

The NEATLINE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE TEXAS MAP SOCIETY

Issue 35 • Spring 2023

BACK ON TRACK IN HOUSTON



Texas Map Society 2023 Spring Meeting
May 19-20, 2023

Rice University • Houston, Texas

Caption for map:

Bird's Eye View of the City of Houston, Texas 1873. Lithograph by Augustus Koch. Published by J. J. Stoner, Madison, Wisconsin.

For more information about the 2023 Spring Meeting, please see pages 3-8

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Texas Map Society Members,

It is a pleasure to address the members of the Texas Map Society in advance of our 2023 Spring Meeting, which will be held in Houston at Rice University on May 19-20. The Spring Meeting looks quite interesting, as we will hear from several speakers on diverse topics and touring several institutional, public, and private collections.

When I assumed the position of President of the organization, I announced several goals, including:

1. Find members to lead several committees and assume the position of Treasurer
2. Develop a new website
3. Increase membership
4. Host a spring meeting
5. Develop programming to allow TMS members to visit other significant map collections
6. Develop a fellowship or award to encourage the study of the cartography of Texas and the borderlands

Progress is being made on all fronts to some degree. Our website has been revamped, we are actively seeking new volunteers and committee leads and seeking involvement from more members in various ways, and we have several new members who have joined the organization. As you will see in an article in this edition of *The Neatline*, planning for the spring meeting has been completed, and we have some wonderful events lined up.

I am most excited about items five and six above, particularly working towards developing a fellowship to encourage more students to study Texas cartography. Indeed, it is a rich field ready for more exploration and at the core of what our organization is supposed to do. In fact, the organization's by-laws specifically state that our organization exists to "support and encourage the appreciation, use, preservation, and study of maps and related materials and subjects, including the history of cartography."

Some of the items above will require a vote by the board. I am hopeful that there will be support. I look forward to working with the board and our members to officially make some of these projects a reality and continue growing the organization.

—James Harkins, President, Texas Map Society

FROM THE EDITOR

After several years of dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, the spring 2023 meeting is back on track. So be sure to register for the Houston meeting. Our new TMS President James Harkins has prepared quite an event for us all to enjoy. See all the details on the following pages.

I am very appreciative of those TMS members who supply material for each edition of this newsletter. I know that the membership is very knowledgeable in all things cartographic. Unfortunately, though, only a few members make submissions. I am especially grateful to Martin van Brauman and to James Harkins and his colleagues at the GLO for all the help they provided for this particular issue, and to Jon and Eliane Dotson for allowing us to reprint an article from their own newsletter at Old World Auctions. But I hope I can prevail on more of you to share some of your own knowledge of maps and cartography for future issues. Reviews of TMS meetings, or even a short article for the My Favorite Map feature would be much appreciated.

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

—David Finrock, Editor of *The Neatline*

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Texas Map Society members and others who helped produce this issue are: Julia Bordelon, Jon & Eliane Dotson, David Finrock, James Harkins, Ben Huseman, Martin van Brauman, Patrick Walsh, and graphics designer Carol Lehman.

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



The 2023 Texas Map Society Spring Meeting Houston – May 19-20, 2023

By James Harkins

President of the Texas Map Society

Director of Public Services for Archives and Records at the Texas General Land Office

This year, the Texas Map Society will be going to Houston on May 19-20 to visit public, private, and commercial map collections, as well as hear from five speakers about an assortment of map-related topics, see some interesting pieces of modern and historical Houston, and even eat some traditional Tex-Mex. Most importantly, after several years, it will be an excellent opportunity to get together and enjoy each other's company.

This meeting is three years in the making. As some members may recall, we originally intended to bring the TMS to Houston in the Spring of 2020. Unfortunately, Covid-19 struck just as planning was being completed for that meeting. Fortunately, we could dust off our notes, tweak, adjust, and re-think some of the details, and now we are ready for a brand-new event in 2023.

The meeting will take place on May 19-20. Friday, May 19, will be dedicated to touring several institutions, starting with a bus shuttle that will pick up at The Antiquarium. This tour includes stops at Minute Maid Park, home of the Houston Astros and formerly Union Station, as well as the Julia Ideson Building, part of the Houston Public Library System and home to one of the premier institutional map collections in Houston, and a reception hosted at The Antiquarium, the largest rare maps and Texana dealer in Texas.

Houston, known as the place where "seventeen railroads meet the sea," opened Union Station in 1911. The Union Station building was designed by New York City-based Warren & Wetmore and was commissioned by Houston Belt and Terminal Railway Company for \$500,000. It stayed open until 1974. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. In the 1990s, when the Houston Astros were looking for a new home after several decades at the Astrodome, the site of Union Station was selected for the new ballpark. Project architecture firm HOK Sports envisioned a refurbished Union Station as a grand entrance for the new ballpark. In 2000, Enron Field (now Minute Maid Park) opened to the public. Inside the park, a large model train moves back and forth on a track behind left field as an homage to the history of its entry building and the city of Houston. Up to thirty attendees can receive a tour of Minute Maid Park for a nominal fee that needs to be paid in advance. As an aside, I fully admit that this stop on the tour was planned for entirely selfish reasons, as I am an avid Houston Astros fan and have never been able to attend a tour of the park, despite attending several games over the years (including the World Series in 2019 against the Washington Nationals). No matter your allegiance, I trust you will enjoy this trip through Union Station as we learn more about Houston's fascinating railroad and baseball history.

For Friday's lunch, a thirty-person reservation has been made for Ninfas Mexican Restaurant on Navigation. We have asked attendees to pay in advance so that the meal can be paid for with



Map of the State of Texas, 1881. International and Gt. Northern Railroad. GLO Map #96614.

one ticket by the organization. A cash bar will be available. "The Best Mexican Food in Texas Since Texas was in Mexico," Ninfas on Navigation was created by Ninfa "Mama Ninfa," Lorenzo, in 1973 next door to the family's Rio Grande Tortilla Company factory. At this location, "Mama Ninfa" is reported to have invented fajitas, the signature dish at this restaurant.

The Julia Ideson Building was completed in 1926. It is an impressive three-story edifice clad in cream-colored brick, with arched openings, cast stone window surrounds, decorative details in limestone and marbles, finials lining the parapet wall, ornamental metalwork, and a red Spanish tile roof. The interior features elaborate woodwork, marble columns, and murals by important women artists completed with funds from the Public Works of Art Project. The Ideson Building served as Houston's main library until 1976, when the adjacent Jesse H. Jones building opened. The historic building was then modified to house the newly-created Houston Metropolitan Research Center (HMRC), a repository for photographs, maps, drawings, and other documents related to Houston's history. Texas Map Society members James and Betty Key have worked with the HMRC to establish the Dr. James E. Key & Mrs. Betty W. Key Map Room, a dedicated gallery space inside the HMRC, to display maps about Houston and beyond. The repository features local history and maps dating back to 1837. Taking their inspiration from the Jenkins Collection at UT Arlington, the Keys donated 13 significant maps focusing on the cartography of the Texas coast and early Houston and established an

Continued on page 4

Spring Meeting *continued*

endowment fund to support the collection. The new room will feature rotating displays and be used to encourage others to donate maps and other items of historical interest. There are over 2000 maps within the HMRC collections, received through individual donations, as a part of other archival collections, and through the state document depository program. The majority of the maps are of Texas cities, towns, and roads.

After touring the Ideson Building, Ed Grusnis will host our group for a reception at his shop, The Antiquarium, Texas's largest rare map and Texana dealership. The reception is sponsored by Joe Ahmad, an avid map collector and the founding partner of AZA Law.

On Saturday, May 20, thanks to the amazing work of Amanda Focke, Head of Special Collections at the Woodson Research Center in the Fondren Library at Rice University, we have access to Herring Hall Room 100 on the campus of Rice University for lectures from five distinguished scholars, followed by a tour of the special collections of the Fondren Library. Speakers include Ron Tyler, Russell Martin, Director of the DeGolyer Library at Southern Methodist University, independent scholars Jeff Dunn and Gary Pinkerton, and Norie Guthrie, Archivist & Special Collections Librarian at the Fondren Library.

Presentations

Ron Tyler

Lithography and 19th Century Texas Mapping

Lithography and Texas came of age together. Invented in 1798, lithography was a revolutionary form of printing, inexpensive and so precise that the inventor, Alois Senefelder, referred to each copy as an "original." The first lithograph relating to Texas appeared in Paris in 1818, and lithographs subsequently documented the people and places of Texas during the iconic nineteenth century, creating in the minds of Americans and Texans alike a not always positive image of the new republic and state. Lithographs—from the ill-fated French settlement of Champ d'Asiled' Asile on the Trinity River in 1818, to Mexican Texas, to the revolution and the republic, to the war with Mexico and the subsequent explorations of the state, to the Civil War and Reconstruction, to the growth of cities and the coming of railroads—publicize Texas as a garden especially adapted to the cultivation of cotton and revealing it as a full-fledged heir of American cultural imperialism.

Russell Martin

DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University

All Aboard for Texas: Railroads and the Promotion of the Lone Star State

Railroads played a leading role in the economic development of Texas in the period from 1865 to 1935, producing a large body of promotional literature (guidebooks, pamphlets, maps, and broadsides) that drew attention to the state and its resources. In the process, the railroads inspired state, regional, and local authorities to produce their own materials as well. The result is a fascinating and colorful body of work. In often lively prose, illustrated with ample "facts" and

testimonials, the literature paints a vivid picture of a prosperous country, beckoning to "wide awake" settlers seeking economic opportunity. The leading cities are well represented (Galveston, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio), but the state's small towns also had their boosters. In his talk, Martin will attempt to survey the geographical and chronological range of the genre, placing Prosperous Plainview in Perspective (1910).

Jeff Dunn

A Chronology of the Earliest Texas Automobile Road Maps and Highway Guides, 1909-1930

This session will provide a general overview of the evolution of Texas automobile road maps and highway guides from the introduction of the automobile to 1930. Before the 1920s, Texas roads were poorly maintained, often impassable, and largely unmarked. Automobile clubs in the larger cities and some business concerns attempted to alleviate these conditions by promoting the "good roads" movement and, after 1910, publishing highway guides with detailed instructions for long-distance driving. Automobile road maps emerged in 1909, but the first statewide road maps, commencing in 1913, were representative in nature and could not be used for navigation. Road maps remained largely unreliable until the late 1920s, after US highway numbers and state highway number signposts made their appearance. By then, highway guides were replaced with the ubiquitous folded road map distributed by gasoline stations and many other businesses.

Gary Pinkerton

Map Wars!: Methodological Demons and Substantial Disagreements Over the Path Followed

No, this is not a session about The Archives War. It focuses on the often vitriolic disagreements among historians, archaeologists, and geographers about routes used during the Spanish Colonial period. Period maps hint at key crossing points and general directions, while diaries add detail. However, precise locations are up for discussion. This session will focus on how passionate and perilous those attempts to place old roads can be.

Norie Guthrie

Fondren Library, Rice University

Visualizing The Red Book of Houston

In 1915, members of Houston's Black community published, *The Red Book of Houston: A Compendium of Social, Professional, Religious, Educational and Industrial Interests of Houston's Houston's Colored Population*. Because the writers filled the book with geographical data, ArcGIS Story Maps became a way to bring the data to life. This presentation will provide background on the book, describe the mapping project, and present the data in the map.

After presentations, Amanda Focke, Head of Special Collections, will lead a tour of the Woodson Research Center and Special Collections at the Fondren Library. The Woodson Research Center is home to the Rice University Archives, and features many manuscript collections, mainly focusing on

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Spring Meeting *continued*

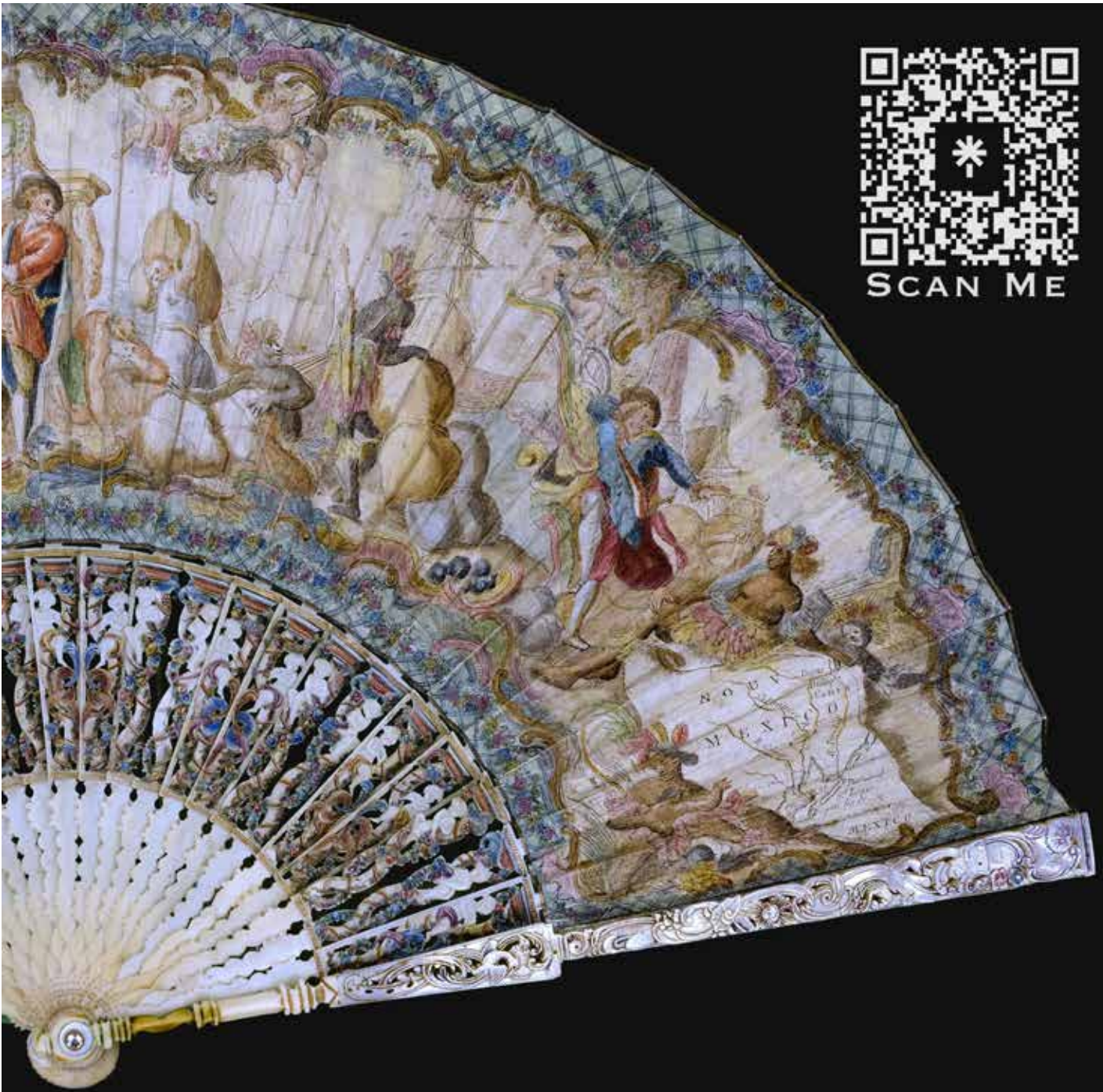
Houston and Texas entrepreneurs, Rice University personalities; the history of science and humanities; United States Southern history, the Civil War; British history, and drama; Texas business, performing arts, religion, and political activities. Following tours of the Fondren Library, the general meeting will be over, and those who registered in advance will have the opportunity to shuttle on a bus from Rice University to the office of Frank and Carol Holcomb for the first of two stops to see his map collection consisting of over 100 maps of Texas and the United States. After a tour of his office, Frank and Carol will welcome visitors to their home for a behind-the-scenes tour of the rest of their collection. Afterward, the shuttle will return to Rice University, and the meeting shall conclude.



This booklet is associated with *Map of the State of Texas, 1881*. It promotes Texas to potential emigrants.

To register for the TMS Spring 2023 meeting in Houston, click on this link

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



SCAN ME

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Review of the Fall 2022 Texas Map Society Meeting

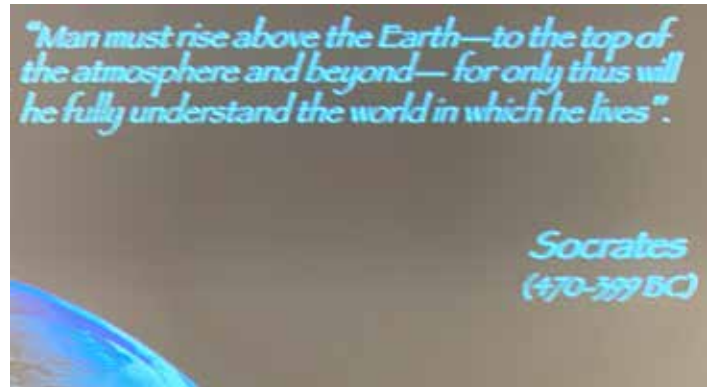
By David Finfrock

The 2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures returned to Arlington. I was unable to attend the Thursday and Friday sessions, but heard they were quite the success. The joint meeting of the Texas Map Society and the International Map Collectors Society occurred at UTA October 5-8. The theme *Texas!* was chosen to share the breadth and depth of the Lone Star State with our international visitors. Ben Huseman's accompanying exhibit *The Shifting Shapes of Texas* shared UTA Libraries Special Collections' treasure trove of maps and other Texana, and he delighted in showing it off to all visitors.

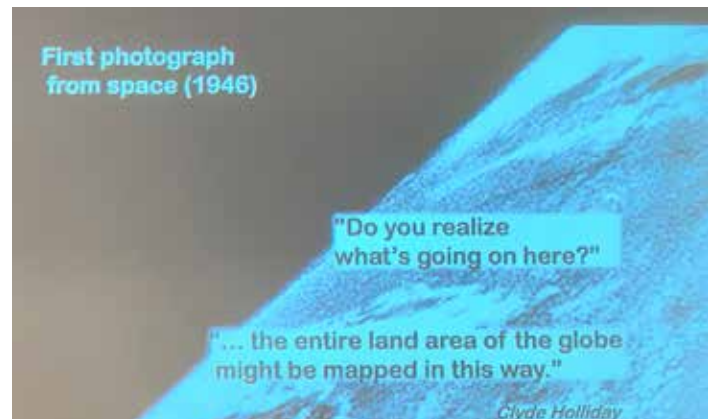


The Saturday, October 8, Texas Map Society program featured Bruce Winders (Schreiner University) *Piquet Post, Key to Texas, Doorway to the Interior of Texas: Understanding the Alamo Role in the Texas Revolution*; Debbie Liles (Tarleton State University) *Mapping Cattle Transactions in Antebellum Texas*; and Angel Abbud-Madrid (Colorado School of Mines) *The View from Above: Mapping our Borderless World*.

The *View from Above* was presaged by the Greek Philosopher Socrates some 2500 years ago.



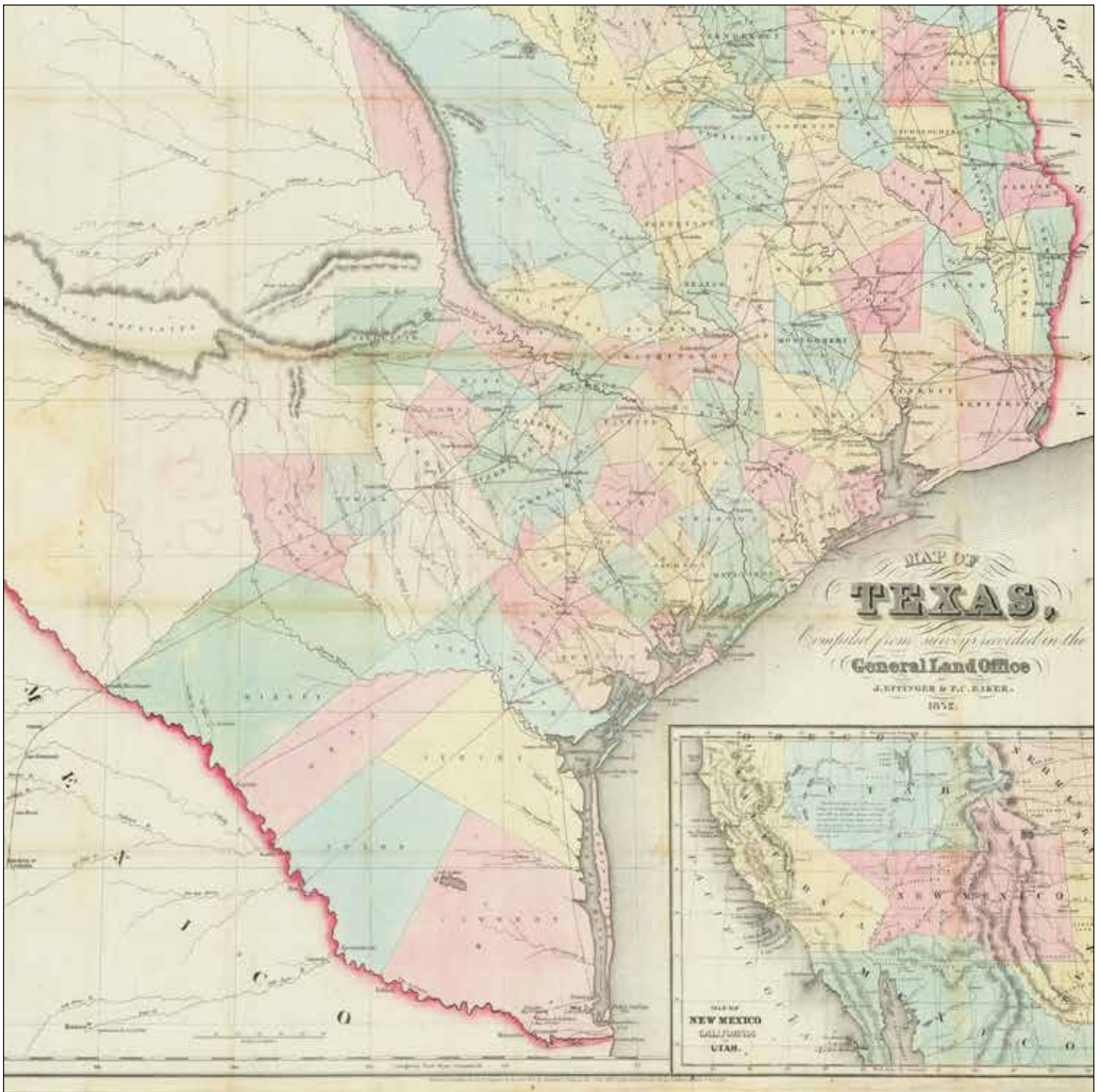
His prescient quotation was fulfilled with the first photo from the lower edge of space in 1946. But the entire globe wasn't fully revealed until the advances of satellites with a global reach in the 1960s.



After the close of the meeting in Arlington, Ben Huseman led the IMCS members on a tour of the state from October 9-13. The bus trip included a private library on a cattle ranch in Eastland County, as well as stops in Austin, San Antonio, and Houston. The trip included visits to museums and libraries, and private receptions hosted by Boone and Dianne Powell in San Antonio and Frank and Carol Holcomb in Houston.

For the first time, sponsorships were offered for the 2022 Garrett Lectures: Michael Foley, Robert Augustyn Rare Maps and Books, Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps, Boston Rare Maps, McBride Rare Books, and Wes Brown all supported the Garrett Lectures. We appreciate their generosity. And that initial endeavor is being repeated, with sponsorships that James Harkins has arranged for the upcoming spring meeting in Houston.

All photos courtesy of David Finfrock



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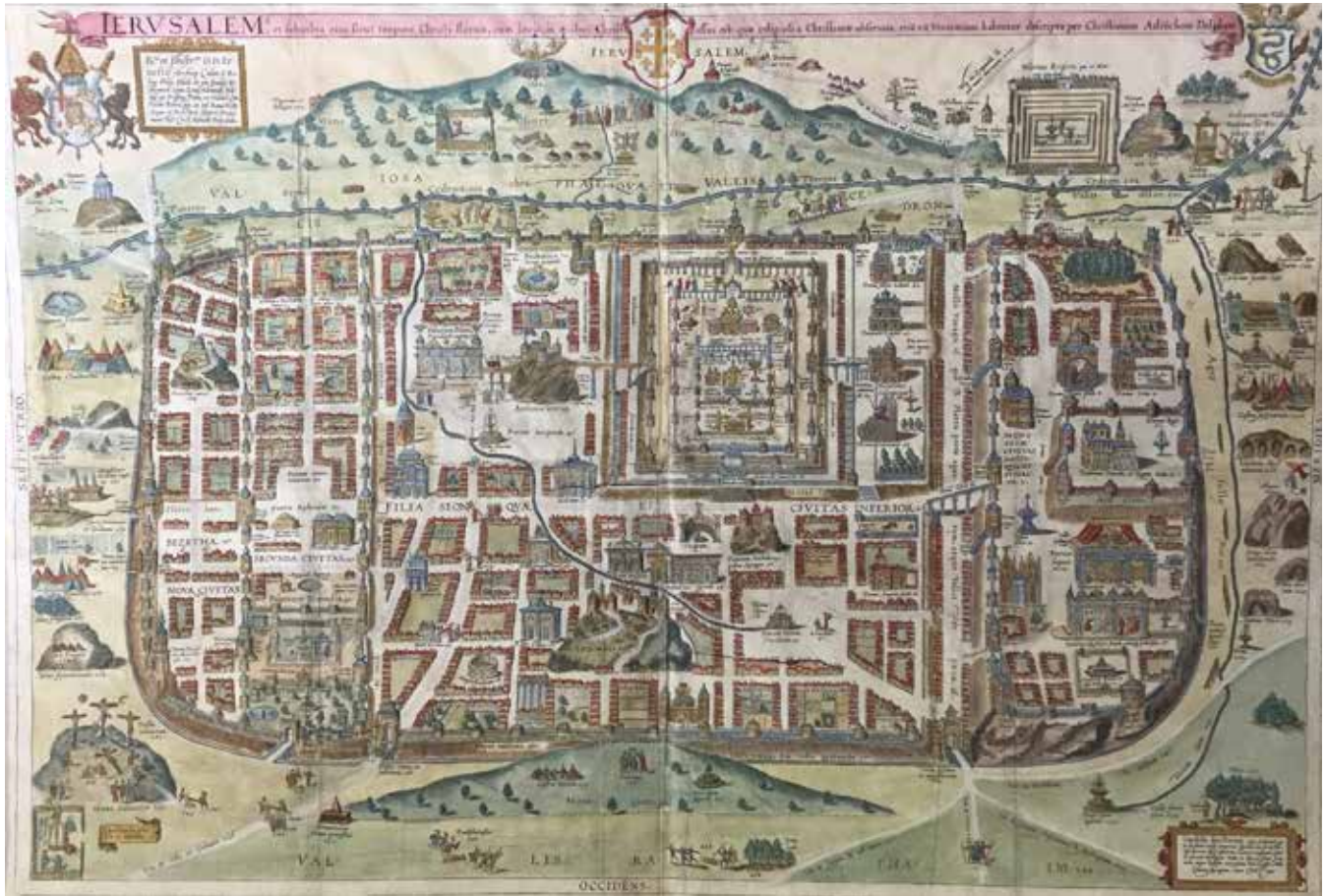
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MY FAVORITE MAP

Christiaan van Adrichom's Jerusalem Map

By Martin M. van Brauman



IERUSALEM, ET SUBURBIA EIUS, SICUT TEMPORE CHRISTI FLORUIT, CUM LOCIS IN QUIBUS CHRIST PASSUS EST: QUAE RELIGIOSE A CHRISTIANIS OBSERVATA ETIA NU VENERATIONI HABENTUR DESCRIPTA PER CHRISTIANUM ADRICHOM DELPHUM, [Jerusalem and its Surroundings As it Flourished During the Time of Jesus with the Places Where Christ Walked: Which Religious Christians Observe With Reverence Described by Christiaan Adrichom of Delft] COLONIAE AGRIPPINAE, ANNO CHRISTI 1584.¹ Cartographer Christiaan van Adrichom, publisher Georg Braun, 1593, Cologne.

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

My Favorite Map *continued*

This large-scale imaginary map shows the city and immediate surroundings at the time of Christ, plus all previous periods of the city's history. The map labels important divisions of the city, its walls and gates. Also, identified in the text are over 250 sites, including the ancient City of David, Mount Sion (Zion) and Mount Calvary. Adrichom drew a bridge from the Golden Gate, on the eastern side of the Temple Mount, across the Kidron Valley to the Mount of Olives, based upon Jewish religious texts of a bridge once existing.

The organized grid of streets seem to be influenced by the historian Flavius Josephus. In addition, Adrichom's map was influenced by the 1563 map of Adam Reisner and Heinrich Bünting's 1581 map, but Adrichom created a much more detailed and elaborate version based upon the texts of pilgrims, such as Burchard of Mt. Sion and William Wey, and along with the Bible and the writings of Flavius Josephus. Rather than the thick limestone buildings that always have existed in Jerusalem, the buildings replicate the ornate architecture of 16th century Europe.

He placed Golgotha or Calvary and the burial cave, which is today inside the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and inside the current walls, outside the Old City walls at the time of the crucifixion. His image of Jerusalem, as a rectangle shape divided by walls into three main parts, was based on a misinterpretation of the first century historian Flavius Josephus, who described Jerusalem as surrounded by three walls, including the lower city, the upper city and the new city (*Bezetha*) from *The Wars of the Jews, Books 4 and 5*.²

There is no distinction among historical periods from the 10th century BC to the first century AD, such as the palaces of David, Solomon, the Maccabees, Bernice, Herod, and Pilate, the house of Caiaphas, the Roman amphitheater and hippodrome. The buildings are drawn in the style of 16th century Europe. Anachronisms are numerous with the camps of various armies that besieged Jerusalem at different times, such as the 8th century BC Assyrians (far right), the 6th century Babylonians, Pompey, the Roman siege of 70 AD (far left) and Herod's camp (below).

Vignettes depict significant events and images in Jewish history, such as the anointing of King Solomon, the high priest in the center of the Temple court in front of the altar, with the menorah and the table of showbread (*Ex. 39:36*), the site of pagan sacrifices to Moloch, Solomon's zoo, and the Holy of Holies with the Ark of the Covenant. The Hebrew name of God – Jehovah – appears between the cherubim above the Holy of Holies with the Ark. Next to the Temple in the palace, Solomon is sitting on his throne.

A series of miniatures depict scenes from the life of Jesus, such as the triumphal entry on a donkey into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday (above the Temple) surrounded by disciples and preceded by a figure spreading branches in the road ahead (number 214), the Last Supper (number 6), praying in Gethsemane (top left center, inside picket fence), his judgment before Pilate (left central section, number 115), bearing the cross along the Via Dolorosa and his crucifixion on Mount Calvary (lower left corner, number 235). Other scenes depict the appearance of Jesus to his disciples (lower right) on the road to Emmaus (*Luke 24:13 ff.*) and the Ascension from the Mount of Olives (top center). Other vignettes



show the fig tree that Jesus cursed (top) and Judas Iscariot hanging from a tree after committing suicide (lower right corner). Other scenes represent King David fighting against the Philistines in *Baal-Perazim* (*2 Samuel, ch. 5*) and the site where the prophet Isaiah was dismembered with a saw.

What makes this map of Jerusalem so important is that Adrichom was the first to assert the locations on a map of the 14 Stations of the Cross, the *Via Dolorosa*, and the locations were the most widely accepted. His historical research fixed the Stations of the Cross, which had varied from 11 to 31 in number and in location over the previous centuries. This map represented the importance of Jerusalem as a focus of the spiritual and cultural world during the 16th and 17th centuries. The importance of this map has been emphasized, when this map was reproduced on the back wall of the dining room in the historic King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Endnotes

¹ See Eran Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land, Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475-1900*, New York: Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1st ed. 1986, 934, page 128 illustration; Kenneth Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Holy Land: Images of Terra Sancta through Two Millennia*, New York: Abbeville Press, 1st ed. 1986, 90-91; Rehav Rubin, *Image and Reality: Jerusalem in Maps and Views*, Jerusalem: The Hebrew University Magnes Press, 1st ed. 1999, 110-116; Ariel Tishby, *Holy Land in Maps*, Jerusalem: The Israel Museum, 1st ed. 2001, 30; Avi-Yonah, Michael and David H.K. Amiran, Julius Jotham Rothschild and H.M.Z. Meyer, *Jerusalem: The Saga of the Holy City*, Delray Beach: Levens Press, facsimile ed. 2006, VIII. This map is from the very early First Plate 2nd edition from the *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et Biblicarum Historiarum*, Köln, 1593. This map first appeared in his small booklet *Urbis Hierosolyma Depicta*, containing only this Jerusalem map in 1584. Adrichom passed away in 1585 and his Jerusalem map together with his other maps of the Hebrew tribes were published in 1590 by Georg Braun in Cologne in the first edition of *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae* and the first plate printing of the same maps was inserted into the 1593 edition.

² See William Whiston, A.M., *Josephus, The Complete Works*, Nashville: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1st ed. 1998, 796—871.

The Mapmakers Who Made the 19th Century

By Jon Dotson

Reprinted by permission from the newsletter of Old World Auctions

We continue our series of notable mapmakers with a glimpse into the 19th century. While the process of mapmaking was essentially unchanged in the first three centuries of our series, the 19th century represented a period of great change both in terms of paper and printing technique. Early in the century, machine wove paper (as opposed to hand laid) became the standard with the invention of a machine that produced paper on a continuous roll. In the 1840s, as demand for paper outpaced supply, cheaper wood pulp would replace cotton rag. At the same time, expensive copper plates that were the staple at the turn of the century were replaced over time by cheaper methods of production including steel plates, lithography and cerography (wax engraving). The combined effect of these innovations meant lower barriers to entry and a marked increase in the number of participants in cartography (a term coined in the 19th century). Given the large pool of influential and prolific mapmakers in the 19th century, we decided to highlight a representative sample that we frequently encounter at Old World Auctions. (Here are quick links to our previous articles on mapmakers from the 16th century, 17th century and 18th century.)

United States Government

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

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

California further stimulated westward traffic and heightened the need for a faster and more convenient way to bring the far-flung parts of the country together. These reports, maps and lithographs were published in a mammoth thirteen-volume series entitled “Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean.”

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

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

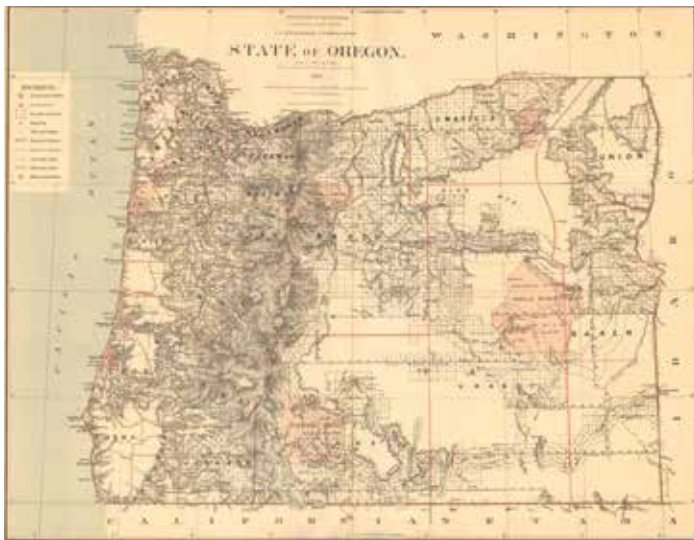


Known as “Warren's General Map,” this monumentally important map is considered to be the first accurate overall picture of the region and culminated a half-century of government explorations. Only 24 years old when assigned the task, Warren used information from the U.S. Land Office, the Coast Survey,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

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19th Century Mapmakers *continued*

State of Oregon (1879)



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

Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1823)

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

In 1790, Arrowsmith decided to set out on his own, opening a shop at Castle Street. In that same year, he published his first wall map entitled *Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection* and quickly established himself as one of the most prominent mapmakers in London. Over the next 30 years, he would make large wall maps the firm's specialty, publishing important maps of North America, Asia, Africa, as well as several multi-sheet maps of the British Isles. His copper-engraved maps were superior to competitors for their synthesis of information, and reflect his incredible ability to gather up-to-date information

from a wide variety of sources. It is important to note that Arrowsmith continuously updated his maps while the majority of his competition recycled outdated information. His map of North America has at least 11 recorded states, and his eastern United States map has 10.

Over his career, Arrowsmith is known to have published over 200 maps, mostly large scale, and "was easily the foremost cartographer of his time" (Tooley, p. 24) and "the most influential and respected map publisher of the first quarter of the nineteenth century" (Martin & Martin p. 113). His sphere of influence also crossed the Atlantic where he partnered with Samuel Lewis in 1802 to produce *A New and Elegant General Atlas*. Aaron Arrowsmith passed away in 1823, though the business continued to operate by his sons Aaron Sr. and Samuel, and his nephew John.

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



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

Continued on page 13

19th Century Mapmakers *continued*

Asia (1801)



This incredibly detailed, large-format map covers all of Asia from the Ural Mountains and Black Sea to Japan and the Philippines. It is most remarkable for its superb topographical detail considering the remoteness of much of the region. In the Pacific, the routes of the Lion (Lord McCartney's Embassy to China) and the Astrolabe (La Perouse's circumnavigation) are shown off of eastern Asia. The map includes several notations along the Arctic Circle including "here some Dutch Vessels wintered in 1596" (Nova Zembla) and "A spot where a copper kettle was found and some cloven wood." Arrowsmith dedicated the map to James Rennell, who is now considered the 'Father of Indian Cartography,' and no doubt incorporated Rennell's surveys in the southern sections of this map.

John Tallis (1817-1876)

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

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

After several successful years of the subscription model, Tallis issued the complete volume of the *Illustrated Atlas* beginning in 1851. Both maps and vignettes were continuously updated based upon expanding geographic knowledge, including at least five different editions of the maps of Australia. While the atlas ceased publication in 1865, Tallis maps can be found in geographical dictionaries and encyclopedias until about 1880. Tallis' success showed in its footprint - the firm was one of the first publishers to have offices in both New York and London, with offices in four countries at the firm's height.

London Street View (ca. 1840)



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

Falkland Islands and Patagonia (ca. 1850)

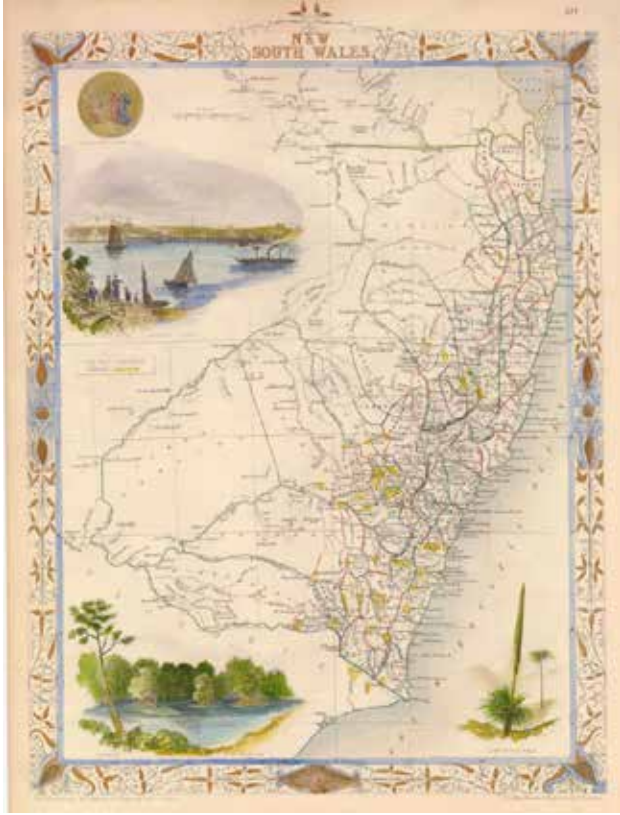


Two maps within one decorative border in Tallis' typical style. The map of the Falklands is surrounded by finely rendered engravings of penguins, sea birds, and tall ships anchored off Jason Island. The map of Patagonia has a large vignette of Christmas Sound in Tierra del Fuego with clippers under sail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

Continued on page 14

19th Century Mapmakers *continued*

New South Wales (ca. 1852)



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

Samuel Augustus Mitchell (1792-1868)

Samuel Augustus Mitchell was born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1792. Originally a teacher, he found himself consistently disappointed by the quality of the geography textbooks. He moved to Philadelphia and entered map and atlas publishing in 1831 with *A New American Atlas*, a revised issue of Anthony Finley's atlas from the 1820s. Mitchell recruited J.H. Young, the engraver who worked for Finley, and entered a collaboration with him that spanned decades. Young would prove to be an essential collaborator, making up for Mitchell's lack of cartographic expertise by serving as his primary compiler, draftsman, and engraver. During the 1830s, Mitchell also published numerous travel guides of the eastern and central United States, intended for emigrants and tourists exploring new lands to the west.

In 1845, Mitchell bought the copyright for Tanner's *A New Universal Atlas* from Carey and Hart, and in the subsequent year his company published two editions of this milestone atlas. These editions of the atlas are early examples of the lithographic transfer

process in American commercial cartography. Whereas the maps in earlier editions of the *New Universal Atlas* were engraved on copper plates, with visible plate marks on the sheets, Mitchell's editions are believed to have utilized lithographic stones, with no plate marks. Hand-colored green borders were also added to the maps. Borders such as these would prove to be popular in the atlases of the latter half of the 19th century (Cram, Rand McNally, and many others), serving as ornamentation on maps that were otherwise more practical and scientific than decorative. Mitchell published the *New Universal Atlas* intermittently until 1850, when he sold the rights to Thomas, Cowperthwait, and Co.

In 1860, Samuel Augustus Mitchell Jr. took the reins of his father's company and began publishing the *New General Atlas*, a replacement for the *New Universal Atlas*. New editions of the *New General Atlas* were issued yearly with Mitchell Jr. named as publisher until 1879; the atlas would continue to be published by a variety of publishers until 1893, when it was released by the A.R. Keller Company under the altered title of *Mitchell's Family Atlas of the World*. The elder Mitchell continued to work on wall maps and other projects until his death in 1868. When the company he created was at its peak, it employed 250 and sold more than four hundred thousand publications a year. [Click here to read more about 19th-century American atlas publishers from our July 2016 newsletter.](#)

Oregon and Upper California (1846)



Continued on page 15

19th Century Mapmakers *continued*

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



County Map of Texas (1860)

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

The Transforming World

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

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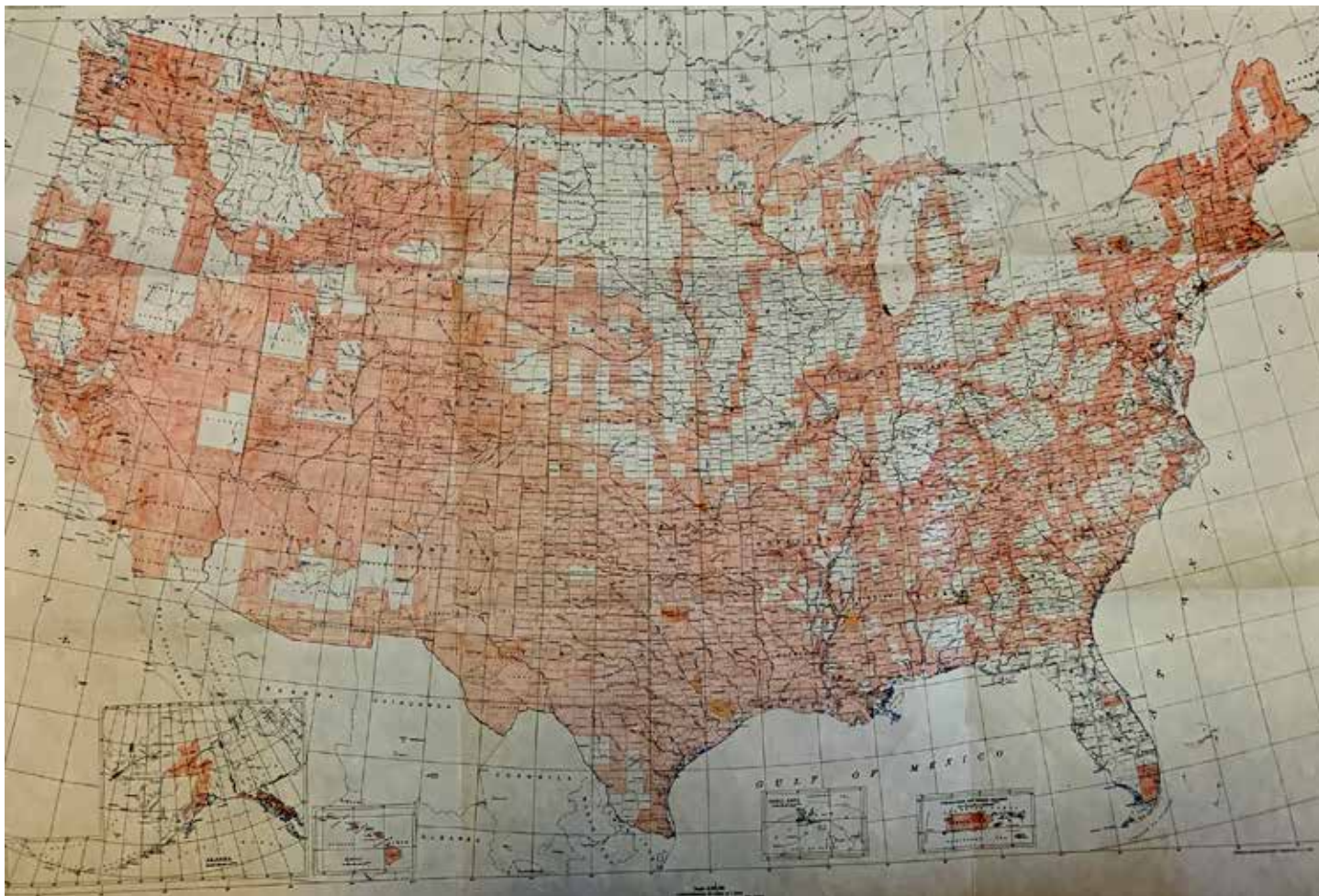
Recording a Lifetime of Travel on a US County Map

By David Finrock

Anyone who travels across the eastern portions of the United States will likely encounter historic locations with claims that “George Washington slept here”.

I can’t begin to list all the locations where I have slept. But I do have a vivid recollection of everywhere I have travelled across the country. That’s because I have a map that shows exactly that.

My father started this tradition in the 1940s, and had a map that traced the routes he had taken. And he passed that tradition on to me and to my four siblings. Most of us have continued updating our personal maps throughout our lives.



Anyone can join in the fun, but it is obviously easiest if you begin your map at an early age. It is much more difficult to recall exact routes decades after a trip took place. It would also be nice if Google Maps showed county lines. But that is where good old-fashioned paper maps come in.

Just buy a good-sized US county map, choose your favorite colored pencil and begin. My siblings and I delight in sharing how many new counties we get on each trip. I took a camping trip to Arizona in early March, and added one new Texas county as well as four in New Mexico and three in Arizona.

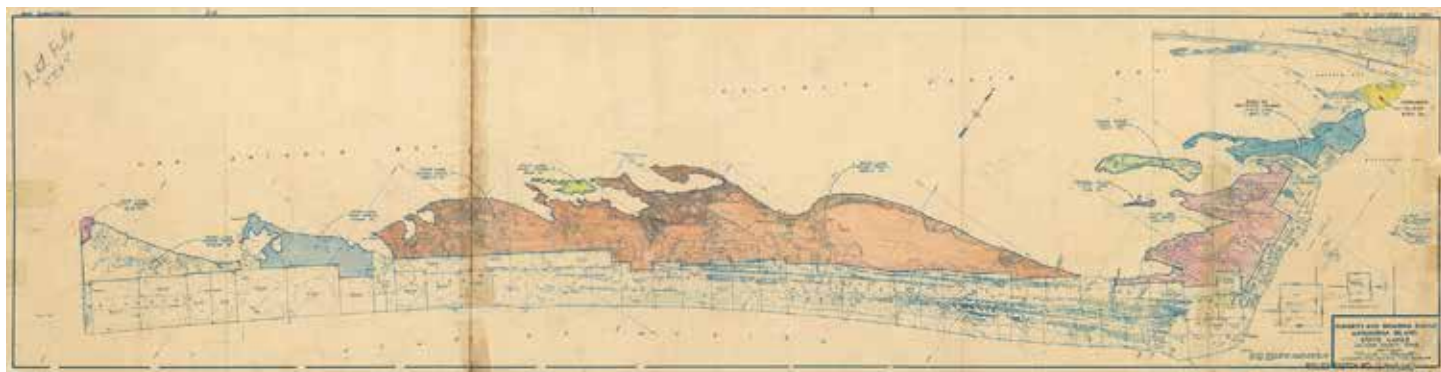
Almost everyone can give you a list of states they have visited, but few can illustrate every county they have passed through. And no, flying over a county doesn’t count.

It’s a great tool for recording your travels, and also a great way to teach children geography. My 10-year-old nephew is always excited to return home and color in the counties he has visited for the first time.

Charting Matagorda Island's Military History in the GLO Archives – Calhoun County Rolled Sketch I I

By Julia Bordelon

Map Vault Information Specialist, Texas General Land Office Archives and Records

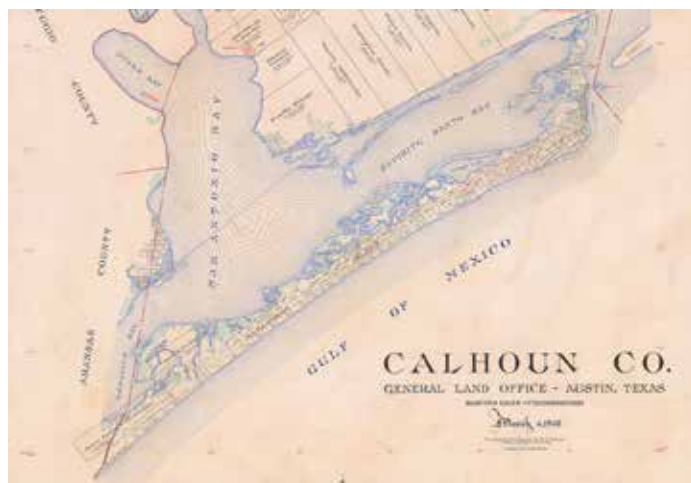


Heading image of #5367

Citation: US Engineer Office, Calhoun County Rolled Sketch 11, Galveston, TX, Map #5367, General Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

Matagorda Island is now primarily known for its joint federal-state wildlife refuge, a sanctuary for brown pelicans, white-tailed deer, seagrasses, and numerous other plant and animal species.¹ This map, however, unveils some of the island's World War II past. Dating to 1942, the U.S. Corps of Engineers created this engineering plan as part of the development of a gunnery and bombing range on the island. An exploration of this site's history through GLO records highlights the connections between land use, mapping, and military mobilizations.

The island has a long history. Prior to European arrival, the [Karankawa](#) inhabited the area before disease and colonial encroachment led to their decline. During the seventeenth century, French expeditions along the Gulf Coast and the Mississippi River Valley, including [René Robert Cavelier](#), [Sieur de La Salle's](#) ill-fated 1685 journey, pushed Spain to consolidate their claims to the area of Texas. After Mexican independence from Spain, portions of the island were titled to settlers of the [Power and Hewetson Colony](#) and to lawyer and speculator [Thomas J. Chambers](#) by the Mexican government in 1834.² These titles, however, were overlaid with loan and sales scrips granted by the Republic of Texas, and patented between the 1850s and 1870s. A Calhoun County cadastral map by noted GLO draftsman [Eltea Armstrong](#) shows the distribution of these land grants on Matagorda Island. As shown in the map below, some portions of the island along Espiritu Santo Bay and San Antonio Bay remained unsurveyed.



[Eltea Armstrong County Map #73096](#), cropped to focus on the area of Matagorda Island

Caption: The marshy areas along the bay were unsurveyed through the early 1900s, while the southerly side of the island was largely patented in the century prior.

Citation: [Eltea Armstrong](#), Calhoun Co., 1948, Map #73096, General Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

Primarily used for ranching after land grants were issued, Matagorda Island did have a modest military presence in the form of a hunting and fishing lodge for the U.S. Air Corps.³ Although the Air Corps began to discuss possible mobilization at the site as early as 1930, Texas officials opposed the construction of a bombing and gunnery range on the island due to concerns about effects on the area's distinctive wildlife.⁴ However, by the

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Charting Matagorda Island *continued*

late 1930s, the trajectory of World War II changed priorities in the United States. Although the U.S. remained officially neutral until 1941, the German Army's advances across Europe fostered small-scale mobilizations on this side of the Atlantic. In 1938 and 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested a significant enhancement of warplane production capacity.⁵ These planes would also need bases.



#3024

Caption: Matagorda Island is identified as a key area for WWII military fortifications.

Citation: Corps of Engineers, Proposed bombing and machine gun restricted areas along Gulf of Mexico from San Luis Pass to Aransas Pass, Galveston, TX, 1941, Map #3024, General Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

In 1940, the United States began filing Petitions in Condemnation and Declarations of Taking to acquire different tracts on Matagorda Island for a gunnery and bombing range.⁶ By 1942, these efforts expanded to those unsurveyed state lands on and immediately surrounding the island. On October 8, a Judgment on Declaration of Taking was decided in favor of the United States.⁷ The ten parcels described in the judgment correspond with those identified, in color, on the rolled sketch. Since these lands had never been surveyed or patented, [additional sheets and files](#) associated with this rolled sketch provide detailed field notes for these parcels, as well as survey data for other tracts on the island.

Measuring nearly 41 inches in length, with 1 inch equal to 4,000 feet, the map also spotlights the lakes and marshlands that make up the island's distinctive topography. These features show that although the island was optimally located for flight practice and training, the marshy habitat required significant improvements to establish an operational base. Proximity to the Gulf of Mexico also left the area at risk for major storms. In August 1942, just three months after the first cadets had arrived, a hurricane severely damaged existing infrastructure, including nearly completed airfields. Even so, the training camp at Matagorda Island returned to service just days after the storm, coping with roofless buildings and "gaping holes [...] on the runways."⁸

The military base at Matagorda was one of approximately 1,100 domestic projects that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed between 1940 and 1943, part of an \$11 billion program to fortify U.S. air capacity.⁹ Other Gulf Coast facilities, including [Moore Field](#), [Foster Field](#), and Port O'Connor, used the area's bombing and gunnery ranges, receiving some combination of gunnery, bombardier, and navigator training on this site.¹¹



Matagorda Island runways aerial from THC

Caption: Aerial imagery of the base and runways in December 1942.

Citation: Photo from the U.S. Air Force Historical Research Agency files. Courtesy of Texas Historical Commission.

The army deactivated the Matagorda Island base at the end of World War II, but the U.S. continued to receive lease extensions for the lands it had condemned during wartime.¹¹ Letters from the GLO's records show that even after the war had ended, as of 1947 the agency had never received a copy of the original petition, nor had the U.S. made the required rental payments to Texas for the seized estate. Further, in 1949 the GLO found that when the unsurveyed state lands were taken by the United States, the state had not been the owner of the 210 acre parcel, labeled "unnamed island," at the northerly end of the rolled sketch. These records reflect the speed with which the U.S. acquired these lands through its wartime powers. With these issues addressed, the base then returned to service in 1949 in the lead-up to the Korean War, and through the 1970s it saw improvements to roads, water mains, and electrical transmission and communication lines while the army continued to use it for training.¹²



Matagorda Island base aerial from THC

Caption: Aerial imagery of the northerly end of Matagorda Island post-1949.

Citation: Photo from the U.S. Air Force Historical Research Agency files. Courtesy of Texas Historical Commission.

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Charting Matagorda Island *continued*

The army eventually deactivated the base again in 1976, paving the way for new life on the site.¹³ Some vestiges of the area's past remain. Aerial imagery shows dilapidated runways, roads, and scattered buildings on the northern part of the island. However, Matagorda Island is now more noted for its wildlife than its military facilities. The U.S. Department of the Interior acquired the land in the 1970s, and through agreements with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, it became a state park and wildlife management area in 1979.¹⁴ Now a destination for camping, hiking, and wildlife sighting, the island's current use is a far cry from its wartime past.



Contemporary aerial from THC
Caption: Aerial view of abandoned runways in 2010.
Citation: Photo taken by Guthrie Ford and Mark Creighton. Courtesy of Texas Historical Commission.

Endnotes

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The First Separate Tribal Maps of the Holy Land

by Christiaan van Adrichoma

By Martin M. van Brauman

Ancient maps, especially with vignettes, are a medium of communication that reflects a worldview in the century of printing. What may seem to us as universal, obvious and timeless is really a function of time and place. We see and understand things through the limited framework of our own experiences and current worldview. Readers and writers of the past centuries had different experiences and different worldviews. Those readers and writers of earlier centuries did not think and express themselves in the same way, as we would today. An early map represents a contemporaneous reflection of the history in the times during its printing and the location of the cartographer.

Unlike all other maps of the world, the contents of the maps of the Holy Land communicate additionally sacred geography and sacred space and are windows into a Christian and Jewish worldview and eschatology. Especially for maps from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, *geographia sacra* is the systematic study of biblical and ecclesiastic geography.¹ Biblical maps of the earlier centuries were considered fundamental to a better understanding and visualization of the Scriptures and understanding of the world as divided by the Sons of Noah.

Tribal monarchies of the Egyptian dynasties, the Hittites, Canaanites, Amalekites, Amorites, Jebusites, Perizzites, Hivites, Philistines, Assyrians, Babylonians and other too numerous to mention have all contributed to the development of early cultures, but all have disappeared, leaving few fragments of what they accomplished. However, a single exception of an ancient and eternal tribal people exists, who created a spiritual civilization based upon the belief in a divine covenant, One God, expressed by Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and brought to the Promised Land, *Eretz Yisrael*, by Moses as he ascended to Mount Nebo from the plains of Moab, the 42nd Station of the Exodus from Egypt.²

The Tribes of Israel are the descendants of the sons of Jacob. The maps of the Tribes of Israel attempt to illustrate the projected topographical association with the historical narratives in the Bible. After the death of Moses, the Tribes of Israel took possession of the Promised Land of Canaan under the leadership of Joshua. Jacob's first wife, Leah, bore him six sons: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar and Zebulun. Each was the father of a tribe, except Levi's descendants, the priests and temple functionaries (among whom were Moses and Aaron), were dispersed among the other tribes and received no tribal land of their own.

Two other tribes, Gad and Asher, were named after sons born to Jacob and Zilpah, Leah's maidservant. Two additional tribes, Dan and Naphtali, were named after sons of Jacob and Bilhah, the maidservant of Rachel, Jacob's second wife. Rachel bore Jacob two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. The tribe of Benjamin provided Israel with the first king, Saul, and was later assimilated into the tribe of Judah. No tribe bore the name of Joseph, but two tribes

were named after Joseph's sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, and received land.

The divine Promise and its fulfillment in the Land was a central Christian pillar with respect to the ancient Hebrews in the Holy Land during Biblical times. The Promised Land, a land of milk and honey, signified the promise to the Patriarchs and to Moses of God's election and providence. The maps of the Tribes of Israel illustrated that God fulfilled his covenant with the Children of Israel and his promises are eternal. The Tribes of Israel exerted this special attraction and importance in Christian theology.³ Almost all early maps of the Holy Land for Christian audiences represented the division of the Land by the Tribes.

Christiaan van Adrichom's maps represent this communication of Scripture through pictorial maps of the Holy Land and especially with the first separate Tribal maps. Adrichom epitomized this link between Holy Land maps and Biblical messages. With his maps, he brought his Catholic experience as a leader in the Church and the theological scholarship of the sixteenth century.

Adrichom created these maps for his book *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et Biblicarum Historiarum*, which was divided into seventeen chapters with fourteen about the Twelve Tribal Lands with ten maps of the Tribal settlements. A chapter was devoted to Jerusalem. Another chapter with a map concerned the *Paran* desert and the encampments of the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land. These maps are pan-narrative maps, in which places and events from different times are depicted on the same map.

The Dutch theologian Christiaan Kruik van Adrichem or Adrichom (born 1533 in Delft—died 1585 in Cologne) was ordained in 1566 and was Director of the Convent of St. Barbara in Delft, until he was expelled in the turmoil of the Reformation between Catholic Spain and Protestant Holland.⁴ After fleeing the wars between Spain and the Low Countries, he worked most of his life in Cologne as the rector of an Augustine cloister. He was a loyal Catholic and was forced out of Holland because of the Reformation.

During Adrichom's time, Cologne was a flourishing center for cartography and atlas publishing. He was very knowledgeable in the Bible and in all the itineraries of pilgrims as well as the literature since the days of Flavius Josephus' *The Antiquities of the Jews*. Adrichom's manuscript and maps represented a product of thirty years of study and research by him. When Adrichom died in 1585, he trusted his manuscript and maps to Georg Braun (Gerardus Brunius), who published Adrichom's book in Cologne in 1590 with the 2nd edition in 1593. Georg Braun was another Catholic refugee in Cologne, who was a prominent engraver and publisher.

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Tribal Maps of the Holy Land *continued*

Georg Braun, the Canon at Deventer, was also the editor of Adrichom's book *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae*. Later editions were published in 1600, 1613 and 1682. It was translated in many languages, owing to its extraordinary popularity and influence. Since Adrichom had never traveled to the Holy Land, the geographic details in his maps were based upon secondary sources. As Adrichom based his work on various sources, which are now lost, his work is still of importance for the map history of the Holy Land. His maps were instrumental in defining the depiction of the Holy Land for nearly 200 years. The maps were copied by the firms of Hondius, Jansson, Visscher, Stoopendahl and others and are unquestionably some of the most influential maps of the Holy Land. Thomas Fuller, an English clergyman and Chaplain Extraordinary to Charles II, published expanded adaptations of Adrichom's Tribal maps in the first English Biblical Atlas in 1650.⁵

All of the following Adrichom maps are from original first plate and inserted into the very rare second *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae* 1593 edition, published in Köln. The maps were inserted into the 1593-printed book, as they were inserted into the first printed book in 1590. His Holy Land map, which is the "key" map encompassing all of the Tribes, is entitled **SITVS TERRAE PROMISSIONIS SS BIBLIORVM INTELLIGENTIAM EXACTE APRIENS: PER CHRISTIANVM ADRICHOMIVM DELPHVM.** (The disposition of the Promised Land Unlocking Exact Understanding of the Bible by Christiaan Adrichom).⁶

The most unusual design of this map is that Adrichom was using Marinus Sanuto's straight delineation (1330) and ignoring the bend where Egypt joins the Holy Land and contradicts the maps of Jacob Ziegler (1532) and Tillmann Stoltz [Stella] (1557).

This iconic map inspired generations of cartographers to depict the Holy Land oriented from the west with the long Mediterranean coastline along the bottom of the map from Sidon to Alexandria and the division of the twelve Tribes on both sides of the Jordan River.

Under the title inscription is a shield with a snake and the name Adrichom under it. The watermark in the paper appears to be a serpent on a cross in a heart-sharp design with a hanging bulb design. The snake on a cross is a Christian symbol from the Exodus (*Numbers 21: 8; John 3: 14-15*). In *Numbers 21: 8*, the "Lord said to Moses make for yourself a fiery serpent and place it on a pole, and it will be that anyone who was bitten will look at it and live." In the desert, God had sent serpents against the people, because they had sinned against God by their fear of death in the desert overriding their faith in God. The fundamental religious message was that God does not remove the snakes, death, but people must face that fear of death in faith to find forgiveness, healing and their souls' eternity with God.

Did Adrichom adapt the shield with the snake because of its strong Christian symbolism? Was it simply a symbol for Adrichom's first name, Christiaan? In *John 3:14-15*, Jesus makes direct comparison between the raising up of the Son of Man and the act of Moses in raising up the bronze serpent on a pole with a cross bar as a sign, using it as a symbol associated with salvation.⁷

The message was that the serpent, the symbol of death, would be the path, in which God would give new life. The Christian message was that Jesus took on death and the sins of the world on the cross and the snake, symbolizing sin and death on the cross, became the symbol of Jesus' victory over death and salvation. The illustration of the snake on the cross was a very popular Christian pictogram and Christian message on 16th to 18th century maps of the Holy Land.

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SITVS TERRAE PROMISSIONIS SS BIBLIORVM INTELLIGENTIAM EXACTE APRIENS: PER CHRISTIANVM ADRICHOMIVM DELPHVM. (The disposition of the Promised Land Unlocking Exact Understanding of the Bible by Christiaan Adrichom), cartographer Christiaan Adrichom, publisher Georg Braun, 1593, Cologne.

Tribal Maps of the Holy Land *continued*

The top part of the map faces east between the cities of *Amalek* and *Petra* in the southeast, past the *Moab* desert, the *Arnon Ravine* and the *Gilead Mountains* in the east. Then, the top of the map extends to *Mount Hermon* and the cities of *Tzuba* and *Aroer* in the northeast. On the northeastern coast are Phoenician cities, *Mount Carmel* and *Strato's tower*. The Land of the Philistines is along the coast and the Nile Delta and Alexandria are in the southwest. On the left, the map shows the city of *Palmyra (Tadmor)*, the rivers *Amana* and *Parpar* in the northwest and the mountains of Lebanon in the north up to the Forest of Lebanon and *Sidon* on the coast.

The lower part of the map is the Great Sea, showing four sailing ships of the 16th century and six Arab fishing dhows. There are three sea monsters and the prophet Jonah being thrown to the whale. The story of Jonah and the whale is an important Christian symbol of the miraculous "sign." When the religious leaders asked Jesus for a sign from heaven, he said, ". . . none will be given it except the sign of Jonah."⁸⁸ "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."⁸⁹ Most early Holy Land maps illustrate Jonah and the whale in the Great Sea as an important Christian message.

The map divides the 12 tribal lands by hatching to denote the borders and coloring highlights the divisions. In addition, regions are denoted such as *Trachon*, *Galila*, *Phoenicia*, *Samaria*, *Daroma*, the deserts of *Tzin* and *Shor* and the Kingdoms of *Edom* and *Kedar*. Adrichom's map provided a symbol guide, in which a building cluster represents a settlement, a flag on a tower represents a fortress, the Levite cities identified by the letter "L" and the Roman cities of the Decapolis, the ten Roman administrative centers, identified with the letter "X." A triangle enclosing a circle is a place that can be identified and a circle within a circle is a site that cannot be identified. The "V" identifies the five cities in the *Satrapy*, the seats of the Persian territorial governors.

In the Dead Sea are the four burning cities of *Sodoma*, *Gomorra*, *Seboim* and *Adama*. Adrichom called erroneously the Dead Sea's southern tip as the *Lingua Maris* (tongue of the sea). However, the name was used by Flavius Josephus and by Burchard of Mt. Sion¹⁰ to refer to the peninsula that juts out from the southeastern shore of the Dead Sea. There are nonexistent rivers, such as a river connecting Jerusalem with the Dead Sea and the River *Cison (Kishon)* connecting the Lake of *Tiberias* with the Mediterranean.

The map has over 800 sites and events that are referenced in his book. The map depicts Biblical history such as Cain killing Abel (91; *Judah*), Joseph travelling to Egypt (110; *Paran*), Malkizedek offering Abraham food (28; *Issachar*), Samson striking down the Philistines (43; *Dan*), Elijah on Mount Carmel (19; *Zevulun*) and Jesus walking on water (50; *Zevulun*).

The section on the *Paran* desert shows the Exodus from Egypt with Moses stretching out his hand over the sea and the Children of Israel crossing the dry seabed (86). The map shows Moses striking the rock and drawing water from it (59). The bottom of the map shows the encampment of the Tribes around the Tent of

Congregation. Near the Simeon patrimonial lands, two scouts are bearing clusters of grapes.

Since the maps have over 800 sites and events marked by numbers, symbols and vignettes, only a few highlights of each of the maps are discussed below. Essentially, Adrichom's key Holy Land map above was divided among nine separate tribal maps plus a map of the *Pharan Desertum* and Egypt. The ten maps have different sizes, which was an unusual publishing format, but all of these maps were from the same 1593 edition and the same maps from the original copperplates.

Because of where the Jordan River was easy to cross, the ancient tribe of Manasseh was the only tribe to control both sides of the Jordan River and to maintain social cohesion and unity.¹¹ The Manasseh tribe was semi-nomadic, seeking agricultural and pastoral land.¹² Manasseh and Ephraim were the only grandchildren of Jacob mentioned in Genesis with special tribal blessings as the children of Joseph, when Joseph brought them to Jacob in *Genesis 48: 13-20* (Jacob was renamed as Israel).¹³ Joseph's tribal area was divided between the tribes of Manasseh and Ephraim.



TRIBVS ASER id est, portio illa Terrae Sanctae, quae Tribus Aser in diuisione regionis attributa fuit¹⁴ was the first of the ten maps of the Tribes. Asher was the youngest son of Jacob by Zilpah. The watermark is a king's crown with the French fleur-de-lis around the headband of the crown.

The sea area is divided between *MARE SYRIACVM ET PHOENICVM* and *MARE MAGNVM* with an Arab fishing vessel near *Sidon* and a 16th century European sailing ship at sea. In addition, there is a sailing ship and a fishing vessel out from the port of *Tyrus (Tyre)*, and a sailing ship and fishing vessel near the port. *Tyrus* shows an onion shaped dome with a cross on top. However, *Tyrus* was a fortified Phoenician city/island connected to the coastline by the road *Via Sidonis*. The port city of *Ptolemais n. Acon (Acre)* has a sailing ship and fishing vessel nearby. The Canaanite town of *Baalgad* is shown in a valley at the foot of Mount Hermon. It was the northern point of Joshua's conquests into Lebanon.¹⁵ On various hills, the Philistines and the Israelites are engaged in different battles along the *Via Sidonis*.¹⁶

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Tribal Maps of the Holy Land *continued*



TRIBVS EPHRAIM, BENIAMIN, ET DAN, iste videlicet Terrae Sanctae tractus, qui in regionis partitione istis tribus tribubus datus est¹⁷ was the second of the ten maps of the Tribes, which shows the tribal areas for Ephraim, Benjamin and Dan. The watermark shows a hunting horn with a cross on top.

The Ephraim area shows the *Sepulcrum Joseph*, surrounded by a square area of trees, *Praedium Joseph*. The map shows the *Sepulcrum Josue*. The map shows the road from Shiloh (*Silo*) to Shechem (*Sichem*). Shechem (Sichem) lies near Mount Gerizim (*Garizim mons*) and Mount Ebal (*Hebal mons*). Joseph's well (*Fons Iaob*) is nearby. There are several battles near *Adarsa* and *Aruir*. Between *Bethel* and *Ai*, Joshua with five thousand men set up an ambush against the king of Ai and captured the cities¹⁸

The Benjamin tribal area shows *Ierusalem* with *Mons Calvariae* outside the city walls with three crosses. Near the *Sepulcrum Debore*, the map shows Jacob's dream of the ladder from Heaven with angels descending and ascending with Jacob under the ladder. Battles of Gideon are illustrated.

The Dan tribal area shows the shoreline from *Ioppe* (*Joppa*) to *Ascalon*. The site *Lechi* (43) represents *Ramath Lehi*, where in the Book of Judges is the encampment of the Philistine army and Samson holds up and kills a thousand men with a donkey's jawbone as a club.¹⁹ The map shows the *Sepulcrum Samsonis* (48). Near *Thamna et Thamnata* (58), Samson is fighting the lion with his bare hands at the vineyards of Timnah.²⁰



TRIBVS GAD nempe, ea Terrae Sanctae pars, qui obtigit in partitione regionis tribui Gad²¹ was the third of the ten maps of the Tribes. The watermark shows a letter-type mark in a heart design.

At number 36, Jacob wrestles with the Angel. In *Saltus Ephraim*, Jephthah defeated the Ephraimites in the forest of *Ephraim*²² and it is where David's generals, Joab, Abishai and Lttai, routed Absalom's army.²³ Absalom, the third son of David, had rebelled and the vignette shows him killed in the Battle of *Ephraim's Wood*.²⁴ *Ramoth Galaad* (*Ramoth Gilead*) (38) was lost to Syria and the surrounding area shows the battle between Ahab, King of the northern kingdom of Israel, and the Syrians. The *Arnon torrens* is the river in the Arnon Valley running into the Dead Sea. The map shows the Israelites attacked by the Amorite king (48).²⁵



TRIBVS ZABVLON, ISACHAR, ET, DIMIDA MANASSE altera, hoc est, illae Terrae Sanctae regiones, quas iste tribus in distribuendo possidendas acceperunt²⁶ was the fourth of the ten maps of the Tribes. The watermark is a letter-type mark.

The map shows Jonas being thrown to the whale from a European sailing ship. In the Isachar area on *Camelus Mons* (19), Elijah, the Prophet, had prayed to God to bring fire to the altar to defeat the prophets²⁷ of Baal and then Elijah cuts off the heads (20) of the Baal prophets. At *Naim* (46), the map illustrates the burial ceremony of a son of a widow, who Jesus raises from the dead.²⁸

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Tribal Maps of the Holy Land *continued*

In the Zabvlon area, the map shows at *Bethsaida*, Jesus from a boat teaching to people on shore (51). A boat is throwing out the nets (52). In the *Mare Galilaeae*, Jesus is walking on the water (53) and Peter is leaving the boat to walk to Jesus, but starts to sink. On *Tabor mons* (95) the Transfiguration is shown with Peter, James and John on the high mountain and Jesus in the cloud with Moses and Elijah.³⁰

In the Manasseh area, there is *Vellus Gedeonis* (31),³² the Fleece of Gideon. Gibeon has built an altar to God and sacrificed a bull as a burnt offering (31). There is the mountain of the prophets, *Mons Prophetarum* (50).



TRIBVS IVDA *id est, pars illa Terrae Sanctae, quam in ingressu Tribus Iuda consecuta fuit*³³ was the fifth of the ten maps of the Tribes. The watermark has a letter type design with a cross.

The map shows the inland territory west of the Dead Sea, apportioned to the Tribe of Judah. In the Dead Sea, *Mare mortuum*, are the burning cities of *Sodoma* and *Gomorra*. The Dead Sea's southern tip is marked as the *Lingua Maris* (tongue of the sea)(178), which was incorrectly named. The map shows the road with the patriarchs traveling from Hebron to Jerusalem. At the *Vallis Terebinthi* (Valley of *Elah*, *Vallis Rerebinth*), the Israel army faces the *Philistaet* on opposing mountains (235) and below David with his sling shot faces a spear and sword carrying Goliath.³⁴ The place at *Spelunca Saul* (217) shows Saul looking for David, who is in the cave.³⁵ The map shows the *Spelunca Adam* (7) and the *Monumentum Caleb* (70). Nearby, is Cain killing Abel (91).³⁶ In the *Desertum Judaea* (173), there is a man walking with a staff identified as *Johannes baptista* (101). The house of Zacharias, *Domus Zachariae* (243) is shown.³⁷



DIMIDIA TRIBVS MANASSE *hoc est, ea Terrae Sanctae pars, quam Manassae dimidia tribus in regionis diuisione obtinuit*³⁸ was the sixth of the ten maps of the Tribes. The watermark is a hunting horn. The map shows the territory in northeastern Transjordan apportioned to the Tribe of Manasseh beyond the Jordan River. Manasseh was the eldest son of Joseph by Asenath, daughter of Potipherah.

The map features the *Mare Galilaeae* and *Aqua Meron*. In the *Mare Galilaeae*, there is the fishing boat with the disciples waking Jesus as the squall came up and waves broke over the boat.³⁹ At number 55, the map shows the healing of two demon-possessed men by Jesus, who drove the demons into the herd of pigs that ran into the water and died.⁴⁰



TRIBVS NEPTALIM *videlicet, ea Terrae Sanctae pars, quam in diuisione regionis tribus Neptalim accepit*⁴¹ was the seventh of the ten maps of the Tribes. The watermark is a king's crown with the French fleur-de-lis around the headband of the crown.

The map outlines the territory in northern Galilee apportioned to the Tribe of Naphtali, son of Jacob by Bildah. The highway between Damascus and Jerusalem is shown with Joseph's bridge across the Jordan River. The map shows the battles between Joshua and the Canaanites at *Bacar vallis* and *Chananaet Israel*. Fishermen, Simon and Andrew, are throwing nets from their boat into the *Pars Maris Galilaeae* with Jesus looking from the shore.⁴² There is a *Mont. Christi* with Jesus on top with a halo and disciples around him, delivering the Sermon on the Mount.⁴³ There is a *Templum Augusti* with a crescent symbol on top. The *Aquae Meron* lake is shown.

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Tribal Maps of the Holy Land *continued*



PHARAN DESERTUM, *et confinia eius cum parte Aegypti, ea videlicet terrae regio, in qua filij Israel post exitum de Aegypto, triginta octo annis vagati sunt antequam terram promissam ingrederentur* was the eighth of the ten maps. Van Adrichom's map of the Desert of Pharan and Egypt uses Sanuto's delineation and ignores the bend where Egypt joins the Holy Land and contradicts the maps of Ziegler and Stella. The watermark has the simple letters DC, intermingled.⁴⁴

The map shows the 38 Stations of the Exodus with the wandering in the desert beginning with the Israelites crossing the Red Sea with Moses holding up his staff. The Stations from 38 to 42 are shown on the map, **TRIBVS RVBEN**. The **PHARAN** map shows *Pharao's* army drowning in the Red Sea with the dry seabed closing. The map shows Moses having his arms held up on *Oreb mons*, with the Israelites battling Amalec's army below. *Mons. Sinai* is shown with Moses on top receiving the Tablets, while the Israelites below dance around a golden calf. The *Tabernaculum* is shown in the desert surrounded by the Tribes and citing to *Numbers 2 and 3* about the arrangement of the Tribal Camps around the "Tent of Meeting."

Between Stations 15 and 16 are the spies returning with grapes on a pole and people discussing what was observed of the Promised Land. Around Station 33, the map shows Miriam's burial place and where people remained for many days. At Station 34, the map shows *Hor mons* and the burial place of Aaron, *Sepulcrum Aaronis*. At Station 36, the vignette of the Bronze Snake is shown with snakes attacking the people.⁴⁵

In the *Mare Aegyptiacum*, there is perhaps represented an Egyptian sailing ship with oars. In the *MARE RVBRVM* *alias SINVS ARABICVS*, there is a sea monster. There are twelve small fishing ships along the coast of the *MARE RVBRVM*. In the Nile Delta, there are two crocodiles.



TRIBVS RVBEN *hoc est, ea Terrae Sanctae regio, quae in fruidendo tribui Ruben assignata est*⁴⁶ was the ninth of the ten maps of the Tribes. The watermark has the simple letters DC, intermingled.

The map shows the towns of *Sodoma, Gomorra, Adama* and *Seboim* in the *Mare Mortuum, dictum et mare salsum siue salis atq solitudinis, et lacus Asphaltidis*. The Stations of the Exodus from 38 to 42 are marked along the route with a vignette showing the crossing of the Jordan River. The map shows the Tribal camps in Moab (*Campetria Moab*) at Station 42. God told Moses is go up into the Abarim Range (*Abarim montés*) to Mount Nebo (*Phasga mons Nebo mons*).⁴⁷ On *Phogor mons* Moses is blessing the tribes with Joshua.⁴⁸ Moses along the route reads the Law to the people. The map shows the battles of the Ammonites (*Amorrai*) versus David (*Israël*).⁴⁹ The prophet Elijah is shown on the ground in a fiery chariot, ascending to heaven.



TRIBVS SIMEON *nempe ea Terrae Sanctae portio, quam tribus Simeon in ingressu nacta fuit*⁵⁰ was the tenth of the ten maps of the Tribes. There is a different watermark for each of the two sheets. One watermark appears to be a hat and the other a flower.

Under the vignette *Juniperus* and *Elias* (52), Elijah the prophet sits under the Juniper Tree in the wilderness and an angel brings him food and drink.⁵¹ Another vignette (7), *Ismael Fons Agar*, shows Ismael under a bush in the wilderness *Beer-Sheba, Solitudo Bersabee*, dying of thirst with his mother Hagar a bowshot away and an angel calls to Hagar out of heaven.⁵² At *Mons Samsonis* (67), Samson must be carrying the gates of Gaza to the hill across from Hebron. The towns of *Gasa* (46) and *Ascalon* (15) seem to have a bishop's hat over the towns.

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Tribal Maps of the Holy Land *continued*

Conclusion

Early maps of the Holy Land were more than windows into a prior time, but also unique maps that represented the visual interpretation of Scriptures with vignettes and text often citing to and illuminating events in the Bible. The “People of the Book” were center stage. Holy Land maps were a means of communicating the sanctity of the Holy Land and its importance for the faithful. These maps exemplified the central role of sacred geography within the Christian worldview until the end of the nineteenth century.

These maps illuminate the topographical association with the eschatological meanings and the historical narratives in the Bible. If a map by definition asks the rhetorical question “where am I?”, then the sacred map asks for an answer with respect not only to earthly location in the present, but also to spiritual faith in the hereafter. That was the underlying subliminal communication from these maps for the reader of the 16th century.

The era of Holy Land pilgrimages with printed travelogues and maps was from the later 15th century to the end of the 18th century. Printed books and maps by the pilgrimages were crucial in shaping travel to the Holy Land, the minds of Europeans and their consciousness of the spiritual Land until the end of the 18th century.

During the Council of Clermont in November 1095, Pope Urban II called a crusade for the liberation of the Holy Sepulcher from the Saracens.⁵³ In contrast, a fire in 1808 destroyed the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. There was no response by Europe for the city had been forgotten by Europeans, who “had lost any memory of the cradle of religion.”⁵⁴ The 19th century pilgrim, Francois-René Chateaubriand (1768-1848),⁵⁵ who visited the Holy Land in 1806 and 1807, wrote about the fire.

*If a similar misfortune had happened a century ago,
Christendom would have come together to rebuild the church;
but today I am afraid that the tomb of Jesus Christ would be
left exposed to the elements, were it not for the poor schismatic
slaves – the Greeks, the Copts, the Armenians – who, to
the shame of Catholic countries, do not spare themselves in
repairing such a disaster.*⁵⁶

Jerusalem had been cancelled by the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Age and European Enlightenment. With the disappearance of pilgrimages to the Holy Land and their printed travel books, Europe lost its “spiritual sensibility and undermined its spiritual unity.”⁵⁷ Prior to the 20th century and the establishment of the State of Israel, European attitudes toward the Jewish people could be summed up in their image before the “Wailing Wall” in Jerusalem.

*Passing between the stumbling generations
of nations on the heel of nations,
the Jew came to the place of Lamentations.*

*On the Twelve Tribes by the Wall of Tears
death drifted, veiling
the crippled captives of the stolen years
with his shadow failing.*

*With naked hands they tore the granite,
and the centuries with them
echoed their sorrow, murmuring in it,
'O lost Jerusalem.'*⁵⁸

Since the massive ingathering of the Jews to the Holy Land after the establishment of the nation State of Israel, religious pilgrimages by Christians and Jews have returned and books are being written about travels to the Holy Land and religious places to visit. Once again, the whole world is focused on Jerusalem and the Holy Land. The Wailing Wall is now a Wall of joyous prayers by all Jews and Christians.

Endnotes

- ¹ Zur Shalev, “Early Modern geographia sacra in the Context of Early Modern Scholarship,” *The Oxford Handbook of the Bible in Early Modern England, c. 1530-1700*, (August 2015).
- ² Numbers 33:1-49 lists 42 places of Stations of the Exodus for the journey out of Egypt of the Children of Israel by Moses and Aaron. The Stations represented the locations of encampments over the forty years of wandering. Early Holy Land maps would illustrate the locations and events.
- ³ *Therefore I “appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed to me, That ye may eat, and drinke at my table in my kingdom, and fit on feates, and judge the twelve tribes of Israel. Luke 22: 29-30.*, The Geneva Bible, 1560 edition.
- ⁴ The Eighty Years’ War or Dutch War of Independence (1568–1648) was a war of what is known today as the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg against Phillip II of Spain, the sovereign of the Habsburg Netherlands. In 1581, the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands was established. The war continued in other areas. The Dutch Republic was not recognized until 1609 by Spain and the major European powers. Hostilities broke out again around 1619, as part of the broader ‘Thirty Years’ War. An end was reached in 1648 with the Peace of Münster (a treaty part of the Peace of Westphalia), when the Dutch Republic was definitively recognized as an independent country and no longer part of the Holy Roman Empire. The Peace of Münster was considered the beginning of the Dutch Golden Age. Nevertheless, despite achieving independence from the end of the war in 1648, there was considerable opposition to the Treaty of Münster within the States General of the Netherlands, since it allowed Spain to retain the Southern Provinces and permitted religious toleration for Catholics.
- ⁵ *A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine and the Confines thereof, With the History of the Old and New Testament acted thereon*, Thomas Fuller B.D., Printed by T.F. for John Williams at the signe of the Crown in Pauls Church-yard. MDCL. See Martin M. van Brauman, “The Great Awakening: The First Separate Maps of the Tribes of Israel,” *The Neatline*, Spring 2021, 12-20.
- ⁶ See Eran Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land, Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475-1900*, New York: Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1st ed. 1986, 7; Kenneth Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Holy Land: Images of Terra Sancta through Two Millennia*, New York: Abbeville Press, 1st ed. 1986, pp. 94-97, illustration; Ariel Tishby, *Holy Land in Maps*, Jerusalem: The Israel Museum, 1st ed. 2001, pp. 96-99.
- ⁷ *As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life.*
- ⁸ *Matthew 16:4.*
- ⁹ *Matthew 12:40.*
- ¹⁰ Burchard of Mount Sion (Frater Burchardus) was a German Dominican friar from Magdeburg Germany, who travelled to the Holy Land and wrote the important book, *Descriptio Terrae Sanctae*, in the late 13th century.
- ¹¹ David Z. Moster, *The Tribe of Manasseh and the Jordan River: Geography, Society, History, and Biblical Memory*, Ramat Gan, Israel: The Zalman Shamir Department of Biblical Studies, Faculty of Jewish Studies, Ph.D Thesis, October 2017, p. i.
- ¹² *Ibid.* p. iv.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 70.
- ¹⁴ Laor 9.
- ¹⁵ *Joshua 11:17; 12:7; 13:5.*
- ¹⁶ *Joshua 12:18; Samuel 4:1.*
- ¹⁷ Laor 10; Edward Heawood, *Watermarks: Mainly of the 17th & 18th Centuries*, Amsterdam: The Paper Publication Society, facsimile edition 1969, watermark #2617 similar horn with cross, Schieland, 1578.
- ¹⁸ *Joshua 8:929.*
- ¹⁹ *Judges 15:15-17.*
- ²⁰ *Judges 14:5-6.*
- ²¹ Laor 11.
- ²² *Judges 11:4.*
- ²³ *II Samuel 18:5-8.*
- ²⁴ *II Samuel 18.*
- ²⁵ *Numbers 21:21-24; Deuteronomy 2:24-36.*
- ²⁶ Laor 12.
- ²⁷ *I Kings 18: 25-40*
- ²⁸ *Luke 7:11-17.*
- ²⁹ *Matthew 14: 25-30.*
- ³⁰ *Matthew 17:1-5.*
- ³¹ *Judges 6:39-40.*
- ³² *Judges 6:25-26.*
- ³³ Laor 13.
- ³⁴ *I Samuel 17:2-7, 40-50.*
- ³⁵ *I Samuel 24.*
- ³⁶ Dr. Leonhard Rauwolf, who traveled in the Holy Land in the 1570s, suggested that the Terrestrial Paradise was located in Canaan and not in Mesopotamia, when considering the Holy Land had the potential to be very fertile. See Shalev.
- ³⁷ *Matthew 23:35; Luke 11:51.*
- ³⁸ Laor 14.
- ³⁹ *Mark 4: 35-38.*
- ⁴⁰ *Matthew 8: 28-32.*
- ⁴¹ Laor 15.
- ⁴² *Matthew 4:18.*
- ⁴³ *Matthew 5:1.*
- ⁴⁴ Laor 16.
- ⁴⁵ *Numbers 21:4-9.*
- ⁴⁶ Laor 17.
- ⁴⁷ *Deuteronomy 32:48-50.*
- ⁴⁸ *Deuteronomy 33; 34.*
- ⁴⁹ *II Samuel 10.*
- ⁵⁰ Laor 18.
- ⁵¹ *I Kings 19:4-8.*
- ⁵² *Genesis 21:14-19.*
- ⁵³ Saracens – epithet applied to Eastern people, which originated from the corruption of the Arabic word *sharq*, meaning “east.”
- ⁵⁴ F. Thomas Noonan, *The Road to Jerusalem: Pilgrimage and Travel in the Age of Discovery*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1st ed. 2007, p. 2.
- ⁵⁵ Francois-René Chateaubriand was seeking to bring back the medieval tradition of the pilgrimages from Europe to the Holy Land and wrote of his travels in *Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem* in 1811.
- ⁵⁶ Noonan, p. 2.
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁸ Edmond Fleg, *The Wall of Weeping, Translated from the French by Humbert Wolfe*, London: Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1st ed. 1929, p. 13.

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Preserving the Ephemeral at the General Land Office

The Digitization of the John and Diana Cobb Map Collection

By Patrick Walsh, *Information Specialist, Texas General Land Office Archives and Records*
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As part of the General Land Office's (GLO) mission to preserve Texas history for future generations and make accessible the historical documents that form the foundation of Texas' public land system, the agency has spent over two decades digitizing its archival holdings and making them available online to the public. To supplement the collection, and to provide greater access to historic maps of Texas that are not in the physical holdings of the agency, the GLO has also entered into several partnerships with private collectors to digitize their collections. Since 2020, one such project has been the digitization of the John and Diana Cobb Map Collection.

John and Diana Cobb reached out to the GLO in 2019. They had become familiar with the agency's mission through the Texas Map Society, and they recognized the opportunity to share their maps with a wider audience. The Houston couple, whose family roots include ranches in Wood, Taylor, Austin, and Wharton counties, have a long history of collecting things, from Gulf Coast seashells to antiques and Indigenous artifacts found on their homesteads. Their shared curiosity for family and Texas history pushed them to learn more about their land, and the couple developed an appreciation for early engravings about Texas, coastal surveys, and pocket maps. These interests coalesced to form the core of their collection: railroad and emigration maps.

"The maps and pamphlets in the Cobb Collection provide an extensive view of railroads in Texas and the United States, a critical piece of the state's nineteenth-century infrastructure and economic development. These maps are a perfect fit for the GLO's existing collection because of the numerous tie-ins to the agency's land-for-rail policies that helped to finance the earliest railroad construction in Texas," said Mark Lambert, Deputy Director for the GLO Archives and Records. The railroad companies received large land grants, which incentivized them to also become enthusiastic spokesmen for Texas immigration, which they often advertised to the wider public, often through maps. Mark Lambert continued, "With the digital addition of the Cobb Collection to our website, alongside original maps at the GLO, researchers will have an unprecedented opportunity to learn about the cartographic history of railways in Texas like never before."

John Cobb points to this as one of the elements that specifically drew him and Diana to railroad maps. Highlighting their ephemeral nature, he points out that "They were made to be used and then discarded. Many were made, but few have survived.

They really have a personality designed to be a tool, and also to sell and market Texas and the land." Diana Cobb continues, "I have enjoyed looking at the maps and brochures as we collected them. I particularly like the engravings for the glimpse into our past that they provide. It is rewarding having these maps and brochures scanned by the GLO so they can be shared with others."

When asked if there were any maps of particular importance, significance, or interest, the Cobbs identified several that they found fascinating. These include an 1854 geological map showing the area from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and an 1877 map of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

During the mid-nineteenth century, the U.S. government prioritized explorations for a railroad to reach the Pacific Ocean.¹ William P. Blake, the Pacific Railroad Exploring Expedition's mineralogist and geologist, produced *Geological Map of the route explored by Lieut. A.W. Whipple, Corps of Topl. Engrs. near the Parallel of 35° North Latitude from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean* (map #95750, 1854) for the U.S. Department of War.² The map details a narrow strip of land that A.W. Whipple's expedition traversed, beginning in Napoleon, Arkansas, at the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, and ending in Los Angeles, California. At the bottom of the sheet, a color-coded key identifies the nine types of geological formations meticulously detailed on the map. As part of his work, Blake also researched the notes of Brevet Captain John Pope's crossing of Texas from the Red River to the Rio Grande, which enhanced the available knowledge of the natural history of Texas and the American Southwest.³

"I particularly like the grading of geological formations as the railroad crosses the entirety of Texas. I have crossed the railroad from the Trans-Pecos through to Denison. It is my favorite railroad line and this survey of the natural history of Texas is very unique." -John Cobb

In the post-Reconstruction era, Texas' railroad network grew extensively. *Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Thro' Denison and the beautiful Indian Territory* (map #95805, 1877) traces

Continued on page 30

¹ [The Transcontinental Railroad](#), History of Railroads and Maps, Library of Congress.

² Geographicus Rare Antique Maps, "Blake, William Phipps (June 1, 1826-May 22, 1910)," <https://www.geographicus.com/P/RareMaps/blakewilliamhipps>

³ David B. Dill, "William Phipps Blake: Yankee Gentleman and Pioneer Geologist of the Far West," *The Journal of Arizona History* 32, no. 4 (1991): 385-412. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41695908>.

Cobb Collection^{continued}

that railroad's route and places it in context within the expanding rail networks of the Midwest and Great Plains. Beginning in Hannibal, Missouri, it passes through Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) and into Texas at Denison in Grayson County, then proceeds through the state's center to Houston and Galveston. The map features numerous engravings by Paul Frenzeny and Jules Tavernier, artists in the employ of *Harper's Weekly* who traveled to Texas via the MK&T.⁴ The pair illustrate the beautiful natural landscapes railroad passengers could experience, as well as rail depots along the line and a view of a passenger coach accommodations. The map's verso features additional advertisements, timetables, ticket prices, and other information.

"Once the railroad came into Texas, the engravings in the pictorials and books greatly improved in quality and accuracy. Two of my favorite artists, Frenzeny and Tavernier, came to Texas on the MKT. They published engravings of Texas and the West through to California. One of my favorite of their Texas engravings, A Deer Drive in the Texas "Cross-Timbers," was published on February 28, 1874, in Harper's Weekly, covering two whole pages." -John Cobb

These two items are but a small portion of the Cobb Collection. As of the completion of the project, 206 PDFs were created, consisting of scans of 5,434 individual maps, books, pamphlets, documents, and pages. GLO Scan Lab technicians used multiple pieces of equipment that specialize in scanning large-format maps and books, taking great care to protect each item throughout the digitization process. After the scanning process was completed, staff performed quality control work including cropping, rotating, de-skewing, and color correcting before processing the images for online display.

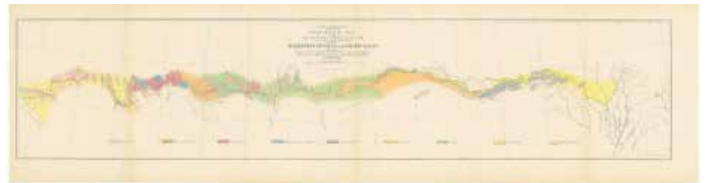
The Cobb Collection is available for viewing here.

"This has been a delightful experience learning about the GLO's scanning process and the amount of work that goes into the project. We feel like our collection is really being used and appreciated." -John and Diana Cobb

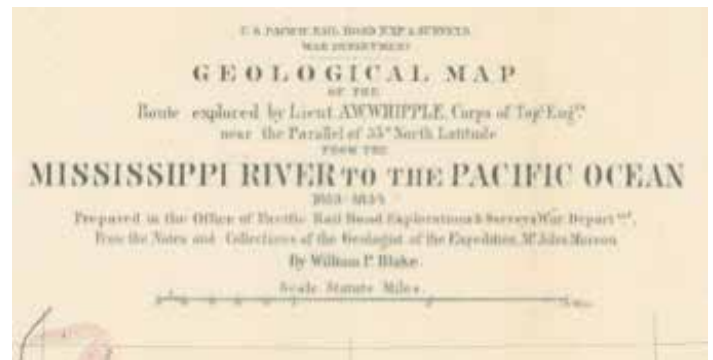
The General Land Office welcomes additional partnerships – if you would like to work with the GLO Archives to digitize your own map collection and preserve it online for future generations, please contact archives@glo.texas.gov for a consultation.



J&D Cobb: John and Diana Cobb, owners of the Cobb Collection.



William P. Blake, Geological Map of the route explored by Lieut. A.W. Whipple, Corps of Topl. Engrs. near the Parallel of 35° North Latitude from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, Baltimore: A. Hoen & Co., 1854, Map #95750, Cobb Digital Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.



The map's title block credits William P. Blake's work on Lt. A.W. Whipple's expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

⁴ Robert Taft, "The Pictorial Record of the Old West: I. Frenzeny and Tavernier," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 14, no. 1 (February 1946): 1-35. <https://www.kshs.org/p/the-pictorial-record-of-the-old-west-1/13020>.



Blake uses a color-coded scheme to detail geological features, including in this area around the Rio Grande.

Going to Texas

OUR TIME TABLE.

September, 1877.

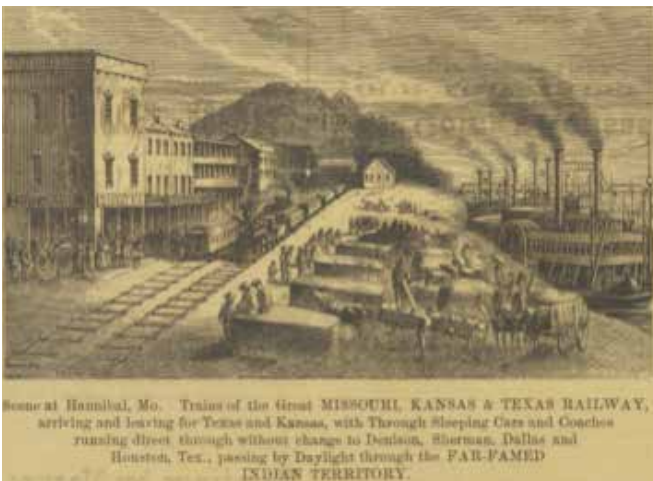
Leave	ST. LOUIS, MO.	at	8.35 a.m.	every day.
Arrive	SEDALIA, MO.	"	5.45 p.m.	"
Leave	HANNIBAL, MO.	"	10.45 a.m.	"
Leave	MOBERLY, MO.	"	2.15 p.m.	"
Leave	HOONVILLE, MO.	"	4.05 p.m.	"
Arrive	SEDALIA, MO.	"	5.45 p.m.	"
Leave	SEDALIA, MO.	"	6.10 p.m.	"
Leave	KANSAS CITY, MO.	"	5.25 p.m.	"
Leave	FORT SCOTT, KAN.	"	12.01 a.m.	"
Arrive	OSAGE MISSION, Mo.	"	1.45 a.m.	"
Arrive	PARSONS, KAN.	"	2.50 a.m.	"
Leave	JUNCTION CITY, Mo.	"	4.30 a.m.	daily ex. Sun.
Leave	EMPHIA, KAN.	"	7.20 a.m.	"
Leave	BURLINGTON, Kan.	"	9.30 a.m.	"
Leave	HUMBOLDT, KAN.	"	11.15 a.m.	"
Leave	CHANUTE, KAN.	"	11.44 a.m.	"
Leave	PARSONS, KAN.	"	2.40 a.m.	every day.
Leave	OSWEGO, KAN.	"	3.18 a.m.	"
Leave	CHETOPA, KAN.	"	3.42 a.m.	"
Leave	VINITA, I. T.	"	5.00 a.m.	"
Leave	GIBSON, I. T.	"	7.25 a.m.	"
Leave	MUSKOGEE, I. T.*	"	8.10 a.m.	"
Leave	ATOKA, I. T.*	"	1.00 p.m.	"
Leave	CADDO, I. T.	"	2.21 p.m.	"
Arrive	DENISON, TEX.	"	3.40 p.m.	"
Leave	DENISON, TEX.	"	4.00 p.m.	every day.
Arrive	SHERMAN, TEX.	"	4.25 p.m.	"
Arrive	McKINNEY, TEX.	"	5.55 p.m.	"
Arrive	DALLAS, TEX.*	"	7.20 p.m.	"
Arrive	FT. WORTH, TEX.	"	11.40 p.m.	daily ex. Sun.
Arrive	CORSICANA, TEX.	"	10.10 p.m.	every day.
Arrive	BREMOND, TEX.	"	1.20 a.m.	"
Arrive	WACO, TEX.	"	5.30 a.m.	daily ex. Sun.
Arrive	CALVERT, TEX.	"	2.00 a.m.	every day.
Arrive	HEARNE, TEX.	"	2.25 a.m.	every day.
Arrive	AUSTIN, Tex. "ex. Sun."	"	7.50 a.m.	daily ex. Sun.
Arrive	BRYAN, TEX.	"	3.50 a.m.	every day.
Arrive	HEMPSTEAD, TEX.	"	6.20 a.m.	"
Arrive	AURITA, Tex., ex. Sun.	"	4.15 p.m.	daily ex. Sun.
Arrive	HOUSTON, TEX.*	"	9.00 a.m.	every day.
Leave	HOUSTON, TEX.	"	9.20 a.m.	daily ex. Sun.
Arrive	SAN ANTONIO, Tex.	"	9.00 p.m.	"
Leave	HOUSTON, TEX.	"	10.00 a.m.	every day.
Arrive	GALVESTON, TEX.	"	1.00 p.m.	"

The MK&T follows the Daily schedule.



William P. Blake, Geological Map of the route explored by Lieut. A.W. Whipple, Corps of Topl. Engrs. near the Parallel of 35° North Latitude from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, Baltimore: A. Hoen & Co., 1854, Map #95750, Cobb Digital Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX

The map includes a detailed timetable for an MK&T voyage from St. Louis, MO, to Galveston, TX.



Among the map's embellishments is this scene of the MK&T depot at Hannibal, Missouri.



The Cobbs have delivered the latest batch of documents to the GLO Scan Lab for digitization.



Many pocket maps like this one suffer from separation at the folds after decades of use. They must be delicately unfolded for scanning. The pocket map is unfolded and flattened using plexiglass panels. Encased in its protective mylar sleeve, the scanning technician feeds the map through the large-format scanner. Once the map is scanned, the process of digital image correction begins. *Map of the State of Texas, 1881. International and Gt. Northern Railroad. GLO Map #96614.*



Once the map is scanned, the process of digital image correction begins.



The pocket map is unfolded and flattened using plexiglass panels.



The Cobb Collection features numerous booklets, some of which are featured here.



The pocket map is unfolded and flattened using plexiglass panels.



Scanning technicians use a special scanner to digitize books and other thicker media



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Texas Map Society Mission

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

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