People normally use maps to locate places and learn more about those places. Road maps and navigational charts are examples of maps that serve this type of purpose. However, maps may also transcend everyday uses and serve another purpose — as art. Some of the elaborate colorful maps of the Renaissance are so beautiful that many people consider them works of art. Map-like images may also be created by artists to say something about the world around them, including places and peoples' relationship to them. In these cases, the normal separation between mapmaker and artist is blurred. "Mapmaker's Vision, Beholder's Eyes: The Art of Maps" is the title of the fourth Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography. It will be held on Friday, October 1, 2004 at the University of Texas at Arlington. Speakers and their topics include:

"The Eye of the Beholder? On the Beauty of Maps"
Dennis Reinhartz, Professor of History, The University of Texas at Arlington

"Art in Modern Cartography"
Patiña Gilmartin, Professor of Geography, University of South Carolina

"Bringing Home the War: Military Violence in Art and Cartography"
Denis Cosgrove, Professor of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles

"Urban Maps as Paintings: From the Middle Ages to the Renaissance"
Lucia Nuti, Professor of Art History, University of Pisa

"The Common Roots of Art and Cartography in Early Modern Europe"
David Buisseret, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Endowed Chair in Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography, The University of Texas at Arlington


Registration for the Friday meeting is $45 (includes lunch, reception and dinner), but for $80, you can register for this meeting and the next day's Texas Map Society meeting on Saturday. (See p. 5 for a description of the TMS meeting.)

For more information, contact Kit Goodwin at Special Collections, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, Texas 76019-0497; Phone: 817-272-5329; Fax: 817-272-3360; email: goodwin@uta.edu.
The Overland Journey

The "Southern Route" from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles was one of the most important but least known of the West's wagon trails. The story of how this trail evolved, and the experiences of those who traversed it, is related in The Overland Journey: Wagon Travel From the City of Saints to the City of Angels — From Utah to California. Historian Edward Leo Lyman uses a wide range of sources — oral histories, written documents, early illustrations, and field work — to describe the geography of the trail and the experiences of those who used it as a gateway to the Pacific Coast. Maps and photographs help the reader better understand the route's geographic position and historic importance.

Lyman's story is made even more fascinating by the fact that the trail functioned for a long period. A portion of it was known as the "Old Spanish Trail," and its earliest days involve the Spanish explorations from Santa Fé to the coast of Alta California in the 1700s. By the early 1800s, mountain men used the trail. They were followed by American explorers, such as John Charles Frémont. This route became an important Anglo-American road after the U.S.-Mexican War. Travelers bound for California during the Gold Rush period sometimes used this southern route in winter because it avoided the Sierra Nevada's snow-choked passes. In the early 1850s, the Mormons (members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) made heavy use of this trail as they expanded their theocratic kingdom of "Deseret" across much of the Intermountain West. At this time, Las Vegas made one of its many transitions, in this case from outpost on the Spanish Trail to Mormon farming community. Throughout the 19th century, travelers along this road occasionally entered into conflicts with Native Americans.

The trail's route was important: It was roughly paralleled by a later railroad route: the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad (Union Pacific) constructed its line through this region in the early 20th century. That the trail remains an important route is evidenced by the fact that Interstate Highway 15 also roughly parallels much of it today. Even though thousands pass through this area today, it is still little-known. Written as a series of vignettes that cover various events (including the infamous Mountain Meadows Massacre), famous and lesser-known individuals, and cultural groups, The Overland Journey is an important addition to the literature on this often-neglected part of the Greater Southwest. To order it, contact the University of Nevada Press, Mail Stop 166, Reno, Nevada 89557-0076; Phone: 1-877-682-6657, FAX 775-784-6200; E-Mail: ninfo@nvbooks.nevada.edu.

Indian Country

The idea for this book took shape when its author, Martin Padget, traveled around the Southwest and asked himself "Why had I come to associate a sense of discovery and liberation with the prospect of traveling in this region?" (p. 3) Answering this question depended on his better understanding how and why the Southwest became defined by commercial tourism. The Southwest as handmaiden of tourism is not a new subject, but this book approaches it through a series of case studies. Chapter One — "From Manifest Destiny to Historical Romance" — interprets the role of maps, government reports, and storytelling in shaping ideas about the Southwest between the 1840s and 1880s. By the end of this period, the region became a "refuge to increasing numbers of literary writers and artists who ... wanted to experience its 'foreign' qualities." (p. 45). Chapter Two deals with John Wesley Powell's mapping of a portion of the region, and is a fine introduction to how images and words work hand-in-hand to define both the physical geography and cultures of the region. In Chapter Three, Helen Hunt Jackson's romantic novel Ramona is interpreted as a conflicted work that both reflects imperialist nostalgia (the dominant culture's romanticizing which it helped destroy) and yet champions Indian reform and improved interracial relations. Chapter Four about writer Charles Fletcher Lummis and the creation of the Southwest, offers a fine treatment of how romanticism and boosterism operated in the late nineteenth century. In Chapter Five, the career of artist Elbridge Ayer Burbank is interpreted to reveal cultural ambiguities in light of prevailing stereotypical beliefs, ca. 1900, that Indians were bound to disappear and yet ultimately survived. The last chapter, on the Santa Fe Railway's famous 1920s "Indian Detours" bus trips into Native American communities, addresses a conundrum: Encouraging tourism inevitably transforms both native and visitor. In Indian Country's conclusion, Padget relates his recent experiences at Taos in light of critical writers like Simon Ortiz and Sylvia Rodríguez. He observes that their writing "is a sign [that] the formerly colonized populations of the region are affirming their right to contest the terms of incorporation imposed upon them between the 1840s and 1930s." (p.216)

Indian Country: Travels in the American Southwest, 1840-1935 is recommended to everyone interested in regional identity in general, and the Southwest in particular. It is available from the University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Boulevard NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106; Phone: 1-800-249-7737; E-Mail: unmpress@unm.edu.
Towards Restoration of the Landscape in Chaco Canyon National Park

by Lisa Ballew

Upon entering Chaco Canyon National Park along the washboard road, visitors are often impressed by how barren the area appears at first observation. Once home to the Anasazi, who left the area around 1150 to 1250 A.D., Chaco Canyon has been a mystery to researchers for decades. The complex and intriguing road and building system was built aligned with the sun and moon with great understanding of the growing seasons. Even though today’s landscape reveals minimal plant life — including gamble oak, greasewood and some scattered grasses throughout the canyon — information at the visitors center indicates that the ancient Chacoans, who lived here about a thousand years ago, used reeds, yucca and willow to craft baskets and shoes. Vegetation here has changed considerably, for that once abundant vegetation is little seen with the exception of several dozen willows along the arroyo. Knowing that at times up to 5,000 Chacoans may have lived off the vegetation of this land, growing crops in desert conditions and constructing pueblos requiring over 200,000 timbers, gives rise to two questions: How did these native people interact with the landscape; and would it be possible, and/or feasible, to restore the landscape to reflect the culture and times in which the land was inhabited by the Chacoan people? Upon closer observation, and through research, it is evident that life here was once much more abundant than it is at the present time. Deforestation and the depletion of useful wild plants were symptomatic of the severe stress wrought upon the environment by its human population. This essay will briefly look at some measures that could be considered if the decision were made to bring back elements of the former landscape.

Restoration implies returning some degraded portion of landscape to an improved and more natural preexisting condition. In this case it would be the condition of the land prior to the time of the Chacoan phenomenon or about 900 A.D. Certain elements of the environment cannot be restored to that time. For example, the water table under Chaco wash has lowered by 75 feet over this time period due to nearby mining and oil drilling activities. This lowering of the water table prohibits certain types of vegetation, such as common reed and bulrush, from growing in the wash. Therefore, restoration along the wash is not possible for certain varieties of plants. There are, however, certain species that can thrive in the existing conditions that will contribute to the overall restoration of the cultural landscape.

Restoration is an attempt to recreate nature, but that is always a daunting task. Limited information is available about what once existed here, and the fact that this is a highly used National Park, make it impossible to restore a truly natural system. This essay only offers suggestions for remediation rather than full restoration. By bringing together some of the basic components and characteristic plants of the area, it may be possible to enable natural processes to recreate certain elements that existed prior to the time of the Chacoans. Although there is still much to learn, considerable research has been done by ethnobotanists and archeobotanists to verify what plant materials were abundant on the land at the time of the occupation of the land. The identification of materials in diet and in manmade objects show what plants existed on the land prior to the depletion of the resources.

The first step in restoration is to remove the invasive tamarisk or salt cedar that was planted in the 1930s as part of a plan to prevent erosion. Native to the middle east and southwestern Asia, salt cedar is well suited to its new habitat. As it spread invasively, it contributed to the lowering of the water table, taking up what little valuable water there is to be shared by cottonwood and willows. One measure that has proven effective in the fight against this invasive plant is the release of the Chinese green leaf beetle. This beetle strips the plant of its foliage and prevents it from spreading further through dropping seeds. Controlled burning is another method of removing this plant, but is not recommended due to the proximity of Pueblo del Arroyo to the Wash and the high daily visitor use. Manual removal may be required in certain areas.

The next step in restoration is to enlist help from appropriate experts in the reseeding of the land in native plants such as yucca, Indian ricegrass, globe-mallow, pinon pine, joint-fruit, tansy mustard, amaranth, beeplant, blazing star, juniper, prickly pear, and threeleaf sumac. These plants were once common at Chaco Canyon prior to the settlement of the Chacoans depletion of the plants. Some of the wild plant foods that the Chacoans depended upon included Indian ricegrass, globe-mallow and wild buckwheat. Cactus pads, yucca pods and pinon nuts were collected regularly to supplement the diet of corn and squash. The leaves of yuccas were another heavily utilized material. Although they are no longer common in the vicinity of Chaco, they were a prehistoric mainstay for making cordage, mats, and a host of other items. Using plant material and actual seed collection within a fifty to sixty mile radius of the restoration site would be best where possible to ensure matched species. A list of plant materials that were once present in abundance in Chaco Canyon, but are now scarce, is found in Table 1.

In restoring the cultural landscape, steps could be taken to depict and interpret the Chacoans’ advanced agriculture methods. Corn, squash and beans were grown as crops in terraced gridded gardens. With an average annual rainfall of under nine inches, the Chacoans constructed diversion dams across the mouths of side canyons to capture runoff water from the cliffs. The water was directed to stone-lined canals with head gates to distribute the water to the gardens.
To help visitors understand the agriculture of the Chacoans, the National Park Service could consider excavating a portion of the original gardens for display.

The Chacoans actively used the area's trees. Over 50,000 timbers went into the construction of Pueblo Bonito alone. The earliest builders at Chaco must have depended upon nearby sources for timbers, mainly cottonwood, pinon pine, and some ponderosa pine, but the supply of local wood was soon depleted and tree harvests expanded outward, finally reaching the surrounding mountains. A major function of the complex road system of the Chacoans was for hauling logs for the construction of the pueblos. Douglas fir was brought in from a source 50 miles away, and white fir from 80 miles away. The absence of transportation scars indicates that the logs were carried rather than dragged or rolled.

As noted, the harvesting of trees for construction thinned the local woodlands and particularly plants that were growing at Chaco Wash. Cottonwood, common reed and bulrush grew abundantly in this riparian area. Reed and bulrush were used in roof thatching and shoe making but are gone from the canyon today. With the removal of the tamarisk in the Chaco Wash, the re-establishment of cottonwood and willows can take place. However, the water table will remain too low for the reed and bulrush to be re-established in Chaco Canyon.

The landscape of Chaco Canyon today reveals a degraded environment, but it is possible to envision an improved scene. Although it would never be possible to perfectly re-create what once existed here, the restoration of the landscape could proceed step by step. Restoration of this type of project would require the collaboration of botanists, archeologists, landscape architects, and ecologists. It would be an important project for the National Park Service, which must protect and administer an ecosystem that continues to erode due to spotty vegetation cover of the areas adjacent to the streams, and the invasive tamarisk along the Chaco Wash. Other benefits would include the educational value to visitors in experiencing a vegetation pattern more like the Chacoan people experienced when they lived here during the period of the Chacoan phenomenon. Another lasting benefit would be the restoration of a cultural landscape for the Native American Indians.

Editor's Note: Lisa Ballew is a landscape architecture student at The University of Texas at Arlington, where she is currently pursuing her Master's Degree.

Resources:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>amaranth</td>
<td>Food, Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerocarpus montanus</td>
<td>mountain mahogany</td>
<td>Medicine, Dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleome serrulata</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain beeplant</td>
<td>Food, Ceremony, Dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conocia spinosa</td>
<td>chlorfescia</td>
<td>Medicine, Textiles, Dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum corymbosum</td>
<td>wild buckwheat</td>
<td>Food, Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliopsis annuus</td>
<td>common sunflower</td>
<td>Food, Medicine, Implements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus ashei</td>
<td>Utah juniper</td>
<td>Food, Medicine, Fuel, Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opuntia phaeacantha</td>
<td>prickly pear</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opuntia wrightii</td>
<td>whipple cholla</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinnus edulis</td>
<td>pinion pine</td>
<td>Food, Med., Fuel, Implements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus fremontii</td>
<td>fremont cottonwood</td>
<td>Food, Fuel, Implements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosopis retroflexa</td>
<td>pumilace</td>
<td>Food, Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus triloba</td>
<td>threeleaf sumac</td>
<td>Food, Med., Implements, Dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix exigua</td>
<td>coyote willow</td>
<td>Med., Fuel, Implements, Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca nanaeifolia</td>
<td>narrowleaf yucca</td>
<td>Food, Implements, Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca baccata</td>
<td>banana yucca</td>
<td>Food, Implements, Textiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Selected plants of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico
Texas Map Society Meeting To Offer Presentations, Gallery Tour, Exhibits, and Sales

Map collectors, cartographic historians, and others interested in maps will congregate at UTA on Saturday, October 2nd, for the annual fall meeting of the Texas Map Society (TMS). As is the tradition, every other year TMS meets the day after the Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography (see story on p. 1). This year’s TMS meeting offers a variety of presentations on maps, as the program outlined below suggests:

“Maps of Steel, Concrete, Stone, Glass and Wood: An Informal Study of Maps as Public Art on Floors, Walls and Ceilings” Stuart Gleichenhaus, Dallas Texas

“Images of Retribution: Execution Scenes in Early Modern European Maps” Alex Hunnicutt, UTA

“Depictions of Physical Movement in European Cartographic Images of New World Exploration” Graig Shippee, UTA

“Tools of the Trade: Visualizing the Expansion of English Trade in the Seventeenth Century” Alistair Maer, UTA

“Yes, No, or Maybe: Opening a Dialog Between the Collector and the Institution” PANEL MODERATOR: John Martin Davis, Jr. PANEL MEMBERS: Gervais Bell, Collector, Houston, Texas; Murray Hudson, Map Dealer, Halls, Tennessee; Martin L. Russell, Director of the DeGolyer Library, SMU

“Going Global: American Globes and Globe Makers” Murray Hudson, Halls, Tennessee

“Cartographic Treasures of the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library: Gallery Tour of an Academic Map Library” Kit Goodwin, UTA Libraries

Extra Attraction: TMS Map & Book Dealers Exhibition and Sales 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Atrium, 6th Floor, UTA Central Library The registration fee is $45.00, and includes lunch. Registration for both the TMS meeting and the Virginia Garrett Lectures is $80.00.

For more information, contact Kit Goodwin at Special Collections, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, Texas 76019-0497; Phone 817-272-5329; FAX 817-272-3360; email: goodwin@uta.edu.

Center Fellows Appointed/Re-appointed for 2004-2007

In the spring of 2004, the Center invited nominations for ten Center Fellows. We are pleased to announce that the following people have been appointed for three-year terms:

Kat Brown, Assistant Professor of Anthropology; Robert Fairbanks, Professor of History; Manuel García y Griego, Associate Professor of Political Science; George Green, Professor of History; Sam Haynes, Associate Professor of History; David Narrett, Associate Professor of History; Dennis Reinhardt, Professor of History; Douglas Richmond, Professor of History; Ken Roemer, Professor of English; Roberto Trevisio, Assistant Professor of History.

For more information, contact Kit Goodwin at Special Collections, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, Texas 76019-0497; Phone 817-272-5329; FAX 817-272-3360; email: goodwin@uta.edu.

Associate Center Fellows: David Buissere, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Endowed Chair in Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography; Judy Reinhardt, Professor of Education.

According to Center Director, Richard Francaviglia, “Center Fellows are vital to the Center’s current operations and future goals.” Both types of Center Fellows are important, he noted, because regular Center Fellows provide valuable input from a faculty perspective — usually in the Liberal Arts — while Associate Center Fellows provide guidance as representatives of other areas and administration. The Fellows’ terms run from September 1, 2004 to August 30, 2007.
Meet the Center Faculty

Dr. Manuel García y Griego is Associate Professor of Political Science and a Research Associate at the Center for Mexican American Studies, where he was director from 1999 to 2003. Originally from New Mexico, Dr. García obtained his undergraduate degree in history from Princeton University (1973). He also has degrees in demography from El Colegio de México (Mexico City) and Latin American history (UCLA). Prior to coming to the University of Texas at Arlington, he had been on the faculty of El Colegio de México, where he coordinated the U.S.-Mexico Program, and at UC Irvine, where he was associated both with the Department of Political Science and the Chicano/Latino Studies Center.

Dr. García has written widely on international migration, U.S. immigration policy, and twentieth-century U.S.-Mexican relations. His most recent paper, "Mexican Foreign Policy and Emigration to the United States: Identifying Interests and Explaining Outcomes," was presented at St. Antony's College at Oxford University. He is currently conducting field research on the adaptation and incorporation of Mexican immigrants in north Texas and on the political priorities of Mexican immigrants and Mexican Americans in the United States.

Lisa Ballew Receives Center Scholarship

Lisa Ballew was again awarded the Ida Hall and George Kohfeldt Scholarship in Southwestern Studies. Since receiving the scholarship last year, she has continued her studies in landscape architecture, with a focus on the Southwest. Ms. Ballew's interest in places associated with Native American culture, and her considerable artistic skills, are apparent in her essay on Chaco Canyon in this issue of Fronteras (see pages 3 and 4).

Center Fellows: Kat Brown, Assistant Professor of Anthropology; Robert Fairbanks, Professor of History; Manuel García y Griego, Associate Professor of Political Science; George Green, Professor of History; Sam Haynes, Associate Professor of History; David Narrett, Associate Professor of History; Dennis Reinhartz, Professor of History; Douglas Richmond, Professor of History; Ken Roemer, Professor of English; Roberto Treviño, Assistant Professor of History

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