SPRING 1992 ISSUE No. 48

IMOS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SPRING 1992 ISSUE No. 48

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Cover map: Detail from "Provincia Castellae cum confinii" from Joannis à Montecalerio's Chorographia Descriptio . . . Capucinorum
Courtesy Graham Franks

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From the President's Desk

In 1991 IMCoS continued its programme of international symposia across the world. Our meetings at Singapore and Sydney took us for the first time to the Equator and into the Southern Hemisphere. In choosing these venues we followed in the footsteps of the Portuguese pioneers who in the 1490s linked Europe with India and the fabled Indies.

Our last issue reported on the Singapore symposium. This number provides a second instalment with articles on the Sydney meeting, held jointly with the Australian Map Circle and the Mitchell Library. Cosimo and Richard Miller have written reports on the symposium. The abstracts of papers give the flavour of the proceedings, which like those of the Singapore symposium, are to be published.

Our meetings at the Mitchell Library evoked for me special memories of my first visit to Australia in 1970. I flew out to Sydney escorting ten large crates of material for the Captain Cook Bicentenary Exhibitions at the Australian Museum and the Mitchell Library. One of the high spots of the Bicentenary was the re-enactment of Cook's landing at Botany Bay. Last year our visit was not to the landing site, where young Joseph Banks went off botanizing. Instead we visited the Laperouse Museum, a fine memorial to French exploration, and we were honoured to have with us a distinguished colleague from France, Admiral François Bellec.

Laperouse's tragic disappearance was one mystery finally resolved. I wonder whether we shall ever know for certain the denouement of another mystery, whether the Portuguese discovered Australia in the 1520s. Is the land mass of Java-la-Grande, as depicted on the charts of the Dieppe hydrographers, really a representation of Australia? One fascinating map which may be the earliest printed map to depict Australian coasts is that of Arias Montanus, 1571, illustrating his remarkable polyglot Bible. In the poster session we awarded the prize for the best display to Howard Freeman for his article on this map, and presented him with a copy of Captain Cook's charts, vol. I, edited by Lt Cdr Andrew David, 1988.

I would like to express our thanks again to Robert Clancy and his colleagues for the successful symposium at Sydney, and for making IMCoS so welcome on its first venture 'down under' — a phrase which reminds us how persistent is the Ptolemaic picture of the world.

I have two other personal memories which make 1991 particularly noteworthy. The annual symposium at Edinburgh was a landmark in taking us north of the border; and we were delighted to present to Margaret Wilkes of the National Library of Scotland the IMCoS-Tooley Award. The next day on an excursion to the Highland edge, Margaret promised us a surprise. Little did I guess that the surprise would be an encounter with my relatives and the Minister at Muthill, Perthshire, my mother's birthplace. It was a very moving experience.

In October I was privileged to make my first visit to Cyprus to give the Agnes Michaelides Memorial Lecture at the Bank of Cyprus, Nicosia. Dr Maria Iacovou, Director of the Cultural Founda-

tion of the Bank of Cyprus, gave our International Chairman Malcolm Young and myself a fascinating view of the fine atlas and map collections of the Foundation. It was also a great pleasure to visit Andreas and Judith Stylianou at their home near Paphos. We wish Andreas a speedy recovery from his injury following a fall. The announcement of the Foundation's project relating to 'The Cartography of the Eastern Mediterranean', made by Maria Iacovou (IMCoS Journal, no. 46, p.35) was an important event at the Edinburgh meeting.

In 1992 we commemorate the quincentenary of the discovery of America, as the event is described from a European viewpoint. In North America the favoured term today is 'Columbian encounter', in tribute to the indigenous cultures of that hemisphere. In July and August 1991, I was co-director with Professor Norman Thrower of a summer institute on the world of Columbus, held at the University of California Los Angeles. It was an invigorating experience.

A prominent figure in the quincentenary programme was to have been Dr Brian Harley, who served as a member of our Advisory Council. His sudden and untimely death on 20 December, 1991, at Milwaukee, was a great shock to us and leaves a sense of profound loss. An obituary is in this issue. A celebration of his life and work is being held at the Royal Geographical Society on the afternoon of Tuesday, 17 March 1992. A trust Fund is being set up in order to award J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the history of cartography.

Various events in our programme for 1992 are appropriate to the Columbus year. Our annual symposium at Greenwich has the theme 'Memorable Mariners'. To counter any suggestion of Columbus overkill, the mariners will not include Columbus. Our international symposium at Madrid in October, however, brings Spain once more to the forefront.

Our international news includes notices of the retirement of John Wolter as Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, and the appointment of Ralph Ehrenberg as his successor. We wish John every happiness in his retirement and Ralph all success as Chief. We thank John Goss for his work as IMCoS librarian and welcome Christopher Terrell who has taken over the library. We congratulate Catherine Delano Smith on the founding of the London Seminar, 'Maps and Society', whose meetings at the Warburg Institute are proving a great success.

Finally I would like to express my appreciation to everyone who has worked to make 1991 a memorable year. Special thanks are due to Susan Gole, who combines her chairmanship of IMCoS with the expert editing of the Journal.

HELEN WALLIS

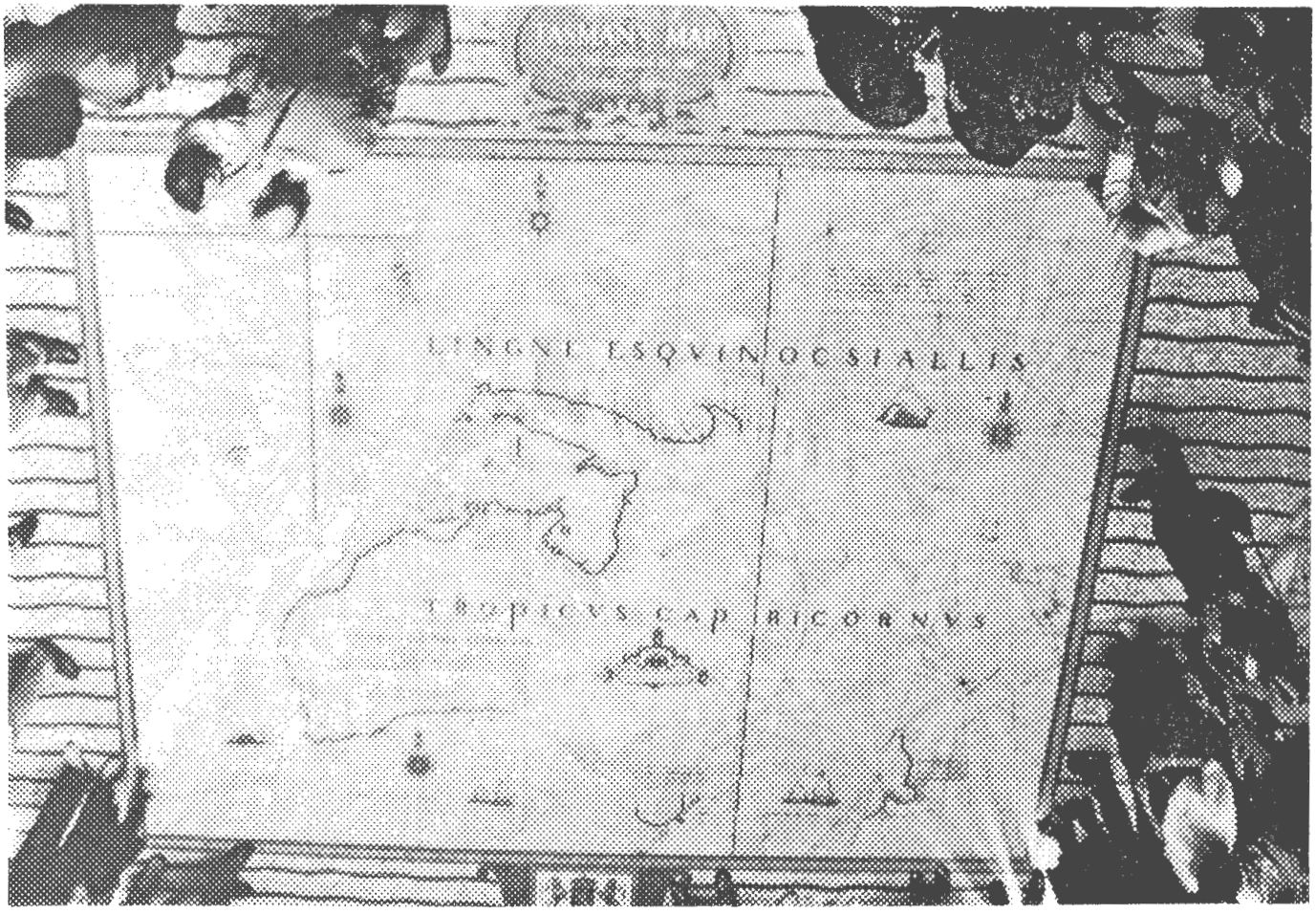
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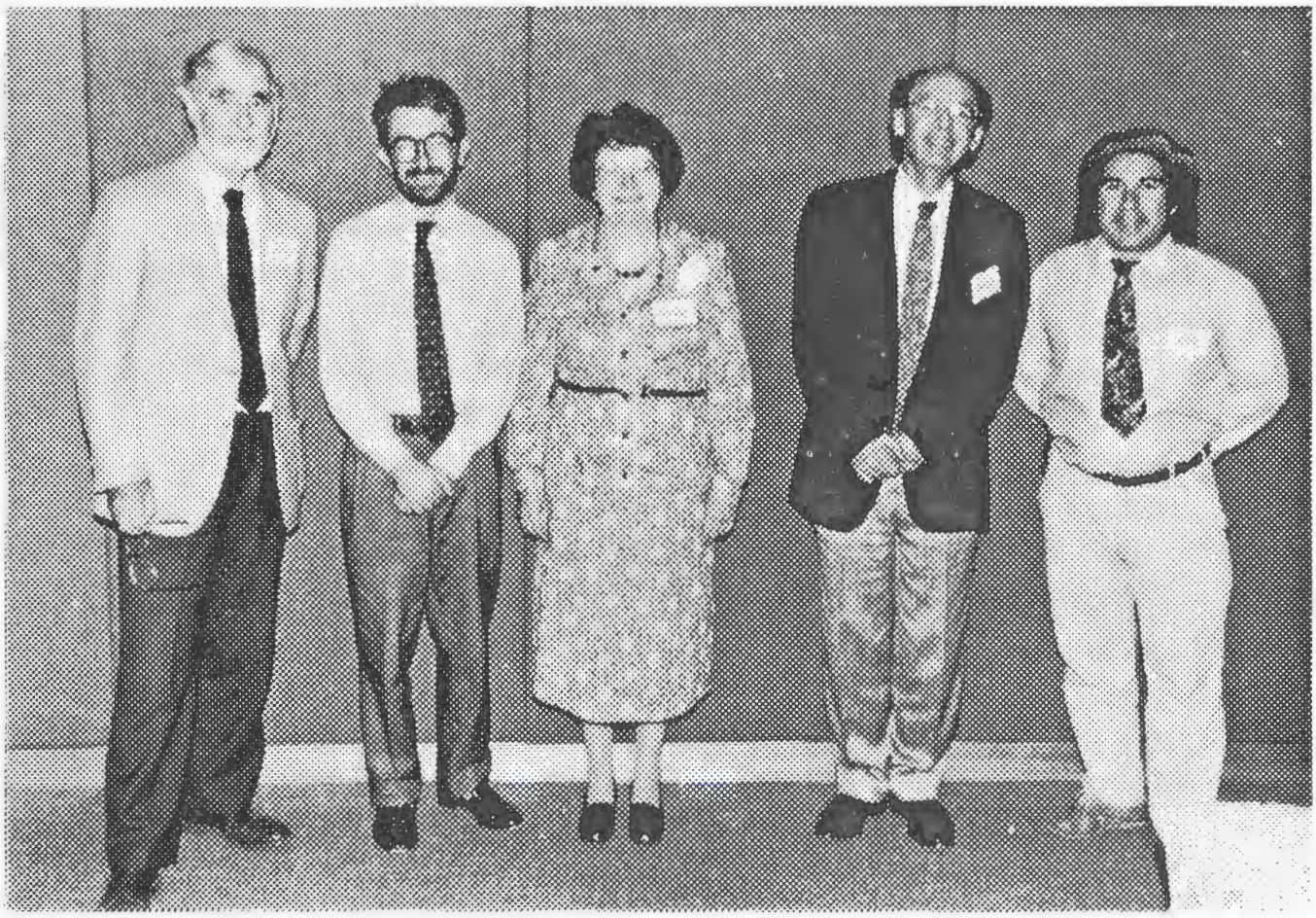
IMCoS Down Under

The IMCoS international symposia have gone each year since their inception from strength to strength. 1991 was no exception, with two in successive weeks. If that in Singapore, with reference to its theme, may be described as a delightful sampling of spicy dishes, cartographically speaking, from right across Asia, then that in Sydney was an extended feast. It amply justified its title "Unfolding Australia" by covering in detail the discovery and history of mapping to the present day of the continent all of us in the Northern Hemisphere still perceive as "down under".

The symposium was held in the well-equipped auditorium of the State Library of New South Wales, a particularly interesting feature of which greeted us newcomers in the form of a striking marble mosaic in the vestibule, reproducing a 17th century manuscript map showing the discoveries of Tasman in the possession of the Mitchell Library at the State Library. The symposium opened with a welcome by Jim Bain, President of the Library Council and with a scene-setting address by Helen Wallis on "The Challenge that is an Australian Map". From then on, and throughout the symposium, the contributions flowed thick and fast and various, which precludes mention in this relatively brief appreciation of all the sessions which we enjoyed. Instead, your reporter intends to mention a selection of topics or points that struck him as particularly interesting. Others who were present will recollect many further items



Tasman's map in the vestibule of the State Library, Sydney.



Speakers at the first session (from the left): Bill Richardson, Martin Terry, Helen Wallis, Robert Clancy and John Mundine.

that especially caught their attention.

Greatly enjoyed was the vigorous and good-humoured debate between Helen Wallis and Bill Richardson over the plausibility of the Portuguese having been the first discoverers of Australia. While each had their supporters, the arguments of both were so convincing that the general verdict was a drawn match. They had, however, been fittingly preceded by John Mundine, who gave a brief but fascinating talk on "The First Australian Maps", describing topographical elements that feature in much aboriginal painting: an aspect of mapping new to many of us, but which deserves further study. Subsequent sessions demonstrated how increasingly more accurate and detailed mapping led to the "incredible shrinking Terra Australis Incognita": the enormous hypothetically counterbalancing southern continent diminished to the reality of an albeit still vast "Terra Australis Cognita", comprising Australia itself and also Antarctica, the particular mapping of which was comprehensively described by Robert Clancy. Along the way Bill Richardson reminded us of the important point that the early charting of coastlines was often only graphic representation of vague, oral information, thus subject to much error and misunderstanding. Hence the need to pay especial attention to place names and their evolution. It took Cook and his like to turn chart-making into an empirical science.

An excellent feature of the symposium was that, after a morning in the auditorium, followed by an enjoyable and sociable buffet lunch in the Library, each day's proceedings continued with a variety of visits. The first afternoon included an interesting tour round the extensive Mitchell-Dixon Map Collection housed at the State Library. Then followed a guided walk in warm sunshine past some

of the historical landmarks of Sydney to the S.H. Ervin Gallery, situated on the pleasant high ground of Observatory Hill at the approaches to the famous Sydney Harbour Bridge. After an informative introduction by Maura O'Connor, we viewed a comprehensive and well-displayed collection of a hundred maps and charts on the symposium theme of "Unfolding Australia — the Mapping of Terra Australis", then enjoyed the welcome hospitality of a drinks reception.

The second day of the symposium dawned earlier for some than for others with a 7.30 am "Breakfast with the Enthusiast" session. The proceedings proper were devoted to the mapping of Australia over the 100 years from "First Fleet to Federation", and ranged informatively and in quick succession from the beginnings, through early commercial maps, what can be found in parliamentary papers and in explorers' journals, to early British charts. There followed at the end of the morning the keynote presentation of the symposium on the impact of Laperouse on mapping of the region by the French. This was given by Rear Admiral François Bellec of the Musée de la Marine, Paris, who had been specially flown in by UTA French Airlines for the occasion.

The Admiral's speech was a lead into a trip after lunch by bus to the Laperouse Museum, situated in the Botany Bay National Park. We broke into two groups and were given an excellent conducted tour of the Museum's exhibits, which has rooms each focusing on a particular aspect of the fateful 1785–88 scientific voyage of Laperouse to the Pacific: from the planning of the expedition to the search for, and discovery of the wrecks. The displays included navigational maps, scientific instruments, sketches, and salvaged relics, and after welcome refreshments we continued our visit by being shown the Laperouse monument, the Macquarie Watchtower and other features around the Museum. We were reminded that one of the unwelcome aspects of Botany Bay that led Cook quickly to move further up the coast was the determined attentions of large swarms of flies, and we can confirm that their descendants are still there in full force!

The final day also began with a breakfast session for the really keen types, but we were soon into a sequence of presentations under the title "Back to the Future". These dealt in interesting detail with the development, in a regional context, of map forms, looking at inland topography, the evolution of mapping of Lord Howe Island and, from the duo of Michael Elfick and John Fryer, a most lucid exposition of land allocation and the surprising reliance still on old and original material for present-day maps. The symposium proper ended on a light note: after several participants indulged themselves by presenting "My Favourite Early Map of Australia", then lunch, there was a short but lively session devoted to a poster competition. Then came a walk to the Rocks, the well-refurbished old quarter by Sydney Cove, now an attractive tourist area, where the New South Wales Archives are located. A talk, tea and viewing occupied the afernoon; the exhibition there comprising maps of Sydney from 1792 to 1930, and also a diversity of material on the exploration of the Colony of NSW between 1805 and 1848, including original sketches and diaries.

The finale of the symposium was the conference dinner in the splendid surroundings of the University and Schools Club and, although that signalled the end of the symposium itself, even more visits were laid on for the following day, including one to the Australian Map Industry Association Map Fair in the finely renovated Queen Victoria Building.

Altogether the Sydney symposium was an extensive, impressive and well-organised affair, from which we gained much enjoyment, no little knowledge and, as always on these occasions, friendships new and renewed. Such an event could only succeed by the sustained efforts of many people, as well as the generosity of sponsors and the institutions. Nevertheless on this occasion one person undoubtedly must be singled out for special thanks: Robert Clancy. Not only was he the overall organiser of and driving force behind the symposium, he chaired sessions, contributed one of his own, and furnished a majority of the maps for the Ervin Gallery exhibition. Yet he still found time, with his charming wife, to entertain many of us at his home and elsewhere, even to the extent of driving a small group of us in a minibus for a day in the Blue Mountains at their weekend cottage. All this when he had a particularly busy professional workload and was about to leave on an extended trip to Canada. We can only say, sincerely and most enthusiastically: "Good on yer, cobber!"

COSIMO

So Came They South

The '1992' AMC Conference has been and gone and it's still only December 1991, brought about to facilitate a joint meeting with members of the International Map Collectors' Society who had earlier held the first part of their annual international conference in Singapore. So came they south to share in 'Unfolding Australia' and those of us from the AMC who were at our 20th Conference benefited from their enthusiasm, knowledge and friendship.

We have had a full program, comprehensively packaged and with a number of innovations for AMC Conference participants. I was particularly pleased to share in the latter as I believe this brings an air of eager anticipation and intrigue when first browsing through the conference program.

A conference organised in the heart of a busy capital city can make early registrants apprehensive as to transport, location, costly accommodation and keeping a harmonious grouping. Such apprehension was unfounded on this occasion and the local taskforce had done their homework well. Those of us who took the opportunity to base ourselves in the recommended accommodation in The Rocks area were well situated and thoroughly enjoyed our stay.

During its early days as the birthplace of Australia, The Rocks was renowned as a haunt of thieves, drunkards and vagabonds. Its recent takeover for several days by vigilante bowerbirds of IMCoS and AMC, armed to the teeth with map rolls, sample bags, together with books, calendars and cards from the State Library Bookshop, ensured a safe haven for all who resided therein.



Speakers on the second day. In the centre is Admiral Bellec, and on the right is Gough Whitlam, former Prime Minister of Australia, a guest..

Sunday 17th November was a peaceful, sunny day in Sydney. I sat under the awning at Rossini's quayside cafe and watched unseen as familiar faces strolled past the ferry terminals en route to the State Library. The first morning's registration was not without delays caused by an overwhelming turnout. The Metcalfe Auditorium at the State Library was abuzz with an air of excitement and enthusiasm through which chief salesman Robert Clancy advertised his forthcoming speakers, outings, dinners, historic tours and town walks, encouraging our active participation.

The necessary preliminaries complete, we were officially welcomed by Jim Bain, President of the Library Council, and encouraged to explore well beyond the confines of the Metcalfe Auditorium, to take in the new map displays and share as well the other numerous exhibitions and facilities throughout the extended library complex. Appreciating how much the State Library owed to the likes of Robert Scott Mitchell and William Dixon for their efforts and foresight in developing personal collections which were later to be the founding strength of the State Library, he urged all enthusiasts to continue to treasure and advance their own collections.

We were privileged to have Dr Helen Wallis, current IMCoS president and formerly curator of maps at The British Library, at our meeting. Her bubbly enthusiasm, friendly nature, worldly knowledge and eager participation were features which we all enjoyed and benefited from throughout the conference. After initial comments on behalf of IMCoS, noting its Southern Hemisphere debut, the presentation of her opening paper was delayed by attempts to master the hightech A/V console from which point on she became the resident expert.

As many, if not all, of the papers



The third day's speakers.

presented at the conference will be published in the near future in either the AMC or IMCoS journals and/or conference proceedings, the detailed content will not be covered in this brief resumé.

By the time Helen Wallis had enlightened us as to the process by which Terra Incognita gradually became Terra Australis the unfolding had begun in earnest. John Mundine however took us back to even earlier traditions with a fascinating overview of maps as portrayed through traditional aboriginal art where a different set of 'conventional symbols' to those with which we are now accustomed, have long been used to represent the landscape.

The Great Portuguese Debate was on with Helen Wallis holding the floor as to 'Why the Portuguese discovered Australia'. No swords or pistols were allowed but Bill Richardson put up a strong defence as to 'Why they didn't'. There was no blood spilt and both combatants parted with reputations and philosophies intact, no doubt to fight it out another day.

After a scrumptious morning tea in one of the galleries, Bill Richardson then gave us an insight to the evolution of discoveries and delineation of the southern continent as interpreted from a linguistic viewpoint. Martin Terry, curator at the new Australian Maritime Museum, Sydney, discussed the early charting of Australia and the Pacific and the morning session was wrapped up by Robert Clancy presenting the evolution of knowledge of Antarctica through the printed map.

Post-lunch, Rebecca Thomas briefly outlined the scope of resources in the State Library Map Collection and Alan Howell was able to give us an insight to the behind-the-scenes activities of the Library's conservation section, pointing out that this service is also available on a commercial basis to those of us needing such expertise.



Rebecca Thomas of the State Library, introducing us to the collections.

Our thanks to Anne Sullivan who then negotiated numerous traffic lights and crossings with her trailing brood, introducing us to so much interesting early history of Sydney on a historic walk from the State Library and up to the National Trust's S.H. Ervin Gallery. There we were able to study at our leisure a splendid display of historical cartography from the collections of the National Library and Robert Clancy which had been brought together as the essential display to make up the public exhibition 'Unfolding Australia'.

The early morning breakfast sessions held in the delightful sunny setting of The Glasshouse Restaurant were very enjoyable. We were well served and had a chance to participate in two very informative sessions. In the first, Robert Clancy led the discussion on the trials and tribulations of being an enthusuastic collector, while on the Tuesday, Helen Wallis and friends put us in the picture as to the instigation, operation, activities and aims of IMCoS. Secretary, treasurer and journal editor all contributed and it was interesting to hear of their future plans, conferences already programmed through to 1995. Those of us who had the pleasure of sharing the company of the IMCoS participants would understand why they are so welcome in all corners of the world.

The theme of Monday morning's papers was 'First Fleet to Federation — mapping a continent in 100 years'. Those of us who had heard Paul-Alan Johnson speak at Bathurst were looking forward to another fascinating exposé. On this occasion he introduced us to some of the early town planners, draughtsmen, architects and artists of the Sydney region, the papers on which they worked and the idiosyncracies in their artwork which help identify them, a research task not made any easier through access to the early maps of Australia, which have become scattered around the world. Tom Darragh, from the Museum of Victoria, then shared with us his knowledge of commercial map production in Victoria which commenced around 1840 and was published by a variety of organisations and individuals responding in map form to the development of the Victorian goldfields and later in support of the new craze of cycling. Dorothy Prescott then opened our eyes to what might have seemed like a very dry topic but in which she did indeed share with us the treasure chest of information to be found as part of books and publications but which are not catalogued or identified in any way. Her latest research into maps of Australia discovered a wealth of information in Imperial and Colonial Parliamentary Papers

of the nineteenth century.

Revived by morning tea we then had a chance to hear Jonathan Wantrup go through some fascinating examples of 'Printed Maps in Explorers' Journals', from the spread of settlement at the turn of the 18th century through the exploration of the interior, covering the work of many famous names — Sturt, Mitchell, Eyre, Leichardt, Burke and Wills. The morning session finished with Tom Perry's presentation on the contributions made to the publication of charts of Australian waters by late 18th and 19th century publishers.

We were honoured to have a presentation by Rear Admiral François Bellec who outlined the impact of Laperouse on mapping of the Australian Pacific region by the French, setting the scene for an afternoon visit to the Laperouse Museum, and our thanks for the splendid hospitality and a chance to see such fascinating exhibits at an excellent setting on a sunny Sydney day.

Tuesday's early sessions looked at the 'Development of Map Forms in a Regional Context'. John McCarthy spoke on the challenge of mapping inland Australia, John Pickard on the evolution and availability of topographic maps of Lord Howe Island and Michael Elfick and John Fryer combined to give us a look at the need for cadastral mapping to provide an adequate administrative framework for future development after huge land grants had been awarded but no initial surveys done to define the boundaries and how surveyors' efforts were spurred on by major political and historical events.

The late morning session was unravelled by five participants who all spoke briefly but enthusiastically on their 'Favourite Early Map of Australia' and surprised us with their choices, fact and fiction.

The poster session was disappointing in quantity, but it was a first time for AMC, so special thanks to those who did make the effort to contribute and congratulations to Howard Freeman for his winning entry 'The Montano World Map'. The supurb book donated by The Hakluyt Society of reprints of some of Cook's early charts perhaps inspired many potential contributors in hindsight.

In the afternoon we were welcomed to the Archives Authority of NSW by principal archivist, John Cross, and then entertained by the all-singing, all-dancing Gail Davis in a memorable performance which drew spontaneous applause, and could well have served as the after dinner entertainment later that evening when we dined at the University and Schools Club in the City.

On Wednesday 20th, our venue moved to Sydney University Deography Department for John Roberts and Peter Johnson to demonstrate once more the pioneer work and successful results of their computer cartographic work using Mirage software and also to share some of the practicalities of holding a large and valuable map resource collection which is readily available and handled by many individuals. John and Peter are to be admired for their ability to manage satisfactorily in totally inadequate facilities and we wish them much better accommodation when their new home is finally constructed.

The AMC AGM was then held, followed by a fruitful discussion in the issues session on the future of university map collections. Max Foal's report on his re-

cent visit to a number of universities provided the basis for discussion. Congratulations to Bert and Bill at Macquarie University for the initiative they have shown in already tackling the rather depressing resource and support situation that most of us face. The afternoon was taken up with an informal visit to the Australian Map Industry Fair in the Queen Victoria Building where AUSLIG's display of a new, computerised 1:1 million map of the world, to be available in February on CD-ROM, attracted much interest. For those who remained through Wednesday evening, a final meal together at the Lowenbrau Keller in The Rocks, with its own after dinner entertainment in which contestants Margaret Eva and Terry Saunderson showedexcellent carpentry skills to reach the final, only to be thwarted by some biased umpiring.

The evening brought to a conclusion a very enjoyable and successful conference. The pre-planning must have occupied many hours of effort by the Sydney organising committee and our thanks go to Robert Clancy, Rebecca Thomas, John Roberts and Peter Young, and to their 'hidden' supporters — wives, husbands and others who gave of their time, energy and ideas. It was great to see the involvement and enthusiasm coming from the State Library. Two points, though, which I found particularly frustrating — future conference organisers please note. Firstly, the disruption to the flow of the meeting caused through difficulties with A/V systems. We badly needed a resident who was fully *au fait* with the console to be watching over and guiding the speakers. The difficulties experienced were both time wasting and spoilt the flow and professionalism of the conference presentations. Problems were not confined to the Metcalfe Auditorium; the speaker system at the Conference Dinner had to be 'abandoned'. Secondly it is essential that a list of conference registrants be provided at the START of the conference, even now as I write this some weeks later I still have no reference to assist a failing memory or to assist me in following up conference contacts.

One final point, we were pleased to share the company of Brian Marshall, currently president of the New Zealand Map Society. In light of the proposed future conference for the AMC to be held jointly with the N.Z. Map Society in Christchurch at the beginning of February 1993; and for 1994, 95, 96 . . ., please volunteer your institution now — we need you!

All in all, a well-rounded program and thoroughly enjoyable conference — I'm sorry if you missed out.

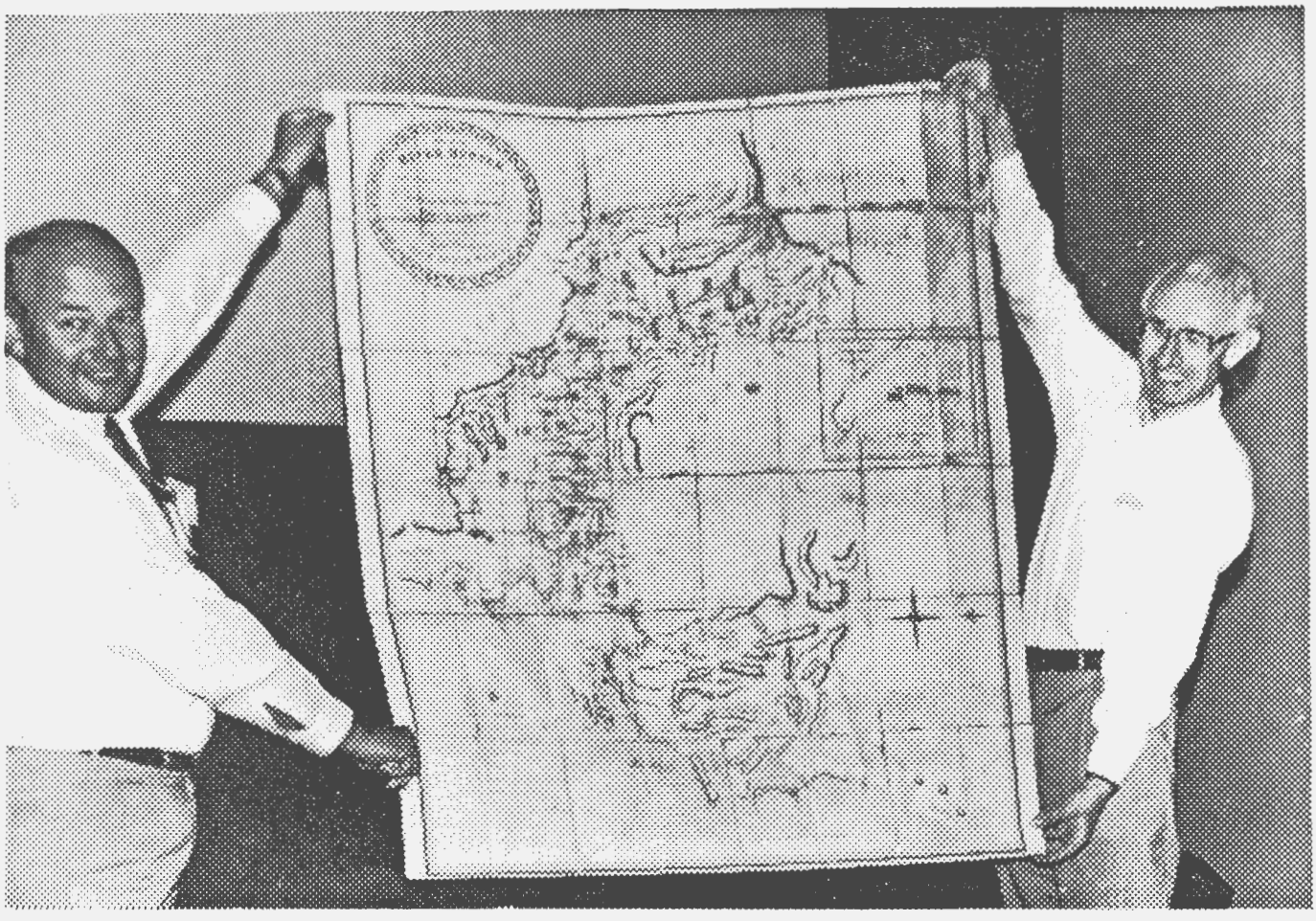
RICHARD MILLER
University of Wollongong

The ABSTRACTS which follow were submitted in advance by speakers, and are reproduced from the programme.

Helen Wallis, *UK*

The Challenge that is an Australian Map

The mapping of Australia has presented various challenges and enigmas over the years. From the 1530s to 1570s French charts of the Dieppe school displayed the land-mass of 'Java-la-Grande', which appears to be evidence of a Portuguese discovery of Australia in about 1528. The controversy about the



John Roberts displaying his favourite map, assisted by Alan Bartlett.

identity of Java-la-Grande began in 1786 when Sir Joseph Banks showed the hydrographer Alexander Dalrymple the Harleian (or Dauphin) world map of c.1547, perhaps the most intriguin of the Dieppe maps. Dalrymple raised the question whether Captain Cook was indeed the first European to navigate the east coast of Australia, or whether he had not been anticipated many years before. French and Englsih scholars entered into the debate which continues with equal vigour today.

Between 1600 and 1770, when Cook explored the Australian coasts, Dutch navigators had revealed the 'southland' of New Holland. The discoveries of the English circumnavigator William Dampier on Australia's northern shores, 1699–1700, had suggested the possibility that New Holland was an archipelago. Other authorities such as John Campbell in 1744 built up great hopes of the land being the long sought southern continent, now Terra Australia Cognita. To add to the confusion, Pedro Fernandez de Quiros's 'Australia del Esperitu Santo' (the New Hebrides, discovered in 1606), had migrated to the east coast of New Holland on the maps of Robert de Vaugondy, published in Charles de Brosses, *Navigations aux Terres Australes*, Paris, 1756.

Following the publication of Captain Cook's first voyage in John Hawkesworth's *Voyages*, London, 1773, a new name appeared on the Australian continent, 'Ulimaroa'. This was the old Maori name which Hawkesworth recorded (vol. II, pp. 371–3) in his account of reports by Maoris in New Zealand, referring to a great country to the north-west. The Swede Daniel Djuberg (1744–1834) used



Howard Freeman beside his prize-winning entry in the poster session.

Ulimaroa for Australia in his *Geografi*, 1776, and put it on his map of 1780, as Rolf Du Rietz has shown. German map makers adopted it. Like other strange 'native names given by Djuberg (eg. Vingandacoa for America), it did not last long.

With common usage of the name Australia in the 1820s, following Matthew Flinders's proposal (1814), earlier names disappeared. A map of A.P. Curtis, London, 1905, however, identifies Autralia with the land of Havilah, a relic of the submerged Land of Eden. Curtis's curious conception may be an appropriate conclusion to this survey.

W.A. Richardson
Flinders University, South Australia

Mercator's Terra Australia

Gerard Mercator's southern continent is the most famous of the fictitious versions of *Terra Australis Incognita*. It first appeared on his globe gores of 1541, though its outline on his 1569 world map was the one copied by many other cartographers. This paper gives a brief account of the continents invetned by his predecessors which are relevant to the development of his, and will show how errors on them and on his other sources led him to portray his continent in the way he did.

Martin Terry
Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney

Early Mapping of the Pacific

There are a numebr of puzzles in the cartography of the Pacific. First, when so much of the Australian continent had been broadly described by the 1640s, really quite quickly after the first European landfall, why did it take more than a century to improve upon Tasman, and indeed make any sunstantive dent upon the void of the Pacific?

Second, if it took so long to get started, how was the job finished so quickly? Only four decades elapse between the publication of Cook's charts and that great summarising work by Aaron Arrowsmith that largely concludes the era of 'heroic' exploration. What could be the explanation for this seeming 'stop-go' effect?

Robert Clancy
University of Newcastle, NSW

The Mapping of Antarctica (1482–1894)

The aim of this presentation is to trace the evolution of knowledge of Antarctica through the printed map. The time frame chosen overviews the transition from the Ptolemaic concept of Terra Australis, to the essential outline of the Antarctic land mass, providing a framework for the Heroic Age of inland Antarctic exploration. Printed maps will be used to illustrate major eras of exploration, with a progressive reduction of the 'Antarctic coastline' to within the Antarctic Circle.

1. 1450–1550 A continuous southern ocean
2. 1550–1750 Destruction of Mercator's 'Terra Australis'
3. 1750–1820 Polar Circumnavigation
4. 1820–1850 A continent emerges.

Paul-Alan Johnson
School of Architecture, University of Sydney

In the Beginning — From the first fleet to Macquarie

This paper briefly reviews the history of maps and mapmaking in New South Wales from Governor Phillip's arrival in 1788 to the beginning of Governor Macquarie's tenure in 1810. Stylistic aspects and the provenance of selected topographic and hydrographic maps are discussed in the context of their authors and certain difficulties in the colony over that period. Artistry in early Australian maps was reserved mainly for those destined for reproduction, hydrographic charts being the classic case. Apart from maps of exploration which gained as much from their narrative content as from their engraver's embellishments, most topographic maps in the first decade were impoverished in style. The youthful Charles Grimes improved with experience and the basic skills of engineer-trained G.W. Evans and pardoned convict James Meehan helped. But it took the training, skill and explorations of John Oxley to bring topographic mapping to a professional level.

Thomas A. Darragh
Museum of Victoria

Commercial Map Publishing in Nineteenth Century Melbourne

Commercial map publishing in Melbourne was undertaken by surveyors, draftsmen, land agents, sharebrokers, mining agents, booksellers, publishers, printers, engravers and lithographers.

Many published only one map. The market for map sales was insufficient to support specialised map publishers, except for Frederick Proeschel who managed to make a living as such between 1853 and 1864. Melbourne's first publisher, Thomas Han, an engraver and lithographer, compiled and published his opwn maps between 1846 and 1853. The onset of the gold rushes in 1851 created a demand for maps which was met by a host of individuals, many of whom were new immigrants skilled in the arts associated with map production. In 1853 over eleven maps were issued including town maps of Melbourne and Geelong adn route maps to the goldfields. In 1856 as many as eight different maps of Victoria were published by five different publishers.

The golden age of Melbourne map publishing between 1860 and 1870 saw an average of six maps per year issued and over ten were published in the peak year of 1867. Thereafter the numbers declined to average about four new maps per year. An atlas of Australia was issued by Proeschel in 1863 and in 1867 J.W. Pearson published a very successful school atlas. Other atlases were also published in Melbourne but competition from cheap, British atlases of good quality prevented further local publication. As time passed the engraved plates and lithographic stones from which the maps were printed were sold by the individual publishers to booksellers and stationers, who ususally, but not always, updated the maps each year.

The earliest maps depicted the colony of Victoria, routes to the goldfields or the town of Melbourne. With the spread of settlement and development of the colony, other maps of important towns or areas such as Ballarat and Bendigo appeared as well as maps showing rail routes, telegraph routes, shipping routes, and electoral boundaries. Maps showing mining leases, quartz reefs and deep leads of Victorian goldfields as well as those in other colonies, such as Broken Hill and Coolgardie, were published to attract mining investors. War maps showing the progress of foreign battles in the Danish Prussian War 1866, Franco- Prussian War 1870 and Boer War 1900, helped to make sense of newspaper reports of foreign conflicts. Late in the century maps for tourists, usually accompanying handbboks, covered the Gippsland Lakes, Melbourne, the Upper Yarra district, Healesville district and the southern watering places. Cycling maps appeared in the 1890s to cater for those taking up this new method of transport and recreation.

In provincial Victoria, only H. Deutsch and his successor F.W. Niven & Co in Ballarat made any long term contribution to the map trade.

Dorothy F. Prescott
Melbourne

Buried Treasure Maps of Australia in the Imperial and Colonial Parliamentary Papers of the Nineteenth Century

Identifies the nature and scope of the sunjects mapped in the papers of Great Britain, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania ans Victoria wiht comments on the publicatiron status of the work in progress.

Jonathan Wantrup
Sydney

Printed Maps in Explorers' Journals

1.The Spread of Settlement 1788–1820s
(a) Maps in First Fleet journals: Phillip, Hunter, Tench
(b) Crossing the Blue Mountains: the Arrowsmith's map
(c) Oxley 1817–1823
(d) Hume and Hovell
2. Ventures into the Interior 1826–1836
(a) Sturt; (b) Mitchell; (c) Sir James Stirling et al
3. The Epic Age of Exploration
(a) Grey; (b) Eyre; (c) Stokes
(d) Leichhardt; (e) Sturt; (f) Mitchell
4. Deserts and Disaster 1860–1900
(a) Burke and Wills; (b) Stuart
(c) Landsborough and MacKinlay
(d) Giles, Forrest and Warburton
(e) David Carnegie

T.M. Perry
The University of Melbourne

The British Publishers of Early Charts of Australian Waters

The paper will review the contributions made to the publication of charts of Australian waters by late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century publishers. It will consider the work of Alexander Dalrymple (hydrographer to both the East India Company and the Admiralty), and of firms publishing individual charts and "pilots", the publishers of "Voyages", and charts published by individual chartmakers on their own account.

Under the Admiralty's second Hydrographer, Thomas Hurd, the Hydrographical Office took an increasing role in the publication of charts by naval officers, and, after purchasing either the plates or the copyrights, reissuing charts and plans first published by others. Eventually it was able to establish and maintain a standard set of charts and plans of Australia, New Zealand and the south Pacific.

John McCarthy
NSW President, Australian Institute of Cartographers, Wollongong, NSW

The Challenge of Topographical Mapping of Inland Australia

The topographic mapping of Australia was not completed — nor even begun in earnest — until after World War II. From the earliest days of European settlement maps were required of populated areas while surveyors, who were usually also explorers, surveyed and mapped new areas as the colonies expanded.

Little topographic mapping was carried out in these early days and what was done was indeed primitive by today's standards. With the limitations imposed by lack of equipment and a shortage of skilled personnel it was more important to concentrate on cadastral maps of existing properties as well as maps of town areas.

It was well into the nineteenth century before details of the interior began to appear on maps.

This paper explores the development of Australian topographic mapping from the earliest days to the twentieth century, looking at some examples of specific maps along the way.

John Pickard
National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney

Genealogy of Maps of Lord Howe Island 1788–1990

Lord Howe Island (31° 30'S, 159° 05'E) is a small oceanic island in the South Pacific Ocean and was discovered by Lt. H.L. Ball in 1788, Ball sketched the first map of the island. Subsequently, nearly 30 maps or charts have been pub-

lished. The genealogy of these maps is described. For over 100 years, an 1853 chart by Captain H.M. Denham provided the coastal outline for five editions (1909, 1934, 1957, 1960 and 1962) of official topographic maps of the island published by the NSW Department of Lands. Cadastral information was generally based on surveys starting in 1898. In 1966, a new topographic map was published using photogrammetry. Subsequent editions are updated versions of this map. Various commercial tourist and specialist research maps have been published. These vary in quality and accuracy. The century-long dominance of Denham's 1853 chart is a fitting tribute to a meticulous hydrographer and cartographer of the 19th century naval tradition.

M.H. Elfick and J.G. Fryer
Dept of Civil Engineering, University of Newcastle, NSW

Cadastral Mapping — Policy or Survival

Cadastral mapping in Australia has been determined by the Government policies of the time. Whereas several British Colonies were subject to military threat and therefore had overall geodetic survey control for the use of military mapping, in Australia the main objective was the distribution and allocation of land. For this reason, the cadastral framework in Australia is really a collection of individual parcels with no overall control. This situation commenced two hundred years ago and is only being redressed, to some extent, at the present time. A series of maps based on counties and parishes exist, but these have been made only be aggregating the individual parcels. This paper reviews the development of cadastral mapping in Australia in relation to the major political and historical events.

* * * * *

Forthcoming events in UK

Regional Meeting in Winchester

There are still a few places for the Winchester visit on 11 April. Contact Secretary Harry Pearce.

Committee Meetings

These will be held at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court on 11 March, 15 April and 13 May (followed by AGM), at 5.30 pm.

The London Seminar

Meetings in this seminar, 'Maps and Society' are held at The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB at 5.00 pm. Admission is free and the meetings are open to anyone who is interested. The three remaining meetings in this session are:

12 Mar Denis Cosgrove (*Loughborough University of Technology*): Mapping new worlds: culture and cartography in sixteenth century Venice

30 Apr Betty Ingram (*Eastern Michigan University*): Maps as 'reader's aids': Genevan bibles in the 16th century

14 May John Andrews (*Chepstow*): 'More suitable to the English Tongue': the cartography of Celtic placenames

Twelfth Annual Symposium

Saturday 20th June 1992

Memorable Mariners

at Hotel Ibis, Stockwell Street

&

National Maritime Museum, GREENWICH

In this year of anniversaries, when thoughts turn to Columbus and all that, IMCoS is celebrating other events that took place 200, 250 and 300 years ago.

Symposium Chairman: Rodney Shirley

Symposium Organiser: Josephine Duggan

9.30 am	Registration
10.00 am	Welcome and Introduction by Rodney Shirley
10.05 am	**Derek Howse**: 'A Buccaneer's Atlas : Basil Ringrose's Atlas of the Pacific Coasts of the Americas'
10.35 am	**Dr Helen Wallis OBE**: 'George Anson's Voyage 1740–44'
11.00 am	Coffee
11.25 am	**Andrew David**: 'Vancouver on the Northwest Coast'
11.55 am	**Andrew Cook**: 'Alexander Dalrymple : The public and private lives of a hydrographer'
12.30 pm	Lunch. Participants are free to make their own arrangements for lunch
2.30–4.30 pm	Visit to the National Maritime Museum A special exhibition is being arranged of material relevant to the morning's programme and some of the museum's treasures not on public display.

ANNUAL DINNER

at Hotel Ibis, at 7.15 pm

The IMCoS-Tooley Award for 1992 will be presented at the Dinner

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Sunday 21 June

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International News and Events

1992 11th International Symposium
Madrid, 7–10 October

1993 12th International Symposium
Mainz, Bonn and Cologne
Friday 10–Monday 13 Sept.
An important exhibition on the Nurnberg Chronicle will be opened, followed by a Map Fair. There will be a boat trip up the Rhine, with the symposium Dinner to be held in Bonn. An exhibition on 'Maps on rivers in the heart of Europe' will be opened.

1994 13th International Symposium
Norway (dates to be decided, but probably in September)

1995 14th International Symposium
San Francisco, in association with the California Map Society (dates to be decided)

Madrid 1992

The symposium will be held at Centro Cultural Galileo which will also host a major Map Exhibition. Papers will concentrate on the Spanish cartographer Tomas Lopez, and maps of the Americas. The programme includes visits to map collections at the National Library, the Naval Museum, Geographical Service of the Army, and the Escorial Palace.

The registration fee is 14,500 ptas (11,500 ptas for accompanying persons) which covers all symposium events, transport, cocktails and banquet. [At the time of going to press the Spanish peseta is around 180 to the pound sterling.]

Rooms have been reserved at a special rate at the Hotel Suecia, which is close to the National Library. Those wishing to stay there should write direct as soon as possible, as numbers are limited. **A deposit of 30% of the total amount is required at the time of booking.** There are two types of room:

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Participants may like to make their own arrangements to visit Expo Seville either before or after the meeting in Madrid. A new fast train linking the two cities is due to start operating in April.

Registration forms should be completed and returned as early as possible to:
IMCoS SPAIN, c/o Frame s.l.
General Pardiñas 69, 28006 Madrid
Tel: (34-1) 411 33 62
Fax: (34-1) 564 1520

From Hungary

Dr Zsolt Török writes:

Last year I visited the Royal Geographical Society and found your Journal in the Map Library where I met Peter Clark and Francis Herbert. I liked the magazine and know that you need more information for your readers. I am happy to send you good news from Hungary, a new democ-



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racy, where maps, brand new and older ones are once more being valued.

In order to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage and to commemorate the beginning of a more universal community of mankind, the first printed map of the Americas, Sebastian Münster's New World (1540, Basle) is being published by Dr. Zsolt Török at the Department of Cartography, Eötvös University, Hungary. The map was made by a process identical to the original, and printed from woodblock on special hand-made paper. Special copies were coloured expertly by hand and heightened with gold. The edition is limited to five hundred numbered copies.

From 1992, Hungarian cartophiles have got a club that is devoted to maps and other cartographic products. The society would like to contribute to the development of the cartographic culture of the country. Monthly lectures and the "Map World" quarterly will be available for all those interested. Dr Árpád Papp-Váry is the president and Mr Iván Skerletz (Budapest, Roham u.3., K-1013, Hungary) is the secretary of the new society.

From Spain

The third course on History of Cartography, organised by the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, was held at Barcelona, 17–21 February. The theme was Italian cartography.

From Athens

An exhibition is being held from January to March 1992 at the Cyprus Politistico Idryma Trapezis which includes Strabo's *Rerum Geographicarum Libri Septemdecim*, Basel 1571 and the *Geographia Moderna che contiene una veduta universale del globo terraqueo*, ca.1715–35.

From USA

The Hermon Dunlop Smith Center for the History of Cartography announced on the occasion of the Tenth Kenneth Nebenzahl Lectures that the Nebenzahl Prize had been awarded to Roger Kain of the University of Exeter (England) and Elizabeth Baigent of Oxford University for their work entitled *Cadastral Maps in the Service of the State: A History of Property Mapping in Europe and her Colonies*, to be published by University of Chicago Press.

The Smith Center established the Nebenzahl Prize in 1978 for book-length manuscripts in the history of cartography. Submissions for this award may be sent at any time to the Smith Center (The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St, Chicago, Illinois 60610) Any manuscript judged worthy of the Prize will be published by the University of Chicago Press and the Prize carries a monetary award of $1,500.

The Library of Congress announces that Ralph Ehrenberg has been appointed Chief of Geography and Map Division, to replace John A. Wolter who retired on August 2, 1991 (see page 27).

1492: An Ongoing Voyage

A major exhibition scheduled for 13 August at the Library of Congress will explore issues surrounding the dramatic meeting of two separate and complex parts of the world that occurred on 12 Oct 1492, when Christopher Columbus unwittingly landed in the Bahamas.

Asian Explorer discovers Europe!

Nearly five hundred years after Columbus discovered the Americas and da Gama discovered the sea route to Asia, a traveller from Asia returns the favour and discovers the wonders of the map world in the countries which gave us Mercator, Sanson and Speed.

Dick Pflederer, IMCoS member from Tokyo, travelling with his wife Sue, sent this report on their wanderings along the highways and byways of Paris, Brussels and London.

Many Europeans, when they plan exotic destinations for their winter holidays, think of heading for places like Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand or Japan. For us, having lived and travelled in these places for the last six years, our thoughts turned instead to the ancient map centres of the world. With the opportunity to meet up with our three children for a brief family reunion, it was a trip we couldn't pass up.

Paris is not normally considered a hot spot for antique maps, but we saw some wonderful things there. Thanks to Monique Peletier of the Bibliothèque Nationale, we were able to get a glimpse of some of the treasures of the map section of the library. These treasures included the "Globe Verte" of 1513 which shows a thin eastern outline of North America with "Zipangu" some 10 degrees of longitude to the west. Another is a 1492 portolan with a circular world map in the neck of the vellum. This beautiful map, contemporary with Columbus' voyage, is a vivid portrayal of 15th century seamen's view of the world. The highlight of the collection for us was seeing a copy of von Linschoten's *Itinerario* which contains ten fold-out maps including two beautiful maps of Asia in addition to maps of Africa, America and the world.

In its delightful back streets, Paris also presents many opportunities for finding map bargains. Just start on the lower end of the Rue de Seine on the left bank and stroll south towards the Luxembourg Palace. There are numerous print and map shops, most with folders organised by continent. For us, that means Asia, and it is amazing how many look-alike 18th century Bellin's, Bonne's and Vaugondy's there are still surviving. But in addition to these somewhat mundane items, there is the occasional gem hidden among the pebbles: we once found a beautifully coloured Ortelius China in a book shop for about one fifth of the London price.

We took a day trip on board the SNCF to Brussels to meet Mr. P.W.A. Joppen of Paulus Swaen, Geldorp, Holland, who agreed to come there to show us some of his Asian treasures. We also visited two local shops: Gallerie Apollo in the Galleries du Roi and Antique Maps van Looks in Rue St Jean, both near the Grand Place. The latter has a good stock of 17th century Dutch maps as well as the same class of French maps we found in Paris.

The continental map shops and libraries were great, but we felt as if we had arrived in the big leagues when we got to London. The friends we made at the November IMCoS Symposium in Singapore warmly welcomed us to this great city of mapmakers and explorers from days of old. We saw Warwick Leadlay's

quaint shop in Greenwich, had dinner with Caroline and Peter Batchelor in Surrey, had lunch with Helen Wallis, met Rodney Shirley, visited the shops of Graham Franks, Jonathan Potter and the Map House. We spent several hours at the National Maritime Museum, the School of Oriental and African Studies, and numerous antiquarian book shops. But the unchallenged number one highlight of the entire trip was the British Library. With the able assistance of Tony Campbell and his colleagues, we were able to see many of the best examples of early maps extant anywhere in the world. We saw the English edition of von Linschoten, a Portuguese manuscript atlas by Vaz Dourado, and several printed atlases.

All in all, it was a spectular trip for an amateur collector from a far away country, one made all the more enjoyable through the friendship and hospitality of the IMCoS members we met along the way. We can heartily recommend a trip like this to other IMCoS members who don't live in Europe. With a little patience and the support of IMCoS members on a personal level, it can be a great experience.

DICK PFLEDERER

* * * * *

RALPH EHRENBERG

Ralph Ehrenberg, IMCoS Council Member has been appointed Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, Washington D.C., USA.

He served as acting chief since March 1991, and assistant chief since October 1979. From 1966 to 1979 Mr Ehrenberg was associated with the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives and Records Service; he served as director of that division from 1972 to 1979. Previously he was a cartographer and photogrammetrist with the U.S. Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (now the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency — Aerospace Center).

Mr Ehrenberg serves as the Library of Congress member to the United States Board on Geographic Names and is chairman of the Board. Since 1983 he has been the Geography and Map Division's representative to the International Federation of Library Associations, Geography and Map Libraries Section. He also represents the Library on the U.S. National Committee for the International Geographical Union, and is a corresponding member of the International Cartographic Association's Standing Commission on the History of Cartography.

His publications include *Scholar's Guide to Washington D.C. for Cartography and Remote Sensing Imagery* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1987); *The Mapping of America* (Harry N. Abrahms, Inc., 1980); and more than 30 other monographs, essays, bibliographies, articles, and exhibition catalogs.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Mr Ehrenberg received both bachelor's and master's degrees from that institution. His major fields of study were history and geography. He received National Archives and Records Service Commendable Awards in 1971 and 1978. He served with the U.S. Navy from 1955–58.

Courtesy Library of Congress News

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LONDON EVENING AT THE FARMERS' CLUB

This year's Collector's Evening was held at the Farmers' Club on 28 January, when about twenty-five members brought favourite maps to show and discuss. An entertaining evening was enjoyed by all.

The meeting was chaired by Rodney Shirley who on this occasion had brought five variations of the Ortelius title page to show. He explained the significance of the various figures representing the continents.

The other exhibits ranged from Malcolm Young's 1942 Air Force map of East Anglia (which showed the most important details — air fields and golf courses!) to Valerie Scott's fine reproduction of the 1539 woodblock map "Carta Marina Magnus". Chris Terrell showed an early 20th century jig-saw map of America, while David Webb produced a set of postcards showing maps of French colonies produced by a chocolate company. David also had an attractive French road book which included a map of southern England showing three routes to the coast.

Susan Gole showed a reproduction of the 12th century manuscript Beatus World Map, and explained how she had come across the original in the British Library. Francis Herbert pointed out the differences between a proof copy of a 19th century map of Denmark which he had found in a shop in Cecil Court and the final state. Thirty alterations had been made. Among the other interesting items brought along by members was a portfolio of charts from Cook's voyages, published in 1970.

As lively discussion followed the display of each map, and members looked closely at each map as it was passed around the table, it is surprising that so much was squeezed into two-and-a-half hours — including a break for refreshments.

We all look forward to next January's meeting.

D.M.G.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday 13th May 1992 at 6 pm

The Farmer's Club, Committee Room, 3 Whitehall Court, London
(near Embankment Tube Station)

AGENDA

1. President's Welcome
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of AGM on 8 May 1991
4. Chairman's Report
5. Executive Officers' Reports: Secretary, Membership Secretary, International Secretary, Treasurer, Journal Editor, Publicity Officer, Librarian
6. Approval of Audited Accounts for 1991
7. Election of Officers & Auditors
8. Any other business

NOTE: Members wishing to propose names for election to office should send them to the Secretary to arrive at least two weeks in advance.

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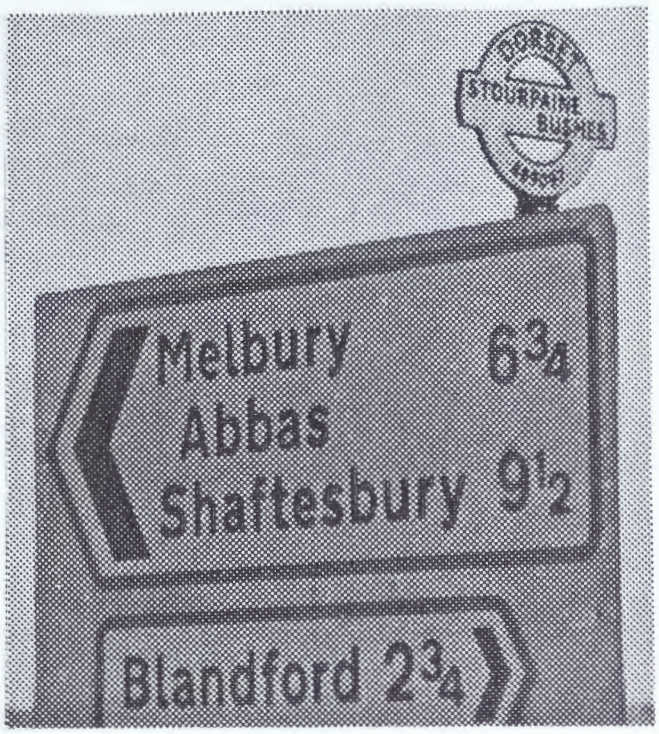
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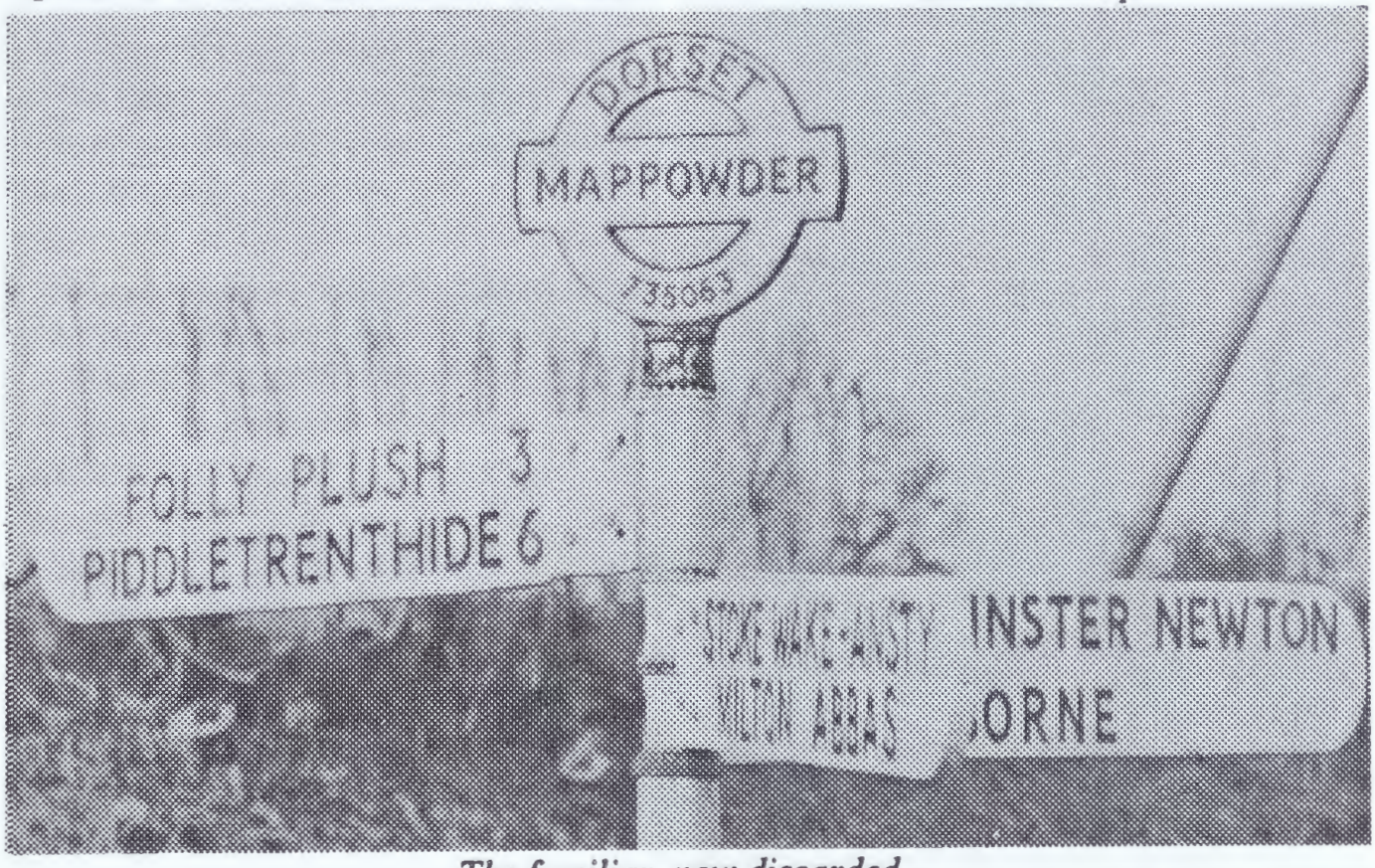
Those of you who saw the picture in *The Daily Telegraph* last year of a pile of discarded Devon finger signposts must have felt a little nostalgic. It spurred me into visiting Dorset to record a few of their unusual signpost tops. How many other counties have anything similar or perhaps other, unusual, unique mementoes of their own. Perhaps you could let us know.

First, however, I had better say a little about the Dorset signpost. The top has a circle with the name of the county above. On a bar in the middle is the name of the place where the signpost stands, but the point of interest to all those interested in Ordnance Survey maps must be the six figure reference number at the bottom. This enables anyone with a map to locate where they are. It is good to see that the authority is returning the sign tops when they change to the newer type of signpost. I look forward to hearing from other counties.

DAVID WEBB



One of the new signposts, combining the modern style of pointer with the traditional top.



The familiar, now discarded.

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Obituary

Simon Pointer

Simon Pointer, a director of the Map House, aged 41 years, died in London in November 1991 after a short illness.

He was educated at St. Pauls London, and Oxford where he received a BA Honours degree in History, and it was while at Oxford that his interest in maps began.

For a short period he followed a career in ceramics then joined the Map House in 1973, where his expertise and enthusiasm soon earned him a directorship.

Simon was an exceptionally kind, courteous and gentle person and was much loved and respected by all who knew him. He would always find a kind or good word for everybody however difficult the circumstances and his integrity shone through as an example to us all.

His enthusiasm and love of maps which he combined with his love of history was infectious and a joy to behold, and it was these qualities that helped him build up the Map House to its present-day successful position.

He contributed articles to newspapers and periodicals on many different aspects of antique maps and became an acknowledged expert in his field.

Simon was greatly respected by his colleagues and business acquaintances and it was an honour to have been his close friend. He will be sadly missed by all who knew him. He is survived by his parents.

Professor Brian Harley

Members of IMCoS will have been deeply shocked and saddened at the news of the unexpected death of Brian Harley, a long-standing member of our Council. Most recently he gave a typically provocative talk as the guest of honour at IMCoS' 8th International Symposium Dinner in Washington, DC.

Born in Bristol on 24 July 1932 but educated in Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire he was in many ways a typical scholarship boy of the harsh thirties forging ahead from a modest background in wartime Britain. His two years of military service opened the way for him to enter the Geography Department at Birmingham University where he graduated and with a State Studentship subsequently pursued research in historical geography obtaining his Doctorate in 1958. While still at Birmingham he was attracted to the value of early maps as source materials, a theme he developed strongly in his first post as lecturer in the Department of Geography at Liverpool University. Essays on this theme appeared in 1964 as articles in the *Amateur Historian* and were subsequently expanded and consolidated in *Maps for the Local Historian*, a book which has provided sources for a varied and wide readership.

In 1969 he served as sponsoring Geography Editor with David and Charles from which publishing house appeared on a regular basis the popular series of

reprints of the First Edition of the One Inch Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales. Brian's close association with Harry Margary of Lympne Castle Kent developed this interest leading to the still on- going volumes of the *Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps*. These were the years when he joined the staff of the Geography Department at the University of Exeter. For a department and a young university, as Exeter then was, struggling to raise its research profile, no better new member of staff could have been appointed. His research drive and enthusiasm were highly contagious, both older and younger colleagues, particularly the latter, were to benefit from the depth and breadth of his scholarship and the entrées he was able to make for them into the world of publishing. It was with pleasure, alas tinged with sadness that colleagues received the news of his impending departure from Exeter on his appointment to the Chair of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1986.

On arrival in America the output of scholarly books, articles, monographs and reviews continued. Such perceptive and profound writings on the history of cartography have done much to establish and elevate the subject into a serious and widely admired scholarly discipline. His many successes at Liverpool, Exeter and Milwaukee will never be forgotten by those colleagues who worked closely with him, nor by members of the learned societies who enjoyed his company and who now mourn his loss and have to come to terms with the quite unexpected reality that his last chapter has been written, his last lecture delivered. Works already published will long outlast his passing; his name will be in the minds and on the lips of many scholars and map-lovers for years to come. His immortality in the land of learning is assured.

WILLIAM RAVENHILL

A Celebration of the Life and Works of Brian Harley will be held on Tuesday 17th March 1992, from 2.15 to 4.45 pm, at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Please use the Exhibition Road Entrance. Refreshments will be served. All are welcome. Please inform Tony Campbell at The Map Room, British Library before 10th March if you plan to attend.

The J.B. Harley Research Fellowships Trust Fund is to be established as a registered charity. You may wish to donate. Details about the payment of contributions and convenanting will be available shortly.

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Christopher Terrell has agreed to take over custody of the IMCoS Library. When he has catalogued the contents a list will be circulated to members, hopefully with the Summer mailing, together with arrangements whereby books may be borrowed.

Book Review

Lost Landscapes of Plymouth; maps, charts and plans to 1800, by Elisabeth Stuart. Alan Sutton Publishing in association with Map Collector Publications, 1991. 211 pages, 94 illustrations. £25

To collect maps of a particular place or country, while being one of the more straightforward of cartographic endeavours, can also be one of the most satisfying, especially if your heart is in the place concerned. In this book Elisabeth Stuart, who is obviously fascinated by Plymouth and its history, has assembled a catalogue of maps of Plymouth and its environs from the earliest times to 1800. Her sources have been all the principal public and private collections in this country as well as those in Paris and Madrid. While maps of Plymouth may well exist elsewhere it is unlikely they will contribute much more to the wealth already gathered.

Plymouth is a good choice for this sort of exercise. As the author points out, maps have always been expensive to produce and appear mainly in response to economic or political factors. Thus the roots of mapping in England lie in the Tudor period, stimulated by the twin factors of the redistribution of monastic lands and the maritime defence of the realm against Spain, and later France. Military activities tend to spawn maps, usually manuscript, whether for the construction of defences or the gathering of intelligence. Plymouth, as Great Britain's principal base in the western approaches to the Channel, has always been of great interest not only to government planners but also to her enemies, which explains why the preponderance of the maps are manuscript, 180 out of the total of 213.

The book is well illustrated; there are eighty-one reproductions in black and white and thirteen in good colour. While inevitably most have had to be drastically reduced in size, much can be gained from them with a good glass. The only complaint of this reviewer, and that a minor one, is that more effort might have been expended on the design of the printed entries to make them more easily assimilated. To take just one example, in this computer age there is no reason why a graphic symbol cannot be use to indicate whether an entry refers to a printed or a manuscript map.

But there is more to this book than just a catalogue, In an extensive introduction the author shares with her readers her discoveries about maps and their makers, methods and motives and their value as historical documents. While one might not necessarily agree with all the opinions expressed it is eminently readable, especially to those new to the field, and may well make it attractive to a wider public than those just interested in Plymouth.

CHRISTOPHER TERRELL

BOOK REVIEWS

All books sent to the Editor for review are then passed to the IMCoS Librarian for the Library. If you have seen a good book on maps recently, why not send us a review anyway, even if the book is not available for the Library

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Now that IMCoS has passed its tenth anniversary, people are beginning to take it seriously — we have begun to receive requests for back numbers. While some of the recent issues are held in considerable amounts, there are gaps in those of the first five years. Even to collect a complete set to rotate with the chairman has posed problems, and some early numbers could only be preserved in photocopies. If you have spare copies of the following numbers and would like to donate them to the Society, please send them to: The Chairman, IMCoS , 240B Kentish Town Road,

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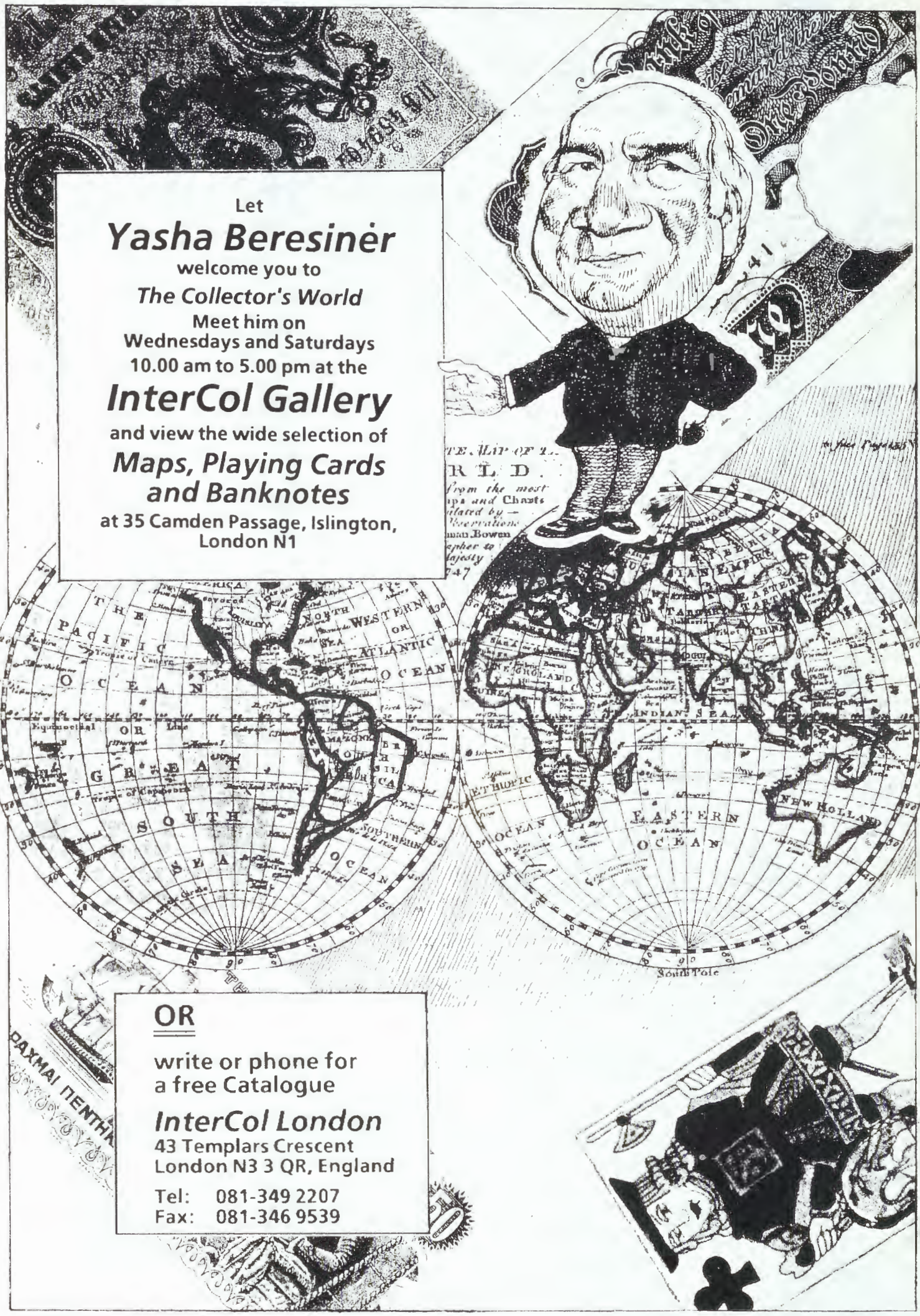
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