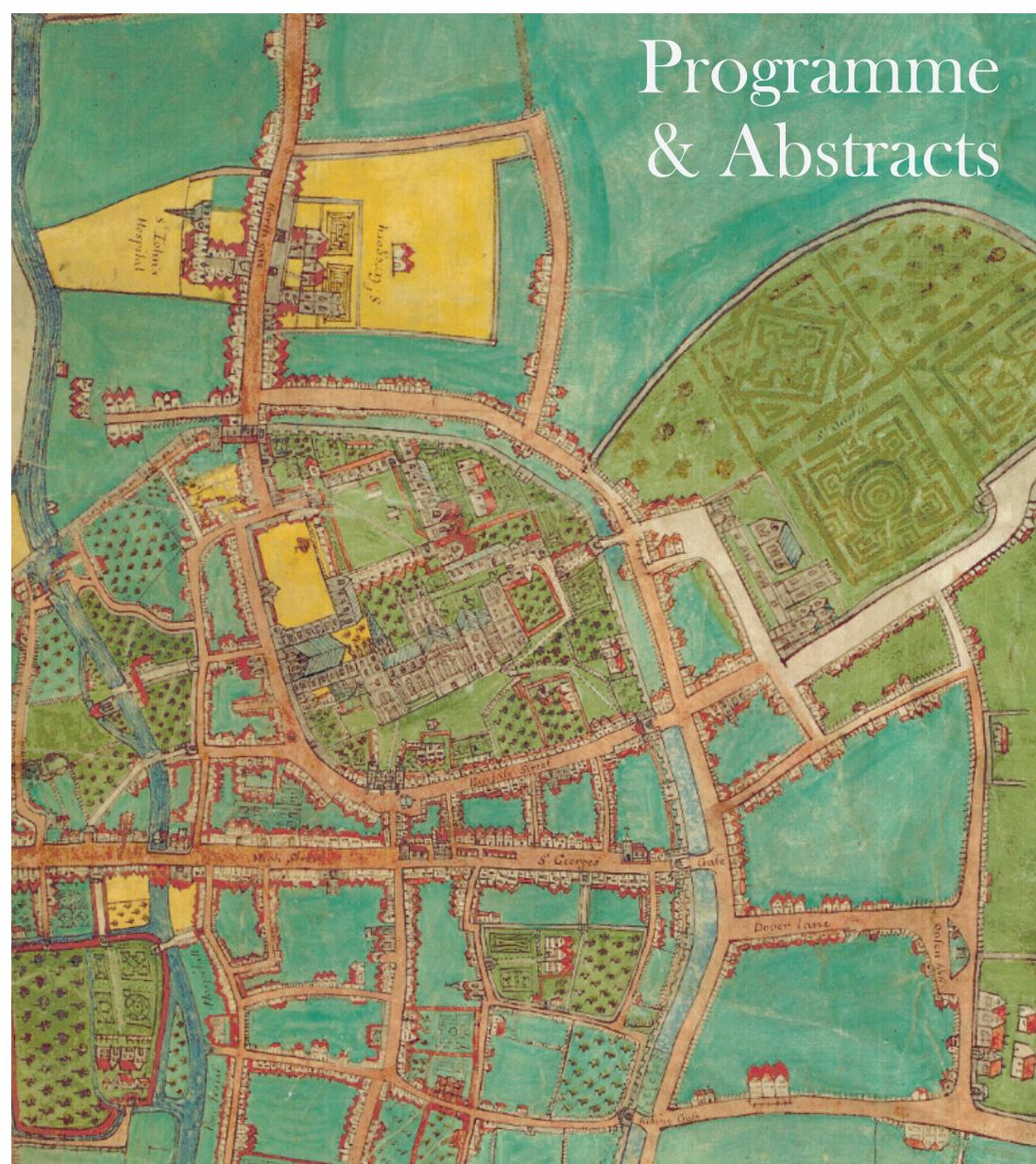


Programme & Abstracts



Alternative Visions: Early Modern Canterbury in Printed and Manuscript Maps *Avril Leach*

As town mapping flourished from the late sixteenth century onwards, novel maps of Canterbury appeared in print representing the city's urban landscape in its entirety and providing resources for later publications. In the same period, manuscript mapping continued, often within the context of defining property and land boundaries. This talk examines both aspects of Canterbury's cartographic history. It raises questions about the production, materiality, and use of a range of early modern maps - including that of John Speed and a large, coloured estate map of the city liberty (CCA-Map/123) - and their impact on conceptual understanding of the city.

The Canterbury Historical Map and Atlas, and Twenty Centuries at Canterbury as a Digital Interface *Jake Weekes*

A town is an interface: conceptual and physical: a forum in which local and visiting agents can act. At the same time, it is constantly shaped by these agents, conceptually and physically. Such dialectics had to be invented in the new towns of the Roman province of Britannia twenty centuries ago, and while Canterbury was not the first, it soon caught up. In the twenty-first century, the identity of Canterbury is largely structured through consideration of curated materials of its past: archaeological, topographical and documentary. These material interfaces must now be synthesised as a digital interface: Twenty Centuries at Canterbury.

Canterbury as a Centre of Estate Mapmaking *Alexander Kent and Cressida Williams*

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Canterbury was a busy hub of local surveyors whose output includes some outstanding examples of estate mapmaking. Among the finest were produced by the Hill dynasty: Thomas, Francis, Nathaniel and Jared. The latter, especially, flourished in the early eighteenth century, serving as surveyor to Canterbury Cathedral from 1717 to 1736, and making several highly decorative maps of private estates in Kent and beyond. This talk showcases the work of some of the leading estate mapmakers of the period based in Canterbury, including some maps by Jared Hill that have been acquired recently by Canterbury Cathedral Archives.

An Examination of Christopher Packe's 'New Philosophical-Chorographical Chart of East Kent' *Gordana Fontana-Giusti*

The New Philosophico-Chorographical Chart of East Kent was published in 1743 by Christopher Packe, M.D. (1686-1749) accompanied with the volume *Ankografia*, that gave additional explanation about this unprecedented artefact. Born at St. Albans, Packe settled at Canterbury in 1726, where he practised as a physician. The paper addresses the extraordinary nature of his philosophical and chorographical chart by looking at its potential origins, aim and audiences. In doing so, the paper highlights the role of this intellectual endeavour by a local physician giving us a sense of the eighteenth-century context of Canterbury and Packe's contribution to the development of the natural sciences and cartography.

Canterbury Maps Study Day Saturday 26th March 2022



Programme

9.30-10:00 am	<i>Coffee and registration</i>
10.00 am	<i>Welcome</i>
10.05 am	Session I: Medieval Mapmaking in Canterbury
10.05-10.35 am	Prior Wibert's Waterworks Plan <i>Paul Bennett</i>
10.35-11.05 am	Exploring the Gough Map: Canterbury in Context <i>Sheila Sweetinburgh</i>
♦ ♦ ♦ <i>Coffee</i> ♦ ♦ ♦	
11:30 am	Session II: Mapping and Re-mapping the City
11.30-12 noon	A Mismeasured Survey and a Missing Map <i>Simon Pratt</i>
12.00-12.30 pm	Alternative Visions: Early Modern Canterbury in Printed and Manuscript Maps <i>Avril Leach</i>
12.30-1.00 pm	The Canterbury Historical Map and Atlas, and Twenty Centuries at Canterbury as a Digital Interface <i>Jake Weekes</i>
♦ ♦ ♦ <i>Lunch</i> ♦ ♦ ♦	
2.00 pm	Session III: Mapping the Land Within and Beyond Canterbury
2.00-2.45 pm	Canterbury as a Centre of Estate Mapmaking <i>Alexander Kent and Cressida Williams</i>
2.45-3.15 pm	An Examination of Christopher Packe's 'New Philosophical- Chorographical Chart of East Kent' <i>Gordana Fontana-Giusti</i>
3.15-3.20 pm	<i>Concluding Remarks</i>
3.45-4.45 pm	Map Display (Canterbury Cathedral Archives)
5.30 pm	Evensong in Canterbury Cathedral (optional)
7:00 pm	Dinner at Café du Soleil (pre-booked)

Prior Wibert's Waterworks Plan *Paul Bennett*

In the mid-1160s, when Thomas Becket was Archbishop of Canterbury, a unique map was made of the Cathedral and its surrounding Benedictine Priory buildings to show a newly constructed aqueduct bringing gravity-fed fresh water into the precincts, and a system of water towers and pipes supplying conventual buildings, with drains taking grey water out into the city ditch. This extraordinary document, which was probably made at the orders of Prior Wibert (1151–1167), who installed the hydraulic system, is now bound into the great twelfth-century Canterbury (Eadwine) Psalter, which has been at Trinity College, Cambridge since the end of the sixteenth century (Trinity College Ms R.17.1). The map is coloured to show the difference between pipes and drains as well as the lead and tiled roofs of the monastic buildings. The plan is also annotated with Latin inscriptions that give both the names of the major buildings and explain details of the waterworks system. Much of what is shown reflects the Benedictine Priory founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1070, and, remarkably, many of the buildings and some of the water tanks, pipes and drains shown on the plan, survive above and below ground. This illustrated talk will explore aspects of the waterworks plan and what details depicted on the unique map can still be seen today.

Exploring the Gough Map: Canterbury in Context *Sheila Sweetinburgh*

Compared to some regions, the south-east is far more detailed regarding the places denoted on the final version of the Gough map that we have today. For Kent, the choice of places includes the two episcopal cities of Canterbury and Rochester as you would expect. However, the way they are portrayed and the choices made by the map-maker(s) concerning other Kentish towns offer some intriguing questions regarding how Kent and Canterbury may have been envisaged in the later Middle Ages. This talk will examine this medieval representation of the county, while paying particular attention to Canterbury.

A Mismeasured Survey and a Missing Map *Simon Pratt*

In 1401/02, Thomas Ickham compiled a list of measurements between the gates of Canterbury. Although some of his measurements do not match the surviving fabric, it is possible to understand them allowing for a single transcription error and for his not being a professional surveyor. William Smith's manuscript map of Canterbury is dated 1588, the same year that Braun and Hogenburg published a very similar looking map. It is usually assumed that one was the source for the other, but neither repeats all of the other's errors, suggesting both were based upon a common source, as were their maps of Cambridge.