

The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Fall 2021

September 30 - October 2, 2021

Coordinating Cartographic Collections

University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections

12th Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography



*a joint meeting with the
International Cartographic
Association's Commission
on the History of Cartography
and the*

Texas Map Society

The meeting will be both virtual and in person at the University of Arlington Libraries Central Library, 6th Floor Parlor and Special Collections.

Speakers will include academic scholars, map dealers, map collectors, and students, both graduate and undergraduate.

Accompanying Exhibit

Searching for Africa: The Map Collection of Dr. Jack Franke

Features over 180 European maps, prints, and illustrated books relating to Africa, primarily drawn from a collection of more than 500 maps donated by Dr. Jack Franke, UTA Distinguished Alumnus, Class of 1987.

For more information about the 2021 Fall Meeting, please see pages 3 - 6.

Above Map: Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, *L'Africa divisa nelle sue Parti...*, engraving with applied color on two sheets of paper, 61 x 45 cm., from Coronelli, *Atlante Veneto*, vol. 1 (Venice: Domenico Padoani, 1692).
The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings, all!

I hope you are looking forward to our upcoming conference in October. Details of the joint gathering of the Texas Map Society, the Virginia Garrett Lectures, and the International Cartographic Association Commission on the History of Cartography are in Brenda McClurkin's and Ben Huseman's article in this issue. The entire meeting will be a hybrid of in-person and Zoom options. For those who attend in person, seating in the Parlor will be socially distanced and seating will be available in the Atrium if it is needed. We do hope to see a good crowd there to enjoy our speakers and the exhibit that Ben Huseman has worked so hard to prepare. The proceedings will include a TMS business meeting and the election of officers and board members. Please come ready to vote on the slate being prepared by 2nd vice-president and nominating chair, Dr. Mylynka Cardona.

Our online-only spring meeting, hosted by Baylor, was a great success. I would like to express again our sincere thanks to the Baylor personnel who organized everything and to the speakers who made the event not only possible but a smoothly-run and very interesting program.

TMS members also have access to the online programs offered by a consortium of map societies, including the California, Rocky Mountain, and Washington Map Societies. This year the TMS leadership elected to continue to support the initiative to share programming by contributing a small amount of funding for the technology that provides access. TMS leadership will endeavor to alert our membership to details of the online meetings of other map societies as they become known.

I anticipate seeing your familiar faces in Arlington in October, along with those of new or prospective members of TMS. If you cannot be there in person, please drop in online and share the experience with us.

—Ann Hodges, President

FROM THE EDITOR

The COVID-19 pandemic has made in-person gatherings very difficult over the past year and a half. The Texas Map Society had to cancel both of the meetings scheduled for Spring 2020 and Fall 2020. But we refocused, and thanks to our members at Baylor University we were able to enjoy a virtual Spring 2021 TMS meeting. It was definitely a different meeting from what we have come to expect in the past. But it was thoroughly enjoyable, even if we didn't get to meet face to face. You can read more about that meeting in my article in this newsletter.

With hopes of returning to normal life by this fall, the Virginia Garrett Lectures, which was postponed last year, was rescheduled for the fall of 2021. The current plans are for a traditional in-person meeting on the 6th floor of the UTA library. Brenda McClurkin and Ben Huseman kindly provided details of the plans for that meeting, which you can read beginning on the next page.

One factor that gave us optimism has been the successful introduction of three different vaccines. I certainly hope that all of the TMS membership has been able to receive a full dose. Remember to mask up, whether or not you have been vaccinated. We will get through this.

But the arrival of the Delta variant of COVID has thrown a monkey wrench in our plans. We fully intend to have our meeting in Arlington as scheduled. If the Board of Directors later decides to change the meeting to another virtual only event, you will be notified well before the meeting. Just stay tuned and watch for any further communications from the TMS officers.

If you are able to attend Saturday's TMS meeting in person, you are invited to bring a map from your collection for "Show and Tell" in our *My Favorite Map* feature, which will run from 3:15 to 5:00 p.m. to close out our program.

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

—David Finrock, Editor of *The Neatline*

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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: David Finrock, Marti Griggs, James Harkins, Ann Hodges, Ben Huseman, Brenda McClurkin, Martin VanBrauman, Walt Wilson, the staff of the GLO, and our artist and graphics designer Carol Lehman.

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



Texas
Map
Society

UTA Hosts Garrett Lectures and “Searching for Africa” Exhibit

By Brenda McClurkin and Ben Huseman

The 12th Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures hosted by UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections is just around the corner – **September 30-October 2, 2021**. This is a joint meeting with the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography and the Texas Map Society, with the theme “*Coordinating Cartographic Collections*,” focused on map collections and collectors. The format is a bit different this year with a third day added to the schedule. The meeting will also be hybrid – a combination online (via Zoom) and in-person programming. Seating for sessions held in the Sixth Floor Parlor of UTA Central Library will be socially distanced with additional seating available in the adjoining Atrium should it be required.

ICA-CHC presentations will begin the meeting on **Thursday, September 30**. Seven speakers from the U.S. and Europe, including our own *Sierra Laddusaw*, will discuss topics related to experiencing maps in collections; handling mature collections; and accessing map collections and map literature. These sessions will all be virtual, but viewing is available in UTA Central Library’s Parlor. The afternoon will conclude with tours of the “*Searching for Africa: The Map Collection of Dr. Jack Franke*” exhibit in Special Collections and a specially curated exhibit of African masks in the Art+Art History Department.

Dr. Toyin Falola, distinguished professor at UT Austin, will begin the Garrett Lectures presentations on **Friday, October 1**, discussing “*Why African History is Important.*” **Wulf Bodenstein**, Volunteer, History Section, at the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Brussels, Belgium, will follow presenting virtually on Pieter Verbist’s unique 1644 wall map of Africa. UTA faculty **Dr. Imre Demhardt** will discuss “*The Skeleton Coast and the Land God Created in Anger*,” followed by **Dr. Daniel Degges**’ commentary on “*Mapping Colonialism in British and American West Africa, 1751-1847.*” **Dr. David Domingues da Silva**, of Rice University, will conclude with a discussion of the Slave Voyages Project. A brief introduction to the “*Searching for Africa*” exhibit will be made by **Ben Huseman**, followed by a cocktail reception and dinner. **Dr. Jack Franke** will be the keynote dinner speaker providing an overview of his African map collection, key aspects and cornerstones of the collection, and future steps in his collecting.

A series of panel discussions are slated for **Saturday, October 2**. The first will feature UTA’s **Dr. Leah McCurdy** and her students talking about how they have used Dr. Franke’s maps in the classroom and the experiential learning opportunities afforded to them. The second panel will contemplate collectors including Dr. Franke and **Martin Van Brauman**. They will be joined by **Dr. Gerald Saxon** discussing **Jenkins** and **Virginia Garrett**. **Barry Ruderman** and a representative of Bonhams will talk about working with map dealers and auction houses. Texas Map Society will hold its annual meeting following lunch to review the year and elect officers and board members. Always a favorite – **David Finfrock** hosts “*My Favorite Map*” with an opportunity

for students, academics and map dealers to show off their favorite cartographic items. Please be thinking on what favorite map you want to share.

The exhibit “*Searching for Africa: The Map Collection of Dr. Jack Franke*” will accompany this year’s Virginia Garrett Lectures. The exhibit promises to be an extraordinary one – possibly the largest ever held at UTA Libraries Special Collections – consisting of over 180 items, displayed in four rooms of the Central Libraries’ Sixth Floor, including the Virginia Garrett Map Room, the Jenkins Garrett Library, and the Parlor where the lectures will be held. Among the oldest items are woodcut African city views from the Nuremberg Chronicle dating to 1493 and one of the latest is a German Braille map of the continent from the early 1900s. Africa maps by cartographic “giants” long familiar to many Texas Map Society members will be on display, including Martin Waldseemüller, Sebastian Münster, Giacomo Gastaldi, Abraham Ortelius, Gerard Mercator the Younger, Jodocus Hondius, Willem Blaeu, John Speed, Jan Janssonius, Nicolas Sanson, Vincenzo Coronelli, Frederick de Wit, Guillaume Delisle, Johann Baptist Homann, Herman Moll, John Senex, Emanuel Bowen, J. B. d’Anville, Thomas Jefferys, John Arrowsmith, and John Tallis – to drop a few names. Other names may be less familiar but their maps no less interesting.

While Dr. Franke’s Africa maps are the focus of the exhibit, it will also include some Africa materials acquired over the years by other means. These items include not just maps but also rare, illustrated books, atlases, and journals that include maps. We promise that map lovers – even those who prefer to stick with Texas subjects – will not be disappointed, as many of the cartographers, engravers, and geographers mentioned above produced maps of North America, including Texas. There is much to be learned from the comparisons one can make. The exhibit will be open by **September 30, 2021** through **January 5, 2022**. No appointment is necessary except in the case of groups larger than ten. Special Collections is open Tuesday through Saturday from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm. except during holidays.

For schedule and speakers, go to: <https://libraries.uta.edu/vgl>.

Registration will soon be available. There is no charge for those attending virtually, but registration is required. Registration deadlines can be as early as September 15 for catered events.

Hotel: A block of rooms is reserved at the Hilton Arlington hotel through **September 15**. The room rate for a standard king or standard double is \$142 per night. Call the hotel at 817. 640.3322 or use this link: <https://bit.ly/3kOvqbY>

Questions? Contact Brenda McClurkin, mclurkin@uta.edu or 817.272.7512

2021 Virginia Garrett Lectures

A Joint Meeting with

International Cartographic Association Commission on the History of Cartography

and the

Texas Map Society

Coordinating Cartographic Collections

Searching for Africa Accompanying Exhibit

SCHEDULE

Thursday, September 30

8:30 am

Continental Breakfast • Registrations • Exhibit Sneak Peek

Atrium/SPCO

9:00 am-1:00 pm

ICA, Commission on the History of Cartography

Virtual Sessions • Virtual/Parlor

SESSION I: Experiencing Maps in Collections

9:00-9:10 am

Welcome and Introduction to Session I (Demhardt, McClurkin)

Virtual/Parlor

9:10-9:35 am

Presentation 1 and Q&A: *Finding our Bearings: Developing a Rare Maps Collection at Cushing Memorial Library & Archives*

Sierra Laddusaw, Texas A&M • Virtual/Parlor

9:35-10:00 am

Presentation 2 and Q&A: *Navigating a Map Collection Review as a New Librarian*, Janet Reyes, University of California,

Riverside • Virtual/Parlor

10:00-10:25 am

Presentation 3 and Q&A: *Unified Descriptive Standards as a Road to Interoperability: Best Current Practice Concerning Old Maps in Czech GLAM Institutions*, Eva Chodejovska, Jiri Dufka, Milos Pacek, Petr Zabicka, Moravian Library, Brno, Czech Republic • Virtual/Parlor

10:25-10:40 am

Break

SESSION II: Handling of Mature Collections

10:40-10:45 am

Introduction to Session II (Demhardt) • Virtual/Parlor

10:45-11:10 am

Presentation 4 and Q&A: *The Seymour I. Schwartz Collection of North American Maps, 1500-1800*, S. Max Edelson, PhD, University of Virginia • Virtual/Parlor

11:10-11:35 am

Presentation 5 and Q&A: *The Atlases of Bodel Nijenhuis*, Martijn Storms, Leiden University • Virtual/Parlor

11:35-11:50 am

Break

SESSION III: Accessing Map Collections and Map Literature

11:50 am-Noon

Introduction to Session III (Demhardt) • Virtual/Parlor

Noon-12:25 pm

Presentation 6 and Q&A: *The Woldan Collection: History and Digital Processing*, Petra Svatek, PhD, University of Vienna • Virtual/Parlor

12:25-12:50 pm

Presentation 7 and Q&A: *Towards a Cumulative, Open, Online Bibliography of the Literature of the History of Cartography*, Robert Karrow, Newberry Library; Thomas Horst, University of Lisbon • Virtual/Parlor

12:50-1:00 pm

Concluding Remarks (Demhardt, McClurkin)
Virtual/Parlor

Noon-1:00 pm

Lunch • Box lunches • Virtual/Parlor

1:00-5:00 pm

Exhibit Tours • SPCO

African Mask Exhibit

VRC Gallery, Fine Arts Building

7:00-8:30 pm

Speaker Dinner • Location TBD

Friday, October 1, 2021

UTA Central Library, Sixth Floor

8:30 am

Continental Breakfast • Registrations • Exhibit Sneak Peek
Atrium/SPCO

9:00-9:15 am

Introductions for VGL, ICA, TMS • Virtual/Parlor

9:15-10:15 am

Presentation: *Why African History Matters*, Toyin Falola, PhD,
UT Austin • *Virtual/Parlor*

10:15-10:30 am

Break

10:30-11:30 am

Presentation: *New Life for an Old Map: The Retrieval of Pieter
Verbist's Unique 1644 Wall Map of Africa and its Place in the
Africa Museum's Map Collection*. Wulf Bodenstein, Volunteer,
History Section, Royal Museum for Central Africa, Brussels,
Belgium • *Virtual/Parlor*

11:30 am-12:30 pm

Presentation: *Skeleton Coast and the "Land that God Created in
Anger,"* Imre Demhardt, PhD, UT Arlington • *Virtual/Parlor*

12:30-1:30 pm

Lunch • Atrium

1:30-2:30 pm

Presentation: *Reimagining Notions of Exploration: Mapping
Colonialism in British and American West Africa, 1751-1847*.
Daniel Degges, PhD, UT Arlington • *Virtual/Parlor*

2:30-2:45 pm

Break

2:45-3:45 pm

Presentation: *Slave Voyages Project*, Daniel B. Domingues da
Silva, PhD, Rice University • *Virtual/Parlor*

3:45-4:15 pm

Exhibit Introduction: Ben Huseman • *Virtual/Parlor*

4:15-6:45 pm

Exhibit Tours • SPCO

African Mask Exhibit • VRC Gallery, Fine Arts Building

5:30-6:45 pm

Wine/Cheese Reception • Atrium

7:00-9:00 pm

Dinner, Keynote Speaker: *A Grateful Maverick*, Jack Franke,
PhD, Defense Language Institute
Dinner • *Atrium*

Keynote Address • *Virtual/Parlor*

Saturday, October 2, 2021

UTA Central Library, Sixth Floor

8:30 am

Continental Breakfast • Registrations • Exhibit Sneak Peek
Atrium/SPCO

9:00-9:15 am

Introductions for VGL, ICA, TMS • Virtual/Parlor

9:15-10:15 am

Panel Session: *Use of Collections*

Leah McCurdy, PhD, UT Arlington & Panel • *Virtual/Parlor*

10:15-10:30 am

Break

10:30-11:45 pm

Panel Session: *Collecting Maps: Map Collectors*

Jack Franke, PhD, Collector; Jenkins & Virginia Garrett,
Collectors, Gerald Saxon, PhD, UT Arlington; Martin Van
Brauman, Collector • *Virtual/Parlor*

Noon-2:00 pm

Lunch • Atrium

1:30-2:00 pm

TMS Business Meeting • Virtual/Parlor

2:00-3:00 pm

Panel Session: *Collecting Maps: Dealers/Auction Houses*, Barry
Ruderman; Bonhams Texas • *Virtual/Parlor*

3:00-3:15 pm

Break

3:15-5:00 pm

TMS Session: *My Favorite Map*, David Finfrook, Host
Virtual/Parlor

Part 1: Collectors

Part 2: Curators/Academics/Students

Part 3: Dealers

For a few selections from the Exhibit, see page 6.

For more information, please contact:

Ben Huseman, huseman@uta.edu • Brenda McClurkin, mcclurkin@uta.edu

A Few Selections from the Exhibit



After Abraham Ortelius and Philip Galle, *Africa Tabula Nova*, engraving with applied color on paper, 8 x 10.5 cm., from Ortelius, *Il Theatro del Mondo* [a plagiarized "Epitome Atlas"] (Brescia: Pietro Marchetti, 1598). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke*



Robert Walton, *A New, Plaine & Exact Mapp of Africa, described by N. I Vischer, and done into English...*, engraving with applied color on paper, 42 x 52.6 cm. (London: Walton, 1658). *The University of Texas at Arlington, Gift of Dr. Jack Frank*



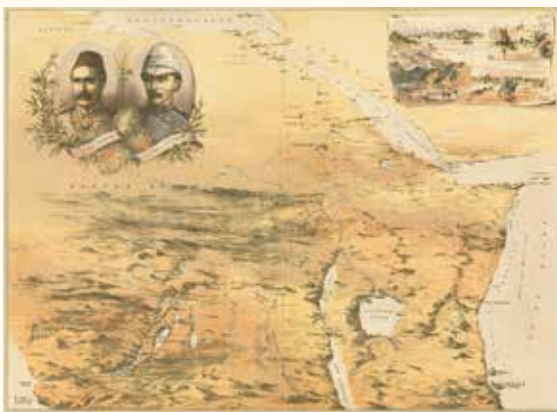
Johann Bussemacher and Matthias Quad, *Aphrica*, engraving and etching with applied color on paper, 21 x 26.2 cm. (Cologne: Bussemacher, 1600). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke*



Herman Moll, *To the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Peterborow, and Monmouth, &c. This Map of Africa, According to ye Newest and Most Exact Observations is Most Humbly Dedicated...* Engraving with applied color on two sheets paper, joined 57.5 x 96.5 cm. (London, 1715), included in Moll, *The World Described...* (London, 1718 and 1720). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke*



Theodor Johann and Johann Israel de Bry, *[Zebra]*, engraving, in Filippo Pigafetta and Edouard (Duarte) Lopez, *Regnum Congo hoc est Vera Descriptio Regni Africani, quod tam ab incolis quam Lusitanis Congus appellatur* (Frankfurt am Main: Wolfgang Richter, printed for Theodor & Johann Israel de Bry, 1598) *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Garrett Endowment co-purchase with Dr. Jack Franke*



Maclure, Macdonald & Co., *Bird's eye View of the Soudan and Surrounding Countries*, chromolithograph on paper, 40.5 x 50 cm. (trimmed), supplement to the *Illustrated London News* (London, July 12, 1884). *The University of Texas at Arlington, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke*

2021 Virtual Spring Meeting of the TMS

By David Finfrock

After missing our Fall 2020 meeting due to the COVID pandemic, the Texas Map Society was pleased to return to action via our very first virtual meeting, hosted by Baylor University in Waco. Most of the groundwork organizing the meeting was done by Rachel DeShong and Amie Oliver, and we all appreciate their hard work to make it happen.

Our new president Ann Hodges opened the meeting at 9 am on Saturday April 17, 2021. She quickly turned it over to Adrienne Cain, Assistant Director of Baylor University's Institute for Oral History, who served as moderator of the event, introducing speakers and relaying questions from the membership.



Adrienne Cain, moderator

The first presentation was by Joshua Been, Director of Data & Digital Scholarship at Baylor University Libraries. He has been busy digitizing 10,228 issues of various Waco newspapers. And more importantly, he has made them accessible to all through geocoding. The process involves geocoding. The process involves text data mining. A keyword can be searched, such as a name, a city, or any geographic location. The search results are listed, but also displayed on a "Heat Map", which highlights areas that are mentioned most often in the text.



Joshua Been



Example of a Heat Map

Been's Dashboard shows how to use the data, filtering by location and date. And of great interest to all researchers, this tool can be used by anyone on any digitized text. He shared the link here for anyone to use: <https://bit.ly/tms-waco-ww1>



Davey Edwards

Our second speaker was Davey Edwards, assistant professor at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. He is also a professional surveyor and GIS expert. Edwards discussed his work on the "Red River Boundary: Two Centuries of Disputes" and the challenges surrounding this unique boundary.



Red River Boundary

Boundaries can be marked by artificial markers such as posts, dirt mounds or blazes on trees. But they are also frequently described by natural boundaries, such as mountain ranges, creeks or rivers. And that can cause problems when a river shifts course. The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 ceded Florida to the United States, but it also settled the boundary between the US and New Spain. It fixed the western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase as beginning at the mouth of the Sabine River and running north along the west bank to the thirty-second parallel and thence directly north to *where it strikes* the Río Roxo, or Red River. That meant that the boundary was not the middle of the Red River, but rather the south bank. But where on that bank? Edwards explained how a 1923 Supreme Court decision in *Oklahoma v. Texas* affirmed that the boundary was actually the gradient boundary.



Marking the gradient boundary

He then showed how surveyors determine that gradient boundary, and how it can shift with time. A law passed by

Continued on page 8

2021 TMS Spring Meeting *continued*

the Texas legislature in 2019 called *The Protection of Texas Private Property Owners' Rights* mandated continuing surveys of the Red River and other boundaries.



Survey map of the Red River

The final speakers of the day were two Ph.D. candidates at Texas A&M: Jennifer Blanks and Schuyler S. Carter.



Jennifer Blanks

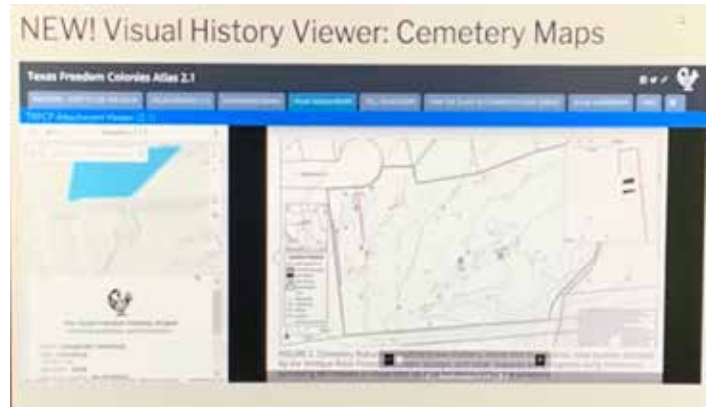


Schuyler S. Carter

They spoke on their collaboration on the Texas Freedom Colonies Project. These freedom colonies were established by freed slaves after the Civil War, primarily in central and east Texas, where the majority of the African American community lived. All of the 557 identified colonies were “unplatted and unincorporated, unified only by church and school, and residents’ collective belief that a community existed”. Some are still populated, though sometimes with only a few dozen residents. Some have been destroyed by fire, hurricanes or highway construction. Others have been abandoned. The project is focused on preserving some of these historic sites. But first they have to find them.



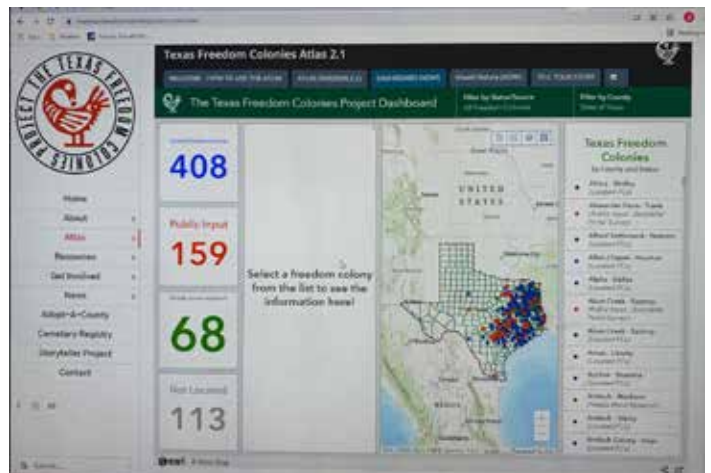
Website for the project



Viewer for cemetery maps

One process is using maps to identify locations of old churches, schools and cemeteries, frequently where no significant nearby population still exists. But one of the most important tools is oral histories from surviving descendants of the founders of the colonies. You can aid the project by volunteering to Adopt-A-County, and help research colonies. More information on how to do so (or just to learn more about the project) is available at their Texas Freedom Colonies Atlas:

<https://www.thetexasfreedomcoloniesproject.com/atlas>



Texas Freedom Colonies Project Atlas

A five minute video on YouTube gives a lot more detail about the Texas Freedom Colonies Project:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKzHvZBdbUM>

MY FAVORITE MAP

My License Plate Map of the United States

By David Finrock



My license plate map of the US

About 20 years ago my wife Shari and I toured the American Folk Art Museum while in New York City on vacation. While we thoroughly enjoyed all of the art and exhibits, the one that stuck with me was a map of the United States, made up of license plates from each state. I was inspired, and decided then that it was a project I would like to undertake. But it took me a long time to complete.

After returning from New York, I began acquiring license plates, mostly on eBay, of the various states. But as they began showing up in the mailbox, I realized that the art styles were wildly variable. The newer ones, from the 1990's onward, had designs that were printed on the plates, frequently in multiple colors, and usually with a

white background. That would make it difficult to see the state borders clearly if adjacent states all had the same color backgrounds.



Samples of the newer license plates

Continued on page 10

My Favorite Map *continued*

But the older license plates were much more uniform. They generally consisted of a solid background color, with a contrasting color for the letters and numbers on the plate. And they were embossed, rather than printed flat, which appealed more to me artistically. So for many states, I had to go back and purchase older plates that would match the ones I already had. In addition, I had to ensure that adjacent states didn't have the same background color. States like Texas and California were problematic, because they were so large they would need two license plates instead of one. And those two plates had to be identical. It took a year or two, but I eventually acquired all of the license plates I would need for my project. All of the plates I used for the map date from the 1940's through the 1970's.

Then I took a hiatus. I was unsure how to cut out the plates. The metal in some of the oldest plates was very thick. (New Jersey was especially difficult). Due to my uncertainty in how to proceed, the plates languished in my garage for 15 years.

But while stuck at home during the pandemic, I vowed to finally finish the project. I found an 8x11 inch map of the United States. But the finished map would need to be much larger. So on a printer I enlarged it, again and again, for each section of the country. Then I cut out a paper stencil of each state.

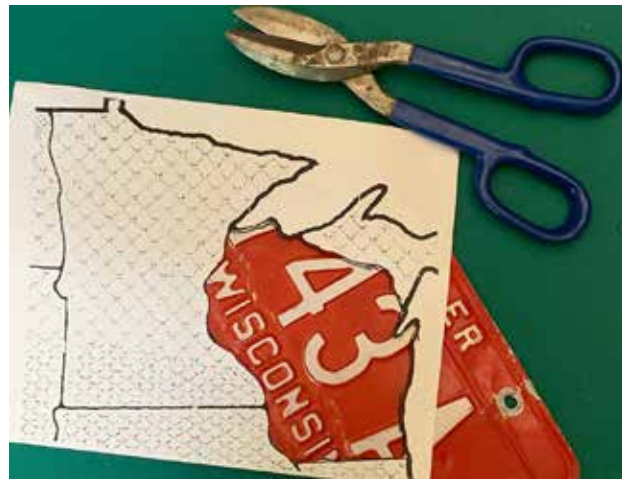


Paper stencils of VA, WI, and NJ

I then laid each paper stencil over the appropriate plate, maneuvering it so that the name of the state would show as clearly as possible. I then used a non-permanent

marker with the stencil to draw an outline on the plate itself before I began cutting.

I began the process of cutting them out with the easiest states: Wyoming and Colorado. With long straight borders I was able to quickly cut them out with a jigsaw equipped with a metal-cutting blade. But other states were much more difficult. Wisconsin, for instance has one straight border, but the rest of the state's borders are curvy as a result of their being defined by lakeshores or rivers. For those cuts I used heavy duty tin snips. And it was a laborious task. I wound up with quite a large blister on one of my fingers.



Wisconsin plate with paper stencil and tin snips



Cutting out the state of Wisconsin

Continued on page 11

History of Papermaking for Map Collectors

By Marti Griggs

An antique map is more than just a geographic image. It resulted from the collaborative efforts of explorers, surveyors, draftsmen, engravers and printers. But the paper on which it is printed is also an important part of the map. Thus, understanding the evolution of papermaking technology can add to our enjoyment of maps.

In the early European papermaking process, cellulose fibers were obtained from linen rags. The collection and distribution of rags to the paper mills was an industry in itself, similar to today's recycling industry. Once at the mill, rag selection took a skilled eye to judge the quality and suitability of the old rags that would serve as the feedstock for high-grade paper.



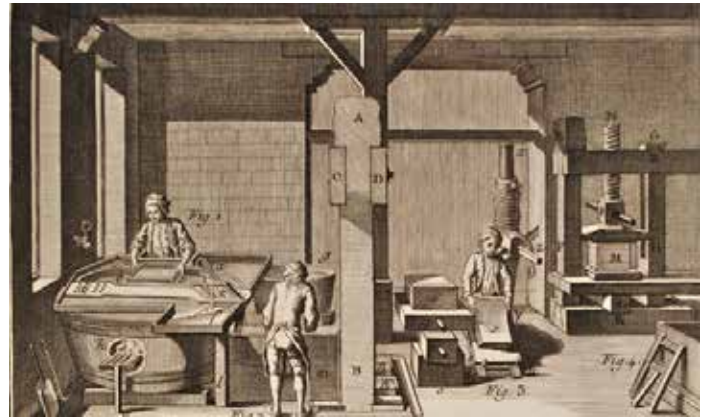
This illustration from Diderot's *Encyclopédie* shows women sorting rags. A carefully sorted batch with similar weight, color and so-called tenderness ensured predictable results during subsequent operations.

After sorting, the rags went through a long series of soaking, rinsing and washing cycles where a copious supply of clear, fresh water was critical. Prior to the use of bleach, in about 1800, whitening involved boiling the rags in a solution of soda ash or lye, which could take weeks to bring the rags to the desired whiteness.

The next step, called retting, gave paper its uniformity, softness and weight. This fermentation process could take up to a month and required a superb instinct combined with experience, not unlike the wizardry employed by a fine winemaker. If stopped too early the resulting paper was coarse and stiff, if left too long it resulted in a useless, wasted batch.

At this point, the rags were clean, whitened and degraded through fermentation, but still roughly in the form of cloth. The beating, or stamping, step took this solid mass through a progressive set of hammers to produce the slurry for the papermaker's mold.

Forming the paper sheet required coordination between the vatman, coucher and the layman. The vatman dipped the paper mold and deckle frame into a vat of slurry to gather and evenly distribute the pulp on the mold. The vatman passed the mold to the coucher who removed the deckle and returned it to the vatman who fitted it to another mold. The coucher gently removed the wet, delicate sheet of paper from the mold and placed it between layers of felt to build up a pile called a post. The layman then put the



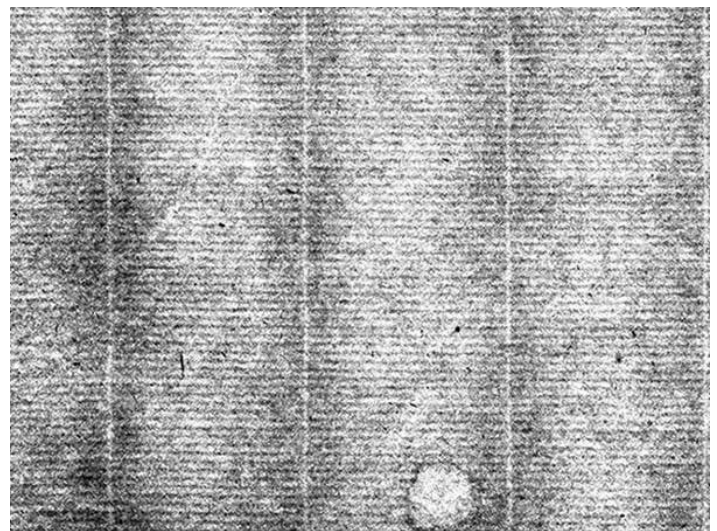
This illustration shows the vatman, coucher and layman at work.

post in a screw press to remove the water. This required several pressings, between which, the layman restacked the paper sheets interleaved with dry felt. The sheets were then hung to complete the drying process.

A skilled team could make a few thousand sheets in one day.

After drying, each sheet had to be sized to reduce absorbency, strengthen its fiber and make it suitable to hold ink and color. The sheet was dipped in a vat of gelatin and again hung up to dry. It was then burnished with a flat stone to close the pores of the paper and produce a smooth surface. Finally, the paper was complete and ready for the printer.

Paper was made in this manner for hundreds of years with minor technological improvements. The visible lines left by the paper mold and the uneven distribution of the long cellulose fibers characterize this type of paper, which is known as *laid* paper.

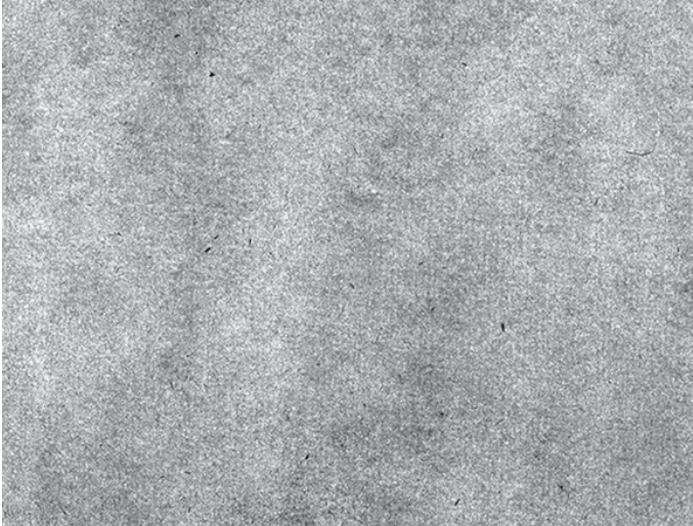


The distinct appearance of laid paper can most easily be seen when the paper is held up to a light. Chain lines are vertical; laid lines are horizontal. Note the irregularity of the lines and the visible flaws in the paper.

Continued on page 13

Papermaking *continued*

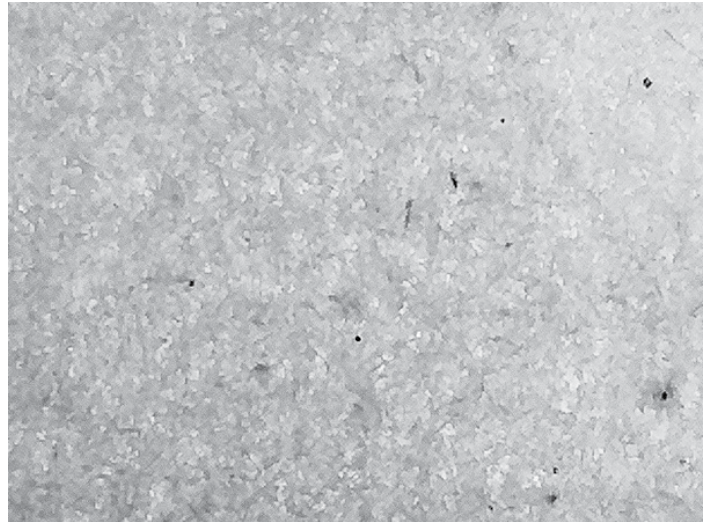
The development of wove paper in the latter part of the 18th century was a significant papermaking refinement. James Whatman, an English papermaker, developed a finer woven metal mesh mold that created paper with a much smoother surface. By the 1780s it was widely used in England, and by the turn of the century it was being incorporated at mills in France and America.



The mold used to produce wove paper is made of a very fine mesh which do not leave a distinctive impression in the paper. While the sheet is smoother than the laid paper, it still exhibits irregularity in the distribution of the cellulose fibers.

Even with this advancement, all paper was still being made by hand, one laborious sheet at a time. It was the invention of the papermaking machine in the early 1800s that revolutionized the papermaking industry. The machine used a fine mesh of woven wire around the outside of a drum that rotated slowly through a vat of paper slurry, gathering and consolidating the fiber as it rose out of the vat, where it was lifted off the mesh by an adjacent felt covered drum rotating in synchronization with the wire drum. It then passed through a series of drying cylinders into the calender section where the dried paper was smoothed in a series of hard pressure rollers.

The Industrial Age gradually expanded the middle class, creating a growing market for virtually all things, including paper. The invention of the papermaking machine coincided with the increased demand for paper, but the continued use of rags was a bottleneck to the growing industry. A new and plentiful source of raw materials was urgently needed to sustain the new demand for paper. The search quickly turned to wood and by the middle of the 19th century methods were developed to use wood pulp for making paper.



Paper made from wood pulp is characterized by short fibers and a very smooth, uniform surface.

Understanding the papermaking process and close inspection of paper are important steps in dating a map, or suggesting a forgery. One of the first things a person should do when examining an old map is to carefully analyze the paper. Is the paper consistent with the date the map is purported to have been made? Is it laid or wove paper? Is it rag-based or wood-based? Occasionally paper may contain a most helpful dated watermark, but most of the time the type and construction of the paper will provide a rough idea of when it was made. These are the key points to remember:

- Paper was principally rag-based until the middle of the 19th century.
- Paper was laid paper until the last quarter of the 18th century.
- Wove paper was the most common paper in the first half of the 19th century.
- Machine-made, wood-based paper dominated the printing industry after about 1850.

Editor's note: This article is an excerpt from the new edition of *Collecting Old Maps*, by F.J. Manasek, revised and expanded by Marti and Curt Griggs. This excerpt was also printed in the newsletter of Old World Auctions, and republished here with permission by the author Marti Griggs.

The Holy Land Maps in Hebrew and Latin from the Polyglot Bible by Benito Arias Montano

By Martin M. van Brauman

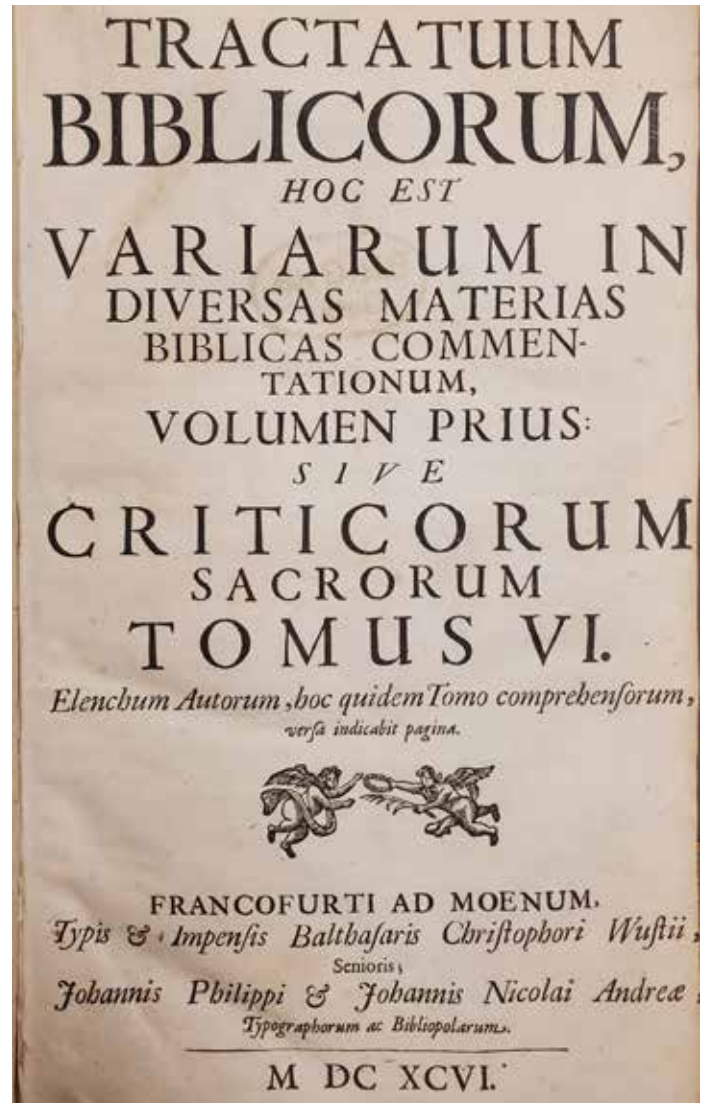
Benito Arias Montano (Benedictus Arias Montanus) (1527-1598) was a Spanish orientalist and famous as the editor of what was known as the *Biblia Regia*.¹ He was born at Fregenal de la Sierra (Badajoz) in Extremadura and died on an estate near Seville in 1598. After studying at the universities of Seville and four years later at Alcalá de Henares, he took orders about the year 1559. The University of Alcalá de Henares was a center for Hebraic and biblical studies. He was an opponent of the Lutheran doctrines and was an author of the Catholic list of prohibited and expurgated books, the *Inquisitorial Index*. He became a clerical member of the Military Order of St. James in 1560 and accompanied the Bishop of Segovia with the Spanish delegation to the third session of the Council of Trent (1562-64). The Council of Trent (1545-1564) began the career of Montano. Along with Latin and Spanish, he was fluent in Greek, Hebrew, Italian and French.

During the Council, Montano obtained a map of Canaan,² which he used as a source for his maps in the *Apparatus sacer* of the Polyglot Bible, along with the Marion Sanuto and Petrus Vesconte map, *Tabula Nova Terrae Sanctae*.³ Christopher Plantin (1514-1589) in Antwerp, who was the leading printer of the second half of the 16th century, printed the Bible for Montano.

Plantin was the publisher of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570), the first modern atlas. Plantin's publishing house was based in Antwerp, which was then in the Spanish Netherlands and in the middle of the religious schism between Catholicism and Protestantism. Plantin, who was alleged to hold Protestant sympathies, was concerned that the Spanish authorities would denounce him. To avoid the government's reservations, Plantin applied for Catholic patronage for the Polyglot to save his reputation and his printing house. He worked with the Spanish prelate, Montano, to publish the Polyglot Bible dedicated to Philip II. Philip II had envisioned the Polyglot to assist in the Counter-Reformation.

Montano, the King's chaplain, was summoned by Philip II in 1568 to supervise as the chief editor this new polyglot edition of the Bible in five language over a seven-year period. The Bible was published by the Plantin Press (1569-1572, 8 volumes) under the title *Biblia sacra hebraice chaldaice, graece et latine, Philippi II egis catholici pietate et studio ad sacrosanctae Ecclesiae usum*. The Old Testament in four volumes was in Hebrew, the Latin of the Vulgate, the Greek of the Septuagint and Aramaic. The fifth volume contained the New Testament in Greek, Latin and Syriac. Montano prepared the final three volumes, the Bible's *Apparatus*, in which Montano included essays, illustrations and maps.

The first edition of Montano's maps appeared in 1572 in the famous Plantin Bible and the maps were added to other works until 1661 with minor changes. The maps of the 1696 edition were derived from the Polyglot Bible maps. The 1696 edition of the maps was the last edition before all the maps changed in 1698. The Frankfurt 1696 edition was an improved copperplate of distinctive



Tractatorum biblicorum hoc est variarum in diversas materias biblicas commentationum . . ., Frankfurt am Main, 1696. Printer: Balthasar Christophor Wüsti.

UTA Special Collections. Gift of Jenkins Garrett, Jr., and Family

quality published in *Tractatorum biblicorum hoc est variarum in diversas materias biblicas commentationum . . .* These Frankfurt maps were the last original edition before all the Montano maps were changed with slightly less detail for the 1698 edition. The 1698 edition was published in Frankfurt by John Pearson in *Critici Sacri, sive, Annotata Doctissimorum Virorum in Vetus ac Novum Testamentum: quibus accedunt tractatus varii theologico-philologici*.

Montano included four maps, which were a map of the world (*Sacrae Geographiae Tabulam . . .*), Canaan at the time of

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Holy Land Maps *continued*

Abraham (*Tabyla Terra Canaan Abrahæ tempore . . .*), the land of Israel divided among the twelve tribes (*Terra Israel Omnis Ante Canaan . . .*) and Jerusalem at the time of Solomon (*Antiquæ. Ierusalem . . .*). The multiple languages of Hebrew, Latin and Greek in the maps mirror the fact that the maps were part of the polyglot Bible. Montano created the only world map with Hebrew letters before the 19th century. All of the maps reveal Jewish Biblical history and are classified as Hebrew maps.

Later, Montano took the work to Rome for the approval of Pope Gregory XIII. Montano was denounced by Leon de Castro to the Inquisition as having given preference to the Masoretic Text⁴ and Jewish translations over the Vulgate. De Castro, a professor of Hebrew at the University of Salamanca, persecuted all Hebrew scholars in Spain. With Montano's activities as a Hebraist, there was some claims that he was descended from *Marranos*. However, his admission, as a knight into the Order of Santiago with its racial purity requirements, would refute such an assumption. Still, the *converso origins* of the family are debated in scholarly circles.

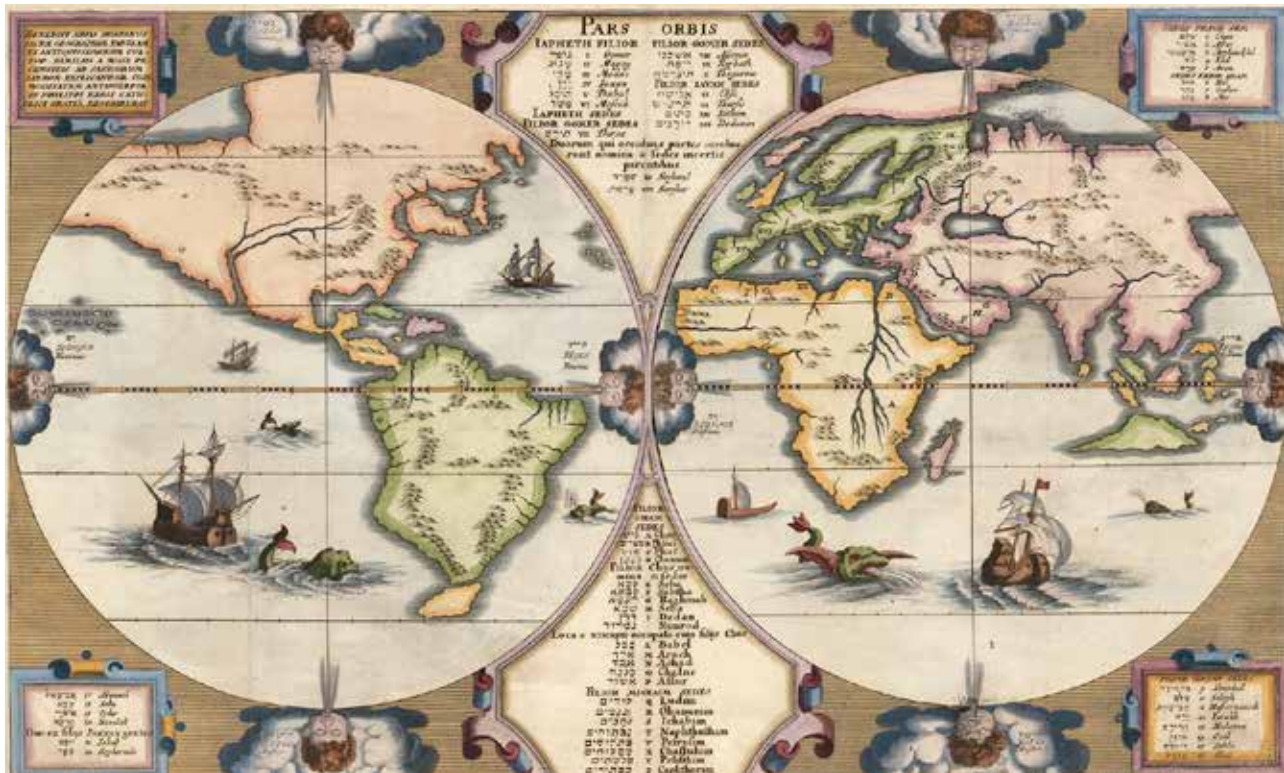
After a trial of many years, the scholar Juan de Mariane persuaded the Inquisition in Rome that no contradiction of Catholic dogma existed, resulting in Montano's acquittal. In 1582

to 1583, he served as the representative of Phillip II at the Church Council in Toledo and spent his last years on the property of the Peña of Aracena near Seville.

While in Antwerp, Montano was within the circle of the geographers Abraham Ortelius and Gerhard Mercator, along with the printer, Christopher Plantin. The question arises with the shoreline of the Holy Land maps of why Montano's maps were based upon the Sanuto-Vesconte map, which followed the classical Ptolemy coastline and orientation.⁵

Montano certainly was aware of the coastline depiction by Ortelius and Mercator. All of their maps were printed by the same printing house of Plantin. For the 1570 edition maps **PALAESTINA SIVE TOTIUS TERRAE PROMISSIONIS, ABRAHAMI PATRIAR** and the **TYPUS CHOROGRAPHICUS**, Ortelius copied the 1557 map of Tillmann Stoltz (1525-1589) (Tilemannus Stella of Siegen, Germany) to delineate the shore line and features of the Holy Land. Stella adapted the coastline and Dead Sea from the configuration of Jacob Ziegler's map of 1532. Ziegler followed the Breitenbach and Reuwich maps, which were based upon their own observations during their trip in 1483 to the Holy Land. Why Montano used the classical Ptolemy shoreline is unknown, instead of the Tillmann Stoltz shoreline and orientation.

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SACRAE GEOGRAPHIAE TABULAM EX ANTIQUISSIMORUM CUL TOP. FAMILIIS A MOSE PECENSITIS AD SACRORUM LIBROR: EXPLICANDOR COM MODITATEM ANTUWERPIAE IN PHILIPPI REGIS CATHOLICI GRATIA DESCRIBEBUT.⁶

Frankfurt am Main, 1696. Published in *Tractatorum biblicorum hoc est variarum in diversas materias biblicas commentationum . . .* Printer: Balthasar Christophor Wüsti. Copperplate engraving. Tom: VI pag. 553.

Holy Land Maps *continued*

The map of the world on the previous page was written in Hebrew and Latin and was in the style of the Italian school. The map was originally in the final volume of the Plantin *Polyglot Bible*, which ran to eight volumes and had text in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Syriac. Along with creating the only world map with Hebrew letters before the 19th century, Montano produced the first Hebrew map to show part of Australia. The eight wind cherubs were typical of Flemish engravers. The names of the wind heads are in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. All the explanations and place names are in Hebrew and Latin. Although the double-hemispheric map was a conventional geographical map, the place names were based upon the Bible. The map was lettered throughout in Hebrew, including the cardinal directions in the frame to emphasize the importance of the Holy Scriptures.

The fascinating double-page engraved world map features a large landmass in the approximate place and shape of the northwestern coast of Australia, hinting at knowledge of that coast 30 years before its recognized discovery by Europeans. The first documented and undisputed European sighting and landing on Australia was in late 1606, by the Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon. However, this map and several other 16th-century maps feature a landmass in the approximate place of Australia. These depictions have given rise to speculation that Australia had actually been discovered and reported on much earlier, perhaps by Iberian or French explorers. This map's association with Philip II, who presumably would have had knowledge of Iberian landings in northern Australia, if they had occurred, lends further support to the source of the map's landmass depiction.

The primary intention of the map was to illustrate how Noah's three sons (Shem, Ham and Japheth) repopulated the world. Outside of Australia, the cartography of the map represents an interesting derivation of Giacomo Gastaldi's maps,⁷ with its prominent Asia-America land bridge. Along with the title cartouche, there are five other cartouches around the two hemispheres containing names in Hebrew and Latin of Noah's descendants with the Japheth's family keyed by roman numerals, Shem's family by Arabic numbers and Ham's family by letters of the Latin alphabet.



TABVLA TERRAE CANAAN ABRAHAE TEMPORE ET ANTEADVENTVM FILIOR. ISRAEL CVM VICINIS ET FINITIMIS REGIONIB, EX DESCRIPTIONE BENEDICTI ARIAE MONTANI.⁸ Frankfurt am Main, 1696.

Published in *Tractatorum biblicorum hoc est variarum in diversas materias biblicas commentationum . . .* Printer: Balthasar Christophor Wüsti. Copperplate engraving. *Tom. VI: pag: 587.*

The map was written in Hebrew and Latin and was in the style of the Italian school. The title cartouche at the bottom left is in the 16th century style of simple architectural motifs and designs taken from stonemasons and leather workers. The map of Canaan at the time of Abraham was based on the 1330 Italian map by Marinus Sanudo. Montano was one of the first to alter the Sanuto-Vesconte delination by introducing the right-angled bend at the southeast corner of the Mediterranean, where the Holy Land meets Egypt.

The map is nearly identical to all the former editions, but has a completely new setting of decorations at the bottom with ships and sea monsters. The map is oriented to the east with the shoreline running from Turkey to Egypt and inland to Babylonia. To the east is Assur and Terra Semaar, to the north is Mesopotamia and to the west is the land of the Philistines. On the coast between Carmel Bay and Ashkelon is written *PALESTINA*. The map reaches Mesopotamia to illustrate the wanderings of Abraham. Jerusalem, Hebron, Jericho, Bel-El and Beth-Lechem are shown. The shoreline is distorted and shows a large Haifa Bay and Mount Carmel. The cities of Sidon, Tyre and Gaza are shown along the coast. The Lake of Tiberias is connected by a river with the Mediterranean. This linking river was a common topographical mistake in many maps for centuries.

The country is drawn on both sides of the River Jordan, which originates in the north with the twin rivers Jor and Dan that unite flowing south through *mei merom* (waters of *Merom*, *Lake Hula*), the Sea of Galilee and ending in the Dead Sea. The destroyed cities of *Seghora*, *Sodoma*, *Gomorrhah*, *Adama* and *Seboim* are marked in the south. The Red Sea is marked *Rubrum Arabicus Sinus*. The future tribal boundaries are marked lightly. The Exodus route is not indicated, although a boundary stone in

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Holy Land Maps *continued*

the Red Sea is labelled *Unus ex terminis exod.* Another boundary stone toward the Tigris indicates the eastern edge of Israel. Mesopotamia shows the Tigris and Euphrates forming a parallel track. The Canaan map has many names in Hebrew, such as Moab (מואב), the City of Woods (*kiryat yearim*, קִירְיַת יַרְעִי) and Egypt (מִצְרַיִם). The island of Cyprus is located on the northwestern part of the Mediterranean.



TABULA TERRAE CANAAN ABRAHAE TEMPORE ET ANTE ADVENTUM FILIORUM ISRAEL CUM VICINIS ET FINITIMIS REGIONIBUS EX DESCRIPTIONE BENEDICTI ARIAE MONTANI.⁹

Published by John Pearson in *Critici Sacri, sive, Annotata Doctissimorum Virorum in Vetus ac Novum Testamentum: quibus accedunt tractatus varii theologico-philologici*. Frankfurt, the important second enlarged edition **1698**. TAB. 3 Copperplate engraving. The map was written in Hebrew and Latin and was in the style of the Italian school. Slightly, larger map than the 1696 edition map, but without the ships and sea monsters.

In addition, not all of the small towns are indicated by the symbol of a castle with turrets and flags as with the earlier 1696 edition. The title cartouche at the bottom left is typical of 17th century mapmakers, using large figured title pieces and very ornamental with fauna and flora. The title cartouche is the most distinguishing and different feature from the earlier 1696 map.



TERRAE ISRAEL OMNIS ANTE CANAAN DICTAE IN TRIBVS VNDECIM DISTRIBVTAE . . . AD SACRI APPARATUS INSTRUCTIONEM A BENED. ARIA MONTANO DESCRIPTA.¹⁰

Frankfurt am Main, **1696**. Published in *Tractatorum biblicorum hoc est variarum in diversas materias biblicas commentationum . . .* Printer: Balthasar Christophor Wüsti. Copperplate engraving. *Tom VI: pag: 553*. The map was written in Hebrew and Latin and was in the style of the Italian school. The title cartouche at the bottom left is in the 16th century style of simple architectural motifs and designs taken from stonemasons and leather workers. The map is based on the 1330 Italian map by Marinus Sanudo.

The map is nearly identical to all the former editions, but have a completely new setting of decorations at the bottom with ships and sea monsters. Oriented to the east, the Land of Israel is divided into the tribal territories. Montano used the historical source of *Joshua* instead of the visionary source of *Ezekiel* to delineate the tribal boundaries.¹¹ The map shows also the neighboring regions and the 43 stations of the Israelites in the desert marked by a round tent. The shoreline runs from Beirut to the Nile Delta. Haifa Bay is oversized and the Kishon River, called *Chedumim flu*, connects Haifa Bay and the Lake of Tiberias. The River Jordan has its source in the north, runs through Lake Hula, the Sea of Galilee, and ends in the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea shows the five cities: *Sodoma, Gomorha, Adamo, Seboim* and *Segor*. Jerusalem, Jericho, Hebron (called also *kariath arbah*), Beth El and Nablus (*Shechem*) are marked. Southern part is written *ARABIA FOELICIS PARS* and two sections of the Red Sea are shown.

Continued on page 18

Holy Land Maps *continued*



TERRAE ISRAEL OMNIS ANTE CANAAN, DICTAE IN TRIBUS VNDECIM DISTRIBUTAE, ACCVRATISSIMA ET AD SACRAS HISTORIAS INTELLIGENDAS OP PORTVNISS CVM VICINARVM GENTIVM AD SCRIPTIIONE, TABVLA ET EXACTIS: SIMO MANSIONVM XLIII SITU. AD SACRI APPARATUS INFRUCTIONEM. A. BENED ARIA MONTANO DESCRIPTA.¹²

Published by John Pearson in *Critici Sacri, sive, Annotata Doctissimorum Virorum in Vetus ac Novum Testamentum: quibus accedunt tractatus varii theologico-philologici*. Frankfurt, the important second enlarged edition **1698**. TAB. 2 Copperplate engraving. The map was written in Hebrew and Latin and was in the style of the Italian school. Slightly, larger map than the 1696 edition map, but without the ships and sea monsters.

In addition, many of the small towns are not indicated by the symbol of a castle with turrets and flags as with the earlier 1696 edition. The title cartouche at the bottom left is typical of 17th century mapmakers, using large figured title pieces and very ornamental with fauna and flora. The cartouche is capped with a lion's head.



ANTIQUAE IERUSALEM VERA ICNOGRAPHIAE, AD SACRAE, LECTIONIS PRAE.CIPVE. ET ALIARVM DE ILLA VRBE HISTORIAR. EXPLICATIONEM EX COLLATIONE AVTHC CVM RVINARVM VESTIGIIS, AC SITU IPSO.¹³

Frankfurt am Main, **1696**. Published in *Tractatorum biblicorum hoc est variarum in diversas materias biblicas commentationum* . . . Printer: Balthasar Christophor Wüsti. Copperplate engraving. *Tom: VI: pag. 597*. This Montano map was first produced in 1572 in *Biblica polyglotta, Vol. VIII* and reprinted in 1593 in Montano's *Antiquitatum Judaicarum*, Leyden, *Officina Plantiniana*.

The map is an imaginary topographic plan of ancient Jerusalem. The map was drawn following the lost Laicstein map, but with a Biblical portrayal of the Temple. The original imaginary map was created by Peter Laicstein, a Dutch geographer and astronomer, who prepared "A Map of the Ancient Jerusalem" and "A Map of the Modern Jerusalem." In spite of a visit to the Holy Land in 1556, Laicstein presented an imaginary Biblical portrayal of Jerusalem instead of a more historical and contemporary map. Montano replaced Laicstein's depiction of Solomon's Temple as a ziggurat by his own reconstruction of the Temple. Montano's design was based probably on descriptions found in the Bible and Jewish religious writings. The outline of the Temple is with walls within walls.

On the *Antiquae Iervsalemis* map, the walls and buildings are depicted based upon Biblical text and Jewish writings, portraying the city from the time of Melchizedek, King of Salem, to the time of the Crucifixion. Mount Calvary (*Calvariae locus*) in the

Continued on page 19

Holy Land Maps *continued*

bottom left has three crosses and in the bottom center shows Judas hanging from a leafless tree. The map is east orientated with mountains ringing the city and closing the eastern horizon. The Kidron brook, rising in the eastern mountains, follows a right-angled course, first across the map and then down on the right along the south side of the city.

The double-arched Golden Gate is shown as *Porta Vallis aurea* and Stephen's Gate is shown as *Porta gregis*. Bethesda or the sheep market pool is designated as *Piseina Probatice* with the five porches. The map depicts *Herodis Palatium* and the *Antonia Palat*.

There is no attempt to indicate holy places for Christian travelers, since it represents only a spiritual map. This spiritual map was copied throughout the centuries. John Speed copied the Montano map in his famous map *Canaan. Begun by Mr. John More, continued and finished by John Speed. Anno Domini 1641 [i.e. 1611][London], Are to be Sold by Tho: Basset . . . Ric: Chriswell*.¹⁴

Endnotes

- ¹ For more detailed information about Montano and the polyglot Bible see the article by Zur Shalev, "Sacred Geography, Antiquarianism and Visual Erudition: Benito Arias Montano and the Maps in the Antwerp Polyglot Bible," *Imago Mundi*, Vol. 55: 56-80 (2003).
- ² The Canaan map remains a mystery, but the map could be the anonymous Mantuan Hebrew map of around 1560.
- ³ Kenneth Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Holy Land: Images of Terra Sancta through Two Millennia*, (1st ed. 1986), 58-59, plate 19.
- ⁴ The Masoretic Text is the authoritative Hebrew and Aramaic text of the 24 books of *Tanakh* in Rabbinic Judaism. The Masoretic Text defines the Jewish canon and its precise letter-text, with its vocalization and accentuation known as the Masorah. It was primarily copied, edited and distributed by a group of Jews known as the Masoretes between the 7th and 10th centuries of the Common Era.
- ⁵ Claudius Ptolemy (90 – 168 AD), a 2nd century Alexandrian scholar and astronomer, produced the first maps based upon scientific geography and first to include in his *Geographia* a world map divided into a number of smaller regional maps, each showing several countries. The first printed edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* from the manuscript form was in 1475. Up until 1570, when the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius was published, most cartographical publications of importance were editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The Sanuto-Vesconte map was first published in 1482 in both the Ulm and Berlinghieri (Florence) editions of *Ptolemy*, the map was the first printed map of the Holy Land based on modern sources after Ptolemy. The map was published with small changes to the title and verso in 1522, 1525, 1535 and 1541. Pietro Vesconte was an early 14th Century Genoese cartographer and geographer. A pioneer in the field of the portolan charts, he influenced Italian and Catalan mapmaking throughout the 14th and 15th centuries. Vesconte provided a map of the Holy Land for inclusion in Marino Sanuto's *Liber secretorum fidelium cruce*, a work that aimed to encourage a new crusade. Marino Sanuto (c. 1260 - 1338) was a Venetian statesman and geographer, who is best known for his life-long attempts to revive crusades. His *Liber secretorum fidelium cruce*, also called *Historia Hierosolymitana*, *Liber de expeditione Terrae Sanctae*, and *Opus Terrae Sanctae*, included an extensive discussion of trade and trade-routes, as well as of political and other history, and included a number of maps and plans, which would become important in the development of cartography 15th and 16th Century cartography. His work was begun in March 1306, and finished in January 1307, when it was offered to Pope Clement V as a manual for true Crusaders who desired the reconquest of the Holy Land. To this original *Liber Secretorum*, Sanuto added two other "books" composed between December 1312 and September 1321. When the entire work was presented by Sanuto to Pope John XXII, it included maps of the world, "modern" Palestine, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the western European coasts, and Jerusalem, Antioch and Acre. A copy was also offered to the king of France, to whom Sanuto desired to commit the military and political leadership of the new crusade.
- ⁶ See E. & G. Wajjntraub, *Hebrew Maps of the Holy Land*, (1st ed. 1992), 30-31, illustration W.12 and color illustration Appendix I; Catherine Delano-Smith and Elizabeth Morley Ingram, *Maps in Bibles 1500-1600, An Illustrated Catalogue*, (1st ed. 1991), 123, 128-129; Rodney W. Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, (1st ed. 1983), 125.
- ⁷ Giacomo Gastaldi (c. 1500-1566) was an Italian astronomer, cartographer and engineer from Villafranca in Piedmont, who influenced the "Lafreri type" of maps. He published in Venice the *Cosmography* of Ptolemy in 1548 and the *Universale* in 1546.
- ⁸ See Eran Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land, Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475-1900*, (1st ed. 1986), p. 45 (1698 edition not mentioned and largely unknown); Wajjntraub 32-35; Nebenzahl 45, 106; Delano-Smith 59, 67.
- ⁹ See Laor 45, 1698 edition not mentioned and largely unknown; Wajjntraub 32-35; Nebenzahl 45, 106; Delano-Smith 59, 67.
- ¹⁰ See Laor 46, p. 8 illustration, 1696 edition not mentioned; Wajjntraub 32-35; Nebenzahl 45, 106; Delano-Smith 59-60, 68.
- ¹¹ Antoine Augustin Calmet's map *Plan of the Land of Canaan* and the *Distribution of it According to Ezekiel's Vision* shows the Distribution of the Tribes interpreting Ezekiel's vision.
- ¹² See Laor 46, p. 8 illustration, 1698 edition not mentioned and largely unknown; Wajjntraub 32-35; Nebenzahl 45, 106; Delano-Smith 59-60, 68.
- ¹³ See Laor 945, 1696 edition not listed; Rehav Rubin, *Image and Reality, Jerusalem in Maps and Views*, (1st ed. 1999), (Lacoste), 135, note 27; Delano-Smith 121, 125.
- ¹⁴ The Speed map was published in the version of *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World* published in 1676 by Thomas Bassett and Richard Chriswell. The map was originally dated 1611 and included in Speed's *Genealogies of Holy Scriptures*, inserted in the "Editio Princeps" of the King James Bible. It was reissued several times and the date was changed to 1651. See Nebenzahl, plate 39, page 109 (Speed map).

Mexico, California and Texas; United States

John F. Tallis & John Rapkin · London, 1851

By Texas General Land Office

Two of John Tallis' decorative atlas maps, *Mexico, California and Texas* and *United States*, illustrate Texas at the geographic crossroads of North America. Both maps present Texas in 1851, but the shape varies dramatically between the two. The former depicts Texas at its republic-era boundary, while the latter uses a formation proposed by a prominent U.S. Senator during negotiations for the Compromise of 1850 and does not reflect any boundary that the state ever claimed.

Both maps typify the work produced by Tallis and engraver John Rapkin. Decorative borders and attractive vignettes illustrated by J. Rogers and H. Warren present views of the region and highlight geographic, historical, and cultural scenes. The geography, while not revolutionary, expands upon the earlier works of Matthew Cary and Aaron Arrowsmith, and it was carefully prepared — according to Tallis — from the most recent surveys.[1] The relatively small maps were originally printed

without color; however, it was common for nineteenth-century libraries to commission colorists to “complete” the atlas by adding artistic flourishes.

Many regard Tallis' maps as “the last bastion of English decorative cartography in the nineteenth century,” since the next generation of mapmakers trended toward abandoning embellishment in favor of a more pragmatic approach to print in greater volume.[2] The two maps appeared on consecutive pages in Tallis' *Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World from 1849–1853*, which showcased British cartographic expertise and the extent of its empire as part of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The London Printing and Publishing Company bought the plates for many Tallis maps in 1850 and continued publishing his *Illustrated Atlas* through the mid-1850s.[3]

Continued on page 21



John F. Tallis, *Mexico, California and Texas*, J. Rapkin: London, 1851, Map #93779, Texana Foundation Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

Mexico, California and Texas; United States *continued*

Mexico, California and Texas

Mexico, California and Texas features a pre-Gadsden Purchase boundary of the American Southwest. Within Texas, major cities like Houston, Austin, San Antonio de Béxar, and Santa Fe appear alongside smaller towns. Other features include forts, Indian villages, the range of the Comanche, the Guadalupe Mountains, and the Sierra de Sacramento mountain range, along with bays and several coastal communities. The map charts the Colorado River, but the depiction suffers from some confusion, as Tallis also labeled it the “Red R[iver] of Texas.” He identified the actual Red River as the “Nacitoches or Red R[iver].” According to an 1852 report by Randolph B. Marcy of the United States War Department, this could stem from a historical habit of Mexican settlers and Native Americans of referring to rivers with red or ruddy appearances as “Rio Colorado,” or “Red River.”[4]



The Red and Colorado rivers in Texas are labeled in a confusing manner, with incorrect and duplicated names.



New or Upper California features a highlighted gold region, several Indigenous nations, and the Old Spanish Trail (named the Great Caravan Route) stretching from Santa Fe to Los Angeles.

The map shows all of Mexico, with bold boundaries delineating each state. Tallis labels cities, towns, and rivers throughout the country. “New or Upper California,” encompassing the present-day U.S. states of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, and Utah, appears comparatively empty. Identified American Indian nations include the Utah, Pah Utah, Moquis, Nijoras, Yabipais, Jumas, and Mohaves. Another significant feature in this area is the Great Caravan Route, otherwise known as the Old Spanish Trail, extending from Santa Fe to “Pueblo de Los Angeles.” California’s Pacific Coast has more extensive details, including the “newly discovered gold districts” identified between Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valley.[5]

This map features three vignettes. The image on the upper-right depicts the Mayan ruins of Uxmal, Yucatan, which date to around 700–1000 A.D.[6] At center-left, a scene of prospectors “washing” gold provides a visualization of the ongoing California Gold Rush, one of the great magnets for settlement to the West during the nineteenth century. On the lower-left, three figures represent the “Mexican Peasantry.”

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Vignettes on the map depict the Mayan ruins at Uxmal [top], gold prospectors [left], and Mexican peasantry [right].

Mexico, California and Texas; United States *continued*



John F. Tallis, United States, J. Rapkin: London, 1851, [Map #93799](#), Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

United States

Tallis' United States shows the country as far west as eastern New Mexico. Despite the legal cession of Mexican territory after the U.S.-Mexico War, the map erroneously shows Mexican land to the west. North of Texas, it identifies present-day Oklahoma as "Western Territory." Tallis shows Nebraska in a much narrower configuration, stretching to the Canadian border. He applies a similar color treatment as established states, despite Nebraska's territorial status. To its west lies a massive Missouri Territory that is not contiguous with the actual state of Missouri. The rest of the states and territories feature fairly accurate geography, including locations of cities, towns, mountain ranges, and even a few roads.

Texas has a strange formation reminiscent of several proposals by Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton during negotiations for the Compromise of 1850. Benton originally proposed the Red River as Texas' northern boundary, while the western boundary would run along the 102nd meridian. Effectively, this would have reduced the total area of Texas from about 350,000 square miles to about 150,000 and cut off the Panhandle.[7] To the west, Tallis offers a proposed territory of "New Mexico or Santa Fe," containing ten towns, including Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The rest of Texas features much of the same topography as Tallis' other



Tallis shows Texas configured similar to a proposal by Senator Thomas Hart Benton. The map erroneously includes Mexican land west of a theoretical buffer territory of "New Mexico or Santa Fe." To Texas' north, present-day Oklahoma is labeled "Western Territory."

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Mexico, California and Texas; United States *continued*



Decorative imagery features an Indigenous buffalo hunt [left] and William Penn’s meeting with the Lenni Lenape tribe [right].

map. One strange geographical error places Bonham, a small town along the Oklahoma border northeast of Dallas, near present-day Abilene.

Through seven decorative vignettes, the map reflects themes of American “manifest destiny.” Portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin frame the outsides of the map, reminding viewers of the country’s origins. The lower portion of the map features an image of “Penn’s Treaty with the Indians,” a direct copy of the 1772 painting by Benjamin West of the same name. It depicts an allegorical meeting between William Penn and the Lenni Lenape tribe at Shackamaxon on the Delaware River, with Quakers and merchants looking on.[8]

On the lower-left corner is a vignette of mohawked American Indians on horseback, rifles in hand, taking part in a buffalo hunt on vast grassy plains, perhaps symbolic of an as-yet unconquered West. At the top of the map, imagery in the center includes the goddesses of justice and liberty, with the latter gripping a *vindicta* rod with a liberty cap on top, symbolizing freedom.[9] They stand next to an image labeled “Excelsior,” with the sun rising ever upward, over two pyramids (or mountains) beneath an eagle, representing the ascendance of the United States.

A shield with thirteen red and white stripes, a blue field, and a ring of golden stars decorates the upper-right corner. The most prominent vignette on the sheet shows an early rendering of the Washington Monument. This is not the obelisk that we recognize in Washington D.C.; rather, it shows a colossal column in Baltimore topped with a standing figure of General Washington resigning his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army at the Maryland State House on December 23, 1783.[10]

Tallis’ inclusion of this imagery suggests the Englishman’s (flawed) vision of America as united and in harmony during western expansion, as the nation progresses from a stronghold on the eastern seaboard, moving “ever upward,” (and westward), proposing to spread the “civilizing” gifts of American society to the Indigenous inhabitants of the West.

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Patriotic imagery [top] and an early rendering of the Washington Monument [bottom] adorn the map.

Mexico, California and Texas; United States *continued*

Endnotes

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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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