The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Issue 42 • Fall 2026

2026 Virginia Garrett Lectures Frozen Frontiers: 500 Years of Mapping Antarctica

By Madeline Lowry

Page 8

ANTARTIDE continente del giorno, Editrice de Scuola, 1956, Brescia, Italy

Texas Map Society

CONTENTS

Texas Map Society Mission

The Texas Map Society supports and promotes map collecting, cartography, and the study of cartographic history.

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.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Hello Everyone,

I hope you are having a lovely summer and finding ways to stay cool in this August heat. This has been an exciting year for TMS. We had a fantastic meeting in Galveston at the Rosenberg Library in April. The speakers were engaging, their topics enlightening, and the post-talk questions and discussions robust. Several members came a day early and took the guided tour of the Bryan Museum, where we learned a lot about Galveston and Texas history. Jim & Betty Key hosted a pre-meeting dinner at their home overlooking the Coastal Nature Preserve. They served a delicious Gulf Coast meal of shrimp gumbo and rice, pecan-crusted fried chicken, salad, and other goodies. We had the opportunity to see their map collection, and all gathered around the television to watch the Artemis III splashdown before enjoying their views of the bay from their deck. It was a wonderful gathering, and I am grateful to them for welcoming us into their home.

Speaking of meetings, mark your calendars for these upcoming meetings. This Fall, we rejoin the biannual Virginia Garrett Lectures in Cartography at UT-Arlington, October 1-3 (more on this meeting further down in this issue). We are also looking ahead to the 2027 and 2028 meetings. In Spring 2027, we will have a joint meeting with the Rocky Mountain Map Society at the historic Plaza Hotel in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Pencil in April 8-11, 2027, on your calendar and make plans to join us there. A joint TMS/RMMS committee is working on the schedule. It will be a fantastic meeting with excursions to Santa Fe and beyond, plus talks, tours, good food, and company. Lydia and I are also in the preliminary planning for future meetings at the Cushing Memorial Library in College Station, as well as a trip to Nacogdoches to visit the East Texas Research Center and the New Cartography lab at Stephen F. Austin State University. Stay tuned for updates as these meetings take shape.

During the Spring business meeting, I introduced our new Treasurer, Sarah Murdock. Sarah is a Senior Data Science Specialist and Internal Auditor for Santander Bank. She brings banking and non-profit organization Treasurer experience to this role. We are excited to have her. I must give a huge thank you to Christine Rafalko, our outgoing Treasurer, who graciously stayed in the role much longer than she intended to keep things running smoothly for us until we could secure her replacement. She hands over to Sarah a society in excellent financial shape. Thank you, Christine. Now you can enjoy the meetings without worrying about invoices, receipts, and tax-exempt forms.

I was also proud to announce our Memorandum of Understanding with the Alliance for Texas History (AtxH). TMS now sponsors a new Cartography Paper Prize. There will be a joint committee made up of TMS and ATxH members to evaluate the submissions. The call for submissions will open after our Fall meeting and close in December. The $1000 prize will be awarded annually at the ATxH meeting. Their 2027 meeting will be at South Texas College in McAllen, May 26-28, 2027. I hope you can attend.

Another exciting move for the society is the board's approval of our move to a new online platform, Wild Apricot. Many non-profit organizations, such as the East Texas Historical Association and the Society for the History of Discoveries, use it in their communications with members and to run their organizations. Moving to Wild Apricot will allow TMS to combine (and update) our website, membership communications, membership joining and renewals, and be a place to access back issues of *The Neatline*. It will also serve as a hub for conference information and registration, as well as a space to host virtual lectures between meetings. My hope is that we will have it set up in time for registration for the Fall meeting in Arlington.

You may have noticed a new look for *The Neatline*. Our long-time graphic designer, Carol

Lehman, retired this year. We thank her for many years of designing and laying out our newsletter. We welcome our new partnership with Robert Reinecke and hope you will enjoy the updates he has made.

My last note here is a plea to the membership; a call to service. We need a Second Vice President and six new Board Members. TMS is a social and academic organization run entirely by volunteers. For us to continue to thrive, we need a full, active board and executive team. If you have not yet served on the board or executive and are interested, or if you have in the past and are open to rejoining the board or executive, please contact TMS VP Lydia Towns or me. I humbly ask you to encourage other members you know to step in and help us shape the future of TMS.

I look forward to seeing you all in Arlington in October.

Sincerely,
Mylynka Kilgore Cardona, PhD

TEXAS MAP SOCIETY OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS

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President: Mylynka Cardona, Commerce, TX
First Vice President: Lydia Towns, Nacogdoches, TX
Second Vice President: To be elected
Treasurer: Sarah Murdock, Commerce, TX
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William Allison, Houston, TX
Martin van Brauman, Plano, TX
David Finfrock, Cedar Hill, TX

BOARD MEMBERS, 2025-2027:

Chris Menking, Aledo, TX
Brian Stauffer, Portland, OR
Gene Tucker, Killeen, TX

BOARD MEMBERS, 2026-2028:

To be elected
To be elected
To be elected

NON-ELECTED POSITIONS:

Neatline Editor: David Finfrock,
Cedar Hill, TX
Webmaster: James Harkins, Austin, TX

FROM THE EDITOR

You may have noticed that this edition of *The Neatline* looks a little different from our previous issues. After many years of dedicated service to the Texas Map Society, Carol Lehman decided to retire from her duties as our graphics designer. But we were fortunate to find the perfect replacement. I am sure that many of you are familiar with *The Portolan*, the excellent newsletter of the Washington Map Society. Andrew Adamson, editor of *The Portolan* spoke very highly of Robert Reinecke, who has been their graphics designer for years, and now Bob is working for us as well. I know the TMS membership will be pleased with his efforts on our behalf.

Madeline Lowry, Cartographic Archivist at UTA's Special Collections, has been working with Evan Spencer and other staff members to prepare for the upcoming 2026 Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography. This year the lectures on October 1–2 will explore the theme of the mapping of Antarctica. And I am very proud to have donated many of the maps that will be featured in the exhibition.

And of course, the fall meeting of the Texas Map Society will occur the next day on October 3. Make plans to attend all three days. And don't forget to bring a map or other item of interest to display during the "Show and Tell" session at the conclusion of the TMS meeting Saturday afternoon.

I am very thankful for those TMS members who supplied material for this edition of our newsletter. I hope all of our knowledgeable members will consider writing an article for a future edition.

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. And remember that all previous editions of the newletter are now indexed on the website, so it is easier to find particular articles in past editions.

—David Finfrock, Editor of *The Neatline*

The Neatline is published semi-annually by the Texas Map Society
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http://www.TexasMapSociety.org.

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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: Mylynka Cardona, Lynette Cen, Jon Dotson, David Finfrock, James Harkins, Madeline Lowry, Frank Mace, Robert Reagan, Martin VanBrauman, Patrick Walsh, and our artist and graphics designer Robert Reinecke.

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 FALL MEETING – OCTOBER 3, 2026

By Mylynka Cardona

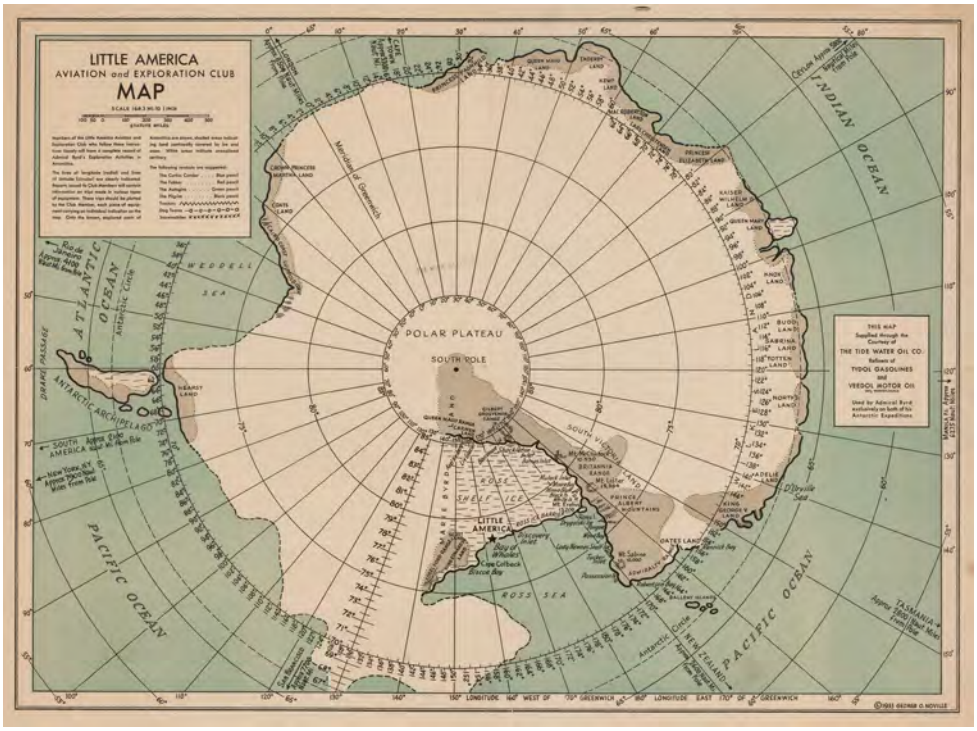
Our fall meeting will take place at The University of Texas at Arlington, the cartographic home of the Texas Map Society. We will be rejoining the biannual Virginia Garrett Lectures in Cartography, with our future Fall meetings in even-numbered years once again held in conjunction with the VGL. UTA, UTA Libraries, and Special Collections are very near and dear to many of our members, past and present, and we are very excited and happy to have renewed this partnership. The VGL runs October 1-2 this year, and our meeting will be on October 3. All events will be in the Sixth Floor Parlor of the UTA Library.

Their lecture series theme this year is "Frozen Frontiers: 500 Years of Mapping Antarctica". This event also marks the opening of a new Special Collections exhibit, "Frozen Frontiers: 500 Years of Mapping Antarctica," which showcases Antarctic maps, books, and prints donated to UTA Libraries by Texas Map Society board member—and longtime Editor of this publication—David Finfrock. According to UTA's press release, "David's generosity has transformed our Antarctic holdings into a remarkable research collection," said Madeline Lowry, Garrett Family Cartographic Archivist for UTA Libraries. "This lecture series allows us to share these materials with the public while bringing together experts from a variety of disciplines to explore how maps help us better understand history, science, exploration, and the world around us." David will be providing a tour of the exhibit and signing exhibit posters at the opening event on the 1st. Details on the VGL at: https://libraries.uta.edu/news/uta-libraries-host-virginia-garrett-lectures-exploring-500-years-antarctic-mapping.

For our meeting, we have published a call for papers inviting submissions detailing innovative mapping of the Arctic and Antarctic. Our plan is to have a meeting that complements the VGL with papers on, but not limited to, the role of maps in colonial claims; historical and modern methods of mapping the Arctic and Antarctic; environmental humanities; Indigenous geographies; the recovery of non-Western spatial knowledge and navigation traditions; borders and jurisdictions; and digital humanities projects.

As we are the Texas Map Society, we always welcome papers on the mapping of Texas, map collections featuring Texas, and other local mapping, regardless of theme. If you are interested in presenting a paper or speaking about your collection, please contact VP Lydia Towns (Lydia.Towns@sfasu.edu) as soon as possible.

More information on the meeting program and other specifics will be sent out soon, hopefully via our new Wild Apricot platform. Meeting registration for the VGL is already open. You can now register at: https://web.cvent.com/event/6984165d-8bd0-4f07-8125-59538223a57b/summary.



Little America Aviation and Exploration Club Map, George Noville, Tidewater Oil Co., 1934, New York.

Das sudliche Eismeer, Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Kuhnert, Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong & Co., 1904, Berlin.

2026 VIRGINIA GARRETT LECTURES FROZEN FRONTIERS: 500 YEARS OF MAPPING ANTARCTICA

By Madeline Lowry

It is time to register for the 15th Biennial Viriginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography! The event will be held at the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries' Special Collections on October 1st and 2nd, 2026, from 8:30 to 5:00 each day and will explore how the southern continent was imagined, charted, and portrayed on maps from the early modern era to present day.

REGISTER NOW!

The two-day program will feature lectures, panel discussions, and special events that explore the cultural, political, and scientific influences that have shaped Antarctic cartography over five centuries. An accompanying exhibit, featuring the collections of David Finfrock in UTA's Special Collections, will allow viewers to journey through ice and time by exploring the pivotal maps that defined Antarctica. Attendees of the official exhibit opening will have the chance to get a commemorative exhibit poster signed by David Finfrock.

Be sure to catch engaging lectures from a leading geospatial data scientist, a Pulitzer Prize winner, and experts in different eras of historic Antarctic mapping!

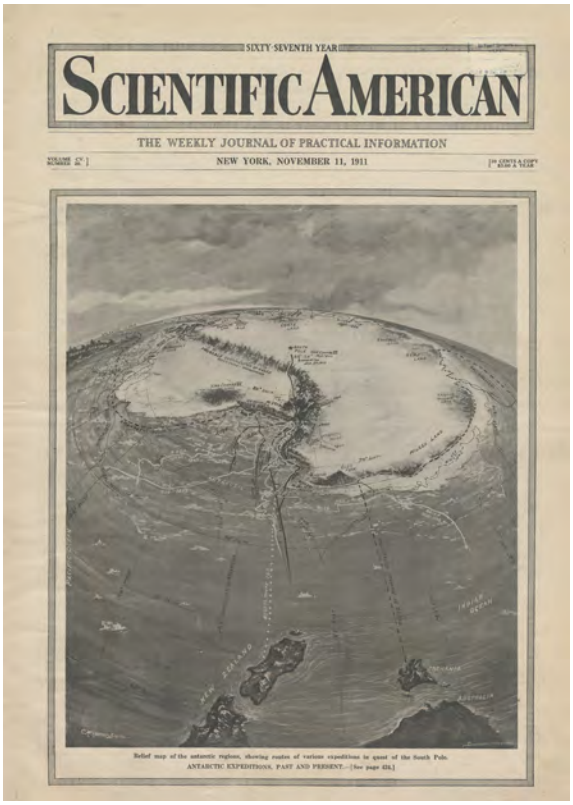
This event is free and open to all. Registration is not required but is recommended. More information related to schedules, parking, and registration can be found on the Frozen Frontiers website.

The event will be followed by the Texas Map Society's 2026 fall meeting on Saturday, October 3rd, 2026, also at the University of Texas at Arlington.

For questions regarding the Virginia Garrett Lectures, contact Madeline Lowry (madeline.lowry@uta.edu)

For questions regarding the Texas Map Society's fall meeting, contact Mylynka Cardona (mylynka.cardona@etamu.edu)

Detail from *Authorized Map of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition*, by George Annand, General Foods Corporation, 1934, New York.


SIXTY SEVENTH YEAR

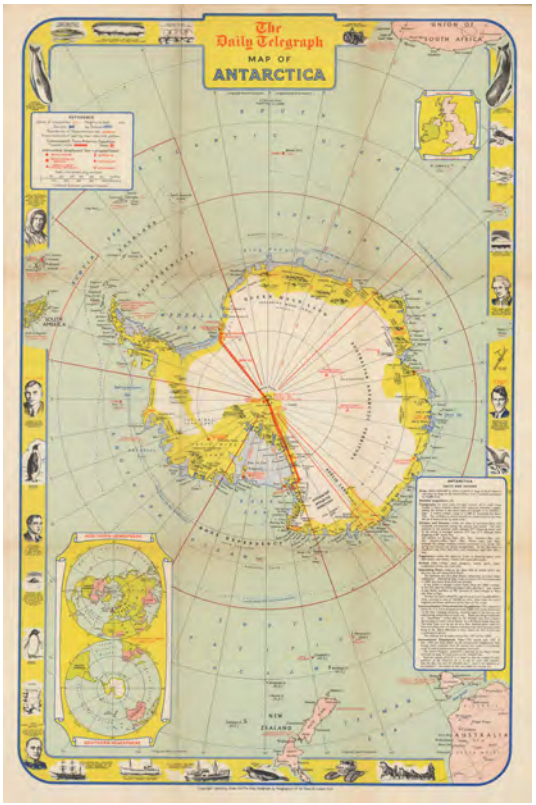
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1911

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Relief map of the antarctic regions..., C. McKnight Smith, *Scientific American*, 1911, New York.



The Daily Telegraph Map of Antarctica, Geographica Ltd., The Daily Telegraph, 1957, London.

THE 2026 TEXAS MAP SOCIETY SPRING MEETING | GALVESTON – APRIL 10–11, 2026

By David Finfrock

The Texas Map Society met in Galveston on April 10–11 to visit museums and libraries, as well as to hear from speakers about an assortment of topics on "Mapping the Gulf of Mexico".

On Friday, we began with an afternoon tour of the Bryan Museum. Built in 1895 to house the Galveston Orphans Home, it was significantly damaged by the 1900 hurricane that devastated the city. But it has been magnificently restored and now houses the collections of J. P. Bryan. Those collections focus on Texas history and the history of the West. And we spent much of our time poring over those maps and documents. But in addition to his business degree, Bryan also had an art degree. The eclectic art collection even includes Andy Warhol portraits of Geronimo, Annie Oakley and Buffalo Bill.

We took a break and then gathered Friday evening in the home of Jim and Betty Key right on Galveston Bay. We enjoyed drinks and a chance to tour the house which displayed numerous Texas maps and Audubon prints for us to examine at our leisure. We then had a wonderful dinner thanks to the generosity of the Keys. At one point, we had to take a break from dinner to gather around the TV to watch the splashdown of Artemis II after its return from the moon. We were amazed to learn that Betty had actually worked on the Apollo program in the late 60s and early 70s during the moon landings.

Galveston beach.

The Bryan Museum.

TMS members in the museum.

Andy Warhol paintings.

The Keys' house on the Bay.

Jim and Betty in the kitchen.

Watching the splashdown.

Enjoying the evening on the deck.

On Saturday, April 11, the official meeting of the Texas Map Society began at the Rosenberg Library, with a welcome and introduction from TMS President Mylynka Kilgore Cardona. The first presentation on our theme of "Mapping the Gulf of Mexico" came from Gene Rhea Tucker of Temple College. He spoke on the many names that have been used for that body of salt water. He showed examples of maps with names that included Mar del Norte, Gulf of St. Michael, Gulf of Yucatan, Chinese Sea, Great Antillean Gulf, Gulf of the New Spain, Mexican Gulf, Gulf of Mexico, and more recently Gulf of America. Gene pointed out that the first Time the name Gulf of America was used, was for a small bay on the Russian Pacific coast east of Vladivostok! He also mentioned that names tend to stick if they are easily pronounced and are tied naturally to the land rather than to a political figure or system. He closed with a humorous image of his father who refers to the Gulf of Texas.

Our next speaker was Rodney Kite Powell of the Tampa Bay History Center, who spoke on "Mapping the American Sea: Early Cartographic History of the Gulf of Mexico". He pointed out that during the last Ice Age, the Gulf of Mexico was smaller, due to so much water being locked up as ice, and that there have been recent discoveries of archeological sites well offshore of Florida. He spoke of Ponce de León's search for Bemini, the native name for Florida, and also displayed the Piñeda manuscript map which

Powell with map of the Gulf.

showed two novel cartographic ideas. First, that Florida was not an island. And second, it was the first map to show part of the Texas coast.

After a brief break, Jennifer Levin of Texas Parks and Wildlife spoke on "Mapping Mobile: Indigenous and French Interpretations of the Gulf, 1699–1711". She noted that Mobile, founded in 1702, was only the second permanent settlement in French Louisiana (after Biloxi in 1699). There were 40 small independent indigenous "petite nations" already there. The French adopted many of the native foods and trade goods, and even their geographic knowledge of the area. This led to advances in trade routes across the area. There were also very good relations

Gene Rhea Tucker.


Jennifer Levin.

with Spanish Pensacola, which had been founded even earlier. The Mobile-Pensacola trade routes were vitally important, sometimes even when their parent countries were at war.

The final talk of the morning was by Jeff Dunn, attorney, historian and President of the San Jacinto Battleground Association. He spoke on "Galveston Island Bridges to the Mainland: 1859 to Date". Because of the good site for a harbor on the bay side of the island, Galveston was founded in 1838. By 1850 it was the largest city in Texas, a title it maintained for several more decades.Jeff explained that the first railroad from Houston to the coast at Virginia Point was completed in 1853. But there was no bridge until 1860. That bridge was destroyed by an 1867 hurricane, but eventually repaired. Additional railroad companies added bridges in 1873 and 1896. And the first Galveston County Steel Wagon Bridge opened in 1893, advertised at the time as the "longest bridge in the world". But all were destroyed by the catastrophic 1900 hurricane. Eventually the Galveston Great Causeway was completed in 1912, providing two railroad tracks, another for the interurban to Houston, and a lane for new automobile traffic. Although it was destroyed by yet another hurricane in 1916, it was back in operation by 1922. And updated bridges and causeways have been built every few decades to the present.

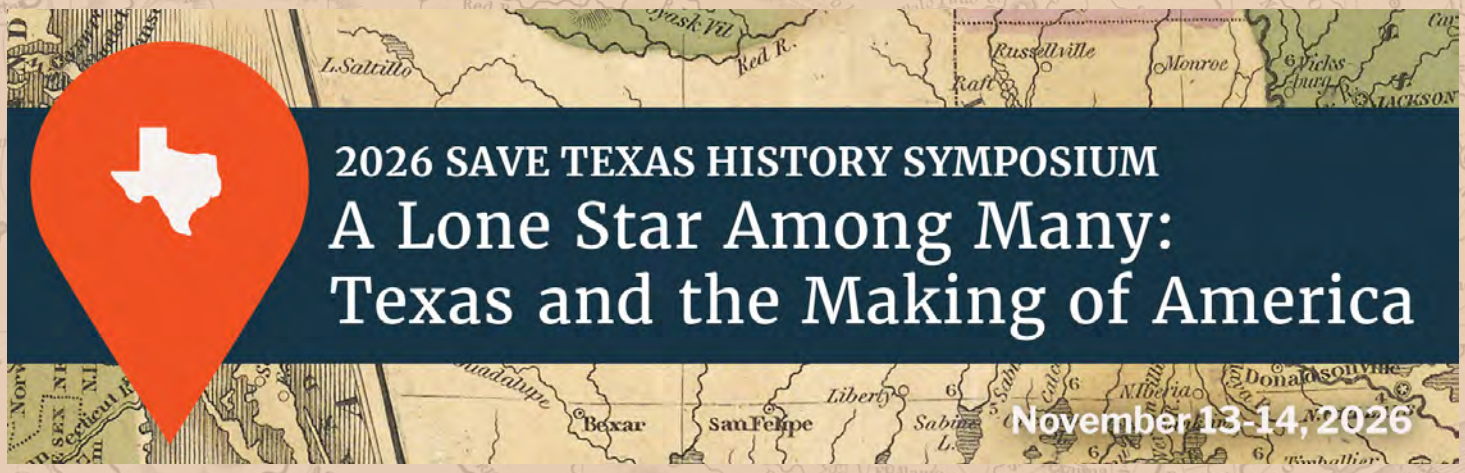
After a box lunch we held the TMS business meeting. Highlights included the announcement of a new treasurer, Sarah Murdock, and discussions of plans for upcoming meetings through 2029. We then discussed items brought for the TMS Map corner before going upstairs. There we had the pleasure of viewing a number of historical maps held by the Rosenberg Library, along with many museum displays for us to peruse at our leisure. One of these was a rare terrestrial globe from the early 1840s, one of the very few that show Texas as a republic. It was a wonderful conclusion to our two days in Galveston, and we are all looking forward to our next gathering in Arlington next October.

All photos by David Finfrock.

Mylynka Cardona introducing Jeff Dunn.

TMS members examining maps.

Globe showing the Republic of Texas.



The Texas General Land Office is pleased to announce that registration is now available for the 2026 Save Texas History Symposium at the Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin on November 13 and 14. This year's theme, **"A Lone Star Among Many: Texas and the Making of America,"** examines Texas history in the context of the 250th anniversary of the signing of the United States' Declaration of Independence, exploring how the story of Texas both shaped and was shaped by the broader American experience.

Registering for the Symposium gives admission to the Student Research Showcase and all Bullock Museum exhibits on Friday, November 13, as well as the full Symposium on Saturday, November 14, including lunch and snacks throughout the day. A Friday night reception featuring *Texas Country Reporter* Host and Executive Producer J.B. Sauceda is available as a separately ticketed event, providing attendees with an additional opportunity to connect with fellow history enthusiasts, educators, genealogists, and preservation professionals.

This year's program features an outstanding lineup of historians and authors whose research reflects the richness and diversity of Texas history.

- Dr. Carolina Castillo Crimm, "Texas Saved the American Revolution"
- Gary Pinkerton, "Bridles and Biscuits: Contraband Culture in Spanish East Texas"
- Dr. Maria Vallejo, "Acquiring *Tierras Realengas*: Service, Access, and Power in the Colonization of Nuevo Santander, 1749–1800"
- Dr. Nathan Jones, "*Hermanos en Armas*: The Alamo and the Age of Revolution"
- Dr. Christopher Menking, "Quartermasters of Conquest"
- Dr. Susan Roberson, "Travel, History, and Geographic Imagination in Nineteenth-Century American Travel Writing"
- Dr. Andrew Torget, "Building the Sandbar Kingdom: The Improbable Rise of Nineteenth-Century Galveston"

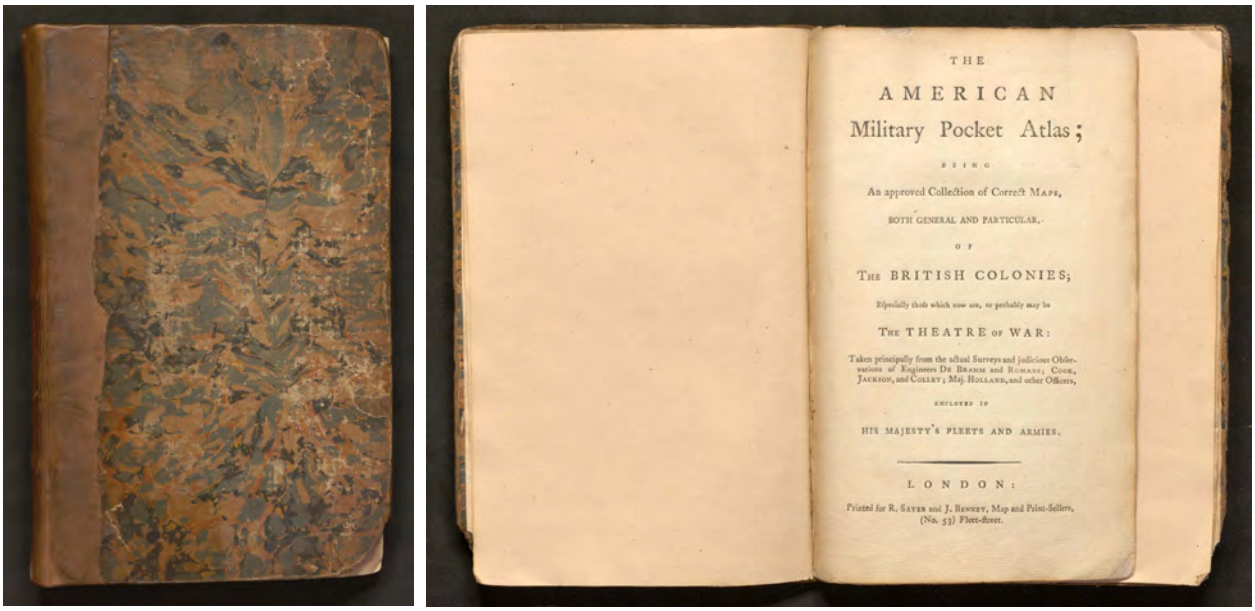
These speakers promise a weekend of engaging presentations and thoughtful discussions that illuminate Texas' place within the larger story of the United States.

Click below to learn more about the program, featured speakers, registration options, and event schedule for the 2026 Save Texas History Symposium:

https://sthsymposium.vfairs.com/

THE AMERICAN MILITARY POCKET ATLAS, 1776

By Lynette Cen



R. Sayer and J. Bennett, *The American Military Pocket Atlas; being an approved Collection of Correct Maps, both general and particular, of the British Colonies; Especially those which now are, or probably may be the Theatre of War*, 1776, Map #97398, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

At the start of the American Revolution, many British soldiers were unfamiliar with the vast land that the American colonies covered. Accurate maps were essential for providing information such as populated areas, terrain, and rivers that large armies needed to traverse during a wartime campaign.

Robert Sayer and John Bennet published *The American Military Pocket Atlas*, featuring six maps of North America, between 1774 and 1776. Bound along the spine in Russia leather and with marbled paper-covered boards, this atlas was "calculated in its bulk and price to suit the pockets of officers of all ranks." Though it was designed to fit into an officer's pocket for use in the field during the American Revolution, many officers carried this atlas in a holster, thus giving it the "holster atlas" nickname.[1]

The atlas was the result of British colonial Governor Thomas Pownall's recommendations. It includes six folding engraved maps with hand-colored outlines that feature the latest topographical information about North America. The publishers carefully selected each map to provide a comprehensive overview of the American terrain.

The maps ranged from continental views to more detailed renderings of the New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies, as well as the strategic waterways Lake Champlain and Lake George.

The first and second maps of the atlas give a general overview of North America and the West Indies that helped British officers understand the vast territorial scope of the war. Both maps first appeared in Samuel Dunn's copper plate engraved *A New Atlas of the Mundane System* that Sayer and Bennett published two years earlier.[2]

Though Dunn intended these maps to be a general overview of North America, he provided intricate detail of the coastline, including large ports. West of the Appalachian Mountains, he mapped several Indigenous tribes, such as the Sioux, Apache, Cherokee, and Natchitoches, emphasizing that the territory west of British colonization was, in fact, populated by potential allies or enemies that could influence the war.

Dunn's map of the West Indies details the coastline around Florida, Louisiana, and New Spain, covering Central America and the northern coastline of South America. He described "Extensive Plains inhabited by Wandering Indians" along the Texas coastline. An "Indian Town" appears just south of the Rio Grande, but the area otherwise lacks evidence of colonial development, implying a lack of activity in New Spain's Indigenous-inhabited northern frontier.

S. Dunn, North America, as divided amongst the European Powers, 1774, Map #97399, TGLO.

Dunn's subtle use of colored borders throughout the West Indies helps to define the competing European claims of power within the region, hinting toward a critical geopolitical aspect of the American Revolution. As the war continued, in 1778 France took the opportunity to pick off British territories. Spain entered the conflict in 1779 with designs on British Jamaica. The inclusion of France and Spain in the war forced Britain to divert forces to defend its Caribbean claims, thus weakening its presence on the North American mainland.

S. Dunn, *A Compleat Map of the West Indies, containing the Coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma: with all the Islands*, 1774, Map #97400, TGLO.

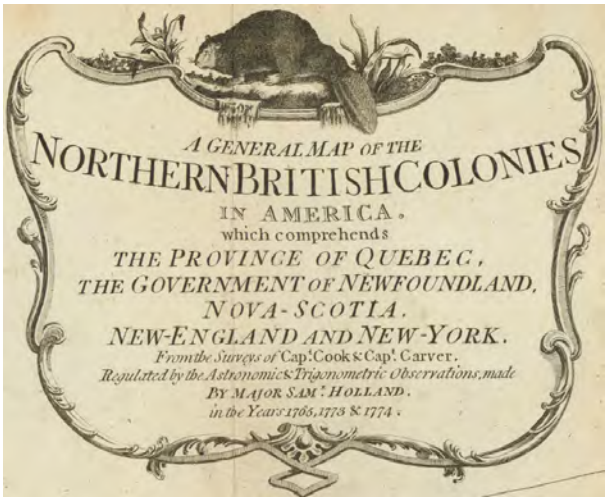
The map includes hand-colored outlines of European claimed territories: pink for Britain, yellow for Spain, and green for France.

S. Holland, *A General Map of the Northern British Colonies in America which comprehends the Province of Quebec, the Government of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New England and New York*, 1776, Map #97401, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

Viewed together, these two maps serve to set the geographical stage for the American Revolution. They highlight the importance of cartography to Britain's military and political goals in the region and remain a historically useful tool for examining this colonial era.

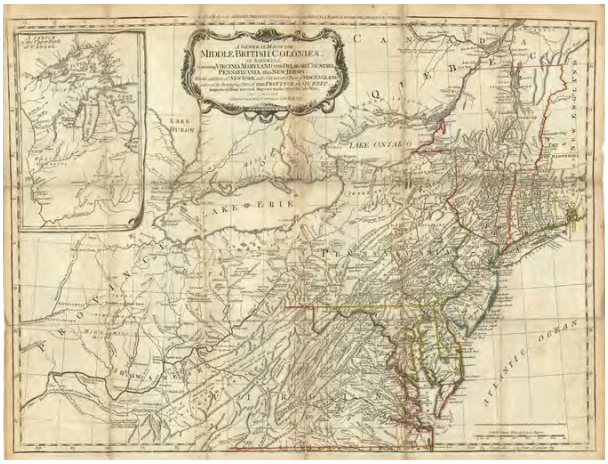
The atlas' third and fourth maps feature Governor Thomas Pownall's corrections from his 1776 maps of the British Northern Colonies and Middle Colonies. Pownall was a politician and British colonial official who had traveled the colonies. He worked closely with cartographer Lewis Evans to create an accurate 1755 map of the inland regions of North America in response to French disputes in the French and Indian War. Subsequently, Pownall corrected the 1755 map and published it in 1776. His corrections were included in the following two maps of the British Colonies.[3]

Samuel Holland, the first Surveyor General of British North America, relied upon surveys from Captain James Cook and Captain Jonathan Carver, as well as Pownall's corrections, to produce the detailed general map of the Northern British Colonies. It covers parts of the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Delaware, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as well as the New England colonies.



[detail] Title block on Holland's *General Map of the Northern British Colonies*.

Holland meticulously mapped critical military information, including the region's cities, forts, and known Indigenous groups, as well as its hydrography and topography with notations such as "Great Swamp," "Endless Mountains," and "Sources of the Ohio [River]." A small illustration of a sailing ship appears in Lake Ontario west of a large part of New York curiously left blank. Holland described the area as "the Antient Couchsachrage one of the Four Beaver-Hunting Countries of the Six Nations not yet surveyed."



L. Evans, *A General Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America*. ..., 1776, Map #97402, TGLO.

Reflecting the region's vast natural resources such as fur and cod fish, Holland decorated his map's cartouche with an illustration of a North American beaver, and he identified several fishing banks off the coast of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Beaver pelts—in high demand, particularly as fashionable hats—were important to the colonial economy and to relations between colonists and Indigenous tribes, and the bountiful coastal waters provided an important source of food for the colonists.

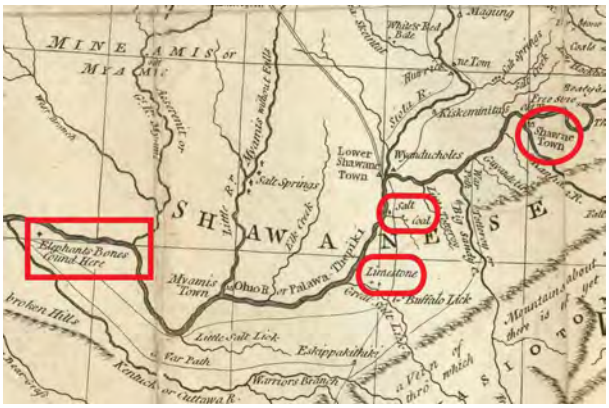
Moving south to the Appalachians, surveyor Lewis Evans covers the Middle British Colonies for the atlas' fourth map. This 1776 edition was based on Evans' original 1755 map of the same area that he produced to help the British during the French and Indian War (1754–1763). General Edward Braddock famously used Evans' map during the war, and it was later updated based on Pownall's additional corrections.[4]

After Britain's victory in the Seven Years' War, the Crown claimed lands east of the Mississippi River. Colonial westward expansion, however, provoked conflict with Indigenous nations who had not ceded their territories. To reduce tensions, Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763, banning colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains and establishing an Indigenous reserve. Indigenous alliances proved strategically important, and Evans' updated maps highlight tribal villages and key natural resources within the reserved lands.

As the first two maps in the atlas focused on wide, general views of North America and the Caribbean and issues of intra-European geopolitical conflict, the second two maps look inward. Indigenous groups, geography, and natural resources figure prominently in these maps and further inform the British military officers who sought any knowledge that could provide a better understanding of their theater of war.

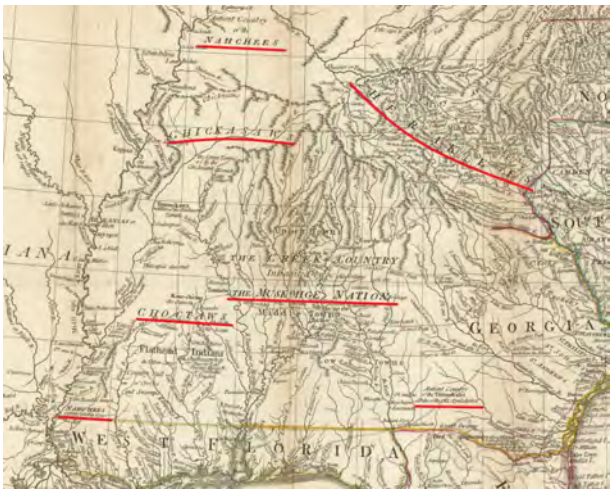
One of the most highly regarded maps of this atlas is Bernard Romans' map of the Southern British Colonies, the fifth map in the atlas. Romans was the first to accurately map East and West Florida, which extended present-day Florida to the Mississippi River. He based his work on previous surveys from John William Gerard de Brahm for Georgia, Henry Mouzon Jr. for North and South Carolina, and Captain John Abraham Collet for North Carolina. All were known to be very detailed and accurate in their work. This map was an important tool for British officers' decision-making regarding navigation and troop movements in the American Revolution. Such critical information was used in the British "southern strategy," which saw British troops move from New York City and St. Augustine to capture Savannah, Georgia, in 1778.

In addition to mapping the colonies (and similar to Evans' efforts), Romans also located trading paths and several Indigenous groups, including



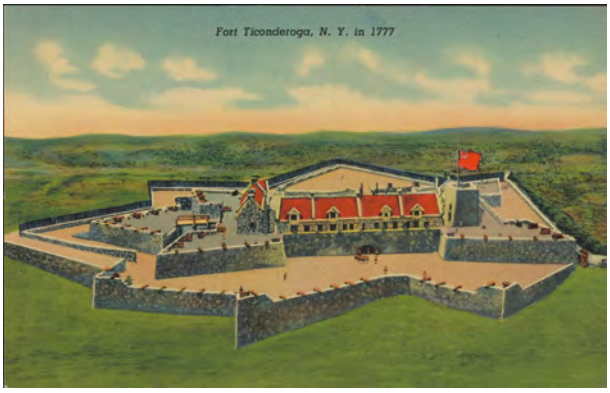
Indigenous tribal villages as well as locations of limestone, salt, and coal deposits, and even elephant bones are mapped.

B. Romans, *A General Map of the Southern British Colonies, in America*. ..., 1776, Map #97403, TGLO.



Romans mapped the location of at least seven Native American tribes, which are underlined here in red.

W. F. Brassier, *A Survey of Lake Champlain, including Lake George, Crown Point and St. John*, 1762 [1776], Map #97404, TGLO.



(left) Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y. in 1777 postcard. Image courtesy of Library of Congress. **(right)** Detail showing forts St. Frederick and Ticonderoga.

the Choctaws, Tapoockaws [sic], Timookahs [sic], Chicasaw, Nahchees [sic], Cherakees [sic], and the Muskohge Nation [sic], which indicated a prominent Indigenous presence in the area that the British hoped to cultivate as allies.

The final map in this series focuses on Lake Champlain and Lake George. Lined with forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the strategic waterways were gateways to British Canada. Maintaining control of this important waterway gave the British

access to heavy artillery at the forts and a safe place to regroup. Together, the lakes form part of the boundary between New York and Vermont. Their elongated narrow channel lined with forts was a significant defense of the British colonies in Canada from the rest of the American colonies. The site's defense was quickly tested and held in October 1776, when the first encounter between an American and a British fleet fought at the battle at Valcour Island.

This atlas includes the only intentional war-time maps found in the GLO Archives that cover the theater of the American Revolutionary War. Its small size allowed British officers to travel with the maps in their holster, thus making it useful in the field. The maps' geographic accuracy stems from the latest colonial surveys, giving British officers an advantage in an otherwise unknown terrain. Covering a time when European powers clashed over American soil, *The American Military Pocket Atlas* includes meticulous details at both the small and large scale making it a valuable historical artifact in the Texas General Land Office Archives, especially as the country prepares to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

ENDNOTES

1 Seymour I. Schwartz, & Ralph E. Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*. (New York, NY: Wellfleet Press, 1980), 190.

2 Gordon Goodwin, *Dictionary of National Biography, 1885–1900, Volume 16. Drant-Edridge*, (London, UK: Elder Smith & Co., 1888), 210.

3 John A. Schutz, *Thomas Pownall, British Defender of American Liberty: A Study of Anglo-American Relations in the Eighteenth Century*. (Glendale, CA: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1951), 51.

4 *Ibid*., p. 53.

MY FAVORITE FEATURE ON A MAP: SAN SABA SILVER MINE

By Frank Mace

"What the Golden Fleece was to the Greeks or what El Dorado—the Gilded Man—has been to South America, the lost mines on the San Saba and Llano rivers in Texas have been to all that part of the United States once owned by Spain."

J. Frank Dobie, Coronado's Children[1]

Venturers in Texas long dreamed of finding that lost San Saba mine. Old maps of Texas even claimed to pinpoint the mine's location. But the mine and its treasure were elusive.

In keeping with *The Neatline*'s "My Favorite Map" series, I'll accordingly share my favorite *feature* on a map: the lost San Saba silver mine.

MIRANDA'S MINE

The legend got its start in 1750s Spanish Texas, when an intriguing report reached Jacinto de Barrios

Map of the State of Texas.

The Bryan museum.

y Jáuregui, governor of the province. According to the governor's sources, Apaches led a small group of Spaniards north of San Antonio and showed them a hill of *almagre*—red ochre, or reddish-brown earth thought to indicate precious metal. The Spaniards dug a pit. Governor Barrios wanted to know if they hit silver.

Governor Barrios directed lieutenant governor Bernardo de Miranda y Flores to investigate the almagre. Miranda's team left San Antonio, crossed the Guadalupe and Pedernales, and stopped just short of the Llano near a small stream today called Honey Creek. There, on February 26, 1756, Miranda recorded the discovery of "a tremendous stratum of ore." Upon returning to San Antonio, Miranda announced his find to Governor Barrios:

> *"The mines that are throughout the Cerro del Almagre and all its slope are so abundant that I guarantee to give a mine to each one of all the inhabitants of this province of Texas without anyone being discriminated against in the surveys...."*

Beyond this silver strike, Miranda reported that on his return trip to San Antonio, "a well-known Apache Indian overtook me" and described additional places, deeper in Texas, with almagre and "rich ore veins." Miranda accordingly petitioned the viceroy of New Spain to establish a presidio (fort) in the area to protect the Spaniards needed to develop the mines.[2]

Despite Miranda's urging, the Spanish did not build an outpost at the site Miranda called Los Almagres, but in 1757, they did establish a mission and presidio 75 miles to the northwest on the San Saba River near present day Menard. The new mission on the San Saba lasted only a year before a coalition of Native American tribes annihilated it and massacred its friars—the only time in Spanish Texas where natives completely destroyed a Spanish outpost.[3] After the destruction of the San Saba mission, the San Saba presidio hung on until 1768, when the Spanish abandoned the area.

RUMORS

Over the next 70 years, the story of Miranda's mine and the San Saba mission and presidio got garbled. The rumor became that the Spaniards established the San Saba presidio to *guard* mines and established the mission to organize Native Americans to work the mines, but the obliteration of the mission prematurely ended the enterprise. Amidst the rumors and confusion, Texans eventually came to think of the old Spanish mine as being somewhere near the abandoned San Saba presidio and mission, losing sight of the area 75 miles southeast near Honey Creek and the Llano River where Miranda's purported Los Almagres mine supposedly was.

After others attempted without success to find and commercialize the mine, Jim Bowie and his brother Rezin, naturally, decided they would be the ones to do it. The Bowie brothers were accustomed to living on the borderlands of their country and the law, and finding lost treasure was their sort of thing. If you believe Rezin's account, he and Jim and a few others rode out of San Antonio, heading for the old San Saba presidio *"which was built by the Spaniards . . . for the purpose of protecting them while working the silver mines . . . ."* The group had nearly reached the old fort when they discovered they were being tracked by 164 Tawakonis, Wacos, and Caddos. Rezin and another man walked out to request a discussion with the chief—to which the natives responded with calls of *"how de do? how de do?"* in English and a volley of gunfire. The posse holed up in an island of live oaks and brush as the natives encircled their position and set prairie fires to smoke them out. Battling from sunrise to sundown, the group lost 1 man but inflicted 82 casualties on the natives, Rezin reported. The Bowie posse limped back to San Antonio, bringing the story of an Indian scrape that would become legendary but no silver.[4]

Though nobody could find the lost mine, mapmakers refused to give up on it. Stephen F. Austin labeled "Silver Mines" near the San Saba River in

his pioneering map of Mexican Texas, likely aware that the mines could excite interest in his colonization project.[5] Even statehood-era maps of Texas, like my c.1846 Samuel Augustus Mitchell map shown above, stuck with showing the mines. It wasn't crazy to think, or hope, that Texas may be rich in silver—after all, Mexico is full of the metal and is by far the world's leading silver producer today.[6]

RICHES

In 1907, University of Texas professor Herbert E. Bolton took a copy of Miranda's journal into the field. Professor Bolton declared that he and a colleague "beyond question identified the mine opened by Miranda with the Boyd Shaft, near Honey Creek Cove," a site northwest of Marble Falls. Based on this find, according to Professor Bolton, "the Los Almagres Mining Company was formed and purchased about seventeen hundred acres of land round about Boyd Shaft."[7]

Professor Bolton probably did find Miranda's Los Almagres mine, and the Los Almagres Mining Company apparently went on to learn that the "mine" was no treasure.[8]

What was Miranda thinking with his claims of "a tremendous stratum of ore" and a mine for each inhabitant of Texas? He definitely leapt to grand conclusions about the hill country almagre, and maybe he was a true believer. Yet he may also have been angling to be presidio captain at the Los Almagres outpost he urged the viceroy to establish, with the vague hope of silver riches being an added bonus.[9]

Though hopes of finding a rich silver mine in central Texas faded across the centuries, the "sheer doggedness" of treasure hunters ensured the legend did not disappear.[10] As late as 1930, Mr. Dobie recounted that Texans were still dreaming of the lost mine, wherever it may be:

> *"Housed mechanics, preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, earthen-treading farmers and home-staying women, as well as roaming cowboys, rangers, outlaws and miners, have told the strange story—and believed it.... In seeking it, generations of men have disemboweled mountains, drained lakes, and turned rivers out of their courses. It has been found—and lost—in many places under many conditions. It is here; it is there; it is nowhere."*[11]

The author and his wife Joy at the site of Los Almagres. The text of the marker reads, in part: *"By commission of the Governor of Spanish Texas, Bernardo de Miranda in 1756 examined Cerro del Almagre, a red ochre hill supposedly rich in silver. His party of 23 from San Antonio struck Honey Creek near here, then went to the junction of the Llano and Colorado rivers."*

ENDNOTES

1 J. Frank Dobie, *Coronado's Children: Tales of Lost Mines and Buried Treasures of the Southwest* 1 (Southwest Press 1930).

2 *Miranda's Inspection of Los Almagres: His Journal, Report, and Petition*, Roderick B. Patten trans. & ed., *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 228–54 (Vol. 74, No. 2, Oct. 1970).

3 Donald E. Chipman, *Spanish Texas, 1519–1821* 161 (University of Texas Press 1992).

4 Rezin Bowie's account is printed in Mary Austin Holley, *Texas*. 161–73 (J. Clarke & Co. 1836) (reprinted by Texas State Historical Association 1990).

5 Patten at 224.

6 Silver, U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries (Feb. 2026).

7 Herbert Eugene Bolton, *Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century: Studies in Spanish Colonial History and Administration* 83 n.33 (University of California Press 1915) (reprinted by University of Texas Press 1970).

8 Patten at 227–28.

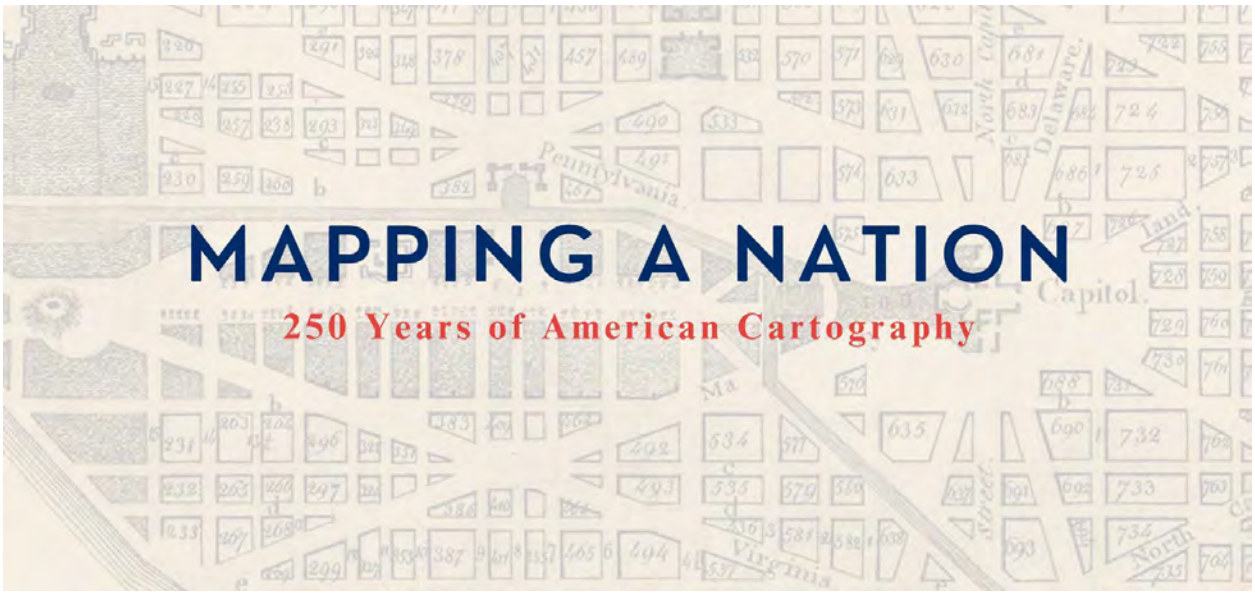
9 *Id*. at 231.

10 This description of treasure hunters comes from Julian Sancton, *Neptune's Fortune: The Billion-Dollar Shipwreck and the Ghosts of the Spanish Empire* 134 (Crown 2026). Anyone reeled in by tales of lost treasure will enjoy Sancton's recent book on the San José shipwreck off of Cartagena, Colombia.

11 Dobie at 1.

BEHIND THE CREATION OF *MAPPING A NATION*

By Madeline Lowry



In December 2025, UTA's History and Geography Professor, Dr. Imre Demhardt, discussed a collaborative project idea with UTA's Outreach and Instruction Archivist, Evan Spencer, to celebrate America's upcoming 250th anniversary. He proposed the creation of a digital exhibit that would explore America's history through maps. The two departments almost immediately dove into brainstorming and planning. The project idea continued to grow, and soon the groundwork had been laid for the new exhibit, *Mapping a Nation: 250 Years of American Cartography*.

The goal was to use a collaborative curation model. We wanted to bring in a mix of diverse voices that could highlight many different perspectives and backgrounds. We compiled a group of volunteers made up of students, faculty, staff, donors, and general history enthusiasts. Each of these volunteers chose a single map from a specific decade of America's history and wrote a short reflection explaining its historical significance and why it resonated with them. As a result, we created an exhibit that is as much about individual perspectives as it is about cartographic history.

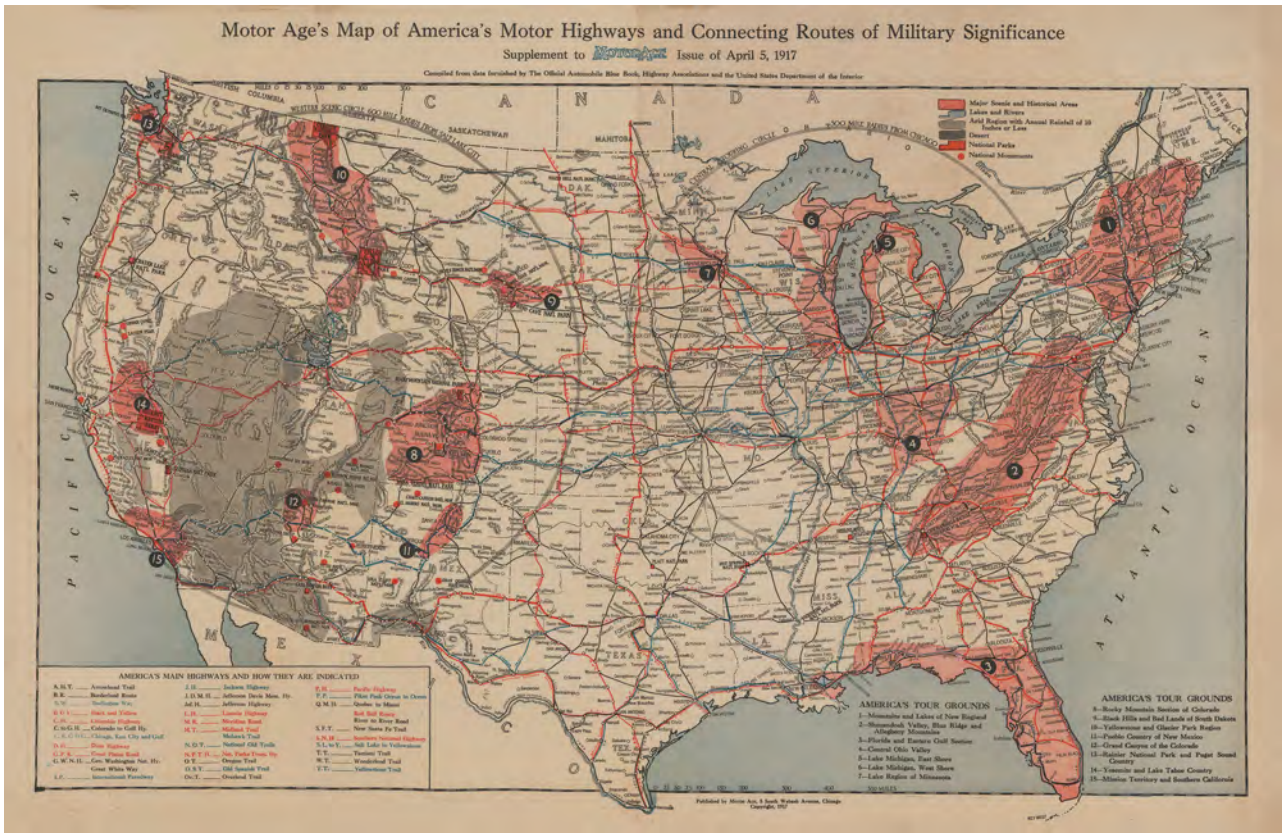
Although the exhibit was created primarily to celebrate America's semiquincentennial, it also gave us the chance to highlight the incredible collection in the Viriginia Garrett Cartographic History

Map of the United States with the Contiguous British and Spanish Possessions, John Melish, 1818, Philadelphia.

Library at UTA. Recognized as one of the country's premier cartographic collections, the library preserves thousands of maps, atlases, globes, and related materials that document nearly five centuries of geographic knowledge. *Mapping a Nation* highlights just a small portion of these remarkable resources while demonstrating the value of historical maps as primary sources for understanding America's political, social, cultural, and technological development.

The exhibition also showcases the diversity of the Garrett Library's collection. Of the 26 featured items, 21 are individual sheet maps, 2 are maps from historic atlases, 2 are maps published in magazines, and 1 is a three-dimensional braille map. This variety underscores the many ways maps have been produced, published, and experienced throughout American history. Whether created for navigation, education, entertainment, or accessibility, each object offers a unique window into the era in which it was made.

The process of creating *Mapping a Nation* also had a lasting impact on the Garrett Library's collection itself. As the volunteers evaluated potential selections, they identified opportunities to strengthen the collection's representation of American cartography. During the development of the exhibition, 7 new maps were added to the collection. 1 map



Motor Age's Map of America's Motor Highways and Connecting Routes of Military Significance, Motor Age magazine, 1917, Chicago.

was generously donated by David Finfrock while 6 additional maps were acquired with funds from the Virginia Garrett Endowment. These acquisitions not only enriched the exhibition but also expanded the library's holdings for future teaching, research, and public engagement.

The project reflects the value of collaboration across disciplines. Historians, geographers, librarians, archivists, students, and community members each contributed their own expertise and perspectives, demonstrating how historical collections can serve as catalysts for both scholarship and public engagement. By encouraging participants to interpret the maps in their own voices, the exhibition moves beyond traditional curatorial practice and highlights the many personal connections that people form with historical materials.

Ultimately, *Mapping a Nation: 250 Years of American Cartography* celebrates more than America's 250th anniversary—it celebrates the enduring power of maps to tell stories. Every featured map offers a snapshot of a particular moment, revealing not only how Americans understood their country but also how they experienced the world around them. Through this partnership between UTA Libraries' Special Collections and Archives and the Department of History and Geography, the exhibition showcases the extraordinary resources of the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library while inviting visitors to discover that history can be viewed through many different lenses. As the nation commemorates its semiquincentennial, *Mapping a Nation* demonstrates that maps remain powerful tools for exploring the past, understanding the present, and inspiring future generations.

To view high resolution scans of the maps, visit UTA's Institutional Repository, MavMatrix. And to view the digital map exhibit, *Mapping a Nation: 250 Years of American Cartography*.

Target Tokyo, F.E. Manning, Government Printing Office, 1943, Washington D.C.

THE FIRST RED RIVER 'SHOOTOUT: A CENTURY OF TEXAS BORDER DISPUTE

By Robert J. Reagan

This article was originally published in the Journal of the Texas Supreme Court Historical Society, Vol. 14 No. 4 (Summer 2025)

Every year in October since 1900, with several interruptions in the 1920s, the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma football teams face off at a neutral location in Dallas. This game has been characterized as the "Red River Shootout" referencing the boundary between the two states. Fortunately, the only violence occurring was the usual sanctioned one associated with the blocking and tackling in the game, and occasional physical altercations between fans, which are rare.[1]

This paper is about another rivalry—a diplomatic, legal, and judicial one—between the United States and Texas, and another between Oklahoma and Texas, concerning the Red River. that originated over 200 years ago. And the rivalry may still exist. It involves treaties, their interpretation and application, and the determination of boundaries on land.

What was and is the actual border between Texas and the territory that would become the state of Oklahoma?

During the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson in 1803, the United States doubled its geographical size with the Louisiana Purchase negotiated with Napoleon's France. The extent of Louisiana territory in the Treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic signed April 30, 1803, was only vaguely defined, with reference to the territory that Spain re-conveyed to France in 1801.

President Jefferson pressed the United States claims farther afield. He asserted that Louisiana embraced all of the lands drained by the western tributaries of the Mississippi River, including the far-flung and uncharted headwaters of the Missouri River and the area drained by their tributaries. Jefferson also planned the first exploration of this land that became known as the Lewis & Clark Expedition.[2]

Louisiana Purchase.

Land claimed by US.

Adams Onis.

The government of Spain, which had relinquished Louisiana to Napoleon's France, subsequently disputed the boundaries of Louisiana with Spanish colonial territory. Accordingly, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams undertook negotiations with the Spanish government during the James Monroe Administration. In 1819 the United States and Spain negotiated the 1819 Adams-Onis Treaty, also known as the Transcontinental Treaty. The Treaty described the boundary between the Louisiana Purchase as follows:

> *The Boundary Line between the two Countries, West of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the River Sabine in the Sea, continuing North, along the Western Bank of that River, to the 32d degree of Latitude; thence by a Line due North to the degree of Latitude, where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches, or Red-River, then following the course of the Rio-Roxo Westward to the degree of Longitude, 100 West from London and 23 from Washington, then crossing the said Red-River, and running thence by a Line due North to the River Arkansas, thence, following the Course of the Southern bank of the Arkansas to its source in Latitude, 42. North and thence by that parallel of Latitude to the South-Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melishe's Map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January 1818.*[3]

The Treaty further provided:

> *To fix this Line with more precision, and to place the Landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both Nations, each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint a Commissioner, and a Surveyor, who shall . . . mark the said Line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, and from the Red River to the River Arkansas, and to ascertain the Latitude of the Source of the said River Arkansas . . . they shall make out plans and keep Journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary Articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.*[4]

The Adams-Onis Treaty was in effect with Spain for less than two years. After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, the treaty's effectiveness was in question. Mexico and the United States, however, agreed to the Treaty boundaries in 1828.

Melish Map.

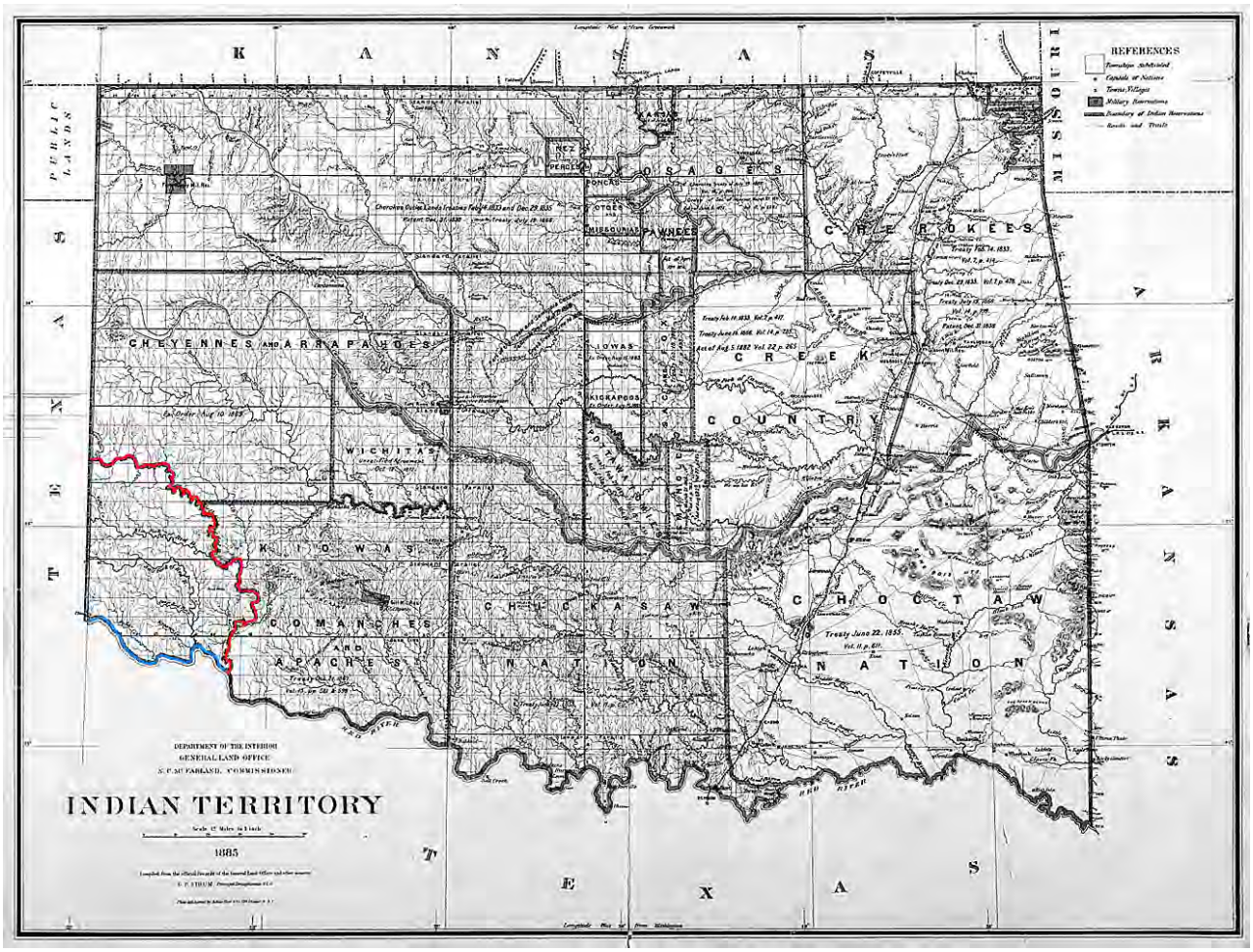
Greer County.

Most of us in the Lone Star State know that Texas won its de facto independence from Mexico in 1836. The Republic became a U. S. State in December 1845 during the James K. Polk administration. A dispute as to whether the southern boundary of Texas was the Nueces River or the Rio Grande precipitated a war between Mexico and the United States. After the U. S. victory, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo settled the boundary with Mexico along the Rio Grande, and ceded California and other lands south of the Adams-Onis line to the U.S. In 1850, Congress passed an Act by which, among other provisions, Texas would agree the northern boundary of the Panhandle[5] and the other western boundaries of Texas.[6] It would appear that the boundaries of Texas were then settled. Or were they?

The Adams-Onis Treaty had made reference to the Melish Map of 1818 to determine the point at which the Red River met the 100° meridian.[7] Later surveys, however, determined that the map placed the meridian around ninety miles east of the astronomical location. Use of the Melish meridian thus would have placed the border of the Texas Panhandle on a north-south line near Lawton Oklahoma and Wichita Falls, Texas, considerably reducing Oklahoma's land area. The Treaty, however, had a provision that later surveys would determine the true location of the meridian using the astronomical bearing.[8]

Randolph B. Marcy and Captain (later Civil War Union Major General) George B. McClellan first determined the Prairie Dog Town Fork to be the main fork of the Red River after exploring it in the summer of 1852. Nevertheless, on February 8, 1860, the Texas legislature passed an act providing for the formation of Greer County, with boundaries "beginning at the confluence of Red River and Prairie Dog Town River; then running up Red River, passing the mouth of the South Fork and following main or North Red River to its intersection with the twenty-third degree of west longitude (the 100th meridian); thence due south across the Salt Fork to Prairie Dog River, and thence following that river to the place of beginning."[9] This Act assumed that the North Fork was the Red River proper, and the Prairie Dog Town Fork was a tributary.

Though the Act was passed in 1860, the Civil War and Reconstruction delayed organization and development of Greer County until the 1880s. During that decade cattle companies acquired land by patents from the state. In July 1886, the settlers of the area bounded by the 100th meridian and the North



Map showing Greer County within Indian Territory and highlighting the two forks of the Red River.

and Prairie Dog Town forks organized Greer County under the authority of the Act. The county seat was named, post offices were established, a county jail built, and a school system was set up.

In 1890, Congress passed the Oklahoma Organic Act. This statute provided for a "temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma . . . and for other purposes."[10] The "other purposes" included authority to bring a suit in equity against the State of Texas to make a final determination for possession of the land between the North and South Forks and the 100th meridian against Texas' claims.[11]

The first case, styled *United States v. Texas*, was filed in the Court in 1890 invoking the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction.[12] Texas responded by filing a demurrer, challenging such jurisdiction. The demurrer was overruled, and the case proceeded on the merits.[13]

After considerable briefing and argument, Justice John Marshall Harlan, writing for the Court, issued a ninety-one-page opinion and decree in favor of the United States.[14]

The issues presented were two: (1) the true location of the 100th meridian, and once that issue was settled, (2) which of two forks of the Red River was the one referred to in the Treaty.

The first issue was disposed of by considering the language of the Adams-Onis Treaty. The Court said that, upon a reasonable interpretation of its provisions while it referred to the 100th meridian on the Melish map, it also left it open for the parties to engage commissioners and surveyors to ascertain

the true location of the 100th meridian. The Court further observed that even if the Melish map were found to be the intent of the Treaty, the 1850 enactments by Texas and the United States, and their subsequent conduct embraced the correct meridian.[15]

The real issue was whether the Treaty meant the Red River to be the Prairie Dog Town Fork, also known as the South Fork, or the North Fork to be the correct boundary between Texas and the territory that became Oklahoma. Both cross the meridian, but at locations about 50 miles from each other.[16]

Justice Harlan considered in exhaustive detail the arguments presented by the parties. Among the issues that persuaded the Court to sustain the claim of the United States include the following.

The Compromise of 1850, enacted by Congress and accepted by Texas, together with the action of the state and federal governments, set the present borders of Texas. The intention of the two governments, as gathered from the words of the Adams-Onis Treaty, must control, and that the map to which the contracting parties referred is to be given the same effect as if it had been expressly made a part of the treaty. The south or Prairie Dog Town Fork most nearly answers to the description of the Red River as shown on the early maps, including that of Melish referred to in the treaty, instead of the North Fork, the course of which would make the line run to northwest from the confluence of the forks.

Texas argued that Greer County was named in an Act of 1879 constituting the northern judicial district in Texas and thus Congress conceded the County was part of Texas. The Court, however, held that the Act was not intended to express the purpose of the United States to surrender its jurisdiction, and does not admit the right of Texas to that territory.[17] The same reasoning applied to the designation of a post office in "Greer County, Texas" by the U. S. Post Office.

The Court further opined that routes, trails, or roads, the character of which could not have been known around the time of the Treaty, does not suggest which Fork was primary. Travel by traders and trappers could have been only occasional and limited, and also would not so indicate.[18]

Accordingly, the Court rendered the following decree.

> *This cause having been submitted upon the pleadings, proofs and exhibits, and the court being fully advised, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the territory east of the 100th meridian of longitude, west and south of the river now known as the North Fork of Red River, and north of a line following westward, as prescribed by the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, the course, and along the south bank, both of Red River and of the river now known as the Prairie Dog Town Fork or South Fork of Red River until such line meets the 100th meridian of longitude—which territory is sometimes called Greer County—constitutes no part of the territory properly included within or rightfully belonging to Texas at the time of the admission of that State into the Union, and is not within the limits nor under the jurisdiction of that State, but is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States of America.*[19]

This judgment appears to have ended the Texas border controversy. But, as it happened, not so.

Oklahoma was admitted to the Union as a state in 1907. A controversy subsequently arose where Texas contended that the boundary between the states was the middle of the main channel of the Red River while Oklahoma asserted that the south bank was the boundary. Oklahoma sued Texas in 1919 invoking the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Oklahoma argued that the matter was settled by the Court's 1896 decree and the principles of *res judicata* should apply. Texas countered by arguing that the matter of the location, even though the Court's judgment stated the south bank was the boundary, that issue was not actually litigated and those principles should not apply.[20]

The Supreme Court overruled Texas' contentions and ruled that *res judicata* did apply and rendered judgment for Oklahoma.[21] The Court later issued

a further decree setting rules for implementing the judgment.[22]

The Court rulings that the border was the south bank rather than the midstream as usual was significant in 1931when a spat occurred between the respective state governors concerning a bridge over the river east of the present-day Lake Texoma.[23] That is worth another article.

ENDNOTES

1 The game was first held in 1900. It continued until 1922 and resumed in 1929 to play continuously until this day, and played in the Dallas Cotton Bowl. The official name was changed in 2005 to"Red River Rivalry" and later "Red River Showdown" apparently because of squeamishness of corporate sponsors. Many still refer to it as the "Shootout."

2 https://www.loc.gov/collections/louisiana-european-explorations-and-the-louisiana-purchase/articles-and-essays/the-louisiana-purchase/.

3 Adams-Onis Treaty Article Three.

4 Adams-Onis Treaty, Article Four.

5 This boundary is at latitude 36°30' that was the boundary between the permitted slave and free territories under the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

6 Texas ceded the lands to the west that were originally claimed to the United States in exchange for assumption of the state debt and payment of $10M. The Gadsden Purchase added the southern area of what is now Arizona and part of New Mexico, Thus completing the present boundaries of the Continental U.S. lower 48 states.

7 "Melishe" was spelled in the Treaty. The "e" is omitted in some other sources.

8 *See* Note 4 and accompanying text. *See also* 8 Stat. 252 254, 256, *cited by United States* v. *Texas*, 162 U.S. at 28–29.

9 Ch. 90, Texas General Laws, 8th Leg. (1860). *See* W. L. Webb, "The Formation and Dispute of Greer County: A Historical Overview" *Texas State Historical Assn. Handbook, of Texas* (1952, updated 2015) https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/greer-county.

10 26 Stat. 80 (Chapter 181) Pub.L. 51–181 (or 182).

11 *Ibid.* § 25.

12 U. S. Constitution, art. III.

13 *United States v. Texas*, 143 U.S. 621 (1892).

14 *United States v. Texas*, 162 U.S. 1 (1896).

15 *Ibid.*, 42.

16 *Ibid.*, 42–43.

17 *See* Note 9, and accompanying text above.

18 162 U.S. at 81. The court further discounted the argument that the Prairie Dog Town Fork's water is unfit for drinking while the North Fork's is less so. *See* 162 U.S. at 88.

19 162 U.S. at 90–91

20 *Oklahoma v. Texas*, 256 U.S. 70 (1921) (The Treaty did not explicitly say the south bank of the river was the boundary, but the 1896 decree may have been based on language in Article 3 describing the boundary as "... crossing the said Red-River, at the 100th meridian ...").

21 256 U. S. at 93.

22 261 U. S. 340 (1923). (Decree declaring the general course of and rules for locating the boundary between Oklahoma and Texas on the south bank of Red River). Of some interest, Texas again sued Oklahoma in the 1980s to set the state's boundary near the Texoma Reservoir Dam on the Red River. At the request of both states, the Supreme Court entered a consent decree settling that issue. *Texas v. Oklahoma*, 457 U. S. 172 (1982).

23 For recent history, see Rusty Williams, *The Red River Bridge War*, Texas A&M Univ. Press (2016).

LEWIS & CLARK: MAPPING THE WEST

By Jon Dotson

Old World Auctions

I recently traveled to Bozeman, Montana on vacation to experience the expansive Rocky Mountains in all their splendor. During the trip, I found myself fully engrossed in the beauty of the region—from snow-capped peaks to abundant wildlife and the majestic Gallatin and Yellowstone rivers. Experiencing this amazing environment reminded me of the Lewis & Clark expedition, as the 45-member Corps of Discovery had explored this region extensively. While I could easily navigate the rugged terrain in our rented SUV, use GPS to find the fastest route, or ask Siri for directions, early western explorers had no such luxuries.

Following the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase in April 1803, the United States gained over 800,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River and nearly doubled its territory in the process. Thomas Jefferson understood the potential economic and political value of this acquisition, and organized a federally funded venture to explore these vast new lands. The goals of this expedition were to seek new trade routes, establish good relations with the Indian tribes in the region, and to determine if a Northwest Passage existed via the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean. Jefferson's specific directive was as follows: "to explore the Missouri River, and such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, may offer the most direct and predictable water communication across this continent, for the purposes of commerce." Thomas Jefferson selected his former personal secretary and Army Captain, Meriwether Lewis, to lead the expedition. Lewis then engaged William Clark, who had served with him in the military and possessed strong draftsmanship and knowledge of the frontier. Embarking on this epic journey, Lewis and Clark relied on little more than a handful of basic maps and scientific instruments to chart the 4,162 miles from the mouth of the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

THE "BLANK MAP"

Arguably the most important map that Lewis and Clark carried with them from St. Louis was a composite map drawn by Nicolas King. King had joined the staff of the Surveyor's Office in Washington in 1796, and became the city's Surveyor in 1803. In March of that year, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, instructed King "to project a blank map" covering the region from the Mississippi River and Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. Gallatin provided King with a list of maps that he thought would be useful in its compilation. After careful consideration, King narrowed down his list of source maps to 3 maps by Aaron Arrowsmith showing the interior parts of North America, Delisle's *Carte de la Louisiane et du*

Aaron Arrowsmith's *A Map Exhibiting All the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America...*, 1802. (Image courtesy of The Library of Congress).

The northwestern quadrant of Guillaume Delisle's *Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi*...depicting the headwaters of the Rio Grande River. (https://www.oldworldauctions.com/catalog/lot/181/140).

Cours du Mississipi for the headwaters of the Rio Grande, and explorer David Thompson's manuscript map for the Great Bend of the Missouri River (near present-day Bismarck).

The fact that Arrowsmith's maps were used as the primary source for much of King's map speaks to the quality of his works. Jefferson was particularly fond of Arrowsmith's maps and noted "I know the engraving is superiorly well done." Arrowsmith also had access to valuable information from the North American wilderness via the British fur trading companies in the region. One very important map that influenced his depiction of the Upper Missouri River was drawn by Blackfoot Chief Ackomokki. The chief sketched out (likely on dirt) the river routes that his warriors would use on their raids against the Shoshone, and Peter Fidler of the Hudson Bay Company recorded it on paper. Fidler's sketch map made its way back to London, where Arrowsmith incorporated it onto his map as a series of dotted lines signifying possible sources of the Missouri River. Ackomokki's maps (he created several which were transcribed by others onto paper) are notable

Arrowsmith's depiction of possible sources of the Missouri River based upon Ackomokki's sketch map. (Image courtesy of The Library of Congress).

Nicolas King "Blank Map" of 1803 used for the expedition. (Image courtesy of The Library of Congress).

as the first to show detail of the Front Range of the Rockies based on personal observation. In a note to the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, Fidler concluded that "this Indian map conveys much information where European documents fail."

King followed Arrowsmith's portrayal of the Missouri River, no doubt the most important feature for Lewis and Clark, in addition to his representation of the Pacific Coast (which in turn was based upon Vancouver and Cook's recent voyages) to assemble his final product for Jefferson, Gallatin, and the Corps of Discovery.

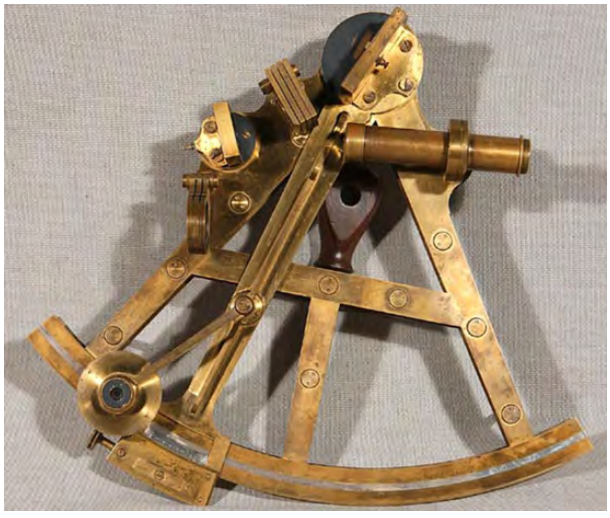
THE INSTRUMENTS

While Nicolas King's role was to establish a base map for Lewis and Clark's expedition, it was William Clark's field surveying and Meriwether Lewis' astronomical observations that filled in the blank spaces. Thomas Jefferson was insistent on meticulous measurements and record keeping throughout the Corps' journey. His specific instructions for Lewis and Clark were to observe latitude and longitude, starting at the mouth of the Missouri, and at "all remarkable points of the river, & especially at the mouths of rivers, at rapids, at islands & other places distinguished by such natural marks & characters of a durable kind, as they may with certainty be recognized hereafter." In order to fulfill this obligation, Lewis procured levels, pocket compasses, a surveyor's compass (or circumferentor), rods and chains, telescopes, a sextant, an octant (or Hadley's quadrant), a chronometer, drafting instruments, and more. Various books and tables were also carried along to assist in computing their precise location.

For William Clark, who was primarily responsible for charting the Corps' course, the surveyor's compass was the tool he used most. Clark used the dead reckoning method, where straight-line distances are recorded between turns and compass bearings are noted at each turn. It was a relatively quick and easy process that could be done on a daily basis and then recorded on a map. Clark also used a Gunter's chain (measuring 33 feet long) for determining shorter distances accurately, even using it at the arduous 18-mile portage at Great Falls. Other techniques that Clark used were precision pacing (at the Big Bend) and a log-line, which was used for measuring river distance and velocity.

While Clark handled the measurements on the trail, Meriwether Lewis was tasked with measuring latitude and longitude. He had no previous experience in this regard, so after Jefferson (while serving as President!) taught him some of the basics, Lewis received formal training from Andrew Ellicott and mathematician Robert Patterson. Lewis was also given astronomical formulas that Patterson told Jefferson would render "the process extremely easy even to boys or common sailors." While calculating

Examples of two instruments used frequently by William Clark: A Surveyor's Compass & Gunter's Chain. (Images courtesy of The Smithsonian)



This sextant, produced in the late 18th century, is similar to the one used by Meriwether Lewis on the journey. (Image courtesy of The Library of Congress)

latitude was somewhat laborious—theirs was a ten-stop procedure taken at midday—it was not difficult to ascertain. Longitude on the other hand, was more challenging due to a lack of accurate timepieces. The one timepiece they had, an Arnold's watch (chronometer), had never been used on a long overland journey and Lewis found that it was prone to malfunction. So instead, he utilized the reliable movements of the sun and moon. In the evening, often with assistance from Clark, Lewis would take astronomical readings using either a 14" octant or 10" sextant. These two triangular-shaped tools measured the angle of the sun, stars and moon using a movable arm, mirrors, and eyepiece.

Latitude and longitude were recorded in part to compensate for the errors inherent with Clark's field measurements. As instructed by Jefferson, the Corps made multiple copies of these geographic measurements as a safeguard in case of loss or damage.

THE CLARK MAPS – FILLING IN THE BLANKS

Over the course of the expedition, Clark updated the King map and created his own field surveys. These new maps were generated from two primary sources—the geographical data coming from their own measurements coupled with information gleaned from interviews with fur traders and Native Americans about areas the Corps did not explore. During the winter breaks at Fort Mandan and Fort Clatsop, Clark produced numerous accurate maps of the Northwest. In fact, Lewis made over 70 maps while on the 2-year, 4-month and 10-day expedition. Most were route maps covering 1–2-week periods along with several detailed maps of the Columbia River.

After the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis in September 1806, Clark shifted gears to completing a singular map of the West. It took him until 1810 to complete the map, which measured an impressive 32" x 52". The delay was likely due in part to his new position as Superintendent for Indian Affairs.

Clark's route map for the period April 14–23, 1805. It shows part of North Dakota where the White Earth River enters the Missouri River. Clark notes the widths of both rivers, camp location/dates, and includes short descriptions of the land (Image Courtesy of Yale University).

There was benefit from this interlude, however, as Clark was able to include new information from other explorers, including fur trader Manuel Lisa (Montana), mountain man John Colter (Yellowstone region, Teton Range), and explorer Zebulon Pike (Great Plains, Southwest) into the final production. Upon completion, Clark sent his map to Samuel Lewis in Philadelphia for final editing before it was engraved by Samuel Harrison for the official record of the expedition in 1814, published in both Philadelphia and London.

Clark's comprehensive map of the West, drawn in manuscript in 1810 (Image Courtesy of Yale University).

The engraved version of the map offered to the public. (https://www.oldworldauctions.com/catalog/lot/163/213).

While the journey to the Pacific Ocean did not yield an easy course that Jefferson had hoped for, it did provide the nation with the first accurate depiction of the West. With their map, now any citizen could visualize the real potential for settlement and economic opportunity beyond the Mississippi River. Fur traders, trappers, and other explorers quickly followed in the Corps footsteps, followed shortly thereafter by missionaries and early emigrants. In effect, the Lewis and Clark map served as the GPS for the West over the next 30 years until John Fremont's updated maps during the 1840s.

"The work we are now doing, is, I trust, done for prosperity, in such a way that they need not repeat it...We shall delineate with correctness the great arteries of this great country: those who come after us will extend the ramifications as they become acquainted with them, and fill up the canvas we began."

— Thomas Jefferson

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THE ALLEGORICAL ENGRAVING STYLE OF CARTOUCHE WORK BY HOMANN AND SEUTTER

By Martin M. van Brauman

INTRODUCTION

In the eighteenth century, German geographers with their printing presses replaced the domination of the Dutch printing houses of the seventeenth century. The most important and prolific map makers in the eighteenth century were the Homann family firm (1702–1852) in Nuremberg and later the Georg Matthäus Seutter firm (1717–1762) in Augsburg. Johann Baptist Homann worked in engraving and cartography, and he began his own publishing firm in 1702.[1] Homann's firm due to the low cost of printing in Germany undercut the dominant French and Dutch printing houses while surpassing their work in ornate cartouches.[2] After the Protestant Reformation, Nuremberg became a center of Protestant thought and education and Nuremberg flourished in the arts, publishing and architecture during the eighteenth century.

Homann produced maps and developed a distinctive style of exceptionally detailed engravings, elaborate allegorical cartouche work and vivid hand coloring. The maps of the Homann firm were issued plain and colored. Usually, the hand-colored maps had the cartouches uncolored, as shown in ***Figure 1*** and followed by Seutter in ***Figures 2***, ***3*** and ***4***. The principal competition of the Homann firm was Matthias Seutter, who published his *Atlas geographicus* in 1725, *Atlas Novus* in 1730 and 1740, *Grosser Atlas* in 1740, and an *Atlas Minor* in 1744. By 1731 and 1732, Seutter was one of the most prolific publishers.

Georg Matthäus Seutter was apprenticed as a map engraver to Johann Baptist Homann in the early 1700s and returned to Augsburg after his apprenticeship.[3] In Augsburg, he engraved maps and prints for the prominent art publisher Jeremiad Wolff (1663–1724) and around 1717 established his cartographic publishing firm. Seutter became the principal rival of the Homann printing house and eventually replaced his mentor, Johann Homann, as the official geographer to the German Emperor Karl VI of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1732, he was granted by the Emperor the title of *Imperial Geographer*. With the title of *Imperial Geographer*, his subsequent maps included the *Avec Privilege* or *Cum Privil* designation as shown in ***Figures 3*** and ***5***. During this time, Augsburg was experiencing a Golden Age of printing and art.

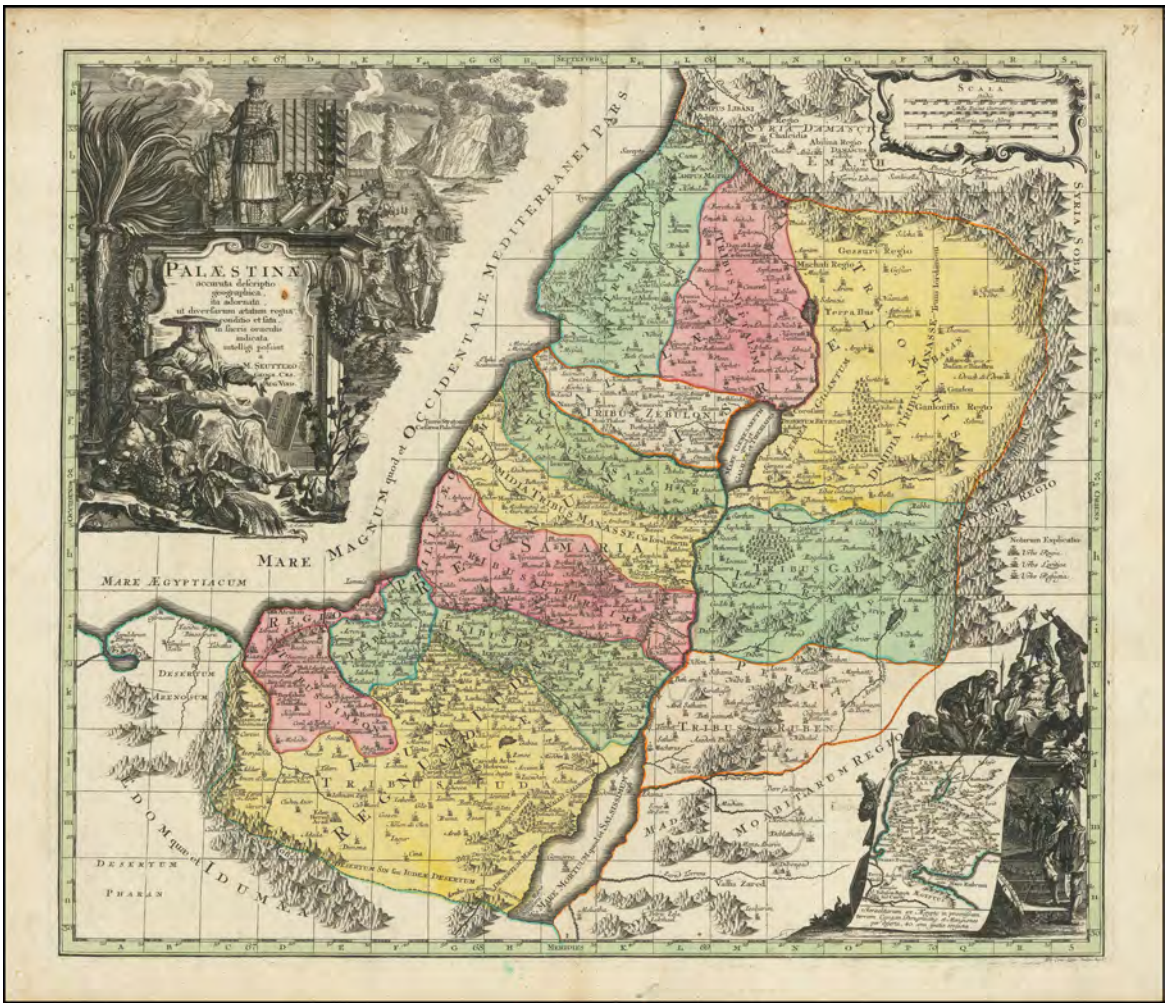
Seutter relied on the maps of his Dutch and French predecessors, and his maps were very similar in design to Homann's maps.[4] His most famous work was the *Atlas Novus Sive Tabulae Geographicae*, published in two volumes around 1730. His maps of the Holy Land are enriched with ornate, baroque scenes drawn from the Bible. The widespread popularity of Seutter's Atlases made his decorative delineation the standard for mid-18th century conception of engraved ornate scenes.

JOHANN BAPTIST HOMANN (1664–1724)

As one of Homann's earliest maps, this map first published in 1707 reflects the engraving style and detail of his work early in his career. The map's elephant watermark appears to identify the paper made in Nürnberg.[5] For the measuring dividers, the map has a *Scala* (*Stadia*) to determine distances by *Mille Pafsus Geometrici*, *Milliaria unius Horae* and *Dietce*.

The map divided among the Tribes were drawn by Homann after Guillaume Sanson's map, based upon biblical scriptures. Nicholas Sanson's *Sacred Geography* of 1662 provided the original map configuration. Nicolas' son Guillaume and pupil Alexis Hubert Jaillot enlarged and decorated the map and published their version in Paris in 1681. The differences from the Sanson map are reflected in the decorative cartouches and the mountainous landscapes.

FIGURE 1



IUDAEA seu PALAESTINA ob sacratissima Redemtoris vestigia hodie dicta Terra Sancta prout olim In Duodecim Tribus Divisa separatis ab invicem Regnis Iuda et Israel ex pressis infuper VI ultimi temporis ejusdem Terrae Provinciis collecta ex Tabulis Guil Sansonij Christ. Sfini Regis Geogr. a Joh. Baptista Homanno Norimbergae. *1707*, published in the first atlas of 36 maps. copperplate, Nürnberg.

Note: Eran Laor, Maps of the Holy Land, Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475–1900, New York: Alan R. Liss, Inc., 340; Kenneth Nebenzahl, Maps of the Holy Land, Images of Terra Sancta through Two Millennia, New York: Abbeville Press, 1st ed. 1986, pp. 134–135, 144–145.

The shoreline runs from *Sidon* to *Rinocorura*. The Kishon River is shown as connecting the Mediterranean Sea with Lake Tiberias, which was the ancient mistake since the end of the thirteenth century by Burchard of Mt. Sion along with the Dead Sea having a slight westward curve paralleling the coastline.

The map title in the cartouche is displayed on a flowing curtain. The title cartouche shows Moses receiving the Tablets of the Law on Mount Sinai with rays of light emitting from his forehead. On the left at the base of the mountain, the Israelites are dancing around the golden calf. On the right is the encampment where Moses is standing before a rock at Horeb and, striking the rock with his rod, water issued forth to drink.[6] Beyond the water scene to the right appears to be manna falling from heaven and to the left appears to be Moses holding up his hands with people kneeling and Aaron holding up his staff nearby.

Above Moses, in the clouds on the right are two angels hovering over the Ark of the Covenant with one holding a perfumed offering of burning incense for the Tabernacle. The Ark was a chest of acacia wood overlaid inside and out with gold and gold molding adorned its cover. On each end of its lid rose two cherubim crafted of beaten gold figures facing each other with wings outstretched to shelter the Ark. Inside of the Ark were the stone Tables of the Covenant, a jar of manna and Aaron's staff.[7] In the clouds to the left is an angel holding up a banner hanging down from a cross and a larger cross.

The bottom right cartouche shows a small inset map of the Exodus in the Sinai Peninsula with Moses and Aaron standing by the map and Moses pointing directly to Mount Sinai. Above the Exodus map, the two spies sent by Moses into the Promised Land are shown, carrying the oversized grapes from Canaan. The Stations of the wandering in the desert are marked showing crossing the *Mare Rubrum* and the journey to the final station before crossing the Jordan to *Iericho*. The bottom of insert map reads *Populi Israelitici ex Aegypto per Desertum in Terram Promissionis Canaan quadraginta annorum Iter; Stationes et Profectis*. (Israelite people from Egypt through the Desert to the Promised Land 40-year journey; Stations and proceed) (40 years of wandering in the desert—42 Stations of the Exodus).

GEORG MATTHÄUS SEUTTER (1678–1757)

The map title references Seutter as a geographer from *Augusta*. Augsburg was founded in 15 B.C. by the stepchildren of the Roman emperor Augustus and was named after the Roman emperor *Augusta Vindelicorum*. From 1276 to 1803, it was a Free Imperial City under the Holy Roman Empire.[8] Augsburg was an important center of the German Renaissance.[9] The map is a copy of Homann's "Palestine" after Guillaume Sanson, re-engraved by Seutter. The map is a copperplate engraving with original antique hand coloring. "Distance" scales are on the top right corner and are the same as in the Homann map, ***Figure 1***. The delineation of Nicholas Sanson de Abbeville's (1600–1667) map from his *Sacred Geography* of 1662 is the basis for Seutter's map. Seutter added additional details in the land and a large number of toponyms throughout the map. He added the inset Exodus map of the Sinai Peninsular with the 40 Stations of the Exodus, which is the same as Homann's map in ***Figure 1***.

The kingdoms of Israel and Judah bisect the Holy Land, which is subdivided by the Twelve Tribes. The map includes the trans-Jordan area and the distinction between the six provinces during King Herod's period. Special symbols identify the cities of kings and priests and the ancient cities of refuge. Mountains surround the land of Canaan and even small streams and tributaries along the Jordan River are named. Burchard of Mt. Sion's ancient error reappears, linking the Sea of Galilee with the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea retaining a slight westward curve and somewhat paralleling the coastline.

Seutter adorned the map with the title cartouche engraved by Gottfried Rogg (signed by *G. Rogg del*) in a baroque style. The title cartouche at upper left is surrounded by a large and ornate engraving of a miracle of healing by Christ. The title cartouche

FIGURE 2

Regio Canaan seu Terra Promissionis postea Iudaea vel Palestina nominate hodie Terra Sancta vocata. Quae olim XII Tribus hac autem aevo in VI Provincias Distincta est iuxta recentissimas et accuratissimas descriptionis adornata per Matth. Seutter, Sac. Caes. Maj. Geographio Augusta [The Region of Canaan or the Promised Land, Later Named Juda and Palestine, today called the Holy Land . . .] **Georg Matthäus Seutter** (1678–1757), Augsburg, **1725, Rare first edition** from his *Atlas geographicus oder accurate Vorstellung der ganzen Welt*.
Note: Laor 720; Nebenzahl 144–145.

depicts the Exorcising of the Evil Spirit by Jesus and the scene of the Crucifixion in the background. A demon escapes from the mouth of the diseased man in front of a crowd. Above the scene, two putti hold a drapery containing the title. God in heaven, with the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove, watches over the healing from the clouds. The Crucifixion takes place in the background beneath a solar eclipse with Jesus and the two thieves on the crosses. A soldier is spearing the side of Jesus and Mother Mary is looking toward the Cross with a halo.

At lower right, an inset map of the Sinai Peninsula and vignettes relate the Exodus story, depicting encampments in the desert. Moses is pictured holding his staff and the Tablets of the Law with horns of light protruding from his forehead. While above the inset map, the wandering Israelites are saved by the brazen serpent on a pole in the form of a cross[10] and the two scouts return bearing grapes.[11]

As indicated in the title, the map was based on Johann Christoph Harenberg's *Palaestina in XII Tribus divisa*, which was drawn for the Homann publishing house and was an expansion of Sanson's map.[12] Much of the information on the Harenberg map was repeated, such as the fictional island, *Paria I* [Insula] off the Jaffa coast, the marshy bog, *Lacus Sibonis*, in the north Sinai, and many toponyms throughout the map.

Seutter made several significant changes in cartography and style by redrawing the 12 tribal lands, the expansion of the Nile Delta, the northward extension into southern Syria and the alteration of the angles along the Mediterranean coastline. The map shows the Holy Land divided among the 12 Tribes by Moses and Joshua. The shoreline runs from *Tripolis* as far as the middle of the Nile Delta. The Levantine coast runs almost directly north and then bending down south and northwest

FIGURE 3

Palaestina seu Terra a Mose et Iosua occupata et inter Iudaeos distribtta per XII Tribus vulgo Sancta adpellata ex observationibus aftronomieis, itinerum intervallis ae seriptis fide dignis concinnata et in ufum Schola rum, quae inveniuntur in terris SERENISSIMI CAROLI, DUCIS BRUNSVICO-LUNEBURGENSIUM, DOMINI CLEMENTISSIMI, adornata ac Principi juventutis CAROLO WILHELMO FERTDINANDO in fpem hereditatis nato, Domino Serenissimo, subjectissime dedicate, á Ioanne Christophoro Harenberg. Generali Scholarum per Ducatum Brun, SVICO-Luneburgen sem Inspectore. sculpsit Matth. Seutter S. Caes. Et Reg, Cathol. Majest. Geogr. Aug. (Palestine, the Land Occupied by Moses and Joshua and Distributed Among the 12 Tribes of the Judeans, Commonly called Holy . . .) **Georg Matthäus Seutter**, Augsburg, **Rare 1740 edition**, printed in Matthäus' *Atlas novus* . . . , original hand-coloring, copperplate engraving. *Note*: Laor 723.

to Egypt. In the Sinai Peninsula, the famous locations of Mount Sinai, Mount Horeb and Kades Barne are shown.

The title cartouche is on a curtain held up by cherubs in front of a large tree. Underneath, Jonah is seen crawling on land from the open mouth of the whale after the whale vomited out Jonah on the dry land.[13] At the cartouche upper right corner list the names of the Tribes. The watermark "HA" is located lower left. "Distance" scales in the bottom right corner are different from ***Figure 2*** (*Scala geometrica, exhibens milliaria germanica, quorum singula, com: plectuntur4000 millia passuum, seu quatuor milliaria Romana.*). Bottom center of map shows *Cum Gratia et Privil. S.R.I. Vicariatus, in partibg Rheni, Svevice, et Juris Franconici* (Imperial privilege granted by German Emperor Karl VI in 1732) (Rare).

This scarce map engraved by Tobias Conrad Lotter was from the 1740 *Grosser Atlas* with a large elaborate allegorical cartouche. The map of the Holy Land is based upon Homann's "Palestine" after Guillaume Sanson and re-engraved as in ***Figures 1***, ***2*** and ***5***. The Holy Land is divided into the 12 tribal areas with the detail of the historical towns, roads, mountains and rivers.

The title cartouche at upper left shows a Lady being offered a crown and scepter, suggesting the Empress Maria Theresia, who ascended the Imperial throne on October 20, 1740.[14] The title cartouche was engraved and signed by *G. Eichler del.*, who was Johann Gottfried Eichler (1720–1770), an

FIGURE 4

PALAESTINAE ACCURATA DESCRIPTIO GEOGRAPHICA, ITA ADORNATA UT DIVERSARUM AETATUM REGNA, CONDITIO ET FATA, IN SACRIS ORACULIS INDICATA INTELLIGI POSSINT A M. SEUTTERO/ GEOGR. CAES/ AUG. V IND./ Tob. Conr. Lotter, sculps. /AUG.V./G. Eichler del., 1740 (engraved after October 20, 1740, based upon title cartouche), re-engraved by T.C. Lotter, copperplate, *Grosser Atlas*, Augsburg.
Note: Laor 721 (but has the date as 1741?).

engraver in Augsburg. The Lady is pointing off to the Ten Commandments and below her feet are the symbols of food abundance and symbols of life with someone attending a sheep.

Looking down on the Lady is the turbaned Aaron dressed in his priestly breastplate in the Italian Renaissance style holding a burning censer of billowing fragrant smoke. Behind him is a burning Menorah and next to him is an ornate ritual table with upper shelves in a ladder network. An open Torah scroll is leading against the table. Behind Aaron in the distance is Mount Sinai with lightning and thunder on the mountain top with the people around the mountain base. Before Mount Sinai is pictured the Tabernacle in the Desert surrounded by the Tribal Tents with clouds above forming a Cross. There are two soldiers looking up to Aaron and two soldiers holding up a map with a star, the future Star of Bethlehem?

The inset map is of the Stations of the Exodus during the wanderings of the Israelites. The inscription below reads: *Israelitarum ex Aegypto in promissam terram Canaan Peregrinatio et Mansiones per deserta 40. Ann. Spatio confectae.* (Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land Canaan traveling and staying through the desert 40 years walk completed). The map is surrounded by the Roman captors of Judea and behind them is the scene of the Roman army with chariots marching.

Above the Exodus map is a female ruler that may represent Deborah, the prophetess, judge and leader of the Israelites, who symbolized a woman of wisdom, courage and divine calling.[15] An Israelite bows before her. A reference to Deborah would convey the wisdom, courage and divine calling possessed by the new Empress Maria Theresia.

The map is on a much-reduced scale for the Holy Land map than from maps of the *Grosser Atlas*. During the 1740s, Tobias Conrad Lotter created the *Atlas Minor* while an employee of his father-in-law, Matthäus Seutter. The smaller atlas contained

FIGURE 5

TERRA SANCTA VOCATA, QUAE OLIM XII TRIBUS HOC AUTEM AEVO IN VI PROVINC. DISTINCTA EST. MATTH. SEUTTER S. CAES. M. GEOGR. Andreas Silbereisen sculps. AUG. VINDEL. Copperplate, **1744**, *Atlas minor*, Augsburg. ***Fig. 5.*** *Cum Privil: S.R.I. Vicariatg, in partibg, Rheni, Suevue, et Juris Franconici.*
Note: Laor 722.

between 61 and 65 maps, of which the majority were engraved by Lotter. The Holy Land map extends from the Judean Mountains in the south up to the Syrian city of Damascus in the north. The map illustrates the division of the 12 Tribal areas on both sides of the Jordan River. The map is based upon Homann's map in ***Figure 1***.

The title cartouche shows the infant Moses being rescued from the Nile, but the scene reflects a European city background with people in European dress of the medieval ages and the Pharaoh's daughter wearing a crown.[16] There are a small inset map of the Exodus and two biblical scenes. The inset map is the same from Homann 's map, ***Figure 1***.

Above the inset map, the top scene represents Abraham attempting to sacrifice Isaac on the altar with a raised sword that is stopped by an angel and nearby is the sacrificial ram.[17] The scene below shows Jacob presenting the long tunic like poncho to Joseph, who was tending the flock.[18] The inscription below reads similar to ***Figure 4***: *Israelitarû ex Aegypto in promissam terrâ Canaan Peregrinat et Mansion per deserta 40. aň. Spatio confectae.*

CONCLUSION

The Homann and later Seutter maps represent the neoclassical style found by inspiration from ancient Greece and Roman and from Renaissance art. The maps of the Holy Land are enriched with ornate eighteenth-century neoclassical scenes from the Bible. The decorative delineation of the Holy Land became the standard conception of the Biblical land. The map publishers copied previous depictions of the Holy Land but added decorative

cartouches to sell their maps. Both Homann and Seutter usually did not add color to the allegorical engravings in the maps but only to the land portion. With the non-colored cartouche illustration, the buyer could appreciate the fine engraving of this ornate art by master engravers. ***Figure 5*** is an exception as the cartouche was colored, but the map was from the very reduced size *Atlas minor* and maybe a colored engraving was more attractive to the buyer to bring out the features of a small map.

Homann's cartouches in ***Figure 1*** present allegorical interpretations of significant Biblical events in the Bible from the receiving of the Ten Commandments to the symbol above of the Cross. Seutter's cartouches in ***Figure 2*** illustrated by allegorical interpretations of the miracles of the Cross with the brazen serpent and the diseased man. Seutter's cartouche in ***Figure 3*** showed the allegorical scene of Jonah and the whale. Seutter's cartouches in ***Figure 4*** showed allegorical interpretations of political significant with Maria Theresia and the Prophetess Deborah. Seutter's cartouches in ***Figure 5*** illustrated the Biblical stories of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph and Moses.

Homann's maps presented distinctive lettering, detailed political divisions and large, ornate cartouches featuring allegorical figures and supporting detail. His maps dominated German cartography for a century. The maps of Seutter firm, the other major German publisher of the eighteenth century, carried on the Homann Style.

ENDNOTES

1 *Johann B. Homann was born in Oberkammlach near Kammlach in the Electorate of Bavaria on March 20, 1664, and died on July 1, 1724, in Nuremberg. Initially, he was educated at a Jesuit school preparing for an ecclesiastical career but converted to Protestantism. From 1687, Homann worked as a civil law notary in Nuremberg, but soon began a career of engraving and cartography during the next five years and then in 1702 opened his publishing house. He produced the Neuer Atlas in 1714. He became a leading German cartographer and in 1715 was appointed Imperial Geographer by Holy Roman Emperor Karl VI, which provided the imperial printing privileges (privilegia impressoria) to protect his printing, engraving and publishing work. From 1715 to 1730, his maps would bear the inscription "Cum Priviligio." In addition, he became a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1715. In 1716, he published his major work Grosser Atlas ueber die ganze Welt in cooperation with the engraver Christoph Weigel the Elder. Upon his death, he was succeeded by his son Johann Christoph (1703–1730) and then the firm continued under the management of Johann Michael Franz and Johann Georg Ebersberger upon the son's death. The firm under the name the "Homann Heirs" eventually closed in 1852.*

2 *R. A. Skelton, Decorative Printed Maps of the 15th to 18th Centuries, A revised edition of Old Decorative Maps and Charts by A.L. Humphreys. London: Staples Press, 1st ed. 1952, p. 62.*

3 *In 1678, Seutter was born in Augsburg, the son of a goldsmith, and died in 1757. He was apprenticed as a map engraver to Johann Baptist Homann, the renowned atlas maker at Nuremberg. Returning to Augsburg after his apprenticeship, he began to gain distinction for his maps of the German states. Seutter had two engraver sons, Georg Matthäus Seutter (1710–173?) and Albrecht Carl Seutter (1722–1762), who continued the business until 1762, and the firm was divided between the firms of Johann Michael Probst (1727–1775) and Tobias Conrad Lotter. Lotter was Matthäus Seutter's son-in-law and master engraver and continued as the true successor to Matthäus Seutter.*

4 *R.V. Tooley, Maps and Map-Makers, New York: Dorset Press, 7th ed. 1987, pp. 27–28.*

5 *See Edward Heawood, Watermarks, Mainly of the 17th & 18th Centuries, Amsterdam: The Paper Publication Society, 1969, PL. 194, #1328, page 94, linking early Homann maps to elephant watermark usage.*

6 *Exodus 17: 5–6.*

7 *Exodus 25: 10–22.*

8 *Augsburg was annexed in 1806 to the Kingdom of Bavaria upon the dissolutionment of the Holy Roman Empire.*

9 *Augsburg was the birthplace of Hans Holbein the Elder (1460–1524) and the Younger (1497–1543). Hans Holbein the Elder was a painter, who represented the Late Gothic School. Hans Holbein the Younger was a painter and printmaker in the Northern Renaissance Style.*

10 *Numbers 21: 6–9.*

11 *Numbers 13:23.*

12 *Palaestina in XII Tribus divisa, cum terris adiacentibus denuo revisa & copiosior reddita, Studio Johannes Christoph Harenberg , , , Nürnberg. Laor 325. Johann Christoph Harenberg was a German theologian and Biblical historian.*

13 *Jonah 2:10.*

14 *Maria Theresia assumed the Habsburg monarch upon the death of her father, Emperor Karl VI, on October 20, 1740, and ruled until her death in 1780. With her succession, the War of Austian Succession (1740–1748) erupted against Prussia.*

15 *Judges 4–5.*

16 *Exodus 2:5–6.*

17 *Genesis 21: 11–12.*

18 *Genesis 37.3.*

IN MEMORIUM: DR. DAVID J. BUISSERET (1934–2026)

Dr. David Buisseret passed away on July 17 of this year. He was an internationally renowned map historian, professor, and scholar of French and West Indian history. He was the first Garrett Professor of the History of Cartography at UT-Arlington and a founding member of the Texas Map Society.

He was born in 1934 on the Isle of Wight in England. He grew up in Suffolk, attending the Woodbridge School (1941-1953). After national service with the British Army in Egypt (1953-55), he took up a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University, progressing from student to Research Fellow (1955-1964). While working in Paris for his PhD in 1960, he met Patricia Connolly of Chicago. They married in 1961 and had five children. He earned his doctorate in 1961 with a dissertation on the Duc du Sully titled, "Sully and the Development of a National Administration of France, 1598-1610." He taught at the University of the West Indies (Mona Campus) from 1964 until 1980; from 1980 to 1995, he was Director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library in Chicago; and from 1995 until his retirement in 2006 he held the first Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Professorship in Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography at the University of Texas at Arlington. He returned to the Newberry in 2006 as a Senior Research Fellow after his retirement.

David's contribution to history and the history of cartography is vast, with his books exploring how maps evolved from crude tools into instruments of government power, economic management, and

imperial conquests. His first book in 1969 was his dissertation on Sully. Also in 1969, he published the first edition of *Historic Jamaica From the Air*. He published *Historic Architecture of the Caribbean* in 1980, *Henry IV* in 1984, and *Historic Illinois from the Air* in 1990. In 1992, he edited *Monarchs, Ministers and Maps: The Emergence of Cartography as a Tool of Government in Early Modern Europe* (the title of a major exhibit held at the Newberry Library). Another edited volume published in 1998 was *Envisioning the City: Six Studies in Urban Cartography. The Mapmakers' Quest: Depicting New Worlds in Renaissance Europe* was published in 2003. Articles in journals and book chapters are even more numerous and

varied. He also capped off his academic career by serving as the editor-in-chief for the comprehensive *Oxford Companion to World Exploration* (2007). His final work, *The Going Was Good: Memoir of a Transatlantic Life* (Ampress: 2021), connected his own life to historical events and how they affected him personally and professionally.

David received many honors in his long career. In 1972, the Institut de France in Paris awarded his first volume of Sully's memoirs its *premier médaille*. In 1977, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; he received the Centennial Medal of the Institute of Jamaica in 1979, and, in 1993, he was appointed Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques by the French government. In 2006, he was named Fellow of the Society for the History of Discoveries.

He was a long-time member of TMS and served in a variety of roles for us and for other cartographic societies. He was the long-serving editor of *Terrae Incognitae*, the journal of the Society for the History of Discoveries, as well as the book review editor after his retirement.[1]

David will be missed.

Memorial Gathering Friday, September 4, 2026, 4-6 p.m. at Haben Funeral Home & Crematory, 8057 Niles Center Rd., Skokie. Family and friends to meet for the **Mass of Christian Burial**, Saturday, September 5, 2026, 11 a.m. at St. Peter Catholic Church, 8100 Niles Center Rd., Skokie.

This piece is composed of items relating to David's publications, passages taken directly from his 2026 SHD Fellowship citation, and his obituary. For more see: https://discoveryhistory.org/fellows#David_Busseret_2006 and https://www.habenfuneral.com/obituaries/David-J-Buisseret?obId=49211191.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