

**A Celebration of the Life
and Work of J. B. Harley**

1932-1991



**J. B. Harley Fellowships in
the History of Cartography**

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and Work of J. B. Harley
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Contributions from his friends at a meeting
held on 17th March 1992
at the Royal Geographical Society, London.

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The cover illustration reproduces part of the Ordnance Survey six-inch sheet, Devonshire CIX SE (revised 1904), the subject of Brian Harley's paper "The map as biography" (see pages 15 and 22). The map shows Harley's home on Knowles Hill and the path to the church at Highweek described by David Woodward (page 16) as the place where the *History of Cartography* project was conceived.

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Editorial note 2006

This celebratory collection of tributes, spoken at the Royal Geographical Society three months after Profesor Brian Harley's death, was privately circulated in 1992. It listed only two of several published obituaries; more subsequently appeared in print, and a complete list is now given overleaf. The pamphlet also expressed the hope "that a full bibliography will be published in due course". Professor Bill Ravenhill, who chaired the Celebration, did indeed publish a list of Harley's publications (albeit abbreviated by the editors) in the *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*. A comprehensive list, including several posthumous publications (though necessarily excluding Harley's many book reviews), was compiled by Matthew Edney and later published in Harley's own book *The New Nature of Maps: Essays in the History of Cartography* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press 2001), edited by Paul Laxton, Harley literary executor. Professor Edney has recently re-published that bibliography (with book reviews) in thematic form in a major study of Harley's work, 'The Origins and Development of J. B. Harley's Cartographic Theories', *Cartographica* 40, Monograph 54 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2005).

In this reprint of the tributes by friends, the opportunity has been taken to correct minor typographical errors and tidy up references. The tributes themselves remain unchanged. An introduction to the newly founded J. B. Harley Fellowships in the History of Cartography, originally written by Tony Campbell, Honorary Secretary from 1992 to 2005, has been completely revised to provide up-to-date information for both potential applicants and potential donors. As of November 2006 the J. B. Harley Research Fellowships Trust has given £22,600 to thirty-four Harley Fellows from ten countries.

Paul Laxton
November 2006

Obituaries of J. B. Harley

New York Times 27 December 1991 [brief headline]

Independent 27 December 1991 [Paul Laxton]

Guardian 28 December 1991 [Paul D. A. Harvey]

Independent 29 February 1992 [comment by Lionel M. Munby]

Times 30 December 1991 [William Ravenhill]

Daily Telegraph 7 January 1992 [Alan R. H. Baker]

Journal of Historical Geography 18 (1992) 210-12 [Richard Lawton]

Imago Mundi 44 (1992) 120-25 [David Woodward]

Sheetlines 33 (1992) 5 [Richard R. Oliver]

Transactions Institute of British Geographers 17 (1992) 363-9 [William Ravenhill]

Geographical Journal 158 (1992) 252-3 [Eila M. J. Campbell]

Cartographica 29 (1992) 62-5 [Ferjan Ormeling]

Cartography and Geographic Information Systems 19 (1992) 175-8
[Matthew H. Edney]

Map Collector 58 (1992) 40-41 [David Woodward, Paul Laxton, Tony Campbell, Helen Wallis, Roger Kain, Ed Dahl]

Welcome

Bill Ravenhill

Welcome to Lowther Lodge, the home of the Royal Geographical Society of which Professor Harley was a Fellow. The first step for us to take this afternoon is to thank Dr John Hemming, the Director of the Society, not only for allowing us to use the Society's rooms but also to do so, happily, at the reduced price of nil cost.

We are met to honour a father and to celebrate his life and work. Most of us have memories of Brian which we will share with each other, memories of him as father, as co-author, co-editor, co-researcher, colleague, confidant and friend. In this way we hope to cover the main aspects of Brian's life — a more varied one than most people experience.

In outline then it was a life which started in modest circumstances. I recall about 1947 listening to a talk on the BBC by one who described himself as the typical scholarship boy of the harsh thirties endeavouring to forge ahead in the most unacademic of surroundings. Years later when I got to know Brian well it seemed to me how exactly he fitted into that character portrayal and how adverse circumstances alone cannot thwart the human spirit. Fortune yokes only those who submit to her.

The release from such constricting trammels came in the mid-century year with his two years of National Service. Of all possible roles for Brian a private in the British Army appears the least credible and some of his activities were manifestly hilarious. However, not only did this period in uniform provide the eye-opening opportunity to travel abroad but also to come to the confidence-building realisation that he was intellectually more than a match for his contemporaries, even for those who had had the advantage of coming from more well-to-do homes and of attending more prestigious schools. After military service, Brian's choice for further education was the Geography Department at Birmingham University. After graduation in 1955 he spent a year at University College, Oxford reading, if that is the appropriate word, for what was then known as the Diploma in Education.

The next year he was back at the University of Birmingham with a State Studentship in Arts to start research leading to his Doctorate. This he completed while being an Assistant Lecturer at Liverpool. Brian remained there for eleven years except for five months spent as a post-doctoral Fellow at the John Carter Brown Library in Rhode Island which whetted his appetite for research in American cartography. In 1969 Brian made the bold move of resigning from his lectureship at Liverpool

to become Sponsoring Editor for David & Charles, publishers, at Newton Abbot, Devon. Although he was highly successful in the realm of publishing, commissioning a substantial number of texts in geography, cartography and archaeology, his ideal niche in life was at a university to which he returned in October 1970. He stayed at Exeter until 1986 when he was wooed across the Atlantic to occupy a Chair in Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Here this afternoon are his daughter Karen and colleagues who have memories of Brian in most of these phases of his life and I now invite them in the order listed in your programme to share those recollections with us.

Making our ways at Liverpool

Mansell Prothero

Dear Brian

When you joined us at Liverpool you were probably the youngest of a predominantly young staff. Most of us were in our middle to late twenties and early thirties. We were all in the early stages of our careers and making our ways in academic life. You had already established your standards of scholarship in Birmingham but I know you would agree that in Liverpool we all gained greatly from one another whatever our particular academic interests might be. And in those days we had to turn our hands to whatever undergraduate teaching required.

You and I being among the more recent additions to the department had rooms in the attics of 12 and 13 Abercromby Square. Not many decades previously they had housed the servants of well to-do Liverpudlians and not much had been done to them in the intervening time. There were still decrepit bathrooms! Did we have desks or just tables? We may have had a set of bookshelves, but certainly not filing cabinets. Such luxuries were missing even for our colleagues on more desirable lower floors. But the absence of these and other paraphernalia which are now regarded as essential did not detract from our undergraduate teaching or from research activity and publication. You were to the fore in these activities.

I have some very good memories of undergraduate field classes with you. You will recall coping with a near-mutinuous group of students on Mendip, though I hasten to add it was not our fault. I still see you very

clearly on Purbeck discoursing on early agriculture. There were these and many other happy times with you, for you always combined your academic ability and scholarship with being great fun. And this combination continued through your life though regretfully enjoyed less frequently by people like me.

Your friends present today will forgive me if I end on a personal note which typifies for me what I have said of you being such a good colleague and such good company. Neither of us would remember all the details of a Sunday which we spent together in old Montreal in 1972, during a lull in the meetings of the International Geographical Union. I need only say "C'est extraordinaire!" You will understand. May you continue to have such good times.

Mansell

J. Brian Harley: a promising young researcher

Eila Campbell

Brian was a promising young researcher whom I first met in the Geography Department of Birmingham University in 1957 when he was in the second year of his research studentship. I should like this afternoon to pay tribute to him on behalf of *Imago Mundi*, of which he was a director from 1974, and on my own behalf. When I first met Brian he was working on the historical geography of medieval Warwickshire with its contrasting regions of Arden and Feldon. It was perhaps inevitable that Brian's earliest research should have been in historical geography and that it should focus on medieval Warwickshire. As an undergraduate Brian had come under the influence of Harry Thorpe who was himself interested in the historical geography of Warwickshire and who persuaded Brian to apply for a research studentship. Harry recognised the quality of Brian's mind and his potential for research. Brian had also taken history as a subsidiary subject to geography in his degree course. In the history department he attended lectures by Rodney Hilton, later professor of medieval social history at Birmingham University (1963-1988). Hilton was also a powerful influence on Brian's early years of research.

Brian's ability as a researcher and a writer is shown in his first paper entitled "Population trends and agricultural developments from the

Warwickshire Hundred Rolls of 1279" (*Economic History Review* 11, 1958-59). The paper was written and published before Brian presented his PhD in 1959. Nobody reading the paper today would discern that it had been written by a research student. It is still quoted.

In 1958, Brian was appointed to an assistant lectureship in geography at Liverpool University and after obtaining his PhD in the following year, turned to the history of cartography. Brian once told me that, as someone trained in geography, he did not feel able to compete with historians making reputations in medieval economic history. I believe him to have been too modest. But he must have discussed his change of field with Rodney Hilton. In any case economic history's loss was definitely the history of cartography's gain. Brian's first publication in his new field of research *Christopher Greenwood, county map-maker* (1962) was written at Hilton's suggestion.

During his early years at Liverpool, Brian came under the influence of Peter Skelton who looked upon him as a protégé. It was through Skelton that Brian turned to the mapping of England and in particular to the work of the Ordnance Survey. Brian's scholarly dedication was apparent even in the first year of his research studentship. He was an imaginative and original scholar, as much at home with broad concepts as with detailed research on particular subjects. The history of cartography is indeed the poorer for the loss of his fertile mind.

Modelling sources: J. B. Harley as historical geographer

Alan Baker

There are very few academics indeed who can look back to their first published paper with undiluted pride — but Brian's article on population trends and agricultural developments from the Warwickshire Hundred Rolls of 1279 signalled the arrival of a new star in the firmament of historical geography, not only because what it had to say was important (as its frequent citation over more than 30 years has proved) but more significantly because that paper — by a gauche, pre-doctoral research student — was published in the *Economic History Review*: there began the intellectual encounter between David and Goliath, between Brian and the Establishment, which was to characterise his life.

In both his medieval and his mapping studies, Brian was an historical

geographer of the first order. Brian and I first met as medieval historical geographers in the early 1960s, after which — in terms of our major research interests — we went our separate ways. But from that period dates our decision to join forces in promoting historical geography by co-editing a series of *Studies of Historical Geography*, published initially by David & Charles, then by William Dawson and eventually by Cambridge University Press — a series which has seen 28 titles issued since 1970 and which has, to use a phrase once used by Brian, helped to put historical geography on the map. Brian's commitment to the series, his astute and constructive work as an editor, his constant encouragement to contracted and potential authors, sustained the series from its inception and ensured a smooth transition from one publishing house to another.

Historical geography is about the geographical interpretation of historical sources, but for Brian the interpretation came to be at least as important as the sources and the challenge of producing good historical geography was that of successfully marrying theory with empiricism. A critical turning-point in Brian's thinking was expressed, I believe, in the lecture which he gave at a conference in 1979 on research methods in historical geography; that lecture was published in 1982 as an essay on "Historical geography and its evidence — reflections on modelling sources". The ideas which Brian set out there — together with those in his 1989 paper in the *Journal of Historical Geography* on historical geography and the cartographic illusion — contain the essence of Brian's critique of much of historical geography as unexamined discourse and of his plea for the reintegration of cartography as part of humanistic historical geography.

The April issue of the *Journal of Historical Geography* will carry an obituary of Brian and it will include not the customary portrait photograph but instead a picture of Brian in full flood, giving his lecture at the conference in Cambridge in 1979: the photograph portrays his enthusiasm and his fervour, his humour and his zeal. The obituary has been written by Dick Lawton, one of Brian's closest friends; the photograph comes from my own archives and is offered as a personal tribute to Brian, whom I valued very highly both as a colleague and as a confidant.

If Brian was an advocate of a humanistic historical geography he was also a very human being. Each of us treasures our own personal (and some very private) stories about what I will call 'Harley happenings'. My own include the following three:

1. watching Brian coming out of a bar at an IBG Conference, walking backwards in a continuing, animated discussion of some scholarly

matter and falling straight into the campus pond.

2. being assured by Brian, shortly after his own arrival in Milwaukee, on a journey with him from Chicago to Pittsburgh and having to change flights somewhere in between, that with an hour to spare there was time for a drink in the bar — only to discover that this meant we missed our connection because Brian had overlooked the fact that we had lost an hour in moving from one time zone to another.

3. being persuaded, somewhere in Newton Abbot, to stand up in a pub and to sing, solo, my war-time childhood, underground-shelter, party piece: “You are my sunshine”.

Brian very obviously enjoyed being an historical geographer: in his company, that enjoyment was infectious. At the same time, he set for himself and for others very high standards of scholarship. Brian's personal search for an authentic existence and his public quest for an authoritative voice were at times — and inevitably — painful but they were also often very pleasurable. In recognising the roles of both theory and empiricism, and in acknowledging the pains as well as the pleasures of scholarship in particular and of life in general, Brian's work and ideals will endure as a model for many of those who, like Brian, strive to leave the world a better place than they first encountered it.

A founding member of the British Cartographic Society

Barbara Bond

Being asked to sum up Brian Harley in five minutes is rather like asking Vasco da Gama to circumnavigate the globe in a day: it can't be done! I am therefore concentrating on but one aspect of the influence which this multi-faceted individual had during his life and career. I speak as President of the British Cartographic Society but more especially, like so many present here today, as someone who counted Brian Harley a dear friend over many years.

Brian was a founder member of the Society and whilst he never held office (his choice, not the Society's), he was always ready to present papers at the annual symposia, to contribute to the Journal, and to lead long and lively debate in the bar into the early hours on any subject you cared to mention. I first met Brian in a bar in the University of Newcastle during

a Society Symposium 25 years ago. I recall he was enjoying a favourite tippie of Newcastle brown ale: "the elixir of life, Barbara". I last met him on 30 October last year when it was my enormous privilege to present to him the Society's Silver Medal, of which this Presidential insignia is a replica. The medal is awarded to the few who have made an outstanding contribution to cartography, and who can doubt that Brian Harley did just that? He was only the fifth person to receive it. The inscription on the medal reads simply "for services to cartography". You may properly regard that as the classic British understatement.

Dick Lawton made what I feel sure all of us present yesterday at the memorial service in Newton Abbott felt was a most moving oration. He captured the very essence of this multi-faceted, multi-gifted person and reminded us of the extent to which he had touched all our lives, and of the way in which he was unforgiving of cant and pomposity. Dick made us laugh during that oration because the personal reminiscences he had, reminded us all of our own. Laughter was never more appropriate, for a man who caused us all, on occasion, such mirth. Brilliant scholar that Brian Harley undoubtedly was, I believe that all of us here today remember first the very warm, unpretentious, fun-loving human being that he also was.

In December's *Cartographic Journal* the Society published a tribute to Brian on the award of the Silver Medal. Sadly, it had to stand as his obituary also. Chris Board wrote that tribute and included the following statement: "Not all agree with Harley's views, that is clear, but we ignore them at our peril and greatly to our disadvantage". Brian's enormous strength was that he possessed considerable intellectual discipline. He always argued his case with conviction and substantive reasoning, never with assertions. In so doing, he caused some of that discipline to wash over onto us because he caused us to question what we did and why we did it.

Brian was taken aback by the award of the medal. In conversation with him it appeared that he was well aware of the extent to which he could prompt debate but was not convinced that we collectively were persuaded that such was always a good thing. The medal, I believe, left him in no doubt on that score, and I am only too happy that he knew that before he died.

When I visited Brian in Wisconsin last October, I gave him the choice of where I presented the medal and in front of what audience. His choice spoke reams for the man. He chose a Yugoslav restaurant in downtown Milwaukee! You will recall there was a civil war raging in Yugoslavia at the time and he was not sure whether the patron was Serbian or Croatian.

You could however depend on Brian, or at least I thought you could. He hadn't booked. It was a barn of a place, packed to the rafters, not a spare seat in the house. Within seconds of his appearance a table and chairs appeared, right next to the bar. Good food, good wine, and marvellous conversation ensued. He invited only one other person to share the moment — the only member of his family within hailing distance — his youngest daughter Sarah. His family should be in no doubt that they figured top of his priorities.

Only the passage of time will award Brian Harley the fair, objective, unbiased, historical judgement to which he is entitled. For our part, we can only make clear our awareness of the extent to which we are conscious of the immensely valuable contribution he made to our art and science in the 20th century. I believe that when such judgements come to be written, he will rank in the forefront of international scholarship.

Brian would doubtless question our presence here today and would certainly never forgive us if we allowed the occasion to become a wake. So when you have a drink later, you will have one for him too, won't you?

The Exeter years

Bill Ravenhill

Brian's installation at Exeter came as a result of the untimely and sudden death in 1969 of our Reader in Historical Geography. Brian and I had by then been corresponding for some six years on subjects of mutual interest in the history of cartography. The late sixties were still the years when, admittedly with some persuasion, advertisements for academic posts could be made open as far as age was concerned. Alas! Halcyon days no longer with us. Brian and some much younger men were short listed. We then had a member of our Council who had the quite unusual custom of opening an interview with a heavy challenging blow to see whether the poor candidate could sustain and recover from the initial onslaught. In Brian's case it was the pointed question "What makes you think you are suitable to return to a university?" Brian's rapid reply, polite but firm was "In spirit I have not really left the university world, all I have done is to exchange the marking of undergraduate essays and vetting of post-graduate dissertations for the more onerous assessment of the monographs and books of



**J. B. Harley in 1985, as Montefiore Reader in Historical
Geography at the University of Exeter.**

their academic teachers". There was no doubt who had had the best of that encounter and much to my relief and desire the offer of a post to him was unavoidable once his past academic record came under scrutiny.

Brian was clearly pleased at the thought of returning to a geography department in a university. He wrote to me that very evening: "I am absolutely delighted by my good fortune in getting this job, you don't know how happy I am".

That delight and happiness was not one-sided. To bring a senior don into a department above others could have been a source of friction. It was not, far from it. For a Department and a young University, as Exeter then was, striving to raise its research profile, no better new member of staff could have been appointed. His research drive and enthusiasm were highly contagious; both older and younger colleagues, and particularly the latter, were to benefit from the depth and breadth of his scholarship and the entrées he was able to make for all of us into the world of publishing.

Floundering post-graduates quickly blossomed under his friendly but firm guidance: tolerance he had in plenty but being a really hard worker himself indolence had no place in his pursuit of knowledge and he was not prepared to accept it in others. After just a little over one academic year I had little difficulty in persuading the University and subsequently its outside referees that Brian should be elevated to hold the Department's endowed Montefiore Readership. His many successes at Exeter will never be forgotten by his colleagues who will also remember that his years with us were at times anything but smooth. He suffered more than a fair share of anguish, distress and tragedy but here too his resilience of spirit and zest for work even under such heavy burdens were truly inspiring. By 1986 the time had come for a new life and further opportunities; at Exeter Brian was in what may be thought of as his empirical floruit but as we shall soon hear, there were other floruits to come.

The Ordnance Survey: A collaborator's view

Yo Hodson

Know...

That on the summit whither thou art bound

A geographic labourer pitched his tent,
With books supplied and instruments of art,
To measure height and distance; lonely task,
Week after week pursued!

[Wordsworth, 1813, from 'Written with a slate pencil on a
stone on the side of the Mountain of Black Comb']

Wordsworth's description of an Ordnance Surveyor in 1813 is surely appropriate to describe Brian also. For he had pitched camp at the summit of his chosen survey: the history of cartography, and what could be more lonely than the craft of writing?

It is a cruel irony that Brian, who made more than twenty classic contributions to the history of the Ordnance Survey, should have died in the year of that institution's bicentenary. Beginning in 1964 with the *Historian's Guide to Ordnance Survey Maps*, and ranging from the production of sheet notes to the David & Charles reprints of the first edition of the one-inch map, through standard texts such as the *Descriptive Manual* and 'Official History', to in-depth considerations of the large scale plans, Brian broke new ground with every publication, and each will stand the test of time. But he did not confine himself to the past, and what he termed his occasional 'lapses into journalism' were penetrating assessments of the then current Ordnance Survey reviews of 1973 and 1979, which were published in *Area* under the titles 'Changing the Minister's Mind', and 'Costing Cartography.'

In his work on OS history he had a handful of co-authors, of whom I was one. Most of us were, and are, taking part in the monumental Harry Margary facsimile of the Old Series one-inch map. The aim was the production of first class facsimiles combined with a text which would provide the standard history of Ordnance Survey for its first seventy years. As this publication approaches its completion this year, the prospect of publishing the text as an independent history — always a plan close to Brian's heart — becomes a realistic objective.

Today, we take much of the information available about Ordnance Survey's past for granted, but twenty years ago, when he and I first began working together, the subject was in its infancy. The hours spent in the cold North Room of the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane flew past, as one bundle of documents after another was opened, for the first time it seemed, by us. The sheer excitement generated by the discovery of hitherto unsuspected records was far more intoxicating than the jars of ale with which the working day invariably ended.

Brian exacted standards of excellence and commitment which one

was constantly striving to reach. The provision of a piece of prose which would fit, unaltered, into the flow of a Harley narrative, was a goal not easily achieved. But he was more than generous with advice: on one occasion, his friendly glance at my proffered longhand script elicited the instruction "don't waste time, girl, get it straight onto the typewriter". A pattern of work evolved: almost daily correspondence when he was not in London; when he was in town, there was the rush for an early train to be with him for 8 o'clock to put in an hour's work over breakfast before being at one's desk in the Museum.

Research and writing were leavened by our frequent forays into the field to try to recapture the atmosphere of the past: a picnic by the base end gun on Salisbury Plain, walking in William Roy's footsteps on the ramparts of Maiden Castle, visits to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where OS officers were trained: all brought an unparalleled vividness to my perception of the early Ordnance Survey.

And then there were the public occasions. Let me end with the recollection of one which is particularly appropriate in the run-up to the present election. My husband Donald, who has also been a co-author with Brian, and I, will always remember the happy OS occasion of the unveiling of the GLC's blue plaque to William Roy in Argyll Street in April 1979. After a reception more generously provided than many with liquid refreshment, we three walked, arm in arm, down Oxford Street, back to the British Library. I suppose we should have been forewarned by the gleam which appeared in his eye, and which we all here know presaged the familiar outburst: with an impassioned shout of "Vote Labour", he marched down Oxford Street conducting an eloquent one-man campaign on behalf of the Labour Party. We still wonder whether or not this was a direct contribution to Margaret Thatcher's subsequent election victory.

Publications by J. B. Harley on the Ordnance Survey

With C.W. Phillips, *The historian's guide to Ordnance Survey maps*. The National Council of Social Service for the Standing Conference for Local History (1964). 'English county map-making in the early years of the Ordnance Survey: the map of Surrey by Joseph Lindley and William Crosley'. *The Geographical Journal* 132 (1966) 372-378.

'Error and revision in early Ordnance Survey maps'. *The Cartographic Journal*, 5 (1968) 115-124.

Introductory notes to re-publication of C. Close, *The early years of the Ordnance Survey*, (1926). David & Charles, Newton Abbot (1969).

Introductory notes to a facsimile reprint of the *First edition of the one-inch Ordnance Survey of England and Wales*, David & Charles, Newton Abbot (1969-1971).

- 'The Ordnance Survey and the origins of official geological mapping in Devon and Cornwall'. *Exeter essays in Geography in honour of Arthur Davies*, K. J. Gregory and W. L. D. Ravenhill (Eds), University of Exeter Press (1971).
- 'Place-names on the early Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales'. *The Cartographic Journal* 8 (1971) 91-104.
- 'Changing the Minister's mind: a guide to the Ordnance Survey Review'. *Area* 6 (1974) 211-21.
- The Old Series Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales, scale: 1 inch to 1 mile: a reproduction of the 110 sheets of the survey in early state*. Harry Margary, Lympne Castle, Kent, (1975-1990). Introduction to vols I-III with Yolande Hodson (formerly O'Donoghue); vols IV and V with Barbara and John Manterfield; vol. 7 with Richard Oliver.
- Ordnance Survey maps: a descriptive manual*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton (1975)
- The Ordnance Survey and land-use mapping*. Historical Geography Research Series no. 2 (1979).
- 'Costing cartography', a commentary on the Report of the Ordnance Survey Review Committee chaired by Sir David Serpell. *Area*, 12 (1980) 18.
- Substantial contributions to *A history of the Ordnance Survey*, W. A. Seymour (Ed). Dawson, Folkestone (1980).
- With Gwyn Walters, 'Welsh orthography and Ordnance Survey mapping, 1820-1905'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 131 (1982) 98-135.
- With John Manterfield, 'The Ordnance Survey 1:500 plans of Exeter 1874-1877'. *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* 34 (1983).
- 'The map as biography: thoughts on Ordnance Survey map, six-inch sheet Devonshire CIX, SE, Newton Abbot'. *The Map Collector* 41 (Winter 1987).

A Devon Walk: the History of Cartography

David Woodward

The Madison and Milwaukee staff of the History of Cartography Project are deeply saddened by Brian's death. It is a sadness that continues to punctuate our lives whenever — distractedly — we write "xerox copy: jbh" on the bottom of a letter or when we have to decide how to word his affiliation on the volumes to be published. The loss to us is incalculable. As he poignantly said on several occasions: "This is a field where the vineyard is large, and the labourers few." Brian did the work of many labourers, and he did it so effortlessly and with such panache as to delight his admirers and charm his critics. The roots of our collaboration on the History of Cartography Project go back to the late 1960s, when Brian's thoughts were beginning to turn toward America, spurred on by Peter Skelton's positive reports. His interest stemmed from his knowledge of Thomas Jefferys and William Faden, research he conducted at the John Carter

Brown Library and the American Antiquarian Society, institutions he always fondly remembered. I first met Brian at the International Conference on the History of Cartography in Brussels in 1969 and renewed acquaintance in Edinburgh in 1971. He was a natural choice to present two Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in a series on Mapping the American Revolutionary War in November 1974, in which he investigated the roles of training in military mapping and the role of the military map user.

His new research interest was now consolidated, his appetite now whetted for a larger work that was never to be completed: a four-volume book on the history of American cartography. He outlined such plans in 1975 for "a fifteen-year project — probably for the rest of my active life!" to be called "The Mapping of North America." In the heady atmosphere of "big plans," the idea of a multi-volume History of Cartography began to form. If a four-volume history of North American cartography could be written; why not a four-volume general History of Cartography? In late May 1977, while I stopped in England on my way back from a conference in Wolfenbüttel, we discussed such a project on a country footpath leading up to Highweek Church near his home in Newton Abbot, where a service was held yesterday, and where his ashes are now buried next to those of his wife and son. We were exchanging outlines and general ideas in June 1977. Interrupted by other projects, including my research year in Italy (1977-78), plans for the multi-volume History were put on hold. Brian focussed his mind on method-ology, working with Michael Blakemore on *Concepts in the History of Cartography*. Despite the wealth of other writing projects in which he was engaged in the 1980s, the History of Cartography project then began to loom large in Brian's professional life.

It was not until 1980 that the first grant proposal was written; the project officially began in August 1981. By 1985, the bulk of the writing, rewriting, and editing for Volume 1 had been completed; thoughts turned to the traditional cartographies of other cultures. From our experience with prehistoric, classical, and medieval cartography, it rapidly became clear that maps could be seen from very different angles, not just as measured, objective representations. Brian's methodological contributions to Volume 1 (1987), particularly in the preface, chapter 1 ('The Map and the Development of the History of Cartography') and the concluding remarks, helped formalize some of these ideas. That volume ended with a discussion of the social contexts of maps as ideological tools of political, military, and religious power. Brian argued that the multi-volume History had to be more than a reference book; it had to blaze the trail for new interpretative approaches to the material — approaches that would tease out the meanings in maps that were not apparent on their surface. It should broaden the scope of the volumes beyond maps representing the

physical milieu to the maps of imagined cosmographies wherever these delineated structured concepts of space. This broadening forged new links with scholars in other disciplines — such as history, art history and literary criticism — which have been enormously rewarding. We must of course continue the History of Cartography project, and even with renewed vigour. As Matthew Edney has written in a forthcoming obituary, Brian's death "leaves the history of cartography with a vast void. It also leaves us with the challenge not to let that void become a vacuum." Brian's contribution to the History of Cartography project will perhaps remain one of his most lasting memorials. His influence was so great that it will be evident in all the remaining volumes.

The next volume is dedicated to him and will appear in May. The celebrations will be coloured with great sadness. We hope to see the third volume next year in time for the 15th International Conference on the History of Cartography in Chicago; we cannot help but think that he will be present there in some way we do not yet fully understand. I have no thoughts of "replacing" Brian. We thought of the project together from the beginning and his interests complemented mine in a way that I could never hope to duplicate. But I am thinking of inviting people with special expertise in the respective periods to serve as associate editors for each volume from 3 to 6.

The details will obviously take a while to work out and no invitations have yet been made. As a person, Brian was larger than life, a champion and talisman of the field, whose apparently boundless energy was a constant encouragement to his many co-workers and made them feel better for being around him. He loved to do practical things, despite a popular image he sported as being totally impractical. He viewed as his greatest technical achievement selling his house in Newton Abbot the day before a huge wall retaining the hillside behind the house fell down. Although he had been forced to learn how to type in the Army (with a voracious hunt-and-peck style) the word processor was beyond him to the last: a half-open MS-DOS manual in his study was all that remained of a half-hearted attempt to master the technology, but his resplendent writing style no doubt would have suffered for it.

He was a prodigious worker, adhering to a Spartan regimen. His work environment was a joy to behold. He loved books and to be surrounded by them. He had an almost compulsive fastidiousness in organizing his immediate surroundings. In the basement of his house in Whitefish Bay, a suburb of Milwaukee, he had, perhaps unknowingly, created a model city of his scholarly life, consisting of large piles of Manila folders neatly stacked like city blocks, with avenues between large enough that he could stroll among them and survey his research domains. It was an estate map of his

work, an icon of his life, perhaps even a mandala into which his soul could take flight. A dream to publish a book of his own was never fulfilled. His energy had been invested so heavily in the work of others — as critic, collaborator, editor, project generator — that such individual projects had not been possible during his short prodigious lifetime. But he thrived on working with others, and it would have pleased him to know that many of us will remember him most fondly for this. If he also knew that his friends and students intend to continue and enlarge the work he loved, he would be doubly pleased.

Brian Harley: the Conference Circuit

Helen Wallis

Conferences on the history of cartography were not complete without Brian Harley. He brought to proceedings his own inimitable style and a special enthusiasm. His contributions were always striking, often indeed provocative. He liked to stir his listeners up. In front of Brian no audience was ever somnolent. One of my most vivid memories is not of a conference but a week-end course back in the early 1970s. Tom Barklem, a graduate of Birkbeck College, then Warden of Urchfont Manor in Wiltshire, invited me to run a course on the history of cartography, with special reference to the local region. I recruited Eila Campbell and Brian. I can see us now exploring Salisbury Plain, with Andrews and Dury's map of Wiltshire (in facsimile) in our hands. Brian was in his element. There was one curious thing about the participants of the course. Two couples had come on a mystery week-end. Each year one couple would arrange a weekend for both, keeping the other couple completely in the dark. On this occasion Mr and Mrs X were surprised and pleased (I am glad to say) to find themselves exploring the intricacies of the 18th century cartography of Wiltshire under the guidance of Brian, Eila and myself. Brian was a regular attendee at the History of Cartography conferences. If we were starting up projects, it was natural for us to consult him, to tap his fertile mind for ideas. Thus when the History of Cartography Commission of the International Cartographic Association had nearly completed its final project, *Cartographical Innovations*, I invited him to the Map Library to see what he might suggest for a new project. He proposed a dictionary of map makers on a much larger scale than had formerly been attempted. Independently, Valerie Scott, Editor of *The Map Collector*, was planning the

re-issue and expansion of R V Tooley's *Dictionary*. The two projects now are coordinated by the ICA Commission.

Under Brian's auspices the Arthur and Jan Holzheimer lecture series was established at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. I was honoured to be invited to present the first lecture in April 1990, on the cartography of Columbus's voyages. I was delighted to see Brian's American setting, with the resources of the American Geographical Society's map collections to hand. We were very sorry that he was unable to come to the 12th History of Cartography Conference at Uppsala and Stockholm in June 1991. At the International Conference of the ICA held in Bourne-mouth in September 1991 the President, Fraser Taylor (Canada), made many references to Brian's work and stimulating ideas, almost conjuring up his presence before us. Brian's major contribution to the 'Columbian Encounter', as it is called now in the United States, is the travelling exhibition and the video tape presentation. Alas, he is not now presiding himself over the proceedings, to the great loss of college, university and library audiences. He will not be with us at the 13th International Conference on the History of Cartography in Chicago and Milwaukee in June 1993. He leaves a host of unforgettable memories, and the proposed Fellowships are a most appropriate memorial.

Milwaukee and the American Encounter

G Malcolm Lewis

For a long time North America kept Brian and I apart but eventually it brought us together. We were approximately contemporaries and had similar personal backgrounds: humble provincial English upbringings; undistinguished grammar schools; first degrees in geography from redbrick universities; mentors who were to become colleagues of each other — Harry Thorpe and David Linton; initial intentions to become school teachers; and first academic appointments in geography at redbrick universities only seventy miles apart. Early in our research careers, we each discovered the significance of old maps as data sources. Brian, however, moved quickly into the history of cartography field, whereas I did so belatedly and with a much narrower interest. Conversely, my research interests were North American from the mid-1950s onwards, whereas Brian did not discover the New World until fifteen years later. It was from the mid-1970s that our paths began to converge; at first very

slowly. By the early 1990s, however, Milwaukee was closer to Sheffield than Liverpool had been in the 1960s — or Exeter in the 1970s.

I think I first recognised a community of interest while travelling on a Sheffield bus in 1975, when I dropped on the floor the sheets of a draft that had been sent to me for comment by an author still nearly unknown to me. It was the paper Brian was to read in Kingston, Ontario later that year: “The Map User in eighteenth-century North America: some preliminary observations”. It interested me because it marked a move towards a New World interest. It excited me, however, because it initiated an even more significant move towards an interest in the role of maps within cultures, with side headings including: ‘The map users’ environment’; ‘The availability of maps in eighteenth-century North America’; and ‘The education of map users’. Next month, at the Association of American Geographers’ meetings in San Diego, Brian was to have read a paper — “The Culture of the Map in Western History” — in a session entitled “Cartography and Culture:” itself a tribute to a sphere of interest he had helped to create in the mid-1970s.

Brian was drawn closer to North America by his participation in the late 1970s in the seventh International Conference on the History of Cartography in Washington, D.C., and in the fourth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures at the Newberry Library, Chicago. It was, however, his collaboration with David Woodward in the History of Cartography project that took him increasingly frequently to Wisconsin and, in 1986, led to his appointment at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, located less than one hundred miles from David on the Madison campus. What did Milwaukee want in 1986 and what did it get? Brian once told me that when the University appointed him it did not seem to know what it wanted. There was no clear brief as to the role he was expected to play in relation either to the Department of Geography or the American Geographical Society’s great map collection, that had recently been removed from New York and splendidly rehoused in the University’s new Golda Meir Library. If the University did not know what it wanted when it appointed Brian, it certainly never recognised what it had got and it is my impression from this distance that it has still to realise what a treasure it has lost. The glowing obituaries in prestigious daily papers must have been a revelation to many members of the faculty and an embarrassment to some of the most influential members of the administration. In many respects, Brian achieved a great deal on campus. He established in the Golda Meir Library an Office for Map History. In a little more than five years he served as the major thesis adviser to ten graduate students, attracted eleven scholars on fellowship funds (all but two from beyond the United States) and initiated an annual lecture series — “Maps and America” — of which the third is to be given in two weeks’ time. In

addition to teaching advanced courses and leading regular seminars in the history of cartography he used his influence to revitalise the status, practice and teaching of creative cartography in the Department of Geography. He made many friends on campus, particularly so in the Centre for the Humanities, of which he was a Fellow when he died and from which he derived much stimulus. (Incidentally, he once told me that all the best work in American universities was being done in Departments of English). Regrettably, however, policy differences and a personality clash, meant that he never really succeeded in integrating the American Geographical Society Collection into the intellectual life of the campus. To have done so would have taken more time than he could give it.

Off campus Brian had three other worlds: home, Milwaukee restaurants, and the world beyond the airport. He loved his home and had moved to a new and larger one only three months before his death. It was a place to entertain his family, friends, colleagues, graduate students, their children and his grandson, Dillon, as well as visiting scholars. A good cook and a marvellous and generous host, he was awaiting the delivery of a large, custom-made dining table when I last stayed with him and an impressive new set of pans had just arrived. He also enjoyed entertaining at his favourite ethnic restaurants: Serbian, Italian, Jewish, French, Indian, Mexican — even American; the latter for breakfast only. He knew them all; their staff, speciality dishes and, above all, their beers, wines and liqueurs. Most of his favourites are located in the older, more interesting parts of Milwaukee and dinner was often preceded by a brief urban perambulation.

Home, however, was more than a place to eat, relax, entertain and be surrounded by possessions that reminded him of family, friends and places in England. It contained his study and one of his two impressive libraries — the other was in his large office on campus. His study was the place to think, read widely, write and edit — he sometimes referred to it as “wordsmithing” — and from which to speak by telephone to friends and associates worldwide. It was also the place in which to take very seriously his increasingly important role as referee on behalf of young scholars and academics and for typescripts sent to him by editors. Writing in that study was the core of his life. He had once succumbed to the advice of his new American colleagues and purchased a personal computer. Soon afterwards the house was burgled. The PC was the only item stolen and he gratefully wrote it off as an “Act of God”. Returning with relief to his old typewriter, his only worry was that when it finally broke it might not be replaceable.

Brian’s study was the place from which he planned his personal encounter with North America, i.e., the world beyond the airport. It was a

very private place. It was there that he conceived the “Columbian Encounter” map exhibition project and eventually wrote the interpretative guide that may eventually prove to be one of his most influential publications. It was there that he planned the more than thirty public lectures that stretched from Green Bay, Wisconsin — a few weeks after his arrival in Milwaukee — to Syracuse, New York, a few weeks before his death. Between these his reputation as an impressive and stimulating speaker took him to places as far apart as Boston and San Francisco, Toronto and Atlanta. His study was also the place in which he conceived and wrote his epistemological papers, of which Catherine is about to speak. These probably attracted even more interest in North America than in Britain and they led to new academic contacts throughout the humanities, arts and histories. Brian’s study was also the place from which he wrote to me suggesting a joint initiative in preparing a major loan exhibition of Indian and Inuit maps. It was also a vantage point from which to look back, as when he wrote his beautiful biography of the Newton Abbot Six-inch Sheet. Had he lived, his study would have been the place in which to prepare the 1993 Nebenzahl lectures, “Colonial Cartographies”, and write the two books for which he had contracts with major university presses.

When Brian moved from one Milwaukee home to the other he transferred from one kitchen pinboard to the next a New Yorker cartoon: two archetypal dons, pausing by the noticeboard outside the porter’s lodge of their Oxbridge College. One said to the other, “Too bad about old Ainsworth. Published and published but perished all the same”. Brian published and published but his publications will not perish. Neither will the sense of warmth, excitement, creativity, honesty and goodwill that were the hallmarks of his relationships with those he respected and loved. On hearing of Brian’s death Ed Dahl, of the National Archives of Canada, telephoned the sad news to twenty colleagues in North America and Europe. The immediate response of one of them was, “Brian Harley did more for the history of cartography in the past ten years than everyone put together had done in the previous fifty”. Of those ten years, more than five had been based in Milwaukee; from where he engaged so very successfully in his American encounter. In the course of those busy and creative five years he made as many friends and commanded at least as much attention and respect as he had done in Britain during the previous twenty five. They, like we, will miss him, give thanks for his work and be proud to have known him.

‘Ways of Seeing’: decoding the map

Catherine Delano Smith

Humpty Dumpty, you will remember, usually got the better of Alice. He had a song, only, he explained, “I don’t sing it:”

“I see you don’t” said Alice

“If you can see whether I’m singing or not, you’ve sharper eyes than most.”

[Lewis Carroll: *Alice Through The Looking-Glass* 1872]

Brian Harley had eyes sharper than most. Seeing, as John Berger (whose phrase ‘Ways of Seeing’ I have borrowed) remarked, comes before words: “It is seeing which establishes our place in the surrounding world; we explain that world with words”.¹ Seeing, then, is knowledge and understanding. But — Berger warns us — the relation between what we see and what we know is never settled.

Brian understood that (indeed, he’d read Berger); the discrepancy suited his own intellectual restlessness. Accepting that the way we see is affected by what we know or believe, Brian was always ready to question that knowledge and to challenge those beliefs. His pursuit of different ways of seeing, was fuelled not by random eclecticism — as some have misunderstood — but by enthusiasm: enthusiasm for the chase itself; enthusiasm for the quarry, the history of the map; and above all enthusiasm for the objective: that of explanation.

When it comes to explanation, Brian lived in exciting times. Trained as a social scientist, most of his early work on maps was soundly empirical. He was working in a field which could be described as “barely developed as an intellectual discipline... lacking in focus, coherence, and balance”.² His achievements in this period were honed by his own critical sense and by a willingness (coming at least in part from geography), to look outwards and around. Ever alert to external sources, then, Brian could not but be drawn by the intellectual movements that by the 1970s had turned many social scientists away from a search for laws towards hermeneutic interpretations, towards a search for order (not laws) in social life.

The culture shift could have been made for Brian, rebel, free spirit, law-hater that he was! The new intellectual constructs of the world of scholarship unleashed a whole range of attempts to formulate how “this people or that, this period or that, this person or that makes sense to itself”³ as a first step towards understanding the nature of social order. This was an approach to social studies that Brian could identify with — and enjoy. He joined in

eagerly, seeking to distinguish those particular materials of human experience he liked so much: maps.

This “refiguration of social thought”, as Clifford Geertz calls the new mode of thinking,⁴ brought new imagery of explanation. Theory is usually explained by analogy — a “seeing-as” form of comprehension.⁵ Thus Brian’s later work — his publications of the last ten to twelve years — reflects the sequence of imagery that has emanated from the intellectual leaders of our times: Barthes, Baudrillard, Derrida, Eco, Foucault, Geertz, Giddens ..., the roll-call is long but Brian had an acquaintance with each.

He used these imageries deliberately, picking up each in turn to explore their relevance to maps and map history, to use them in the search for meaning in maps, and in an attempt to give the study of the history of cartography intellectual substance and theoretical structure. Thus (in 1980, with Michael Blakemore) he saw the internal sign systems of maps as language, as communication.⁶ Then he turned to see maps as icons, drawing on theories in art history that show how works of art can have layers of meaning and how art can define social relations.⁷ He took up the notion of context, seeing maps in their external relations, as social documents, realising that neither artefact nor explanation can exist in a vacuum.⁸ He shone the ‘power’ spotlight on maps, perhaps enjoying this particular notion (maps as tools of power) more than any, for it suited his personal impatience with Establishment.⁹ He revelled in the notion of maps as text, which Geertz calls a ‘dangerously unfocused term...a particularly outlandish bit of “seeing-as”, the broadest, the most venturesome, and the least well developed of the recent refigurations of social theory.’¹⁰ Here Brian would draw attention to what you do not see on maps, the silences that parallel the hidden agendas of the power-construct.¹¹ More recently, he was beginning to look for ethics in maps and map-making: at the AAG meeting in Miami last April 1991 he talked of maps ‘as symbols of alterity’, as reflections of self and of the selfishness of Eurocentricity.¹²

This reminds us of yet another facet of Brian’s ways of seeing maps: maps as law, where lines on a bit of paper are interrogated for their meaning in the eyes of British law. Before he left England he had served as Expert Witness in a number of civil court cases involving the legitimacy of property boundaries or rights of way.¹³ Brian’s post-modernist views on the history of cartography have made their mark generally as well as internationally. An article in the current number (Spring 1992) of the Dutch periodical *Caerte-Thresor* is entitled ‘The Influence of Brian Harley on modern cartography’: it was written before Brian’s death.

It has been said that “works are not finished, they are abandoned”.¹⁴ Brian has abandoned not only his work but also — we may feel — us. Early in December I wrote in a Guest Editorial of my personal optimism for

the future of the history of cartography.¹⁵ One of the factors of that optimism was the potentially monumental *History of Cartography* about which David has just spoken. I viewed the launching of the *History* over a decade ago as the catalyst of a new period of 'exciting and stimulating change', a period in which new challenges were met and new targets set. And I pointed to the way both editors — Brian and David — have never ceased to: "provoke, reassure, urge and cajole — always in the interests of self-critical free-thinking, always with the map and the perplexities of its history in mind, and always seeking both to draw inspiration and knowledge from all sources as well as to share it in all directions." I went on to stress the importance of this drawing in and sharing out for all of us, individually and collectively. I showed the editorial to Brian. He was — of course — pleased.

I return to that theme today only to reiterate it even more strongly. There really is no excuse not to continue to be optimistic, despite our loss. We are all runners in the Great Relay (Brian excelled as a cross-country runner in his youth): our debt to Brian is that he has left not one but a whole heap of relay batons to choose from. It is up to *us* each to take one and to get up and go! Brian saw maps, sought to see them, in a number of different ways. He never pretended any one way was prescriptive, or exclusive, let alone definitive. He liked to fly intellectual kites, to promote — provoke — discourse so that he could then redefine his arguments, shift his ground if necessary, and try to see the problem differently, from yet another angle. There are other ways of seeing and there will be yet others with the passing of time — Brian had no monopoly over ways of seeing or of decoding maps. But he was gifted with imagination, he had energy, he had the questing and the questioning spirit, he had the courage to challenge, to make sacrifices, to demand sacrifices too. It is for us to learn from, and be thankful for, people like him. Let us not fail him by failing his belief in the best of scholarship.

And now let Brian himself speak on ways of seeing:

[This is his introduction to the video version of his catalogue to the exhibition *Maps and the Columbian Encounter*, currently doing the rounds of various universities in the United States of America. The image is immaterial here, so don't worry that you almost certainly can see nothing. Hear his words, though, and listen especially to his own description, in the second half of this five-minute extract, of ways of seeing maps.]

References

1. John Berger *Ways of Seeing* (Harmondsworth, Penguin and British Broadcasting Books, 1972).
2. Matthew Edney 'J. B. Harley (1932-1991): Questioning Maps, Questioning Cartography, Questioning Cartographers', *Cartography and Geographic Information Systems...* (1992). (I am grateful to Matthew for a sight of this obituary before publication.)
3. Clifford Geertz *Local Knowledge* (New York, Basic Books, 1983) 22
4. Geertz *Local Knowledge* 19
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6. M. J. Blakemore and J. B. Harley *Concepts in the History of Cartography. A Review and Perspective*. (1980, Monograph 26 *Cartographica*)
7. As in 'The iconography of English mapping in the late Renaissance', a paper read at the IXth International Conference on the History of Cartography, Pisa, June 1981, published in the conference proceedings: *Imago e Mensura Mundi* ed. Carla Mazzoli (Rome, Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, 1985), vol. 1: 29-38. See also 'Meaning and ambiguity in Tudor cartography' in Sarah Tyacke *English Map Making 1500-1650* (London, The British Library, 1983) 29-38. For further examples of Brian's writing on this and on each of the themes mentioned below, see the bibliography in *Imago Mundi* 44 (1992).
8. 'Concluding remarks' (with David Woodward) in *The History of Cartography* Volume 1 *Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean* (Chicago, Chicago University Press, 1987) 506 ff.
9. First articulated at length in 'Power and legitimation in the English geographical atlases of the eighteenth century', the text of which was virtually ready by March 1987 but which is still awaiting publication in *Images of the World: the Atlas through History* edited by John A. Wolter and Ronald E. Grim (Washington DC, Centre for the Book and Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress). [It was published in 1997 by McGraw-Hill, New York, for the Library of Congress.]
10. Geertz *Local Knowledge* 30; Harley's 'The history of cartography as discourse' was written in 1987 for the winter issue of *Prefaces. Les Idées et les Sciences dans la Bibliographie de la France* vol. 5 December 1987/January 1988, 70-75 (translated by J. Carlier).
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12. 'Cartographics, ethics, and social theory' *Cartographica* 27 (1990) 1-23.
13. In Somerset, Lancashire (Burnley), North Wales (Colwyn Bay) and West Yorkshire (Wakefield).
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15. *Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society* 47 (Winter 1991) 4-5.

The J. B. Harley Fellowships in the History of Cartography

The Harley Fellowships were launched at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, on 17th March 1992. This was followed by an appeal to which Brian Harley's many friends contributed generously. Leaflets were distributed to publicise the Fellowships and attract applicants. The project was the idea of Catherine Delano Smith as part of a wider effort to revive the then flagging interest in the history of cartography. Her monthly lecture series, 'Maps and Society', held since 1990 at the Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, has been part of the same strategy. The idea was to attract scholars, especially those without established academic posts or access to financial support, to make use of the rich map collections in London — in particular at the British Library, Royal Geographical Society, Public Record Office (now called The National Archives), and the National Maritime Museum — and to meet other scholars such as those attending the 'Maps and Society' series. These plans had been discussed in detail with Brian Harley who pledged his support. Thus when his friends were asked to support to this venture as a memorial to Brian, it was in the full knowledge that he gave his full approval to the cause to which, sadly, his name and influence (rather than his personal energy) was attached.

This effort has stimulated new research and innovative approaches to the history of cartography, much of it by scholars from disciplines whose interest in maps is a recent development. The writings of Brian Harley have been, and remain, a powerful stimulus to this widening interest in maps as objects of historical study.

For applicants

Those wishing to apply for a Harley Fellowship can get information about terms and conditions at <http://maphistory.info/harley.html> or by writing to the Honorary Secretary, J.B. Harley Fellowships, Rose Mitchell, The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU.

For supporters

The Fellowships can only continue (and grow to meet inflationary costs) if supporters make donations, however modest, to the J. B. Harley Fellowships Trust. Standing order mandates and Gift Aid or covenant forms can be had from the Honorary Treasurer: Paul Laxton, 79 Wellington Road, New Brighton, Merseyside CH45 2NE, or laxton@liv.ac.uk. American residents can give via The American Friends of the J. B. Harley Fellowships Inc.; Secretary-Treasurer, Rosalind Woodward, 1443 Mound Street, Madison, WI 53711-2221.

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Harley Fellows 1993-2006

Dr Mead T. Cain (Independent scholar, New York)	1994
Dr Claire Lemoine-Isabeau (Musée Royale de l'Armée, Brussels)	1994
Roger A. Starling (University of Toronto)	1994
Professor Jeremy Black (University of Exeter)	1995
Dr Mercedes M. Camino (University of Auckland)	1995
Dr Lisa Blansett (Florida International University, Miami)	1996
Molly Bourne (Harvard University)	1996
Professor James Alsop (McMaster University)	1997
Professor Sumathi Ramaswamy (University of Pennsylvania)	1997
Karen C. Pinto (Columbia University, New York)	1998
Dr James C. Robertson (University of the West Indies, Kingston)	1998
Jill Shefrin (Independent scholar, Toronto)	1998
Dr Ian J. Barrow (Middlebury College, Vermont)	1999
Benjamin L. Stone (University of Chicago)	1999
Lindsay F. Braun (Rutgers University)	2000
Professor Michael F. Davie (Université François-Rabelais, Tours)	2000
Felicia M. Else (Washington University, St Louis)	2000
Dr Sonja Brentjes (Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main)	2001
Neil Saffier (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore)	2001
René Tebel (German Maritime Museum, Bremerhaven)	2001
Dr Lisa Davis Allen (University of Texas at Tyler)	2002
Dr Gretchen Gaynor (Independent scholar, USA)	2002
Dr Giuseppe Ragone (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Rome)	2002
Guenièvre Fournier (Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Marseilles)	2003
Anthony Mullan (Library of Congress, Washington DC)	2003
Professor Karl Offen (University of Oklahoma)	2003
Angelo Cattaneo (European University Institute, Florence)	2004
Jessica Maier (Columbia University, New York)	2004
Professor Dr Sylvia Schraut (Universität Mannheim)	2004
Professor Lindy Stiebel (University of KwaZulu-Natal)	2004
Sean Roberts (University of Michigan)	2005
Dr Stephen Royle (Queen's University, Belfast)	2005
Dr Nick Baron (University of Nottingham)	2006
Annaleigh Margey (Trinity College Dublin)	2006