 1 Chronicles 6: 54-81; Numbers 35:1-8.*
- <sup>8</sup> A Mediterranean mandrake is a perennial herbaceous plant with leaves arranged in a rosette shape with bell-shaped flowers and berries.
- <sup>9</sup> *Genesis 29:32* (Reuben means see a son).
- <sup>10</sup> *Genesis 49:4* (Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel).
- <sup>11</sup> *2 Samuel 2:8.*
- <sup>12</sup> *1 Kings 12.*
- <sup>13</sup> *Genesis 32.*
- <sup>14</sup> *II Kings 9: 14.*
- <sup>15</sup> *Judges 11:4.*
- <sup>16</sup> *II Samuel 18:5-8.*
- <sup>17</sup> *II Samuel 18:17.*
- <sup>18</sup> *Numbers 32:40-42.*
- <sup>19</sup> *1 Kings 17:6.*
- <sup>20</sup> *Matthew 24:16.*
- <sup>21</sup> *Genesis 31:47.*
- <sup>22</sup> *Genesis 49:22.*
- <sup>23</sup> *Judges 7:22.*
- <sup>24</sup> *1 Kings 16:32-33.*
- <sup>25</sup> *Judges 6:37.*
- <sup>26</sup> *Judges 7:25.*
- <sup>27</sup> *2 Samuel 20:14.*
- <sup>28</sup> *Joshua 19:35.*
- <sup>29</sup> *Genesis 49:21.*
- <sup>30</sup> *Joshua 12:18 and 1 Samuel 4:1.*
- <sup>31</sup> *Genesis 49:20.*
- <sup>32</sup> *Joshua 19: 10-16.*
- <sup>33</sup> *1 Kings 18.*
- <sup>34</sup> *Matthew 15: 32-38.*
- <sup>35</sup> *Matthew 17: 1-3.*
- <sup>36</sup> *Genesis 49:20* ("Zebulun shall settle by seashores. He shall be at the ship's harbor, and his last border will reach Zidon.").
- <sup>37</sup> *2 Kings 9:33-35.*
- <sup>38</sup> *Joshua 19:19.*
- <sup>39</sup> *Joshua 17:11; 1 Chronicles 7:29.*
- <sup>40</sup> *2 Samuel 21:12.*
- <sup>41</sup> *Judges 5: 31.*
- <sup>42</sup> *1 Kings 21.*
- <sup>43</sup> *Judges 5:19.*
- <sup>44</sup> *1 Samuel 28: 7-19.*
- <sup>45</sup> *II Kings 4.*
- <sup>46</sup> *Judges 7: 19.*
- <sup>47</sup> *II Kings 5.*
- <sup>48</sup> *Joshua 19: 17-33.*
- <sup>49</sup> *Judges 10:1.*
- <sup>50</sup> *2 Chronicles 35:21.*
- <sup>51</sup> *Genesis 49:14.*
- <sup>52</sup> *1 Kings 16: 32.*
- <sup>53</sup> *Judges 21:19ff.*
- <sup>54</sup> *Deuteronomy 11:26, 29*
- <sup>55</sup> *Joshua 8:30-35.*
- <sup>56</sup> *Deuteronomy 27:1-26.*
- <sup>57</sup> *Judges 9:45-55.*
- <sup>58</sup> *Joshua 12:24.*
- <sup>59</sup> *1 Kings 16:24-28.*
- <sup>60</sup> *Numbers 2:18; Deuteronomy 33:17* ("The standard of Ephraim was pitched first on the west side of the tabernacle; arms anciently depicted thereon, an ox sable passant in a field argent, founded on Moses' words, 'His beauty shall be like the firstling of a bullock.'"); *Hosea 10:11* ("Ephraim is as a heifer that is taught, and loveth to tread out the corn.").
- <sup>61</sup> *Joshua 15:41.*
- <sup>62</sup> *Judges 14.*
- <sup>63</sup> *Genesis 38.*
- <sup>64</sup> *Genesis 49:18* ("Dan will be a serpent on the highway, a viper by the path that bites a horse's heels so its rider falls backward.").
- <sup>65</sup> *Judges 16.*
- <sup>66</sup> *2 Samuel 23:11 and Judges 15:19.*
- <sup>67</sup> *Genesis 49: 5.*
- <sup>68</sup> *Genesis 50: 4-11.*
- <sup>69</sup> *2 Samuel 2:16.*
- <sup>70</sup> *Judges 20:47.*
- <sup>71</sup> *2 Samuel 6:6-8.*
- <sup>72</sup> *Genesis 49:27* ("Benjamin is a predatory wolf; in the morning he will devour prey and in the evening he will distribute spoils.").
- <sup>73</sup> *1 Samuel 17:2, 19.*
- <sup>74</sup> *2 Samuel 15:31-37; 16:20-17:23.*
- <sup>75</sup> *Genesis 19:30.*
- <sup>76</sup> *Genesis 49:9* ("A lion cub is Judah; from the prey, my son, you elevated yourself. He crouches, lies down like a lion, and like an awesome lion, who dares rouse him?")

# The American School Atlases of Sidney E. Morse

By Walt Wilson

This is the tenth and final installment of articles that feature American school atlases published between 1835 and 1850. Previous editions have covered Daniel Adams, Conrad Malte-Brun & Samuel Griswold Goodrich, William B. Fowle, Jesse Olney, Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Thomas Smiley, Richard McAllister Smith, Roswell Chamberlain Smith, and William Channing Woodbridge. Happily, there are examples of each of these atlases available for study or examination at The University of Texas at Arlington Library Special Collections.



The Morse Family, from left to right: Elizabeth, Samuel, Jedidiah, Sidney, and Richard, by Samuel F. B. Morse circa 1810, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Sidney Edwards Morse (1794 - 1871) was the middle son of the Reverend Jedidiah Morse (1761 - 1826) and Elizabeth Ann Breese (1766 - 1828). Jedidiah Morse was a New England clergyman, editor, and educator who was best known for his numerous textbooks on geography. His books were among the first in the United States of their kind. They sold well and earned Jedidiah the title of "Father of American Geography." He and Elizabeth had 11 children, but only three boys lived to adulthood. The oldest was the painter Samuel F. B. Morse, best known as the famous inventor of the telegraph (1791 - 1872), followed by Sidney, and Richard (1795 - 1868).

Sidney graduated from Yale in 1811, studied theology at Andover seminary, and then went to Litchfield Law School in Connecticut. He soon became a contributor to the *Columbian Centinel* and wrote about the evils of slavery if it was allowed to expand into newly formed states. His series of articles led to the establishment of the *Boston Recorder*, a weekly religious newspaper, with Sidney as the sole editor and proprietor.

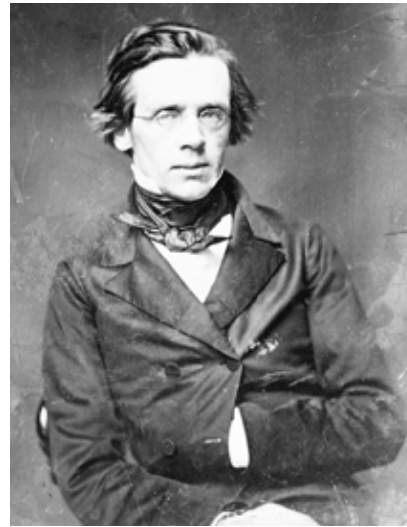
After successfully expanding circulation of the paper, Sidney worked with his older brother Samuel in patenting a flexible piston pump and expanding its sales. The brothers remained close throughout their lives; Sidney even named his only daughter

after Samuel's wife, Lucretia. They often affectionately signed their letters to each other with drawings of a hare and tortoise, a reference to their childhood nicknames. According to their father, Samuel was the hare because he was too quick, and Sidney was the tortoise because he was too stubborn.

In 1823, Sidney moved to New York City and founded the *New York Observer* with his younger brother Richard. With Sidney as senior editor and proprietor, the paper became a successful conservative Presbyterian journal with 17,000 subscribers. After

the Civil War, it became independent of the church and remained in print until 1912.

In addition to following his father's path in religious faith and newspaper editing, Sidney was an active creator of atlases and geography books. He collaborated with his elderly father on several Ancient, Modern, and New Universal Atlases beginning in 1822 until 1828. He also continued to publish Jedidiah's school geography book over that same period.



Mathew Brady Daguerreotype Believed to be Richard or Sidney E. Morse, courtesy Library of Congress

Simultaneously, Sidney created his own textbook, *A New System of Modern Geography*. The book had 676 pages with no maps or illustrations. To fill that gap, he produced an accompanying atlas that was primarily a copy of the latest editions of the Arrowsmith atlases. Sidney's last known atlas in this series was dated 1835, and given its scarcity, it must not have been very popular.

It would be another nine years before Sidney produced a second atlas. This time, he incorporated geographic expertise with some of his Brother Samuel's inventive flare. In association with Henry A. Munson and Samuel Breese, he developed and patented a new method of printing maps in color on the common printing-press. They called their wax engraving technique "cerography." Morse used this process to illustrate his geographical text-books. He began publishing these texts titled *System of Geography for the Use of Schools. Illustrated with more than fifty cerographic maps, and numerous wood-cut engravings* with Harper & Brothers in 1844.

Unlike engraving or lithography, which demanded the laborious drawing of a negative image, cerography allowed the image to be drawn directly. The positive image was etched into a wax-covered plate that was then used as a mold to cast a master printing plate through an electroplating process. Images could be

*Continued on page 22*

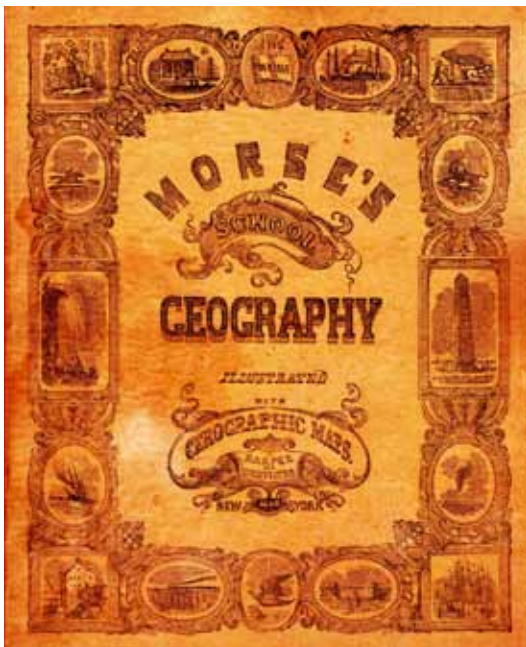
## Sidney E. Morse *continued*

easily cut into the soft wax layer using very little pressure. The lettering in Morse's early maps was all hand engraved. Later, he used commercially produced tools to stamp the type into the wax. His process allowed both line and text to be combined in the same image. It was one of the first viable alternatives to expensive metal plate engraving for American maps.

The maps produced by his cerographic process were much superior in execution and appearance to wood engraved maps and in definition when compared to lithographs. Although they do not match the quality of copperplate maps, they were less expensive to produce. His books were about the same size (12 ½ x 9 ¾") as his competitor's atlases, rather than the smaller-sized geography books. To keep his maps updated, Morse worked with the leading New York engravers, mapmakers and publishers George Edwin Sherman and John Calvin Smith, but his school atlases were often outdated when compared to his competitors.

Morse kept his cerographic map-making process a secret. As a result, it did not become more widely used until Rand McNally introduced its own wax engraving process in 1872. From the 1870's through the first four decades of the 20th century, this method of printing became popular with large map printing houses in the United States.

In this author's opinion, Morse's innovative school atlas maps are among the least attractive of the era. His maps were usually framed by text, printed on both sides of each page, simplistically engraved, and colored with a monochromatic wash. From a business perspective, Morse's innovation saved money. It also combined the geography text into the atlas, reducing the number of textbooks the students had to purchase. Within five years of Morse's introduction of his *System of Geography for the Use of Schools*, most of his many competitors had abandoned production of separate school atlases that had maps printed on one side only.



Cover, Sidney E. Morse's *System of Geography for the Use of Schools*, 1846 Edition.

Morse's school atlas/geography books remained in print from 1844 until at least 1872. The maps within them are usually smaller versions of the maps contained within his national atlases. Individual school atlases are also easy to identify, especially when compared to those of his competitors. Sidney issued a new edition annually and included dates on both the cover and title pages. They were all titled *System of Geography for the Use of Schools* and published by Harper and Brothers at the same address in New York City. between 1844 and 1850.

The covers were all identical and primarily depicted American industry and iconic symbols including a steamship, railroad train, bridges, and a Native American on a galloping steed. He placed an American eagle at the bottom center and at the top center, a radiant image of "The Bible" topped by the Christogram "I H S" that abbreviates the Greek spelling of Jesus.

Other than the dates on the cover and title pages, there are no variations between the 1844 and 1845 editions of Morse's school atlas. Beginning in 1846 and continuing through 1850, he changed the illustrations opposite the title page that pictured Caucasian, Oriental, Native American, African-American men as representatives of their respective races.

Not unexpectedly, the order of their presentation (top to bottom and left to right), and relative appearances reflected the racial hierarchy bias of the era. In other portions of the text, Morse also described Native Americans as "... wild, roving savages, and some of them, particularly the Camanches [sic], on the borders of Texas, are expert horsemen and formidable warriors." These perceptions and attitudes were common among American mid-nineteenth educators and clergy, even for an advocate of emancipation and better treatment of indigenous peoples like Sidney Morse.



Variations in title page illustrations 1844-1845

Several of his maps remained relatively unchanged throughout this period. In fact, the Map of the Western Hemisphere is identical in all editions. It was never updated to reflect the border treaties with Great Britain (1846) in the northwest or Mexico (1848) in the southwestern United States. Austin is labeled as the capital of Texas that remained labeled as an independent republic. Other than color variations, the only changes in information related to this page were the addition of title "The World" and the number "10" at the top of the page in the 1846-1850 editions. The

*Continued on page 23*

## Sidney E. Morse *continued*

1844-1845 editions were only numbered at the bottom and lacked the additional title.

In addition to the Western Hemisphere, Texas is depicted on the following maps in all editions: North America; United States; Texas; Mexico, Guatemala [sic], and the West Indies; and Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas (partial). Each of these will be described in further detail.



Extract of the United States from the map of the Western Hemisphere Morse's *System of Geography of the Use of Schools*, 1846 edition.

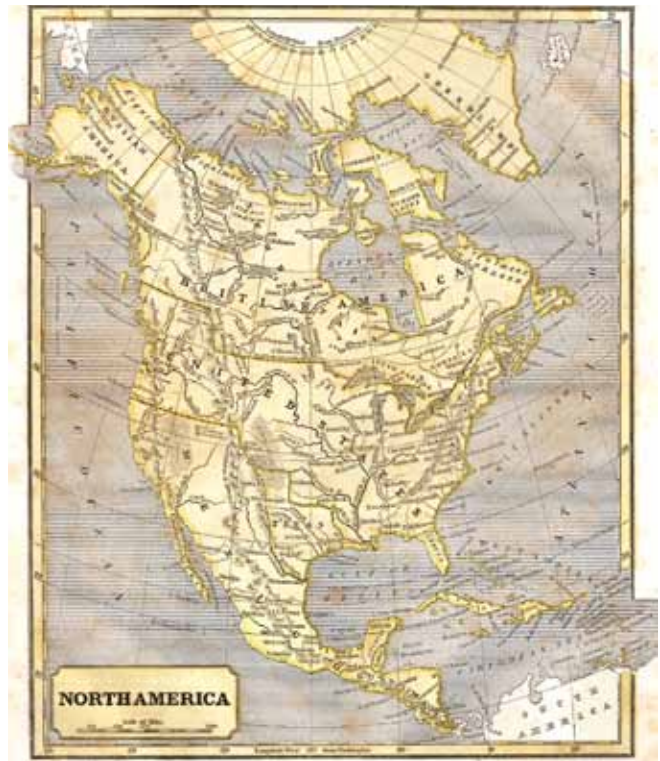
Unlike those of the Western Hemisphere, Morse's full page maps of North America belatedly updated the boundaries of the U.S. that resulted from the 1846 and 1848 treaties with the United Kingdom and Mexico. The 1846 boundary in the northwestern territories finally appeared in the 1848 edition. He did not show the 1848 boundary in the southwest U.S. resulting from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo until the 1850 edition.

The 1844-1847 edition maps of North America are identical, but there is a variation in the titles and page number locations on the verso. The page numbers (11) on map of the Eastern Hemisphere that is on the back of the North America map only appear at the bottom on the 1844-1845 editions and are at both the top and bottom of the 1846-1847 editions. These latter two editions also add the title "The World" at the top of page 11.

The 1848 edition had several minor changes to the map of North America. He updated the northwest boundary and no longer outlined Texas as an independent republic with Austin labeled as a national capital. He replaced the alternative name of the Great Salt Lake of "Youta" with "Timpanigos." The two cities labeled in California "St. Francisco" and Monterey remained unchanged in all editions.

Another stylistic change occurred in 1848 for most of his 50-plus maps and continued throughout the period. He replaced some of the outline serif fonts with solid non-serif fonts to represent major place names such as nations, states, and counties.

As with Morse's other maps in the 1844 and 1845 editions, the United States maps are identical. Although it is a double page map (pages 16 and 17), there is a column of text on the far left of



North America, Morse's *System of Geography of the Use of Schools*, 1846 edition.

page 16. Two other half columns of text are under the truncated portion of the map that shows part of Texas and Mexican California. In the 1846 and 1847 editions, the only change is the coloration of Texas. The color incorporates the state into the United States rather than standing alone as an independent nation. In the text, the first column ends with paragraph number "7" at the bottom of the page (1846-1849 editions), rather than ending with paragraph number "8" as in the earlier two editions.

*Continued on page 24*

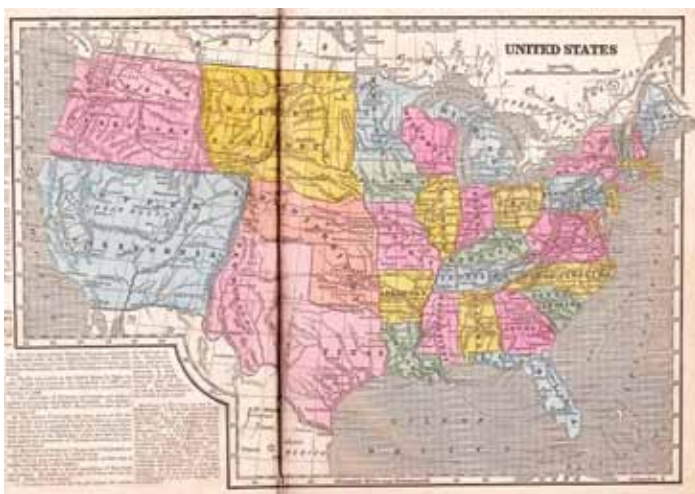


The United States, Morse's *System of Geography of the Use of Schools*, 1848 edition.

# Sidney E. Morse *continued*

The 1848 edition shows numerous changes including the addition of a new Minnesota Territory and the reduction in size of Wisconsin and Iowa Territories. It also depicts the 1846 border agreement with the United Kingdom that settled the U.S. border with the colonial territory then known as British America. Beginning in 1848, Morse also used solid, rather than outline, fonts for Mexico and Texas.

Morse expanded the view of Texas as far west as the 101st meridian in 1848, instead of the 99th as before. The map adds the previously omitted Texas cities of San Antonio de Bexar, Corpus Christi, and Clarksville. In the west, there is additional detail for the rivers in Oregon Territory and the inclusion of “Oregon City.” In Mexican California, the Sacramento River is more accurately plotted and adds the annotation “Sutters.”



The United States, Morse's System of Geography of the Use of Schools, 1850 edition

The next changes appeared in 1850, resulting in a dramatically updated and rescaled map. Most noticeably, it was multicolored using the same pale pink, yellow, blue, and green washes used in other atlases of the era. The map now displays the entire the area that would comprise the lower 48 states. Upper California is newly labeled and colored as part of the United States. California's "Gold Region" is prominently featured on a much more accurate depiction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. "Puebla de los Angeles" makes its first appearance on Morse's United States map as does "Mormon City."

The cities of eastern Texas in the 1850 United States map are unchanged, but its borders are combined with the presumptive borders of New Mexico. The resulting engraved and colored border is about 80 miles west of the Rio Grande and runs along the ridgeline of the Sierra Madre mountain range.

Like most of Morse's school atlas maps, those of Texas are miniature versions of the full page maps that appeared in Morse's national atlases. The Texas map only measures about five and a half inches square and cuts off both the Panhandle and the area west of the Puerco River (now called the Pecos). The map of Texas and the accompanying text share the page (37) with textual information about Missouri and Illinois. In the 1844-1847 editions, the Texas map reflected the state's counties as of January,



Texas, Morse's System of Geography of the Use of Schools, 1844 edition.

1840. As seen on the map pictured here, another feature of the maps in the 1844 and 1845 editions was the pale wash Morse used to highlight his map titles.

Even though they were formed in 1840 and 1841 respectively, Morse omitted Bowie and Lamar Counties in far northeast Texas until his 1848 edition. That year, he added several Texas cities and forts, including Marshall, Paris, Corpus Christi, Ft. Brown, and Ft. Polk. He deleted defunct or nonexistent cities such as Spring Creek, Grayson, and Copano, but inexplicably omitted the major cities of Laredo and San Antonio de Bexar as well.

Another feature that can aid in identifying the date of this map is the presence or absence of text in the first column beneath the map image. The 1844, 1845, and 1850 editions have the continuation of text from page 36 that described the Texas topography "... streams, but every where [sic] else below the mountains are beautiful prairies." This information was omitted from the 1847 through 1849 editions as the result of an apparent printing error.

From 1844 to 1847, the first sentence of the Texas section was, "Texas was a province of Mexico until 1835, when it declared itself an independent Republic." In the 1848-1850 atlases, Morse modified the sentence by adding the phrase, "... and in 1845 it was annexed to the American Union." There were no other changes to the text about Texas that painted a glowing, but exaggerated picture, "Silver, gold, and other valuable minerals abound in the mountains."

Morse waited until 1850 to update the state's population from 100,000 to 300,000. That year he also increased the area of the state from 100,000 to 397,319 square miles to reflect Texas' full territorial claim. Curiously, he still listed Missouri (70,050 sq. mi.)

*Continued on page 25*



## Sidney E. Morse *continued*

as the largest state in the Union. (Note: Texas only has 268,596 sq. mi. as a result of an 1850 agreement with the Federal government. Alaska is the largest state with 570,641 sq. mi. of land area, although some Texans point out that about a third of that state lies above the Arctic Circle and 80% of its land is underlain by permafrost, whereas Texas mostly has oil and gas.)

The last of the Morse school atlas maps that depict the entirety of the Republic and State of Texas is the map of Mexico, Guatemala [sic], and the West Indies. The map measures 5 ¾ by 9 inches in all seven editions and appears on page 38 with the map of Texas on the verso. The 1844-1847 editions are identical and show a Texas Republic with its northern border at the Arkansas River and its western border just east of the Puerco River. Mexico is also still in possession of “New California.” Texas is not colored and “AUSTIN” is depicted as a national capital.



**Mexico, Guatemala, and the West Indies, Morse's System of Geography of the Use of Schools, 1845 edition.**

In the 1848 and 1849 editions of this map, Texas is no longer labeled and “Austin” is not identified as a national capital. Texas is shown as part of the United States, but “New California” is part of Mexico. In 1850, Morse updated the map, but did not make any changes to the engraving. Mexico is still labeled into the American southwest, but the area is uncolored to indicate its shift to United States Control.

Morse's school atlases have one more map that depicts a small slice of eastern Texas. It is titled “Louisiana Mississippi, and

Arkansas.” Predictably, map focuses on the three neighboring states, but it does plot the Texas cities of Sabine City, Beaumont, Jasper, San Augustine, Shelbyville, and Clarksville. Most of the parish and county changes and updates within these maps are in the neighboring states.

In addition to his long-running cerographic school atlas, Morse also produced several other atlases after 1835. They included a Cerographic Missionary and a Bible Atlas, a “North American Atlas,” a “Cerographic Atlas of the United States” and another named “Cerographic Maps, comprising the Whole Field of Ancient and Modern, including Sacred, Geography, Chronology, and History.”

Sidney Morse married the 28-year-old Catherine Livingston (1813 – 1905) when he was 47 years of age and well-established in the publishing business. They had two children, Lucretia and Gilbert Livingston. Sidney continued as senior editor and proprietor of the New York Observer until 1858. When he retired from publishing that year, his son was just a teenager.

Sidney's brother Richard's son, also named Sidney, then purchased his father's and uncle's interest in the *Observer*. The nephew had been named in honor of Uncle Sidney. He identified himself as “Sidney E. Morse, Jr.” to avoid confusion when he assumed ownership of the company. The younger Morse dropped the “Jr.” from his name upon the death of his uncle. He published the paper throughout his lifetime and produced his uncle's school atlases for at least five years after the elder Sidney Morse's retirement.

The elder Sidney devoted the last years of his life to experimenting with and patenting a bathometer, which was useful for laying underwater telegraph cables. He and his son Livingston exhibited this instrument at the World's fair in Paris in 1869, and during 1870 in New York City. Sidney died in New York City on Christmas Eve of 1871.

While Jedidiah Morse may have been the “Father of American Geography,” his son Sidney Edwards Morse made significant contributions of his own. Sidney ushered in a new era of geography books, atlases, and printing. His school atlases were not as attractive as his competitors, but they were much more affordable and available to working class families.

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# Why Visit UTA?

## Recent Cartographic Acquisitions at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections

By Ben Huseman

The cartographic history of Texas, neighboring areas of the American Southwest, Mexico, the Gulf, the Caribbean, and the history of cartography in general has long been a focus for the collections at UTA. While we are one among many wonderful cartographic collections in Texas, we are one of the best known and have for many years taken a leadership role in the cartographic world. We have continued to add materials to fill in our gaps in these areas and we have expanded our cartographic collecting into other areas, especially Africa. Generous donors have made nearly all of these acquisitions possible – either through gifts of items themselves or through purchases from already established endowment funds. Unfortunately, recent events, not the least being the covid-19 pandemic, have prevented us from showing these to Texas Map Society members in person.

Obviously, some highly important one-of-a-kind cartographic treasures are beyond the purchasing power of even the richest institutions. Viewing them online is one thing, but actually seeing them in person can be overwhelming. For that reason, over the years, UTA has acquired some excellent facsimiles that serve as amazing teaching tools. A couple of recent favorite acquisitions in this category that most TMS members may not have seen are a giant (over 8 ft. x 8 ft.) full-size gold-leafed reproduction of the Fra Mauro map from the 1450s and a fine copy of the world's oldest surviving globe: Martin Behaim's "Erdapfel" of 1492 (**fig. 1**). Ideally, of course, all of us want to get back to Venice and



**Fig. 1** – Full-size (52.5 in. tall with stand) facsimile by Greaves & Thomas, London, of the German National Museum's Martin Behaim Globe (1492), at left, alongside the reproduction of the Library of Congress's original Martin Waldseemüller *Mappa Mundi* of 1507 in the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library

Nuremberg as soon as possible to see the originals either once again or for the first time!

Rare, original early maps and prints of considerable variety had been regularly arriving at UTA even before the pandemic. This pace seemed to increase to at least once a week afterwards, as a few of us continued to come into work while staying vigilant with "social distancing." If you thought you were somewhat familiar with UTA's cartographic collections before, you might be quite surprised at the growth. It is true that today examples of the majority of these items are already available online but seeing them in digital form, while offering certain advantages to researchers and viewers, is never the same as seeing them in person or holding at least some of them (carefully) in one's hand. Our students, professors, and the general public who make the effort to make a physical visit are guaranteed an amazing treat, particularly if they let us know about their interests in advance.

Among the oldest items to arrive are five original double-sided pages with woodcut views of African cities from the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493 (for details [see my 2020 blog post](#) that includes three of them). We now have a rare two-color woodcut by Bernardo Sylvani showing most of the African continent, published in Venice in 1511, and a couple of woodcut maps of Africa and Spain from Martin Waldseemüller's update of Ptolemy's Geography, published in Strasbourg in 1513 (Waldseemüller, many will recall, was the cartographer who gave the name *America* to that newly discovered continent in 1507). Several maps recently acquired relate to the great 16th-century Venetian geographer/cartographer Giacomo Gastaldi (ca.1500-1566). These include his *Nueva Hispania Tabula Nova*, published in Venice in 1548 and the first printed map to focus on our area, a.k.a. New Spain (**fig. 2**); a hemispherical map of the New World, first published in Giovanni Battista Ramusio's collection of travels in 1556 (based upon the work of Gastaldi and the first printed map to show some of the fabled "seven cities of Cibola" or some of the Pueblo villages of the American Southwest); and an impressive large map of the continent of Africa by Paolo Forlani (likewise based largely upon the work of Gastaldi) published in Venice in 1562. Other acquisition highlights dating from this century include: Jacques Le Moyne le Morgue's map of Florida of 1591 from DeBry's *Grand Voyages*; numerous pages with woodcut illustrations ranging from maps and city plans to views and coats-of-arms from Sebastian Münster's *Cosmography* published in Basel between 1544 and 1578 ([see my blog post on Münster's city views](#)); a fabulous miniature Ortelius atlas published in Brescia, Italy, in 1598 (**fig. 3**, containing all the maps originally appearing in Ortelius' full-size atlas of 1570); and, city views of Antwerp, Aden, Cairo, Mombassa, Tunis, Algiers, and several other African cities from

*Continued on page 27*

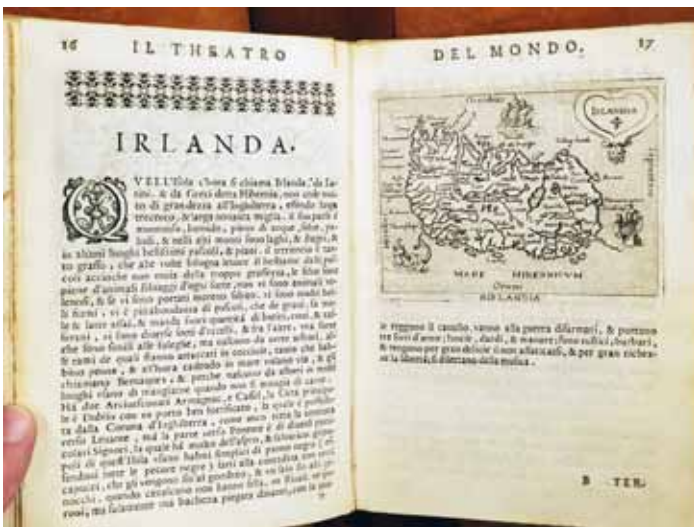
## Why Visit UTA? *continued*



**Fig. 2** – Giacomo Gastaldi, *Nueva Hispania Tabula Nova*, copperplate engraving on paper, 13.5 x 17.5 cm., from *La Geografia di Claudio Ptolomeo* (Venice: Gastaldi, 1548). *UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke*



**Fig. 4** – After John Smith, *Nova Virginia Tabula*, engraving with applied color on paper, 38 x 48 cm. (Amsterdam: Blaeu, 1635). *UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections*



**Fig. 3** – This tiny copperplate-engraved map of Ireland (8 x 10.7 cm.) is in a miniature version (18.5 x 13.6 cm.) of Abraham Ortelius' *Il Theatro del Mondo*, published in Brescia, Italy, in 1598. *UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Mr. Donald Sheff*

Georg Braun & Frans Hogenberg's famous city atlas *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, published in Frankfurt am Main in various editions between 1572 and 1617 (see my blog post on [Braun & Hogenberg's city views](#)).

Important recent 17th-century acquisitions include: Henry Briggs' highly influential map *The North Part of America...* from 1625 (the second printed map to show California as an island); Dutch cartographers/publishers Willem and Johann Blaeu's 1635 copy of English Captain John Smith's map of Virginia (**fig. 4**) and eight colorful continental maps with surrounding images (cartes-à-figures) by various English and Dutch cartographer/engraver/

publishers. A beautiful example of the latter is Nicolaes Visscher's *America* published in Amsterdam in 1650 (**fig. 5**). Particularly impressive also are several 17th-century maps of Asia and polar regions by Hondius, Janssonius, de Wit, and Sanson recently donated by Lee R. Greenhouse and Flora E. Lazar. This eclectic but very fine collection also includes maps by Ortelius, Homann's Heirs, John Arrowsmith, and others (see my three-part blog on this collection for images and more details ([Lee Greenhouse and Flora E. Lazar Map Collection Part One](#); [Part Two](#); and [Part Three](#))). While maps of Asia and polar regions have never been a collecting priority for UTA, we believe these offer interesting comparisons to our other cartographic holdings.

*Continued on page 28*



**Fig. 5** – Nicolaes Jz. Visscher, *Americae Nova Descriptio*, engraving with applied color on paper, 44.5 x 56.8 cm. (Amsterdam: Visscher, 1650). *UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections*

## Why Visit UTA? *continued*

Among the outstanding illustrated books (all with amazing maps) recently acquired are Filippo Pigafetta and Eduardo Lopez's *Vera Descriptio Regni Africana...* [*True Description of the Kingdoms of Africa...*], illustrated and published in Frankfurt am Main by the DeBry family in 1598; Richard Ligon's *A True History of the Island of Barbados*, published in London in 1657 (see **fig. 6** for a detail); and Olfert Dapper's monumental scholarly compilation of material on the entire African continent published in Amsterdam in 1668. Jenkins Garrett, Jr. and the family of Virginia and Jenkins Garrett generously gave Special Collections an extraordinary Bible commentary in three languages containing what is probably the first map ever *printed* in Hebrew (**fig. 7**).

UTA has not been neglecting the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries either. We have purchased two gorgeously hand-colored 18th-century maps of America, one by Pieter van der Aa (**fig. 8**) and another by Henry Popple, his so-called "key sheet" map (**fig. 9**). In addition, we have purchased a couple of manuscript maps of



**Fig. 6** – Detail showing fleeing runaway slaves from the map titled (with creative spellings): *A topographical Description and Admeasurements of the Yland of Barbados in the West Indyaes...*, engraving on paper, 38 x 51 cm., in Richard Ligon, *A True & Exact History of the Island of Barbados* (London: Henry Moseley, 1657). 28 cm. UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections



**Fig. 7** – After Benito (Benedictus) Arias Montanus, *Sacrae Geographiae Tabulam...*, engraving on paper, 32.5 x 52 cm., in *Tractatum Biblicorum...* (Frankfurt am Main: Wustius & Andrea, 1696), vol. 6, p. 553. 36 cm. UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Jenkins Garrett, Jr.



**Fig. 8** – Pieter van der Aa, *America in praecipuis ipsius partes distributa... / l'Amerique selon les Nouvelles Observations...*, engraving with applied color on paper, 50.5 x 68.5 cm. (Leiden: Van der Aa, 1713). UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections



**Fig. 9** – Henry Popple, *A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto. / America Septentrionalis*, engraving with applied color on paper, 52 x 51 cm. (London: Popple, 1733). UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections

Mexico from the early 19th c. Walter E. Wilson, a longtime Texas Map Society member, board member, and officer gave UTA an extraordinary collection of Republic of Texas maps, 19th-century school atlases, and school geographies (for some idea of these wonderful resources one should look at his scholarly [Neatline contributions](#) beginning in the Fall of 2016 and continuing up to

*Continued on page 29*

## Why Visit UTA? *continued*

this issue, Spring 2021). Indispensable to the mapping of Texas in the 19th-century were the frontiersmen who conducted land surveys. Appropriately, TMS member Dr. John Freese recently procured for UTA a fine, modern small bronze maquette by sculptor Robert Summers depicting one such surveyor, George B. Erath (1813-1891) (**fig. 10**). The National Ocean and Atmospheric



**Fig. 10** – Robert Summers, *George B. Erath – Frontiersman [maquette]*, cast bronze, 42 cm. high including wood base, 1976. *UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. John W. Freese*

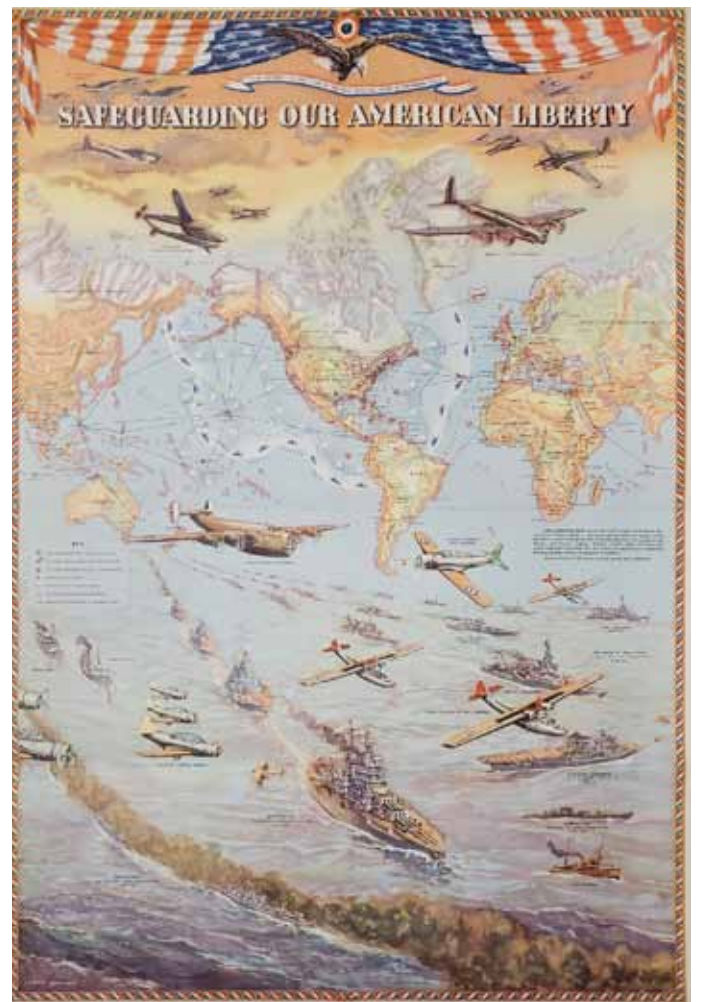
Administration (NOAA)’s Central Library recently donated to UTA Libraries’ Special Collections forty-five volumes of the *British Royal Geographical Society Journal* dating from 1835 to 1880. These all contain important paper maps of places around the entire world. We have also recently purchased a couple of rare bird’s-eye views of the Texas towns of Colorado City (1885) and Laredo (1892) by Augustus Koch and Henry Wellge, respectively. Pictorial maps of the 20th-century have only increased in popularity, so it is fitting that we now have added a few of these. The very large *National Highways Map of the United States...* promoting “Good Roads Everywhere” published by the National Highways Association and the Automobile Club of America in 1918 during the First World War incorporates patriotic images by the popular American illustrators James Montgomery Flagg and J.C. Leyendecker. A great locally-produced bird’s-eye pictorial map (**fig. 11**) showing a proposed “200-ft. ‘Airline’ Boulevard Between Fort Worth and Dallas” (roughly where the Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike or later Interstate 30 would eventually run) features a Ford Tri-motor aeroplane flying over this route and a “possible Canalization Channel [of the] Trinity River.” Another pictorial map example (**fig. 12**) is Lambert Guenther’s *Safeguarding Our American Liberty* showing the western hemisphere produced in 1941 before Pearl Harbor to assure Americans of the strength of United States’ military preparedness. Ironically, half of the military aircraft depicted on the map, such as the Douglas B-18 “Bolo,” the Bell P-39 “Airacobra,” the Vought-Sikorsky SB2U “Vindicator” scout bomber, the Douglas TBD “Devastator” torpedo bomber would soon prove disappointing or obsolete when compared to Axis equipment and many of the proud U.S. battleships would

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Pictorial maps of the 20th-century have only increased in popularity, so



**Fig. 11** – Carlton K. “Montie” Chambers, artist with the Southwest Engraving Co., “*As the Crow Flies*” A 200-Ft. “*Airline*” Boulevard Between Fort Worth and Dallas, color half-tone photolithograph on paper, 57 x 82.5 cm., lithographed by Utter & Evans (Fort Worth: W. H. White, Chairman, Highway Committee, ca. 1934). *UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections*



**Fig. 12** – Lambert Guenther, *Safeguarding Our American Liberty*, color half-tone photolithograph on paper, 79 x 53.5 cm. (New York: C.S. Hammond & Co., 1941). *UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections*

*Continued on page 30*

## Why Visit UTA? *continued*

soon be sunk or damaged at Pearl Harbor. Interesting too, Texas figures prominently on a large French-language pictorial map of world oil production from 1956. Less spectacular pictorially but no less significant are a National Woman's Suffrage Victory Map of the United States from about 1919 and several antique maps in Braille for the blind.

We also continue to try to purchase or acquire significant reference books on the history of cartography. Unfortunately, in this regard, UTA lost one of its champions recently, with the death of long-time TMS member Dominick "Nick" Cirincione of Hurst. He quietly used to purchase cartographic materials at Half-Price Books and other places and then donate them to UTA. Fortunately, another TMS member recently stepped up to help: Stuart Gleichenhaus donated many modern reference and cartographically-related books from his personal collection.

One of the greatest assets UTA Libraries Special Collections now has is the unflagging support of Dr. Jack Franke (Distinguished UTA Alumnus, Class of 1987). Dr. Franke, a native Texan who lives in Monterey, California, where he works for the Defense Language Institute, has become an avid collector of African maps (see my article in the Spring 2019 *Neatline*). But that's not all, he helps fill other gaps in UTA's collections. He often uses his linguistic expertise to find very obscure maps not only of Africa but also in our other collecting areas. Thanks to him we now have acquired quite a few Italian, Russian, and Braille maps depicting Texas, Mexico, the Gulf, and the Caribbean that

I am guessing most of us never knew existed. Most maps from Dr. Franke's extensive collection of African maps have already arrived in Arlington and many of these will be on display at UTA for the **Virginia Garrett Lectures** this coming fall. Save the dates: **Thursday, September 30th; Friday, October 1st, and Saturday, October 2nd!** It should prove to be an event not unlike the original unveiling of the Virginia Garrett Map Collection here in 1997. We hope TMS members and friends can attend this three-day event. While UTA is planning to make the event and exhibit available virtually, many of us consider face-to-face interaction with each other and physical interaction with the maps themselves to be vital to a full experience.

Note: A preview of only a small portion of the fall exhibit may be found on our "[Maps of Africa](#)" libguide that is still under construction. Note too that this is linked to a portion of our "[Cartographic Connections](#)" libguide, which is a now dated "update" of our old "Cartographic Connections" website featuring maps largely relating to Texas, Mexico, and southern North America. Largely thanks to the addition of new scanners, in the coming months and years we hope that more of UTA's maps will be available on our new "[UTA Libraries Digital Gallery](#)." Many are already available through the UTA Libraries' Summons search engine best referenced through the [advanced search](#) where most maps are linked to digital images on UNT's *Portal to Texas History*.

## In Honor of Dominick Cirincione

By Brenda McClurkin



It is with a sad heart that I share the news that long-time TMS member **Dominick "Nick" Cirincione** passed away on February 4, 2021, in Grapevine, Texas. His obituary in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* begins with Nick's favorite quote, "It's not the destination, it's the journey."

Nick was born on August 24, 1940, in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Jack and Josephine Cirincione. After high school, Nick joined the Navy. Following his military service, he worked for Petroleum Helicopters, then Rotor Aids, Inc. He enjoyed a long career with Bell Helicopter from 1968 until his retirement in 2004 that included business travel to Brazil, Vietnam and Iran. His education included a certificate in business management from the University of Maryland, two associate degrees in marketing and business from Tarrant County College, and a bachelor's degree in general studies from Texas Christian University. In addition to Texas Map Society, Nick was a member of the Texas Archaeological Society, Tarrant County Archaeological Society, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Archeology Society, Texas Old Forts and Missions

Restoration Association, Westerners International and Santa Fe Trail Association. Nick coauthored the *Texas Sesquicentennial Wagon Train* with J'Nell Pate Barnes, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the event. He was a long-term contributor of historical research, publications, and photographs to many archives and museums throughout Texas. He is survived by a sister Francine Reese, and brothers Frank and Jack Cirincione. Nick was a dedicated member of TMS... he is missed.

To read Nick Cirincione's full obituary, please go to:

<https://www.dignitymemorial.com/obituaries/colleyville-tx/dominick-cirincione-10046015>.

# TMS Members Share Their Thoughts: Member Survey Results

By: Brenda McClurkin

One of the goals of my term as TMS President was to solicit input from our members about their TMS membership experience. A TMS member survey had been undertaken some years ago, and it was time to update our information. Ann Hodges, James Harkins, Ben Huseman, and I drafted a series of 15 questions to pose to our members. The board approved and the survey went out for member response in late July 2020. Just over 30 members replied and shared their thoughts which will be very helpful in TMS programming in the months ahead.

To maintain confidentiality, we did not ask for survey responses to be signed. If you are interested in serving TMS on as an officer, board member, or committee member, or have any other thoughts or comments, please be in touch with Ann Hodges, James Harkins, Mylynka Kilgore Cardona, Sierra Laddusaw or myself.

Here is a brief summary of the survey results:

- 1 How did you become familiar with the Texas Map Society?**  
Through professional contacts – 32%; from a friend - 21.5%; other or no response - 46.5%.
- 2 Are you willing to take a leadership position in TMS as an officer or board member?** Yes – 36%; no - 57%; no response - 7%
- 3 Are you willing to serve on the following committees?**  
Programs – 50%; Nominating – 22%, Membership – 28%; Local Arrangements 17%; Newsletter – 28%; Website – 11%. (multiple choice answers)
- 4 How often would you like TMS to meet (once [indicate spring or fall] or twice a year)?** Once a year (spring/fall not tallied) - 25%; twice a year – 68%; no response – 7%.
- 5 How interested would you be in participating in virtual presentations either in addition to or in lieu of face-to-face meetings (e.g. Zoom/Skype/Teams)?** Respondents were basically split between “would definitely attend” and “likely to attend.”
- 6 Are you interested in regional meetings that could meet more frequently? If yes, indicate what region you would most likely meet in.** Yes – 71%, no – 25%, no response – 4%. DFW area had highest response, followed by Austin, Houston and San Antonio; a couple of votes for Alpine/West Texas.
- 7 Do you use the TMS website, Facebook page, or other TMS social media?** Yes – 57%, no – 43%.
- 8 Social media applications used:** Facebook – 46%, Instagram – 18%, Twitter – 18%; other – 11%, no social media used – 46%. (multiple choice answers)
- 9 What is your primary area(s) of cartographic interest?**  
Heavy interest in Texas maps from all eras, Mexico, Southwest, and American West. Also mentioned: maps of places traveled to; United Kingdom; early world maps; Holy Lands; Africa; American Indians; thematic maps; trails; GIS-GPS; leading map software; school atlases; Civil War; 18th & 19th century city maps, Manifest Destiny, economic & transportation history; bicycle maps; bookbinding and printing technologies; typographic art and poetry; early Illinois; folding maps; political maps.
- 10 List topics that you would be interested in learning more about at TMS meetings.** Early maps; care and identification of maps; digital collections of maps, particularly Texas; nautical charts; celestial maps; Meira and Pacheco; early map printers; military map production across the world and all time periods; material culture of maps including map cabinets/cases, early map tools, carrying cases, loops, magnifying glasses, rulers, t-squares and other drafting equipment; prime meridians used in maps worldwide; minorities and women in cartography worldwide; maps as art; digital overlays; how to spot bad/made up information on maps; anything historical.
- 11 Why are you a member of the Texas Map Society?** I love it; I love history and the folks involved; enjoy meeting like-minded people and hearing presentations; lifelong learner; great locations; historic sites; access to historical collections; professional interest; force of habit – love the newsletter; I collect maps; some not members.
- 12 What are your recommendations to attract and retain membership in TMS?** Appeal to younger collectors, bring in younger board members and speakers, ride the line between academic and popular; establish and promote online meetings, presentations and other events; place reciprocal ads with other map societies; less expensive meetings; work history faculty and majors, map and antique dealers to find interested persons; auction donated maps as a fund raiser; reach out to surveyors, oil & gas, attorneys, and other groups, outreach to diverse groups; have impromptu or local informal meetings – pick a date and place – have one speaker and social gathering (Rocky Mtn Society has a good model); use more social media; regular membership reminders; make presentations to historical societies; promote graduate student presentations, meeting stipends/scholarships.
- 13 What could TMS do to improve your satisfaction with being a member and make you want to be more active?** Appreciative of those who are doing all the work; membership reminders welcome; enjoyed Alpine, maybe meet in East Texas, Kilgore and emphasize oil field maps; explore railroad maps and early railroad towns; keep doing what you are doing; newsletters and website improvement; affordable yet interesting venues; grandparent/grandchild mapmaking workshop (see BSM for more details on this); like idea of meeting regularly in regional areas; more involvement from members; continue more educational approach.
- 14 What else would you like to share about TMS that we did not ask?** *The Neatline* newsletter is wonderful – DO NOT let David Finrock retire from this job; fall meetings often conflict with anniversary/birthdays; what is the mission/purpose of TMS and what goals have been established to achieve the mission; met a lot of wonderful people at TMS, many no longer with us, need new ones; good survey.
- 15 Do you know someone who we should contact about joining?**  
Several names provided.

We love to hear from our members and appreciate all of your input.



## TMS Officers and Board Members

### OFFICERS (2020-2021)

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## Texas Map Society Mission

The mission of the organization is: "The Texas Map Society supports and promotes map collecting, cartography, and the study of cartographic history." According to the "Who We Are" section of the website, which is language that came from the previous web page: "The Texas Map Society was organized in November 1996 to foster the study, understanding, preservation, restoration, and collection of historical maps as well as the general history of cartography. Membership only requires an interest in maps of any nature or focus. Members participate in special events and programs. TMS is one of only a few such societies in the United States and the only one in Texas."

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