



Australian Map Circle 34th Annual Conference

Programme and Abstracts



Charting the Past and Projecting Into the Future

The University of Western Australia
Trinity College
12 – 15 February 2006



Australian Map Circle 2006 Conference

Welcome to the Australian Map Circle (AMC) 2006 Annual Conference at Trinity College, University of Western Australia. It has been twenty-one years since our last conference in Perth, so we are very pleased to be back and hearing about what local contributors are working on in the digital era!

You will find the programme of activities and abstracts for the papers with biographies of speakers in this volume.

General information about the conference:

Venue. All papers will be presented at Trinity College near the University of Western Australia campus. Trinity College is located at 230 Hampden Road in Crawley, WA.

Transport. The technical tours and site visits will take conference delegates to other locations around Perth, and to Fremantle; we will provide transport by mini-buses for these activities. The conference dinner will be held at Char Char Bull restaurant (44 Mews Road, Fishing Boat Harbour, Fremantle).

Routes 23, 78, 102, 107, and pretty well any Eastbound bus on Stirling Hwy will take you to Perth City. Within the Central City area the CAT buses (CAT is "Central Area Transport") are free.

The coast and the historic city of Fremantle are easily accessed, using several of the west-bound buses on Stirling Hwy. The main route to Fremantle (which doesn't go to Perth City) is the Circle Route 98/99.

The "Subiaco Shuttle" is the recommended way to get to Perth's rail network. It runs from UWA to Subiaco Railway Station.

Meals. Morning tea, lunch and afternoon teas are provided each day for all delegates and speakers. The Welcome BBQ on Sunday evening and the Conference Dinner on Tuesday are also included in the full registration. Delegates should make their own breakfast arrangements each day, as well as arrangements for dinner on Monday evening. Below is a list of some of the restaurants that are within walking distance of the conference venue:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type of Cuisine</i>
Terrazza	156 Hampden Rd	Generic restaurant and bar
Mix	160 Hampden Rd	Asian take-away
Tiamo	57 Hampden Rd	Italian Cafe
Viet Nosh	43 Hampden Rd	Vietnamese restaurant
Borsalino	35 Hampden Rd	Licenced, Italian
Kafeneon	31a Hampden Rd	BYO Greek
Pavarotti's	25 Hampden Rd	Italian pizzeria and cafe
Matilda Bay Restaurant	Hackett Drive	Licenced upmarket restaurant on the river
Fraser's Restaurant*** A bit pricey and a short taxi ride or long walk, but highly recommended	Fraser Drive	Licenced upmarket restaurant in Kings Park; modern Australian with good seafood

Acknowledgements. I wish to thank the following people for their assistance in making this conference happen. Bianka Fohgrub (TU-Dresden), for designing the conference programme cover and all manner of other organizational assistance; the staff at Trinity College, especially Claire Collins (Conference Manager); members of the AMC Executive for helping solve all manner of problems, especially John Cain, Adella Edwards and Marie Morden; Geological Survey of Western Australia, especially Mike Donaldson (General Manager Mapping); State Library of Western Australia, especially Kylie Smith (Librarian); West Australian Maritime Museum, especially Graeme Henderson (Director), Mike Brevenholt and Mike Lefroy; the owners of The Chart and Map Shop (the Boichel family); and John Payne (earthinsite.com). Finally, I thank all of the speakers and delegates who have made this conference possible.

AMC 2006 Conference Planning Committee: Amy Griffin

About the Australian Map Circle

The Australian Map Circle Inc. (AMC) is a national group of map producers, users and curators, which acts as a medium of communication for all those interested in maps. Membership of the AMC is available to anyone who has an interest in maps. The AMC was founded as the Australian Map Curators' Circle in 1973.

The aims of the AMC are:

- To promote communication between producers, users and curators of maps.
- To improve the skills and status of persons working with map collections.
- To promote the development and effective exploitation of map collections throughout Australia.

The AMC Annual Conference is held in a different city each year. All aspects of map use and mapping are discussed and the proceedings of the conference are published as part of the journal of the AMC, *The Globe*. The diversity of the papers presented at the AMC's annual conferences reflects the broad range of interests of its members. Topics covered at these conferences include historical maps, map production techniques, the cataloguing and archiving of maps, government policy and technological change.

Membership of the AMC is available to anyone who has an interest in maps. Subscription rates for an individual are \$30.00 per year, for which you receive the AMC journal, *The Globe*, and the occasional *Newsletter*.

For more details or for a membership brochure, please see our web site:

<http://australianmapcircle.org.au>

or write to:

Australian Map Circle
P.O. Box 4206
University of Melbourne, VIC 3052
AUSTRALIA

Conference Programme

Sunday 12th February

Technical Tour 1 (Optional Event):

- 1:30 Meet in the lobby of Trinity College and walk to King's Park.
2:00 Walk around King's Park.
4:30 Return to Trinity College.
5:00 – 9:00 Early registration followed by the welcome BBQ at Trinity College

Monday 13th February

- 8:15 **Registration** at Trinity College.

Technical Sessions 1 & 2

- 8:45 **Welcome** & Housekeeping by John Cain (AMC President) and Amy Griffin.
9:00 **Keynote Address by Dr. Phil Playford**
Dirk Hartog and the Land of the Eendracht
9:45 **Michael Ross and panel**
Exploring 'Australia on the Map - 1606-2006' - from a Personal Perspective
11:00 --Morning tea--
11:30 **Frank Urban**
The Portuguese discovery of Australia's Tiwi Islands between 1558 and 1594
12:15 **Norm Etherington**
Mapping conquest: South Africa and Australia. An interim report.
1:00 --Lunch--

Technical Tours 2 & 3

- 2:00 Minibus to the State Geological Survey.
2:15 Visit State Geological Survey. Guided tour by Mike Donaldson.
3:00 Minibus to the State Library of Western Australia.
3:15 --Afternoon tea--
3:45 Visit the State Library of Western Australia. Guided tour by Kylie Smith.
4:30 Return to Trinity College.

Tuesday 14th February

Technical Sessions 3 & 4

- 9:00 **Chris Wortham**
Mapping mental worlds: The transition from medieval to early modern cartography
- 9:45 **Richard Kirwan**
Mapping at the Ordnance Survey, Ireland
- 10:30 --Morning tea--
- 11:00 **Karen Cook**
The desired blessing: Thomas John Maslen and the map of Australia in his Friend of Australia (London, 1830)
- 11:45 **Dennis Shephard**
'...these men were pretty touch characters...'. Surveying and marking colonial boundary lines
- 12:30 --Lunch--
- 1:30 Siesta to rest up for the Batavia Lecture.

Technical Tours 4 & 5

- 2:45 --Afternoon tea--
- 3:15 Minibus to The Chart and Map Shop, Fremantle.
- 3:45 Visit to The Chart and Map Shop, Fremantle.
- 4:15 Walk to the West Australian Maritime Museum, Fremantle.
- 4:30 Tour of the Maritime Museum by Graeme Henderson.
- 6:00 **Campbell MacKnight, Batavia Lecture**
A useless discovery? Australia and its people in the eyes of others

Conference Dinner

- 7:45 for 8:00 *Char Char Bull*, 44 Mews Road, Fishing Boat Harbour, Fremantle.
Phone 08 9430 5005, Partners and Friends welcome, but please confirm on registration.

Wednesday 15th February

Technical Session 5 & 6

- 9:00 **Phillip Gibbs**
Mapping Facades: Paintings based on drawings and maps of Perth and Fremantle
- 9:45 **George Misfud**
Is cartography dead in the world of digital automated topographic mapping?
- 10:30 --Morning tea--
- 11:00 **Adella Edwards**
What makes Google Maps so keen?
- 11:45 **Karen Holmes**
Mapping the seafloor by modeling sparse data: case studies from Perth, Western Australia, and the Point Addis Marine National Park, Victoria
- 12:30 --Lunch--
- 1:30 Poster session
- 2:30 --Afternoon tea--
- 3:00 **Australian Map Circle 2006 Annual General Meeting**
- 4:30 Presentation of the Estelle Canning Memorial Prize
- 4:35 Official Closure

Monday 13 February
9:00 – 9:45

Dirk Hartog and the Land of the Eendracht

Phil Playford, Keynote Speaker

Dr Playford's address, entitled 'Dirk Hartog and the Land of the Eendracht', will discuss the series of famous navigators who visited Cape Inscription and its environs during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, beginning with Dirk Hartog in the *Eendracht* on 25 October 1616. To mark his visit Hartog left an inscribed plate, which is the oldest extant record of a European landing in Australia. As a result of his discovery Australia appeared for the first time on world maps as 'The Land of the Eendracht', and later as 'New Holland'. Hartog was followed by Willem de Vlamingh (1697), William Dampier (1699), François de St Allouarn (1772), Emanuel Hamelin (1802), Louis de Freycinet (1818), and Phillip Parker King (1822), each of whom left or removed objects from the Cape Inscription area. Remarkably, all of those objects are still in existence. There can be no doubt that Cape Inscription is one of the most important historical localities in Australia.

Dr. Philip Playford, WA Museum and Geological Survey, phil.playford@doir.wa.gov.au

Dr Philip Playford was born and grew up in Western Australia, earning a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in geology and an honorary D.Sc. from The University of Western Australia and a Ph.D. from Stanford University. He has worked for both Government and the oil-exploration industry, and is a former Director of the Geological Survey of WA. He is currently an Honorary Associate of the WA Museum and the Geological Survey.

Dr Playford has had a long-standing interest in the history of early Dutch exploration and shipwrecks in Western Australia, dating from 1954 when he first located and investigated the wreck of the *Zuytdorp*, south of Shark Bay. He has since written a best-selling book on that wreck, 'Carpet of Silver', which won a Premier's Award for literature, and is about to be reprinted as a third edition. Dr Playford has also been formally recognized and rewarded by the Government as a primary discoverer of the *Zuytdorp* wreck. He has gained many awards for his geological research, and in 1998 was made a Member of the Order of Australia for his contributions to geology and the history of early Dutch shipwrecks and exploration.

In 1955 Dr Playford first visited Dirk Hartog Island, and was fascinated to stand at the exact spot on Cape Inscription where Dirk Hartog and Willem de Vlamingh placed their famous plates and posts. That interest led to his book on Willem de Vlamingh, published by the WA Museum, and most recently to his research on Dirk Hartog himself, for the Australian Dictionary of Biography. He is currently the Chairman of the Dirk Hartog Island Committee, which is preparing Dirk Hartog's site for visits by the public. The old lighthouse keepers' quarters are currently being restored for a visitors' centre, museum, and warden's quarters, and an airstrip is to be installed nearby to allow for day visits by the public from Denham and elsewhere. This will be the major Western Australian project for the 'Australia on the Map 2006' celebrations, which are designed to mark the first European discovery of Australia, at Cape York in 1606.

Monday 13 February

9:45 – 11:00

Exploring 'Australia on the Map - 1606-2006' - from a Personal Perspective

Organized by **Michael Ross**

Four hundred years ago the captain and crew of the Dutch East India Company vessel the "Duyfken" created a chart of their discovery of a small part of the northern Australian (Cape York) coastline. On the anniversary of that important discovery and cartographic event, as part of the national "Australia on the Map - 1606-2006" celebration, this session explores different personal perspectives on the charts and maps that have been important in the subsequent understanding of Australia.

Participants:

‘The Duyfken's 1606 discovery - what led the Dutch to Australia?’

Michael Ross, Independent Scholar

‘Chart of the northern part of the Great Barrier Reef including Torres Strait and adjacent coast of New Guinea’

Robert Clancy, Independent Scholar

‘Arrowsmith’

Dorothy Prescott, Independent Scholar

‘Bass's chart of Western Port’

Greg Eccleston, Independent Scholar

‘Flinders' chart of the Victorian coastline’

Judith Scurfield, State Library of Victoria

‘Australia's maritime boundaries in the Timor Sea’

Victor Prescott, University of Melbourne

‘New views of Australia on the Map - a location identification service model’

Michael Ross, Independent Scholar

‘Summary – Australia's Cartographic Journey’

Michael Ross is a consultant in organisational performance. His cartographic interests are in the early mapping of the southwest pacific and Abel Tasman. He received the Estelle Canning Memorial Prize in 2001, and is a member of the 'The Globe' Editorial Board.

Dorothy Prescott is a retired map curator and cartographic information specialist, now turned map historian.

Dr Robert Clancy is a well-known map collector and cartographic author.

Greg Eccleston is a retired surveyor. His special interests are Major Mitchell, Granville Stapylton (surveyor), the anaglyptograph, the borders of Victoria, and the early charting of Victoria's coastline. AMC President 1997-2000; 'The Globe' Editorial Board since 1997 (chairman 1997-2000); AMC conference organising committee (1997, 2001, 2005).

Judith Scurfield has been Map Librarian at the State Library of Victoria for many years, and has a special interest in historical maps of Victoria and in charts of the Australian coast. For three months this year Judith will be working on the Library's chart collection, under a State Library of Victoria Staff Fellowship.

Victor Prescott has been studying international boundaries on land and sea for fifty years come September! He presents not one favourite map but three. Since 1971 Australia has been negotiating its maritime boundaries in the Timor Sea and Torres Strait. Last month Australia completed the task so that firm arrangements are in place with Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and East Timor. All these boundaries have been innovative.

Monday 13 February
11:30 – 12:15

The Portuguese Discovery of Australia's Tiwi Islands between 1558 and 1594

Frank Urban

While comparing two maps of the East Indies in *Mapping the Silk Road and Beyond* by Kenneth Nebenzahl (2004), I noticed that two small islands east-south-east of Timor which had **not** been depicted in 1558, had been charted on the 1594 map. It occurred to me that they might be the Tiwi Island archipelago which comprises Bathurst and Melville Islands. If this is correct it means that the Portuguese knew of a portion of Australia at least twelve years before the Dutch commenced their discoveries.

A careful comparison of the geographical position of the Tiwi Islands and the twin islands shown on the 1594 map as Guaon indicates that this is the case. As a consequence the debate that has raged between historians for two centuries as to whether the Portuguese or the Dutch first mapped a portion of Australia should find in favor of the Portuguese.

This does not diminish the respect due to Dutch cartographers who, as stated by Hart (1960), commenced detailed mapping of New Holland in 1606 – 400 years ago. In particular, Pieter Pieterzoon of the Netherlands charted part of Melville Island in 1636 and a fellow countryman, Martin van Delft, surveyed both islands in 1705, met Tiwi Islanders, and allowed them aboard his ships.

Frank Urban, Independent Scholar, fru@tsn.cc

Frank Urban was born in South Africa and became a Land Surveyor in Southern Rhodesia after taking a degree at the University of the Witwatersrand. In 1961 he obtained a United Nations fellowship to study photogrammetry at the International Training Centre for Earth Sciences in the Netherlands.

In 1970 he and his family moved to New South Wales where he became in turn Chief Photogrammetrist, Chief Cartographer, Assistant Director of Cartography, Assistant Director of Survey and Director, Central Mapping Authority, responsible for the aerial photography, mapping and geodetic survey of the state. He is pleased to note that in 2005 the Lands Department of NSW in Bathurst continue aerial photography and map printing together with digital topographical and cadastral map revision.

In 1989 Frank retired to grow trees, raise cattle and write books including *Ned's Navy*, published by Airlife, UK in 1998.

Monday 13 February
12:15 – 1:00

Mapping Conquest: South Africa and Australia. An Interim Report

Norm Etherington

This talk describes some of the results of an international, interdisciplinary workshop involving South African and Australian researchers interested in tracing the role of mapping in the colonial conquest of their regions. While there has been a great deal of work done on this question in the context of Asia and the Americas, very little has been published on the Southern Hemisphere.

The choice of South Africa and Australia was made advisedly. In one respect these countries represent a clear-cut contrast. Australia seems to be clearly predestined by nature to form a single entity. Its coasts define the nation. South Africa, on the other hand, developed its borders as the result of complex processes of conflict and competition for human and material resources (most dramatically represented on maps by the separate nation of Lesotho which appears as an island within the broader parameters of South Africa).

On closer consideration, however, similarities between the two regions heavily outweigh the differences. Theorists of plate tectonics tell us that both places were at one time part of a single super-continent. That is why they share gold fields, diamond mines, poor soils, plant genera and fossils. Both South Africa and Australia were predominantly shaped in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by the machinations of the British Empire. French or Dutch colonisation of West Australia would have changed the way we think of Australia. Alternatively, had New Zealand elected to join the federation of 1901 and Western Australia decided to go its own way (both possibilities seemed likely at the time), the political map of the region would have been dramatically altered. In each country, urbanisation was brought by the colonisers. New cities and capitals projected city plans and land titles grids onto the landscape through a variety of mapping techniques. Both Australia and South Africa contained interior regions unknown to Europeans until brought to light by formal and informal exploration. The lines drawn on maps by Burke and Wills in Australia, and by Baines and Livingstone in Africa were part of a process of imagined occupation and conquest often characterised in highly charged language as the penetrating or opening up of the continent. At the same time maps were used to make indigenous people shrink or disappear, thus disposing of their claims to the land.

There is another reason for choosing South Africa and Australia. Until recently each country operated as mental colony, taking its cues in research, writing, government, sport and entertainment from overseas metropolises. In each country the common phrase, putting us on the map, exposes an underlying insecurity a sense that at any time we might disappear from the maps that matter to people in Europe and North America. Our shared belief was that the time has come to concentrate less on North-South dialogue and more on South-South dialogue.

This talk describes some of the more significant results of our workshop and invites discussion of its merits and deficiencies.

Norm Etherington, Professor of History, University of Western Australia,
nether@cyllene.uwa.edu.au

Norm Etherington has been a Professor of history at the University of Western Australia since 1989. His research interests include South African history, the history of the British Empire and imperialism, and the history of ideas.

Tuesday 14 February
9:00 – 9:45

Mapping Mental Worlds: the transition from medieval to early modern cartography

Chris Wortham

Cartography was transformed in the late fifteenth century from being primarily conceptual towards being primarily spatial. Portolan charts had long given accurate mapping of local areas, especially those significant for maritime purposes, but the mapping of large landmasses in a way recognisable to modern physical cartography did not come into being until about 1475. This paper will consider significant characteristics of cartography on either side of the divide between medieval and early modern modes of representation. The discussion will also consider survivals of earlier concepts into more modern ways of understanding the world and how these survivals are cartographically encoded.

Because my particular field is literature, and more especially Shakespeare, I shall illustrate my points about the cartography as the representation of ideas with reference to some of Shakespeare's work, especially *Othello*. Notably among Shakespeare's plays, *Othello* makes wide and persistent reference to perceptions of the world as being centred on the Mediterranean. Furthermore, changing perceptions of the Mediterranean are at the centre of this play. Some of the points covered in this paper are from work in progress towards a book to be entitled *Shakespeare's Maps*.

Chris Wortham, Senior Honorary Research Fellow, University of Western Australia,
cwortham@cylene.uwa.edu.au

Chris Wortham has for the last thirty years been on the academic staff of The University of Western Australia. He has recently retired from his position as Professorial Fellow in the discipline of English, Communication and Cultural Studies and continues to be academically active as Senior Honorary Research Fellow. He has published a number of books and articles in the area of medieval and Renaissance (now often termed early modern) studies. He is a former President of the Australian and New Zealand Association for Medieval and Renaissance Studies and subsequently served for some years as editor of its refereed journal, *Parergon*. He remains on the editorial boards of *Parergon* and is on the Advisory Board for *Comparative Drama* (USA) and *Shakespeare Studies in Southern Africa*. He is currently President of the Perth Medieval and Renaissance Group. He is currently convening symposia for PMRG (2006) and the ARC Network for Early European Research (2007).

Tuesday 14 February
9:45 – 10:30

Historic Mapping at the Ordnance Survey Ireland

Richard Kirwan

Ordnance Survey was founded in Ireland in 1823 for the purpose of creating a national map series at the then unprecedented scale of six inches to the mile. The Survey was to include some 60,000 townlands and was principally to assist in the creation of an equitable land taxation system for Ireland.

The first full coverage of the country at six inch scale which included townland, civil parish boundaries, field patterns and place-names was completed in 1842 and published by 1847. Later revisions of this series also took place. Town plans were also produced which show minute detail such as the layout of gardens for cities and many towns in Ireland.

Mapping at a more detailed scale of 25 inches to the mile was introduced around 1888 to facilitate agrarian reform when many of the landed estates were subdivided among native Irish tenants. By 1913 Ireland was the best mapped country in the world.

The wealth of information contained in these map series is invaluable to the professional researcher and the interested public alike. Ordnance Survey Ireland has undertaken a major task of databasing all its historical archive containing some 40,000 maps including revision of the original series. It is also extracting specific topic information such as churches and schools from the maps for use on separate search databases. It is intended that the databases will be accessible over the web and will be the subject of this presentation.

Richard Kirwan, Chief Executive Officer, Ordnance Survey Ireland

Richard Kirwan is Chief Executive Officer of Ordnance Survey Ireland which is the National Mapping Authority responsible for all mapping activities in Ireland. He has held the post for the past ten years. During that time he has taken the organisation through fundamental change, continuously introducing new technologies to keep OSi to the forefront of mapping technological development. He has been responsible for undertaking the total remapping of the country replacing the legacy mapping of the 19th and 20th Century. He is responsible for creating a database of all the historic mapping in Ireland dating back to the foundation of Ordnance Survey in 1824.

Richard has been both President and Vice-President of EuroGeographics, the umbrella organisation responsible for representing over forty European Mapping Agencies.

He holds a Bachelor of Civil Engineers Degree from University College Cork, a post graduate degree in mapping and Surveying from the School of Military Survey in England and an MSc (Mgt) from Trinity College Dublin.

Tuesday 14 February
11:00 – 11:45

The Desired Blessing: Thomas John Maslen and the Map of Australia in his Friend of Australia (London, 1830)

Karen Cook

The map drawn by Thomas John Maslen in 1827 and published in 1830 in his *Friend of Australia*, a proposal for exploring the Australian continent, seems to caricature the widely held geographical expectations of his time. The coastal fringe of Australia, neatly outlined in accurate detail after the latest authorities, outlines a vast interior decked with imagined mountains and plains and penetrated from the lesser-known west coast by a hoped-for river route, labeled “The Great River or the Desired Blessing,” to the center of the continent.

Forced by ill health to retire early from an army career in India, whose hot climate and culture he loved, Maslen had sought escape from his penurious exile in the cold “Siberian Wilds” of Yorkshire by reading everything he could about Australia. Unable to afford to emigrate, he poured his frustrated desires into *Friend of Australia*, whose elaborate exploration plan drew upon his Indian military experience and upon his readings about Australia. Geographical sources that led Maslen to sketch the Great River on his map can be identified. We can understand how and why he drew the map, but it seems to have had less impact than he hoped. Unsold copies of *Friend of Australia* were reissued in 1836, indicating that it was not a big seller.

And yet one copy of this very map, understandable though it may be, raises a puzzling question about Maslen. He annotated the map in his personal copy of *Friend of Australia*, now in the Mitchell Library in Sydney, with the geographical coordinates of 18°30'14”S, 132°25'30”E. That is the location given in a January 1834 article in the *Leeds Mercury* for the supposed location of a Dutch colony reportedly discovered in central Australia by an otherwise unknown, secret British expedition in 1832. The penciled coordinates on his map and other evidence identify Maslen as the person who sent the report of the expedition to the newspaper. Was he passing on an extract from a friend’s secret expedition journal in good faith? Or had thwarted ambition led Maslen into perpetrating a hoax in the hope of stimulating interest in Australian exploration?

Karen Cook, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, kscook@ku.edu

Since 2001 **Karen Cook** has been a Special Collections librarian in Spencer Research Library at the University of Kansas, where she also teaches the History of Cartography. Prior to that she was a map librarian at the University of Kansas and at the British Library, following an earlier career as a cartographer. Her undergraduate major in Art History at Columbia University and graduate study in Geography and Cartography with Arthur Robinson at the University of Wisconsin have contributed to her research and publications on various topics in the history of cartography.

About ten years ago the chance opportunity to do background research for the Bush Tucker Man television series drew her into research on the exploration and mapping of Australia, leading to the present paper.

Tuesday 14 February
11:45 – 12:30

'...these men were pretty tough characters...'. Surveying and Marking Colonial Boundary Lines.

Denis Shephard

The boundary lines between the Australian colonies were defined legislatively and shown on various maps. To have practical value, however, they had to be marked on the ground. This paper will examine some of the technical and physical challenges faced by the surveyors commissioned to perform that work. It will look at the surveyors themselves, the instruments they used and the marks they placed. The paper will concentrate on the eastern boundary of Western Australia but reference will also be made to some of the other boundaries including the straight line between Victoria and New South Wales and the Queensland boundary.

Denis Shephard, Curator, National Museum of Australia, d.shephard@nma.gov.au

Denis Shephard worked as a survey and civil draftsmen for the Victorian and Australian governments, in local government and in the mining industry before joining the National Museum of Australia as a curator in 1991. At the National Museum he has worked on a variety of collection and exhibition development work. His research interests include life in rural Australia and the exploration of Australia's human and physical landscapes, particularly the part played by land surveyors in controlling and recording the progress of land settlement.

Tuesday 14 February
6:00 – 6:45

A Useless Discovery? Australia and its people in the eyes of others from Tasman to Cook

Campbell MacKnight

Australia and its people were ‘discovered’ for the rest of the world between 1606 and about 1650. As well as an outline of the coast, there was some understanding of the nature of the land and its people. Was anyone interested over the next century or so? Was this ‘discovery’ of any use to anyone? The answers to these questions were largely determined by the economic patterns of the time, especially the demands of trade with Europe and China. There were also some political and scientific issues.

A survey of voyages, proposed voyages and proposed settlement between Tasman and Cook — the 1640s to the 1770s — shows that the continent and its people were far from forgotten by outsiders, both European and others. There were uses, both proposed and realized. To understand these interests correctly, however, we need to free ourselves from the blinkers of the racial, imperial and modernist ideas of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and to re-imagine how these matters looked in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

This ‘first chapter’ to the history of Australia has rather more to it than often thought. It offers illuminating contrasts and comparisons with later Australian history, especially the relations between the British and Aborigines.

Campbell MacKnight, Australian National University, macknight@ozemail.com.au

Originally trained in Greek and Roman history, Professor MacKnight was led, via an interest in archaeology, to the prehistory and early history of Australia. His particular interest has been the so-called Macassans, who visited the north coast of Australia from the early eighteenth century to the early twentieth century to collect trepang, which they then sold in Makassar in South Sulawesi for the China market. He has published extensively on all aspects of that industry. Somewhat indirectly, this led to the study of South Sulawesi, especially the Bugis and Makasar states in the period before A.D. 1600.

Both areas of concern share some features, such as an involvement with maritime history and a knowledge of the history of the Dutch East India Company, but their main similarity is the need to employ a diverse range of source materials and to integrate the results of such work.

In both the Department of History in the Arts Faculty at the Australian National University (1970–93) and as Professor of Humanities at the University of Tasmania in Launceston (1994–9), Professor MacKnight has taught and supervised many students, especially in the fields of Aboriginal Australian history and Indonesian history. In retirement in Canberra, he is still active in research and as an editor and publisher.

Wednesday 15 February
9:00 – 9:45

Mapping Facades: Paintings based on drawings and maps of Perth and Fremantle

Phillip Gibbs

A short background and explanation of the series of paintings 'A LAND PROJECTED - Maps and Mythologies,' 1990, and the subsequent exhibition 'THE FREMANTLE PLAN' at the Moores Building, Henry Street Fremantle 7-11 August 1991.

In 1989 Phillip Gibbs, research architect/planner and William Croft, computer operator began compiling a computer data-base of the historic buildings of Fremantle as part of a two year research program into the nature of European settlement and its initial impact on Aboriginal culture.

As the documentation of the buildings proceeded the plans of Fremantle and Perth were digitised as a series of overlays including original landforms, aboriginal tracks, early settler's roads and plans of the British Surveyor General. Some of the discoveries were dramatized in paintings, architectural renderings and artworks on paper.

<http://phillipgibbs.west.com.au/maps&myths/>

Phillip Gibbs, Architect, PhillipGibbs@west.com.au

Phillip Gibbs graduated in architecture from Melbourne University (1966) and in planning from McGill University, Montreal (1971). He was appointed Visiting Scholar in Architecture, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University from 1984-85. He is also the author of 'Building a Malay House', Oxford University Press, published in Singapore 1987.

Phillip Gibbs has practiced architecture in Perth and Fremantle from 1989-2005.

Wednesday 15 February
9:45 – 10:30

Is Cartography Dead in the World of Digital Automated Topographic Mapping?

George Mifsud

Victorian government topographic mapping is in a period of major transition. The combination of out of date hardcopy mapping with low financial and human resources means that an alternative to cost and time prohibitive manual mapping needs to be found. This dilemma is not limited to Victoria as other Australian states, and national and international governments are facing the same problem. Up to date digital data, in combination with an automated mapping system is part of the answer as it addresses the issues of currency and efficiency. However the question remains “Can an automated topographic mapping system using up to date and potentially real time data, duplicate the cartographic quality of traditional topographic mapping?”

The Victorian government has developed an automated topographic mapping system, which utilises the most current available digital data. Developed by cartographers, the mapping system produces high quality cartographic outputs.

George Mifsud, Senior Mapping / GIS Analyst, Department of Sustainability & Environment, Melbourne, Victoria, george.mifsud@dse.vic.gov.au

George has been involved in the mapping industry since 1985. He has extensive experience in the fields of cartography and GIS analysis and has successfully managed projects in the areas of land management and natural resources. He has had 10 years experience in GIS and digital mapping and has been extensively involved in evaluating, developing, implementing and maintaining cartographic, GIS and remote sensing projects for both the government and the private sector.

Currently George is the project manager for the Multi Purpose Published Mapping Series project for Spatial Information Infrastructure, Department of Sustainability and Environment. This project involves the evaluation, development and implementation of topographic mapping content for a variety of products of different scales, formats, and sizes, both digital and hardcopy.

Wednesday 15 February
11:00 – 11:45

What makes Google Maps so keen?

Adella Edwards

Presentation of maps for the computer screen has presented Cartographers with a whole new set of challenges, complicated by issues of access through the internet. Now a combination of java based web programming and games technology has made it possible to achieve much more for this medium than we could have dreamed a few years ago. This paper takes a look at the story of Google Maps, the technology behind it, and the directions it is being pushed by users.

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Adella is the Cartographer for the School of Tropical Environment Studies and Geography at James Cook University. A graduate of the Nova Scotia College of Geographic Sciences, she enjoyed a 15 year career with a variety of Canadian government mapping agencies specialising in thematic mapping. She was also a member of the team creating the National Topographic Database of Canada.

Adella migrated to Australia in 1995, joining the MSIA and AMC in 1998 in order to find involvement with the Australian mapping community.

Adella is a member of the Spatial Sciences Institute and the current Vice-President of the Australian Map Circle. As a Regional and National representative of the cartography commission of SSI, and member of the SSI CPD Committee she is dedicated to the idea of quality professional development in regional areas. She is a member of the editorial team which produces the SSI Queensland journal bi-monthly, and is annually part of the planning committee for the Northern Group SSIQ conference.

Wednesday 15 February
11:45 – 12:30

Mapping the seafloor by modelling sparse data: case studies from Perth, Western Australia, and Point Addis Marine National Park, Victoria

K.W. Holmes, K.P. Van Niel, B. Radford, and G. A. Kendrick

Maps are commonly used to quantify distributions of natural resources, and to monitor environmental changes through time. While remote sensing and GIS techniques are frequently used in terrestrial environments, they cannot always be easily applied in marine settings, which as a result have been largely ignored. Technical issues unique to marine environments limit the application of standard terrestrial mapping methods, namely: (1) the difficulty of gathering continuous information over large areas (e.g. satellite imagery) due to the distorting and masking effect of a deep layer of water; (2) the expense and difficulty of gathering field samples to verify remotely sensed classes; and (3) the expense and difficulty of georeferencing specific locations underwater.

We present two case studies of seafloor mapping in Australia as examples of how more sophisticated modeling methods developed in the terrestrial realm can successfully be applied in the marine environment, overcoming some of the data limitations. The first case is from Cockburn Sound, in the Perth region, Western Australia, where seagrass species distributions were mapped from a combination of optical remote sensing, underwater video, and geostatistical analyses. The second case is from Point Addis Marine National Park, Victoria, where substrate and biological populations were modeled using hydroacoustically collected bathymetry, underwater video, and the application of classification trees. These examples highlight the potential for mapping large coastal and marine areas from sparse data using predictive mapping techniques developed in terrestrial environments.

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Karen received her Ph.D. in geography from the University of California at Santa Barbara while working with the department's soil science research group. Since 2004, she has been a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the School of Earth and Geographical Sciences at the University of Western Australia. Her post-doctoral research involves marine species prediction and mapping and developing techniques for mapping benthic biota and substrate characteristics from bathymetry and hydroacoustics.

The Australian Map Circle Estelle Canning Memorial Prize

- 1) The prize was endowed by Victor and Dorothy Prescott, in memory of the AMC's Vice-President 1997-98, who passed away on 20 September 1999.
- 2) The prize consists of \$250.00 and a certificate awarded to the author presenting the best paper, as judged by the AMC President, at each AMC Conference from 2000 to 2009.
- 3) The certificate will be awarded at the end of the conference.
- 4) The prize money will be sent to the winner once the winning paper:
 - is submitted for publication to *The Globe* Editorial Committee,
 - is corrected or amended by the winner as required by the editorial referees, and
 - is accepted for publication in *The Globe* by the Editorial Committee.

Past Winners

Conference	Winner	Title of Paper	Published
Canberra 2000	Dianne Rutherford, Australian War Memorial, A.C.T.	"Captive Cartography: Map Production in Prisoner of War Camps in World War II"	<i>The Globe</i> no.50
Hobart 2001	Michael Ross, New Zealand	"The Mysterious Eastland Uncovered"	<i>The Globe</i> no.53 as "The Mysterious Eastland Revealed"
Cairns 2002	Ross Thomas, Queensland	"Robert Logan Jack's Maps"	Not yet published
Sydney 2003	Grant Kleeman, Macquarie University, N.S.W.	"Topographic Mapping Skills: the Classroom Challenge"	Not yet published
Hamilton NZ 2004	Brendan Whyte, The University of Melbourne, Vic.	"Lettering or littering the landscape? Readymix, Guinness and a Grader"	<i>The Globe</i> no.55 as "The Diamond in the Desert: the Story of the giant Readymix Logo on the Nullarbor"
Melbourne 2005	Amy Griffin, University of N.S.W. / Australian Defence Force Academy	"Can movement help map readers see clusters that move through space and over time?"	Forthcoming in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers (later in 2006)