Setting the Stage: Today, Texas or *Tejas*, is the second largest state in the United States by area (after Alaska) with an area of 268,820 square miles (696,200 km). and population (after California). Located in the South Central region, Texas shares borders with the states of Louisiana to the east, Arkansas to the northeast, Oklahoma to the north, New Mexico to the west, and the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas to the southwest, and has a coastline with the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast. Texas is nicknamed the "Lone Star State" for its former status as an independent republic, and as a reminder of the state's struggle for independence from Mexico. The origin of Texas' name is from the word *taysha*, which means "friends" in the Caddo Indian language.

Though 10% larger than France and almost twice as large as Germany or Japan, it ranks only 27th worldwide amongst country subdivisions by size. If it were an independent country, Texas would be the 40th largest behind Chile and Zambia.

Due to its size and geologic features such as the Balcones Fault, Texas contains diverse landscapes common to both the U.S. Southern and the Southwestern regions. Although Texas is popularly associated with the U.S. southwestern deserts, less than ten percent of Texas's land area is desert. Most of the population centers are in areas of former prairies, grasslands, forests, and the coastline. Traveling from east to west, one can observe terrain that ranges from coastal swamps and piney woods, to rolling plains and rugged hills, and finally the desert and mountains of the Big Bend. Texas has 3,700 named streams and 15 major rivers, with the Rio Grande as the largest. Other major rivers include the Pecos, the Brazos, Colorado, and Red River.

Texas lies between two major cultural spheres of Pre-Columbian North America: the Southwestern and the Plains areas. Archaeologists have found that three major indigenous cultures lived in this territory, and reached their developmental peak before the first European contact. These were:

- the Pueblo from the upper Rio Grande region, centered west of Texas;
- the Mississippian culture, also known as Mound Builders, which extended along the Mississippi River Valley east of Texas; and
- the civilizations of Mesoamerica, centered south of Texas. Influence of Teotihuacan in northern Mexico peaked around AD 500 and declined over the 8th to 10th centuries.

No culture was dominant in the present-day Texas region, and many peoples inhabited the area. Native American tribes who lived inside the boundaries of present-day Texas include the *Alabama, Apache, Atakapan, Bidai, Caddo, Aranama, Comanche, Choctaw, Coushatta, Hasinai, Jumano, Karankawa, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Tonkawa,* and *Wichita*.

When Europeans arrived in the Texas region, there were several races of native peoples divided into many smaller tribes. They were *Caddoan, Atakapan, Athabaskan,*

Coahuiltecan, and *Uto-Aztecan*. The *Uto-Aztecan Puebloan* peoples lived neared the Rio Grande in the western portion of the state, the *Athabaskan*-speaking Apache tribes lived throughout the interior, the *Caddoans* controlled much of the Red River region and the *Atakapans* were mostly centered along the Gulf Coast. At least one tribe of *Coahuiltecans*, the *Aranama*, lived in southern Texas. This entire culture group, primarily centered in northeastern Mexico, is now extinct. It is difficult to say who lived in the northwestern region of the state originally. By the time the region came to be explored, it belonged to the fairly well-known *Comanche*, another *Uto-Aztecan* people who had transitioned into a powerful horse culture, but it is believed that they came later and did not live there during the 16th century. It may have been claimed by several different peoples, including *Uto-Aztecans*, *Athabaskans*, or even *Dhegihan Siouans*.

Spain was the first European country to claim and control the area of Texas. France held a short-lived colony. Mexico controlled the territory until 1836 when Texas won its independence, becoming an independent Republic. The Republic of Texas (Spanish: *República de Tejas*) was a sovereign nation in North America that existed from October 2, 1835, to February 19, 1846. It was bordered by Mexico to the west and southwest, the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast, the two U.S. states of Louisiana and Arkansas to the east and northeast, and United States territories encompassing parts of the current U.S. states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico to the north and west. The citizens of the republic were known as *Texians*. In 1845, Texas joined the union as the 28th state. The state's annexation set off a chain of events that led to the Mexican–American War in 1846. A slave state before the American Civil War, Texas declared its secession from the U.S. in early 1861, and officially joined the Confederate States of America on March 2 of the same year.

Texas and Florida are called out on this website because (1) these are places that are very personal because I have lived in both placed at a very impressionable time in my life; and (2) because these two states are also significant cartographically through the centuries.

Nicolas de La Fora's 1771 map of the northern frontier of New Spain clearly shows the Provincia de los Tejas.

Carte De La Louisiane Et Du Cours Du Mississipi . . . Juin 1718

De L'Isle 's map is "the first large-scale map accurately showing the lower Mississippi River and surrounding areas" and the first printed map to properly locate and name 'Texas.' "The most important notation to Texas history [on the map]... was that appearing along the Trinity: '*Mission de los Tiejas, etablie in 1716.*' . . . This phrase marked the first appearance of a form of the name Texas on a printed map, and thus Delisle has received proper credit for establishing Texas as a geographic place name." One of the most widely copied and influential maps ever produced. The map contains the first indications of the explorations of De Soto, Cavelier, Tonty, Moscoso and Denis. It included the best depiction of the Mississippi River to date, for the first time presenting a roughly accurate delineation of its entire length, as well as a semblance of accuracy about many of its tributaries.

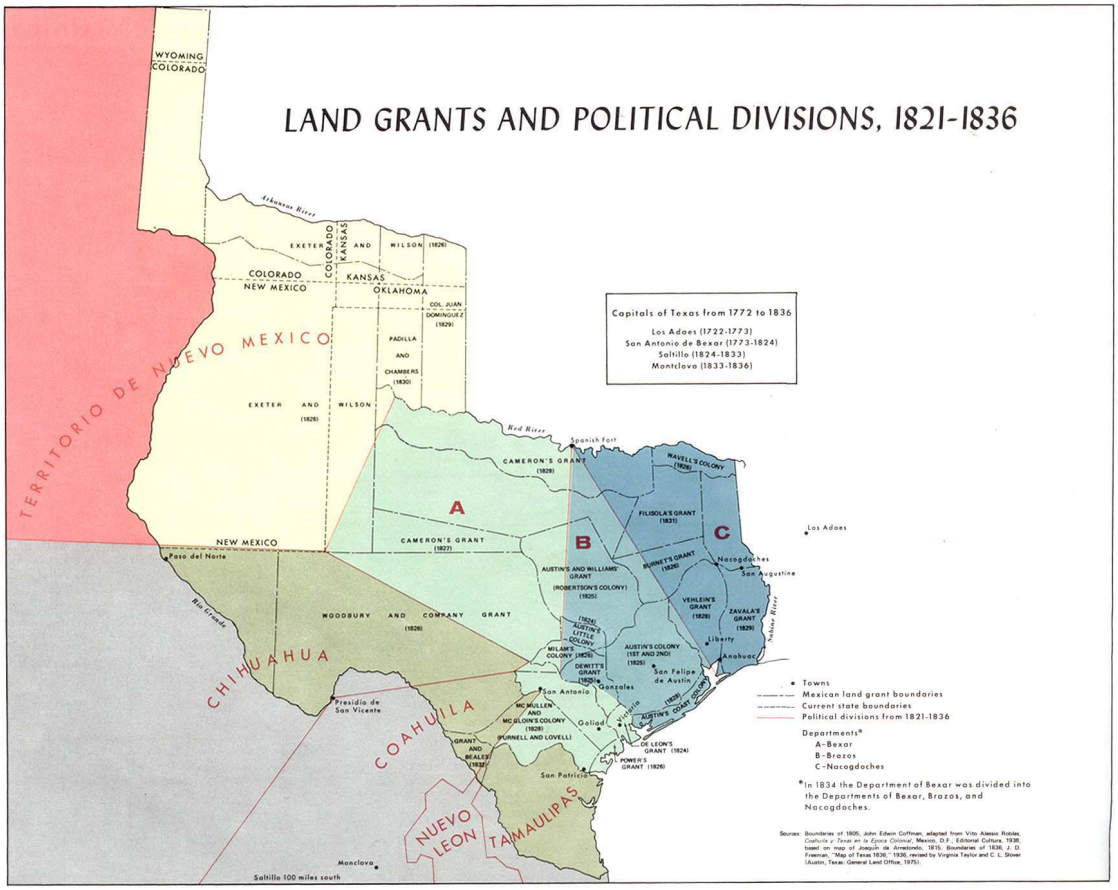
Detail from De L'Isle's map

#5.32


SEGUNDA PARTE
QUARTA PARTE
EXPLICACION
PRIMERA PARTE
TERCERA PARTE
EXPLICACION

Jose de Urrutia and Nicolas Lafora, Mapa, que comprende la Frontera, de los Dominios del Rey, en la America Septentrional, ([s.n.], 1769), Library of Congress, G4410 1769 .U7 TIL Vault. A large and beautifully drawn map of Northern New Spain accompanying the report of a Spanish survey for reorganizing defenses along the northern frontier to guard against British expansion and Indian raiders.

Zebulon M. Pike, A map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain, (Philadelphia, 1810), Library of Congress, G4295 1807 .P5 TIL. Information on this map was based on Pike's personal reconnaissance of the region, communication with his Spanish captor, and a manuscript copy of a map of New Spain prepared by Alexander Humboldt for the War Department. Although viewed as a slight improvement over Humboldt's earlier map, much of the cartographic information is generalized and inaccurate.



Stephen F. Austin, Mapa geographico de la Provincial de TEXAS, por Estevan Austin, 1822, ([s.n.], 1822). This is the map Austin enclosed with his petition to the Mexican government to legitimize his empresario grant, and includes his own observations and research, especially for eastern Texas.
Courtesy of the Briscoe Center for American History, the University of Texas at Austin

Stephen F. Austin's initial contribution to Texas cartography was the pen-and-ink and watercolor map of 1822, which he filed during the petition process for recognition of his *empresario* grant by the Mexican government. The map extends from near the 104th meridian in the west to the Sabine River in the east and from the 34th parallel in the north to below the mouth of the Nueces River in the south. The northern and eastern boundaries were roughly those laid out under the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. While the map covers the area that includes Austin's grant, the Panhandle and trans-Pecos regions of the present-day state of Texas are absent. The various rivers, which are so important in the history of Texas, are placed appropriately, and their lengths were approximated. Beyond his own observations and research, Austin's depiction of eastern Texas reflects his debt to Humboldt and Pike, as does the representation of some of the Texas coast to Puelles. Many towns, settlements, *presidios*

(fortified military settlements), Native American villages, and the roads linking them also are shown. In between the lower Brazos and Colorado rivers, Austin labeled his then soon to be approved grant "Austiana, or Austin's Settlement."

Rivers are the most conspicuous geographical features on Austin's map and are demarcated accurately. Generally flowing from the northwest to the southeast, the river systems of the Rio Grande, Nueces, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, and Sabine, among others, seem to proclaim the farming and ranching possibilities of Texas and especially the lands of the Austin's Colony. They also can be seen as potential arteries of communication and commerce, leading to and from the Gulf of Mexico, as well as between towns and settlements.

Several important land routes are indicated across the map that mostly cut in an east-west direction. The central road, *Camino que va a Natchitoches*, proceeds from *Laredo* in the southwest through *Bexar* (San Antonio) and Nacogdoches to Natchitoches in Louisiana. A southern road *Camino de va a los Opeluzas*, leads again from *Laredo* through *La Bahia* to Opelousas in Louisiana. And coming from the northwest to intersect the Natchitoches road is the *Camino de Comanches*, the famous Comanche Trail first laid down by migrating Native Americans.

As Dennis Reinhartz states in his article on the Austin's maps, alluring as this map might be to prospective immigrants with its water resources, roads, and towns, it was marked conspicuously with the looming presence of Native Americans. Just below the Lipan Apaches in the northwest of the province, the Comanches dominate the map. In the second half of the 18th century, these two tribes formed a persistent threat to the settlements on the northern frontier of New Spain that continued under the Mexican republic. On the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the *Carancahuas* (Karankawas), who Cabeza de Vaca believed were cannibals when encountered three hundred years before, are shown. Across the east the friendlier *Cado*, *Cochata* (Coushatta), *Alabama*, and others also are indicated. And evident on the upper *R. Nieves* there is a village of the "Texas" (*Tejas*), the people after whom the province and future republic and state were named. With this prominent representation of Native Americans in Texas, especially the Comanche, Austin was perhaps trying to influence the Mexican government to safeguard his settlement from the Native Americans.

Although Austin was not a trained cartographer, Reinhartz states that the significance of Austin's 1822 map of Texas cannot be discounted. Firstly, it was the most comprehensive and current depiction of the province of Texas to date. The Spanish and Mexican administrations simply had nothing like it. Secondly, since it existed in multiple contemporary copies, the information it held became public knowledge quickly. Finally, the 1822 map also laid the groundwork for Austin's far more influential map of 1830. The 1822 map and Austin's cartography of Texas that followed quite possibly helped to endear him and his *empresario* venture to the Mexican government, and conceivably serves as an explanation as to why in 1830 further American colonization of Texas was proscribed, but the Austin colony was permitted to remain.


MEXICO
1823
British Miles
GULF of MEXICO
UNITED STATES
Longitude West 103 from Greenwich
Published by F.Lucas Jr. Baltimore

1823

Map of Texas, Florenzo Galli, 1826


MAPA
de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS
DE
MÉJICO,
Segun lo organizado y definido por las varias
actas del Congreso de dicha República: y
construido por las mejores autoridades.
Lo publican White, Gallaher y White.
(NUEVA YORK.)
1828.
OREGON
CAROLINA DEL S.
APACHERIA
NUEVA LEON
GOLFO DE MÉJICO
BAHIA DE VERA CRUZ
TABLA DE DISTANCIAS.
TABLA ESTADISTICA.
CARTA DE LOS CAMINOS &c. DESDE
VERA CRUZ Y ALVARADO A
MÉJICO.

1828

MAP OF TEXAS With Parts of the Adjoining States, Stephen F. Austin, 1830.

The 1830 first edition of the Austin map of Texas, arguably the single most important map in Texas history, and one of the great rarities of cartographic Americana.

The Stephen F. Austin map of Texas occupies an important place in American and Texan history and the progress of westward expansion. As the first broadly accurate map of Texas to be published, it represents a monumental scientific achievement and defined the geographic conception of Texas before and during the Republic period. It

also proved to be a brilliant rhetorical device promoting Anglo-American settlement and, later, the cause of Texan independence.

Few early maps of the American West have the importance, or romance, of Stephen F. Austin's 1830 *Map of Texas with Parts of the Adjoining States*. No part of the west had been previously mapped on such a large scale and in such detail. It was the first significant map to show the results of the Anglo-American immigration to Texas, and it was the work of a man who was responsible for that immigration–the Father of Modern Texas.

The map appeared in several editions until 1845. At the time the map was published, the Anglo settlements in Texas were the vanguard of the American Western movement; the excellence of Austin's map makes it one of the most important maps of Texas–not only for the state's history, but for documenting the early trans-Mississippi West.

Austin compiled this map over the course of more than five years, both to fulfill a condition of his land grant from Mexico and to showcase Texas's attractions to potential settlers. The landscape is thus shown to be as inviting as possible. The natural topography—in particular the profusion of river and stream systems—is depicted with accuracy that far outstrips that of any previous map. The three earliest colonial grants—Austin's Colony, De Witt's Colony and the second Austin Grant—are shown in well-watered country in the southeast. The progress of development in Austin's Colony is emphasized by a number of American towns, many appearing for the first time on a printed map. These are shown linked to one another, to the United States and to the Mexican interior by an extensive road network. Beyond the grants are vast areas of prairie populated by "large" and "immense" "droves" of wild cattle, horses and buffalo, but also the domain of the fearsome Comanche nation.

This map of Texas was part of Austin's campaign to encourage settlers to take up homesteads on his lands. The huge Austin grants are clearly marked and are made as attractive cartographically as possible. In an astute tribute to Austin's benefactors, the title block is surmounted by the Mexican coat of arms, a golden eagle holding a snake in its beak and talons, surmounting a prickly pear cactus bearing the name of each Federal state.

The creation of Austin's map lies at the very center of the founding of modern Texas. Prior to the 1820's *Tejas* had been a largely neglected frontier province of New Spain, which was in the throes of the revolution that would shortly establish Mexico's independence. The non-indigenous population numbered only 2,500, centered on a handful of missions and presidios, and development was hindered by the resistance of Comanche and Apache warriors who resented European encroachment. In the final days of its control of Mexico, the Spanish regime granted concessions to foreigners to settle certain frontier regions, in order to act as bulwarks against the native peoples and developing the fertile land into a taxable province. One such concession was given in January 1821 to American Moses Austin, with the proviso that he settle 300 Catholic families along Texas's Brazos River. Austin died shortly thereafter, and title passed to his son, Stephen.

In 1822, Austin's grant was rescinded during the political turmoil following Mexican independence. He traveled to Mexico City in an effort to lobby the government and, clearly understanding the power of cartography, drafted the *Mapa geographico de la provincia de Texas* (1822) to support his efforts. While a crude endeavor when compared

to his later work, this was for its time the most geographically advanced map of the region.

In 1823, Austin succeeded in convincing the Mexican Congress to reinstate his grant and was given the title of "empresario," or agent of the colonizing scheme. He then set about attracting settlers to his colony, with the first wave of families–"the Old Three Hundred"–arriving late in 1825. As depicted on his map, over the rest of the decade, the territory of Austin's grant was progressively expanded, as he managed to attract a further 900 people to his colony. During the same period, other American impresarios founded colonies, as shown on the map, beginning with "De Witt's Colony," shown on the map just west of Austin's. While conditions were challenging, most of these colonies succeeded in establishing permanent settlement. While technically all new immigrants were to swear allegiance to Mexico as citizens, practice Roman Catholicism, learn Spanish, and observe a prohibition on slavery, these stipulations were rarely enforced. Gradually, a new society developed, demographically and culturally distinct from the rest of Mexico.

Austin's 1823 grant also required him to produce an accurate general map of Texas, an effort he pursued diligently. He had a voracious appetite for geographic information, and solicited land surveyors for any and all plat maps and regional surveys. His efforts were rewarded by some fine surveys, notably John Kerr's sketch of the mouth of the Lavaca River and John Williams' charting of the region between the Sabine and Trinity rivers. Additionally, Austin took the time to perform his own surveys. In 1826, he charted Galveston Island and Bay, and in a separate effort, mapped the courses of the Colorado and Brazos Rivers. This resulted in his manuscript Map of Texas by S F Austin, Bexar, August 8, 1827, a distinct improvement over his 1822 map.

Austin also received assistance from an unlikely source. When in 1828 Mexican president Guadalupe Victoria began to suspect that Anglo-American immigration was a thinly-veiled endeavor to annex Texas to the United States, he dispatched General Manuel de Mier y Téran to the region. During his mission, Téran conducted scientific surveys regulated by astronomical observations. He added some of his findings to a copy of Fiorenzo Galli's Texas (1826), which, lithographed in Mexico City, was the first printed map of Texas, today known in only a single copy. Although Téran and Austin were supposedly at political cross-purposes, the two men became friends and shared geographic intelligence, a contribution acknowledged by Austin in the title block of his 1830 map.

In June 1829 Austin sent his finished manuscript map to Henry Schenk Tanner (1786-1858), who was then the most respected and successful American map publisher, responsible for such grand projects as *A New American Atlas* (1819-23). Tanner engaged Philadelphia engravers John and William Warr, and the first edition was published in March 1830, printed on thin paper and folded into leather-covered boards.

Fulfilling the condition of his grant, Austin sent another manuscript version of the map, but with Spanish text, to Mexico City, hoping that it would eventually reach the desk of President Vincente Guerrero. In doing so, he sought to assure Chapultepec Palace of his loyalty, writing that:

"I perform this service to my adopted country in deference to the duty of a citizen and in case his Excellency the president should esteem it proper to command the map to be engraved and published I grant to the national government for that purpose all the rights to the map which belong to me by the law as its author."

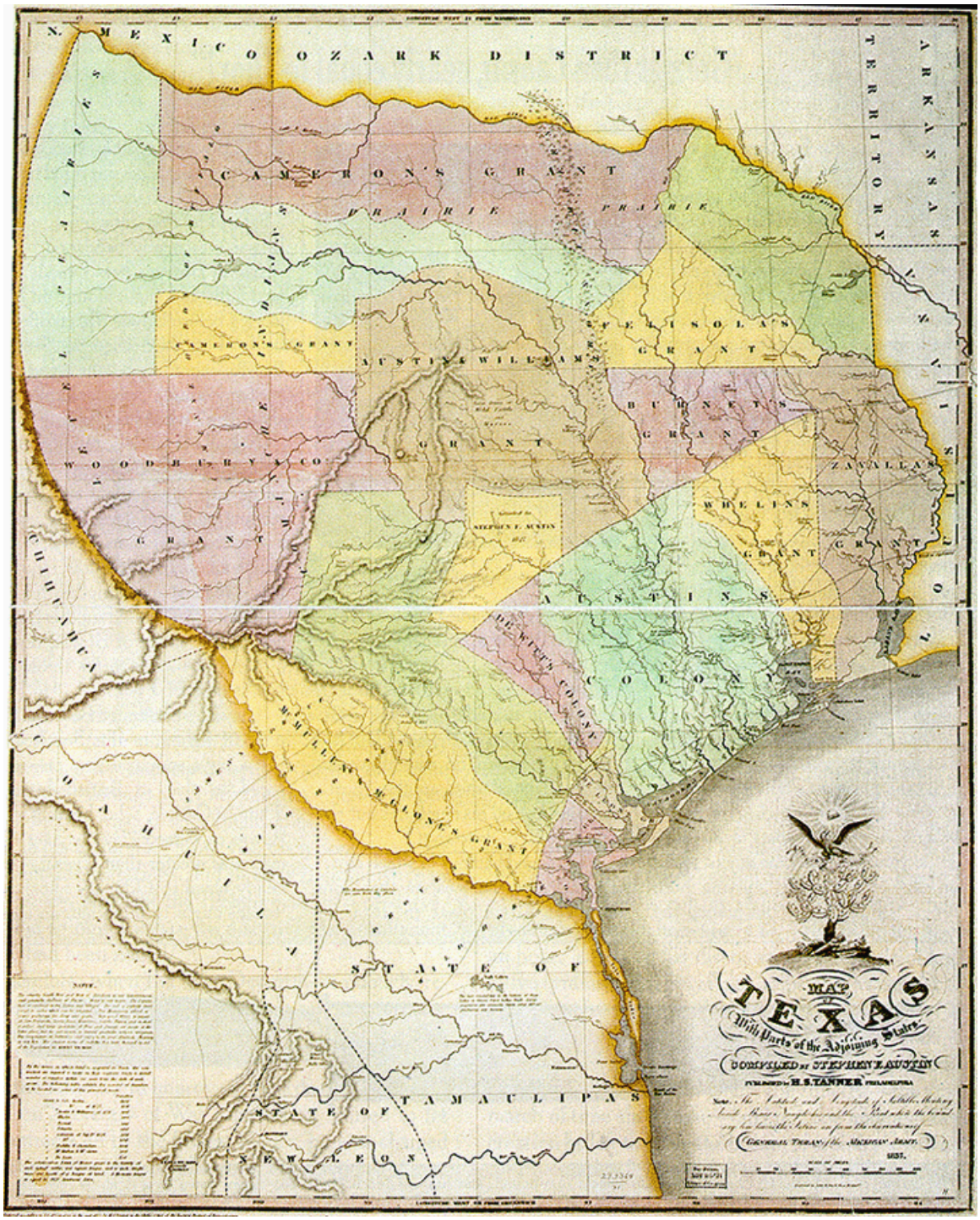
On another occasion, Austin assured the Mexican Treasury Secretary that: "My purpose [in making the map] has been to add to the fund of geographic knowledge of Mexican territory, and to make known our beloved Texas to the Mexicans and the world." It is not clear what high-level administrators in Mexico City made of the map, and at any rate they never arranged for its publication.

Indeed, Austin's map was in effect the centerpiece of a clever double-sided propaganda campaign. By having the map published and disseminated in the United States, he hoped to promote Texas and to attract additional American immigrants. On the other hand, by sending a special copy of the map as a tribute to the Mexican government, he hoped to assure them of his loyalty, and by extension, that of the Anglo-Texan colonists in general. He knew that the future of the Texas he wished to create would be in jeopardy if he did not maintain the tolerance, if not the support, of the Mexican government.

While Austin was successful in promoting Texas within the United States, he failed to gain the favor of the Mexican government. The Anglo-American settler population reached 30,000, outnumbering the Mexican-born citizens by a factor of four to one. The Mexican government feared that this demographic shift was a threat to its national security. As the first copies of Austin's map appeared from Tanner's press, President Anastasio Bustamante enacted the new laws of April 6, 1830, which effectively banned all foreign immigration to Texas. The American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government were now on a collision course, one that would culminate in war, independence, and ultimately annexation of Texas to the United States. Austin himself lived just long enough to see the Republic of Texas declare its independence in 1836.

Austin's legacy would survive him in the form of his great map. Tanner published successively updated issues in 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1846, and 1848. In the early years of the Republic, the Austin map would be imbued with a new symbolic significance. While the Lone Star Republic maintained de facto independence, it was never recognized by Mexico and remained under constant threat of invasion. While the map does not specifically proclaim succession from Mexico, it nevertheless shows Texas to be a clearly defined and separate political entity, traversed by the improvement of the Anglo-Texan colonists.

From Comprehensive Atlas, Geographical, Historical and Commercial by Thomas Gamaliel Bradford, 1835. First issue of the first separate map of Texas to appear in an atlas



Republic of Texas 1836

Republic of Texas and Mexico, 1836, James Wyld

An ephemeral Republic of Texas that predates Texan claims in New Mexico which would give rise to the ·"stovepipe" configuration is illustrated here, The United States stretches from Atlantic to Pacific, though the border between the U.S, and Mexico is depicted at the 42nd parallel. As this map predates the Mexican-American War, this border is not unusual, however it means that most of what constitutes the modern American Southwest is still a part of Mexico. Also, the northern border of the United States contains a gap, likely reflecting the still undecided dispute between Britain and the United States over what is now British Columbia, known as the 54°40 · dispute,

The geography of Texas illustrated here predates Texas' claims to New Mexico. Later, the Republic of Texas would claim to all land east of the Rio Grande, which extended north to modern-day Wyoming, to the U.S, border, which at that time was the Arkansas River, The Republic would exist for another five years, until Texas was formally admitted to the United States in December 1845 and ceded its sovereignty to the United States on February 19, 1846, The annexation of Texas led to a deterioration of foreign relations between the United States and Mexico due to an unresolved border dispute between Texas and Mexico and directly led to the Mexican-American War.

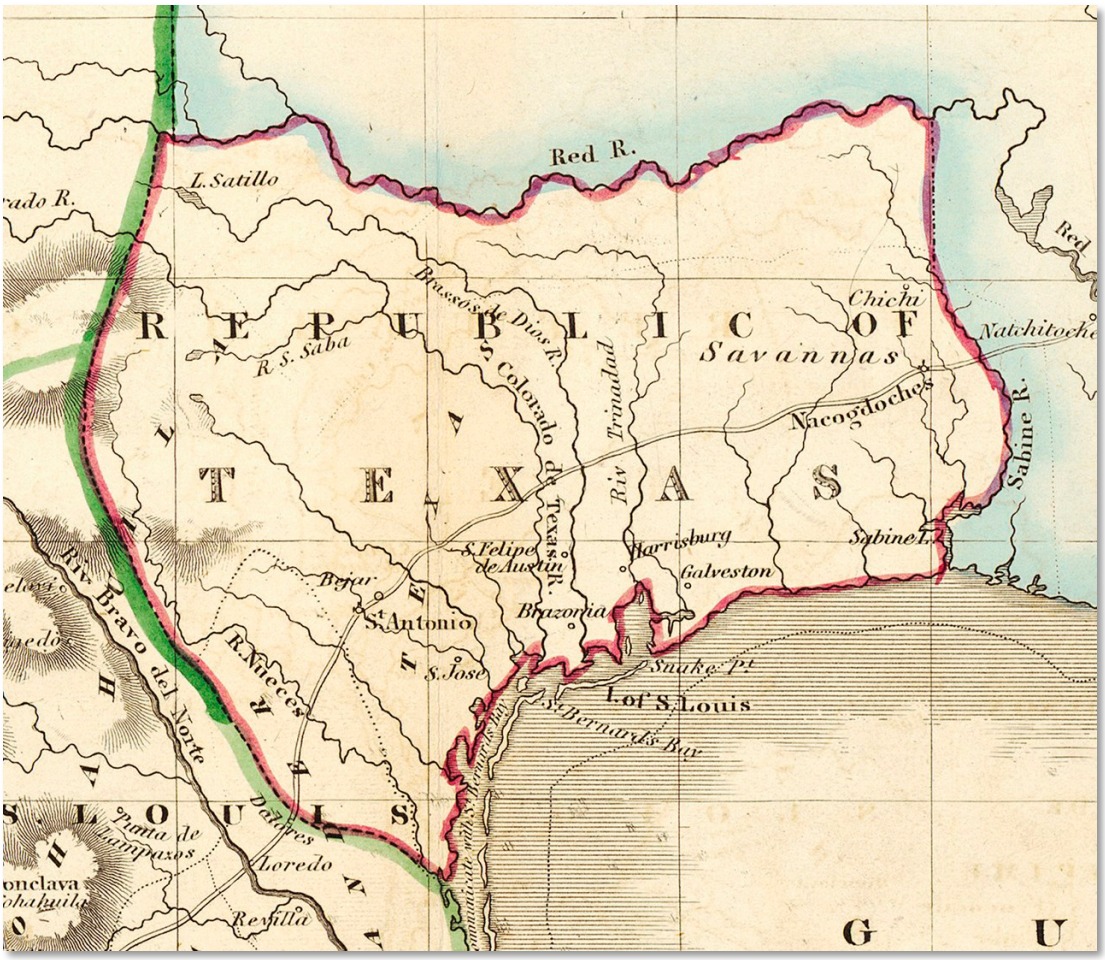
Republic of Texas, 1835

Sites/facts specific to this historic state map are:
Texas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Louisiana, Part of Mexico, Gulf of Mexico, Red River, Rio Grande, Colorado River, Arkansas River, Coahuila and Tamaulipas Mexico.
The following towns are featured in this map:

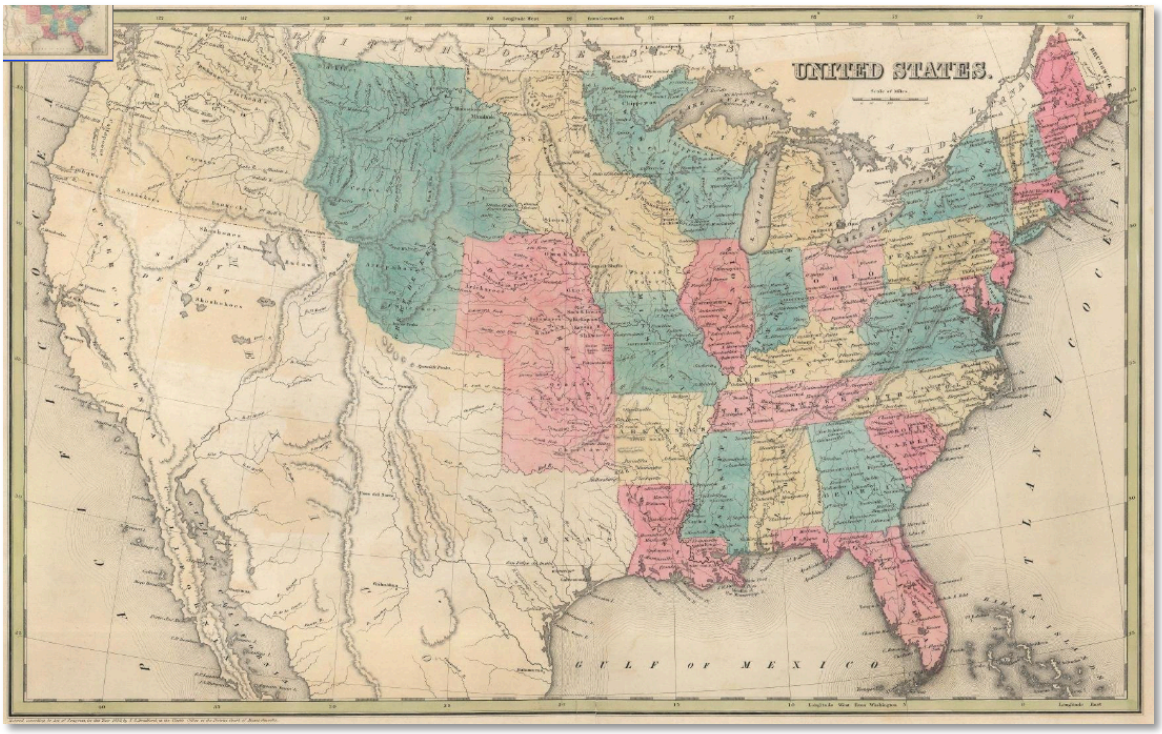
Montgomery, Bexar, San Antonio, Bastrop, Nashville, Crockett, Beaumont, Richmond, Jasper, and Austin, Texas (TX), Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Alexandria, Louisiana (LA), Lewisburg, Little Rock, Helena, and Batesville, Arkansas (AK), and several other cities and towns throughout the four states.

Republic of Texas, 1834 (Burr)

Map of the Republic of Texas by Thomas Gamaliel Bradford, 1838



Detail of a map showing the Republic of Texas by William Home Lizars, 1836



United States, 1838

This is Thomas Bradford's 1838 map of the United States of America, from the first edition of his *Universal Illustrated Atlas*. It is notable for reflecting contemporary territorial disputes, the evolving territorial configuration of the country, and the development of geographical knowledge of the western half of North America.

Displaying the portion of North America corresponding with today's contiguous United States, this map uses color shading to distinguish states and territories. Cities, rivers, mountains, forts, and other features are labeled throughout, as are the names of dozens of Native American groups. Texas, by this time an independent republic, is noted, though Bradford does not make a statement here on the hotly disputed border between the new country and Mexico (though his Texas map from the same atlas does). The geography west of the Missouri River is relatively cursory and tentative. Cartographic myths such as a 'Great Desert' in today's Colorado are included, though Bradford has dispensed with the apocryphal Buenaventura River, common on maps of the era. Great Salt Lakes is identified as Lake Timpanogos.

The territorial configuration of the U.S. captured here only existed for a short time in the late 1830s and early 1840s, between the creation of the Wisconsin and Iowa Territories and the admission of Texas into the union. The Iowa Territory here extends northwards to the 49th parallel north, the current border between the U.S. and Canada, covering parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Likewise, the Wisconsin Territory includes most of the later state of that name as well as portions of future Minnesota, and the Indian Territory, later reduced to today's Oklahoma, takes in the later territory of Kansas. To the west is a large unincorporated territory, sometimes as districts named after regions or larger Native American groups (Mandan, Sioux, Osage, Ozark) on slightly earlier maps, roughly corresponding to the later states of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, as well as the western portion of the Dakotas.

A territorial dispute between the United States and Great Britain in the northern part of the Wisconsin Territory (now the Arrowhead Region of Minnesota) is referenced. Not mentioned is a similar disagreement over the northern border of Maine, which resulted in the 'Aroostook War' in 1838-1839. Both disputes resulted from earlier poor understanding of geography and resulting ambiguities in the 1783 *Treaty of Paris*, and both were resolved by the 1842 *Webster-Ashburton Treaty*, leaving the Oregon Territory as the only major remaining territorial disagreement between the U.S. and Great Britain.

Here the Pacific Northwest border of the United States is not depicted at the 49th parallel, but continues beyond the scope of the map, to the parallel 54-40' north. The Oregon Question was disputed for decades between the United States and Great Britain, and the basis for the dispute was mostly economic. The fur trade in the Pacific Northwest was booming, which meant that both British and American companies and citizens wanted access to this area. American interest was also rooted in the concept of Manifest Destiny and westward expansion. Although the border was set at the 49th parallel by 1846, the crisis was not fully resolved until 1872.

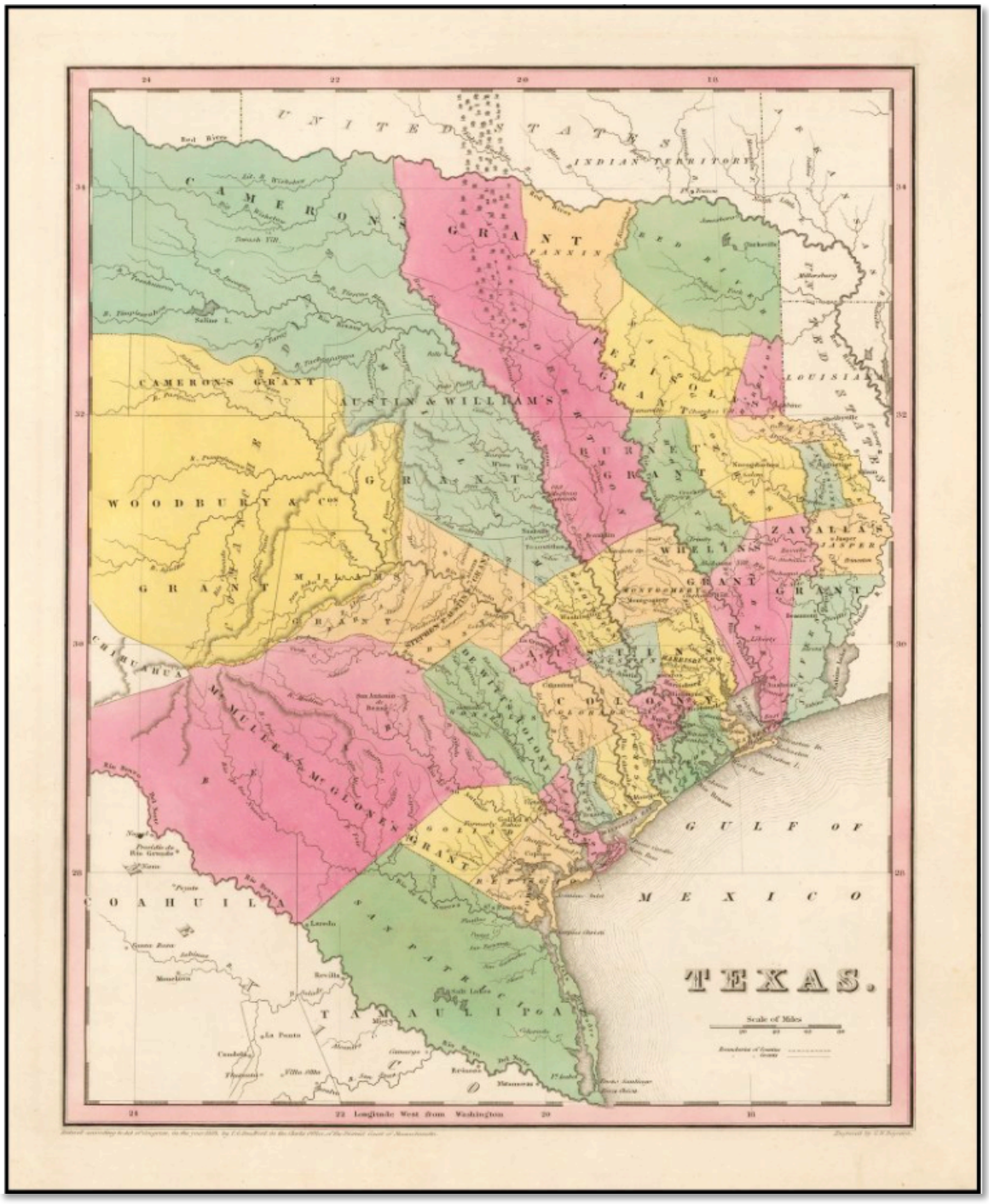
E. Gilman, Sketch of Texas with the boundaries of Mexican States as shown on General Austin's map of Texas published by R. S. Tanner, 1839.
Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, G4030 1839 .G5 TIL Vault.

The Texian leaders at first intended to extend their national boundaries to the Pacific Ocean, but ultimately decided to claim the Rio Grande as boundary, including much of New Mexico, which the Republic never controlled. They also hoped, after peace was made with Mexico, to run a railroad to the Gulf of California to give "access to the East Indian, Peruvian and Chilean trade." When negotiating for the possibility of annexation to the US in late 1836, the Texian government instructed its minister Wharton in Washington that if the boundary were an issue, Texas was willing to settle for a boundary at the watershed between the Nueces River and Rio Grande, and leave out New Mexico. In 1840 the first and only census of the Republic of Texas was taken, recording a population of about 70,000 people. San Antonio and Houston were recorded as the largest and second largest cities respectively. As can be observed in the examples above, the extent of the Republic of Texas was debatable.

Map of the Republic of Texas. The disputed area is in light green, while the Republic is in dark green.

Mexico between 1835-1935 faced many independence movements, including Texas.

- Territory which declared its independence from Mexico, 1835-1936
- Territory claimed by multiple independence movements
- Territory claimed by the Republic of the Rio Grande
- Other Rebellions

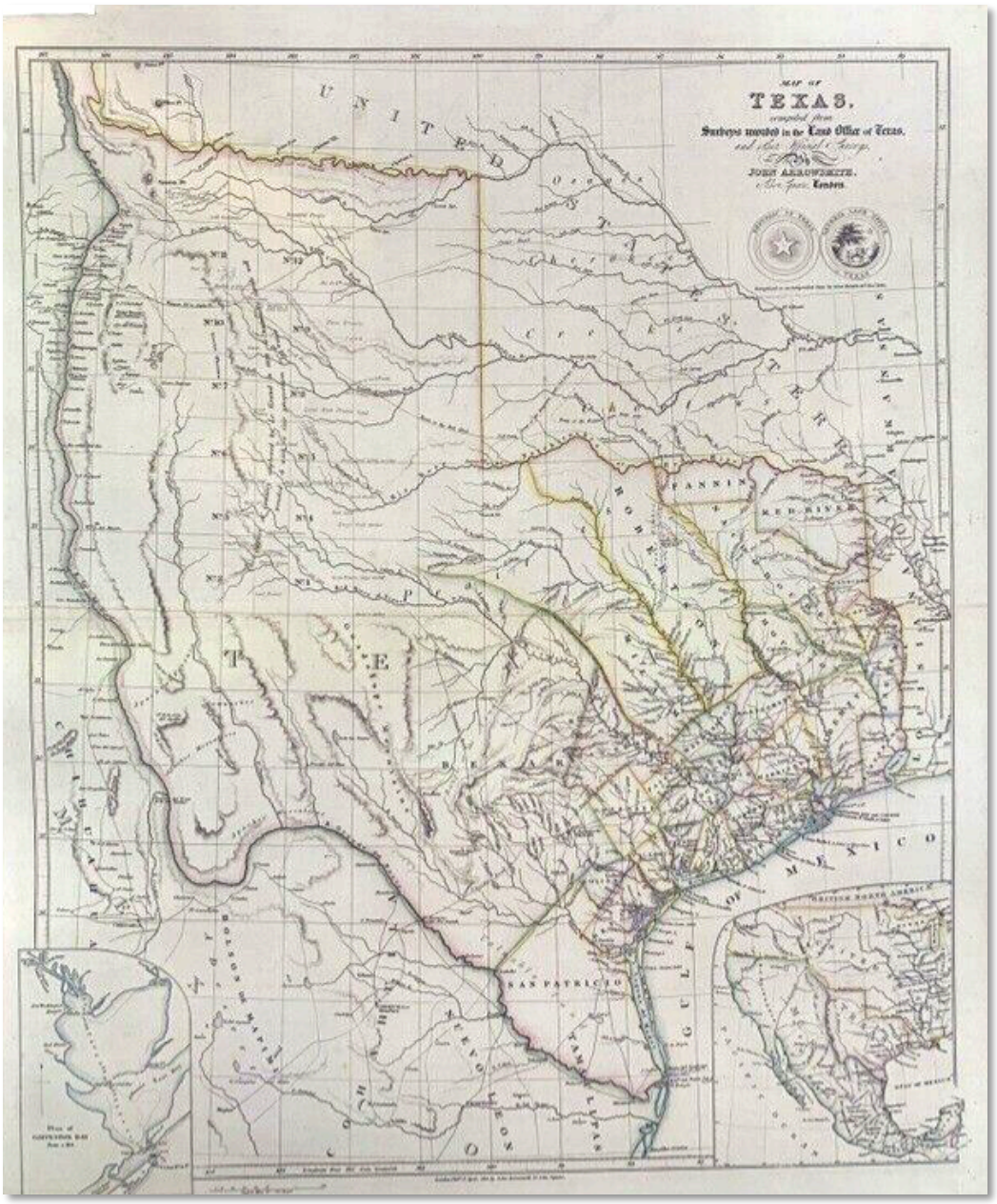


Republic of Texas. 1838 by Thomas Gamaliel Bradford

In 1835, Bradford issued a small map of the Texas shortly before it became a Republic. In 1838, Bradford issued his *Illustrated Atlas,* a much larger and more lavish production, which included the present map. It also included all of the empresario land grants and colonies, as well as the early county configurations. The map is updated to include many of the new towns and place names in the growing Republic, as well as many early roads and other features. This 1841 edition of Bradford's map is first to show a mix of Empresario Land Grants and Counties in the Republic of Texas.

Republic of Texas 1840

Day-Haghe, 1840, Boundaries of Texas



Republic of Texas - Arrowsmith 1841

The Republic of Texas was a sovereign state in North America from 1836 to 1845. It was formed as a break-away republic from Mexico by the Texas Revolution. The nation claimed a large region that included all of the present state of Texas together with part of the former Mexican region of New Mexico (parts of present-day New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming). The eastern boundary with the United States was defined by the *Adams-Onís Treaty* between the United States and Spain, in 1819. Its southern and western-most boundary with Mexico was under dispute throughout the existence of the republic, with Texas claiming that the boundary was the Rio Grande, and Mexico claiming the Nueces River as the boundary.

This is the second edition of this scarce and important map of the Republic of Texas, published only two months after the first edition. Arrowsmith's map was likely the first to show the full extent of Texas' claim to the upper Rio Grande valley, an area that would remain a part of Texas until the Compromise of 1850. It is also one of the earliest maps to contain information from the General Land Office of Texas with the delineation of pioneer county development and land grants, including those for Castro, Kennedy, Pierson, Fisher and Bourgeois d'Orvanne. The map provides an accurate depiction of boundaries, river systems, Indian tribes, and major roads. The many details include the Waggon Rd. to Santa Fe, the Presidio Road, the Commanche Road, and the road to the Red River, which included along its way a Sick Camp and the grave of General Leavenworth. The arid western region purportedly explored by Le Grand in 1833 contains a note that the expansive area is naturally fertile well wooded & with a fair proportion of water; an erroneous remark that appears in this region on maps throughout much of the 19th century. This region is embellished with additional notations designed to promote immigration, such as valuable land, rich land, beautiful prairie, and delightful country. At bottom are two insets; a plan of Galveston Bay and a map of North America showing the relationship of Texas to Mexico and the United States. Only the second and third states include the inset of Galveston Bay, and show the full extent of republic's claim to the headwaters of the Rio Grande. Below the seals of the Republic of Texas and the Texas General Land Office is the announcement, Recognized as an Independent State by Great Britain 16th Novrember 1840. At the lower neatline is the imprint *London, Pubd. 17 April, 1841. by John Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square*. This second state from the *London Atlas* is very uncommon. This state was also published in William Kennedy's *The Rise, Progress and Prospects of the Republic of Texas*, while most atlases contained the third state. That such a detailed map of Texas should appear in a British atlas can be explained by the fact that Britain saw a need to maintain the existence of Texas as a potential market for British goods, free of the restrictions of U.S. commercial tariffs, and as a source of cotton independent of the rival cotton-producing Southern States of the USA. Texas could only compete with the South with the aid of slave labor, to which Britain was strongly opposed.

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British recognition of the new republic was therefore withheld until 1840 in the hope that slavery might be abolished in Texas, and that with emancipation a free Texas might be used as a base from which to undermine slavery in the neighbouring States of the USA. This map is one of the rarest published by John Arrowsmith in his London Atlas; it did not appear in atlases following the annexation in 1845.

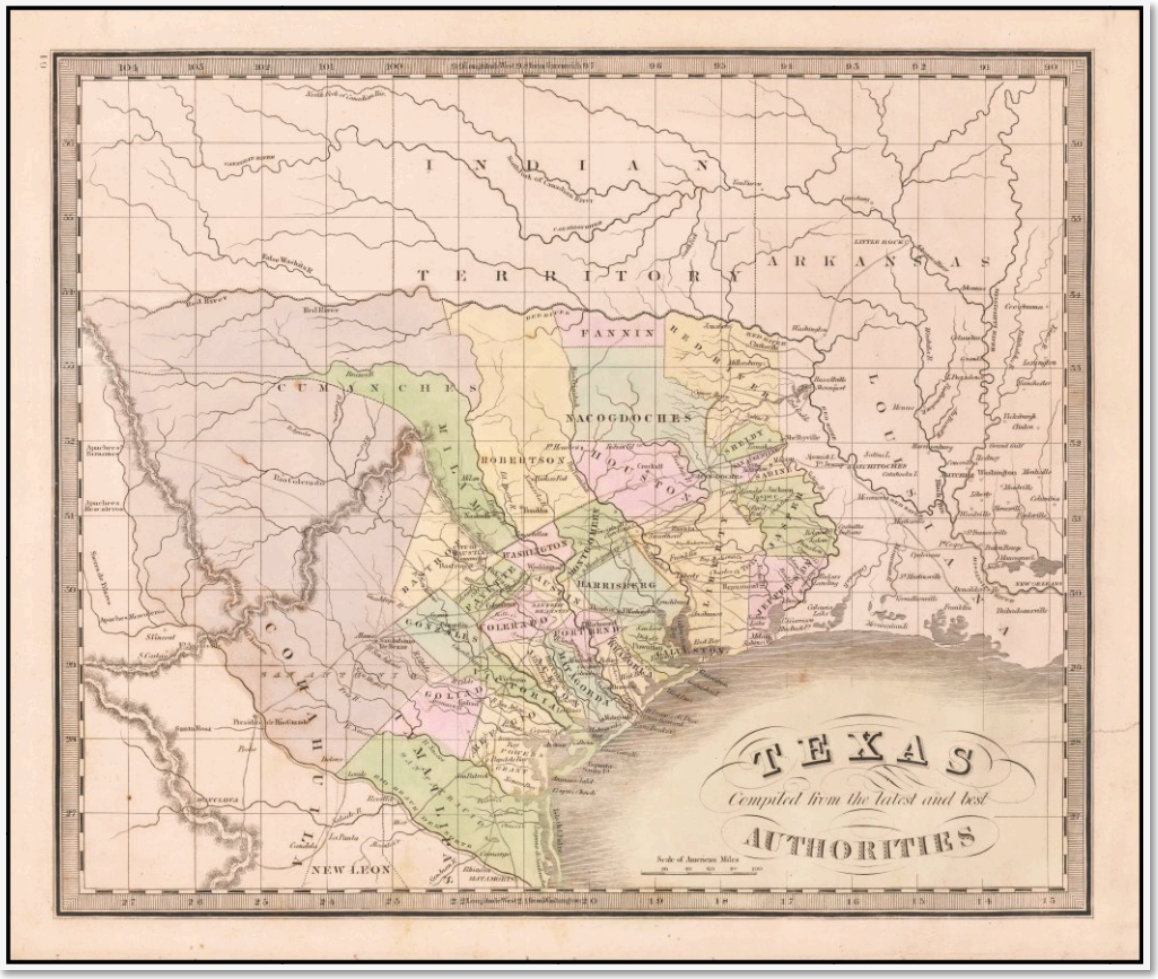
Sites/facts specific to this historic state map are: the Republic of Texas extending into current New Mexico, with Mexico West to the Pacific Ocean and North to current day Washington. Two inset include North America West of the Mississippi River including Mexico and a second of Galveston Bay. Notations for some trails and routes of exploration are shown, including some with handwritten notation. Waterways include the Sabine River, Galveston Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Neches River, Trinity River, Red River,

Arkansas River, Brazos River, Colorado River, Guadalupe River, San Antonio River, Rio Grande del Norte, Concho River, Colorado River, Canadian River, Concho River, and many more. Counties in the Eastern portion of the Republic are labeled.

The following towns are featured in this map:
Chihuahua, Pres del Paso del Norte, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Taos, Saltillo, Monterey, San Antonio de Bexar, Austin, Bastrop, Nashville, Franklin, Gonzales, Texanna, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, Matamoros, Galveston, Montgomery, Liberty, Houston, Clarksville, Shelbyville, Beaumont, and many others.

A Map Of The Republic Of Texas And The Adjacent Territories, Indicating The Grants of Land Conceded Under the Empressario System of Mexico, C.E. Cheffins, 1841

Cheffins map of the Republic of Texas was one of two maps of the Republic included in Kennedy's important 1841 book, *Texas: the Rise, Progress and Prospects of the Republic of Texas.* This fascinating map appears to be drawn substantially from the 1836 Mitchell/Young map (*New Map of Texas with the Contiguous American and Mexican States by J.H. Young, published by S. Augustus Mitchell*). The Mitchell Young map is well known for its detailed information on the land and land grants. These facts appear to have been picked up by Cheffins. The map lists all of the Empresario Grants as of 1836, along with the topographical details, roads, towns and other information supplied in the Mitchell-Young Map.



Republic of Texas Compiled from the latest and best Authorities, 1842, Jeremiah Greenleaf Greenleaf's map follows the cartographic details David Burr's map of 1833, distinguished as the first large-scale map of Texas to show all of what would become the Republic of Texas, including the panhandle and territory up to the Arkansas River. Martin and Martin note

The progress of settlement and the nearly total lack of information in the west, a region that was to remain primarily the domain of the Comanche and the coyote for another thirty years. The map shows a combination of early counties and empresario grants, along with early roads, trails (Santa Fe), forts ("Ft. Houston," "Parker's Fort"), rivers, and mountains. A number of Indian tribes are shown, including Apaches Faraones, Apaches Mescateros, and Apaches Mescoleros.

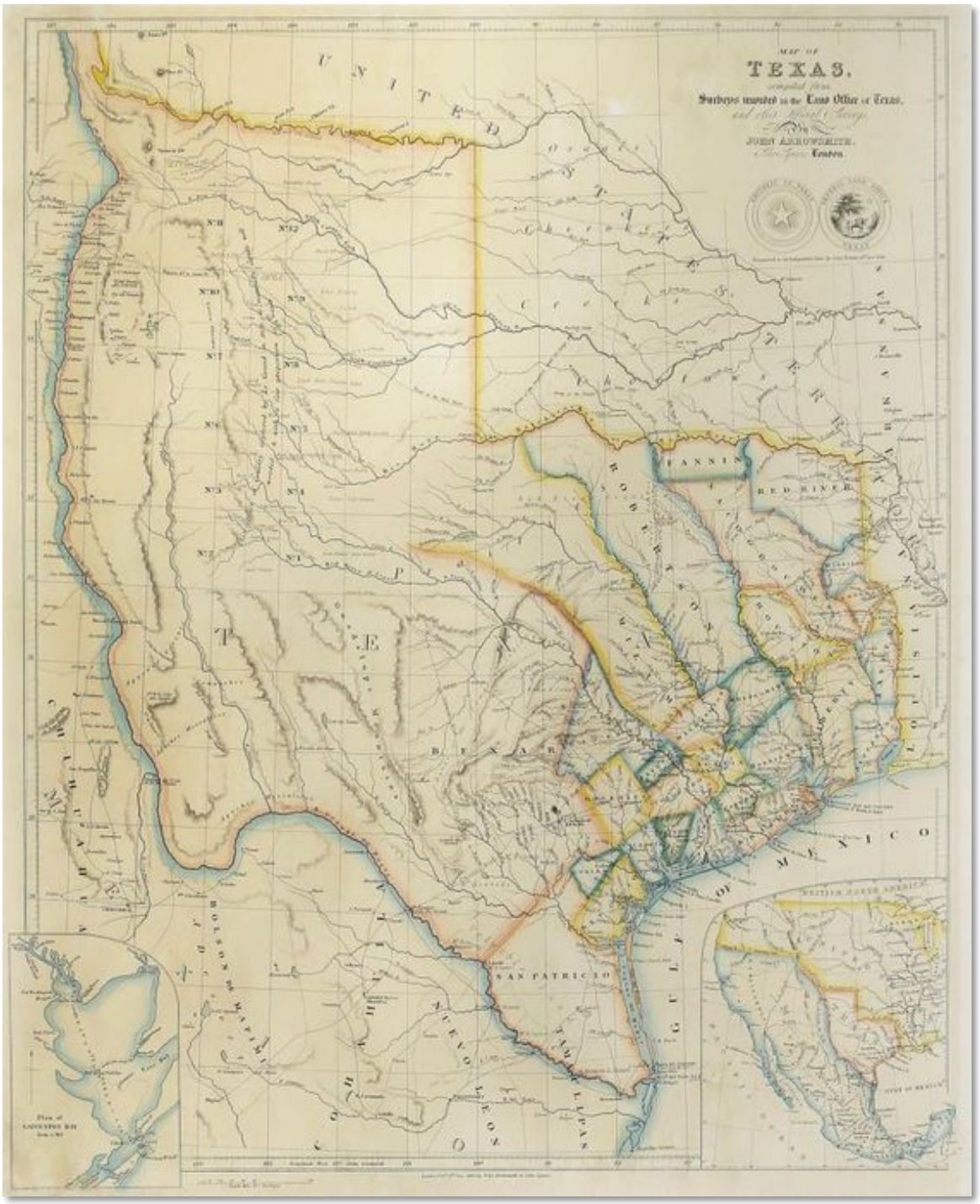
Rivers and topography are elegantly engraved, trails and forts well detailed, and the Republic's counties are presented with stippled borders and original wash color, Austin - founded in 1839 - is shown as the capital, with the old capital of San Felipe de Austin also identified, Houston, Galveston, Victoria, Richmond, and San Antonio are all noted. The map includes parts of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mexico, and the southern part of the Indian Territory. The actual outer borders of the Republic are ambiguous, perhaps deliberately, with regard to the border with Mexico.

The Republic of Texas was a short-lived nation established in March of 1836 when it ceded from Mexico. Following the independence of Mexico from Spain, the American Stephen Fuller Austin lead a group of 300 *Empresarios* to settle Texas, near Austin, where they received a grant from the Mexican government. As more Americans moved to Texas, resentment and strife began to build between the American settlers and Mexican authorities, This and other factors ultimately led to the Texan Revolution in 1835 and the declaration of Texan independence in 1836, Texas remained an independent republic until it joined the United States 10 years later in 1846.

The borders of the Republic of Texas were in dispute from the earliest days of the Texan Revolution, The Republic-claimed borders followed the *Treaties of Velasco* between the newly created Texas Republic and Mexican leader, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The treaties established an eastern boundary following the 1819 *Adams-Onis Treaty* between the United States and Spain, which established the Sabine River as the eastern boundary of Spanish Texas and western boundary of the Missouri Territory, The Republic's southern and western boundary with Mexico was mete nuanced, Texas claimed the Rio Grande del Norte as its western and southernmost border, while Mexico argued for a boundary much further east at the Nueces River. When Texas was annexed into the United States, the agreement followed the Republic claimed boundary, thus absorbing Mexican claimed territory as far west as Santa Fe. This escalated already existing tensions between the United States, the former Republic of Texas, and Mexico, ultimately triggering for the Mexican-American War (1846 - 1848).

Central America. Including Texas, California and the Northern States of Mexico ...• Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. London. c. 1842

A classic moment in the changing West as Texas became its own nation, and the vast portion of the West was the extended reaches of the Mexican Empire. Covered mostly by a "Nueva California" that was contained by "Columbia" to the north and the unnamed territories of the plains and front range, this configuration would be redefined with U.S. expansion. Does include many of the key roads and trails, including the "Osage Road" to northern Texas, as well as an unidentified Santa Fe trail, and many connecting roads from Mexico into southern and central Texas. Approximately 12.5 x 15.75 (inches)



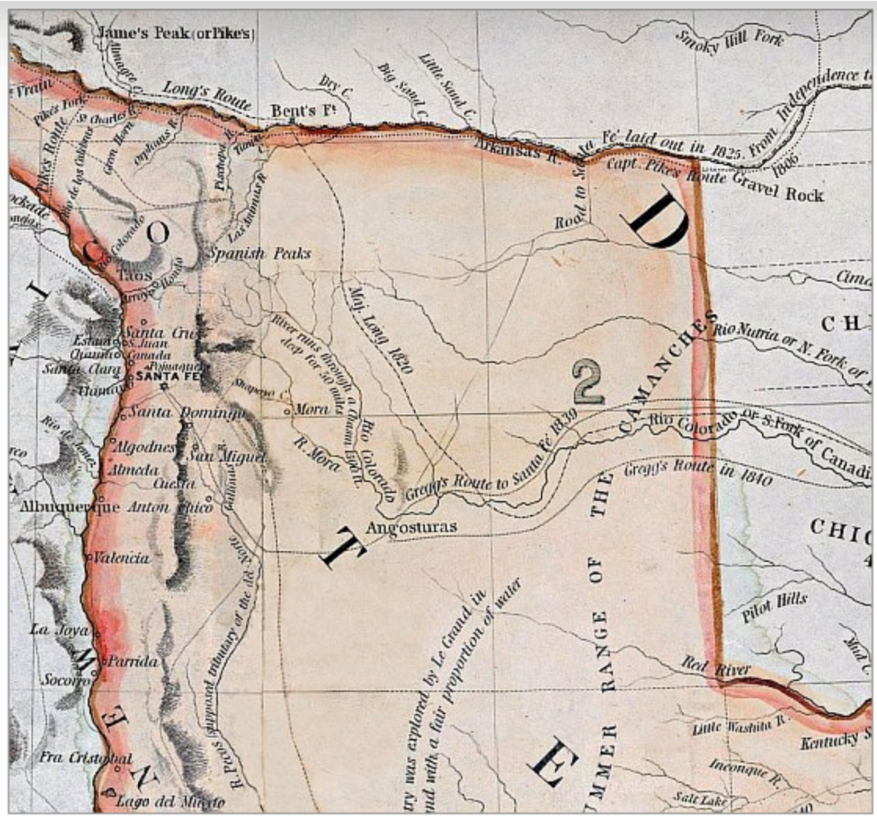
Arrowsmith, 1843

A Map of Texas and the Counties Adjacent, 1844

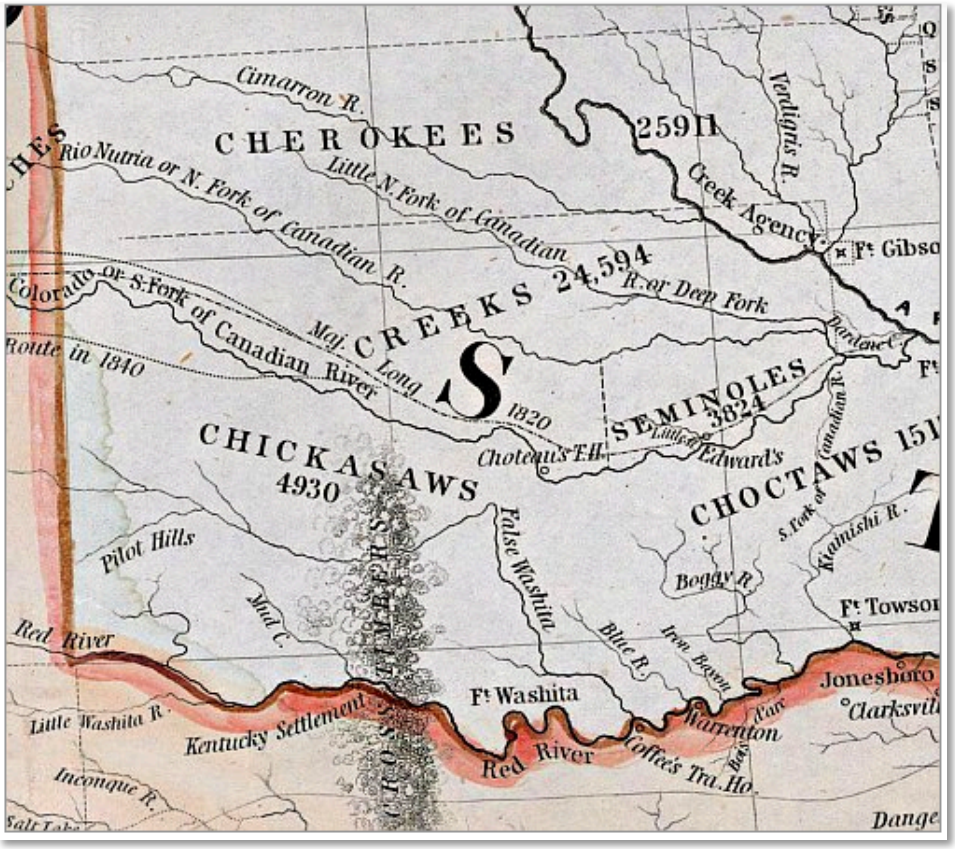
1844 Sites/facts specific to this historic state map are:
Adjacent countries include Mexico, Upper California, and the United States. Many of the Native American tribes are shown with an estimate of their population. Also included are previous explorer's routes and year such as the Trail of the Chihuahua Traders from Fulton in 1840, Gregg's Route to Santa Fe 1839 & 1840, and the Road to Santa Fe laid out in 1825 from Independence to Taos.

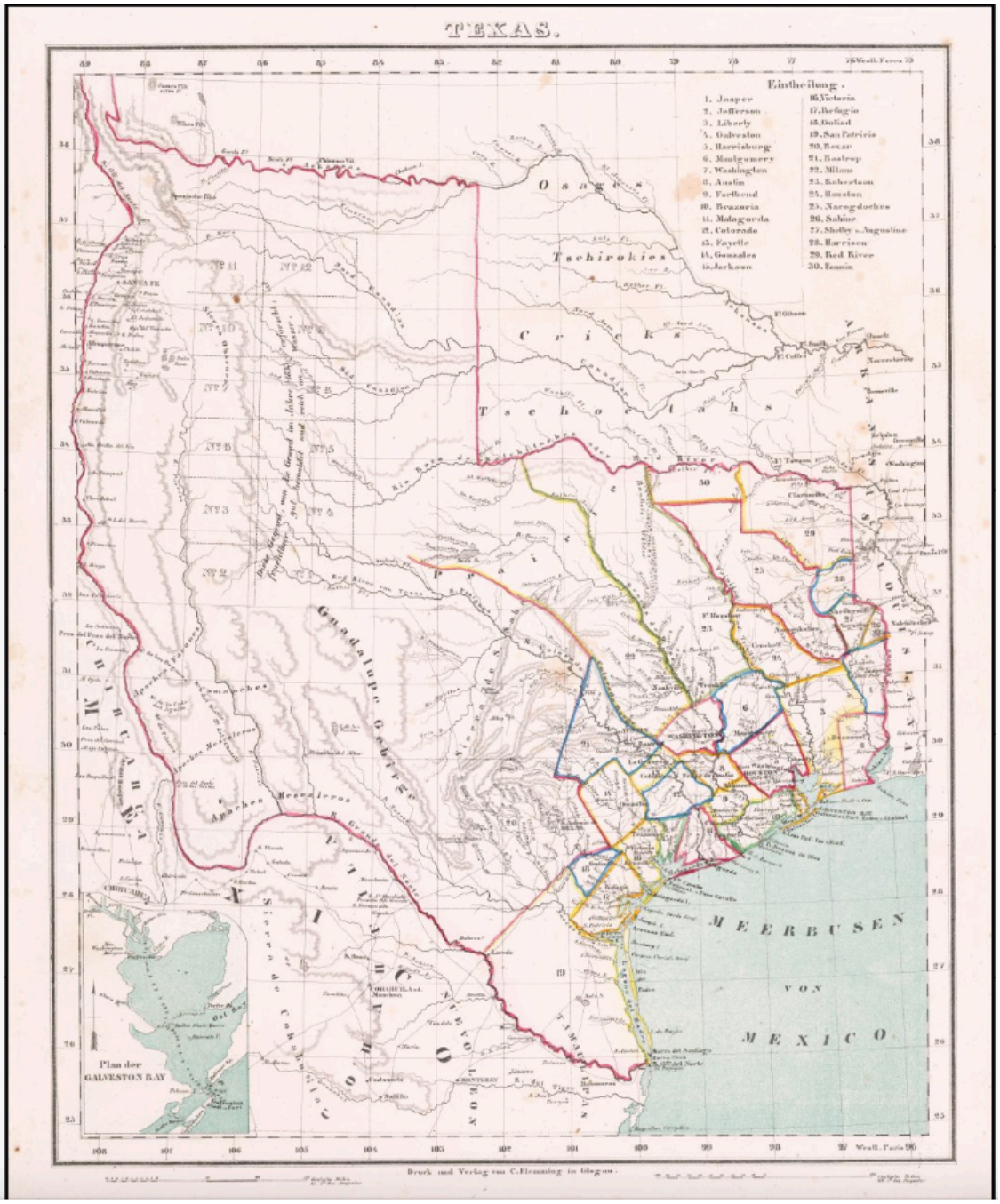
The following towns are featured in this map:
Matamoros, Monterey, San Antonio, Harrisburg, Houston, Austin, Washington, Clarksville, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and others.

#5.32


James Peak (or Pike's)
Long's Route
Bent's Ft
Dry C.
Big Sand C.
Little Sand C.
Smoky Hill Fork
Independence
Arkansas R.
Santa Fe laid out in 1825, from
Capt. Pike's Route
Gravel Rock
Road to Santa Fe
Pikes Route
Pikes Fork
Spanish Peaks
Taos
D
O
Maj. Long 1820
River runs through a chasm deep for 50 miles
Santa Cruz
S. Juan
Canada
Santa Clara
SANTA FE
Santa Domingo
Mora
R. Mora
Rio Colorado
Rio Nutria or N. Fork
CAMANCHES
Rio Colorado or S. Fork of Canadian
Gregg's Route to Santa Fe 1839
Gregg's Route in 1840
Algodnes
San Miguel
Almeda
Cuesta
Albuquerque
Anton Chico
Angosturas
THE
RANGE OF
SUMMER
T
E
Valencia
Pilot Hills
La Joya
Parrida
Socorro
Red River
Little Washita R.
Kentucky S.
Fra Cristobal
Lago del Muerto
Salt Lake
CH
CHI
2


4
Cedar C.
Navisoto R.
Bear C.
Cincinnati
Teran
Nashville
Swartwout
Trinity R.
Franklin
Washington
Montgomery
San Jacinto R.
La Grange
Battle of S. Jacinto
Liberty
Anahuac
Mill C.
Kuykendall
Buffalo C.
Colorado R.
San Felipe de Austin
Houston
Harrisburg
GALVESTON BAY
Sabi
San Bernard
Richmond
Clear C.
Columbus
Chocolate C.
Dickson
Gonzales
Bastrop C.
Oyster C.
Pt. Bol
Galvest
Guadaloupe R.
La Baca R.
Navidad R.
Columbia
Marion
Brazoria
GALVESTON
Old Caney C.
Peyton C.
Quintana
Velasco
West Pass or
San Louis Bar
Antonio R.
Texana
Victoria
Matagorda
Goliad or La Bahia
MATAGORDA BAY
Linville
Refugio
Pass Caballo 11Ft


Cimarron R.
CHEROKEES
25911
Verdigris R.
Rio Nutria or N. Fork of Canadian R.
Little N. Fork of Canadian
Creek Agency
Ft Gibso
Colorado or S. Fork of Canadian River
R. or Deep Fork
CREEKS 24,594
Maj. Long
1820
SEMINOLES
3824
Route in 1840
Choteau's F.H.
Little R. Edward's
CHICKASAWS
4930
CHOCTAWS 151
S. Fork of Canadian R.
Kiamishi R.
Pilot Hills
False Washita
Boggy R.
Ft Towson
Red River
Mud C.
Blue R.
Iron Bayou
Jonesboro
Ft Washita
Little Washita R.
Kentucky Settlement
Warrenton
Red River
Coffee's Tra. Ho.
Inconque R.
Dange



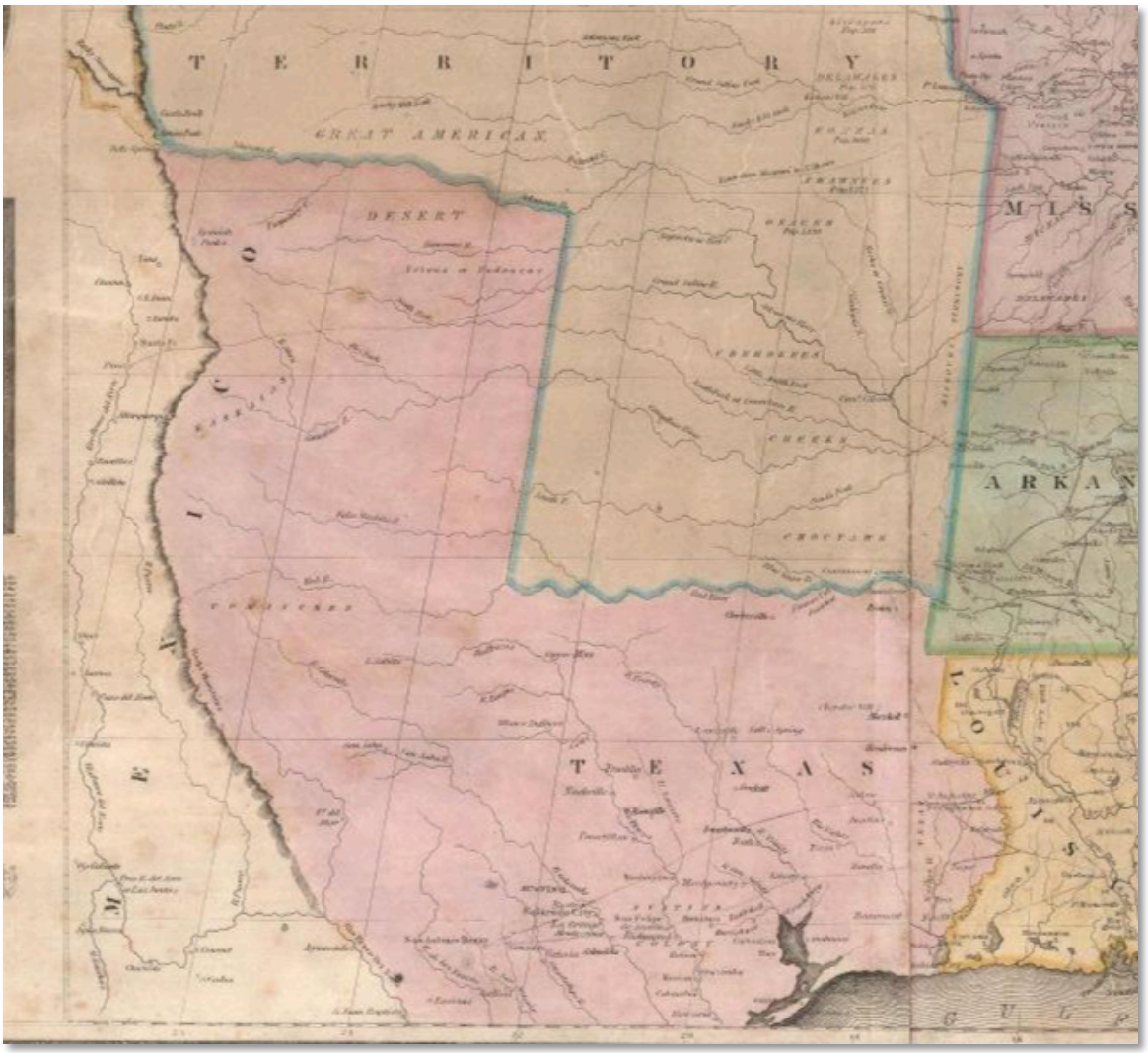
Republic of Texas, 1844, Carl Flemming

A highly detailed map of the Republic of Texas, one of the few separately published maps of the Republic of Texas to appear in a commercial atlas. Flemming's map of Texas is often called the "German Arrowsmith map", from which it derives its cartography. Texas is shown in its maximum Republic configuration, with 30 counties identified in outline color. This map is certainly one of, if not the most detailed maps dedicated to the Republic of Texas to have appeared in an atlas. The map is especially strong in identifying early roads, rivers, towns and forts often not shown on other contemporary maps of Texas. Inset of Galveston Bay. The panhandle is divided into 12 sections.

#5.32


THE STATE OF
1836 1845
TEXAS,
By
DAVID H. BURR.
Published by R. S. Fisher,
NEW YORK,
1846
Engraved by S. Stiles & Co. N. York.
Scale of Miles.
GULF OF MEXICO
NEW MEXICO
MISSOURI
COAHUILA
TAMAULIPAS
PART OF NEW LEON
New Orleans
Galveston Island
Sabine City

1846



1846

A New Map of Texas Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining. Compiled from the most recent authorities. Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846

A landmark western map and one of Mitchell's most popular and important pocket maps, representing "a great step forward, in that it is among the first by a commercial cartographer to utilize the recent explorations that had bounded and determined the nature of the Great Basin. … Because of its popularity, this map of the West exerted great influence, not only with the public but on other commercial cartographers" (Wheat). The map depicts the western portion of the United States to the Pacific, with the Indian Territory, Missouri Territory, Iowa, and portions of the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, as well as northern Mexico and part of British Columbia, illustrating in detail the trans-Mississippi region on the verge of the Mexican-American War.

Texas is elaborately detailed, with the Rio Grande as its southern border; Oregon is shown to extend to 54° 40'; and the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail are both detailed, the latter with a table of distances of the "Emigrant Route from Missouri to Oregon" printed in the lower left corner of the map. Mitchell also issued A New Map of Texas Oregon and California as a separate wall map and as an inset map to the 1846 edition of his Reference & Distance Map of the United States.

This was one of Mitchell's most popular and important pocket maps. Later editions were published in 1849, 1851, and 1852, as pocket maps and as insets to the large *Reference and Distance Map of the United States*. It was also issued separately as a wall map.

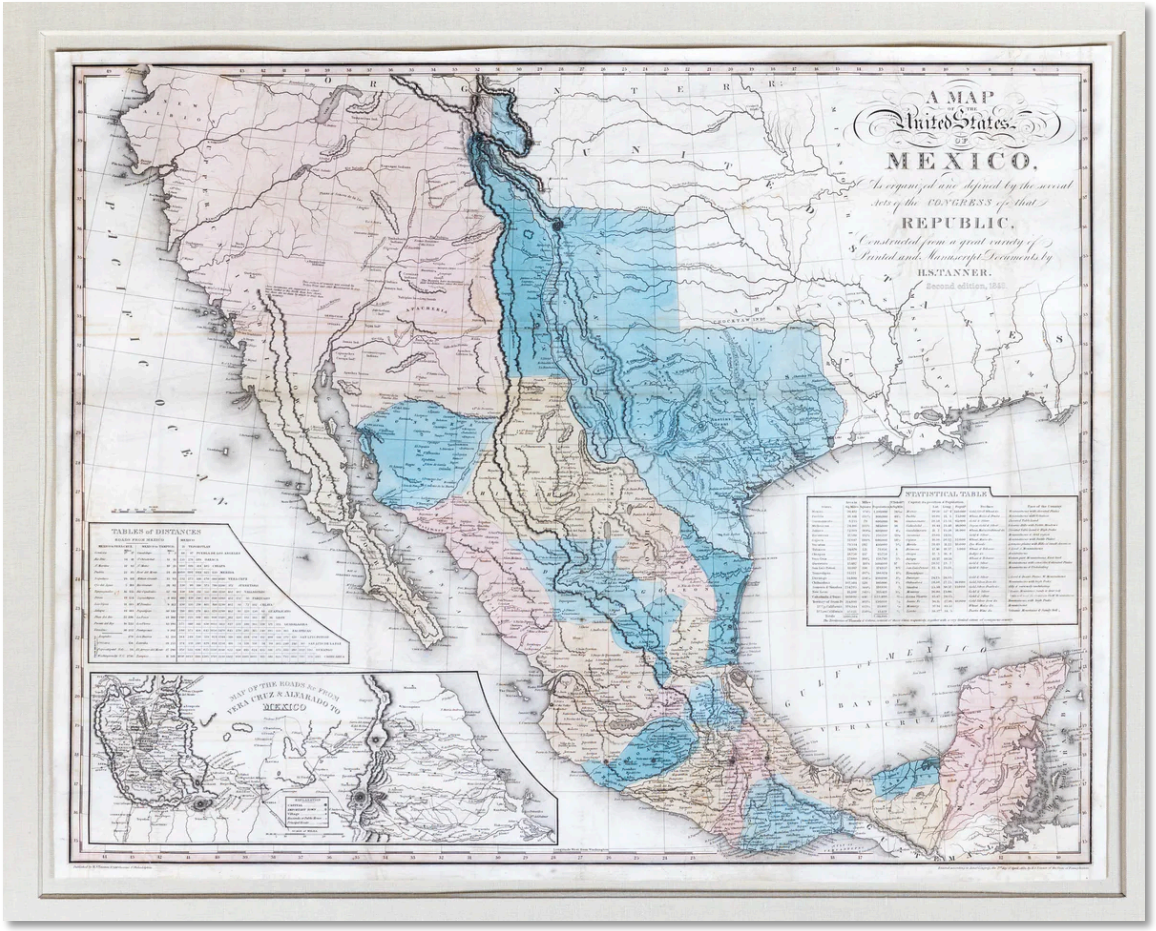
The region covered by the map was of particular interest in 1846 because of two recent and related events. In 1845, Texas was admitted into the Union, which prompted Mexico to invade Texas in 1846, thus precipitating the U.S.-Mexican war. General curiosity about the new State of Texas and interest in the war with Mexico led to Mitchell's timely map becoming quite popular. Mitchell used the latest and best sources for the map, including Arrowsmith's 1841 map of Texas, Fremont's and Emory's maps of their explorations in the region, data from the Lewis & Clark expedition, Nicollet's map of the region between the Mississippi River and the Missouri River, and Wilkes map of Oregon.

Among other significant uses of the map, Brigham Young ordered six copies of the map. An example in the BYU collection includes an annotation placing the Mormons in Utah, pre-dating Fremont's map of 1848, which is the first printed map noting the presence of the Mormon's in the Great Basin.

The map shows Texas claims to the Upper Rio Grande in present-day New Mexico. These claims were eventually given up as part of the Great Compromise of 1850, in exchange for the U.S. Federal Government's assumption of Texas' public debt. One of the most influential maps in Western American History.

#5.32


T E X A S
P A W N E E S
A R R A P A H O E S
A N D
C H E Y E N N E S
S E M I N O L E S
C H I H U A H U A
D U R A N G O
G U L F
O F
M E X I C O



A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and defined by the several acts of Congress of the Republic, 1846, Henry S. Tanner (1786-1858) 23 ½ x 29 ¾ inches

Tanner's 1828 map was the foundation of the "Treaty Series." His 1846 update still didn't correctly locate the Rio Grande or El Paso, but he did give Texas every bit of land claimed by the Republic, including Santa Fe. A key map of the American southwest by one of the two leading mapmakers in the nation. Tanner's map of Mexico, based on the works of Humboldt, Pike, Darby, and others, were primary sources for cartographic intelligence on Mexico and the emerging western territories of the United States. The first Tanner map to contain the Fremont information. Issued in 10 variants of one or another of five states of the map up to 1847. The present map is officially termed the "1846, second edition," although it is actually the seventh variant of the map to be issued, according to Ristow's classification. It closely follows the "1832, second edition," even including the "April 2nd, 1832" copyright imprint in the lower right corner. At this time, interest in all matters relating to Mexico and Texas amongst the American public was at an all- time high, and it is thought that Tanner hastily prepared this edition in order to capitalize on the commercial opportunities. Tanner did not take the time to avail himself of the most recent geographical advances, and consequently this map is a fascinating cartographic hold-out during a time of unprecedented change. Texas is portrayed as an enormous Mexican state, although it had since 1832 seceded, and later joined the Union as an American state. Its massive territory extends far to the north and west of its

modern limits, following the eastern band of the Rio Grande up to its headwaters, up into the "stovepipe" to a point touching the 42nd parallel. The geographical detailing of most of Texas is quite accurate, as Tanner was well apprised of Stephen F. Austin's surveys, a point underscored by his inclusion of "Austin's Colony" in east-central Texas. In an improvement to its antecedent, the western portion of the state owes its form to William Emory's map of 1844.

For over a century, Texas's role in this struggle was as a buffer, protecting Spain's interests in Mexico from British, French and American expansion. Rugged and distant, it did not lend itself to easy exploration or colonization. But its isolation could not last. Once the European powers were ejected from the continent and the great American experiment spread across the west, people began to flow into the region. They came from all parts of the continent, and from overseas, to build a culture that was uniquely Texan.

As Texans they won independence from Mexico, itself not long independent from Spain. After ten years, the Republic of Texas became the *casus belli* for an aggressive young nation convinced that its "manifest destiny" was to spread from shore to shore. When the union fractured and war broke out, the State of Texas seceded and with its confederates suffered the consequences of defeat. But with the coming of the railroads, its vast spaces were tamed, it was linked more closely both east and west, and its people enjoyed a boom that changed the face of Texas.

S. A. Mitchell, [Philadelphia, 1847] Map of Mexico Including Yucatan & Upper California, ... 17.5 x 25 inches.

Texas, California and the Southwest at the time of a significant expansion of the United States, Texas, Mexico, the Southwest and the Mexican War. Featured is a large inset of "The Late Battlefield," depicting the Siege of Monterrey, a turning point in the war. The battle was a hard-fought American victory, which hinged on the adoption of novel urban warfare techniques introduced to the U.S. regular army by Texan volunteers. The map was published just two years after Texas statehood, and it also contains significant markers of Texas independence won in 1836 with a dated reference to San Jacinto and another to the Alamo. The map also includes Houston, ten years after its incorporation.

The United States took possession of both Upper California and New Mexico in 1846. This is reflected in the tentative nomenclature for California on the map; it is called *Upper California or New California*. The depiction of New Mexico on the map seems tentative as well, it appears in a most unusual shape as a slender boot of land wedged between California and Texas. Generally, this is not a detailed map as to place names or topographic features, hence its emphasis falls on the "Principal Travelling Routes" it shows throughout. This is the second issue of the map, the first having appeared in 1846; a later 1847 issue has a different inset.

MAPA de los ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MÉJICO, Segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha Republica y construido por las mejores autoridades…. REVISED EDITION. New York: John Disturnell, 1847.

Engraved on two sheets joined, 29 ¼"h x 41"w at neat line plus margins, original wash and outline color. Recently removed from original pocket folder and flattened. The 1847 Disturnell Treaty Map of Mexico and the American West. A map with a fascinating publishing history and a vital role in one of the most momentous territorial negotiations in American history.

Disturnell's large map depicts Mexico, with wash color by state, as well as much of the United States west of the Mississippi River, including Texas, recently admitted in 1845. Considerable attention is paid to roads and river systems, while elevations are indicated somewhat more vaguely by hachuring. Four insets in the Gulf of Mexico provide larger-scale depictions of areas that took on significance during the Mexican-American War. Several insets at lower left provide additional information, including a map of the route from Vera Cruz to Mexico City and a statistical table. The title block is surmounted by the Mexican coat of arms, a golden eagle holding a snake in its beak and talons, surmounting a prickly pear cactus bearing the name of each Federal state. This example has numerous place names added in faint manuscript in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango and Nuevo Leon.

The Disturnell Treaty Map had a long and interesting publishing history. The "mother map" was Henry Schenk Tanner's *Map of the United States of Mexico* (1825), itself a rendering on a larger scale of part of Tanner's 1822 *Map of North America.* Tanner's

Mexico map was then copied in 1828 by White, Gallaher & White, though whether with or without Tanner's permission is not clear. At some point the White, Gallaher & White plates were acquired by New York gazetteer and guide book publisher John Disturnell, who issued it under his own name when war with Mexico erupted in 1846 (The White, Gallaher & White copyright statement remains faintly visible below the lower-right neat line.) In fairness, Disturnell's map was not a simple reissue: as pointed out by Wheat it "displayed certain significant items not present" on the earlier edition of 1828. Upper California, the Great Basin and the Great Salt Lake were, for example, adopted from Fremont's map of 1845. Further, Disturnell shifted the United States-Mexico boundary to the Rio Grande, which bears a note describing it as the "boundary as claimed by the United States."

As a work of cartography, the Disturnell map has received a certain amount of opprobrium. One writer refers to it, not entirely fairly given its use of Fremont material, as "an out-of-date reprint of a plagiarism." Explorer Randall B. Marcy described it in 1849 as "one of the most inaccurate of all those I have seen, so far as relates to the country over which I have passed."

The map's real significance, however, is its use in the negotiations that produced the momentous *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*, signed on February 2, 1848 to end the Mexican-American War. Article V of the Treaty set a new international boundary running up the Rio Grande to roughly the 32nd parallel, from thence to the Gila River, down the Gila to its junction with the Colorado, and from thence directly west to the coast south of San Diego. In agreeing to this Mexico implicitly acknowledged the 1845 annexation of Texas by the United States and ceded another half-million square miles of territory, including all of present-day California, Nevada and Utah; most of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado; and parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. In return Mexico was paid some $15 million, and the United States assumed several million dollars in Mexican debt owed to American citizens.

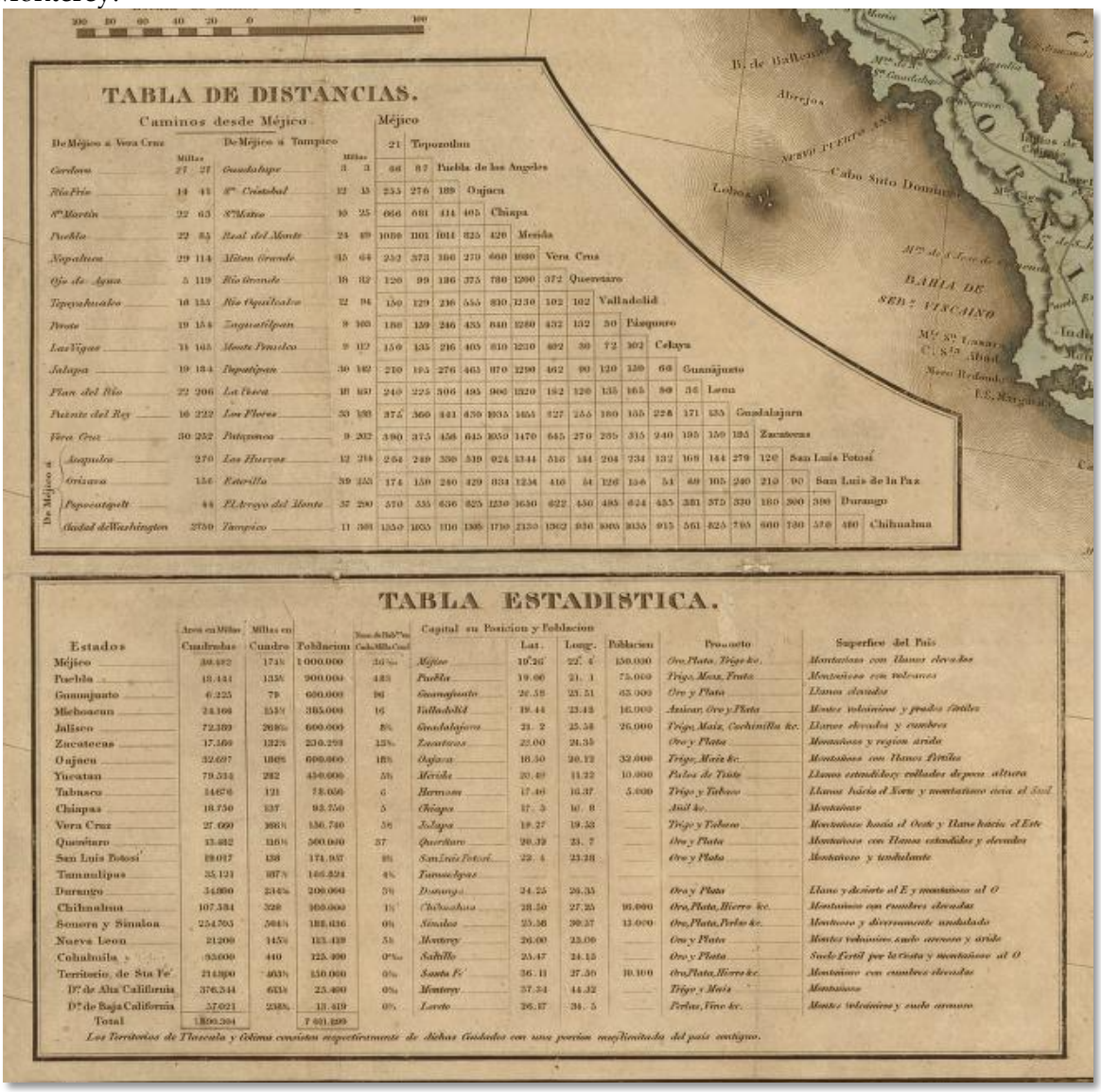
The negotiators used the Disturnell map for reference, and indeed Article V makes explicit reference to it. However, the two sides apparently used different editions of the map, as the changes between the editions were so minor that they went unnoticed by the negotiators. Thus, the historian Lawrence Martin argues that American negotiator Nicholas Trist had with him a copy of the 7th edition of the Disturnell map, which was later attached to the official American copy of the Treaty, while the Mexican copy of record was accompanied by the 12th edition. However, "although the variations between the seventh and twelfth editions are numerous, none of the differences apparently caused complications in the boundary marking by John B. Weller, John Russell Barlett, and their Mexican colleagues." Nevertheless, the map's intrinsic flaws did have significant consequences for the execution of the Treaty:

"Because of major errors on the map involving the location of El Paso (present-day Ciudad Juárez) and the Rio Grande, a serious dispute arose about the parallel along which to run the actual boundary. After many surveyors and years, a line was finally run; it was, however, unsatisfactory to the United States because it ran too far north and left the prime area for the southern route of a transcontinental railroad in Mexico proper. Because of that location, the United States was obliged to buy the land from Mexico with the *Gadsden Purchase*." In all a most significant map, both for the interesting circumstances of its publication and for its pivotal role in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*,

which yielded the United States' largest territorial acquisition since the Louisiana Purchase.

The large map, which folds out from a pocket case, shows Mexico in its fullest extent. The states of Mexico are colored and peppered with toponyms. They are divided by mountain ranges that are prominently marked. This example includes manuscript annotations tracing Taylor's march from Texas to Mexico (1846), proposed boundary lines, and the *Gadsden Purchase of 1853*, indicating an interested owner who followed the border surveys closely.

In the lower left corner are tables of distances between Mexican cities and statistics on the area and terrain of each state. Below them is an inset of the road between Veracruz, Alvarado, and Mexico City. To the right, off the Pacific coast of Mexico, are two graphs (in English) showing the altitudes in the routes between Mexico City and Veracruz and Mexico City and Acapulco—from sea to sea. Off the Atlantic Coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, are four insets on scrolls: the actions near the Rio Grande on May 18 and 19, 1846; a chart of the Bay of Veracruz, Tampico and its Environs, and a Plan of Monterey.



Although the majority of the text is in Spanish, perhaps indicating an intended Mexican audience, some of the insets and graphs are in English. The Disturnell map was based on a previous map published in the 1825, the Tanner map, published in English. It is made from the same plate as a second map, the White, Gallaher & White map (1828), which was in Spanish. On the Tanner map, the statistical table is in the Gulf of Mexico and the distance table and inset of the road between Veracruz, Alvarado, and Mexico City are in the lower left. Disturnell added the altitude graphs and the Gulf of Mexico insets to the

White, Gallaher & White map. Disturnell's additions were in English, showing demand for a map that could explain the war as it happened to American consumers as well. Due to its popularity and detail, it was used in the negotiations at the end of the war, cementing its place in American history.

The road to conflict for the United States and Mexico started a decade before the formal outbreak of war. In 1836, Texas won its independence from Mexico. Although they appealed to the United States for annexation, some in the U.S. government balked at Texas' inclusion as it would tip the balance between slave and free states. In addition, Mexico threatened war if the U.S. moved to annex the Republic.

This changed when James K. Polk, a dedicated expansionist, was elected President in the election of 1844. Polk annexed Texas and offered to buy the territory that is now the Southwestern United States. Mexico refused. In response, Polk ordered troops south of the Nueces River, which was recognized as part of the Mexican state of Coahuila. On April 25, 1846, the Mexican cavalry attacked the U.S. soldiers, who were under the command of Zachary Taylor. Several skirmishes followed. On May 13, Congress declared war; the United States was involved in its first war fought mainly on foreign soil.

Although Mexico valued the lands north of the Rio Grande River, they were sparsely populated. The U.S. Army easily overran the area while Taylor and his men pushed into the Mexican heartland. Desperate, the Mexican government recalled the disgraced General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna from exile in Cuba. Santa Anna had been in touch with Polk and promised the President to end the war on favorable terms to the U.S. Somewhat predictably, Santa Anna went back on his word as soon as he was on Mexican soil.

Installed as head of the Mexican Army, Santa Anna also assumed the Mexican presidency in March 1847. However, the Mexican forces were being pushed back. General Winfield Scott took Veracruz, the most important port city in Mexico, and advanced toward Mexico City. Following the path of Hernan Cortes three centuries before, Scott marched from the sea to the capital city. It fell in September 1847.

With the US Army on the streets of the capital, the war was over. Santa Anna resigned, forcing a new government to form and to negotiate the terms of a peace treaty. On February 2, 1848, the parties signed the *Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement*, better known as the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*. The Rio Grande, not the Nueces River, marked the new boundary between the countries and it was decided based on scrutiny of the Disturnell map. Mexico finally had to recognize the loss of Texas and agreed to sell a huge swath of territory—the modern states of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado—for a paltry 15 million dollars.

The war had been followed closely by the American public in periodicals. Seeing an opportunity, John Disturnell (1801-1877), released this map of the United States of Mexico. Disturnell was a New York City-based publisher best known for his prolific output of geographic materials, particularly guidebooks, gazetteers, and maps. His guidebooks for travelers were based on his own travels in the U.S. and the American West. In addition to his book dealing, he was also librarian of the Cooper Union Library.

The *United States of Mexico* map was an instant success, with seven issues in 1847 alone. The first of these had only two inset maps in the Gulf of Mexico, while later issues had four. The seventh edition of the map came to be known as the *Treaty Map*, as it was brought to the negotiations by U.S. negotiator Nicholas Trist.

As previously mentioned, Disturnell based his map on two maps from the 1820s. White, Gallaher & White's map of 1828 was an adaptation of Tanner's English language map of Mexico published in 1825. The Disturnell was printed with few alterations from the same plate as White, Gallaher & White's map.

Based as it was on maps two decades old and portraying an area little explored or surveyed, the Disturnell map had many and considerable errors which would have profound ramifications for the peace process and for ensuring relations between Mexico and the United States. For example, the negotiators decided that the border would run along the Rio Grande River and then depart west overland from a point eight miles north of Paso (now Ciudad Juarez). The problem was that the Disturnell map placed Paso 42 miles north of its true position. In reality, it was two degrees farther west and thirty minutes farther south than shown on the map. Another agreement, the *Bartlett-Garcia Conde Compromise*, was completed to clarify the initial position of the border.

Recognizing the limits of existing cartography, the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* called for the creation of a "boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics". After the war, both the Mexicans and Americans sought to better survey and establish the border. They each created four separate boundary commissions; the first three to survey the 2,000 mile border and the fourth convened jointly to map the border in 1856-7. The surveying alone took six years, from 1849 to 1855.

During the surveying, the two governments continued to negotiate the border's route. Both were unhappy with the *Bartlett-Garcia Conde Line* and the U.S. wanted a clearer passage for a southern transcontinental railroad route, i.e. they wanted land south of the border-defining Gila River. These talks concluded in the *Gadsden Treaty*, or *Gadsden Purchase of 1853* (known as the *Tratado de la Mesilla* in Mexico), which transferred an additional 29,670 square miles to the United States in return for 10 million dollars and clarified the start point for a second time.

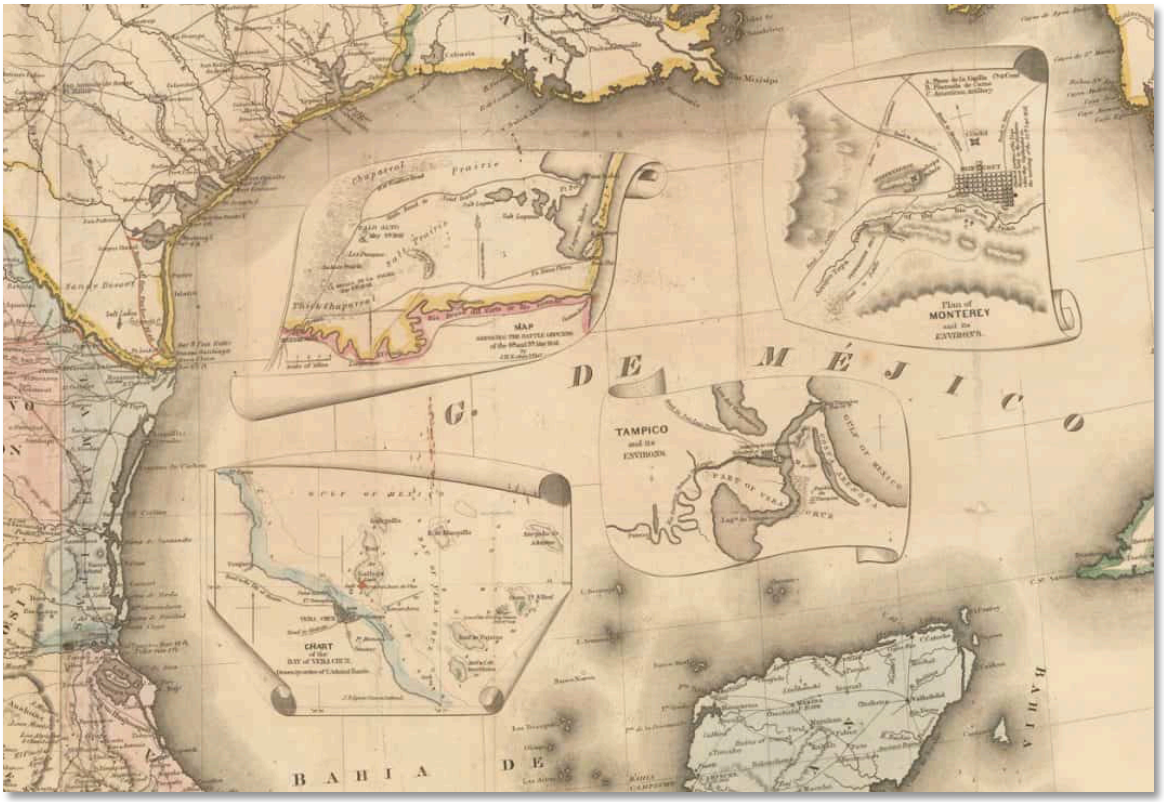
In Mexico, the dependence on the Disturnell map due to a lack of accurate Mexican-created maps was a source of shame. Mexican geographer Antonio Garcia Cubas characterized Mexican cartography at the time as, "a girl, deformed and wasted away". However, the engineers of the Mexican boundary commission executed their work with skill and the later 19th century became a Renaissance for Mexican mapping. The Disturnell map was a catalyst for this innovation.

Despite its flaws, the Disturnell map continued to be reprinted until the Civil War. In all, there were at least 23 editions. The twelfth state of the map, along with the seventh, was included with the written Treaty itself. Along with the White, Gallaher & White and Tanner maps, the Disturnell is exceptionally important in American History. It was crucial in making America a power that stretches from Atlantic to Pacific and therefore should be considered of equal status to the maps of John Melish and John Mitchell in American cartographic history.

#5.32


MAPA
de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS
DE
MÉJICO,


MAPA
de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS
DE
MÉJICO,
Segun lo organizado y definido por las varias
actas del Congreso de dicha República y
construido por las mejores autoridades.
LO PUBLICAN J. DISTURNELL, 102 BROADWAY
(NUEVA YORK.)
1847.
Scale of English Miles
REVISED EDITION.


MAP
Plan of
MONTEREY
and its
ENVIRONS.
TAMPICO
and its
ENVIRONS.
CHART
of the
BAY of VERA CRUZ.
G. DE MÉJICO
BAHIA DE


CARTA DE LOS CAMINOS &c. DESDE
VERA CRUZ Y ALVARADO A
MÉJICO.

Map of the United States The British Provinces Mexico and c. Showing the Routes of the U.S. Mail Steam Packets to California and a Plan of the Gold Region. 1849 (dated)

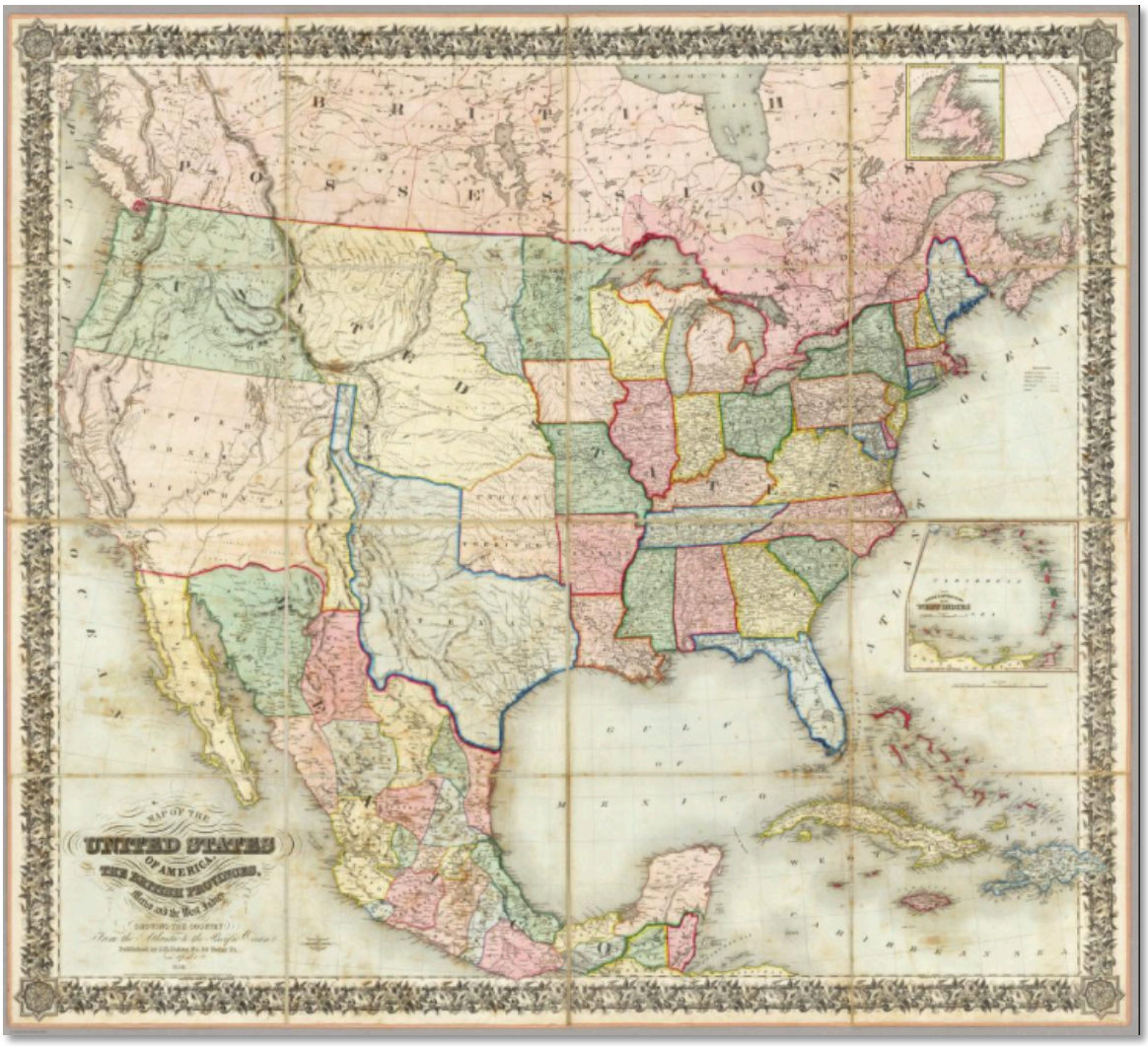
This is J. H. Colton and J. M. Atwood's 1849 map of the United States, issued to illustrate routes to the newly discovered gold fields in California. Issued immediately in the wake of the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill, this is the first Colton map to illustrate the California Gold Fields. It also displays Texas in its largest configuration, immediately after the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*.

This map is loosely based on the North American inset map on the huge Smith/Colton 1844 Map of the United States and the Canada. It has been amended significantly to reflect new discoveries, the gold rush, and transportation routes. The map illustrates four overland routes to the gold fields, as well as several maritime routes illustrating passages through Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama. Texas is illustrated with extensive boundaries according to its original '*Republic of Texas*' claims, but tentative borders also suggest ongoing legislations regarding the creation of a '*Santa Fe or New Mexico*' territory. Various American Indian nations are noted throughout with population statistics - potentially valuable information for anyone headed overland to California.

The borders of the Republic of Texas were in dispute from the earliest days of the Texan Revolution. The Republic-claimed borders followed the *Treaties of Velasco* between the newly created Texas Republic and Mexican leader, Antonio López de Santa Anna. The treaties established an eastern boundary following the 1819 *Adams-Onís Treaty* between the United States and Spain, which established the Sabine River as the eastern boundary of Spanish Texas and the western boundary of the Missouri Territory. The Republic's southern and western boundary with Mexico was more nuanced. Texas

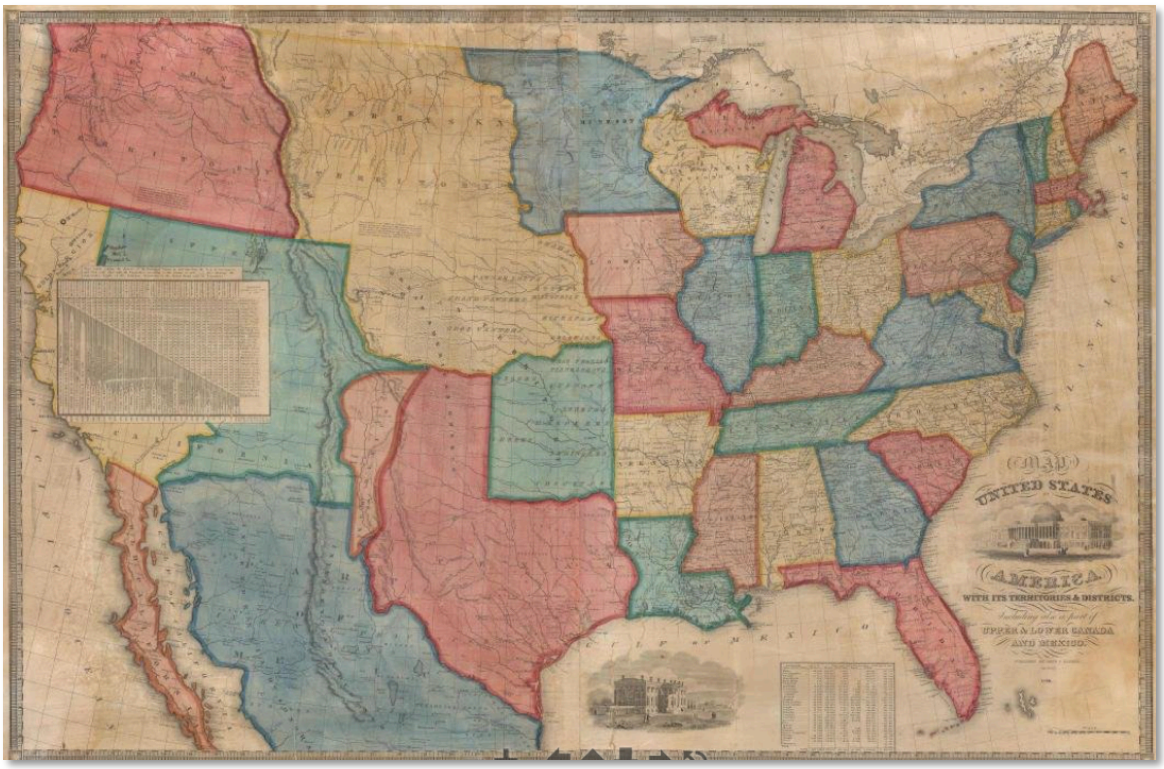
claimed the Rio Grande del Norte as its western and southernmost border, while Mexico argued for a boundary much further east at the Nueces River. When Texas was annexed into the United States, the agreement followed the Republic claimed boundary, thus absorbing Mexican claimed territory as far west as Santa Fe. This escalated already existing tensions between the United States, the former Republic of Texas, and Mexico, ultimately triggering the Mexican-American War (1846 - 1848).

S. A. Mitchell, [Philadelphia, 1847] Map of the State of Texas #13



Texas in the J.H. Colton, 1848 Map of the United States

Third edition, first being 1846 (according to Ristow, although Karrow only lists an 1847). Texas is still in large configuration with a panhandle running up to Oregon. California and the Great Basin are shown only as Upper or New California. Fremont's 1B43 and 1845 maps are incorporated, but not the 1848 map. The title is in the lower left, with an inset map of the West Indies and an inset of Newfoundland.



Map of the United States of America with its Territories and Districts. Including also a part of Upper and Lower Canada and Mexico, 1850 (30" x 44.5")

This a most intriguing unrecorded early 1850 variant of the Reed and Barber map of the United States reflecting a nation in transition. The map was issued to satisfy popular curiously regarding the intensely debated newly acquired 'Mexican Cessions', as well as the new national and international borders. It illustrates ambiguity regarding the legislative arguments leading to the *Compromise of 1850*, which reshaped Texas into its modern configuration, the Mormon settlement around Great Salt Lake, the changes brought about by the California Gold Rush, the Oregon Question, the Indian Territories, and more.

This map must have been rushed to the presses early in 1850, before the January 29 congressional approval of the *Compromise of 1850*. The debate in Congress centered around the question of slavery, which in just 10 more years would erupt into the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). In this case, the borders originally claimed by the Republic of Texas, which extended north as far as Oregon in the famous 'stovepipe' configuration conflicted with the *Missouri Compromise Line* at the 36th Parallel. In time this line formed the Oklahoma Panhandle out of what is here northern Texas,

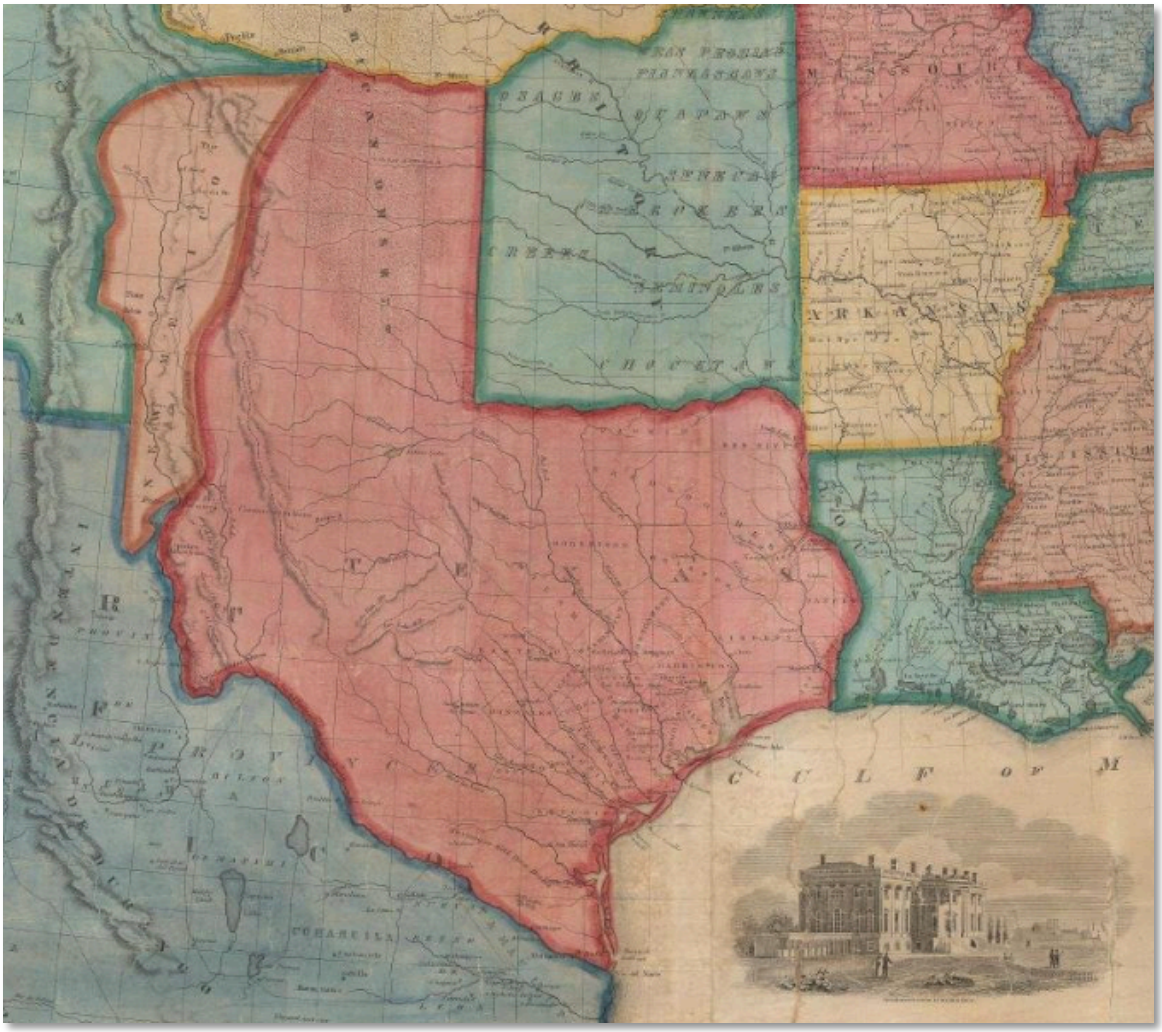
Likewise with New Mexico, a vast territory that Texas claimed, but over which Texans exercised no military or administrative control, and which remained staunchly loyal to Mexico throughout the Mexican-American War (1846 - 1848). Here New Mexico is separated from Texas north of EI Paso, A secondary Texan border is added as a dashed line along the Nueces River and the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico, then heading east along the Red River, thus reflecting the Texas borders advocated by Mexico, who did not ratify the 1836 *Treaties of Velasco*.

Congressmen from slave holding states advocated extending the *Missouri Compromise* to the Pacific, while free-state representatives wanted new western

territories acquired by the *Treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo* to be free of slavery - note this included New Mexico, but not Texas, which was already a slave state. Divesting Texas of claims not only north of the *Missouri Compromise Line*, but also along its western border would allow for new territories to emerge. The question of whether they would become slave states was thus postponed for a later date, This map somewhat resembles the borders laid down in the 1848 *Gilman Treaty Map*, but is even more aggressive in limiting Texan claims along the upper Rio Grande (*Rio del Norte*).

This is also one of the earliest maps to illustrate the Mormon presence around Great Salt Lake. Led by Brigham Young, the Mormon Pioneers first settled on the shores of Great Salt Lake in 1847, just three years before this map was printed, The map notes a 'Mormon Fort · as well as the presence of Mormons northeast of the lake. The second 1850 edition of this map (not this one) takes the Mormon presence a step further, naming the unofficial territory of '*Deseret*'.

This map was published in 1850 in Hartford, Connecticut, by Reed and Barber, It is the first of two variants issued in that year, the second exhibiting a wholly different configuration in the Trans-Mississippi, This example, with unusual early borders, is previously unrecorded.



A New Map of the United States and Mexico Exhibiting the Whole Country .... MONK & SHERER [Cincinnati, 1850] 39 x 48 inches

Published two years after the Mexican War, the map shows the United States-Mexican border along the Rio Grande according to the 1848 *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*. The map also indicates the sites of battles with small American flags. Also, newly acquired California appears as a massive territory on the map, and the Gold Rush, which began the year before the map was published, is explicitly referred to on it in a few instances. The Oregon, Santa Fe, and Salt Lake trails (the latter going from Santa Fe to Los Angeles) are plotted out on the map, and symbols note important stops along the first two. Many explorers' routes, including those of Fremont and Kearny, are also shown.

The map also contains a striking and relatively uncommon depiction of Texas, which occupies an area much larger than its present size. This oversized Texas existed for just a brief, five-year period between the time of annexation in 1845 and the Compromise of 1850, when Texas ceded lands to New Mexico, Colorado, and three other states and thus contracted to its present size. Dallas, founded in 1841, appears on the map, six years before its incorporation.

Tallis' map of 1851

A map of the United States, issued prior to the resolution of the Oregon Question, Annexation of Texas and the completion of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo map of the United States.

The most salient feature of the map are the multiple boundary lines, illustrating:

- Original US Boundary with England in 1783 (blue)
- Supposed boundary of Ancient Louisiana, according to the *Patent of Crozat* in 1712 and part of the *Louisiana Purchase* in 1805 (purple)
- Florida Treaties with the US in 1819 and 1828 (gold)
- Convention between US and England in 1818, setting the northern border from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains (orange)
- Line proposed by Great Britain in 1828 to settle Oregon-British Columbia boundary at Columbia River (red)
- Line proposed by the US in 1824 and 1828 to settle the Oregon-British Columbia boundary (green)
- Boundary proposed between Mexico and the US by the US in 1835, giving the northern part of Upper California and part of the future Republic of Texas to the US (yellow)
- Treaty between Russia and the United States in 1824, the source of the 54° 40" boundary claim with British Columbia (grey)
- Republic of Texas (thin red line)

This is the first time we have ever seen the *Crozat Treaty* line articulated on a printed map, which would have mean that the *Louisiana Purchase* transferred Texas and a portion of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon to the United States.

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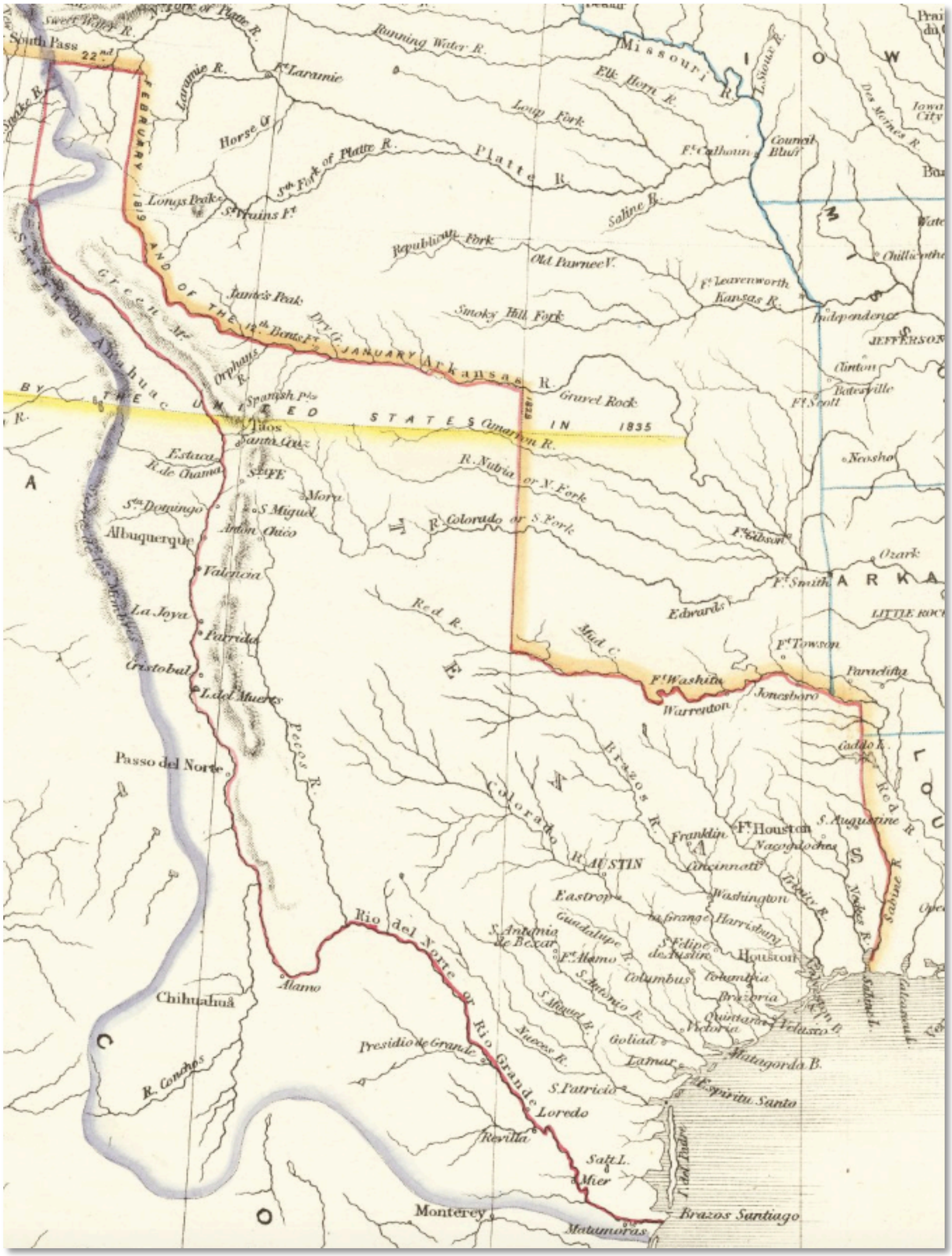
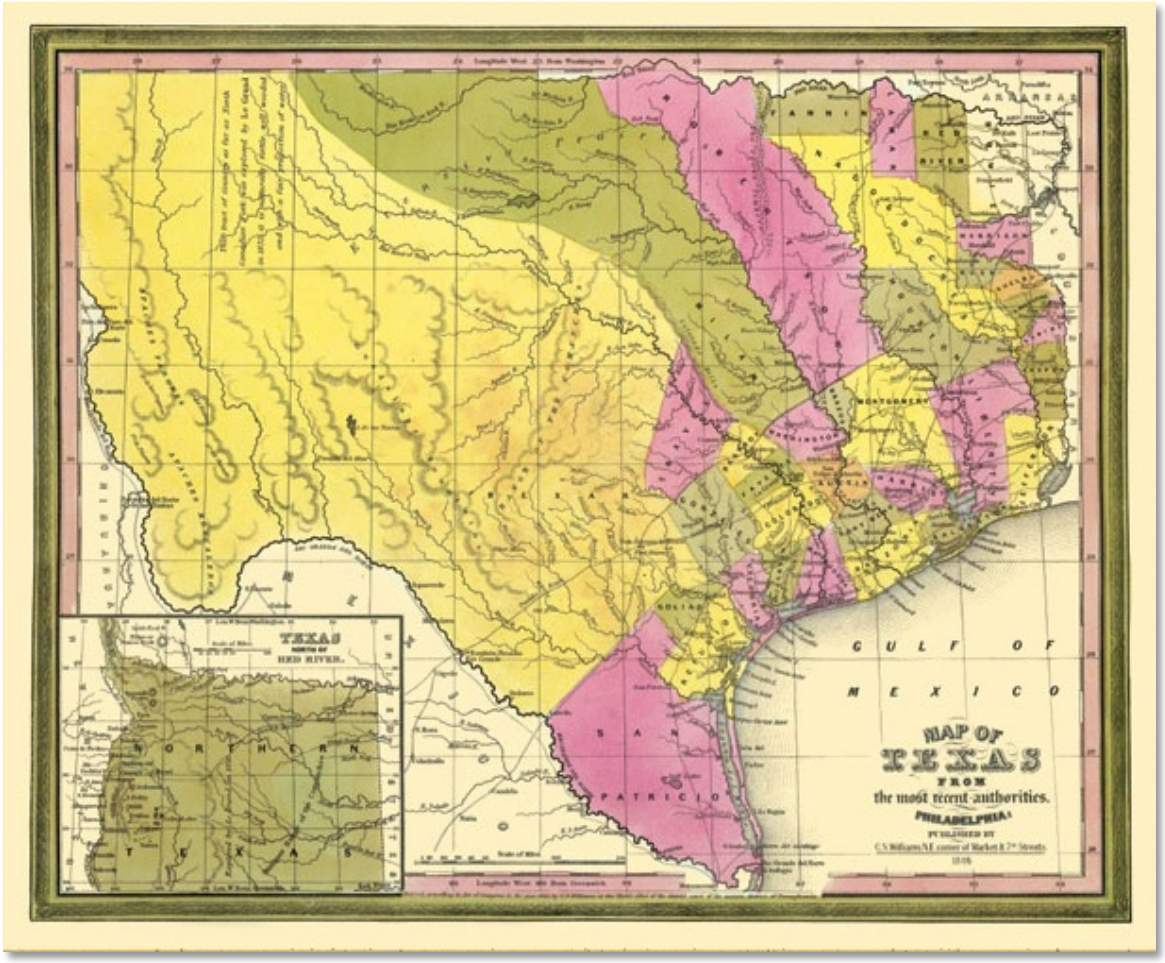
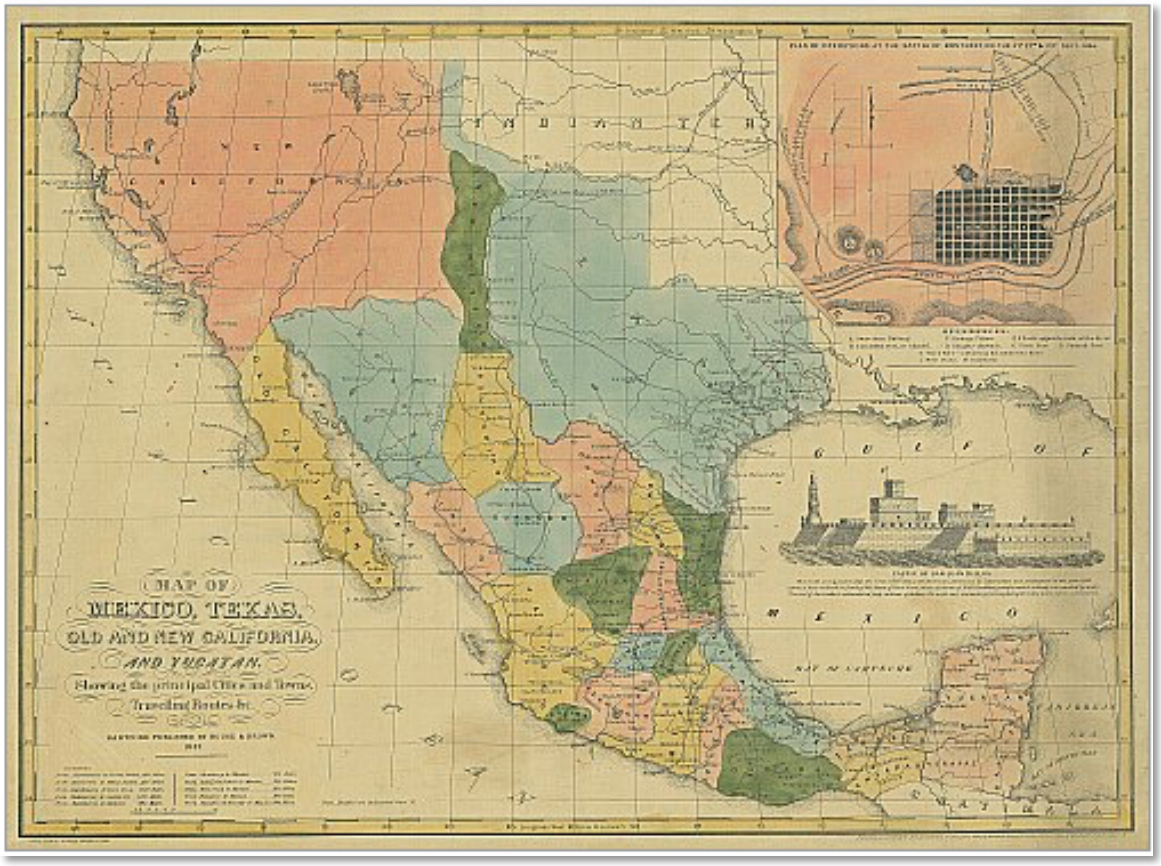

South Pass
Sweet Water R.
Laramie R.
Ft. Laramie
Running Water R.
Missouri R.
Elk Horn R.
Loup Fork
Horse Cr.
Platte R.
Ft. Calhoun
Council Bluff
Longs Peak
St. Vrains Ft.
Saline R.
Republican Fork
Old Pawnee V.
Ft. Leavenworth
Kansas R.
Independence
JEFFERSON
James's Peak
Smoky Hill Fork
Orphans R.
Arkansas R.
Gravel Rock
Ft. Scott
Batesville
Clinton
Spanish Pks.
Taos
Santa Cruz
STATES
Cimarron R.
IN 1835
R. Nutria or N. Fork
Estaca
R. de Chama
S.FE
Mora
S. Miguel
Sta. Domingo
Anton Chico
Albuquerque
R. Colorado or S. Fork
Ft. Gibson
Ozark
Valencia
Ft. Smith
Red R.
Edwards
La Joya
Parrida
Mud C.
Ft. Towson
Cristobal
Ft. Washita
Warrenton
Jonesboro
L. del Muerts
Pecos R.
Passo del Norte
Brazos R.
Caddo L.
Colorado R.
Red R.
Franklin
Ft. Houston
Nacogdoches
S. Augustine
AUSTIN
Cincinnati
Trinity R.
Neches R.
Sabine R.
Eastrop
Washington
Rio del Norte or Rio Grande
La Grange
Harrisburg
S. Antonio de Bexar
Guadalupe R.
S. Felipe de Austin
Ft. Alamo
Houston
Alamo
Columbus
Columbia
Chihuahua
S. Antonio R.
Brazoria
S. Miguel R.
Victoria
Quintana
Velasco
Nueces R.
Goliad
Presidio de Grande
Lamar
Matagorda B.
R. Conchos
S. Patricio
Espiritu Santo
Loredo
Revilla
Salt L.
Mier
Monterey
Matamoras
Brazos Santiago

A New Map of Texas, Oregon and California by S. Augustus Mitchell. 1846

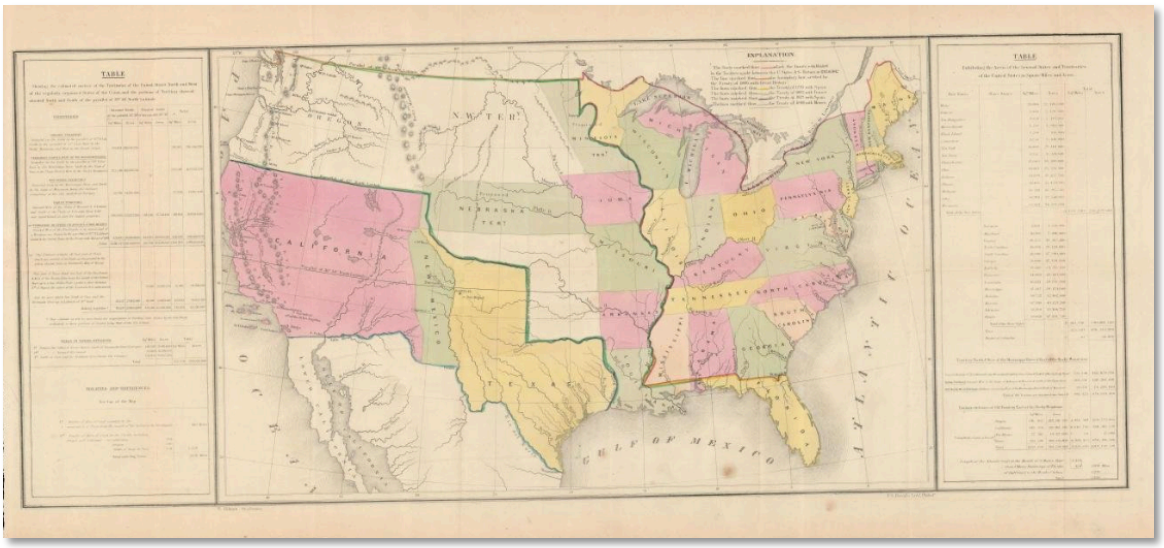

MAP OF
TEXAS
FROM
the most recent authorities.
PHILADELPHIA
PUBLISHED BY
G U L F O F
M E X I C O
TEXAS
NORTHERN
T E X A S

1846



Map of Mexico, Texas, Old and New California, 1847

Published during the Mexican-American War, this map shows rivers, lakes, cities, towns, routes and trails--including the Great Spanish Road to Red River and the routes of Fremont and Kearney expeditions, battlegrounds, forts, and the American Fur Depot by the Great Salt Lake [Lake Yuts]. It features a drawing of the Castle of San Juan D'Ullon and an inset: Plan of Operations at the Battle of Monterey on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd September 1846.

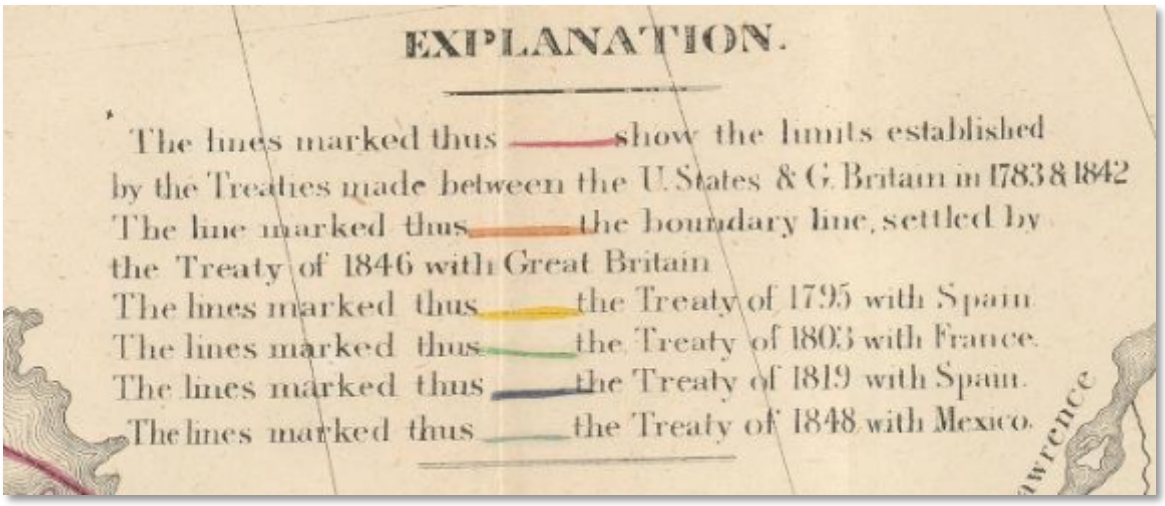


1848 Gilman Map of the United States after the Mexican-American War

A 1848 Ephraim Gilman map of the United States issued shortly after the Mexican-American War (1846 - 1848) to advance President James K. Polk's political agenda in his final address to Congress. A remarkable example of carto-advocacy, the map was drawn to address the territorial gains after the war, but is strongly colored by national debates over slavery in the territories. The map covers the United States after the *Treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo.* Gilman divides the country into roughly three major zones, lands east of the Mississippi, lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase, and lands acquired after the Mexican-American War, including Texas. Statistical tables appear to either side of the map. Color-coding identifies various treaty lines keyed to a legend in the upper right.

The map includes Polk's proposals for Minnesota and Nebraska Territories. It also establishes proposed borders for California, New Mexico, and Texas. Of great interest, Santa Fe is firmly in Texan Territory - reflecting Polk's position on the debate. Another point of great curiosity is the cartographer's failure to recognize the boundaries of Oregon Territory, firmly established by Congress in 1846 - although this act was vigorously disputed by pro-Slavery southern politicians, including Polk himself. On the same note, here the *Missouri Compromise* line is extended fully to California, reflecting Polk's position that any new states emerging from the new territories be subject to that law. In Polk's home state of Tennessee and neighboring Kentucky, the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are erroneously renamed '*Great Kanawha*' and '*Big Sandy,*' respectively. As pointed out by scholars Mark J. Stegmaier with Richard T. McCulley, this cannot have been an error and may have been a quiet poke at Polk. Otherwise, the map is notable for being rife with spelling and engraving errors, likely the result of being drafted and sent to the engravers on a rushed schedule.


Proposed
NEBRASKA
TERY
IOWA
MISSOU
NEW MEXICO
SANTA FE
San Miguel
Arkansas R.
ARKAN
LOUIS
TEXAS
Red R.
Sabine R.
Rio Grande
Rio Bravo
Rio Colorado
Nueces R.
Rio del Norte
GULF



State of Texas 1849


Texas 1850
Texas became the 28th State to join the Union December 29, 1845.
(admitted as slave state and joined the Confederate States of America Feb. 1, 1861)
Sept. 9, 1850 - The Compromise of 1850; Texas Statehood boundaries became established by the United States Congress. The Adams-Onis Treaty served as the basis for the eastern boundary; ..."From the mouth of the Sabine River upstream to the 32° parallel; thence due north to the Red River...follow the Red River upstream to the 100th meridian. From this junction, due north to the 36° - 30' parallel; thence west to the 103rd meridian; thence south to the 32° parallel; thence west to the Rio Grande"...The Rio Grande was established as the natural western boundary by the Republic of Texas in 1836...All territorial claims beyond the boundaries so outlined were ceded to the United States, which became part of the established Territories of the New Mexico, and Utah Territory...The State of California was then admitted as the 31st state of the Union.
New Mexico Territory
Unorganized Territory
became Oklahoma - 1907
Arkansas 6-15-1836
Louisiana 4-30-1812
became New Mexico - 1912
Bexar County
El Paso County
MEXICO
State of Texas 1850
Population - 154,034
Counties - 90
State Capital - Austin
5 Largest Cities:
(1) Galveston (2) San Antonio
(3) Houston (4-5) A tie between Nacogdoches and Palestine
1836-The Republic of Texas
The Texas Declaration of Independence from Mexico was initiated March 2, 1836...The fall of the Alamo on March 6 added stimulus to the Texas Revolution and hastened the birth of a new Republic. The Texas (American) victory at the Battle of San Jacinto over the Mexican army and General Santa Anna, President of Mexico, on April 21, 1836 was the culmination of the revolution...The Treaty of Velasco, documented and ratified on May 14, 1836, recognized Texas as a Free and Independent Republic.
1845-The Annexation of the Republic of Texas
The United States annexed the Republic of Texas on December 29, 1845 and became the 28th State to join the the Union.
1850-The State of Texas
The boundary lines of the State were finally outlined and established in the Compromise of 1850.
Cooke County
Kinney County
Webb County
Nueces County
Starr County
Cameron County
Texas joins the Union - 1845

Texas Territory Map - Humphreys 1859

The Latest Map of the State of Texas, Anton Roessler (1826-1893), lithograph, 1874, 40" x 45 ¼" sheet

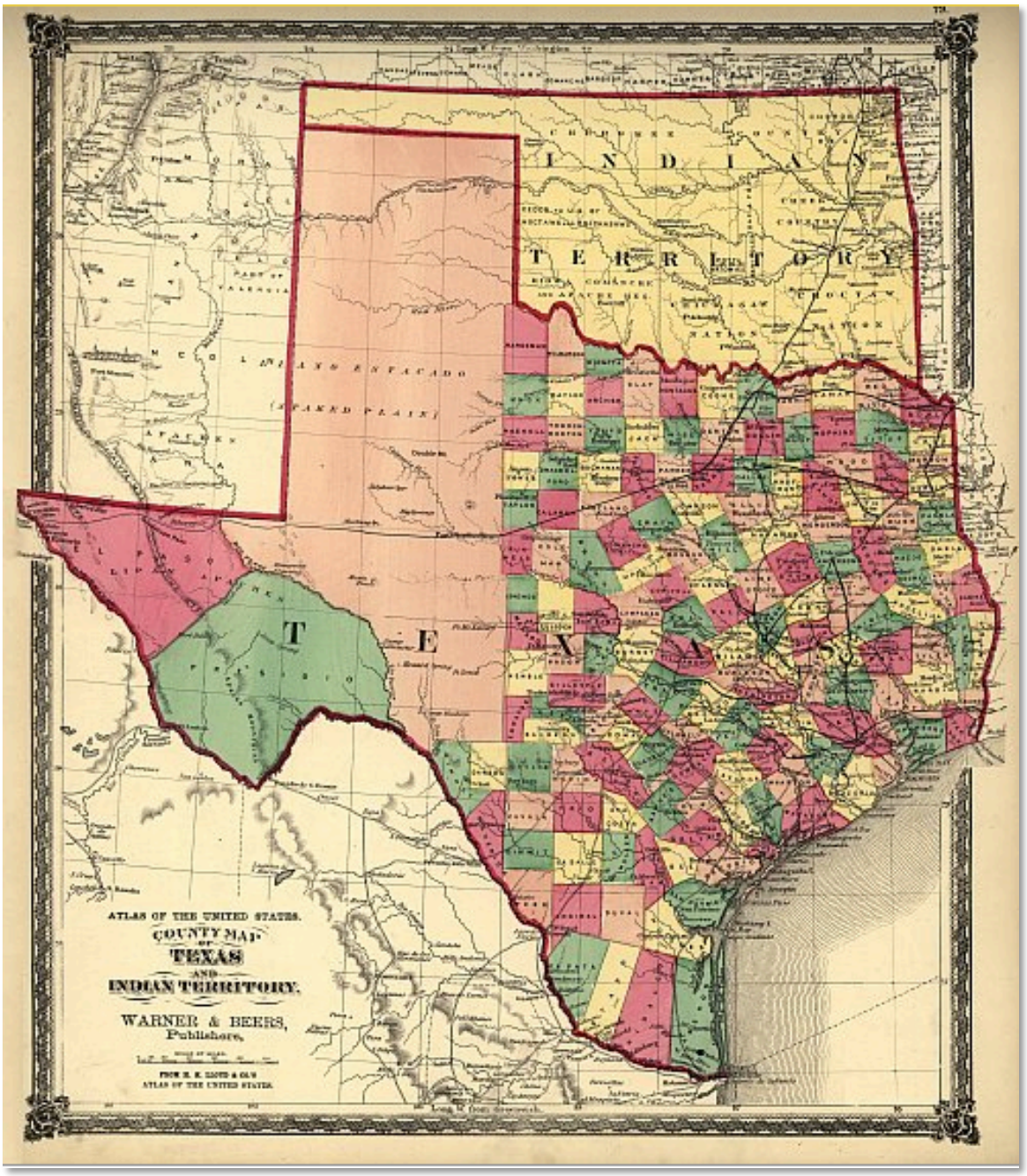
In 1874 Roessler wrote: "Texas is, or will be, the wealthiest state in the Union, possessing as she does great agricultural capabilities, all the varieties of soils, minerals and useful rocks known to exist in the world." His extraordinarily detailed large scale map was designed to demonstrate the truth of his declaration. After De Cordova's map, perhaps the most attractive map of the State of Texas.

Anton R. Roessler (1826-1893), cartographer and geologist, served in these roles for the Shumard Survey, the first thorough geological and agricultural survey of Texas. His maps are the only printed maps preserving the results of that survey which was scrapped during the Civil War. Indeed Roessler was accused of stealing the Shumard survey data for private use in his own real estate and mining ventures, and their use in his maps make them the most reliable contemporary record of agricultural and mineral wealth in the state.

In the decades after the civil war, Texas enjoyed spectacular growth as settlers from back east poured in and the railroads opened many areas for more activity. Anton Roessler, a Hungarian born Texan and secretary of the Texas Land & Immigration

Company was one of the best cartographers in Texas in the 1860's and 1870's. His maps were considered the best then, and are prized today, for their wealth of information on geology, soil conditions and agricultural prospects. This map includes details on deposits of over a score of minerals – even broken down county by county. For the benefit of settlers, the types of soils to be found such as "loam unequaled for its excellent pasturage" and "prairie soil especially adapted for the raising of cereals" are marked as are the varieties and locations of various trees, from swamps to Post Oaks and Mesquite.

All of this is overlaid on a detailed map reflecting the political and commercial situation of the day – completed and projected rail lines are recorded, as are the wagon roads offering mail service, even broken down by whether the frequency was once, twice or three times a week. The Texas & Pacific Rail Road Reservation spreads across west Texas in anticipation of the completion of the transcontinental railroad. The Panhandle includes the Hunting Range of the Comanches and Wegefarth and Greer counties, the former disbanded and the latter given to Oklahoma after a federal dispute over the true boundary of Texas. Vignettes of the General Land Office at Austin and original State Capitol building, destroyed by fire in 1881, are included. Texas is shown as having 268,684 square miles, of which only 196,299 had been organized.



Texas and Indian Territory 1875

This hand-colored map is by Warner & Beers from H.H. Lloyd & Co.'s *Atlas of the United States* shows counties, principle cities, railroads, relief by hachures and rivers. Oklahoma was still "Indian Territory" and major tribal areas are shown.

Like many other iconic areas, the shape of the state of Texas is recognizable throughout the world, just like the shape of Italy, Florida, India, the continent of Africa, etc.

References:

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Day, James M., *Maps of Texas 1527-1900*, The Map Collection of the Texas State Archives, The Pemberton Press, 1964.
Martin, "John Disturnell's Map of the United Mexican States," *A La Carte*, pp. 204-221
Reinhartz, Dennis, "Maps of Stephen F. Austin: An Illustrated Essay of the Early Cartography of Texas", *The Occasional Papers*, Series 8, The Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Library of Congress, 2015.
Phillips, *Maps of America*, p. 410.
Rumsey #2541
Wheat, *Transmississippi West,* vol. III #507, 540, 556, 606, and 669, discussing various editions of the map.