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Spring 2000

[The World in Your Hands: Recent Cartographic Acquisitions](#)

By Katherine R. Goodwin



Goodwin describes several significant items added to the growing cartographic collections of the Special Collections Division, including an eighteenth century Spanish produced map, an English pocket globe, and the French edition of the four volume work of Alexander von Humboldt with atlas on New Spain. Archivist Goodwin also discusses the historical background of the pieces.

[Seek and Ye Shall Find an Aid](#)

By Shirely Rodnitzky



In her continuing series on finding aids, Rodnitzky presents three synopses of recently processed collections, including W. K. Gordon, Sr. Papers, Frances Sanger Mossiker Family Papers, and the Maclin Robertson, Jr. Family Papers. Robertson is a descendent of Texas empresario Sterling Clack Robertson. He married Nora Enloe who was from a Tyler County pioneer family and the papers include genealogical materials and histories of selected areas of East Texas. The Mossiker family likewise is associated with early Texas families, including Alexander Sanger, an early Dallas settler and civic leader. The papers include Sanger, Beekman and Mossiker family materials. W. K. Gordon, Sr. was a surveyor and civil engineer who arrived in Texas in 1889 to survey a rail route. He spent sixty years with the Texas and Pacific Coal Company in Thurber, Texas, and was instrumental in the discovery of the Ranger oil field in 1917.

[Virginia Garrett Lectures to be October 6](#)

An announcement

An announcement of the forthcoming Garrett Lectures in Cartographic History to be held at UTA on Friday, October 6, 2000. The Lectures will be followed on the 7th of October by the [Texas Map Society](#) and a joint registration is offered.



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Fall 2000

[MAPSCO Donates Archives to UTA](#)

By Katherine R. Goodwin



MAPSCO, Inc., a Dallas-based company specializing in the creation and publishing of city maps for the past fifty years, has designated the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library at The University of Texas at Arlington as the company's archives. Goodwin reviews the company's history and products as well as describes the historic value of the maps to researchers.

[The U.S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, Comre. M. C. Perry](#)

By Sally Gross



Special Collections has recently purchased a Mexican War vintage lithograph titled, *The U.S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, Comre. M. C. Perry*. The artist, Henry Walke, served as the executive officer of the bomb brig *Vesuvius* of the United States Navy . He also saw service in the Civil War. Gross describes Walke's war time accomplishments, his artistic publications, which include the Frigate *Mississippi*, and the history of the ship itself.

[Seek and Ye Shall Find](#)

By Shirley Rodnitzky



In her continuing series on descriptive finding aids, Archivist Rodnitzky focuses on three recent finding aids produced by archival students in the Special Collections Division. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Records (AR425) is a collection encompassing 18 boxes of field notes, logbooks, and reports produced by engineers and maintenance workers dating from 1889 to 1991. The Joe O. Crawley Family Papers, 1894-1982, are a collection of personal and business papers that reveal a unique social history of the formative years of the city of Arlington and the university. The last collection, University of Texas at Arlington Women's Center Records, comprises three administratively separate organizations that were formed to meet the needs and interests of women on the UTA campus.

[Activities in Special Collections Heat Up in the Summer](#)

By Gerald D. Saxon



Special Collections staff member Donita Maligi talks about the historic photograph collection.

Summer of 2000 in Special Collections was especially active as the division played host to a number of groups. The division again played host to the Texas Rangers Summer Academy kids as well as hosting two summer sessions with the 21 teacher-consultants who are working with the Cartographic Connections Project. Saxon reports on the activities and includes a photo collage of participants and staff.

[Summerlee Foundation Awards Grant for Preservation](#)



Typus (Orbis Universalis) by Sebastian Munster published in Basil, 1550.

In September the Summerlee Foundation of Dallas awarded the Special Collections Division a grant of \$15,000 to be used toward the preservation and conservation of maps, atlases, and geographies. Specifically the award will be used to treat 40 maps most at risk in the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library as well as nearly 50 atlases and school geographies. In addition the grant will be used to purchase an encapsulating welder for division staff to use when encapsulating maps.

"The Summerlee Foundation award will allow UTA to target a number of the cartographic items in our holdings most in need of conservation work.," said Sally Gross, head of Special Collections. "The foundation has

partnered with UTA on a number of important projects and programs in the past, and we are pleased that it has chosen to support the important work that the Virginia Garrett Library is doing in preserving the rich cartographic history of the region," commented Gerald Saxon, Associate Director of Special Collections and Branch Libraries.

Thank you Summerlee for your generous assistance!

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Special Collections

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This page last update on Wednesday, June 25, 2003

The World in Your Hands: Recent Cartographic Acquisitions

By Katherine R. Goodwin



18th century English pocket globe and case and three volumes of Alexander von Humboldt's *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne* (1825-1827).

A
late-

The [Special Collections Division](#) recently added several significant items to its growing cartographic collections. The Division, already known for its Texas and Greater Southwest concentration, purchased a pocket globe and a Spanish-produced map, both of which will enhance and expand the scope of its collection. In addition, the library received a donation of a rare and important atlas.

The Summerlee Foundation of Dallas, Texas, donated Alexander von Humboldt's *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne* along with the accompanying atlas titled *Atlas Geographique et Physique de Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne*. The four volumes and accompanying atlas were published in Paris in 1825-1827. The Humboldt works were donated by the Summerlee Foundation in honor of Jenkins and Virginia Garrett, longtime donors and library supporters.

The work is a second French edition of Alexander von Humboldt's essay on New Spain, which is regarded as one of the seminal works of Western Americana. Humboldt, a German scientist, spent five years in the Spanish dominions of the New World from 1799 to 1804, gathering information and material for a systematic scientific examination of the geography, flora and fauna of the regions through which he traveled.

The essay is in four volumes and covers a variety of information. The first book describes the climate, agriculture, commerce, and military defense of the country. Book two expounds on population and the 'casts' of the people, while book three examines the political composition of the kingdom. Book four expands on agricultural opportunities and the influence of mining on cultivation.

It was the questions regarding mines and mining in New Spain that first drew Humboldt into the project. The director of the Royal School of Mines in Mexico City, M. d'Elhuyer, persuaded the scientist to take the information he had collected regarding the country's national industry and produce a map depicting the thirty-seven mining districts, as well as the location of the major mines. M. d'Elhuyer lamented that he could not locate one map published in Europe that even noted the name of the city of Guanajuato, a mining center with 70,000 inhabitants. Humboldt responded to the request and completed the mining map after his departure from Mexico City in 1804. It was this initial request that led to the comprehensive publication on New Spain.



Alexander von Humboldt was one of the greatest scientific minds of his time as evidenced by his multi-volume work and atlas on New Spain.

It is the atlas from *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne* that is so important to Texas cartographic history. In many ways it is typical of thematic atlases that became popular in the late 19th century. It contains twenty maps, including route maps, port and bay charts with soundings and attendant

elevations, population charts, elevation profiles from Mexico City to several major cities, including Los Angeles; and a world map illustrating the major sea routes--all hallmarks of thematic maps. However, the two maps that make this work extraordinary are "*Carte Generale de Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*" and "*Carte du Mexique et des pays limitrophes situés au nord et à l'est.*"



"*Carte Generale*" was originally executed by Humboldt during his stay in Mexico in 1803-1804, and covers two large folio double sheets. Map bibliographer Carl Wheat calls the map a "truly magnificent cartographic achievement" and concludes that before the explorations of Lewis and Clark, Humboldt's maps were in the first rank of western cartography. "*Carte du Mexique*," shown on the left, is an elaboration of Humboldt's "*Carte Generale*" and encompasses a single double folio sheet. The map includes most of the territory of the Spanish possessions on the North American continent, ranging from the kingdom of New California to the Gulf of Honduras. Humboldt reported that he was unable to include the intendancy of Merida, the southernmost region of New Spain, in order to maintain the large scale. M. Poirson, a Paris engineer, drew the map from the research furnished by

Humboldt.

The map depicts all the provinces which depend on the viceroy of Mexico and the two commandants of the *provincias internas*, including Texas, the island of Cuba, which was considered the military port of New Spain, and Louisiana. It also shows the states along the Atlantic seaboard in the United States. The map is important to the development of Texas and the American Southwest since it was the first map to include information from the Spanish and Mexican archives to be published in almost a hundred years, and is credited with opening up the region to American immigration.

If Humboldt's maps are unusual because they encompass information from Spanish and Mexican archives, then Spanish-produced and published maps of the New World, particularly of the region that encompassed the land that became Texas, are rare indeed. *Mapa Maritimo del Golfo de Mexico e Isles de la America* by Tomas Lopez was published in Madrid in 1755 and acquired by the Division late last year.

The map [shown on the right] is on two folio sheets and depicts the region of the Gulf of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, including the top outline of South America. The northern portion of the gulf shows only coastal features with Florida drawn as a series of closely associated islands on the eastern and southern tip. Inlets, bays and river mouths are also shown. The land region of the northern gulf is labeled *Luisiane*; and Mexico is noted as *Nueva Espana*. The sea areas are criss-crossed with rhumb lines and compass roses. There is an elaborate cartouche with a Spanish coat of arms, fruits and vegetables from the New World, a bow and quiver with arrows and a native headdress, as well as an European sword and shield. In addition, the Lopez map presents an artistic appearance, unusual for the period. Although mapmakers continued the use of a decorative cartouche, most European cartographers had developed a more scientific look to their cartography.



Another item acquired by the Division represents a first for UTA: the acquisition of a rare "pocket globe." Until this past year the library did not have an example of this form of cartography. The division does have a number of 12, 14, and 16-inch globes produced primarily during the early to mid-nineteenth century. Also, there are examples in the collection of printed globe gores, including a sheet of small gores printed by Vincenzo Coronelli, a Franciscan monk and cartographer, in 1693, and a set of 6-inch gores dated c.1750 which have been cut and fabricated ready to mount on a core. A completed pocket globe is a rarity in most library collections.

The small globe [see photograph at the top of this page] acquired by the Division is a 3-inch [7.5cm] terrestrial globe encased in a fitted paper mache case lined with celestial zodiac charts. The globe is untitled and produced by Minshulls of London and engraved by James Mynde, c.1785. The engraved paper gores are fitted over a solid wood sphere and integrated without a meridian into a paper mache case covered with black cloth that is hinged and latched with a clasp. The oceans in the terrestrial depiction are finished in pea green with designations of the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The circumnavigation voyages of Captain James Cook and others are shown as well.

Globes, the three dimensional representation of the earth, are familiar items. Most of us have encountered them in schoolrooms at an early age. It is a fascinating form of cartography that comes in a variety of sizes. They range from the famous giant globes produced by Coronelli in 1680, which measured 15 feet in diameter; to the first pocket globe measuring only 5 cm in diameter produced by Joseph Moxon, a British mathematician, in the late 1600s.

Although pocket globes were produced throughout Europe, it was in England that this type of globe became popular and even fashionable. Although less costly than its larger counterpart, the pocket globe is more than a cheaper version. When the case, covered on the inside with gores of the celestial hemispheres, is opened the whole world on a very small scale is revealed. Globe bibliographer Peter van der Krogt asserts the miniaturized world shown by the pocket globe has a symbolic value. Joseph Moxon made a luxury pocket globe for Queen Anne to offer to the King Prussia for this reason, and Krogt maintains it is this feature that makes the pocket globe such an attractive item.

Another advantage of the pocket globe is that the case contains the concave sky. Traditional celestial globes turned the heavens "inside out" and did not depict the constellations as they are seen in the sky. For that reason they were unsuitable for the purpose of practical observation. The early celestial globes, therefore, served only to teach the various constellation configurations and to solve a number of astronomical problems, such as the rising and setting of the stars. The concave form of the pocket globe allows the starry sky to be presented as we see it above our heads, a more natural perspective.

The unusual eighteenth century pocket globe, the works of Alexander von Humboldt and his atlas, and the rare Spanish map of the Gulf of Mexico are only a few of the thousands of cartographic items available for research and study in the [Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library](#) (VGCHL). The VGCHL focuses on five centuries of exploration and mapping of the New World, with particular emphasis on the region of the Gulf Coast and the Greater Southwest, which includes Northern Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The VGCHL contains thousands of rare maps and atlases, and features works of many noted cartographers. The library also collects maps relating to transcontinental migration, transportation surveys, and oil exploration. If you have any questions about the new acquisitions or seek information on the holdings of the VGCHL, please contact Kit Goodwin at 817-272-5329 (voice), 817-272-3360 (fax), or goodwin@uta.edu (e-mail).

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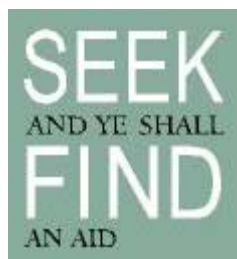


**Special Collections Division
the University of Texas
at Arlington Libraries**

Vol. XIV * No. 1 * Spring 2000

Seek and Ye Shall Find an Aid

By Shirley R. Rodnitzky



The culmination of several months' work by archival students has resulted in descriptive finding aids for three manuscript collections preserved in the [Special Collections Division](#): the [W. K. Gordon, Sr. Papers](#), the [Frances Sanger Mossiker Family Papers](#), and the [Maclin Robertson, Jr. Family Papers](#). Information about each collection was compiled from a variety of sources, and a summary of the content and organizational structure is provided in each guide. Completion of the processing of our collections makes them easier to use and provides the staff with a valuable resource to assist users. Unprocessed collections, however, are almost always available for research.

Exceptions include materials restricted by the donor, materials that require repair or preservation treatment, or extremely large collections for which there is no comprehensive inventory.

If any of the following collections would aid your current research, please request the [finding aid](#) by name and number when you visit the library. The finding aids described here and in all future articles will be available on the Internet, linked to the Web version of *The Compass Rose* from the Special Collections Division homepage at <http://libraries.uta.edu/SpecColl>

For those without internet access, a photocopy of any finding aid in Special Collections may be requested by mail or telephone for a small photocopy and mailing fee. Please contact:

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[W. K. Gordon, Sr. Papers](#) (AR421), 6 boxes (2.1 linear feet)

W. K. Gordon, Sr. (1862-1949), a surveyor and civil engineer, came to Texas in 1889 to survey a rail route. Shortly thereafter, he accepted a position as a civil and mining engineer for the Texas and Pacific Coal Company in Thurber, later renamed Texas and Pacific Coal and Oil Company. He soon rose to general manager and at the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors with sixty years of company service. Gordon is credited with guiding the company's transition from coal mining to oil production and was instrumental in the discovery of the Ranger oil field in 1917.

In addition to personal papers, the W. K. Gordon, Sr. Papers include business correspondence and records, reports, agreements, oil and coal field logs and notes, and maps, 1888-1986. The bulk of the materials relate to Gordon's role in the operation of the Texas and Pacific Coal and Oil Company and its impact on Ranger and Thurber, Texas, 1888-1922. Also included is the correspondence of W. K. Gordon, Jr. with others regarding his father and the role he played in Thurber's history.

[Frances Sanger Mossiker Family Papers](#) (AR423), 5 boxes (1.25 linear feet)





Frances Sanger Mossiker (1906-1985) was an award winning Dallas author best known for historical nonfiction. She was the granddaughter of Alexander Sanger, an early Dallas settler and civic leader and one of the founders of retail merchants Sanger Brothers. Mossiker began her career as a book reviewer for the *Dallas Morning News* in the 1930s. When WFAA radio began broadcasts, she hosted a book review program and later a daily program, "Woman's World" for KGKO in Fort Worth. Her first book, *The Queen's Necklace*, was recognized best nonfiction book of the year in 1961 by the Texas Institute of Letters.

The family papers, 1887-1985, which include the Sanger, Beekman, and Mossiker families, were collected and preserved by Mossiker. The bulk of the collection consists of postcards, travel books, and photographs of family European travels, 1910-1930. There are also letters, newspaper clippings, a travel journal and souvenirs, family portraits, photos of the Sanger home in Dallas, and a copy of Mossiker's will. Two newspaper articles, 1969 and 1981, feature interviews with Frances Mossiker about her life and career.

[Maclin Robertson, Jr. Family Papers](#) (AR422), 2 boxes (.7 linear feet)

Maclin Robertson, Jr. (1895-1953), born in Salado, Texas, was a prominent Texas cattleman and a great-grandson of Texas empresario Sterling Clack Robertson. The empresario's son, Elijah Sterling Clack Robertson, founded Salado and Salado College. Robertson, a veteran of World War I, was also associated with the West Production Company in Houston. His wife, Nora Ann Enloe, was a descendant of a Tyler County, Texas, pioneer family.



Correspondence, photographs, postcards, newspaper clippings, genealogical materials, histories of selected areas of East Texas, and artifacts, 1895-1989, comprise the collection. Genealogical materials describe the Robertson, Curlee, Enloe, and Goode families. Local histories describe Tyler County; the Tyler County Court House; Woodville and Doucette, Texas. Robertson's participation in World War I is reflected in artifacts and a graphic containing the roster of the Headquarters Company, 132nd F.A., 61st Brigade, 36th Division, formerly the First Texas Cavalry. The artifacts include Dutch wooden shoes, baby shoes, a handkerchief embroidered "Souvenir de France," and a World War I combat helmet. A centennial issue of the *Temple Daily News*, April 7, 1936, was received with the family papers.

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**Special Collections Division
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Vol. XIV * No. 1 * Spring 2000

Virginia Garrett Lectures To Be October 6

[Collections Division](#), the [Center for Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography](#), and the [Friends of the UTA Libraries](#) will sponsor the Second Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography. The lectures will be on the sixth floor of UTA's [Central Library](#) and will begin at 10:00 a.m. The theme of the lectures will be Maps and Popular Culture.

The speakers and their topics for the Garrett Lectures are:

James Akerman, director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, Newberry Library, "Riders Wanted: Maps as Promotional Tools in the American Transportation Industry"; [Tom Conley](#), professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, Harvard University, "Worlds Apart: Maps in Classical Cinema and the Modern Movie"; [Richard Francaviglia](#), director of UTA's Center for Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography, "Cover the Earth: The Role of Maps in Advertising and Promotion"; [Mark Monmonier](#), professor of geography at Syracuse University, "Maps in the Media: News, Factoids, Explanations, and Entertainment"; [Dennis Reinhartz](#), professor of history at UTA, "Making it Real: The Mapping of the Fictional, Fantastic, and Futuristic."

The registration fee for the Virginia Garrett Lectures will be \$35.00. This includes lunch, a reception, and dinner. There will also be a meeting of the [Texas Map Society](#) at UTA the following day, October 7. People registering for *both* the October 6 Garrett Lectures and the October 7 Texas Map Society meeting can do so for \$55.00. The Garrett Lectures are underwritten, in part, by the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Endowment.

For more information about the Garrett Lectures or the Texas Map Society meeting, please contact:

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MAPSCO Donates Archives to UTA

By Katherine R. Goodwin and Kevin Harper



MAPSCO, Inc., a Dallas-based company specializing in the creation and publishing of city maps for the past fifty years, has designated the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library at The University of Texas at Arlington as the company's archives. MAPSCO has begun transferring its maps and other products to UTA so that the University can preserve, catalog and provide public access to them. The MAPSCO Archives will enhance the University's collection of 20th century maps in particular and

recognize MAPSCO as an innovator of cartographic products during the past half-century.

The company began in 1948 as an effort by Milton Boyd Keith to simplify deliveries from his two Dallas flower shops. Maps of Dallas at that time, even those provided by city agencies, were out of date, inaccurate, and difficult for drivers to use. Flower shop drivers constantly got lost and orders were delayed or cancelled.



Lily Kendrick

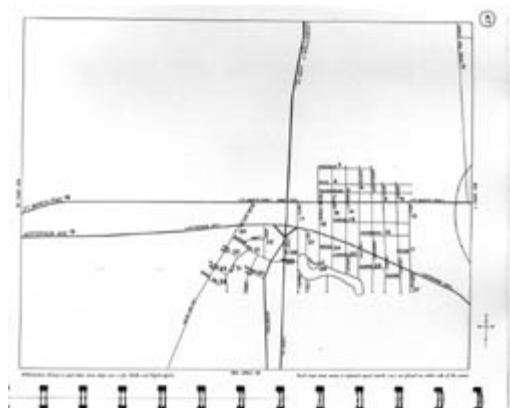
In his search to locate city of Dallas maps, Keith finally approached the Building Inspection Division of the city, which boasted the most correct, up-to-date maps, and arranged to obtain copies. However, the maps did not have an index because inspection personnel were so familiar with them that they worked from memory. To solve this problem, Keith and Lily Kendrick, manager of one of the flower shops, laboriously created hand-drawn, indexed maps that could be used by the drivers. Another problem was the duplication of street names. During the early 1950s, the city began eliminating the worst of the duplications, but not all the problems were corrected.



Milton Boyd Keith

Keith realized that keeping current mapping of a growing Dallas would be an on-going effort. However, he and Lily Kendrick continued to work on the project and, in 1952, the first commercial edition of **MAPSCO Dallas** was published out of the back room of the Oak Lawn flower shop. The booklet was 5" x 8 1/2" and opened on the right side like a book, which you then turned 45 degrees clockwise to get the proper orientation. The pages at that point flipped up like a small flip chart. The booklet covered the areas of Dallas, Highland Park, University Park, Cockrell Hill, Carrollton, and Garland. The last two communities each had one page dedicated to their area. The booklet used a scale of three inches to a mile, and the streets were individually numbered to provide a point of reference for an index. The street index told users what page the street number was on. One company employee later related, "Finding your street was a little tricky but not impossible."

Other delivery services in town quickly saw the value in Keith's creation, and the first few editions were created for and primarily used by delivery and service people. Sales were slow until the City of Dallas purchased 300 of the street guides for their fire and



Details from the first MAPSCO ever published.

ambulance services. Sales were easier after that, and in a short time, Dallas post offices, real estate salesmen, and others accepted the street guides as part of the Dallas business landscape.

In 1955 the company moved from the street numbering system to a Roman military style grid-numbering system. The same grid system is in effect today. If your street was located in grid 53P in 1955, it is still shown on grid 53P today. About 1956 MAPSCO began selling the handy guides to individuals.

By 1959 the company began to expand and made its first acquisition, JIFFYMAP, a company specializing in fold maps. This allowed MAPSCO, which had previously provided printing and distribution services for the company, to move aggressively into the fold map market. In 1961, the company increased inventory to include Rand McNally maps and products, and the company was investigating producing a street guide for neighboring Fort Worth. The 1960s saw the company increase its market share with custom mapping, large wall maps that were laminated, and the opening of retail outlets. In 1965 Burton's Orchids and Flowers, one of the original flower shops, was liquidated and the assets diverted to the mapping business.

The Flower Mart in Dallas was one of Milton Keith's flower shops



The 1970s and 1980s saw continued expansion and success for the Dallas operation. The company moved into new quarters and more retail stores opened. The company expanded into other markets besides Fort Worth, including Louisville, Kentucky. The 1990s brought Austin, El Paso, the mid-cities, San Antonio, Ellis and Johnson counties, Denton and Cooke counties, Collin and Grayson counties as well as Denver, Colorado; Las Cruces, New Mexico, as well as the rights to Juarez, Mexico. This year the company published guides to Hays, Caldwell, Blanco and Bastrop counties.

Along the way, the company found it expedient to upgrade its technology to accommodate the growing market and the economics of publishing. The hand-drawn maps of Lily Kendrick who used pen and ink and Leroy lettering guides gave way to a small cadre of cartographers using "scribe and scribe-cote" hand methods. Dallas street guides were updated annually with about 700 to 800 changes using this manual system. In 1980 the company switched to a state-of-the-art Graphic Arts Camera. Renovation to the drafting facilities and the construction of an elaborate dark room enabled MAPSCO to create negatives for maps with the most modern equipment of the time. The most recent innovation is the advent of digital images. The Digital Pilot Project was completed in 1996, and 25 of 201 pages from the Dallas street guide were converted at that time. The company published the first all digital Dallas street guide in 1997.

The current inventory of MAPSCO includes not only the traditional street guides for various cities and counties, but also fold maps; customized maps for school districts, real estate firms, churches, entertainment districts, and other special categories; along with wall maps, and maps on CD. The company also has eight successful retail stores and one on-line store at <http://www.mapSCO.com> in operation. In addition, they have recently signed a lease for a ninth retail outlet to open by the end of the year in Frisco, Texas.

The flower shops have long since given way to the mapping business. Boyd Keith's desire to find a way to deliver flowers in a timely manner to his customers resulted in a new genre of maps and mapping for cities and counties. In the process, MAPSCO has become the standard by which others are judged. Ask anyone in the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex if they have a MAPSCO and chances are they will have one in their car. But in any case, they will know immediately what a MAPSCO is and how it is used!

MAPSCO, Inc. represents contemporary maps and mapping. However, the company is providing its maps and

cartographic products for current and future use. The maps of the past fifty years and those that follow will provide students and other researchers the primary source materials to examine urban development and spatial growth, as well as cultural, economic, and political change in the twentieth and twentieth-first centuries. It is gifts like this that will help UTA continue to build on its role as a leader in amassing and interpreting cartographic materials of major importance, and in training students and others in their use.

For more information about the MAPSCO donation, please contact Katherine Goodwin at **817-272-5329** (voice), **817-272-3360** (fax), or goodwin@uta.edu (e-mail).

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***The U.S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, Comre. M.C. Perry* by Henry Walke**
By Sally Gross



*The lithograph of the U.S.S. Mississippi was included in
Walke's work
Naval Scenes in the Mexican War*

Special Collections recently purchased a lithograph, *The U.S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, Comre. M.C. Perry*, by Henry Walke (New York: Sarony & Major, 1848), to add to its Mexican War graphics collection.



Henry Walke

Henry Walke, the artist, was born in Princess Anne County, Virginia, on December 24, 1808. His family moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, when he was two, and that is where he was educated. On February 1, 1827, he entered the United States Navy as a midshipman. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1839. During the Mexican War, he served as the executive officer of the bomb brig *Vesuvius*, which served in the Gulf Squadron under Matthew C. Perry and participated in the capture of Vera Cruz, Tobasco, Tuxpan, and Alvarado.

Walke served in the Civil War and eventually rose to the rank of rear admiral in 1870. He retired in 1871. In 1877 he wrote *Naval Scenes and Reminiscences of the Civil War*. He had also produced *Naval Scenes in the Mexican War*, in which this lithograph was included. Both of these titles include Walke's own sketches. Walke is widely known for his book on the Civil War, which is usually mentioned in biographical articles about him. The book on the Mexican War, however, was only mentioned in one reference source that was consulted, and there is no listing in WorldCat (an online database containing bibliographic records for the majority of United States libraries), indicating that an extant copy of the book or portfolio probably doesn't exist in a library.

The *Mississippi*, the ship depicted in the graphic, has an interesting history in itself. It was a ten-gun side-wheel steamer built by the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1839 under the personal supervision of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. It was commissioned on December 22, 1841.

After several years of service in the Home Squadron, the *Mississippi* joined the West Indian Squadron in 1845 as the flagship for Commodore Perry. During the Mexican War, it took part in expeditions against Alvarado, Tampico, Panuco, and Laguna de los Terminos; all of these were successful in tightening American control of the Mexican coastline and interrupting commerce and military supply operations along the coast.

In March 1847, the *Mississippi* was sent to Vera Cruz carrying Perry who was to take over command of the American fleet. Vera Cruz at the time was Mexico's most important port and the principal gateway into the nation. The ship supplied guns and crews for the amphibious operations against Vera Cruz; the city surrendered in four days. This was the largest amphibious operation in U.S. history prior to World War II. This victory helped to pave the way for General Winfield Scott's march to Mexico City.

Throughout the remainder of the war, the *Mississippi* contributed guns, men, and boats to a series of coastal raids on Mexico's Gulf Coast and took part in the second capture of Tobasco in June 1847.

After the war, the *Mississippi* served as the flagship in Perry's voyage to Japan to open that country for trade. During the Civil War, it ran aground in the Mississippi River and was set afire to prevent Confederate capture on March 14, 1863.

There was a second U.S.S. *Mississippi* which was commissioned in 1908. It also saw fighting at Vera Cruz during the Mexican Revolution. Serving as a floating base for fledgling seaplanes, the warship launched 9 reconnaissance flights over the area between April 24 and May 12, 1914. This ship was decommissioned on July 21, 1914.

A third U.S.S. *Mississippi* was commissioned in 1917. It served in the Pacific during World War II and served as support for the occupation forces in Japan after the war. It was decommissioned in 1956.

This lithograph is an important addition to the division's collection of Mexican War material because of the significance of the ship in one of the most important battles of the war.

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Special Collections Division
the University of Texas
at Arlington Libraries

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Seek and Ye Shall Find an Aid

By Shirley R. Rodnitzky



The culmination of several months' work by archival students has resulted in descriptive finding aids for three diverse collections preserved in the Special Collections Division: the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Records, the Joe O. Crawley Family Papers, and the University of Texas at Arlington Women's Center Records. Information about each collection was compiled from a variety of sources, and a summary of the content and organizational structure is provided in each guide. Completion of the processing of our collections makes them easier to use and provides the staff with a valuable resource to assist users. Unprocessed collections, however, are almost always available for research. Exceptions include materials restricted by the donor,

materials that require repair or preservation treatment, or extremely large collections for which there is no comprehensive inventory.

If any of the following collections would aid your current research, please request the finding aid by name and number when you visit the library. The finding aids described here and in all future articles are available on the Internet, linked to the Web version of *The Compass Rose* from the Special Collections Division homepage at

<http://www2.uta.edu/library/SpecColl/>

For those without internet access, a photocopy of any finding aid in Special Collections may be requested by mail or telephone for a small photocopy and mailing fee. Please contact:

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Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Records (AR425), 18 boxes (7.2 linear ft.)

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company (AT&SF) was founded by Cyrus K. Holiday in Kansas in 1859. By 1888, the railroad stretched from Chicago to the West Coast and was seeking to tap Texas and Gulf Coast markets. To reach these markets the AT&SF first purchased the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway (GC&SF) in 1886. The AT&SF then purchased other railroads that were operated under the authority of the GC&SF. The ten railroads that comprise these records are: Beaumont Wharf and Terminal Company; Cane Belt Railroad; Concho, San Saba and Llano Valley Railroad; Gulf and Interstate Railway; Gulf, Beaumont and Great Northern Railroad; Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railway; Jasper and Eastern Railroad; Port Bolivar Iron Ore Railroad; Texas and Gulf Railway; and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway.

The AT&SF records contain more than 200 volumes of field notebooks, logbooks, and reports, 1889-1991, bulk 1889-1930, 1965-1979. The collection contains field notebooks



A travel brochure for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway's route to Arizona.

kept by engineers and maintenance workers during the construction and maintenance of railroads primarily in the Galveston District and East Texas beginning with chaining notes for lines in 1889. The notebooks also document depot construction, industries along the tracks, fences, telegraph and telephone lines, and grade construction. In addition to the logbooks are town plats, encroachments with property owners' names, and diagrams of

tracks. The collection contains an Interstate Commerce Commission Division of Valuation for Beaumont, 1917, valuation records for the majority of the railroads, and six volumes of side track records for the 1970s. Chaining and log records are for the cities of Beaumont, Brownwood, Cleburne, Houston, and Temple in Texas, as well as Oakdale, Louisiana, to mention but a few. Blueprints of a bridge and its ravine crossing are also included.

Station surveys give evidence of Jim Crow laws as illustrated in the labeling of waiting rooms for whites and African Americans, as well as notations of landowners' race on encroachments and town plats. Other racial attitudes are noted in the description of a "Mexican type bunkhouse."

Researchers and railroad historians will find this collection of interest not only for the information it contains about the building of the AT&SF railroad company in Southeast Texas, but for the social history it reveals in the town plat maps and sketches of buildings and other structures that were documented during the planning of the railway routes.

[Finding Aid to the collection](#)



Page from an AT&SF filed notebook showing a commissary and office at Tally, Texas, and a railroad bridge over the Sabine River marking the boundary of Gregg and Harrison Counties.

Joe O. Crawley Family Papers (GA219-221, OS360), 4 boxes (1.5 linear ft.)

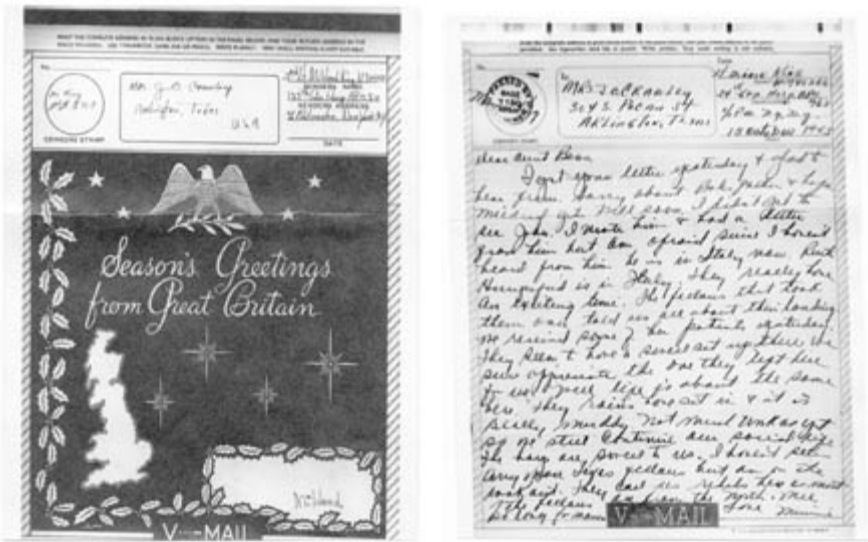
Joseph Oakely Crawley, 1870-1938, was an Arlington, Texas, builder who worked for contractor Frank Thomas, constructing and remodeling some of Arlington's early businesses and homes, including some of the first structures on the campus of Arlington College and Carlisle Military Academy, now the University of Texas at Arlington. Crawley became grounds superintendent for North Texas Agricultural College (NTAC) in 1924 and remained there until his death in 1938. He was also an elected street commissioner and fire chief of the volunteer fire department. Crawley married Sarah Elizabeth Thomas. She was a Red Cross worker during both world wars. After her husband's death, she operated a boarding house for students of NTAC in her home on Pecan Street. The Crawley's had three children: Cecil and Jim Crawley and Margaret Crawley Christopher.

The personal and business papers of the Crawley family include correspondence, financial documents, certificates, photographs, architectural plans,

newspaper clippings, printed material, and ephemera, 1894-1982. Architectural plans and financial records partially document Joe Crawley's activities as an Arlington builder. A variety of materials document the family's civic activities and the development of Arlington in the first half of the twentieth century. The majority of the correspondence is to Elizabeth Crawley during World War II from the cadets who boarded with her while attending NTAC. Margaret Crawley Christopher's correspondence is primarily about Arlington High School reunions. Advertising items from early Arlington businesses, a Red Cross manual, and items related to travel, such as railroad time tables, travel brochures, and road maps of the southwest, 1914-1937, document the varied interests of the family. A few early photographs of Arlington are included along with memorabilia of Arlington High School, Grubbs Vocational College, and NTAC, ca. 1912-1982.

The Joe O. Crawley Family Papers provide a unique, social history of the formative years of the city and the university. Researchers of World War II will find many interesting details and insights in the letters of former NTAC cadets who served overseas with the armed forces.

[Finding Aid to the collection](#)



V-Mail letter addressed to Sarah Crawley (Mrs. J. O. Crawley) during WWII.

University of Texas at Arlington. Women's Center Records (AR426, OS353), 12 boxes (4.5 linear ft.)



Jeanne Ford (left) and Wendell Nedderman (center) accept a donation to help underwrite WomanFair in 1980.

The UTA Women's Center was comprised of three administratively separate organizations: the Center for Women's Studies, the Displaced Homemakers Center, and the Women's Center. The Women's Center evolved from the Center for Women's Studies, sanctioned in 1974, to meet the particular needs and interests of women and to increase awareness of women's issues on the UTA campus and in the surrounding community. During its years of operation, the center participated in the activities of the National Women's Studies Association, the South Central Women's Studies Association, and the Women's Information and Service Exchange. It was a multi-purpose facility providing services in continuing education, counseling, conferences, job placement, referral, training, and workshops.

Jeanne Ford, UTA associate professor of English, directed the center until 1979, when the university closed both the Women's Center and the Displaced Homemakers Center. During her directorship she was responsible for founding the Women's Information and Service Exchange (W.I.S.E.), which aided in the exchange of information and services available to women at other Metroplex colleges and universities. The Center for Women's Studies remained, however, and continued to provide services for women and hold conferences, seminars, and workshops. In the 1980s, the Center for Women's Studies merged with the Women and Work Research and Resource Center, active since 1985, to form the Women and Minority Research and Resource Center under the directorship of history associate professor Kathleen Underwood. In 1991, a separate Women's Studies Program was established offering an undergraduate minor in Women's Studies and is currently under the directorship of Beth Anne

Shelton, professor of sociology.

The UTA Women's Center Records include correspondence, budgets, mailing lists, photographs, scrapbooks, newspaper clippings, literary works, audiotapes, printed materials, and posters, 1974-1989, bulk 1974-1984. The records trace the history of women's studies, activities, and facilities on campus during the 1970s and 1980s. The materials document the commitment and struggle of women in academe to further women's causes and make women's issues a priority. Subject files containing articles and conference materials, 1974-1987, reveal national activities of the women's movement. A third of the collection concerns the planning and execution of WomanFair 1980 at UTA, which was the second annual convention of the South Central Women's Studies Association.

Researchers of women's history, and in particular the women's movement in the 1970s and 1980s, will find this collection an excellent source.

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Activities in Special Collections Heat Up in the Summer
By Gerald D. Saxon

Do you remember the lyrics of the song that go something like this: "Summertime, and the feeling is easy..." Nothing could be further from the truth. Gone are the days--if they ever really existed--that colleges were sleepy, deserted institutions in the summer. That is certainly not the case at UTA in the summer in general and for Special Collections in particular.

The summer of 2000 was one that will long be remembered. Special Collections once again played host to the Texas Rangers Summer Academy kids every Friday in June. As the division has done in the past, the staff worked with approximately 50 fifth graders rising (kids who had just finished the 4th grade) each Friday, teaching them the types of information that can be gleaned from historical maps, letters, artifacts, and newspapers and how this information is relevant to their lives. The students were also visited by historical re-enactors from the Texas Living History Association—individuals like William Barret Travis, Jane Long, and Davy Crockett.

Staff has devised a number of interesting--and fun!--activities for the kids to do while they are at UTA, including a session on Texas history resources on the internet in the library classroom. The division's participation in the institute over the past three years has been made possible by a grant from the Lockheed Martin Corporation.

The division also hosted two more summer sessions with the 21 teacher-consultants who are working with the Cartographic Connections Project, a project funded by the Houston Endowment, Inc. This project's goal is to devise ways to introduce historical maps into the classrooms across the state. The teachers, coming from all parts of the state, worked with library staff and faculty in analyzing maps and writing teaching strategies around them. Special Collections staff and university faculty are building a website based on the project.

Special Collections staff also started a series of behind-the-scenes programs for interested library staff. The purpose of these programs is to promote better understanding among all staff as to what goes on in Special Collections and why. The programs have been a hit, with the first ones focusing on historical images and archival finding aids.

What follows is a photo collage of some of the activities that took place this past summer. And who said the "living was easy"?



Special Collections staff member Doreen Maligi talks about the historic photograph collection.



Jane Long discusses her role in Texas History at the Texas Rangers Summer Academy.



Two Cartographic Connections teachers, Sherri Braddock and Diana Mays, examine maps from 1875.



All Cavalcini (right), a cartographic archivist in Special Collections, shares a thought with a teacher.

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