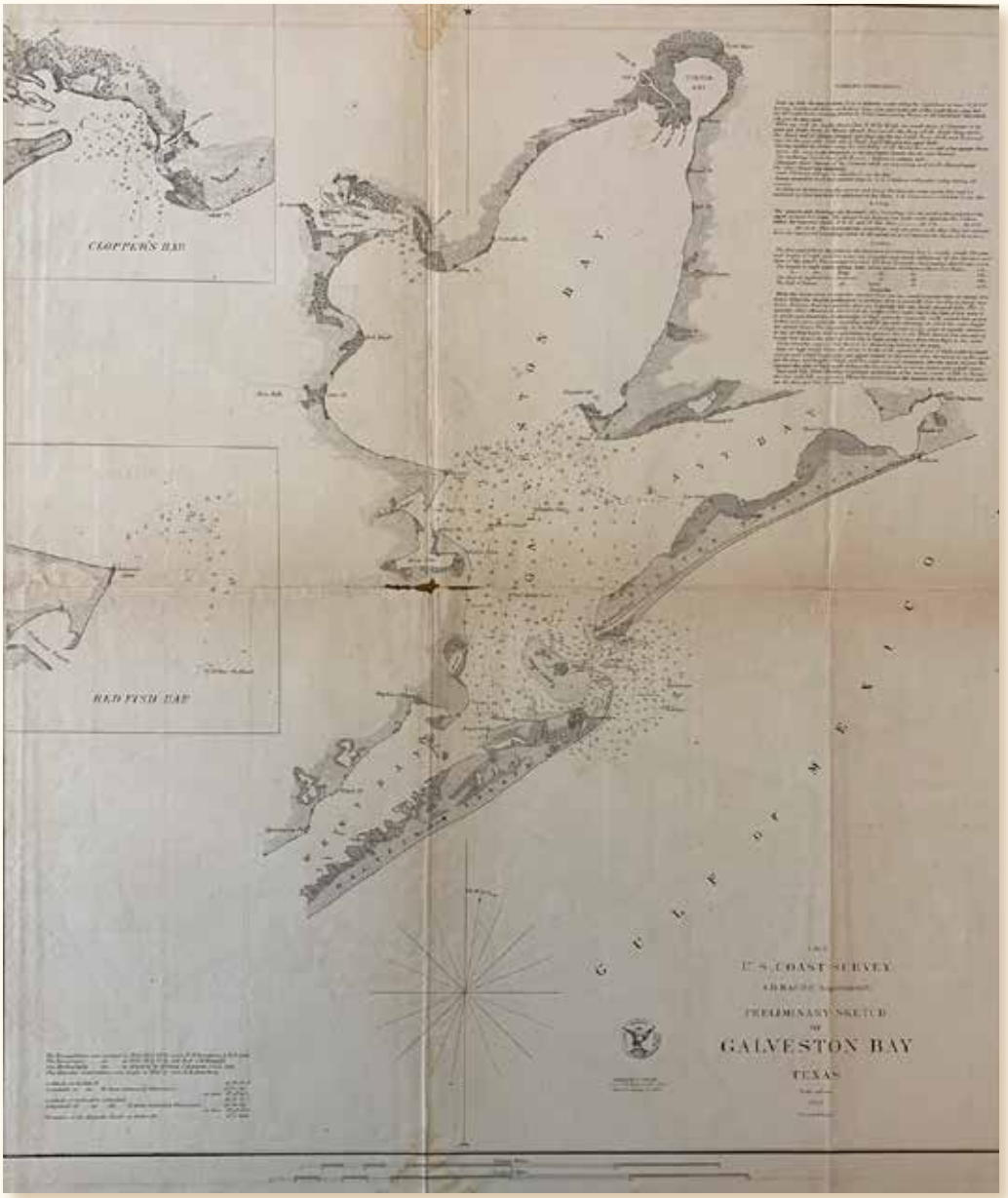
The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Issue 39 · Spring 2025



Preliminary Sketch of Galveston Bay Texas, J.M. Wampler & T.A. Craven, published by U.S. Coast Survey, A.D. Bache Superintendent, 1852, Washington, D.C.

The **Spring meeting of the Texas Map Society**
planned to take place in Galveston in May
had to be cancelled.
See the President's column for an explanation
and for the renewed focus on meetings in Fall 2025 and Spring 2026.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Happy Spring! It seems like only yesterday we were gathered at The Menger Hotel in San Antonio for a joint meeting with the Society for the History of Discoveries. That two day event was a wonderful weekend of presentations, discussions, and great food on the Riverwalk and at the Alamo. Many thanks to everyone who made the meeting such a success and I look forward to our collaborations with other cartographic organizations for future meetings.

Speaking of future meetings, please save **October 4th** on your calendar as the date for our **Fall 2025 meeting**. This meeting will be held at UT-Arlington in partnership with the UTA Department of History & Geography and UTA's Special Collections Library. This special meeting will be a tribute to former TMS President Dianne Powell and will highlight her family, their map collections, and their legacy. The meeting weekend is in the planning stages and will be one not to miss.

Unfortunately, the plans for the 2025 Spring meeting just could not coalesce and the decision was made to scrap the meeting instead of pushing it into summer or slapping together a less-than-satisfactory gathering in May. For 2026, the executive is looking at a Spring meeting in Galveston focusing on mapping the Gulf of Mexico and a return to the biannual Fall joint meeting with the Virginia Garrett Lectures in Cartography, whose theme is Antarctica. Stay tuned for more information on both of those. If you have suggestions for meeting locations for 2027 and beyond, please propose them.

I have been involved with the Society since I was a graduate student volunteering to work the registration table (and do general gophering) in exchange for the ability to sit in on lectures and engage in the discussions about maps, map collecting, cartography, and history. I am so thrilled to now be the President of the organization. Part of my mission is to encourage more student engagement with TMS, since being a part of this organization has been so fulfilling for me personally and professionally. I would not be where I am now without the connections made through TMS. I hope you will encourage others (students and non-students) to join, engage, and attend our events.

I would like to take a line or two to thank James Harkins for his past six years in the roles of second vice president, vice president, and then president. It is a long commitment for all who serve in the executive and the past six years have been great ones. I (literally) have big shoes to fill and hope to continue the momentum he set in motion. Please take time to thank him personally when you see him next.

I look forward to all we have planned for the future of TMS and hope to see you all in Arlington in October.

Sincerely,
Mylynka Kilgore Cardona, PhD

FROM THE EDITOR

The Neatline has almost always featured articles previewing the upcoming TMS meeting and reviewing the past meeting. Unfortunately, the meeting in Galveston had to be cancelled as Mylynka explained in her column. I was unable to attend the meeting in San Antonio last fall, and despite repeated requests, I was not able to find anyone to send photos or write up what transpired there.

I am very thankful for those TMS members who do supply material for each edition of this newsletter, but I hope I can prevail on more of you to share some of your own knowledge of maps and cartography for future issues. On a recent trip to south Texas I found the inspiration for an article on how the battle at Palo Alto changed the map of North America.

As always, I would also like to see TMS members write up short articles for the ***My Favorite Map*** feature. It is a fun way to highlight something special from your own collection. In recent years it seems that I have been filling the newsletter with my own posts. I have lots of favorite maps! But I would certainly like to see something from other members.

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 Finfrock, Editor of *The Neatline*

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The University of Texas at Arlington Library • Box 19497
702 Planetarium Place
Arlington, TX 76019-0497 http://www.TexasMapSociety.org

For more information contact
David Finfrock - Editor, Texas Map Society
Email: editorTMS@aol.com

Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: Mylynka Cardona, Lynette Cin, David Finfrock, James Harkins, Madeline Lowry, Brian Stauffer, Martin Van Brauman, Candace Carlisle Vilas, the staff of the Texas General Land Office, and our graphic designer Carol Lehman.
A **Neatline** is the outermost drawn line surrounding a map. It defines the height and width of the map and usually constrains the cartographic images.

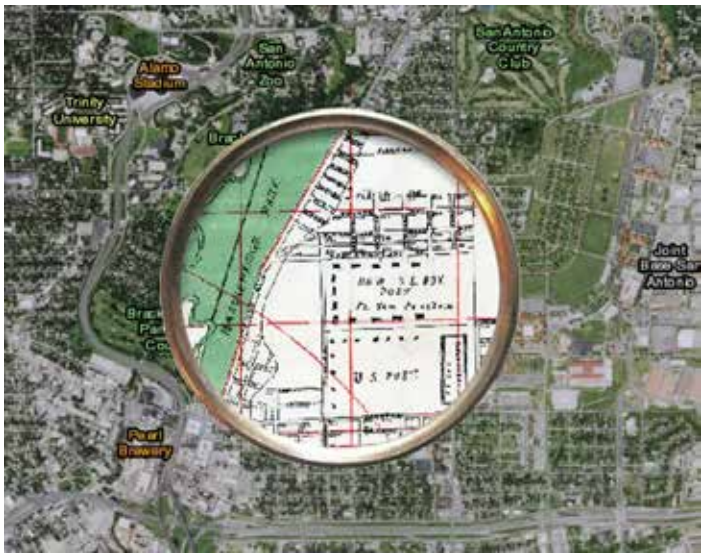
Texas Map Society

Making Historic Documents Come to Life through GLO StoryMapping

By Lynnette Cen, Education and Outreach Archivist, Texas General Land Office

Regardless of their age, documents carry a story within them. Their historical significance may not always be immediately apparent when viewed in isolation. However, an observer can uncover the history hidden between the lines with other documents, images, and maps.

In 2014, the Texas General Land Office (GLO) created Texas Hidden History. This concept combined Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and historical documents to produce more accurate educational materials highlighting archival resources found at the agency Archives. Using Esri's GIS software, the team completed a dozen projects that compared the modern landscape with a historical map of the same area. Each project used a digital magnifying glass to reveal the historic map underneath a satellite image of the present-day area. Viewers could experience the collection of georeferenced historical maps in the form of an interactive map.



An 1895 map showing Brackenridge Park peeking through a modern satellite image of the same area. [Map of San Antonio, Texas], 1895, Map #93399, Map Collection, Archives and Records Division, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

These first projects received positive comments and recognition. In 2015, the GLO won a Special Achievement Award for Exceptional Application of Geospatial Technology at the Esri International User Conference in San Diego. The "fun factor" of using the magnifying glass encouraged users to explore the historical maps. However, these historic maps deserved more consideration. More details, such as the map's author and the events that occurred the year the map was created, could tease its purpose and give it historical context.

By 2020, the magnifying glass had morphed into StoryMapping, an initiative to reveal an items "hidden layers" through visual storytelling. Agency staff developed StoryMaps that explored historic documents housed in the GLO Archives. A pilot project for the program produced a new StoryMap that highlighted a static map of the diverse energy resources of Texas. The Energy Map of Texas StoryMap then explained each energy resource and showed their locations in various GIS interactive layers. The project was so successful that in 2021, the Texas Hidden History program began work on several other more StoryMaps.

George P. Bush, Lance McIlhany, Mark Conway, and James Harkins, *Energy Map of Texas*, 2020, Map #96436, Map Collection, Archives and Records Division, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

Continued on page 4

Historic Documents *continued*

Screenshot of Pipelines & Power Plants section in Energy Map of Texas **StoryMap.**

Compiling the next batch of StoryMaps proved to be a steep learning curve for staff as they researched the documents and their surrounding historical context. Staff learned to break down text into smaller sections and pair it with relevant imagery, such as maps, images, and other media, like additional imagery with approved image rights from different repositories, each meticulously credited. Staff then built the StoryMap, choosing the layout, color scheme, and flow of the "story." The final touch focused on making the StoryMaps more accessible to those with disabilities. The team added alternative text to images, maps, videos, charts, and other media, which allows screen reader programs to read descriptive text aloud for the visually impaired.

By the close of 2022, the team produced three StoryMaps on topics including French Officer Pierre Marie François de Pagès's 1782 travelogue of Texas, the history of the Sabine River border between the Republic of Texas and Louisiana and the United States, and mission secularization and its impacts on San Antonio society between the 1790s and 1830s.

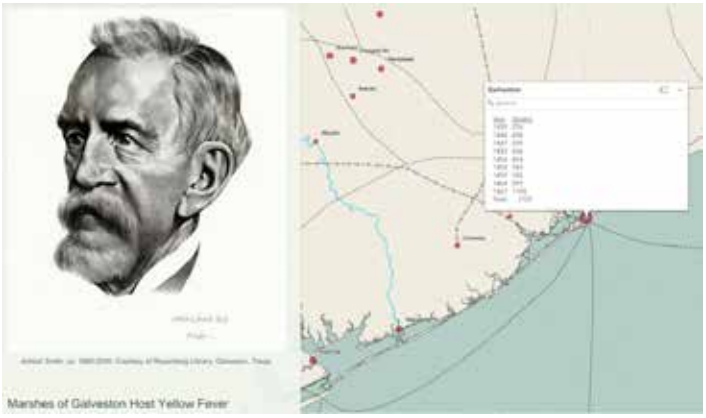
Tile images of StoryMaps from top to bottom: Mapping Cross-Cultural Encounters in Early Texas, Tracing the Sabine River, Mission Lands into Private Hands.

Continued on page 5

Historic Documents *continued*

As projects have developed, GIS technology has continually evolved. New tools and techniques in the ArcGIS program roll out almost monthly, thus expanding the projects' ability to showcase a historical document in a new way. With additional training through the Austin Community College GIS program, agency staff have learned the technological GIS language and have built greater confidence in creating StoryMaps. Historical documents can be georeferenced to make them zoomable on the screen. As with the magnifying glass feature, a viewer can use sliders to explore historic maps and images to compare with present-day satellite imagery or current views of the same area. Static maps are made interactive so that new information pops up when an icon is clicked, or icons can appear in an animated timeline.

Screenshot of slider in Plague of the South **StoryMap: [left] Sandusky, William H.,** Plan of the City of Galveston, Texas**, 1845,** Map #4665**, Map Collection, Archives and Records Division, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX. [right] Present-day aerial image of Galveston.**



Screenshot of interactive yellow fever map from Plague of the South **StoryMap: [left]** Ashbel Smith**, ca. 1860-2000, courtesy of Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas. [right] Pop-up window showing the number of yellow fever deaths by year in Galveston.**

Screenshot of an animated timeline of San Felipe's built environment in the Best Laid Plat **StoryMap.**

As new projects take off, staff members enjoy finding ways to explore a document or map innovatively. Since 2022, the GLO has produced six additional StoryMaps, bringing the total completed projects to nine, with several more currently in production. These additional topics cover the arrival of the "iron horse" to Texas in 1853, Yellow Fever in Texas from 1839 to 1905, the East Texas oil boom from 1930 to 1945, the history of the many capitals of Texas, including the ascent of Austin, and the 1824 plat of San Felipe de Austin.

Continued on page 6

Historic Documents *continued*

Tile images of StoryMaps from top to bottom: Plague of the South, The Booming Great Depression**, and** Best Laid Plat**.**

The GLO's StoryMapping project has found success and recognition off the web. In 2024, the East Texas Oil Museum featured The Booming Great Depression: Inside the East Texas Oil Field, 1930-1945, on an interactive kiosk as part *of The Man and the Map* exhibit (inspired by the StoryMap). The exhibit ran from January through June 2024 and was viewed by over 5,000 museum visitors.

The Texas Catholic Historical Society awarded the 2024 FitzSimon Prize to the GLO's Director of Public Services, Dr. Brian Stauffer, for spearheading the GLO StoryMap Mission Lands into Private Hands: Secularization and the Transformation of San Antonio de Bexar, 1794-1831. Additionally, Dr. Stauffer gave a virtual presentation highlighting the Best Laid Plat: San Felipe de Austin in Vision and Reality, 1823-1836 StoryMap to coincide with the bicentennial events at the San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site.

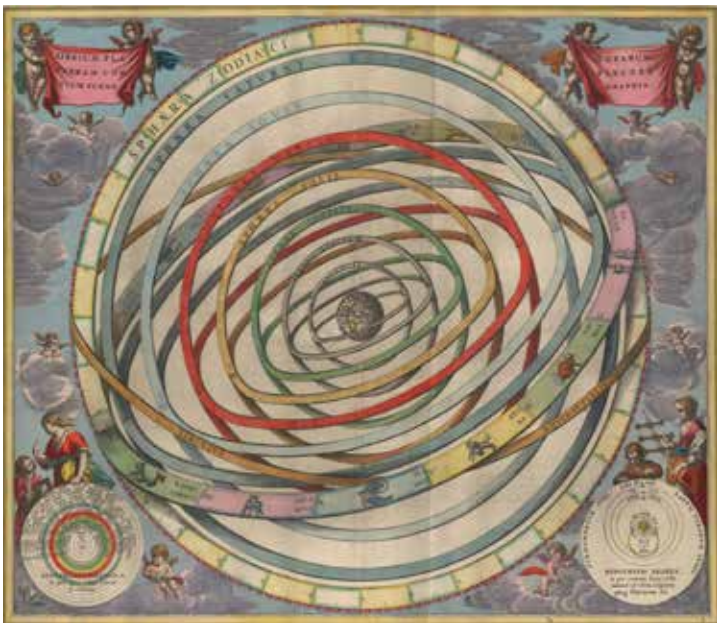
Image of The Booming Great Depression **StoryMap on display in an exhibit alongside a replica of Ed. Ray's 1933** Map of East Texas Oil Field**,** Map #93949, **Texana Foundation Collection, Archives and Records Division, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.**

Staff choose each topic based on a strength in the GLO Archives' collection and their own personal historical interests, often starting with a single map or document they would like to highlight. They then build the StoryMap based on the item's connection to historical events, often focusing on the item's active or reactive role regarding those events. As the user explores the historical context, the document comes to life, perhaps giving new meaning to the reader.

With over 35 million historical documents and maps in the GLO Archives, the potential topics for new StoryMaps are limitless. To explore the full list of completed GLO StoryMaps, please visit Texas Hidden History: GLO StoryMaps.

2024 Virginia Garrett Lectures Explores the Cosmos

By Madeline Lowry



***Orbium Planeterum Terram Complectentium Scenographia*, 1660, Andreas Cellarius**

2024 was an exciting year for celestial events in Arlington, Texas, most notably marked by the total solar eclipse that occurred in April. This excitement continued into the 14th biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography, which convened at UT Arlington's Central Library on October 4th and 5th, 2024. This year's theme, *Charting Cosmic Visions,* focused on highlighting the celestial charts in UTA's Special Collections, many of which were generously donated by Donald Sheff. The beautifully depicted charts, primarily from the 17th and 18th centuries, help tell the story of how civilizations grappled with and understood what they saw in the skies. These charts opened up interdisciplinary discussions centered on the evolution of thought, science, and design, behind the ways humans map the stars. The event included an opening for the accompanying exhibit titled *Cosmic Cartography*, lectures from celestial cartography experts, a panel discussion focused on using modern tools to recreate historic instruments, student poster presentations that utilized Special Collections' celestial charts, and a collaborative show in UTA's Planetarium.

The event kicked off on the morning of October 4th with the official unveiling of the *Cosmic Cartography* exhibit curated by UTA's Outreach & Instruction Archivist, Evan Spencer. The exhibit is split into three major sections: Models of the Universe, The Solar System, and Finding Meaning in the Stars. The first section features maps showing the competing theories for how the universe operated, i.e., the geocentric versus heliocentric models. You'll find charts created by Doppelmayr and Cellarius that depict in stunning detail the theories of Ptolemy, Brahe, Copernicus, and Kepler. The next section transitions to showcasing maps of other planetary bodies in our solar system. Here you'll see maps of our planets and moons from as early as the 17th century all the way up to 2024, with a USGS/NASA map of Jupiter's moon, Europa. This section really highlights the evolution of mapping and charting our Universe. The exhibit then ends with a section dedicated to the stories and meanings we have attributed to what we see in the night skies. Here the early modern charts of zodiacs and other constellations are accompanied with modern graphics that highlight our lingering connection to this method of storytelling with the stars. The exhibit will remain open to the public until May 1, 2025. The featured maps can also be viewed digitally on MavMatrix.

Evan Spencer opening the *Cosmic Cartography* exhibit.

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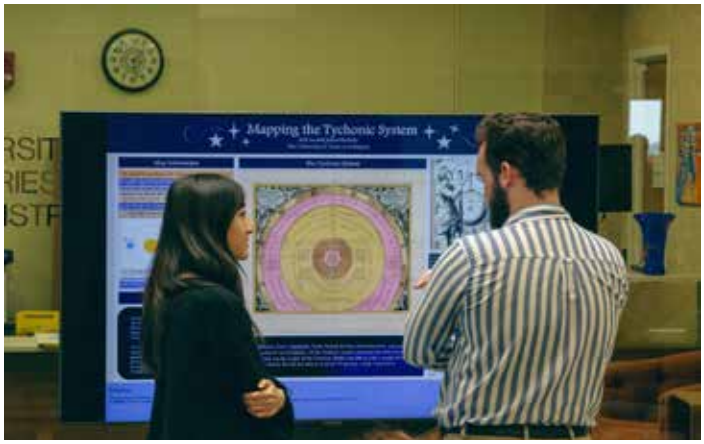
2024 Virginia Garrett Lectures *continued*

The exhibit opening led directly into a panel discussion featuring Dr. Kimberly Breuer (Department of History and Geography), Dr. Sampson Gholston (Department of Industrial Manufacturing, and Systems Engineering), and students Alex Patrón and Travis Talkington. In the Spring of 2024, in a collaborative effort between UTA's Special Collections and Dr. Breuer's History of Medieval Technology and Scientific Thought class, students Patrón and Talkington created a wooden replica of a paper volvelle from the 16th century, which was originally used to tell time at night by observing the position and shape of the Moon in the night sky. The students were able to work with historic artifacts and documents from Special Collections, and 3D scanning and modeling tools available in UTA's FabLab, to create a tangible object that ultimately enhanced their understanding of both the historical and mechanical aspects of this scientific tool from the 16th century. The panel discussion, moderated by Evan Spencer, delved into the logistics of this project as well as its inherent interdisciplinary nature. It opened discussions from other faculty members and guests about the possibilities of bringing Special Collections' materials into the classroom. For more information on the volvelle project, visit UTA Libraries Blog.

Wooden volvelle created by Alex Patrón and Travis Talkington.

This discussion was then followed by poster presentations from other students in Dr. Breuer's History of Medieval Technology and Scientific Thought class. Each student chose a different celestial chart from UTA Special Collections and explored the historic and scientific significance of its depictions. The project utilized a more traditional approach to incorporating rare maps in the classroom and allowed the students to dig deeper. Guests were able to roam around the room, speak directly with the students about their research, and learn more about some of the same maps they just viewed in the *Cosmic Cartography* exhibit.



Anh La, discussing her poster and research.

The first day of the event concluded with a special show in UTA's Planetarium. McKenna Dowd, the Program Coordinator for UTA's Planetarium collaborated with Special Collections to present the film, *From Earth to the Universe*, which told the history of astronomy from Heraclides Ponticus to 21st century observatories. But the show didn't end there. It was followed by a lecture from Dowd where she projected the celestial charts from Special Collections onto the spherical screen alongside animations that showed how the theories on the charts worked in motion. For instance, guests were able to see how the elliptical orbits theorized by Kepler and depicted on a chart by Doppelmayr, would have actually moved. So, after a full day of exploring celestial charts and maps on paper, guests were able to lay back and actually perceive these maps as if they were projected in the sky.

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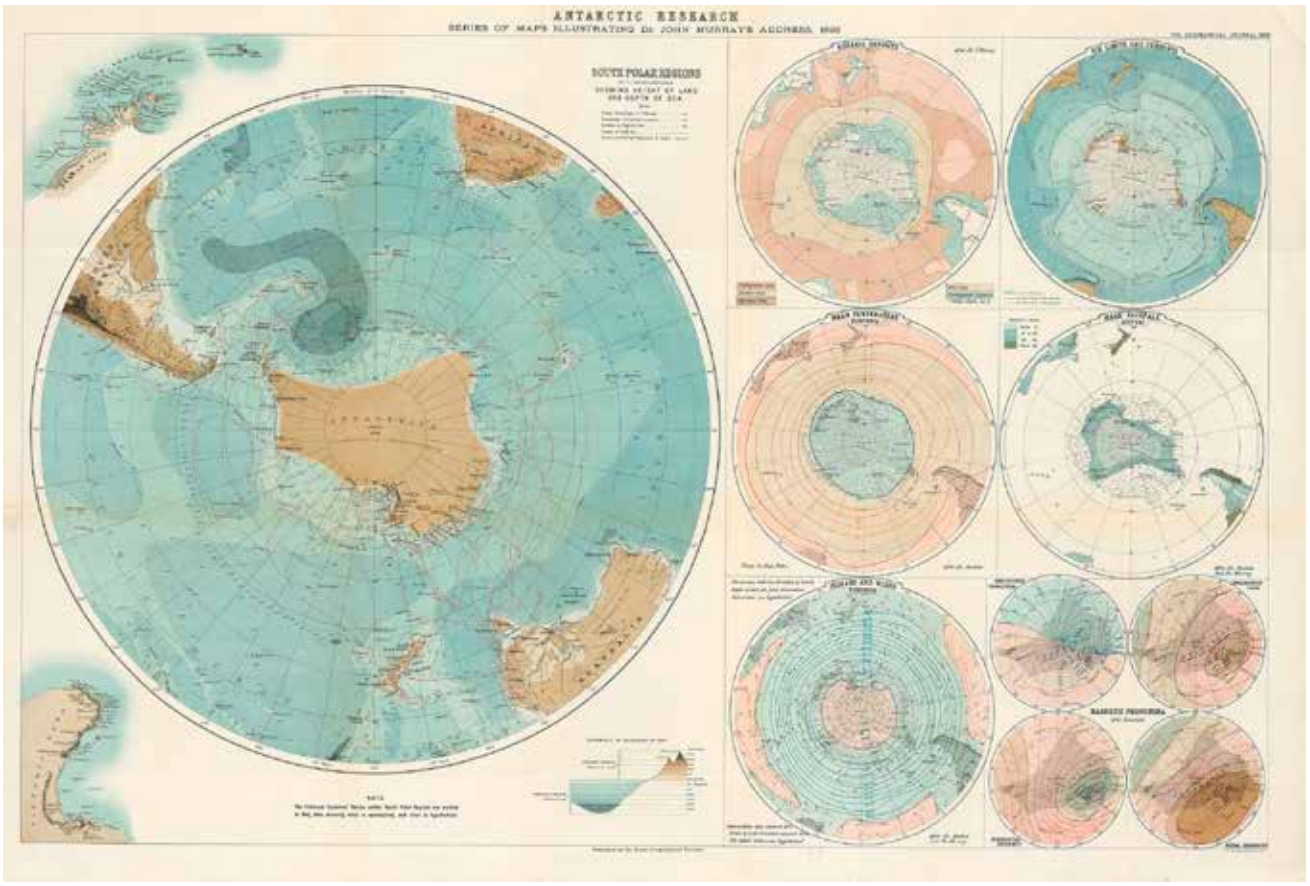
2024 Virginia Garrett Lectures *continued*

Planetarium showing of the movie, *From Earth to the Universe*.

Day two of the Virginia Garrett Lectures continued the interdisciplinary fun with lectures from distinguished experts in history, cartography, astronomy, and physics. Dr. Patricia Seed, from the University of California, Irvine, started the day off with a discussion of the earliest European mapping of the South Pole Star and southern hemisphere constellations. Dr. Mustapha Ishak, from the University of Texas at Dallas, transitioned to modern astrophysics and discussed how The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) has created the largest 3D map of the cosmos. The lectures concluded with a discussion from UTA's own Dr. Sangwook Park about how to map the hot debris of stellar explosions. Although the lectures stemmed from differing fields and subjects, they all explored different approaches for mapping elements in our Universe and ultimately highlight just how far our celestial mapping techniques have evolved.

The 2024 Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography brought together bright and curious minds from different departments and fields with a shared interest in the mapping of our Universe. Warm thanks to all the staff, speakers, participants, and guests for making this event a success. Particular thanks to Donald Sheff for his generous donations of Cellarius and Doppelmayr charts. We look forward to hosting the 15th biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography in October of 2026. The topic for the 2026 lectures is announced on the following page.



UTA to Showcase Antarctica Maps at the 2026 Virginia Garrett Lectures

UTA's Special Collections is excited to announce that the 2026 Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography will explore maps of Antarctica and the South Pole. Many of the maps that will be featured in the accompanying exhibit have come from the generous donations of David Finfrock.

The theme is being released early to both generate excitement and provide ample time and opportunities for interested parties to get involved. The event will include lectures, student poster presentations, panel discussions, and other opportunities to showcase unique research related to Antarctica. We are seeking expert speakers in Antarctic cartography, exploration, and climate science, as well as additional donations of Antarctic maps and materials!

The goal for the 2026 Virginia Garrett Lectures is to continue and expand on the interdisciplinary approach used in 2024. The research questions and discussions related to the mapping and exploration of Antarctica may be as wide-ranging and vast as the continent is itself. We look forward to exploring the South Pole with you all soon!

The Genesis of the US-Mexican War of 1846-1848

By David Finfrock

The Republic of Texas was annexed by the United Sates in February 1846. The new state claimed the Rio Grande as its southern and western border, extending all the way to the river's headwaters in the Rocky Mountains. And President James K. Polk supported that claim. But Mexico vigorously disagreed, claiming the border with Texas was farther north, at the Nueces River. Polk backed up his claim by ordering the establishment of a US Army fort on the banks of the Rio Grande across the river from Matamoros. Mexico's President Mariano Paredes considered that action to be an invasion, amassed thousands of troops along the river, and began an artillery barrage and siege of the new Fort Texas on 3 May 1846. These were the first shots of a war that would transform the map of North America.

Map showing the disputed area

This bombardment continued for the next week, and supplies were running low for the 500 men at the fort. US General Zachary Taylor and his 2300 troops were more than 20 miles away in Point Isabel (now Port Isabel) gathering supplies. They headed south with 300 army supply wagons to relieve the fort. But Mexican General Mariano Arista was intent on preventing that resupply and took 4000 soldiers north to Palo Alto where they formed a line to halt Taylor's advance, across the only road to the fort. Taylor set up his own line ¾ mile to the north. There, on 8 May he deployed his artillery, including two siege cannons which had a longer range than the Mexican artillery. The Mexican army held its ground throughout the day but suffered heavy casualties while inflicting few on the U.S. Forces.

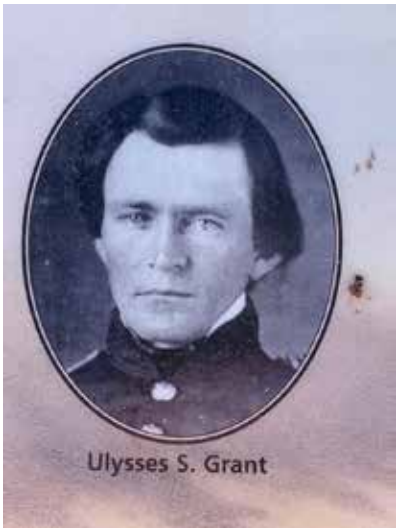
Map showing the lines of the two armies (from an NPS display)

After dark, Arista withdrew several miles and set up a new line in heavy chapparal at Resaca de La Palma. There on 9 May the two armies engaged in hand-to-hand combat in the thorny thickets on either side of the resaca. Among the officers there was 2nd Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, who stated "balls commenced to whistle overhead cutting the limbs of the chapparal right and left. We could not see the enemy, so I ordered my men to lie down, an order that did not have to be enforced". Eventually, after two hours of brutal fighting, the Mexicans withdrew across the Rio Grande, allowing Taylor to resupply the fort, leaving the US in control of all the land north of the Rio Grande. At the fort, it was discovered that Major Jacob Brown had been killed by cannon fire during the siege, and it was subsequently renamed Fort Brown. The city of Brownsville was also later named for him.

Thickets of chapparal at Resaca de La Palma

Continued on page 12

US-Mexican War *continued*

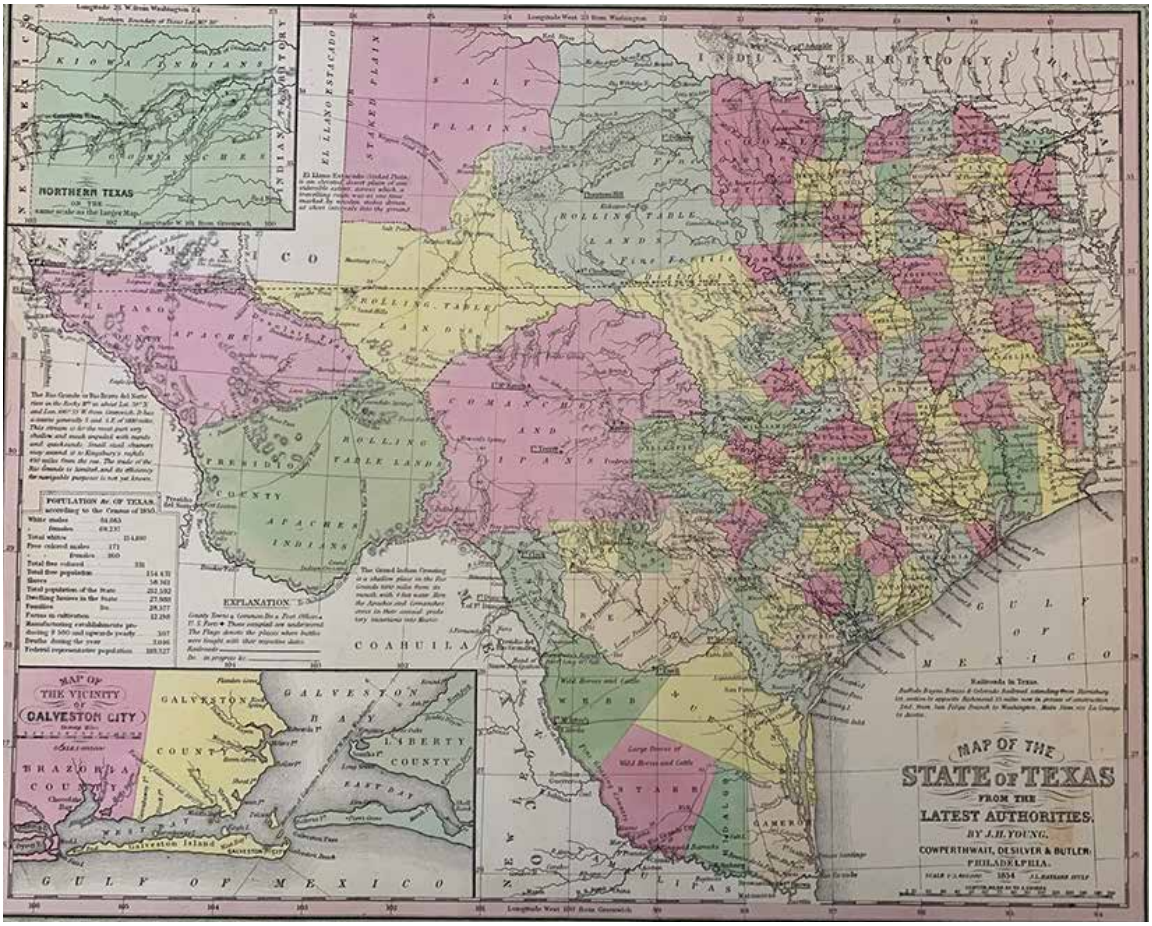


2nd Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant

This 1854 map of the state of Texas identifies Pt. Isabel and Ft. Brown along with the two battlefields between them (clearly shown in a detail from that map).

Detail of south Texas from the Map of the State of Texas

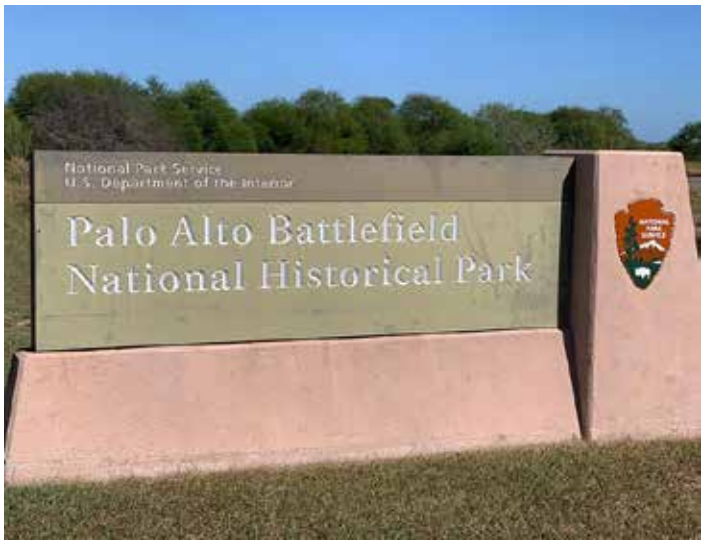
The Palo Alto and Resaca de La Palma battlefields have both been preserved by the National Park Service and can now be visited to learn more about the import of those battles that transformed the history and geography of both nations.



Map of the State of Texas, From the Latest Authorities, by J.H. Young, Cowperthwait, DeSilver and Butler. 1854, Philadelphia.

Continued on page 13

US-Mexican War *continued*

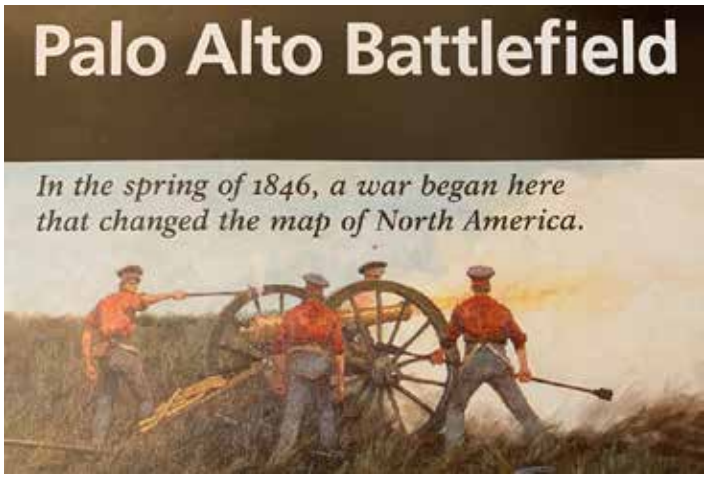


Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Park

Palo AltoVisitor Center

Flags marking the Mexican lines at Palo Alto

Flags and artillery marking the US lines at Palo Alto



Palo Alto brochure

Mexican cannon in the grass

War Department Weather map

By David Finfrock

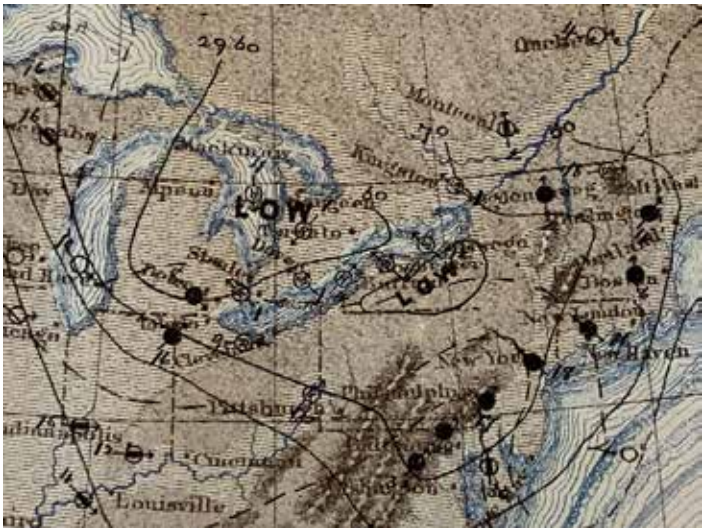
As most TMS members know, I have served professionally as a meteorologist for KXAS-TV NBC5 in Fort Worth for almost 50 years. This map highlights the confluence of my affinities for both meteorology and cartography. Although this copy was published at a later date, it includes all of the simultaneous weather observations made across the country at 4:35 p.m. EST on Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

War Department Weather Map, Signal Service, U.S. Army. Washington, D.C.

My Favorite Map *continued*

Maps like this were impossible until the advent of instantaneous communication enabled by the installation of cross-country telegraph lines. Until the advent of telegraphs, all weather was local. Farmers, merchants and even early U.S. Presidents kept detailed weather diaries. And in the 1850s the Smithsonian Institution started a program of volunteer weather observers who would mail their records to Washington each month. But with telegraphs, for the first time, areas of high and low pressure could be discerned by analysis of the various simultaneous weather observations. But the maps were still limited to areas with access to telegraph lines. Notice the dearth of observations in the western half of the country. In Texas the only records on the map came from Galveston, Indianola, and a location near Longview. And observations were even more sparse farther west. But where there were more weather reports, the data was much more easily analyzed.

A detail of the map is focused on the northeast region of the U.S. It shows an area of low pressure over the Great Lakes, delineated by the wind and weather observations.



Detail of War Department Weather Map.

Legend of War Department Weather Map.

The legend on the map shows how the individual weather observations can show clear or cloudy skies or even reports of rain or snow.

Notice how just below the legend is the notation "Published by Order of the Secretary of War, Albert J. Myers, Brig. Gen'l and Chief Signal Officer, USA".

TMS member Gregory Schadt was kind enough to forward the following link (see link at the bottom of this article) to me to in an article published by the National Endowment for the Humanities. It discusses in detail the establishment of the U.S. Army's weather observation program under the Signal Service and is well worth a read. It focuses on Myers' invaluable work in setting up the nation's first weather service.

President Ulysses S. Grant established the Signal Service as the nation's first weather service and it continued operating until 1890, when the service transitioned from the military to civilian control with the establishment of the U.S. Weather Bureau under the Department of Agriculture. In 1940 the Weather Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce. In 1970 the agency was renamed the National Weather Service.

https://www.neh.gov/article/storm-patrol?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

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

Discovering Antarctica from 1820 to 1845 through Maps and their Visuals of Place

By Candace Carlisle Vilas

What had once been theorized, debated, and proposed since the Ancient Greeks finally became known—and therefore, real—during the nineteenth century when the landscape and coastline of Antarctica emerged through the fog and mist south of 65°S. Exploration for land south of 65°S ground to a halt after Captain James Cook proposed that whatever land was south of 65°S could not be reached due to ice after his own encounters with the harsh environment. The first age of exploration into locating and documenting the world below 65°S came to an abrupt end. For the next few decades, commercial sealing and whaling ships dominated the marine-filled waters. Eventually, sealing and whaling ships returned to privately funded explorations in the search for new fishing grounds. While state-sponsored exploration re-emerged after the Napoleonic wars in the name of science and boundary-making. Though there are countless first-person accounts available through printed and manuscript formats, the most robust narratives of Antarctic exploration and discovery come from period maps. Here, the transnational—and complex—stories emerge visually through the demarcation of space through boundaries and names and the intersection of place names and discoveries

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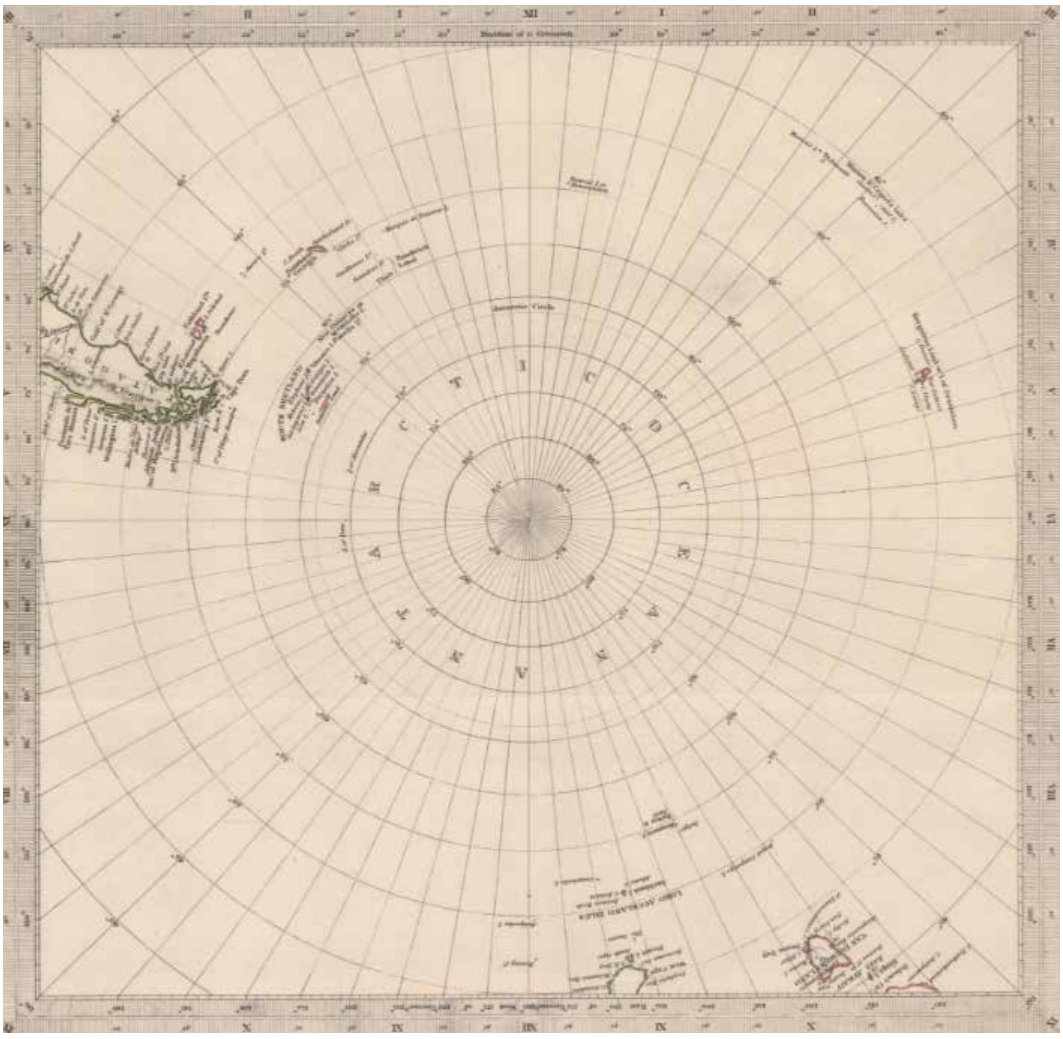

Figure 1: No. 6, Circumjacent the South Pole. Engraved by J&C Walker. Published by Baldwin & Cradock, 47 Paternoster Row, June 1831.

Discovering Antarctica *continued*

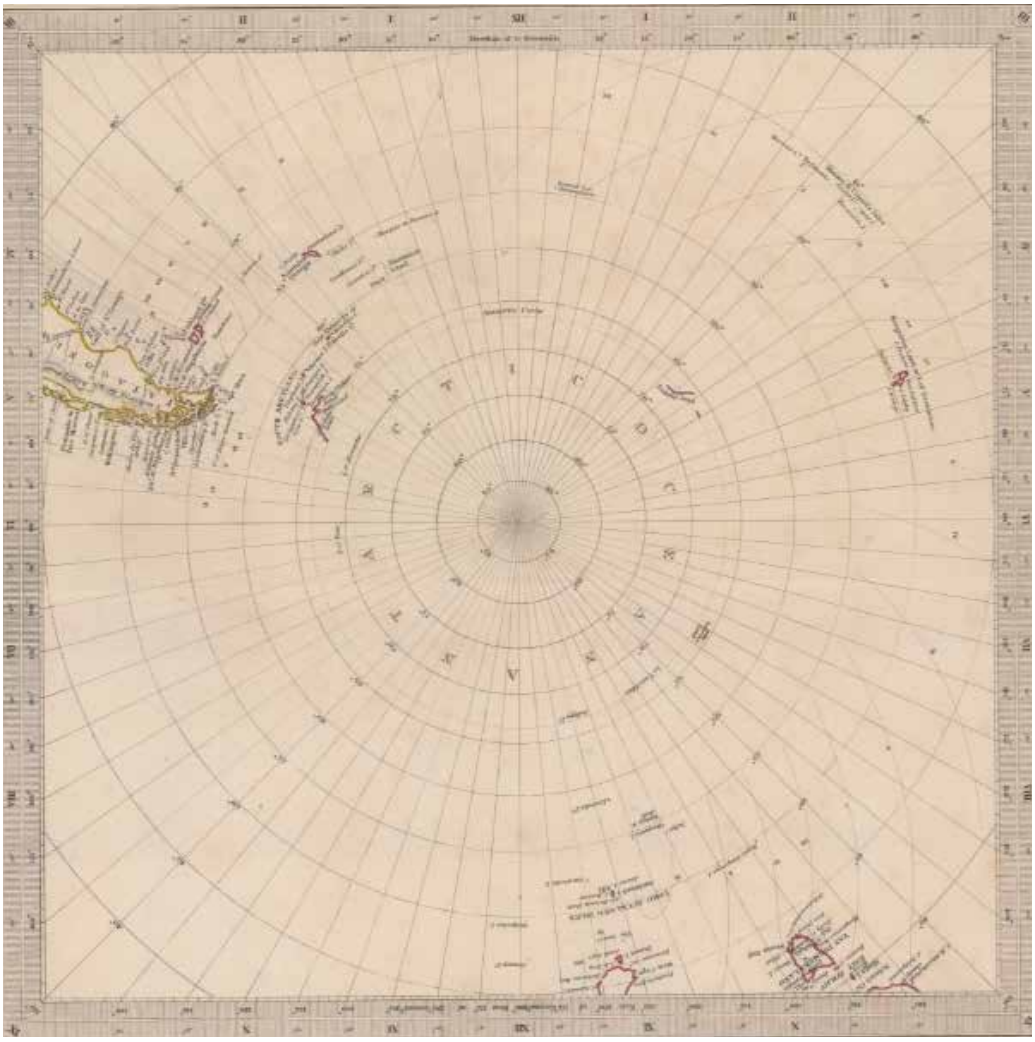

Figure 2: No. 6, Circumjacent the South Pole. Engraved by J&C Walker. Published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1842.

However, at first glance, this expansive visual narrative may be difficult to unpack and understand, especially with the written histories focusing on individual people and expeditions. Within the David Finfrock collection of maps of Antarctica in the Cartographic Collection at the University of Texas at Arlington Special Collections, three circumjacent South Pole maps created by the same engraving company over a period of almost fifty years can provide a focused introduction into the discovery of Antarctica between 1820 and 1845. These three circumjacent maps of the South Pole were published in 1831 (Figure 1), 1842 (Figure 2) and 1877 (Figure 3). This article will provide a historical overview into this period of history by walking through the visuals found in all three maps.

These three maps were chosen because they were all engraved by the same engraving firm, J&C Walker—a family firm based in London and headed by John Walker, a geographer, engraver, and hydrographer for the East India Company. Visually, the structure, design and the format of all three maps are very similar due to them being developed by a single, small firm. This allows any differences found on each of the maps south of 65°S to be more readily discerned by the viewer. Additionally, the 1831 (Figure 1) and 1842 (Figure 2) maps were published on behalf of the same organization, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (SDUK). Operational from 1826-1848, this educational-focused organization sought to provide inexpensive and mass-produced printed materials to aid in the dissemination of scientific knowledge and Western ideas. Over the life of SDUK, J&C Walker would produce around 200 maps for the organization to be included in various publications. Though SDUK had ceased to exist by the publication of the 1877 map, the overall structure and design of the map does not change. And though it is not clear from the print itself where this last map may have been published, the lack of formatting changes suggests that it was printed to fulfil a similar educational function. The careful selection of maps created by the same

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Discovering Antarctica *continued*

maker for similar purposes over an extended period of time, allows us to focus on the differences found below 65°S in all three maps as a way to tell the transnational story of discovery between 1820 and 1845 in Antarctica.

In both the 1831 (Figure 1) and 1842 (Figure 2) map, a vast emptiness appears south of 65°S. In fact, J&C Walker has designated this empty space as Antarctic Ocean. Only three geographic landmarks are denoted south of the South Shetland islands in the 1831 map: Palmer's Land (just north of 65°S), the Island of Peter, and the Island of Alexander. These three geographic markers reference two different moments in polar exploration in the South from two different countries. Palmer's Land is named for Nathaniel Palmer (1799-1877). Palmer, a Connecticut-born sealing and whaling captain, had been working in the waters around the South Shetland Islands in 1820 aboard his ship, *Hero*, when he sighted a portion of the Antarctic Peninsula. The other two geographical markers, Island of Peter and Island of Alexander can be attributed to the First Russian Antarctic Expedition (1819-1821) which was conducted under the leadership of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen (1778-1852) and Mikhail Lazarev (1788-1851). Bellingshausen captained the ship *Vostok* while Lazarev commended the ship *Mirny*. Their objective was to prove or disprove the existence of land. Though Cook's belief that land, if it existed, would be inaccessible. there was still the possibility of land. With that land came the celebrity of locating, claiming and accessing that land. During their eventual circumnavigation of the Antarctic continent, Bellingshausen and Lazarev would go on to sight several portions of the landscape; though the entirety of the continent would remain unknown. The two sightings J&C Walker chose to include were of the rocky outcrops that Bellingshausen and Lazarev called the Island of Peter, named in honor of Peter I of Russia (or Peter the Great) and the Island of Alexander, named in honor of Alexander I of Russia.

Though the Island of Peter and the Island of Alexander remain on the 1842 map (Figure 2), Palmer's Land disappears. The same general area is replaced with Louis Phillippe Land, Trinity Land and Graham Land. This change reflects one of the more fascinating aspects of Antarctic maps–the variation of place names depending on the location of either the engraver, the publisher, or both. To name a place, means to claim it, in the Age of Empire. Thus, the varying place names reflect national pride and association in the mapping of Antarctica; and that the names can vary from map to map. For example, it would be uncommon but not impossible, as the 1831 map demonstrates, to find Palmer's Land on any map of Antarctica not published in the United States during the nineteenth century. Here with the 1842 map, the substitution of Palmer's Land with Trinity Land is not unexpected. Trinity Land was sighted and named in 1820 by Edward Bransfield of the Royal Navy. Thus, the substitution of a place name associated with an American sea captain for that of a member of the British Royal Navy reflects a more thoroughly British identity with places and spaces south of 65°S.

The 1842 map also reflects the increasing amount of scientific exploration south of 65°S, including a reference to a recent expedition. Though the entire continent of Antarctica does not make an appearance, preliminary boundaries are starting to emerge with new identifiable place names arising from both private and publicly funded expeditions south of 65°S. Enderby Land, Sabrina Land, and Balleny Island all make their appearance on this map. Enderby Land was first sighted in 1831 by John Biscoe when he was aboard the privately owned whaling ship *Tula*, owned by the Samuel Enderby & Sons. Sabrina Land and Balleny Island were sighted by John Balleny and Thomas Freeman in 1839. Sabrina Land was named for one of their ships. Balleny and Freeman sailed on the *HMS Sabrina* and the *Eliza Scott* for this expedition. These ships had been chartered by Samuel Enderby & Sons. Neither of these expeditions were particularly focused on the presence of land. For example, Biscoe's expedition was on the lookout for new sealing and whaling waters as previous fishing grounds had been decimated from overfishing. Beyond the discoveries made through the private funding of Samuel Enderby & Sons, J&C Walker included a reference to *La Terre Adele (*or *la Terre Adelie*). This portion of Antarctica was discovered by Jules Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842) in 1840 as part of a French expedition on his ship, the *Astrolabe*. However, no land is marked in association with *la Terre Adelie*. The place name is simply situated in the blank space between Balleny Island and Sabrina Land, two British discoveries. Despite the lack of additional information regarding geographic boundaries, its inclusion highlights a turning point in exploration south of 65°S. Instead of its focus being on commercial opportunities available within the marine environment, Dumont d'Urville was focused on science and scientific study. Dumont d'Urville's expedition was one of three scientifically minded expeditions carried out in Antarctica during the five-year period extending from 1838-1843. However, J&C Walker chose only to include a passing reference to Dumont d'Urville's expedition and did not include any information regarding Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) and his United States Exploring Expedition of 1838 to 1843, nor James Clark Ross's (1800-1862) expedition from 1839 to 1843.

By the publication of the final map in 1877, the continent of Antarctica had finally started to emerge. The existence of a barren Antarctic Ocean had been disproven. However, close examination demonstrates that the barriers of where land meets ice meets water is still unknown and only suggested through thin dotted lines and approximations. Where the geography of the coast is more thoroughly documented and measured, the boundaries of the continent are stronger and thicker. Two decades after Dumont d'Urville identified, documented, and claimed Adelie Land, its coastline appears on this J&C Walker map. Additionally, the J&C Walker firm has also included information from two expeditions that were completed prior to the 1842 map but whose discoveries

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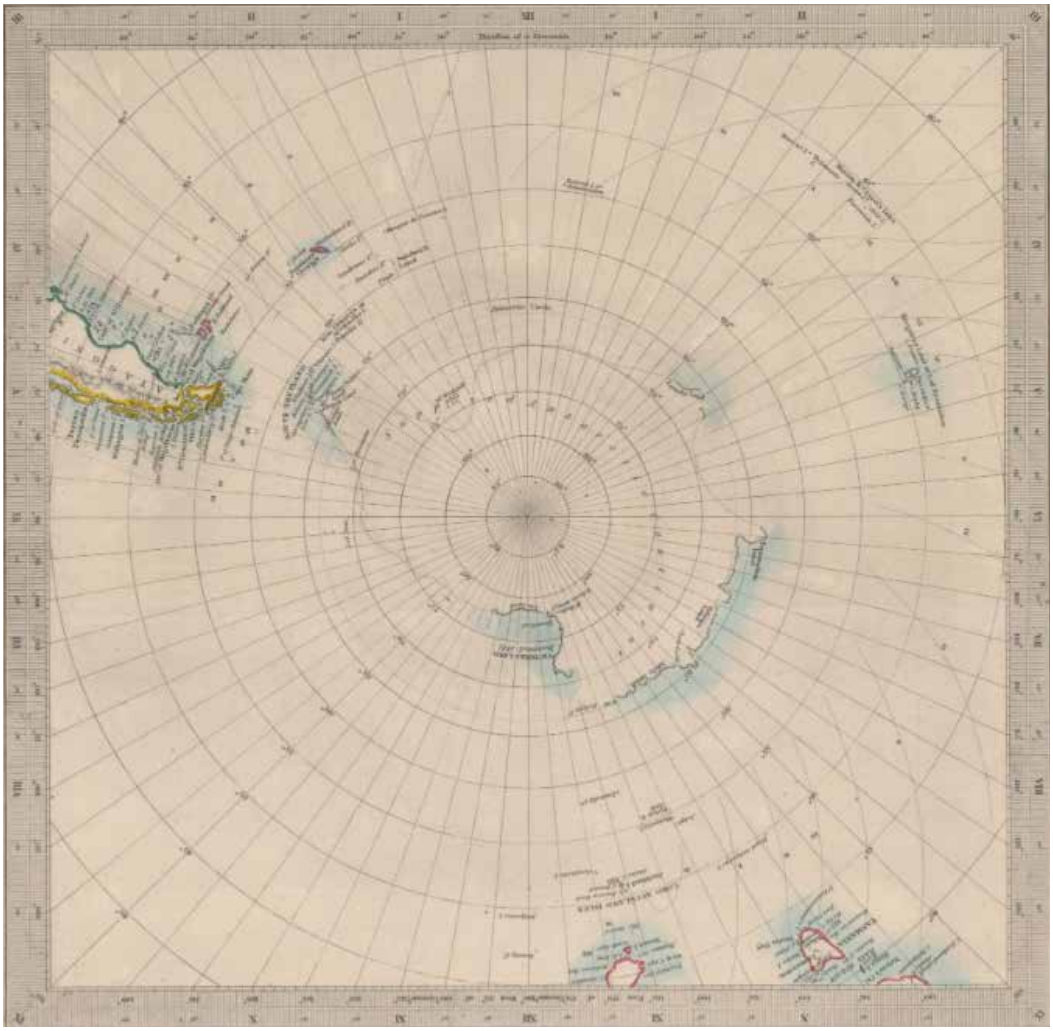


Figure: No. 6, Circumjacent the South Pole. Engraved by J&C Walker, 1877.

were not referenced. First, the 1877 map includes Charles Wilkes sighting of Termination Land in 1840 as part of the US Exploring Expedition. It also includes the discoveries of Victoria Land, Beaufort Island, and Mt. Erebus which took place during Sir James Clark Ross's scientifically focused expedition via the Royal Navy from 1839 to 1843. These were not the only discoveries that Ross's expedition made. The most notable discovery missing from this 1877 map is Mt. Terror; along with any mention of what he called the "Great Ice Barrier" which we call the Ross Ice Shelf today.

Together these three maps visually tell the story of exploration south of 65°S from a British perspective between 1820 and 1845. The geographical unknown of the globe south of 65°S is transformed from an empty ocean to the possibilities of an expansive land whose boundaries are difficult to understand due to the liminal spaces where ice, *terra firma* and water meet. Close examination of the shifting boundaries and place names can help introduce students and individuals to the world of polar exploration south of 65°S from 1820-1845.

Further Reading

Edward Duyker. *Dumont d'Urville: Explorer and Polymath*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2014.

Alan Gurney, *The race to the white continent*. New York: W.W. Norton Company, 2000.

William Stanton. *The Great United States Exploring Expedition*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975

Erki Tammiksaar and Tarmo Kiik. "Origins of the Russian Antarctic expedition: 1819-1821." *Polar Record: A Journal of Arctic and Antarctic Research* 49, no. 2 (2013): 180-92. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247412000113

D.W. H. Walton. *Antarctica: Global Science from a Frozen Continent*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013.

Sixteenth Central Travel Maps with the Holy Scriptures

By Martin M. van Brauman

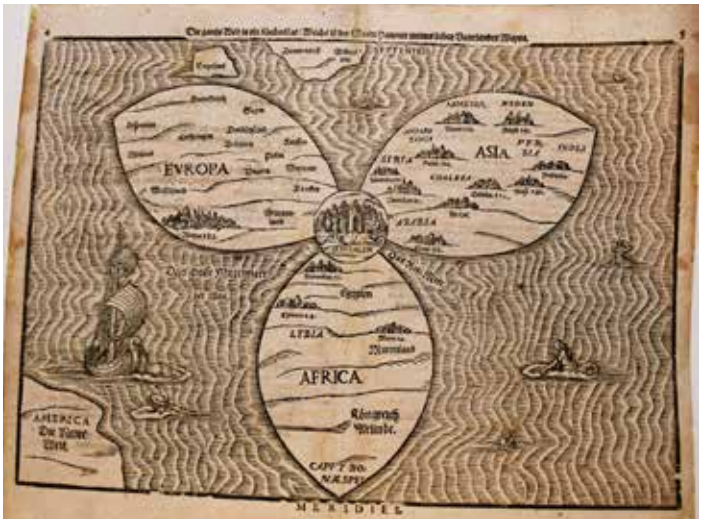
Introduction

Heinrich Bünting transformed the current knowledge of that day, concerning the geography of the Biblical events from sacred Scriptures, into a travel book of the Patriarchs, prophets, judges, kings, Jesus and the Apostles. Bünting (1545-1606) was a German Protestant pastor and cartographer, who lived during the Holy Roman Empire and the time of the European wars of the Reformation. He was born in Hannover and was the Professor of Theology in Hannover.[1]

Bünting's woodcut maps were first published in 1581 at Helmsted in *Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae, Das ist ein Reise-buch uber die gantze heilige Schrifft, durch Henricum Bunting, Helmstadt, Jacob Lucius, 1581* (Travel Holy Scriptures, that is a Travel Book over the entire Holy Scripture). The first and second edition printer was Jacobus Lucius the elder (1530 – 1597) from Helmstedt in Lower Saxony, who was appointed in 1578 as the university book printer at the University of Helmstedt.[2] In 1587, the famous figurative maps of Europe as a crowned and robed woman and Asia as the winged horse Pegasus were added to the book. Between 1581 and 1774,[3] many editions were published with text in German, Danish, Latin, Swedish, Dutch, Czech and English.

The following maps are presented in the order that they were placed in the travel book. The first two maps set the stage of the known world in the framework of the Scriptures. The first map is the famous Cloverleaf map followed by the map of the known world. The Cloverleaf map follows the Christian worldview of Jerusalem as the center of the world and where heaven and earth meet. The third map of the Old Testament is the future Promised Land of Canaan during the time of Abraham. The fourth map of the Old Testament highlights the Stations of the Exodus by Moses and the Children of Israel. The next map is the Holy Land of the time of the New Testament and the last map depicts Jerusalem at the time of Jesus.

Bünting's Travel Maps



DIE GANZE WELT IN EIN KLEEBERBLAT/WELCHS IST DER STADT HANOVER MEINES LIEBEN VATHERLANDES WAPEN (THE WHOLE WORLD IN A CLOVERLEAF/ WHICH IS THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE CITY OF HANNOVER MY DEAR PATRIMONY). – first edition of a new version in 1587 when the figurative Maps of Europe as a crowned and robed woman and Asia as the winged horse Pegasus were added to the book. This unique scarce edition was printed by Zacharias Krafft (1560-1589) in Wittenburg.[4]

On pages 4 and 5 of Bünting's book, one of the most famous and celebrated world maps ever produced, as it depicts Jerusalem at the center of the map in a cloverleaf composition, was called "The Clover-Leaf Map of the World." This map represents the symbolization of the Christian Trinity with Jerusalem in the center of the world and each clover leaf is one of the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa. In addition, the symbolization of the three continents represents where the three sons of Noah settled.

This map is different from all the other 1587 woodcuts of the Cloverleaf map. The East (*Oriens*) and West (*Occidens*) indications are omitted and at the bottom of the map the word "NAESPEI" is in upper case letters, whereas other editions are in lower case letters. Also, the title in most other editions read as follows: *Die ganze Welt in* ***einem*** **Kleberblat**/***Welches*** *ist der Stadt* ***Hannover*** *meines lieben Vaterlandes Wapen*. (Differences in bold).

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Sixteenth Century Travel Maps *continued*

The map does acknowledge America, the New World (*America Terra Nova*), at the edge of the old world with additional indications of Great Britain and Scandinavia. The explanatory text reads "as far as the fourth part of the world, namely America, is concerned, which has recently been "invented," there is no need here to say more as it is not mentioned in Holy Scripture." The design of the cloverleaf was based upon the coat of arms of Hannover as described in the title above the map and represented a celebration of his native city of Hannover.

The map is in the tradition of the medieval maps as a symbolic "T-O" shaped map of the world as first devised by Saint Isidore of Spain in the seventh century. The maps were called the T-O maps, because of their form and of its Latin name *Terrarum Orbis*. The Crusader T-O maps represented the division of the world among the three sons of Noah. In medieval maps, Jerusalem was shown as the center of the world with the form of a T within a circle and with the three known continents of Europe, Asia and Africa divided by the T shaped waters of the Med, the Nile and Don Rivers and the earth surrounded by oceans.

The map shows Golgotha with the three crosses outside the city walls and in the center of the city is the Temple. The ocean is called *The Great Mediterranean Sea of the World.* The ocean contains a ship, seals and mermaids. The countries named in the three continents are: (1) *Europe*: Hispanien (Spain), Mailand (Milan), Welschland (Welsh?, Walloon?), Frankreich (France), Lothringen (Lorraine), Roma (Rome), Deutschland (Germany), Ungarn (Hungary), Polen (Poland), Preussen (Prussia), Griechenland (Greece), Türken (Turks); (2) *Africa*: Lybia, Egypten, Morenland (Land of Moors), Königreich Melinde (Kingdom of Melinde), Caput Bonae Spes (Cape of Good Hope); and (3) *Asia:* Siria, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Chaldea, Persia, India.

DIE EIGENTLICHE WARHAFFTIGE GESTALT DER ERDEN UND DES MEERS. COSMOGRAPHIA UNIVERSALIS. (The Real and True Depiction of the Earth and the Sea. Universal Cosmography), Helmstedt, rare first 1581 edition.[5]

With the four sea monsters in the unknown and dangerous oceans, the map presents a fascinating view of the world in the late sixteenth century. On pages 8 and 9 of Bünting's book, the woodcut block map depicts the known world with hints of the American continent (left bottom) and what could be considered as Australia's western coast (*India Meridionalis,* the coastline was discovered first by the Dutch). The New World appears uncertain in a corner. The shape of Europe resembles closely Bünting's later map of Europe as a crowned and robed woman in the 1587 book.

Asia Maior covers Arabia, India, Persia, Assyria and shows the *Mare Caspivm* and extends to Cathay. The map shows *Das wasser Ganges* out of India. In Mesopotamia, the map shows the *Tngris* and the *Euphrates* rivers with the towns of *Ur*, *Babnlon* and *Haran.* In *Judea*, there are the towns of *Antiochia*, *Damascus* and *Jerusalem*. In Africa, the mythical Christian and wealthy land of *Preto Johannis Land,* is shown near the beginning of the Nile River, the mountains, *Montes Lvnae*, and *Konigreich Melinde*. Fanciful stories of Prester John were popular in Europe from the twelve to the seventeenth centuries and a woodcut of him was in Hartmann Schedel's *Nuremberg Chronicle* in 1493. The Kingdom of *Melinde* (later *Malindi*) was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498 and became a trading post for Portugal from 1499 to 1593. From the nineth to the fifteenth centuries, this area on the eastern coast was home to the Bantu civilization.

BESCHREIBUNG DES GELOBTEN LANDES CANAAN. (Description of the Promised Land of Canaan), Helmstedt, rare first 1581 edition.[6]

This woodcut block map on page 11 of Bünting's book depicts the future Land of Canaan promised to Abraham and his descendants and before Joshua's conquest. The map represents the Land of Canaan when Abraham arrives. Jerusalem carries the names Salem and Jebus, which predates the Land of Israel. The towns reflect European architecture. The shoreline runs from Sidon to Gaza with three sea monsters in the *Das grosse Mittelmeer*

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Sixteenth Century Travel Maps *continued*

Der Welt. The map shows *Berg Tabor* and the Canaanite town of Hazor. The map shows the towns of *Sodma*, *Gemorra*, *Adam*a and *Zeboim* before their destruction and the formation of the Dead Sea. The verso text begins by describing the Biblical towns in the areas of *Jude*a, *Samaria* and the *Galilea*.

REISEN DER KINDER VON ISRAEL AUS EGPTEN. (Travels of the Children of Israel from Egypt), Helmstedt, rare first 1581 edition.[7]

This woodcut block map on pages 18 and 19 of Bünting's book depicts the area and route of the Exodus from Egypt to the Promised Land by Moses and the Children of Israel. Although the map illustrates the Stations of the Exodus, the map depicts the future existence of towns throughout the area in a European style of architecture. The map shows the ancient towns of Petra, Jerusalem, Hebron, Joppen, Asdod, Afcalon, Gaza, Rhincorura, Jericho and many others. The Mediterranean was considered the great middle sea of the world, since it was surrounded by the three major continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. Jonah is depicted, as if he would be riding on the back of the whale. Also, there are four sea monsters in the *Das Grosse Mittelmeer der Welt*.

The traditional Biblical route with its 42 numbered Stations of the Exodus starts at *Ramses* and ends at the Jordan River, where Joshua and an army armed with spears are prepared to cross into the Land of Canaan. North of the Red Sea (*Das Rote Meer*) Moses with his rod can be seen with the Pharaoh in his chariot and his army drowning. The map shows *Berg Sinai* in the southern part of the Sinai peninsular along the Biblical route.

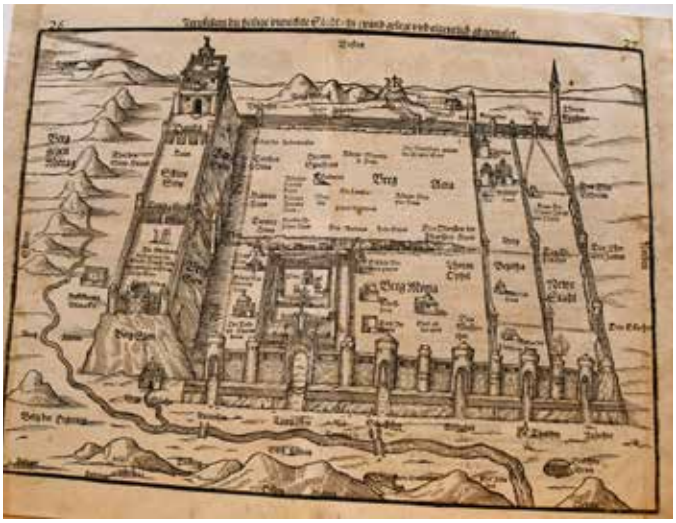
In the Gosen area, the map begins with Raemses, Station 1, and Suchot, Station 2, and then as follows: Station 3 Etham; Station 4 Pihachirot; Station 5 Marah; Station 6 Elim; Station 7 Ulm Schiff meer; Station 8 Zin; Station Daphea ; Station 10 Alus; Station 11 Raphidim; Station 12 Zinai; Station 13 Luftgreber; Station 14 Hazeroth; Station 15 Rithmah; Station 16 Rimmon Parerz; Station 17 Libna; Station 18 Rissa; Station 19 Kehelath; Station 20 Sapher; Station 21 Harada; Station 22 Makeheloth; Station 23 Zahat; Station 24 Thara; Station 25 Michea; Station 26 Hasmona; Station 27 Moseroth; Station 28 Bene Zaeton; Station 29 Der Berg Gidgad; Station 30 Jathbatha; Station 31 Abrona; Station 32 Ezeongaber: Station 33 Zin Kades; Station 34 Hor Berg; Station 35 Zalmona; Station 36 Phunon; Station 37 Oborh; Station 38 Egim am Gebirge Abarim; Station 39 Didon Gad; Station 40 Almon Diblathaim; Station 41 Berge Abarim; and Station 42 Feld der Moabiter.

TAFFEL DES HEILIGEN LANDES ZU DEM NEWEN TESTAMENT DIENLICH (Chart of the Holy Land to the New Testament useful), *Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae*, Magdeburg, 1592.[8]

This map shows the New Testament towns at the time of Jesus with the Land divided into Galilee, Samaria and Judea and both sides of the Jordan River. The map extends from Sidon and south of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and the Dead Sea. The major cities are illustrated as European towns. Two sea monsters are in the Mediterranean, *Das Mittelmeer der Welt*. Around the *Galileia iche Meer* are the towns of *Magdala*, *Capernaum* and north is *Nazareth*. For this map, the verso pages begin with the travel of the young maiden Mary the holy mother of God (*Reisen der Jungframen Marien/der heiligen Mutter Gottes*).

Continued on page 23

Sixteenth Century Travel Maps *continued*



JERUSALEM DIE HEILIGE VIERECKETE STADT/IN GRUND GELEGT UND EIGENTLICH ABGEMALET. (Jerusalem the Holy Rectangular City/in a foundation plan and properly depicted), Helmstedt, very rare 1581 first edition.[9]

This woodcut block map on pages 26 and 27 of Bünting's book depicts Jerusalem in the time of Jesus in an imaginary manner based on descriptions found in the Bible, the writings of Josephus Flavius and other historical sources. The view of the map from the Mount of Olives (at the bottom) shows the Temple Mount with the Temple as "*Berg Moria*" (Mount Moriah, the name -s enclosed by walls and divided into four parts. The southern part is called Mount Zion, the City of David, and the Upper City. The main central part contains the Temple on Mount Moriah. Two additional sections on the northern part are separated by inner walls – the Second City and the New City.

The concept behind this rectangular image of Jerusalem divided by walls into four parts was based on a misinterpretation of the city's description by Josephus Flavius in his book *The Jewish War*,[10] who described Jerusalem as surrounded by three walls and consisting of the lower city, the upper city and the new city. A drawing based on this concept appeared for the first time on a map printed in Adam Reisner's book published in 1563 in Frankfurt.[11] The map concept was used by Christiaan Adrichom [16th century Dutch theologian and cartographer] and then by Bünting in this 1581 map. The rectangular layout is based also on Talmudic and Rabbinic descriptions. The map depicts two bridges across the Kidron Valley with people in front of the Temple on the eastern side.

Adrichom's maps had illustrated a bridge from the Golden Gate across the Kidron Valley to the Mount of Olives. Although no brides may have existed in the sixteenth century, from the ritual described in the *Mishna*,[12] a bridge must have existed for the ritual by the priests to travel ["from the High Priest's personal wealth, a bridge was built"] from the Temple to the Mount of Olives. Jewish texts influencing Renaissance mapmakers indicated that the City of David was south of the Old City and outside its walls in ancient Jerusalem. Jewish prayer speak of Mount Zion, the Temple Mount "north of the king's city," King David's City. Surrounding the city are the towns of *Bethlehem*, *Bethanie* (Bethany) and *Bethphage*.

The mapmakers were careful to place Golgotha/Calvary, the site of Jesus's crucifixion and burial cave, which is inside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, outside the ancient walls of the Old City consistent with Biblical scripture. The map depicts the three crosses of the Crucifixion on Mount Calvary. The bottom center shows the *Garte Gethsemane.* The map shows *Herodis haus*, *Caiphas haus*, the palace of the high priest (*pallast der hohenpriester*), King David's grave, *Davids Grab* and many other places.

Conclusion

This popular book provided a summary of Biblical geography known at the time and described the Holy Land by following the travels of various people from the Old and New Testaments. The text of his book described the towns and places where they travelled and illustrated by maps. As with Crusader maps, design was more important than geographical accuracy. The lands of the Bible remained important to Protestant Germany to understand the Scriptures and the Scriptures were important over Catholic Church dogma.

End Notes

[1] Heinrich Bünting attended the University of Wittenberg and graduated in 1569. He was a Protestant pastor in Lemgo but was dismissed in 1575 and moved to Gronau an der Leire. In 1591 he was appointed superintendent in Goslar but dismissed in 1600 over a teaching dispute. He retired from the ministry and spent the rest of his life in Hannover.

[2] Jacobus Lucius would sign his work with the letters "ILCT" (Iacobus Lucius Coronensis Transsylvanus, a native Transylvanian Saxon – Siebenbürger Sachsen).

[3] 1581 [1st edition Helmstedt],1582 [second edition in Helmstedt], 1583 [Magdeburg], 1585 [Magdeburg], 1587 [Wittenburg], 1588, 1589, 1592, 1595 [Stockholm], 1600, 1619 [London],1635 [Amsterdam],1636 [London], 1650 [Brunswick], 1774.

[4] Evan Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land, Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475-1900*, New York: Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1st ed. 1986, p. 129 fig.; Zev Vilnay, *The Holy Land in Old Prints and Maps*, Jerusalem: Achva Press, 2nd ed. Enlarged, 1965, pps. 30, 72; Kenneth Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Holy Land: Images of Terra Sancta through Two Millennia*, New York: Abbeville Press, 1st ed. 1986, pps. 88, 89; Rehav Rubins, *Image and Reality: Jerusalem in Maps and Views*, Jerusalem: The Hebrew University Magnes Press, 1999, pp. 23-24; Ariel Tishby, *Holy Land in Maps*, Jerusalem: The Israel Museum, 1st ed. 2001, p. 27; Rodney Shirley, *Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps 1472-1700*, London: Holland Press, 1st ed. 1983, Entry 142, but the visual there shows a later Magdeburg edition which did not appear before 1583.

[5] Shirley, Entry 143, but the visual there shows a later Magdeburg edition which did not appear before 1583; David Woodward, *Five Centuries of Map Printing, Chicago*: The University of Chicago Press, 1st ed. 1975, plate 2.10, showing a map portion from a Latin edition.

[6] Laor, 139 (describes the edition of 1582, Helmstadt, also mentions the 1st edition of 1581).

[7] Laor, 142 (describes the edition of 1582).

[8] Laor 143 (describes the edition of 1582, Helmstadt – no change through the 1600 edition).

[9] Laor 968 (describes the edition of 1582, also mentions the 1st edition of 1581); Rubin, pp. 112-115 (similar maps).

[10] William Whiston, A.M., trans., Josephus, The Complete Works, Nashville: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1st ed. 1998, pp. 843-850.

[11] Adam Reisner (Reissner or Reiszner)(1500-1572) was a German poet and historiographer with writing of mystical and allegorical interpretations. *Main work was Jerusalem, die Alte Haubtstat der Jueden . . . Frankfurt am Main*, 1563.

[12] *Mishna* or *Mishnah* is the first written collection of the Jewish oral traditions and the first work of rabbinic literature (the Oral Torah).

Dianne Powell, 1943-2024

By Madeline Lowry

Dianne Garrett Powell, passed away peacefully in her San Antonio home, surrounded by family, on Thursday, November 14th, 2024. She was 81 years old and was known for living a life devoted to her philanthropic endeavors and passions. All of us at the Texas Map Society and the UTA Libraries' Special Collections were deeply saddened to hear of her passing.

Dianne was born in Los Angeles, California, in 1943, before her family soon relocated to Fort Worth, Texas, where Dianne then grew up. Her family had a deep love for the histories and communities of Fort Worth and Arlington – a love that was shared and passed down to Dianne. She attended Arlington Heights High School, where her joy and warmth made her a treasured friend and student who was deeply involved in a variety of clubs. Inspired by her love of Texas and her family traditions, Dianne went on to study English and History at the University of Texas at Austin. Her dedication to the Longhorns and her family's legacy shone through all her work as a student and alumna. She was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma and later led public relations for the Longhorn Alumni Association. Her love of education, philanthropy, and community continued throughout her life and can be seen throughout all of her generous endeavors.

Dianne built a career in marketing and management for nonprofits. As a longtime resident of San Antonio, Texas, she volunteered with over 40 local and national organizations. She deeply cared about the Texas Water Mission, supporting for them for two decades, and even traveled several times to Honduras to help deliver clean water to communities in need. But it was her passion for education and history that was at the forefront of her volunteer work. She served on the Board of Trustees for the Manuscript Society, was a President and committee member of the Philip Lee Phillips Society of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, and was continually involved with the Texas Map Society.

Dianne's parents, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett, founded the Texas Map Society in 1996 to foster the study, understanding, preservation, restoration, and collection of historical maps as well as the general history of cartography. Dianne was dedicated to continuing this mission, which was evident through her service as a member and President of the Texas Map Society. But her love of maps extended into her personal life, where she continued her parents' tradition of collecting and preserving historic maps and manuscripts. Because of the extreme generosity of both Dianne and her parents, these maps can now be viewed by students, faculty, and the larger DFW community, in the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library at UTA Libraries' Special Collections, which was established in 1978.

Dianne Garrett with her parents Jenkins and Virginia Garrett. Courtesy, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Family Papers, UTA Special Collections.

Dr. Jack Franke and Dianne Powell at the 12th biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography. Courtesy, *The Shorthorn* Nicholas Badeaux

Dianne Powell *continued*

Dianne was overall a wonderful friend and supporter of UTA Libraries' Special Collections throughout her life. For many years, she and her husband Boone Powell attended and contributed to the biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography as well as the Texas Map Society meetings which were held twice a year. Former Cartographic Archivist at UTA, Ben Huseman, reflects that, "she was well traveled and always impeccably dressed, combining knowledge, sophistication, glamour, generosity, and down-to-earth kindness." It is the hope of the staff at UTA Libraries' Special Collections that Dianne will always be remembered as one of our finest and most ardent champions.

Dianne was predeceased by her parents, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett. She is survived by her husband, Boone Powell; her sister, Donna Garrett; her brother, Jenkins Garrett (Marcia); her children, Holt Vaughan (Tracey) and Vanessa McQueen (George); and Boone's children, Laura Powell (John Hartman) and Leilah Powell (Dylan Magoun). She is also survived by her nine grandchildren, Mason, Tyson, Brooks, Maya, River, Liana, Kate, Catherine, and Carolynn.

In lieu of flowers, the family kindly requests donations be made to the University of Texas at Arlington, Special Collections of Virginia and Jenkins Garrett.

For giving options:

By Mail:
Please make your check payable to **"UT Arlington"**and include "Virginia and Jenkins Garrett Cartographic Endowment Fund" in the memo line.

Mail to:
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and Alumni Relations
701 S. Nedderman Drive, Ste 421
Campus Box 19198
Arlington, TX 76019-0198

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Visit giving.uta.edu/give
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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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Julie Christenson
Secretary, Texas Map Society
Rare Book Librarian
Special Collections / Archives
TCU, Fort Worth, TX
Phone: 817.257.6604
Email: j.g.christenson@tcu.edu