

Gary L. Fitzpatrick with Riley M. Moffat, ***Palapala'āina: The Early Mapping of Hawai'i***. Honolulu: Editions Limited, 1987. Pp. 160, 90 illustrations: maps, portraits, views, color and b & w. US\$65.00 cloth.

Reviewed by Norman J. W. Thrower, University of California, Los Angeles

Doubtless some of the present-day residents or tourists in Hawaii, while working or relaxing with all of the trappings of civilization about them,

reflect on the earlier Island landscapes that the first English visitors found a little more than two centuries ago. A great help in appreciating this earlier and pristine Pacific paradise is *Palapala'āina: The Early Mapping of Hawai'i* by Gary L. Fitzpatrick. The author of this historical atlas is senior reference librarian at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and thus has ready access to that great collection. But he has also used other collections and consulted fellow librarians in Britain, France, and Australia, as well as in Hawaii.

The original plan for the book was to have a single volume presenting an illustrated account of Hawaiian Islands cartography from its European beginnings to the present time; there were to be coauthors, Fitzpatrick and Riley M. Moffat. Wisely it was decided to restrict the time span from 1778 to the end of the nineteenth century and to have two atlases, the first concluding at about 1850 with Fitzpatrick as author and Moffat as contributor, The sequel volume with, presumably, Moffat as author and Fitzpatrick as contributor, will focus on the cartography of the Hawaiian Islands in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Following the preface and acknowledgments Fitzpatrick comes to grips with his subject in chapter 1, "Captain James Cook and the First Map of Hawai'i." Six other chapters follow: "The Explorers"; "Harbor Charts"; "Mapping Hawaiian Volcanoes"; "Missionaries and Maps"; "Hawai'i in the World"; and "Hawai'i Nei." This last is the native term for the entire chain of islands. Each chapter includes text, maps, and, where appropriate, profiles, views, and portraits of the leading personalities in the charting and mapping of these remote islands. The surveyors and cartographers include such well-known explorers as Cook, Bligh, La Pérouse, Vancouver, von Kotzebue, Wilkes, and Lisiansky (for whom one of the outermost Hawaiian Islands is named). But some lesser-known individuals enter the picture as well, such as the missionaries William Ellis and John and Ursula Emerson. (Mrs. Emerson is one of the relatively few women cartographers of this period known to us.)

The highly original charts of Matthew Fontaine Maury on winds and currents and on whaling, in respect to Hawaii, are discussed. Maury remains one of the least appreciated American scientists in his own country and it is good to see his charts reproduced in this atlas. Among the controversial topics that are addressed but that cannot be answered definitely are: the possible primacy of the Spanish in the discovery of the major islands of Hawaii owing to the Manila-Acapulco, trans-Pacific trade; and the true authorship of the first printed chart of Hawaii (from Cook's expedition), whether by William Bligh, master of the *Resolution* and later of *Bounty* fame, or by his assistant, Lieutenant Henry Roberts.

The appearance of Captain Cook's expedition of 1778-1779 at Hawaii forever changed the isolated way of life of the island peoples. We are told that the native Hawaiians did not make maps, which is surprising in view of the near ubiquity of so-called primitive maps including the stick charts of wave patterns of the Marshall Islanders. After the Hawaiian Islands were discovered and mapped by Europeans, they were frequently visited by traders and also occupied by agriculturalists who left their mark on the land. One striking example is a map of basic Hawaiian land subdivisions, 1838. It is the job of the cartographer to delineate such distributions and, up to the middle of the last century, cultural phenomena are shown on particular maps in the atlas. The increasing number of place names as the century progresses and the changing methods of expressing the volcanic landforms would be two general topics of interest to students of Hawaiian life and land, and for cartographers generally.

By bringing such a diverse group of maps of one area together in single volume-- from detailed charts of harbors to world maps that show Hawaii in context--Fitzpatrick has performed a valuable service. Considering the faintness of some of the originals, the maps in the atlas are remarkably good; the volume was printed in Japan and the large size and clarity of the reproductions permit examination of even small map symbols. As one would expect, the citations to illustrations are precise and there is a pertinent bibliography and a useful text index. The endpapers are utilized to good effect as a graphic index of the maps and views in the atlas. a

Palapala'āina: The Early Mapping of Hawai'i is mainly a work for reference libraries, but some individuals with a special interest in Hawaii might want to obtain a personal copy. When the companion volume is published we will have a detailed cartographic record of one of the most glamorous areas on the face of the earth for about a century and a quarter following its discovery by Cook. In the meantime, through Fitzpatrick's work, we can appreciate the maps produced during the first seventy-five years or so of this period.