

## SAVE THE DATE

October 5 - 8, 2022

*Texas!*

University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections

### 13th Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography

*a joint meeting with the*

**International Map Collectors Society**

*and the*

**Texas Map Society**



**Accompanying Exhibit**

***The Shifting Shapes of Texas***

**Exhibit opens first week of October 2022 at UTA**

*For more information about the 2022 Fall Meeting, please see pages 3 - 5.*

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**Above Map Figure 1:** James H. Young and Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Sr., *Map of Mexico, including Yucatan & Upper California, exhibiting the Chief Cities and Towns, the Principal Travelling Routes &c.*, steel engraved transfer chromolithograph on paper, 43.7 x 63.5 cm. (including borders) (Philadelphia: Augustus Mitchell, 1847).

*The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries*

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

As you see by the arrival of *The Neatline*, spring is here! I personally knew spring had arrived when I received my first mosquito bite of the season—unfortunately early, I thought—but I think you will agree that an April *Neatline* is a far superior marker of spring. We are extremely fortunate to have David Finfrock as Editor of our publication and many contributors of vital content to the newsletter. I would like to thank everyone who has written articles, and I hope that all of you will enjoy the fruits of their labors presented in this newsletter.



As I mentioned in an email that went out recently, no spring TMS meeting will be held this year. James Harkins and Mylynka Cardona tried their best to organize a meeting based upon the work they did for our planned 2020 Houston meeting that was canceled due to COVID, but unfortunately it proved to be impossible to rebuild. We will next meet in October at UT Arlington for the 2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures, a joint meeting with TMS and the International Map Collectors Society, for which preparations are underway.

Also in fall, we will be voting on another slate of officers and board members. If you have interest in serving or would like to nominate someone, please be sure to reply to the survey you will soon receive. Your input will be greatly appreciated.

If you have not already paid your 2022 membership dues, please visit

<https://texasmapsociety.org/membership/> or send a check directly to our Treasurer, Brenda McClurkin, P.O. Box 638, Weatherford, Texas 76086. Anyone who prefers to receive a paper dues renewal form may request one from Brenda at [brenda@mcclurkin.us](mailto:brenda@mcclurkin.us)

TMS values your membership and only thrives with your participation. Please consider seriously whether you personally can serve as an officer or board member, recommend one or more fellow society members to do so, or encourage someone you know to become a member. We need all three to happen regularly to maintain the well-being of the organization.

—Ann Hodges, President

## FROM THE EDITOR

The COVID-19 pandemic has made in-person gatherings very difficult over the past two years. But we were finally able to get back together last fall for the Virginia Garrett Lectures (which had been postponed for one year) and a TMS meeting the following day.

The spring 2022 meeting has been cancelled. But make plans now for another VGL lecture and TMS meeting in the fall of this year.

At the past TMS fall gathering I was inspired by the generous donation of an African map collection by Dr. Jack Franke, which he shared and discussed at the meeting. That afternoon, I spoke with Ben Huseman and Imre Demhardt about a possible donation of my own collection of maps of Antarctica. They both came to my home to see the maps, and were thrilled with the possibility of adding them to the UTA Special Collections. Since they came by, I have added some 20 more Antarctic maps to flesh out the collection. The donation will probably occur later this year. And while they were visiting, I also shared the Antarctic stamps that I had collected as a teenager. You can see some of them elsewhere in this newsletter. And yes, they will also be included in my donation to UTA.

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 Finfrock, Editor of *The Neatline*

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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: Eliane Dotson, Jon Dotson, David Finfrock, Ann Hodges, Ben Huseman, Brenda McClurkin, Martin VanBrauman, 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

# Texas Takes Center Stage for the 2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures

By Brenda McClurkin

The **2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures, October 5-8**, will be a joint meeting with the **Texas Map Society** and the **International Map Collectors Society**. With a nod to our international guests, many of whom have never been to the Lone Star State, the theme of the meeting is *Texas!*

The Garrett Lectures begin with an opening reception on the evening of **October 5**. This will give everyone an opportunity to get acquainted and have a sneak peak at **Ben Huseman's** exhibit *"The Shifting Shapes of Texas"* highlighting Special Collections' treasure trove of Texana. **Andy Milson** (UTA) will kick off the lectures on **Thursday, October 6**, with *"An Introduction to the Geography of the Greater Texas Area."* **Juliana Barr** (Duke University) will follow with *"Native Americans and Maps of the Borderlands."* The morning will conclude with **Dennis Reinhartz** (UTA, retired) presenting *"Some Spanish Manuscript Cartography: Hernán Cortes thru Juan Pedro Walker."* We will depart UTA Libraries by bus for a tour of the conservation lab at the Amon Carter Museum, followed by a stop at the Fort Worth Stockyards to watch the Fort Worth longhorn herd come in from pasture, followed by a fajita dinner at nearby Joe T. Garcia's restaurant.

**Friday, October 7**, will begin with **Jim Bruseth** (Independent Archaeological Consultant) discussing *"How Maps Doomed La Salle's 1684 Attempt to Colonize the Northern Gulf of Mexico."* **Gerald Saxon** (UTA) will follow with *"Texas Boundaries from Mexican Texas to Early Statehood, 1835-1850."* **Sam Haynes** (UTA) will conclude the morning with *"Texas History through Monuments."* Friday afternoon will include a bus trip to Dallas with a stop at the George W. Bush Presidential Library and an evening tour of the private Harlan Crow Library.

**Saturday, October 8**, will begin with **Bruce Winders** (Schreiner University) presentation *"The San Antonio River Valley: Reappraising Early Texas' Eastern Border."* **Debbie Liles** (Tarleton State University) will discuss *"Texas Ranching*

*and Cattle Industry in Maps."* **Angel Abbud-Madrid** (Colorado School of Mines) will follow with his discussion on *"NASA and the Mapping of Space."* After lunch, the Texas Map Society will have its business meeting and **David Finfrock** will host his popular *"My Favorite Map"* segment. There will be an optional closing IMCoS banquet that evening that all are welcome to attend.

Optional pre- and post-conference travel opportunities will also be available. A bus trip to a private library on a cattle ranch in Eastland County is planned for **Wednesday, October 5**. This trip will be limited to 30 individuals, and priority will be given to our international and out-of-state guests as we expect Texas map lovers will later have an opportunity to visit this private map collection. Post-conference travel is being planned to depart Arlington on **October 9-13** for Austin, San Antonio and Houston. The trip will include stops at museums and libraries, and private receptions hosted by Boone and Dianne Powell in San Antonio and Frank and Carol Holcomb in Houston. Again, this trip will be limited to 18 individuals. More information on both travel opportunities will be forthcoming.

VGL room blocks have been reserved at the Arlington Hilton as well as Live by Loew's! in the heart of the Arlington entertainment district. Information on reserving hotel rooms will be available shortly.

## For more information on the 2022 VGL:

watch Ben Huseman's introductory video at

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qll1Aui9lno>

The UTA 2022 VGL website is under construction.

Watch for news at

<https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/virginia-garrett-lectures/2022>



# The Shifting Shapes of Texas

## Exhibit Opens First Week of October 2022 at UTA

By Ben Huseman

This fall the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections presents what promises to be an exciting and provocative exhibit titled “*The Shifting Shapes of Texas*” which will feature some highlights from its extensive collections of maps, prints, books, and manuscripts. Beginning with the earliest European and Indigenous contacts in the land that became Texas, the exhibit will use some iconic pieces of paper Texana to explore how concepts of the environment and its people were in constant flux over time. Rare works given to UTA by Jenkins and Virginia Garrett and others will be featured alongside items acquired by purchase through endowment funds. For those who have attended past UTA exhibits there will be many familiar as well as not so familiar items.

As many TMS members are quite aware, the physical shape of Texas’ borders as represented on maps changed dramatically over the various periods of its history. A mere couple of the many maps in the exhibit should suffice to demonstrate. The first map (**Fig. 1**) shows a heart-shaped Texas as envisioned at the beginning of what would soon become the Texas War of Independence in late 1835 and early 1836, and the second map (**Fig. 2**) shows the grandiose



**Figure 2:** James H. Young and Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Sr., *Map of Mexico, including Yucatan & Upper California, exhibiting the Chief Cities and Towns, the Principal Travelling Routes &c.*, steel engraved transfer chromolithograph on paper, 43.7 x 63.5 cm. (including borders) (Philadelphia: Augustus Mitchell, 1847). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries*

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**Figure 1:** James H. Young and Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Sr., *A New Map of Texas, with the Contiguous American & Mexican States*, steel engraved transfer chromolithograph on paper, 33 x 39.5 cm. (Philadelphia: S. A. Mitchell, 1835-1836). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries*. *Gift of Kitene Kading*

## The Shifting Shapes of Texas *continued*

boundary claims of the new state of Texas during the United States' War with Mexico of 1846-1848.

In addition to a wide range of such maps, the supplementary graphic images, printed broadsides, illustrated books, pamphlets, ephemera, and manuscript documents from the UTA collections show the diversity and ironies involved in the shaping of what some have identified as the Texan character or myth. For example, a cartouche image from a late Hunt & Randel map features a great "Lone Star" (Fig. 3), a symbol long associated with Texas. However, appearing at the same time an anti-slavery and anti-Texas annexation pamphlet attributed to the Quaker abolitionist Benjamin Lundy contains a Mexican eagle quite critical of the



**Figure 3:** *Map of Texas, compiled from Surveys on Record in the General Land Office of the Republic of Texas*, New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 1845. *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Virginia Garrett 00879 138/1*

Texan cause (see Fig. 4). Some of the items in the exhibit will include: an early copy of the Mexican Constitution of 1824, an original broadside copy of the 1836 Texas Declaration of Independence, portraits of Mexican Presidents Vicente Guerrero, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Mexican and Texan statesman Lorenzo de Zavala, the unfortunate short-term Texas immigrant hero Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, and others. On display alongside maps will be signed affidavits listing Tejanos, including Juan Seguin, who fought for Texas independence and a signed list of Mexican officers held prisoner after the Battle of San Jacinto, including Santa Anna's brother-in-law and frequent P.O.W. General Marfín Perfécto de Cos. There will be maps, views,



**Figure 4:** Artist Unknown, *The Eagle of Liberty: The Free Eagle of Mexico Grappling the Cold Blooded Viper, Tyranny or Texas*, engraving on paper, in Benjamin Lundy (attrib.), *The Anti-Texas Legion. Protest of Some Free Men, States and Presses Against the Texas Rebellion, Against the Laws of Nature and of Nations* (Albany, New York, 1845). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Jenkins Garrett*

and documents relating to early Texas immigration as well as materials relating to early settlements, wars, economic products, transportation, and other themes.

How late into Texas history exhibit coverage will extend has yet to be determined, but we plan to fill up the Special Collections entrance, the Virginia Garrett Map Room, the four bays of the Jenkins Garrett Library, and the Parlor on the UTA Central Library's Sixth Floor with some truly awesome Texana! We hope y'all can come! The exhibit is tentatively scheduled to open the week of October 3<sup>rd</sup> to coincide with the Fall Meeting of the Texas Map Society, the Virginia Garrett Lectures, and the annual Meeting of the International Map Collectors' Society. The exhibit should run through the end of the year into early January 2023. For more information contact Ben Huseman at [huseman@uta.edu](mailto:huseman@uta.edu)



# 2021 Virginia Garrett Lectures Highlight Collectors and Collections

By Brenda McClurkin



Introductory panel for the Special Collections "Searching for Africa: The Map Collection of Dr. Jack Franke" exhibit.

Photo by Danny Grigg, UTA Libraries

The postponed 2020 Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography convened in the Parlor of UT Arlington Libraries September 30-October 2, 2021. "Coordinating Cartographic Collections," focused on map collections and collectors, was the theme of this joint meeting with the International Cartographic Association's Commission on the History of Cartography and the Texas Map Society. Circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic prevented many, particularly international members of the ICA-CHC, from traveling to Arlington, but also created an opportunity to host a hybrid meeting, through Zoom technology,



Dr. Jack Franke and Special Collections Cartographic Archivist Ben Huseman.

Photo by Danny Grigg, UTA Libraries

to broaden the resonance of the conference proceedings worldwide. Presentations from the three-day symposium were recorded and are available for viewing on the 2021 VGL website: <https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/vgl/2021/schedule>. Click on the individual presentation or presenter to view.

ICA-CHC chair **Dr. Imre Demhardt**

presided Thursday, September 30, over seven presentations made by eleven speakers from the U.S. and Europe (the Czech Republic, Austria, England, and the Netherlands) on topics related to experiencing maps in collections, handling maps in mature collections, and accessing map collections and cartographic literature. Our own TMS Secretary **Sierra Laddusaw**, appearing in person, discussed developing the rare map collection at Texas A&M's Cushing Memorial Library. All other sessions were delivered virtually, including a special presentation by **Jan de Graeve**, surveyor, collector and independent scholar from Brussels, Belgium, discussing his research reconstructing the scientific library of Gerard Mercator.

The Friday, October 1, Garrett Lectures sessions incorporated the complementary exhibit theme "Searching for Africa," highlighting the African map collection of UTA alumnus **Dr. Jack Franke**. **Dr. Toyin Falola**, distinguished professor at UT Austin, began by discussing "Why African History is Important." **Dr. Wulf Bodenstein**, Curator Emeritus at the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Brussels, Belgium, followed virtually with his presentation on Pieter Verbist's unique 1644 wall map of Africa. UTA's Dr. Imre Demhardt discussed "The Skeleton Coast and the Land God Created in Anger," followed by UTA colleague and former Demhardt student **Dr. Daniel Degges'** commentary on "Mapping Colonialism in British and American West Africa, 1751-1847." **Dr. David Domingues de Silva**, of Rice University, concluded the afternoon with a discussion of his



Dr. Toyin Falola, UT Austin, started the 2021 VGL meeting with his discussion of the importance of African History.

Photo by Brenda McClurkin

Continued on page 7

## 2021 Virginia Garrett Lectures *continued*



The UTA Libraries Sixth Floor Atrium welcomed VGL attendees with bright colorful table décor custom made by UTA Libraries staff member Maria Baagaala with fabric from her native Africa. Photo by Brenda McClurkin

Slave Voyages Project. After **Ben Huseman's** introduction to the *"Searching for Africa"* exhibit (go to <https://rc.library.uta.edu/uta-ir/handle/10106/30063> to explore Ben Huseman's exhibit gallery guide), attendees enjoyed a cocktail reception and dinner followed by Dr. Franke's keynote address in which he provided an overview of his African map collection, key aspects and cornerstones of the collection, and future steps in his collecting.



Dr. Jack Franke delivered his keynote address *"A Grateful Maverick"* following dinner. Photo by Brenda McClurkin

Saturday's October 2 Texas Map Society program turned once again to the theme of collections and collectors.

**Dr. Leah McCurdy** started off the day with a discussion of how she has incorporated Dr. Franke's African maps and collaboration with Special Collections cartographic archivist Ben Huseman into her coursework, creating extraordinary experiential learning opportunities for her students. Student **Mya Lewis** talked about how her internship working with Dr. Franke's maps helped her land an internship with the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture. Another of Dr. McCurdy's students, **Julie Baar**, also discussed her project utilizing Dr. Franke's map collection.

**Dr. Joci Caldwell-Ryan** shared how maps help her teach about Africa and the challenges of student unawareness of geography. The session entitled *"Collecting Maps: Collectors"* featured Dr. Franke and **Martin Van Brauman** discussing their own collections of maps, and **Dr. Gerald Saxon** reviewing Virginia Garrett's journey in map collecting. Following lunch, the afternoon session featured a robust conversation between map dealer **Barry Ruderman**, Bonham's **Dr. Catherine Williamson**, and our own **Frank Holcomb** on the topic of *"Collecting Maps: Dealers and Auction Houses."*



Dr. Leah McCurdy addresses the TMS. Photo by David Finrock



UTA student Julie Baar explained how she used Dr. Franke's maps for her African history project.

Photo by David Finrock



TMS President Ann Hodges opens the annual meeting Saturday morning. Photo by David Finrock

**Frank Holcomb** on the topic of *"Collecting Maps: Dealers and Auction Houses."*

Texas Map Society president **Ann Hodges** led a short afternoon business meeting to review the activities of the past year, and to elect new officers – extending the term of office of treasurer **Brenda McClurkin** for an additional year, and

*Continued on page 8*



## 2021 Virginia Garrett Lectures *continued*

welcoming a new class of board members for the 2022-2024 term: **Robert Caldwell**, **Stuart Gleichenhaus** and **Tom Woodfin**. The day concluded with **David Finfrock** hosting “*My Favorite Map*” featuring among many other items, the U.S. map that David created from vintage automobile license plates.

The 2021 Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography/Texas Map Society/ICA Commission on the History of Cartography meeting forged new ground in its hybrid format – one that accommodated in-person attendance as well as remote access via live-streamed Zoom meetings and recorded content for



Ben Huseman admiring David Finfrock's license plate map.

Photo by David Finfrock



Special Collections Department Head Brenda McClurkin, Dr. Jack Franke, UTA Provost Dr. Pranash Aswath, and UTA Libraries Dean Rebecca Bichel. Photo by Danny Grigg, UTA Libraries

post-conference viewing. Warm thanks to all the speakers as well as UTA Libraries Special Collections, Library Systems, and other Libraries colleagues for all their efforts to make the 2021 Garrett Lectures a great success. Particular thanks to **Maria Baagaala** in designing and creating the custom table decorations hand crafted from colorful African fabric. The 2022 Garrett Lectures are just around the corner!!

### Links to View

#### 2021 VGL conference sessions

<https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/vgl/2021/schedule>

#### Searching for Africa gallery guide

<https://rc.library.uta.edu/uta-ir/handle/10106/30063>

#### UTA Libraries Libguide Maps of Africa

<https://libguides.uta.edu/africamaps>

#### UTA Libraries Special Collections *Compass Rose* articles on Dr. Franke's maps

<https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/blog/city-highlights-part-one-african-city-views-nuremberg-chronicle>; <https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/blog/city-highlights-part-two-munsters-cosmography>; <https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/blog/city-highlights-part-three-braun-hogenbergs-cities-world>; <https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/blog/coordinating-cartographic-collections>

#### UTA *Shorthorn* article on the 2021 Garrett Lecture

[https://www.theshorthorn.com/gallery/photos-cartography-lecture-series-returns-to-uta-for-first-time-since-2018/article\\_07e72204-23ed-11ec-849c-83333b6bd0ea.html](https://www.theshorthorn.com/gallery/photos-cartography-lecture-series-returns-to-uta-for-first-time-since-2018/article_07e72204-23ed-11ec-849c-83333b6bd0ea.html)



# Antarctic Maps on Postage Stamps

By David Finfrock

Back in my days in junior high, I followed in my father's footsteps and began collecting postage stamps. Initially it was stamps of the United States, since they were easiest to acquire. But I soon branched out to collecting maps of British colonies in the Americas. This included Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, British Guiana and a number of other small islands in the Caribbean. But what really piqued my interest were stamps from a place I had never heard of: the British Antarctic Territory.

Through my interest in the history of exploration, I was already well versed in the expeditions of Cook, Scott, Shackleton and others. But until then, I had no idea there were stamps of Antarctica. But I soon discovered the American Society of Polar Philatelists, and began to educate myself on the topic.

<https://www.polarphilatelists.org/aspp100.htm>

I began acquiring stamps from many countries depicting the Antarctic regions. And naturally, my favorite stamps were the ones that featured maps of Antarctica. Certainly everyone is familiar with the general outline shape of the continent. This United States stamp of 1971 clearly shows a map of Antarctica. It was issued to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the international Antarctic Treaty. <https://www.scar.org/policy/antarctic-treaty-system/>



That treaty, signed initially by the 12 countries that took part in the International Geophysical Year expeditions to Antarctica in 1957-1958 stated goals of international cooperation, conservation, and scientific research. Importantly it also put in abeyance all territorial claims to the continent.

Here is a Japanese stamped envelope (or cover in philatelic terms) that shows the flags of the twelve initial signatory nations to the treaty.



And there were quite a few prior claims to different parts of the continent, some of which actually overlapped, and had caused considerable tension in previous decades. (And tensions certainly weren't all erased, as evidenced by the Falkland Island War between Argentina and the United Kingdom in the early 1980's). <https://www.britannica.com/event/Falkland-Islands-War>

Below is a selection of stamps depicting the various claims on parts of the Antarctic continent. They are generally delineated by a "pie slice" extending from the coast between various lines of longitude all the way to the South Pole. Note that Great Britain, Argentina and Chile all had overlapping territorial claims on the Antarctic Peninsula.



Falkland Islands Dependencies  
1946



Chile 1947



Argentina 1951



French Southern and Antarctic Territories  
1956



Australian Antarctic Territory 1957

# Postage Stamps *continued*



Norway 1957



Ross Dependency (New Zealand) 1957



British Antarctic Territory 1963

But after the signing of the Antarctic Treaty those territorial claims were put on hold. This next stamp celebrates the tenth anniversary of the treaty. And notably on this Chilean postage stamp, the entire continent is shown, without a territorial claim showing on the map. The postmark, though, from the Eduardo Frei research base, still clearly states “Chile Territorio Antartico”.



Entire envelope



Detail

Other nations have done scientific research in Antarctica, some since the late 1800s, without ever making claims on the continent. Among these are:



United States 1933



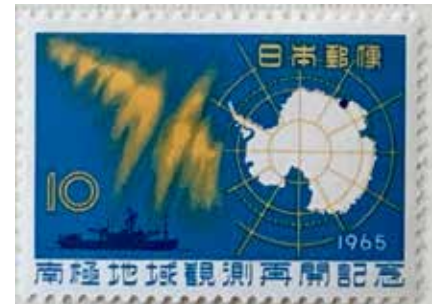
Soviet Union 1956



Romania 1958



South Africa 1959



Japan 1965



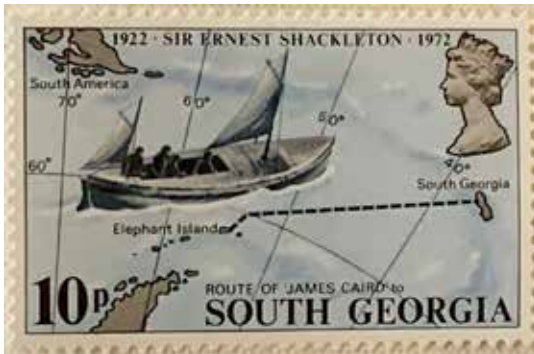
Belgium 1966



## Postage Stamps *continued*

Most Antarctic maps on postage stamps typically have been of large areas: either large territorial claims for propaganda purposes, or the entire continent to show dedication to peaceful cooperation.

But occasionally more detailed maps will show up. This next stamp commemorates and illustrates the track of the dramatic, even miraculous voyage of Sir Ernest Shackleton from Elephant Island to South Georgia. He had to make this perilous crossing in a lifeboat outfitted with a makeshift sail in some of the most dangerous seas on Earth, in order to rescue his stranded crew.



South Georgia 1972

Interestingly in early February this year, a new expedition set out from South Africa, with an icebreaker hoping to find the site where Shackleton's ship *Endurance* was crushed in the ice and sank.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/feb/05/search-begins-for-ernest-shackletons-wrecked-ship-off-antarctica>

And believe it or not, in early March that expedition was successful. The following link shows actual photos of the *Endurance* at the bottom of the icy sea. <https://www.npr.org/2022/03/09/1085432575/endurance-ship-found-ernest-shackleton>

After I graduated from college in 1975, I moved to Dallas-Fort Worth and began my professional career as a meteorologist for NBC5. By 1978 I was married and had two children. Life was more complicated and I gave up my hobby of stamp collecting.

But more than a decade later I acquired my first antique map. I was drawn to collecting maps of Texas, since my wife Shari was a descendant of one of Stephen F. Austin's first 300 Anglo colonists in the state. But naturally, with my interest in all things Antarctic, I also began collecting antique maps of the South Polar regions.

But that's another story.



There can sometimes be trouble getting mail from Antarctica!

# The de Bruyn Map Emphasized Jerusalem as a City of Churches

By Martin M. van Brauman

Cornelis de Bruyn, or Debruin, was born in The Hague in 1652 and died in Utrecht in 1726 or 1727. He was a Dutch painter, taught by the famous Theodoor van der Schuer (1634-1707), and an author of books and maps on his travels. Nicolaas Witsen, a wealthy burgomaster of Amsterdam with interests in trade and contacts through the Dutch East Indies Company, financed de Bruyn's foreign trips. The Hague was the political center of the Dutch republic and the residence of Prince William III of Orange. When de Bruyn was born in The Hague in 1652, Holland was one of the leading European powers and the Peace of Westphalia had ended the earlier religious wars.

The religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants resulted in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) that was centered primarily within the Holy Roman Empire, but included France and other neighboring countries.<sup>1</sup> In 1672, the French Catholic King Louis XIV invaded the Protestant Dutch Republic. The Dutch were at war with France, England and with two German bishops. Louis XIV occupied the eastern provinces of the Dutch Republic. In 1674, a peace treaty ended the Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-1674) and the Franco-Dutch War (1672-1678) ended with the Treaties of Nijmegen in 1678.

The printing of maps was a vital part of the history of the Reformation with maps illustrating the Holy Land, the Holy places in Jerusalem and the location of biblical events. The Reformation aroused a deeper interest in reading the new Protestant Bibles, resulting in the printing of many new editions of Bibles with new maps and the demand for separate sheet Holy Land maps. Religious conflict brought demand for religious knowledge through visual references in maps. Market demand for Holy Land maps in Protestant Holland influenced the mapmakers.

During the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Mameluke governors provided some security that attracted a great number of pilgrims to the Holy Land. In 1517, the Ottoman Turks conquered Jerusalem from the Cairo-based Mamelukes. The Ottoman Turks ruled from Constantinople.<sup>2</sup> The de Bruyn map represents Jerusalem during the Ottoman rule. Negotiations began in 1535 and signed in 1569

between Sultan Suleiman and Francis I of France to regulate the relations and the commercial dealings between the Ottoman Empire and France. Each new sultan renewed the agreement until 1740. Commercial privileges had been previously granted in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century to Genoa, Venice and Florence.

On November 1, 1674, de Bruyn left for Italy and spent four years before traveling to Smyrna in Asia Minor and Egypt. In 1679, he visited the Holy Land and Jerusalem. When he reached Ottoman controlled territory, he had to disguise his sketching activities due to a particularly repressive period of Ottoman rule, in which foreigners were regarded with suspicion and the making of "graven images" was prohibited. In 1684, he returned to Venice for eight years and studied painting with Johan Carl Loth (1632-1698), the German Baroque painter who lived most of his working life in Venice. On March 19, 1693, he arrived in The Hague and spent five years writing his first travelogue.

De Bruyn, upon his return from travels in Asia and the Levant, published his travelogue and drawings in 1698. He prepared the 215 engravings that illustrated his 1698 travel book, *Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn door de vermaardste deelen van Klein Asia, . . . Syria en Palestne*, printed in Dutch by Henrik van Krooneveld (Henri de Kronevelt) in Delft. The book was reprinted in Amsterdam in 1714 and the English translation was printed in London in 1702 (*A Voyage to the Levant, Or Travels in the Principal Parts of Asia Minor, etc.*).

De Bruyn's *Jerusalem* map featured in this article is the magnificent extra-large panorama view of Jerusalem from the rare 1698 first edition of his travelogue.<sup>3</sup> This map, plate 143, is the most accurate depictions of Jerusalem in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and was copied until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>4</sup> Chapter LIII of his book provided the description of his travel to the Mount of Olives for his sketching of the city. Also, the Chapter included the legend to the Jerusalem map with 25 sites on pages 281-282.<sup>5</sup> This map was from a special rare large paper edition, in which the map was printed from two copperplate etchings.

*Continued on page 13*





## de Bruyn Map *continued*

In Chapter LIII, he described of climbing to the top of the Mount of Olives, accompanied by two Franciscan monks with his dragoman,<sup>6</sup> to draw secretly the panorama of the city. De Bruyn disguised his sketching activity by a basket of provisions to eat and drink, whenever Turkish soldiers approached. The map places two Turkish soldiers on horseback and three foot soldiers with Turkish spears and the recognized curved Turkish swords in the location, of where de Bruyn described where he drew his sketch on the Mount of Olives to the south east on the Mount of Olives.

The map depicts three devout Christian pilgrims around the traditional viewing location directly across from the Dome of the Rock on the Mount of Olives to see the entire city of Jerusalem. The panorama view of Jerusalem was usually drawn with this perspective from a position directly across from the Dome of the Rock on the Mount of Olives. The de Bruyn map is unique that the vantage point is to the south east of the traditional observation point and the southeastern part of the city wall, the City of David and the Siloam Pools area is lengthened in the view. This vantage point of the map confirms the location of where de Bruyn did his drawings of the city view.

De Bruyn tells in his book of how the Father Superior begged him not to draw the city, as it might cause difficulty for the monastery from the Turks. De Bruyn assured the Father that he knew the danger of the suspicious Turks and he could depend upon his discretion. De Bruyn commented in his book in Chapter LIII, when drawing his city sketch, that “I was often forc’d to break off my design from time to time, and to adjourn to another day for fear of any Danger that might have happen’d from the Suspicion of the Turks.”

Since early times, an aqueduct system had to be built and rebuilt sending water to ancient Jerusalem, because the only spring in the City of David and Jerusalem that flows into the Siloam Pools was the Gihon Spring. The Gihon Spring, at the center of the southeastern hill below the Temple Mount, was presumably named after the river originating in the Garden of Eden (*Genesis* 2:13). The *Borough of Siloam*, number 1, represents the Siloam Pool and Gihon Spring area, which is represented in an unusual way from all other “contemporary” panorama city maps because of de Bruyn’s sketching vantage point.

The *Borough of the Evil Counsel*, number 2, represents the Hill of Evil Counsel, which is southeast of the Valley of Hinnom and part of the Mount Zion region and marks the location of the house of the high priest Caiaphas, the evil counsel that condemned Jesus. The House or Tower of Simeon, number 3, represents the house of Simeon, the Jewish Christian leader and the 2<sup>nd</sup> bishop of Jerusalem (62/70-107).

The *Citadel*, number 8, or the Tower of David, was sometimes indicated in earlier maps by the Crusade name – Pisan Castle – *Pisaner Schloss* or the *Pisan Tower* or – *Castrum Pisanor(um)* after the home of the Italian Crusaders, who restored and fortified it. During the early Crusader period, the Citadel was the royal residence of the kings of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The Tower of the Cady (number 11) by the Judgment Hall locates the Judgment Hall area that is also known as Pilate’s *praetorium*. The Tower or house of *Simon the Pharisee*, number 17 is located.<sup>7</sup>

In his book, de Bruyn remarked about the Dome of the Rock, which he called the “Mosque,” but he stated the Turks called it Solomon’s Temple (number 14) with a Golden Crescent on top. The Dome of the Rock was built by the Muslims to revive the Temple of Solomon and to overshadow the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Dome of the Rock was built as a shrine and not as a mosque. The dome over a circular structure on top of an octagonal base building was a common commemorative building that makes a statement of power and beauty. Muslims believed that the location was over Solomon’s Temple and the Dome of the Rock symbolized the rebirth of Solomon’s Temple and the continuation of Temple authority under Islam.

The Egeria journal described in 333 the annual ceremony of Hanukkah where the Jews would re-dedicate the Altar on Mount Moriah and the Jews would pray towards the Temple from their synagogues on Mount Zion. The Muslims were aware of the Jewish ceremony, pointing to the significance of this location with the former Jewish Temple.<sup>8</sup> This shrine represented the physical repudiation of the Christian belief of the continued desolation of the Temple Mount and its overshadowing above the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Dome of the Rock represented the physical restoration and continuation of Solomon’s Temple and the replacement of the Jewish and Christian religions by Islam.

When Jerusalem was the capital of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, extending from Beirut in the north to the Gulf of Aqaba in the south, a golden cross was placed atop the Dome of the Rock, the *Templum Domini*, which was called the Temple of the Lord during the Crusader period. The Aqsa Mosque was the *Templum or Palatium Salomonis*, the Palace of Solomon, which was the palace of the Frankish kings and later the headquarters of the Knights Templar. During the prior Muslim rule, the Islamic dome above the Dome of the Rock was erected with a height above the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to demonstrate the dominance of Islam over Christianity. During the Latin Kingdom period, ceremonies would occur in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and then proceed to the Temple of the Lord (Dome of the Rock) for prayers and finally to the Palace of Solomon (Aqsa Mosque) for banquets.

Achard of Arrouaise, the Temple’s prior<sup>9</sup> from 1112 to 1136 claimed and wrote a poem that the Dome of the Rock was built by some Byzantine emperor such as Justinian, or Queen Helena. Fretellus in 1137, a canon of the Cathedral of Nazareth, confirmed the purported Byzantine construction and denied the Temple’s Islamic past. The pilgrim, John of Würzburg, in the early 1160s visited Jerusalem and was shown the Temple of the Lord, as a Christian Byzantine building. As late as the 1690s, pilgrims believed that the Dome of the Rock was built by the Franks and this belief was held by the Damascene theologian and poet, Abd al-Ghani al-Nabulusi (1641-1731).

Many “contemporary” maps of Jerusalem would usually illustrate the famous Romanesque façade of the Holy Sepulchre basilica that would be rotated and elevated to emphasize the Church. This map depicts only the two dome tops and bell tower

*Continued on page 14*

## de Bruyn Map *continued*

of the Church, which is the correct view from the Mount of Olives (number 10). The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was rebuilt and rededicated on July 15, 1149. The pre-existing rotunda and the 11<sup>th</sup> century courtyard of Monomachus with its many chapels were unified into a single building with two domes, radiating chapels and a bell tower.<sup>10</sup>

The map locates the St. James of Jerusalem Anglican Church as number 6. James, the brother of Jesus, was one of the leaders of the Church during the Apostolic Age. The map shows the location of the Church of Saint John the Baptist in the Muristan area in the Christian Quarter with number 7. The above ground Church structure was from the 11<sup>th</sup> century with a late Roman or Byzantina period crypt (324-500). However, de Bruyn commented that it was a Turkish mosque during his trip.

The map shows the location of the Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary near the Temple Mount as number 12 and the Church of St. John the Baptist upon the Hill in the Ein Karem section of Jerusalem as number 16. The Church of St. John upon the Hill was the site of the Crusader church built above the traditional birth cave of John the Baptist, which was destroyed after the crusader period. The Franciscans rebuilt the church in 1621. The Muslims forced the Catholics to abandon the site and de Bruyn reported the building was used as a Turkish mosque. In 1693, the Franciscans were allowed to return the buildings to a church and monastery upon the influence of the French Ambassador on the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

The Church of the Holy Ghost on the top of Mount *Sion* (number 4) represents the location of Pentecost, where the Holy Spirit descended upon the apostles.<sup>11</sup> This church was outside the city walls near the Zion Gate. The map points to the location of the Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu, a Catholic church on the eastern slope of Mount Zion and outside the city walls as number 9. As with most Jerusalem maps, the location of Pilate's house always was important (The Tower of Pilate's Palace, number 15), where Pilate judged Jesus before the people.

The map shows the top of the massive tower over the Damascus Gate (number 24), but the Golden Gate (number 20, but marked 02) and St. Stephen's Gate (number 21) are not shown with any importance. The map shows the House of St. Anne (number 18). Saint Anne (Hannah) and Joachim were the maternal grandparents of Jesus and the location is considered the birthplace of the Virgin Mary. The Church was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century in the Romanesque style and is a French Roman Catholic church at the 1<sup>st</sup> Station of the Via Dolorosa near the Lion's Gate (St. Stephen's Gate).

In 1856, Sultan Abdülmejid I presented Napoleon III with the Church of Saint Anne in Jerusalem as a gift for assistance in stopping the Russian advances in the Crimean Peninsula. During the Crimean War (October 1853 to February 1856), Russia invaded the Ottoman Empire with French and British troops joining the Ottoman forces. The initial cause of the war was over the rights of Christian minorities in Jerusalem and the Holy Land. The French promoted the rights of Roman Catholics and Russia promoted the rights of the members of the Eastern Orthodox

Church. The churches worked out their differences with the Ottomans, but Russian Emperor Nicholas I refused and demanded the Orthodox subjects of the Ottoman Empire be placed under his protection.

The Church of St. Samuel (number 23) with the Sepulchre of Samuel, known as Nebi Samuel, is the traditional burial site of the prophet Samuel on a steep hill outside of the city. A large monastery was built by the Byzantines, but was destroyed by the Mamelukes. Raymond of Aguilers in his chronicle of the First Crusade (1096-1099) wrote that on the morning of June 7, 1099, the crusaders reached the top of this Mount of Samuel and saw for the first time Jerusalem. Later, the location consisted of a Crusader church and buildings with a tomb in an underground chamber. The church was rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> century into a mosque.

The de Bruyn map designated number 19 for The Tower of Bethesda, or the Sheep-Pool. The Pool of Bethesda<sup>12</sup> near the Sheep Gate (Lion's Gate) was a bathing pool for healing as identified in the Bible.<sup>13</sup> By the 5<sup>th</sup> century, a Byzantine church was built called the Church of the Sheep and the pool was called the Sheep Pool. The Persians destroyed the church in 614. Then, the crusaders built a church at the site and, after Saladin's conquest of Jerusalem in 1187, it became an Islamic law school. The Sheep-Pool area, including the Church of St. Anne, was presented in 1856 by the Ottoman Sultan Abdülmejid I to Napoleon III, who rededicated the church.

Originally, Constantine's new Christian buildings were meant to eclipse the glories of the destroyed Jewish Temple. The cross and resurrection were claimed to have eclipsed the old dispensation, representing replacement theology from the Church. Latin Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099 and ruled until 1187 when Sultan Saladin captured the city. Although later crusades recaptured Jerusalem between 1229 and 1239 and between 1241 and 1244, the extensive Crusader building projects to redefine a Christian Jerusalem in a French Romanesque style were during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. However, many religious buildings went through many functional changes, reconstructions and restoration projects over the centuries.

The de Bruyn map carried forth the image to Europe of a Christian city occupied by infidels. The Muslims with the placement of minarets and crescent symbols at the top of buildings in Jerusalem during the Ottoman period emphasized the message of the Islamic dominance over the Christian and Jewish religions. There were eight minarets in Jerusalem, four of which were around the perimeter of the Temple Mount, two loomed over the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and another dwarfed over the synagogue in the Jewish quarter.

Throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there were calls to liberate the Holy Land from the infidels. In 1626, Franciscus Quaresmius delivered a sermon in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem calling on King Phillip IV of Spain to launch a crusade to the Holy Land and he published his sermon in 1631.<sup>14</sup> The Spanish Habsburg dynasty claimed a royal genealogy from the biblical kings, David and Solomon. The Spanish crown claimed this historical link to

*Continued on page 15*



## de Bruyn Map *continued*

the throne of Jerusalem and supported royal patronage to the Franciscan Custody of the Holy Places in the Holy Land.<sup>15</sup> During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Spanish Habsburg monarchy still was cast with the eschatological belief of the future conquest of Jerusalem and the defeat of global Islam in the end-of-days.

Jean Baudoin translated from Italian into French the book on the Knights of St. John in Jerusalem, *Histoire des chevaliers de l'Ordre de S. Jean de Hierusalem . . .*, which was published in Paris in 1629. The book covers the history of the Knights of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, or the Knights Hospitaller, which was a medieval and early Catholic military Order located in the Kingdom of Jerusalem until 1291.<sup>16</sup> During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Order was essentially protecting the Christian merchant shipping to and from the Levant and freeing captured Christian slaves, who were the target of the Ottoman-endorsed Barbary pirates' trading and their attacks in the Mediterranean. Until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Order of the Knights Hospitaller continued their crusading mission for the Holy Land.

There were religious wars between Europe and the Ottoman Empire with the Veneto-Ottoman War fighting over Crete (1645-1669), the second siege of Vienna (1683) by the Ottomans and the alliance of the Holy League (1684-1697) of European nations<sup>17</sup> by Pope Innocent VI to oppose the Ottoman Empire in the Great Turkish War. The second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century marked the last Ottoman attacks into Europe and the start of Ottoman territorial retreats and the decline of Ottoman military power.

The general purpose of the map was for the faithful to see the sanctity of Jerusalem and connect with the Biblical narratives. However, more importantly the map was to implant upon the European mindset the image of a Christian Jerusalem occupied by infidels. With the de Bruyn map and legend emphasizing Jerusalem as a Christian city of churches, perhaps the map was an indirect plea to rescue Jerusalem and the churches from the Turkish infidels, who threatened Christian pilgrims and visitors and restricted their travels and actions.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> In 1517, Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the Wittenberg Roman Catholic Church, starting the Protestant Reformation.

<sup>2</sup> The city name of Constantinople was changed officially to Istanbul in 1930.

<sup>3</sup> See Eran Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land, Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475-1900*, New York: Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1st ed. 1986, # 967; Rehav Rubin, *Image and Reality, Jerusalem in Maps and Views*, Jerusalem: The Hebrew University Magnes Press, 1st ed. 1999, pp. 52-53, Figure 22; Ariel Tishby, *Holy Land in Maps*, Jerusalem: The Israel Museum, 1st. ed. 2001, pp. 28-30, Illustration.

<sup>4</sup> Henri Abraham Chatelain copied the de Bruyn' *Panorama of Jerusalem in his Atlas Historique* from the 1719 to 1739 editions published in Amsterdam.

<sup>5</sup> Legend: 1 *Verbeeld het Dorp Siloë* (Borough of Siloam); 2 *Het Dorp van den kwaaden Raad* (The Borough of the Evil Counsel); 3 *Het Huys, of den Toorn van Simeon* (The House, or Tower of Simeon); 4 *De Kerk* (The Church of the Holy Ghost on the Top of Mount Sion); 5 *De Poort van David* (David's Gate); 6 *De Kerk van St. Jacobus* (The Church of S. James); 7 *De Kerk van St. Johannes, doch regenwoordig een Mosquée der Turken* (S. John's Church, at present a Turkish Mosque); 8 *Den Toorn van 't Kasteel* (The Citadel); 9 *De Kerk van St. Petrus* (S. Peter's Church); 10 *De Kerk van het Heilige Graf* (The Church of the Holy Sepulcher); 11 *Den Toorn van den Kady, waar by het Paleis van het Geregt is.* (The Tower of the Cady, just by the Judgment Hall); 12 *De Kerk der Praesentatie, of voorstelling* (The Church of the Presentation); 13 *Den Toorn des Santons van het Heilige Graf* (The Tower of the Saints of the Holy Sepulcher); 14 *Den Tempel Salomons* (Solomon's Temple); 15 *Den Toorn van Pilatus Paleis* (The Tower of Pilate's Palace); 16 *St. Johannes in Monte, of, de Kerk van St. Johannes op den Berg, regenwoordig een Mosquée der Turken* (The Church of St. John upon the Hill, at present a Turkish Mosque); 17 *Den Toorn van het Huys van Simon den Phariseer* (The Tower of the House of Simon the Pharisee); 18 *Het Huys van St. Anna* (The House of St. Ann); 19 *Den Toorn van de Piscina Probativa, of Schaapenvyver* (The Tower of Bethesda, or the Sheep-Pool); 20 *De Porta aurea, of Goude Poort* (The gilded Gate, the Golden Gate); 21 *De Poort van St. Steven* (St. Stephen's Gate); 22 *De Poort van Herodes* (Herod's Gate); 23 *De Kerk van St. Samuel* (St. Samuel's Church); 24 *De Poort van Damascus* (The Gate of Damascus); 25 *Den Olyf-berg* (The Mount of Olives).

<sup>6</sup> The Dragoman was a Turkish and Arabic interpreter and the official guide for the foreign visitor in the Middle East.

<sup>7</sup> *Luke 7: 36-50* (Jesus went to the house of Simon the Pharisee).

<sup>8</sup> Wilkinson, John, *Egeria's Travels to the Holy Land*, Jerusalem: Ariel Publishing House, revised ed. 1981, pp. 298, 300.

<sup>9</sup> Prior (or prioress) is an ecclesiastical title for a superior, usually lower in rank than an abbot or abbess (female superior over nuns). Its earlier generic usage referred to any monastic superior.

<sup>10</sup> The restoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre began during the reign of Constantine IX Monomachus from Constantinople in 1042.

<sup>11</sup> *Acts 2*.

<sup>12</sup> *Beth hesda* means house of mercy or grace.

<sup>13</sup> *John 5: 2-9* (Jesus healing the paralyzed man).

<sup>14</sup> See Chad Leahy and Ken Tully, eds. *Jerusalem Afflicted, Quaresmius, Spain, and the Idea of a 17th – Century Crusade*, London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 1st ed. 2020.

<sup>15</sup> In 1510, Pope Julius II invested Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon with the title of King of Jerusalem.

<sup>16</sup> The Order of Knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem was a Catholic military order headquartered in the Kingdom of Jerusalem until 1291, on the island of Rhodes from 1310 until 1522, in Malta from 1530 until 1798. The organization became a military religious order under its own papal charter, charged with the care and defense of the Holy Land. Following the conquest of the Holy Land by Islam, the knights operated from Rhodes, over which they were sovereign, and later from Malta, where they administered a vassal state under the Spanish viceroy of Sicily.

<sup>17</sup> The Holy League (1684-1697) consisted of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Habsburg Empire, the Venetian Republic and the Tsardom of Russia.

# Mapmakers of the 19th Century

By Jon Dotson, Old World Auctions

While the process of mapmaking was essentially unchanged in the 16<sup>th</sup>-18th centuries, the 19th century represented a period of great change both in terms of paper and printing technique. Early in the century, machine wove paper (as opposed to hand laid) became the standard with the invention of a machine that produced paper on a continuous roll. In the 1840s, as demand for paper outpaced supply, cheaper wood pulp would replace cotton rag. At the same time, expensive copper plates that were the staple at the turn of the century were replaced over time by cheaper methods of production including steel plates, lithography and cerography (wax engraving). The combined effect of these innovations meant lower barriers to entry and a marked increase in the number of participants in cartography (a term coined in the 19th century). Given the large pool of influential and prolific mapmakers in the 19th century, we decided to highlight a representative sample that we frequently encounter at Old World Auctions.

## United States Government

Over the course of the 19th century, the United States government was the most prolific map publisher in the world. Based upon the Old World Auctions archive of map records, greater than 1 in 8 maps from the 19th century were issued by a U.S. agency. The vast majority of these maps were provided as exhibits or appendices that accompanied reports to the U.S. Congress and usually appear issued folding on thin wood pulp paper. Some of the more frequent map issuers include the Government Printing Office, War Department, Coast Survey, Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Indian Affairs, State Surveys, and the Geological Survey. Generally speaking, the maps found in Congressional reports were utilitarian in nature, and illustrated the issues and growing pains of a new nation including boundary disputes, internal improvements, frontier defenses, and more. These maps revealed important secondary information as well such as roads, canals, railroads, place names, watersheds, and more. The maps were usually the best source of current information and frequently utilized by commercial cartographers for their own publications.

The nature of the maps found in these congressional reports shifted during the century with much of the first half focused on the reconnaissance of the western United States. Government-backed exploration from this early period include Lewis & Clark and Zebulon Pike. Later explorers whose maps appeared in congressional reports include John Fremont, James Kearney, and Gouverneur Warren, who produced the first map to accurately represent the entire trans-Mississippi west. During the 1850s, the U.S. government sponsored an extensive series of expeditions to gather information on the vast new territories that had been acquired in western North America. The discovery of gold in California further stimulated westward traffic and heightened the need for a faster and more convenient way to bring the far-flung parts of the country together. These reports, maps and lithographs

were published in a mammoth thirteen-volume series entitled “Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean.”

Maps of the latter half of the 19th century shifted away from exploration to the less glamorous (but absolutely necessary) work of surveying. The General Land Office (GLO) was responsible for implementing the Public Land Survey System, which subdivided the entire west into square mile blocks for purchase and sale. Other notable surveying work included the efforts of Clarence King, Ferdinand Hayden, John Wesley Powell, and George Wheeler to map the west. This led to the establishment of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1879, which was charged with the “classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.”

## *Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean... (1857)*

Known as “Warren’s General Map,” this monumentally important map is considered to be the first accurate overall picture of the region and culminated a half-century of government explorations. Only 24 years old when assigned the task, Warren used information from the U.S. Land Office, the Coast Survey, Topographical Engineers, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Indian Bureau, and Smithsonian Institution to obtain the latest information in developing this map.

*Courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection*

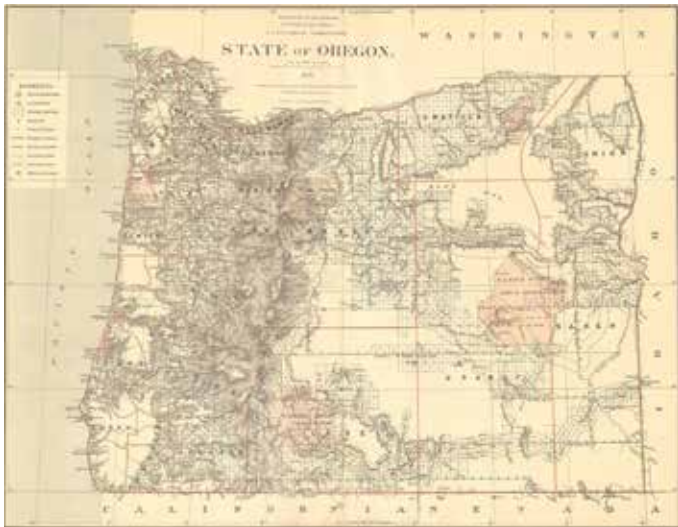


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# Mapmakers of the 19th Century *continued*

## ***State of Oregon (1879)***

This GLO map features excellent detail from the Cascade Mountains west to the Pacific coast and notes towns and villages, roads, railroads, and topography shown in bold hachure. Regions to the east of the Cascades have only been partially surveyed with large tracts of empty space. The legend identifies Indian reservations, military reservations, railroad limits, land grants, and townships subdivided.



## **Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1823)**

Aaron Arrowsmith was born in Durham, England on July 14th, 1750. Despite a rather humble upbringing with a limited education, he became one of the best cartographers of his generation. Arrowsmith largely taught himself the principles of cartography and moved to London around 1770 to begin his career. He apprenticed under the William Faden Jr. firm for a time, and later joined John Cary's firm as a land surveyor. His first signed work was a survey of the road from London to Falmouth in 1782, which was subsequently published by Cary in 1784.

In 1790, Arrowsmith decided to set out on his own, opening a shop at Castle Street. In that same year, he published his first wall map entitled *Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection* and quickly established himself as one of the most prominent mapmakers in London. Over the next 30 years, he would make large wall maps the firm's specialty, publishing important maps of North America, Asia, Africa, as well as several multi-sheet maps of the British Isles. His copper-engraved maps were superior to competitors for their synthesis of information, and reflect his incredible ability to gather up-to-date information from a wide variety of sources. It is important to note that Arrowsmith continuously updated his maps while the majority of his competition recycled outdated information. His map of North America has at least 11 recorded states, and his eastern United States map has 10.

Over his career, Arrowsmith is known to have published over 200 maps, mostly large scale, and "was easily the foremost cartographer of his time" (Tooley, p. 24) and "the most influential

and respected map publisher of the first quarter of the nineteenth century" (Martin & Martin p. 113). His sphere of influence also crossed the Atlantic where he partnered with Samuel Lewis in 1802 to produce *A New and Elegant General Atlas*. Aaron Arrowsmith passed away in 1823, though the business continued to operate by his sons Aaron Sr. and Samuel, and his nephew John.

## ***A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces...(1810)***

This is one of the most important maps of Texas and the Southwest from the early 19th century. Arrowsmith's map was the first to incorporate the discoveries of both Zebulon Montgomery Pike (1810) and Alexander von Humboldt (1811). The California coastline was based on the explorations of Vancouver, whose track is noted in the map, as well as information provided by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Rocky Mountain region and the Gulf Coast draw primarily on Humboldt, while present-day Texas and the Brazos and Guadalupe River regions were based on Pike's accounts. This map is an excellent representation of Arrowsmith's ability to sift through conflicting data between explorers and incorporate the most accurate cartographical information to create the most up-to-date map of the region.



## ***Asia (1801)***

This incredibly detailed, large-format map covers all of Asia from the Ural Mountains and Black Sea to Japan and the Philippines. It is most remarkable for its superb topographical detail considering the remoteness of much of the region. In the Pacific, the routes of the Lion (Lord McCartney's Embassy to China) and the Astrolabe (La Perouse's circumnavigation) are shown off of eastern Asia. The map includes several notations along the Arctic Circle including "here some Dutch Vessels wintered in 1596" (Nova Zembla) and "A spot where a copper kettle was found and some cloven wood." Arrowsmith dedicated

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# Mapmakers of the 19th Century *continued*

the map to James Rennell, who is now considered the “Father of Indian Cartography,” and no doubt incorporated Rennell’s surveys in the southern sections of this map.



## John Tallis (1817-1876)

While little is known about the Tallis family, the maps produced by John Tallis and his father, John Tallis Sr., and are instantly recognizable and immensely popular among collectors. John Tallis Sr. first set up shop at 15 St. John’s Lane in Smithfield (London) in 1835 and the duo’s first major publication entitled *London Street Views* was issued in 1838. These detailed and accurate street plans were both popular and profitable, allowing the Tallis firm to publish other works during the 1840s including Thomas Dygdale’s *Curiosities of Great Britain* and Thomas Wright’s *The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary*.

When John Tallis Sr. died in 1842, John Tallis partnered with his brother Frederick, who recently became involved in the map business. In the late 1840s, the pair began publishing maps in subscription form to target a middle-class audience that led insular lives due to the expense and hardship of travel. These steel-engraved maps not only provided up-to-date geographical knowledge, but also used vignette views within the map’s design to show the native people and their occupations, cities and points of interest. The maps hark back to a cartographic tradition from the Dutch mapmakers of the seventeenth century with finely engraved decorative borders. The maps were drawn and engraved by John Rapkin with views drawn and engraved by over 30 prominent artists, and would eventually become *The Illustrated Atlas*.

After several successful years of the subscription model, Tallis issued the complete volume of the *Illustrated Atlas* beginning in 1851. Both maps and vignettes were continuously updated based upon expanding geographic knowledge, including at least five different editions of the maps of Australia. While the atlas ceased publication in 1865, Tallis maps can be found in geographical

dictionaries and encyclopedias until about 1880. Tallis’ success showed in its footprint - the firm was one of the first publishers to have offices in both New York and London, with offices in four countries at the firm’s height.

## *London Street View* (ca. 1840)

A highly detailed plan depicting Bishopsgate Street Without including views of individual buildings, several named businesses, and a large illustration of Thomas Millington’s manufacturing business at left. Tallis included advertisements within his publications to help offset production costs.



## *Falkland Islands and Patagonia* (ca. 1850)

Two maps within one decorative border in Tallis’ typical style. The map of the Falklands is surrounded by finely rendered engravings of penguins, sea birds, and tall ships anchored off Jason Island. The map of Patagonia has a large vignette of Christmas Sound in Tierra del Fuego with clippers under sail along with a small vignette of Fuegians in a boat.

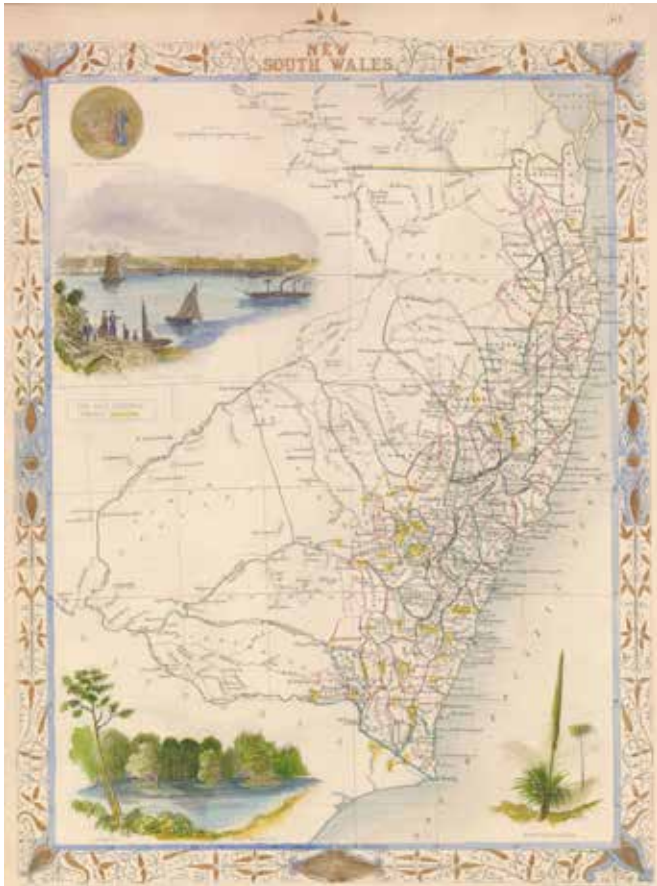


*Continued on page 19*

## Mapmakers of the 19th Century *continued*

### *New South Wales (ca. 1852)*

Attractive map of New South Wales with remarkable detail along the coastline. The map indicates the locations of the gold diggings, heralding the beginning of the Australian Gold Rush of 1851. It is surrounded by well-rendered vignettes of the Seal of New South Wales, Sydney Cove, The Murray, and an agave-type plant named Xanthorrhoea. The large vignette of Sydney presents a lovely view from the harbor.



### **Samuel Augustus Mitchell (1792-1868)**

Samuel Augustus Mitchell was born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1792. Originally a teacher, he found himself consistently disappointed by the quality of the geography textbooks. He moved to Philadelphia and entered map and atlas publishing in 1831 with *A New American Atlas*, a revised issue of Anthony Finley's atlas from the 1820s. Mitchell recruited J.H. Young, the

engraver who worked for Finley, and entered a collaboration with him that spanned decades. Young would prove to be an essential collaborator, making up for Mitchell's lack of cartographic expertise by serving as his primary compiler, draftsman, and engraver. During the 1830s, Mitchell also published numerous travel guides of the eastern and central United States, intended for emigrants and tourists exploring new lands to the west.

In 1845, Mitchell bought the copyright for Tanner's *A New Universal Atlas* from Carey and Hart, and in the subsequent year his company published two editions of this milestone atlas. These editions of the atlas are early examples of the lithographic transfer process in American commercial cartography. Whereas the maps in earlier editions of the *New Universal Atlas* were engraved on copper plates, with visible plate marks on the sheets, Mitchell's editions are believed to have utilized lithographic stones, with no plate marks. Hand-colored green borders were also added to the maps. Borders such as these would prove to be popular in the atlases of the latter half of the 19th century (Cram, Rand McNally, and many others), serving as ornamentation on maps that were otherwise more practical and scientific than decorative. Mitchell published the *New Universal Atlas* intermittently until 1850, when he sold the rights to Thomas, Cowperthwait, and Co.

In 1860, Samuel Augustus Mitchell Jr. took the reins of his father's company and began publishing the *New General Atlas*, a replacement for the *New Universal Atlas*. New editions of the *New General Atlas* were issued yearly with Mitchell Jr. named as publisher until 1879; the atlas would continue to be published by a variety of publishers until 1893, when it was released by the A.R. Keller Company under the altered title of *Mitchell's Family Atlas of the World*. The elder Mitchell continued to work on wall maps and other projects until his death in 1868. When the company he created was at its peak, it employed 250 and sold more than four hundred thousand publications a year.

### ***Oregon and Upper California (1846)***

This great map is the first edition in this series of 14 significant maps depicting the rapidly changing American West. Oregon Territory is shown west of the Continental Divide with the northern Boundary of 1846 and the southern Boundary of 1819. Lewis and Clarke's route, Fremont's Route, and the Oregon Trail are noted through wilderness dotted with a few missions, forts, and numerous Indian tribes. The area labeled Upper or New California includes present-day California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. The

*Continued on page 20*



# Mapmakers of the 19th Century *continued*

unexplored interior is labeled and described as the Great Interior Basin of California.



## County Map of Texas (1860)

One of the most attractive maps of the state of Texas, inset with a map of Galveston Bay, and Vicinity. West Texas is made up of Young Territory, Bexar Territory, El Paso and Presidio counties, and clearly shows the *Llano Estacado or Staked Plain* with a notation about the region being “destitu[t]e of both wood and water.” The map shows trails, roads, and a limited railroad system that extends only into Austin. The map is surrounded by a fine floral border.



## The Transforming World

The 19th century brought great innovations to the world and to mapmaking primarily through manufacturing improvements in both source materials and process. As a result, maps were reasonably affordable and geographic knowledge was no longer limited to the wealthy. As the second Industrial Revolution faded in the early 20th century, a new wave of maps would emerge reflecting the chaos in the world order as a result of war.

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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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