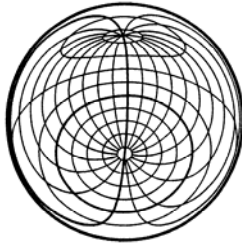


*Datum*



**Newsletter**  
of the New Zealand Map Society

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<http://www.mapsociety.org.nz>

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## **NEW ZEALAND MAP SOCIETY**

**Notice of Annual General Meeting to be held at the National Library,  
Wellington, on Friday 17 August 2007 at 11.00am.**

### **AGENDA**

1. Those present.
2. Apologies
3. Minutes of the 2006 AGM.
4. Matters arising from the 2006 AGM minutes.
5. Summary of Correspondence.
6. Matters arising from the Correspondence.
7. Statement of accounts
8. Matters arising from the Statement of Accounts.
9. Future of the Journal
10. Membership drive
11. Management of NZ Map Society website
12. Report on the 2008 joint conference Te Taki o Autahi - Under the Southern Cross
13. Election of Officers
14. Next Meeting
15. Any other business

Following lunch, Craig Innes will talk about the use of maps in Treaty research.  
This will be around 1.00pm.

*Karen Crow*

Secretary

## PETER BROMLEY MALING, 1912-2006

Peter Maling, a long time member of the New Zealand Map Society, passed away on 8 December 2006. Peter was born in Temuka on 23 February 1912, and went to Waihi School (where he boarded) and Christ's College. He took some time to settle down to school life and ran away from school a number of times before accepting it and being appointed head prefect in 1925. Peter then studied sciences at Canterbury College, emerging with a masters degree in 1934. He was Professor Robin S. Allan's first M.Sc. student, and his thesis was titled *Geology of the Kakahu district, South Canterbury*. Allan was a keen palaeontologist and encouraged Peter to study the Triassic and Jurassic fossils of New Zealand for a Ph.D. degree. Peter therefore spent the first few months of 1934 visiting fossil sites in the South Island before commencing study for a Ph.D. at the London Royal School of Mines. While at the School of Mines he was persuaded to become an exploration geologist for the Anglo Persian Oil Company in Iran, and he abandoned his Ph.D. studies. Peter spent some time mapping remote and mountainous areas of Iran, developed a life-long love of cartography, and joined the Royal Geographical Society.

After two very hot summers in Iran – and a plague of boils - Peter's health began to suffer, and he returned to London – just in time for the abdication of Edward VIII - where he took up the study of medicine. He studied organic chemistry and was an intern at St. Thomas's Hospital when war broke out. His bravery in rescuing patients after German bombs hit the hospital resulted in an award of the George Medal. Peter qualified as a doctor in 1942, shortly after he had married Camilla Vernon, a London nurse. He joined the British Army, served in military hospitals in Sicily and Italy, and then helped to restore medical services in Greece once the Allies had occupied the country.

After the War Peter returned to New Zealand, and after a short stint in Hokitika as a locum, he returned to Christchurch. A visit was made to England for refresher training in 1955, and from 1958 to 1977 he was a Police Surgeon, during which time he introduced vision-based testing for drink-driving. He retired from general practice in 1982 and from all medical work in 1984.

Peter started to publish while practicing his medicine. His articles included an account of how Canterbury obtained its first medical officer (published in the *New Zealand medical journal*); and accounts of diseases of the throat, trends in staphylococcal infection in Christchurch, and drinking and driving accidents in Christchurch (also published in the *New Zealand medical journal*.) Further articles by Peter in the *New Zealand family physician* looked at Samuel Butler, and some pre-Adamite doctors in Canterbury.

Concurrent with his medical activities, Peter Maling developed a keen interest in geology, and he discovered a rich fossil area at Carneys Creek in the Upper

Rakaia. He also enjoyed tennis, skiing, tramping and golf, playing tennis until he was 82 years old, and golf until he was 85. His hobbies included photography, heraldry and ornithology. It was perhaps as a historian that he will be longest remembered.

Peter's love affair with history would seem to date back to July 1955. He had accompanied his mother to England that year. In his Preface to *The Torlesse Papers* he states "It was one evening in July 1955 at the home of Mr K.A. Webster ... that I had the good fortune to see the journals and letters of Charles Torlesse for the first time". Webster was a collector and dealer in early New Zealand objects. Torlesse was an early Canterbury explorer and surveyor, and the papers proved to be of considerable interest to Peter. They were on loan to Webster from Rear-Admiral Arthur Torlesse. Peter approached the Rear-Admiral and convinced him that the papers should be deposited with the Canterbury Museum, where they were accessioned in 1955. Peter was able to work on the papers, and the result was their publication by Pegasus Press in 1958. The book appeared in a limited edition of 750 copies, and was republished by the Caxton Press in 2003.

Peter's growing interest in the exploration and mapping of New Zealand became evident in the early 1960s with the publication of a review of the works of J.C. Beaglehole (*The Discovery of New Zealand*), W.G. McClymont (*The Exploration of New Zealand*) and Nancy M. Taylor (*Early Travellers in New Zealand*) in the March 1962 issue of *Landfall*.

Peter also collected early New Zealand maps and charts, which led to the publication of three significant books. These were *Early Charts of New Zealand, 1542-1851*, published by Reed in 1969; *Early Sketches and Charts of Banks Peninsula, 1770-1850*, published by Reed in 1981; and *Historic Charts & Maps of New Zealand, 1642-1875*, published by Reed in 1996. The 1996 publication was a limited edition of 400 numbered deluxe copies, each with a retail price of \$700. The book, consisting of two parts, was six and a half years in the making, and entirely self-funded by Peter. Part One was a reworking of Peter's 1969 publication, with the omission of some plates and the addition of others. Part Two was entirely new. In his "Author's Note" Peter pointed out that the book was not simply a random collection of maps and charts relating to New Zealand, but was designed to tell the story of how New Zealand was put 'on the map'. A regional rather than chronological sequence of maps gives a unique feel to this book. The book was reprinted in 1999 as a standard edition, and with slight changes and additions to the text.

Reviews of *Historic Charts & Maps...* described the book as carefully crafted and stunning in its presentation, and the *National Business Review* thought the book was a "lavish local example of the book producer's art". There was however criticism of the cost of the book, similar to that which some reviewers had made about Peter's *Early Sketches and Charts of Banks Peninsula*. A review by

Naylor Hillary in *The Press* (30 May 1981) for example praised the text of the Banks Peninsula book as being “entertaining and well presented”, and the quality of production made it a “beautiful book” and “charming to handle, to read and to browse through”, but the price tag – \$595 – was considered to be absurd. (Incidentally, a review of the standard edition of Peter’s *Historic Charts & Maps of New Zealand ...*, in the *Southland Times*, noted that “at \$120, it is cheap at the price”.)

Articles published by Peter included an account of the mapping of Banks Peninsula, published in the *New Zealand geographer*; and a review of Phil Barton’s chapter on Maori mapping in the multi-volume *History of cartography* was reviewed in the *Turnbull Library record*.

Peter produced a number of other works as well, including an account of Samuel Butler at Mesopotamia which was published by the Government Printer in association with the National Historic Places Trust in 1960 and reprinted in 1984; a short history of the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, published by the Royal Society of New Zealand in 1962; and a biography of Aline Barton, a pioneer New Zealand airwoman, privately published in 1988. With Alan C. Brassington he edited Samuel Butler’s *A First Year in Canterbury Settlement*, published by Blackwood and Janet Paul in 1964. In 1987 he privately published a history of the Maling family from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. A revised edition of the family history appeared in 2000.

In 2004 Peter received recognition of his historical work with the award by the Canterbury History Foundation of its AC Rhodes Memorial Award. This award honours significant contributions to history study and long service to the discipline.

Peter’s enthusiasm for historical research remained undiminished even last year, when he was toying with the idea of doing an inventory of emigration maps of New Zealand from 1835 to 1875. These were either folded and cased, or folded with hard paper covers, and many British map producers appear to have published them and they were clearly popular with our early settlers.

Peter had a limited involvement with the Map Society, apart from renewing his membership each year. He wrote to protest when an article by Ross Wiseman, on the early pre-Tasman discovery of New Zealand by the Portuguese, was published in our *Journal*, arguing that Wiseman’s arguments were fanciful and not worth publishing in a journal published by a reputable society. He wrote also when his AC Rhodes Memorial Award was mentioned in *Datum*, to say thank you for the mention and for the work that the officers of the Society were doing. In the same note he expressed his regret that he had not involved himself more with the Society.

Mike Crean notes that Peter was “most content with backroom work, scouring libraries and museums, collecting, editing, indexing, annotating”. In an obituary in *The Press* Crean describes Peter as a “geologist, war hero, physician, historian, cartographer, geographer, ornithologist, mountaineer, photographer, sharpshooter [and] author”. To be labelled one or two of these would be no mean achievement, to be noted for all eleven of them illustrates the diversity of the man’s achievements. Peter’s contribution to the history of cartography in New Zealand has been both substantial and worthwhile.

*Brian Marshall*

## **NEW STREET VIEW MAP CAUSING A BUZZ OVER PRIVACY**

Supposedly, a man can be seen picking his nose on a street corner in San Francisco. I haven't been able to find him yet. Oh, and there are two co-eds sunbathing outside Stanford University. They're too easy to find. People have copied their images and put them all over the Internet.

Google's Street View mapping technology hit the computer world like a tornado this week, whipping up all sorts of debris about privacy concerns and what it really means to be out in public. The answers aren't clear. Only one thing is — this is just the start of a future that brings more of what we do into focus for a worldwide audience.

Street View is a map that allows users to actually zoom down to street level, viewing 360-degree panoramic photos and they stroll through town one mouse click at a time. Like so many technologies, it began as something useful for military purposes before people saw a more general purpose.

At present, Google offers Street View maps only of selected parts of San Francisco, Las Vegas, Denver, New York City and Miami. These aren't real-time videos, they are still photos taken recently. Google plans to update them from time to time and, one assumes, to expand the offerings. A picture of your house could be coming soon.

Of course, Google Earth already has a picture of your house available for the world to see. But that one was taken from a satellite and probably shows only your roof. You would have to have been hammering shingles or covering your swamp cooler at just the right time to get your mug in those photos.

But Street View is something entirely different.

Time was, your mother would warn you to wear clean underwear when you left your house, just in case you ended up in the hospital and doctors might make judgments about the sort of home you came from. These days, even a casual stroll to the corner drug store could bring you instant world-wide fame, or shame, perhaps, if you do something stupid. And your home? Well, take a look, world.

No sooner had Street View been unveiled than a woman in Oakland, Calif., began complaining. According to the New York Times, Mary Kalin-Casey found that she could use any computer to zoom in on her apartment building and see her cat, Monty, perched in her second-floor window. "The next step," she wondered, "might be seeing books on my shelf." Her husband equated this to "peeping."

Of course, there is nothing on Street View that you couldn't see for yourself if you really were strolling down those streets. Even in its early stages, these maps can be useful for people trying to locate an address by sight, or who would like to check out a neighborhood or a potential hotel before making commitments. They can make for fun virtual visits to places you haven't been before.

But then, of course, if you really were just strolling down the street, you probably would have the decency not to stop and stare at sunbathers, zooming in on them from all sorts of angles. People who have a lot more time on their hands than the rest of us have combed through Street View and posted the more interesting photos for quick viewing. These include a man walking into an adult bookstore, another man standing in front of a strip-club entrance with a photo clarity that would make him easy to identify, and a man climbing an iron barrier to get onto a balcony (for a break-in?) and people protesting in front of an abortion clinic.

Of course, most of us are on film several times a day as we pass surveillance cameras in stores and traffic monitors mounted on street poles. Those images aren't readily available to the public, but they exist. And then there are the surreptitious films that end up on Web sites, illuminating the flubs of celebrities, politicians and regular folks.

George Orwell got a lot of things right about the future in his novel "1984." The thing he missed, however, is that wholesale intrusions today come from "little brother," not his fictional government-imposed "big brother." They are the results of freedom, not oppression.

And there really isn't a thing anyone can do to stop the tide. Now, if you'll excuse me, I want to find that guy picking his nose.

*Jay Evensen*

[Reprinted with permission from the *Deseret Morning News*, 10 June, 2007. ©Jay Evensen. The *Deseret Morning News* is published in Salt Lake City, Utah].

## **PUBLICATIONS OF THE FRENCHAY TUCKETT SOCIETY**

Frenchay is a small village a few miles northeast of Bristol, in South Gloucestershire. From the seventeenth century it was a community largely made up of non-conformist Quakers and Unitarians, and a number of the village's inhabitants had an international influence. These included Frederick Tuckett who founded the city of Dunedin here in New Zealand, Frances Fox Tuckett who mapped much of the Alps, J.S. Fry's great chocolate business, the Penn family and Pennsylvania, and Frederick Denison Maurice who founded the Christian Socialist Movement and both Queen's College and the Working Men's College in London. The famous cricketer W.G. Grace captained the Frenchay Village Cricket Team in 1870.

The Frenchay Tuckett Society grew out of a local history exhibition held in the church in 1989. Descendants of the Tuckett family who had loaned items for the exhibition, asked that they should have a permanent home in the village.

In 1995, after consulting with existing village organisations, a public meeting was held to try and find a home for the historic artefacts. The outcome of the meeting was the formation in 1996 of a society with its primary task defined as safeguarding their future. The meeting also decided that the society's role should be to celebrate and record all of Frenchay's history. Accordingly the Frenchay Tuckett Society became a registered charity whose objective is "to advance the education of the public in the history of the village of Frenchay."

In 1999 the society took over the West Lodge of Frenchay Hospital to use as a Village Museum. As well as running the museum, the society also presents a series of local history talks, organises guided walks, and publishes books. Recently made available are three of Frederick Tuckett's books relating to New Zealand. These are:

***The 1844 Expedition & Otago Survey: the diary & letters of Frederick Tuckett et al.,*** edited by Gerald Franklin. Published 2005. 144 pages.

***Do Not Emigrate, until you can possess that portion of the land which should be your's. Being a few remarks on the sufferings of emigrants in ships and colonies; addressed to the people by Frederick Tuckett.*** Reprinted 2005, with an introduction by Gerald Franklin. (Originally published 1850). 32 pages.

***Some Reports & Letters Written by Frederick Tuckett during his time in New Zealand from 1841 to 1844.*** Collected by Gerald Franklin. Published 2006. 56 pages.

*The 1844 Expedition & Otago Survey* is based on material held by Archives New Zealand in Wellington. As well as Tuckett's diary and letters, letters from John Jermyn Symonds, Daniel Bell Wakefield, John Barnicoat and David Scott are also included because they throw light on the dispute between Tuckett and

Symonds regarding the surveying of land near Waikouaiti. Tuckett wanted the survey to go ahead, while Symonds believed he was not meant to survey any land until title for the land had passed to the New Zealand Company.

The *Do Not Emigrate* pamphlet reflects Tuckett's disillusionment with the New Zealand Company, the colonization system and the way ordinary emigrants and Maori were being treated. Tuckett compares the New Zealand situation with that in America, which he journeyed through in 1829-30.

*Some Reports & Letters* is also based on material held by Archives New Zealand in Wellington, along with letters held by the Hocken collection at the University of Otago and further material held by the Public Record Office at Kew. Amongst the material published in this booklet is Tuckett's *Survey Report on the Massacre Bay Area ... 1842*; an abstract written by Tuckett of Cotterell's report on the exploration of the Wairau Valley; a *Statement by Tuckett regarding the Wairau Affray made at a Special Meeting of the Magistrates held at Barrett's Hotel Wellington ... 1843*; a *Deposition by John Wallis Barnicoat dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 1843* [sic] re. *The Wairau Affray*; and a letter from Tuckett to his uncle describing a trip to the Massacre Bay area in 1843.

Each of these A5 sized books is attractively produced, and it is good that this type of material is being made easily accessible to a wider public.

*Brian Marshall*

## SALE

The following back issues of the *New Zealand Map Society Journal* are being offered at cheap rates:

no.6	1992	no.7	1993	no.8	1994
no.9	1995	no.10	1996	no.11	1997
no.12	1999	no.13	2000	no.14	2001
no.15	2002	no.16	2003	no.17	2004

Volumes are available, until the end of September, at \$5.00 each. This includes postage.

Copies of issue no.18 of the *Journal* – *From Sextants to Satellites: a Cartographic Time Line for New Zealand* – are available for \$25, until the end of September.

Some back issues of *Datum* are also available: numbers 2-7, 11-13, 15-20, and 23 to 25. These are available for nothing, but please send a dollar stamp to cover postage.

Because of postage costs these offers are not available to people/institutions overseas.

Please send your requests, **with payment**, to Brian Marshall, 86 Shackleton Road, Mt Eden, Auckland 1024.

## NEWS & NOTES

### GODLEY'S MAP OF GALLIPOLI

The Alexander Turnbull Library has recently purchased a map that was used by Major General Alexander John Godley (1867-1957), commander of the New Zealand and A Divisions, at Gallipoli during the landings at Anzac Cove. The map was purchased from a private source in the United Kingdom.

The map itself is the standard 1:40 000 scale printed map of the Gallipoli area that was issued to staff officers before the landings. It is part of a topographic map series of Gallipoli showing transportation, vegetation, water features and populated places. Relief is shown by contours and spot heights, and depths are shown by soundings. The map measures 88 x 59 cm., is mounted on linen, and was published by the Great Britain War Office in 1915. The Turnbull copy is the one issued to the GOC of the New Zealand and A Division, Major General Alexander Godley. His signature appears on the map along with water colour hatching to show relief, and with ms. annotations showing intelligence that was available up to the evening of the 24th April 1915. The Alexander Turnbull Library copy is accompanied by the transcript of an interview with Dr. Chris Pugsley on 9 June 2006 which discusses this map of Gallipoli. The interview itself is held in the Oral History Collection.

Other annotations show that the map was used as a working command map and records Godley's thoughts on where the Anzac front line was during those first few days.

The map has been viewed by Dr Chris Pugsley, military historian and currently senior lecturer in war studies at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in the UK. He believes that, while the map does not add new information to our existing

knowledge of the campaign, it does allow us to imagine and access how the situation unfolded in those first critical days ashore.

A low resolution image of the map is available on the National Library Catalogue <http://digital.natlib.govt.nz/get/67754?profile=access> The map is also available for viewing at the Library.

Dave Small, Cartographic Curator at the Turnbull Library, is reported in the *New Zealand Herald* as saying that the Turnbull does not have much cartographic material relating to Gallipoli, though there are a few items at Archives New Zealand, and probably with the Army and in private hands.

Sources:

<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/about-us/news/media-releases/19-april-2007-library-acquires-gallipoli-map/>, accessed 26 April 2007. Crown copyright 2007.

National Library of New Zealand Catalogue – Te Puna - <http://nlzcat.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?v2=1&ti=1,1&SEQ=20070426145507&Search%5FArg=gallipoli%20g odley%20map&SL=None&Search%5FCode=FT%2A&CNT=25&PID=24121&SID=1>

*New Zealand Herald* 25 April 2007, page A5.

## SCIENCE ON THE MAP

Garry J. Tee has published a comprehensive listing of New Zealand places that have been named after members of the scientific community. Titled “Science on the map: places in New Zealand named after scientists”, the article appears in the second issue of *The Rutherford Journal* and is accessible via this link: <http://www.rutherfordjournal.org/article020102.html>

Garry Tee was a foundation member of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Lancaster from 1964 to 1968, and then returned to the Department of Mathematics at the University of Auckland. He has worked mostly on numerical analysis, and on the history of science. He has looked around in New Zealand and Australia for historical scientific material, and has found much more than he expected. In particular, he has found very many relics of Charles Babbage and many letters from Charles Darwin, plus numerous manuscripts of other eminent scientists, and he has published accounts of those relics. [Taken from the “About the contributors” column in *The Rutherford Journal*]

## REAL GOLD

Noted in the April 2007 issue of the *New Zealand National Bibliography*:

***Real gold : treasures of Auckland City Libraries*** / by Iain Sharp ; photographs by Haruhiko Sameshima. Auckland, Auckland University Press, 2007.

Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 9781869403966 (pbk.) : \$50.00

From the publisher's blurb:

The rich variety and depth of the special collections of the Auckland City Central Library emerge in this handsome volume full of rare and valuable literary gems. One hundred treasures are each pictured in full colour with accompanying text and organised by category. Among the items featured are a first folio of Shakespeare, illuminated manuscripts, maps of early Auckland, avant-garde private press productions, and Maori manuscripts. At the heart of the collection is the Sir George Grey donation responsible for the foundation of the library in 1887, as well as the score and lyrics of the national song, "God Defend New Zealand."

Iain Sharp is a librarian at the Auckland City Central Library, a poet, and a critic who has won the national review award several times.

## **CHANGES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY**

Dave Clemens, who replaced Janet Bray at the Map Library, Department of Geography, accepted a job in the Central Library at Canterbury University, effective from May. Kathy Hogarth is filling in at least until the end of this year, "beyond that is less certain" she says.

## **PHIL BARTON**

If anyone wishes to contact Phil, the last issue of *The Trumper* stated that he is being cared for in the dementia unit at:

Village at the Park  
130 Rintoul Street  
Newtown  
Wellington  
Phone 04 380 1361

## **SPREADING THE GOOD WORD**

Our President, John Robson, is delivering a paper at this year's LIANZA (Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa) Conference in Rotorua. The title of his paper is: *Shhh! - if we don't mention maps, they might go away.*

From the programme of the Conference, here is the abstract: Librarians as a whole tend to be suspicious and afraid of maps, relegating them to murky corners of their libraries if, indeed, they hold maps at all. This paper will attempt to show

that maps while having an aesthetic quality are also wonderful ways of displaying and disseminating information. Maps, like everything else, have entered the computer age and new developments such as GIS and online digital map collections will be described.

At the Archives and Records Association of New Zealand Conference held this year in Auckland, the title of Ken Scaddon's presentation was *Maps and plans – managing unusual records*.

## **CHATMATS**

Chatmats is an idea from Janine Broekhuizen, who hails from the Waikato. Janine has a four year old son who loves maps. Rather than leave an atlas lying around and open for younger children to soil with their sticky fingers, Janine looked around for a good durable laminated map of New Zealand. Unable to find one, she decided to produce one herself. The idea grew into a whole set of laminated maps or small posters about New Zealand. Apart from the map, there are mats dealing with native birds, population growth, kiwi icons and natural disasters. These make an excellent learning tool for younger children, and hopefully will provide future membership for the Map Society!

Further information is available at [www.chatmats.com](http://www.chatmats.com)

[Thanks to Kathryn Mercer for sending in this item]

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