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### Spring 2003

#### Special Collections Acquires Rosa Map of 1837

BY KATHERINE R. GOODWIN



*Rosa  
Map  
1837*

In this article, Goodwin, Special Collection's Cartographic Archivist, describes the recent acquisition of the rare Rosa map and recounts its importance in the evolution of the map that accompanied the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. Special Collections holds editions of all the pertinent maps relating to the treaty.

#### Garrett Lectures a Success!

BY SALLY GROSS



*David Buisseret (left) and Dennis Reinhartz  
listen intently to a presentation.*

Gross, Coordinator of Special Collections, recounts the success of the Third Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography held in the UTA Central Library on October 4, 2002. The theme, "The Third Coast: Mapping of Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea" explored ways in which maps and their related imagery have depicted the environment, geography, peoples, habitat, and political realms of the region.

#### Collections Grow with Addition of Garden Club Records

BY SHIRLEY R. RODNITZKY

Special Collections announces the acquisition of the records of the city's oldest club,



the Arlington Garden Club. Organized in 1926, the members were motivated by interests in flowers and the need for social as well as civic organizations in Arlington. Rodnitzky highlights special projects and awards won by the organization over the years.

## History from the Air: Documenting the U.S. Forts on the 19th Century Texas Frontier

BY JACK GRAVES



*Fort McKavett from the air.*

Jack Graves, a non-traditional student, describes a recent independent studies class document on the U.S. military forts that were built on the north and central Texas frontier during 1849-1889. Graves, a capable photographer and pilot, used his talents to document from the air the current physical status of eight forts that make up the "Texas Forts Trail" designated by the Texas State Highway Department.

## Special Collections Needs Your Club Records!

Special Collections is interested in collecting materials from local clubs and organizations like the Arlington Garden Club in order to better document the local community. The history of the numerous organizations that exist in a community give us an insight into the community at a specific time in its development. By documenting the groups that exist, what they do, and who belongs to them, we are better able to help preserve a portrait of the community for future generations.

If you belong to a club or organization that has scrapbooks or other historical materials, such as yearbooks, by-laws, directories, etc., that you would be interested in donating to Special Collections, please contact Ann Hodges at **817-272-7150** or [ann.hodges@uta.edu](mailto:ann.hodges@uta.edu). In Special Collections, the materials will be preserved, cataloged, and made available for others studying the history of the area.

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## Fall 2003

### Compass Rose PDF

New with this issue, a PDF format that can be downloaded to your printer! Click on the title, **Compass Rose PDF** above and the file will be delivered to your computer. Don't have Adobe Acrobat Reader? Adobe offers free software for viewing and printing Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files at <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>.

### UTA Acquires Landmark Arlington, Texas, Photograph Collections

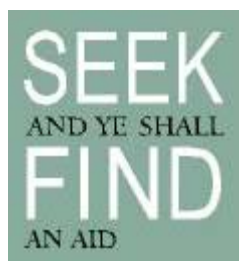
By Brenda S. McClurkin



McClurkin describes the photograph collection of J. W. Dunlop, which includes over 1000 historic images of Arlington and its environs. The collection is believed to be the most comprehensive photograph collection of Arlington in existence and spans over one hundred years in time.

## Seek and Ye Shall Find

*By Gerald D. Saxon*



This regular feature of the *Compass Rose* focuses on the archival and manuscript collections that have recently been processed by library staff and university graduate students. The new collections are open for research and have completed finding aids available. Two collections reviewed in this issue are the **Clyde Walton Hill Papers** and the **Cosette Faust Newton Papers**.

## Family Jewels: The Meacham/Carter Family Papers

*By Brenda S. McClurkin*



The recently acquired collection, a donation from the Estate of Minnie Meacham Carter (1902-1996), includes more than forty record center boxes and cartons of material on the Meacham and Carter families. Mrs. Carter was the daughter of department store merchant and former Fort Worth major, Henry Clay Meacham and Margaret Bean Meacham, a pillar in the Junior Woman's Club, and the widow of *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* publisher, art collector and philanthropist Amon G. Carter, Sr.

## The Third Coast: Echoes of Exploration and Discovery

*By Katherine R. Goodwin*



Special Collections has recently taken delivery on four rare late eighteenth and early nineteenth century sea charts produced by the Spanish agency established to print charts and maps of their New World holding, the Dirección de Hidrografía. The maps are a significant addition to an important collection of materials focusing on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Goodwin describes the four charts and expands on their importance to the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library's holdings.

## **Sally Gross Retires from Special Collections**

*By Ann Hodges*

The UTA Libraries and the staff of Special Collections bid farewell to Sally Gross on July 11,

2003. In retiring from the UTA Libraries, Sally took with her decades of experience and a deep knowledge of Special Collections' operations and holdings.

Sally graduated from Baldwin College in Berea, Ohio, with a degree in history and political science. She received her M.S.L.S. from Western Reserve University (now Case Western Reserve University) in Cleveland, Ohio. She began her career in librarianship in Berea as an Adult Services Assistant within the Cuyahoga County Library System. After moving to Denver, Sally

served in various capacities at the Denver Public Library, notably government documents, and became Librarian of the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver Libraries. With a move back east, Sally also moved into special collections work as the cataloger for the department of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Archives at the University of Rochester Libraries. Sally volunteered at the Mayview State Hospital and was Assistant Librarian for Adult Services at Whitehall Public Library in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before coming to Texas in 1982. She worked at SMU's DeGolyer Library for nearly four years before joining the staff of Special Collections at UTA in 1988 as a Librarian. Sally became head of Special Collections in 1994 and served in that capacity until the Libraries reorganized in 2001, and her title was changed to Coordinator for Special Collections.

During Sally's tenure at UTA, she was known for the organization she brought to the print materials collection and for her emphasis on public service and the implementation of consistent policies and procedures. Her broad understanding of library operations and commitment to the researcher will be missed.



***The Compass Rose*** is published semi-annually by Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, Texas 76019-0497. ISSN 1065-9218

Special Collections and other staff members who helped produce this issue are Dr. Gerald Saxon (editor), Maritza Arrigunaga, Maggie Dwyer, Katherine Goodwin, Sally Gross, Ann Hodges, Carolyn Kadri, Pratap Mandapaka, Brenda McClurkin, Gary Spurr, Colin Toenjes, and BettyWood.

The purpose of ***The Compass Rose*** is to raise awareness of Special Collections' resources and to foster the use of those resources. The newsletter also reports significant new programs, initiatives, and acquisitions of Special Collections.



A compass rose is a circle graduated to degrees of quarter points and printed on a chart or map for reference.

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#### Special Collections

The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries

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This page last update on Wednesday, November 10, 2004





## Special Collections Acquires Rosa Map of 1837

By Katherine R. Goodwin

*Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos Arreglado a la distribución que en diversos decretos ha hecho del territorio el Congreso General Mejicano* (Paris: Rosa, 1837).



Special Collections recently acquired an exceedingly rare European version of one of the most influential maps relating to Mexico, Texas and the Southwest in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The map is part of the evolution of the famous Disturnell treaty map, which designated the final boundary between the United States and Mexico at the end of the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The map, *Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos Arreglado a la distribución que en diversos decretos ha hecho del territorio el Congreso General Mejicano*, was published in Paris by a man known as Rosa in 1837.

The map measures 28 ½ x 23 inches and is sectioned and mounted on linen. Rosa's map was a literal copy of Henry S. Tanner's 1834 edition of *Map of the United States of Mexico* published on the original scale and translated into Spanish. Rosa also is known to have published the 1822 Spanish language edition of Alexander von Humboldt's *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New*

*Spain*. How all of this affects Disturnell and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo is a convoluted story.

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 was signed on February 2, 1848. It included a map by John Disturnell of New York that was used to help designate the final international boundary between the United States and Mexico. The Disturnell map, *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, Segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades*, was published in New York in 1847 with the notation that it was a "Revised Edition." The version of the map attached to the treaty was actually the first of seven or more maps published by Disturnell in 1847. But it was the one, according to Lawrence Martin in his study of the treaty map made at the request of the Department of State in 1937, that was "sealed, authenticated and added in February 1848, to the original treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo now in the National Archives." Martin also determined that a twelfth edition of Disturnell's map was attached to the treaty at Mexico City.

When the two countries began on-the-ground surveys of the proposed boundary, the surveyors ran into difficulties in establishing the line at the placement of El Paso, Texas, and westward. An international commission consulted the Disturnell maps and two other prominent maps of the period, Henry S. Tanner's 1826, *A Map of the United States of Mexico as organized and defined by several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents*, and the above noted Rosa map of 1837.

Why the commission reviewed these particular maps lies in the lineage of the Disturnell productions. A long story that can be summarized by saying that there is evidence that Disturnell copied work on the Rosa map of 1837 along with the 1828 publication by White, Gallaher and White, *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico*, published in New York. To make matters even more complicated, White, Gallaher and White, of course, copied from Philadelphia mapmaker Henry S. Tanner's *A Map of the United States of Mexico*, which was originally published in 1826 and updated in 1834. Rosa, in fact, published Tanner's 1834 map in Spanish under his own name.

Tanner's maps were the ultimate source for cartographic information on Mexico and the emerging western territories of the United States in the three decades after its initial publication in 1826. Tanner's map was based on Alexander von

Humboldt's 1811 map of the region, *Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes situés au Nord et à l'Est*. In addition, Tanner's 1834 map was one of the few sources that included the more recent surveys of Texas empresario Stephen F. Austin, as Tanner also published Austin's maps. Tanner listed his sources, including Humboldt and Austin, as well as Zebulon Pike, William Darby, and others. Rosa's selection of the 1834 Tanner map of Mexico to copy showed the importance placed on the map as the ultimate authority on the region.

The Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library in Special Collections holds materials relating to the cartographic history of Texas and, along with the Jenkins Garrett Library, is one of the most important repositories for documents and maps pertaining to the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 in the United States. The library, prior to this acquisition, held editions of all the pertinent maps relating to the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo except the Rosa map. These holdings comprise a number of editions and states of the Disturnell map, the White, Gallaher and White map, and Henry S. Tanner's maps, including that map's cartographic sources. The addition of the Rosa map completes the sequence.

The evolution of the treaty map is most important to the history of Texas and the United States, and especially to the history of the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, the subsequent boundary disputes between the United States and Mexico, and the evolution of the boundaries of the state of Texas. Special Collections is proud to add the Rosa map to its collections for research and study.

For more information, please contact Katherine Goodwin, Cartographic Archivist, 817-272-5329 , or email her at [goodwin@uta.edu](mailto:goodwin@uta.edu) .

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This page last update on Wednesday, June 25, 2003



Special Collections Division  
the University of Texas  
at Arlington Libraries

Vol. XV II\* No. 1 \* Spring 2003

## Garrett Lectures a Success!

By Sally Gross

John Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, *Carte des Isles de l'Amerique et de plusieurs Pays de Terre Ferme* (Paris: J. d'Anville, 1731).



The theme of the Third Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography, which was held in the UTA Central Library on October 4, 2002, was "The Third Coast: Mapping the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea." There were approximately 150 people in attendance, coming from many different states. The Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography was established in 1998 as a biennial series to explore topics in cartographic history.

The speakers at the 2002 lectures looked at ways in which maps and their related imagery have depicted the environment, geography, peoples, habitats, and political realms of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean region. Two University of Texas at Arlington professors were featured: David Buisseret, the Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Endowed Chair in Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of

Cartography, and Richard Francaviglia, Director of the Center for Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography. Buisseret spoke on "The European Mapping of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, 1500-1800" and Francaviglia spoke on "Cannibals and Cartographers: The Role of Supposition in Mapping the Gulf of Mexico."

Other speakers included J. Barto Arnold, with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, who spoke on the use of maps in archaeological discovery, particularly the excavation of La Salle's ship *La Belle* off the Texas coast near Matagorda Bay, and Louis De Vorsey, Professor Emeritus of Geography at the University of Georgia, who spoke on the use of maps in legal cases concerning the precise boundary of the Gulf of Mexico.

There was also a panel discussion, moderated by Dennis Reinhartz, Professor of History at UTA, on the cartography of the Gulf coast at a time of conflict between the Spaniards and the French in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Two independent scholars, Jack Jackson of Austin and Robert Weddle of Bonham, both of whom have written extensively on the subject, were able to show that there had been some collaboration between the two parties and clearly demonstrated that the increase in the number of maps at that time was due to political considerations.

In addition, there was an exhibit of eighty-two maps, atlases, and geographies dating from 1508 to 1900 depicting the region. This exhibit was curated by Kit Goodwin, Cartographic Archivist, and designed by Pratap Mandapaka, Exhibits Designer; both are staff members in Special Collections. Goodwin also compiled a 48-page gallery guide to accompany the exhibit. At the December 2002 Libraries' staff meeting, both Goodwin and Mandapaka received "Applause" awards for their work on the exhibit.

On October 5 a joint meeting of the Texas Map Society and the Philip Lee Phillips Society (the support group for the Library of Congress' Map and Geography Division) was held at the UTA Libraries. That was followed by a reception and dinner at the newly remodeled and expanded Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth.

The Third Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography were the most successful to date with an outstanding group of speakers and a record number of attendees. Consider saving the date of October 1, 2004, to attend the Fourth Biennial Garrett Lectures.



## Picture Gallery: Scenes from the Garrett Lectures



Left to Right: Marvin Applewhite, Holt Vaughn, Virginia Garrett, Shirley Applewhite, and Jenkins Garrett.



Lecture attendees closely examine an atlas in the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library.



Garrett lecturer David Buisseret (left) and Dennis Reinhartz (center) listen intently to a presentation.



Richard Francaviglia (left) talks with John Hebert, chief of the Library of Congress's Map and Geography Division.



Jack Jackson (facing camera) talks with Max Lale about a point he made during his panel discussion at the lectures.

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# Collections Grow with Addition of Garden Club Records

by Shirley R. Rodnitzky



Special Collections is pleased to announce the acquisition of the records of the city's oldest club, the Arlington Garden Club. Nancy Bennett, Arlington Historical Society volunteer, facilitated the transfer from the Fielder House Museum in January 2002. Organized in 1926, the club was created by thirty-one women who realized the need for a social as well as civic organization in Arlington. Gardening and the love of flowers were the motivating interests that blossomed into the Arlington Garden Club. The club's mission, "to stimulate the love of gardening by example and by sharing horticultural knowledge with the entire community; to aid in the protection of our natural resources and to encourage civic beautification," still guides activities.

Mrs. J. D. Faulkner, the first president, led in sponsoring two new clubs; one for African American members and one for junior members. Also annual contests were held to determine the most attractive yard in town. The club gained significant membership during the height of the Depression when in February 1933, they won \$1,000 in a national landscaping competition sponsored by *Woman's Home Companion*. The prize was offered to the municipal rose garden that showed the greatest improvement over a two-year period. The city set aside two acres of land just left of the entrance to Meadowbrook Park in east Arlington for the rose garden project. The land was cleared, roses were planted, before and after photographs were taken, and detailed progress reports were sent to the magazine. The prize-winning garden became a tourist attraction, which drew visitors from around the area for several years before the Fort Worth Botanical Garden came into existence. The prize garden was flooded in the early 1950s. A new rose garden designed by Bill LaSalle, a UTA graduate landscape architecture student, was planted with thirty-four antique roses at the Fielder House Museum this Spring and dedicated on June 22.

The club was federated in 1930, and is a member of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., South Central Region; the

Mrs. T. M. Hampton (left), Beth Doherty, Mrs. R. M. Powers and Kenneth Brown take possession of an antique mirror for the Garden Club Room of the Arlington Community Center in 1973.



Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., District II; and the Arlington Council of Garden Clubs. Members participate in the Annual Flower Show and Sale sponsored by the Arlington Council of Garden Clubs and with the council gives special programs in the community. Activities and projects include a donation to the Wildflower Research Center in Austin, planting trees on Arbor Day to memorialize deceased club members, and the purchase and donation of plants to beautify the Arlington landscape.

*Green Thumb Award Recipients in 1973 included Mrs. Wayne Bennett (left) Mrs. Bob Carter, and Mrs. Troske.*



The Arlington Garden Club's history is recorded in seventeen scrapbooks preserved by members from 1963 to 1998. A history of the club, 1926-1985, was written in 1985 and is a part of the 1983-1985 scrapbook. Three Arlington Council of Garden Clubs scrapbooks, and a Garden Study Club scrapbook, 1972-1980, are also a part of the club's records. The Garden Study Club scrapbook contains a history of the club back to its organization in 1950. An Arlington Council of Garden Clubs scrapbook contains a well-documented history of the Randol Mill Park Nature Area Project including plans, maps, drawings, photographs, memorabilia, and newspaper clippings. In general, the scrapbooks contain letters, programs, photographs, and newspaper clippings organized and annotated by club members to preserve information about their yearly activities. Correspondence, financial documents, minutes of meetings, slides, a guest book, yearbooks, and miscellaneous printed materials were donated in addition to the scrapbooks. Also included with the records is an inventory and evaluation of Johnson Creek created in 1972 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

The Arlington Garden Club's records are open for research. Although not fully processed, an inventory of the six boxes of records, 1955-1998, is available to facilitate use of the collection. For more information, please contact Brenda McClurkin, Special Collections Archivist,

817-272-7512 , or email at [mcclurkin@uta.edu](mailto:mcclurkin@uta.edu).

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## History from the Air: Documenting the U.S. Forts on the 19th Century Texas Frontier

by Jack Graves

*One of the pleasures of working at UTA as both a library administrator and an adjunct professor of history is that I have the opportunity to meet students who are passionate about the subjects they are studying. Jack Graves is one such student. Jack is not your traditional college student. He is middle aged, runs a couple of successful businesses, has a family, and is a very capable photographer and pilot. Over the past few years, I have worked with Jack on a few documentary photographic projects that blend his passion of history with his love of flying.*

*To date, Jack has enrolled in three independent studies' classes under my direction. In the first two classes, he used his photographic experience, research skills, and pilot's license to document from the air battle-sites in southern Texas and northern Mexico of the U. S.-Mexican War of 1846-48. His Mexican War projects include photographs taken of the various sites from several angles, narratives about the sites and their historical significance, maps and aerial charts marking the location of the sites, and a complete series of negatives and photographic contact prints of each aerial photograph taken. Graves' projects have been donated to Special Collections and are available for study and research.*

*This past summer, Jack enrolled in his final class for his BA degree—another independent studies class, this one focusing on the U. S. military forts that were built on the north and central Texas frontier during 1849-1889. I have asked Jack to write the following article for the **Compass Rose** documenting and explaining his latest project. By the time you read this, the photos, maps, negatives, narratives, and other products of the project will be deposited in Special Collections and open for use. My hat is off to Jack for not only conducting the project, but for also donating the work to Special Collections so that others will have the benefit of his hard and exemplary work.*

Gerald D. Saxon

*Key map showing the location of the eight forts documented in the "U.S. Forts on the 19th Century Texas Frontier" project.*

### KEY MAP



This project was conducted as an independent study project for the history department at The University of Texas at Arlington, under the direction of Dr. Gerald D. Saxon. The purpose of the project was to document from the air the current physical status of federal military forts on the borderlands of central and north central Texas. The eight forts covered were Fort Richardson, Fort Belknap, Fort Griffin, Fort Phantom Hill, Fort Chadbourne, Fort Concho, Fort McKavett and Fort Mason. These forts make up the "Texas Forts Trail," one of ten Texas travel trails designated by the Texas State Highway Department. As with most historic sites, the physical characteristics of the land change with time. The long-term effects of man and nature change the sites forever. As you will see, few have been preserved and some have been engulfed by "new surroundings" created by man.

This project was completed during the summer of 2002 over a five-week semester. The first two weeks were devoted to researching the various forts and camps in Texas and selecting an interesting group that could be adequately covered in a short time frame. There were over 50 active forts and camps in Texas between 1849-1889. The choices were narrowed down to prominent sites that could be

precisely located and photographed on a one-day flight trip. U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps and

U. S. Department of Transportation aeronautical charts were obtained to formulate a flight plan and pinpoint the necessary navigational information. A preliminary outline and text draft were submitted to Dr. Saxon for his review



and recommendations at this time.

The third week was utilized to visit the selected sites by land. Trips were made to the northern forts on one day and the southern forts on another. These trips were used to obtain actual latitude and longitude coordinates utilizing a handheld global positioning system (GPS), get a general orientation of the physical nature of each site, and determine ground reference landmarks that could be easily seen from the air. The coordinates would be entered into a GPS on board the aircraft to aid in navigation between the sites.

Week four was used for flight planning and the actual trip. The flight originated from Parker County Airport (WEA) in southwest Parker County. Direction of flight was counter clockwise to Fort Richardson, Belknap, Griffin, Phantom Hill, Chadbourne, Concho, McKavett, Mason and back to the Parker County Airport. The trip took approximately six hours of flight time and covered 438 miles point to point. Typically two or three circling passes were required to adequately photograph each site, and a brief stop in San Angelo for fuel and lunch was necessary. Utilizing the coordinates gathered during the road trip made all the sites easy to locate. All the photographs were taken on June 19, 2002, from an altitude of between 300 and 500 feet above ground level. A Cessna 172SP aircraft was flown and the weather was clear to partly cloudy, hot with winds out of the south gusting to 20 knots. The camera used was a 35mm Canon EOS1-N with a 70x200mm 2.8L zoom lens, using ILFORD Pan F Plus 50 and Kodak Tri-X Pan 400 black and white film.

Fort McKavett from the air.



Aerial navigation log used on the project.

JEPPESEN					NAVIGATION LOG								
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ARR APP	127.2		TOWER		120.1		ATIS		118.25				
BTSS AFB TOWER 126.0													
OUT APP		120.305		TOWER		118.3		ATIS		128.40			
HILL'S AIRCRAFT - H. SHUKLA (214) 766-5966													
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Fms		Fms		Course		Altitude		Mag. Dir.		Plan		Time	
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PA. KIRK CO.		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7	
LAWSON CO.		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7	
PT. FALLS CO.		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7	
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PT. BELLAIR		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7	
PT. GRIFFIN		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7	
PT. HILL		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7		121.7	
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This page last update on Wednesday, June 25, 2003

## UTA Acquires Landmark Arlington, Texas, Photograph Collection

By Brenda S. McClurkin



*The Arlington Hotel was on the 200 block of Main Street in the first two decades of the 20th century.*

Since the 1940's, James William Dunlop - J. W. to his family and friends – has been interested in the history of Arlington, Texas, particularly its historic photographic images. Over a period of six decades that has included a 40+ year career as a firefighter, retirement, and untiring community service, Dunlop amassed a collection of more than 1,000 images of Arlington and the environs, primarily by copying the collections of individuals, businesses, and organizations. The J. W. Dunlop Collection is believed to be the most comprehensive photograph collection of Arlington in existence. Long ago Dunlop began a process of asking every long-time Arlington resident that he came into contact with to see their photos, and he received permission to copy their images. Images found in the Dunlop Collection span over one hundred years in time and include public buildings, businesses

and business interiors, street scenes, parades and rallies, bands, homes, churches, schools, railroad depots, cotton gins, sports, the fire department, early residents, city officials, beauty queens, soldiers and veterans and more. Transferred in June 2003 to The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections, this rich resource is currently being readied for researchers to explore.

J. W. Dunlop was born in Hamilton County, Texas, on February 5, 1922, one of thirteen children of John and Hattie Dunlop. Dunlop left the family farm in 1938, and relocated to Fort Worth. A year later, he moved to Arlington to work at the downtown Rockfellers Restaurant. While working at the restaurant, Dunlop joined the Arlington volunteer fire department and worked for the Arlington Police Department during his off hours. After Arlington professionalized its fire department, Dunlop joined its paid staff in 1953. Retiring in 1982, Dunlop's career with the Arlington Fire Department spanned five city managers, four fire chiefs and four mayors.

Dunlop married Arlington native, Mary Jane Gregory, in 1945. The couple had two children – James Michael Dunlop (1947-1979) and Mary Dunlop Petty (1950- ).

In addition to his interest in early Arlington photographs, Dunlop has contributed a great deal of time to preserving and cleaning local Arlington cemeteries. In

*The*



*First*

*cars roll off the Arlington GM assembly line as Major Tom Vandergriff (center) shakes hands in congratulations.*

1994, for example, he secured an official Texas State Historical Marker designation for Arlington Cemetery just southeast of downtown. In addition, he has spent untold hours conducting research on the derivation of Arlington street names. The City of Arlington has paid tribute to J. W. Dunlop for his work as a fireman and for preserving Arlington's history. The J. W. Dunlop Sports Center, located at Fielder Road and Green Oaks Boulevard, was named in his honor. On his eightieth birthday, the Arlington City Council issued a proclamation recognizing him for his untiring work on behalf of the city.



Convict camp was on West Arkansas Lane in 1900, several miles outside of the Arlington city limits.



Mrs. Frank Anderson Day & Nite Coffee Shop at the southeast corner of West and Division streets in 1930.

For further information on the Dunlop Collection, please contact Brenda McClurkin at UTA Special Collections at (817) 272-7512 or [mcclurkin@uta.edu](mailto:mcclurkin@uta.edu).

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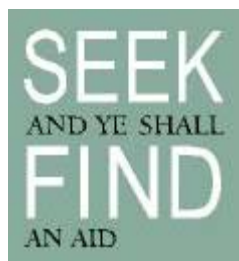
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This page last update on Monday, November 24, 2003





## **Seek and Ye Shall Find an Aid**

*By Gerald D. Saxon*

For several years Shirley Rodnitzky, a former archivist for Special Collections who is now retired, wrote a column for *The Compass Rose* titled "Seek and Ye Shall Find an Aid." The column focused on the archival and manuscript collections that have recently been processed by library staff and university graduate students. These collections are open for research and have completed finding aids available.

If the following collections will facilitate your research project, then please request the finding aid by name and collection number when you visit the library. Also, the finding aids will soon be available on the Special Collections website. See <http://libraries.uta.edu/SpecColl/>

The collections that have recently been processed are:

### **Clyde Walton Hill Papers**

(AR 436), 2.5 boxes, 2 artifacts (1 linear ft.)



*Louise Oram Hill married Clyde Walton Hill in 1917.*

Clyde Walton Hill was born on November 17, 1883, in Austin, Texas, to Robert and Kate Hill. He attended several public schools in Austin followed by the University of Texas (B.A., 1906, LL.B., 1913) and Harvard University, where he did drama and composition work. From there he returned to the University of Texas and taught from 1908 to 1912, then moved to Dallas and opened a law practice in 1915. He also engaged in real estate, but ultimately returned to teaching. He married Louise Oram on May 23, 1917. He was a founding member of the Poetry Society of Texas, serving as treasurer from 1921 to 1932, and published at least three books of poetry and prose and contributed to leading magazines. He was highly regarded in his native Texas and the nation. Hill died on February 4, 1932, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas.

Correspondence, photographs, published works, and artifacts, 1901-1939 (bulk 1908-1911). The majority of the collection consists of personal correspondence of Clyde Walton Hill with his family and friends, particularly his mother, with the bulk of the correspondence dating 1908-1911. Also included in the collection are family photos, his published works and several artifacts, including an art box and oil

painting.

### **Cosette Faust Newton Papers**

(AR 435), 1 box, 40 placards (.4 linear ft.)

Cosette Faust was born on July 23, 1889, in the town of Kemp, Texas. She married Frank H. Newton in 1918. She attended various educational



institutions in the United States and Europe, earning many honors and a dozen professional and academic degrees. Newton was known internationally as a speaker, writer and traveler, having lectured on literary, artistic, and travel subjects before many groups in the United States, the Orient, and Europe. Her writings appeared in magazines and several published books. She was a Professor of English and Dean of Women at Southern Methodist University. Newton ultimately wrote at least thirteen books of poetry and prose and amassed a sizeable collection of Asian artifacts, costumes and dolls. Additionally, as an extension of the museum that Newton and her husband operated out of their home, they also opened a John F. Kennedy memorial museum in Dallas after his assassination.

Legal papers, information on the S. S. Miramar Museum, and published works, 1939-1967 (bulk 1961-1966), n.d. The collection consists primarily of legal papers concerning the legal case of the Newtons' against the city of Highland Park. Also included are forty large oversized placards, Cosette Faust Newton's published works, museum fliers and Dallas area cultural fliers.

For more information about these or other manuscript collections, please contact:

Brenda S. McClurkin  
Manuscript Archivist, Special Collections  
Box 19497  
Arlington, Texas 76019-0497  
(817) 272-7512 (voice)  
(817) 272-3360 (fax)  
[mcclurkin@uta.edu](mailto:mcclurkin@uta.edu) 9e-mail)



*The S. S. Miramar Museum's shrine to John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas.*

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This page last update on Wednesday, November 05, 2003

# The Third Coast: Echoes of Exploration and Discovery

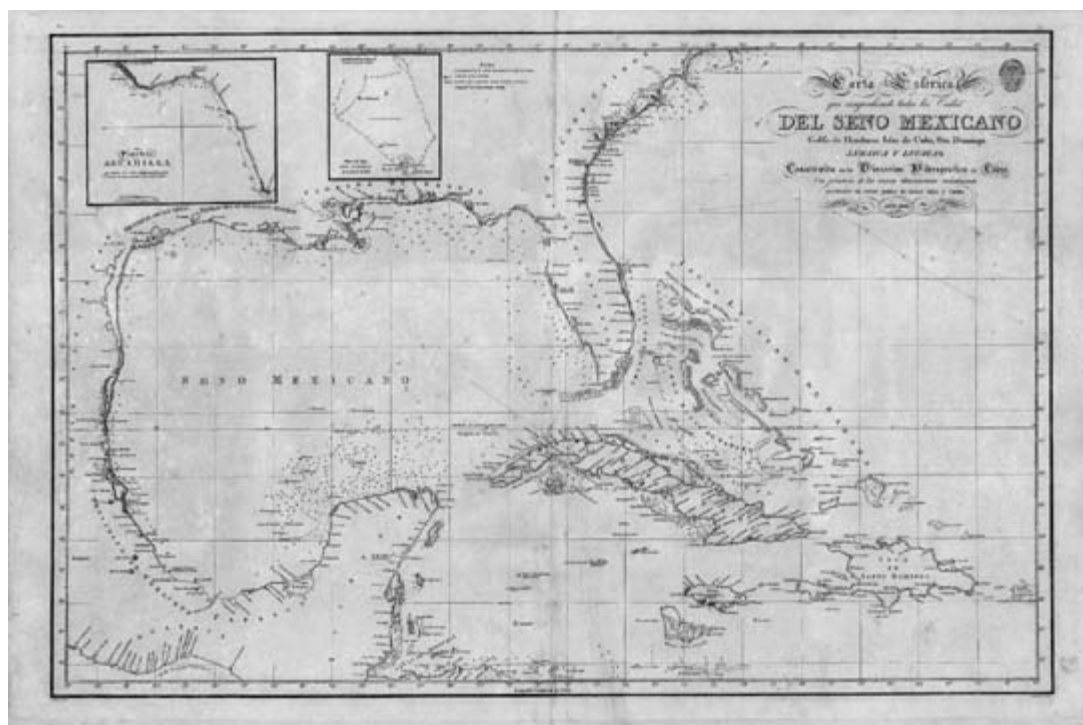
Katherine R. Goodwin

In the five hundred years since Christopher Columbus' first landfall, the mapping of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea has provided the catalyst for emerging arts and sciences to document the movement of people and ideas out of Europe. And, despite numerous textual accounts, including journals and diaries, maps continue to best illuminate this rapid movement into the New World.

The Gulf region is a major focus of the collections found in the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library (VGCHL). Established in 1978 to support the rich holdings of Special Collections in documenting Texas and Greater Southwestern history, the VGCHL seeks out materials to further the research and study of the area, appropriately called the "cradle of the New World." In advancing the library's mission, we have recently acquired a set of important early 19<sup>th</sup> century Spanish navigation charts.

Navigation charts are the working maps of the ships that plied the waters of the world in search of economic gain and/or national interest. These charts began as oral and written records of sea routes, descriptions of ports, coastal outlines and promontories, harbors, islands, shallows, and reefs, and were used to steer the ships. In the fifteenth century, cosmographers prepared accurate manuscript coastal sailing charts called *portolan charts*, but within forty years of the advent of the printing press, the *portolans* were replaced with printed charts that allowed the rapid spread of geographical information.

The Spanish, sponsors of the first explorations into the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, considered geographical knowledge as state secrets and were particularly secretive with the information of the New World brought back by their ships. As early as 1508, they established the *Casa de Contratacion*, which was responsible for receiving the mandated reports from each royally sponsored voyage and for coordinating the mapping of new Spanish dominions, but



*Carta Esférica que comprehende todas las Costas del Seno Mexicano, Golfe de Honduras, Islas de Cuba Sto. Domingo, Jamaica y Lucayas* (Madrid, 1813, 1814).

the information was not for "public consumption." Published accounts as well as the first maps and charts of the region fell to a group of scholars, geographers, cosmographers, engravers, printers, and draftsmen in St. Die who produced the first map of the New World without Spanish cooperation. In fact, it would be the late eighteenth century, long after the Dutch, French and English set up offices for the dissemination of accurate sailing information, before the Spanish would establish a government agency to print charts and maps of their New World holdings.

It is this Spanish agency, the Dirección de Hidrografía, that produced the navigation charts recently acquired by Special Collections. The first four rare charts, delivered recently, are a significant addition to an important collection of materials focusing on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The first four charts are:

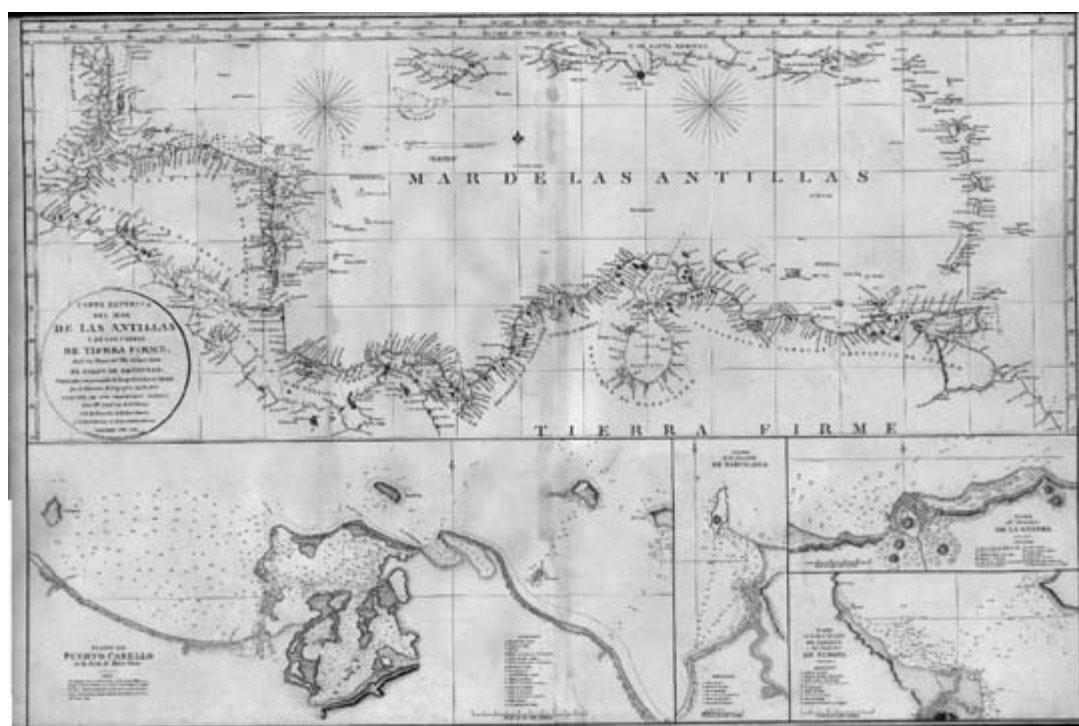
- *Nueva Carta del Canal de Bahama que comprehende tambien los de Providencia y Santaren con los bajos, isles y sondas al Este y al Oeste de la peninsula de la Florida* (Madrid, 1805, 1807).
- *Carta Particular de la parte sur del Seno Mexicano que comprehende las Cóstas de Yucatan y sonda de Campeche; las de Tabasco, Veracruz y Nuevo Reyno de Santander* (Madrid, 1808, 1821).
- *Carta Esferica del Mar de las Antillas y de las Costas de Tierra Firme, desde las Bocas del Rio Orinoco hasta el Golfo de Honduras* (Londres, 1810).
- *Carta Esferica que comprehende todas las Costas del Seno Mexicano, Golfo de Honduras, Islas de Cuba, Sto. Domingo, Jamaica y Lucayas* (Madrid, 1813, 1814).

The maps include numerous insets of city plans, depths shown by soundings, and relief is shown pictorially and by hachures. Most importantly, the maps include manuscript annotations by unknown pilots who actually used these particular charts, presumably in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Special Collections, in addition, holds an 1819 edition of the pilot's book of the region, published by the same agency, titled *Derrotero de la Islas Antillas, de las Costas de Tierra Firme y de las del Seno Mexicano, formado en la Direccion de Trabajos Hidrográficos para Inteligencia y uso de las Cartas que ha Publicado* (Madrid, 1819). In the introduction to the pilot's book, the agency states that the information was obtained from the current and historic records of the Academy of Pilots, the Army, and the Spanish Marine Service. There is also a disclaimer that the information, while produced to accompany the maps of the agency, is not perfect, but rather represents the accumulation of data from a succession of navigators, and such information is in the public interest. The charts published by the agency, including the recent acquisitions, benefited from the inclusion of this data acquired from the historical records of the organizations mentioned.

Special Collections also holds two major charts issued by the agency and the Secretaria del Estado y de la Marina, the *Carta Particular de las Costas Setentrionales del Seno Mexicano* (Madrid, 1807) and *Carta Esférica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano* (Madrid, 1799). The *Carta Esférica* represented an important advance in geographical knowledge and remained the prototype for maps of the Gulf for many years. The *Carta Particular* was also an improvement over the English charts, which it superseded, and is the first large scale printed chart of the Texas coast based on actual soundings and explorations. In addition, Special Collections holds a variety of charts published by the agency in 1825, 1836, and 1846, as well as *Portulano de la America Setentrional : dividido en quatro partes* (Madrid, 1809), an atlas of charts of the bays and ports along the Gulf Coast, the Antilles, Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Jamaica.

Special Collections has already cataloged the first of the charts and expects to take delivery on the second set of charts in November 2003. The division is particularly pleased to have acquired these scarce charts. Publication of charts



*Carta Esferica del mar de las Antillas y de las Costas de Tierra Firme* (Londres, 1810)

and maps by either the Spanish government or Spanish commercial firms is rare, and the addition of the annotations on the charts makes them even rarer still. The handwritten notes and markings add to the wealth of information

presented on the charts. It is expected that inquiry into the production of these charts will bring a greater understanding of not only the Spanish Colonial Empire, but also reveal insights on the process of exploration and discovery in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

For more information on the Spanish navigation charts or other cartographic materials in the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, please contact Kit Goodwin at [goodwin@uta.edu](mailto:goodwin@uta.edu).

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