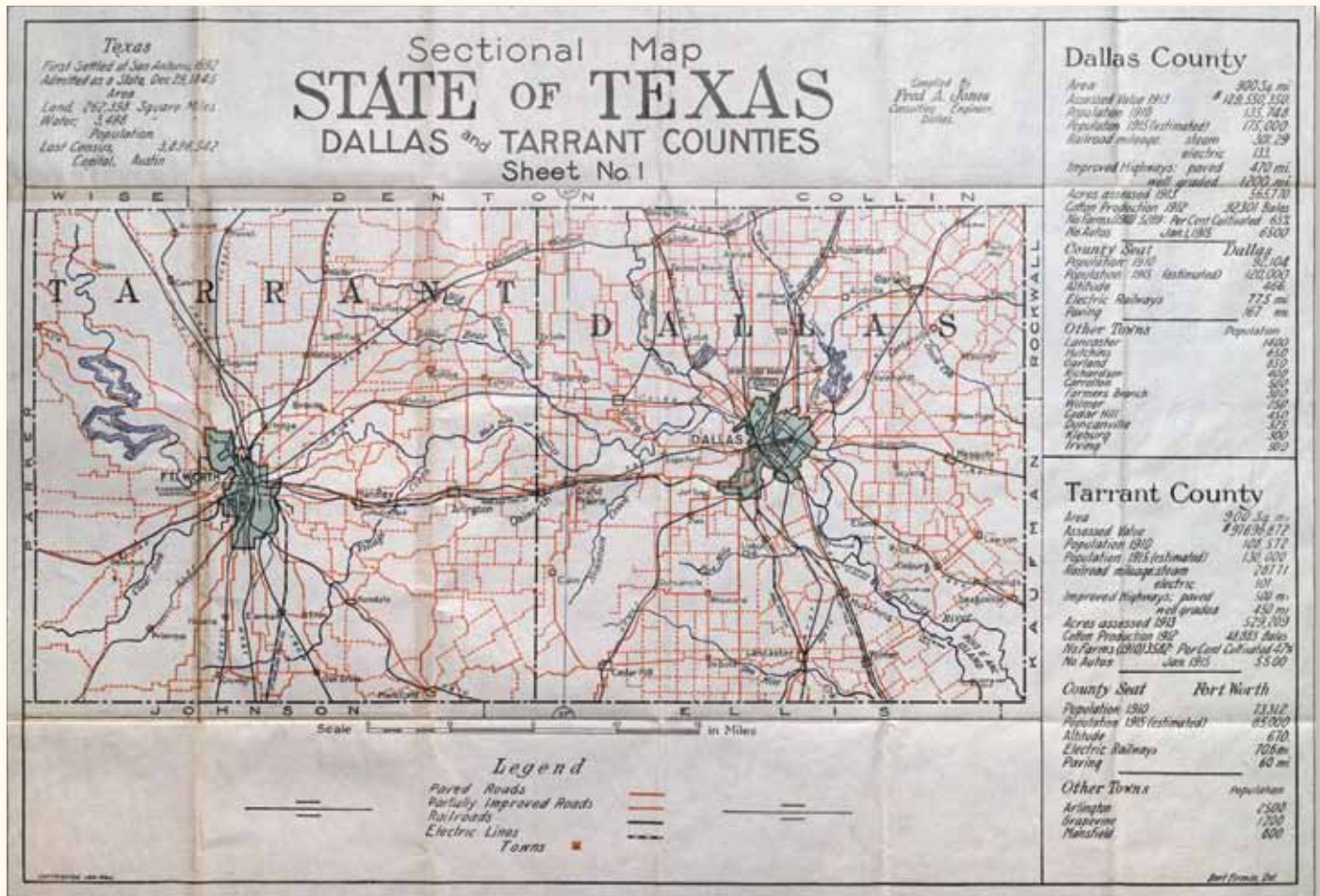


# The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Spring 2019



## Texas Map Society Spring 2019 Meeting

April 26 - 27, 2019

Southern Methodist University • Dallas

For meeting details, please see page 4.

ABOVE MAP

Fred A. Jones and Bert Firmin, *State of Texas Sectional Map Dallas and Tarrant Counties Sheet No. 1*, color lithograph on paper, 34.5 x 50.5 cm. (Dallas, Texas: Fred A. Jones, 1915). UTA Libraries Special Collections

This map details paved roads, partially improved roads, railroads and electric interurban lines – the latter being the subject of past TMS President Jeff Dunn’s presentation for the 2019 Spring Meeting.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

Spring is indeed in the air. And with it comes the promise of the Spring Meeting of the Texas Map Society in Dallas, April 26-27, 2019. We will begin our meeting at 6:00 p.m. with a wine and cheese reception at the DeGolyer Library at Southern Methodist University. The DeGolyer is featuring its new exhibit, “*A Highway to the Pacific: Building the Transcontinental Railroad*.” This is our first opportunity to visit the DeGolyer since its move to new quarters on an upper floor of the Fondren Library West building. Dinner will follow at Ozona Grill on Greenville Road, where we can enjoy each other’s company and partake in casual Texas cuisine. Saturday morning, we will reconvene at the DeGolyer for a morning of cartographic presentations. Following registration and coffee at 9:00 a.m., Russell Martin, past-president of Texas Map Society and director of the DeGolyer Library will give us an overview of the Transcontinental Railroad exhibit. Tying into the transportation theme, Jeff Dunn, attorney, independent historian, and past-president of Texas Map Society will follow with a presentation on *Electric Interurban Railways in Texas, 1901-1948*, including maps and timetables. Priscilla Escobedo, one of two new archivists in UT Arlington Special Collections, will conclude the morning with her presentation “*Un vaso de agua: Water Accessibility in Early Dallas Mexican-American Neighborhoods*,” emphasizing the maps she used in her research. Lunch will be at Café 43 at the George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum. Following lunch, we will visit the museum and current exhibit *Presidential Retreats: Away from the White House*. Please remember that visitors go through a security checkpoint to enter the Bush Library and Museum. Please be mindful of what objects are in your pockets or purses, and leave prohibited items behind in your

car. Dinner on Saturday evening is open at this point, but can certainly be arranged if there is interest. Registration will soon be available on the TMS website.

**Save the date – September 19-22, 2019** for the Fall Meeting of the Texas Map Society. Plans are well underway for our trip to Alpine for the opening of the new exhibit at the Museum of the Big Bend at Sul Ross University - *Five Centuries of Mexican Maps* featuring maps from the Yana and Marty Davis Map Collection. Our trip begins on Thursday, September 19, when Come and Take It Barbeque in Alpine opens to serve barbeque just for us. Friday will be a sightseeing day with lunch at the Hotel Limpia in Fort Davis, and back in time for the *Five Centuries of Mexican Maps* opening reception. Saturday sessions will be at the Espino Center at Sul Ross University. Room blocks have been reserved at the historic Holland Hotel as well as the Holiday Inn Express. There are several ways to travel to Alpine – by car; by airline to Midland or El Paso, then by rental car; and even by Amtrak train via San Antonio. Watch for more information about this fun weekend in the Big Bend area in the next few months!

New TMS officers and board members are in place to serve you and we want to hear from you! Please let us know if you are interested in helping to plan programs, serve in leadership positions, or have thoughts on TMS events and activities, or how to grow our organization to a broader group of cartography enthusiasts. Contact information for officers and board members can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. An easy way to send comments is to go to the Contact page of the TMS website:

<https://texasmapsociety.org/contact/>.

See you in Dallas in April!

–Brenda McClurkin, President

*The Neatline* is published semi-annually by the Texas Map Society c/o Special Collections • The University of Texas at Arlington Library Box 19497 • 902 Planetarium Place • Arlington, TX 76019-0497

<http://www.TexasMapSociety.org>

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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: Jason Abrams, Eliane Dotson, David Finfrock, Ben Huseman, Brenda McClurkin, Katherine Parker, Gary Pinkerton, Brian Stauffer, Walt Wilson, and our graphic designer Carol Lehman.

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



Texas  
Map  
Society

## FROM THE EDITOR

Editing a publication like *The Neatline* is always a challenge. But it becomes easier when I can count on the TMS membership to provide tough-provoking articles. I want to offer particular thanks to Ben Huseman and Walt Wilson, who provide articles for every single edition.

But it is even more rewarding when I receive submissions from out of the blue. That happened in this issue when I was contacted late last year by Jason Abrams. He wrote to tell me about maps drawn by Albert Dorgan of Castolon, near Santa Elena Canyon in the Big Bend area. I especially appreciated these comments he made:

“If you are interested in this material, I can write an article for *The Neatline*, complete with citations, and you can be the first to publish these maps. Please let me know if this material is of interest and we can discuss further, as I would like to share this material with the public and your journal appears to be the appropriate venue to be the first to publish these maps. Your newsletter is very visually striking and that is partly why I thought your publication would be the perfect venue to debut these map images. Aside from their historical value, they are beautiful. It is a shame they have been hidden away for over 80 years.”

Those kind remarks about *The Neatline* are appreciated, but I hasten to point out that the “visually striking” aspect of our publication is entirely due to the hard work and artistic sensibilities of our graphic designer Carol Lehman.



Of course I jumped at the chance to include Mr. Abrams’ article. And that is partly because of my love of the Big Bend region. Each year I volunteer a week in late February to help the National Park Service with various work projects in the park. When I was there this year, I experienced the most striking display of bluebonnets that I have ever seen there. And since then the bluebonnet spectacular has spread across the state.

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

- David Finfrock, Editor of *The Neatline*

# Texas Map Society Spring 2019 Meeting • April 26 - 27, 2019

## Friday, April 26

**6:00-7:00 pm**

**Wine and Cheese Reception and  
Viewing of the DeGolyer Library exhibit:  
“A Highway to the Pacific:”**

***Building the Transcontinental Railroad***

Hillcrest Foundation Exhibit Hall, Fondren Library West,  
Southern Methodist University

**7:30 pm**

**Dinner (Dutch Treat)**

Ozona Grill • 4615 Greenville Avenue, Dallas

<http://www.ozonagrill.com/page/location>

## Saturday, April 27

**9:00-9:30 am**

**Registration and coffee**

DeGolyer Library, Fondren Library West  
Southern Methodist University

**9:30-10:15 am**

**“A Highway to the Pacific:”**

***Building the Transcontinental Railroad***

**Russell Martin III**

Southern Methodist University

**10:15 -10:30 am**

**Break**

**10:30-11:15 am**

***Electric Interurban Railways in Texas: 1901-1948***

**Jeff Dunn**

Independent Historian

**11:15-11:30 am**

**Break**

**11:30 am-12:15 pm**

**“Un vaso de agua:” *Water Accessibility in Early Dallas***

***Mexican-American Neighborhoods***

**Priscilla Escobedo**

University of Texas at Arlington

**12:30 pm**

**Lunch (Dutch Treat)**

Cafe 43 • George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum

[https://gwbcenter.imgix.net/Plan\\_Your\\_Visit/cafe-43-menu/cafe43-menu-winter-2019.pdf](https://gwbcenter.imgix.net/Plan_Your_Visit/cafe-43-menu/cafe43-menu-winter-2019.pdf)

**2:00-4:00 pm**

**Tour: Bush Presidential Library and Museum and *Presidential  
Retreats: Away from the White House.* (\$10 discounted ticket)**

## Parking at SMU

<https://www.smu.edu/AboutSMU/Maps/>

## Registration

<https://texasmapsociety.org/events/>



Jackson “Jack” Elvis Hendricks, *First Days Passenger [sic] Service, July 1 '08, Dallas-Sherman Interurban*, gelatin silver photographic print (postcard), 9 x 14 cm., 1908. George W. Cook Dallas-Texas Image Collection, DeGolyer Library, SMU, Dallas



Northern Texas Traction Co. (interurban line) : forty cars daily between Dallas and Fort Worth. (Book, 1905) [WorldCat.org]



“The Best Way to go” between Fort Worth and Dallas, color lithograph. Author’s Collection.

## Hotel Information

No hotel block has been booked for the spring meeting.  
The closest hotels to SMU are:

**Magnolia Hotel**

<https://magnoliahotels.com/dallas-park-cities/>

**The Lumen Hotel**

<http://www.thelumendallas.com/>

# TMS 2018 Fall Meeting in Arlington

By David Finrock



UTA library, site of the TMS Fall 2018 meeting

The Texas Map Society's Fall 2018 gathering (October 5-6) was a joint meeting with the Philip Lee Phillips Society. And of course it was preceded on Friday by the Eleventh Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography. The venue, as usual for the Garrett lectures, was in Arlington, at the UTA Library's Special Collections

The Philip Lee Phillips Society enjoyed dinner and a business meeting on Thursday evening. Then on Friday, the Garrett Lectures began promptly after introductions by outgoing President Russell Martin and incoming President Brenda McClurkin.

## ***Mapping the Indigenous Trails around Chicago***

**Dr. David Buisseret**, UT Arlington Professor Emeritus and Newberry Library, Chicago.

Former TMS President David Buisseret made a return appearance to the UTA campus. He presented the findings of



Virginia Garrett Lectures underway on the 6th floor of the UTA Library

his recent research (conducted specifically for this meeting) on ancient pathways that showed up on early township maps of Illinois.

## ***Chemins des Voyageurs: Pathways and Stories from Three Early Maps of Louisiana***

**Jason Wiese**, Associate Director of the Williams Research Center of the Historic New Orleans Collection.

Jason Wiese discussed the pathways of early explorers and adventurers, as evidenced by three early maps of the Louisiana Territory, including *Guillaume DeLisle's epic 1718 Carte de la Louisiane* map of the region, the very first to show a mention of a form of the name Texas (in this case, Tejas).

All of the attendees took a break from 11:30 am – 1:00 pm for a traditional Texas barbeque lunch. For those who finished early, there was time to begin to peruse some of the maps on exhibit in Special Collections.

## ***One Great National Highway Across the Continent: Maps and the Overland Road, 1821-1912***

**Will Bagley**, Independent historian and author.

Will Bagley's talk was short on graphics, but long on stories and anecdotes of his study of the Overland Road, and the travails of traveling it during the 19th century. While portions of the route had been used by explorers and trappers since the 1820s, the Overland Trail was most heavily used in the 1860s as an alternative route to the Oregon, California and Mormon trails through central Wyoming.

## ***Taken from Texas: How the 1859 Gold Rush Put Colorado on the Map***

**Wes Brown**, Denver map collector and author.

Wes Brown teased us Texans with the title of his lecture. And he then pointed out that the land in the northwestern parts of the famous "stovepipe" maps of Texas during the time of the Republic, given up by Texas as part of the statehood agreement, were the precise locations of the huge gold strikes in Colorado in the 1850s. Of course, at that time, it was part of the Kansas Territory. He gave details of the founding of Denver and the establishment of the new Colorado Territory.

## ***Overland Routes through Western Texas, 1850 – 1890 and the Role of Maps in Promoting Exploration and Exploitation of Natural Resources***

**Dr. Glen Ely**, Texas historian and documentary producer.

Dr. Ely earned his Ph.D. from TCU and is the author of *The Texas Frontier and the Butterfield Overland Mail, 1858-1861*. His research focused on the Butterfield Overland Mail, a stagecoach trail that carried both passengers and mail from St. Louis to San Francisco on an "interstate highway" of the 19th century.

*Continued on page 6*

## Fall Meeting *continued*

### *Paths to Highways Map Exhibit Tour*

**Ben Huseman**, Cartographic Archivist, UTA Libraries' Special Collections.

Between 4:30 and 6:00 pm TMS members had to choose among competing agendas. In the foyer, a wine and cheese reception was underway, allowing for some down time and conversation. Simultaneously, Ben Huseman led attendees on a tour of the extensive map exhibit he curated for the meeting. He even pulled out some additional maps to illustrate the Overland Road discussed by Will Bagley earlier in the day. Most TMS members made sure to take the map tour, but also saved some time to sample the goodies at the reception.

### **Keynote Presentation**

#### *Reflections of a Beleaguered Historian*

**Dr. David Buisseret**, UT Arlington Professor Emeritus and Newberry Library, Chicago.

After a nice sit-down dinner at 6 pm David Buisseret made a return appearance and regaled the attendees with anecdotes of his years as a professional historian, with his typical wit and good humor. It was the perfect conclusion to the Eleventh Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography.



**Dr. David Buisseret gives the after dinner keynote presentation**

On Saturday morning the TMS membership reconvened for the meeting of the Texas Map Society. The morning sessions were by independent researchers with a similar focus: 19th century cattle trails.

### *Maps and the Chisholm Trail*

**Wayne Ludwig**, Independent historian and author.

Wayne Ludwig began with an apology – he was shattering a long-lasting Texas myth. The beloved Chisholm Trail never actually existed in Texas. His meticulous research showed that 19th century maps showed that the only portion of the various cattle trails from Texas to Kansas that was labeled “Chisholm Trail” was a rather short segment in north central Oklahoma. It wasn't until the 1920s and 1930s that that name was extended to encompass the entire trail from south Texas to Kansas – long after the last cattle drives had taken place in the 1880s.



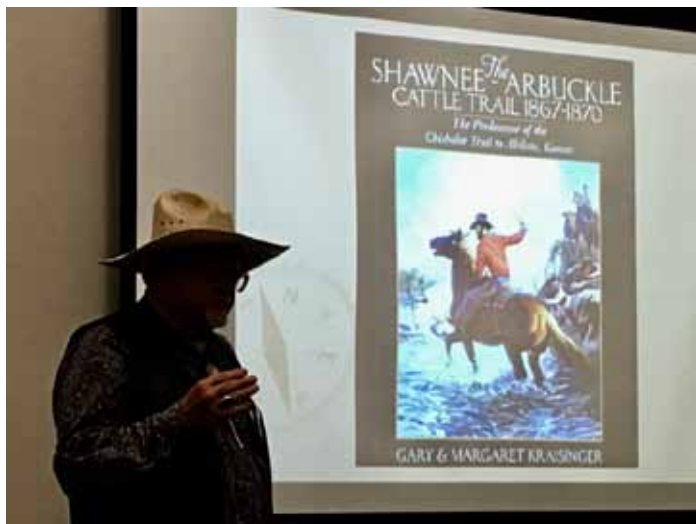
**Brenda McClurkin introduces independent historian and author Wayne Ludwig**

### *The Texas Cattle Trail to Abilene, Kansas (It's Not What You Are Thinking)*

**Gary and Margaret Kraisinger**, Independent historians and authors.

Gary and Margaret Kraisinger followed up on Wayne Ludwig's research. They used a tag-team approach with Margaret leading most of the discussion from the podium, while Gary gave detailed discussion of the various maps illustrating their points. The earliest cattle trail was the Shawnee Trail which ran from Texas to St. Louis. As the railroad tracks extended westward across the states of Missouri and Kansas, so did the terminus of the various cattle trails. One of the later versions was the Shawnee-Arbuckle Trail. But they agreed with Ludwig - there was never a Chisholm Trail in Texas.

*Continued on page 7*



**Gary Kraisinger expounds on the Texas Cattle Trails**

# Fall Meeting *continued*

## ***Texas Highway No. 1: The Bankhead Highway in Texas***

**Dan Smith**, Independent historian and author.

Dan Smith took us on a tour of a historic pathway right in our own backyard. The Bankhead Highway, in fact, passed just a mile or so from our meeting place at the UTA library. It was the first improved road across the entire state, part of a route that stretched from Washington DC to San Diego. He showed some of the historical stretches of that highway that still exist, in some spots visible from Interstate 20.

At noon we took a break for lunch, which consisted of a variety of sandwiches, salads and some delicious cookies. Each of the morning presenters had books about their research for sale, and many of our TMS members went home with at least one.



Lunch break for the TMS meeting on Saturday

## ***Signs and Numbers: Rand McNally's 1917-1926 Auto Trail Maps and the Emergence of the Encoded Highway***

**Dr. Marcel Brousseau**, Visiting Assistant Professor of English, University of Oregon.

Marcel Brousseau gave us a fascinating history lesson on early state highway maps, focusing in particular on the maps published by the Rand McNally Company. Early "Trail Maps" with highway names (such as the Bankhead Highway) were gradually replaced by maps with numbered highways that we now accept as normal.

## ***"My Favorite Map" Session***

**David Finfrock**, NBC5 Meteorologist and Editor of the *TMS Neatline*.

David Finfrock emceed the TMS "Show and Tell" session to end the presentations. Various TMS members had the opportunity to give a five minute presentation on an interesting map from their own collection (even if it wasn't necessarily their favorite). As usual, a very eclectic mix of maps made for lively discussions.

From 3:00 – 3:30 pm, the Texas Map Society held its annual business meeting. After giving thanks to Russell Martin for his two years of service as TMS President, officers and board members were elected for the upcoming year. You can see the current slate on the back page of this edition of *The Neatline*.

## ***Paths to Highways Map Exhibit Tour***

**Ben Huseman**, Cartographic Archivist, UTA Libraries' Special Collections.

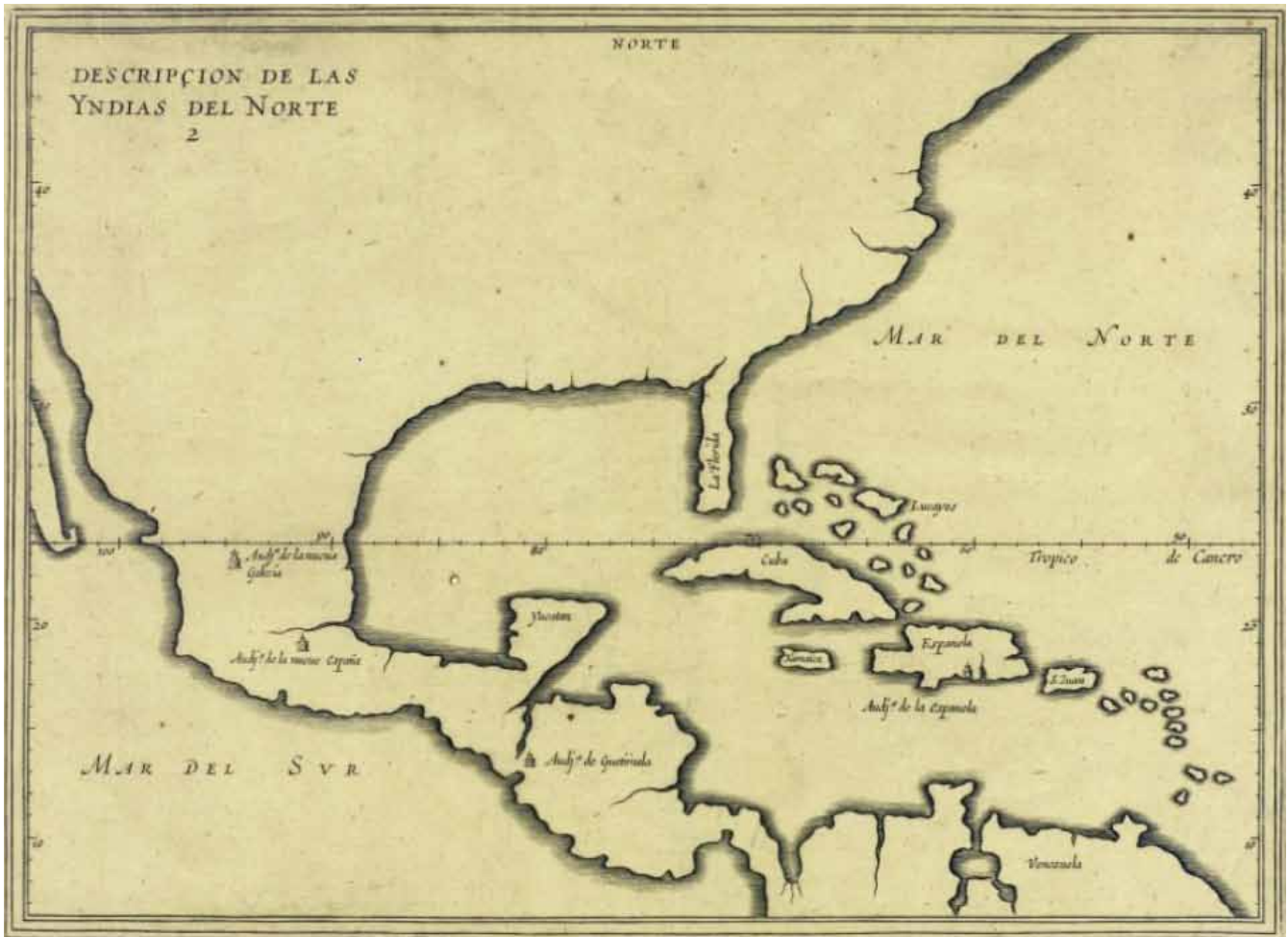
From 3:30 – 5:00 pm Ben Huseman gave another guided tour of the Special Collections map exhibit for those TMS members who had been unable to attend the Friday Garrett lectures. Lingering over the wonderful collection of maps Ben had assembled, convivial discussion and plans for future meetings of the TMS membership continued until it was time to head for home.



**Ben Huseman gives a tour of the Paths to Highways map exhibit in Special Collections**

# MY FAVORITE MAP

By Dr. Brian Stauffer, GLO Spanish Translator



Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, *Descripción de las Indias Occidentales*, Amsterdam, 1622, Map #94850, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

At first glance, Antonio Herrera y Tordesillas's map of North America inflicts the viewer with a kind of temporal vertigo—somehow it seems both too ancient and too modern to have been published when it was, in 1622. On the one hand, its almost complete lack of topographical, political, or ethnographic detail seems to suggest that the cartographer knew little about the territory. The map's political geography

is limited to the Audiencias (viceregal courts) of New Spain [Mexico City], Nueva Galicia [Guadalajara], and Guatemala; and only a handful of other landform toponyms are included (Florida, Yucatán, Cuba, Venezuela). A scant few rivers are shown cutting into the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf Coast, but no other natural features—the Sierra Madre mountains, say—merited inclusion. It's almost as if the entire northern half of

*Continued on page 9*

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



## My Favorite Map *continued*



Thomas Kitchin, *Mexico or New Spain in which the Motions of Cortes may be traced*, [detail], 1795, Map #93650, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

the subcontinent still constituted a “great space of land unknown,” in the words of an eighteenth-century English cartographer attempting to describe the American plains.

On the other hand, the map’s highly accurate representation of the general outline of North America stands in marked contrast with other European maps of the era. Sixteenth- and seventeenth-century European mapmakers sometimes depicted Florida as a cluster of islands, after all. Others declined to attach California

to the continent or otherwise distorted the size and shape of the American landmass. Herrera y Tordesillas’s map suffers none of these defects, and it displays a careful attention to the nuances of the North American coastlines. But if the cartographer had such intimate geographic knowledge, why didn’t he display it on the map?

The answer lies in the way the Spanish viewed mapping itself: as a practical and secret activity of empire, not a commercial endeavor. By the early seventeenth century, cartography had become increasingly commercialized in Western Europe, and maps purporting to show the vast, strange, and tantalizingly rich dominions of the Spanish monarchs in America were a particularly hot item in places like London, Amsterdam, and Frankfurt. Information about Spain’s American possessions was of particular interest to the rulers of France and England, who had their own imperial ambitions for America. But the maps also satisfied the curiosities of a broader educated population in Europe, for whom the American continent was still shrouded in mystery, rumor, and innuendo. Were the Americas full of fantastic beasts or exotic peoples with “strange” customs? European map-makers like Jodocus Hondius and Abraham Ortelius were only too happy to speculate, feeding the publishing houses new maps whose purposes were part commercial, part scientific, and part political.

For the Spanish monarchs, by contrast, maps were practical tools to be used internally for the governance of a vast overseas empire. Created at the behest of the Council of the Indies or the Casa de Contratación (trade office) and used primarily by pilots and royal bureaucrats, Spanish maps were not designed for

*Continued on page 10*



Gaps in European understandings of the geography of North America. Left: Nicholas Sanson, *Amerique Septentrionale*, Paris, 1650, Map #93684, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX. Right: [Henry Briggs], *The North Part of America*, [London], [1625], Map #93815, Holcomb Digital Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

## My Favorite Map *continued*

publication. Not only were Spanish mapmakers not interested in joining the broader European conversation about what was in the Americas, they were prohibited from doing so. After all, the diffusion of information about Spanish riches and defenses might aid Spain's imperial rivals.<sup>1</sup>

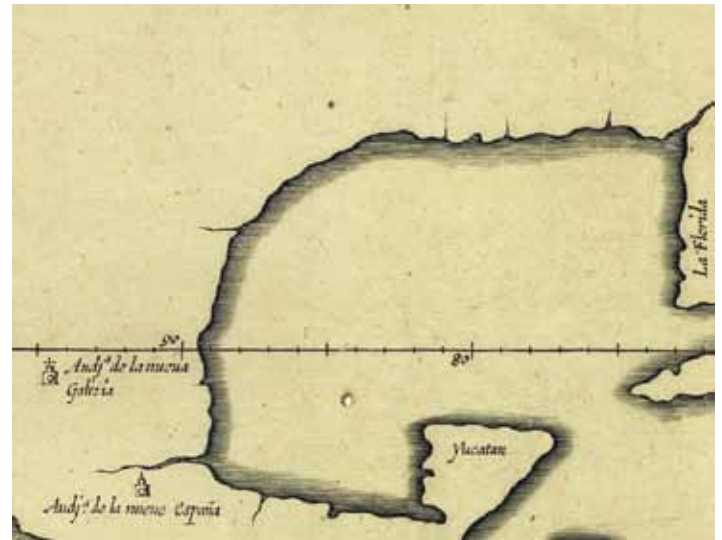
In short, the Spanish empire treated maps as state secrets, and as a result very few Spanish maps were published for a wider audience in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Yet this does not mean that the Spanish did not make significant contributions to the study of the Americas. In fact, as historians have recently argued, Spain innovated new techniques in the field of cosmography (a Renaissance discipline combining astronomy, geography, natural history, and ethnography) and pioneered early forms of scientific empiricism through the gathering of direct observations by explorers, bureaucrats, and local officials across its vast domains.<sup>2</sup>



### Libro tercero del altura del Norte.

Spanish cosmographers combined the sciences of astronomy, geography, natural history, and ethnography. Navigation and cartography were particularly important subfields. This plate demonstrates the use of a cross-staff to measure the altitude of stars. Illustration from Pedro de Medina's *Regimiento de Navegación* (Seville, 1552), Wikimedia Commons.

The simple continental outline featured on *Descripción de las Yndias del Norte* actually rested on a vast trove of information collected by Spanish explorers and cosmographers over the preceding century. It was based on the manuscript charts of Royal Cosmographer Juan López de Velasco, who in the 1570s and 1580s had spent years compiling information about the New World for internal use. Velasco knew the shape of the Gulf, for example, from the accounts of Hernán Cortes and Alonso Álvarez de Pineda, but also from the astronomical observations of Alonso de Santa Cruz and the manuscript maps of Jerónimo Cháves.<sup>3</sup> Herrera y Tordesilla's simple, unadorned map of North America, then, rested on a solid empirical foundation.



Herrera y Tordesillas's accurate rendering of the gulf rested on reams of Spanish documentation produced by pilots, explorers, cosmographers, and bureaucrats.

Yet it is important to remember that this map's primary purpose was literary, not cartographical. Its creator, Antonio Herrera y Tordesillas, served as King Phillip's first royal chronicler, and the map was made to accompany his four-part history of Spanish activities in the New World, originally published in 1601. Along with the other 13 maps included in the book, the map of North America was meant simply to set the scene for the action he described in the text of his history, the *Décadas*, rather than to advance cartographic knowledge of the region. This helps to explain its unique character as well as its

*Continued on page 11*

<sup>1</sup> María M. Portuondo, *Secret Science: Spanish Cosmography and the New World* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009).

<sup>2</sup> Portuondo, *Secret Science*; Antonio Barrera-Osorio, *Experiencing Nature: The Spanish American Empire and the Early Scientific Revolution* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2006).

<sup>3</sup> Portuondo, *Secret Science*, 206; *Handbook of Texas Online*, Robert S. Weddle, "SPANISH MAPPING OF TEXAS," accessed January 11, 2019, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/uws01>.

## My Favorite Map *continued*

relatively wide diffusion. Herrera y Tordesillas's book received the license of the Spanish King; and, after its initial publication in Madrid, it was reprinted and translated several times. It is one of the few printed Spanish maps of the Americas from the period.<sup>4</sup>

The GLO's map comes from a 1622 edition of the *Décadas* published in Amsterdam, where it must have helped pique further interest in Spanish American possessions. Just a few decades later, in fact, the imperial scramble for the American Southwest would begin in earnest, when French explorers under the Sieur de la Salle famously landed on Matagorda Bay, igniting a new era of coastal mapping by both the encroaching French and the defensive Spanish empires. Spain's "secret science" would become more and more difficult to keep secret.



Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, King Phillip's first royal chronicler (above), and his major work, *Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las Islas i Tierra Firme del Mar Océano* (known as the *Décadas* for short). Images courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



<sup>4</sup> Portuondo, *Secret Science*, 295-296; James C. Martin and Robert S. Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1999), 18, 76-77; Phillip D. Burden, *The Mapping of North America: A List of Printed Maps* (Rickmansworth: Raleigh Publications, 1996), 169.

## 2019 Ristow Prize

This prize, offered by the Washington Map Society since 1994, recognizes academic achievement in the history of cartography and honors the late Dr. Walter W. Ristow, former chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.

### THE AWARD

\$1000 cash award, a one-year membership in the Washington Map Society, and publication of the winning paper in *The Portolan*, the journal of the Washington Map Society. Honorable Mention may be awarded to an additional paper or papers at the judges' discretion.

### WHO MAY APPLY

Full or part-time undergraduate, graduate, and first-year postdoctoral students attending accredited U.S. or foreign colleges and universities.

### ENTRY CRITERIA

The competition seeks research papers in the field of the history of cartography, completed in fulfillment of coursework requirements or based on original research. All papers must be in English, documented in a style selected by the author, and not in excess of 7500 words. Inclusion of clear graphics (maps) supporting the paper is encouraged. Papers entered for the Prize may have been previously presented at academic symposia or entered in other competitions. They must not, however, have been published, selected for publication, or in consideration for publication at the time of entry.

### FORMAT

Papers should be converted to a PDF document and submitted to [eedson@pvcc.edu](mailto:eedson@pvcc.edu) by 12:59 PM EST on the date of the submission deadline. Please ensure that the PDF includes a title page and cover sheet including the entrant's name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and school, department, and academic status. If you prefer to send in a hard copy submission, send four unbound papers with a title page and cover sheet including the entrant's name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and school, department, and academic status.

### JUDGING CRITERIA

1. Importance of research (e.g., originality, sources used),
2. quality of research (e.g., accuracy, source reliability),
3. writing quality (e.g., clarity, organization, command of cartographic terms).

### DEADLINE

Emailed or postmarked no later than 1 June 2019. Email to [eedson@pvcc.edu](mailto:eedson@pvcc.edu); mail to Evelyn Edson, Ristow Prize Chair, 268 Springtree Lane, Scottsville, VA, USA. More information is available on the website of the Washington Map Society: [www.washmapsociety.org](http://www.washmapsociety.org), or contact [eedson@pvcc.edu](mailto:eedson@pvcc.edu).

# The State of Franklin

By Eliane Dotson  
Old World Auctions

One of the most fascinating aspects of maps is that beyond geography, they are capable of communicating the political, economic, and social events of history. Even events that lasted for a mere nanosecond in the history of time have been preserved on maps. One such brief event was the **State of Franklin**, which almost became the 14th state of the fledgling United States. While the State of Franklin was only in existence for about 4 years, it continued to appear on maps for over 50 years after its dissolution.

## History of the State of Franklin

The creation of the State of Franklin occurred during an interesting series of cessions and secessions with North Carolina. At the conclusion of the American Revolution, North Carolina, as well as its neighboring states, stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. The new government and the individual states were saddled with debt due to the war. In order to help pay some of its debt, the North Carolina legislature introduced the “Land Grab Act” on April 26, 1783, which allowed citizens to purchase land west of the Appalachian Mountains for 10 pounds per 100 acres. Four million acres were granted in a seven-month period, most of which were sold to members of the legislature and their business partners, who had advance knowledge of the land grab. The “Land Grab Act” encouraged settlement in the western portion of the state, and thousands of citizens moved westward, despite the presence of and continued skirmishes with Native American Indians.

Despite the profits from the Land Grab, North Carolina still owed money to the national government. Recognizing the challenge in protecting and governing the western portion of the state, North Carolina legislator William Blount sponsored a bill in June 1784 to cede all the lands west of the Appalachians to the Continental Congress to satisfy the state's debts. In order to protect the legislature's and their partners' land investments, the bill included the stipulation that all land grants must be upheld.

In the meantime, the settlers in the eastern portion of what is now Tennessee saw an opportunity. The settlers were frustrated with the lack of protection the North Carolina government was able to provide in the face of constant attacks from Native Indians. They also disagreed with the levels of taxation that were imposed upon them by their state. Prompted

by North Carolina's decision to cede its western lands, and the apparent congressional desire to create new states, the settlers came together to declare their lands independent of North Carolina. On August 23, 1784 delegates from the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Spencer and Greene met in Jonesborough to elect leaders and draft a constitution. John Sevier, a Virginian of French descent, was elected governor. Sevier, who had served as a colonel in the Battle of Kings Mountain in 1780 and was a resident of Washington County, played a pivotal role in the State of Franklin and the eventual creation of Tennessee.

By October 1784, it became apparent that Congress would not accept North Carolina's terms for the cession of its western frontier. A newly elected North Carolina legislature repealed the cession bill and was determined to re-assert its claims on the western counties, particularly in light of the recent rumblings for independence. However the frontiersmen were undeterred, and on May 16, 1785 they sent a delegation to Congress to submit a petition for statehood for “Frankland.” Although seven states voted to admit “Frankland” as the 14th state, this was less than the 2/3 majority required under the Articles of Confederation to admit a new state.

*Continued on page 13*

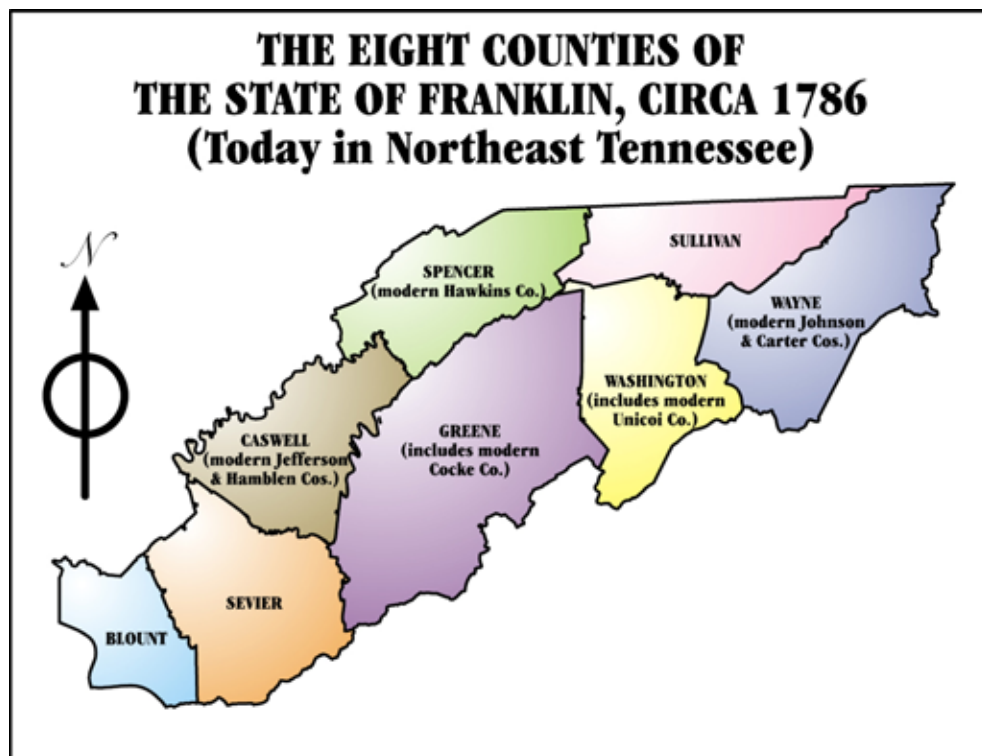


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## State of Franklin *continued*

During the latter half of 1785, the frontiersmen regrouped and made several important changes. The delegation officially changed the name to “Franklin” in the hope of gaining favor for their cause by attempting to associate themselves with Benjamin Franklin. John Sevier even wrote a letter to Benjamin Franklin to seek his support, but Franklin declined to become involved, advising instead that the Franklinites work towards an amicable settlement with North Carolina. The Franklinites moved their capital to Greenville and held the first meeting of their legislature in December 1785. During the meeting they adopted a constitution that resembled closely the constitution of North Carolina, which became known as the *Holston Constitution*. They also created a court system, annexed five new counties (including Sevier County), and encouraged bartering as the economic system. The legislature developed a system of taxation and gave citizens a two-year reprieve on paying taxes in order to prevent further hardship on the frontiersmen. Due to the focus on bartering and a lack of tax funds, the fledgling state was unable to develop economic growth during a time when it was needed most. Having declared its independence from North Carolina, yet being denied statehood by the Confederation, the State of Franklin began operating as a *de facto* independent republic.

Rather than concentrating on economic growth, Franklin focused on territorial expansion. Of course the majority of the lands immediately outside of Franklin's boundaries were inhabited by Native Indians, primarily from the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes. Back and forth raids and frequent battles were common between the frontiersmen and the Native Indians, known as the Cherokee-American Wars. In June of 1785, the State of Franklin secured the Treaty of Dumplin Creek with the Cherokee, establishing a boundary between Franklin and the Cherokee in the hopes of reducing tensions. Less than six months later, the Federal government stepped in and renegotiated the boundary line with the Cherokee nation through the Treaty of Hopewell, resulting in numerous Franklinites suddenly finding themselves in Cherokee territory. The Franklinites again negotiated a new Treaty with the Cherokee in August 1786, known as the Treaty of Coyatee, in order to secure the lands upon which Franklinites had already settled.

Relations between the Cherokee and the frontiersmen did not improve, and the Franklinites were forced to protect their citizens on their own, without the help of the North Carolina militia or the federal army. Facing limited resources and North Carolina's renewed interest in Franklin, some residents began shifting their allegiance to North Carolina. In 1786 the North Carolina legislature took advantage of the situation and offered to waive all back taxes owed by the State of Franklin in exchange for reuniting with North Carolina. However dissenters within Franklin were still few, and the offer was largely rejected by the Franklinites. Since Franklin could not be convinced to rejoin, North Carolina decided to force the territory back under rule. North Carolina sent troops under Colonel John Tipton to Franklin and established its own courts, jails and government, causing much confusion with two rival administrations operating simultaneously. In addition, North Carolina began to assess Franklinites taxes,

which, considering their lack of hard currency and preference for bartering, they were not able to pay.

In February 1788, Colonel Tipton ordered the North Carolina sheriff of Washington County to seize the property of John Sevier in order to satisfy his tax debt. The property was seized while Sevier was not home, and was taken to Tipton's cabin in Johnson City. Upon hearing of the seizure, Sevier gathered loyal Franklinites to march upon Colonel Tipton's cabin and initiated what became known as the Battle of Franklin. The battle, lasting only a matter of minutes, resulted in three deaths, a few wounded men, and a decisive defeat for John Sevier, who retreated back to Jonesborough with his men.

In March 1788, tensions with Native Indians also climaxed as the Cherokee banded with the Chickasaw and other tribes to attack settlements in Franklin. Operating as an independent state, John Sevier knew he could not count on the federal government or North Carolina for assistance. In a desperate attempt to secure sufficient resources to protect Franklin, Sevier requested a loan from the Spanish government. Fearing that Spain would gain control of Franklin, North Carolina officials arrested Sevier in August 1788 to prevent him from striking a deal with Spain. Sevier's supporters sprung him from jail soon thereafter, but the deal with Spain was no longer pursued.

Finally in February 1789, John Sevier and his fellow Franklin officials turned themselves in and swore their allegiance to North Carolina. They were rewarded with assistance from the North Carolina militia in fighting the Cherokee and Chickasaw in their counties. Sevier was pardoned by the governor of North Carolina and soon thereafter was elected to the North Carolina state senate.

As the conflict with Franklin ended, North Carolina was again at liberty to cede the western portion of the state to the federal government in late 1789. The territory became known as the “Territory South of the River Ohio” or the Southwest Territory. On June 1, 1796, the territory officially became the state of Tennessee, and John Sevier was elected as the first state governor.

*Continued on page 14*



*Carte Generale des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale.* Tardieu's map of the United States shows “Pays de Frankland” just east of the Mississippi River.

# State of Franklin *continued*

## Mapping the State of Franklin

The State of Franklin was never officially recognized by North Carolina or the federal government, however it began to appear on maps as early as 1786. The first engraved map on which Franklin is known to appear is Thomas Jefferson's *A map of the country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie*, published in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*. Frankland is labeled just south of Virginia in present-day eastern Tennessee. Over the next 50 years, *Frankland*, *Franklin* or *Franklinia* appeared on over 35 maps (that have been so far identified), which represents a tiny fraction of the number of maps of the US Southeast that were published during that time period. Many people will recall Ashley Baynton-Williams' excellent article, "Maps Marking the American State of Franklin," published in *The Map Collector*, Issue 72, Autumn 1995, which listed 17 engraved maps depicting Franklin. Of course at the end of his article he wisely noted that "there must be a number of maps that I have not encountered," and despite the addition of 18 maps to his original list, that certainly remains the case.

Below is the most comprehensive list to date of the State of Franklin appearing on engraved maps. It is interesting to note

Please click here ([https://www.oldworldauctions.com/static/docs/state\\_of\\_franklin\\_maps\\_v9.pdf](https://www.oldworldauctions.com/static/docs/state_of_franklin_maps_v9.pdf)) for the PDF carto-bibliography. We will continue to update the PDF carto-bibliography as new information arises regarding additional maps, different states or other details.

### List of Maps

1. **1786:** Thomas Jefferson, *A map of the country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie*....
2. **1787:** Pierre Francois Tardieu, *Carte Generale des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale*....
3. **1788:** Joseph Purcell / Amos Doolittle, *A Map of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia*....
- 3a. **1793:** Joseph Purcell /, Thomas & Andrews, *A Map of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia*....
4. **1788:** Louis Brion de la Tour, *Carte des Etats-Unis d'Amerique et du Cours du Mississipi*....
5. **1791:** John Payne, *The United States of America*.
6. **1792:** Joseph Purcell / William Harrison, *A Map of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia*....
7. **1792:** Joseph Purcell / John Taylor, *A Map of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia*....
8. **1793:** William Faden, *The United States of North America: with the British Territories and Those of Spain, according to the Treaty of 1784*.
9. **1794:** Aaron Arrowsmith, *Map of the World on a Globular Projection Exhibiting Particularly the Nautical Researches of Capn. James Cook*....
10. **1795:** John Fairburn, *A Map of North America*.
11. **1795:** Joseph Purcell / Robert Morison, *A Map of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia*....
12. **1797:** Franz Ludwig Gussefeld, *Charte von Nordamerika nach Astronomischen Bestimmungen und den Neuesten Charten von Dalrymple*.
13. **1798:** John Fairburn, *North America with the West India Islands*.
14. **1799:** Francois Alexander Rochefoucauld Liancourt, *Map of the United States, Canada &c, intended to illustrate the Travels of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt*.
- 14a. **1801:** Smith & Jones / Richard Phillips, *Map of the United States, Canada the River St. Lawrence, the Lakes &c*.
- 14b. **1805:** Smith & Jones / Richard Phillips, [Untitled]
15. **1800:** Franz Ludwig Gussefeld, *Charte der XV Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America*....
16. **1802:** Christian Gottlieb Theophil Reichard, *Charte von Nordamerika nach den neuesten Bestimmungen und Entdeckungen*.
17. **1804:** Edward Patteson, *United States of America*.
18. **1804:** Weimar Geographisches Institut, *Etats-Unis et Possessions Anglaises de l'Amerique Septentrionale*.
19. **1804:** Robert Wilkinson, *North America*.
20. **1805:** John Scoles, *America*.
21. **1805:** Eberhard August Wilhem von Zimmermann, *Karte von Nord Amerika vom 50sten Grade der Breite*
22. **1806:** Robert Wilkinson, *The United States of America Confirmed by Treaty. 1783*.
23. **1800:** Carl Robert Schindelmayer, *Die Vereinigten Staaten und die Besitzungen d Engländer von Nordamerika, XVI*.
24. **1807:** Johann Walch, *Charte von Nordamerika nach den neuesten Entdeckungen und Zuverlässigsten Astronomischen Ortsbestimmungen Entworfen*.
25. **1811:** R. Gray, *North America from the Most Authentic and Latest Surveys*.
26. **1813:** Samuel Neele, *United States*.
27. **1817:** Eberhard August Wilhem von Zimmermann, *Karta öfver Norra America från 50de Gradens Bredd*
28. **1818:** Eberhard August Wilhem von Zimmermann, *Kaart van Noord-Amerika, van den 50ften Graad Breedte*
29. **1818:** John Bradley, *North America*.
30. **1819:** James Wyld, *United States*.
31. **1823:** Jehoshaphat Aspin, *North & South America; For the Elucidation of the Abbe Gaultier's Geographical Games*.
32. **1823:** Henry Fisher, *States of America*.
33. **1904:** Government Printing Office, *Charte von Nordamerika nach den neuesten Entdeckungen und Zuverlässigsten Astronomischen Ortsbestimmungen Entworfen*.

*Continued on page 15*

## State of Franklin *continued*



Engraved by William Harrison and published by John Stockdale in 1792, this edition of Purcell's map depicts the "New State of Franklin" in present-day eastern Tennessee.



Dated 1800, this is Gussfeld's second map depicting "Franklin," which is oddly shown too far north tucked between Kentucky and Virginia. In his previous map from 1797, Franklin is correctly depicted in eastern Tennessee.

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Wilkinson published two maps showing "Franklinia" – one of North America (1804) and another of the United States (1806). This close-up of his map of the United States depicts Franklinia with full boundaries.



Aspin's map of North and South America is one of the last published maps to depict "Franklinia." This image is from an undated example that was published circa 1839.

# The Growing Cartographic Collections at UT Arlington

By Ben Huseman\*

There have been exciting cartographic acquisitions at UT Arlington within the past several years. Those members and friends of the Texas Map Society who have not been able to attend events in Arlington have missed some of these, but even more recent acquisitions in the last few months have built such momentum that a few paragraphs here are believed warranted.\* \*

## The Collection of Dr. Jack Franke

This past December UTA Alumnus Dr. Jack Franke (class of 1987) donated over 250 original antique maps of Africa to UTA Libraries Special Collections – already known for its extensive collections of original maps focusing upon Texas, southern North America, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean. Dr. Franke’s maps include numerous cartographic gems which complement UTA’s existing collections. For examples, Martin Waldseemüller’s woodcut map of west Africa, published in Strassburg in 1513 (figure 1), is colored in bright blue lapis lazuli. It affords interesting comparison with two other recent acquisitions, a similarly-colored copper-plate engraved map of New Spain published in Venice by Girolamo Ruscelli in 1574 (figure 2) as well as a 1513 Waldseemüller woodcut map of



2. Girolamo Ruscelli, *Nueva Hispania Tabula Nova*, copperplate engraving with applied color on paper, 19 x 24.5 cm., from *s* (Venice: Ruscelli, 1574).  
UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections



1. Martin Waldseemüller, *Tabula Moderna Primae Partis Africae*, woodcut engraving with applied color on paper, 41.5 x 57 cm., from *Supplementum* to Claudius Ptolemy, *Geographiae* (Strasbourg: Waldseemüller, 1513).  
UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke

Spain. An Abraham Ortelius atlas map of Africa from 1570 (figure 3) from Dr. Franke is a welcome addition to the numerous Ortelius examples already at UTA, including the famous “Prester John” map of east Africa by Ortelius purchased by UTA a few years ago. Willem Blaeu’s lavish map of Africa surrounded by costumed figures and select African cities from around 1650 now makes an excellent pairing with Blaeu’s *carte de figure* map of America from Virginia Garrett’s collection. French cartographer J. B. d’Anville’s two-sheet engraved double-*folio* map of Africa from 1749 (figure 4) is not unlike his two-sheet engraved double-*folio* map of North America from 1746. Mrs. Garrett’s collection also included a hand-colored English variant of d’Anville’s North America map by Samuel Bolton with a similarly beautiful and elaborate cartouche by d’Anville’s brother who went by the alias “Gravelot.” The London cartographic publishing firm of Laurie & Whittle’s large and magnificent map of Africa from 1794 in the Franke Collection pairs well with Robert Sayer and Governor Thomas Pownall’s large and equally grand map of North America, also published by Laurie & Whittle in 1794. UTA acquired the latter many years earlier from the collection

*Continued on page 17*

\*In addition to his duties as TMS Secretary, Ben Huseman serves as the Cartographic Archivist for UTA Libraries’ Special Collections.

\*\*As many of you know, UTA was the original home of the Texas Map Society, which was founded in 1996 by a group of map collectors centered around Fort Worth collectors Virginia and Jenkins Garrett. Over the years the university has provided facilities and faculty and staff support. While many of the founding members came from the north Texas area, there was from the beginning and continues to be large contingents of support from the Houston, Austin, San Antonio, and Waco areas. Of course, amazing map collections and collectors exist throughout this big state and beyond. As the TMS has regular meetings at UTA and has always had a large UT Arlington contingent we have been somewhat hesitant in more recent years to “toot our own horn” for fear of driving off members from these other institutions and areas by excessive bragging. Of course, Texans are used to bragging and perhaps this fear was misguided. As the TMS has matured, we are encouraged by the long-time support of the Texas General Land Office and its expanding map programs as well as by institutions such as the DeGolyer Library at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, the Museum of the Big Bend at Sul Ross University at Alpine, and the Texas Collection at Baylor University in Waco. Truly, the growth of these collections expands the region’s overall impact in the great world of maps.



# Cartographic Collections *continued*



3. Abraham Ortelius, *Africae Tabula Nova*, copperplate engraving with applied color on paper, 37.7 x 50.6 cm., (Antwerp, probably between 1570-1581).  
 UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke



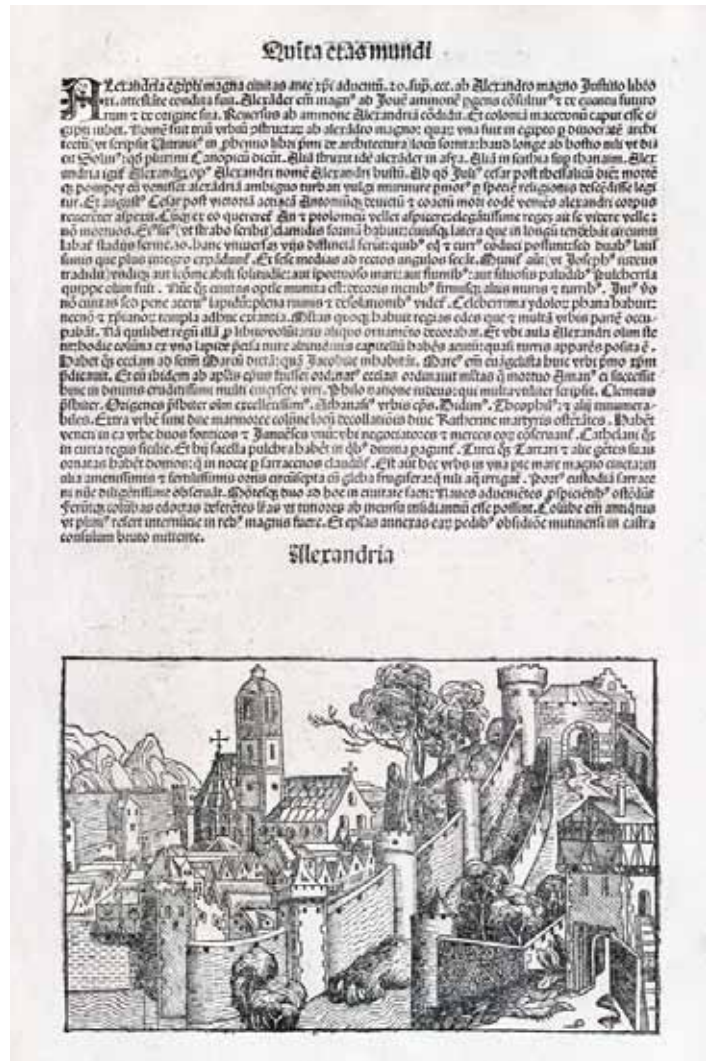
4. Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, *Afrique publiée sous les auspices de Monseigneur le duc d'Orléans, premier Prince du Sang...*, engraving with applied color on paper (two sheets joined), 99.06 x 98 cm., engraved by Guillaume Delahaye (Paris: d'Anville, 1749).  
 UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke

of the dealer Edward Eberstadt & Sons in New York. Similarly, Philippe Vandermaelen's large sheet maps of Africa compare favorably with Vandermaelen's large sheet maps of Texas and adjacent territories, also at UTA. All were printed around 1830 in the newly independent nation of Belgium and were part of the world's first lithographed atlas. The decorative borders of Charles DeSilver's Map of Africa published in Philadelphia in

1856 with a large inset of the Republic of Liberia equate with those on DeSilver's maps of Texas from the same time. The oldest items in Dr. Franke's collection are two woodcut views of the African cities of Alexandria (figure 5) and Dumiati in Egypt from Hartmann Schedel's famous Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493. These will now share company at UTA with Virginia Garrett's celebrated Ptolemaic-style woodcut *mappa mundi* also from Schedel's 1493 Chronicle depicting Noah's three sons Shem, Ham and Japheth holding up the three known continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe. The opportunities for comparison are almost endless.

Maps of Africa created by many of the great names of the European and American map publishing industries show up among Dr. Franke's collection. In addition to those already mentioned, there are African maps by Sebastian Münster, Vincenzo Coronelli, Herman Moll, J. B. Homann, Jacques-Nicolas Bellin, Aaron and

*Continued on page 18*



5. Workshop of Michael Wohlgemut, *Alexandria*, woodcut engraving with letter press on paper, 43.8 x 30.5 cm., from Hartmann Schedel, *Liber Chronicarum* [a.k.a. *The Nuremberg Chronicle*] (Nuremberg; Anton Koberger, 1493).  
 UT Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Dr. Jack Franke

## Cartographic Collections *continued*

John Arrowsmith, A. Brué, Henry S. Tanner, and S. A. Mitchell, to note just a few. Many other examples are by mapmakers new to UTA's collections.

The maps clearly demonstrate European and American knowledge and ignorance of Africa over time. Dr. Franke's collecting particularly focused upon West Africa, from where many Americans can trace their heritage largely thanks to the forcible transportation of slaves in the early modern era.

This generous donation is quite significant for students, faculty, and the university. It adds to the tremendous diversity of Special Collections without diluting its focus to concentrate upon the history of our part of the world. The collection helps support the trans-Atlantic History and Cartographic History Programs at UTA as well as research interests of several UTA professors. The extraordinary beauty of many of the maps make them readily accessible to anyone with an interest in science and art. UTA already has plans to feature this collection in upcoming exhibits.

According to Dr. Franke, the philanthropic example of Virginia and Jenkins Garrett who earlier donated their collections to UTA in turn inspired him to build upon their legacy. Dr. Franke's collecting interests are not just confined to Africa; he has been actively helping UTA build its cartographic collections by selflessly filling in gaps with such diverse items as Soviet maps of Texas and the Southwest from the 1950s thru 1970s and Braille maps of continents. Interestingly, Dr. Franke has already acquired and promised the university the first map of New Spain by Giacomo Gastaldi published in Venice in 1548 as well as "a Braun & Hogenberg view of an African city." No doubt the Garretts would be proud to know that their legacy continues to have such an impact.

### Other Donations and Acquisitions

Recent donations and acquisitions at UTA have not been confined to those of Dr. Franke. Texas Map Society officer and long-time member **Walt Wilson**, USN Captain retired, donated a delightful collection comprising several dozen small rare maps from school atlases, geographies, and other sources. Although many show Texas as a republic, these were not already part of UTA's collections, so they fill in some important gaps in UTA's cartographic collections. A. H. Dufour's map of North America for Adriano Balbi's *Geographie Moderne*, published in Paris by Jules Renouard in the 1840s, for example, (figure 6) delineates the Texas Republic in its grandest "stovepipe" configuration but does not use the name Texas. The map labels the coastal area "Fredonia" and the northwest area of the republic is full of "Ind[iens]. Yutas."

UTA has acquired some wonderful collections in the past few months. Long-time TMS member **Don McGuirk**, M.D., donated a fine collection of rare books and materials relating to Christopher Columbus. The collection includes the first English



6. A. H. Dufour, *Amerique du Nord*, engraved transfer lithograph with applied color on paper, 24.5 x 28.5 cm., for Adriano Balbi's *Geographie Moderne*, (Paris: Jules Renouard, ca.1840s), plate 28. UTA Arlington Libraries Special Collections, Gift of Walt Wilson, Captain USN Retired.

translation of Columbus' log of his first voyage to America and focuses upon the important question of Columbus' first landfall in the new world. UTA acquired a fine run of the *Journals of the Royal Geographical Society* from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Library. The set of 49 volumes were published in London between 1835 and 1880 and contain numerous original maps of places around the world. UTA anthropology professor **Julie Adkins** recently donated a collection of mostly topographical maps relating to Michoacan, Mexico. TMS board member **Bill Stallings** donated some maps and memorabilia relating to his career with American Airlines.

Thanks to the Virginia Garrett Cartographic Endowment and other sources, UTA Special Collections purchased a large Sanson map of New Mexico from 1659, Jacques LeMoyne le Morgue's 1591 map of Florida from Theodore DeBry's *America*, a 1513 map of Spain by Martin Waldseemüller (mentioned above), a significant portion of an early German edition of Sebastian Munster's *Cosmographia* first published in 1544, and a full-size facsimile of Martin Behaim's "Erdapfel." The latter of course, is the world's oldest surviving globe, the original of which is in the German National Museum in Nuremberg and which is believed to date from 1492.

Together with earlier sizeable cartographic donations by Virginia and Jenkins Garrett, Lewis M. and Virginia Buttery, the family of Ted Mayborn, Murray Hudson, and Rusty DiSciullo, these new donations and acquisitions help UTA Libraries Special Collections remain a significant center for the study of the history of cartography in the digital age. Importantly, however, students, professors, and the public can still come to UTA and expect to see original maps and books on cartography, not just digital surrogates.

# The American School Atlases of Conrad Malte-Brun and Samuel Griswold Goodrich

By Walter E. Wilson

This is the sixth installment of a series of articles about American school atlases published between 1835 and 1850. Previous editions have covered Daniel Adams, Thomas Smiley, Richard McAllister Smith, Roswell Chamberlain Smith, and William Channing Woodbridge. This issue features Conrad Malte-Brun (1775-1826) and Samuel Griswold Goodrich (1793-1860).

The pairing of the Danish-born, Paris-based Malte-Brun with the Connecticut Yankee Goodrich may seem an unusual combination. Malte-Brun died before the Republic of Texas era and never authored a school atlas. Largely self-educated, Goodrich initially depended upon scholars like Malte-Brun for his scientific content. Lacking his own atlas, Goodrich created an American school atlas based on Malte-Brun's famous *Universal Geography*. First published in 1832, it was not particularly successful, and completed its run in 1838. It would be another seven years before Goodrich created his own short-lived hybrid school atlas and geography book.

Malthe Konrad Bruun (1775-1826) was a Danish-born geographer, cartographer, and map publisher. He enrolled in the University of Copenhagen and changed his name to Conrad Malte-Brun. There, he became a revolutionary political activist. He espoused French Revolutionary principles and published pamphlets that criticized the Danish Government. By 1800, Government authorities had enough of his agitation and banished him from the country. Malte-Brun found his way to Paris, but Napoleon's political ambitions squelched his desire for a career in politics. Instead, he turned his energies to cartography and geography.



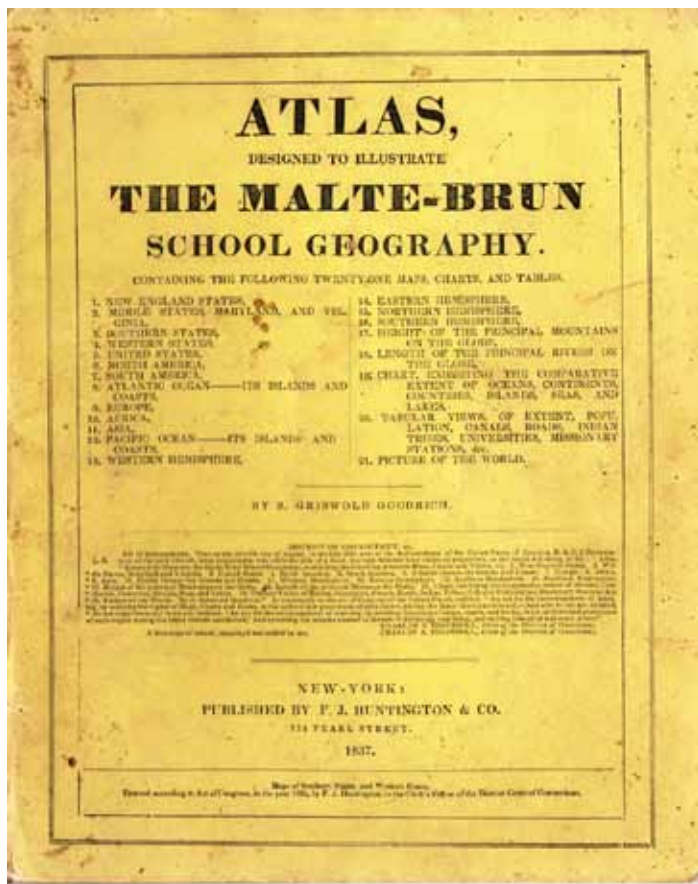
Conrad Malte-Brun. Engraving by Ramus, (Smithsonian Libraries).

In time, Malte-Brun became known as one of France's foremost geographers. He was responsible for the descriptive, readable style that became characteristic of the French school of geography. He produced numerous acclaimed geographies and atlases including *Géographie Mathématique* (Paris 1803-1807, 16 vols), *Atlas Complet* (Paris 1812), and *Précis de la Géographie Universelle* (Paris, 1810-1829) that continued even after his death. He originated the *Annales des Voyages* (1808) and was a founder of the Geographical Society of Paris. Some consider Malte-Brun the first modern geographer.



Samuel Griswold Goodrich, Photo by Mathew Brady, (Library of Congress).

Continued on page 20



Malte-Brun School Atlas, by S. Griswold Goodrich, 1837 (author's collection).

## School Atlases *continued*

His son, Victor-Adolphe Malte-Brun (1816-1889) continued the family mapmaking business and, like his father, was secretary of the Geographical Society of Paris. Victor republished many of Conrad's original 18th century maps as well numerous maps of his own. The Malte-Brun firm operated well into the 1880s.

Numerous publishers from different countries copied and printed Malte-Brun's influential works. The United States was no exception. An English version of the Malte-Brun geography titled *Universal Geography* was published in Boston in 1824. Philadelphia publisher Anthony Finley produced another American version from 1827 to 1829.

To illustrate the geography, Finley added an atlas of 40 maps in 1828. John Grigg then reissued the atlas in 1828-1829 and again in 1832 as Grigg & Elliott. J.H. Young engraved Finley's map of Mexico which is of note for its depiction of "Texas or New Estremaduia." Beginning in 1832, Samuel Griswold Goodrich would use Malte-Brun's scholarly work to create his own series of geography books and atlases.

Samuel G. Goodrich was better known by his pseudonym, Peter Parley. The son of a Connecticut Congregational minister, Goodrich was born into a family of Yale graduates and Federalist office holders, including a United States senator. Samuel, however, ended his formal schooling at twelve. At age fifteen, he began a series of apprenticeships at Connecticut country stores. He also joined the Connecticut State Militia during the War of 1812 against the United Kingdom, but saw no combat action.

In 1816, Goodrich entered the publishing business in partnership with an older friend. After the death of his business partner and his first wife in 1822, he traveled to Europe for two years. He then moved to Boston in 1826 and remarried the next year. 1827 is also the year he began to publish for children in earnest, beginning with *Peter Parley's Tales of America*. The character of Peter Parley—a benevolent old man who had much to tell of all he had seen, done, and heard about the world—was the purported author of the books, and became a household name.

Credited with writing or editing 170 titles, including 130 for children, Goodrich wrote on scientific topics for young people including: botany, the solar system, natural history, physical sciences, animal kingdom, geology, and Native Americans. Goodrich sold about eight million copies of his books in his lifetime. One book in particular, *Peter Parley's Geography for Children*, reached two million copies.

Although Goodrich was known for his children's text books, his literary and publishing interests were varied. From 1828 to 1842 published an illustrated annual, *The Token*, which contained some of the earliest work of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Nathaniel Parker Willis, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Lydia Maria Child. By his writings and publications he amassed a large fortune.

In 1833 he bought 45 acres in Roxbury, Massachusetts and became active in Whig politics. Goodrich won election as a Massachusetts State Representative in 1837 and a State Senator in 1839. President Fillmore appointed Goodrich to the lucrative position of Consul General at Paris from 1851-1853. He remained

in Paris for an additional two years to have several of his works translated into French. In 1857, he published *Recollections of a Lifetime*, which contained a list of the works he authored or edited and the many spurious works published under his name.

For Goodrich, atlases were a relatively small part of his business and academic interests. As a prelude to creating his first atlas, he translated and published *A System of School Geography; Chiefly Derived from Malte-Brun* in 1830. Two years later, Goodrich created a companion school atlas. It was titled, *Atlas Designed to Illustrate the Malte-Brun School Geography*. Published by F.J. Huntington in Hartford, the cover prominently features Malte-Brun and minimizes Goodrich. This atlas series enjoyed a limited production run, with only two published during the Republic of Texas era.

Goodrich published the 1837 edition, pictured here, in New York. It was slightly smaller than most of its competitors, measuring 11" x 8 3/4". Each map is dated 1830 except for the two double page maps of the Southern and Western States that carry the date of 1832. Other than the covers, there appears to be no change in any of the editions between 1832 and 1837. (David Rumsey has a copy of the 1832 edition on his website.)

Each of the 1832-1837 Malte-Brun school atlases contains a total of 16 maps, including five double page and eight single page plates, and five charts. The two-page maps are of the United States, plus four regional US maps of the New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States. The maps of the United States and of North America both depict Texas as part of Mexico. Like the earlier editions in the series, the engraver is G.W. Boynton and the publisher is F.J. Huntington & Co.

Goodrich updated his Malte-Brun school atlas in 1838, but it did not enjoy much success. This atlas is rare and examples are nonexistent online or within price record guides. Individual maps from this atlas also are rare and difficult to accurately identify. The names of Malte-Brun and Goodrich do not appear anywhere on the maps. Only the publisher, "F.J. Huntington," and engraver, "W. Gardner Evans," are mentioned.

*Continued on page 21*



United States, from 1837 Malte-Brun School Atlas (author's collection).

## School Atlases *continued*

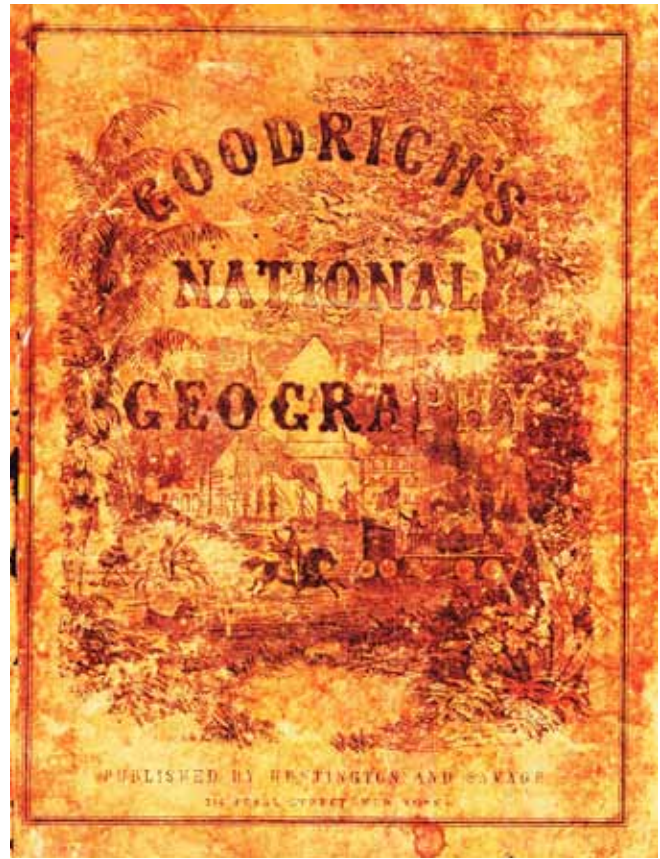
One of the more interesting maps from the 1838 atlas is, “The United States Texas & the British Provinces of the Canadas.” It features an independent Republic of Texas with a long stove-pipe border. A large Oregon Territory favors the US claim of the northwest boundary with Canada. Oversized Missouri and Indian Territories fill up the Mid-West along with the unnamed Dakota Territory. The four tables at the lower right list the area of each state and territory within the New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States.



US, Texas, & the Canadas, from 1838 Malte-Brun School Atlas (Library of Congress).



N. America and the West Indies from 1838 Malte-Brun School Atlas (author's collection).



Goodrich's National Geography for Schools, 1845 cover (author's collection).

The map of “N. America and the West Indies” from this atlas also depicts an independent Republic of Texas and the extended northern border claim of the United States in the Pacific Northwest. Like the map of the United States, it is dated 1838, credited to F.J. Huntington, and engraved by W. Gardner Evans. Houston is the only city in Texas, and like the 1838 map of the US, it accurately labels Houston as the capital of the Republic. Houston was briefly the capital of the republic from April 19, 1837 until January 19, 1839.

After a gap of seven years, Goodrich decided to produce his own geography for schools that could also pass as an atlas. Goodrich was one of the first to compete with Sidney E. Morse's 1844 *System of Geography for Use of Schools*. Morse, using a new engraving method, began to combine school atlases and geography books into a single volume with printing on both sides of the page. While less appealing to modern collectors, it was a less expensive method of placing maps with the accompanying text.

Francis Junius Huntington, (1802-1878) with his new partner George Savage, was once again the publisher for *Goodrich's National Geography, for Schools*. Its production run was seven years, ending in 1852. At 11.3 x 8.5 inches it was a bit taller and narrower than Goodrich's Malte-Brun school atlas. The 1845 first

*Continued on page 22*

# School Atlases *continued*

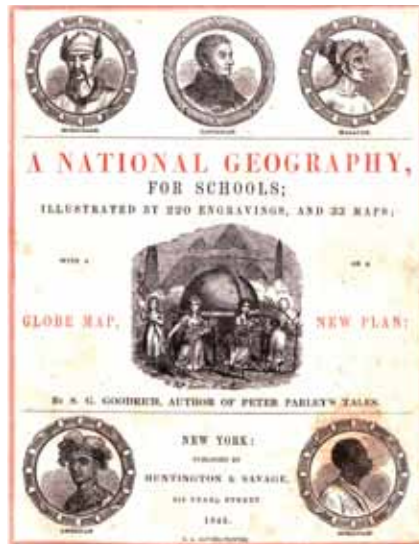
edition boasted of 220 engravings and 33 maps within its 108 pages.

This atlas has five maps that depict Texas. The map of North America outlines Texas as a state, while the other four depict a republic. One of the Texas maps is found on a page entirely dedicated to the “The Republic of Texas.”

Like most popular school atlases and geographies of the era, Goodrich’s *National Geography for Schools* included a description of world societies. Like Malte-Brun, he described three stages:

“Mankind are found in various stages of cultivation. Some live chiefly by hunting, and are called savages; some have partially emerged from the savage state, and are called barbarous; and some, having good houses, cities, written laws, and many good institutions, are called refined, enlightened, or civilized.”

Goodrich also succumbed to the prevalent “scientific” understandings of the relative status of the races. He describes five races: European, Tartar, American Aborigine, Malay, and Negro. Naturally, of these five, “the Caucasian deserves to be considered first.” He goes on to point out how the Caucasian is superior in beauty, intellect, morality, military prowess, and overall cultural development. While perhaps shocking to modern readers, these



**National Geography for Schools, 1845 title page (author’s collection).**



**Republic of Texas from National Geography for Schools, 1845 (author’s collection).**

same skewed views found their way into almost every geography book of the mid-nineteenth century.

Despite his unwittingly flawed views of social science, Samuel Griswold Goodrich was one of most important 19th-century American geographers. He was instrumental in acquiring a popular place for geography in 19th-and early 20th-century American education and culture.

**Sources:** Barron Maps ([barron.co.uk](http://barron.co.uk)); Geographicus Rare Antique Maps ([geographicus.com](http://geographicus.com)); W. R. Mead, “Luminaries of the North: A Reappraisal of the Achievements and Influence of Six Scandinavian Geographers.” *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, no. 57 (1972): 1-13; Albert M. Craig, *Civilization and Enlightenment: The Early Thought of Fukuzawa Yukichi*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2009), 173; Ben A. Smith & James W. Vining, “Samuel Griswold Goodrich a.k.a. Peter Parley Early American Geographer,” *Journal of Geography*, 90:6, (1991), 271-276; Pandora, Katherine. “The Children’s Republic of Science in the Antebellum Literature of Samuel Griswold Goodrich and Jacob Abbott.” *Osiris* 24, no. 1 (2009): 75-98; Lafayette Wallace Case. *The Goodrich Family in America. A Genealogy of the Descendants of John and William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Conn., Richard Goodrich of Guilford, Conn., and William Goodridge of Watertown, Mass.*, (Chicago: Fergus Printing Co., 1889); Connecticut Historical Society, Museum & Library; Carole Rinderknecht, *Checklist of American Imprints for 1838*, (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1988), 95; Handbook of Texas, [TSHAonline.org/handbook/online](http://TSHAonline.org/handbook/online); Library of Congress; The Portal to Texas History, [texashistory.unt.edu/](http://texashistory.unt.edu/).



**United States from National Geography for Schools, 1845 (author’s collection).**

# Albert W. Dorgan: Maps “Regarding International and National Highways as Pertaining to Texas and the International Peace Park,” 1935

By Jason Abrams

In September 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt received an unusual set of two hand-drawn, color pencil maps drafted in Castolon, Texas—an isolated town of less than 25 residents situated on the Rio Grande in what is present-day Big Bend National Park. The cartographer was “Albert W. Dorgan, Landscape Architect” and he included a brief titled “Memoranda Regarding International and National Highways as Pertaining to Texas and the International Peace Park,” outlining a series of proposed roadways spanning Texas and Mexico and connecting national parks across the western United States. Roosevelt’s personal secretary, Louis McHenry Howe, thanked Dorgan by mail and forwarded the maps to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, whose personal files are included in the records of the Department of State maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland.

Roosevelt was not the only recipient of Dorgan’s maps in fall 1935. By September, Dorgan submitted briefs and hand drawn



Adobe home built in 1901 by Cipriano Hernandez and used as the first store in Castolon, with a view of Santa Elena Canyon.

*Courtesy: David Finfrock*

maps (or photostatic copies) to Texas Senators Morris Sheppard and Tom Connally, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, the National Geographic Society, and *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* publisher Amon Carter. As early as October 1934, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes received a map and letter of introduction from Dorgan. Dorgan summarized his qualifications, experience and park roadway plans for Ickes, informing him that “I worked my way through the Michigan State Agricultural College, graduating in 1914; during the War I served as Naval Aviator No. 1642; have been in practically every large city in this Country, Canada, and Panama; have visited in Costa Rica and Mexico and have also spent some time in most of the larger cities of Europe, all the time studying landscape design, art, architecture and town planning.” Ickes was impressed by Dorgan’s plan, though he declined acting on Dorgan’s suggestions as the Big Bend was not federal land and under state jurisdiction.

## 1933: A US-Mexico “Friendly Nations Park” on the Rio Grande

Dorgan’s highway plans were predicated on the establishment of his proposed U.S.-Mexico International Peace Park or “Friendly Nations Park” including lands in both the Big Bend region of Texas and contiguous lands in the adjoining Mexican state of Coahuila. By mid-1933, Dorgan prepared a suggested layout plan for the Friendly Nations Park, to be located with its center



View inside Santa Elena Canyon. Texas on the right and Mexico on the left.  
*Courtesy: David Finfrock*

*Continued on page 24*

## International Peace Park *continued*



Detail of map showing the proposed International Peace Park in the Big Bend

at the entrance to the Grand Canyon of Santa Helena (now Santa Elena). The proposed park boundaries formed “a rectangle four miles by sixteen, its boundaries to reach the border.” Within this larger park, Dorgan designated “a small square four miles on each side...which includes lands on both the American and Mexican sides, to which was given the name of the “Parque de las Naciones Amigas.” Dorgan selected the Chisos Basin of Big Bend as the center of his proposed international park and site for construction of a massive hacienda resort offering the ultimate Tex-Mex experience. Lodging in the Basin allowed visitors to enjoy cooler temperatures than found along the river.

Aside from promoting friendship with Latin American nations under Roosevelt’s newly-minted Good Neighbor policy, binational park creation supported the premise that shared ecosystems—divided only by arbitrary political boundaries—should be managed and conserved as single units with nations retaining sovereignty over lands administered within their jurisdiction. A 1933 convention between the United States and Mexico ended decades of conflict over the international boundary created by the meandering and ever-changing flow of the Rio Grande. With the establishment of a permanent boundary line along the river, the possibility emerged of creating a binational park to unite the ecology of Big Bend and the Mexican state of Chihuahua. Construction of a U.S.-Mexico park bisected by the Rio Grande and accompanying canyons would help the Department of State and International Boundary Commission maintain water treaty obligations with Mexico in the event of dam construction. Establishment of a peace park was also likely to assist newly appointed Ambassador to Mexico Josephus Daniels establish closer relations with the recently installed administration of President Lazaro Cardenas.

Development plans for the International Peace Park included construction of three hydroelectric dams in the Mariscal, Boquillas, and Santa Helena canyons to create a series of reservoirs useful for flood control, irrigation, recreation, and water for park facilities. Dorgan recommended a series of three small

dams creating a chain of artificial lakes, with each dam retaining water for the reservoir above. These “small lakes formed by the dams would create many beautiful locations for Hotels, Tourist Camps, and Camping Sites, while the high mountains would provide ideal locations for Mountain Hotels and Lodges.” The Santa Helena canyon was the epicenter of the proposed park and its 1500-foot walls were ideal for the construction of a multiuse water reservoir. Ultimately the construction of dams and artificial lakes, combined with a limitless supply of hydroelectric power, would potentially transform the Big Bend into a series of thriving floodplain farming communities and the epicenter of a massive recreation area unparalleled in Texas history.

The first phase of park development required building one fifty foot dam in the Santa Helena canyon. Dorgan noted that this dam would “help greatly in getting the whole project under way” and “the power generated could be used to help build the roads, especially cuts and fills in the Mts.” This power would also assist in constructing the two remaining dams and create a self-sufficient work camp, while the reservoir would “irrigate land to produce food for those working on the various projects.” Regarding construction expenses, Dorgan noted that the dams created “large amounts of current to be sold which would go a long way toward paying for the whole project” and the project offered employment opportunities for thousands of laborers. Depression-era hydroelectric construction projects like the Tennessee Valley Authority were popular projects that enjoyed funding courtesy of Roosevelt’s New Deal. With Texas Democrats having near-total control of key congressional appropriations committees in Washington, financing for the project was a likely proposition. A self-sustaining resort in Big Bend—built without cost to Texas and maintained by the federal government—offered a myriad of development opportunities supported by free surplus electrical power, federally-maintained roadways, and artificial lakes.

### The “Highway Americana,” “Super-Scenic Highway” and “National Park-Way”

No park or community is viable without a connection to roadways, and Dorgan proposed the establishment of three highways: the “Highway Americana,” “Super-Scenic Highway” and a “National Park-Way.” These routes were integrated within the larger network of existing border highways extending from Brownsville, Texas to California and offered west Texas the opportunity to capitalize on a nationwide increase in tourist traffic via private automobile. Dorgan’s plans for highway construction embraced the ever-expanding network of interstate scenic roadways and proposals for extensions of the Pan American Highway (aka Inter-American Highway) from Mexico to Texas. Comparison of his proposed highway routes to contemporary maps of Mexico and existing parkways throughout the western United States reveal that Dorgan’s plans were closely aligned with roadway development in the 1930’s.

*Continued on page 25*



# International Peace Park *continued*



**National and International Highways In Relation to Texas And the International Peace Park, manuscript map by Albert W. Dorgan, 1935, Castolon, Texas**

Dorgan suggested his “Highway Americana” as a section of the Pan American Highway intended to connect Alaska with the tip of South America. By 1933 the Pan American Highway was already under construction, including a section linking Laredo, Texas with Monterrey, Mexico. However, additional U.S.-Mexico border crossings and connecting extensions were still undetermined. Dorgan proposed a route from Monterrey, Mexico north to El Paso via the Chisos Basin and nearby Castolon. This route promised to funnel domestic and Canadian traffic to Central and South America via El Paso. Dorgan suggested to Roosevelt that “just as New York and Pennsylvania are the gateway States between our Country and Europe, Texas will be the Gateway State between the Americas.” In summary, Dorgan proposed that “the tremendous trade that would be opened up by the proper functioning of the Peace Park, the inevitable large increase of population and its resultant commerce, and the enormous gasoline tax possibilities” would put the “broad acres of Texas” to greater use and greater value.

During the 1930’s, as part of Roosevelt’s New Deal, America witnessed a proliferation of National Parkways intended for scenic and recreational travel, often between national parks. Regarding Dorgan’s proposed “National Park-Way,” he noted for Roosevelt that “this National Park-Way is nearly complete today, only needing to be properly identified through its length, properly landscaped,” and also needing additional connecting links to make it a complete project. The parkway would connect most of the large western national parks and funnel traffic toward Texas and on to Mexico. Connecting the Highway Americana to existing parkways in the western states would, per Dorgan, allow Texas to “capitalize on her favorable geographical location, in regards to her occupying the Eastern half of the border with Mexico, as the main bulk of population of the United States and Canada are to the East of Texas.” Dorgan projected that automobiles entering Texas from the east would require 10 dollars worth of gasoline to reach the park, and that the occupants of each car would spend an



**Mexico and United States International Peace Park in Relation to International Highways, manuscript map by Albert W. Dorgan, 1935, Castolon, Texas**

average of 25 to 30 dollars on accommodations. Thus each group of visitors would spend at least 40 dollars “all along the roads leading from the state borders.”

Dorgan’s most unique roadway proposal recommended construction of a “Super-Scenic Highway” along the US-Mexico border connecting Del Rio and El Paso via a merging of the Highway Americana and National Park-Way at the El Paso-Mexico border. As his proposed extension of the Highway Americana crossed the border into Big Bend, it intersected with this east-west Super-Scenic Highway to create a three-way junction just south of the Chisos Basin. Dorgan envisioned this new El Paso-Big Bend corridor as “an unusually beautiful Scenic Highway passing through immensely interesting country” and paralleling the Rio Grande. Once in Big Bend, motorists could continue to Del Rio and other Texas border communities or follow his proposed extension of the Highway Americana south to Quatro Ciénega, Monterrey, and Mexico City. A federal right-of-way paralleling the river and reserved under eminent domain provided a route for this multi-use border highway suitable for commerce, tourism, and military deployment in the event of future conflicts with Mexican rebels.

*Continued on page 26*

# International Peace Park *continued*

Ironically, the Super-Scenic Highway through Dorgan's 'peace park' also served as a proposed route for deploying mechanized infantry from Fort D.A. Russell, Marfa, Texas in the event of rebel incursions from Mexico. Invasion of US territory by Mexican guerillas was a legitimate concern in 1935, with border incursions as recent as the Escobar Rebellion of 1929. Dorgan suggested that the highway along the Rio Grande "in time of war... would in reality function as a Military road. A strong military Nation could easily subdue Mexico and establish airplane and all other kinds of military bases, and in the event our Southern border could be much more effectively patrolled from a highway such as is planned." The idea of a military border highway was at least a decade old when Dorgan submitted his proposal. Joe Burkett, a member of the Texas State Highway Commission, recommended in 1925 that the border highway be "hard surfaced and first-class" and believed "a foreign foe landing in Mexico and attempting to reach the United States through Texas could be quickly repulsed."

## Death of A Dream

In March 1938, President Lazaro Cardenas expropriated all American and foreign-owned oil fields in Mexico. In response, affected oil companies promoted an embargo on Mexican petroleum and caused Mexico to increase sales to Nazi Germany. With US-Mexico relations at an all-time low, the idea of the peace park lost support in Washington and Austin. While enacting punitive trade sanctions against Mexico was antithetical to Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy, his administration was also increasingly concerned with developments in Europe as opposed

to Latin America. A military border highway was no longer a priority and the coffers of New Deal public works funds were nearly exhausted. Dorgan was informed by El Paso Congressman R.E. Thomason in 1940 that no border highway bill "has had favorable consideration in Congress, for though such a bill should be passed, it would face a Presidential veto so long as the Secretary of War is unfavorably disposed toward it." The route of the Pan American Highway from Monterrey to Big Bend never materialized. A crossing was constructed in Nogales, Arizona to cover west coast traffic and the Laredo crossing was deemed sufficient to handle eastern traffic.

The only extant Dorgan highway maps are four hand-drawn, color pencil examples in the National Archives at College Park and a fifth in the holdings of the Archives of the Big Bend at Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas. Copies provided by Dorgan to the Secretary of Commerce and Senators Sheppard and Connally in 1935 were forwarded to the National Park Service; the two maps provided to Roosevelt are in the files of the Department of State. It is likely that the copy held by Sul Ross was originally furnished to the Alpine Chamber of Commerce; unfortunately its present condition is poor compared with the examples at College Park. Several photostatic copies of the international highway map printed with blue ink are also known to exist. Overall, the discovery of Dorgan's maps and briefs shed new light on a virtually unknown chapter of Texas New Deal history and, in particular, amend the historical record regarding the establishment of Big Bend National Park.

## Sources

For detailed discussion of Dorgan and the Big Bend International Peace Park, see Jason Abrams, Letters to Castolon: Albert W. Dorgan and the Big Bend International Peace Park 1933-1943. *Journal of Big Bend Studies*, XXVII, 2015, 107-139.

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# Update on Trammel's Trace Research

By Gary Pinkerton

When my book, "Trammel's Trace: The First Road to Texas from the North," was published by Texas A&M University Press in November 2016 it was both a beginning and an ending. The ending was getting it to print and was the culmination of years of off-and-on work during what free time I could create. As exciting as that was, I also knew that it was the beginning of a process of introducing this history to others, and in particular, to landowners along the route who have a section of that old road on their land.

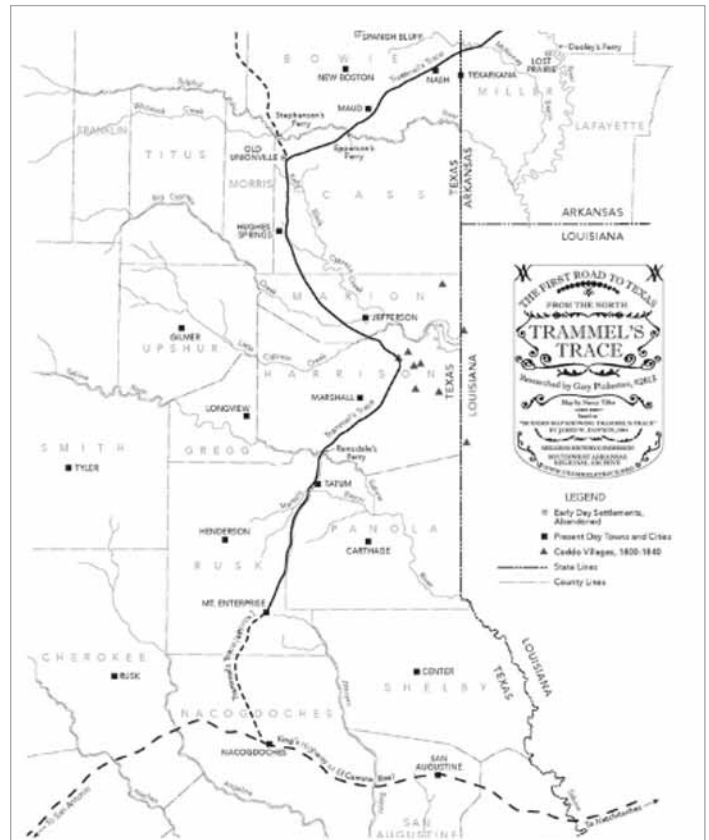
The two years since the release of the book have surpassed my expectations. Two hard cover printings of the book have now sold out, and TAMU Press has continued to support it by making it available in paperback. My website, [www.trammelstrace.com](http://www.trammelstrace.com), and the Trammel's Trace Facebook page continue to attract new visitors who are engaged in the ongoing activities around the trail, and the related history of East Texas. A GIS student at Stephen F. Austin created a 3' x 3' Trammel's Trace poster with a map and photos and won a statewide contest beating out professionals and state agencies. That same student helped me create a live map of the route and make it available on Google Maps. It can be used for driving tours and for locating surveyor calls where the Trace was known to cross. <http://www.trammelstrace.org/the-map>

The interest and enthusiasm of landowners with parts of the Trace on their property has also grown. During last summer I went with a landowner and his grandson to a point on Little Cypress Bayou where rocks had been laid across the creek bed to facilitate the crossing. Another landowner forced a pipeline company to drill underneath his section of the road rather than dig it up. That level of interest and protection is what it will take to preserve what little remains of Trammel's Trace on the ground.

More than anything else, it is the placement of a Trammel's Trace marker in Nacogdoches by the Stone Fort Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas that is the most significant and unexpected result of the "re-discovery" of Trammel's Trace. Their



Historic marker in Nacogdoches placed by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas



Map of Trammel's Trace based on research by James and Mary Dawson in the 1940's, updated by Nancy Tiller and (c) Gary Pinkerton.

5-foot black granite monument near the "Hitch Lot" on Banita Creek shows the map and tells the story of the Trace on both sides of the marker. To imagine that my own curiosity and effort could result in so many people paying fresh historical attention to the old trail is simply remarkable. With the interest and support of groups like the Texas Map Society, the story of Trammel's Trace should become a standard part of the history of East Texas.



Trammel's Trace crossing of Little Cypress Bayou



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## Texas Map Society Mission

The mission of the organization is: "The Texas Map Society supports and promotes map collecting, cartography, and the study of cartographic history." According to the "Who We Are" section of the website, which is language that came from the previous web page: "The Texas Map Society was organized in November 1996 to foster the study, understanding, preservation, restoration, and collection of historical maps as well as the general history of cartography. Membership only requires an interest in maps of any nature or focus. Members participate in special events and programs. TMS is one of only a few such societies in the United States and the only one in Texas."

Please help us keep our signals straight!  
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