



# CALAFIA

THE JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAP SOCIETY  
SEPTEMBER 2017

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Linda Gass (p. 16)

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COVER IMAGE



A stitched fabric map entitled 'Wetlands Dream.' Artist Linda Gass was a featured speaker at our Spring meeting (See p. 16)



Calafia, the new name of our Society's Journal, was a fictional warrior queen who ruled over a kingdom of Black women living on the mythical Island of California.

NEW MEMBERS 2017

Daniel Burns  
John Carnes  
Stephen Hanon  
Catherine Luijt  
Daniel Scollon  
Karen Zukor

Meeting & Student Memberships

Linda Gass  
Tom Mullaney, Ph.D.  
Ross Stein, Ph.D.  
Charlotte Thun-Hohenstein

PAST PRESIDENTS

Norman J.W. Thrower	1979-1980
Gerald Greenberg	1980-1985
Vincent Mazzucchelli	1986-1989
Cherie Northon	1990-1992
Alfred W. Newman	1993-1996
William Warren	1997-2000
Glen McLaughlin	2001-2003
David Kalifon	2003-2005
Thomas B. Worth	2005-2007
Susan Caughey	2007-2009
Philip R. Simon	2009-2011
Fred DeJarlais	2011-2013
Len Rothman	2013-2015
John Fleming	2015-2017

CMS: WHO WE ARE

The California Map Society was founded in 1978 and became a non-profit corporation in 1987. We are a 501(C)(3) organization. Our purpose is to educate, preserve and disseminate information relating to historical and contemporary cartography, primarily that of California, both for our members and for the general public.

We do this by:

(a) holding conferences twice a year, one in the spring in Northern California and one in the fall in Southern California;

(b) sponsoring the annual California Map Society Graduate Student Paper presented at Stanford University and in Southern California;

(c) sponsoring the California Map Society Lecture Series at Stanford Libraries and in two Southern California locations;

(d) sponsoring a college student paper competition each year in Northern and Southern California;

(e) creating and maintaining a website that disseminates information worldwide about the Society, cartography and related matters;

(f) educating the public through occasional publications and media presentations;

(g) supporting advancement in map production, utilization and preservation; and,

(h) encouraging research and teaching in the field of cartography.

California Map Society  
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CARTO-QUIZ



Can you identify all the states that border exactly six other states?

You have 90 seconds to complete. Use ballpoint pen so you can't cheat!

Answers elsewhere in the Journal — don't peek! *Extra credit:* Which state(s) borders 7 or 8 other states?



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*Unbound: Program, registration form, map, directions & member application*

**Calafia : The Journal of the California Map Society**  
Juliet Rothman, Editor  
Fred DeJarlais, Publisher  
The journal is published bi-annually by the California Map

# CALAFIA

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## FALL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 9, 2017 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES

Southern California Meeting — Our 82st Regional Meeting  
Charles E. Young Research Library  
Saturday, Saturday 9, 2017, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm

The Society's Fall meeting will be held on Saturday, September 9<sup>th</sup> at UCLA's Charles Young Research Library. The Library hosts over 3 million items to support research in the humanities and social sciences. The Library's Henry J. Bruman Map Collection has 750,000 maps from all over the world, with a special emphasis on maps of Los Angeles and the surrounding areas. It features cartographic and geographical systems, and includes digital maps as well as spatial data. The collection is primarily post-1945, but also includes facsimiles of important earlier maps. UCLA Geospatial Librarian Andy Rutkowski will be hosting our Society's visit.



**See page 6 for Campus Map and Directions**

Have a story? Tell it with a map! We will start the day with a hands-on workshop where we will learn how to use current tools and software to create an online map with our own personal story or narrative. The workshop will consist of an hour's tutorial, followed by time to work on our individual personal maps and ask questions. Laptops are invited, but will be provided for members as needed.

Jon Schleuss creates maps and interactive graphics for the *Los Angeles Times*. Jon will discuss the *Times*' evolution in this arena, and tell us where the paper is headed both online and in print. Examples of Jon's work for the *Times* is available at <http://www.latimes.com/la-bio-jon-schleuss-staff.html>

CSUF geography professor Dydia Delyser will share her work on aerial photography, using UCLA's Spence Collection of aerial photographs to re-write the history books regarding the history and placement of the first neon sign in America.

The geology department's Modeling and Educational Demonstrations Laboratory will demonstrate some of their best examples of landscape processes, illustrated by interactive physical models.

Andy, our host, will share some of his favorite items from the UCLA Geospatial collections.

*See Program elsewhere in this issue for full details.*



## PRESIDENT'S LETTER SEPTEMBER 2017

I didn't expect to ever find myself president of the Map Society again, but here I am. Being president now gives me another opportunity to work with some of my most favorite people in continuing to build an organization that gives its members broad opportunities to explore the world of maps and mapping. Our newly redesigned and expanded journal, *Calafia*, takes the Society to a whole new level. It's the direct result of the creativity and hard work of its editors, Juliet Rothman and Fred DeJarlais, and the many contributors who make it a reality. The partnership with Stanford University and the David Rumsey Map Center has brought the Society new opportunities to expand our programming. I thank my predecessors, John Fleming and Leonard Rothman, for their hard work in accomplishing so much.

Many of us, maybe most, came to the Society through a love of old maps — the ones drawn or printed on paper. We treasure the maps showing California as an island or Iceland surrounded by sea monsters. But mapping has moved from chaining distances to aerial lidar (light detection and ranging), aerial mapping technology that uses calibrated laser returns from the earth's surface that are reflected to an overflying GPS-monitored satellites, aircraft or drones with special sensors. After post-flight production processes, the acquired lidar map data determines the precise elevation and geospatial location of features on the earth's surface.

The romance of myth and imagination has morphed into mapping precision up to four inches of accuracy. That accuracy is required by self-driving cars and is the new holy grail of mapping.

Can we keep up? Do we want to keep up?

The California Map Society has long been characterized by its attention to the full range of maps and mapping, from the Age of Discovery to GIS, from celestial navigation to GPS. It's my goal that our meetings and talks and the *Calafia* continue to reflect this multifaceted world of mapping.

*Susan Caughey, President*

## EDITOR'S NOTE

Our "newsletter" has had some major changes in the past year. It has a new name, *Calafia*, has increased greatly in length and materials covered, and has transitioned to "journal" status. It is now described formally as *Calafia: The Journal of the California Map Society*. This has been an interesting and very rewarding journey for both Fred and I, and we look forward to evolving still further in new directions in the future.

This edition of *Calafia* continues our Meet our Member tradition with an interview with Barry Ruderman, and our My Favorite Map tradition with Michael Stone's interesting discussion, as well as an interesting book review by Nick Kanas. A new feature, Apps for Maps, debuts in this issue with our first "app" which readers can explore. Several members who attended our Spring meeting have already "played" with this "app", which is on the wall of the Rumsey Map Center, following the presentations.

We also feature a number of interesting and "quirky" — to use our new President's term — articles by members. As you will see from Jon Jablonski's article, our fall meeting at UCLA will be of especial interest, and we look forward to seeing you there.

Although I "edit" and Fred "publishes," all of our best efforts alone cannot produce our journal. The most important ingredient is — YOU — our members and readers. Without your articles, book reviews, papers, and information, our journal could not come to be. We have all enjoyed the wonderful work of our contributors thus far. I know, with absolute certainty, that each member of the Society has much that is important to contribute to all of the members. It is my sincere hope that you will consider sharing with us all something that is of interest to you. We will be most appreciative — and we will all enjoy reading your contribution!

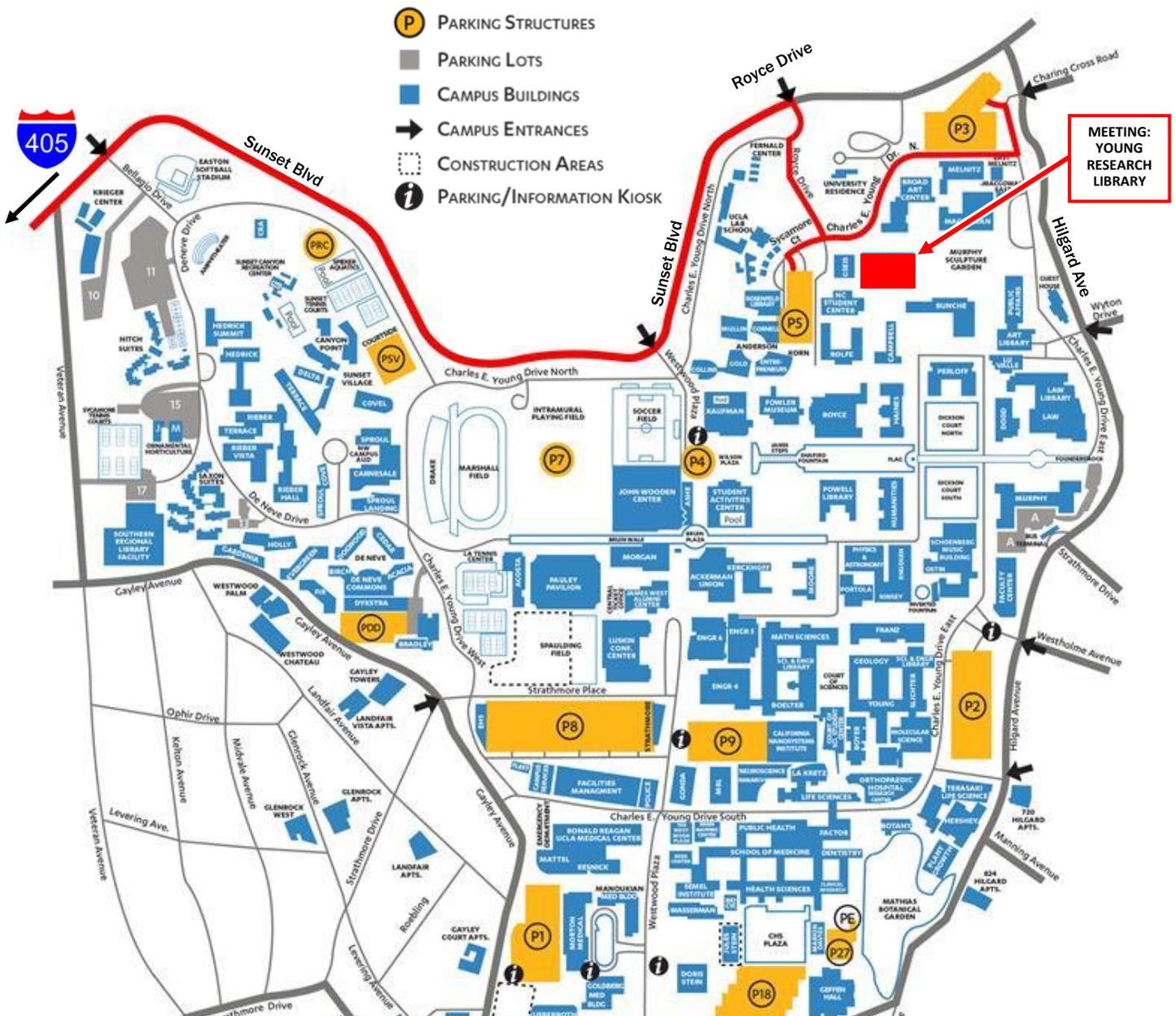
*Juliet Rothman, Editor*

**California Map Society Southern California Conference, September 9, 2017**

Charles E. Young Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles

- 9:00 – 9:30 AM      Registration, coffee, continental breakfast
- 9:30 – 9:40      **Welcome:** Susan Caughey, CMS President; Jon Jablonski, CMS SoCal VP
- 9:40 – 9:50      **Orientation:** Andy Rutkowski, UCLA Geospatial Librarian
- 9:50 – 10:50      **Workshop:** a hands-on workshop where we will learn how to use current tools and software to create an online map with our own personal story or narrative. The workshop will consist of an hour's tutorial, followed by time to work on our individual personal maps and ask questions. Bring your own laptop or we will provide one for your use.
- 10:50 – 11:05      Coffee Break
- 11:05 – 11:50      **Jon Schleuss**, *Los Angeles Times*. Jon creates maps and interactive graphics for the *Times*. Jon will discuss the paper's evolution in this arena, and tell us where the paper is headed both online and in print.
- 11:50 – 1:05 PM      Box lunch
- 1:05 – 1:45      **Demonstration:** UCLA Geology Dept: Modeling and Educational Demonstrations Laboratory (interactive physical models)
- 1:45 – 2:30      **Dydia Delyser**, Geography Professor, California State University, Fullerton. Dr. Delyser will discuss her work, using UCLA's Spence Collection of aerial photography to re-write the history books regarding the first neon sign in America.
- 2:30 – 2:45      Break – Juice and cookies
- 2:45 – 3:15      **Andy Rutkowski**, UCLA Geospatial Librarian. Andy will show some of his favorite items from the UCLA collections.
- 3:15 – 4:00      **Additional speaker:** To be determined
- 4:00 – 4:30      **Members Present Their Favorite Maps**
- 4:30 – 5:00      **California Map Society Annual Meeting**

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE A LOOSE SHEET WITH PROGRAM, MAPS & DIRECTIONS IS ALSO ENCLOSED WITH THIS ISSUE



## DIRECTIONS TO THE MEETING

### FROM THE SOUTH

From northbound I-405 take Sunset Blvd exit. Turn right and travel about 1 3/4 miles to Royce Drive. Turn right, then 800 feet to Sycamore Court. Turn left for Parking Garage P3; turn right for Parking Garage P5. The Charles E. Young Research Library is just southerly of Sycamore Court/Charles E. Young Drive North. Garage P3 can also be accessed from Hilgard Avenue, just south of Sunset Blvd.

### FROM THE NORTH

From southbound I-405 take Sunset Blvd exit. Turn left and travel about 1 3/4 miles to Royce Drive. Turn right, then 800 feet to Sycamore Court. Turn left for Parking Garage P3; turn right for Parking Garage P5. The Charles E. Young Research Library is just southerly of Sycamore Court/Charles E. Young Drive North. Garage P3 can also be accessed from Hilgard Avenue, just south of Sunset Blvd.

**PARKING:** UCLA Parking Pay Stations are located in surface parking lots and parking structures throughout the campus. Rates range from \$1.00 for 20 minutes to \$12.00 for the entire day. The rates for parking in structure P5, RC and lot LS go up to \$20.00 for the entire day.

# MANILA GALLEONS AND THE SILVER ROUTE

JULIET ROTHMAN

From very early childhood, we all learned about the exploits of Columbus, Cabral, and the European explorers who followed them across the Atlantic along the Spice Route, seeking the spices, porcelain, and silks of the Far East and, instead, discovering our own continent. A rich collection of maps of

and European demand for silks, teas, and porcelain, the trade these engendered flourished for over 250 years. (Barker, T.)

Magellan's expedition had sailed west across the Pacific in 1521, discovered the Mariana Islands and the Philippines, and claimed them for Spain. Although Magellan died there, one of his ships continued the westward journey back to Spain. The Augustinian friar and navigator Andres de Urdaneta was the first to discover the eastward, return route from the Philippines to Mexico, essential to the route's development as a round trip crossing. He and Alonso de Arellano made the first round-trip voyage in 1565. (wikipedia)



*Depiction of a Spanish Galleon*

transatlantic routes and explorer's charts attest to the major impact of these explorations to world history. We are also familiar with the legendary Silk Route, which crossed from Europe to Asia via the Byzantine Empire, centered in Genoa and in Venice during the Golden Age of La Serenissima, and the many maps delineating that route.

But there was a third trade route, with which we may be less familiar, as Jonathan Wattis of Hong Kong's Wattis Fine Arts antique map gallery shares. Still trying to reach China and other parts of Asia, seeking silks and tea and porcelain, Spain found a new way to attain this objective. Having conquered Peru, Spanish explorers discovered major silver mines at Potosi. During its time of greatest prominence, Potosi was the most populated city in the Americas, with a population of 150,000. Indian natives worked as slaves in the silver mines, mining enormous quantities of silver to be used in trade by the Spaniards. Hecht cites estimates that as much as a third of the silver that was mined in the Spanish Colonies and Peru went to the Far East. (Hecht, J.) Many authors also refer to the development of the Silver Route as the true "birth of world trade", in that trade items carried by the Manila Galleons truly reached every continent. Sparked by Chinese demand for silver for currency,



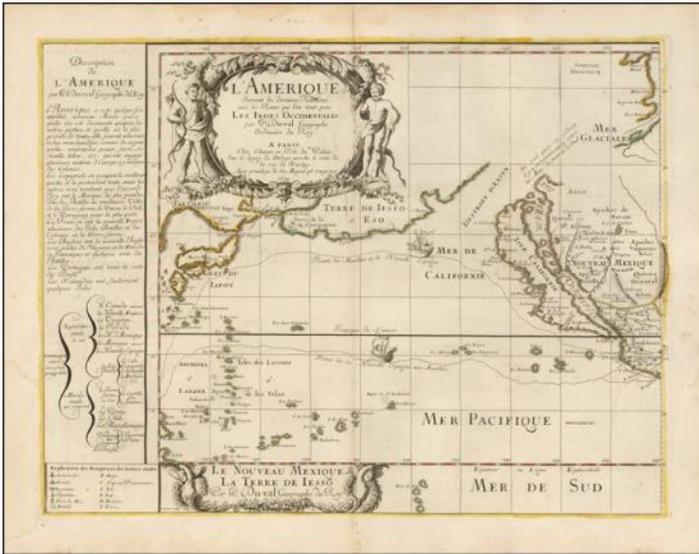
At first, Spain had moved the silver from Potosi to Asia the long way around: across the Atlantic and then on from Europe. However, with Urdaneta's discovery merchants could fill the sails of their ships from Mexico to Asia directly. Mexico was also a Spanish colony then, so moving the silver from Potosi to Mexico became a logical step in the new "Silver Route." Acapulco became the Spanish trading port on the Pacific Coast, and, while in Mexico, the raw silver from Potosi was formed into pesos, the common currency. The pesos were loaded on ships in



*Highly prized Asian porcelain*



*Puerto de Acapulco, 1628*



*America according to the Latest Information. With the Routes one follows for the West Indies. Pierre Du Val, 1679*

Acapulco for their westward journey, and the new trade route developed. In 1571, Spain founded the city of Manila, in the Philippines, which were also a Spanish colony. And so, the route was complete: from the mines of Potosi, Peru, to Acapulco, Mexico, across the Pacific with the winds to Manila, and from there to traders and to the major Asian trading ports.

In this way, the Manila Galleon Route, also called the Silver Way, joined the Silk Route and the Spice Route as one of the major commercial trade routes from 1565 to 1815. (Fisher, A.S.). Silver pesos went West, and silks, tea, and porcelain came East, to the Europeans of the Spanish colonies in the New world, and on to Europe across the Atlantic as well, using the American continent as a “land bridge” between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The ships of the Silver Route were known as the “Manila Galleons,” because of their connection to the major trading port of Manila. The ships themselves were huge: they could hold up to 300 tons of cargo. Built in Mexico or Manila, they used local materials. During the 250 years of the Silver Route, 30 ships were lost, either due to weather or to takeovers by French, Dutch, or English sailors. (Fisher, A.S.)

“The Manila Galleon Trade Route was an economically powerful system linking Spain with the commodities of Asia via Mexico. It consisted of two separate routes – westward from Acapulco to Manila and eastward on the return, following two separate belts of trade winds across the Pacific.” (Naholowa’a, L.S.A.) The westward passage was considered easy, because the winds were favorable, but the eastward passage was difficult from the moment the ships left Manila, and moved to Taiwan, and then Japan, and across to California before heading down the coast to Acapulco. In

California, early Manila Galleons made landfall at San Miguel, one of the Santa Barbara islands, Cape Mendocino, Point Reyes, the Farrallons, and Point Pinos (Naholowa’a, L.S.A.). Farther south along the coast, they stopped in Baja or Guadalajara for provisions. When the California coast became more populated, the Galleons stopped in San Francisco, Monterey, and Santa Barbara.

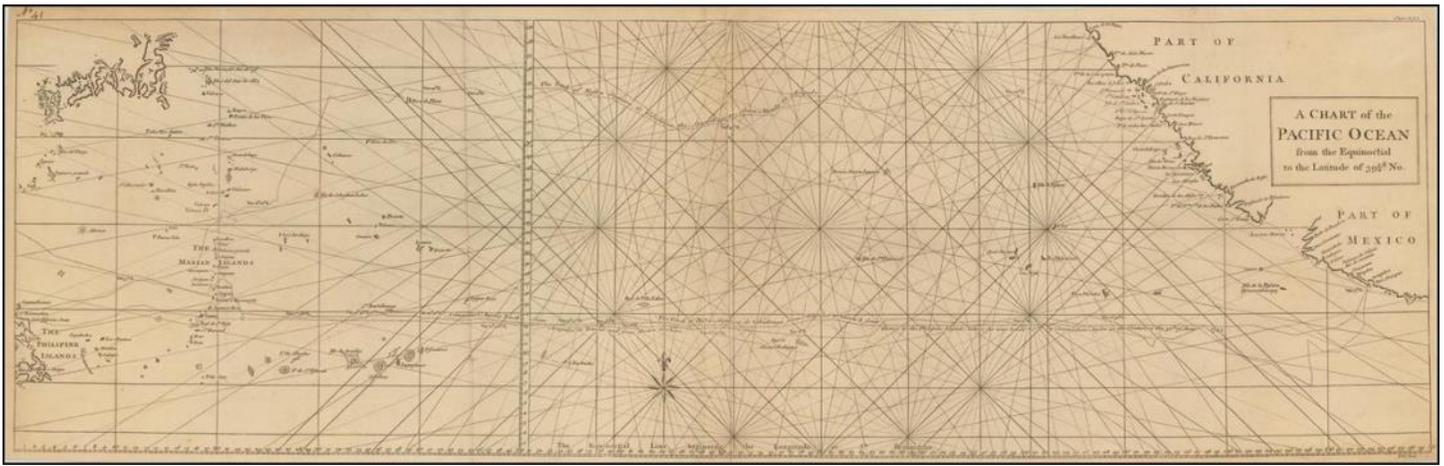
The last of the Manila Galleons arrived in Acapulco in 1811, and the last, the *Magellan*, sailed west in 1815. Mexico’s independence from Spain ushered in the demise of the Route. The oldest of the three maps shown, *America according to the Latest Information. With the Routes one follows for the West*



*A Very Curious Map of the Southern Sea ... Henri Chatelain, 1719*

*Indies*, was created in Paris in 1679 by Pierre Du Val, Geographer to the King of France. This map tracks the route of the Spanish Galleons across the Pacific, showing the westerly route to Manila, as well as the return, more northerly route which passed Japan, crossed the ocean, and went down the California coast to Mexico. California is clearly shown as an island, and may have been used to show a Northwest Passage, as Du Val states that “It is believed that this strait communicates between the Seas of the North and the South.” The Manila Galleons are shown along the route in the Pacific.

The second map was created in Amsterdam in 1719 by Henri Chatelain, a Huguenot pastor, and is titled *A Very Curious Map of the Southern Sea including New and Very Useful Information not only regarding the Ports and Islands of that Sea, but also the Principal Countries of both Northern and Southern America, with the Names and Routes of the Voyagers . . .*, and includes a memorial to Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who wanted to found a great city, *Nueba Heruslaem*, linking the Spanish Empire from Acapulco to Manila. The map is described as an example of the “marriage between cartography and graphic art,” and includes 9 medallions illustrating the history of exploration and honoring major explorers, insets of



*A Chart of the Pacific Ocean from the Equinoctial to the Latitude of 39 ½ d. No., Richard William Seale, 1750*

cities and towns, colonial economies, and life in the New World. Although California is depicted as an island, there is a notation that some dispute this, making it one of the first maps to question the California as an island myth.

Richard William Seale's 1750 map, *A Chart of the Pacific Ocean from the Equinoctial to the Latitude of 39 ½ d. No.* shows the route of British Navy Commodore George Anson and Spanish Nostra Señora de Cabadonga between the Philippines and Acapulco. The map is significant also because Anson captured the Spanish galleon, loaded with silver, and also with two maps that detailed the Manila Galleons' two-hundred-year-old route across the Pacific. This capture was significant because it enabled the British to disrupt this vital Spanish commercial route. CMS member Barry Ruderman kindly researched the three maps included here.

A recently published book, *The Silver Way*, by Peter Gordon and Juan Jose Morales invites the reader on a wonderful exploration of the Manila Galleons, the silver, the ports, the routes, and the adventures of the Spanish in exploring and developing this trade route. Tom Barker's article (see references) provides an excellent history and extensive references. As a tribute to this fascinating time and place, both Manila and Acapulco have museums which showcase the Silver Route. Manila's Museum, *The Galeon: Manila-Acapulco Galleon Museum* is in the Mall of Asia and showcases silver and other artifacts from the Manila Galleon route. Acapulco's *Galleon Museum* features similar artifacts. It is located near Plaza Mexico-Filipina, a park which contains a map of the route as well as the replica of the *San Pedro*, one of the Manila Galleons. For an overview of other maps of this route, google "maps of the Manila Galleon trade route."

#### References:

- Barker, T.** (2006) Silver, Silk and Manila: Factors leading to the Malia Galleon Trade. [www.repository.library.csuci.edu/](http://www.repository.library.csuci.edu/)
- Fisher, A.S.** (1988) Manila Galleon Trade Textiles: Cross-Cultural Influences on New World Dress, [www.digitalcommons.unl.edu/](http://www.digitalcommons.unl.edu/)
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- Naholowa'a, L.S.A.** (2015), [www.guampedia.com/stops-along-the-manila-galleon-trade-route/](http://www.guampedia.com/stops-along-the-manila-galleon-trade-route/) Wikipedia, Manila Galleon. [www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manila-galleon](http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manila-galleon)



*Manila Galleon — modern facimile*

# MAPPING THE MEANDERING MISSISSIPPI

PHIL SIMON

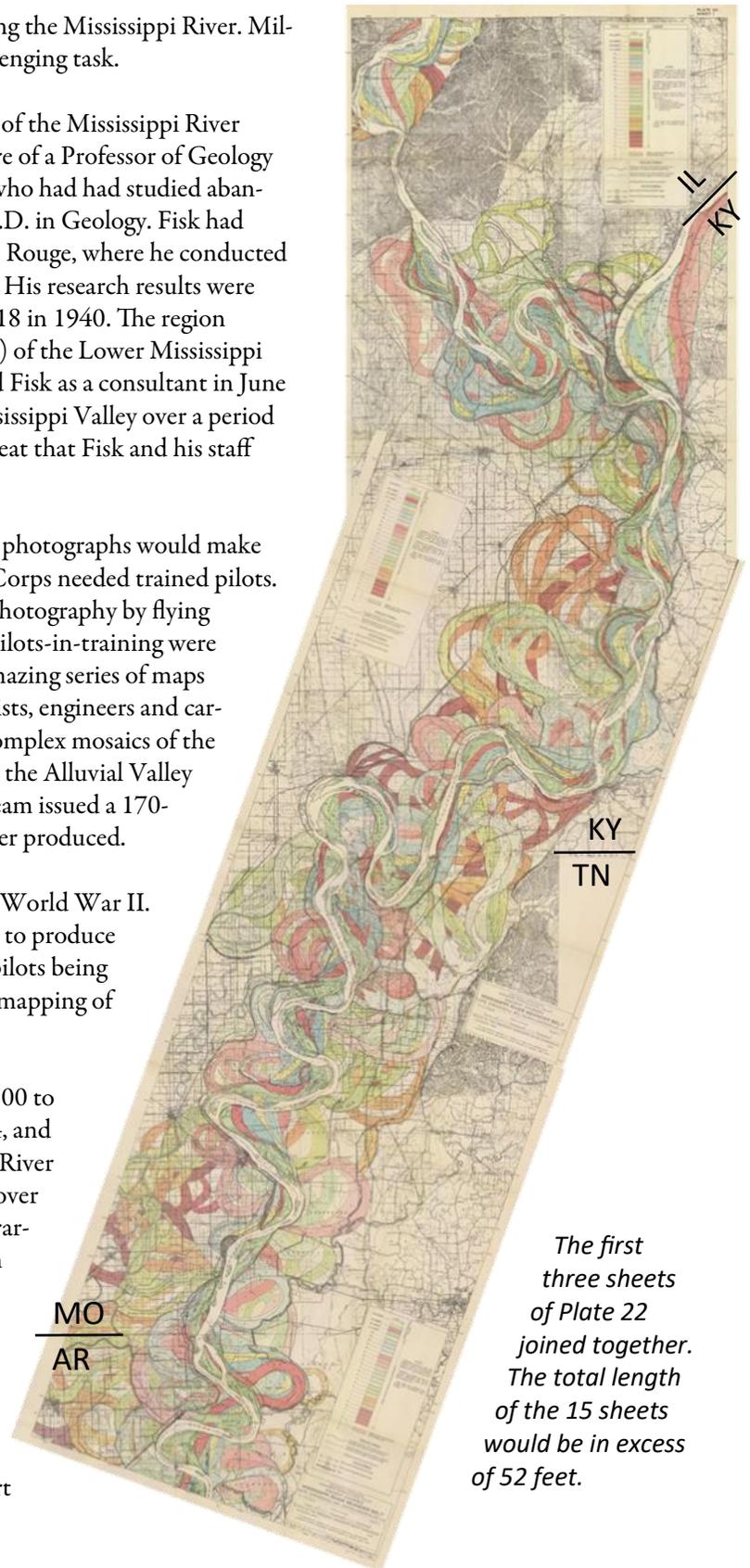
The Army Corps of Engineers is charged with maintaining the Mississippi River. Millions of dollars are dedicated each year to this very challenging task.

In June 1941, General Max Tyler, U.S. Army, and President of the Mississippi River Commission (MRC) in Vicksburg, Mississippi, became aware of a Professor of Geology at Louisiana State University named Harold Norman Fisk, who had had studied abandoned courses of the Mississippi River after obtaining his Ph.D. in Geology. Fisk had then joined the Louisiana Geological Survey (LGS) in Baton Rouge, where he conducted research on the geology of four parishes in central Louisiana. His research results were published as LGS Bulletin No. 10 in 1938 and Bulletin No. 18 in 1940. The region mapped by Fisk included about 750 square miles (1940 km<sup>2</sup>) of the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV). Elated with his find, General Tyler employed Fisk as a consultant in June 1941 to conduct a geological investigation of the Lower Mississippi Valley over a period of 2 years. The success of the original 2-year project was so great that Fisk and his staff continued to study the LMV for five more years.

This was to be a huge project, and Fisk recognized that aerial photographs would make the task much easier. The US was at war, and the Army Air Corps needed trained pilots. Tyler soon developed precise routes to train pilots in aerial photography by flying those routes back and forth over the Mississippi River. The pilots-in-training were unaware that they were contributing to the creation of an amazing series of maps covering the lower Mississippi River! Professor Fisk's geologists, engineers and cartographers compiled thousands of aerial photographs into complex mosaics of the lower Mississippi River and the surrounding areas, known as the Alluvial Valley of the Lower Mississippi River and, in 1943-4 Fisk and his team issued a 170-page report containing some of the most interesting maps ever produced.

The 15 sheets of plate 22 could not have been made without World War II. In peacetime, no one would authorize all the flights required to produce these many, many aerial photographs. The constant flow of pilots being trained who flew the aerial photography missions, made the mapping of the Alluvial Valley of the Lower Mississippi River possible.

**The Fisk Reports.** The Fisk Reports are very rare, and only 100 to 200 copies, stapled together, were printed December 1, 1944, and distributed to some libraries in the South, to the Mississippi River Commission, and to the Corps of Engineers District offices over 74 years ago. Just 100 Reports are accounted for today in libraries in North America and Europe. None was known to be in private hands, until one of these libraries sold their copy (I wonder how often it had been checked out), and it was purchased by map dealer Murray Hudson, an antiquarian book dealer from Halls, Tennessee, not far from a WWII pilot training base, still in operation today. The 15 maps of Sheet 22 had fascinated me for years, and when I discovered that Murray Hudson had a copy of the entire Fisk report for sale, I scooped it up!



*The first three sheets of Plate 22 joined together. The total length of the 15 sheets would be in excess of 52 feet.*

In the process of mapping, Fisk and his geologists and engineers did exhaustive research on the history of the river course, tracing 20 "stages" going back some 2000 years. These beautiful maps (the 15 sheets that make up Plate 22, the meander maps of the Mississippi from Cape Girardeau, MO to Donaldsonville, LA) are a tangle of ropes showing the historical Mississippi. Each color (or stipple) is a former river path and with some squinting you can work out the flow of the river in a specific year. The real message is the aggregate of all those historical courses, the unmanageable chaos of river meander. The report is a fascinating combination of science, research, and early mapping technology, summarized here.

The Fisk report has 78 pages of text and is 170 pages long including 80 Figures, 11 Tables, 33 Plates, maps, photographs, tables, and an atlas of 27 folding maps. Many pages are B&W photographs of various locations along the River. The majority of the plates are folded several times and measure 39" W X 12" H. Some plates are extra-large and not bound into the book, but are enclosed in a slip-in box.

The four sheets of the Plate 15 maps are 59" wide X 39-1/2" high; they show the Stream Courses and, when placed end to end, measure almost 5 feet wide X over 13' long. The sheets of the Plate 22 maps are 30" wide X 42" high," and they show the Ancient Courses of the Mississippi river from Cape Girardeau, MO, in the north, to Donaldsonville, LA, in the south. Of these, my favorites are the 15 sheets that make up Plate 22: "Ancient Courses, Mississippi River Meander Belt."

To look at these maps, visit the web site of the US Army

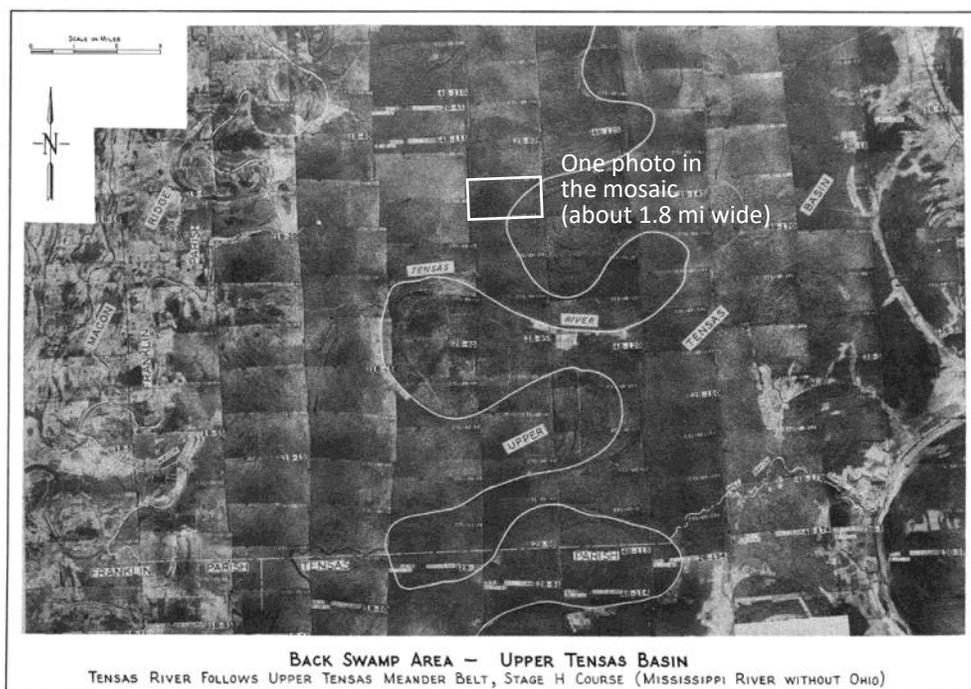
Corps of Engineers, ERDC, Lower & Middle Mississippi Valley, Engineering Geology, Mapping Program, Engineering Geology & Geophysics Branch:

<http://lmvmapping.erd.c.usace.army.mil>

**Shifting Like a Snake: The Mississippi's Ancient Courses.**

Looking at these maps, seeing the jumble of ancient riverbeds, it is easy to imagine the Mississippi as a shifting snake, twisting to find its easiest way down to the Gulf. These shifts occur every thousand years or so, especially in the lower parts of the river, through a process known as delta switching, or avulsion: when the river flow is slow, the sedimentation clogs the river channel and it eventually finds another channel.

This process continues today, and, beginning in the 1950s, the US government has worked on the Old River Control Structure (ORCS), meant to prevent the Mississippi from switching to the Atchafalaya River channel. Plate 22, Sheet 13 shows the narrow distance between the Mississippi and the Atchafalaya River, connected by the Old River where the current water control system is threatened. Since the early 20th century, the Mississippi has been trying to change course (again) — sending its main flow down the Atchafalaya river, which offers a much shorter, steeper path to the ocean. The fear is that if the Mississippi ever broke through the ORCS and the main flow was captured by the Atchafalaya, it would be very hard or virtually impossible to return it to its old route. The Army Corps of Engineers was ordered by Congress to prevent this course change by limiting the flow down the Atchafalaya to 30% of the total Mississippi flow. The course change, if allowed to occur, would devastate the people and industries around Baton Rouge and New Orleans who depend on the river.

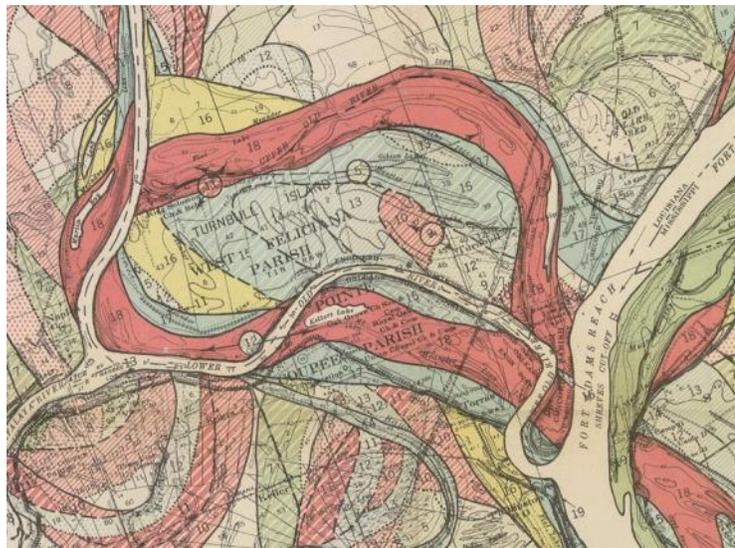
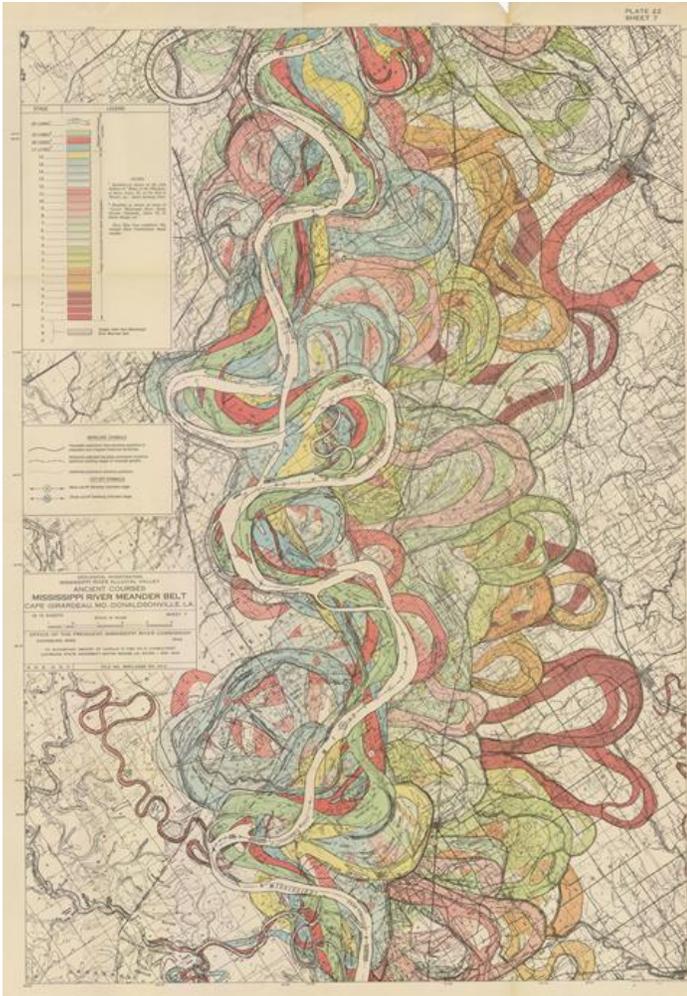


*Typical aerial photo mosaic*

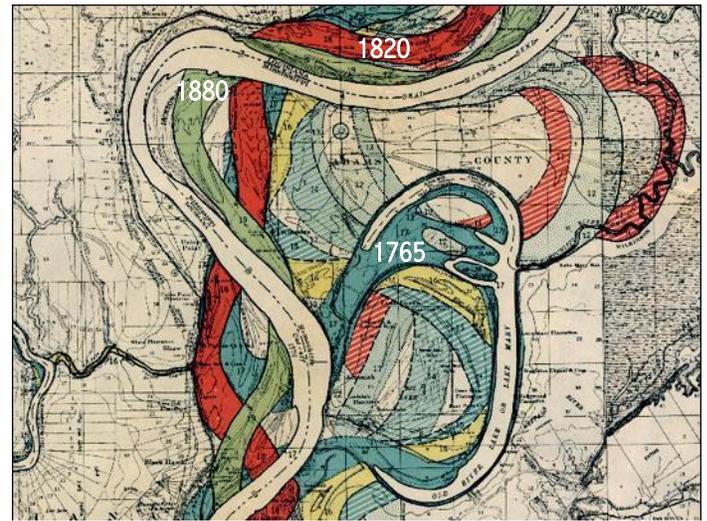
Fisk's work provides a three-dimensional pattern of the occurrence and composition of sediments in the alluvial valley and deltaic plain of the lower Mississippi River, an interpretation of the processes by which the sediments were deposited, and their relevance of tectonism in their history. These data provide site characterizations that are basic for all major categories of engineering. His work has found applications in better methods for control of the river, stabilizing its banks, locating sources of



aggregate for concrete, management of groundwater, maintenance of wetlands, and generally for more reliable, timely and economical evaluations in selecting optimum site locations and determining foundation conditions. Since then, work in the Lower Mississippi Valley has expanded enormously and continues to be greatly indebted to Fisk's formative interpretations.



Old River Detail (see Page 12)



Map just north of "Old River," 1944



Satellite image, September 22, 1999

Plate 22  
Sheet 7

**From NASA.** This map of an area just north of the Atchafalaya River shows a slice of the complex history of the Mississippi. The modern river course is superimposed on channels from 1880 (green), 1820 (red), and 1765 (blue). Even earlier, prehistoric channels underlie the more recent patterns. An oxbow lake—a crescent of water left behind when a meander (bend in the river) closes itself off—remains from 1785. A satellite image from 1999 shows the current course of the river and the old oxbow lake. Despite modern human-made changes to the landscape, traces of the past remain, with roads and fields following the contours of past channels.

Submitted by Phil Simon  
Past President, California Map Society  
June, 2017

# MAPS — ANOTHER FORM OF EXPRESSION

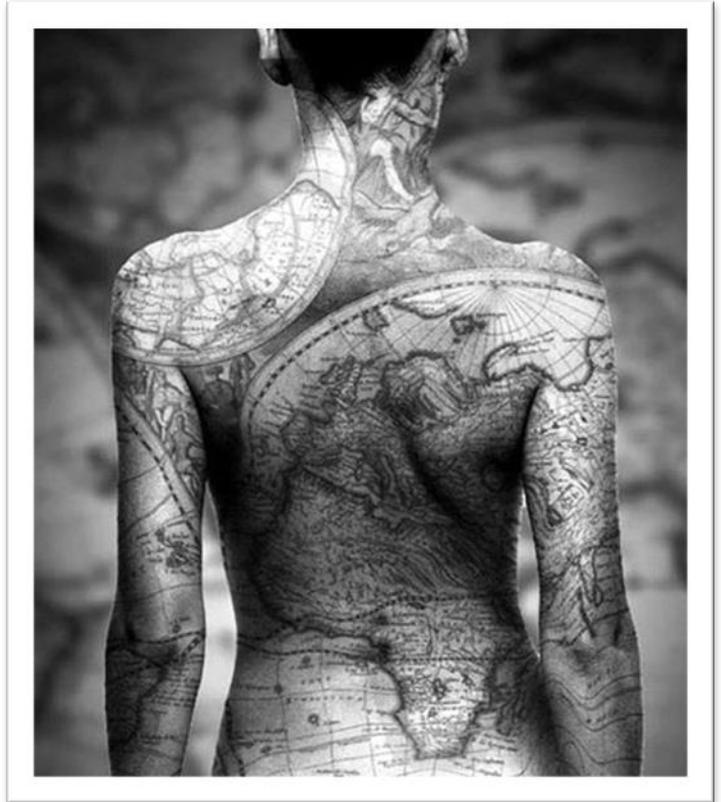
SUSAN CAUGHEY

*“Not all those who wander are lost”*

In addition to those chiseled into stone, the earliest maps were drawn on the prepared skin of a sheep, goat or calf, which we call parchment. For the last several hundred years, maps have been printed on paper. But now we’ve gone full circle: Maps are again being inked onto skin, this time living, human skin.

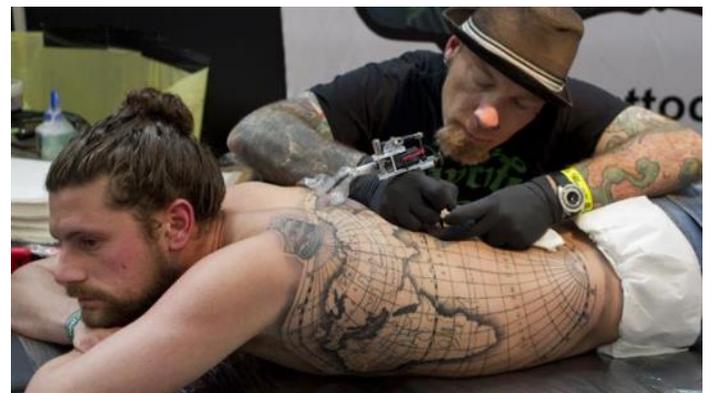
We’ve gotten used to seeing people of all ages dressing to reveal their tats, and “you got art?” has become a common question among Millennials. Tattooing has become so prevalent that even some Silents are now asking themselves if maybe they should have just one little one. A study of Millennials (ages 18-29) by the Pew Research Center notes that tattoos have become their trademark—nearly 38% have at least one. Gen Xers (30-45) are not far behind: 32% say they have a tattoo. And 15% of Baby Boomers (46-64) and 6% of Silents (65+) also have body art.

Tattooing is nothing new. It’s an ancient art. Ötzi the Iceman, the poor fellow who died on the border between Italy and Austria some 5,300 years ago, and whose mummy was discovered in 1991, had a total of 61 tattoos, groups of parallel lines that corresponded with arthritic and other conditions and are thought to have been done with a medicinal purpose. That was in 3250 BC!



According to Wikipedia, in the early period of contact between the Maori and Europeans, the Maori hunted and decapitated each other for their moko tattoos, which they traded for European items such as axes and firearms. Moko tattoos were the facial designs Banks described worn to indicate lineage, social position, and status within the group.

Maps, especially world maps, are a popular subject for modern tattoos. There are hundreds of images of them on the internet. Home is so important to one Millennial I know that he has a



tattoo on his leg of the outline of California with the name of



Both Joseph Banks and Captain James Cook are credited with bringing the Polynesian word *tatau* into the English language in their reports of Cook’s first voyage. Eventually, the spelling *tattoo* was adopted. Banks, the naturalist, wrote extensively about the magnificent tattooing of the Maori. He wrote in his journal that *“Yet ugly as this certainly looks it is impossible to*

*avoid admiring the immense Elegance and Justness of the figures in which it is form’d, which in the face is always different spirals, upon the body generals different figures resembling something the foliates of old Chasing upon gold or silver; all these finishd with a masterly taste and execution.”* [sic]

FROM THE  
DAVID RUMSEY MAP CENTER

The David Rumsey Map Center will be hosting two conferences which may be of interest to CMS members this fall:

***Barry Lawrence Ruderman Conference on Cartography***  
(October 19-21, 2017)

The keynote speaker for the conference will be [Parag Khanna](#), author of *Connectography* and noted spatial thinker. Invited speakers from around the world will discuss the latest in the history of cartography and related fields, and several advanced Stanford students will also share their new research on the use of maps for scholarship, teaching and research.

The schedule of speakers and registration information will be available in late July. The registration fee of \$100 (\$25 for students) includes three days of conference, the reception on October 19<sup>th</sup>, and coffee breaks on Friday and Saturday.

***Time in Space: Representing Time in Maps***  
(November 10, 2017)

Senior scholars and curators will come together to explore a major challenge for mapmaking: how to convey time through the representation of geographical features. The visual techniques that we take for granted today, such as the stratigraphic map, required deep shifts in how people understood physical space, the passage of time, and aesthetics. Presenters represent the fields of geography, history, and art history, and will treat a variety of contexts, from East Asia to Europe to the Americas.

Following a welcome by Karen Wigen and Caroline Winterer, there will be 3 very interesting presentations: Veronica Della Dora from the University of London will speak on “Lifting the Veil: Maps, Metaphor and Antiquarianism (17-18<sup>th</sup> century)”; Caroline Winterer of Stanford University will explore “The Art and Science of Deep Time”; and Bill Rankin of Yale University will share his insights on “Mapping Time in the 20<sup>th</sup> (and 21<sup>st</sup>) Century”.

CMS members and the public are warmly invited to participate in the opening session, “Mapping Time,” on the afternoon of Friday, November 10, 2017. There is no cost for attendance. To register for the conference, go to <http://bit.ly/timeinspace>.



his hometown replacing the coastline.

Why tattoos? The Pew report found that Millennials’ beliefs and behaviors are largely mainstream, yet uniquely expressed,



especially through technology and with body art. Their tattoos say: This is the inner me and this is what’s most important to me. They often choose tattoos that remind them of a loved one or a special event or place. One man has a world map tattooed across

his shoulders, with colors in each country that he’s visited.

Browsing through images of map tattoos shows only a few with mottos but those few are telling, and disclose the reason the wearer chose the tattoo. Some mottos with world maps—

*My Country is the World — My religion is to do good*  
*Die with memories not dreams*  
*Not all those who wander are lost*  
*Miles to go*  
*Come away with me*  
*It's all worth reaching for*  
*Before you ask which way to go remember where you've been*

# SPRING 2017 MEETING

The California Map Society held its Spring meeting on May 20<sup>th</sup> at the Rumsey Map Library in the Green Library at Stanford University. The Society's next meeting will be held on September 9<sup>th</sup> in SoCal at the Young Research Library at UCLA.

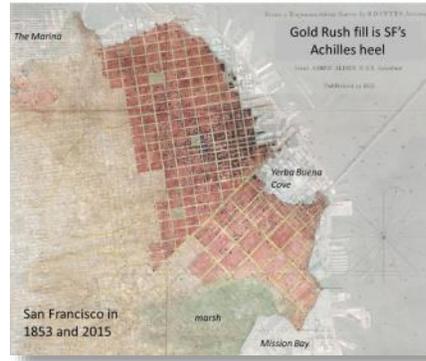
President John Fleming addressed members, sharing the election results, which include: President: Susan Caughey, Vice President, SoCal: Jon Jablonski, Vice President, NorCal: Open; Secretary: Barbara Wilcox; Treasurer: John Fleming; Membership Vice President: Fred DeJarlais, IT Vice President: Bill Eaton, Publications Vice President: Juliet Rothman, Past President: Leonard Rothman. He also thanked outgoing NorCal Vice President Nick Kanas for organizing the day's excellent program. Special awards and certificates were given to Mary Holder for her work in Publications, to Leonard Rothman, for serving as NorCal Vice President, CMS President, and BAM Group organizer. He thanked both David Rumsey for serving as a personal inspiration to members of the Society, both through his collections and through the creation of the Rumsey Map Library, and Salim Muhammed, for his work in organizing the day's meeting and supporting the work of the Society.

The Society will be co-sponsoring the San Francisco Map Fair this fall, will present speakers at the Fair, and have a booth with Society materials. John also noted that 2017 was the Society's 39<sup>th</sup> year, and is looking forward to some special celebrations next year in honor of its 40<sup>th</sup>.

The first speaker of the day was Dr. Ross Stein, Adjunct Professor of Geophysics at Stanford and CEO of Temblor.net., sharing his insights on "How the Gold Rush Navigation Maps and the 1906 Earthquake Combined to ignite the Break-

through Discovery of Modern Seismic Science." In California, Dr. Stein says, "we enjoy the fruits of faults every day, so we have to learn to live with them!" By learning about earthquakes, we can "stay safe."

During the Gold Rush in 1848, 16,000 people came to California, mostly by ship. The Coast and Geodetic Survey was



*The hazardous bay fill*

sent out to create maps of the harbors in the Bay area, by measuring mountaintop to mountaintop, 3 times in a 10-year period. Differences in the measurements were noticed, but attributed to inaccurate equipment. However, with the earthquake of

1906, a geologist found "a tear in the landscape" with a right lateral slip 250 miles long. The Coast and Geodetic Survey returned to the area, and then, in 1908, Harry F. Reid famously discovered the earthquake cycle. The fault displaces 1 inch a year. Dr. Stein showed models of buildings and the ways in which they are affected by earthquakes. Now that we understand plate tectonics and earthquakes, he suggested, we need to address personal safety issues. For this reason, he developed the free app called Temblor, which can provide the hazard rank of any area and also notes liquefaction zones, so that users can plan appropriately and be aware of the level or risk to themselves and their families. A very educational, excellent presentation!



The second speaker, Linda Gass, is an Environmental Artist, and one of her beautiful pieces graces the cover of this issue of *Calafia*.

She creates map-based art using various mediums, scales, and locations. She is especially interested in water resources and the ways in which these are affected by changes in the



*"Threading the Past" Wetlands and salt ponds, San Francisco Bay*

landscape. Her talk was entitled “Textiles, Land-Art Installation, Glass, and the Art of Mapping.”

“I use beauty to encourage people to address environmental issues”, she says, by using her inspirations to draw the connections between human beings and land and water. Her textile creations blend painting – watercolors on silk – with sewing – stitching by machine and by hand, creating designs from “the bird’s eye point of view.” One of her themes is the vanishing watersheds along SF bay, and she creates images of the bay, salt ponds, and restored wetlands. The water-filled areas are 1/3 smaller than they used to be. The salt ponds were originally created to produce salt, but are now slowly being returned to wetlands. She creates maps in layers of overlays to illustrate these changes. Another theme is fires in the forests, and the consequences of past environmental policies where fire suppression, heat, and dryness created the 2013 Tuolumne



*Historic Yosemite Park map draped over modern digital terrain model displayed on the center’s 16’ x 9’ high resolution presentation screen*

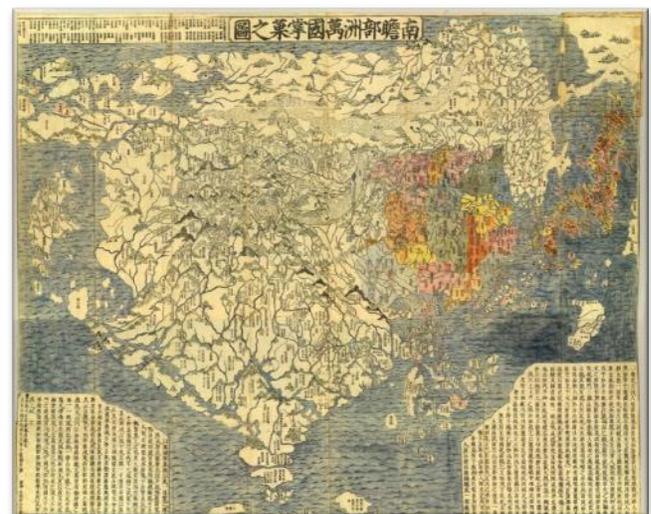
Meadow Rim fire. Linda also showed photographs of her “land art” – outdoors at Mono Lake and Los Angeles. Salim Muhammed and Deardra Fuzzell took attendees on a dizzying and spectacular trip through maps of 1859 San Francisco, 1883 Yosemite Valley, Egypt’s Nile Delta and others to demonstrate some amazing digital possibilities: 3D maps that can be rotated, overlaid, touched-and-zoomed, and touch-and-tilted using a triple-I Framework to show some of the latest developments in 3D technology available for all of the collections in the David Rumsey library.

After a delicious box lunch, attendees returned to hear Vice President Fred DeJarlais’ interesting presentation “A History of Efforts to Partition California,” spanning the years 1850 through 2017. The history began with the Mexican Cession of the areas which became California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, in 1848, with the later addition of the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. California boundary issues were the first to be addressed, with California opting for a straight-line boundary while Nevada advocated for the Sierra Divide as the border. The northern boundary with Oregon also caused disputes.

Early disputes over partitioning of the state, as well as more modern ones, often had/have a clear political overlay. Some early major issues included partitioning to determine “free” and “slave” areas, and a consideration of the interests of miners, mostly from the East coast and the Midwest, and the Californios, who were mostly Mexican and Spanish. Modern issues have centered around urban-rural differences, people in the



northern areas feeling Sacramento doesn’t listen to them, legalization of marijuana issues, wealth disparities between coastal and inland areas, changes that would affect the red state/blue state balance, economic disparities and a major issue: resources such as water. Some of the propositions, from oldest to newest, include: the Republic of Rough and Ready; the “Territory” of California; the Trisection into the states of Shasta, California, and Colorado; the Pico Act of 1859; California; the “People’s Association for Changing the Boundary of California by Amending the Constitution; the State of Jefferson, perhaps the most well-known proposition, with at least 3 iterations; the State of Shasta; the Two California’s Committee, the Stratham two- and three-state proposals, a new iteration of the State of Jefferson, and Tim Draper’s 2016 six-state initiative.



*First Japanese printed map to depict the world, including Europe and America, from a Buddhist cosmographical perspective, 1710*

The Society sponsors student presentations, and this conference's student presenter, Daniel Tuzzeo, a doctoral student in Stanford's Religious Studies Department, presented a paper on "Buddhist Cartography and the Spatial Imagination: Mapping the Cosmos in East Asia. He traced mapping from BCE, the Han to Song dynastic period, the Song dynasty, and the post-Song dynasty through the process of narrative cartography, a



Chinese Cave Temple

period of "cartographic silence" during the Han to Song period, to painted images on cave walls, stone stelae of maps, woodblock prints, and, finally the co-mingling of Asian and Jesuit techniques. Mr.

Tuzzeo's thesis suggests that in order to

"fill in" the "cartographic silence" period, the definition of maps can be changed to a focus on cosmological scripture and schematic diagrams of the six realms of rebirth: deva, demigod, human being, animal, "hungry ghosts" and hell. The "center" of these maps, the highest realm, is India, the home of Buddha and the center of the world.

Neil Mallach, a visitor to our meeting, spoke about the "Largest Map in the World", the "Monster Map" which was constructed in 1924. It was originally placed on the floor of the Ferry building. It is 18 ft. by 500 ft., and is named "Panorama and Paradise" a name chosen in a schoolchildren's naming contest. After leaving the Ferry building, the map has been repeatedly moved, and has no home. A home is needed, and a plea for assistance was made to the membership.



Presentations were followed by a brief business meeting led by new President Susan Caughey, and the conference was adjourned. A wonderful experience was had by all!



## CMS EDUCATION FUND

The California Map Society Education Fund was established in 2014 by the Society with the goal of sponsoring an annual lecture by a noted author or other expert in field of cartography. The lecture is held at the Rumsey Map Center at Stanford University, which co-sponsors the program. In addition, during the same week, the lecture is also held at a venue both in Los Angeles and in San Diego. The fund provides transportation, accommodations, and an honorarium for the speaker. In addition, the fund will support a short-term fellowship in cartography for a student from any university in the state of California at the Rumsey Map Center.

The Society has already had two speakers: in 2015, our speaker was Michael Blanding, who spoke with us about his book, *The Map Thief*. In 2017, we featured Richard H. Brown and Paul E. Cohen who discussed their book *Revolution: Mapping the Road to American Independence*. The program, which sponsors noted speakers and students in their short-term fellowships, is currently funded for five years. The Society is considering a plan which will provide funding for this program for many more years. Education Fund programs are in addition to our regular semi-annual conferences in Northern and Southern California, which are supported by CMS general funds as well as registration fees. The semi-annual conferences also include student presentations, supported by prizes for the presenters generated from CMS general funds.

Sponsors of the Education Fund include:

### Gold

Pat Boyce  
John Fleming  
Fred DeJarlais  
Leonard Rothman

### Silver

Warren Heckrotte  
Nick Kanas  
Glen McLaughlin

### Bronze

Juan Ceva  
Anthony Farndale  
Philip Hoehn  
Wally Jansen  
Barbara Keck  
George Piness  
Walter Schwartz  
Bill Warren

The Society is grateful for their interest and support of this important program. Please consider adding your name to this very special list by making a donation to the Fund!

# APPS FOR MAPS

## THE DAVID RUMSEY MAP CENTER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

A summary of 'mappy' applications, both custom made for the David Rumsey Map Center and publicly available.

The David Rumsey Map Center at Stanford University is a place where high technology and historic map collections co-exist. The Center is designed to provide access to cartographic information in all of its forms, from paper to digital. It is a flexible and rich environment for research and teaching with large collections of rare atlases and maps, high-resolution screens, and virtual reality stations equipped with interactive tools and apps for viewing digital map content.

The following four apps were presented during the California Map Society's Spring 2017 Conference, which was held at the Center. Two of these are specifically designed for the Center's collections, and two are publicly available. They enable enlargement, three dimensional perspectives, bird's eye views, superimposition, and other methodologies to assist in discovery and study. After the formal meeting, members and guests were invited to interact with these various technologies to explore professional and personal cartographic interests, and found them to be both fascinating and instructive.



**Reverse Waterfall of Maps** A custom, Google Chrome based, web application created for the high resolution touch screen (12 x 7 feet, 5,760 x 3,240 pixels, 10 touch points) in the David Rumsey Map Center at Stanford. The application displays a curated selection of digital images from the David Rumsey Map Collection that slowly scroll upwards. The reverse waterfall of maps is both an eye catching digital exhibit and a discovery interface that invites patrons to interact with the touch screen and browse items from the collection. Each map is represented as a postcard sized thumbnail image. Upon tapping the thumbnail image, the map opens in an image viewer. Patrons can then examine the map using touch gestures such as pinch to zoom and swipe to pan.

**Turgot Paris Map Virtual Reality Experience** A 360 degree virtual reality experience created from a high-resolution stitch of 20 sheets from the Turgot Atlas of Paris from 1739. The Map is a Bird's eye view of the city and the effect is akin to flying through an intricate, accurate, and highly detailed black and white etching of medieval Paris. Patrons are able to use one of the David Rumsey Maps Center's four Oculus Rift virtual reality headsets to enjoy this immersive three minute exploration.



**Google Earth and Google Earth VR** Google Earth is a publicly available virtual globe application that allows the user to access satellite imagery and geospatial data over the internet. While many people have used Google Earth on their home computer or personal device, few have experienced the dramatic effect of using Google Earth on a 5k touch or 8k (16 x 9 feet, 7,680 x 4,320 pixels) presentation screen. At the David Rumsey Map Center, patrons can experience Google Earth in high resolution and large scale with the added bonus of exploring over 120 historic georeferenced maps from the David Rumsey Map Collection. Additionally, the recently released Google Earth for virtual reality allows the user to fly over or walk on the ground in any location on the planet; the application is available on an Oculus Rift station, equipped with touch, in the David Rumsey Map Center at Stanford.



**Land Lines** Land Lines is a publicly available Chrome experiment that allows the user to explore Google Earth satellite imagery from all over the world by way of touch gestures. Using a finger one can "draw" any shape on the David Rumsey Map Center's touch screen and Land Lines will pair a satellite image from Google Earth that matches (it also provides location information). The user can also drag their finger across the touch

*continued at MAP APPS, page 21*

# THE GLOBE SLEUTH: A TRUE STORY

LEONARD ROTHMAN, MD

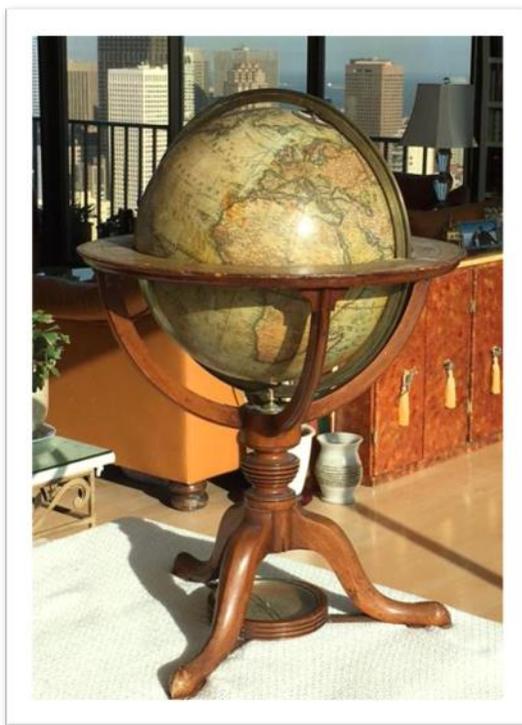
One day, many years ago, I became a Globe Sleuth. I didn't *mean* to become a globe sleuth – it just happened all on its own.

I wandered into a flea market type of antique store – the kind that has lots of separate dealer stalls in one huge room. I love this kind of wandering, and I'm always on the alert for special maps hidden under piles of yellowed papers, and atlases on the bottom shelves of dusty bookcases. On this day, however, resting on the floor in a dark corner of the shop, I spotted something special: what seemed to me to be a genuine early-to-mid-19<sup>th</sup> century antique equatorial plate and base supporting a completely illegible, dark orange-colored globe about 12 inches in diameter. Trying to be casual, I inquired about the price. The dealer knew nothing about the globe, of course, as it was itself completely incognito, but he had priced it high due to its antique base.

I just had to have it! I bought the globe. After bargaining with the dealer, I still paid a small fortune for something invisible to us both. For several years, it sat, dusty, dark, and undisturbed, in a corner. Finally retired, and an inveterate do-it-yourselfer, I decided to try to clean the meridian, at least, with household ammonia. I rubbed and rubbed, and soon had it shining like new – a beautiful dull gold color, with lovely markings all around.

However, a few drops of the ammonia had dripped onto the globe itself. I was horrified. I tried lifting the drops with a cloth, to contain the “damage.” Imagine my amazement when, under those tiny spots, I saw paper gores in beautiful condition! I suspected the ammonia was dissolving the old varnish. I decided to risk it all, drenched the

whole globe with ½ strength household ammonia, and washed it off with cold water, patting it dry lovingly as it revealed itself in all its beauty. After untold years, the globe was finally free to be itself! This is what I found:



The globe was published by George and James Cary in London in 1838. It is titled “Cary’s New Terrestrial Globe Delineated from the Best Authorities and exhibiting New Discoveries towards the North Pole and every improvement in Geography to the present time.” It is actually 30 cm in diameter, and of course has the brass meridian marked with degrees of latitude. The globe itself rotates on a wooden equatorial plate with engraved signs of the zodiac and the corresponding months of the year. The plate rests on 4 wooden arms, converging onto three curved legs with a compass at their juncture.

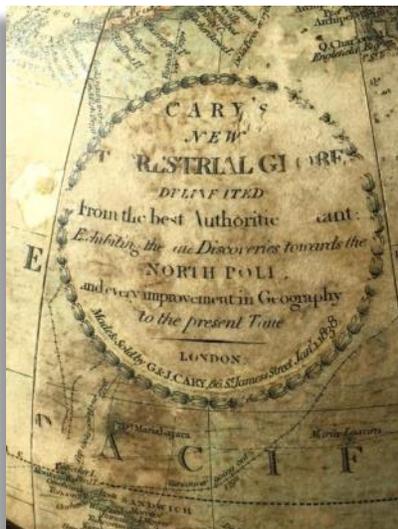
The oldest route of exploration on the globe is Sir Francis Drake’s, who is recorded at the mouth of San Francisco Bay. The Bay itself is not yet noted on the globe. The routes of Captain James Cook’s journeys as he sailed the world for 12 years, from 1768-1779, mapping islands from New Zealand to Hawaii are shown. Below the Sandwich Islands (Hawai’i), there’s a statement on the globe that “here, Captain Cook was killed by the native, February 14, 1779, and Captain Clerke succeeds to the chief command.” Soon after assuming command Clerke died of tuberculosis, and John Gore, an American who had joined the expedition, assumed command, and explored the coast of South America. His route is also clearly marked on the globe.

Captain George Vancouver’s long route from England, down the West



coast of Africa, to the south of Australia, and back up the Pacific Ocean is recorded on the globe, with the many islands he charted. The globe also traces the route of Captain F.W. Beachey, on the HMS *Blossom*, who, in 1826, sailed to the farthest northern point in the Arctic that any non-Inuit traveler had reached. He explored the areas which became Alaska, and named Point Barrow for Sir John Barrow, a British statesman and geographer.

The equator as well as the elliptic are shown on the globe, and a large analemma is present to record the angle of declination of the sun. However, both Central Africa and the west coast of California are left blank, as they were still to be explored. Although Drake's Bay is on the globe, San Francisco Bay is not, as it was not discovered by Europeans until 1769. The publication date of 1838 is noted on the globe. It is clearly very up-to-date, as it includes Biscoe's 1830's South Pacific explorations.



What a special find! What an end to my sleuthing adventure! And a message to us all: as the old adage goes – “Never judge a book by its cover!” This applies to globes (and many other things in life) as well!

As an aside, found while researching this article: Captain Cook was said to have been concerned to keep his crew both healthy and happy, and, to ensure this, he had a goat on his ship. The goat is reputed to have been the first animal to circumnavigate the globe! She was also the first female to serve on a ship's crew! Upon her retirement to British pastures, a poem was written in her honor: James Boswell, Samuel Johnson's famous biographer, wrote this version immortalizing her:

*In fame scarce second to the nurse of Jove  
This goat twice the world has traversed round  
Deserving both her Master's care and love  
Ease and perpetual pasture now has found.*



*MAP APPS, continued from page 19*

screen to create a continuous line and the application will stitch together a chain of satellite images connecting each image via the line's path. An interesting, if somewhat random, application that encourages users to interact with the touch screen in David Rumsey Map Center. The application reacts immediately and is fun to use.

**Authors (in alphabetical order):**

TJ Cruzada, Center Services Supervisor

Deandra Fuzzell, Cartographic Technology Specialist



*Land Lines screen image*

## NEW MEMBER PROFILES

### **Daniel Scollon**

Daniel lives in Reno with his family and is a semi-retired financial professional. He has been collecting maps for about ten years with a focus on California generally and, more particularly, California-as-an-Island, San Francisco, the Gold Rush and woodblock city views. As in many things, he finds the more he learns about maps, the less he really knows! He holds a Master of Philosophy from Oxford University and a Bachelor's in Finance from the University of Illinois.

Daniel joined CMS after learning about the Society in anticipation of attending a Book Fair in Oakland in February. He hopes to meet other enthusiasts through the Society to learn about their interests and to further pursue his own.

### **Steve Hanon**

Steve Hanon is a map and history enthusiast with cartographic interests spanning The Age of Discovery, Maps of Spain, Revolutionary War era maps, early Manhattan, topographical maps and data visualization applications. He is the president of [The New York Map Society](#) and a member of the Phillips Lee Phillips Society at the Library of Congress and a member of the Washington Map Society, California Map Society and International Map Collector's Society, among others. Steve is Chief Financial Officer of Avenues: The World School, a system of private, independent schools under development in the world's great cities.

*Publisher's Note: See page 2 for full list of new members.*

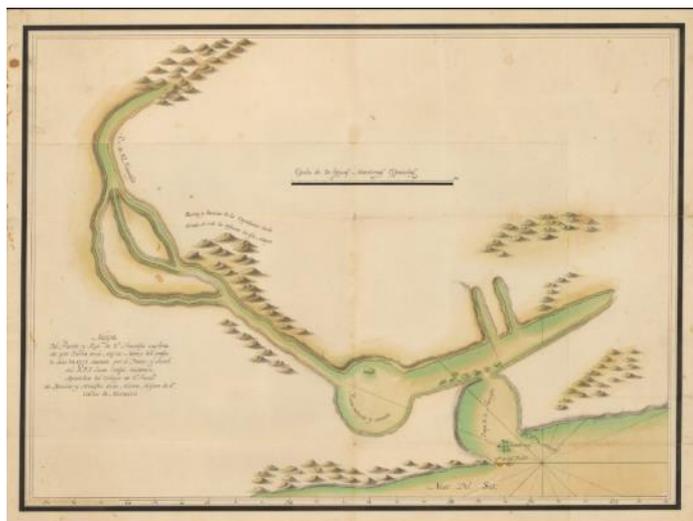
# MEET OUR MEMBER

## BARRY LAWRENCE RUDERMAN

*“Collect what you love, and follow your passion”*

A long-time member of the California Map Society, Barry is an antiquarian map dealer whose gallery, Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps, is located in La Jolla. Barry became interested in maps as a young lawyer, on a trip to Taos, New Mexico. He wandered into a map gallery there, and fell in love with the antique maps he saw. He purchased his first map, of San Diego, where he was living, in that map gallery.

Born in Rialto, Barry received his BS in economics from U.C. Riverside, and went on to law school at U.C. San Diego, graduating in 1987. He practiced in the field of commercial insolvency and corporate restructuring. Map collecting remained a hobby for Barry until 1996, when he started his website,



*First hand-drawn map of San Francisco Bay*

RareMaps.com. The website flourished, and Barry opened a Map Gallery on Prospect Street in La Jolla in 1998. That same year, he founded MapTrade, an online e-mail discussion list for map collectors and dealers to “ask questions, exchange information, and announce exhibits and new openings.” Barry remained a lawyer until 2007, before moving full time into his antiquarian map business, which specializes in antique printed and manuscript maps and atlases from the 15<sup>th</sup> through 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Barry loves buying maps – but says “everything is for sale”, and business is flourishing. He participates in Fairs in London, Paris, Milan, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, and is a sponsor of the Miami Map Fair. Barry’s record is impressive: he has 10,000 maps on view online at

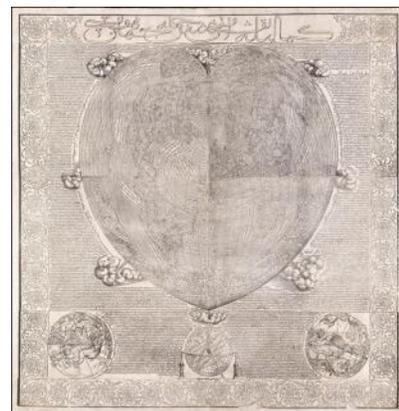
raremaps.com. In 2016, the company shipped over 4,000 maps to over 70 countries worldwide. Since 1996, he has sold or has in stock over 50,000 maps. When he attends Map Fairs, he ships 400-500 maps in special travel cases, using a courier services, to the sites. He has 5 employees in San Diego, and a full-time Ph.D. Research Officer working in London.

Although “everything is for sale”, Barry does mention two favorite maps. The first is the first hand-drawn map of San Francisco Bay, drawn by one of the two Jesuits who first explored the Bay in 1772. The second, known as the Hajji Ahmed map, is a 1559 6-sheet map of the world in the Ottoman Turkish language, published in Venice, soon to leave his shop for a new permanent home.

Barry sponsors a 3-day map conference: the Barry Lawrence Ruderman Conference on Cartography at the David Rumsey Map Center at Stanford every two years. Each bi-annual conference will have a different, special theme, and will include 3 days of speakers and theme-related events. The first of these, scheduled for October 2017, has the working title of “All Over the Map” as its provisional theme title. Barry’s maps are also scanned and the images are available through Stanford for use and preservations as the Ruderman Collection.

Barry is married and has three daughters and three step-sons – “like the Brady Bunch”, he says, all between the ages of 13 and 20. Three children are currently in college. His favorite non-map-related activities are hiking, skiing, and traveling.

His advice to map collectors: “collect what you love, and follow your passion.”

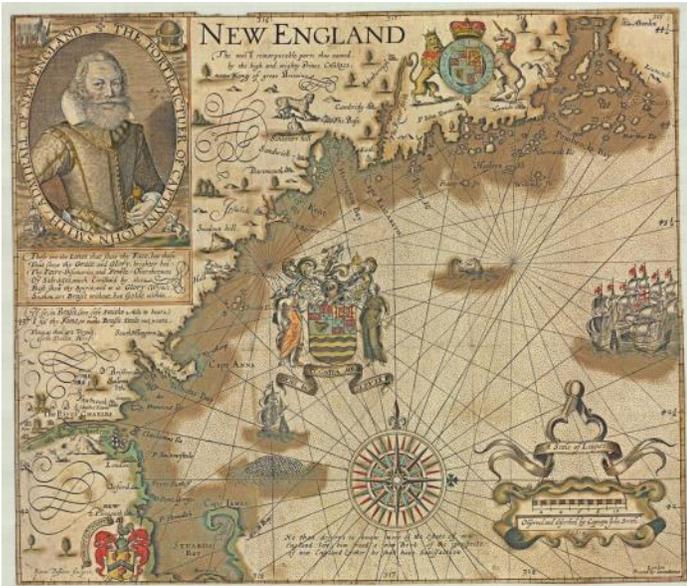


*Hajji Ahmed map, 1559*

# MY FAVORITE MAP

MICHAEL STONE

When asked to choose my favourite map, two came immediately to mind. The first is the map that Philip Burden rightly calls “the foundation map of New England



cartography”: John Smith’s iconic map of “New England”, 1635. This example is in the 9<sup>th</sup> state, but is unique, as it is the only known example of this iconic map with contemporary hand colour. And the colour is superb, clearly applied by a skilled artist at the time of publication. Such a beautiful map survives nearly four hundred years by being recognized as a treasure worthy of preservation by generations of previous owners. This example has a distinguished American provenance, coming from the library of Paul Mortiz Warburg (1868-1932), American banker, advocate of a Federal banking system, and the inspiration for “Daddy” Oliver Warbucks in the “Orphan Annie” strip cartoon of the 1920s.

The second map is the “Carta Generale Della Nova Italia”, by Maurice Fournier, 1816.

This unique manuscript map shows the boundaries of a proposed new colony in the southern United States, in the area then known as the Mississippi Territory in the early years of the nineteenth century, and which now comprises the states of Alabama and Mississippi. The “Carta Generale Della Nova Italia” is not only an elegant and accurate cartographic depiction of “Nova Italia” in the Mississippi Territory, but is lit with the embers of a dying empire. The new colony was just one of many plans to encourage the emigration to the Americas by Napoleon’s officers and members of the Bonaparte family in the months after Napoleon’s decisive defeat at the battle of Waterloo. Their dream of empire had not been extinguished in that battle, and the loyal followers of the emperor Napoleon looked to the New World as a possible refuge from the vengeance of European kings and princes, a place where they could create a new Bonapartist State.

The “Carta Generale Della Nova Italia”, proposes a unified nation extending northwards of the 31<sup>st</sup> parallel, bounded by the Mississippi River in the west, the Flint River in the east, and the “Tennessee” River in the north. The map places the new colony in context by including the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans in the south, extending beyond the Red River to the west, to Kentucky in the north, and “Les Carolinas”, Georgia and Florida in the east. It closely follows the



*Carta Generale Della Nova Italia*

cartography of Thomas Jefferys and Georges-Louis Le Rouge of the late 1770s.

Elements within this very decorative map draw heavily on the authority of ancient Rome, republican France, and Italy during the years in which Joseph Bonaparte had ruled there. In one cartouche, Fournier dedicates his map to his friend "Jule Cesar" (Giulio Cesare) Ginnasi (1766-1832). Ginnasi had been an attendant to Pope Pius VII during the years that Napoleon had ruled Rome. The map is inscribed with a quotation from Horace's "Epode XVI", originally written to the people of Rome to provide encouragement after a destructive civil war, Horace's quotation encourages emigration to a better land, the "happy land," in which "ever blooms the vine unpruned," and olive trees never fail to produce fruit.

"Ye who have manhood, away with womanish laments, and speed past the Etruscan coast! Us the encompassing Ocean awaits. Let us seek the fields, the happy fields, and the Islands of the Blest..."

To complete the imagery, the map is decorated with a cornucopia flowing with grapes and olives. The poem may have also been instrumental in inspiring the name of a well-known French refugee settlement, the "Vine and Olive Colony," established in 1817 on the banks of the Tombigbee River in what is now western Alabama.



The envisioned borders of "Nova Italia" were the Mississippi River on the west, with a small extension into the fork of the Flint and Chattahoochie Rivers, the Flint River on the east, and a winding northern boundary that generally follows the 35<sup>th</sup> parallel. As the Flint River boundary incorporates the western portions of the state of Georgia into the proposed empire, and Mississippi became a State of the Union in 1817, dividing the Mississippi Territory into a western state and the Alabama Territory to the east, Nova Italia became a physical impossibility.

Nevertheless, on the lower right margin of the map, Fournier has created a flag for the doomed colony: a red flag with an emblem of doves resting on laurel branches with the motto "Pace contuli Popoli". The left margin includes images of a proud infantryman and a mounted cavalry soldier, both in

Napoleonic uniforms. In the upper left-hand corner a heraldic shield bears the motto "Justitia et Pac": Justice and Peace. The shield repeats the imagery of the flag: doves and laurels, with the addition of three fleurs-de-lis, and a right hand grasping a pair of draftsman's dividers.

An examination of heraldic devices suggests that the whole crest was specifically created for "Nova Italia" with only symbolic connections to the fleurs-de-lis of French royalty. The dividers perhaps allude to Fournier's profession.

Alexander Moore wrote extensively about this map in 2004.

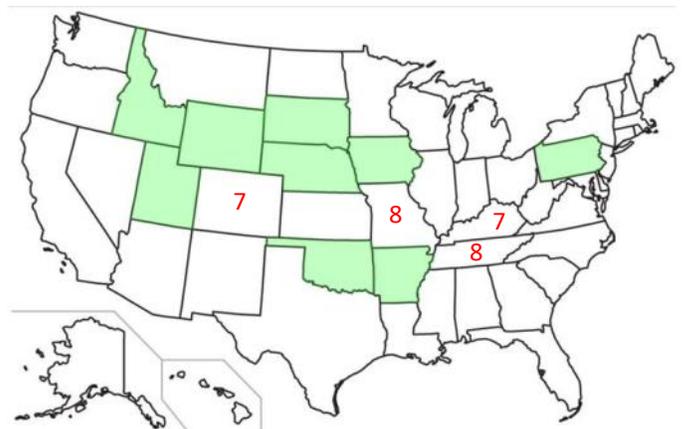
## BAM GROUP IS BACK!

After a hiatus of a year or two, the Bay Area Map Group will once again be holding meetings in the Bay Area, and Phil Simon will be our new leader. Meetings are casual, social events in people's homes, with time for sharing and visiting with fellow collectors and map enthusiasts. Meeting hosts will present one of their maps, and attending members are invited to bring a map from their collections. It's a wonderful way to both share a map you especially enjoy, and to learn about others' map interests and collections.

All members of the Society are invited, and emails will be sent to let everyone know details of meeting dates, times, and locations. BAM members, please plan on attending, and new members, please do join us! You are always warmly welcomed!

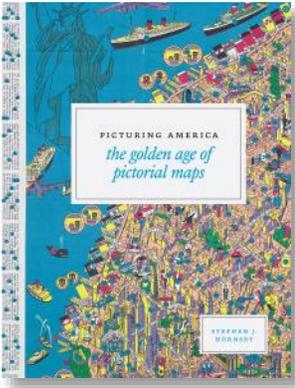


## CARTO-QUIZ SOLUTION



Courtesy of [www.sporcle.com](http://www.sporcle.com)

## BOOK REVIEW



*Picturing America: The Golden Age of Pictorial Maps*, by Stephen J. Hornsby. Chicago & London, The University of Chicago Press, 2017. ISBN-13: 978-0-226-38604-1 (cloth), ISBN-13: 978-0-226-38618-8 (e-book). ix-xi + 289 pp., illus. + 158 color plates, \$45.

After traditional antiquarian maps, what is a collector to collect? Why pictorial maps, of course! These creative items became popular way back in the 1900s, making them the new collectible. So, what are they? They are maps, both terrestrial and celestial, but they focus more on artistry than accuracy. They often include humorous or satirical material, and they are meant to appeal more to emotion than to cognition. They may use a variety of scales and text formats in the same image. Real or fantastic people and creatures often appear, and bright, sometimes cartoonish colors typically are employed.

This new book by Stephen J. Hornsby, a Professor of Geography and Canadian studies at the University of Maine, traces the story of pictorial maps, but with particular reference to America. I had the opportunity of meeting Professor Hornsby at the Miami Map Fair last February. He was affable and intelligent, and his presentation was very well-received. I couldn't wait to buy his new book, and I haven't been disappointed.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part is the *Foreword* and textual section entitled *Pictorial Maps: An American Genre*. Amply illustrated with color maps and photographs, and covering 54 pages, this section gives a brief history of pictorial maps and cites a London underground map of 1914 as a major influence, showing how its features provided a template for later pictorials. Hornsby then defends his basic idea



*Jo Mora: California's Playground, 1927*

that American popular culture and commerce led to the rooting of these maps in the U.S. from the 1920s to the 1960s. He uses a timeline approach to describe basic trends, and he gives nicely illustrated biographies of major pictorial mapmakers, such as Charles H. Owens, Jo Mora, Ernest Dudley Chase, George Annand, and Ilonka Karasz. Following the biographies is a series of sections on creating and designing pictorial maps, marketing issues, and two major collectors (Ethel M. Fair and Muriel H. Parry) who influenced his book.

The second part is a series of 158 beautiful color plates, with legends and sources. Hornsby divides this part into six sec-



*Charles H. Owens: WWII in the North Sea Area, 1944*

tions: maps to amuse, maps to instruct, maps of place and region, maps for industry, maps for war, and maps for postwar America. Each begins with a brief introduction, which then is followed by representative plates. The six divisions take account both historical and thematic issues. At times the divisions seem a little arbitrary, in that some maps have features of two or more thematic areas. However, dividing them in this way serves to organize the maps for the reader. My favorite section is the war section, especially the "action maps" of Charles H. Owens and others, which depicted the progress of WWII via three-dimensional images of the Earth's surface and dramatic visual and textual elements of military movements.

This is an interesting and beautiful book, both for the coffee table and for the discerning reader who wants to learn more about pictorial maps and their growth in America. It is not a complete history, since antiquarian pictorial map antecedents, growth in other countries, and celestial maps are not covered in great detail, but the book does provide a nice introduction to the genre in the United States. The text is readable, and the quality of the plates is excellent. The book is a good buy for the interested reader, both collector and non-collector, who wants to learn more about this topic. I highly recommend it.

*Reviewed by Nick Kanas, MD*

DAVID COLE  
1931 — 2016

An automotive historian, researcher, and editor and avid map collector, David L. Cole died on Friday, November 11, 2016, at the age of 85.

A lifelong resident of Santa Barbara County, Dave was born in Santa Barbara on June 13, 1931. He graduated from Santa Barbara High School in 1949 and from the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1954. While still a student he married his wife, Barbara. They were together for 51 years until her death in 2004.

After a stint in the Army in 1955-56, Dave spent 28 years as a field engineer with General Telephone Co. His job transferred him in 1961 to Santa Maria, where he lived until death. In the mid-1980's, with telecommunications technology beginning to move into the computer age, Dave, a confirmed Luddite, saw his chance to bail out, and seized the opportunity to retire at the age of 53. This left him free to pursue full-time his lifelong interest in vintage cars (early Ford V-8's and Lincoln V-12's, mostly), roads and highways, maps, and automotive history. He has written informative and amusing articles for various automotive publications since the 1960's, and served as the editor of "The Way of the Zephyr," the magazine of the Lincoln-Zephyr Owners Club, from 1989 until his death. This gave him the welcome opportunity to work closely with his son Richard, a graphic designer, who set the type and laid out the pages for the magazine.



The Society expresses heartfelt condolences to David's family and friends.



REESE BENSON  
APRIL 20, 2017

Reese was born in Los Angeles, and grew up in Whittier. He attended Fullerton Junior College, then transferred to UCLA, where he majored in Geography. After graduation, he worked in the LA office of a Norwegian shipping line for several years, and then for AAA, where he remained until retirement. He sold insurance, and his clients were always especially excited to learn he had visited their country!

Reese's interests were always collecting books and maps, and travelling to the most distance corners of the earth. As he had

been a geography major, his wife Rosemary says, he "had to check the world out." They traveled extensively, camping in the early years, sometimes taking nieces and nephews along with them, and then beginning their international adventures with Greece and Mexico. His oldest sisters, who were twins, lived in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and they traveled there next, to see the animals.

This was followed by a trip to Iran, then the "Orient", Egypt, and the Amazon, continuing at least twice yearly until 2012 – a total of 136 international trips! Rosemary says that their most unusual trip was to North Yemen, where they camped every other night. They traveled often with Swans, a British company. They also cruised the Arctic and Antarctic – and everywhere else in between!

Reese loved to visit bookstores wherever he traveled, and especially enjoyed those in London, where Swans trips began, but "wherever a tour stopped, he seemed to be able to find a store that sold maps of the city and country." Both Reese and Rosemary took many pictures during their travels. They planned on looking at the pictures when they retired – but then decided "it was boring, and that was the end of it!" Their slides were digitized at UC Berkeley and are retained by them.

Reese and his wife attended all CMS meetings, north and south, as long as his health permitted. He loved the meetings and the talks, and got Bill Warren interested in the Society as well. When traveling was no longer feasible, Reese continued to attend SoCal meetings.

He is survived by Rosemary, his wife of 65 years, his three sisters, and 10 nieces and nephews.

*Bonne Map of Arabia, 1771*



MAPPING HERE & THERE:  
MEETINGS AND EXHIBITS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS

**September 14<sup>th</sup> Washington D.C., Washington Map Society**, 5 PM, Chet Van Duzer “Lighting the Way from Henricus Martellus to Martin Waldseemuller: Multi-spectral Imaging and Early Renaissance Cartography”, Geography and Map Division Research Center, Level B, Library of Congress. <http://www.washmapsociety.org/WMSMeet.htm>

**September 15-16, Leiden, Netherlands, International Symposium on the History of Cartography**, “Mapping Asia – Cartographic Encounters Between East and West” Leiden University Library. <http://history.icaci.org/leiden-2017/>

**September 15-17, San Francisco, San Francisco Map Fair**, The Lodge at the Regency Center, San Francisco. Co-sponsored by the California Map Society. <http://www.hiyhf.org/san-francisco-map-fair-2017/>

**September 21, London, England, International Map Collectors’ Society**, Collectors’ Evening, Service Club, Scotland Yard. <https://www.imcos.org/>

**September 22-23, Milwaukee, Society for the History of Discoveries**, Theme: “From the Midwest to the Arctic: Exploration and its Impact on the Northland”, American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin. [http://www.sochistdisc.org/2017\\_annual\\_meeting.htm](http://www.sochistdisc.org/2017_annual_meeting.htm)

**October 8-11<sup>th</sup>, Hamburg, Germany, International Map Collectors’ Society Symposium**, Commerzbibliothek. Also post-symposium tour to Gottorf, Lubeck, and Berlin. <https://www.imcos.org/events/>

**October 12<sup>th</sup>, Washington, D.C., Washington Map Society**, 5 PM, Laura Hainesworth, “Merriwether Lewis’ Survey at Cumberland Gap,” Geography and Map Division Research Center, Level B, Library of Congress. <http://www.washmapsociety.org/WMSMeet.htm>

**October 12<sup>th</sup>, London, England, E.G.R.Taylor Lecture**, “Compassing the Vast Globe” Hydrographic Practitioners of the late Georgian Royal Navy”, House of the Royal Geographic Society. <http://www.rgs.org/AboutUs/About+us.htm>

**October 19<sup>th</sup>, Chicago, Chicago Map Society**, 5:30 PM, Carl Kupfer, “Land Surveying and Mapmaking Transformed”, Newberry Library. <http://www.chicagomapsociety.org/>

**October 26<sup>th</sup>, Huntsville, TX, Texas Map Society and Southwestern Department of the American Association of**

**Geographers**, Fall Meeting, Houston State University. <https://texasmapsociety.org/>

**November 4<sup>th</sup>, Paris, France, Paris Map Fair**, Hotel Ambassador. <http://www.map-fair.com/index.php>

**November 7<sup>th</sup>, Denver, Rocky Mountain Map Society, Annual Scholar Lecture**, 5:30PM, Imre Demhardt, “The Rio Colorado of the West: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Exploration and Cartography.” Denver Public Library. <http://rmmaps.org/>

**November 9<sup>th</sup>, Washington, D.C., Washington Map Society**, Dr. Donald McGuirock “A Survey of the Stars and Stripes on Early Maps, 1777-1795,” Geography and Map Division Research Center, Level B, Library of Congress. <http://www.washmapsociety.org/>

**November 13-14<sup>th</sup>, Halifax, Nova Scotia, International Conference**, “Canada Before Confederation: Early Exploration and Mapping,” Maritime Museum of the Atlantic. <https://maritimemuseum.novascotia.ca/>

**December 7<sup>th</sup>, Washington, D.C. Washington Map Society**, 5 PM, Leslie Trager “Henry Hudson: Cree History and Ancient Maps,” Geography and Map Division Research Center, Level B, Library of Congress. <http://www.washmapsociety.org/>

**December 9<sup>th</sup>, Brussels, Belgium, Brussels Map Circle International Conference**, “Mapping Indonesia,” Royal Library of Belgium. <http://www.bimcc.org/>

**February 2-4<sup>th</sup>, 2018 Miami, Miami International Map Fair**, HistoryMiami Museum. <http://www.historymiami.org/mapfair/>

**John Docktor**, a long time member of the Washington Map Society, maintains a website bursting with news of the cartographic world. Check out: [www.docktor.com](http://www.docktor.com)



Compass Rose Tattoo — See Article, p. 14

# SAN FRANCISCO MAP FAIR

SEPTEMBER 15 - 17, 2017

WWW.SFMAPFAIR.COM

1290 SUTTER ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The San Francisco Map Fair is sponsored by the **History in Your Hands Foundation**, a non-profit organization with a mission to provide classrooms with authentic, historical objects in an effort to help foster a more enriched learning experience. For more information about the History in Your Hands Foundation, visit our website at [www.hiyhf.org](http://www.hiyhf.org).

The **lecture series** portion of the San Francisco Map Fair will be sponsored by the **California Map Society**. It will consist of three 40 minute lectures followed by a 10 minute Q & A period.



**History**  
in Your Hands  
Foundation



Co-sponsored by  
the California Map  
Society

## Partial List of Exhibitors

Alexandre Antique Prints, Maps & Books ▪ Antiquariat Reinhold Berg ▪ Arader Galleries ▪ Barry L. Ruderman Antique Maps ▪ Bonhams ▪ Boston Rare Maps, Inc. Geographicus ▪ Far West Maps & Books ▪ Harlan J. Berk, Ltd. ▪ High Ridge Books, Inc. ▪ Old Imprints ▪ Old Map Gallery ▪ Martayan Lan Antique Maps ▪ Neatline Antique Maps ▪ Prints Old and Rare ▪ Sandra & John Berryman Fine Books ▪ The Old Print Shop ▪ The Philadelphia Print Shop



Preview Night & Cocktail Reception!  
Friday, September 15, 5-7 pm