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Changing Times

Your editor was congratulating Stan Stevens, long time map librarian at the University of California, Santa Cruz, on his retirement. In the course of the conversation Stan revealed that UCSC was not replacing him but combining his slot with another to create a documents and maps librarian. I ventured that this was not a totally bad thing, and that, in fact, I had been a documents and maps librarian for all of my practice career. We commented on the number of universities who were either not replacing full time map librarians, or otherwise cutting back on their map collections. Later in the conversation Stan offered this:

"I have come to the conclusion that, given the general economic situation in the U.S. and California in particular, that libraries and archives as well as all public-funded agencies have seen the "golden years" where we could take on every new demand or technological innovation and satisfy the public's expectation as well as our own professional standards for the delivery of information—almost regardless of cost. We are being forced to downsize our own thinking about what we can and should provide. As members of the public, as taxpayers, we should not expect our libraries to be open at all hours of the usual day, nor all days of the week; and, within our libraries, some services can only be provided on a limited basis. These are the realities of post-cold war economics."

And therein lies something for us all to think about.

The long post-WWII economic boom is long since over. So is the willingness of the country in general to fund education at ever higher levels. Many factors contribute to this lack of willingness to increase, or just maintain, funding for education. We probably oversold ourselves in the heady expansionist days of the New Frontier and the Great Society. Turns out education doesn't solve all social problems, and throwing money at education doesn't necessarily produce a better system. We could argue the above points, but since the publication of A Nation at Risk in 1983 the tide of current thinking has been running against us. Less obvious may be a subtle "anticampus" mind-set on the part of a lot of people. Whatever the American public eventually came to think of the Vietnam War, many were deeply offended by the radicalism, and some wretched excesses, of the college campuses during the protests. The combination of all the above has produced a climate in which education, and higher education in particular, has found it increasingly difficult to find the dollars to pay the current bills, let alone expand.

What has all this to do with Stan's replacement, or map collections in general? I won't go through the litany of map librarians who have moved and not been replaced, or the budget
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Libraries and archives as well as all public-funded agencies have seen the "golden years" where we could take on every new demand or technological innovation and satisfy the public's expectations as well as our own professional standards for the delivery of information—almost regardless of cost.

"Downsizing," "streamlining," "increasing efficiency," are all terms being bandied about across campuses today. In one sense this is not necessarily a bad thing.

We have been riding the relatively good times for so long that we don't know how to cope with the not-so-good ones. We have made many decisions because money was available, not because it made good sense for our collections, or institutions to own such-and-such set of very expensive material. And, maybe, not every institution needs a huge map collection, no more than they need a huge book collection to support the teaching and research needs of the university.

Libraries are being forced to re-align monetary resources (as a cursory knowledge of trends in expenditures for serials amply demonstrates), and re-aligning personnel resources is a logical further step. Ranganathan's fifth law reminds us that "Library is a Growing Organism" and if we change "growing" to "changing" we have the truth of it.

We will probably see more former full time map librarians replaced with_______ and maps librarians. We will probably see more collections cutting back on hours and services offered to patrons. We will probably see budgets go flat, or get cut back. All of this means we will simply have to make better purchasing decisions, better staffing decisions, and think of better ways to implement Ranganathan's fourth law (Save the Time of the Reader) that do not involve going directly to the map librarian's head.

The fact still remains that the cartographic format is one that requires a lot of interpretation for the user. Reference transactions take a lot longer, and the mapkeeper is called upon to explain the basics of interpreting the non-textual information presented on the map. A map collection without someone knowledgeable of the format to provide interpretive services makes little sense. Trying to provide reference service one floor and half the library away from the map collection is worse than having no map collection at all. Stans' replacement probably won't provide the level of service that Stan did (there are few of us that could), but there will still be professional service there. The library at Santa Cruz is simply trying to live in harmony with the economic realities we are all faced with. On the whole, it probably wasn't the worst decision they could have made. There have definitely been far worse ones made within the last couple of years.

Charles A. Seavey
Editor

********

Meridian is going on hiatus. A combination of personal and professional pressures mean that this is my last issue as editor. Donna Koepp, chair of the MAGERT Publications Committee, and the editorial board will be exploring new possibilities for the journal.
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**By Suzanne M. Clark, Mary Lynette Larsgaard, Cynthia M. Teague**

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The First Family of American Maps

By Nigel Nicolson

A short time ago I was told in Los Angeles by professors of geography and the curators and vendors of maps that the American people are cartographically illiterate. Half the schoolchildren, they said, could not point to France on a map of Europe (I wondered guiltily how many English schoolchildren could unerringly point to Texas on a map of the United States), and some cannot even tell north from south. Only Boy Scouts have acquired the skills of map-reading.

I find this difficult to believe. There has been no period in history when people of all nations have been more reliant on maps. We absorb our geographic knowledge subliminally. We are all travelers. We are increasingly outdoor people, and for hunting, fishing, hiking and camping maps are essential tools. Most of us on most days watch weather charts on television. We read newspapers, and scarcely a day passes when a war, a disaster, a famine, a political event like a revolution or an opinion poll is not located by the appropriate map. So familiar have certain shapes become, like Florida's or India's, that they need no further identification. We are all map users now, but few Americans, I believe, are such map lovers as the British.

I have been puzzled by this. After all, the first 350 years of American history is largely the story of the unfolding of the continent, and to every pioneer the nature of the new country, the flow of the rivers, the extent of the mountains and the

Figure 1. Portion of the Weston-super-Mare & Bridgwater 1:50,000 quadrangle sheet 182 of the Ordnance Survey Landranger Series.
plains, the boundaries of state, township and section, were matters of supreme importance. You would have thought that a concern for topography would have become as deeply embedded in the national character as the frontiersman’s instinct for self-preservation and hospitality. But it is not so. The present-day American wants answers to the questions, Where? How far? How to get there? By what airline, which road? Although he sometimes hikes, he seldom walks. There is no symbol on United States maps for rights-of-way across private land as there is universally on the British. And if people no longer walk, they no longer observe the impress that man has made on virgin territory.

Of course the territory is not always very interesting. I sympathize with those who live in Dodge City and have never owned a map of it or its surroundings, because they know its streets backward and the plains arouse indifference in all but the farmer and the occasional jogger. But it does surprise me when a New Englander or Virginian is mapless, since his country is as wonderfully diversified as England and the maps of it are equally steeped in history.

In Britain most houses in the country possess the local Ordnance Survey map on two scales, the 1:25,000 or roughly 2.5 inches to the mile (the Pathfinder series) and the 1:50,000 (Landrangers). We use these maps for finding our way to our more distant neighbors, and for walking, and we delight in them because they are attractively produced and establish us historically. They tug at our roots, leading us to an Iron Age tumulus or Roman camp, and explain why this valley is thickly settled and its neighbor not. Because the land is so ancient we need maps more than Americans do. The winding lanes of the English countryside, the vermicelli streets of medieval town centers, demand their help.
There is no symbol on United States maps for right-of-way across private land as there is universally on the British. And if people no longer walk, they no longer observe the impress that man has on virgin territory.

The United States is marvelously mapped, just as its history is better recorded than that of any other country. The National Geographic maps are famous worldwide. Five years ago I drove 25,000 miles over the eastern part of the continent with the Rand McNally road atlas as my guide, and did not find a single error or ambiguity, even in Boston's horrendous one-way system. This year I would have been totally lost in Greater Los Angeles without the Mitock street map. These commercial publications and many others like them are to the ordinary American what a staff was to a pilgrim. He is in a sense spoiled. Up to less than 20 years ago he could pick up, free, a map of the state or city from any gas station. But he rarely possesses his local U.S.G.S. map, which as a taxpayer he heavily subsidizes, and may not even know what the initials stand for. The United States Geological Survey is a vast undertaking, its maps a brilliant match of art with science, but compared with its British equivalent, the Ordnance Survey, it is little known and its products undervalued. Why is this? For a start, the title is off-putting. It was founded in 1879 mainly to map the nation's mineral and water resources, and the name stuck, just as the Ordnance Survey reflects its military origins.

The U.S.G.S. publishers still echo its scientific bent, with brochures on subjects like the San Andreas Fault and the purity of water. At the same time, the maps are plainly topographical, depicting on more than the grid pattern of your once-public lands and modern cities, where to the stranger's immense convenience the designation 77th and Fifth is often sufficient.

I must not exaggerate the contrast. The United States is marvelously mapped, just as its history is better recorded than that of any other country. The National Geographic maps are famous worldwide. Five years ago I drove 25,000 miles over the eastern part of the continent with the Rand McNally road atlas as my guide, and did not find a single error or ambiguity, even in Boston's horrendous one-way system. This year I would have been totally lost in Greater Los Angeles without the Mitock street map. These commercial publications and many others like them are to the ordinary American what a staff was to a pilgrim. He is in a sense spoiled. Up to less than 20

Figure 3. An Array of USGS Folders.
Figure 4. Seneca, Oregon, 1:24,000 Provisional Edition, 1990. The last quadrangle...
The United States Geological Survey is a vast undertaking, its maps a brilliant match of art with science, but compared with its British equivalent, the Ordnance Survey, it is little known and its products undervalued.

It publishes maps on smaller scales, 4, 8, and 16 miles to an inch, aerial photographs and a wide variety of specialist maps and booklets, including those of Antarctica, the moon and some planets, but the 1:24,000 is its flagship, the homesteader's map, the walker's map. The survey, now an organ of the Department of the Interior, is not frugal in giving information about its activities when it is approached. I have received a cornucopia of maps and brochures from its centers at Menlo Park, Calif., Denver and Reston, Va., and am amazed not by their fecundity but by my ignorance of it.

Compared to the Ordnance Survey, the U.S.G.S. seems to hesitate to advertise its wares and make them readily available to the public. Until recently it had only 14 public offices for over-the-counter sales, of which three, including the one in Los Angeles, has recently been closed. If you do not live near one of them (there is none in New York City), and need a map or book published by the survey, you must write for it, enclosing the money, and delivery will be between three and five weeks. Bookstores rarely sell the maps because the demand is little and the profit margin low. Specialist map stores sell only those of their own state. The result is that the maps are not brought to the public's attention in the way that their equivalents are in Britain, where every small news agent will carry the local Ordnance maps, and two million of them are sold every year, 100,000 of the Snowdonia map alone. (The Geological Survey prints and distributes a total of more than seven million maps per year, to a far larger population.)

Nor does the Geological Survey package the maps so attractively. Except for those of the national parks...
Compared to the Ordnance Survey, the U.S.G.S. seems to hesitate; to advertise its wares and make them readily available to the public.

(a special and very beautiful series in shaded relief) they are generally sold only as flat sheets, as awkward to handle in the field as in the car. It does not publish tourist guides to cities and popular regions as the Ordnance Survey does, nor historical maps apart from one of Presidential elections since 1789, or trail guides or city plans. The latter is one of its most serious deficiencies. The survey has never risen higher in scale than 1:20,000. There is no equivalent in America to the British 6 inch and 25-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey maps. It is easier to obtain from the Geological Survey a map of Venus than of your neighborhood subdivision.

It has been impressed on me that one reason for these drawbacks is that the Geological Survey does not copyright its material. All is in the public domain. Any commercial publisher can copy the maps without payment or even acknowledgment, whereas in Britain the Ordnance Survey makes a third of its revenue from the sale of copyrights.

The theory is that in a free and capitalist country like the United States it would be improper for a government agency to compete with private enterprise in so popular a field as mapping. The taxpayer should not be required to pay twice, once by subsidizing the survey and again by covering the cost if commercial publishers had to purchase copyrights.

It is true that cartography in Britain is much more manageable because we are a relatively small island. It takes 1,342 sheets of the Pathfinder series to cover the whole country compared to the 54,000 sheets to map the United States on virtually the same scale. The Ordnance Survey maps, folded, take up less room in a bookstore. It has a near monopoly in mapping on the largest scales. It is an old institution (founded in 1791) and its reputation for excellence is deeply embedded in the national consciousness. In contrast, I have heard Americans express admiration for their Geological Survey, but rarely affection.

For information about United States Geological Survey maps, call (800) 872-6277 or fax (703) 648-5548. The maps cost from $3.60 to $6 a sheet. One of the most popular, the map showing voting patterns in Presidential elections, is being brought up to date. The 113 map National Park series costs $4 to $7 a map.

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A “Plausible” Explanation for the Provenance of the 1733 Moseley Maps*

Ralph Lee Scott
Head, Documents/Maps
East Carolina University.

The 1733 Moseley Map of North Carolina is a landmark in the history of North Carolina and early North American cartography. Moseley’s map influenced later mapping in North Carolina, notably Wimble’s 1738 map, Collet’s 1770 map and Mouzon’s 1775 map. Moseley’s depiction of the coastal areas of North Carolina remained the best available well into the nineteenth century. Early 1709 colonial records and William Byrd’s Secret History of the Dividing Line, give graphic details as to Moseley’s craft as surveyor and cartographer. In his Secret History, Byrd refers to those who accompany him along the dividing line by coded words. Edward Moseley (ca. 1682-1749) is called “Plausible” and is the most highly thought of member of the North Carolina delegation. Moseley’s cartographic efforts became the prime North Carolina evidence in the dispute over the North Carolina and Virginia border.

Late in 1718 Moseley and his associates broke into the Edenton house of Secretary of the Colony, John Lovick (d. 1733) in an attempt at garnering incriminating evidence against Royal Governor Charles Eden (1673-1722).

Edward Moseley was one of the most important individuals in colonial North Carolina. An accomplished jurist and surveyor, he was appointed surveyor general for North Carolina in 1710. He later became a member of the House, the Governor’s Council, Public Treasurer, Baron of the Exchequer, and Associate Chief Justice of North Carolina. William Byrd states that “Plausible had been bred in Christ’s Hospital and had a tongue as smooth as the Commissary, and was altogether as well qualified to be of the Society of Jesus.” Unique among colonial North Carolina individuals, Moseley stood tall in an enlightened age of giants in letters, science, politics and government. Moseley’s reputation for fair justice and a hatred of petty royal tyrants, places him half a century ahead of other patriots.

Moseley was constantly at odds with the royal administration. In 1713 North Carolina Royal Governor Thomas Pollock (1654-1722) wrote that Moseley “was the chief contriver and carry-er on,” in the colony. He was also well known throughout the colony for house breaking and entering. Late in 1718 Moseley and his associates broke into the Edenton house of Secretary of the Colony, John Lovick (d. 1733) in an attempt at garnering incriminating evidence against Royal Governor Charles Eden (1673-1722). Moseley was later tried by the Governor for the offense, but Moseley, as they say “didn’t get mad, he got even,” and a few years later

Charles Eden was just a memory in the colonies. Plausible's exploits are almost as famous as North Carolina's other notable colonial, Edward Teach (d.1718), a.k.a., Blackbeard, the pirate. Moseley's cartographic skills and popularity among fellow colonialists, insured him a loftier place than Teach, who was hung a few years later in Virginia.

Three of Moseley's 1733 maps are known to have survived. This article will trace the provenance of the currently extant copies at Eton College and the Public Records Office in the United Kingdom, and East Carolina University in the United States. The ownership of the two copies in England have long been documented. The East Carolina copy has a more colorful history. Three copies of the Moseley map have been reported in America within the last hundred and fifty years. Interestingly none of the three copies are known to have been in existence at the same time. A "plausible" explanation for the currently extant East Carolina copy is suggested here. Ownership of this copy can be traced back to the time of an Eighteenth century governor of North Carolina, Arthur Dobbs.

The earliest recorded mention of any of the three publicly held Moseley map copies is in the Colonial Records of North Carolina, where North Carolina Governor Gabriel Johnston (ca. 1698–1752) records seeing a copy hanging on the wall of the Board of Trade Office in London in 1751. This copy appears to have passed to the Public Record Office where it was copied in 1822 by Major Issac Roberdeau of the Topographical Bureau of the U.S. Army Engineers. Correspondence in 1993 with the Public Records Office confirms its current location. "Bromides" of the Public Records Office copy have been consulted by this author. In the Public Record Office catalog this copy is described as measuring 57.5 inches by 45.4 inches. W. P. Cumming describes this copy as being in "poor condition." A second copy of this map resides in the United Kingdom at Eton College. It was acquired in 1754 as part of the Library of Nicholas Mann (d. 1753), master to the Charter House in London. Mann was a former student at Eton and had taught briefly there. This copy of the Moseley map is currently in a group of several hundred uncataloged maps given to Eton by Mann. The Eton copy is in their files "folded," and measures 116 x 143 cm., and was located for the author after "a prolonged search" by Mr. Paul Quarrie, Librarian and Keeper of the College Collections in 1991. No hint is given of the current condition of the Eton copy. Cumming describes the Eton copy in 1966 as also being in "poor condition." 

William P. Cumming in his 1958 survey The Southeast in Maps, lists a copy of the Moseley map as being in the British Museum. However in his 1966 survey of the Moseley maps for the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Cumming fails to note a copy in the British Museum. The British Museum in 1990 again failed to turn up any copies of the Moseley Map. A. G. Armitage of the Map Library staff writes that "I am afraid the reference to this map in Cumming being held in the British Museum is in error." It would appear then that this sighting of a Moseley map in London was incorrect and a copy was never held (at least in recent times) by the British Museum.

The North American copies of the Moseley map are alas not as easily documented as the copies in England. At various times during the
Fortunately, or unfortunately depending on how you look at it, this copy was actually seen in the collection in question and photographic reproductions of it exist.

past two hundred and fifty years several known sightings of the Moseley map have occurred in America. The most recent is the East Carolina University copy which surfaced in 1982 in an attic in the “Wessington,” mansion in Edenton, North Carolina. Wessington, an antebellum home of the Graham family, was built around 1850, and was used as headquarters for Union Forces occupying Edenton during the Civil War. It is assumed that the map was not in the mansion during the Civil War for reasons to be chronicled later. According to the 1982 owner of the map, Mrs. John W. Graham, of Edenton, the map had “been in the possession of the Graham Family for several generations.” The Graham copy of the map is currently on display in the Archives and Manuscript Search Room of East Carolina’s Joyner Library in Greenville, North Carolina.

The East Carolina copy measures 57 by 45 inches. In 1983 it was cleaned and mounted, using acid free backing, in a large frame. The map was found folded upon discovery and was tucked among a stack of manuscript papers, publications and old ledgers. As a result of the folding some minor portions of the text have been lost. Overall, the current condition of the map is good. Storage is less than ideal however, the map being subject to excess light and wide variations in temperature and humidity. Some evidence was found recently that the map may be collapsing under its own weight in the frame. William P. Cumming examined the East Carolina Copy in 1983 and pronounced the map to be in better condition than the copies in the Public Record Office and Eton College.

Cumming, in his 1958 survey, had located another copy in addition to the one in the British Museum, which has also disappeared. Fortunately, or unfortunately depending on how you look at it, this copy was actually seen in the collection in question and photographic reproductions of it exist. Sometime in 1937, Henry Plimpton Kendall (1878-1961), a New England industrialist (who is better known as the manufacturer of Curity diapers and Curad bandages), acquired a copy of the Moseley Map.

No information on the provenance of this map has been discovered. Mr. Kendall, during the fifties and sixties, housed his copy of the Moseley map at his winter home in Camden, South Carolina. Kendall had a large photostatic reproduction of the map made for William P. Cumming to examine sometime in 1947. The reason for making the reproduction was not given by Cumming in his 1966 bibliography, and not much is known of the condition of the Kendall copy of the Moseley map. The photostatic copy of the Kendall Moseley map is also missing from the South Carolina collection at the University of South Carolina in Columbia. Copies of this photographic reproduction were again reproduced by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1966. In any event the Moseley map owned by Kendall could not be found at the time of the estate inventory in 1961, when Kendall died in Camden. Cumming writes that “Kendall’s original was misplaced or lost.” Kendall was a collector of Whaling material, and was presumed to be interested in the Whale car-touches on the Moseley map. The bulk of Kendall’s Whaling memorabilia went to the Essex Institute Library (New Bedford, Mass.). It would appear that the Kendall copy and the East Carolina/Graham copy are two different maps. The East Carolina copy has manuscript notations (discussed below) from the colonial period that are absent in the
It would appear then that the East Carolina copy of the map can be traced back to Edenton in 1853 in a continuous family line.

In the cool of the night, Governor Martin, his family and staff, left in a rowboat pulled up at the back door to the Governor’s Palace in New Bern, and fled to New York.

photocopy of the Kendall map. In addition the folds on the two maps are different. The whereabouts of the Kendall copy of the Moseley map still remains unsolved.

Prior to the appearance of the Kendall copy, the Moseley map was last seen and clearly documented in North America in 1853. In February of 1853 the North Carolina University Magazine, contained an article about a Moseley map in the hands of Hugh Williamson Collins (1811-1854) of Edenton, North Carolina. The editors state that they had “good reason to suppose that this is the only copy in North Carolina, and probably in the Union.” The Collins copy was recorded as being 54 by 56 inches, and mounted on canvas. Little more is known of the Collins copy of the Moseley map than is mentioned in the above article. This copy appears to be the same as the copy now located at East Carolina University.

On November 7th, 1892, Hugh Williamson Collins’ brother, Arthur Collins (d. 1893) left “an old map in the room,” in the care of his cousin William Blount Shepard (1844-1913). Arthur Collins asked cousin “Will” to “Please take care of [the map] for me.”22 Arthur Collins died the next year, in 1893. Shepard lived at Somerset Plantation in Creswell, North Carolina. No other mention of the map was found in the William Blount Shepard papers. William Blount Shepard’s daughter, Anne Cameron Shepard, married William A. Graham, MD (1875-1911). William A. Graham’s son was John W. Graham of Edenton. It was his wife, Mrs. John W. Graham, who was the owner of the Moseley map “discovered” in Edenton in 1982. It would appear then that the East Carolina copy of the map can be traced back to Edenton in 1853 in a continuous family line, thereby giving credence to the tradition that the Moseley map “had been in the Graham family for several generations.”

This concludes our survey of the known sightings of the Moseley map during the period of what might charitably be called the time of modern bibliography. Was the Moseley map available in America prior to 1853? And more important what is the significance of the pencil notations on the East Carolina copy? The writer would like to present a “plausible” explanation for the pre-1853 existence of this copy of the Moseley map in North Carolina.

On June 2, 1775, the Royal Governor of North Carolina, Josiah Martin (1737-1786), found the summer heat from the North Carolina patriot colonists living in New Bern too hot for his administration to handle. In the cool of the night, Governor Martin, his family and staff, left in a rowboat pulled up at the back door to the Governor’s Palace in New Bern, and fled to New York. About eighteen months later, the personal effects that were left behind by the Governor were sold at public auction, to benefit the Patriot public treasury. The personal effects at the sale consisted of items such as: a child’s mahogany chair, an oval looking-glass, one penknife and a poem, “The Deserted Village,” a saddle, a urinal, several pairs of slippers, and “two shovels and scrapers and bridle,” (obviously for his Excellency’s mount).23 At that auction, held on February 6th, 1777, a New Bern shipwright, David Barron purchased for the sum of two pounds “One map of North Carolina.”24 Barron held the map for only a short period, his death occurring the next year in 1778. Could this map of North Carolina have been a Moseley map? Certainly the Moseley map was the largest and most prominent map of North Carolina during the colonial period. The Collet map of 1770 is much smaller in size and the 1773...
In any event, the map would have left New Bern by August 10, 1781 at the latest. On that date the British under Major James H. Craig, destroyed houses, rum, 3,000 barrels of salt, and killed a New Bern physician, Dr. Alexander Gaston.

For the answer to the first question, this writer has traced the family history of Hugh W. Collins of Edenton, who it is recalled was holding a copy of the Moseley map in Edenton in 1853. Hugh Williamson Collins (1812-1854) was the son of Josiah Collins (1763-1839) a prosperous Edenton Merchant. Josiah Collins was married in New Bern to Anne Rebecca Daves in December of 1803. Anne Rebecca Daves was the daughter of Major John Daves (1748-1804), an officer in the first Continental line troops. He was wounded at Stony Point, NY in 1779, promoted to Captain in 1781 and in 1790 was appointed the first collector of the newly open United States Customs House in New Bern. Major Daves died in 1804, the year after his daughter's marriage to Josiah Collins. Anne was the only child of Major Daves to be of majority when he died. The oldest of the two sons, John Pugh Daves (1789-1838) was only fourteen when his father died. Personal effects of the Major, like a map, would have gone to his daughter Anne. This would account for the Moseley map turning up in Edenton, where Anne moved, in 1853. Thus the mystery of the maps appearance in Edenton is solved.

This writer has not yet found a written link between David Barron and Major Daves. However, the map was quite valuable as a military secret in the colonies at the time and it is quite possible that it passed to the senior continental officer in New Bern upon Barron's death in 1778. That officer would have been Major John Daves. In any event the map would have left New Bern by August 10, 1781 at the latest. On that date the British under Major James H. Craig, destroyed houses, rum, 3,000 barrels of salt, and killed a New Bern physician, Dr. Alexander Gaston.

One must then turn to the second half of the puzzle: how did Governor Martin acquire the map? This is yet another interesting story behind the East Carolina Copy of the Moseley map. To answer this question one must go back to 1735 and Ireland.

There a prominent gentleman Squire, Arthur Dobbs (1689-1765), petitioned the Board of Trade for 132,000 acres in North Carolina along the Black River. This petition was followed later in 1736 with another petition to the Board, for land along, "the Pee Dee, Cape Fear, Neuse Rivers of a million and a quarter acres for early settlement." These rivers are just the ones upon which the pencil notations appear on the East Carolina copy of the map! Dobbs and a number of other gentlemen were attempting to establish an enclave in North Carolina for settling poor Protestants from Ireland in the colonies. During the 1740s Dobbs continued his colonizing efforts with the acquisition of additional tracts of land in North and South Carolina. In 1753 Dobbs was appointed Royal Governor of North Carolina. He was unable to sail for the colonies until 1755 where he arrived in Virginia after a twelve week voyage plagued by foul, cold, weather and heavy seas. It is quite possible that Dobbs purchased a copy of the Moseley map in London, and carried it with him to the colonies. This would be the most likely method by which the map was transported to the colonies. A new governor would come over with the latest map, which would have been the Moseley one especially if he had extensive land holdings in the colonies.

Governor Dobbs, who by this time was 66 years old, left two sons at...
The map was most likely part of the legal documents being held by the Royal Courts in the matter of the Estate of Arthur Dobbs.

It is hoped that the explanation presented in this article would have appeared "plausible" to both Edward Moseley and William Byrd could they be with us today.

home in Ireland, his first wife having died prior to his departure for the colonies. His Excellency's first task upon his arrival in the colonies was to tour his subjects, including those who were on his personal lands. He traveled several hundred miles in the heat of the summer, a task that would be strenuous for a much younger man. Nine years later, in July 1764, Governor Dobbs, by then 78 years old, married for a second time, to Justina Davis (b. 1749) a young girl of fifteen. His action excited a great deal of ridicule and talk among his colonial subjects. Dobbs was the victim of a bitter lampoon in the colonies where it was alleged the young lady was in love not with him, but with another young man (not the Governor!). Alas, Dobbs had a stroke toward the end of the wedding year (1764) and was paralyzed on one side of his body, and his lower limbs became useless. Dobbs died the next year in 1765 at the age of seventy-nine.

The executors of Dobbs' estate were his two sons in Ireland. They attempted to prevent the young Justina (who was by then sixteen) from collecting Dobbs' bequest to her. Abner Nash (1740-1786), was retained by the young lady to press her case in the colonial courts. A year later he married the young woman, and continued to press the case in the royal courts. Abner Nash went on to become the second governor of the State of North Carolina in 1780. But, back to the Moseley map story. Nash obtained an injunction in the colonial courts to prevent the two sons from collecting the bequest. The two sons then countered by getting the provincial Chancery Court to issue a perpetual injunction to prohibit Justina from collecting. In response to this Nash appealed to the Privy Council in London, where the Chancery Court ruling was reversed. Nash's petition, called the "Martin court quarrel," caused a bitter rift between the Royal Governor Josiah Martin and the colonial Assembly. For a period in North Carolina, all courts of law, except for minor cases handled by justices of the peace, were closed to colonists. This was a major thorn in the side of the patriots, and gave much impetus to the Revolution in North Carolina.

The “Martin court quarrel” was precisely the reason, that Governor Dobbs copy of the Moseley map came to the Governor's mansion in New Bern. The map was most likely part of the legal documents being held by the Royal Courts in the matter of the Estate of Arthur Dobbs. The map showed the location of the properties that the former Governor held. It was also a copy of the best available and largest map of North Carolina. The map showed the location of the properties that the former Governor held. It was also a copy of the best available and largest map of North Carolina. The map would have been held by the head of the provincial Chancery Court, the Royal Governor, who at that time was Josiah Martin.

Thus the saga of the Moseley Map in North America comes to a full circle. The copy brought to the New World by Governor Dobbs in 1755 survived intact with his manuscript notations. It was re-discovered in Edenton, North Carolina in 1982. The whereabouts of the H.P. Kendall copy remain unknown. It appears to have been yet another copy of the Moseley Map that was briefly in the Americas. This copy vanished in 1961, but may perhaps still exist in private hands. The copies in the Public Records Office and Eton College have remained with us through the centuries at more or less the same location.

Edward Moseley who "was the chief contriver and carry-er on" in the North Carolina Colony would have no doubt taken much pleasure in the various appearances, and then disappearances, of the copies of his map in North America. It is hoped that the explanation presented in this article would have appeared “plausible” to both Edward Moseley and William Byrd could they be with us today.
NOTES


4. Powell. Moseley was fined and barred from holding public office for three years in a sensational public trial in Edenton.


6. This copy is now in the National Archives as "H47 Roll" according to Cumming (see note 9, below). He also cites a "photocopy" as being in the Library of Congress.


15. "Rare Historic 'Find' by ECU Researcher" East Carolina University, Pieces of eight, January 15, 1983, p. 3.

16. "Rare Historic 'Find'..."

17. The Moseley Map (copy), William P Kendall Collection, South Caroliniana Library, the University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina. *

18. Cumming, North Carolina... Reproduction sheets were issued with the book by the Division of Archives and History.

19. Cumming, North Carolina... p. 17.


22. Collins to Shepard.


27. Clarke, p. 71.


29. Clarke, pp. 119-120.


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The Henry Raup Wagner Collection

by Susan M. Allen
Head, Special Collections,
The Honnold Library

History of the Collection:

Henry Raup Wagner was the kind of book collector that Lawrence C. Wroth praised in his *The Chief End of Book Madness* (1945). Perhaps Wroth even wrote this piece with Wagner in mind. Throughout Henry Raup Wagner's book collecting life, which really began at age sixty, Wagner went through great cycles of excited and frenzied acquisition and periods of furious writing from the materials he had collected. These cycles were followed by his deaccession activities either by gift or sale, which were usually carried out in a spirit of despondence. He seemed to lose interest in a project the moment it was completed and wished to be rid of the research materials. This habit helped him keep his library to a manageable size and meant that he became a great benefactor to the public.

By 1935, Pomona College, the mother institution of The Claremont Colleges in California, had already been the happy recipient of a few Wagner gifts. It is difficult to say just who introduced Pomona College to him. Perhaps it came about through his association with the Zamorano Club, or his intimate knowledge of the William Smith Mason Western Americana Collection given to Pomona College over the years beginning in 1914. In any event, on February 7, 1935, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the college at a convocation opening the second semester. A report of the event in the *Pomona College Bulletin* noted that "Pomona College brought honor to herself in recognizing the scholarship and achievement of Henry Raup Wagner, of San Marino,... a pre-eminent authority on the history of early Spanish explorations. . . . The college library has profited on several occasions by gifts from his collections." An article in *Student Life*, the Pomona College student newspaper, describing the confirmation of the honorary degree also announced that "an exhibit
It is unclear just how close an attachment Henry Raup Wagner felt to the college. Mr. Wagner and I personally delivered much of the collection, in 1936 and 1937. Those were unforgettable drives through the then picture-postcard fragrant orange groves in the shadow of snowy Mt. Baldy.

The works of Dr. Wagner, together with a number of like books from the Mason Library has been arranged in the display cases of The Pomona College Library. This was confirmed by the library’s annual report for that year which stated: “At the time that Mr. Henry R. Wagner was given a doctor’s degree, an exhibit was made of histories and bibliographies written and compiled by him, together with some books of early exploration in the west.”

It is unclear just how close an attachment Henry Raup Wagner felt to the college, but his own words tell how he chose to immediately follow-up on the honor he had received: “On February 8, 1935, [the day after the convocation] I addressed a letter to President C.K. Edmunds of Pomona College in which I expressed my opinion about the advisability of instituting in the college a chair or department to teach the history and geography of the North Pacific, and explained that I had a large collection of books, maps, and photostats of original documents... which I would like to place where it will be used.”

Negotiations about the proposed course of study with Dr. Burgess, Secretary of the Faculty, were not as fruitful as those with Edmunds. So it was not until almost a year later in January 1936 that Edmunds was finally able to write Wagner of the trustees’ acceptance of his deed of gift for the collection along with its condition of a North Pacific history course. In 1936, John Haskell Kemble was appointed instructor in history. He was the first historian at Pomona who was primarily trained in American history with research interests in maritime history and the history of the American west. Since Wagner had known Kemble’s teacher, Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, he had no trouble approving of Kemble to teach his proposed course. That same year the Wagner Collection began to arrive.

Ruth Frey Axe, personal secretary to Wagner for many years, recalled how the collection came to Claremont:

Mr. Wagner and I personally delivered much of the collection, in 1936 and 1937. Those were unforgettable drives through the then picture-postcard fragrant orange groves in the shadow of snowy Mt. Baldy. On arrival at the eucalyptus-shaded campus, Mr. Wagner would select a few choice volumes from the back of the car, and I would take as many as I could carry up the broad steps of the old library building. Miss Marian Ewing, the affable and helpful librarian, would greet us at the entrance. She showed us up the staircase to the shelves where she had arranged to receive the collection. (If I remember correctly, easy chairs had been placed ready to receive us.) Mr. Wagner and Miss Ewing would settle in for a chat on the books Mr. Wagner was carrying, while I went back to the car for some additional ones.

Miss Ewing’s concern for the preservation of the collection was voiced in her annual report for that year, and the attention being given it by Professor Kemble was noted:

The very valuable collection on cartography with accompanying maps given the library by Dr. Henry R. Wagner is a rare gift which should be much better housed than is possible in the present building. Through the good offices of Mr. Kemble the maps are being carefully classified and filed in the map case purchased for the purpose.
Wagner continued to add rare books and typed transcripts of manuscript documents during the 1937–1938 academic year. By July of 1938 all of the books had been catalogued and Kemble had almost completed the arranging and listing of the maps. The new librarian, Dr. Ralph H. Parker, reflected in his first annual report that "the collection forms an ever increasingly valuable portion of the Library and has made possible instruction in a field little known but deserving of much study." Professor Kemble remained at Pomona College to develop this program of study until his retirement in 1977. Thus, he saw the Wagner Collection move from the old Pomona College Carnegie library building in 1952 to The Honnold Library built to serve all The Claremont Colleges. At The Honnold Library the collection joined with the William Smith Mason Collection in forming a significant portion of the Western Americana holdings in Special Collections.

**Description of the Collection:**

The bulk of the Henry Raup Wagner Collection at Claremont includes the maps and books used by Wagner to write his *Cartography of the North West Coast of America to the Year 1800* (University of California Press, 1937). There are more than six hundred maps, most of them photo-stats or facsimiles. The earliest is that of Peter Apianus entitled "Typus Orbis Universalis. . ." (1520), in facsimile, and the latest is a photo-static copy of Isidoro de Antillon's "La America Septentrional. . ." (1802). The entire collection is arranged chronologically and divided into two basic categories: Pre-Discovery Maps and Post Discovery Maps. Pre-Discovery Maps cover the period 1507-1603 and Post Discovery Maps cover the period 1535-1802. In addition, the Post Discovery Maps are subdivided by century. Wagner brought together every map he could find representing the North Pacific Coast before 1800.

![Figure 2: Americae sive novi orbis... Ortelius, 1570.](image-url)
The oldest original map he was able to collect is “Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio” from Abraham Ortelius’ *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Antwerp, 1570) (figure 2). Others include maps by Henricus Hondius of America and Asia dated 1631 and a manuscript map of California, including the Channel Islands, made about 1794 by an unknown hand (figure 3).

The books amount to about seven hundred titles on the subjects of geography, navigation, and naval architecture. The imprints are predominantly of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but some are as early as the sixteenth century. Works of Claudius Ptolemaeus, Rainier Gemma Frisius, Simon de Tovar, Robert Hues, Martin Cortes, Abraham Ortelius, and Willem Blaeu are represented in the collection.

Another very important part of the collection includes the research materials assembled by Wagner for his *Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America in the Sixteenth Century* (1929), and the *Manuscript Atlases of Battista Agnese* (1931). These materials include notes on the discovery of the Philippines and the

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*Figure 3: Manuscript Map of California, ca. 1794.*
Manila trade to Acapulco in the sixteenth century made by Wagner while in Seville and photostats of Agnese manuscript maps, books, and correspondence with Giuseppe Caraci, a professor at Milan University, collected in conjunction with the Agnese project.

In 1949 when Wagner distributed his Cortes holdings following publication of his The Rise of Fernando Cortes (1944) many of the books were sold to the Claremont College Library. Since in 1952 Pomona College and The Claremont College joined together to establish The Honnold Library (along with Claremont Men's College) these books became a part of the previously established Wagner Collection.

Finally, the collection includes forty bound volumes of photostats and transcriptions of manuscripts and the translations prepared by Wagner from these materials. Document boxes amounting to six linear feet preserve his research notes and correspondence relating to all these projects.

Access to the Collection:
The Henry Raup Wagner Collection is housed in the Special Collections Department of The Honnold Library, Claremont California. Scholars may access the collection in the Special Collections Reading Room, Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. until noon and from 1 to 5 p.m. The department is closed weekends, and on January 1, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, and December 25.

Authorized identification must be presented when calling for an item. A current library card is required for students, faculty and staff of The Claremont Colleges. Other visitors may use a current driver's license or passport. All special collection materials must be used in the Special Collections Reading Room.

Arrangements may be made to order photocopies of materials, but because of the fragility of some items, all orders will be reviewed by a staff member. Copies are 15 cents per sheet, and readers are asked to limit requests to no more than fifty pages per book title.

Scholars at a distance may address written queries regarding the collection to: Head, Special Collections, The Honnold Library, 800 N. Dartmouth Avenue, Claremont, California 91711.

Other Descriptions and Finding Aids:
FOR THE BOOKS
Card Catalog, The Honnold Library. (including Wagner Collection shelf list.)

FOR THE MAPS
"Wagner Map Collection: (inventory), unpublished. Special Collections, The Honnold Library.
HENRY R. WAGNER 1862-1957

Although Wagner started his professional career as a lawyer (Yale 1884) he never practiced with any degree of enthusiasm. He became interested in mining and in 1898 went to London as an ore buyer for the Guggenheim firm. Subsequent assignments from Guggenheim took him to Spain, Mexico and South America. At the age of sixty, he retired to pursue what would become his true vocation, collecting books, maps and manuscripts and writing detailed and accurate bibliographies based on those collections.

During the years he lived in Mexico Wagner became deeply interested in the country's history, particularly the period centering on the revolution of 1810. His large library of books and pamphlets, gathered to support that interest, eventually went to Yale. Next, Wagner started acquiring materials on the opening of the Midwest and the Far West - a collection that he used to develop his first great bibliography *The Plains and the Rockies* (1919). After the bibliography came out, Wagner sold the collection to Henry E. Huntington and started on his next project. This time he invested in early materials on the Southwest - an effort that lead to another important bibliography, *The Spanish Southwest 1542-1794* (1924). The New York dealer Lathrop Harper bought the bulk of the Southwest collection. When Wagner sold his collections it was not to make money but simply to make room on his shelves for the next project. Through the 1920s and 1930s he continued to collect and publish. In connection with his interests in discovery and travel he issued *Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America in the Sixteenth Century* in 1929 and *Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the year 1800* in 1937. Many titles followed. In sixty years of collecting Wagner estimated that some 100,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts had passed through his hands. He was no mere dilettante, but an avid historian. He claimed, and no one ever disputed the claim, that he never owned a book he had not read. He approached both collecting and bibliography with joy and passion. Librarians and scholars remain deeply in his debt.

Donald C. Dickinson
The University of Arizona
Author of *The Dictionary of American Book Collectors*
Military establishments have long been concerned with producing maps for battle planning from the strategic to tactical levels.

The book is a revision of Traas' MA thesis, originally written for the history department at Texas A&M University in 1971.

It is quite plain that Winfield Scott, the U.S. Army field commander, valued the contributions made by the USTE, and fought some remarkably successful battles using their input.

Cartographers at War: Two Recent Works

From The Golden Gate to Mexico City: The U.S. Army Topographical Engineers in the Mexican War, 1846 & 1848.


It goes without saying that wars usually create a good deal of cartographic activity. Generals and troopers alike have a tough time fighting battles over unfamiliar ground. Military establishments have long been concerned with producing maps for battle planning from the strategic to tactical levels. Your reviewer spent a considerable part of his military career involved in various aspects of map-making, and can attest that as of the Vietnam War maps were an important part of planning operations on both land and in the air.

The two books under consideration both deal with cartographers during wartime in the 19th century. Both should be interesting reading for anybody interested in the topic. Both are open to at least some criticism, to which I shall apply myself below. The similarities end there. The differences shall be discussed as well.

From the Golden Gate... deals with a familiar topic: the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers (USTE).

The USTE, which existed from 1838-1862 was the exploration and mapping agency of the Army, and hence the U.S. government, in the Transmississippi West. Their story should be reasonably familiar to readers of these pages. Their history has been told by William H. Goetzmann (Army Exploration in the American West, 1803-1863), Frank Schubert (Vanguard of Expansion; Army Engineers in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1819-1879), and has been frequently mentioned by this author over the last fifteen years.

The book is a revision of Traas' MA thesis, originally written for the history department at Texas A&M University in 1971. It recounts in some detail the Mexican War service rendered by the USTE and its individual members. There is a good deal of introductory material; the war doesn't open for business until page 122, and Traas' work ends on page 226. Nonetheless there is a great deal more detail about the USTE Mexican War service than found in Goetzmann, or indeed, any other individual source. It is quite plain that Winfield Scott, the U.S. Army field commander, valued the contributions made by the USTE, and fought some remarkably successful battles using their input.

The book is an unlovely product. A plain brown wrapper, ...er, binding, albeit with a nice gold eagle on the front cover, does not lend much visual excitement to the product. Inside there are 40 black and white illustrations and two newly drawn maps in color to illustrate the text. Traas has made good use of mining the National Archives for illustrative material, and the quality of reproduction is excellent. The page size is too small (5"x8")to show much...
Traas has mined National Archives Record Group 77 (the Engineers) with diligence, and in a story like this it is the primary sources that count.

Elliot & Clark are to be commended on the production values shown in *Mapping for Stonewall*.

It seems to this reviewer that Jackson was using Hotchkiss as an unofficial and part-time intelligence service as well as cartographer.

detail on some of the smaller scale maps, John Fremont’s 1848 “Map of Oregon and Upper California” on page 61, for instance, but larger scale maps fare well. A magnifying glass would probably be necessary for those interested in fine detail in any case.

There are the inevitable complaints. There are very few cited secondary sources published after the 1971 date of the original MA thesis. There has been a considerable amount of re-thinking of the American West, and the Mexican War since that time. On the other hand, Traas has mined National Archives Record Group 77 (the Engineers) with diligence, and in a story like this it is the primary sources that count.

Traas has only one really annoying writing habit, and it may not affect others as it did me. He is fond of referring to various individuals by their nicknames. Hence Zachary Taylor becomes Old Rough and Ready (no quotes). After about the sixth such usage it wore very thin.

If Traas’ government publication is not visually exciting, then Miller’s commercial one more than makes up for it. Elliot & Clark are to be commended on the production values shown in *Mapping for Stonewall*. The page size is large (9’x11’’), and the quality of color reproduction is superb. The only criticism along this line is that the book contains no evidence (nor does the Traas book for that matter) that it was produced on acid free paper.

Jedidiah Hotchkiss may not be as familiar to readers as is the USTE. Hotchkiss was originally a New Yorker, but as a young man wound up in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley. Like many before and since he fell under the spell of that beautiful place and took up residence there. Hotchkiss was largely self-educated, and was making his living running a school when the Civil War inter-

vened. Hotchkiss seceded with his state, and eventually drifted into service with Confederate Army as a civilian jack of all trades. In March of 1862 he distinguished himself, under the eyes of General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson, in the southern retreat from Kernstown. Shortly thereafter Jackson added Hotchkiss to his staff as a cartographer.

Hotchkiss’ position with the army was always slightly anomalous. He was never actually in the army, but served as civilian employee. For all that, as Miller makes clear, he had a considerable influence, through his cartographic skills, on Jackson, and the Confederate generals for whom he worked after Jackson’s death. As noted, Hotchkiss was hired as cartographer. This involved a lot of riding, looking at ground over which battles might be fought, and sometimes coincidentally, the disposition of federal troops. Miller never hits the theme, but it seems to this reviewer that Jackson was using Hotchkiss as an unofficial and part-time intelligence service as well as cartographer.

Miller’s coverage of Hotchkiss’ career has made good use of the thirty two linear feet of the Hotchkiss material in the National Archives. While not exhaustive by any means the book gives a clear picture of a man involved in remarkable events. Aside from the cartographic portion of the story, two themes emerge as central to Hotchkiss’ being. First is his deeply held Christianity; second is his love of the Shenandoah Valley. Including these elements gives us a more rounded portrait than sticking strictly to his mapping activities.

That said, we note that his mapping activities were extensive and well done. For a self taught cartographer, Hotchkiss produced some remarkable maps. The high quality of reproduction in *Mapping for Stonewall* will give the reader ample opportunity to study Hotchkiss’ technique.
The high quality of reproduction in Mapping for Stonewall... will give the reader ample opportunity to study Hotchkiss' technique and attention to detail. Of particular note is a portion of his huge (over 9 feet long) manuscript “Map of the Valley” (page 65). The reproduction is superb, the map is very detailed, and the use of contours on a map (produced in war time and when contours were a long way from being the accepted technique), says a lot about the man who made the map.

There are few quibbles this reviewer can make. Miller gets small and large scale confused on page 59; Richard W. Stephenson might be startled to discover that he was once head of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. These are extremely minor complaints about a superb book.

Clearly both books under review belong on the shelves of most map collections and in the collections of serious students of the history of cartography. If you have to buy just one, make it Mapping for Stonewall, as it is the more significant in terms of new information.

LITERATURE CITED
Goetzmann, William H. Army Exploration in the American West, 1803-1863 New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1959. There have been several reprint editions of this work.

Charles A. Seavey School of Library Science, The University of Arizona Tucson, AZ
A half-page chart listing terrorist groups, their bases of operation, motivations and when and where they are active.

The Economist Atlas of the New Europe makes an important contribution by presenting so much comparative data in one place and in such an attractive way.

The shapes of the bars as well as the use of shadows allow the reader to make only the most general estimation of the value being depicted.

The index is complete, but neglects to tell the reader what the varying type faces signify.

This is not a book of maps, but a book with maps.

The Economist Atlas of the New Europe makes an important contribution by presenting so much comparative data in one place and in such an attractive way. It is fascinating and involving reading.

Certainly the book achieves its goal of presenting a picture of the new Europe, its past, present and future. A great deal of information is presented, including hundreds of graphs, tables and thematic maps which represent much research. The Economist Atlas of the New Europe makes an important contribution by presenting so much comparative data in one place and in such an attractive way. It is fascinating and involving reading.

The most serious difficulties the book presents are those which limit its use as a reference work. Any single volume which tries to cover an expansive topic can only touch the surface and very selected points of the subject, and this is the case with The Economist Atlas of the New Europe despite the wealth of information included. Inevitably, the atlas is dated by the continuing breakup of European countries: while the former Soviet Union is treated in the atlas as the separate republics of Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, etc., Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are shown as single nations. Two problems in presentation occur frequently enough to become annoying. First, the bar graphs are so stylized for decorative purposes that they are only useful in the most general terms for providing information. The shapes of the bars as well as the use of shadows allow the reader to make only the most general estimation of the value being depicted. Second, thematic maps which use a range of colors as a value scale often use colors which are attractive to the eye but difficult to distinguish and coordinate between the legend and the map. The use of photographs which are beautiful or dramatic, but not particularly well related to the text, occurs less frequently, but adds to the strong impression that this volume was designed for looks rather than usefulness.

"The Country Analysis" section is organized in a "schematic geographical order", neither alphabetical nor obviously geographical, requiring reference to the table of contents for quick use. Entries for small countries and dependencies are abbreviated. The index is complete, but neglects to tell the reader what the varying type faces signify.

Finally, the use of the word "atlas" in the title is deceptive. This is not a book of maps, but a book with maps.

Overall, it is difficult to make a decisive judgment on this book. It is a beautiful, well-constructed volume.
on an important and exciting subject. The Economist Atlas of the New Europe gives the reader a comprehensive, although shallow, knowledge of a geographical area with a long history, complex present and volatile future. However, its usefulness as a reference work, meaning a book which can be counted on to provide thorough and easy access to specific data, is clearly limited. A reader who sits down with The Economist Atlas of the New Europe will come away with an expanded knowledge of Europe; however, a reader who goes to this book seeking specific information may not be able to find it—even if it is there.

April Carlucci
Assistant Chief, Map Division
The New York Public Library
New York, New York

In his Introduction, Stone presents a brief but densely argued exposition of the known history of Pont and his maps. A native Scot, Pont graduated from St. Andrews University in 1583. He has left us no reasons for undertaking his extraordinary survey, which occupied him between graduation and taking up a position as a minister in Caithness ca. 1600. Perhaps he had heard of Saxton’s 1579 atlas of English counties. Evidence in several of the manuscripts indicates he was aware of the work of Camden. Whatever the impetus, we know from the maps he left behind that he traveled his country widely at a time when travel was arduous and the hinterlands little known.

The complete history of how, when, and how many of Pont’s maps were sent to Amsterdam some years after his death is not clear. Blaeu acknowledged Pont’s authorship on the maps in his atlas, and thirty-eight manuscript maps have survived but, as Stone points out, it is evident from various sources that Pont drew more than the surviving corpus. Stone reviews some of the work done on Pont by previous authors, and gives background on the revision of Pont’s maps by Robert Gordon, whose maps also appeared in Blaeu’s atlas.
Thirty-eight surviving manuscript maps, each with a detailed analysis and commentary linking the manuscript to the map as it finally appeared in the Blaeu atlas.

What it means for Scotland, in particular, is that any serious historian of the country needs to examine the Pont manuscripts, and cannot rely on the printed maps.

It stands as an exemplar of historical research, a methodology applicable wherever such a unique corpus of maps exists.

The bulk of the volume is devoted to a reproduction of the thirty-eight surviving manuscript maps, each with a detailed analysis and commentary linking the manuscript to the map as it finally appeared in the Blaeu atlas. Small guide maps accompany maps which were drawn on more than one sheet, to clarify the relationship of one sheet to another. Reproductions of portions of five Blaeu maps clearly show how closely the printed version followed the original manuscript. Stone includes two final maps drawn to delineate those areas of Scotland mapped by Pont.

Stone's book is a scholarly feat. Any one of the separate analyses of the manuscript maps would be instructive; the sum of the parts is impressive. From the analyses we learn that Blaeu selected only parts of Pont's work. In general, the manuscripts had many more place names and natural features than Blaeu's engravers copied. Can we extrapolate from this that the same process of selection was used on Blaeu's other manuscript sources, and that history has thus lost the record of many places, in many countries?

What it means for Scotland, in particular, is that any serious historian of the country needs to examine the Pont manuscripts, and cannot rely on the printed maps. This work will put a hitherto unavailable resource within reach. Although legibility of some names is not clear even on the actual manuscripts, and some expertise in paleography is necessary to decipher archaic spellings, all of the maps are reproduced within 20-96 of original size, making most of the 9,000 place names readable, reducing, if not eliminating, reliance on the originals.

Stone's work is invaluable for students of Scottish history and geography. Its value is not restricted to Scotland, however. It stands as an exemplar of historical research, a methodology applicable wherever such a unique corpus of maps exists.

Stone has recently edited a volume reproducing many of the maps of Scotland in Blaeu's atlas. Wouldn't it be ideal to have these two works combined in one, matching the manuscripts to the finished maps?

LITERATURE CITED

Barbara B. McCorkle Yale University Library (retired)


This atlas is a production of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in cooperation with the IUCN are the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF; World Wildlife Fund here in the USA) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It is the second atlas in a series on tropical forests—Asia and the Pacific was the first—and it shares the same physical format and conceptual formula as the first atlas. The purpose of the atlas is to map closed canopy rain forests and conservation areas specifically. It is a concise, factual, authoritative and
It is concise, factual, authoritative and comprehensive reference work that can be relied upon for an accurate picture of tropical African forests today. It is beautifully illustrated with scores of color photographs throughout.

The atlas is arranged in two parts. Part I, "The Issues," describes the political, social, economic and ecological situations of Africa in ten chapters. Part II, "Country Studies," describes 37 forested nations of Africa in 22 chapters, usually with one or more color maps per chapter. Maps are a full 8 x 10 inch page (25 x 20 cm) or double page.

Part I provides excellent earth science/life science snapshots of tropical Africa, in context with the human population when appropriate. Chapter 1 is the introduction and explains the system of the atlas' arrangement. Chapter 2 provides a natural history of African tropical forests, describing the origins and development of the main forest blocks. Chapters 3 and 4 are titled "Biological Diversity" and "Case Studies in Preserving Large Mammals," treating the astonishing biological richness of tropical moist forests with a focus in the latter chapter on elephants and primates. Chapter 5, "Forest People," describes mainly the African Pygmy way of life. Chapter 6 extends the examination of humans' role in forest ecology, describing human population, environment and agriculture in forested lands. Chapter 7 outlines the timber trade history and economics in tropical Africa, also describing tree types exploited. Chapter 8 tells of current forest management philosophy and the pressures forming it. Chapter 9 treats the protected areas system of African tropical forests: concept, function, history and criteria for inclusion. Chapter 10 speaks to the future of the African forests.

Part II examines the countries of tropical Africa in detail. One chapter is devoted to almost every country between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Some countries, like those of eastern Africa (from Sudan to Tanzania) can be considered as a cohesive unit in regards to their forestation and timber heritage, and are thus grouped in a single chapter. Conversely, small but heavily forested (or deforested) nations like Equatorial Guinea or Guinea-Bissau, merit their own chapters and maps.

Each of these "Country Study" chapters shares a logically arranged outline. First, a table of population statistics and forest data is provided alongside an index map of the nation. Next a concise overview summarizes the chapter in two or three paragraphs. An introductory section of the physical, climatological, population and land ownership features of the country follows. Remaining sections describe: the forests; mangroves; forest resources and management; deforestation; biodiversity; and conservation initiatives of each country examined. Each chapter includes at least one sidebar article on important conservation projects. These include notable national parks, specific animal or plant rescue projects or significant forests. References are provided with each chapter along with author credits.

A useful glossary of technical terms found in the text and three indexes follow the chapters. There is an index each for flora and fauna, and a well-made general index.

The 23 maps of forest cover and conservation areas were compiled using the ARC/INFO system. Scales range from 1:1,420,000 to 1:5,000,000. Hues of green for rain forest units (lowland, montane, mangrove) and 2 sizes of red dots for conservation areas(existing and proposed) are simple and easy to read. 30% of the maps cover two full pages (25 x 40 cm). The atlas lies flat nicely; the binding appears very sound.
Throughout the text of the atlas is a strong sentiment to consider impassionately all the causes of human forest modification.

Many tables and figures assist the maps in illustrating the text. Sources of map information are provided separately from other references.

Some of the nations have never had their closed-canopy tropical forests mapped as distinct units before. Recent satellite images and unpublished blueline maps are often cited as the best, most recent or only sources of map information.

Throughout the text of the atlas is a strong sentiment to consider impassionately all the causes of human forest modification. High population growth rates and pressure for large family sizes, land tenure policy, shifting climate patterns, use of livestock, the politics of economic aid, fuelwood demand, and natural brush fires interweave with advanced timber practices and inefficient forest farming to cause forest loss or degradation.

Library collections of both life sciences and social sciences will want this volume of the Conservation Atlas of Tropical Forests series, and all other parts too.

Joseph K Herro
Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections
Stanford University

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Mapping Texas and the Gulf Coast: The Contributions of Saint-Denis, Olivian, and Le Maire.


The book contains two essays, the first by Jackson and Weddle and the second by Jackson and De Ville, seventeen maps, extensive end notes, a bibliography, and an index. In addition, there is a brief Foreword by Jay Higginbotham of the Mobile, Alabama Municipal Archives, which describes the major explorations of the region, outlines the political claims of France and Spain to the area, and notes the cartographic and geographic interest of Francois Le Maire and Huchereau de Saint-Denis, both of whom are well known to the history of Texas and the Gulf Coast. Higginbotham also introduces the Spanish judge and member of the Royal Audiencia, Olivan Rebolledo.

Texas A&M Press, overall, has done an excellent job with the design of this book. The interior text is easy on the eye as is the running heads and pagination. Unfortunately, they have used the end note convention which I'm sure is cost effective; however, I long for the convenience of "footnotes" to follow the whole story on the same page without the annoyance of flipping back and forth or checking all the notes at one time. The dust cover is artful even if the brown durable cover with gold lettering on the spine is rather ordinary. I also must echo the lament of many who have reviewed cartographic books before me and wish for better and larger map reproductions. The 4.25" x 6" format on half-page leaves much to be desired in map reproduction. I could also wish for the integration of the illustrations within the text rather than following the essays.

The excellence of the scholarship more than makes up for the few physical shortcomings of the book. The first essay, "The Olivan Rebolledo, Saint-Denis Maps of Texas, Louisiana, and New Spain, 1715-17," begins by briefly examining the history of exploration and mapping of the northern Gulf Coast from Apalache to Tampico, including the expeditions by
The excellence of the scholarship more than makes up for the few physical shortcomings of the book.

France's policy, in contrast to Spain's, was to permit, if not encourage, the circulation of all reports and maps of exploration, especially in the western country.

The author's methodology, the extensive research evident in the expansive endnotes and bibliography, and a narrative that brings personality to the work, delineates the story behind the maps.

The second essay, "Le Maire and the 'Mother Map' of Delisle", centers on the second part of the story: Saint-Denis' connection with French mapping. Jackson and De Ville believe that the Saint-Denis information had a more profound impact on cartography because France's policy, in contrast to Spain's, was to permit, if not encourage, the circulation of all reports and maps of exploration, especially in the western country. In this essay, the authors demonstrate how Saint-Denis' discoveries came to the world through François Le Maire, a missionary at Mobile. Le Maire was not only interested in geography but had the skills to draft maps as well. Regardless, Le Maire's maps and charts were not published directly but through others in the French Bureau of Maps and Plans, particularly in the works of the Delisles, Claude and Guillaume.

As in the first essay, the authors have identified a series of maps along with correspondence and memoirs to establish the collaboration of Le Maire with Delisle. Jackson and De Ville also trace the activities of Saint-Denis and correlates his connection with Le Maire.

The essays in this small volume accomplish the objective of bringing attention to the contributions to American cartography of Saint Denis, Olivan and Le Maire. Jackson and Weddle in the first essay and Jackson and De Ville in the second have not only added to the literature on Saint-Denis, Olivan, and Le Maire, but have shown how valuable maps are to historical research. Both essays focus on the source of cartographic information in the Texas/Louisiana region. Indeed, Saint-Denis and his journeys across Texas are the pivotal source for both essays, but the ways in which his information was used and disseminated were vastly different. The authors in the two essays go beyond an examination of the impact of Saint-Denis on both the Spanish and French mapping of the region to explore the method by which the information was gathered, how it was transferred to the governments, and how each entity used the geographic and cartographic evidence to further their national aims. The author's methodology, the extensive research evident in the expansive endnotes and bibliography, and a narrative that brings personality to the work, delineates the story behind the maps.

Jackson, Weddle, and De Ville have managed ably to demonstrate the possibilities of rigorous cartographic research and added substantially to studies of Texas and the borderlands.

Katherine R. Goodwin
Special Collections Division
The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries

Upon approaching a large exhibit of maps, a visitor can easily become overwhelmed as to where to begin. To properly focus one's attention amidst thousands of competing cartographic and artistic elements can be a feat that may defy the casual viewer. This new exhibit succeeds admirably in guiding the viewer into the maps; anyone who takes the trouble to read each map's label will be drawn into an eye-opening learning experience.

Mapping the New World "focuses on decorative elements found on maps of South, Central, and North America dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries." Over fifty maps and atlases, all of which were taken from the Public Library's own Map Division, are divided into seven thematic sections. Each label succinctly analyzes the map's relevant decorative elements, defined here as including not only the obviously illustrative cartouches and marginal pictures, but the practical cartographic elements such as borders, lines of latitude and longitude, and rhumblines.

Within each thematic section, maps show the development of the use of decorative elements over time. As European knowledge of the Americas grew; and as Europe's social, economic and political involvement expanded; so, too, did the seemingly quaint map decorations evolve. This is most obvious in the section entitled "Classic Naivete: Images of Native Americans." The first map here is Martin Waldseemüller's 1525 "Terra Nova," in which native Americans are depicted strongly and simply as feather-skirted cannibals, along with a large animal that may have been the artist's idea of the hitherto unknown opossum. Later maps continued the popular theme of cannibalism, but drawings became more sophisticated with the increased contact with Americans—though not necessarily more realistic. In Hendrick Hondius's 1633 map of Brazil, native Americans are posed in classical Greek fashion, while the mother discreetly rips apart a bird with her hands to feed her child. A native form of bedding that was new to the Europeans—the hammock—is also illustrated.

In the section "Exploitation: Slavery, Industry and Trade," natural and exploitable resources are highlighted. In Matthew Seutter's 1730 map of Jamaica, which celebrates—and reduces Jamaica as little more than an economic investment, the striking cartouche depicts a scene of slaves processing sugarcane for export; the label cartouche itself is cleverly placed on the side of a sugar shack. In a Frederick de Wit map of the Pernambuco Prefect, Brazil, an intricate illustration of a working sugar factory is so dominant that the map is nearly a secondary afterthought.

Political power is the subject of another thematic section. Early maps showed political jurisdiction though the placement of flags and arms; later maps deployed other means. Paolo de Forlani's 1560 map of Peru illustrates the new political status quo through toponymy: European names have replaced many of the native place names. The comparison of
Paolo de Forlani's 1560 map of Peru illustrates the new political status quo through toponymy: European names have replaced many of the native place names.

Three maps of Georgia from 1779, 1823 and 1834 show the supplantation of native American culture such as place names and trading paths: European-style county boundaries came to define the land, native place names were largely gone, and what had been identified earlier as "Indian paths" were no longer acknowledged as such.

Throughout the exhibit, wonderful little scenes or objects are revealed: playful putti and a tame but alert penguin in Jan Jansson's 1640 map of the Straits of Magellen; intricate forest views in a 1606 map of Brazil; and a map frame decorated with the initials of Catherine the Great in a 1795 map highlighting Russian settlements in North America. Upon completing the exhibit, the viewer is rewarded with a new appreciation of the use of these seemingly innocent or straightforward decorations to promote economic investment, political control and religious conversion, as well as the more noble aim of knowledge itself.

Mapping the New World is a complementary exhibit to New Worlds, Ancient Texts, also in the New York Public Library. Both exhibits are strongly recommended.

Michael Dulka,
Dag Hammarskjold Library
United Nations, New York City

Map Collector Publications
"for lovers of early maps"

Map Collector Publications is a small independent publishing house specialising in the publication and distribution of books and periodicals for those with a particular interest and love of antique maps and their history. As well as our range of reference books, we are particularly proud of our quarterly journal The Map Collector which places us at the centre of a wide range of possible interests. It is available on annual subscription of $57* inc. postage. Please feel free to send for our recent booklet.

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*cheque or credit cards welcome
We invite institutions to sign up for our quarterly listing of "New Arrivals." This newsletter contains interesting notes on recent events in the map and print world. In addition, it also contains offerings that we have just purchased.

In the area of acquisitions, we encourage you to contact us for those items that may be of interest to you. We are presently computerizing our entire inventory and customer list and hope that you will get involved. By contacting us with your specific needs, we can include you on our confidential wants listing. This will enable us to actively search for that item or items which are out of the ordinary and consequently overlooked.

Speculum Orbis Press will issue its next book in June at a special reception for the Society for the History of Cartography. Robert Karrow's *Sixteenth Century Mapmakers and Their Maps* is presently being typeset. This comprehensive carto-bibliography of over 700 pages will be a definitive reference work for many years to come. It is being published for the Newberry Library and will appropriately be debuted at that institution on Thursday June, 24, 1993.

The pre-publication price of the book will be $95 prepaid. This will increase to $110 after the reception. Post publication terms for the trade and institutions will be available. Send orders to:

Karrow Book
Speculum Orbis Press
1050 Gage Street
Winnetka, IL. 60093
Spring 1996:
Western Association of Map Libraries meeting at Sacramento, California.
Contact: Sylvia Bender-Lamb, California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

March 7-10
De-Centering the Renaissance: Canada and Europe in Multi-Disciplinary Perspective 1350-1700. Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies Victoria University in the University of Toronto.

Please send proposals by October 1, 1996 to: Gerlainne Warkentin Victoria College University of Toronto Toronto M5S 1K7 CANADA E-mail: warkent@Pepas.utoronto.ca Fax: (416) 585-4584

May 12-18: Kaltographiekongress 96, Interlaken. More info: Kartographiekongress 96, Hardstrasse 73, CH-5430 Wetzlingen, Interlaken; fax 056/371344

June 20-27:

Fall:
Western Association of Map Libraries meeting in Seattle. Contact: Kathryn Womble, University of Washington.

October 13-16:
Library Information Technology Association National Conference, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1997
February 14-20:
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, Washington, DC.
June 26-July 3:
American Library Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Fall
Western Association of Map Libraries, 30th Conference. Site TBA.

1998
January 9-15:
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, New Orleans, LA.
June 25-July 2:
American Library Association Annual Meeting, Washington, DC.

1999
January 22-28:
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, Philadelphia, PA.
June 24-July 1:
American Library Association Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA.

2000
January 14-20:
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, San Antonio, TX.
July 6-July 13:
American Library Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL.

2001
February 9-15:
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, Washington, DC.
June 14-21:
American Library Association Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

2002
January 18-24:
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, New Orleans, LA.
June 27-July 4:
American Library Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA.

2003
January 10-16:
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, Philadelphia, PA.
Site for ALA Annual Conference not yet selected.

**2004**

**January 23-29:**
American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting, San Antonio, TX.

**June 17-24:**
American Library Association Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA.

Any organization wishing to add their meetings to this calendar, please contact Mary Larsgaard, Map and Imagery Laboratory, University of California-Santa Barbara, or the editor.

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**CartoElectronics**

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**U.S. Geological Survey Library Catalog**

The USGS Library catalog can now be searched over the Internet. Three ports on the Library's LS/2000 system are available for TELNET access using the following procedures:

1. Type TELNET 30.11.54.234 or TELNET LIBRARY.ER.USGS.GOV
2. At the response Trying ... Connected, hit <return>
3. At the PW prompt, type GSL <return>, (letters in caps)
4. At the ID prompt, type LS2K <return>, (letters in caps)
5. At the Terminal: VT/100 prompt, hit <return>
6. The next screen displays the opening menu of the on-line catalog
7. To exit, type /EXIT <return>.
8. Ctrl I

Contact: Cheryl Sund, csundi3@greenwood.cr.usgs.gov.

**Internet Access to USGS National Mapping Division Computer Software and Documentation**

The National Mapping Division of the U.S. Geological Survey now offers certain of its computer software programs and associated documentation on Internet. The NMD provides a national series of base cartographic data. Computer software supporting these data is primarily in the FORTRAN language. The software programs are supported on a variety of mainframe, minicomputer, and workstation hardware platforms. This software was previously available to the general public only on 9-track magnetic tape or diskette through the Earth Sciences Information Center (ESIC) for a nominal reproduction and handling fee. Fifteen FORTRAN programs, sample data and job control language are now available on Internet using file transfer protocol (FTP).

A limited amount of soft-copy computer program documentation is also available in both Word Perfect and ASCII. Additional documentation will be added. Any documentation not available via FTP can be obtained in hard copy from USGS's Earth Sciences Information Center for a nominal charge. Ordering information and price quotes may be obtained by calling 1-800-USAMAPS.

The following information is required to connect to program files on Internet using FTP:

- **Internet Address:** nmdpow@.er.usgs.gov (or 130.11.52.92)
- **User Name:** anonymous
- **Password:** (enter at least one character)

**NOTE:** (1) Compiled by the editor from various electronic sources. This column will run as an irregular feature in future issues.
These addresses and procedures are what works here, in Tucson, on our VAX mailing system. They may, or may not, work on other systems.

The Map Collection at the University of Texas is scanning numerous copyright-free CIA and State Department maps for access through Mosaic.

Note: The user name must be entered in lower case.

After login, an ASCII-formatted introductory file README.DOC can be obtained from the public directory by entering the “cd public” command and the “get readme.doc” command.

README.DOC contains current information on the subdirectories and their files. The “dir” command provides information on the file sizes in bytes and the date the file was last updated. The README.DOC command permits file transfer of all types, whether ASCII, WordPerfect, direct access, or executable, before using the “get” command.

Further information concerning NMD software and associated documentation is available from Mike Linck at:
Phone: (703) 648-4667 InternetE-mail: mlinck@usgs.gov U.S. Mail: U.S. Geological Survey 510 National Center Reston, VA 22092

Map Library Related Listservs

These addresses and procedures are what works here, in Tucson, on our VAX mailing system. They may, or may not, work on other systems. The basic xxx@xxx combinations have worked to get your editor hooked up to these nets.

MAPS-L@UGA.BITNET
Our very own U.S. based list, started by Johnnie Sutherland at the University of Georgia.

CARTA@SASK.USASK.CA
The Canadian equivalent of MAPS-L

GIS-L@UBVM.BITNET
The U.S. GIS listserv

LIS-MAPS@UK.AC.MAILBASE
The new U.K. equivalent of MAPS-L. Unlike the North American lists when you send a subscribe message is should be to: mailbase@uk.ac.mailbase, and the message should be “join LIS-MAPS your name” not “subscribe”

MAPHIST@HARVARDA.birnet

For the carto-history crowd, and very interesting, indeed.

Canadian GeoScience Information
TELNET GEOINFO.GSC.EMR.CA or 132.156.35.177
login: opac
OPAC = INNOPAC <OP009>
The OPAC contains the holdings of the Canadian Geoscience Information Centre (CGIC) and the Quebec Geoscience Centre (CGQ)
To exit, select D on main menu
Grace Welch Map Library University of Ottawa Internet:
gwelch@morisset.bib.uottawa.ca Tel.: (613) 564-6831

Forest Science GIS Gopher
A new GIS site under development at Oregon State University:
gopher@fsl.orst.edu.
Type= 1
Name= Oregon State Univ, Forestry Sciences Laboratory
Paths
Host=gopher.fsl.orst.edu
Port=70
URL: gopher://gopher.fsl.orst.edu:70/1

CIA and State Department Maps On-line
The Map Collection at the University of Texas is scanning numerous copyright-free CIA and State Department maps for access through Mosaic (A shareware program that deals with imagery as well as textual material. You need a big PC to make it work right, ed.)

Our URL is: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libraries/libs/PCL/Map_collection/Map_collection.html

Stephen Littrell
s.littrell@mail.utexas.edu
CartoFact
(Historical Division)

On 24 June 1890, the 'Pioneer Corps column of Volunteer Settlers,' consisting of some 500 police (fully armed with the newest machine guns) and 250 would-be gold miners and settlers, all funded by Cecil Rhodes’ British South Africa Company, set off from Mafeking to conquer Mashonaland. The commander of the column was Frederick Selous, the paradigmatic ‘Great White Hunter’ who had been exploring the area of modern day Zimbabwe for several years before. Major General Methuen addressed the officers of the column on their departure:

Methuen: Gentlemen, have you got maps?
Officers: Yes, Sir.
Methuen: And pencils?
Officers: Yes, Sir.
Methuen: Well, gentlemen, your destiny is Mount Hampden. You go to a place called Siboutsi. I do not know whether Siboutsi is a man or a mountain. Mr. Selous, I understand, is of the opinion that it is a man. But we will pass that by. Then you get to Mount Hampden. Mr. Selous is of the opinion that Mount Hampden is placed ten miles too far to the west. You had better correct that; but on second thoughts, better not, because you might be placing it ten miles too far to the east. Now, good-morning, gentlemen.

There have been many cases of poor penmanship among famous people throughout history. Shakespeare was one, and manuscript of Hawthorne's stories remain unpublished because nobody can read them. But Napoleon was said to have such incredibly bad handwriting that many of his letters were mistaken for maps!*

(The source: Amazing Facts: A fascinating array of facts and figures about, people, places and events D.L. Nagle (no publisher, no date)

Another view of Napoleon and maps is provided in Able Gance's classic movie Napoleon. Josephine is waiting at the altar and Napoleon is back at his apartment, poring over dozens of maps, doubtless plotting future conquests. (ed.)

According to the Daily Telegraph (a British newspaper) of October 13, 1993, the Ordnance Survey is considering suing the makers of a soft-core porno film Suburban Housewives is over copyright infringement. Unlike the United States, where government-produced material is not copyrighted, in the UK such material is subject to copyright laws. In any case a vigilant OS worker spotted a 1:50,000 OS map on the jacket of the tape. The OS is pursuing royalties from the filmmakers.

It is unclear if OS maps were featured in the film itself. A call went out for possible reviewers, but as of press time we have no further word.
INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Meridian is published semi-annually by the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table. Meridian welcomes articles from all disciplines which discuss any aspect of the world of cartographic information.

There are two parts in the editorial selection process. Research articles will be selected by the double blind referee system, using at least two readers in addition to the editor and associate editor. When published, articles which have been refereed will be clearly labeled as such. The journal will contain some non-research refereed articles which contribute to our knowledge of the practice of information storage and retrieval for collections of cartographic materials. Non-refereed materials will be labeled as such.

Accomplishing suggested revisions to accepted material is the responsibility of the author. The editorial staff reserves the right to make minor changes for the sake of clarity. Authors will be provided with page proofs prior to publication.

Full length manuscripts should generally not exceed 7,500 words, although exceptions can, and will be made. Shorter material is at the discretion of the author. All editorial material should be addressed to:

Charles A. Seavey
The University of Arizona
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