

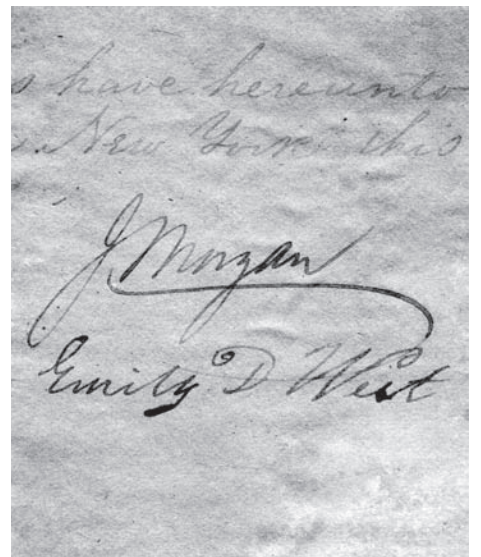
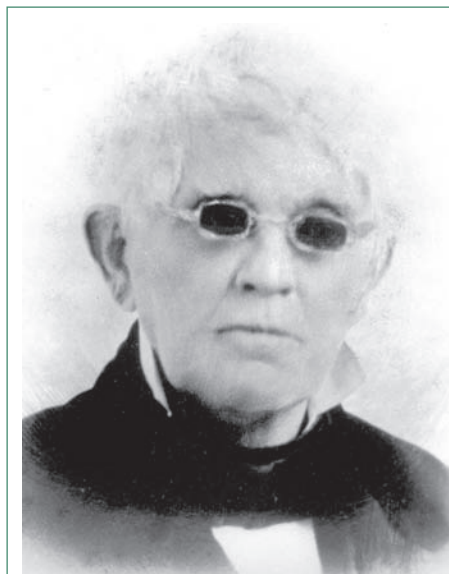
One More Piece of the Puzzle: Emily West in Special Collections

By JEFF DUNN

The University of Texas at Arlington Special Collections recently announced the acquisition of approximately 200 manuscripts and printed documents that once belonged to the “Texiana” collection of William A. Philpott, Jr. (1885-1971). Within this collection are several James Morgan business records, including employment contracts of workers he hired in New York in 1835. Philpott did not recognize the significance of these contracts except as specimens of Morgan’s signature. However, one of these contracts – signed by Emily D. West – offers evidence to one of the most sensational stories relating to the battle of San Jacinto.

James Morgan was born in Philadelphia in 1787. He lived in North Carolina and Florida before coming to Texas in 1831. In December 1834, he purchased Clopper’s Point, a peninsula between upper Galveston Bay and the mouth of the San Jacinto River, now called Morgan’s Point. Morgan went to New York in early 1835 to purchase supplies for a town (to be called New Washington) that was intended to be constructed on the point. While in New York, he also purchased two schooners and hired fourteen workers to assist in building the town. Employment contracts for six of these workers are now at UTA.

The contracts were signed in October 1835, the same month that Morgan’s New York financiers organized themselves as the New Washington Association with a capitalization of \$60,000. The only female contractor was Emily D. West, who was hired as a housekeeper. The workers and schooners left New York in early November and arrived in Galveston Bay in late December 1835 during a lull in the Texas revolution against Mexico. Construction



James Morgan photo courtesy of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas. With this 1835 contract Morgan employed Emily D. West (see both signatures, above) in 1835 to come to Texas as his housekeeper, and a legend began.

of warehouses and a home for Morgan was underway in early 1836 while the schooners hauled passengers and merchandise between Texas and New Orleans. Meanwhile, hostilities intensified between Texan colonists and Mexican soldiers. Texans declared independence from Mexico on March 2 and the Alamo fell a few days later. In late March, Texan cabinet members moved to Harrisburg, on Buffalo Bayou. Sam Houston led the nucleus of the Texas army eastward in front of the advancing Mexicans under the command of General Santa Anna. Morgan was appointed commander of Galveston, but many of his employees remained at New Washington. The settlement became a staging area for refugees fleeing across the bay to Anahuac and Galveston.

The Texan cabinet managed to

evacuate Harrisburg on April 15 hours before Santa Anna reached the town, but a Mexican cavalry force arriving at New Washington on the morning of April 17 surprised President David G. Burnet, his family, and many of Morgan’s slaves and servants. Burnet and his family escaped to Galveston, but others were captured. Santa Anna arrived at New Washington on April 18, burned Morgan’s buildings on April 20, and advanced toward Lynch’s ferry before encountering Houston’s army. On the afternoon of April 21, the Texans attacked and defeated Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto.

One of Morgan’s employees, a young free black from New Haven, Connecticut, named George Cooper, stated in an affidavit many years later that he was

Continued on page 8



Update from the Coordinator

BY ANN E. HODGES

By the time this issue goes to press, another Ann will be working in Special Collections. Ann Cammack has accepted the Library Assistant position vacated by Cathy Spitzenberger upon her promotion to Public Services Librarian. Ann will work closely with me to acquire new print materials and with Carolyn Kadri to process and catalog them. Ann will also help staff our service desk and perform a variety of support functions in the program area. She holds a Ph.D. from Texas Woman's University in Library and Information Studies and an M.L.S. from the same institution and has previously worked in libraries at the Amon Carter Museum, TWU, and the Arlington Independent School District.

We also welcome to the staff Tara Kirk, our Graduate Research Assistant. Tara is pursuing a master's degree in history at UTA and has joined us for the

Spring 2005 semester. She is working under the supervision of Brenda McClurkin to process small collections and to quality control finding aids encoded as part of our participation in the Texas Archival Resources Online project. Once the encoded files have passed muster by Tara, they will have a line or two of code inserted to make them compliant with TARO's system and will be delivered to the technical team at UT Austin, after which they will appear on the TARO web site. They will join a growing body of searchable, online finding aids contributed by repositories from around the state.

Recent staff activities of note include Maritza Arrigunaga's attendance at the Festival Internacional de las Artes in Mérida in January. She made presentations on the topics, "Microfilms Yucatecas en Universidad Tejas en Arlington" and "Autoridades Indígenas en Yucatan." Kit Goodwin has been working with the Bob Bullock State Museum of Texas History on the exhibit, "*Drawn from Experience: Landmark Maps of Texas*," which opened February 19 in Austin. Special Collections loaned 58 items, among which are Stephen F. Austin's *Map of Texas* (1836), William Emory's *Map of Texas and the Countries Adjacent...* (1844), and Antonio Herrera y Tordesillas' *Map of New Spain* (1601). In Special Collections, Ron Aday, our Exhibits Designer, has recently installed the new exhibit, "*European Mapping of the New World: Facsimile Images at The University of Texas at Arlington*." This exhibit was curated by UTA professor David Buisseret; the gallery guide was edited by Kit Goodwin.

I have been representing UTA in the Texas Heritage Digitization Initiative, a statewide effort spearheaded by the Texas State Library and Archives Commission to make digitized cultural heritage materials in Texas more easily available to the public. THDI has just submitted a proposal to the Institute of Museum and Library Services to support the creation of a portal to be hosted by TSLAC. If the funding is received, our Tejano Voices web site would be UTA's first contribution to the pool of resources to which the portal would provide access.

I am happy to report that Blanca Smith was promoted to Library Assistant III in December. She continues to work

hard to fill the numerous requests we receive for photographic resources, and she serves on several Libraries committees. Carolyn Kadri remains active on committees of ALA's Maps and Geography Roundtable. Brenda McClurkin and I will have the opportunity to address attendees at this year's San Jacinto Symposium in April and will discuss the Philpott Collection and other resources in Special Collections relating to the Texas Revolution. Cathy Spitzenberger has begun serving on the Libraries' Web Advisory Committee and represents Special Collections in weekly meetings of the Libraries' Information Services program area. She recently made a special presentation to the IS library assistants to increase their familiarity with Special Collections resources. Gary Spurr is occupied, among other things, with the arrival of the Martin Frost Papers, about which he writes in this issue.

In addition to the Frost Papers, new acquisitions include an anonymous gift of maps and deeds relating to the Santa Fe Railroad in Texas, a gift from the Benson Latin American Collection of duplicate books pertaining to Mexico, a gift from the Center for American History of duplicate oral history interviews about the oil industry in Texas, and a sizeable purchase of books from the Kenneth F. Neighbours estate. While some of the Neighbours books are about Mexico, the majority concern the history of Texas. They include a collection of materials relating to the legal struggle over the boundaries of Greer County. We also acquired *History of the Tenth Cavalry*, by E.L.N. Glass, a work that nicely complements our acquisition last year of a manuscript map relating to that unit, and, in a departure from usual formats, a T and O map sculpture created by Pat Gilmartin, speaker at last fall's Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography. (See Kit Goodwin's article in this issue.)

In other news, we have embarked on a project to transcribe oral history interviews and have chosen to begin with Allan Saxe's interviews with Arlington leaders. We continue to look for other ways to increase and improve access to Special Collections' holdings. Do let us know how we can be of assistance in your research. 🌍

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Special Collections and other staff members who helped produce this issue are: Ann Hodges (editor), Maggie Dwyer, Katherine Goodwin, Brenda McClurkin, Gerald D. Saxon, Cathy Spitzenberger, Gary Spurr, and Betty Wood.

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

Special Collections hours are 9 am to 7 pm on Monday and 9 am to 5 pm Tuesday - Saturday. For special hours during intersession and holidays, see <http://library.uta.edu/Main/spcoHours.uta>.



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

Deeds, Not Words... Emerson Emory, M.D.

BY BRENDA S. McCLURKIN

Emerson Emory always wanted to be a doctor. His mother told him the idea all began at the age of five when their family physician gave him a shot to treat his case of diphtheria. In elementary school, Emory and his friend, Bill Kinniebrew, would add the title "Dr." to their names when they were called to the blackboard, a practice they continued into high school. Emerson Emory not only realized his dream but lived a life that fulfilled the motto of his college class, "Deeds, not Words."

Emerson Emory was born in Dallas on January 29, 1925, to Corry Bates Emory and Louise Linthicum Emory. He graduated from B. F. Darrell Elementary

School and Booker T. Washington High School. Pursuing his dream of a medical career, Emory entered Prairie View College to study biology. World War II interrupted his education, and on his 18th birthday he enlisted in the U. S. Army. Dr. Emory served in the Quartermaster Corps in Europe and the Pacific Theater.

Upon completion of his military service he resumed his education, obtaining an undergraduate pre-medical degree at Lincoln University of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1948 and his M.D. degree at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, in 1952. The first internship for an African-American in Dallas awaited Dr. Emory at St. Paul's

Hospital upon his return from Tennessee. He completed his residency at St. Paul's in 1954. The next two years took him to California for residency programs, first at the City of Hope National Medical Center in Duarte, and then at Wadsworth General Hospital (Veterans Administration) in Los Angeles. Returning to Texas in July, 1956, Dr. Emory served as staff physician at the Veterans Administration Medical Centers in McKinney and Dallas. He began his Dallas private practice, specializing in internal medicine, in 1960. From 1966 through 1969, Dr. Emory was a Fellow in Psychiatry at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. He served as Staff Psychiatrist for the Terrell State Hospital and Chief of Psychiatric Services at the Federal Correctional Institution in Seagoville before resuming his private practice in 1972 to which he added psychiatry in addition to internal medicine. Dr. Emory's office was located in South Dallas where he was greatly needed. He was noted for helping anyone that required medical care, especially those with drug addictions.

Dr. Emory's medical practice was not limited to the Dallas area. As the first African-American physician to volunteer for the American Medical Association's Volunteer Physicians for Viet Nam project, he served a 60-day tour in 1966, administering medical care to an average of 75 Vietnamese civilians a day. Emory also served as a volunteer physician for the Texas State Legislature (1970) and at Paul Quinn College, Waco and Dallas.

Dr. Emory spent 30 years in the United States Naval Reserve, retiring as Captain in the Medical Corps in 1979. The Reserve provided an opportunity for training in military medicine, including aviation, amphibious and submarine medicine, and the treatment of diving casualties. Dr. Emory was instrumental in founding the National Naval Officers Association to support the recruitment, retention, and career development of naval officers of all races. He also served as a member of the Congressional Selection Committee for the U.S. Naval Academy.



Dr. Emerson Emory maintained a private medical practice in South Dallas, specializing in psychiatry and internal medicine. Not one to stand on the sidelines, Emory was also active in civic affairs, politics, and civil rights issues.

Continued on page 4

Deeds Not Words *continued from page 3*

Never one to stand on the sidelines, Dr. Emory was active in politics, civil rights, and community affairs. In the 1970s, he was a candidate in several local political races, running for Dallas mayor, Dallas City Council, and a seat in the Texas State Legislature. His dedication to community service resulted in leadership positions in several Dallas organizations. In 1970, he was a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and became the first black president of the Dallas Council of the United Service Organization (USO). He was instrumental in the preservation of Freedman's Cemetery in Dallas, a long abandoned cemetery. As executive director of the Dallas Branch of the Southern Leadership Conference in 1993, he campaigned for an adult drug treatment facility in South Dallas, the needs of the homeless, and voting rights for people released from prison. He was also a volunteer for the Black Citizens for Justice, Law and Order.

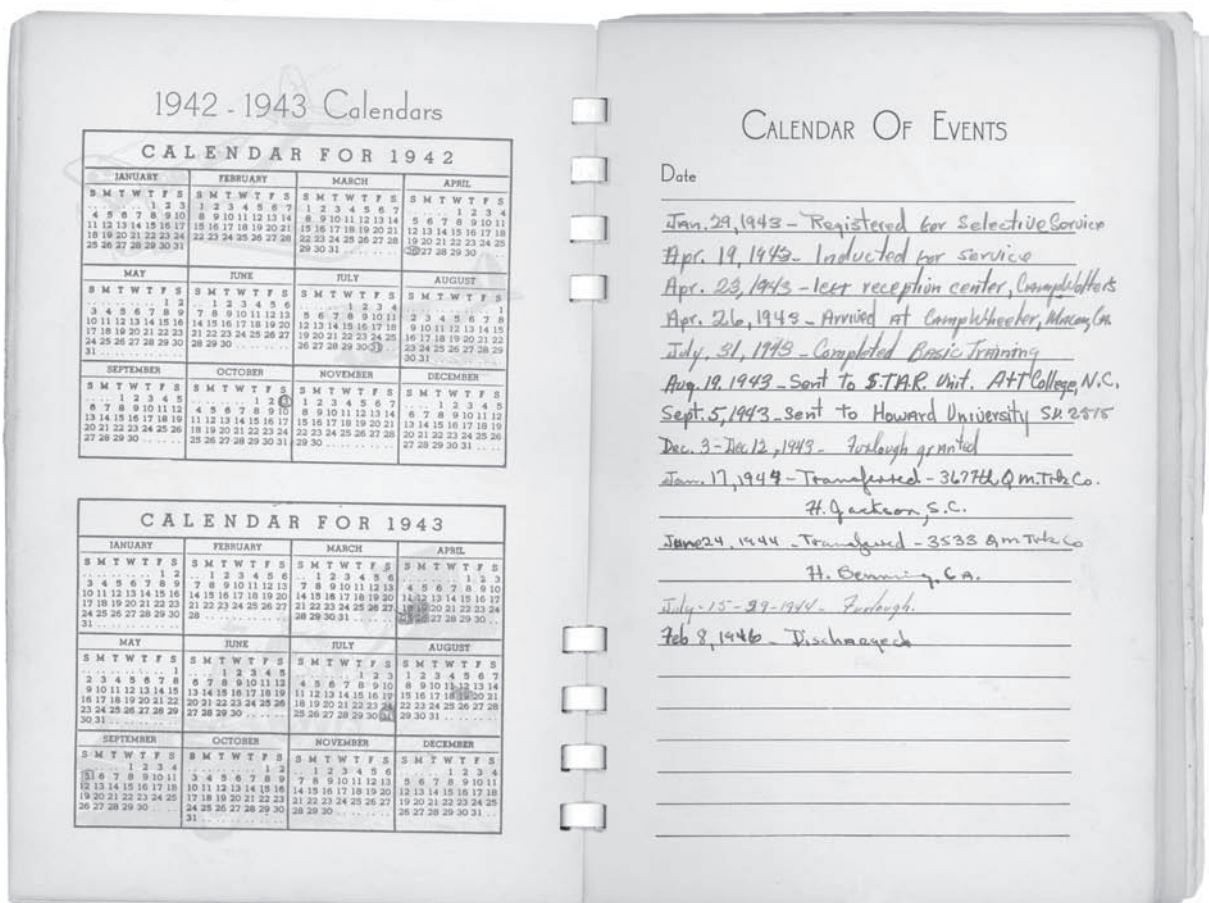
Dr. Emory was a constant voice for justice for minorities. Believing litigation was more effective than demonstrations, he filed lawsuits against the City of Dallas, Dallas Independent School District, and the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center. "I'm not into picketing..." he commented. "...when you force people to spend money, it forces them to the table."

Another civic interest of Dr. Emory's was the Sons of Confederate Veterans. As a descendent of a Confederate officer, Captain Henry C. Hancock, Company A, 17th Texas Cavalry, he joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans and became Commander of the Gaston-Gregg Camp in Dallas. "Some of my friends think I'm crazy," he chuckled. "But I am sort of a history buff. And I've found the SCV to be a very interesting organization. Mostly, we study our heritage." In 1998, Dr. Emory garnered nationwide attention over the dedication of the African-American Civil



Emerson Emory volunteered for induction into the U.S. Army on his 18th birthday, January 29, 1943, interrupting his studies at Prairie View College.

War Memorial in Washington, which pays homage to 185,000 black Union soldiers. He had received permission to read a poem at the dedication ceremony, one he had written in honor of the memorial,



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Date _____

Jan. 29, 1943 - Registered for Selective Service

Apr. 19, 1943 - Inducted for service

Apr. 23, 1943 - left reception center, Camp Lejeune

Apr. 26, 1943 - Arrived at Camp Lejeune, M.C.

July, 31, 1943 - Completed Basic Training

Aug. 19, 1943 - Sent to S.T.A.R. Unit, A.T. College, N.C.

Sept. 5, 1943 - Sent to Howard University S.M. 2575

Dec. 3 - Dec. 12, 1943 - Furlough granted

Jan. 17, 1944 - Transferred - 3677th Q.M. Troop Co. Ft. Jackson, S.C.

June 24, 1944 - Transferred - 3533 Am. Tank Co. Ft. Benning, GA.

July 15 - 29 - 1944 - Furlough

Feb 8, 1946 - Discharge

Tucked inside his World War II *Life in the Service* keepsake book, Emory kept photos and clippings of family and friends, recorded "buddies o'mine," and a chronology of his military service.



Dr. Emory spent thirty years in the U.S. Naval Reserves, retiring as Captain in the Medical Corps in 1979. The Reserve provided an opportunity for training in military medicine, including aviation, amphibious and submarine medicine, and the treatment of diving casualties. This photo was taken circa 1953.

and to place a wreath on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The invitation was withdrawn. Undaunted, Emory was determined to carry out his mission. He and a friend visited the monument in the dead of night. Dressed in red, white, and blue, Dr. Emory read his poem and laid the wreath. "I don't know

how long that wreath stayed there," he said, "but I'm satisfied that it was done."

Dr. Emory's labors resulted in many laurels. Among them are: Department of State, Agency for International Development Humanitarian Award (1966); Outstanding Achievement in Race Relations by the Interdenominational

Ministers' Alliance (1969); Committee of 100 Award in Medicine by the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce (1973); "Dallas Living Legend" by the Junior Black Academy of Arts and Letters (1990); inclusion in Marquis' Who's Who in the World (1991/1992); and a certificate presented by President Clinton honoring his World War II service (1995).

Dr. Emory stood firm in his beliefs, regardless if they reflected popular opinion. Living life to the fullest as a participant rather than a spectator, he took guitar lessons, wanted to play the bagpipes, attended law school, loved bright-colored clothes, wrote poetry, and traveled all over the world, including Cuba. On January 28, 2003, just a day short of his 78th birthday, Emerson Emory passed away in Dallas. Three days later, he was buried in his U.S. Naval Reserve captain's uniform. He is survived by his son, Emerson "Rusty" Emory, Jr., daughters Karon Hutcheson and Sharon Emory, and former wife, Peggy Emory.

During the ensuing year, three boxes of Dr. Emory's papers were donated to Special Collections by his estate. The materials provide significant insight, not only into Dr. Emory's life and activities, but to the broader African-American community in Dallas as well. The papers range in date from 1908 to 2003 (the bulk falling between 1943 and 2003) and include correspondence, Dr. Emory's writings, photographs, certificates, newspaper clippings, keepsakes, and printed materials. The oldest item is a letter written on July 19, 1908, to his grandmother, Annie Linthicum, from a Nacogdoches friend, Gertrude Jones. The most recent item is Dr. Emory's funeral service pamphlet.

World War II materials figure prominently in Dr. Emory's papers. They include his *Life in the Service* keepsake book, on the cover of which he affixed a winged German insignia. Within its pages, he kept family photographs and newspaper clippings and recorded names of "buddies o'mine," his enlistment record, and favorite songs. There are a handful of wartime letters written home to his parents. One penned to his mother on August 21, 1944, is particularly poignant. Awaiting deployment overseas,

Continued on page 6

he reflected on how he used to love to play with his father's World War I steel helmet and gas mask. He talked of white soldiers "getting all of the glory of capturing towns," but how the work of "labor battalions" was so instrumental in their success. He asked his mother to "be proud of me – and every other colored person in uniform for even though they aren't given a square deal they go side by side

with the white man over there knowing that when he returns he will continue to ride in the back of buses, be kicked out of cafes which boldly display a 'For White Only' sign. For these things be proud that your son is one of those that stays in and without attempting to turn against this American way fights for it."

The collection is rich with Dr. Emory's writings. They include a journal of his volunteer medical mission to Vietnam, editorial letters, and numerous essays. The essays cover a range of topics on African-American history, politics, and social issues. A sampling of essay titles include "AIDS," "Why So Few Black Doctors?," "Single Parent Myth: Another Guilt Trip for Blacks," "New Slavery: Blacks and the Justice System," and "Message to Black Men: Never Cop a Plea." In "How I Remember Benny Binion," Dr. Emory reacted to disparaging comments that arose after Binion's 1989 death in Las Vegas. "I remember Benny as a person who gave my unemployed father a job so that my mother and I could eat. I remember the pride that my father showed whenever he collected his small earnings... I remember the expression of joy on my mother's face after learning



This is thought to be the Smith Drug Store in the State-Thomas district of Dallas. Signs advertise Coca-Cola and Schepp's Summer Beer. Side display cases are well stocked with bottled tonics, toys, and other wares.

that ten cents of her hard earned money had netted the sum of ten dollars. ... I remember the opportunity given to me as a pre-teenager to earn money delivering 'policy slips' to the customers. Illegal, maybe, but no more so than the present day football pots." Many of these essays and editorials were written for *Freedom's Journal*, a publication for which Emory was editor and publisher. Issued on a monthly basis in the late 1970's, the 2-to-3 page, letter-size newspaper was distributed at his office and local businesses. Dr. Emory adopted the name *Freedom's Journal*, from the first black-owned and operated newspaper in the United States published from 1827 to 1829.

Dr. Emory worked tirelessly to upgrade a Naval Cross to a Congressional Medal of Honor for Waco Navy Mess Attendant SC2, Doris "Dorie" Miller. Miller, the first African-American hero of World War II, was cited for his heroism aboard the U.S.S. West Virginia at Pearl Harbor. A packet supporting Emory's campaign for Miller's Medal of Honor is included in his papers. Emory had tremendous interest in the service of African-Americans in the Confederacy. Numerous articles on this topic are also

found within the collection. Printed materials include 30 funeral pamphlets of Emory family and friends dating from 1939 to 1978. A pamphlet typically contains an obsequy program, a photograph of the deceased, and detailed biographical information.

Photographic images are also a rich resource in the

Emory Papers. Dr. Emory's career is documented, from his Booker T. Washington High School days, his World War II service, through his professional career. In addition to family snapshots, other photographs include formal portraits of his father, Corry Emory, in his World War I uniform; his mother, Louise Emory; and Dorie Miller. Historical African-American subjects can also be found in Dr. Emory's papers, namely an unidentified school group and two photographs of what have been identified as the interior of the Smith Drug Store in the State-Thomas area of Dallas.

The goal of Dr. Emerson Emory was to live by the motto, "Deeds, not Words." He wrote, "I could not have asked for a better theme to live by; I have pledged to do no less, for I shall pass this way but once." He succeeded in his goal. The gift of Dr. Emerson Emory's papers to Special Collections allows us to share his journey. The Emory Papers are currently being processed for research use. For further information on the collection, please contact Brenda McClurkin at 817-272-7512 or mclurkin@uta.edu. 🌱

Cartographic Treasures in the Neighbours Papers

BY KATHERINE R. GOODWIN

The fall 2004 issue of *The Compass Rose* reported on the acquisition of the papers of Dr. Kenneth Franklin Neighbours, a noted Midwestern State University historian and author. Among the ninety-one record center cartons of materials bequeathed to Special Collections by the late scholar was a cache of 467 map reproductions acquired from a number of national repositories. The maps are photostatic copies acquired by Neighbours for research in preparation for his many publications, including books and journal articles on Texas history.

In the early- to mid-twentieth century, serious scholars like Neighbours searched not only in their own libraries and archives for original materials but also traveled to the major national and international repositories to search through catalogs and finding aids to locate materials on their topics. They usually ordered photostatic copies to take back for reference. The photostatic copies in the Neighbours papers were produced, in most cases, both as a positive and a negative and are not suitable for publication purposes. However, they provide a rich research source for students and scholars.

Many of the maps appear to have originated in the Library of Congress and the National Archives, as well as several other large repositories. The selection of reproductions can be divided into several categories, including a group of commercially produced maps, Mexican War and Civil War era maps, large scale nineteenth century maps of the Greater Southwest, eighteenth century Spanish-produced manuscript and printed maps of the region, as well as a large group of manuscript maps, drawings, and views pertaining to the frontier forts of Texas during the 1870s and 1880s.

Among the numerous items are many significant maps that are normally only available to researchers at the libraries and archives holding the original materials. The eighteenth century Spanish-produced items and the materials pertaining to the frontier forts of Texas in the 1870s and 1880s are examples. The Spanish materials include copies of the manuscript maps drawn from the expeditions into the Spanish *Provincias Internas* by the Marqués de Rubí and his engineer and map maker, Nicolás de Lafora. Rubí was the Spanish Army Field Marshal who was appointed by Charles III in 1764 to inspect and report on all defenses in northern New Spain. The collection also includes manuscript maps of José de Urrutia, Captain of the Presidio of San Antonio de Bexar in 1733. Also of note is the rare 1768 printed map of the region by Joseph Antonio de Alzate y Ramirez, the Mexican-born priest who made significant contributions to science in the fields of medicine, astronomy, mathematics, botany, and geography, and who was a member of the prestigious Royal Academy of Science in Paris. It is the only printed Spanish map of the region produced in the eighteenth century. The Spanish and Mexican manuscript copies not only depict early trails and crude roadways but locates presidios, cities, villages and pueblos, missions, ranches, and mining facilities on the North American frontier con-



“Map of a Scout made by 2nd Lieut Geo. Andrews 25th Inf Jan 19 '78 to Feb 6 '78” is one of many map copies from the Neighbours collection that reflect the operations of the famous 10th Cavalry, better known as the “Buffalo Soldiers.”

Continued on page 11

taken by the Mexicans from New Washington and witnessed the battle. Emily D. West had a similar story, as indicated from a passport application she filed with the Texan government in 1837. This application, attested to by San Jacinto veteran Isaac Moreland for its truthfulness, and now housed in the State Archives, states that she was a free woman who emigrated with Morgan to Texas in 1835 from New York “and is now anxious to return and wishes a passport.” Moreland also states: “Her free papers were lost at San Jacinto as I am informed and believe in April of –36.”

The passport application indicates West’s identity as a free woman of color and places her at the battle. Although her employment contract from October 1835 does not state her ethnicity, the agreement provides a strong clue in support of her status as a free black. The contract states that she is from New Haven and is witnessed by Simeon Jocelyn, a prominent New Haven minister of an all-black congregation and outspoken opponent of slavery.

Is there more to Emily D. West’s story? In July 1842, English ethnologist William Bollaert came to the town of Houston on tour. During this visit he wrote in his diary the following verbatim account from an unpublished letter written by Sam Houston to a friend:

“The Battle of San Jacinto was probably lost to the Mexicans, owing to the influence of a Mulatta girl (Emily) belonging to Col. Morgan who was closeted in the tent with g’l Santana, at the time the cry was made “the Enemy! They come! They come! + detailed Santana so long, that order could not be restored readily again.”

The “Emily” he mentions appears to be the same Emily D. West named in the 1835 employment contract and 1837 passport application. The word “private” appears in pencil off to the side of Bollaert’s diary entry. Although he later wrote about his trip to Texas, Bollaert never published a word about this story.

In fact, no other known 19th century account of the battle— from either the Texan or Mexican side – refers to this story or even hints of it as a rumor. No one would have known about Bollaert’s diary entry at all except for the fact that the diary was purchased in London about 1911 and found its way to the Newberry Library in Chicago. There the diary’s reference to “Emily” rested for decades unnoticed. Several Texas historians used the diary for its rich description of Texas in 1842, but it was not until Joe Frantz published his book on Gail Borden in 1951 that the story of Emily in Santa Anna’s tent made its debut in a published work. In 1956 the diary was published in full by the University of Oklahoma Press.

Frank X. Tolbert of the Dallas Morning News appears to have been the first to weave the story into a narrative of the battle, but he went even further and surmised in his *Informal History of Texas* (1961) that the woman named Emily may have inspired the Civil War marching song “The Yellow Rose of Texas.” The words of the song refer to a beautiful woman of color. The reality is that no credible evidence exists to link the story to the song, but the association has stuck to this day and Emily is likely to be forever known as the “yellow rose.” It was not until the mid-1970s that researchers connected the Emily D. West passport record in the State Archives with the “Emily” referred to in Bollaert’s account. Prior to that time researchers assumed she was a slave and gave her the fictitious name Emily Morgan. The passport record showed that she was a free woman with her own surname. The 1835 employment contract further confirms that a woman named Emily D. West was in fact associated with James Morgan, and not as a slave.

The employment contract does not, of course, shed any light on whether West was in Santa Anna’s tent at the start of the battle, but it does provide additional critical evidence of her identity, and corroborates parts of both the passport application and Bollaert’s diary entry. Her association with Simeon Jocelyn indicates that she was probably an educated

woman. Her neat signature on the contract is evidence of her literacy. Under the terms of the contract she bound herself to go in Morgan’s vessel to Texas to work for Morgan “at any kind of house work she, said West is qualified to do and to industriously pursue the same from the time she commences until the end of twelve months....” Morgan agreed to pay her \$100 over the year she committed to work. The one-year term of employment explains why she filed the passport application in 1837. Her term of employment had ended.

The three known documents reflecting Emily D. West’s experiences between 1835 and 1837 raise more questions than they answer because of the absence of other evidence of her life both before and after this time period. The late Dr. Margaret Henson believed Emily D. West was a servant of Mrs. Lorenzo de Zavala, whose maiden name coincidentally was Emily West, but this association was not documented. There has been much embellishment of this story, but the fact remains that the contract, the passport application, and Bollaert’s diary represent the only known evidence of Emily D. West’s existence, and Bollaert’s diary is the only evidence placing her in Santa Anna’s tent. Debate will continue to rage over the credibility of Bollaert’s account and we may never know the true story, but the employment contract is a critical piece of the puzzle that is now available for public study for the first time. From the 1980s until 2004 the contract was kept in a bank vault and was unavailable for public view. Fortunately, the contract is now safeguarded at UTA. Perhaps someday this document will lead to new evidence that will either support or refute one of the most remarkable stories in Texas history. 🌱

Jeff Dunn is a Dallas attorney who assisted Special Collections in acquiring the Philpott Collection. Dunn is active in historical organizations across the state and has written and spoken about the San Jacinto battle of April 21, 1836, among other things.

T-O Sculpture Acquired by Special Collections

BY KATHERINE R. GOODWIN

Special Collections has acquired a sculpture of a T-O map by noted scholar and artist Patricia E. Gilmartin of Columbia, South Carolina. Dr. Gilmartin's artistic work was noted when she participated in the Fourth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography held at the Central Library in October of 2004, titled "Mapmaker's Vision, Beholder's Eyes: The Art of Maps." The Lectures explored the many ways in which maps reflect the connection between cartography and art. This not only includes those maps that are depicted in works of art from Renaissance paintings to modern post cards, but also the way artists actually create works of art that are, in effect, maps. It was during Gilmartin's presentation, "Art in Modern Cartography," that the image of the T-O map sculpture appeared, and Special Collections coordinator Ann Hodges saw an opportunity to acquire a unique "map" for the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library.

Dr. Gilmartin's main research in cartography involves the graphical and psychological aspects of map design, but she also does research on historical maps. She recently retired from the geography department at the University of South Carolina, after a 24-year career of teaching cartography, to devote more time to her art work. The medium of her sculpture is terra cotta, to which she applies a surface finish consisting of an oxide, metallic patina, gold leaf, wax, acrylic paint, or some combination of the above. The T-O map sculpture recently acquired by Special Collections is terra cotta finished with a bronze patina comprised of several layers of acrylic paints and waxes.



The recent purchase of the T-O sculpture followed the discussion of this ancient map form by scholar and artist Pat Gilmartin at the Virginia Garrett Lectures last fall.

The T-O sculpture took about six weeks to complete, with much of that time spent in waiting for the piece to dry. Left alone, parts of the piece will dry at differential rates, with the edges, which are exposed to air, drying and shrinking faster than the interior areas, leading to cracking and warping. To avoid such problems, the piece was dried very slowly and turned frequently to prevent the top from drying faster than the bottom. The edges were coaxed to dry more slowly than the rest of the sculpture. Once the clay was completely dry, the piece was fired in a kiln and the surface finish applied. It was carefully packed and shipped to Arlington where it was put on display with the exhibition focusing on the art of maps produced for the Garrett Lectures, "Mapmaker's Vision, Beholder's Eyes: The Art of Maps."

The origin of Gilmartin's cartographic

art can be found in the Medieval period when Church-sponsored cartography evolved a simplified and stylized map of the world known as a T-O map. The first of these simple maps is found in the two works written in the early seventh century by Isidore, Bishop of Seville, the *Etymologies* and *The Nature of Things*. The T-O diagram was copied in manuscripts throughout the Middle Ages and finally printed at an Augsburg printing works in 1472.

The T-O map derives its name from the diagrammatic world map which appears to have the letter "T" contained within an "O" or circle. The circle represents the known universe, and the "T" divided the world into the three known continents: Europe, Asia, and Africa. The map is oriented with East at the top, and the area between the horizontal line of the "T" and the top of the circle represented Asia. At the intersection of the "T" on the Asia side is Jerusalem, the center of the world. The lower left sector of the map is Europe, and the right is Africa. The "T" itself represents the large waterways of the world. The left side of the horizontal portion of the "T" is the Black and Aegean Seas. To the right are the Nile River and the Red Sea. The vertical line represents the Mediterranean Sea. The circle itself represents the oceans surrounding the continent.

Special Collections is pleased to add to the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library both a T-O map and a work of art by the noted cartographic scholar and artist, Dr. Patricia E. Gilmartin. For further information on maps and cartographic collections, please contact Kit Goodwin, Cartographic Archivist, at 817-272-5329 or goodwin@uta.edu. 🌐

Martin Frost Papers

BY GARY SPURR

Special Collections at The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries is pleased to announce the acquisition of the Congressional papers of Martin Frost, thirteen term United States Representative of the 24th Congressional District of Texas. The Frost papers comprise more than 400 linear feet of materials and document his Congressional career from 1979 to 2004. Due to redistricting in Texas, Frost ran for reelection in 2004 in the 32nd Congressional District instead of the 24th District. Because of this change in districts Frost faced another incumbent and was unsuccessful in his bid for reelection. Included in the material are Frost's daily schedules, legislative correspondence, press clippings, photographs, video tapes, floor statements, weekly columns, and files on a number of issues of district and national importance.

Jonas Martin Frost was born in Glendale, California, in 1942. The son of an aerospace engineer, Frost grew up in Fort Worth and graduated in 1960 from R.L. Paschal High School. He earned a Bachelor of Arts in History and a Bach-



Martin Frost early in his career, c 1979.

elor of Journalism from University of Missouri, 1964; and his J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center, Washington D. C., 1970. Prior to entering law school, Frost worked as a journalist and was a staff writer for the *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*. Upon

graduation from Georgetown University, Frost became a law clerk for United States Judge Sarah T. Hughes for the Northern District of Texas, began his law practice in Dallas, and appeared as a legal commentator for KERA Channel 13 until his election to Congress in 1978.

Frost was elected as a Democrat to the Ninety-sixth Congress and served in twelve successive Congresses (January 3, 1979 to January 3, 2005). As the representative from the 24th Congressional District, Frost was the only member who represented portions of Dallas and Tarrant Counties. The 24th District included parts of Dallas and Fort Worth as well as Arlington, Cedar Hill, Cockrell Hill, Duncanville, Grand Prairie, and Forest Hill. During his service in Congress, Frost was the Chair of the House Democratic Caucus, 1999-2003. In addition, Frost was the ranking Democratic member of the House Rules Committee, senior Southern Democrat in the House of Representatives, deputy majority whip, and a member of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security. After the kidnapping and murder of an eleven year old girl from Arlington, Texas, Frost authored the Amber Hagerman Child Protection Act. With the success of the AMBER Alert program in North Texas, Frost co-authored the National AMBER Alert Act



Martin Frost with then Presidential candidate Bill Clinton in Corsicana, Texas.



Former U. S. Senator and then U. S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen meets with Martin Frost c 1993

to establish a nationwide AMBER Alert program.

The Congressional papers of Martin Frost are an important addition to the Texas Political Archives at the University of Texas at Arlington. The Frost papers document twenty-five years of Congressional service and will be of interest to researchers on a number of issues affecting the north Texas area and the nation. Some of the issues are: the defense industry in north central Texas, healthcare, environmental issues, campaign finance, West Dallas housing in the 1980s, NAFTA, and the superconducting super collider.

The Martin Frost papers will be received in a number of shipments. For further information, please contact:

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Cartographic Treasures

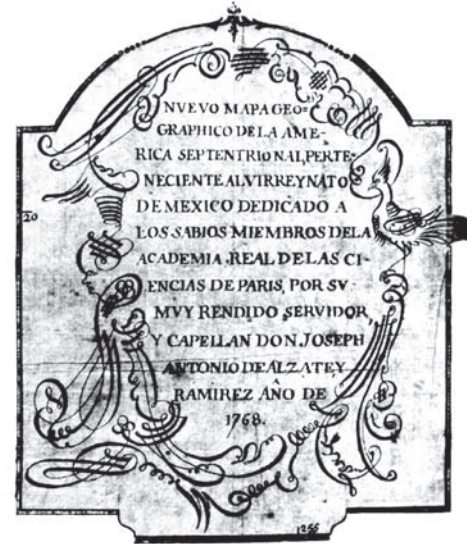
continued from page 7

trolled by Spain in the mid- to late-eighteenth century.

The largest group of reproductions in the map collection is the late-nineteenth century material pertaining to the frontier forts of Texas. Marked as housed in the National Archives, Record Group No. 77, the selection includes plat maps and views of various forts as well as architectural drawings of typical fort buildings such as barracks, officer's quarters, supply storage buildings, and hospitals. Of particular interest is the large selection of manuscript and sketch maps labeled "scouts." These are maps made of expeditions out of the forts, usually by a mounted patrol, to specific destinations. The patrol may have been ordered to locate water sources in the nearby mountains, to map the hills and valleys in the area, find a route to another fort, or lay out routes to any number of ranches in the region.

"Map of Scouts made by Co. H, 25 Infantry & detachments Co's. C & H, 10th Cavalry, July-Oct 1879" and "Sketch of Route of Company of 10th Cavalry to San Elizario & Ysleta, Texas, per orders No. 170 HdQrs Fort Davis, 1879" are typical of the titles of the scout maps. The sketches usually are depictions of specific routes and include details of the immediate area. A few of the manuscript maps show longer routes with extensive details, for example, "Sketch of Scout of Company H 10th Cavalry to Russell's Ranch and its vicinity per Orders 32 HdQrs Fort Davis, Texas, Mar 12.78 drawn by L. H. Carpenter Capt. 10th Cavalry." With a scale of 10 miles to the inch, there is a lot of information included on the map. The route of this particular map is from Fort Davis southwestward along the Road to Del Norte to Presidio del Norte on the Rio Grande, thence northward along the east side of the river to Russell's Ranch. The map also depicts several side trips through the mountains to other local ranches. Captain Carpenter noted not only roads and trails but creeks, springs, watering holes, woods, mountain passes, and available camp sites.

Preliminary information indicates this group of scout maps may have been



This cartouche is from one of the Neighbours collection map copies, this map by Don Joseph Antonio de Alzate y Ramirez in 1768.

instrumental in producing the rare original manuscript map recently acquired by Special Collections, "Map of scouting expeditions from camps at the Chinati Mountains: from Jan 12th to May 12 1880 under the direction of Captains L. H. Carpenter and C. D. Viele, 10th Cavalry." [See *Compass Rose*, Fall 2004.] That map formed the basis of the military tactics that ended the depredations in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas by the Apache Chief Victorio in 1880. All of the scouting maps reflect the operations of the western forts in Texas and especially the frontier activities of the famed 10th Cavalry, better known as the "Buffalo Soldiers."

All the photostatic copies are fairly clear and will be useful for students and researchers studying not only Dr. Kenneth Neighbors and his work but the history of this part of the world from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries as well. Publication rights to the maps, of course, will be directed to the repositories owning the originals.

Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, is pleased to add these valuable resources from the Neighbours Papers to the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library. For more information about the maps, please contact Kit Goodwin, Cartographic Archivist, at 817-272-5329 or goodwin@uta.edu.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS



*European Mapping of the New World:
Facsimile Images at
The University of Texas at Arlington*

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Special Collections • Sixth Floor • Central Library
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February 19 - June 5, 2005

Drawn from Experience: Landmark Maps of Texas traces the evolution of the shape of Texas through 500 years of mapmaking, from the sixteenth century to the present day. This exhibit brings together more than 60 historic maps, several of which have never before been on display as well as modern maps created through cutting-edge technology like holography and satellite imaging. These maps reflect the advancement of scientific knowledge, the power and conquest of nations, the skill and artistry of famous mapmakers, and the technical mapping innovations that unfolded over the centuries.

Landmark Maps of Texas is organized by
the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in conjunction with the
Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library,
The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections
and in cooperation with the Texas State Historical Association
and the Texas Map Society.

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