

GALLERY GUIDE



FIVE CENTURIES OF MEXICAN MAPS

Museum of the Big Bend

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Introduction

John Martin Davis, Jr.

Bible stories and seafarer's lore were the primary sources of early European mapping, starting with the Bishop of Seville's seventh century manuscript "T-O" Map by Isidore. The Great Mediterranean and the three known continents filled four-quarter sections divided by the River Nile and the Great Sea. North was placed on the left. The 1493 printed map of Paradise focused on Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden with their sons. The image was representative of a site believed to be in Asia. Most maps were more views than geographic. The multiple edition Daniel's Dream, "Der Prophet," continued the ancient "T-O" configuration long after Christopher Columbus's voyages. North was moved to the top of the page in most. Four winds pushed the sailing ships to lands of exotic animals. The 1581 "Clover Leaf" map of the world was the crowning achievement of this style. The biblical themes placed Jerusalem at the center of the known world. New Worlds were engraved outside the Christian world. America was an outlier.

Columbus returned to the New World three additional times in the name of his Castilian Sovereign. Two years after his initial voyage, Pope Alexander VI signed the Treaty of Tordesillas by which the New World was split between Portugal and Spain. All but what was to become Brazil in America was granted to Spain. Pope Julius II in 1506 expanded the western territory of the Treaty and added affirmative duties expected of the Sovereigns. Almost all the Spanish territory was what Ptolemy had termed "terra incognita." Later the unexplored country was described as "Parts Unknown" or "Wastelands." Practical necessity relegated accurate mapping behind exploration. Myths and conjecture still filled the gaps until factual observations were returned to government officials.

Simultaneous with the King's desire to know his new lands, the public wanted to learn of all the exotic peoples, plants, animals and riches. Royal cartographers and commissioners were charged with compiling the data. Science, mathematics and printing were changing as rapidly as the known lands. At first, the tradition of pictures and views were prominent for cities and landscapes. Geographic sheets highlighted the earthly features and waterways. Sailing charts, or "portolanos," with compass directions around the coastlines. The royal cartographers combined various mapping systems together with the use of local artists under the direction of officials in New Spain. The body of work was highly individualistic, often artful, and unique in approach.

The goal of the Royal mapping was to "fix" in the mind of the King and his subjects a visual representation of New Spain under the historic and rightful authority of the Sovereign. As

expressed in medieval European maps, concepts of space, place and Christian rule formed views, grants and boundaries. Open land, including tribal lands, were objects of favor that would be granted to loyal subjects, conquistadors, and religious orders. As requested by the Vatican, tribal rights of farming and hunting were to be respected; however the expansion of that rule was prescriptive only. All possessed or enjoyed land at the sufferance of the Crown. Loyalty was the first condition of a subject enjoying a royal privilege.

By 1580, a compiled atlas was prepared from the reports returned to Spain from Mexican officials using local mapmakers. These were prepared with records of lunar eclipses, solar zeniths and measured distances from Mexico City as the prime meridian. All directions and inquiries were distributed for a questionnaire styled "Relacion Geografica." Three sections ordered maps for towns, ports and islands. Of the sixty-nine reports, forty-one were secular and twenty-eight were monastic. The quality was often indifferent or late. Time was of the essence. A cut-off was declared and the royal commission decided to make do with what was available.

Due to deaths and delays, the complexity of the project was brought to an end. Sixty plus maps were archived in Spain and were lost to history for centuries. The increasing number of royal land grants were changing the landscape of the settled areas faster than the parcels could be surveyed. The 1670 Spanish-English Treaty of the "Indies" assured the Spanish Crown rule over the Mississippi Lower Valley, southern Pacific coast and Gulf including New Orleans. The 1763 Treaty of Paris assured Spain from New Orleans westward. The United States by the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 established its Western boundary with Spain and the boundary at the Panhandle of Texas.

From 1682 through 1804, the system of Royal land grants was governed by the "Law of the Kingdom of the Indies." These were possessory grants but not deeds of fee simple interest as under common law. Disloyalty, abandonment or loss of royal favor could negate grants, both secular and religious. Not until the end of the eighteenth century did Royal Commissioners start to convert land grants to actual deeds assignable to third parties. As normal, the practice favored high placed individuals, officials, large landholders and those politically connected. At all levels, bribes and favoritism helped. Native tribes on communal lands had few advocates. Northern New Mexico, centered at Santa Fe, was governed by the Audiencia at Guadalajara. Included in the Internal Provinces was Chihuahua, Santa Fe and the Province of Texas. The first Texas side large cattle hacienda was granted in the mid-eighteenth century, near present day Laredo.

After Independence, Mexico first pursued a Colonization program to populate the Province of Texas with loyal Catholic settlers. The method was to grant to a Contractor, or "Empresario" large leagues of land within a generally described geographic area. The

Empresario agreed to settle a minimum number of colonists within a limited time. Good character, loyalty and Catholic faith were all preconditions. The most successful of these Contractors was Stephen F. Austin. The extension of Mexican settlements east of the Rio Grande and north of Chihuahua, expanded the territory needed mapping. Promoters and contractors prepared private maps to fill that void to market their properties to emigrants.

The Mexican policy was to favor emigrants to Texas from Hispanics and other Catholic nations like Ireland. Despite that goal, neighbors from the United States, in the midst of a depression, flocked to the Province. As feared, some had dreams of an independent Texas. A short-lived rebellion in 1826, within Hayden Edwards East Texas grant, threatened the government. It was swiftly subdued and Edwards had his grant revoked. However, a pattern emerged. A 1768 report described by Jose de Galvez had warned this was a possibility unless American immigration was curtailed. Attempts to stop the flow were futile. As more Anglos arrived, more maps were wanted. Mexico did little mapping of Texas.

Less than a decade after the Fredonia Rebellion within the Edwards Grant, Texas secured its independence. Soon other rebellions occurred within Mexico as well as New Mexico. Outsiders were chipping away at the Sovereignty. Ten years after the Republic of Texas was organized, the Mexican-American War destroyed Mexican pride. Obvious was that the United States Army Topographical Corps had superior maps of Mexican ports, roads, cities and defenses. After Mexico was under Martial Rule, the conquered nation was defeated. The inaccurate 1846 Disturnell Treaty map caused a boundary survey followed by the Gadsen Purchase of 1854 that removed another 30,000 square miles. The trans-continent railroad would now bypass Mexico as it shrunk.

Fijadar or “fixed boundaries,” are basic to a modern state. Only with recognized boundaries, could a national map be compiled. The premier mapmakers at that time, Antonio Garcia Cubas supposedly remarked after the Treaty of Armistice ending the Mexican-American War, that “Our history is written simply by saying that Mexico and the United States are neighbors.” That being said, the relationship is unlike that between France and England, which are divided by an ocean. He went on to lament that “between our nation and our neighbor [United States] there exists no other border than a simple mathematical line...God help the Republic.” A decade afterwards, Cubas compiled his classic national map of Mexico, “Carte General de la Republic Mexicana.” Older borders that existed before the War were included.

Antonio Garcia Cubas’ map was questioned by his mentor Manuel Orozco y Berre as not being scientific enough and without the benefit of groundwork. The next disaster to befall Mexico was French occupation under the armies of Maximillian I, monarch of the Second Mexican Empire. His three-year reign ended in 1869 with his death, but not before a remapping was accomplished. Under orders from the Monarch, Berre created a modern map of the second

Mexican Empire. Although relying on Cubas' maps, the Berre map reconfigured Mexican Departments and Military Divisions. The 1868 "Carte General del Imperio Mexicano Formado y Corregida," redrew boundaries based on geography, languages, communication and revenue sources. After Maximilian I's death, use of this map was dropped.

For over a decade, Mexican mapping was more in the German tradition. The magnificent work of Garcia Cubas was considered "primitive" compilations not based on observations. The modernist did consider Cubas' 1885 Atlas of Mexico a map of beauty and interest; however, its appeal added little to the future of Mexico. Complicating all mapping was a shrinking Mexican State by war, treaty and purchase. It was difficult to claim a Mexican State that was ever changing and encouraged political challenges. One key element of the Mexican State was the ability to count the population, tax its people, exploit its resources, support business and regulate industry.

Simultaneous with the loss of Mexican land, the rights of indigenous people were reexamined. The rule that the Sovereign could dispose of tribal lands was questioned. The concern was less eleemosynary than financial. The Mexican Treasury after decades of rebellion and foreign wars was broken. It was assumed that people who owned land would become acquisitive of greater wealth and a better taxpayer. A prime spot for increased tax revenue was Veracruz, a rich, rural tribal land. Before land privatization could be accomplished, detailed maps needed to be mapped with traditional names, boundaries and uses. President Diaz (1884-1911) pushed land redistribution.

The land reform program was more for revenue than equity, depended upon creating a class of yeoman farmers instead of sharecroppers. Within a decade, the bulk of the redistributed parcels were acquired by influential families in the Veracruz State. Poor farmers cared little for title if daily they sharecropped exactly the same land as before. A peso for a title to their farm was a windfall. If only officials in were more aware of a same program for Indians in Texas, the outcome might have been different.

President Porfirio Diaz was tentative in his land reforms. Opposed by Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata and Francisco T. Madero, of the Progressive Constitutional Party, a social justice position prevailed, Diaz's successor, President Madero was also assassinated in 1913 after which a long revolution followed. Most mapping was from the United States because of their common border. Pancho Villa assisted the armed forces of Zapata in 1914 before he was assassinated in 1919. Another land reform program began but with slight effect. Plan of land redistributions changed more titles than any other action.

After General "Black Jack" Pershing entered Mexico in retribution for Pancho Villa's raid at Columbus, New Mexico in 1916. Afterwards, Mexico entered a period of fiscal uncertainty and social disappointment. Pancho Villa, too, was assassinated in 1923. Decades of rebellions

and wars had broken the Mexican Treasury. The image of Mexico was yet to be imagined. Land redistribution and border insecurity outdated maps as quickly as they were drafted. A Sovereignty not fixed is seldom realized, even if artistically imagined by politicians and promoters.

From fifteenth century incunabula pictures to twentieth century maps of tourism, fishing and folklórico, the Mexican saga continues. The 1931 picture map by Miguel Gomez Medina is the hallmark of a Mexican State imagined in history, culture and tourism. The publisher was the foremost designer for artists like Diego Rivera. The colorful map is bordered by cartoons of Aztecs, bullfights, dance and fishing. Historic song and poetry highlight the historic legitimacy of Modern Mexico. Despite continuous change, a fact remains. Hispanic land grants, transfers and redistributions are the primary purpose of Mexican mapping. The ever-shrinking domain is difficult to map and even harder to “fix” in the minds of its citizens.

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A GALLERY GUIDE

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Museum of the Big Bend, Sul Ross State University

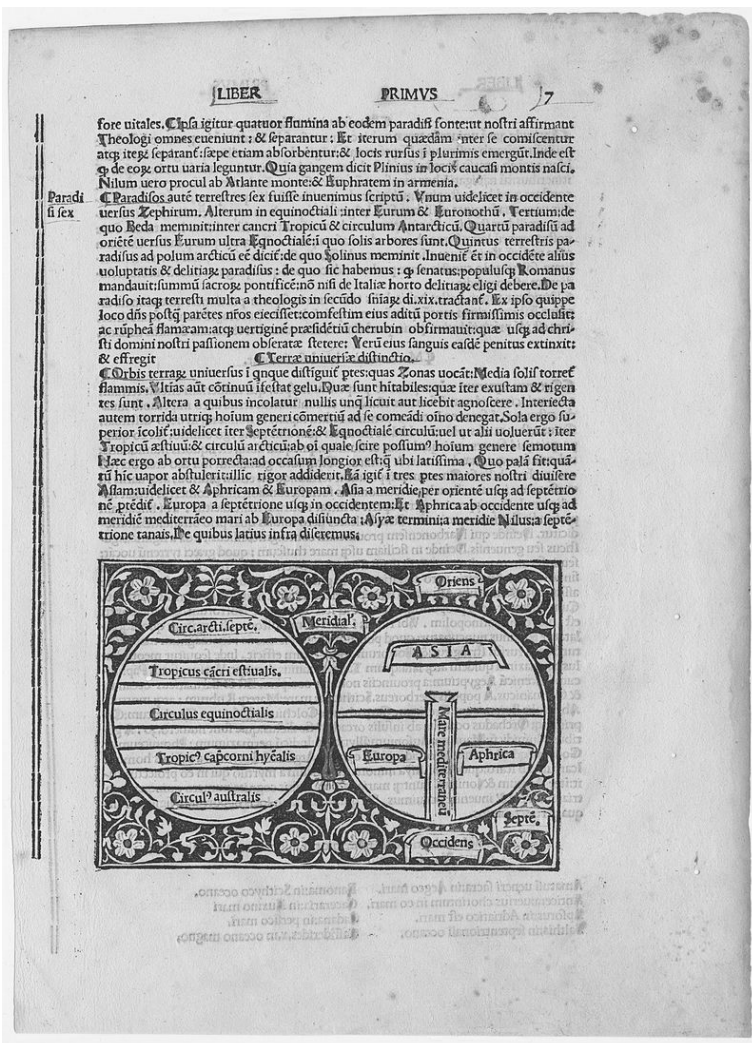
PRIMA ETAS MUNCI, 1493, by Hartmann Schedel



This woodblock illustration, published by Schedel in his *Liber Chronicarum* (World Chronicle) just 5 decades after the invention of the printing press, shows Eve nursing either Cain or Abel with Adam working the fields behind them. It is meant to be a sort of illustrated map, and was published the year that Christopher Columbus returned to Europe from his first trip to the New World. *Liber Chronicarum*, which Schedel intended as a history of the world from the time of the Creation forward, was the first secular book in history to be published with lavish illustrations previously reserved for Bibles and other religious works. Along with this map, the book had over 1,800 woodcuts, including maps and images of important cities such as Rome, Paris, Venice and Jerusalem.

Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514) a prominent physician, writer and traveler from Nuremberg, Germany, also owned one of the largest private book collections of the 15th century. Most of his library, including original manuscripts in both German and Latin, is today preserved at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich.

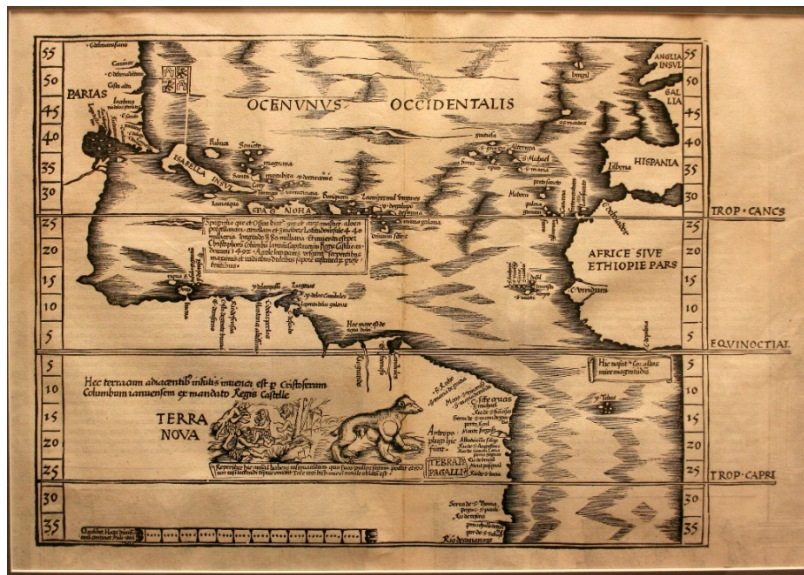
MAP OF THE WORLD, 1503, by Jacobus Philippus Bergomensis, aka Giacomo Filippo Foresti da Bergamo



Foresti da Bergamo authored this very stylized map of the world as a supplement, *Supplementum chronicarum*, to his world chronology book, *Novissime hystoriarum omnium repercussiones*, which he continuously updated since it had first come out in 1483. The right sphere shows Europe, Africa and Asia divided by the Nile River and the Mediterranean Sea, while the left sphere shows the regions of Earth extending out from the Equator. This map continued to influence scholars via many subsequent publications.

Foresti da Bergamo (1434-1520), based out of Venice, was an Augustinian monk and biblical scholar who authored some of earliest printed books in history.

TERRA NOVA, 1524, by Martin Waldseemueller



As far as Christopher Columbus was concerned, during his four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, he never discovered a New World but had instead reached some of the outer island off the coast of India. However, another Italian sailor, Amerigo Vespucci, made a couple of trips across the Atlantic and then met with a German printer and cartographer, Martin Waldseemueller, who produced a 1507 map based on Vespucci's account. Waldseemueller believed that Vespucci, Columbus and other early explorers had not reached Asia but instead had located a new continent, a "Terra Nova," which he named "America" after Vespucci. However, by the time Waldseemueller printed this third version of his map, he had second thoughts about naming an entire continent after one man. So the word "America" was removed but it was too late, and the name "America" took hold. Cannibals and strange animals are illustrated in South America. The Gulf of Mexico is shown as the small circle at the upper left, with the Latin word "Parias" above it. "Parias," indicating that the world was now "on par," was used by Waldseemuller to indicate that the world was now better balanced with the addition of the fourth leg of America than it had previously been balanced on the tripod of just Europe, Asia and Africa.

Martin Waldseemuller (1470-1526) was a German printer and cartographer who is credited with the first use of the word "America" when, on April 25, 1507, he produced a map based on the travels of Vespucci and Columbus. Only one copy of that map exists today, and it is on display at the Library of Congress in Washington. D.C.

DANIEL'S DREAM, 1529, Hans Lufft



An interesting map of the world, published in Wittenberg, Germany, and originally used by printer Hans Lufft to illustrate an article on *Der Prophet Daniel* by German theologian Martin Luther (1483-1546), who was a pivotal figure in the Protestant Revolution. A woodcut, the map shows the four beasts of Daniel's Dream along with the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. According to Luther's interpretation of the Book of Daniel in the Bible, the prophet had seen the world being ruled by four beasts, each in power for a time, before they would eventually be replaced by the eternal Kingdom of God. America is not directly indicated, but there seems to be a ship sailing towards it.

Hans Lufft (1495-1584) was a German printer and publisher, commonly called "the Bible Printer" because, in 1534, he printed at Wittenberg the first complete edition of Luther's Bible, in two quarto volumes with illuminations in gold and colors. Along with other works by Luther, Lufft printed over 100,000 copies of Luther's Bible, in both Latin and German.

NUEVA HISPANIA TABULA NOVA, 1548, by Giacomo Gastaldi



This is the first map for the general public devoted entirely to New Spain and the Gulf of Mexico. Yucatan is mistakenly shown as an island, and Texas as mountainous. Despite these errors, Gastaldi's map, published in his *La Geografia* atlas, proved to be what cartographers call a "foundation map," used by other mapmakers for their depiction of Mexico and the American Southwest for the next few decades.

Giacomo Gastaldi (1500-1566) was an Italian cartographer and engineer who first published his *La Geografia* atlas in Venice in 1548. This was the first atlas printed using copperplate engraving, which is not only much more durable than woodblock engraving but also results in maps with much higher levels of finesse and detail. With thousands of these maps able to be printed, as compared to only a few hundred when using a woodblock, this atlas was a major turning point in cartographic history. The maps in this atlas were reduced in size, thereby making it the first "pocket" atlas in history.

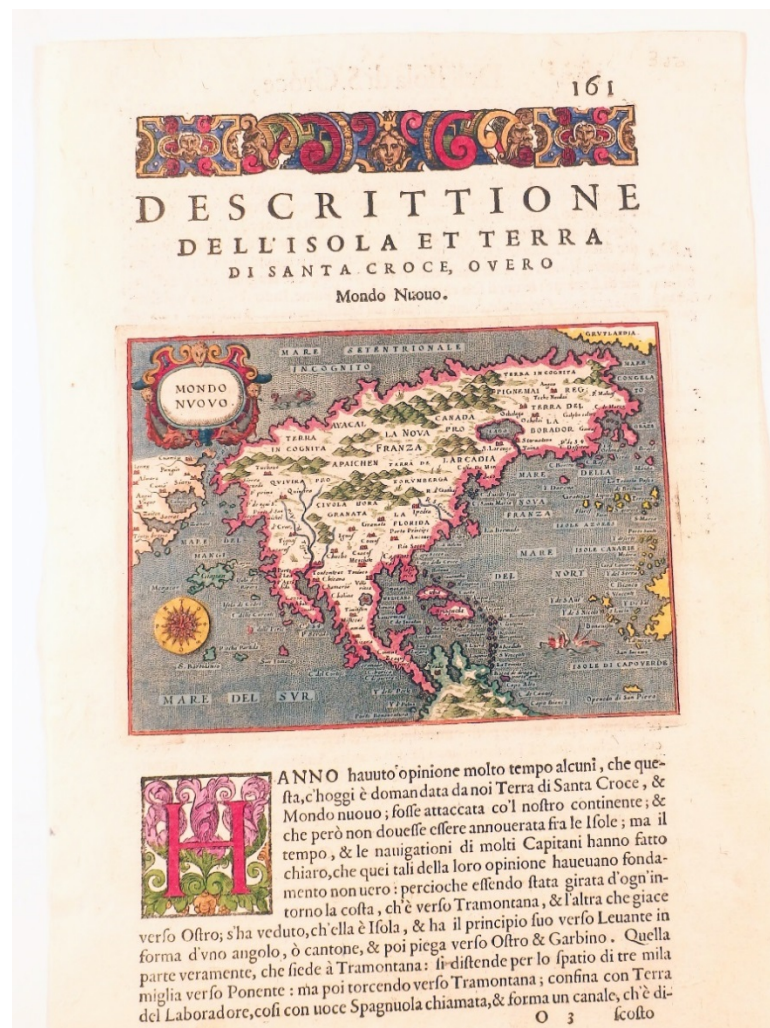
COTIJA DE LA PAZ, MICHOACAN, circa 1570, by Francisco de Medina



This colorful hand-drawn map of a valley under cultivation shows a piece of property that had been sold by Native Americans to Spaniards around the mid-sixteenth century. Green trees line a blue river, which runs from a hill and branches below it to the lower portion of the map. The red line is a road leading to the village of Tacatzcuaro. In his notes written on the map, Francisco de Medina mentions that the big house on the map was owned by Melchor Manso, who had purchased the entire valley from the Natives. Another Spanish landowner, Gaspar Perez Miguelico, is also mentioned.

Nothing is known about Francisco de Medina, but Melchor Manso (1531-1585) was a prominent landowner in Michoacan, purchasing various tracts of farmland from the Indians. Manso founded the town of Cotija de la Paz around 1570, with his hacienda as the heart of the settlement, and so this map most likely shows the town in its infancy. Genealogical records indicate that his son, Francisco Manso, was still living in the area when his father passed away in 1585. Records also indicate that, over the next decade, eleven other Spaniards moved into the area to raise cattle. The village of Cotija de la Paz received its own priest in 1730. Today it has a population of over 18,000 but is still surrounded by ranches and is famous for its cotija cheese.

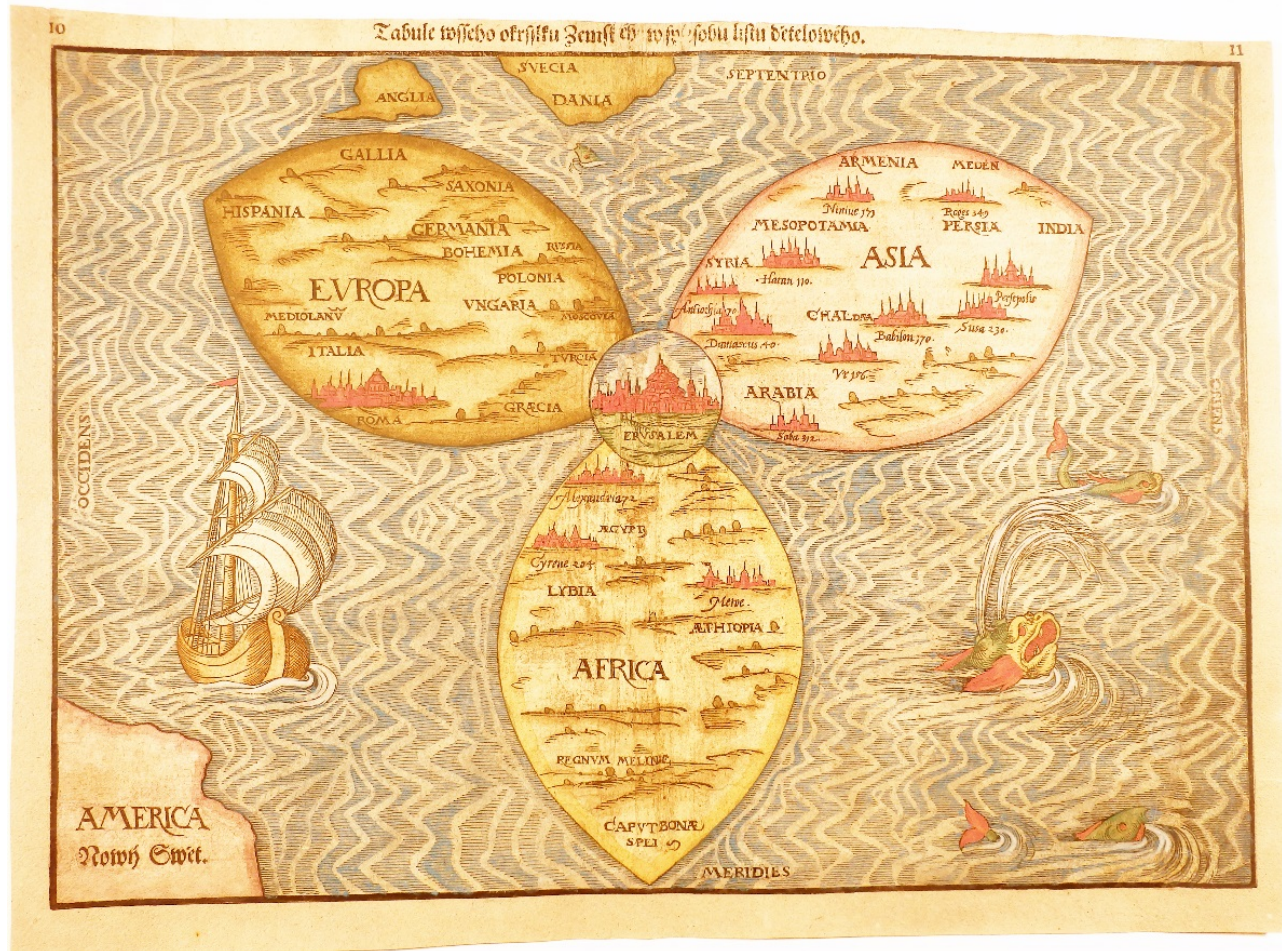
OVERO MONDO NUOVO, 1572/1590, by Tommaso Porcacchi



This map by Porcacchi was the first widely-published map depicting the North American continent. Published in Venice in 1572, this particular issue is a 1590 reprint of Porcacchi's map of the New World, based upon Jacques Cartier's second voyage to the New World in 1535 on behalf of France and on Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's 1540-1542 expedition through the American Southwest under the Spanish flag. Despite its many errors, this very decorative map proved to be quite popular, since it was one of the first maps of the New World published in Italian.

Tommaso Porcacchi (1530-1576) was an Italian geographer, translator and author who mainly worked in Venice. His writings covered a wide range of topics, including music, classical literature, archeology, history and geography, and he translated many of the classical Greek and Latin works into Italian.

CLOVER-LEAF MAP OF THE WORLD, 1572, by Heinrich Bunting



The unique shape of this map, depicting the world shaped like a clover-leaf, symbolizes the Christian Holy Trinity. The continents of Europe, Asia and Africa make up the clovers, with the Holy City of Jerusalem located at the center. The three continents include various countries and cities, with the clover itself surrounded by an ocean which includes sea creatures and a ship sailing towards the New World. Other parts of the world, including England, Denmark and America, are illustrated outside the Old World.

Heinrich Bunting (1545-1606) was a German theologian and Protestant pastor known for his book of woodcut maps titled *Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae* (Travels Through the Holy Scripture), of which this map was part. Despite the fact that many of his maps were quite stylized, his book was quite popular and included the most accurate summary of biblical geography in print at that time.

AMERICA SIVE NOVUS ORBIS, 1591, by Theodor de Bry



This beautifully engraved map, both decorative and informative, is one of the first to fairly accurately depict the continents of North and South America. The map is hemispherical and supported by a framework upon which stand four important explorers of the New World: Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, Francisco Pizarro and Ferdinand Magellan, clockwise from upper left, with the Latinized versions of their names. In this map, de Bry incorporated new information from explorers who had actually sailed to America, including Frenchman Jacques Le Moyne's travels to the Florida Peninsula in the 1560s and Englishman John White's journeys to the British colony of Roanoke in 1585 and 1587. de Bry never traveled to the New World himself.

Theodor de Bry (1528-1598) was an engraver and publisher born in Catholic-controlled Southern Netherlands, but in 1570, as a Protestant, he was permanently banished from his native land by the Spanish Inquisition. After traveling around Europe for a few years he settled in Frankfurt, Germany, where he published his first book, *Les Grands Voyages*, about the exploration of the Americas, which included this copper-engraved map.

HISPANIAE NOVAE SIVE, 1579, by Abraham Ortelius



One of the earliest map to focus on just a portion of Mexico, in this case the southwestern coast of New Spain, portraying in detail the present-day Mexican states of Jalisco, Nayarit, Colima, Aguascalientes, Mexico, Guerrero and Michoacan. The copper-engraved map, which was part of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* in 1579, includes two decorative cartouches, along with identifications of numerous indigenous towns and peoples.

Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598) was a Flemish cartographer and geographer who created his first *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Theatre of the World) atlas in 1570, which is considered to be the first modern atlas in history. Ortelius himself drew all the maps for the atlas, and continued to update them right up until the time of his death. Appointed as the Royal Geographer of Spain in 1575, Ortelius printed both Latin and Spanish versions of his maps. He is believed to be the first person to imagine that the continents were once joined in one massive super-continent before breaking apart and drifting to their present locations.

HISPANIA NOVA, 1597, by Cornelius Wytfliet



This map by Cornelius Wytfliet is one of the earliest maps of the American Southwest and Mexico, and was based on the 1528-1536 journey of Cabeza de Vaca and the 1539-1542 explorations of North America by Hernando de Soto, during which he discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River. Based upon early Spanish nomenclature, Texas is identified as *Floridae Pars*, with the Rio Grande labeled *R. de Palmas*. The map concentrates on the Spanish area of influence and is one of nineteen regional maps of the Americas contained in Wytfliet's atlas, the *Descriptioons Ptolemaicae Augmentum*.

Cornelius Wytfliet (1555-1597) was a Flemish cartographer, based out of Habsburg, Netherlands, whose main contribution to cartography was to produce the first atlas devoted exclusively to the New World. He was also a lawyer, with a degree from the University of Leuven.

NOVI ORBIS PARS BOREALIS, 1600, by Matthias Quad



Matthias Quad's striking map of North America, which was one of the first maps to concentrate on North America alone, was based upon the earlier cartography of Belgian-born Gerard de Jode (1509-1591) and his son Cornelis de Jode (1568-1600), and Quad continued many of the mistakes made by his two predecessors. A long narrow waterway to the north represents the Northwest Passage. Virginia is placed farther north than it actually is. The projection of California and the America West are packed with place names, with the St. Lawrence Seaway extending almost entirely across the continent. In the Gulf of Mexico, a curious second "peninsula" is shown west of Florida, which could possibly be an early depiction of the Mississippi River delta.

Matthias Quad (1557-1613) was a publisher based out of Cologne who focused on printing small atlases designed to compete with the larger and more expensive *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* atlas produced by Abraham Ortelius. Quad's first atlas contained only 38 maps, but by 1600, his *Geographisch Handtbuch* had 82 maps, including this one.

DESCRIPCION DEL DESTRICTO DEL AUDIENCIA DE LA NUEVA GALICIA, 1602, by Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas



This is an early version of Herrera's map of the Nueva Galicia region of New Spain, locating the chapel built in the city of Guadalajara along with numerous other settlements and rivers along the Pacific Coast of Mexico. This is the first map to include information from the previously secret "for the King's eyes only" maps of Spanish cosmographer Juan Lopez de Velasco.

Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas (1549-1626) was the historiographer and cartographer to the Royal Court during the reigns of King Philip II and King Philip III of Spain. He is considered to be one of the most prolific historians of his era, and his works include a general history of the world, a history of Portugal, and a description of the Americas, which included this map. Multilingual, Herrera translated many Italian and Latin history books into Spanish, and translated some of his own works and maps into Dutch.

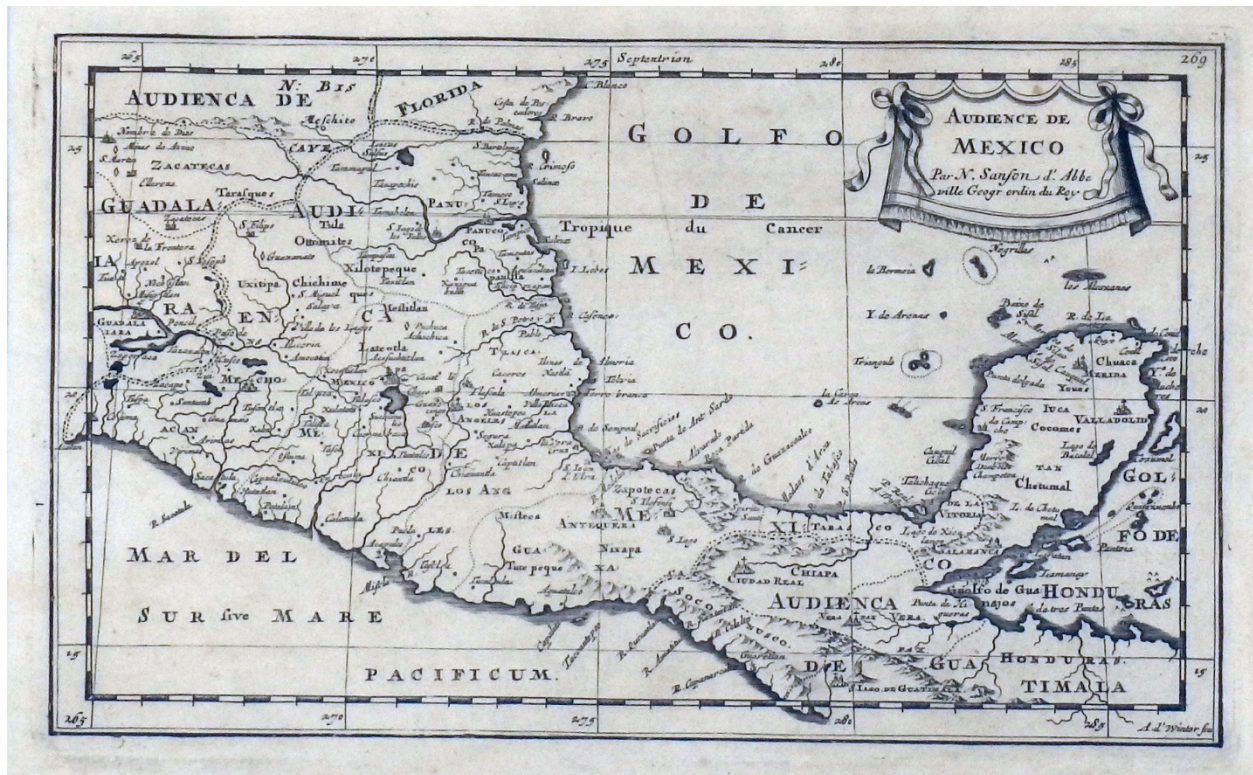
NOVA HISPANIA, NOVA GALICIA, GUATIMALA, 1630/1640, by Joannes de Laet.



The first edition of this map was published by Dutch cartographer Joannes de Laet in his 1630 historical atlas entitled *History of the New World*, with this version included in his updated 1640 edition. Extending from the Gulf Coast of Mexico south to Costa Rica, it served as a foundation map for many other 17-century cartographers.

Joannes de Laet (1581-1649) was a cartographer and geographer and also one of the founding directors of the Dutch West Indies Company. While he never traveled to the New World, he owned land around Albany, New Amsterdam (New York) and had access to surveys and information from the Dutch colonists. He had one of the largest personal libraries in the Netherlands and wrote 40 books during his lifetime.

AUDIENCIA DE MEXICO, 1662, by Nicolas d'Abbeville Sanson



One of the earliest maps with “Mexico” in the title. This is a reduced version of Sanson’s map of New Spain from 1656. This map shows the coasts of Mexico in greater detail than earlier maps of the region, with many new place names and Indian tribes named.

Nicholas d’Abbeville Sanson (1600-1667), considered to be the father of French cartography, was the Royal Cartographer to King Louis XIV and produced this map for “The Sun King” when the monarch was only 19 years old. Over the course of his career, Sanson produced over 300 maps, which today are noted for their well-researched geographic and nomenclature features.

NOVA HISPANIA, NOVA GALICIA, GUATIMALA, 1671, by John Ogilby



Heavily influenced by Joannes de Laet's 1640 map of the same title, this wonderfully hand-colored map by Englishman John Ogilby was published in his *Complete History of America* atlas. The cartouche is illustrative and is one of the earliest to depict Native Americans from Mexico itself.

John Ogilby (1600-1676) was a prominent 17th century English geographer and publisher. He spent much of his early adult life as a dancing-master, attracting students from around Europe due to the fact that he could speak six languages. Around 40 he began working as a translator and publisher of classical works and his own poetry. He lost most of his printing equipment during the Great London Fire of 1666, and found employment as an assistant to architect Christopher Wren, who was in charge of rebuilding the city. This sparked Ogilby's interests in maps, and he spent the last decade of life printing some of the most popular maps in the world.

GLOBE ORB OF MEXICO, 1688, by Vincenzo Coronelli



This gore – a tapering triangular-shaped form, most commonly used by globe-makers and seamstresses – depicts the Mexican section of a 10-foot diameter globe which Coronelli made for King Louis XVI in 1688. While the most striking feature of this map is the depiction of California as an island, it is also notable for a couple of other features: the Rio Grande is, for the first time, shown flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, while the Mississippi River, which was claimed by France, is some 600 miles farther west than its true position – perhaps, as some scholars believe, upon orders of the king himself, to give France a claim on what was part of New Spain, to the west of French Louisiana.

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718) was a Franciscan monk who worked as the cartographer for the Republic of Venice. Trained from the age of ten as a draftsman, he produced

his first map as a teenager. By the time he was 30, he had achieved considerable regional fame for his finely detailed and elaborately embellished maps and globes. In 1681, King Louis XIV of France commissioned him to construct two globes, and Coronelli spent two years in Paris working on large terrestrial and celestial spheres. Twelve feet in diameter and weighing in at two tons each, the globes are on display at the National Library in Paris. This map is cartographically identical to his famous terrestrial orb. Coronelli died at the age of 68, having created hundreds of maps during his lifetime.

PAINTED VIEW OF MEXICAN RURAL LANDSCAPE, circa 1700



This striking view of a rural landscape in Mexico shows wooded hills in the mid-ground, a white stag on the hill to the north, a brick wall at the northwest side of the property, with either a pond or a meadow in the center section. To the south is a field, planted with what appears to be corn, with the words *tierras que se piden* Antemi(?) Bartolome Morel esci nindo, with perhaps the name of the painter “Luis XX de Camoro” in the upper left corner. The fact that cardinal points are incorporated into the painting seems to suggest that this might have been painted to illustrate a land survey commissioned by one Bartolome Morel. Land claims in Mexico could be tied up in the courts for years. Landowners often illustrated the boundaries of their lands with abstract images such as this one. Although imprecise to the modern eye, these illustrations helped landowners when they presented their land surveys and maps in court.

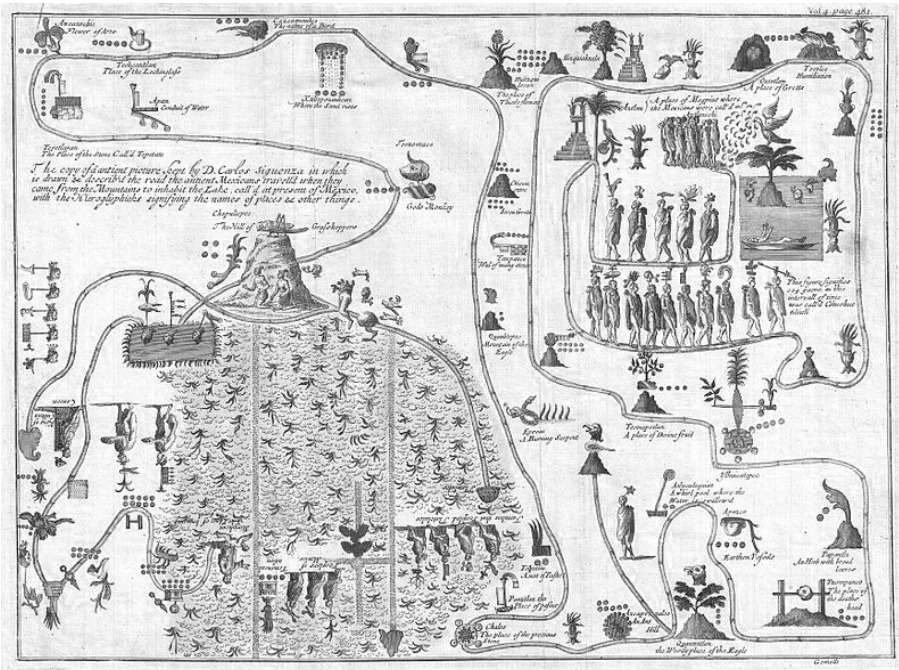
CARTE DU MEXIQUE ET DE LA FLORIDA, 1703, by Guillaume De L'Isle



This map by French cartographer De L'Isle has been described by cartographic historian Carl Wheat as “a towering landmark along the path of Western cartographic development.” The map is based upon reports from the survivors of the La Salle expedition in the late 1680s and information obtained from the 1699 to 1702 explorations of Jean-Baptiste de Bienville and Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville. This map was the best current presentation of Mexico and one of the first to accurately show the Great Lakes along with the course and the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Guillaume De L'Isle (1675-1726) is regarded as a premier figure in French cartography. He studied mathematics and astronomy under Cassini, from whom he received a superb grounding in the scientific cartography that hallmarks his work. His first atlas was published in 1700. He was elected a member of the *Academie Royale des Sciences* in 1702 and appointed Royal Geographer to King Louis XV in 1718. His maps reflected the most up-to-date information available and he refrained from including fanciful details. De L'Isle is considered to be the father of the modern school of scientific cartography.

AZTEC MIGRATION MAP, 1704, by Giovanni Francesco Gemelli Careri



This unusual map is the first published representation of the legendary Aztec migration from the fabled land of Aztlan to Chapultepec Hill, in what is today Mexico City. In drawing this map, Careri embraces both cartographic and spiritual elements. According to the Aztec calendar, the Mexica (Aztecs) left Aztlan on May 24, 1065, as depicted in the upper right quadrant of this map. Over the next 250 years, the Mexica made their way to Mexico's central mesa where, along the shores of Lake Texcoco, with nearby Chapultepec Hill as their dominant defensive landmark, they settled and built the capital of Tenochtitlan.

Giovanni Francesco Gemelli Careri (1651-1725) was a 17th-century Italian traveler and adventurer, and one of the first Europeans to travel around the world for pleasure rather than profit. Starting his five-year world trip in 1693, Careri's travels by ship and horseback took him from Italy to Egypt, Jerusalem, Persia, India, China, the Philippines, and then across the Pacific to Mexico. There he befriended Don Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, who took him to the great ruins at Teotihuacan and Tenochtitlan, where the Italian traveler became fascinated with the history of the Aztec. After more than a year traveling around Mexico, Careri returned to Spain via Cuba. The sixth and final volume of his travel book, *Giro del Mondo*, deals only with his experiences in Mexico.

E VIEUX MEXIQUE, 1706, by Nicholas de Fer



A curious 1705 map by French cartographer Nicolas De Fer of Mexico, the Gulf Coast, and Florida. Centered on the Gulf of Mexico, this map depicts Baja California to Florida, Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico, including parts of New Mexico as far north as Santa Fe and as far as south as Panama. With this map, De Fer illustrated the French dominance in North America as well as the extent of Spanish lands in the New World. French settlements were noted at Fort Biloxi and Fort Maurepas. Fort Saint Louis, La Salle's failed colony near present-day Matagorda Bay, is marked with a flag. Native Americans are illustrated in the cartouche.

Nicholas de Fer (1646-1720) was a productive French cartographer with more than 600 maps and atlases to his credit. While his maps are noted for their decorative appeal, his position as *Geographe de le Dauphin* (Cartographer to the Royal Household) often led to extensive errors, as de Fer portrayed France as politically more dominant and influential in North America than it was in actuality.

CARTE DE L'AMERIQUE, 1719, by Henri Chatelain



A fascinating and important organizational chart designed to show the fullest extent of the Spanish Empire in the New World and how the crown had divided the land into administrative regions (including the “island” of California). The map by Henri Chatelain, at the right section of the chart, illustrates those regions, along with the other portions of America as claimed by England, France, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. Below the map is the revenue Spain expects make from their different regions in America. The four illustrations in the left section are of the various Counsels established in America by King Felipe V, who ruled the Spanish Empire from 1700 to 1746. The accompanying narrative describing the governance of the Empire was written by French historian Nicolas Gueudeville; at this time, France and Spain were close allies. The center section of the chart is perhaps the most interesting, showing how Spain organized the governmental regions and responsibilities in the New World. The most common type of administrative region is that of the “Audience,” with New Spain divided into the Audiencias of Guadalajara, Mexique, and Guatimala.

Henri Chatelain (1684-1743) was a Huguenot pastor of Parisian origins who combined his fine artistic engraving skills with detailed historical and geographical research to produce some of the finest maps of the day. His culminating work the *Atlas Historique*, published in 7 volumes between 1705 and 1720. Essentially an encyclopedia of what was known about the history, geography and demographics of the world up that point, *Atlas Historique* was one of the most ambitious and valuable projects of the early 18th century.

INDIAE OCCIDENTALES, 1731, by *Homann heirs*



This is a wonderful example of Johann Baptist Homann's map of the West Indies. Based upon the work of French cartographer Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, Homann depicts the entire West Indies, from Mexico to the Lesser Antilles, along with the Florida Peninsula, the Gulf of Mexico, and a portion of the northern coast of South America. The surrounding smaller maps include the Isthmus of Panama, the harbor of Santo Domingo, the port of St. Augustine in Florida, the City of Veracruz in Mexico, and a splendid view of Mexico City.

Johann Baptist Homann (1664-1724) was a German cartographer appointed as the Imperial Geographer to Emperor Charles VI in 1715. His maps were renowned for careful research and meticulous accuracy, a lesson Homann learned from the writings of French cartographer Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782). Like his mentor, Homann did not copy the works of others and excluded information that he could not adequately verify. Homann died in Nuremberg in 1724, but his cartographic company was continued by his sons under the name of *Homann heirs*.

MEXICO, from BRITISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA, 1741, Henry Popple



This map is the lower left quadrant of a four-part map Henry Popple dedicated to the King George II of England. He published the first edition in 1733. This was one of the earliest large-scale maps of North America and resulted from Popple's work at the Board of Trade and Plantations in London. Popple's cartography was widely copied and remained the standard in North America mapping for decades. A copy of Popple's map was sent to each of the governments of the British Colonies in America, with a notation from famous astronomer Edmund Halley who wrote that "I have seen the abovementioned Map, which as far as I am Judge, seems to have been laid down with great Accuracy, and to show the Position of the different Provinces and Islands in that part of the Globe more truly than any yet extant." Benjamin Franklin ordered two copies for the Pennsylvania Assembly and one of them was hanging on the wall at the Pennsylvania State House when the U.S. Declaration of Independence was signed there on July 4, 1776. It is still there, in the building we today know as Independence Hall.

Henry Popple (1680-1743) worked as a clerk for the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, more commonly known as the Board of Trade, which was the British civilian agency responsible for making sure the American colonies turned a profit for their investors. Even though it was a commercial venture, in reality it was the de-facto administrative agency of the British government in the colonies, even nominating governors and recommending laws that did not conflict with imperial trade policies.

CARTE DE L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE, 1755, by Jacques Bellin



This map by French cartographer Jacques Bellin is based on the explorations of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes and his son Francois, who reached the Mandan villages along the Upper Missouri River in 1739. Misinterpreting the information they obtained from Native Americans, the Varennes' believed that a large inland sea, *La Mer de L'Quest*, would facilitate travel across the North American continent. Bellin shows much of Texas as being in French-claimed Louisiana.

Jacques-Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) was a Parisian hydrographer and cartographer who was included in a group of French intellectuals while only a teenager. Bellin produced charts for the French Navy's hydrographic office for more than 50 years and was named the Official Hydrographer to the King Louis XV. He made a large number of maps and atlases, focused primarily on the French-controlled territories in North America. His maps had a very high standard of workmanship and were widely copied by other mapmakers in Europe.

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Jean Lattre (1743-1793) was French engraver and map publisher based out of Paris. He is known to have worked with numerous other European cartographers, such as William Faden of London and Francesco Santini from Rome. Map piracy and copyright violations were very common at the time, and Paris court records indicate that Lattre brought charges against several other map publishers of the day, including Frenchman Louis-Charles Desnos and Italian Giovanni Zannoni.

A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, 1775, by Emmanuel Bowen and John Gibson



The main purpose of this British map is to show the status of lands in the Caribbean following 1763 Treaty of Paris after Great Britain's victory over France and Spain during the Seven Years' War. As a result of the treaty, France recognized the sovereignty of Britain over Canada, eastern Louisiana, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Tobago, while Spain ceded Florida to Britain. In return, Britain allowed Roman Catholicism to continue to be practiced in the lands they had just acquired. However, this Bowen map is also interesting for a couple of other features that involve Mexico: it has an insert of Father Eusebio Kino's map of Baja California from 1705, and shows the traditional routes of the Spanish galleons from Vera Cruz and Cartagena to Havana, from where they would carry tons of wealth from the New World to the royal coffers in Spain. In 1585, at the head of a British fleet of 21 ships, Sir Frances Drake had raided Spanish galleons using these routes, earning the nickname *El Draque* (the Dragon) in the process. Drake's victory over the Spanish Armada three years later ensured British supremacy in the Atlantic for the next two centuries.

Emanuel Bowen (1694-1767) was the Royal Mapmaker to King George II of England. Highly regarded as a cartographer, he produced some of the most detailed, most accurate and most attractive maps of the era.

John Gibson (1720-1792) was a skilled engraver who spent most of his adult life in debtor's prison in London. Despite this, he managed to produce several thousand maps, including overprinting Bowen's map with information from the 1763 Treaty of Paris.

MESSICO OVERO NUOVA SPAGNA, 1785, by Antonio Zatta



A very decorative and detailed map of Mexico, Texas and Baja California, from Zatta's *Atlante Novissimo* atlas published in Venice. This map shows some excellent geographic details in Mexico, including hundreds of towns and villages, rivers and mountains, along with the locations of various indigenous tribes. It also has some gross errors also, including mountains in east and north Texas, but Zatta noted that much of this was *Paese incognito* – unknown land.

Antonio Zatta (c.1722-1800) was a prominent Italian cartographer and publisher. While little is known about his personal life, his surviving maps and books reveal an educated man of precision and artistry. He is best known for his four-volume atlas of the world, *Atlante Novissimo*, published in various editions from 1779 through 1785.

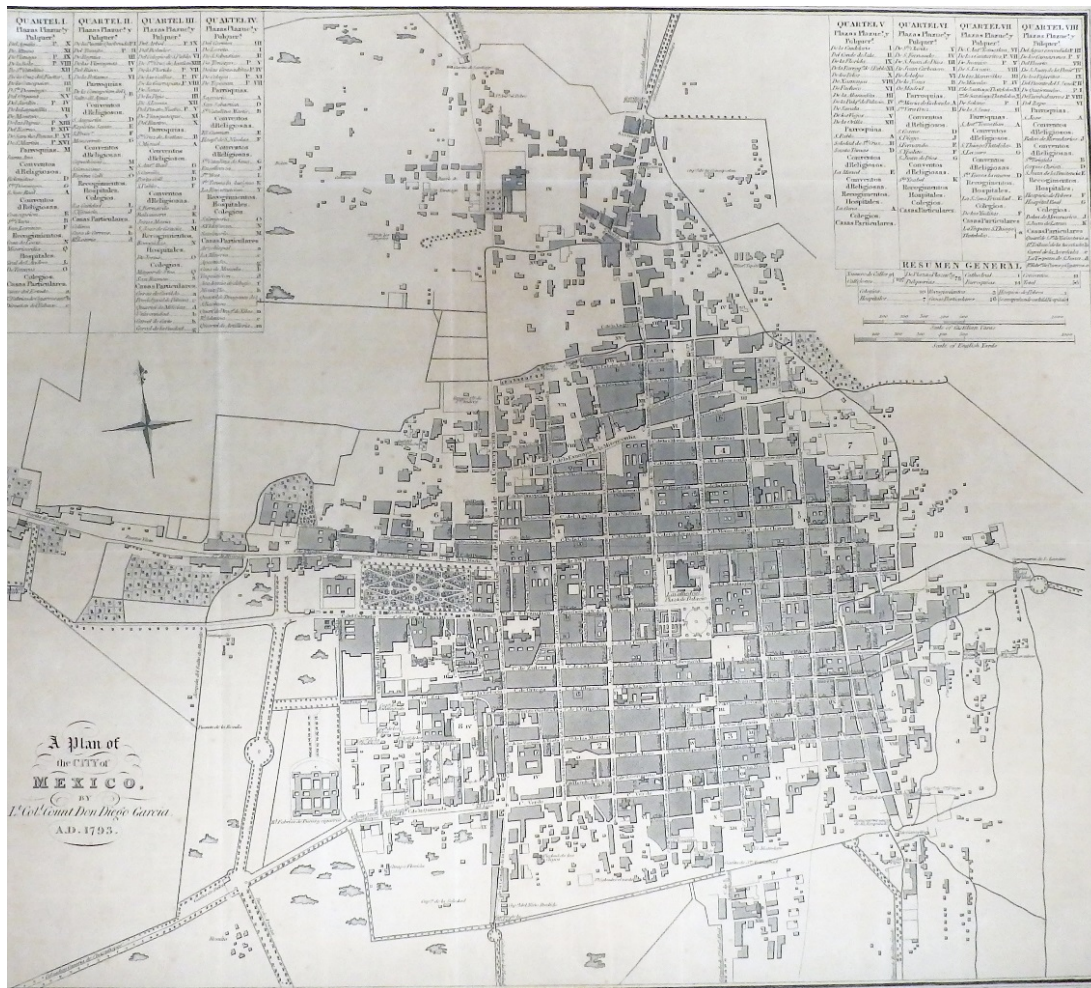
L'ANCIEN ET LE NOUVEAU MEXIQUE, 1788, by Rigobert Bonne



A two-part (eastern and western) map of Mexico and the Gulf, this was one of the most accurate maps of the region at the time. One of the earliest maps to have the word “Texas” on it, as denoting the land between French-controlled Louisiana and the Rio Bravo (Rio Grande). Texas is also named as the *Pays de Ceniz* – the Land of the Ceniz Indians – referring to the large confederation of Caddo-speaking people that lived between the Sabine and Trinity Rivers. The Caddo word for *friend* was *tejas*, which is the source of the word *Texas*.

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1794) studied cartography in Paris and succeeded Jacques Bellin as the Royal Hydrographer in 1773. While producing many charts for the French Navy, Bonne is best known for his *Atlas Encyclopedique*, first published in 1788, which included this map. Bonne is important in cartographic history because of the shift from the elaborately-decorated political Dutch and Italian maps of the 17th century to the less adorned but more practical maps of the 18th century.

A PLAN OF THE CITY OF MEXICO, 1793 / 1807 / 1811, by Don Diego Garcia Conde



This map by Don Diego Garcia Conde is widely regarded as the most important map of Mexico City of the time. When it was published, New Spain was governed by Juan Vicente de Guemes Pacheco de Padilla Horcasitas, the second Count of Revillagigedo. He built wide avenues and highways, beautiful city squares and modern roads linking Mexico City with the Atlantic and Pacific. Guemes is credited with Mexico City becoming one of the most beautiful and modern cities in the world. He also supported excavations at the *Plaza de Armas* in Mexico City, during which the famous Aztec calendar stone was discovered. That calendar stone is today on display at the Anthropology Museum in Mexico City.

Brigadier General and Count Diego Garcia Conde (1760-1825) undertook a survey of Mexico City for Guemes in 1793 and produced a manuscript map, which was later engraved by renowned Mexican artist Jose Joaquin Fabregat in 1807. The original map plates were lost and this smaller 1811 edition was printed in London.

AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALIS, 1697, by Schenk & Valck



Printed in the earliest Dutch atlases devoted exclusively on North America. The “*Septen*” in the title of the map refers to the seven main stars in the Big Dipper, which forms the major portion Ursa Major constellation and is visible in its entirety only from the Northern Hemisphere. Thus, in a somewhat convoluted way, the name of this map means “North America.” This map perpetuated the myth of California as an island, and also shows the Rio Grande (Rio de Norte) as running out of an unnamed lake and flowing southwest into the Sea of Cortez.

Peter Schenk (1660-1711) was a German engraver and cartographer who moved to Amsterdam in 1675 and apprenticed under Gerard Valck. In 1687 he married Valck’s sister Agatha, and the two men went into partnership, mostly producing maps for the English market.

Gerard Valck (1652-1726) was a Dutch engraver, printer and cartographer based out of Amsterdam. Known for his fine engravings of English nobility, Valck also was printed many American atlases and maps.

A MAP OF NEW SPAIN, 1811, by Alexander von Humboldt



One of the most important and influential maps of the 19th century, this English edition of Humboldt's map was published in London in 1811. Humboldt's 1799 to 1804 expedition to New Spain, sponsored by King Charles IV of Spain, made him one of the first “boots-on-the-ground” cartographers in North America. While living in Mexico City, he gained access to first-hand accounts of other explorers, which he combined with his observations to create a series of landmark maps. As a result of the publication of his *Kosmos* atlas, Humboldt was awarded an honorary Mexican citizenship, which he retained until his death at the age of 87.

Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) was a Prussian polymath, geographer, cartographer, naturalist, philosopher, explorer and scientist. He resurrected the use of the ancient Greek word *cosmos*, using it as the title of his multivolume treatise, *Kosmos*, in which he sought to unify the many branches of the world's scientific knowledge. His studies laid the foundation for today's modern system of geographical, geophysical, botanical and meteorological measurements, and his passion for travel, exploration and knowledge made him one of the most famous men in the world during his lifetime. Today, more species of plants and animals and more geographical features on maps are named after Humboldt than any other human being. Some historians consider Humboldt to be last true Renaissance man.

SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA, NORTHERN PART, 1812, by John Pinkerton



Pinkerton largely based this map on Humboldt's map of Mexico and the American Southwest, but included more political details than Humboldt, along with more geographical details of the California coast. Printed in London during Mexico's War of Independence from Spain, it was an addition to his *Modern Geography* atlas, which was the largest format atlas of the day. Texas is shown as being part of the Intendencia (Administrative District) de San Luis de Potosi, extending from east of the Sabine River all the way down to Tampico, with the Big Bend region located within the Bolson (desert valley) de Mapimi.

John Pinkerton (1758-1826) was a self-educated Scottish historian, geographer and literary critic who, during his lifetime, was perhaps most famous for his bar ballads, bawdy lifestyle and his rejection of organized religion. However, after the death of his father in 1781, he moved to London and devoted himself to cartography, publishing the first edition of his *Modern Geography* atlas in 1802. Pinkerton moved to Paris around 1815, living there for the rest of his life.

MEXICO or NEW SPAIN, 1814, by Matthew Carey



This is one of the first maps of Mexico printed in the United States. Based upon Humboldt's map, it shows the province of Texas as just one of the provinces within the Intendencia de San Luis de Potosi. Galveston Bay and the Trinity River are clearly marked, but San Antonio de Bexar is incorrectly labeled as "Bejax." The intendencias in Mexico are denoted as designated by New Spain, although the map was printed four years into Mexico's decade-long war of independence.

Matthew Carey (1760-1839) was born in Dublin, Ireland, and moved to the United States in 1784 after meeting Benjamin Franklin while he was serving as the United States Ambassador in Paris. When Carey arrived in Philadelphia, the Marquis de Lafayette helped him establish a publishing house. Starting out printing Bibles, in 1794 Carey published the first atlas printed in the United States. His 1802 map of Washington, D.C. named the piece of land west of the U.S. Capitol as "the Mall."

MAP OF LOUISIANA AND MEXICO, 1820, by Pierre Tardieu



Based upon astronomical observations by Humboldt, this map used information gained from the explorations of Lewis and Clark in 1804-1806 and Zebulon Pike in 1806-1807. On February 26, 1807, Pike's search for the source of the Red River led to his capture by Spanish soldiers near Santa Fe and from there, the Spanish took Pike and his men through Albuquerque and El Paso on to Los Coabos, Chihuahua. Since the United States and New Spain were at peace, Pike and his party were escorted back to the United States via San Antonio, arriving at the Sabine River on July 1, 1807. Pike took careful notes along the way and his travels through Mexico gave the United States new information about that region.

Pierre Tardieu (1756-1844) was a French cartographer and engraver who used steel plates, which are more difficult to work with but last longer than copper plates. Tardieu's notes indicated that he used the cartography of English map-maker Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1823), who published William Clark's expedition map in 1811. Tardieu also had access to maps produced by Basque cartographer Jose Joaquin Ferrer (1763-1818), who left Spain and moved to New York City in 1799. During his 14 years in the United States, Ferrer traveled widely through North America and the Caribbean. Upon the recommendations of Humboldt, he spent time at the Greenwich Observatory in London and the Institute de France in Paris, where he contributed to Tardieu's atlas of North America.

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO, 1825 / 1834, by Henry Schenck Tanner



Tanner first 1825 edition of this map proved to be one of the most important maps of Mexico for the next two decades. Clearly using Humboldt's map as the foundation, Tanner included information from Stephen F. Austin's notes and sketches from his explorations of Texas in producing the updated 1830 edition. This later 1840 edition, released just prior to Texas independence from Mexico, was issued as a pocket map, designed to be folded up and carried in a pocket.

Henry Schenck Tanner (1786-1858) was an American cartographer in Philadelphia, where he and his brother Benjamin apprenticed as currency engravers. The American map-printing industry was also headquartered in Philadelphia, and the two brothers found work as engravers for John Melish, the first full-time cartographer in the United States. The Tanner brothers founded their own printing firm in 1819, with Henry in charge of the maps.

MAPA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MEJICO, 1828, by White, Gallaher & White



This large and copper-engraved two-sheet map of Mexico is a plagiarized version of Tanner's map of Mexico, sharing its information and its errors, but printed in Spanish. Outside the lower neat line, however, near the right border, appear the words "Entered according to Act of Congress, May 31, 1828, by White, Gallaher & White." This suggests that Tanner's map may have been used by friendly agreement to produce this Spanish-language version, but it is odd that there is no public acknowledgment to Tanner. The most important thing about this single-edition map is that it will become the progenitor map for the one published by John Disturnell, which was the map selected by both governments when signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the US-Mexico War.

The publishing firm of White, Gallaher & White, based out of New York City, was one of the largest printing firms in the country during the 1820s and 1830s. Besides maps and atlases, they printed educational, religious and classical books. The manager of the firm was Elihu White (1773-1836), with assisted roles played by his two partners, Norman White and William Gallaher.

AMERIQUE DU NORD, 1830, by Jules Renouard



In 1825, Haden Edwards, a land speculator from Virginia, received permission from the government of Mexico to settle 800 families in what is today East Texas. His commission was revoked the following year, after reports of his dishonest dealings with both settlers and Indians were received in Mexico City. Edwards and some of his supporters then proceeded to Nacogdoches and declared the independent Republic of Fredonia. Stephen F. Austin gathered up 300 men from his colony and marched on Nacogdoches, whereby Edwards and his supporters fled to Louisiana. The Republic of Fredonia was never recognized by any other government during its 3 months of existence. In this map – one of the very few ever published to have the word Fredonia on it – Jules Renouard incorrectly depicts the location of the breakaway region, but it is still an important representation of the future problems Mexico will face from its settlement policies in Texas.

Jules Renouard (1798-1854) was a French publisher, writer and book dealer who took over the family printing business in 1829 from his father, Antoine-Augustin Renouard (1765-1853). With the world focused on all the independence movements in the Americas, Jules published this map which included the short-lived Republic of Fredonia. While Renouard did not publish many maps, the few that he did are noted for their elegance. At least two of them identify the Republic of Fredonia.

CARTE DES REPUBLIQUES UNIES DU MEXIQUE, 1834, by J. G. Heck



Published in Paris in Heck's *Atlas Geographe, Astronome et Hystorique*, this map shows a "strawberry-shaped" Texas, with the southern border at the Nueces River and the northern border in accordance with the 1819 Adams-Oniz Treaty line between Spain and the United States. It also notes wagon routes in Texas and Mexico, along with the roads to Jefferson, Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Johann Georg Heck (1795-1857) was a German cartographer, printer and author, based out of Strasbourg. In 1833 he became the managing director of the Paris branch of the Engelmann printing firm, where this map was published. From 1844 until just before his death, he focused on writing and editing his ten-volume *Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art*, which included more than 12,000 illustrations and maps. Volume 1 focused on math and science, Volume II on geography, Volume III on ancient history, Volume IV on modern history, Volume V on military history, Volume VI on ships and shipbuilding, Volume VII on religious history, Volume VIII on architectural history, Volume IX on art history, and Volume X on current technology. This map was included in both Volume II and Volume IV.

CONFEDERAZIONE MESSICANA, 1838, by A. Le Sage



This uncommon map from the Italian edition of A. Le Sage's *Atlas historique, genealogique, et géographique*. The map shows the settled areas of Mexico just prior to Texas independence, and is based on the work of Alexander von Humboldt as well as Jean Alexandre Buchon. Texas forms part of San Luis Potosi without any indication of the revolutionary turmoil being experienced in the region. New Mexico extends into the Rocky Mountains, and a number of Native tribes are named. The text panels at the sides of the map give a brief history and description of Mexico and California.

Emmanuel-Augustin-Dieudonne-Joseph (1766-1842), the *Comte* (Count) *de Las Cases*, was a French atlas-maker and cartographer who published this 1838 map under the pseudonym A. Le Sage, as part of his *Atlas historique, genealogique, et géographique*. The first English edition of the atlas was printed when he was in exile in London during the French Revolution (1789-1799) and was updated and re-issued many times. An admirer of Napoleon, *Las Cases* returned to Paris in 1804, where the emperor made him a Count. *Las Cases* later accompanied Napoleon into his exile to Saint Helena, where he wrote an admiring book about the emperor, the *Le Memorial de Sainte-Helena*. The book brought great wealth to *Las Cases* and allowed him to have his atlas reprinted in other languages, including this Italian version by Girolamo Tasso.

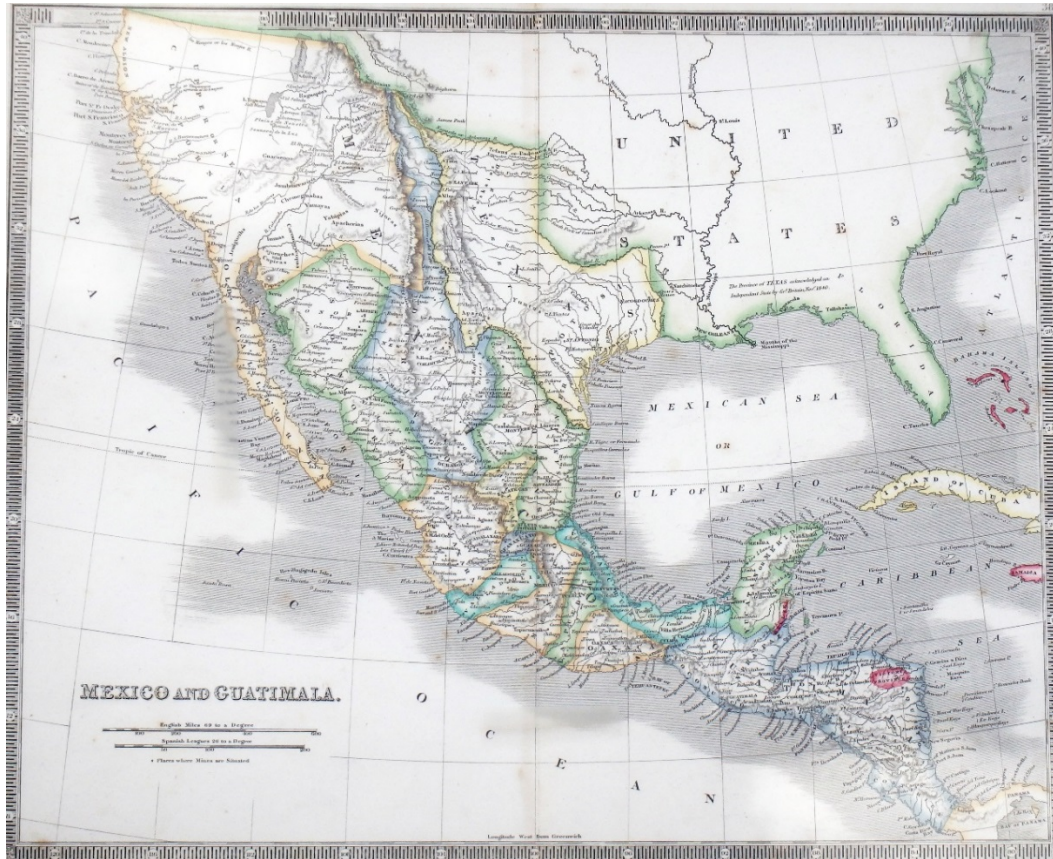
CARTE DES ETATS-UNIS DU MEXIQUE, 1838, by Emile Lapie



This large-format map by French cartographer Emile Lapie covers all of Mexico following independence in 1821 up through General Santa Anna's consolidation of power in the 1830s. Central America is shown via an inset map. This period saw an extraordinary rise in European interest in Central America, Mexico and the American Southwest, as new roads opened and new towns settled, led in part by land-hungry farmers from Germany. Texas is in its pre-Republic form.

Capitan Alexandre Emile Lapie (1809-1850) was the son of Colonel Pierre Lapie (1779-1850), both of whom were commissioned officers and cartographers in French Army. When the father-son duo published their joint atlas in 1838, the *Atlas Universel de Geographie Ancienne et Modern*, Alexandre was also appointed as the "First Geographer to the King" by Louis Philippe I. The maps produced by both are recognized for their exceptional beauty and detail, and their work heavily influenced many of the mid-century European cartographers.

MEXICO AND GUATIMALA, 1843, by John Dower



This is of the first maps to illustrate the Republic of Texas with the border at the Rio Grande, following Texas independence from Mexico in 1836. Dower also makes the notation on this map that the new nation was officially recognized by Great Britain in November of 1840. Published in London in his *A New General Atlas of the World, Compiled from the latest Authorities*, this map was hand-colored by an unknown artist hired by the printer, Henry Teesdale and Company, prior to being sold. New details in the Upper California region of Mexico include rivers, roads and Native Americans tribes.

John Crane Dower (1791-1847) was a widely-respected English cartographer based out of northern London during the first half of the 19th century. Known for using the latest geographical information available, Dower made maps for many of the most famous printers of the day, including John Greenwood and Henry Teesdale. Upon his death, Dower passed his business on to his two sons, John James Dower and Frederick James Dower, who continued to publish maps and school atlases for five decades.

CARTE DE LA COTE DE L'AMERIQUE, 1844, by Duflot de Mofras



Published in 1844, one year before Texas was annexed by the United States and two years before the US-Mexico War, this is truly a landmark map in North American cartographic history. The Mexican government was still experiencing severe economic problems in trying to pay the costs incurred in their War of Independence from Spain (1810-1821), and was also facing other rebellions besides Texas. France sensed an opportunity to take advantage of the situation and sent diplomat and spy Eugene Duflot on a mission to assess the viability of a French bid for California. Mofras voyage took him all the way from Mazatlan to the Straits of Juan de Fuca before returning to Mexico City. Only one edition of this map was ever produced, but it was replete with new information from Mofras' voyage and is by far the most detailed map of the California and Oregon regions prior to the American possession of them.

Eugene Duflot de Mofras (1810-1884) was a French naturalist, diplomat, explorer, cartographer and spy. After serving as the French political attache to Spain for more than a decade, he was transferred to the French Legation in Mexico City in 1839 and was immediately dispatched on a reconnaissance mission of the Pacific Coast of North America. During his three-year mission, Mofras sailed up the Sacramento River and met John Sutter, was welcomed at the Russian outpost of Fort Ross. The U.S. Exploring Expedition commanded by Charles Wilkes met Mofras enroute to Fort Vancouver. His notes later resulted in a two-volume work, *Exploration du territoire de l'Oregon, des Californies et de la mer Vermeille, executee pendant les annees 1840, 1841 et 1842*, which included this map.

TEXAS AND PART OF MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING
THE ROUTE OF THE FIRST SANTA FE EXPEDITION, 1844, by George
Wilkins Kendall



This map shows the route of the failed Republic of Texas expedition in 1841 to try and establish jurisdiction over the Santa Fe region of New Mexico. Texas claimed the region on the basis of the 1836 Treaty of Velasco, signed by Santa Anna following his defeat at the Battle of San Jacinto, but the treaty was never ratified by the Mexican Senate. Texas President Mirabeau Lamar believed the 321 men who made up the Santa Fe Expedition would be welcomed by New Mexicans, but instead they were placed under arrest by Governor Manuel Armijo when they arrived in Santa Fe. Sparing their lives, the Texans were marched 2,000 miles south to Mexico City, where they were imprisoned until diplomatic measures by the United States secured their release a year later. Also located on the map are Josiah Gregg's route, Pike's route and the Chihuahua Trail.

George Wilkins Kendall (1809-1867) was a journalist and pioneer Texas sheepman who accompanied the Santa Fe expedition from Austin to Santa Fe. Suffering many hardships along the way, the expedition surrendered to the Mexican Army near Tucumcari, New Mexico. Kendall and the other members of the expedition were then marched as prisoners to Mexico City, where he was then held in a leper colony. While there, Kendall wrote twenty-three letters back home which were published in the *New Orleans Picayune* newspaper, which he owned and edited. Those letters were influential in getting the members of the Santa Fe Expedition released. Kendall later fought as a volunteer in the U.S.-Mexico War, and has sometimes been named as America's first war correspondent.

A CORRECT MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN MEXICO, 1847, by John Disturnell



The full title of this map tells much, as it states that this map is “A copy of General Arista’s Map, taken at Resaca de la Palma, with additions and Corrections; Embellished with Diagrams of the Battles of 8th and 9th, May, and Capture of Monterey, with a memorandum of forces engaged, results, &c., and Plan of Veracruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulua.” Published by John Disturnell and designed by J. G. Bruff, this map depicts Manifest Destiny at its zenith, with the American Eagle at the top and inset maps and lists of American victories in the U.S.-Mexico War. The map was based upon a map taken from Mexican General Arista at the Battle of Resaca de la Palma by U.S. forces under the command of General Zachary Taylor.

John Disturnell (1801-1877) was a map publisher based out of New York City and is most remembered today for the fact that one of his maps of Mexico was selected by representatives of both governments during the peace negotiations of the U.S.-Mexico War, and for printing the first railroad travel guide and map in the U.S.

Joseph Goldsborough Bruff (1804-1889) was a cartographer who trained at West Point for two years before being discharged after he was involved in a duel, which was a violation of U.S. Army regulations. He then spent five years at sea, including three years as a Master’s Mate in the U.S. Navy, before moving back to Washington, D.C. Working as a cartographer for the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army for the next decades, he produced military maps for both services. In 1849 and 1850, Bruff led an exploring expedition to California before returning to D.C., where he worked as an architect. From 1887 to his death in 1889, he was the oldest employee of the Federal government.

MAPA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MEJICO, 1847 / 1848, by John Disturnell



This is the single most important map in the joint history of the United States and Mexico, with its use in negotiating the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and formally ending the U.S.-Mexico war when it was signed on February 2, 1848. Often referred to as the “Treaty Map,” it was engraved by John Disturnell utilizing the same plate as the White, Gallaher & White 1828 map of Mexico. Disturnell’s 7th edition delineated the initial boundary for the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and his 12th edition was included with the official Treaty. Mexico recognized Texas as a state of the United States, with the border at the Rio Grande, and additionally ceded to the United States land that includes all or part of the states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, officially entitled *Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic*, was signed in the Villa de Guadalupe Hidalgo (today, a neighborhood in Mexico City) by Nicholas Trist, the Chief Clerk of the U.S. State Department, and a special Mexican commission led by Don Jose Bernardo Couto, Don Miguel de Atristain, and Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas. The treaty was subsequently ratified by the U.S. Senate by a vote of 38 to 14 on March 10, 1848 and by the Mexican government through a legislative vote of 51 to 34 and a Senate vote of 33 to 4 on May 19, 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was formally proclaimed by both nations on July 4, 1848.

GENERAL MAP SHOWING THE COUNTRIES EXPLORED AND SURVEYED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BOUNDARY COMMISSION, 1853, by J. H. Colton



Article Five of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided for the establishment of a United States and Mexican Boundary Commission to survey and accurately mark the boundary between the two countries. Under direction of various commissioners, the boundary survey was conducted by William Emory on the U.S. side and Jose Salazar on the Mexican side. While work was ongoing, this map, made by William Emory under the direction of U.S. Commissioner John Bartlett, showed four years of work already completed. The United States and Mexican Boundary Commission did not finish their surveys until October 15, 1855. The information compiled by Emory and Salazar was sent to cartographer J. H. Colton, who printed this map New York City in 1853.

Joseph Hutchins Colton (1800-1893) established his printing business in New York City in 1831, and was a prominent American cartographer for half a century. His maps were among the first in the United States to be printed using steel engraving plates, which could be used to produce almost unlimited quantities of high-quality maps. Along with maps, Colton was also one of the primary printers of travel and immigrant-route guidebooks. In the early 1850s, J. H. Colton brought his sons George Woolworth Colton and Charles B. Colton into the business.

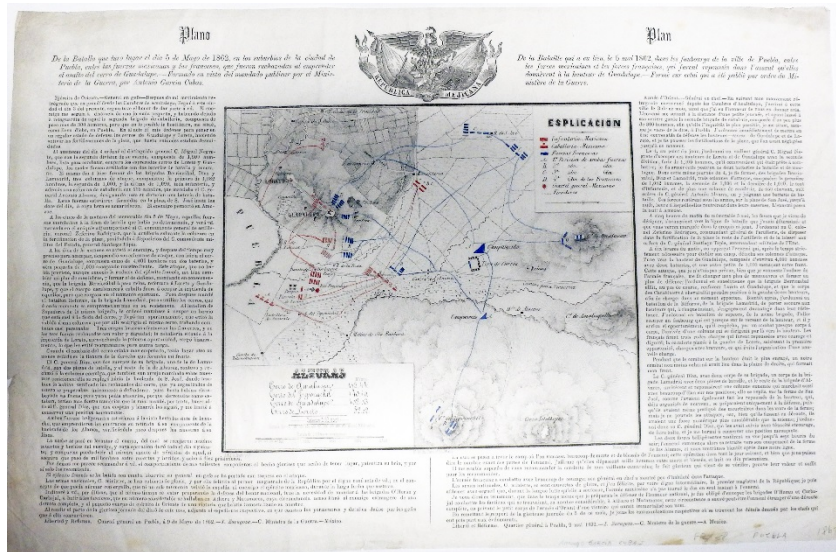
NOUVELLE CARTE PHYSIQUE ET POLITIQUE DU MEXIQUE, 1863, by
Alexandre Vuillemin



This map was issued during Mexico's 1861-1867 war with France, during the reign of French Emperor Napoleon III. Taking advantage of the fact that the United States was embroiled in the Civil War and that President Abraham Lincoln was in no position to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, Napoleon III sent 40,000 French troops to Mexico in 1861. After his forces took Mexico City, Napoleon III proclaimed Austrian Archduke Maximilian Ferdinand as Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico in 1864, with Mexico as a client-state of France. After much fighting, including the famous Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862, the French Empire finally withdrew its forces from Mexico in 1866 and abandoned Emperor Maximilian, who was subsequently captured on May 15, 1867 and executed on June 19, 1867. This map, one of the few issued in Paris devoted entirely to Mexico, provides a fine overview of the roads, towns and forts.

Alexandre Vuillemin (1812-1880) was a prominent Parisian cartographer. He produced a number of very popular atlases, and he was one of the first French cartographers to base his maps with the Prime Meridian in Greenwich, England, instead of Paris. The maps he produced for the French military were known for their accuracy. Those produced for civilian uses were noted for their illustrations of famous people and city views.

PLANO DE LA BATTALLA DE PUEBLA, 1862, by Antonio Garcia Cubas



The Battle of Puebla, fought between the forces of Mexico and the French Army from the Second French Empire on May 5, 1862, provided a much-needed victory and morale boost for Mexico. On this map, the narrative of the battle was written by the 33-year-old Mexican commanding General, Ignacio Zaragoza. He describes how he positioned his 4,500 soldiers against the 6,500 French soldiers commanded by General Charles de Lorencez. Commanding the hilltop fortifications at Guadalupe and Loreto, General Zaragoza deployed much of his cavalry and artillery at the high points between the two main roads leading into the town of Puebla. Lorencez commenced the French attack at noon, but the Mexican troops put up a stout defense. By the third assault, the French artillery had run out of ammunition and it had started to rain, making the slopes very muddy and slippery, and Lorencez was forced to retreat. The French lost 462 men, with only 83 Mexicans dead. Just days later, President Benito Juarez ordered that *Cinco de Mayo* would be celebrated as a national holiday in Mexico.

Antonio Garcia Cubas (1832-1912) was the foremost Mexican cartographer of the 19th century. Born in Mexico City, he attended Mexico's Fine Art Academy and in 1858, at the age of 26, produced Mexico's first great national atlas, the *Atlas geografico, estadistico, e historico de la Republica Mexicana*. Including maps of every state in Mexico along with the Federal District of Mexico City, the atlas also included historical, demographic and economic information, which for the first time, provided a more comprehensive picture of Mexico as a sovereign state than anything previously published.

CARTA GENERAL DEL IMPERIO MEXICO, 1865, by Manuel Orozco y Berra



An early large-format map by Manuel Orozco y Berra, an expert on the indigenous languages of Mexico. Printed in Mexico City by Decaen & Debray, based upon an earlier 1858 map by Antonio Garcia Cubas, it includes the boundary agreed to between Mexico with the United States following the 1854 Gadsden Purchase. Printed during the short period when Emperor Maximilian ruled from Mexico City, it shows the division of Mexico into 50 *Departamentos*. Orozco y Berra used a modern cartographic approach determined by climate, language, geography, natural resources and transportation to delineate those regions of Mexico. With the prime meridian at Mexico City, it additionally reflects Emperor Maximilian's division of the country into 8 military regions, as shown by Roman numerals on the map. Insets and tables on the map provide more data. However, this attempt to use modern methods to divide Mexico in a scientific and functional way was short-lived, ending after Maximilian was defeated and executed in 1867.

Manuel Orozco y Berra (1816-1881) was born and died in Mexico City, and was the most important Mexican scholar and historian of the time. A lawyer, he served as the Director of the Mexican National Archives from 1850 until 1863, during which he became an expert on the native languages of Mexico. In 1863 he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Mexico, but then the following year he took the position as Director of the National Museum under Emperor Maximilian, where this map was produced. Following the end of Maximilian's reign, Orozco y Berra was imprisoned as a traitor but after a few years he returned to public life, publishing numerous works on Mexican history. He was the mentor to Mexico's premier mapmaker, Antonio Garcia Cubas.

MAPA DEL RIO GRANDE, 1873, by M. J. Martinez



This *Mapa del Rio Grande* is an important map in the history of the borderlands between the United States and Mexico. During the 1870s, the governments of the two countries were routinely accusing the other of border incursions, mostly involving cattle rustling and Apache and Comanche Indian raids. Both nations organized commissions to study the situation, and this map by Martinez was included in the official 1873 report submitted by Mexico to the United States. Showing the location of hundreds of ranches along the Mexican and U.S. sides of the Rio Grande, along with the places visited by the Mexican Commission, the map is remarkable in its details of the villages and topography in Mexican states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas.

M. J. Martinez was the Mexican topographical engineer charged with producing maps for the *Reports of the Committee Sent in 1873 by the Mexican Government to the Frontier of Texas*. In the official 300-page report, Mexico charged that “The United States has failed to control its Native American population and has even encouraged them to raid into Mexico,” while the U.S. report claimed that Mexican civilians had “rustled 150,000 head of cattle into Mexico.” Eventually both issues were resolved by the gradual spread of law and order along the border and the successful confinement of the Native Americans to reservations. The report itself, available in various libraries in both countries, is more common than the Martinez map which accompanied it.

SITUACION DE LA LINEA DIVISORIA ENTRE MEXICO Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, 1899, by Anson Mills



Rivers do not always make good borders because they tend to shift course. Such was the case for a track of land along the Rio Grande when Pedro Ignacio Garcia, a Mexican citizen who had inherited his grandfathers' 1821 land grant, found that, after what was known as the 1864 flood, some 600 acres of his land now lay on the north side of the Rio Grande near El Paso, Texas. Garcia made his situation known to Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington, D.C., who presented the problem to the U.S. State Department, which then in turn referred the matter to Texas. Following an investigation, then Texas Governor Lawrence Sullivan Ross stated that, since Garcia's land was now on the north side of the Rio Grande, he considered it to be Texas soil. However, Mr. Garcia did not give up and presented the matter to the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, which had been established under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to settle such disputes. On November 4, 1895, American Commissioner Anson Mills and Mexican Commissioner Javier Osorio launched their investigation but failed to come to an agreement. A century later, the matter would finally be resolved with the signing of the Chamizal Treaty on September 24, 1964, resulting in the peaceful transfer of land between the two nations and the confinement of that troublesome portion of the Rio Grande to a concrete, man-made channel.

Anson Mills (1834-1924) was an American surveyor and entrepreneur who, after failing out of West Point, platted the El Paso community of Franklin in 1859. Following the outbreak of the US Civil War, he received a commission in the Union Army, remaining in the U.S. Army until 1894. Following that, he was appointed to the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, serving until his retirement in 1914.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION, 1914, by Rand McNally



The Mexican Revolution of 1910 marked a major turning point in relations between the United States and Mexico. The decades-long peace dissolved, with a general increase in border incursions and the subsequent militarization of the border by both countries. With rebel armies fighting for control of Mexico, including forces led by General Francisco “Pancho” Villa in the north, Constitutionalist leader Venustiano Carranza in the central part of the country and General Emiliano Zapata south of Mexico City, the United States increased its military presence both at the border and in the Gulf of Mexico. This informative map was printed up by the Home Chattel Loan Company by simply overprinting a standard Rand McNally map of Mexico.

Following General Villa’s raid on Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916, the U.S. National Guard was called into Federal Service and General John “Black Jack” Pershing led an American Punitive Expedition into Mexico in an attempt to capture Villa. Just a year later, most of those American troops were withdrawn from the border and sent to Europe to fight in WWI, as the fighting in Mexico continued until the Laborist Party was victorious following the election of 1920. A quick map for a short war.

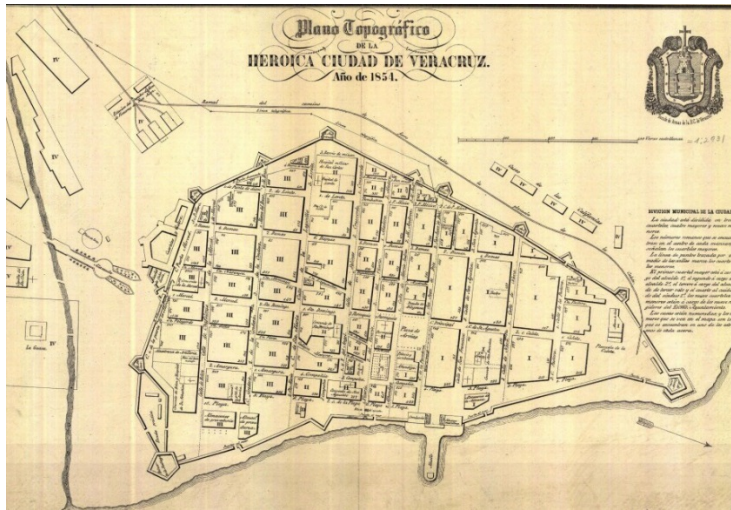
TAUMALIPAS, 1858, by Antonio Garcia Cubas



This detailed map of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas by Antonio Garcia Cubas includes the Trans-Nueces portion of Texas, despite the fact that it was drawn after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Both the old Tamaulipas border at the Nueces River and the post US-Mexico War border at the Rio Grande are marked. Ranchos dot the landscape. Even though it's clear that the section outlined in green is U.S. land, the fact that Cubas included it on this map, according to the Texas General Land Office, “helps capture the in-between nature of the Texas/Mexico borderlands region,” showing the shared cultural and historical nature of *La Frontera*, which actually transcends the border itself.

Antonio Garcia Cubas (1832-1912) joined the newly-formed *Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica* (the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics) in 1856, where he began compiling a new national map of Mexico, which included maps for every state. Detailed information is included on the boundaries, topography, terrain, climate, mineral wealth, vegetation, agriculture, commerce, transportation routes and principal settlements in each state. In making these maps, Cubas also help Mexicans visualize their nation following the continuing loss of land to the United States.

MAPA TOPOGRAFICA DE LA HEROICA CIUDAD DE VERACRUZ, 1854, by Juan de Dios Sanchez



This lithographic map of the City of Veracruz in 1854 is oriented with west at the top of the map. It shows the city divided into thirteen neighborhoods: four major, as indicated by the Roman numerals, and nine minor, shown by dotted lines along the streets. Each of the first three (I, II, III) neighborhoods has an *Alcalde* (mayor), with the alcalde of neighborhood I also in charge of number IV. The main individual structures are also numbered.

As the oldest and largest port in Mexico, Veracruz has played a crucial role in the history of America. When Hernando de Cortez landed there in 1519, he founded a settlement he named *Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz*, so named because he expected to find gold there (Villa Rica =Rich Village) and, because he landed on Good Friday, he had a large cross (Vera Cruz = the True Cross) carried ashore and placed on the beach. A few days later, when Cortez and his soldiers elected a mayor and other officers to run the settlement they had just founded, they created the first city council on the American continent. On July 4, 1523, after it was approved by King Charles I of Spain, Veracruz became the first city on the North American mainland to be given a European Coat of Arms, which appears on this map. During the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821), Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna – fighting for the Royal Forces of Spain at the time, before switching sides – attacked the city but was repelled, with the city earning its title as the *Heroic City of Veracruz*. During the U.S.-Mexico War (1847-48), General Winfield Scott captured the city and made it a major staging point in preparation for their march on Mexico City.

NUEVO MAPA DE LOS ESTADOS DE SONORA, CHIHUAHUA, SINALOA, DURANGO, Y TERRITORIO DE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA, 1864, by Emile Felix de Fleury



A detailed map published by the A. Gensoul Publishing Company in San Francisco, California, based upon information from Colonel Emile Felix de Fleury, a Colonel and topographical engineer in the French army during the time of French Empire in Mexico. The primary feature on this map is its detailed treatment of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango and Baja California. Railroads are of particular interest, showing the presumed lines from El Paso to San Diego, via Tucson and Colorado City (Yuma, Arizona), which greatly influenced the Gadsden Purchase.

Emile Felix de Fleury (1815-1884) was a French cartographer, author, military officer and diplomat. Born in Paris, he joined the French Army in 1837 and, after receiving a distinguished service medal while serving in Algeria, he rose rapidly through the ranks, promoted to captain in 1844. In 1863, after two years as the aide de camp to Napoleon III, Colonel de Fleury was transferred to Mexico and placed in charge of Maximilian's forces in Sonora. He returned to Paris in 1865, where he retired from the military and was elected to the French Senate. In 1869, he was appointed French ambassador to Russia. The following year, however, at the start of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, he went into exile in Switzerland. Upon his death in 1884, he was buried with full military honors in Paris.

WATSON'S NUEVO MAPA DE MEXICO, 1884, by Gaylord Watson



This large American map of Mexico was issued during the presidency of Porfirio Díaz from 1876 to 1911, a period known as the “*Porfiriato*,” and shows how the railroad system in Mexico was rapidly expanding and tied in with the railroad system of the United States, as trade began to flourish during the early days of the Díaz presidency. Approximately 50 Mexican Railroad Lines are named, with much data in the inserts. Some of the major ocean transit lines are also shown, linking Mexican trade with the United States and the world. This large folding “pocket” map was engraved specifically for the Mexican market, but apparently few were ever printed.

Despite President Díaz’ platform for trade and modernization, he remains a very controversial figure in Mexican history. His economic policies largely benefited the wealthy estate and business-owning hacendados (landed gentry), but little of that trickled down to the average campesino (peasant). Díaz served seven terms as President of Mexico and, in the later years of his presidency, his policies led to civil repressions and political conflicts, culminating in the Mexican Revolution of 1910.

Gaylord Watson (1833-1896) was an American map publisher and engraver based in New York City. Watson printed emigrant guides, large wall maps, and railroad maps and schedules. His main printing office at 61 Beekman Street in New York City burned in 1881. He re-established a new business at 278 Pearl Street but apparently fell into bankruptcy around the time this map was printed. He passed away in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1896.

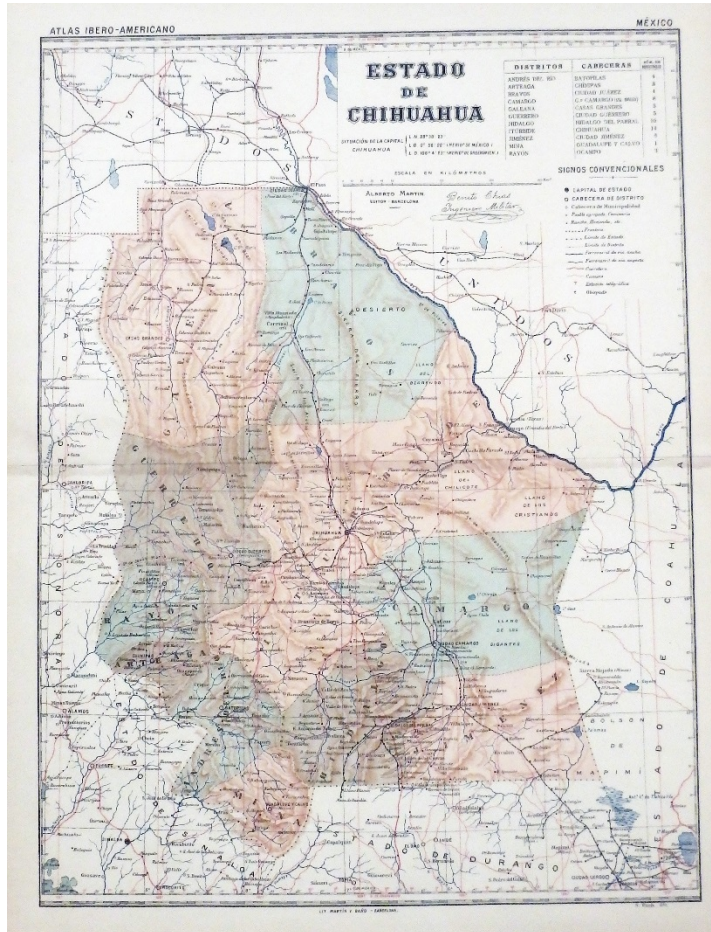
CARTA ORO-HIDROGRAFICA DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA, 1878, by Antonio Garcia Cubas



This large 1878 wall-map by Antonio Garcia Cubas, acknowledged as the premier Mexican cartographer of the day, was designed for the Mexican people. He wanted them to be able to see, at a single glance, the political, geographical and topographical nature and extent of their sovereign nation, especially following the humiliating loss of territory during the U.S.-Mexico War. Historically, a long-term challenge facing mapmakers in Mexico was the idea of a national identity, which included the ability to define its borders, count its population, identify its natural resources, locate its towns and businesses, mark transportation routes and, of course, collect taxes.

Antonio Garcia Cubas (1832-1912) compiled this 1878 map with a primary mission in mind, i.e., to help define a national identity for Mexico following its tumultuous history over the previous four centuries. He followed this with his even more monumental *Atlas Pintoresco e Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos* in 1885. This atlas consists of 13 large specialized maps devoted to showing the geographical, ethnographic, religious, transportation, educational, topographical, hydrographical, agricultural, mineral, historical and political components which, in a single volume, tells the unique story of Mexico.

ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA, 1906, by Benito Chias y Carbo



This map of the Mexican state of Chihuahua shows the 11 administrative regions of the state along with the railroads and highways routes linking the state with both the United States and adjoining states of Mexico. The importance of the Rio Conchos is readily apparent, as most major cities in the state are located along that river. Printed in Spain, this map shows once-isolated wagon routes are on their way to becoming automobile highways.

Benito Chias y Carbo (1870-1925) was a Spanish military engineer, based out of Barcelona, who specialized in making transportation maps for the Spanish Army. He taught cartography and mathematics at the military academy in Barcelona. Among his main publications were a 240-map military atlas of Spain, a military atlas of Portugal, an atlas of Spanish possessions in the north of Africa, and his 1906 geographical atlas of Mexico, which included a separate map for each Mexican state, of which this is an example.

LINGUISTIC MAP OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA, 1909/1911, by Cyrus Thomas



Just prior to the beginning of the 20th Century, Major John Wesley Powell, the Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, determined the need for a linguistic map of North America extending down to Panama. Powell's death in 1902, however, delayed the project until 1908, when Dr. Cyrus Thomas was assigned the task of completing the research and producing a map. Not a field ethnologist himself, Dr. Thomas assigned the work to his assistant, Dr. J. R. Swanton, and to a number of students who were working on their doctoral degrees in ethnology and linguistics at Southern Illinois University. Dr. Thomas then consolidated all the data they gathered over the next year and, in 1909, produced this map. Following Dr. Thomas' death in 1910, the map was republished in 1911, when the Bureau of American Ethnology issued their Bulletin 44, entitled "Indian Languages of Mexico and Central America, and their Geographical Distribution."

Cyrus Thomas (1825-1910) was an American ethnologist, linguist and archaeologist who, in 1860, had been forced to abandon his studies at the Lutheran Seminary in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, due to his "intense independent thought." He joined the 1869 expedition led by Ferdinand Hayden to explore the Rocky Mountains, where he discovered that field work did not interest him. In 1873 he became a professor of natural science at Southern Illinois University, where he made noteworthy contributions as an entomologist, trying to control the damage to crops caused by insects such as the Hessian fly and the Cinch bug. Later again, as an ethnologist, Thomas investigated the origins of Mound Builders on the Great Plains and studied Native languages in Mexico and Central America.

MAP OF MEXICO, 1916, by the Kenyon Company



Printed during the transformative Mexican Revolution (1910-1920), this map shows the deep interest that Americans had about what was happening south of the border. The Kenyon Company, based out of Des Moines, Iowa, focused on printing rural plat maps for farmers, but there was enough interest for them to overprint this map of Mexico in 1916, with the numerous U.S. military bases established due to the Mexican Revolution. The main ship transportation routes in the Gulf of Mexico, the railroad routes in the interior of the country and locations of U.S. Consulates help complete the picture. Some of the legacies of the Mexican Revolution include the Constitution of 1917, the 8-hour workday, equal pay for women and the right to strike. The middle class began working in public administration, and basic education was at the forefront of state governments. Sadly, the reforms also tended to focus on urban populations. This naturally led to peasant migrations to cities and other regions, including – for the first time in any major numbers – the United States. Estimates are that fully 10% of Mexico's population migrated to the United States between 1900 and 1930, where they helped transform the economy of the American Southwest. One can easily argue that, more than a century later, both Mexico and the United States are still dealing with the effects of the Mexican Revolution.

MAPA DEL ESTADO DE COAHUILA, 1926, by Jose Rodriguez Gonzalez



Jose Rodriguez Gonzalez (1880-1974) was one of the foremost educators in the Mexican state of Coahuila. Born in Villa Ocampo, he received a teacher's certification in Saltillo in 1898. In 1901 returned to Villa Ocampo as director of the school that he had attended as a child. While there, he taught classes in Spanish, Math, Geography, Physics and Civics. In 1914, the governor appointed him as the Director General of the schools in the city of Monclova. The following year, with the school system in disarray across the country as the Mexican Revolution raged, he was placed in charge of the school system for the entire state. He organized the teachers into a powerful political group, *La Sociedad de Maestros Coahuilenses*, and made sure they got paid. He worked with Texas Governor William P. Hobby to get second-hand textbooks in Spanish donated free for schools in Coahuila. He created civilian self-help organizations across the state to help distribute basic food and necessities to families in need, with the requirement that their school-age children attend school a few hours a day. Following the revolution, he was elected to Congress and served as a member of the National Academy of History and Geography. Among his publications was a book on the history of Villa Ocampo and this detailed map of the state of Coahuila.

PICTORIAL MAP OF MEXICO, 1931, by Miquel Gomez Medina



This purpose of this very decorative map of Mexico, picturing four centuries of Mexican history, was to help Mexicans visualize and take pride in their own nation. Medina uses colorful vignettes to show topography, climate, mineral wealth, biological regions, agriculture, transportation routes, commerce, settlements, social customs and relations with bordering countries. In the illustration at the top right, standing alongside the National Seal of Mexico and the Aztec Codex are a variety of costumed folks, representing the wide diversity of the Mexican people. A quote by American historian William Prescott (1796-1859), describes the splendor and uniqueness of Mexico. At the far left, the five main periods of Mexican history are illustrated: pre-European contact, the arrival of the Spanish and the defeat of the Aztecs by Cortez, the New Spain colonial period, Mexican Independence and finally modern (1931) Mexico. Other scenes illustrate the Virgin of Guadalupe, Lake Xochimilco, rodeo, cockfighting, bullfighting and the national dance. Others include farms, ranches, missions, cathedrals, oil wells, ships and fish. At the El Paso – Ciudad Juarez border, a well-dressed patron offers a bottle of tequila to Uncle Sam. And in Tijuana, young folk from both countries dance the night away.

Miguel Gomez Medina (1930-1960) was a Mexican artist and travel writer noted for his large pictorial maps of Mexico, both on national and state levels. On a smaller scale, he illustrated postcards of numerous places, including the United States and Canada. This map was published in Mexico City by the Fischgrund Publishing Company, who also published most of famed Mexican artist Diego Rivera's prints.

CARTA POSTAL DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA ESTADO DE SAN LUIS POTOSI, 1934, by Direccion General de Correos y Telegrafos



This map of the Postal Routes within the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi was published one year after the Mexican Postal Service and the Mexican Telegraph Service were consolidated into the *Direccion General de Correos y Telegrafos*. This was the first time that postal route maps were published for each state in Mexico, and illustrates both the broad range of transportation used for mail delivery and the still-limited distribution available in smaller towns. Principal land mail routes – served by foot, horse, automobile, tram and train - are indicated, along with nautical and air routes. Apparently combining the postal and telegraph services was not very efficient and so, in 1942, the two services were again broken into separate government-controlled entities.



MUSEUM OF THE BIG BEND

