

THE NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Fall 2022

October 5-8, 2022

Texas!

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

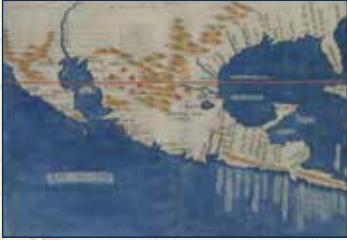
The Shifting Shapes of Early Texas

Some Highlights from UTA Libraries Special Collections

Exhibit opens first week of October 2022
and runs through January 2023

Sixth Floor • UTA Libraries Special Collections

For more information about the 2022 Fall Meeting, please see pages 3-11.
For map captions 1- 6, see page 3.



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FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am looking forward to seeing many of you soon at the exceptional offering of events and sessions coming up in early October at UT Arlington. The Virginia Garrett Lectures, the International Map Collectors Society, and the Texas Map Society will converge to offer unprecedented opportunities to enjoy very special excursions and interesting presentations as well as another beautiful exhibit curated by Ben Huseman, entitled *The Shifting Shapes of Early Texas*. All details are available here under the heading "Upcoming Lectures".

<https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/vgl/2022/schedule> and plentiful information is provided elsewhere in this issue of *The Neatline*.

The TMS sessions and annual business meeting will be held on Saturday, October 8, and will be followed by the IMCoS closing banquet (to which non-IMCoS members also are invited). If you are unable to attend the conference in person, you may enjoy the sessions remotely for a reduced registration fee. Whether you attend in person or remotely, please don't miss the annual TMS business meeting, at which the main order of business will be to approve a slate of officers and board members. We will share the link closer to the event, along with the slate. Please strongly consider agreeing to have your name placed on the ballot if you are approached, or volunteering to serve.

The TMS officers and board lately have been working on drafting and adopting several motions meant to make the future support of TMS meetings, and our support of the meetings of closely allied groups, more transparent and orderly. I will report our progress at our annual meeting.

I would like to close by expressing our thanks to the staff at the UT Arlington Libraries who have been working behind the scenes to organize the joint meeting; to 2nd Vice-President Mylynka Kilgore Cardona, who has been striving to create our next slate of officers and board members; and to TMS Treasurer and recent UTA-retiree Brenda McClurkin, who not only has been instrumental in the event planning from inception through execution, but who also has been working to recruit sponsors for the largest cartography event that has been hosted by UTA. Please come to the conference if you can and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

—Ann Hodges, President

FROM THE EDITOR

The COVID-19 pandemic caused the spring 2022 meeting to be cancelled. So there is no article reviewing our meeting as we typically do in this newsletter. But make plans now for another VGL lecture and TMS meeting in the fall of this year.

There will also be various field trips of special interest to cartophiles, So be sure to register for those that appeal to you, as numbers will be limited on some of them. You can find all of the details about this meeting in the article that Brenda McClurkin has included in the following pages.

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 occur late that afternoon 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*

The Neatline is published semi-annually by the Texas Map Society
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Arlington, TX 76019-0497 <http://www.TexasMapSociety.org>

For more information contact

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

Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: David Finrock, James Harkins and the GLO staff, Ann Hodges, Ben Huseman, Brenda McClurkin, Martin VanBrauman, and graphic designer Carol Lehman.

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



Texas
Map
Society

Texas!

13th Biennial

Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography

A Joint Meeting with
International Map Collectors Society
and the
Texas Map Society
October 5-8, 2022

VGL Website: <https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/vgl/2022/schedule>



Captions for Six Iconic Texas Maps on front cover

1. Girolamo Ruscelli, *Nueva Hispania Tabula Nova*, engraving with applied color on paper, x cm., from *La Geografia di Ptolemi* (Venice: Ruscelli, 1574). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections*. 2018-353
2. Edward Wells, *A New Map of North America Shewing Its Principal Divisions, Chief Cities, Townes, Rivers, Mountains &c.: Dedicated to His Highness William, of Glocester*, engraving with applied color on paper, 36 x 49 cm., by Michael Burghers, from Edward Wells, *A New Sett of Maps Both of Antient and Present Geography* (Oxford: Wells, 1701; first published in 1700). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections* 210032
3. John Senex after Guillaume Delisle, *A map of Louisiana and of the River Mississippi*, engraving and etching with applied color on paper, 49 x 58 cm., from Senex, *A New General Atlas* (London, D. Browne, 1721). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections* 96-29
4. J.H. Young & S. Augustus Mitchell, *A New Map of Texas: with the Contiguous American & Mexican States.*, engraved transfer color lithograph on paper, 30 x 37 cm. (Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1836). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections Gift of Kitene Kading*. 91-389
5. Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Sr., *Map of Mexico, including Yucatan and Upper California*, engraved transfer color lithograph on paper, 42 x 62 cm. (Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections Gift of Virginia Garrett* 00481
6. J. H. Colton & Co., *Texas*, engraved transfer color lithograph on paper, 35.8 x 28.5 cm. (New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 1855). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections Gift of Virginia Garrett* 00035

2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures Just Around the Corner Texas

By Brenda McClurkin

The 2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures will soon be here! The joint meeting with the Texas Map Society and the International Map Collectors Society is slated for **October 5-8**. The theme *Texas!* was chosen to share the breadth and depth of the Lone Star State with our international visitors. Ben Huseman's accompanying exhibit *The Shifting Shapes of Early Texas* is drawing on UTA Libraries Special Collections' treasure trove of Texana including maps, manuscripts, graphics, sheet music and more. The VGL conference schedule is a bit different for 2022 with presentations planned on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday mornings. Optional tours are slated for Thursday and Friday, while the regular TMS business meeting and *My Favorite Map* segment will be held on Saturday afternoon. Special events include an opening reception and closing banquet in addition to pre- and post-conference travel opportunities.

An opening reception on **Wednesday evening, October 5**, will give an opportunity for all to get acquainted and have a sneak peek at "The Shifting Shapes" exhibit. The Thursday morning session, **October 6**, features Charles Travis (UTA) "*Big Tex: The Literary, Historical, Cultural & Natural Geographies of the Lone Star State*"; Juliana Barr (Duke University) *Native Americans and Maps of the Borderlands*; and Dennis Reinhartz (UTA, retired) *Some Spanish Manuscript Cartography: Hernán Cortes thru Juan Pedro Walker*. An optional afternoon bus tour to Fort Worth will include the conservation lab at the Amon Carter Museum, then 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.

The **Friday, October 7**, morning presentations include Jim Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission) *How Maps Doomed La Salle's 1684 Attempt to Colonize the Northern Gulf of Mexico*; Gerald Saxon (UTA) *Texas Boundaries from Mexican Texas to Early Statehood, 1835-1850*; and Sam Haynes (UTA) *Monument and Memory in Texas History: From Sacred Site to Martial Symbol*. An optional bus trip to Dallas that afternoon will begin at the private Harlan Crow Library and conclude with a stop at the George W. Bush Presidential Library. Attendees will be on their own for dinner Friday night.

The **Saturday, October 8**, Texas Map Society program features Bruce Winders (Schreiner University) *Piquet Post, Key to Texas, Doorway to the Interior of Texas: Understanding the Alamo Role in the Texas Revolution*; Debbie Liles (Tarleton State University) *Mapping Cattle Transactions in Antebellum Texas*; and Angel Abbud-Madrid (Colorado School of Mines) *The View from Above: Mapping our Borderless World*. After lunch, TMS will hold its business meeting and David Finrock will host the ever popular *My Favorite Map* segment. All are welcome to attend the closing IMCoS banquet that evening.

Optional pre- and post-conference travel opportunities are also 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 is being 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 planned to depart Arlington on **October 9** for Austin, San Antonio, ending in Houston on **October 12**. The trip includes 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 is limited to 18 individuals.

VGL room blocks have been reserved at the Arlington Hilton (\$149 per night) and Live! by Loews (\$199 per night). Room blocks expire in mid-September. See page 5 for more hotel information.

Sponsorships are being offered for the 2022 Garrett Lectures, something new for us. Join Michael Foley, Robert Augustyn Rare Maps and Books, Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps, Boston Rare Maps, McBride Rare Books, Texas General Land Office, Wes Brown, and Dr. John Parker in supporting the Garrett Lectures. For more information about sponsorships, check the 2022 VGL website below or contact Brenda McClurkin, a107526@uta.edu.

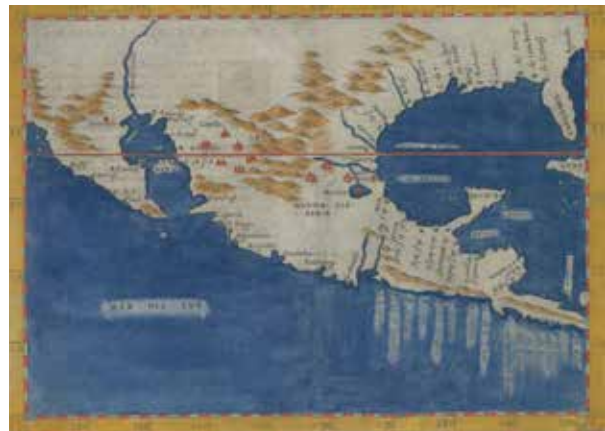
Find more information on the 2022 VGL in this issue of *The Neatline*. Complete information on speakers, schedule, registration, fees, hotels, sponsorships, and optional events can be found on the official VGL 2022 website:

<https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/vgl/2022/schedule>.

Be sure and watch Ben Huseman's introductory video at

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

See you in October!



Girolamo Ruscelli, *Nueva Hispania Tabula Nova*, engraving with applied color on paper, x cm., from *La Geografia di Ptolemi* (Venice: Ruscelli, 1574). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections*. 2018-353

2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures Sponsorship Tiers

Platinum: \$5,000 (two opportunities)*

Sponsorship of opening reception or closing banquet

- Ability to distribute company materials at sponsored event (sponsor supplied materials)
- Two tickets for company representatives to attend conference, including meals (excluding excursions)
- Display to highlight your product or services during the conference
- Acknowledgment in the gallery guide distributed to all conference and exhibit attendees
- Full page ad in the program distributed to all conference attendees
- Banner ad on the Virginia Garrett Lectures web page
- Sponsor recognition via a large sign during entirety of conference

Gold: \$2,500 (four opportunities)*

Sponsorship of either Thursday, Friday, or Saturday continental breakfast or Saturday luncheon

- Ability to distribute company materials at sponsored event (sponsor supplied materials)
- One ticket for company representatives to attend conference, including meals (excluding excursions)
- Acknowledgment in the gallery guide distributed to all conference and exhibit attendees
- Half-page ad in program distributed to all conference attendees
- Recognition on the Virginia Garrett Lectures web page
- Sponsor recognition via a large sign at the sponsored event
- Recognition on conference signage

Silver: \$1,000 (ten opportunities)

Sponsorship of Thursday, Friday, or Saturday conference presentations

- Acknowledgment in gallery guide distributed to all conference attendees
- Quarter-page ad in program distributed to all conference attendees
- Recognition on the Virginia Garrett Lectures web page
- Announced as a sponsor of your selected educational session(s) to connect your company/organization's name with a related topic
- Recognition on conference signage

Bronze: \$500 (three opportunities)

Sponsorship of Thursday, Friday, or Saturday conference refreshment break

- Acknowledgment in gallery guide distributed to all conference and exhibit attendees
- Eighth-page ad in program distributed to all conference attendees
- Recognition on the Virginia Garrett Lectures web page
- Recognition on conference signage

For further information, contact Brenda McClurkin
a107526@uta.edu • 817.597.4996

*Sponsorship information as of *The Neatline's* publication date - 8/29/22

Hotels

Hilton Arlington • 2401 E. Lamar Blvd. Arlington, Texas 76006

- Room block: 10 standard doubles and 20 standard kings; \$149.00 per night (plus taxes). Parking is free.
- Breakfast is included in room rate (1 for king room, 2 for double rooms).
- To reserve a room: call hotel directly at (817) 640-3322 and mention UTA Garrett Lectures or click here to book reservations online.

<https://www.hilton.com/en/book/reservation/rooms/?cityhocr=ARLAHHF&arrivalDate=2022-10-04&departureDate=2022-10-09&groupCode=GALT&room1NumAdults=1&cid=OM%2CWW%2CHILTONLINK%2CEN%2CDirectLink>

- **Room block expires Friday, September 16, 2022.**
- Transportation to and from DFW International or Love Field: taxi or Uber.

Live! by Loews • 1600 E. Randol Mill Road, Arlington, TX 76011

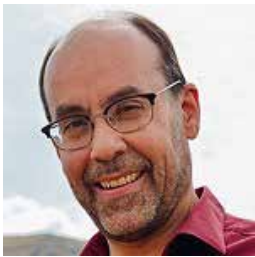
- Room block: 10 double queens and 10 standard kings; \$199.00 per night (plus taxes).
- Parking: overnight guest valet - \$38.00.
- To reserve a room: dial 1-844-275-1720 and mention UTA Garrett Lectures/IMCoS or

<https://www.loewshotels.com/live-by-loews-arlington-texas/garrett-lectures-imcos-meeting>.

- **Room block expires Wednesday, September 21, 2022.**
- Transportation to and from DFW International or Love Field, Dallas: taxi or Uber.

Speakers for the Virginia Garrett Lectures

Angel Abbud-Madrid, PhD
Colorado School of Mines



Angel Abbud-Madrid is the Director of the Center for Space Resources at the Colorado School of Mines. He has more than 30 years of experience in space related projects, including experiments on NASA's low-gravity airplanes, the Space Shuttle, and the International Space Station (all of them conducted from Texas). He holds

a B.S.E. degree from ITESM in Monterrey, México, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Princeton University and the University of Colorado at Boulder. Dr. Abbud-Madrid is the President of the Rocky Mountain Map Society and his cartographic interests include celestial maps and the mapping of New Spain and Mexico, where he was born and raised a few miles from the US-Mexico border.

Dr. Abbud-Madrid will be presenting *The View from Above: Mapping our Borderless World*. He will take us on a trip through history looking at humanity's relentless quest to view our world from above and to accurately map our entire planet. He will also discuss the important role that Texas has played in this endeavor and in the mapping of worlds beyond our own.

Juliana Barr, PhD
Duke University

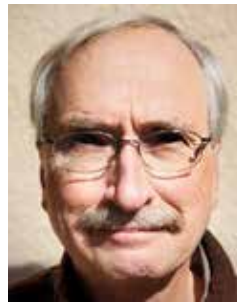


Juliana Barr is Associate Professor of History at Duke University's Trinity College of Arts & Sciences. She received her M.A. and Ph.D. (1999) in American women's history from the University of Wisconsin Madison and her B.A. (1988) from the University of Texas at Austin. She joined the Duke University Department of History in 2015 after teaching at Rutgers University and the University

of Florida. She specializes in the history of early America, the Spanish Borderlands, American Indians, and women and gender. Her book, *Peace Came in the Form of a Woman: Indians and Spaniards in the Texas Borderlands* was published by the University of North Carolina Press in 2007. She is currently at work on a new book, *La Dama Azul (The Lady in Blue): A Southwestern Origin Story for Early America*.

Dr. Barr will be presenting *Maps and Indigenous History in the Texas Borderlands*. She will discuss how European cartography documents the borders and jurisdictions of sovereign Native nations across what is now present-day Texas and thus helps us to understand the power Indian nations exerted in their relations with Spaniards and Frenchmen in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Jim Bruseth, PhD
Texas Historical Commission



Jim Bruseth is a professional archaeologist and is a Commissioner for the Texas Historical Commission. Until his retirement from the Texas Historical Commission in 2011, he served as the agency's Director of the Archeology Division and was appointed a Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. While at the Commission, he directed the excavation of *La Belle*, a ship wrecked

in 1686 along the Texas coast and belonging to the French explorer La Salle. Dr. Bruseth has been active in the field of archaeology for more than 40 years. His projects have been covered in national magazines such as *National Geographic* and *Smithsonian Magazine*. He has written books and several papers on archeology. He has published three books on *La Belle*, all through Texas A&M University Press.

Dr. Bruseth will be presenting *How Maps Doomed La Salle's 1684 Attempt to Colonize the Northern Gulf of Mexico*. He will discuss how archaeologists used maps to locate and ultimately excavate the wreck of *La Belle*, called by Smithsonian Magazine as one of the most important shipwreck discoveries ever made in North America. He will also show how faulty maps doomed La Salle's effort to build a successful colony along the Gulf of Mexico.

Sam Haynes, PhD
UT Arlington



Sam W. Haynes is professor of history at the University of Texas at Arlington, where he also serves as the director of the Center for Greater Southwestern Studies. Specializing in 19th century Texas and the American Southwest, he is the author of four books, including the recently published *Unsettled Land: From Revolution to Republic, the Struggle for*

Texas. An historical consultant on several documentaries for the History Channel and PBS, Haynes is an elected fellow of the Texas State Historical Association and the Texas Institute of Letters.

Dr. Haynes will present *Monument and Memory in Texas History: From Sacred Site to Martial Symbol*. Since the late nineteenth century, monuments have helped Texans celebrate their state's past. But like any cultural artifact, the historical monument can be seen in different ways. This lecture will examine the gendered dimensions of commemoration and memory, focusing on the ways in which women's organizations, such as the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and male business leaders used the Alamo and the San Jacinto Monument to create their own distinct interpretations of the state's heritage.

Continued on page 7

VGL Speakers *continued*

Deborah Liles, PhD

Tarleton State University



Deborah Liles researches and writes about slavery and the antebellum livestock industry in Texas. She is an Associate Professor and the W.K. Gordon Endowed Chair of Texas History at Tarleton State University. Two of her co-edited volumes, *Women in Civil War Texas* and *Texas Women and Ranching* won the Liz Carpenter Award from the Texas

State Historical Association, as well as the Ottis Lock and the Temple-Vick Awards from the East Texas Historical Association. She is currently working on three manuscripts that examine the antebellum livestock industry in Texas, as well as two digital projects that document data of slave owners in 1850 and 1860, and of freedmen in Texas in 1867.

Dr. Liles will be presenting *Mapping Cattle Transactions in Antebellum Texas*, where she will share research about Texas counties located due east and west of the 98th meridian. Antebellum and Civil War livestock transactions recorded in bills of sales offer a snapshot of who was buying and selling and what, exactly, exchanged hands when it came to paying for the goods. In an era when the livestock industry supposedly held little to no value, these transactions demonstrate how much of the groundwork for the post-war industry was alive and operational long before the end of the war.

Charles Travis, PhD

UT Arlington



Charles Travis (PhD, Trinity College Dublin) is an Associate Professor of Geography with the Department of History at the University of Texas, Arlington and Fellow with the Center for Greater Southwestern Studies, and Centre for Environmental Humanities in the School of Histories and Humanities at Trinity College Dublin. His research

interests include literary, historical, and cultural geography, digital cartography, humanities geographical information systems, and the digital and environmental humanities. Charles' research webpage can be viewed at: <https://blog.uta.edu/travis/>, and he is currently working on a Routledge Press monograph titled *Deep Myths: Literature and Place- Spaces of the American West*.

Dr. Travis will be presenting "*Big Tex*": *The Literary, Historical, Cultural & Natural Geographies of the Lone Star State*. Texas, known as the place, where the "West" begins and everything is bigger, also possesses a culturally and environmentally diverse landscape. In this introductory session, we will explore the "big" geographies of Texas, drawing on works in geography, literature, cinema, cartography, and natural

history. Our tour will commence with an overview of the diverse physical environments found in Texas and its neighboring states and borderlands – from the humid forests of the Piney Woods in east Texas and Louisiana, to the Palo Duro Canyon and Canadian River Valley in the northern panhandle border with Oklahoma, to the arid and mountainous deserts of the Trans-Pecos in west Texas, New Mexico, to the Rio Grande Valley and Mexican Provinces of Coahuila and Chihuahua. Next, we will investigate the human, demographic and urban geographies of Texas and conclude by considering how human-environmental relations have influenced the socio-cultural and historical geographies of the "Lone Star State" and its neighbors.

Dennis Reinhartz, PhD

UT Arlington



Dennis Reinhartz received his BA and MA degrees in history from Rutgers University and his PhD from New York University. After a university career of over forty years and having retired to Santa Fe in 2008, he is an emeritus professor of history and Russian at The University of Texas at Arlington. He is the author or editor of fourteen books and is a past president of The Society for the History of Discoveries, Arid

Lands Studies Association, Western Social Science Association, Texas Map Society, and the Historical Society of New Mexico.

Dr. Reinhartz will be presenting *Some Spanish Manuscript Cartography: Hernán Cortés to Juan Pedro Walker*. The earliest known Spanish mapping of the North American Greater Southwest began with the expeditions under the leadership of Alonso Álvarez de Pineda in 1519 and Hernán Cortés in 1519-1521. This cartographic process continued as the Spanish moved northward from Mexico City (Aztec Tenochtitlan) to cross the Rio Grande and culminated in the eighteenth century with the scientific mapping of New Spain by the newly created (1711) Royal Corps of Military Engineers. The actual defining maps were made by trained soldier-engineers, often assisted by learned churchmen directing native artists. These maps therefore also indirectly still came to reflect the Christian and pre-contact Indigenous traditions. This presentation will concentrate on the mapping of New Mexico and Texas by the Royal Engineers in the eighteenth century and the impact of their "master maps" on the subsequent American and Mexican cartography of the Greater Southwest.

Continued on page 8

VGL Speakers *continued*

Gerald Saxon, PhD
UT Arlington



Gerald D. Saxon, a Beaumont, Texas, native, is an associate professor of history at UT Arlington, after having spent twenty-five years in library administration at the university, including seven years as dean of the UT Arlington Libraries. He received his Ph.D. in history from the University of North Texas in 1979 and is a certified archivist. He teaches

undergraduate courses in Texas history and the history of the American Southwest as well as historical methods and other specialized courses. On the graduate level, his courses focus on archival enterprise, oral history methods and methodology, and other subjects related to public history. He is currently working on a biography of Texas empresario Sterling Clack Robertson (1785-1842), who came to Texas from Tennessee in 1830 to settle more than 300 families. Saxon is married, has two sons, and two grandkids.

Dr. Saxon will be presenting *The Shape of Texas: Mexican Texas to Early Statehood, 1835-1850*. This presentation will discuss Texas history from the Texas Revolution that began in 1835 to the Compromise of 1850. I will focus mainly on how the borders/boundaries of Texas were set during this period. I will essentially be answering the question “how and why did Texas get its unique shape?”

Bruce Winders, PhD
Schreiner University



Bruce Winders served as historian and curator at the Alamo for 23 years before leaving to become an independent scholar and historical consultant. He is a noted authority in the area of Mexican-United States Borderlands and is the first ever Visiting Scholar to The Texas Center at Schreiner University in Kerrville, Texas. Bruce is well-known for his

ability to bring history to life and has worked with everyone from British rock stars, foreign dignitaries, American politicians, and public educators. He is the author of *Panting for Glory: The Mississippi Volunteers in the Mexican War*, *Firearms of the Texas Frontier: Flintlock to Cartridge*, *Sacrificed at the Alamo: Tragedy and Triumph in the Texas Revolution*, *Davy Crockett: The Legend of the Wild, Frontier, and Mr. Polk's Army: The American Military Experience in the Mexican War*. Winders received his PhD from Texas Christian University in 1994.



Edward Wells, *A New Map of North America Shewing Its Principal Divisions, Chief Cities, Townes, Rivers, Mountains &c.: Dedicated to His Highness William, of Gloucester*, engraving with applied color on paper, 36 x 49 cm., by Michael Burghers, from Edward Wells, *A New Sett of Maps Both of Antient and Present Geography* (Oxford: Wells, 1701; first published in 1700). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections* 210032

Dr. Winders will be presenting *Piquet Post, Key to Texas, Doorway to the Interior of Texas: Understanding the Alamo Role in the Texas Revolution*. To many observers, the Texas Revolution seems to have been a collection of random incidents played out over the vast Texas landscape. The conflict traditionally has been framed as the defiant cannon shot at Gonzales, the heroic but somewhat pointless stand at the Alamo, and Texas' glorious victory over Santa Anna at San Jacinto. While this mantra has guided generations of Texas school children's understanding of the Texas Revolution, this simplistic progression of events has shielded the conflict from the serious analysis it deserved. Many die-hard Texans still consider any changes to the traditional story as blasphemy while virulent critics write off the Texas Revolution as yet another example of Anglo oppression.

For Dr. Winders, one of the keys to expanding the interpretation of this historic event has been to consider the role that geography played in shaping the goals of both the rebels and the Mexican Government during the Texas Revolution. For years historians have largely overlooked the strategic role played by the San Antonio River Valley. Prominent rebels Henry Smith, James Bowie, and William B. Travis proclaimed the defense of Anglo Texas depended on keeping Bexar (often reduced to just the Alamo by historians and the public) out the hands of the Mexican Army. Likewise, Antonio Lopez de Santa recognized the importance of recapturing Bexar in order to open the door to his campaign against the colonists. Dr. Winders will show attendees a new way to look at the Texas Revolution and the Alamo's role in it.

Schedule

Wednesday, October 5, 2022

Eastland County • UTA Central Library, Sixth Floor

8:00-8:30 am

Buses Pickup at Hotels

8:30 am- 5:00 pm

Trip to Cook Canyon Ranch, Eastland County, return to hotels (optional day trip, extra fee, reservations required, limited to 30 registrants; priority given to international and out-of-state registrants)

7:00-9:00 pm

Opening Reception

Atrium/SPCO

Thursday, October 6, 2022

UTA Central Library, Sixth Floor • Fort Worth

8:00-8:45 am

Continental Breakfast • Registration

Atrium/SPCO

8:45-9:00 am

Welcome • Introductions: VGL, IMCoS, TMS

9:00-9:45 am

Presentation: *“Big Tex”: The Literary, Historical, Cultural & Natural Geographies of the Lone Star State*

Charles Travis IV, PhD, UT Arlington

Parlor

9:45-10:00 am

Break

10:00-10:45 am

Presentation: *Maps and Indigenous History in the Texas Borderlands*

Juliana Barr, PhD, Duke University

Parlor

10:45-11:00 am

Break

11:00-11:45 am

Presentation: *Some Spanish Manuscript Cartography – Hernán Cortes through Juan Pedro Walker*

Dennis Reinhartz, PhD, UT Arlington, Emeritus

Parlor

11:45-Noon

Board bus(es)

Noon-1:00 pm

Fort Worth Bus Trip

Box lunches on board, drive through downtown Fort Worth to Amon Carter Museum (optional trip, extra fee, registration required)



John Senex after Guillaume Delisle, *A map of Louisiana and of the River Mississippi*, engraving and etching with applied color on paper, 49 x 58 cm., from Senex, *A New General Atlas* (London, D. Browne, 1721). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections* 96-29

1:00-3:00 pm

Amon Carter Museum Tour of Conservation Lab

3:00-3:30 pm

Travel to Stockyards

3:30-5:15 pm

Tour Stockyards – Longhorn Herd Cattle Drive (4:00)

5:15-5:30 pm

Travel to Joe T. Garcia's

5:30-7:30 pm

Dinner – Joe T. Garcia's Patio,
return to Hotels/UTA (no-host bar)

Friday, October 7, 2022

UTA Central Library, Sixth Floor • Dallas

8:00-8:45 am

Continental Breakfast • Registrations • Exhibit Sneak Peek

Atrium/SPCO

8:45-9:00 am

Welcome • Introductions

VGL, IMCos, TMS

Parlor

9:00-9:45 am

Presentation: *How Maps Doomed La Salle's 1684 Attempt to Colonize the Northern Gulf of Mexico*

Jim Bruseth, PhD, Texas Historical Commission

Parlor

9:45-10:00 am

Break

Schedule

10:00-10:45 am

Presentation: *The Shape of Texas: Mexican Texas to Early Statehood, 1835-1850*

Gerald Saxon, PhD, UT Arlington
Parlor

10:45-11:00 am

Break

11:00-11:45 am

Presentation: *Monument and Memory in Texas History: From Sacred Site to Martial Symbol*

Sam W. Haynes, PhD, UT Arlington
Parlor

11:45 am-Noon

Board Buses

Noon-12:45 pm

Dallas Bus Trip - box lunches on board, drive through downtown Dallas to Harlan Crow Library (optional trip, extra fee, registration required)

1:00-2:30 pm

Tour Harlan Crow Library

2:30-3:00 pm

Travel to George W. Bush Museum & Library

3:00-5:00 pm

Tour George W. Bush Presidential Museum & Library, return to Hotels/UTA

6:00...

Dinner on your own



J.H. Young & S. Augustus Mitchell, *A New Map of Texas: with the Contiguous American & Mexican States*, engraved transfer color lithograph on paper, 30 x 37 cm. (Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1836). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections Gift of Kitene Kading* 91-389

Saturday, October 8, 2022

UTA Central Library • Sixth Floor

8:00-8:45 am

Continental Breakfast • Registrations • Exhibit Sneak Peek
Atrium/SPCO

8:45-9:00 am

Welcome/Introductions: VGL, IMCoS, TMS
Parlor

9:00-9:45 am

Presentation: *Piquet Post, Key to Texas, Doorway to the Interior of Texas: Understanding the Alamo Role in the Texas Revolution*

Bruce Winders, PhD, Schreiner University
Parlor

9:45-10:00 am

Break

10:00-10:45 am

Presentation: *Mapping Cattle Transactions in Antebellum Texas*
Debbie Liles, PhD, Tarleton State University
Parlor

10:45-11:00 am

Break

11:00-11:45 am

Presentation: *The View from Above: Mapping our Borderless World*

Angel Abud-Madrid, PhD, Colorado School of Mines
Parlor

12:00-2:00 pm

Lunch

Atrium

1:30-2:00 pm

TMS Business Meeting

Parlor

2:00-4:00 pm

TMS Session: My Favorite Map

David Finfrock, Host
Parlor

6:30-8:30 pm

Closing Banquet

UTA Atrium

Sunday, October 9 -

Wednesday, October 12, 2022

Post-conference travel from Arlington to Austin, San Antonio and ending in Houston (Optional 4-day trip, registration required, additional fee, 12 minimum registrants, 18 maximum registrants; priority given to international and out-of-state registrants.)

Registration Fees

- **Virtual attendance** – lectures only (Thursday, Friday, Saturday): \$50
- **Lectures only** (Thursday, Friday, Saturday + Wednesday reception): \$125
- **VGL Lectures** (Thursday, Friday lectures; Wednesday reception): \$100
- **TMS Saturday** (lectures, lunch): \$50
- **Thursday Fort Worth bus trip** (box lunch, Amon Carter Museum, Stockyards, Joe T. Garcia's): \$95
- **Thursday dinner only** (Joe T. Garcia's): \$40
- **Friday Dallas bus trip** (box lunch, Harlan Crow Library, G.W. Bush Museum & Library): \$95
- **Package of all VGL/TMS lectures and FW and Dallas trips:** \$300
- **Saturday closing banquet** (IMCoS, all invited): no extra charge

October 5 • Pre-Conference Travel

\$100

Day bus trip to private library and map collection located in Eastland County, Texas, with box lunch. Note: *This optional travel is limited to 30 people; registration and additional fee are required. Because of limited access, priority will be given to international and out-of-state registrants. It is our hope to schedule a future visit for the Texas Map Society.*

October 9-12 • Post-Conference Travel

Double occupancy: \$2,800; Single occupancy \$3,400

- *Note: This optional travel is limited to a minimum of 12 registrants and maximum of 18 registrants. Because of limited access, priority will be given to international and out-of-state registrants.*
- Bus trip beginning in Arlington, Texas, ending in Houston, Texas.
- Includes overnight stops in Austin, San Antonio and Houston.
- Hosted evening events by map collectors Boone and Dianne Powell in San Antonio and Frank and Carol Holcomb in Houston
- Hotels and most meals, admission to various historic sites, museums, and NASA.



Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Sr., *Map of Mexico, including Yucatan and Upper California*, engraved transfer color lithograph on paper, 42 x 62 cm. (Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections Gift of Virginia Garrett* 00481



J. H. Colton & Co., *Texas*, engraved transfer color lithograph on paper, 35.8 x 28.5 cm. (New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 1855). *The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections Gift of Virginia Garrett* 00035

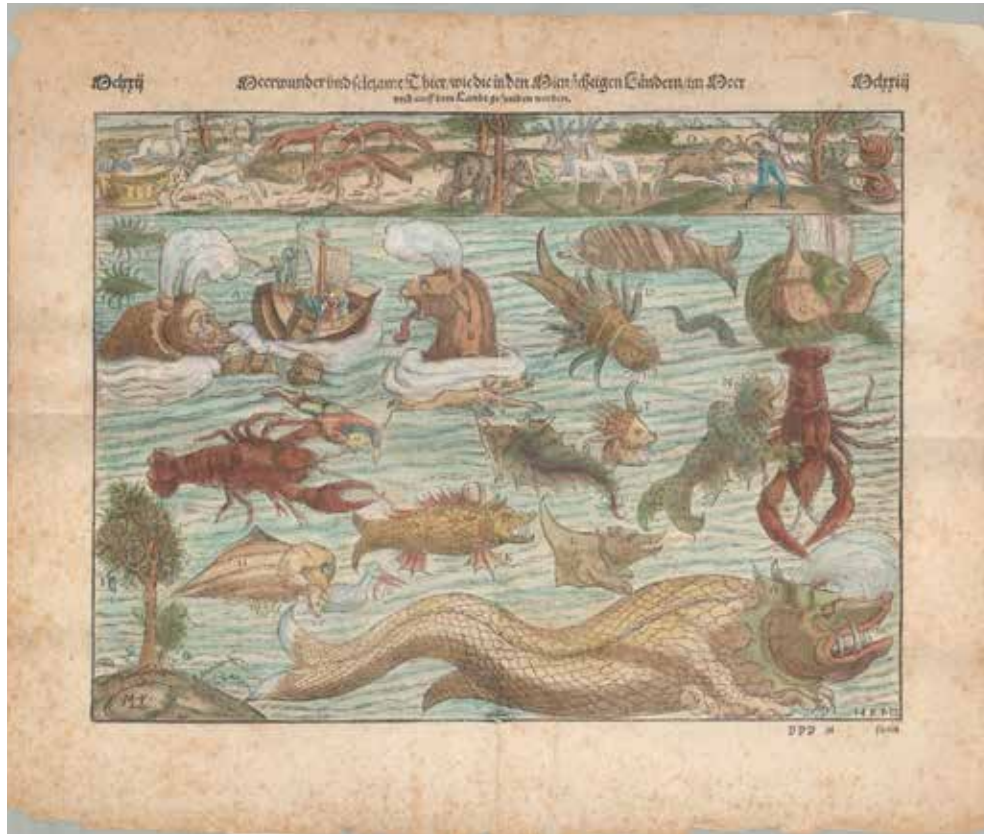
Thank you for your interest in attending the **Virginia Garrett Lectures/IMCoS/Texas Map Society Meeting 2022**. Pre-registration is now available, visit the conference website below. Select the **“Pre-Register”** tab and complete the form indicating the events you wish to attend. Prior to the conference, you will receive a message from the planning group that will allow you to provide payment for the events you will attend. By pre-registering, you will only need to enter payment information at that time. Each attendee is required to pre-register separately. ***We look forward to seeing you in October!***

<https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/vgl/2022/schedule>

MY FAVORITE MAP

Monstrorum of the Sea and Land

By Martin M. van Brauman



During the Medieval and Renaissance periods, sea travel was treacherous and monsters were part of the scary and great unknown. Map engravers and atlas cartographers decorated their maps with oceans embellished with ships and monsters. The English pilgrim Saewulf reported leaving Cyprus for Jaffa in 1102 and witnessing the drowning of over one thousand pilgrims on board twenty-three ships during the seven days and nights of a storm at sea. The German priest Ludolph van Suchen after visiting the Holy Land from 1336 to 1341 reported about running aground, dangerous storms at sea and large fish that swallow whole a small boat or

leap on deck and kill sailors. Both mariners and pilgrims like Nicola de' Martoni, who sailed in 1395 to the Holy Land, were terrified by the storms at sea and of drowning.

Writers have depicted sea monsters for three thousand years. In the Bible, a whale consumes Jonah. In Homer's *Odyssey*, sirens and the Scylla delay Odysseus. People had a deep fear of the sea and unknown sea creatures, which were embellished creatures drawn from accounts of seamen and travelers. The relationship between maps and sea monsters stretched back to the Classical period. Pliny the Elder theorized that

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

My Favorite Map *continued*

all land animals had a marine equivalent and thus Medieval and Renaissance sea monsters were depicted to be similar to land animals.

The monster-decorated maps were appealing in the homes of 15th and 16th century noblemen and merchants. With printed maps, cartographers would include monsters as a means to attract the purchasing public and an anticipated element of a map. Monsters also displayed the cartographer's skill and artistic design in the engraving. By the end of the 16th century, images of ships were shown instead of sea monsters that discourage travel, as ocean expeditions became important for trade and conquest.

The early maps showed a variety of sea monsters from monsters spouting water with huge tusks and hybrids monsters of multiple creatures both mythical and factual. For example, blue whales were huge, walruses were large and loud with large tusks and a sea lion's head emerging to the water's surface may resemble a man's head. The narwhals have unicorn-style horns and manatees resemble sea cows. Verbal accounts by sailors were exaggerated over time and became seafaring tales of the unknown oceans.

Sebastian Münster (1488-1552) was the first cartographer to copy the woodcut of the *Carta*

Marina of Olaus Magnus of 1539, a grand plate of sea and land monsters around Scandinavia, Iceland and the Baltic region. Münster's map was entitled ***DEERWUNDER UND SELTZAME THIER Wie die in den Ditnachtigen Landern/im Deer und auff dem Landt gefunden werden.*** [Wonders of the Sea and Rare Animals, as they are found in the midnight lands in the sea and on the land], which was published in *Cosmographia Universalis*, German Basel edition 1561. Henric Petri, Münster's stepson, was the editor of this edition after Münster's death.

The Münster map of sea monsters is from the golden period of depicting grotesque monsters and is a representation of man's fascination with the unknown on both sea and land. The *monstrorum* of the sea are shown in relation to the region's land creatures with descriptions in the accompanying text. These creatures range from the known reindeer, snakes and lynx to the improbably shaped sea creatures such as great lobsters, whales, pelicans, seals and others. The land animals shown supply man with transport and fur and those of the sea overturn boats and devour men. The creatures are labelled alphabetically with their description on the verso pages in German.

A – Whale fish as big as mountains are seen around Iceland. If they are not scared away with trumpet calls or jettisoned barrels, with which they gambol, they turn your ships over. It also happens that seamen assume to approach an island, in fact a whale, cast anchor, and are in a pretty pickle then. Such whales they call troll whales, i.e., devil whales. In Iceland people build their houses with the bones and fishbones of such big whales. [One double-spouted sea creature is in pursuit of a galleon, which is attempting to escape by throwing cargo overboard.]

B – This is a rude ilk of great monster called *Pristis* or *Physeter*, mentioned by *Solinus* and *Pliny*. It rears up its head, spouts water into the ships and thus sinks and drowns them.

C – In the ocean one finds sea snakes, 200 and 300 feet long. They twist around the ship, harm the sailors, and attempt to sink it, especially when it is calm.

D – These are two gruesome beasts and monsters, one with cruel teeth, the other with cruel horns and a frighteningly fiery face. Its eyes are sixteen or twenty feet in circumference. Its head is square and has a big beard. But the hind part of its body is small.

E – This beast may not be filled. In Swedish it is called *Jerf*, and in German *Vielfrass*, in Latin *Gulo* [wolverine]. When its belly is very full, so that no more goes in, it looks for two trees standing close to each other, pulls its belly through between them, so that it has to defecate, thus emptying its belly, and then can eat more. If hunters catch one, they shoot it on account of its spotted fur, which is nicely patterned like a damascene cloth. The nature of people wearing this fur is often changed into this beast's nature.

F – Reindeer

G – Sable, martens, bears and other animals in the woods

H – The beast is called *Ziphius* and is a scary sea monster. It devours the black seals.

I – Duckbirds, commonly called tree birds, grow on duck-birthing trees, as described 400 years ago.

K – This sea monster looks like a pig and was observed in 1537.

L – This is a whale fish, too, and is called *Orca* by many, but the Norwegian call it *springhval* on account of its swift movements.

M – Monstrous lobsters - shows a huge lobster with a doomed sailor in his claw.

N – A gruesome beast, partly resembling a rhinoceros. Pointed at the nose and the back, eats large crabs called lobsters, is twelve feet long.

O – Swedish leopard.

P – Sleigh rider harnesses a caribou.

Q – Religious figure fights snakes.

R – Nordic duck, reputedly extinct because its large blue tongue made it difficult to swallow its prey.

S – Man overboard avoiding attacking fish.

T – Red-faced sea buffalo rarely breaks the surface of the waters.

V – Two examples of the extremely small fish. Not clear whether they are extinct, or by now too small to see.

Mapping Drought

By David Finfrock

This past year in Texas has been very hot and very dry. The result of the ongoing drought can be easily seen by comparing two photographs taken at my ranch, exactly two years apart. The first shows lush fields of bluebonnets and paintbrush, taken after a rainy fall and winter of 2019-2020. The second, from the same location, shows the result of this past year's drought. And while the dearth of vegetation was already evident in early April, it has grown even worse after a long, hot, dry Texas summer.

Of course, the drought has had a huge impact on much more than my ranch property. Severe and even exceptional drought has spread across much of Texas, and for that matter across most of the entire western half of the United States. Even parts of the east are being stressed.

Continued on page 16



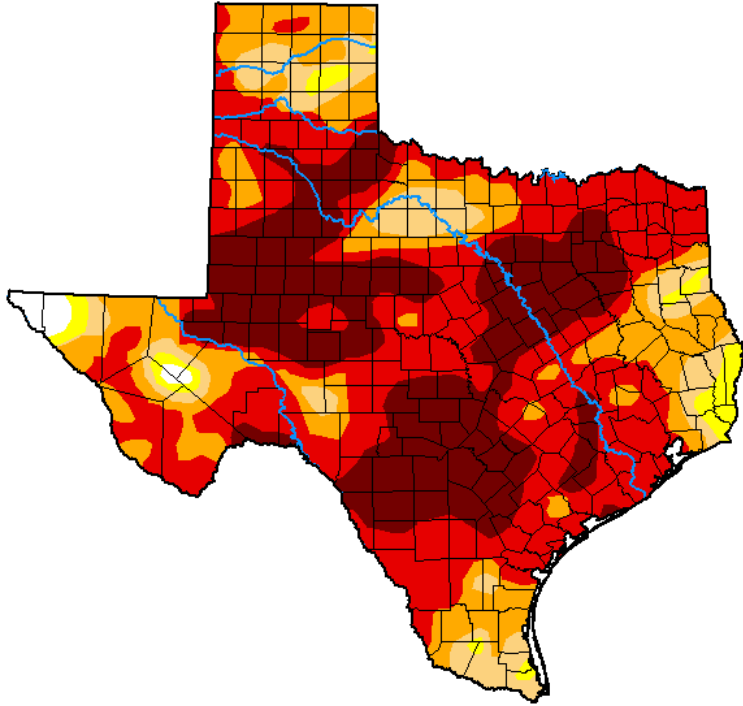
April 7, 2020



April 7, 2022

U.S. Drought Monitor Texas

August 9, 2022
(Released Thursday, Aug. 11, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	1.03	98.97	96.30	87.50	68.21	29.09
Last Week <small>08-02-2022</small>	0.82	99.18	97.11	87.92	61.86	21.31
3 Months Ago <small>05-10-2022</small>	10.54	89.46	79.23	68.09	52.96	24.53
Start of Calendar Year <small>01-04-2022</small>	7.58	92.42	79.83	54.25	16.69	0.00
Start of Water Year <small>09-28-2021</small>	45.57	54.43	7.26	0.27	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago <small>08-10-2021</small>	92.04	7.96	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

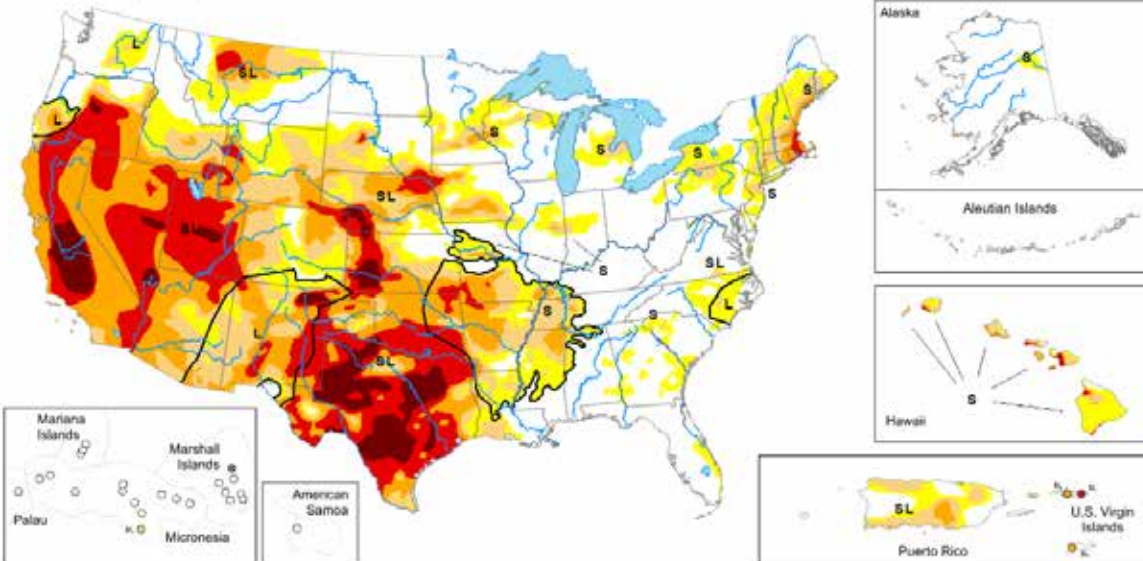


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Texas Drought Monitor

Map released: August 11, 2022

Data valid: August 9, 2022



U.S. Drought Monitor

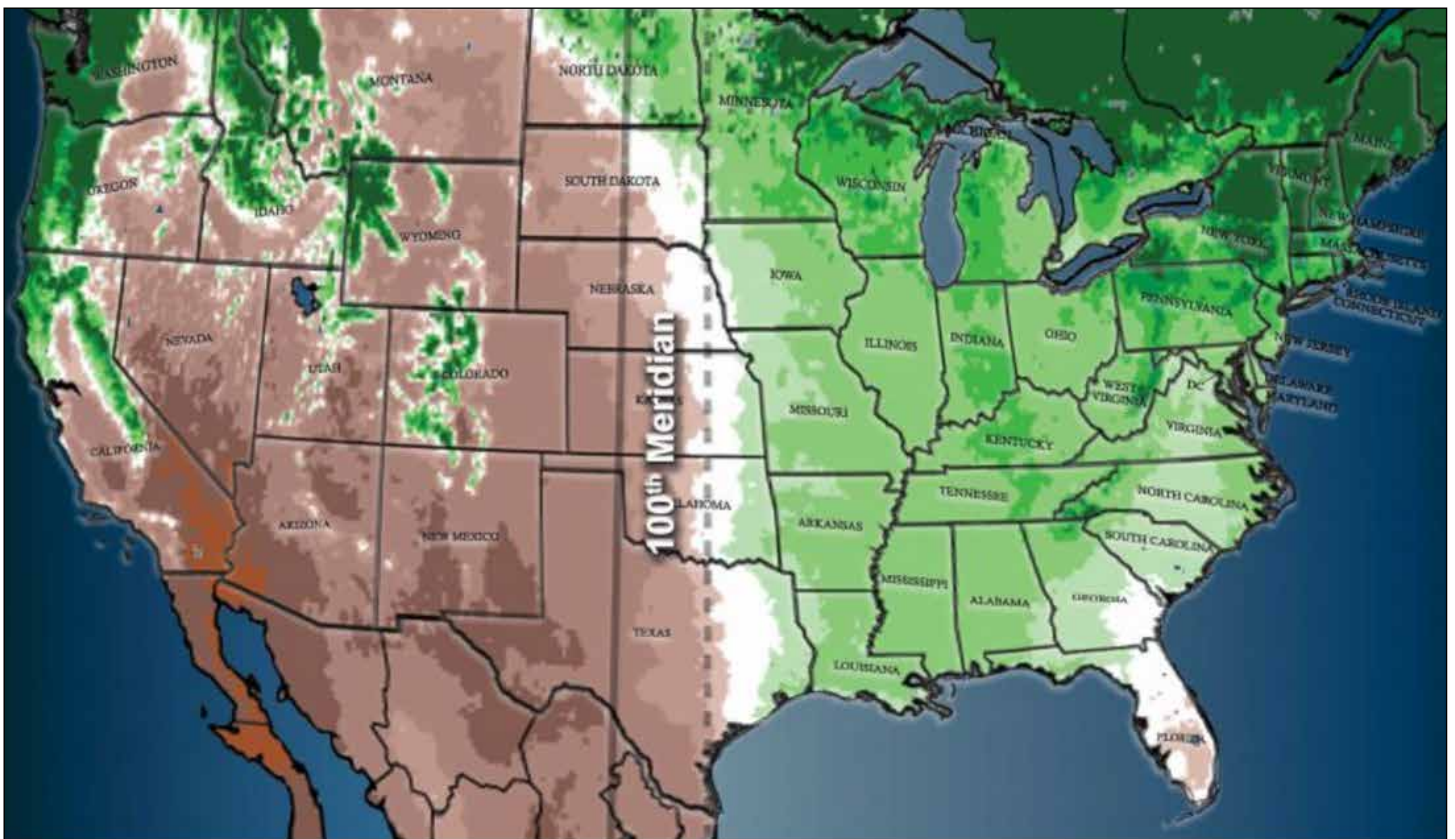
Mapping Drought *continued*

The American Meteorological Society's *Glossary of Meteorology* defines drought as "A period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently long enough to cause a serious hydrological imbalance. Drought is a relative term, therefore any discussion in terms of precipitation deficit must refer to the particular precipitation-related activity that is under discussion. For example, there may be a shortage of precipitation during the growing season resulting in crop damage (agricultural drought), or during the winter runoff and percolation season affecting water supplies (hydrological drought).". Agricultural drought is shown on the maps as short term drought (S on the maps) while hydrological drought is shown as long term drought (L on the maps). Here in Texas we are experiencing both impacts.

In 1878, John Wesley Powell proposed that here in the United States, the 100th Meridian (100 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, England) was where the arid west began. But after recent decades of climate change and global warming, that line is gradually shifting towards the east.

With no apparent quick solution to the climate crisis, we should be prepared to deal with higher temperatures and more frequent droughts here in Texas and across the central United States in the coming decades.

Fortunately, much of Texas did receive abundant rain the last week of August. Parts of North Texas recorded 9 to 15 inches of rain in just 24 hours. That didn't end the drought, but it did alleviate some of the worst effects, at least temporarily.



The 100th meridian west (solid line) has long been considered the divide between the relatively moist eastern United States, and the more arid West. Climate change may already have started shifting the divide eastward (dotted line).

Map Credit: EOS/ American Geophysical Union

The Mystery of the Boisseau Map Interpretation Under the City of David

By Martin M. van Brauman

The area known as the City of David just below the Temple Mount in Jerusalem usually is depicted in maps of the 16th and 17th century as only a desolate hillside. However, the 1578 “lost” de Angelis map and the very rare 1639 Boisseau map, which served as the most accurate de Angelis copy, reflected a distorted topography, as cited by some authorities.¹ Boisseau must have known the much earlier de Angelis map, which was lost some decades after it was produced. In both maps, the area around the Gihon spring and the Siloam Pool, known as the lower part of the City of David, does not reflect only a desolate and distorted hillside, but something more of a mystery. After eight years of residence in Jerusalem, de Angelis wanted to show what was important in Jerusalem to Christian Europe.

Jean Boisseau (? – 1658) was the Royal cartographer of France, who was active from 1631 to 1657 in Paris and published maps and atlases. He was acknowledged as a “master illuminator” in 1631 and a “map colourist” in 1635. He held the post of *Enlumineur du Roy pour les Cartes geographiques*. He published his first map *Diocese d’Aire* in 1635 and published a number of his own maps beginning in 1636. He sold maps separately on an individual basis, such as the 1639 map below in *Figure 1*. In 1643, he produced the first French world atlas, *Tresor des Cartes Geographique*.

Boisseau’s map of 1639 was entitled **DESCRIPTION DE LA VILLA DE IERUSALEM AVEC LES NOMS DES SAINTS LIEUX OU ANTIQUITEZ QUI SONT VISITEZ PAR LES PELLERINS ET VOIAGEURS** (Description of the City of Jerusalem with the Names of the Sacred Places or Antiquities which are being visited by pilgrims and travelers) and was printed in Paris as a separately printed map from a copperplate engraving.² The map paper has a narrow watermark of the French lilies on top of a

chain of vases and another watermark of a coat of arms in a large flowery design of grapes.³ This map is one of the largest 17th century panoramic views of “contemporary” Jerusalem from east to west with an extensive legend (*Explication des Nottes*) to the right of locations A to Z and numbers 1 to 4.⁴

The rare first edition of his atlas *Theatre des Citez, ou Recueil de plusieurs villes* was published in 1648, which included this map with some minor changes from this sheet map of 1639. Beginning with the first edition of his atlas, the map plates were supplied with varying imprints of his name and years 1640 through 1647, which represented a “privilege” to prevent the copying of his work. Thus, the Jerusalem map in the atlases have the imprint of Boisseau’s name and a date at the bottom left. This Jerusalem map of 1639 has neither the imprint of his name nor the date. The map has been confirmed by correspondence with the director of the Old Print Room Department at the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford, as the same unsigned and undated 1639 map in their collection from the Prints Room.⁵

The Boisseau map of Jerusalem served as the most accurate copy to the Antonio de Angelis map, which was lost for more than 300 years until 1970 when a copy was discovered.⁶ The Boisseau’s Temple Mount depiction was copied uniquely from the de Angelis map. Overall, the Boisseau map is more similar to the 1578 de Angelis map than any other representation of Jerusalem during the 16th and 17th centuries. The Boisseau map served for hundreds of years as a distinctive copy for the de Angelis map. Antonio de Angelis de Lecce, a Franciscan monk, arrived in Jerusalem in 1570 and lived there for eight years.

Continued on page 18



DESCRIPTION DE LA VILLA DE IERUSALEM AVEC LES NOMS DES SAINTS LIEUX OU ANTIQUITEZ QUI SONT VISITEZ PAR LES PELLERINS ET VOIAGEURS, Jean Boisseau, Paris, 1639, copperplate engraving, separate sheet map printing [73.5 x 24 cm + large margins].

Boisseau Map *continued*

After his return to Rome, he published his Jerusalem map during 1578 in Rome.

Even though de Angelis spent years in Jerusalem, the map depicted some buildings in the Italian style of the 16th century of de Angelis' time, such as the tombs of Absalom (*Y Le Sepulchre d'Absalon*) and Zechariah. The map did not reflect the actual architecture of the tombs, but probably reflected the artistic expression of the Italian engraver. This depiction of the tombs was copied exactly by Boisseau and similarly in many Jerusalem maps during the 17th and 18th centuries, such as by Olbrecht Dapper.⁷ The Tomb of Absalom,⁸ representing the rebellious son of King David, is actually a rock-cut tomb into the slope of the Mount of Olives with a conical roof located in the Kidron Valley. This Tomb is located near the Tomb Zechariah and the Tomb of Benei Hezir. The Tomb of the priest Zechariah ben Jehoiada⁹ was carved also out of the solid rock with ionic columns and a pyramid sitting on an Egyptian style cornice. The Tomb of Benei Hezir, named after priestly families,¹⁰ is a burial cave dug into the cliff with two pillars and Doric capitals in an architectural style of ancient Greece and Nabataean culture.

The Muslim compounds on the Temple Mount are represented primarily as Christian sites. The Al Aqsa Mosque is entitled in Angelis' map as *Nr. 5 – The Temple where the holy virgin presented herself*. Boisseau repeats this interesting description. This building has a cross on its roof in both the Boisseau and Angelis maps. The cross is significant as illustrating Boisseau's copying of every detail from the Angelis map and retelling the Christian history of this location, where Jesus quarreled with the Temple vendors. The site of the Mosque was thought to be the location of the Church of Our Blessed Lady built by Justinian in honor of the Virgin Mary in the 6th century. The Dome of the Rock with its crescent atop was labeled as the Temple of Solomon, which the Muslims named upon construction to appropriate the royal lineage from King Solomon to Islam and to demonstrate the replacement of Judaism and Christianity.

King Herod's main palace in Jerusalem is depicted on the southwestern hill as *B Palais du Roy Herode*. Josephus provided a detail description of Herod's palace in *Bellum Judaicum*, Book 5.¹¹ Herod constructed two palaces in the city with the first palace being the Antonia Fortress (*4 La Tour d'Anthoine*), named after Mark Antony,¹² in the northwestern corner of the Temple Mount. According to Josephus, the palace consisted of a Tower with other towers at each of the four corners. Josephus described the main palace as having high walls with towers. Of course, after the destruction of the city by Rome between 66 and 70 AD, the rebuilding and the secondary use of destroyed building materials during the Byzantine period and later, the buildings depicted in the map do not represent the palaces and towers, but only relate to a guess of the original locations.¹³

For the Stations of the Cross,¹⁴ the house of Pilate is shown as *H Le Palais de Pilate*. Nearby, is the famous *Ecce Homo* arch (*I Larche ou Pilate montrant Iesus Christ dit. Voycy lhomme*), which was the balcony from which these words were pronounced by Pontius Pilate of "Behold the man" to a hostile crowd of a scourged Jesus crowned with thorns before his Crucifixion. This

Ecce Homo arch was one of the early and important Stations of the Cross, but over the centuries, the location was lost. The sixth Station of the Cross celebrated the story of Veronica (*L Maison de la Veronique* (house of Veronica), in which St. Veronica gave Jesus her veil to wipe his forehead while he carried the cross to Calvary. When the veil was returned, Jesus' facial image was on the veil and the veil became the relic known as the Veil of Veronica. The 8th Station where Jesus speaks to the daughters of Jerusalem is represented by *X Lieu ou nre Seig.r dit ne pleurez point filles de Sion* (*Site where our Lord said do not cry to the daughters of Zion*).

The Boisseau map does not distort or over emphasize the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, but shows the two domes on the building complex containing the Holy Sepulchre and Mount Calvary (*C Mont de Calvaire ou est le St. Sepulche*). The Boisseau map shows the Byzantine Church of St. Mary on Mount Zion (*St. Vierge*) that was rebuilt during the Crusader period. The location represented the place where St. Mary died, St. John the Evangelist said mass to St. Mary, Christ had the Last Supper with his Apostles and Jews and Christians honored the Tomb of King David. After the Ottoman Sultan Süleyman (1494-1566) rebuilt the city walls between 1536 and 1538, Mount Zion was outside the city.

The map shows the church and tomb of the Virgin Mary (*3 Le tombeau de la Vierge*). The tomb of the Virgin Mary is within the complex known as St. Mary in the Valley of Jehoshaphat. The Church entrance descends with a Crusader staircase to a Byzantine crypt with the tomb of the Virgin Mary. The Franciscans were allowed by the Muslims to say mass at the tomb since the 14th century, until the Greeks and Armenians took over the site in 1757.

The house of the mother of the Virgin Mary was referenced as *O Palais d'Anne*. The Crusaders built the Church of St. Anne, which was supposedly over the house of Joachim and Anne and the birthplace of the Virgin Mary. The Crusader Church of the Ascension was shown on the Mount of Olives (*Z Getzemané' lieu ou Iesus Christ fut pris*).

The map shows the very important palace of the Patriarch of Jerusalem (*A Le Palais du Patriarche*).¹⁵ The map locates the Latin Hospital established by the Hospitaller Knights for the care, treatment and lodging of pilgrims (*T Hospital pour les pauvres de la ville*). The place of the beheading of John the Baptist is located (*P Lieu ou fut de'capite' St. Jacques*). The tombstone, marking the stoning of St. Stephen, is shown near St. Stephen's gate (*I Lieu ou fut lapide' St. Estienne*). Overall, the map provides an interesting emphasizing of Byzantine and Crusader Christian sites over Ottoman buildings, which very few maps of these centuries provide in such detail. Surprisingly, the city is depicted with a somewhat orderly grid of streets and markets.

The area around the Gihon Spring and the Siloam Pool does not reflect in the maps the actual topography, in spite of de Angelis' familiarity of the city. In both maps, the area around the Gihon Spring and the Siloam Pool, known as the lower part of the City of David, does not reflect only a desolate and distorted

Continued on page 19

Boisseau Map *continued*

hillside, but something different. Could the map distortions be emphasizing the importance of the Gihon Spring and the Siloam Pool and reflecting the tunnels rebuilt by Suleiman to connect the aqueduct system to new public fountains and the existing cisterns?

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 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). There is “A river: Its streams will gladden the City of God, the most sacred of the dwellings of the Most High . . .” (*Psalms* 46: 5) refers to the Gihon Spring.

The lower aqueduct system was repaired in the early Islamic period to provide water to the subterranean cisterns adjoining the Dome of the Rock and Aqsa Mosque on the Haram al-Sharif. The aqueduct system continued to be restored during the Mameluke and Ottoman periods, as it was the main supply of water for Jerusalem throughout these times.¹⁶ The lower aqueduct system ran 13 miles from Solomon’s Pools located south of Bethlehem to the Temple Mount.

Pilgrim travel accounts from the 14th century referred to cisterns in Jerusalem being filled with water brought underground from Hebron. The pilgrim Felix Fabri on visiting Solomon’s Pools in 1483 spoke of the work being done on improving the water aqueduct system to Jerusalem. The largest cisterns of Jerusalem were underneath the esplanade of the Haram, in which 37 cisterns were discovered. In the Temple area, the largest cistern was 19 meters deep with a capacity of 9100 cubic meters, or 2 million gallons of water, and was called “The Great Sea.”¹⁷

Under the southeast corner of the Temple Mount, there is a vast vaulted area and a subterranean network of ancient water cisterns, aqueducts, arches and shafts.¹⁸ The ancient water tunnel beneath the southern part of the Old City has a 52-foot chasm. With no springs within the city walls, private cisterns filled during the winter rains and remained the primary source of water for the people, but required constant maintenance.

Solomon’s Stables was a vast underground space in the southeastern corner of the Temple platform. The vaults took the present form under the rule of the Umayyad Caliphs in the 7th century and became a prayer space. During the Crusader times, the underground space became a storeroom, a treasurer house and a stable for the horses, but abandoned after the re-conquest of the city by the Muslims.

Between 1536 and 1541, the Ottoman sultan, Süleyman the Magnificent, rebuilt the current walls of Jerusalem and ordered the renovation of the city’s aqueduct system that would connect to nine new public wells (fountains). During the Ottoman restoration of the aqueduct in 1541, ceramic piping was inserted

into the older plastered channels. There were large underground cisterns in the southern part of the Temple Mount fed by these channels of water.¹⁹

In the Boisseau map, the Siloam Pool is referenced as *Fontaine de Siloe* with a large archway built into the hillside.²⁰ Below another archway leading into the hillside, there is the caption *Fontaine ou la Vierge lava les petits linges de Nostre Seigneur* (Fountain where the Virgin Mary washed the little clothes of our Lord). The Fountain of the Virgin (Gihon Spring – Saint Mary’s Pool) is the source of the Pool of Siloam, which has water flowing from a stream through a tunnel (“Hezekiah’s Tunnel”) of 1,750 feet through the rock. The spring rises in a cave 20 feet by 7 feet with a serpentine tunnel 67 feet long running from it to the Pool of Siloam.

Above another archway, leading into the hillside, there is the caption *En cc. lieu St. Pierre pleura son peché*, which must represent the Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu that was built supposedly over the House of Caiaphas near Zion Gate. The Byzantine tradition situated the location of Caiaphas’ house in the area of Mount Zion on the western side of the city. It is interesting that captions refer to the word “*Fontaine*” or fountain. Perhaps, the *Fontaine* locations are an acknowledgement of Ottoman 16th century waterworks. The archway referencing the Church of St. Peter near Zion Gate could be the entrance to the section of the aqueduct running under Mount Zion for the Church. During the time of Second Temple, the steps in the courtyard of the Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu connected the City of David with the Upper City.

The Boisseau and Angelis maps’ depiction of the area known as the City of David are different from all other maps of Jerusalem during the 16th and 18th centuries. De Angelis was familiar with the area in the 1570s during his eight years in Jerusalem. Both maps show what appears to be a hillside full of caves and tunnels, as opposed to a desolate hillside without any underground features.

The maps must be showing the tunnels and cisterns under the City of David that were important when Angelis was in Jerusalem in the 1570s. The rebuilding of the aqueduct system earlier by Süleyman to connect the new public fountains would have been a significant undertaking to increase the water availability for a growing population and perhaps Angelis observed these important public fountains and water systems in use after their completion.

Christian Europe held a Biblical worldview and the map emphasized the important Christian history of the city and its churches to the faithful. With eight years in Jerusalem, de Angelis was able to provide a very detailed picture of the churches and other religious sites to the reader in Europe and future pilgrims. De Angelis wanted to show what was important in the city to Christians, which included the miracle of the remarkable water cisterns and fountains surround by an otherwise arid landscape.

Continued on page 20

Boisseau Map *continued*

Endnotes

- ¹ Ariel Tisby, ed., *Holy Land in Maps* (1st ed. 2001), p. 148 (“... in order to highlight the Gihon spring and the Siloam pool, ... does not follow the actual topography”); Rehav Rubin, *Image and Reality: Jerusalem in Maps and Views* (1st ed. 1999), p. 89 (“In order to emphasize the Gihon Spring and the Siloam Pool ... is presented in an inaccurate manner that does not conform to the topography ...”)
- ² See Eran Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land: Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475-1900* (1st ed. 1986), 961 (the map with the imprint date of 1643 from the first atlas with the mistake of “drawn after Bernardo Amico” instead of de Angelis); Rubin, 95 (map), pp. 87-99 (the illustration is a 1643 reproduction as the Kaplan Collection did not have an original map); Tisby, pp. 148-149 (discussion of the de Angelis map).
- ³ See generally Edward Heawood, *Watermarks, Mainly of the 17th & 18th Centuries*, Amsterdam: The Paper Publications Society, facsimile edition 1969.
- ⁴ A *Le Palais du Patriarche* (palace of the patriarch of Jerusalem); B *Palais du Roy Herode* (palace of King Herod); C *Mont de Calvaire ou est le St. Sepulchre* (Mount Calvary where east of the Holy Sepulchre); D *Porte Indiciaire* (Gate); E *Maison de St. Marc* (house of St. Mark); F *Maison des trois Maries* (house of the three Marys); G *Porte Ferée* (Gate); H *Le Palais de Pilate* (Palace of Pilate); I *Larche ou Pilate montrant Jesus Christ dit voycy I homme* (Arch where Pilate holding Jesus Christ said here is a man); K *Maison du Riche* (house of rich man); L *Maison de la Veronique* (house of Veronica); M *Lieu ou St. Pierre sut prisonnier et deliuré par l’z Ange* (place of St. Peter as prisoner and delivered by a Holy Angel); N *Lieu ou naquist St. Thomas* (place of the apostle St. Thomas); O *Palais d’Anne* (palace of St. Anne); P *Lien ou sut décapité St. Jacques* (place of the beheading of John the Baptist); Q *Prison des Tures* (prison of the Turks); R *Le marché ou les Tures et les Mores trasiquent* (the market where the Turks and Moors transit); S *Les freres Georgiens de la Mer Noire* (the Georgian brothers from the Black Sea); T *Hospital pour les pauvres de la ville* (hospital for the poor of the city and pilgrims); V *Lieu ou Jesus allant a la mort sut rencôtré de la Vierge* (place where Jesus on his way to death encountered the Virgin Mary – one of the Stations of the Cross); X *Lieu ou nre Seig.r dit ne pleurez point filles de Sion* (place where the sight of the crying by the daughters of Jerusalem); Y *Le Sepulchre d’Absalom* (tomb of Absalom); Z *Getzemané lieu ou Jesus Christ sut pris* (Getzemané place where Jesus prayed); 1 *Lieu ou ut lapidé St. Estienne* (place of the stoning of St. Stephen); 2 *Lieu ou Jesus Christ pria efant en agonie et ou il dit a ses Disciples derinés vous* (where Jesus prayed in agony for his disciples); 3 *Les tombeau de la Vierge* (tomb of the Virgin Mary); 4 *La Tour d’Anthoine* (Tower of Antonia); 5 *Les bains des Tures* (bath house of Turks).
- ⁵ See Rubin, p. 99, footnote 30.
- ⁶ Dr. Albert Moldovan of New York discovered the map and now the map is part of the Moldovan Family Collection at the University of Pennsylvania Library.
- ⁷ Rubin, p. 97, Fig. 56.
- ⁸ 2 *Samuel 18:18*.
- ⁹ 2 *Chronicles 24: 20-21*.
- ¹⁰ 1 *Chronicles 24: 15; Nehemiah 10: 20*.
- ¹¹ William Whiston, A.M., transl., Josephus, *The Complete Works*, Nashville, Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1st ed. 1998, pp. 845-846.
- ¹² Marcus Antonius (83-30 B.C.) was the general under Julius Caesar and later formed the three-man dictatorship over Rome that created the autocratic Roman Empire from the prior republic.
- ¹³ Peleg-Barkat, Orit, “Herod’s Western Palace in Jerusalem: Some New Insights,” *ELECTRUM*, Vol. 26 (2019), pp. 53-72.
- ¹⁴ The devotional walks became known as the Way of the Cross. The holy places along the route were considered locations (Stations) to the holy events along the Way. In the 15th century, the *Via Crucis* (Way of the Cross) route from Pilate’s House to Calvary received a special status and many maps attempted to designate the location of Pilate’s House. The route of Stations of the Cross through Jerusalem was not called the *Via Dolorosa* until the 16th century. The Stations of the Cross along the *Via Dolorosa* helped to make the Holy Land and Jerusalem known in Catholic lands. Christian van Adrichem in *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et Biblicarum Historiarum* (1584) provided a detailed and measured description of the *Via Dolorosa* based upon pilgrim diaries. The measuring of the distance between the Stations of the Cross along the *Via Dolorosa* was an act of piety in itself and a service to fellow believers, who could not travel to Jerusalem. The purpose of the Stations was to help the faithful to experience in spirit the sights of Jesus’ sufferings and death by passing from Station to Station with certain prayers and meditations. Catholic tradition asserted that the Blessed Virgin Mary would visit daily the sights of Jesus’ Passion. The Franciscans firmly established the development of the route of the *Via Dolorosa*.
- ¹⁵ During the eight years of de Angelis living in Jerusalem from 1570, the Patriarch of Jerusalem of the Church of Jerusalem was Germanus of Jerusalem (known as Herman the Sabbait) from 1537 to 1579.
- ¹⁶ David Amit and Shimon Gibson, “Water to Jerusalem: the Route and Date of the Upper and Lower Level Aqueducts,” *CURA AQUARUM IN ISRAEL II*, Schriften der DWhG, Band 21, Siegburg 2014.
- ¹⁷ Avi-Yonah, Michael and David H. K. Amiran, Julius Jotham Rothschild and H.M.Z. Meyer, *Jerusalem: The Saga of the Holy City*, (Facsimile ed. 2006); see Shimon Gibson and David M. Jacobson, “The Oldest Datable Chambers on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem,” *Biblical Archaeologist*, 57:3 (1994), pp. 150-160.
- ¹⁸ Andrew Lawler, Under Jerusalem, *The Buried History of the World’s Most Contested City*, (1st ed. 2021), pp. 48, 62.
- ¹⁹ Yuval Ben-Bassat and Johann Büssow, “Jerusalem since 922/1516,” *EI3*, pp. 127-140 (2018).
- ²⁰ The Siloam Pool was considered a sacred Christian site where Jesus healed the blind man. John 9: 1-11.

Mapping Republic of Texas Empresario Colonies – Castro’s Colony and the Mercer Colony

By: Patrick Walsh, Information and Research Specialist,
and James Harkins, Director of Public Services for Archives and Records, Texas General Land Office

“We have ever been desirous that the government should afford encouragement to the introduction of honest and industrious foreigners of any country. For the wealth of our republic consists in the industry of its population; and whatever tends to augment that population, tends to the advancement of the national prosperity.”

– Francis Moore, Jr., editor, the Telegraph and Texas Register, February 16, 1842

Nearly five years into its run as an independent republic, Texas was suffering from what one could generously describe as growing pains. Its economy was in a disastrous state – Texas promissory notes were valued at 15 cents to the U.S. dollar, and the treasury was nearly depleted. Compounding this problem was the need to secure the nation’s western and southern frontiers against Mexican and Indigenous assaults.

The prevailing solution to these challenges was to increase the settlement of the frontier. This, proponents argued, would help secure the territory, raise the value of Texas’ lands, and generate desperately needed tax income for the government. Texas lacked sufficient numbers of citizens willing to relocate to the frontier, however, and the only significant resource it possessed to entice new settlers was its public lands. With this in mind, the legislature passed “An Act Granting Land to Emigrants” on January 4, 1841, that restored an institution familiar to many of Texas’ political elites: the colonial empresario system.¹ Under the law, which the legislature amended and expanded on February 5, 1842, the president could contract with empresarios who offered 640-acre grants for heads of families or 320-acre grants for single men willing to immigrate to Texas. For every hundred colonists brought into Texas, the empresarios received ten sections of premium land.²

As with many of Texas’ speculative ventures, this revival of the empresario system was not universally accepted, and it produced mixed results. Maps at the Texas General Land Office help to illustrate two of the four such ventures, Castro’s Colony and the Mercer Colony, that fell on opposite ends of the spectrum in terms of achieving Texas leaders’ goals.³

Map of Castro’s Colony, 1851

Henri Castro first came to the United States as the French Consul in Providence, Rhode Island, and became an American citizen in 1827. After returning to France, in 1841 he became a land agent to handle the sale of Republic of Texas public lands for the Lafitte Company, which failed. On February 15, 1842, he signed an empresario contract with President Sam Houston to settle 600 families on two grants in south-central Texas, officially launching Castro’s Colony.⁴ After working for two years to organize the project, Castro left San Antonio for his colony on September 1, 1844. By August 15, 1847, he recruited 2,134 colonists from Europe and issued 558 titles covering 277,760 acres.

This manuscript map outlines Castro’s Colony with a blue border and highlights land granted to colonists. Open space indicates land that was still available for settlement. A notation under the title block reads, “Open for any locations after Oct. 1st 1856,” which meant that the land was no longer limited to colonists and any new immigrants to Texas could settle in the area. The map includes territory in Frio, Atascosa, and Medina counties, and it charts the boundaries of “McMullen’s Grant” in yellow, a reference to Irish empresario John McMullen’s unfulfilled colonization contract.⁵ A small grid represents Castroville tucked into a bend of the Medina River in the northeast part of the colony, about twenty-five miles west of San Antonio. The map identifies several roads, including the Presidio, the Old Presidio, Old Pita, Fort Merrill, and many smaller routes. A faint road from Castroville to San Antonio

Continued on page 22

¹ H.P.N. Gammel, *The Laws of Texas 1822-1897* Volume II, Austin: The Gammel Book Company, 1898, 554-557. <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph6726/m1/558/>.

² *Ibid.*, 785-786. <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph6726/m1/789/>; Thomas Lloyd Miller, *The Public Lands of Texas, 1519-1970*, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972, 36-44

³ The Republic of Texas issued contracts for four empresario colonies: Peters Colony (1841), Castro’s Colony (1842), Fisher & Miller’s Colony (1843), and the Mercer Colony (1844). The law authorizing the contracts was repealed on January 30, 1844, one day after Charles F. Mercer signed his contract.

⁴ Bobby Weaver, B.A., M.A., “Castro’s Colony: Empresario Colonization in Texas, 1842–1865,” Dissertation, Texas Tech University, 1983: 10, 29; Curtis Bishop, “Castro’s Colony,” *Handbook of Texas Online*, accessed May 31, 2022, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/castro-colony>. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

⁵ Rachel Bluntzer Hébert and William H. Oberste, “McMullen, John,” *Handbook of Texas Online*, accessed May 31, 2022, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/mcmullen-john-FMC94>. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

Castro and Mercer Colony *continued*

crosses the Medina River, linking the settlement to a significant trading center.

Early settlers to Castro's Colony struggled due to a lack of significant farming experience and poor preparation. According to Castro, "Farmers in easy circumstance rarely emigrate."⁶ Therefore, most colonists came from the urban centers of Europe and did not anticipate the challenges that life on the frontier would present. The empresario's instructions to his colonists did little to create these easy circumstances in their new home – he advised them to bring clothing, munitions, tools, and provisions to last only six months.⁷ Despite the unrealistic expectations of early settlers, financial hardships of the government, Indigenous incursions, cholera, poor environmental conditions, and drought, the colony's population slowly grew. In 1848, the Texas legislature formed Medina County, with Castroville as the county seat.⁸

Map of the Mercer Colony in Texas, 1845

Former U.S. Congressman Charles Fenton Mercer signed a contract with President Sam Houston to establish Mercer Colony in North Texas on January 29, 1844.⁹ This came at a time where the window for applying for a headright grant as a new settler in the Republic of Texas was closing (the legislature had declined to extend fourth class headright certificates for new settlers beyond 1842).

Mercer Colony was controversial from its start, as a movement to end the colony contract system had been building since the program's implementation. Speculators and land certificate holders opposed the reservation of large swaths of the public domain for colonies and pressured their representatives in Congress to repeal the act.¹⁰ They had a vocal advocate in Land Commissioner Thomas William Ward, who in his 1843 report to Congress declared the law authorizing colony contracts to be "illegal, impolitic and objectionable on several grounds," and called on Congress to repeal the program.¹¹ This resistance persuaded the Texas Congress to pass a law – over President Sam Houston's veto – banning the colonization practice the day after Mercer signed his contract.¹² Congress maintained pressure by passing another law on

February 3, 1845, that ordered Mercer and his associates to have the boundary lines of their colony marked and surveyed by April 1, or risk forfeiture of the entire contract.¹³

This 1845 map provides a glimpse of Mercer's vision for North Texas. He created the map as a promotional tool for recruiting new settlers and ordered one thousand copies to be printed alongside his contract, which he distributed while touring the midwestern United States.¹⁴ A dashed line forming a rough "J" shape marks the colony's boundaries to the southeast of Peters Colony. The Brazos River is situated to the west, the Trinity River and its named tributaries run through the heart of the colony, and the Sabine River appears on the eastern edge of the chart. The map identifies three grants to the Texas Emigration and Land Company (Peters Colony), as well as a fifth grant issued to Mercer. Within the colony's borders, several notations indicate the number of families to be settled in the area. Roads connect settlements including Lexington, Bonham, Fenton, Fort Houston (located outside the colony's boundaries), and Dallas. This reference to Dallas is significant because it is believed to be the first time the city is named on a map.¹⁵

Mercer successfully established his colony's boundaries; however, his struggles continued. Facing legislative hurdles and other external forces, he abandoned the enterprise on February 27, 1852, by assigning his interest to another party. Subsequently, colony leaders contended with squatters and holders of legitimate certificates making claims within the settlement, as well as surveyors from neighboring Robertson County encroaching into the territory. At the same time, colonists fought with civil and military forces attempting to enter various portions of the colony.¹⁶ After the land commissioner authorized the sale of all vacant public lands covered by the Mercer grant, the colony's administrative association became ensnared in further legal action. This escalated to the United States Supreme Court, which in 1883 ruled that the association was not entitled to any further compensation from the state, effectively ending its administration of the territory covered by the original contract.

Continued on page 23

⁶ Weaver, "Castro's Colony," 149.

⁷ M. Generosa Callahan, "Henri Castro and James Hamilton," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 69, no. 2 (1965): 176.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 53, 182; Bishop, "Castro's Colony."

⁹ Joe E. Ericson, "Mercer Colony," *Handbook of Texas Online*, accessed May 31, 2022, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/mercer-colony>. Published by the Texas State Historical Association; Seymour V. Connor, "Land Speculation in Texas," *Southwest Review* 39, no. 2 (1954): 140–141.

¹⁰ Nancy Ethie Eagleton, "The Mercer Colony in Texas, 1844–1883, IV," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 40, no. 2 (1936): 116.

¹¹ Thomas Ward, *Commissioner's Report 000006*, 11 November 1843, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

¹² Gammel, *The Laws of Texas*, 958. <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph6726/m1/962/>.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1154. <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph6726/m1/1158/>.

¹⁴ Nancy Ethie Eagleton, "The Mercer Colony in Texas, 1844–1883, II," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 40, no. 1 (1936): 54.

¹⁵ Thomas W. Streeter, *Bibliography of Texas, 1795–1845. Part III: United States and European Imprints Relations to Texas*, Vol. I (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1960), 548.

¹⁶ Erickson, "Mercer Colony," TSHA.

Castro and Mercer Colony *continued*

The Colonies' Effect on Texas

Representing half of the four colony contracts the Republic of Texas issued, Castro's Colony and the Mercer Colony respectively embodied the benefits and shortcomings of the empresario system. Despite its early struggles, Castro's Colony grew to the point that the legislature formed a new county around its central town, Castroville, within only six years. On the other hand, the Mercer Colony was an abject failure that returned little reward for its investors and brought dysfunction and confusion to the territory it covered.

In total, the republic's attempt at the empresario system granted 4,494,806 acres to colonial settlers to advance the goals of populating and securing the frontier and raising land prices and tax revenues. Historian Thomas Lloyd Miller notes the lack

of reliable republic-era population statistics and the difficulty in disentangling the effects of the empresario system on these fronts from those of Texas' annexation to the United States; however, the statistics plainly show that Texas made progress toward its goals. The population jumped from an estimated 60,000 people across the republic in 1841 to 212,592 statewide as of the 1850 U.S. federal census, while assessed property values increased from just over \$13 million in 1838 to over \$48 million in 1847.¹⁷ These maps, two of twenty-three historical maps and sketches at the GLO that document the republic-era empresario colonies, help tell the story of an important era of growth in Texas as it transitioned from an independent republic to statehood.

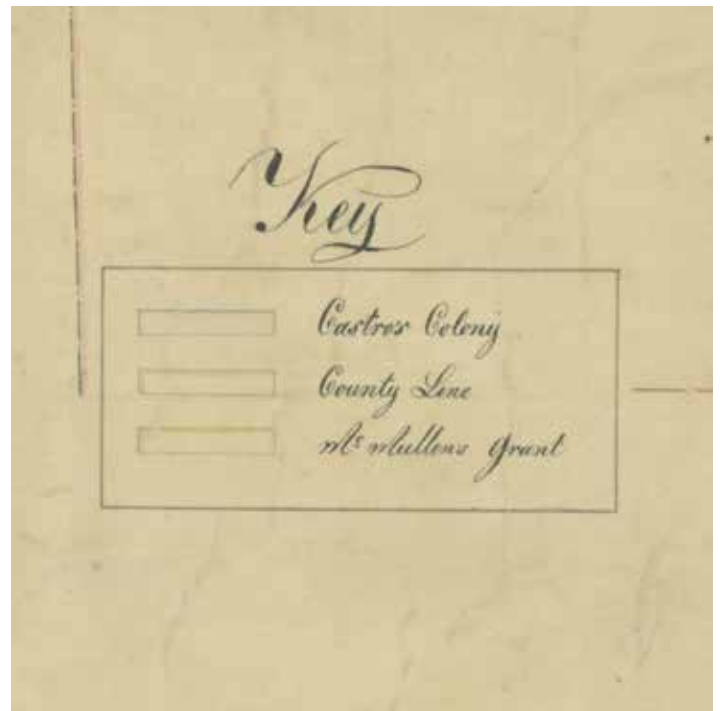
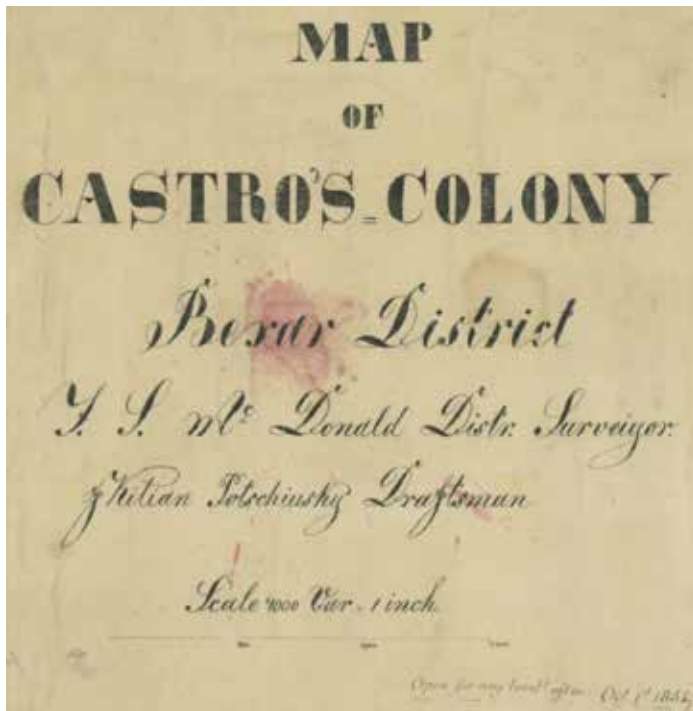
Continued on page 24

¹⁷ Miller, *The Public Lands of Texas*, 43-44.



J. Kitian Potschiusky, *Map of Castro's Colony — Bexar District, San Antonio, 1851, Map #1962, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.*

Castro and Mercer Colony *continued*



(left) Text under the title block notes that land in Castro's Colony was open for settlement after Oct. 1st 1856. [right] The map's key describes the various boundaries on the map.

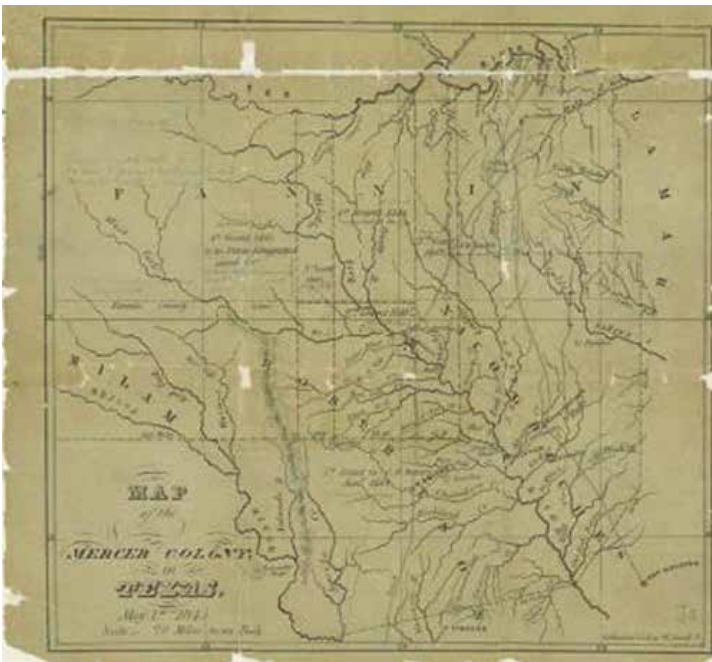


Castroville, alongside a reference to San Antonio's general direction, appears in a bend in the Medina River.

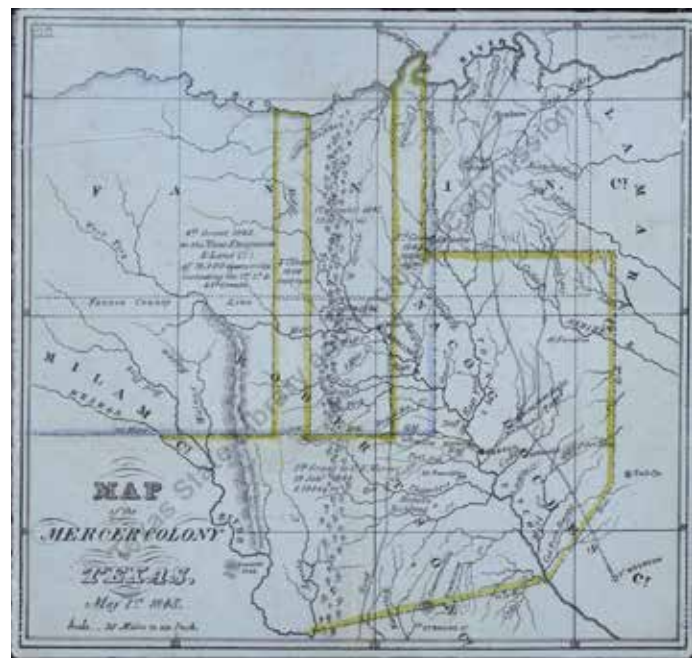
Castro and Mercer Colony *continued*



Surveys of various sizes are laid out in Castro's Colony. Empty space represents land still available to claim.



Map of the Mercer Colony in Texas, New Orleans: Fishbourne's Lithog., 1845, Map #87155, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

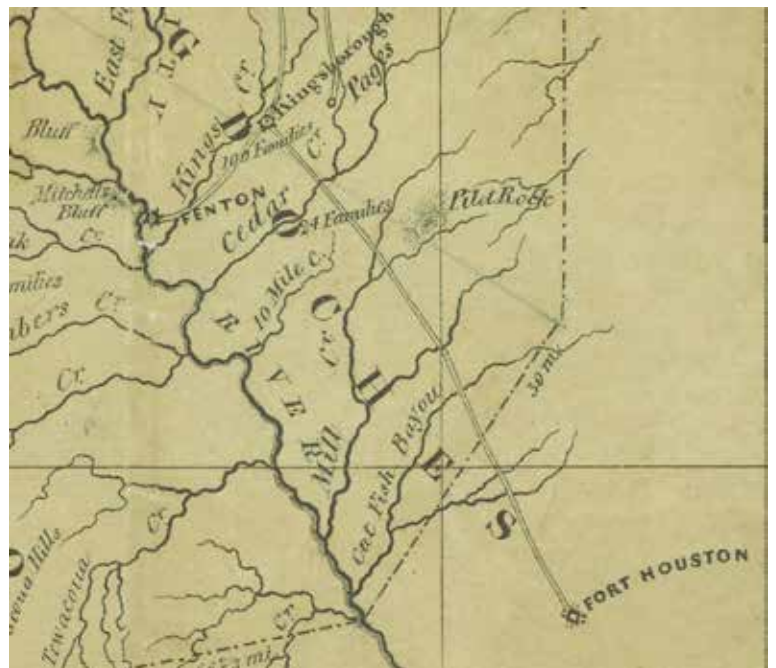


From the Texas State Library, this image of the map provides a clearer outline of Mercer Colony's boundaries.

Castro and Mercer Colony *continued*



[left] The map identifies Mercer's fifth grant, issued in January 1844. [center] Mercer Colony was situated to the east of Peters Colony (Texas Emigration and Land Company). The map somewhat confusingly labels the two colonies' grants without consistently identifying which is which. [right] Dallas makes its first appearance on a map of Texas



[left] 35 families were to be settled near the Sabine River in the eastern portion of Mercer Colony. [right] Roads passed through the colony and connected it to Fort Houston

Henry Hannan, Texas Land Promoter

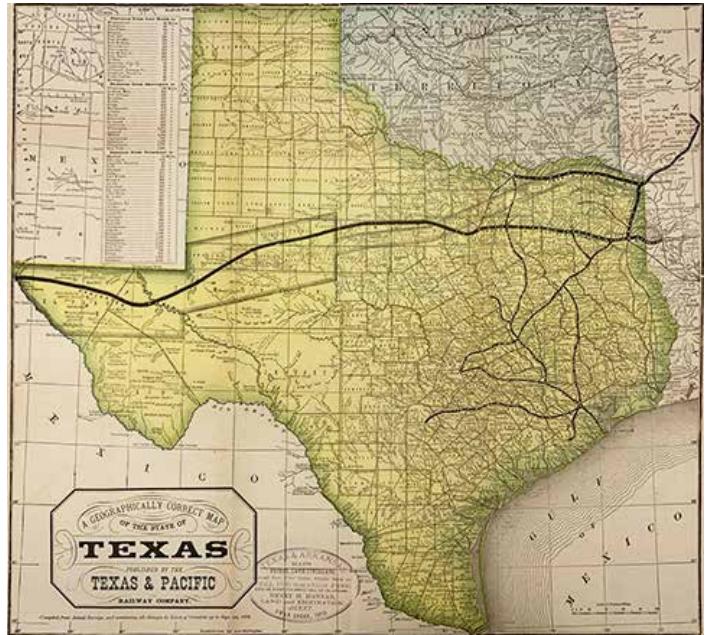
By David Finrock

Everyone with any interest in Texas history is familiar with Stephen F. Austin, frequently referred to as the “Father of Texas”. In the early 1820s he promoted land grants in Mexican Texas and brought the first 300 Anglo families as settlers to the state.

But he was not the last person to attempt to sell the idea of going to Texas. Others soon thereafter received large grants of land and promoted moving to the state before the revolution. And after Texas independence the floodgates opened. French and especially German empresarios also encouraged immigration to Texas through the 1840s and 1850s.

The next stage in Texas land promotion came after the Civil War. I first became familiar with these promoters when I purchased an 1878 map of Texas.

I began to do some research on Hannan. And I even searched for him on eBay to see if there were other maps with his stamp. Sure enough, I found one, with his now familiar stamp next to the cartouche.



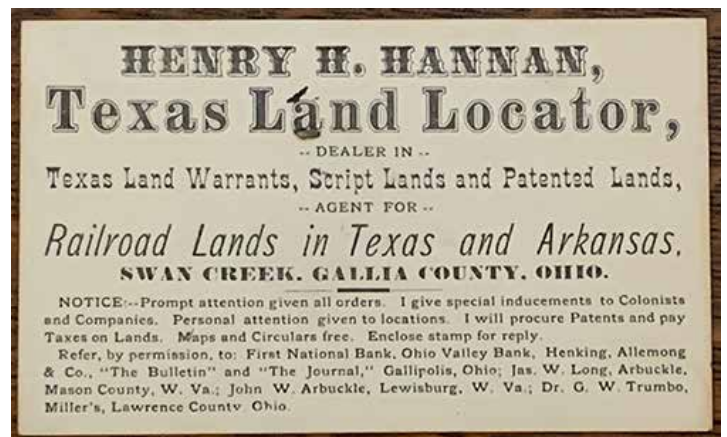
A Geographically Correct Map of the State of Texas Published by the Texas & Pacific Railway Company; Woodward, Tiernan & Hale; 1878; St. Louis.



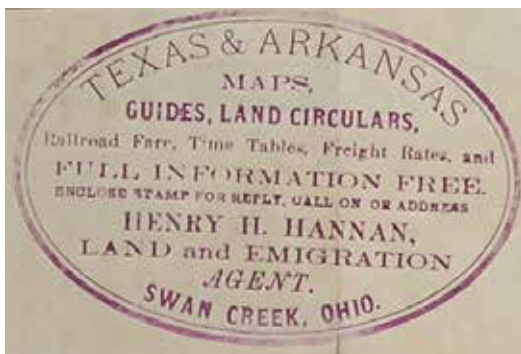
New Map of the State of Texas compiled from the latest authorities Revised and Corrected up to November 1876 by A.R. Roessler Civil and Mining Engineer; from J. Burke's Almanac of 1878; New York.

The map itself is a wonderful compilation of geographical knowledge of Texas at that time. But what really caught my interest was a purple hand stamp in the margin in the lower right corner of the map.

But I found much more than maps. I was able to acquire several promotional brochures, and even his personal business card.



Business card of Henry Hannan



Detail of map showing the purple handstamp of Henry Hannan.

Continued on page 28

Henry Hannan *continued*

Henry Henderson Hannan was born 17 April 1844 in Gallia County, Ohio, in the southeast corner of the state where his parents had earlier settled. He was a student at Ohio University during the Civil War. But in October 1864 he left for Canada for several years to avoid being drafted. He wrote coded letters to his sister Rhoda, both during and after his journey through Pittsburgh to Bradford, Ontario. But by 1868 he was certainly back at his home in Swan Creek in Ohio Township in Gallia County. That is when he married West Virginia native Sarah Arbuckle from across the Ohio River. Besides farming his property in Swan Creek, Hannan also served as a Justice of the Peace for two years before expanding his business interests. He acted as a land agent and promoter, providing maps, brochures, broadsides and other information for people looking to move to Texas. In particular, he was promoting lands in the Texas Panhandle.

While the previous synopsis of his early life was interesting, there was much more to come after I discovered on eBay a treasure trove of documents and letters to and from Hannan. Someone had acquired his entire life's collection of correspondence. And rather than selling or donating them intact to a research facility, they started selling them piecemeal, one at a time over the course of several months in 2006. I was able to acquire 31 of them, at least half of the collection, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$77 each. But I was outbid on many others, so the collection is not complete. What follows is a sample of some of those items.

This first item is typical of some of Hannan's business correspondence, complete with the 1878 envelope it was mailed in. It is from R. Homer Mead, a land agent for the Texas Land and Immigration Company of St. Louis. The transcription states:

Adobe Wall^s Oct 17

Henry H. Hannan

Dear Sir

Through Mail Just

rec^d I have = File N^o on J W Long

Rusk Transportation Co N^o 17 – Scrip

Fannin Scrip N^o 12267.

*Am making things right in the field
almost constantly the lay out is good*

Let me hear from you

Address

Adobe Wall^s

Pan Handle of Texas

Via Fort Elliott

Ever & Truly

R. Homer Mead



Letter from R. Homer Mead to Henry H. Hannan, dated 17 October 1878

This next letter indicates some of the advertising that Hannan was doing, as he tried to grow his business of land promotion: The *Rural New Yorker* quoted him their fees for publishing an 18 line classified ad in their newspaper. It even included a specimen copy of the proposed advertise

The Rural New Yorker,

78 Duane Street, N.Y.

We will insert in **The Rural New Yorker**, the accompanying advertisement, to occupy the space of 18 lines, 4 times, for \$ 27 *E.O.M.*

or 1 " Fair Edition for \$7.20

The Specimen Copy of the Paper sent to you by this mail, is the best evidence of the character of the Paper, and the Class of patronage we command.

Henry H. Hannan, Texas Land Lo-

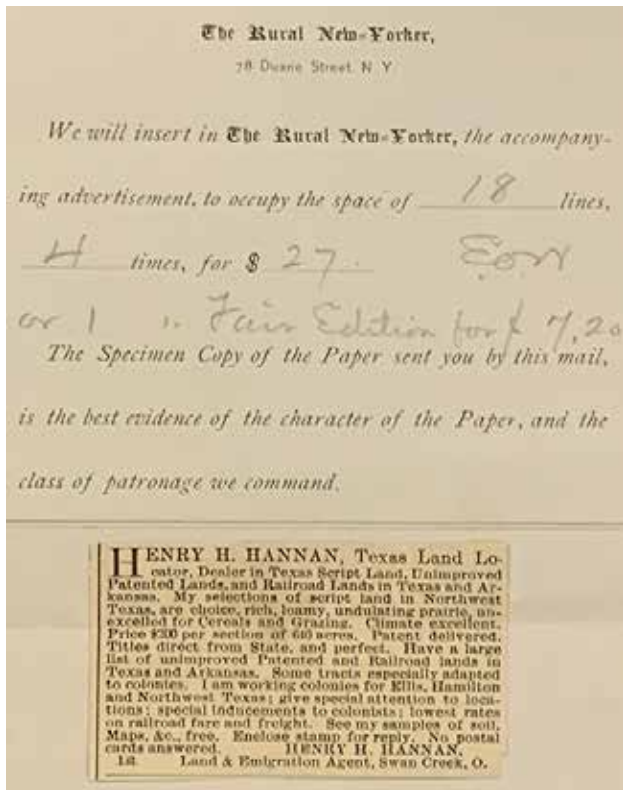
cator, Dealer in Texas Script Land, Unimproved Patented Lands, and Railroad Lands in Texas and Ar-Kansas. My selections of script land in Northwest Texas, are choice, rich, loamy, undulating prairie, un-excelled for Cereals and Grazing. Climate excellent. Price \$200 per section of 640 acres. Patent delivered.

Titles direct from State, and perfect. Have a large list of unimproved Patented and Railroad lands in Texas and Arkansas. Some tracts especially adapted to colonies. I am working colonies for Ellis, Hamilton and Northwest Texas; give special attention to locations; special inducements to colonists; lowest rates on railroad fares and freight. See my samples of soil. Maps, &c. free. Enclose stamp for reply. No postal cards answered. HENRY H. HANNAN.

1st Land & Emigration Agent, Swan Creek, O.

Continued on page 29

Henry Hannan *continued*



Letter from the Rural New Yorker to Henry Hannan, dated 18 July 1878

This next correspondence is from an individual writing to Hannan inquiring about land in Texas. Interestingly, it came from the Athens Asylum for the Insane.

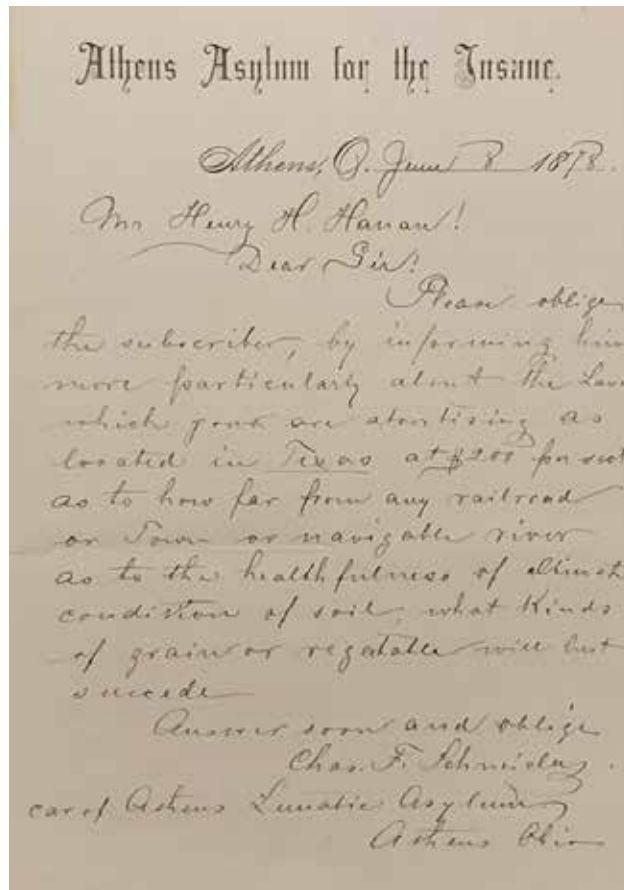
Athens, O. June 8 18 78

Mr. Henry H. Hannan !

Dear Sir!

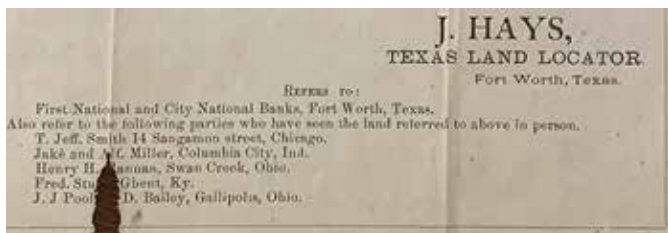
Please oblige the subscriber, by informing him more particularly about the Lands which your are advertising as located in Texas at \$200 per sect. as to how far from any railroad or Town or navigable river as to the healthfulness of climate condition of soil, what Kinds of grain or vegetables will best succede.

Answer soon and oblige
Chas. F. Pehnisely
car of Athens Lunatic Asylum
Athens, Ohio



Letter from Charles F. Pehnisely to Henry Hannan, dated 8 June 1878

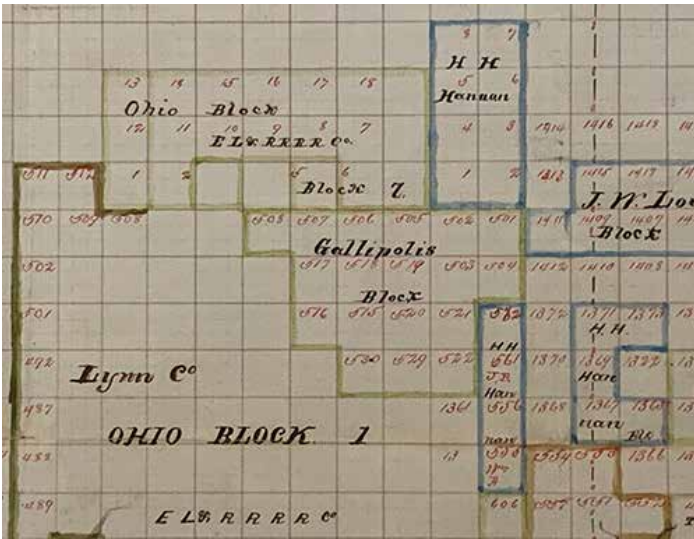
While most of the correspondence was written letters, one included a manuscript map. It was sent from J. Hays, who advertised himself as a Land Locator in Fort Worth, Texas. It is likely, but not certain, that Hays drew the map himself. It showed land plats in southeastern Lynn County in the Texas Panhandle, and across the line into southwestern Garza County, not far from the present location of the city of Lubbock. The detail in this map even shows the plat laid aside for Henry Hannan himself.



Professional signature of J. Hays, Land Locator

Continued on page 30

Henry Hannan *continued*

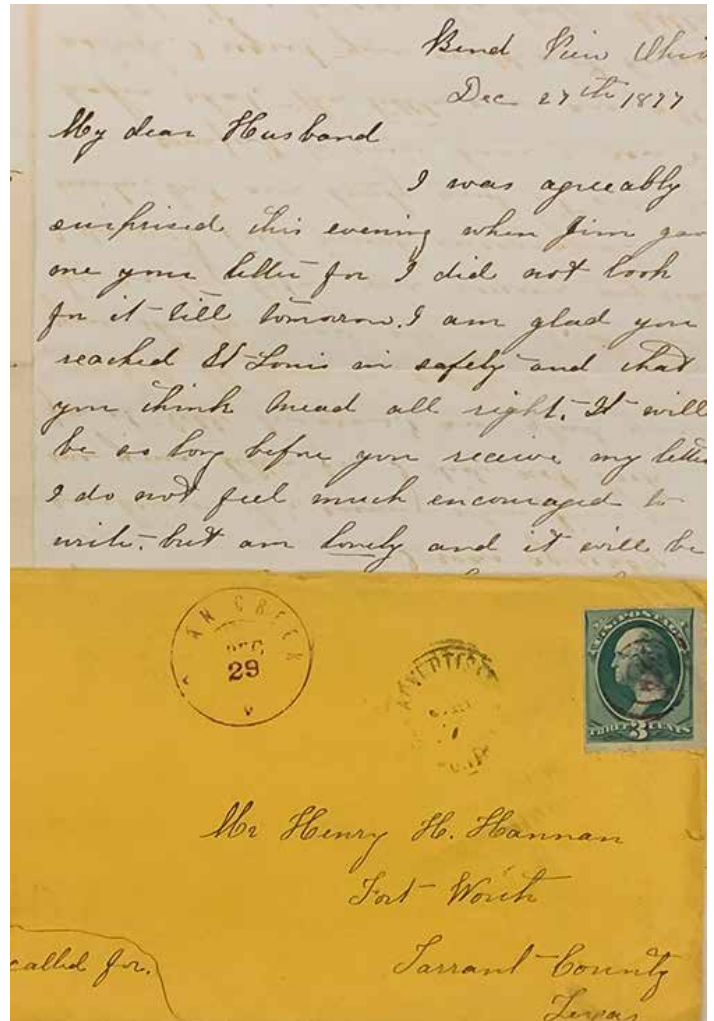


Detail of manuscript plat map, 1878

While most of the letters are business correspondence from Hannan's busiest years of 1877-1878, there are also several very personal items. Among them is this letter from his wife Sarah, sent from their home in Swan Creek to Fort Worth, where Hannan had traveled to meet up with Homer Mead and/or J. Hays to personally examine the Texas lands he was promoting.

My Dear Husband

I was agreeably surprised this evening when Jim gave me your letter for I did not look for it till tomorrow. I am glad you reached St. Louis in safety and that you think ????? all right. It will be so long before you receive my letters I do not feel much encouraged to write, but am lonely and it will be some comfort to even have a pen & paper chat. The little ones are all asleep. I regret you could not be with us Christmas to see the happy little ones, all were delighted and just suited. I just finished dressing the dolls tonight for Maud and Kate. Jim takes his pistol to bed with him, says he might need it in the night. Of course I feel perfectly safe with such a protector. John blowed himself to sleep Xmas night, would stop every five minutes to ask me if I heard the music. he thought it nice music.



Letter from Sarah Hannan to Henry Hannan, dated 27 December 1877

Hannan's business boomed during those two years in the late 1870s, and he succeeded in helping many families move to Texas. But his career came to a sudden and tragic end when he was only 34 years old. The following notice was published in an Ohio newspaper:

HANNAN, HENRY H. JAN, 30 1879
Of Swan Creek died Saturday of paralysis.
Thrown from horse.



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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."

Please help us keep our signals straight! Send updates of your contact information (email address & physical address) to:



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