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<td>Evolution, place and space</td>
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<td>International organisation in the twentieth century</td>
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<td>Geographies of communications</td>
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**MON**

**RGS-IBG Ground Floor**

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<td>Poster exhibition - all day Monday 6 July 2015</td>
<td>Geographies of environment and ecology</td>
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<td>Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (1)</td>
<td>Making post-war Britain: mobility, planning and the modern nation</td>
<td>The American Environment revisited (2)</td>
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<td>Scythia: history of a geographical image (Antiquity and the Middle Ages)</td>
<td>The American Environment revisited (1)</td>
<td>History and geography: a bridge too far?</td>
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<td>RGS-IBG Ondaatje Theatre</td>
<td>38 Environments of heritage? (1)</td>
<td>49 Environments of heritage? (2)</td>
<td>61 The material image: the photographic archive in circulation</td>
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<td>RGS-IBG Education Centre</td>
<td>39 Histories of geography and geographers: past, present and future</td>
<td>50 Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics (2)</td>
<td>62 Ethics, self and historical geography</td>
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<td>40 Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (1)</td>
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<td>63 Geographical traditions</td>
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<td>41 Geographical knowledge and ignorance</td>
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<td>Meeting of climate historians and historical climatologists</td>
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<td>42 Health, medicine and environment</td>
<td>53 Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (1)</td>
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<td>43 Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (1)</td>
<td>54 Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (1): urban</td>
<td>66 Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (2): &quot;residuals&quot;</td>
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**Session Details**

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<td>Royal School of Mines Room G.41</td>
<td>Geographies of early modern war (1)</td>
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<td>Use of documentary data for reconstruction of climate</td>
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<td>Digital atlases of historical sources: middle ages to modern period</td>
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<td>Beastly pasts and places (1)</td>
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<td>Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (1)</td>
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<td>Climate and land use in the history of Anatolia and Armenia</td>
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<td>Field experiments: collaborative practices in art and environment (1)</td>
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**Additional Notes**

- Session 60: Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015
- Session 66: Digital atlases of historical sources: middle ages to modern period
- Session 67: Military survey and geographical knowledge
- Session 68: Historical geographies of climate change
- Session 69: Historical hydrology: floods, droughts and ice floes
- Session 70: Field experiments: collaborative practices in art and environment (1)
- Session 71: Space, agency and contestation: towards a conversation between labour history and labour geography
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<td>Asylum geographies (1)</td>
<td>Asylum geographies (2)</td>
<td>Historical geographies of prisons: unlocking the usable carceral past</td>
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<td>Plenary lecture: Astronomy at the Imperial Meridian: the colonial production of hybrid spaces Simon Schaffer (University of Cambridge, UK)</td>
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<td>Historical geographies of making (1): practice, process and experience</td>
<td>Historical geographies of making (2): museums, archives and materiality</td>
<td>Digital outputs: the promise, practice and politics of digital historical geographies</td>
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<td>Imagining the Cold War</td>
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<td>Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (2)</td>
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<td>Historical Geography Research Group AGM</td>
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<td>Landscape and settlement in Europe</td>
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<td>Agriculture in rural and urban settings</td>
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<td>Garden histories</td>
<td>Cropping Australia: settling, managing and farming the continent's landscapes</td>
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**RGS-IBG ground floor**

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<td>Legacies of empire</td>
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**Royal School of Mines Room G.41**

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<td>Map makers and map publishers</td>
<td>Water management, modernization, colonisation: hydro-resilience in comparative contexts</td>
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**Royal School of Mines Room G.05**

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<td>Colonisation and frontier territory</td>
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**Royal School of Mines Room G.06**

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<tr>
<td>China: ancient to early modern</td>
<td>Technology, nature, and war in the twentieth century</td>
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<td>Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (1)</td>
<td>Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (2)</td>
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**Royal School of Mines Lecture Theatre 1.47**

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<td>Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (2)</td>
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<td>Responding to the people’s needs: charity, philanthropy and social wellbeing from 1800 to the present</td>
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<td>The environmental impacts of European metropolitan cities on river systems since 1850</td>
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<td>Participatory historical geography: creative approaches and new directions</td>
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<td>Urban form and planning</td>
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<td>Historical and cultural geographies of Shanghai</td>
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<td>Contesting the capital: historical geographies of protest in London</td>
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<td>Assembling and disassembling publand</td>
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<td>Themes in the historical geography of Russia and Siberia</td>
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<td>14:15-16:00</td>
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<td>16:15-17:00</td>
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<td>17:00-18:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:15-11:00</td>
<td>RGS-IBG ground floor</td>
<td>Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015</td>
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<td>Timeslot 1</td>
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<td>09:15-11:00</td>
<td>11:30-13:15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>122 Documenting climate histories</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTE: This is at the RGS-IBG Sunley Room</td>
<td>123 Breaking new ground: postcolonial approaches to Hungarian geography</td>
<td>133 The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (1)</td>
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<td>Royal School of Mines Room G.06</td>
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<td>Royal School of Mines Lecture Theatre 1.31</td>
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<td>Royal School of Mines Lecture Theatre 1.47</td>
<td>126 Exploring human vulnerability to past climate variability in the Little Ice Age</td>
<td>136 Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (1)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Tauris Historical Geography Series
Series editor: Robert Mayhew, University of Bristol

Though long established as a field of enquiry, historical geography has changed dramatically in recent years, becoming a driving force in the development of many of the new agendas of contemporary geography. Dialogues with historians of science, art historians and literary scholars have revitalised the history of geographical thought, and a new, vibrant, pluralistic culture of scholarship has emerged. The Tauris Historical Geography Series provides an international forum for the publication of scholarly work that encapsulates and furthers these developments.

Enlightenment, Modernity and Science
Paul A. Elliott
AVAILABLE NOW | HARDBACK | £68.50

The First Mapping of America
Alex Johnson
SEPT 2015 | HARDBACK | £62

Geography and the Classical World
William A. Koelsch
AVAILABLE NOW | HARDBACK | £68

Nature Displaced, Nature Displayed
Nuala C. Johnson
AVAILABLE NOW | HARDBACK | £62.50

Zambesi
Lawrence Dritzas
AVAILABLE NOW | HARDBACK | £59

Dead Sea Level
Haim Goren
AVAILABLE NOW | HARDBACK | £68

Scriptural Geography
Edwin James Aiken
AVAILABLE NOW | HARDBACK | £59

New Spaces of Exploration
Edited by Simon Naylor & James R. Ryan (Eds)
AVAILABLE NOW | PAPERBACK | £18.99

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NEW FROM PALGRAVE MACMILLAN

Explore the latest research in Historical Geography from Palgrave Macmillan, and purchase your copies with an exclusive 30% discount for ICHG members until September 30th, 2015*

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NEW SERIES

ROUTLEDGE RESEARCH IN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

Edited by Simon Naylor, University of Glasgow, UK and Laura Cameron, Queen’s University, Canada

This series offers a forum for original and innovative research in historical geography and related fields, exploring a wide range of topics in the humanities and the social sciences, such as (but not limited to): agricultural, environmental, landscape, urban and public history, the history of science and technology, archaeology, heritage and material culture studies, and the history of cartography.

The series has a global geographical scope, is not limited by historical period and provides a forum for historical studies of geographical issues that are grounded in detailed inquiries of primary source materials. It also supports historiographical and theoretical overviews, and edited collections of essays on historical-geographical themes.

New and Forthcoming Titles...

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHIES OF PRISONS
Unlocking the Usable Carceral Past
Edited by Karen Morin and Dominique Moran
Published | June 2015

COMMEMORATING AND REMEMBERING THE FIRST WORLD WAR
Edited by James Wallis and David Harvey
Forthcoming | October 2016

We are actively inviting proposals for this new book series aimed at upper-level undergraduates, research students and academics. To submit a proposal please contact the Routledge Editor Faye Leerink, faye.leerink@tandf.co.uk.

Routledge... think about it

www.routledge.com/geography
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1. Welcome from the Chair of Conference

On behalf of the Local Organising Committee, I am delighted to welcome delegates to the 16th International Conference of Historical Geographers. The ICHG series of conferences, now held triennially, originated forty years ago in a British-Canadian Symposium on Historical Geography held in Kingston, Ontario. Since 1975, the ICHG has met regularly in various locations in Australia, Europe, Israel, Japan and North America, and most recently in Prague in 2012. We are delighted to be hosting the 16th ICHG in London, for the first time.

The conference takes place in a congenial setting provided by the Royal Geographical Society (with the IBG), the UK’s main professional body for academic geographers. ICHG delegates are welcome to explore the facilities of the Society, particularly the displays from its incomparable collections in the Foyle Reading Room which is open to delegates throughout the week.

The conference programme demonstrates the vitality and the diversity of historical geography as an international discipline in 2015. It includes more than 560 presentations from researchers based in nearly 40 countries. As befits a truly international conference, more than 60% of the 686 conference delegates are from beyond the UK, with significant numbers from continental Europe, North America and Asia, as well as Australasia, the Middle East, South America and Africa.

Following the tradition of previous ICHG meetings, the programme includes a substantial study visit and field trip element, both within and following the main conference week. We are very grateful to all the many partner institutions and individuals who have made this extensive programme of museum, library and archive visits and field trips possible. We hope that the visits to some of London’s key research sites will sow the seeds for future collaborations of many kinds.

This booklet contains details of all papers and posters presented at the conference, along with associated events including plenary lectures and the opening reception on Sunday 5th July, generously sponsored by the Journal of Historical Geography. There will be many further opportunities during the week for informal exchange within and outside the main sessions, including further receptions as indicated on the programme. ICHG delegates are also warmly invited to attend the inaugural British Academy Lecture in Geography to be delivered by Professor Bill Cronon at the RGS-IBG on Tuesday 7th July, followed by a reception supported by the Academy.

We invite you to join us for what we hope will be an enjoyable and memorable conference!

Professor Felix Driver,
Chair, Local Organising Committee
2. **Conference organisers**

2.1. *International Scientific Committee*

Professor Graeme Wynn, University of British Columbia, Canada (Chair)
Professor Jane Carruthers, University of South Africa, South Africa
Dr Pavel Chromý, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
Professor Mona Domosh, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, USA
Professor Jacobo García-Álvarez, Universidad Carlos III, Madrid, Spain
Professor Andrea Gaynor, University of Western Australia, Australia
Professor Michael Heffernan, University of Nottingham, UK
Professor Que Weimin, Peking University, China
Professor Gordon Winder, Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, Germany

2.2. *Local Organising Committee*

Professor Felix Driver, Royal Holloway, University of London (Chair of Conference)
Dr Nicola Thomas, University of Exeter
Professor Charles Withers, University of Edinburgh
Dr Catherine Souch, Head of Research and Higher Education, RGS-IBG
Dr Stephanie Wyse, Research and Higher Education Division, RGS-IBG
Dr Sarah Evans, Research and Higher Education Division, RGS-IBG

2.3. *UK Advisory Group*

Professor David Atkinson (University of Hull)
Professor Alison Blunt (Queen Mary, University of London)
Professor Robin Butlin (University of Leeds)
Dr Caroline Bressey (University College London)
Dr Ruth Craggs (King’s College London)
Professor Veronica Della Dora (Royal Holloway, University of London)
Professor Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham)
Dr Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham)
Dr Carl Griffin (University of Sussex)
Professor David C Harvey (University of Exeter)
Professor Roger Kain (University of London)
Dr Innes Keighren (Royal Holloway, University of London)
Dr Nuala Johnson (Queen’s University, Belfast)
Dr Heike Jöns (Loughborough University)
Dr Stephen Legg (University of Nottingham)
Professor Catherine Leyshon (University of Exeter)
Dr Keith Lilley (Queen’s University, Belfast)
Professor Alan Lester (University of Sussex)
Professor Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow)
Dr Luciana Martins (Birkbeck, University of London)
Dr Briony McDonagh (University of Hull)
Professor Robert Mayhew (University of Bristol)
Dr Avril Maddrell (University of the West of England)
3. Registration and general information

3.1. Registration and information desk
Registration will be in the foyer of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) (RGS-IBG) on Exhibition Road and open from:
- 15.00-19.00 Sunday
- 08.00-19.00 Monday-Tuesday
- 09.00-13.00 Wednesday
- 08.00-19.00 Thursday
- 08.00-17.00 Friday

If you have any questions, please visit this desk at the main entrance of the RGS-IBG.

3.2. Changes to the programme
We will be circulating a daily list of any changes to the programme – please ask at the Registration desk for a copy. The online programme will also reflect any changes of which we are aware.

3.3. Programme venues
Parallel sessions will take place at two venues: the RGS-IBG building (RGS), and The Royal School of Mines Building (RSM) at Imperial College London. Buildings and their entrances are clearly marked on the map on the back cover of this programme book. A conference assistant will be in the foyer of The Royal School of Mines Building from 08.00 to 16.00 on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Each session has a code, made up of the day, time, and room for that session. The codes are explained on the front inside cover of this programme book. ‘RGS’ means a room at the RGS-IBG, while ‘RSM’ means a room in The Royal School of Mines Building.

3.4. Medical, emergencies and security
First Aiders will be available at the information desks in the foyer of the RGS-IBG. For more serious emergencies delegates are advised to go to one of the local hospitals; the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, Fulham Road, or St Mary’s Hospital, Paddington.

Urgent messages may be left with the ICHG Registration Desk:
+44 (0) 20 7591 3027 (leave a voice message out of hours).

We encourage you to keep your personal possessions with you and to be aware of security at all times. Bags can be left with the security staff at the cloakroom for safe keeping but we advise you to leave your travelling bag at your accommodation if possible.
When at the conference venue, please wear your delegate badge at all times. Delegates not wearing a badge will not be admitted to the building and will not be able to attend any sessions or events or receive refreshments.

3.5. **Staff and volunteers**

All staff and conference volunteers can be identified by their red lanyards. Please do not hesitate to ask them for assistance at any time.

3.6. **Photography**

The conference will be photographed for press and future publicity purposes. If you do not wish to be included in these images, please ask to speak to a member of the Local Organising Committee at the Registration Desk. If you have any queries, contact 020 7591 3027 or email admin@ichg2015.org.

3.7. **Computers, email access and technical help**

Wi-Fi hotspots have been set up to cover the entire ground floor of the RGS-IBG building, with the wireless network name “RGS-IBG”. No login is required. Wi-Fi is not available to delegates at The Royal School of Mines Building. A small number of computers and printers will be available for delegates to access their email accounts, work on presentations, print out boarding passes, or browse for short periods of time. These will be located in the Foyle Reading Room (FRR, on the basement floor of the RGS-IBG, accessible via the staircase in the RGS-IBG foyer). The Foyle Reading Room will be open from 08:15 to 18:00 on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, and from 08.15 to 17:00 on Friday. It will also be open 10.00 to 17.00 on Wednesday.

| A table set up with laptop and mobile device charging stations can be found in the Ambulatory at the RGS-IBG (the corridor by the Drayson Room – look for signs). Please be considerate of other delegates wanting to use these. |

For technical help with Wi-Fi, altering your presentation and any other matters, please see staff at the registration desk in the RGS-IBG foyer. Each presentation room will have a data projector and a facility for PowerPoint, including a laptop. Please do not plug your own laptop into the projector. We ask you to bring your presentation on a USB memory stick. Please arrive 15-20 minutes before the session starts to upload your presentation. If you need help, please ask at the Registration Desk. For more information, see section 11 in this Programme Book.

3.8. **Other facilities at the RGS-IBG**

Please ask at the Registration Desk at the RGS-IBG reception if you would like a private space for prayer, or for breastfeeding/baby changing.

3.9. **Banks and bureau de change**

There are a number of banks at South Kensington and High Street Kensington. There are ATM machines inside South Kensington Underground Station and outside the Student Union shop and canteen at Imperial College (accessed through the Main Entrance to Imperial College). There are bureau de change facilities next door to Knightsbridge Underground Station and at the Post Office at Knightsbridge.
4. Eating, drinking and recycling

4.1. Eating and drinking

Tea and coffee
Tea, coffee and water will be available all day at the RGS-IBG from 8:00 each morning, in the Main Hall and Map Room. Delegates are encouraged to reuse water bottles and to refill them at the serving stations or in the Ambulatory (the corridor by the Drayson Room) and in the Map Room. All taps at the RGS-IBG dispense drinkable water unless specifically signposted otherwise.

Lunch
Lunch is included in the delegate fee and is available at the RGS-IBG upon presentation of a lunch ticket. Lunch tickets are provided to each delegate in their plastic name tag pouch.

Lunch will be available for collection at the Main Hall and Map Room between 12.45 and 14.15 each day. Lunch includes a boxed salad/meal, fresh fruit, a bread roll and a bottle of water per person.

Delegates are encouraged to make use of all of the free space including the Terrace, the garden, and in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens opposite, weather permitting. Blankets are available from the Map Room for those who wish to sit in the RGS-IBG garden.

The upper floors of the RGS-IBG building are in permanent use by tenants of the building and are not to be used by delegates of the conference. Thank you for respecting the other users of the building.

Special diets
If you have informed the conference organisers of special dietary requests during registration, please make yourself known to a member of the catering staff who will show you where to pick up your special meal in the Main Hall. All special meals are labelled with the delegate’s name.

Drinks receptions
Delegates are invited to join any of the advertised drinks receptions. Alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks will be served.

Conference bar
A pay bar will be available in the Map Room each day from 17.30.

Conference reception and buffet dinner
The conference reception and buffet dinner will take place at the RGS-IBG on Thursday evening. Please do not arrive earlier than 18:45, for a 19.00 start. Special diets that have been advised in advance will be catered for.
4.2. Recycling

We are committed to reducing the resources used in the Conference by sourcing supplies and food locally, using recycled and recyclable materials, and reducing, reusing and recycling conference materials to every extent possible.

We urge all delegates to recycle discarded materials and to help us in our efforts to sort materials. Please do not contaminate the recycling by mixing food with recycled materials.

We encourage delegates to refill water bottles – all taps at RGS-IBG dispense drinkable water unless specifically signposted otherwise. Refilling stations are also available in the RGS-IBG Ambulatory (the corridor by the Drayson Room – look for signs) or in the Map Room.

A list of local restaurants will be available on request from the main desk.

5. Local transport

Plan your travel in London using the Transport for London website:

W: www.tfl.gov.uk/tfl  T: 0843 222 1234

Oyster cards, or contactless credit/debit cards, are the cheapest way to travel on all public transport in London. A refundable deposit is required for the card (available from London Underground stations). You cannot use cash on London buses, but you can use credit and debit cards with a contactless payment facility, indicated by this logo.

The Society is close to the following underground stations (see back cover)

- South Kensington (District, Circle & Piccadilly Lines)
- High Street Kensington (Circle & District Lines)
- Knightsbridge (Piccadilly Line)
- Gloucester Road (District, Circle & Piccadilly Lines)

The following buses all stop close to the Society. Ask at the Registration Desk for directions to the correct bus stop.

- Number 9 (between Aldwych and Hammersmith, via Piccadilly)
- Number 10 (between Kings Cross and Hammersmith, via Oxford St)
- Number 52 (between Victoria and Willesden)

You can make short journeys using the Barclays Cycle Hire scheme. Follow the instructions at the self-service bicycle docking stations located around central London. There are docking stations located close to the Society at the following locations: the Royal Albert Hall on Kensington Gore, the Science Museum on Exhibition Road, in Hyde Park, and on Queens’ Gate.

W: https://web.barclayscyclehire.tfl.gov.uk/maps
**Airport transfers**

For London Heathrow, take the Piccadilly Line from South Kensington Station. Allow at least 90 minutes for this journey. Alternatively take the Heathrow Express from London Paddington, a journey of about 15 minutes (trains every 15 minutes).

For London Gatwick airport, take the Gatwick Express from London Victoria Station, a journey of about 30 minutes.

For London Stansted airport, take the Stansted Express from London Liverpool St Station, a journey of about 45 minutes. There is also a coach service from London Liverpool St Station.

For London Luton airport, take the shuttle bus from London Victoria Coach Station, a journey of about 65 minutes. Alternatively, you can take a train from either London St Pancras Station or London Bridge Station to Luton Airport Parkway and then catch a shuttle bus to the airport, a journey of about 30 minutes.

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### 6. Plenaries and keynote lectures

**Historical geography as an international discipline**

[session 2]

Alan R. H. Baker (University of Cambridge, UK)

This plenary session will consider the changing nature of historical geography as an international discipline. It is prompted by two anniversaries in 2015: it is forty years since the first of what became the International Conference of Historical Geographers series took place in Kingston, Ontario, and also forty years since the foundation of the Journal of Historical Geography by A. H. Clark and John Patten. Alan R. H. Baker’s paper on the internationalization of historical geography will be followed by short responses from five conference participants - , and an open discussion. The session will be followed by an icebreaker reception sponsored by the Journal of Historical Geography, at 18.00 in the Main Hall.

**Discussants panel**

Laura Cameron (Queen's University, Canada), Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham, UK), Aki Yamamura (Aichi Prefectural University, Japan), André Reyes Novaes (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA)

Sunday 5 July, 16.30-18.00, Ondaatje Theatre, RGS-IBG.
Rethinking slavery and freedom [session 37]

Catherine Hall (University College London, UK)

This lecture will draw on the work of the Legacies of British Slave-ownership project at UCL and other current work on slavery and abolition, making connections with the preoccupations of historical geographers. The focus will be on the meanings of slavery and freedom in the C18 and early C19 British Empire. These were terms which were widely utilised but whose meanings were both geographically and historically specific. Who was free to do what, where? How was white freedom in the Caribbean marked as different from that of the metropole? What was the relationship between slavery and other forms of unfree labour? Extensive use will be made of the writings of slave-owners and their descendants and the part they played in the racial mapping & re-mapping of empire.

Monday 6 July, 16.30-18.00, Ondaatje Theatre, RGS-IBG.
Chaired by Dr Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter)
To be followed by a drinks reception in the Main Hall.

Astronomy at the Imperial meridian: The colonial production of hybrid spaces [session 116]

Simon Schaffer (University of Cambridge, UK)

Astronomical surveys played a major role in British colonial enterprises of the early nineteenth century. They were important features of infrastructure and of capacity building in the uneven and patchy project to define spaces of administration and of economic rule. However, such surveys, and the observatories which were one of their key material and institutional components, were fragile, often controversial, and frequently involved difficult spatial and personal relations with host and subjected peoples. The talk addresses some of these hybridities, and reflects on the role of exact sciences and of their institutions in the formation of conflicted and complex territorial systems at this key period of long-range commerce and warfare.

Thursday 9 July, 16.30-18.00, Ondaatje Theatre, RGS-IBG.
Chaired by Professor Charles Withers (University of Edinburgh)
Delegates are warmly invited to attend the first British Academy Geography Lecture, taking place on Tuesday 7 July, 18.00-19.30 in the Ondaatje Theatre, RGS-IBG. The session will be chaired by Professor Felix Driver, Chair of the ICHG, and will be followed by a drinks reception sponsored by the British Academy.

**Who reads geography or history anymore? The challenge of audience in a digital age [session 81]**

William Cronon (University of Wisconsin, USA)

The disciplines of history and geography favour quite different rhetorical venues for communicating their research findings. Geography long ago joined the rest of the sciences in preferring peer-reviewed journal articles as its principal mode of professional communication, whereas history is one of the last remaining disciplines still committed primarily to the book-length monograph. Neither format seems ideally suited to the increasingly dominant rhetorical media created by the digital revolution. How might geographers and historians best respond to the challenge of reaching academic and non-academic audiences in the 21st century?
7. Receptions

The following receptions will take place (all located at RGS-IBG):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Reception</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Opening drinks reception, supported by the <em>Journal of Historical Geography</em></td>
<td>18.00-19.00</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Main Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Welcome drinks reception</td>
<td>18.00-19.00</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Main Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>British Academy drinks reception</td>
<td>19.30-20.15</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Main Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Conference dinner (pre-booking required)</td>
<td>18.45 for 19.00 start</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Main Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Closing afternoon tea reception</td>
<td>17.00-18.00</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Main Hall</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please see announcements of additional events at the conference.

8. Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Welcome and introduction to the ICHG</td>
<td>16.15-16.30</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Ondaatje Theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td><em>Journal of Historical Geography</em> Board Meeting (by invitation)</td>
<td>13.15-14.15</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Lowther Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Meeting of climate historians and historical climatologists (open invitation to all delegates)</td>
<td>13.15-14.15</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Lowther Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Teaching and learning in historical geography (open invitation to all delegates)</td>
<td>13.15-14.15</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Drayson Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Historical Geography Research Group AGM</td>
<td>13.15-14.15</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Lowther Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Closing session, including business meeting, followed by an afternoon tea – all welcome to attend</td>
<td>16.15-17.00</td>
<td>RGS-IBG Ondaatje Theatre</td>
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</table>

Please see announcements of additional events at the conference on the notice board at Registration.
9. Exhibitors and advertisers

The publishers’ exhibition is a wonderful opportunity to browse through the latest journal and book publications in historical geography. Some of the exhibitors have provided advertisements in this programme book or inserts in the delegate bags. Exhibitor stands may be found in the Map Room and the Main Hall. We are delighted to welcome the *Journal of Historical Geography*, Springer, Palgrave Macmillan, I.B.Tauris, Ashgate, University of Chicago Press, Routledge, Historic England, King’s College London, Manchester University Press, Royal Society Publishing, The White Horse Press and *Historical Geography* to ICHG 2015.

10. Posters

Posters submitted by researchers will be on display in the Main Hall for the day on which they have been scheduled. The titles and authors are listed in the main programme at lunchtime on the appropriate day. Poster authors have been requested to stand near their posters for questions during the breaks and at lunch time.

11. Visit the RGS-IBG Collections

The RGS-IBG houses an extensive collection of over 2 million maps, books, photographs and documents that span the development of geography, the history of exploration, and illustrate the world’s people and places. Each lunchtime, 13:30-14:00, there will be a series of displays in the Foyle Reading Room which showcase some of the highlights of the Collections. Throughout the conference there will also be the opportunity to visit the Foyle Reading Room for a one-to-one consultation with a member of the Collections team about using the Collections. Please see the leaflet in your delegate bag for further details, and ask at the Registration desk if you have any questions.

12. Study visits and field trips

All fieldtrips will take place on Wednesday, and have been pre-booked. If you are registered for a study visit, please ensure that you pick up the envelope with your tickets, information sheets and directions at the registration desk by noon on Tuesday. If you have any questions, please ask at the registration desk.

There is also a pre-booked post-conference field trip to the West of England taking place from Saturday 11 to Tuesday 14 July. The trip will be led by Professor David C Harvey (University of Exeter), Dr Keith Lilley (Queen’s University, Belfast) and Dr Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter).
13. **Instructions to speakers for uploading presentations**

13.1. **Uploading your presentation**

If you are presenting in the Ondaatje Theatre please see the conference volunteer at the front of the theatre or ask at the Registration Desk.

For all other rooms, please follow these instructions when uploading your presentation:

Insert your USB memory stick into the USB socket of the laptop/computer.

Double click on the my computer icon on the desktop.

Locate your USB stick, which should be labelled “Removable Disk” and double click to open.

Drag the PowerPoint file you require onto the desktop.

Once you have uploaded your presentation, double click the remove hardware icon in the bottom right hand corner of the screen. Then select ‘Stop’ and press OK. You will then get a message “Safe to remove hardware”.

13.2. **Need more help?**

There will be AV technicians around to help. If you have any problems please call the number for Reception (listed in the room) and someone will be sent to help you.

If you need to convert your presentation from Mac to PC format prior to your session, or need help outside the time of your session, please visit the Registration Desk.

14. **Instructions to session Chairs**

To those chairing a session, thank you. Below are a few suggestions to help you chair the session:

- Before the session begins, please check the programme book and programme update sheet for the speakers in your session. If there are any changes we will attempt to ensure that you are notified before the session. Please also check at the Registration Desk for updates.
- Please arrive at the room 20 minutes before the session is due to start – your presenters have been asked to do the same.
- Check your room for a ‘Chair’s kit’. This contains any announcements, and cards you can hold up to warn speakers before they run out of time.
- Before the session starts, please ensure all the speakers have arrived and that they are aware of the running order and have uploaded their presentations.
- Please ensure that the session starts promptly.
We recommend that you:

- Suggest speakers sit towards the front
- Sit at the front of the room during all presentations where you can see both the audience and the speaker.
- If you require assistance please call Registration (a number will be by the phone). In case of an emergency you may also go straight to the Registration desk or the information desk at your location. First Aiders are available at these locations.
- Speakers will only need a very brief introduction of name, institution and paper title. A session of 1 hour 45 minutes allows 5 speakers approximately 20 minutes each which must include time for questions. Please keep to the times and ensure that the session does not over run.
- In the ‘Chair’s kit’ in each room, we have provided signs for you to hold up: ‘5 minutes to go’, ‘2 minutes to go’ and ‘Please stop now’. Please use these, as they can be an effective way of managing the session.
- If a speaker fails to turn up, we suggest you use the extra time for discussion, rather than allowing the other speakers extra time to present.
- Please ask delegates to state their name and affiliation when asking a question.
- Occasionally we may have left some announcements on the speakers’ table. Please ensure that these are read out to the delegates in your session.
COMMONLY USED DIRECTIONS FOR RHED

Council Room – take the stairs at the end of the Ambulatory up half a flight, turn left, and it is on your right (this level can also be accessed from the stone stairs past the Ondaatje Theatre, halfway up to the Members’ Room)

Lowther Room – At the end of the Main Hall by the Tea Room, take the green staircase up to the top landing. Turn right, and the Lowther Room is straight ahead (it joins to the RHED office, the Anniversary Room) by an internal door, which is lockable from the RHED side.

Members’ Room – turn right at the entrance to the Ondaatje Theatre, go up two flights on the stone stairs and walk straight ahead.

Delegate registration will be open from 15.00-19.00.

The conference will open with a welcome from Professor Felix Driver, the Chair of the Conference, at 16.15, followed by Alan Baker’s opening plenary at 16.30.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Welcome and introduction to the ICHG: PLENARY - Historical geography as an international discipline</th>
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<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>RGS-OT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Miles Ogborn (Queen Mary University of London, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Welcome from the Chair of Conference – Felix Driver (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Historical geography as an international discipline - Alan R. H. Baker (University of Cambridge, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Discussants panel - Laura Cameron (Queen's University, Canada), Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham, UK), Aki Yamamura (Aichi Prefectural University, Japan), André Reyes Novaes (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA)</td>
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Delegates are warmly invited to attend the opening drinks reception at 18.00 in the Main Hall, RGS-IBG.
### 16. Sessions – Monday 6 July

#### 3

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<tr>
<th>**M1</th>
<th>RGS-OT**</th>
<th><strong>Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (1): rethinking the making of geography</strong></th>
<th>Related sessions: 14, 26</th>
<th>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/3">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/3</a></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convenors</strong></td>
<td>Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA), Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA), Tamar Rothenberg (Bronx Community College, City University of New York, USA)</td>
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<td><strong>Chair</strong></td>
<td>Tamar Rothenberg (Bronx Community College, City University of New York, USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>Gender and historical geography in Japan: current conditions and prospects - Tamami Fukuda (Osaka Prefecture University, Japan)</td>
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<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td>Did all communards have beards? Links and intersections between feminist militants and anarchist geographers in nineteenth century France - Federico Ferretti (University of Geneva, Switzerland)</td>
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<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>&quot;Not even for fifty new insects&quot;: including women in the history of expeditionary work - Sarah L. Evans (University of the West of England / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)</td>
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<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td>The emancipatory geographies of Dawn Gill and contemporary issues in geography and education: feminist historiographies from the 1980s - Jo Norcup (University of Glasgow, UK)</td>
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<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td>Historical geography and geographical history: teaching and learning about gender in place and time - Ellen R. Hansen (Emporia State University, USA)</td>
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#### 4

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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair</strong></td>
<td>Luciana Martins (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>“Castled crags and snow-capped peaks:” Recording Geology on the Franklin Search Expeditions - Eavan O’Dochartaigh (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)</td>
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<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td>Survey from the air: RCAHMS and the development of aerial photography - Richard Sobolewski (University of Edinburgh / Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, UK)</td>
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<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>On teachers’ training: lantern slides and visual instruction in early twentieth century in Argentina - Verónica Hollman (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
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<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td>The art of reading changes, a new approach to geographical landscape - Edwige Motte (Université Rennes 2, France), Robin McInnes (Coastal and Geotechnical Services, UK), Marie Yvane Daire (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France), Hervé Regnauld, Marie-Pascale Corcuff (École Nationale Supérieure d’Architecture de Bretagne, France)</td>
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5  The contribution of visual evidence to the study of damage cause by earthquakes - Motti Zohar (Hebrew University of Jerusalem / Geological Survey of Israel, Israel), Rehav (Buni) Rubin (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel), Amos Salamon (Geological Survey of Israel, Israel)

5  **Evolution, place and space**

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/5

**M1 | RGS-CR**

Chair  Pavel Chromý (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

1  **The case for an Evolutionary Historical Geography**  - Jonathan Martin (University of Western Australia, Australia), Matthew Tonts (University of Western Australia, Australia)

2  **Understanding the Ethiopian spatial configuration of the middle ages: locating and mapping the territories of the Southern Blue Nile (Ethiopia, 13th-16th centuries)**  - Ayda Bouanga (IMAF - Institut des mondes africains, France)

3  **Do voting patterns in the Czech Republic after 1989 have any historical roots?**  - Tomas Kostelecky, Martin Simon, Renata Mikesova (Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

4  **Historical precursors of daughter deficit in India: the neighbourhood effect revisited**  - Ritwika Mukherjee (Independent Scholar), Shamindra Roy (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

5  **Periodic rural market centers and urbanization process in Nigeria: the Tiv Experience**  - Elijah Terdoo Ikpanor (Benue State University, Nigeria)

6  **International organisation in the twentieth century**

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/6

**M1 | RGS-LR**

Chair  Ruth Craggs (King’s College London, UK)

1  **Mapping living standards of children and the effects of international aid in post WW1 Vienna**  - Mary Cox (University of Oxford, UK), Patricia Clavin (University of Oxford, UK)

2  **Prostitution and the League of Nations: a historical geographic reconstruction of the Law on Prostitution and Trafficking in Women and Children during the interwar period**  - Thomas S Carhart (University of Freiburg, Germany)

3  **Forging Pan-Europe: constructing a new spatiality of European politics in the interwar period**  - Benjamin Thorpe (University of Nottingham, UK)

4  **Requests for spatial protection during World War II: a review of correspondence from the International Committee of the Red Cross Archive**  - Margo Kleinfeld (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA)

5  **Social aspects of sustainable development: an historical geography of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves**  - Christine Grossutti (Queen’s University, Canada)
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### Geographies of communications

**M1 | RGS-SR**

**Chair**
Heike Jons (Loughborough University, UK)

1. **Modelling historical accessibility and its effects in space** - Raphael Fuhrer (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, ETH Zürich, Switzerland)

2. **Tyranny of distance? Travel writing, mobility and the "Australasian Gaze"** - Dave McLaughlin (University of Cambridge, UK)

3. **Wall Street’s wartime reach? Mapping the Wall Street Journal’s commercial news, late 1914** - Gordon Winder (LMU-Munich, Germany)

4. **Variations in spatial distributions: the letter post service in France from the early eighteenth century to the present** - Nicolas Verdier (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France)

### Heritage, landscape and culture

**M1 | RGS-DR**

**Chair**
Hannah Neate (University of Central Lancashire, UK)

1. **“Rationalised development”: National Parks, rural conservation and the emergence of environmental politics in post-war Britain** - Paul Sims (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

2. **“Dead men do tell tales”: “teasing out” the evidence** - Michael Fagence (University of Queensland, Australia)

3. **Geography and the founding of open-air museums in Wales and Northern Ireland** - Kazuhito Kawashima (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

4. **Selly Oak’s contribution to the Garden City Movement** - Weimin Que (Peking University, China)

### Environments of concern: locality, conservation and ecology

**M1 | RSM-G41**

**Chair**
Andrea Gaynor (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

1. **Why environmental history and not historical geography of the environment?** - Denise Blanchard (Texas State University, USA)

2. **Pestilent swamp to precious "Native": the arrival of ecology in working-class resident action environment campaigning on Sydney’s Georges River** - Heather Goodall (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

3. **"That most beautiful of all Italian trees": aesthetic value and management of pine trees along the Tyrrhenian coast in the nineteenth century** - Pietro Plana, Charles Watkins, Ross Balzaretti (University of Nottingham, UK)

4. **Building up the periphery: on the lost town of Tyrone, New Mexico** - Pollyanna Rhee (Columbia University, USA)
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| 5 | **Mau Mau, National Parks, and colonial ideas of African nature** - Wairimũ Njambi (Florida Atlantic University, USA), William O'Brien (Florida Atlantic University, USA) |

| 10 | **Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (1)** |
| **M1 | RSM-G05** | **Related sessions: 21** |
| **View abstracts online:** [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/10](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/10) |
| **Convenors** | Garrett Dash Nelson (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA), Peter Ekman (University of California, Berkeley, USA) |
| **Chair** | Garrett Dash Nelson (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA) |
| 1 | **“Armed with crowbars and axes”: the Broad Street Associates and the contested design of the Boston Waterfront** - Kathryn Lasdow (Columbia University, USA) |
| 2 | **Edging into the bay: Artificial islands and a New Port of Miami, 1920–1968** - Jesse Smith (University of Pennsylvania, USA) |
| 3 | **The force of example: the city scientific, the suburb productive, and the matter of the object lesson** - Peter Ekman (University of California, Berkeley, USA) |

| 11 | **Scythia: history of a geographical image (Antiquity and the Middle Ages)** |
| **M1 | RSM-G06** | **View abstracts online:** [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/11](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/11) |
| **Convenor** | Irina Konovalova (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) |
| **Chair** | Tatjana Jackson (Institute of World History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) |
| 1 | **The place of Scythia in the geographical world picture of the ancient Greeks** - Alexandr Podossinov (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) |
| 2 | **Scythia in Medieval Muslim geography** - Irina Konovalova (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) |
| 3 | **From antiquity to the middle ages: Scythia on the mental map of Adam of Bremen** - Tatjana Jackson (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) |
| 4 | **The image of Scythia/Svíþjóð in mikla in Old Norse-Icelandic religious literature** - Galina Glazyrina (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) |

<p>| 12 | <strong>Geographical knowledge, books and instruments</strong> |
| <strong>M1 | RSM-LT131</strong> | <strong>View abstracts online:</strong> <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/12">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/12</a> |
| <strong>Chair</strong> | Charles W. J. Withers (The University of Edinburgh, UK) |
| 1 | <strong>Scientific instruments within the socio-economic geographies of early modern London</strong> - Alexi Baker (University of Cambridge, UK) |
| 2 | <strong>The geography of the early printed book</strong> - Greg Prickman (University of Iowa, USA) |</p>
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3 **Measurement on board ship in the mid-nineteenth-century: the increase of knowledge on the ocean depths through the collection and presentation of numbers** - Sarah Louise Millar (University of Edinburgh, UK)

4 **Publishing the literature of exploration: John Murray III and late nineteenth-century paratexts** - Anne Peale (University of Edinburgh, UK)

### 13 Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (1)

**M1 | RSM-LT147**

- Related sessions: 24
- View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/13

**Convenors**: Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK), Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Chair**: Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK)

1 **“Those dreadful agitations of the elements”: cyclones, precipitation extremes and socially differential vulnerability in colonial Antigua, 1770-1890** - Alex Berland (University of Nottingham, UK)

2 **“With inexorable might, the westwind chases away each cloud from the sky”: a documentary-based climate and environmental chronology for central Namibia: 1845-1920** - Stefan Grab (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa), Tizian Zumthurm, Veit Arlt (University of Bern, Switzerland)

3 **Boom and bust in the flatland: flood, drought, and narrative in California’s Central Valley 1987-2000** - Daniel Grant (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

4 **“It freezes to the very fire sides”: landscape, life and weather in Mosser, Cumbria** - Toby Pillatt (University of Sheffield, UK)

**Break 11:00-11:30**

Coffee and tea is served in the Main Hall and Map Room at the RGS-IBG.
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### 14

**Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (2): gender and the rewriting of history**

**Related sessions:** 3, 26  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/14](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/14)

**M2 | RGS-OT**

**Convenors:** Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA), Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA), Tamar Rothenberg (Bronx Community College, The City University of New York, USA)

**Chair:** Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA)

1. **Maidens, microbes and money** - Eric N. Olund (University of Sheffield, UK)
2. **"Needed everywhere": American missionary women and the practice of geography in the progressive era** - Christina Dando (University of Nebraska Omaha, USA)
3. **"She of the Loghouse Nest": Louise de Kiriline Lawrence (1894–1992), birds, and fieldwork in Ontario's "Near North"** - Kirsten Greer, Sonje Bols (Nipissing University, Canada)
4. **Gender, class and ethnicity among women migrants in Western Canada in the nineteenth century** - Janet Henshall Momsen (University of California Davis, USA)
5. **Between forced relocation and active belonging: historical geographies of Aboriginal women in Quebec cities** - Caroline Desbiens (Université Laval, Canada), Carole Lévesque (INRS, Urbanisation Culture Société, Canada)

### 15

**Heritage, modernity and practice (1)**

**Related sessions:** 27  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/15](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/15)

**M2 | RGS-EC**

**Convenors:** Roy Jones (Curtin University, Australia), Thomas Carter (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

**Chair:** Thomas Carter (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

1. **Public history, heritage and the memorialisation of non-human animals** - Hilda Kean (University of Greenwich, UK)
2. **Remembering the animals: memorialisation of and in (German) zoos** - Jan-Erik Stienkrüger (University of Bonn, Germany)
3. **Folklore and bygones: The movement to conserve England’s rural heritage in museums** - Thomas Carter (University of Gloucestershire, UK)
4. **Are all absent friends worthy of memory? Remembering Marquis wheat and forgetting the spider goats at the Central Experimental Farm** - Peter Anderson (Queen’s University, Canada)
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**16**

| **M2 | RGS-CR** |
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| **Chair** | Natalie Cox (University of Warwick / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK) |
| **1** | **Mapping forgotten place names: a cartographic reconstruction of a medieval monastic estate in the Buzău Region, Romania** - Cezar Buterez, Theodor Cepraga, Alexandra Brezoii (University of Bucharest, Romania) |
| **2** | **Attributive structures of exonyms and endonyms and their position in Czech landscape** - Michal Semian (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic), Jaroslav David (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic) |
| **3** | **Scriptural geography and revolutionary toponymy: Kiepert’s Holy Land Maps after Robinson and Smith** - Haim Goren (Tel-Hai College, Israel), Bruno Schelhaas (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany) |
| **4** | **Recovering the lost self: identity assertion through the politics of naming places in Colonial and postcolonial India** - Gloria Kuzur (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India), Swagata Basu (SSV PG College, Hapur, India) |
| **5** | **The spatial politics of street naming in Shanghai: 1845-1949** - Wenchuan Huang (National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan) |

**17**

| **M2 | RGS-LR** |
|-------|
| **Chair** | Gordon Winder (LMU-Munich, Germany) |
| **1** | **Analysing territoriality in the Holy Roman Empire (1648-1806)** - Andreas Dix (University of Bamberg, Germany), Andreas Kunz (Leibniz-Institute European History, Mainz, Germany) |
| **2** | **The influence of administrative borders changes in the spatial polarization process in the territory of Czechia since the mid-nineteenth century** - Tomáš Burda, Pavel Chromý (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic) |
| **3** | **Geographical unity and the search for the optimal shape of the nation: Interwar Yugoslav geographers between Yugoslav and 'tribal' identities** - Vedran Duančić (European University Institute, Italy) |
| **4** | **Dictators on the Chile-Peru border: the almost-war of the 1970s** - Cordelia Freeman (University of Nottingham, UK) |

**18**

<p>| <strong>M2 | RGS-SR</strong> |
|-------|
| <strong>Convenor and chair</strong> | Mark Lambert (University of Nottingham, UK) |
| <strong>1</strong> | <strong>Tom Rolt’s high horse: Ecology, landscape and industrial history</strong> - George Revill (Open University, UK) |</p>
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2. **Ordering expended mobility: the designation and display of British railway heritage, 1948-present** - Mark Lambert (University of Nottingham, UK)

3. **The missing link? Trans-asian railway projects and the invention of the Silk Roads (1875-1906)** - Felix de Montety (University of Nottingham, UK)

4. **Technology, Agency, and the Geopolitics of Transcontinental Railways** - Matthew Scott (Newcastle University, UK)

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19. **Geographies of migration and diaspora (1)**

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| Chair | Robin Butlin (University of Leeds, UK) |

1. **Final resting places of German immigrants in 19th century North America** - Jochen Krebber (Trier University, Germany)

2. **Creating diaspora: reading and remembrance in Buffalo, New York, 1872-1888** - William Jenkins (York University, Canada)

3. **America on the Responsa Map: Hasidim, Mitnagdim and the connection between distance and authority** - Zef Segal (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

4. **Scandinavian migrants and Pan-Scandinavianism in South-Africa in the 1920s: a spatial approach** - Erlend Eidsvik (Bergen University College, Norway)

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20. **Geographies of environment and ecology**

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| Chair | Nicolas Maughan (Aix-Marseille Université, France) |

1. **Botanical relics of a lost landscape: herborizing "upon the cliffs about the Pharos", Genoa, march 1664** - Raffaella Bruzzone, Charles Watkins, Ross Balzaretti (University of Nottingham, UK)

2. **Some remarks on possible changes in zoogeography in ancient Egypt** - Kamila Braulinska (University of Warsaw, Poland)

3. **The European non-native range of Argentine Ant: from the nineteenth century onwards** - Ana Isabel Queiroz, Daniel Alves (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal)

4. **Glebe lands and historical geographies of environmental stewardship: acting on an eco-justice theology for Grindstone Island in the Bay of Fundy, Canada** - Robert Summerby-Murray (Saint Mary’s University, Canada)
## 21
### M2 | RSM-G05
**Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (2)**

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<tr>
<th>Time Slot</th>
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Related sessions: 10
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/21](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/21)

**Convenors**
Garrett Dash Nelson (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA), Peter Ekman (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

**Chair**
Peter Ekman (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

1. **Pursuing a middle ground: river development and TVA planning in the 1930s** - Brian Black (Pennsylvania State University, USA)
2. **Propinquity: William H. Whyte** - Miriam Fitzpatrick (University College Dublin, Ireland)
3. **Abstracting the township: community wholeness, geographic scale, and regionalism in interwar planning** - Garrett Dash Nelson (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA)

## 22
### M2 | RSM-G06
**The American Environment revisited (1)**

Related sessions: 34
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/22](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/22)

**Convenors**
Geoffrey L. Buckley (Ohio University, USA), Yolonda Youngs (Idaho State University, USA)

**Chair**
Geoffrey L. Buckley (Ohio University, USA)

1. **Maryland’s Progressive Legacy: Fred Besley and Scientific Forest Management** - Geoffrey L. Buckley (Ohio University, USA)
2. **Re-imagining the islands: environmental change in the Florida Keys** - K. Maria D. Lane (University of New Mexico, USA)
3. **Gold vs. grain? The ancillary ecologies of hydraulic mining at Malakoff Diggins California** - Gareth Hoskins (Aberystwyth University, UK)
4. **Miracle, menace, and metaphor: untangling the place of kudzu in the historical geography of the southeastern USA** - Derek H. Alderman (University of Tennessee, USA)
5. **Florida’s springs: canaries in the coal mine** - Christopher F. Meindl (University of South Florida, USA)

## 23
### M2 | RSM-LT131
**Historical geographies of instruments and instrumentation**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/23](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/23)

**Convenors**
Charles W. J. Withers (The University of Edinburgh, UK), Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

**Chair**
Charles W. J. Withers (The University of Edinburgh, UK)

1. **The trouble with instruments** - Jane Wess (University of Edinburgh / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)
2. **Below zero: the challenges of Arctic research** - Richard Dunn (Royal Museums Greenwich, UK)
<table>
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<th>Mon</th>
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3  **Magnetism, scientific instruments, and expeditionary science in the nineteenth century** - Matthew Goodman, Simon Naylor, Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK)

4  **Instruments and empire: terrestrial physics in mid-nineteenth-century Canada and India** - Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

5  **Measuring prime meridians: Paris and Greenwich, c.1780-c.1881 – precision, accuracy, and "truth"** - Charles W. J. Withers (University of Edinburgh, UK)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24</th>
<th>Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>RSM-LT147</td>
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<td>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/24">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/24</a></td>
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**Convenors**
Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK), Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Chair**
Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK)

1  **A temporal and spatial approach on the memory of hurricanes and typhoons** - Cary J. Mock, Douglas O. Mayes, Jennifer A. Simmons (University of South Carolina, USA), Eleonora Rohland (Foundation for Global Sustainability, Switzerland), Lourdes B. Aviles (Plymouth State University, USA)

2  **A hydrographical society remembered? Flooding, drought, adaptation and culture in the Welsh colony of Patagonia, Argentina** - Hywel Griffiths, Stephen Tooth (Aberystwyth University, UK)

3  **Remembering in God’s name: the role of the church and community institutions in commemorating floods** - Alexander Hall (Coventry University, UK)

4  **Discussant** - Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK)
**Mon**

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### 25
**Poster exhibition - all day Monday 6 July 2015**


**ML | RGS-GF**

1. **Precision research of Japanese survey maps in the 19th century using digital archives and GIS techniques** - Akihiro Tsukamoto (University of Tokushima, Japan), Shogo HIRAI (University of Tokushima, Japan)

2. **Cartographic representation of spatial perception and territorial organization: the French Département** - Eugene Stevelberg (Independent Scholar)

3. **Geographical ontology for Latin literature: the case of Geolat project** - Raffaella Afferni, Timothy Tambassi (Università del Piemonte Orientale, Italy)

4. **Real and virtual images of the map of Castle Town in early modern Japan: Historical GIS of Tottori Castle Town in the 1850s, Inaba Province** - Shogo Hirai, Akihiro Tsukamoto (University of Tokushima, Japan)


### Journal of Historical Geography Editorial Board Meeting

- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/)

**ML | RGS-LR**

- **Convenor(s)**: Miles Ogborn (Queen Mary University of London, UK)
- **Chair(s)**: Miles Ogborn (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

**Foyle Reading Room @ Lunchtime**

Visit the Foyle Reading Room for a short presentation and curated display on the RGS-IBG Collections. See the delegate pack insert for the exact programme and announcements at the Registration desk.

**Lunch**

Lunch is included in the delegate fee and is available at the RGS-IBG upon presentation of a lunch ticket. It is available for collection at the Main Hall and Map Room between 12.45 and 14.15 each day. Please make use of all of the free space including the Terrace, the garden, and in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens opposite, weather permitting. Blankets are available from the Map Room for those who wish to sit in the RGS-IBG garden.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Mon</th>
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### 26

**Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (3): feminist theories and remembering the past**

Related sessions: 3, 14

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/26](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/26)

**M3 | RGS-OT**

Convenors

Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA), Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA), Tamar Rothenberg (Bronx Community College, The City University of New York, USA)

Chair

Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA)

1. **Entangled pasts and presents** - Abigail H. Neely (Dartmouth College, USA)

2. **Feminist historical geographies of gender: Memories of the British women’s Land Army of World War Two** - Linda Price (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

3. **Narrating war** - Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham, UK)

4. **Immanence sans transcendence: the poverty of historicism in narratives on feminist geography in India** - Swagata Basu (SSV PG College, Hapur, India), Gloria Kuzur (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

### 27

**Heritage, modernity and practice (2)**

Related sessions: 15

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/27](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/27)

**M3 | RGS-EC**

Convenors

Roy Jones (Curtin University, Australia), Thomas Carter (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

Chair

Roy Jones (Curtin University, Australia)

1. **Tempelhof Airport in Berlin: conflicting realms of heritage** - Dagmar Zadrazilova (University of Cambridge, UK)

2. **The heritage of agricultural innovation and technical change in postwar Britain: heroic narratives, hidden histories and stories from below** - David Harvey, Paul Brassley, Matt Lobley, Michael Winter (University of Exeter, UK)

3. **"Tracking" working class heritage** - Iain J. M. Robertson (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

4. **Discussant** - Roy Jones (Curtin University, Australia)

### 28

**Nation-building**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/28](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/28)

**M3 | RGS-CR**

Chair

Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK)

1. **The geography of famine in occupied Greece during the Second World War** - Georgios Kritikos (Harokopio University, Greece)

2. **“Glory to you, a wisdom lover, Czech the Slav”': how a Czech scholar created Ukrainian national space** - Anton Kotenko (National Research University, Russia)
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3  **Gendered landscapes and gendered nation in early Francoist Spain** - Zira Box (Universitat de València, Spain)

4  **Producing Costa Rica in the nineteenth century: imperial gaze and national imaginary** - Linda Boukhris (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

5  **Land reforms and maps in the service of the nation: the case of interwar Estonia** - Peeter Maandi (Uppsala University, Sweden)

29  **Historical GIS: applications and approaches**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Catherine J. Kyle (University of British Columbia, Canada)</td>
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</table>

1  **Historical geoinformation system: Russian cartographic sources of XVIth - XVIIth centuries** - Alexey Frolov (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

2  **Geocoding 24 million historical addresses in Scotland from 1855 to 1974** - Konstantinos Daras (University of St Andrews, UK), Chris Dibben (University of Edinburgh, UK), Zhiqiang Feng (University of St Andrews, UK)

3  **Putting digital historical geography into perspective** - Sophie Visser (LandZij / Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

30  **Imagined geographies: culture and nature**

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<th>M3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Stephen Daniels (University of Nottingham, UK)</td>
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</table>

1  **Geographical imaginations in an ancient Mediterranean arc: from Homer to Hypatia** - Lila Leontidou (Hellenic Open University, Greece)

2  **Indian monsters in early modern Europe** - Natalie Lawrence (University of Cambridge, UK)

3  **Creating Japaneseque landscapes in the German Crystal Palace: Edmund Naumann and the 1887 Japanese Art Exhibition in Munich** - Toshiyuki Shimazu (Wakayama University, Japan)

4  **Inscribing the North: the historical geographies of circumpolar description** - Richard C. Powell (University of Oxford, UK)

31  **Geographies of migration and diaspora (2)**

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<th>M3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Caroline Bressey (University College London, UK)</td>
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1  **“The largest city of opportunity in the world”: Detroit’s contestations over space during the Great Migration** - Julia Sattler (TU Dortmund University, Germany)
### Timeslot 1 (Mon)

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:15 – 11:00</td>
<td>Great migration of African-Americans from the South to Hartford, Connecticut, 1910-1930: An HGIS analysis at the neighborhood and street level - Kurt Schlichting (Fairfield University, USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 13:15</td>
<td>The Athenaeum Movement: the case of St John’s, Newfoundland - Angela Ashworth (University of Birmingham, UK)</td>
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### Timeslot 2 (Mon)

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>13:15 – 14:15</td>
<td>Disease and demography</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Elements of historical geography reflected in the anthroponomy of Olt Country in the 1500-2004 period - Ionel Boamfă, Gabriel Camară, Iosif Camară (Universitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza din Iaşi, Romania)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Population and land-use change on Noarootsi Parish (Nuckö) in North-West Estonia during the transition from Feudal Society to Capitalism (1590-1940) - Hele Kiimann (Uppsala University, Sweden)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Historical geography of a noxious place: the “Vieux port” of Marseilles and its environmental effects on the surrounding lands (southern France, XVth-XIXth century) - Nicolas Maugham (Aix-Marseille Université, France)</td>
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<td>• Smallpox victims in urban and rural areas in central Japan, 1880-1900 - Hiroshi Kawaguchi (Tezukayama University, Japan)</td>
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<td>• Escaping the fate of the Elm? Exploring the relevance of Dutch Elm Disease to understanding Ash Dieback - Isobel Tomlinson (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)</td>
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### Timeslot 3 (Mon)

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<tr>
<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
<td>Making post-war Britain: mobility, planning and the modern nation</td>
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<td>• Global geographies of the British New Town - Ruth Craggs (King’s College London, UK), Hannah Neate (University of Central Lancashire, UK)</td>
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<td>• Post-war planning and policy tourism: the study tours of the Town and Country Planning Association 1947-1961 - Ian R. Cook (Northumbria University, UK)</td>
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<td>• Artworks in &quot;schools of every kind&quot;: the Pictures for Schools exhibitions 1947-1969 - Natalie Bradbury (University of Central Lancashire, UK)</td>
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<td>• New universities in familiar environments? Locating a fifth university in Scotland - Heike Jons (Loughborough University, UK)</td>
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<td>• Post-war British New Towns, spatial mobility, strangerdom and belonging - Ben Rogaly (University of Sussex, UK), Rebecca Taylor (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)</td>
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### Plenary (Mon)

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### 34 The American Environment revisited (2)

**M3 | RSM-G06**

| Related sessions: 22 | View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/34](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/34) |

**Convenors**
Geoffrey L. Buckley (Ohio University, USA), Yolonda Youngs (Idaho State University, USA)

**Chair**
Yolonda Youngs (Idaho State University, USA)

| 1 | Aesthetics of nature and race in state park landscapes in the segregated American South | William O’Brien (Florida Atlantic University, USA) |
| 2 | Let’s shred: Outdoor sports and the consumption of mountain landscapes | Annie Gilbert Coleman (University of Notre Dame, USA) |
| 3 | The dispossessed: household migration and social justice in wilderness creation for U.S. National Parks | Katie Algeo, Collins Eke (Western Kentucky University, USA) |
| 4 | Frederick Law Olmsted’s abandoned San Francisco Park plan | Terence Young (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, USA) |
| 5 | Danger beyond this point: representing and managing the hazards of recreation in U.S. National Parks | Yolonda Youngs (Idaho State University, USA) |

### 35 History and geography: a bridge too far?

**M3 | RSM-LT131**

| View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/35](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/35) |

**Convenors**
David Lambert (University of Warwick, UK), Kirsten Greer (Nipissing University, Canada)

**Chair**
Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

<p>| 1 | Trading places, one-way traffic and border controls? Importing historical geography in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales | David Lambert (University of Warwick, UK) |
| 2 | The spatial and temporal production of the Saint Lawrence River in Canadian Geography and Historiography | Stéphane Castonguay (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada), Michèle Dagenais (University of Montreal, Canada) |
| 3 | Cultural/historical experts and the advancement of Aboriginal Rights in Canada | Arthur J. Ray (University of British Columbia, Canada), Frank Tough (University of Alberta, Canada) |
| 4 | The geographic tradition in Caribbean environmental history: David Watts, McGill University, and the Caribbean project | Kirsten Greer (Nipissing University, Canada) |
| 5 | Bridging historical-geographical divides with inductive visualization of the Holocaust | Anne Kelly Knowles, Laura Strom, Levi Westerveld (Middlebury College, USA) |</p>
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<th>Imagining the climate: representations of climatic relationships and adaptation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Convenors</td>
<td>Marcos Luna (Salem State University, USA), Daniel Barber (University of Pennsylvania, USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Marcos Luna (Salem State University, USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The nature of the image: climate diagrams in post-war architecture - Daniel Barber (University of Pennsylvania, USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Talking about the weather: climate, culture, and oppressive heat in the American South - Jason Hauser (Mississippi State University, USA)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>A season for all of America: understanding the American seasonal imaginary - Marcos Luna (Salem State University, USA)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Narrative and pictorial memories of “great floods” - Jérémy Desarthe (University Caen Basse-Normandie, France), Alexis Metzger (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cornish weather and the phenomenology of light: art, tourism and &quot;seeing&quot; - Tori L. Jennings (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, USA)</td>
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**Break 16:00-16:30**
Coffee and tea is served in the Main Hall and Map Room at the RGS-IBG.

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<th>PLENARY - Rethinking slavery and freedom</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chair(s)</td>
<td>Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Rethinking slavery and freedom - Catherine Hall (University College London, UK)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
17. Sessions – Tuesday 7 July

**38** Environments of heritage? (1)
---
**Tu1 | RGS-OT**
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/38](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/38)

**Convenors**
Iain J. M. Robertson (University of Gloucestershire, UK), David Harvey (University of Exeter, UK)

**Chair**
Iain J. M. Robertson (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

1. **"Affect" and "atmosphere" at a Towton battlefield site** - Emma Waterton (University of Western Sydney, Australia), Steve Watson (York St John University, UK)
2. **The Waterloo Battlefield and landscapes of memorial, 1815-1918** - Ben Anderson, Ian Atherton (Keele University, UK)
3. **Not all quiet on the Museum Front! Behind the Imperial War Museum’s 2014 First World War galleries** - James Wallis (University of Exeter / Imperial War Museum, UK)
4. **Tobacco and its memorialisation: re-thinking deadly agriculture as heritage** - Han-Hsiu Chen (Aberystwyth University, UK)

**39** Histories of geography and geographers: past, present and future
---
**Tu1 | RGS-EC**

**Convenors**
Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK), Charles W. J. Withers (The University of Edinburgh, UK)

**Chair**
Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK)

**Histories of Geography and Geographers: Past, Present and Future** - Mike Heffernan (University of Nottingham, UK), Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA), Diarmid Finnegan (Queens University Belfast), Hugh Clout (University College London, UK), Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK), Charles W. J. Withers (University of Edinburgh, UK)

**40** Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (1)
---
**Tu1 | RGS-CR**
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/40](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/40)

**Convenors**
Richard Dennis (University College London, UK), Deryck Holdsworth (Pennsylvania State University, USA), Phillip G. Mackintosh (Brock University, Canada)

**Chair**
Phillip G. Mackintosh (Brock University, Canada)

1. **“Peaceful and profitable relations with the ends of the earth”: international trade, the Manchester Ship Canal, and the (re-)imagination of the city** - Harry Stopes (University College London, UK)
2. **“What shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be lighted?” Orchestrating commodity flows into and through New York City** - Deryck Holdsworth (Pennsylvania State University, USA)
### Tues Timeslot 1 Timeslot 2 Lunch Timeslot 3 Timeslot 4 Evening

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>16:30 – 17:45</th>
<th>18:00 – 19:30</th>
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</thead>
</table>

3 Technologies of segregation on the streets of East London - David Rooney (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

4 The London bus: an unlikely architecture of hurry - Richard Dennis (University College London, UK)

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#### Geographical knowledge and ignorance

**Tu1 | RGS-LR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Innes M. Keighren (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)</th>
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</table>

1 The geography of reading and the reading of geography in France, 1860-1900 - Alan R. H. Baker (University of Cambridge, UK)

2 Science, commerce, and geographical knowledge: the Ouachita River Expedition, 1804-1805 - Andrew Milson (University of Texas at Arlington, USA)

3 The Leeds and Yorkshire Geographical Society, c. 1908-1917: "a passing public mood" and short-lived purveyor of geographical knowledge - Robin Butlin (University of Leeds, UK)

4 A geography of historical geographic ignorance in Ontario, Canada - Anne Godlewska (Queen's University, Canada), Laura Schaefli (Queen's University, Canada)

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#### Health, medicine and environment

**Tu1 | RGS-SR**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Gerry Kearns (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland)</th>
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</table>

1 Geographies of convalescence in late Victorian England - Eli Anders (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

2 Home-life in the asylum: the nature of domesticity in Edwardian colony asylums for the insane poor - Gill Allmond (Queens University Belfast, UK)

3 Sanatorium Board of Manitoba 1904-1960 - Martin C. Kotecki (Archives of Manitoba, Canada)

4 Viral landscapes: three generations of medical geography in Uganda - Julia Ross Cummiskey (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

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#### Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (1)

**Tu1 | RGS-DR**

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<tr>
<th>Related sessions: 50</th>
<th>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/43">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/43</a></th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Convenors</th>
<th>Liz Haines (Royal Holloway University of London / Science Museum, UK), Emily Hayes (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>James Ryan (University of Exeter, UK)</th>
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1 The S. Pearson & Son Malta Albums: institutional and corporate image(s) - Noeme Santana (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)
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<th>Timeslots</th>
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<td>16:30 – 17:45</td>
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</table>

2. **Hidden in plain sight: early ecology as visual science** - Damian Hughes (De Montfort University, UK)

3. **Geographical projections: lantern slides, science and popular geography at the RGS, 1886 – 1893** - Emily Hayes (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

4. **Lantern slide projections at the Paris Société de Géographie** - Olivier Loiseaux (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, France)

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44. **Geographies of early modern war (1)**

**Tu1 | RSM-G41**

- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/44](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/44)

**Convenors**

Dean W. Bond (University of Toronto, Canada), Madalina Valeria Veres (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

**Chair**

Dean W. Bond (University of Toronto, Canada)

1. **Cartography and war in the early modern world: the Guarani War (1751-1756)** - Federico Benninghoff Prados (Universität Konstanz, Germany)

2. **Creating an image of the country: Thomas Jeffrey's map of Portugal 1762** - Luís Miguel Moreira (Universidade do Minho / Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

3. **The stories maps tell: cartographic depictions of Spanish encounters with maritime Indians in a Caribbean borderland** - Ernesto Bassi (Cornell University, USA)

4. **The institutionalization of military cartography in the eighteenth-century Habsburg monarchy** - Madalina Valeria Veres (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

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45. **Use of documentary data for reconstruction of climate, hydrometeorological extremes and human impacts**

**Tu1 | RSM-G05**

- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/45](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/45)

**Convenors**

Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Petr Dobrovolný (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

**Chair**

Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

1. **Climate of the Czech Lands reconstructed from documentary evidence since AD 1500** - Petr Dobrovolný (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Hubert Valášek (Moravian Provincial Archives, Czech Republic)

2. **500 years of floods and droughts in Central Europe** - Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Petr Dobrovolný (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Miroslav Trnka (Mendel University, Czech Republic)

3. **Damaging hailstorms in South Moravia in the 17th–20th centuries as derived from taxation records** - Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Kateřina Chromá (Global Change Research Centre, Czech Republic), Ladislava Řezničková (Global Change Research Centre, Czech Republic)
**Tues**

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<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
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<td>18:00 – 19:30</td>
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</table>

**4** Impacts of hydrometeorological extremes in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands in 1706–1889 from taxation records - Lukáš Dolák (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Hubert Valášek (Moravian Provincial Archives, Czech Republic)

**5** Famines in the Czech Lands during the Little Ice Age: interactions of climate and society - Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Hubert Valášek (Moravian Provincial Archives, Czech Republic), Oldřich Kotyza (Regional Museum Litoměřice, Czech Republic)

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**46**

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<tr>
<td><strong>Digital atlases of historical sources: middle ages to modern period</strong></td>
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<td>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/46">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/46</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Convenors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Francesco Somaini (University of Salento, Italy), Bogumil Szady (Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski Jana Pawla II, Poland), Federica Migliaccio (Politecnico di Milano, Italy), Federica Cengarle (Johannes Gutenberg Universität, Germany / Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francesco Somaini (University of Salento, Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 AtlasFontium.pl as a resource for historical geographers - Tomasz Związek (Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 “Motivational geographies” in fifteenth-century Italy: perceptions of geopolitical space as presented in digital historical maps - Francesco Somaini (University of Salento, Italy), Federica Cengarle (Johannes Gutenberg Universität, Germany / Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 The Liber decimae: an ecclesiastical tax register of the Kingdom of Naples in the mid-fifteenth century - Simona Pizzuto, Lorenza Vantaggiato, Maria Rosaria Vassallo (University of Salento, Italy)</td>
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<td>4 Integrating historical sources in the medieval tax registers database of the GIS of Southern Italy - Daniela Carrion, Federica Migliaccio, Guido Minini (Politecnico di Milano, Italy)</td>
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**47**

<table>
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<th>Tu1</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Beastly pasts and places (1)</strong></td>
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<td>Related sessions: 58</td>
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<td>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/47">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/47</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Convenors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merle Patchett (University of Bristol, UK), Andy Flack (University of Bristol, UK)</td>
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<td>Andy Flack (University of Bristol, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Standardising beastliness: logging Osprey behaviour at Loch Garten and the negotiated production of the animal archive - Ben Garlick (The University of Edinburgh, UK)</td>
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<td>2 Placing a beast in extinction - Alistair Anderson (University of Bristol, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 ‘The savagrest creatures you ever did see’: nineteenth-century american frontiers and the question of (human) animality - Dominik Ohrem (University of Cologne, Germany)</td>
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4 Past-Present-Futures of porcine-human relationship: the case of the Enviropig and the question of the role of biotechnology in shaping this relationship - Karolina Rucinska (University of Cardiff, UK)

48 Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (1)
Related sessions: 59
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/48](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/48)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convenors</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alison Blunt (Queen Mary University of London, UK), Eleanor John (The Geffrye Museum of the Home, UK), Alastair Owens (Queen Mary University of London, UK)</td>
<td>Alison Blunt (Queen Mary University of London, UK)</td>
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</table>

1 "An Englishman’s Castle": re-imagining the thresholds of the nineteenth-century urban working-class home - Vicky Holmes (University of Essex, UK)

2 "Employed all day": domestic servants and the daily routine in eighteenth-century London - Tessa Chynoweth (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

3 "Look what Santa’s Brought for You, Mummy": women, domesticity and the vacuum cleaner in 1950s Ireland - Sorcha O’Brien (Kingston University, UK)

4 Understanding the display of prints in the nineteenth-century home through painting - Kim Clayton-Greene (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Break 11:00-11:30
Coffee and tea is served in the Main Hall and Map Room at the RGS-IBG.
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### Tuesdays

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#### 49 Environments of heritage? (2)

**Related sessions:** 38

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/49](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/49)

**Convenors:** Iain J. M. Robertson (University of Gloucestershire, UK), David Harvey (University of Exeter, UK)

**Chair:** David Harvey (University of Exeter, UK)

1. **The erosion paradox: creatively communicating geomorphological change on the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site** - Frances Rylands (University of Exeter, UK)
2. **The late modern heritage environment: a Pacific Coast case study** - Richard M. Hutchings (University of British Columbia, Canada)
3. **Forest regeneration in the North and South Atlantic forests compared: parallel non-linear historical processes in the United States and Brazil** - Scott William Hoefle (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
4. **The topology of heritage** - Daisy Sutcliffe (University of Glasgow, UK)

#### 50 Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (2)

**Related sessions:** 43

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/50](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/50)

**Convenors:** Liz Haines (Royal Holloway University of London / Science Museum, UK), Emily Hayes (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

**Chair:** James Ryan (University of Exeter, UK)

1. **Pseudo-photogrammetry and the touristic imagination** - Liz Haines (Royal Holloway University of London / Science Museum, UK)
2. **No more elsewhere: Antarctica through the archive of the Edward Wilson (1872-1912) watercolours** - Polly Gould (University College London, UK)
3. **Framing emptiness: the early photographing of ice sheets** - Jean de Pomereu (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)
4. **Spectres of indigo: colonial photography and post-documentary blue in India** - Natasha Eaton (University College London, UK)

#### 51 Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (2)

**Related sessions:** 40

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/51](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/51)

**Convenor:** Richard Dennis (University College London, UK), Deryck Holdsworth (The Pennsylvania State University, USA), Phillip G. Mackintosh (Brock University, Canada)

**Chair:** Deryck Holdsworth (The Pennsylvania State University, USA)

1. **Death on pavements: children, automobiles, and the Toronto Globe** - Phillip G. Mackintosh (Brock University, Canada)
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2  The mobilities of Gissing’s Ryecroft: haste, hurry, pedestrianism, acceleration and deceleration - Jason Finch (Åbo Akademi University / Academy of Finland, Finland)

3  Travelling through the city: using life writing to explore individual experiences of urban travel c1840-1940 - Colin G. Pooley (Lancaster University, UK)

4  Discussion - Richard Dennis (University College London, UK)

There is no session 52.

53  Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (1)
Related sessions: 65
View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/53

Chair  Mona Domosh (Dartmouth College, USA)

1  Modern water and mandatory rule: the politics of hydraulic infrastructure in colonial Lebanon, 1920-1950 - Christèle Allès (Université de Nantes, France), Simon Jackson (University of Birmingham, UK)

2  Coursing the Cauvery: dam development, nature, and conflict in Southern India - Ramya Swayamprakash (Lawrence Technological University, USA)

3  The role of ideology in water infrastructure - The story of the first National Water Company - Assaf Selzer (University of Haifa, Israel)

4  The "Cursed Channel": a hydrological dystopia from 20th century Hungary - Noémi Ujházy (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

54  Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (1): urban
Related sessions: 66
View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/54

Chair  Arn Keeling (Memorial University, Canada)

Convenors  Jeremy Bryson (Weber State University, USA), Arn Keeling (Memorial University, Canada)

1  Talking trash – or is it garbage? The journey of American waste through society and language - Anastasia Day (University of Delaware, USA)

2  Insanitary past; sanitised present: the changing roles and reputations of Perth’s suburban laneways - Roy Jones, Karen Miller (Curtin University, Australia)

3  Vancouver noise legislation and the harmoniously productive city - Pietro Sammarco (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

4  Urban waste treatment in the British Mandate of Palestine (1920-1948): an imperial issue, a national challenge or a local problem? - Yaron Balslev (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
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### 55: Geographies of early modern war (2)

- Related sessions: 44
- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/55](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/55)

#### Tu2 | RSM-G41

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dean W. Bond (University of Toronto, Canada), Madalina Valeria Veres (University of Pittsburgh, USA)</td>
<td>Madalina Valeria Veres (University of Pittsburgh, USA)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Session 1
- **Mapping the Battle of Lepanto (1571): geographies of connected histories** - Stefan Hanß (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

#### Session 2
- **Between geographical knowledge and bureaucratic practice: an approach to the organization of mercenary service in early modern Russia (1598-1634)** - Oleg Rusakovskiy (Universität Tübingen, Germany)

#### Session 3
- **A.F. Büsching and the geographies of enlightened warfare** - Dean W. Bond (University of Toronto, Canada)

### 56: Climate and land use in the history of Anatolia and Armenia

- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/56](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/56)

#### Tu2 | RSM-G05

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Adam Izdebski (Jagiellonian University, Poland)</td>
<td>Sam White (Ohio State University, USA)</td>
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#### Session 1
- **Climate amelioration and economic expansion in Byzantine Western Anatolia (300-1300 AD)** - Adam Izdebski (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

#### Session 2
- **The great thaw: the end of the Little Ice Age and the politics of land use in rural Anatolia** - Andrea E. Williams (Colorado State University, USA)

#### Session 3
- **Discussant** - Neil Roberts (Plymouth University, UK)

### 57: Rethinking place through GIS

- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/57](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/57)

#### Tu2 | RSM-G06

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Kelly Knowles (Middlebury College, USA)</td>
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</table>

#### Session 1
- **Renaissance Lyon: a new media tool for exploring Le Plan Scénographique de Lyon, 1544-1553** - Andrew Taylor (Rice University, USA)

#### Session 2
- **Using historical GIS to locate and visualize the forgotten fields of Chinese and Japanese market gardeners in the Okanagan Valley, Canada** - Catherine J. Kyle (University of British Columbia, Canada)

#### Session 3
- **sToria: a digital laboratory for the study of Terra d’Otranto** - Anna Lucia Denitto, Michele Romano, Elisabetta Caroppo, Anna Pina Paladini (University of Salento, Italy)

#### Session 4
- **Spatial representations of local history: preliminary investigations into the market town of Puyuan, Zhejiang, China** - Ivy Maria Lim (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore), Wu Bing Sheng (National Institution of Education / Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)
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**58**  
**Beastly pasts and places (2)**  
Related sessions: 47  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/58](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/58)

**Convenors**  
Merle Patchett (University of Bristol, UK), Andy Flack (University of Bristol, UK)

**Chair**  
Andy Flack (University of Bristol, UK)

1. **Beasts on the streets: stray dogs in Parisian public spaces** - Chris Pearson (University of Liverpool, UK)
2. **Pet Project: last landscapes for the companion animal** - Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK)
3. **‘A fancy for pigeons’: the cultural and historical geographies of pigeon fancying in Britain, c.1850-c.1950** - Kate Whiston (University of Nottingham, UK)
4. **The taboo power of birds’ egg collections** - Edward Cole (University of Glasgow, UK)

**59**  
**Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (2)**  
Related sessions: 48  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/59](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/59)

**Convenors**  
Alison Blunt (Queen Mary University of London, UK), Eleanor John (The Geffrye Museum of the Home, UK), Alastair Owens (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

**Chair**  
Eleanor John (The Geffrye Museum of the Home, UK)

1. **Home is where the heart(h) is... : interior decoration, social behaviour and the meaning of space in Antwerp houses, 1550-1900** - Britt Denis, Julie De Groot (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
2. **A proper home instead of a "box": student homes in Finland 1900-1939** - Laika Nevalainen (European University Institute, Italy)
3. **Lost London homes: building biographies from English Heritage's Architectural Studies Collection** - Matthew Jenkins (University of York, UK), Charlotte Newman (National Collections English Heritage, UK)
4. **In-between home** - Henrietta Zeffert (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)
5. **The phenomenological turn: touch, taste, sound and smell in the House Museum** - Hillary Walker Gugan (University of Toronto, Canada)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Timeslot 1</th>
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<th>Timeslot 3</th>
<th>Plenary</th>
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<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
<td>16:30 – 18:00</td>
<td>18:00 – 19:30</td>
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**60 Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015**

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/60

1. The most magnificent spectacle in the colony: forestry capitalism and the production of space in former Spanish Guinea - Juan-Carlos Guerra (University of Valladolid, Spain), Henar Pascual (University of Valladolid, Spain)

2. Spitsbergen hunting expeditions from the Russian North in the eighteenth century: practices of organization, place in regional economy and geography of labour - Julia Lajus (European University at St Petersburg, Russia), Margaret Dadykina (European University at St. Petersburg, Russia), Alexei Kraikovski (European University at St Petersburg, Russia)

3. Study of the location and plan of Hellenistic and Roman cities in the Near East - Noboru Ogata (Kyoto University, Japan)

4. Japanese cultural landscapes: a comparison of the topography of Edo-Tokyo and London - Mika Abe (Doshisha University, Japan)

5. Kyoto through the eyes of foreign travelers in Bakumatsu and Meiji Japan: the case of the British Diplomat Ernest Satow - Shogo Hasegawa (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

6. Narrating the archive - Cheryl McGeachan (University of Glasgow, UK)

7. The formation of Pusan as a Japanese Colonial Town: analysis of successful Japanese businessmen and their residences during the 1880s - Nakanishi Ryotaro (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

**Meeting of climate historians and historical climatologists**

Sam White (Ohio State University, USA)

**Teaching and learning in historical geography**

Stephanie Wyse (Royal Geographical Society (with IBG)), Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK)

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**Foyle Reading Room @ Lunchtime**

Visit the Foyle Reading Room for a short presentation and curated display on the RGS-IBG Collections. See the delegate pack insert for the exact programme and announcements at the Registration desk.

**Lunch**

Lunch is included in the delegate fee and is available at the RGS-IBG upon presentation of a lunch ticket. It is available for collection at the Main Hall and Map Room between 12.45 and 14.15 each day. Please make use of all of the free space including the Terrace, the garden, and in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens opposite, weather permitting. Blankets are available from the Map Room for those who wish to sit in the RGS-IBG garden.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time Slot</th>
<th>Tues Timeslot 1</th>
<th>Tues Timeslot 2</th>
<th>Lunch Timeslot 3</th>
<th>Tues Timeslot 4</th>
<th>Evening Timeslot 4</th>
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<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
<td>16:30 – 17:45</td>
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### 61 | Tu3 | RGS-OT
---|---|---|---|---|---|
**The material image: the photographic archive in circulation**
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/61](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/61)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
**Convenors**
Felix Driver, Noeme Santana (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
**Chair**
Felix Driver (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
1 "To admit of easy mutual reference": functional origins and material meanings in a Colonial Office photograph album, 1869-2014 - Joan M. Schwartz (Queens University, Canada)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
2 Materiality, corporate structure and global business: understanding and contextualising the Pearson photographic archive - Noeme Santana (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
3 Oficina Alianza and Port of Iquique 1899: the photographic album and the nitrate trade - Louise Purbrick (University of Brighton, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
4 Reading Magnum’s Archive - Steven Hoelscher (The University of Texas at Austin, USA), Andrea D. Gustavson (The University of Texas at Austin, USA)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
5 Discussion - Gillian Rose (The Open University, UK)

### 62 | Tu3 | RGS-EC
---|---|---|---|---|---|
**Ethics, self and historical geography**
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/62](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/62)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
**Convenor and Chair**
Stephen Legg (University of Nottingham, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
1 Self-mapping in Rio de Janeiro’s Favelas: ethics and local interventions - André Reyes Novaes (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
2 Care for the Subaltern Self? Disciplining and caring for the Urban Masses in Delhi’s Anti-Colonial Movements - Stephen Legg (University of Nottingham, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
3 Needy subjects: Rockefeller philanthropy, modernisation and the geographies of agricultural change - David Nally (University of Cambridge, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
4 The Postcolonial politics of contagion: AIDS in South Africa - Gerry Kearns (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
5 Decolonising the self/body: the "work" of memory and care through place - Karen Till (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland)

### 63 | Tu3 | RGS-CR
---|---|---|---|---|---|
**Geographical traditions**
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/63](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/63)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
**Chair**
Richard C. Powell (University of Oxford, UK)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
1 Geography in Austria under the regime of Chancellor Metternich - Petra Svatek (University of Vienna, Austria)
---|---|---|---|---|---|
2 Geography and genocide: radical demographic restructuring and the intellectual history of geography - Sarah Danielsson (City University of New York, Queensborough, USA)
### Tues Timeslot 1 Timeslot 2 Lunch Timeslot 3 Timeslot 4 Evening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeslot</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timeslot 1</td>
<td>09:15 – 11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>An historical perspective on medical geography</td>
<td>Rais Akhtar (International Institute Of Health Management Research, India)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timeslot 2</td>
<td>11:30 – 13:15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historical geography in Brazil</td>
<td>Gil Carlos Silveira Porto (Universidade Federal de Alfenas-MG, Brazil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeslot 3</td>
<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Historical geography” or “geographical history”? Comments on the question of historical geography in China from the perspective of that in Britain</td>
<td>Dahai Li (Shaanxi Normal University, China)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Geographies of sovereignty and international law

#### Tu3 | RGS-LR

**Chair**

David Atkinson (University of Hull, UK)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeslot</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Geography and the Just War, 1914-1920</td>
<td>Mike Heffernan (University of Nottingham, UK)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>An international tribunal is not a court of appeals: the politics of contemporary justice in American imperial law</td>
<td>Allison Powers (Columbia University, USA)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Archipelago of justice: geography's explanatory power for legal historians</td>
<td>Laurie Wood (Florida State University, USA)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Contesting national imaginaries: Haudenosaunee geographic history and the Canada-U.S. border</td>
<td>Laura Schaefli (Queen's University, Canada)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;Indigenous Peoples&quot; in international and local contexts: declarations, practices, dilemmas and future applications</td>
<td>Havatzelet Yahel, Ruth Kark, Seth Frantzman (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)</td>
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</table>

### Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (2)

#### Tu3 | RGS-SR

**Chair**

Jane Carruthers (University of South Africa, South Africa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeslot</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Subterranean water conflicts: the vertical geography of flow and the drainage of the Peak District lead mines, ca 1660-1860</td>
<td>Carry Van Lieshout (University of Nottingham, UK)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Urban growth against the risk of flooding: The case of the town of Thann (Haut-Rhin, France) in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries</td>
<td>Nicolas Holleville, Brice Martin (Université de Haute-Alsace, France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>“Where there is no bridge the smallest plank is of great value”. Water history as an interdisciplinary field</td>
<td>Maurits W. Ertsen (Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (2): "residuals"  
**Related sessions: 54**  
**View abstracts online:** [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/66](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/66)

**Convenors:** Arn Keeling (Memorial University, Canada), Jeremy Bryson (Weber State University, USA)

**Chair:** Arn Keeling (Memorial University, Canada)

1. **All aboard the Poo-Poo Choo-Choo:** Human waste and environmental justice in postwar America - Graham Mooney (Johns Hopkins University, USA)
2. **Radioactivity and the "ecosphere":** fallout, radiotracers, and the global environment - Jerry Jessee (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, USA)
3. **Toxic legacies:** mining, environmental justice, and the slow violence of arsenic contamination at Canada's Giant Mine - Arn Keeling (Memorial University, Canada), John Sandlos (Memorial University, Canada)
4. **A tale of two lakes:** the coproduction of pollution and purity in central New York - Robert Wilson (Syracuse University, UK)

### Military survey and geographical knowledge

**View abstracts online:** [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/67](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/67)

**Chair:** Miles Ogborn (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

1. **Hachures as identifiers of lost coastal landscapes in Malta** - John A. Schembri, Ritienne Gauci, Raphael Mizzi (University of Malta, Malta)
2. **Geographical knowledge and the crucible of Île de France: the French contribution to Matthew Flinders's work during the Napoleonic wars** - Dany Breelle (Flinders University, Australia)
3. **Origins, expansion and renewal of the French military geography in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries** - Philippe Boulanger (University Paris VIII, France)
4. **Historical photography and topography of the Italian borderline during the Great War: the Macerata archives** - Simone Betti, Carlo Pongetti (University of Macerata, Italy)

### Historical geographies of climate change

**View abstracts online:** [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/68](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/68)

**Chair:** Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK)

1. **Climate variation and climate disasters in the early period of Little Ice Age in East Asia** - Yoshio Tagami (University of Toyama, Japan)
2. **Summer temperature variations since the eighteenth century in Tokyo reconstructed from historical weather documents** - Junpei Hirano (National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Japan), Takehiko Mikami (Teikyo University, Japan), Masumi Zaiki (Seikei University, Japan)
### 3 Historical wind climatology for the "Cape of Good Hope": 1843-2012
Alexa Brown, Stefan Grab (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

### 4 Climatic variations in Japan since 1700s based on historical documents and meteorological data
Takehiko Mikami (Teikyo University, Japan), Masumi Zaiki (Seikei University, Japan), Junpei Hirano (National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Japan)

### 5 Instrumental meteorological records in Japan since the nineteenth century and their climatological significance
Junpei Hirano (National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Japan), Masumi Zaiki (Seikei University, Japan), Takehiko Mikami (Teikyo University, Japan), Togo Tsukahara (Kobe University, Japan)

### Historical hydrology: floods, droughts and ice floes
View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/69

#### Tu3 | RSM-G06

**Convenors**
Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK), Andrea Kiss (Vienna University of Technology, Austria)

**Chair**
Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK)

1. **Floods and droughts: the Medical Officer for Health's perspective** - Cerys Jones (Aberystwyth University, UK)

2. **A 320-year long series of Danube floods in Central Hungary (Budapest and Pest County): a frequency-magnitude-seasonality overview** - Andrea Kiss (Vienna University of Technology, Austria)

3. **The value of adding fuzzy historical data in flood frequency analysis: a case study of the city of Passau, Germany** - Jose Luis Salinas, Andrea Kiss, Guenter Bloeschl (Vienna University of Technology, Austria)

4. **Reconstructing a flood chronology for the River Severn** - James Bowen (University of Liverpool, UK), Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK)

5. **Discussion – the utility of historical records** - Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK)

### Field experiments: collaborative practices in art and environment (1)
View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/70

#### Tu3 | RSM-LT131

**Convenors**
Bergit Arends (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK), Laura Cameron (Queen's University, Canada)

**Chair**
Bergit Arends (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK), Laura Cameron (Queen's University, Canada)

1. **Cosmos** - Ruth Jarman (Semiconductor), Joe Gerhardt (Semiconductor)

2. **Watershed+** - Tristan Surtees (Sans façon), Charles Blanc (Independent Scholar), Paul Fesko (City of Calgary - Water Resources, Canada), Eric Laurier (University of Edinburgh, UK)
### Tues

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<th>Timeslot 1</th>
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<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
<td>16:30 – 17:45</td>
<td>18:00 – 19:30</td>
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3. The Salisbury Archive re-viewed: observing environmental change in British landscape - Chrystel Lebas (Natural History Museum, UK), Mark Spencer (Natural History Museum, UK)

71. Space, agency and contestation: towards a conversation between labour history and labour geography

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/71](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/71)

**Tu3 | RSM-LT147**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convenors</th>
<th>David Featherstone (University of Glasgow, UK), Paul Griffin (University of Glasgow, UK), Diarmaid Kelliher (University of Glasgow, UK)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Diarmaid Kelliher (University of Glasgow, UK)</td>
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</table>

1. Salud y anarquía desde dowlais: the translocal experience of Spanish anarchism in South Wales, 1900-1920 - James Yeoman (University of Sheffield, UK)

2. The unmaking of the English labouring class (or, the making of the rural labourer as racial subject) - Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

3. Historical geographies and history of geography in the 1871 Paris Commune - Federico Ferretti (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

4. Spatial relations, history from below and the makings of agency - David Featherstone, Paul Griffin (University of Glasgow, UK)

**Break 16:00-16:30**

Coffee and tea is served in the Main Hall and Map Room at the RGS-IBG.
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### 72

**Space, time and environment: Graeme Wynn and historical geography**

**Tu4 | RGS-OT**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/72](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/72)

**Convenor and Chair**
Matthew Evenden (University of British Columbia, Canada)

1 **Roundtable Discussion** - Andrea Gaynor (The University of Western Australia, Australia), Robert Wilson (Syracuse University, UK), Jane Carruthers (University of South Africa, South Africa), Larry McCann (University of Victoria, Canada), Graeme Wynn (University of British Columbia, Canada)

### 73

**Rethinking British navigation and survey in the nineteenth century**

**Tu4 | RGS-EC**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/73](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/73)

**Convenor and Chair**
Megan Barford (University of Cambridge, UK)

1 **Inland Empire: oceanic navigation, inland waterways and the making of the global** - Eóin Phillips (University of Cambridge, UK)

2 **Stories about sextants and stories about numbers: Royal Naval hydrography and instruments of survey** - Megan Barford (University of Cambridge, UK)

3 **Instruments, vision, and the anxieties of "Geography Triumphant"** - Tom Simpson (University of Cambridge, UK)

### 74

**Urban historical geography**

**Tu4 | RGS-CR**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/74](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/74)

**Chair(s)**
Hannah Neate (University of Central Lancashire, UK)

1 **Perceived structure of the city: a case study of Kyoto from 794 to the nineteenth century** - Akihiro Kinda (Kyoto University, Japan), Shinsuke Minamide (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

2 **Redevelopment of the city gate area, Valletta, Malta: old issues or new directions?** - G.J. Ashworth (University of Groningen, NL), John Tunbridge (Carleton University, Canada)

3 **Cites and Rivers: the case of Red River, Hanoi, Vietnam** - Le Ha Phong (National Institute of Applied Sciences of Lyon, France)

4 **The establishment of labour market and the urbanization in early modern Japan** - Hitofumi Fujimoto (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

5 **Urban industrialisation and information network: analysis of pharmaceutical trade papers in Osaka, Japan, 1907–1911** - Takashi Amijima (Kyoto University, Japan)

There are no sessions 75 or 76.
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<th>Tues</th>
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<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
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<td>18:00 – 19:30</td>
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### 77
**Carbon geographies: making and moving Canada's fossil fuels**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/77](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/77)

**Tu4 | RGS-DR**

**Convenor**
Andrew Watson (York University, Canada)

**Chairs**
Arn Keeling (Memorial University, Canada), Jonathan Peyton (University of Manitoba, Canada)

1. **Canada's first oil boom: kerosene in Canada, 1859-1920** - Ruth Sandwell (University of Toronto, Canada)

2. **The problem of coal in Canada: finding markets for Canadian coal between the wars** - Andrew Watson (York University, Canada)

3. **A silent river of oil: an environmental history of pipeline spills in Canada, 1959-2012** - Sean Kheraj (York University, Canada)

There are no sessions 78 or 79.

### 80
**Field experiments: collaborative practices in art and environment (2)**

**Tu4 | RSM-LT131**

Related sessions: 70

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/80](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/80)

**Convenors and Chairs**
Bergit Arends (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK), Laura Cameron (Queen’s University, Canada)

**Roundtable Discussion** - Laura Cameron (Queen’s University, Canada), Jem Finer (UK-based artist, musician and composer), Laura Harrington (Leverhulme Artist in Residence, Durham University, UK), Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK), Lee Paterson (UK-based sound artist, collaborator with Laura Harrington), George Revill (The Open University, UK), Matt Rogalsky (Queen’s University, Canada)
Delegates are warmly invited to attend the first British Academy Geography Lecture, taking place at 6pm on Tuesday 7 July in the Ondaatje Theatre, RGS-IBG. The session will be chaired by Professor Felix Driver, Chair of the ICHG, and will be followed by a drinks reception sponsored by the British Academy.

William Cronon (University of Wisconsin, USA)

**Who reads geography or history anymore? The challenge of audience in a digital age**

The disciplines of history and geography favour quite different rhetorical venues for communicating their research findings. Geography long ago joined the rest of the sciences in preferring peer-reviewed journal articles as its principal mode of professional communication, whereas history is one of the last remaining disciplines still committed primarily to the book-length monograph. Neither format seems ideally suited to the increasingly dominant rhetorical media created by the digital revolution. How might geographers and historians best respond to the challenge of reaching academic and non-academic audiences in the 21st century?
### 18. Mid-conference study and field visits

All field trips have been pre-booked – if you have any questions, please ask at reception. Those delegates not attending field trips are encouraged to visit the Foyle Reading Room on Wednesday 8 July and explore the Society’s collections.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Trip Description</th>
<th>Leader(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historical geographies of hop picking and beer making in Kent</td>
<td>Led by Toby Butler (University of East London)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring the historical geographies of Oxford City and University</td>
<td>Led by Dr Elizabeth Baigent (University of Oxford)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kensington and the 1862 International Exhibition through an urban walking tour and visit to the Victoria and Albert Museum</td>
<td>Led by Ruth Mason (University College London) and Helen Cresswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past and present in East London: The Olympic Park and urban regeneration</td>
<td>Led by Dr Heike Jons and Jordan Dawson (Loughborough University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kew Gardens: botany in an age of empire</td>
<td>Dr Caroline Cornish (Royal Holloway, University of London) and Dr Mark Nesbitt (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Future? Public housing and architectural modernism in Finsbury and the City of London</td>
<td>Dr Ruth Craggs (Kings College London), Dr Hilary Geoghegan (University of Reading) and Dr Hannah Neate (University of Central Lancashire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Greenwich: navigation and exploration</td>
<td>Dr Innes M. Keighren (Royal Holloway University of London) and Professor Miles Ogborn (Queen Mary, University of London)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A musical tour of Soho, London’s historic entertainment district</td>
<td>Dr Kevin Milburn (University of Hull)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tate Britain tour: exploring landscape art</td>
<td>Professor Stephen Daniels (University of Nottingham)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Understanding Victoria Street: modernity before modernism, 1850-1930</td>
<td>Professor Richard Dennis (University College London)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mapping the town: Windsor and Eton through the Historic Town Atlas</td>
<td>Dr Keith Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast) and Dr David Lewis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrating war: archiving, exhibiting, researching conflict at the Imperial War Museum</td>
<td>Dr Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham) and James Wallis (University of Exeter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural diversity: exploring the collections at the Natural History Museum</td>
<td>Julie Harvey, Charlie Jarvis, Bergit Arends, Victoria Pickering (Natural History Museum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical geographies of weather watching in London</td>
<td>Professor Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham) and Dr Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaborative research at the Science Museum: hidden histories at the Blyth House store</td>
<td>Dr Alison Hess, Science Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical geographies of home: The Geffrye Museum of the Home</td>
<td>Professor Alison Blunt, Dr Alastair Owens (Queen Mary, University of London) and Eleanor John (Geffrye Museum of the Home)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical maps at The National Archives: document workshop</td>
<td>Rose Mitchell, The National Archives</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## 19. Sessions – Thursday 9 July

### Session 82
**Asylum geographies (1)**

**Related sessions:** 94  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/82](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/82)

**Convenors:** Cheryl McGeachan, Chris Philo (University of Glasgow, UK)  
**Chair:** Ebba Högström (Blekinge Institute of Technology, Sweden)

1. **The Scottish Poor Law of Lunacy** - Lauren Farquharson (University of Glasgow, UK)
2. **City of others: geographies of the cosmopolitan asylum** - Caroline Bressey (University College London, UK)
3. "It was decided that we’d start at the north of Scotland and work our way south ... so Craig Dunain was our first call": psychiatric art therapy and the emergence of the ‘Art Extraordinary’ collection in Scotland - Cheryl McGeachan (University of Glasgow, UK)
4. "Lonely lost people living in the waste-land": T. Ferguson Rodger, "social psychiatry", "mad dreaming" and "rethinking mental health" - Sarah Phelan (University of Glasgow, UK)

### Session 83
**Historical geographies of making (1): practice, process and experience**

**Related sessions:** 95  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/83](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/83)

**Convenors and Chairs:** Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK), Kevin Milburn (University of Hull, UK)

1. **Historical geographies of apprenticeship: tracing the ‘passing-on’ of a craft-style** - Merle Patchett (University of Bristol, UK)
2. **Historical geographies of craft production: finding makers lives and skilled labour in the archives** - Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK)
3. **Sacred stitching: intersections of domesticity, femininity and religious labour in the making of the interwar suburban church** - Claire Dwyer (University College London, UK)
4. **The art and afterlife of Tom Thomson: painting wilderness, making a country?** - Kevin Milburn (University of Hull, UK)

### Session 84
**Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (1)**

**Related sessions:** 96  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/84](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/84)

**Convenors:** Richard Brook (Manchester School of Architecture, UK), Martin Dodge (University of Manchester, UK)  
**Chair:** Richard Brook (Manchester School of Architecture, UK)

1. **Cold war urbanism: the challenge of survivable city infrastructures** - Martin Dodge (University of Manchester, UK)
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2 **Promise and threat: the dawn of the atomic age and the architectural Imaginary** - Russell Rodrigo (University of New South Wales, Australia)

3 **The iconography of the nuclear war threat in Cold War Bologna** - Eloisa Betti (University of Bologna, Italy)

4 **Airspace in the nuclear age** - Jonathan Hogg (University of Liverpool, UK)

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<th>Forest landscapes</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Briony McDonagh (University of Hull, UK)</th>
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</table>

1 **Making space for homo ludens: royal and non-royal forests and chases in England and Wales** - John Langton (University of Oxford, UK)

2 **Sherwood Forest, navy building and climate change 1660-1670** - Sara Morrison (Brescia University College / University of Western Ontario, Canada)

3 **Squatting as "moral ecology": commoning in the New Forest** - Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

4 **Japanese scientific forestry and reconstruction of potential vegetation: mapping forest zones and environmental change** - Taisaku Komeie (Kyoto University, Japan)

5 **Linking historical contexts with conservation: stakeholder engagements with place in a forest fringe landscape in the Western Ghats mountains of Southern India** - Meera Anna Oommen (University of Technology, Sydney, Australia / Dakshin Foundation, Bangalore, India), William Gladstone, Heather Goodall (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

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<th>86</th>
<th>Managing the landscape: early modern to modern</th>
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<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Göran Hoppe (Uppsala University, Sweden)</th>
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</table>

1 **Philanthropic and state-sponsored tree planting initiatives in Ireland, 1740 to 1910: a comparison** - Rachael Byrne (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

2 **Strip field systems and common system of fences. Open field systems in 17th century Sweden** - Kristofer Jupiter, Anders Wästfelt (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

3 **Village network and disaster management in early modern Japan** - Satoshi Murayama, Takaaki Aoki, Hiroko Nakamura (Kagawa University, Japan)

4 **The Royal Site of Soto de Roma: A forest landscape becomes a farm landscape** - Concepción Camarero Bullon, Maria-Jesus Vidal Dominguez (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain), Amparo Ferrer Rodriguez (University of Granada, Spain)

5 **Common valleys, landscape and management models: a geohistorical analysis of the Clain River since the end of the eighteenth century** - Régis Barraud, Claire Portal (Université de Poitiers, France)
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87 Garden histories

**Th1 | RGS-DR**

**Chair**

Peter Merriman (Aberystwyth University, UK)

1. **To gain both time and space: producing and testing geographical knowledge in eighteenth-century kitchen gardens** - Kate Wersan (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

2. **Making English gardens in Japan 1860-2010: ideas, practices and modernity** - Setsu Tachibana (Kobe Yamate University, Japan)

3. **Geographical Information Systems and the study of historic designed landscapes** - Caroline Dalton (University of Bristol, UK)

4. **Identification and protection of values of landscape parks/designes landscapes** - Markéta Šantrůčková (Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Czech Republic)

88 Geography and enlightenment

**Th1 | RSM-G41**

**Chair**

Felix Driver (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

1. **Alexander Kincaid (c. 1752 – c. 1823): geographer of Enlightenment Edinburgh** - Philip Dodds (University of Edinburgh, UK)

2. **Moments of foundation: the differentiated institutionalisation of geography in France, Great Britain and Prussia at the beginning of the nineteenth century** - Laura Péaud (Université Lumière Lyon 2, France)

3. **The Naples geographic forge: issues and key figures, c. 1770-1860** - Emilia Sarno (Università Telematica Pegaso, Italy)

4. **Geography into anthropology: Robert Schomburgk, the Royal Geographical Society and the birth of a British social science** - Ian Dudley (University of Essex, UK)

5. **Anarchy (and geography) in the UK: the British networks of Elisée Reclus and Pëtr Kropotkin (1852-1917)** - Federico Ferretti (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

89 Maps as historical sources

**Th1 | RSM-G05**

**Chair**

Roger Kain (School of Advanced Study, University of London, UK)

1. **Swedish farming systems as a determining factor for the level of details in eighteenth century cadastral maps** - Karin Hallgren (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

2. **Evolution of landscapes and landuse in the Alps: a geohistorical approach through the use of historical maps maps from the nineteenth century to the present** - Dominique Baud (Université Grenoble Alpes, France)
### Thurs

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| 3 | **400 years’ history of Nagoya castle town, central Japan, through historical maps** - Tsunetoshi Mizoguchi (Nagoya University, Japan) |
| 4 | **The elusive yet pervasive swamp: A case study of cartographic disconnection** - Katrina Simon (University of New South Wales, Australia) |
| 5 | **The cartographic heritage: the role of cartographic continuity in Kyrgyz pasture management** - Marat Murzabekov (Uppsala University, Sweden) |

### 90 Colonisation and frontier territory

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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Bounded by the wilderness land&quot;: surveying and the creation of an English landscape in seventeenth-century New England - Beth Southard (University of East Anglia, UK)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Western Australia’s great land grab of 1837: an example of pragmatic policy development - JMR Cameron (Murdoch University, Australia)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>State-directed colonization and German settlement in the Romanian Banat: Habsburg colonial policies and the planned, regular villages of the “Danube Swabians”, 1718-1787 - Timothy G. Anderson (Ohio University, USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Geographies made visible? Colonial administration and geographical knowledge in mid-nineteenth century Australia - Johanna Skurnik (University of Turku, Finland)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>A Brazilian pioneer fringe: observations on the Northern Paraná land boom of the 1950s - Stephen Bell (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)</td>
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### 92 China: ancient to early modern

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<th>Th1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Xiaohong Zhang (Fudan University, China)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Distribution of sand dunes and sand shifts along the Southern Fringe of the Mu’us Desert since the Ming Dynasty - Hui Deng (Peking University, China)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Importance of the Great Wall and its symbolization on ancient maps of China - Jiesheng An (Fudan University, China)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Searching for the Silk Road and the Steps of Xuanzang in the Pamirs - Yangfang Hou (Fudan University, China)</td>
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93 | Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (1)
Related sessions: 103
View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/93

Convenors | Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK), Samuel Randalls (University College London, UK)

Chair | Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK)

1 Insuring lives in overseas climes: how Victorian Britain’s life assurance companies created geographical climatologies of risk - James Kneale, Samuel Randalls (University College London, UK)

2 Meteorology all at sea: Instruments, logbooks and the British Admiralty in the nineteenth century - Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

3 Negotiating a global science: marine meteorology and scientific internationalism 1900-1939 - Katharine Anderson (York University, Canada)

4 Currents of change: climate, meteorology and the eastern Indian Ocean - Ruth Morgan (Monash University, Australia)

5 Discussant - David Livingstone (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

Break 11:00-11:30
Coffee and tea is served in the Main Hall and Map Room at the RGS-IBG.
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| 94   | Asylum geographies (2) | Related sessions: 82 | View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/94 |
| Th2  | RGS-OT               |                        |                                                  |
| Convenors | Cheryl McGeachan, Chris Philo (University of Glasgow, UK) |
| Chair   | Cheryl McGeachan (University of Glasgow, UK) |
| 1 | **Monuments of madness: the multiple lives of former asylums** - Carolyn Gibbeson (Newcastle University, UK) |
| 2 | **The interplay between planned spatialisation and the creation of alternative spaces in the Devon County Lunatic Asylum** - Nicole Baur (University of Exeter, UK) |
| 3 | **"Madhouse"; or an investigation into "the regions below**" - Chris Philo (University of Glasgow, UK) |
| 4 | **Cold and unpersonal or transparent and open to society? Unfolding future, present and past in the House of Psychiatry in Uppsala, Sweden** - Ebba Högström (Blekinge Institute of Technology, Sweden) |

| 95   | Historical geographies of making (2): museums, archives and materiality | Related sessions: 83 | View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/95 |
| Th2  | RGS-EC               |                        |                                                  |
| Chair | Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK), Kevin Milburn (University of Hull, UK) |
| 1 | **American lynching postcards: Canadian perspectives** - Judith Nicholson (Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada) |
| 2 | **Crafting the archive: re-searching arts on the Jurassic Coast** - Frances Rylands (University of Exeter, UK) |
| 3 | **Geographical projections: materiality, mobility and meaning seen through the RGS lantern slides collections** - Emily Hayes (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK) |

<p>| 96   | Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (2) | Related sessions: 84 | View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/96">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/96</a> |
| Th2  | RGS-CR               |                        |                                                  |
| Convenors | Richard Brook (Manchester School of Architecture, UK), Martin Dodge (University of Manchester, UK) |
| Chair   | Martin Dodge (University of Manchester, UK) |
| 1 | <strong>The Warsaw Metro and the Warsaw Pact: From deep tunnels to cut and cover</strong> - Alex Lawrey (Independent Scholar / Town Planner) |
| 2 | <strong>Forming an everyday Cold War network: The constitutive role of law, surveying and asset management in the birth, life and death of Royal Observer Corps</strong> - Luke Bennett, Sarah Cardwell (Sheffield Hallam University, UK) |</p>
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3. **The anticipatory space of the bunker, modernity’s dark mirror** - Gary A. Boyd (Queen’s University Belfast, UK), Denis Linehan (University College Cork, Ireland)

4. **Discussant** - Richard Brook (Manchester School of Architecture, UK)

### 97

**Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (1)**

**Th2 | RGS-LR**

- Related sessions: 108
- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/97](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/97)

**Convenors**
Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK), Charles Watkins (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Chair**
Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

1. **Empire, trees, and climate in the North Atlantic: towards critical dendro-provenancing**
   - Kirsten Greer, Adam Csank (Nipissing University, Canada), Kirby Calvert (Pennsylvania State University, USA), Kimberly Monk (University of Bristol, UK), Andrew Smith (University of Liverpool, UK), Margot Maddison MacFadyen (Memorial University, Canada)

2. **Uprooted, blackened, burnt and diseased: exploring the historical geography of extreme weather and trees**
   - Lucy Veale, Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK)

3. **Anthropomorphizing landscapes, naturalizing people: cultural narratives of forests in Asia Minor / Turkey**
   - Hande Ozkan (Transylvania University Kentucky, USA)

4. **Tropicality, etymology and Indian nature: a brief history of the word jungle**
   - Julian Baker (University of Edinburgh, UK)

5. **Forest rights of indigenous communities in Koraput: now and then**
   - Kamla Khanal (University of Nottingham, UK)

### 98

**Landscape and settlement in Europe**

**Th2 | RGS-SR**

- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/98](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/98)

**Chair**
Alan R. H. Baker (University of Cambridge, UK)

1. **Property rights and landscape development: Estonia 1600-2000**
   - Göran Hoppe (Uppsala University, Sweden)

2. **Landscape and the early history of human settlement in the Altai Mountains during the Holocene**
   - Anastasia Glebova, Kirill Chistyakov (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

3. **The changing science of environmental change in Hungary**
   - Ferenc Jankó (University of West Hungary, Hungary)

4. **The historical geography of Slavic “tribes” in Eastern Europe (9th-10th centuries): conjunctions and contradictions of archeological data and landmarks in written sources**
   - Aleksei Shchavelev (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia), Aleksandr Fetisov (The State Museum of Oriental Art, Russia)

5. **Transformations of regional identities in the borderland areas of Czechia in the twentieth century: the case of the Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge area**
   - Zdeněk Kučera, Magdalena Kašková (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)
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**Thurs**

6 A mighty fortress without God: landscapes of disused Lutheran Sanctuaries in Slovakia - juraj Majo (comenius university in bratislava, slovakia), Róbert Erdélyi (Slovak University of Technology, Slovakia)

99 Cropping Australia: settling, managing and farming the continent’s landscapes

**Th2 | RGS-DR**

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/99

Convenor Andrea Gaynor (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Chair Ruth Morgan (Monash University, Australia)

1 A "circular conundrum": 150 years of attempted cropping in North West Australia - Kate Andrews (Australian National University, Australia)

2 Self-sown: grasses and the making of the southern Australian agricultural landscape - Andrea Gaynor (University of Western Australia, Australia)

3 All aboard for modernity: the Better Farming Train in the Victorian Mallee 1926-1935 - Katie Holmes, Kylie Mirmohamadi (La Trobe University, Australia)

100 Legacies of empire

**Th2 | RSM-G41**

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/100

Chair Alison Blunt (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

1 Making reparative historical geographies: reconnecting cotton textile production past and present - Susanne Seymour (University of Nottingham, UK)

2 National education and the state: Ireland in the Empire - Kevin Lougheed (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

3 Indigenous land rights in Canada: the Supreme Court accepts a territorial approach to historical occupation - Kent McNeil (York University, Canada)

4 Photogeography and the "Corporal Album": people and landscapes of Palestine during the Arab Revolt (1938), in the eyes of a British soldier - Yossi Ben-Artzi (University of Haifa, Israel)

5 Pillage in the archives: the whereabouts of Guatemalan documentary treasures - W. George Lovell (Queen’s University, Canada)

101 Map makers and map publishers

**Th2 | RSM-G05**

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/101

Chair Mike Heffernan (University of Nottingham, UK)

1 Petermann’s years in the UK: success with maps and knowledge transfer - Bruno Schelhaas (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany), Haim Goren (Tel-Hai College, Israel)

2 Maps, publishing rights, and distribution of geographical information from the eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century in Osaka - Kazuyuki Shimamoto (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)
**Thurs** | Timeslot 1 | Timeslot 2 | Lunch | Timeslot 3 | Plenary | Evening
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3 | Cartography and capitalism: George Clason and the mapping of western American development, 1903-1931 - William Wyckoff (Montana State University, USA)

4 | Picturing the world: American pictorial maps, 1920-1970 - Stephen J. Hornsby (University of Maine, USA)

### 102
**Th2 | RSM-LT131**

**Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (1)**

Related sessions: 114

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/102](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/102)

**Convenors**

Yannan Ding (Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China), Xiaohong Zhang (Fudan University, China)

**Chair**

Xiaohong Zhang (Fudan University, China)

1. *(Dis-)continued tradition and global ambitions in Tianjin: the politics of aesthetics in the "Expo of World Architecture"* - Maurizio Marinelli (University of Sussex, UK)

2. The production of space in a Chinese city: Shanghai as an example - Gary Pui-fung Wong (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

3. Property ownership in modern cities: land disputes between China and other countries over Shantou after port opening - Tao Wu (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

4. Re-shaping the dualistic rural-urban social class structure: a comparative study of the future livelihoods of resettled rural people in two provinces in China - Jiabao Sun (King's College London, UK)

5. **Discussant** - Hsiu-Ling Kuo (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

### 103
**Th2 | RSM-LT147**

**Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (2)**

Related sessions: 93

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/103](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/103)

**Convenors**

Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK), Samuel Randalls (University College London, UK)

**Chair**

Samuel Randalls (University College London, UK)

1. Everything atmospheric, everywhere, always: mobility, innovation, and brick walls - James Rodger Fleming (Colby College, USA)

2. Weather and the colonial imagination: agricultural meteorology and the geographies of a contested science - Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK)

3. Soviet meteorology and climatology agendas during the late Stalin period - Jonathan Oldfield (University of Birmingham, UK)

4. The menace of condensation (and the beauty of things that look solid in a fluffy, bouncy way) - Vladimir Janković (University of Manchester, UK)

5. **Discussant** - David Livingstone (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)
Thurs  

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**104**  
**Poster exhibition - all day Thursday 9 July 2015**  
View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/104](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/104)

1. **Different climates, different historical cultural landscapes: contrasts between the UK and the Eastern USA** - Stanley W. Trimble (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

2. **The development of Chinese historic townscape: the example of Kuling** - Xiao Xiong (Peking University, China)

3. **The effect of geographical factors (environmental and cultural) on the regeneration of rural settlement after the Thirty Years' War in Bohemia (Czech Republic)** - Václav Fanta, Miroslav Šálek, Petr Sklenička (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Czech Republic)

4. **Changing disaster discourse in realm of political and cultural transitions of Czech lands over the past 200 years** - Pavel Raška, Vílem Zábranský (Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic)

5. **Formed or Forming? The relative importance of townscape form categories** - Ying Dai (Peking University, China)

6. **Natural geography and the rise of empires in ancient times: the case of the Achaemenid Empire** - Kiumars Alizadeh (Tehran University, Iran)

7. **"Spaces of experience and horizons of expectation": extreme weather in the UK, past, present and future** - Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK), Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK), Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK), Sarah Davies, Cerys Jones, Marie-Jeanne Royer (Aberystwyth University, UK), James Bowen (University of Liverpool, UK), Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

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**Historical Geography Research Group AGM**  
Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

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**Foyle Reading Room @ Lunchtime**

Visit the Foyle Reading Room for a short presentation and curated display on the RGS-IBG Collections. See the delegate pack insert for the exact programme and announcements at the Registration desk.

**Lunch**

Lunch is included in the delegate fee and is available at the RGS-IBG upon presentation of a lunch ticket. It is available for collection at the Main Hall and Map Room between 12.45 and 14.15 each day. Please make use of all of the free space including the Terrace, the garden, and in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens opposite, weather permitting. Blankets are available from the Map Room for those who wish to sit in the RGS-IBG garden.
### 105

**Historical geographies of prisons: unlocking the usable carceral past**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/105](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/105)

| Convenors | Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA), Dominique Moran (University of Birmingham, UK) |
| Chair     | Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA) |

1. "Sores in the city": a genealogy of the Almighty Black P. Stone Rangers - Rashad Shabazz (University of Vermont, USA)

2. Doing Time-Travel: Performing Past and Present at the Prison Museum - Jennifer Turner (University of Leicester, UK), Kimberley Peters (Aberystwyth University, UK)

3. Locating Penal Transportation: space and punishment on Australian islands in the long nineteenth century - Katy Roscoe (University of Leicester, UK)

4. Panel/roundtable discussion - Karen M. Morin (Bucknell University, USA), Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK), Laura Cameron (Queen's University, Canada), Dominique Moran (University of Birmingham, UK), Rashad Shabazz (University of Vermont, USA), Brett Story (University of Toronto, Canada), Susana Draper (Princeton University, USA)

### 106

**Digital outputs: the promise, practice and politics of digital historical geographies**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/106](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/106)

| Convenors | Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK), Kevin Milburn (University of Hull, UK) |
| Chair     | Kevin Milburn (University of Hull, UK) |

1. Weather walks, weather talks: exploring digital strategies for public engagement with the historical geographies of weather - Georgina Endfield, Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK)

2. Sugar, grain...gone? A participatory landscape history project on Madison's East Side - Garrett Dash Nelson, Rebecca Summer (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA)

3. Earth in Vision - digital histories of environmental change: collaborative pathfinding in the BBC archive - George Revill, Joe Smith, Kim Hammond (Open University, UK)

4. Ramble London - Caroline Bressey, James Kneale, Nick Mann (University College London, UK)

5. 'Digitising the Dollar Princess': historical geography praxis in a Research & Enterprise in Arts & Creative Technology (REACT) world - Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK)
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**107**

**Imagining the Cold War**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/107](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/107)

**Chair**

Stephen Legg (University of Nottingham, UK)

1. **The changing landscapes of Cold War agricultural development in Guyana** - Joshua Mullenite (Florida International University, USA)

2. **Apprehending enemy Prisoners of War in Korea: Cold War geographical imaginaries and the making of the UN Camps** - Richard Nisa (Fairleigh Dickinson University, USA)

3. **A historiography of developmental resource: North Korean mineralogical narratives in the Captured Documents Collection** - Robert Winstanley-Chesters (University of Cambridge / University of Leeds, UK)

**108**

**Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (2)**

Related sessions: 97


**Convenors**

Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK), Charles Watkins (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Chair**

Charles Watkins (University of Nottingham, UK)

1. **Napoleonic forest management for naval timber in Europe** - Nicola Peter Todorov (University of Rouen, France)

2. **Some lessons from a historical GIS in the forest of Mortagne, France** - Xavier Rochel (Université de Lorraine, France)

3. **"A theatre for the existence of land plants": historical geographies of fossil trees and plants in nineteenth-century British gardens** - Paul Elliott (University of Derby, UK)

4. **The historical geography of Turkey oak (Quercus cerris) landscapes in NW Italy: a microanalytical approach** - Roberta Cevasco (Università del Piemonte Orientale, Italy)

5. **Walking in Elton’s footsteps** - Keith Kirby (University of Oxford, UK)

**109**

**Land, competition and conflict**


**Chair**

Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK)

1. **Rivers, filth and heat: the conflict over the closure of New York City River Baths, 1901 - 1938** - Naomi Adiv (Portland State University, USA)

2. **Socio-environmental conflicts around the Araucaria Forest in State of Paraná – Southern Brazil** - Alessandra Izabel de Carvalho (Ponta Grossa State University, Brazil)

3. **Mapping historical energy protest in Somerset, UK, 1870s to present** - Jill Payne, Kayt Button (University of Cambridge, UK), Alexander Portch (University of Bristol, UK)

4. **The turning point in Amazon deforestation: Historical paradigm shift or contextual phenomenon?** - José Augusto Padua (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
**Thurs**

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### 110 Agriculture in rural and urban settings

**Th3 | RGS-DR**

**Chair**
Nicolas Maughan (Aix-Marseille Université, France)

1. **Hop cultivation in Sweden 1000-1700** - Clas Tollin (Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences, Sweden)

2. **Globalizing terroir and localizing Burgundian climats** - Philip Whalen (Coastal Carolina University, USA)

3. **Landscape of persimmon: the usage of plants in Japanese rural areas** - Kazuhiro Uesugi (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

4. **Grass with the brass: the persistence of urban agriculture in Waterbury, Connecticut** - Ruth Glasser (University of Connecticut, USA)

### 111 Water management, modernization, colonisation: hydro-resilience in comparative contexts

**Th3 | RSM-G41**

**Convenors**
Ruth Morgan (Monash University, Australia), James Beattie (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

**Chair**
Andrea Gaynor (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

1. **Engineering, hydro-resilience and the colonial waterscapes of India and Australasia** - Ruth Morgan (Monash University, Australia)

2. **Water management, modernization, colonisation: China, New Zealand and hydro-resilience** - James Beattie (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

3. **Taming the lake: modernization of water at Lake Biwa, Japan** - Kati Lindstrom (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden / University of Tartu, Estonia / Tallinn University, Estonia), Junzo Uchiyama (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan), Carlos Zeballos (Far Eastern Federal University, Russia)

4. **The Vltava Cascade as an example of the development of a recreational landscape since the early twentieth century** - Dana Fialová (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

### 112 History of cartography

**Th3 | RSM-G05**

**Chair**
Keith D. Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

1. **Opening "the blacke booke of oblivion": how Ortelius mapped Roman Britain** - William D. Shannon (Independent Scholar)

2. **Envisioning the oikumene: reassessing the Anglo-Saxon Cotton Map in Context** - Margaret Tedford (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)
### Thurs

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#### 3 Triumphal Processions in the Empire of Great Britain - Maryanne Cline Horowitz  
(Occidental College / University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

#### 4 Sacred geography and religious atlases: the Provinces’ books and the Franciscan territorialisation - Luisa Spagnoli (Istituto di Storia dell’Europa Mediterranea of Rome / Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy), Marina Carta (Regione Lazio, Italy)

#### 5 The mapping of Huang yu quan lan tu of Kangxi-reign (1622-1722AD) in the Qing Dynasty and its impact - Zhaoqing Han (Fudan University, China)

### 113 Technology, nature, and war in the twentieth century

**Th3 | RSM-G06**

**View abstracts online:** [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/113](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/113)

**Convenors**  
Oliver Belcher (University of Oulu, Finland), Scott Kirsch (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

**Chair**  
Oliver Belcher (University of Oulu, Finland)

#### 1 Technology as a keyword - Scott Kirsch (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

#### 2 A bear’s biography: the more-than-human battlespace - Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham, UK)

#### 3 "Data For decision": knowledge, vision and the historical geography of remote sensing - Matt Dyce (University of Winnipeg, USA)

#### 4 Data anxieties: objectivity and difference in early Vietnam War computing - Oliver Belcher (University of Oulu, Finland)

### 114 Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (2)

**Th3 | RSM-LT131**

**Related sessions:** 102  
**View abstracts online:** [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/114](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/114)

**Convenors**  
Yannan Ding (Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China), Xiaohong Zhang (Fudan University, China)

**Chair**  
Yannan Ding (Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China)

#### 1 A spatial history of the rural, the industrial, and the urban in Kaili City - Paul Kendall (University of Westminster, UK)

#### 2 The geographical landscape of Nanjing City in the early twentieth century, based on historical maps and GIS technologies - Gang Chen, Ruifang Chen (Nanjing University, China)

#### 3 Examining the portability of the concept of gentrification: the case of London and Shanghai - Emily Helen Yen (University of California, USA)

#### 4 Modernism and the Chinese city - Fabio Lanza (University of Arizona, USA)

#### 5 Discussant - Francois Gipouloux (École des hautes études en sciences sociales, France)
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### 115

**Th3 | RSM-LT147**  
*Climate, vulnerability, and indigenous adaptation in the colonial Americas*  
[View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/115](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/115)

**Convenor and Chair**  
Sam White (Ohio State University, USA)

1. **Natural or human disasters? A comparative approach to studying the colonial indigenous experience of Little Ice Age climate extremes in Central Mexico**  
   - Bradley Skopyk (Binghamton University, State University of New York, USA)

2. **Cold, drought, and disaster: the Spanish entradas as a window on climate vulnerabilities and adaptation in the Pueblo Southwest**  
   - Sam White (Ohio State University, USA)

3. **The political ecology of Frostfish in Dawnland during the Little Ice Age**  
   - Thomas Wickman (Trinity College, USA)

### Break 16:00-16:30

Coffee and tea is served in the Main Hall and Map Room at the RGS-IBG.

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### 116

**ThP | RGS-OT**  
*Astronomy at the Imperial Meridian: the colonial production of hybrid spaces*  
[View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/116](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/116)

**Chair(s)**  
Charles W. J. Withers (The University of Edinburgh, UK)

1. **Astronomy at the Imperial meridian: the colonial production of hybrid spaces**  
   - Simon Schaffer (University of Cambridge, UK)

The conference dinner (pre-booking required) will take place in the Main Hall from 18.45 for a 19.00 start.
# 20. Sessions – Friday 10 July

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<th>Mobility and empire (1)</th>
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<th>Convenors</th>
<th>David Lambert (University of Warwick, UK), Peter Merriman (Aberystwyth University, UK)</th>
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<td>Peter Merriman (Aberystwyth University, UK)</td>
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1. **Consorting with others: vagrancy laws and unauthorized mobility across colonial borders in New Zealand from 1866 to 1910** - Cathy Coleborne (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

2. **Armchair geography: the fabrication of an “immobile” culture of geographical exploration in the nineteenth century** - Natalie Cox (University of Warwick / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

3. **William Macintosh’s travels: colonial mobility and the circulation of knowledge** - Innes M. Keighren (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

4. **Networks of knowledge mobility within eighteenth century British imperial militarism** - Huw J. Davies (King’s College London, UK)

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<th>118</th>
<th>Responding to the people’s needs: charity, philanthropy and social wellbeing from 1800 to the present</th>
<th>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/118">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/118</a></th>
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<th>Convenors</th>
<th>Tim Brown, Oliver Gibson, Alastair Owens, Stephen Taylor (Queen Mary University of London, UK)</th>
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<td>Chair(s)</td>
<td>Alastair Owens (Queen Mary University of London, UK)</td>
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1. **Developing philanthropic networks: case studies from the Diocese of London in the nineteenth century** - Sarah Flew (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)

2. **Connecting the dots: caring for foreign sailors in Victorian and Edwardian London, 1856-1937** - Maud Michaud (Université du Maine, France)

3. **Philanthropy for and from the London Deaf community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century** - Mike Gulliver (University of Bristol, UK)

4. **Moral enterprise, philanthropic endeavour and the poor watercress sellers of London** - Rebecca Ford (University of Nottingham, UK)

5. **In search of fresh air: health, environment and child welfare in late Victorian Britain** - Oliver Gibson (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

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<th>Urban form and planning</th>
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<th>Chair</th>
<th>Emily Hayes (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)</th>
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1. **Landed property and the forestalling of urban planning reform in nineteenth-century England** - Benno Engels (RMIT University, Australia)
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2 **The Spanish urban plans of the mid-nineteenth century: tools for adapting cities to “new times”** - Concepción Camarero Bullon, Maria-Jesus Vidal Dominguez (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

3 **Silver, timber and rice: regional industries and the modernization of port-town landscapes in Japan** - Aki Yamamura (Aichi Prefectural University, Japan)

4 **The construction of modern Hiroshima before 1945** - Hiroshi Yamane (University of Toyama, Japan)

5 **Between past and present: tradition and modernity in bathhouse culture in late imperial St. Petersburg** - Olga Petri (University of Cambridge, UK)

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<th>Digital mappings and historical geographies (1)</th>
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Convenors: Keith D. Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast, UK), Catherine Porter (Lancaster University, UK)

Chair: Keith D. Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

1 **Geosemantic analysis of historical maps and geospatial documents: findings from the Pelagios Project** - Humphrey Southall (University of Portsmouth, UK), Leif Isaksen (University of Southampton, UK), Rainer Simon (Austrian Institute of Technology, Austria), Pau de Soto Cañamares (University of Southampton, UK), Elton Barker (Open University, UK)

2 **The “Global Map Laboratory” as research access to the Perthes Collection** - René Smolarski, Norman Henniges (University of Erfurt, Germany)

3 **Mining early maps: a mixed-method exploration of Ireland’s early modern cartography** - Catherine Porter (Lancaster University, UK)

4 **Mapping change at the building scale** - Bernard Gauthiez, Olivier Zeller (Université de Lyon CNRS, France)

5 **Information system for easy access of a complex historic-geographical source: towards the 1st military survey of Bohemia on-line** - Eva Chodějovská (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic), Jan Pacina, Jan Polpelka (Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic)

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<th>Historical geographies of human-animal entanglements</th>
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Convenor: Jonathan Luedee (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Chair and Discussant: Robert Wilson (Syracuse University, UK)

1 **Species complex: a tale of two fishes told in four acts** - Peter S. Alagona (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA)

2 **“Nobody knows the way of the caribou”: visualizing, mapping, and managing migratory caribou** - Jonathan Luedee (University of British Columbia, Canada)

3 **Conflict and cohabitation: grey wolves and rural landscape change in France and the United States** - Jeff Vance Martin (University of California, Berkeley, USA)
**Timeslot Schedule:**

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**122**

**Session Title:** Documenting climate histories

**Chair:** Jean de Pomereu (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

**Abstracts:**

1. An assessment of the climate of Ireland from 1650-1750 - Kieran Hickey (University College Cork, Ireland)
2. Determining regional weather and climate patterns from a historical diary - Jase Bernhardt (Pennsylvania State University, USA)
3. The Journal de Bordighera (1883-1934) and tourists’ perception of the climate of the Italian Riviera - Lorenzo Bagnoli (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
4. Documentary based evidence for sardine run events, east coast of South Africa: 1946-2012 - Heinrich Portwig, Stefan Grab (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa), Sean O’Donoghue (Ethekwini Municipality, South Africa)

Please note that session 123 takes place in the Sunley Room at the RGS-IBG.

**123**

**Session Title:** Breaking new ground: postcolonial approaches to Hungarian geography

**Chair:** Mike Heffernan (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Abstracts:**

1. Eurocentric narratives of geographical discoveries: developing a postcolonial framework for nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Hungarian geographical knowledge production - Zoltán Gyimesi (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)
2. On the Front Lines of Empire: geographers and the mapping of the Hungarian Self in the Balkans, 1916-1918 - Steven Jobbitt (Lakehead University, Canada)
3. Territorial revision as a civilising mission in interwar Hungary - Ferenc Gyuris (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)
4. Geography and state protection: the political colonisation of Hungarian geography after the 1956 revolution - Róbert Győri (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

**124**

**Session Title:** Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (1)

**Chair:** Veronica della Dora (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

**Abstracts:**

1. Movement as sacred mimesis at Abu Mena and Qal’at Sim’an, fifth century - Heather Hunter-Crawley (University of Bristol, UK)
Fri

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2 Peregrinatio, sanctity and place in the early Celtic Church: St Admonán’s writings on St Columba and the Holy Land in the seventh century - Richard Scriven (University College Cork, Ireland)

3 Piety and politics: a twelfth-century Byzantine pilgrimage to the Holy Land - Shai Eshel (The Hebrew University, Jerusalem)

4 Mapping popular piety on the holy island of Cyprus - Ioanna Christoforaki (Academy of Athens, Greece)

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125 Making and mobilising collections

Chair Felix Driver (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

1 Exchanging and transporting natural knowledge for Sloane’s "Vegetable Substances" - Victoria Pickering (Queen Mary University of London / Natural History Museum, UK)

2 125,660 specimens of natural history: re-imagining mobility and transformation through A.R. Wallace’s Malay expedition - Anna-Sophie Springer (Rutgers University, USA / K. Verlag, Germany), Etienne Turpin (University of Wollongong, Australia / anexact office, Jakarta)

3 Fuegian Face-paints and Papuan Wood-carvings: Moments of collecting by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace - Janet Owen (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

4 Mapping object diasporas: exploring the “authenticity” of the Cypriot antiquities in the British Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art in New York, 1860-1900 - Polina Nikolaou (University of Exeter, UK)

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126 Exploring human vulnerability to past climate variability in the Little Ice Age

Convenors Matthew Hannaford (The University of Sheffield, UK), Heli Huhtamaa (University of Eastern Finland, Finland / University of Bern, Switzerland)

Chair Graeme Wynn (University of British Columbia, Canada)

1 Exploring historical food system vulnerability to climatic anomalies in fourteenth to eighteenth century Finland - Heli Huhtamaa (University of Eastern Finland, Finland / University of Bern, Switzerland)

2 Mapping famine: subsistence crises in the Burgundian Low Countries and the Northwest of the Holy Roman Empire during the fifteenth century - Chantal Camenisch (University of Bern, Switzerland)

3 Social and livelihood vulnerability to climate variability in pre-colonial Zimbabwe and Mozambique (AD 1500-1890) - Matthew Hannaford (The University of Sheffield, UK)

4 The emergence of benevolent societies and climatic disasters in China around the turn of the seventeenth Century: two unrelated stories? - Andrea Janku (SOAS, University of London, UK)
### Mobility and empire (2)

**Related sessions:** 117

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/127](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/127)

**Convenors:** David Lambert (University of Warwick, UK), Peter Merriman (Aberystwyth University, UK)

**Chair:** David Lambert (University of Warwick, UK)

1. **The art of travel in the name of science** - Sarah Thomas (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)
2. **Moving through Burma: exploration, natural history and the travels of Lady Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe** - Nuala C Johnson (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)
3. **Outsourced suffering or weapon of the weak? Palanquin travel in colonial India, c1800-c1850** - Julian Baker (University of Edinburgh, UK)
4. **A tale of two skulls: mobilising nineteenth-century South Asian character** - James Poskett (University of Cambridge, UK)
5. **"Thirty thousand colour problems": migration and mobility in Post-war Britain c.1948-60** - Lynda Nead (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

There is no session 128.

### Historical and cultural geographies of Shanghai

**Related sessions:** 120

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/129](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/129)

**Convenor and Chair:** Weiran Zhang (Fudan University, China)

1. **The fate of the New Residential Village: the production of space and the cultural shift of Shanghai workers’ residential quarters, 1930-1950** - Xiaohong Zhang, Duan Zheng (Fudan University, China)
2. **Architectural exchanges between the East and the West – Shanghai Gardens in the second half of the nineteenth century** - Hsiu-Ling Kuo (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)
3. **Reviving transnational elite sociality: the case of social clubs in Shanghai** - Yannan Ding (Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China)
4. **The transformation of historic urban landscape of Shanghai after its opening up** - Jing Luo (Tongji University, China)
5. **The distribution and changes of Buddhist temples in Shanghai area during historical times** - Weiran Zhang, Shihong Li (Fudan University, China)

### Digital mappings and historical geographies (2)

**Related sessions:** 120

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/130](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/130)

**Convenors:** Keith D. Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast, UK), Catherine Porter (Lancaster University, UK)
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**Chair**

Keith D. Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

1. **Place, space and community: digitally mapping an Irish Landed Estate** - Rachel Murphy (University College Cork, Ireland)
2. **Digital visualization of Colonial cartography: patterns of wealth in Barbados, 1680** - Peter Koby (Pennsylvania State University, USA)
3. **Plotting practitioners: GIS and early modern medical practice** - Justin Colson (University of Exeter, UK)
4. **Using GIS in historical geography: mapping the Western Canadian agricultural frontier** - John C. Lehr, Brian McGregor (University of Winnipeg, Canada)
5. **Digital mapping of the historic road network of Flanders: methodologies, problems and opportunities** - Bram Vannieuwenhuyze (KU Leuven, Belgium)
6. **Mapping itineraries, shaping our mobilities? Reflections on the role of maps of itineraries in France and United-States** - Quentin Morcrette (Université Lumière Lyon 2, France)

**131**

Assembling and disassembling publand

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/131

**Convenors**

David Beckingham (University of Cambridge, UK), James Kneale (University College London, UK), Philip Howell (University of Cambridge, UK)

**Chair**

Philip Howell (University of Cambridge, UK)

1. **The teetotaller's Public House: assembling publand by mistake** - James Kneale (University College London, UK)
2. **Pubs and the Home Front: despatches from Motherwell** - David Beckingham (University of Cambridge, UK)
3. **'Fitzrovia': assembling and re-assembling a London publand** - Philip Howell (University of Cambridge, UK)
4. **Behind the Bar: black barmaids and performance in Victorian pubs** - Caroline Bressey (University College London, UK)
5. **Assembling the common sense spatialities of liquor licensing: regulating alcohol in New Zealand and the 1989 Sale of Liquor Act** - Alan Latham (University College London, UK)

**132**

The environmental impacts of European metropolitan cities on river systems since 1850

View abstracts online: http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/132

**Convenor and Chair**

Catherine Carré (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

1. **The geography of the relationship of cities with their river described by the DPSIR frame** - Laurence Lestel (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France)
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2. **Spatially integrated trajectories of urban pollution as seen by sedimentary cores: global cities impacts on their river system** - Michel Meybeck (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France), Luigi Viganò (Water Research Institute / National Research Council, Italy)

3. **Confronting a theoretical geography of sanitation management with its effects: the case of the faecal contamination of the Seine in Paris** - Jean-Marie Mouchel (Université Pierre et Marie Curie, France), Catherine Carré (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

4. **A graphic model of the hydro-geography of Berlin, Brussels, Milano and Paris to compare water supply and sanitation history (1880s – 2010)** - Catherine Carré (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France), Michel Meybeck (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France)

5. **The set of spatial scales to understand differences of water and sanitation policies between European metropolises** - Karin Winklhöfer (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany), Catherine Carré (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France), Chloe Deligne (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Please note that session 133 takes place in the Sunley Room at the RGS-IBG.

### Session 133

**The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (1)**

- Related sessions: 144
- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/133](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/133)

**Convenors**
- Briony McDonagh (University of Hull, UK), Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

**Chair**
- Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

1. **Land, labour and political action: the politicisation of social reproduction in protest camps** - Fabian Frenzel (University of Leicester, UK), Anna Feigenbaum (Bournemouth University, UK)

2. **Conflict over an English common: actors and tactics in a Cotswold agrarian dispute, c. 1480-1640** - Jonathan Healey (University of Oxford, UK)

3. **The politics of land & the Midlands Rising of 1607** - Briony McDonagh (University of Hull, UK), Joshua Rodda (University of Nottingham, UK)

4. **Imaginations of Protest** - Antonia Layard (University of Bristol, UK)

### Session 134

**Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (2)**

- Related sessions: 124
- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/134](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/134)

**Convenors**
- Veronica della Dora (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK), Rehav (Buni) Rubin (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

**Chair**
- Rehav (Buni) Rubin (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

1. **Topographical icons and the quest for the sacred: St. Ivan and his legend** - Vessela Anguelova (Independent Scholar)
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2 **The Orthodox pilgrimage route in the Holy Land (seventeenth to eighteenth centuries)**
- Rehav (Buni) Rubin (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

3 **Topographies of piety and optics of truth: Vasilij Grigorovich Barskij’s pilgrimages to Mt Athos (1725-1745)**
- Veronica della Dora (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

4 **Confronted with the religious landscape: the journeys of Nikos Kazantzakis to Mount Athos and Sinai**
- Christos Kakalis (McGill University, Canada / The University of Edinburgh, UK)

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### Materiality and historical geography (1)

**F2 | RSM-LT131**

- Related sessions: 146
- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/135](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/135)

**Convenor and Chair**
- Ruth Mason (University College London, UK)

1 **Animal-artifact as archive: botched-birds reveal the unnatural histories of their making**
- Merle Patchett (University of Bristol, UK)

2 **The way the West was worn: dressing for the Dude Ranch in 1930s America**
- Alison L. Goodrum (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)

3 **Unravelling the fabric of the City: using worn clothing to narrate London lives**
- Bethan Bide (Royal Holloway, University of London / Museum of London, UK)

4 **Historical geography and the material culture of technology: a close encounter with the BBC’s 2LO transmitter**
- Alison Hess (Science Museum, UK)

5 **Museologies of mobility and the materiality of rejection**
- Paul Wright (Newcastle University, UK)

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### Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (1)

**F2 | RSM-LT147**

- Related sessions: 147
- View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/136](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/136)

**Convenor and Chair**
- George Adamson (University College London, UK)

1 **A new method for identifying historical-climate interactions pre-1000CE**
- Conor Kostick (University of Nottingham, UK), Francis Ludlow (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

2 **Did climate change influence the English agricultural development? (1645-1740)**
- José Luis Martínez-González (University of Barcelona, Spain)

3 **"Mighty seas sweep our coasts": the impacts of winter storms in the UK past and present**
- Sarah Davies (Aberystwyth University, UK), James Bowen (University of Liverpool, UK), Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK), Cerys Jones (Aberystwyth University, UK), Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK), Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK), Marie-Jeanne Royer (Aberystwyth University, UK), Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK)
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**137**

**Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/137](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/137)

| 1 | Historical and geographical reconstruction of landscape structure of the Tunkinskaya depression (south of Eastern Siberia) - Zhanna Atutova (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) |
| 2 | The spatial structure of the religious service in ancient Japan: analysis of the excavation sites of archaeological remains - Kumiko Yamachika (National Defense Academy of Japan, Japan) |
| 3 | Historical-geographic methods of landscape dynamics study in Russia under the recreational impact, nineteenth to twenty-first centuries - Tatiana Isachenko (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia) |
| 4 | The reconstruction of space in the process of rural settlement: the example of West Lake National Park, Zhejiang, China - Min Liu (Peking University, China) |
| 5 | How to track down ancient tracks? Anomalies of a modern road network to hint at prehistoric routes - Claudia Rodat (University of Freiburg, Germany) |
| 6 | Development of microtopography in alluvial lowlands and historical transition of provincial city: a case study from Niigata, Japan - Makoto Kikuchi (Kobe University, Japan) |
| 7 | Forest cover changes in Slovenia as an instrument of landscape resilience evaluation - Janez Pirnat (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia) |

**Foyle Reading Room @ Lunchtime**

Visit the Foyle Reading Room to speak to our expert team about how to use the RGS-IBG Collections.

**Lunch**

Lunch is included in the delegate fee and is available at the RGS-IBG upon presentation of a lunch ticket. It is available for collection at the Main Hall and Map Room between 12.45 and 14.15 each day. Please make use of all of the free space including the Terrace, the garden, and in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens opposite, weather permitting. Blankets are available from the Map Room for those who wish to sit in the RGS-IBG garden.
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<td>Convenors</td>
<td>David Lambert (University of Warwick, UK), Peter Merriman (Aberystwyth University, UK)</td>
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<td>Peter Merriman (Aberystwyth University, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An imperial atmosphere: meteorological mobility and the aerial geographies of empire, 1925-1935</td>
<td>Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Isthmus of empire: the surveys and bulletins of the Panama and Suez canals</td>
<td>Carlos Lopez Galviz (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, UK)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>King Coal: ordinary oceanic mobility and the need for fuel, 1870–1914</td>
<td>Steven Gray (Swansea University, UK)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Grounded: the limits of imperial aeromobility</td>
<td>Liz Millward (University of Manitoba, Canada)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Oceans connect? Empire shipping in the Pacific world</td>
<td>Frances Steel (University of Wollongong, Australia)</td>
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<th>139</th>
<th>Participatory historical geography: creative approaches and new directions</th>
<th>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/139">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/139</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>Convenors and Chairs</td>
<td>Dydia DeLyser (California State University, USA), Hilary Geoghegan (University of Reading, UK)</td>
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<td>Panel</td>
<td>Dydia DeLyser (California State University, USA), Hilary Geoghegan (University of Reading, UK), Caroline Bressey (University College London, UK), Peter Anderson (Queen’s University, Canada), Alison Hess (Science Museum, UK), Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK)</td>
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<th>Contesting the capital: historical geographies of protest in London</th>
<th>View abstracts online: <a href="http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/140">http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/140</a></th>
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<td>Convenors</td>
<td>Hannah Awcock (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK), Diarmaid Kelliher (University of Glasgow, UK)</td>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Innes M. Keighren (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>London calling: the Capital as a focus of protest and dissent</td>
<td>Hannah Awcock (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Fitting protest into the rhythms of London: the urban geographies of &quot;non-stop&quot; anti-apartheid protest in the 1980s</td>
<td>Gavin Brown (University of Leicester, UK)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Voicing the dead: Crossbones Graveyard, political protest, and feminist activism</td>
<td>Claire Nally (Northumbria University, UK)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;There is a joke going round about Islington Main Colliery&quot;: London and the Miners Strike, 1984-5</td>
<td>Diarmaid Kelliher (University of Glasgow, UK)</td>
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### 141 Imagined geographies: nation and region

**F3 | RGS-LR**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/141](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/141)

**Chair**

David Harvey (University of Exeter, UK)

1. **Imperial mobilities in geographic board games** - Brian Quinn (RMIT University, Australia)
2. **Analysis of the Tibet Map published by the Tibetan Government in exile** - Tsering Wangyal Shawa (Princeton University, USA)
3. **The use of graphical symbols in regional representation: the case of the Liberec Region (Czechia)** - Miroslav Šifta, Pavel Chromý (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)
4. **The typology of landscape appreciation in the Joseon Korea: the case of Yeongnam region** - Je-Hun Ryu (Korea National University of Education, South Korea)

### 142 Themes in the historical geography of Russia and Siberia

**F3 | RGS-DR**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/142](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/142)

**Convenor**

Sergei Rasskasov (Tyumen State University)

**Chair**

Vladimir Streletskiy (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

1. **Ethnic settlement patterns in Russia: historical dynamics and spatial shifts in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries** - Vladimir Streletskiy (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)
2. **Across the Siberian frontier: common places of travel writing about Tyumen transit region, 1661 – 1912** - Fyodor Korandey (Tyumen State University, Russia)
3. **Siberian frontier: the territory of fear** - Vyacheslav Pesterev (Kurgan State University, Russia)
4. **Old Siberia on old maps: a forgotten region, its study and sources** - Sergei Rasskasov (Tyumen State University)

### 143 Exploring locales of geographical knowledge

**F3 | RSM-G41**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/143](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/143)

**Convenors**

Keith D. Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast, UK), Jacky Derrick (University College London, UK)

**Chair**

Keith D. Lilley (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

1. **A Venetian view of the medieval world** - Jacky Derrick (University College London, UK)
2. **A history of Leicestershire chorographies: from Leland to Burton** - Robert Imes (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)
3. **Geology, folklore and the romance of place: Robert Hunt and the making of topographic knowledge in Victorian England** - James Ryan (University of Exeter, UK)
4. **Provincializing geography: on the scope and methods of geographical societies in Edwardian Britain** - David Atkinson (University of Hull, UK)
### Fri

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5 "Feeding the Nation": the dominance and decline of representations and lived realities of agrarian knowledge and culture during World War Two - Linda Price (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

Please note that session 144 takes place in the Sunley Room at the RGS-IBG.

### 144

**The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (2)**

**Related sessions**: 133

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/144](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/144)

**Convenors**: Briony McDonagh (University of Hull, UK), Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

**Chair**: Briony McDonagh (University of Hull, UK)

1. **Politics of land in the seventeenth-century Forest of Dean** - Simon Sandall (University of Winchester, UK)

2. **Land politics and the sense of justice: mini-histories of Estonian new settlers between the two World Wars** - Tiina Peil (Tallinn University, Estonia)

3. **Place, belonging and resistance in early nineteenth-century northern England** - Katrina Navickas (University of Hertfordshire, UK)

4. **Discussant** - Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

### 145

**Geographies of religion**

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/145](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/145)

**Chair**: Veronica della Dora (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

1. **Where is the Holy Land?** - Gideon Biger (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

2. **Religion and impurity in the landscape of ancient Varanasi** - Ester Eggert (Tallinn University, Estonia)

3. **The settlement congregations of the Moravians on both sides of the Atlantic** - Jürgen Lafrenz (Universität Hamburg, Germany)

4. **Distribution and development of Christianity in Prewar Japan** - Masayasu Oda (Komazawa University, Japan)

### 146

**Materiality and historical geography (2)**

**Related sessions**: 135

View abstracts online: [http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/146](http://conference.rgs.org/ICHG/146)

**Convenor**: Ruth Mason (University College London, UK)

**Chair**: James Kneale (University College London, UK)

1. **When form becomes content: drawing historical narrative from the paper of paper records** - Liz Haines (Royal Holloway University of London / Science Museum, UK)
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<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Redesigning the river: the Imperial Thames as material object, 1660-1830</td>
<td>Hannah Stockton (Queen Mary University of London, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Material culture and historical religious experience: metropolitan Methodism, 1851-1932</td>
<td>Ruth Mason (University College London, UK)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Material culture in Brixton: heritage, history, society</td>
<td>Sam Barton (University College London, UK), Katy Beinart (Artist)</td>
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### Session 147: Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (2)

**F3 | RSM-LT147**

**Convener and Chair**
George Adamson (University College London, UK)

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<td>1</td>
<td>Historical climate adaptation research as a tool for policymaking</td>
<td>George Adamson (University College London, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A historic perspective on flooding in Ireland’s coastal cities and its implications for current policy and practice</td>
<td>James Jeffers (Bath Spa University, UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>New reform in China: connecting climate history, philosophy and policy</td>
<td>Jonathan O’Bergin (Xiamen University, China)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Political ecology as a fruitful approach to the study of historical climate-society interactions: the case of nineteenth-century colonial western India</td>
<td>Sandip Hazareesingh (The Open University, UK)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Discussant</td>
<td>Mike Hulme (King’s College London, UK)</td>
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**Closing session, including business meeting**

**F4 | RGS-OT**

**Convener**
Felix Driver (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

**Chair**
Graeme Wynn (University of British Columbia, Canada)

All conference delegates are invited to attend the closing conference session. This includes the ICHG business meeting, chaired by Prof Graeme Wynn (UBC), at which the locations for ICHG meetings in 2018 and beyond are discussed. This session will be followed by an informal conference reception.
21. Abstracts

Abstracts are listed in alphabetical order, by the first author’s last name. Numbers in square brackets refer to the session’s programme ID, also used in this book and online.

Mika Abe (Doshisha University, Japan)

**Japanese cultural landscapes: a comparison of the topography of Edo-Tokyo and London**

This talking is about cultural landscapes in Japan. As you would know, Japan opened to the West in 1853. After that big paradigm changes had begun and various social and cultural values from the West had come to Japan. Therefore in this talking, at first I compare the topography about Edo (now Tokyo) which had published in the first half of 19th century with the one about Tokyo that had published in the end of 19th century, and I present the differences between them in terms of what are focused on and what are depicted in them. Next I compare them with the topography about London that had published in 19th century, and present the relations between Japanese ones and British one. This analysis will also present the influence of the UK on Japan from the point of view on cultural landscapes.

*Session: [60] Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015*

George Adamson (University College London, UK)

**Historical climate adaptation research as a tool for policymaking**

Christian Pfister and others have called for a renewed drive towards understanding societal responses to climate variability in the past. Climate models forecast an increase in the frequency of previously rare extreme events; therefore, lessons from successful or unsuccessful adaptation to climatic stress in the past should provide a guide towards future adaptation options. However, research in historical responses to climate stress suffers from limitations. Most existing research falls into two areas: the first is directly historical, focussing on the place of climate within the historiography of the area under study and not on its contemporary relevance. The second is geographical in focus, using historical climate variability as an analogue for contemporary climate change. This can overlook or downplay the socio-political complexities of the time under study. This paper attempts to address these limitations, and focuses the following questions: How can we reconcile historically-driven with development-driven climate research? How can we make best use of fragmentary archival data relating to historical climate stress? How do we unravel meaningful lessons on vulnerability and adaptation from time-specific factors? In doing so the paper seeks to generate a framework for research on historical climate adaptation that can directly inform contemporary disaster management and adaptation policy.

*Session: [147] Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (2)*

Naomi Adiv (Portland State University, USA)

**Rivers, filth and heat: the conflict over the closure of New York City River Baths, 1901 - 1938**

Although the City of New York opened and maintained indoor bathhouses and indoor swimming pools beginning in 1901, New Yorkers continued to swim in ‘floating baths’ or ‘river baths’ through the 1930s. These were slatted tanks, surrounded by docks and open to the sky, where the water of the East and Hudson Rivers flowed through. Beginning in 1903, a conflict arose over whether or not the river baths should be maintained, as the unfiltered river water carried sewage, industrial waste, and blood from slaughterhouses. While the increasingly influential Department of Public health found the waters dangerous, the decision to close the floating baths was met with suspicion that the City wanted to close the river baths in order to force patronage at the newly constructed indoor bathhouses. In public hearings, discussion also included the question of whether more people would get sick from the river water or from summer heat in the city. This paper will explore the questions of how ideas of well-being are distributed spatially...
through urban infrastructure, which public or publics get to decide what healthy practices are in public spaces, and the extent to which the municipal state can or should comply.

Session: [109] Land, competition and conflict

Raffaella Afferni, Timothy Tambassi (Università del Piemonte Orientale, Italy)

**Geographical ontology for Latin literature: the case of Geolat project**

All texts written in the classical period are rooted in geographic space and contain references to geographic places in some respect. Therefore, it is interesting to use a web resource that include references to geographic context. Most research is based on the use of a gazetteer in which a place is normally represented by point locations. The limited spatial semantics associated with these approaches narrows the scope of their ability to retrieve useful resources for spatial queries. This paper describes how to build a geo-ontology, which plays a central role in intelligent spatial search on the web and it serves as a shared vocabulary for spatial mark-up of Web sources. Finally, we present the development of GEOLAT ontology, which represents geographical information about Latin texts. To show that GEOLAT ontology is comprehensive and informative, we describe the specific role it plays in representing information in three different domains: contemporary and ancient geography, Latin literature, as well as philosophical ontology of geography.

Session: [25] Poster exhibition - all day Monday 6 July 2015

Rais Akhtar (International Institute Of Health Management Research, India)

**An historical perspective on medical geography**

The conceptual and methodological framework of modern medical geography began in the 1950s with the publication of the paper by J.M. May entitled 'Medical Geography: Its Methods and Objectives' in 1950 in the Geographical Review. Almost all writers in medical geography followed the paradigm of Geogens and Pathogens, as was laid down by May, though some scholars are of the opinion that much medical geography now views May's work as a historical curiosity. This paper discusses the contributions of May and Maximilien Sorre, highlighting the latter's role in propounding the concept of pathogenic complexes in 1933 - seventeen years before May published his paper. Sorre's pathogenic complexes incorporated physical, biological and anthropological factors, and he was the first academic geographer of the twentieth century (after F. Ratzel of Germany) who incorporated biological contents in geography in general and medical geography in particular. Based on recently obtained archival material and correspondence, the author further highlights the interaction between May and Sorre in the Meeting of Commission on Medical Geography held in Paris. The evidence suggests that May borrowed the fundamental concept of geogens and pathogens from Sorre's 1933 paper.

Session: [63] Geographical traditions

Peter S. Alagona (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA)

**Species complex: a tale of two fishes told in four acts**

How do the ways people classify nature shape their relationships with it? The proposed paper explores this question through the remarkable case of steelhead and rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss). Philosophers have debated how best to classify life on Earth for more than two millennia, and since the eighteenth century scientists have named millions of unique species using a variety of approaches. Biologists now agree that steelhead and rainbow trout, which are members of the salmon family, interbreed when mature and may even be genetically indistinguishable, but they exhibit divergent life histories and physiological traits. Over the past 150 years, scientists came to understand steelhead and rainbows as different forms of one diverse species, but during the same period these two fishes’ fates diverged. Today, rainbow trout are among the world’s most widely cultivated vertebrate animals. Steelhead, meanwhile, have declined dramatically due to the transformation of their aquatic habitats, and they are now federally protected as threatened or endangered along the West Coast of the United States. This paper will use the long history of steelhead and rainbow trout to explore the role of classification in environmental history and human-animal relations.
Session: [121] Historical geographies of human-animal entanglements

Derek H. Alderman (University of Tennessee, USA)

Miracle, menace, and metaphor: untangling the place of kudzu in the historical geography of the southeastern USA

Perhaps no other part of the natural environment is more closely identified with the southeastern United States than the exotic, fast growing, and hard to control kudzu vine. Introduced in the late 1800s from Japan, kudzu has received limited attention from historical geographers, paralleling a broader neglect of what Paul Robbins calls the “cultural and political biographies of invasive species.” Although kudzu is now widely considered a pest, this has not always been the case and such a view often does not capture the multiple and “tangled” ways in which people have viewed and used kudzu as well as incorporated the plant into their social identities and language patterns. Untangling the story of kudzu requires a study of human agency and claims-making, regional symbolic capital, changing environmental attitudes, and contradictory government policies in addition to the obvious natural factors that shape ecological invasion. The paper explores how and why kudzu was introduced and propagated within the southeastern United States, the various roles and reputations of the vine (miracle, menace, and metaphor), and its environmental and cultural impacts on the landscape.

Session: [22] The American Environment revisited (1)

Katie Algeo, Collins Eke (Western Kentucky University, USA)

The dispossessed: household migration and social justice in wilderness creation for U.S. National Parks

The “wilderness model” of national parks as natural places devoid of permanent human habitation has been embedded in both U.S. policy and popular conception since the creation of Yellowstone National Park. In reality, areas set aside as U.S. National Parks experienced varying types and intensity of resource and residential use prior to receiving protected status. This paper proposes a model of processes used to exclude resident peoples from newly designated park areas, and then more closely examines a trio of eastern parks, Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains and Mammoth Cave, to explore varying impacts of policy implementation on the out-migration of resident populations. An in-depth case study from Mammoth Cave National Park demonstrates the utility of historical GIS, in concert with the manuscript census, for identifying and quantifying differences in the migration experience by race and socio-economic status. The goal is to more clearly elucidate issues related to social justice when parks and people coincide.

Session: [34] The American Environment revisited (2)

Kiumars Alizadeh (Tehran University, Iran)

Natural geography and the rise of empires in ancient times: the case of the Achaemenid Empire

Founders of the Ancient empires were careful in the selection of their regional centres. The most important factor was that of natural geography. From ancient times, the region of Pârs in south-western of Iran was a center of civilizations. The mountains, rivers, and routes that led to the region and its remoteness from the centers of foreign threat turned it into a huge natural castle, and on the other hand, having fertile lands, sufficient water made the region of Pârs as a suitable region to creating the best new center of power. The region had a very important role as a good and safe place for the Elamite, Achaemenid and Sasanian Kings. Before the rising of Achaemenid Empire, Cyrus II (The Great) set up his capital in Pârs, and it was from there that he led the revolt against Median King, Ištuvig. The aim of this paper is to discuss the role of Pârs’ natural geography in the emergence of the Achaemenid Empire.

Session: [104] Poster exhibition - all day Thursday 9 July 2015
Christèle Allès (Université de Nantes, France), Simon Jackson (University of Birmingham, UK)

**Modern water and mandatory rule: the politics of hydraulic infrastructure in colonial Lebanon, 1920-1950**

Through a dialogue between the disciplines of colonial history and geography, this paper analyses the evolution of two hydraulic communities in Lebanon during the period of French mandate rule after World War One. Based on a comparative empirical study of two concessions to exploit the waters of Nabaa El-Assel and Nahr Ibrahim, rivers in the Lebanese mountains, we show how the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the arrival of French colonial rule impacted the system of water usage in regional Lebanon, starting in the early 1920s through to the period of independence. Overall we examine the ways in which the Ottoman approach to water distribution for agricultural and domestic purposes was reinvented by French rule, and how in the interwar period and beyond a mixture of foreign companies, Lebanese entrepreneurs, state officials and local stakeholders all contributed to what Jamie Linton, in another context, has characterized as the modernization of water management. More specifically, drawing on the work of Timothy Mitchell and others, we document the deployment of new technical measures and new administrative and legal frameworks through which hydraulic resources were re-categorized and politically mobilized. We also show how these deployments were contested and enforced, and how battles over water helped to police the line between state and private institutions, as well as helping to redefine both the meaning of colonial citizenship and that of the natural, riparian system.

**Session:** [53] Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (1)

Gill Allmond (Queens University Belfast, UK)

**Home-life in the asylum: the nature of domesticity in Edwardian colony asylums for the insane poor**

‘Colony’ asylums for the insane poor, inspired by pioneering German institutions, were constructed at the turn of the twentieth century in Ireland and Scotland, eventually becoming the model for new asylum building across Britain. The stated aim of this new type of institution was to provide spaces which were more ‘home-like’ than was possible within traditional monolithic asylum structures. A typical colony asylum consisted of a number of villas grouped around shared buildings such as a recreation hall, church, hospital and administration building, with the majority of patient accommodation being provided in villas. However, despite the aspiration to provide a domestic setting for patients the materiality of the asylum reveals a more complex picture. This paper will explore the nature of domestic space within asylum villas, using contemporary plans and photographs to reconstruct villa interiors. By comparing the asylum villa with typical bourgeois villas of the period the nature of asylum domesticity will be interrogated and the tensions between institutional and domestic space highlighted.

**Session:** [42] Health, medicine and environment

Takashi Amijima (Kyoto University, Japan)

**Urban industrialisation and information network: analysis of pharmaceutical trade papers in Osaka, Japan, 1907–1911**

During industrialisation, cities played a vital role in the integration of regional and national economies through their servicing, trading, and informing functions, not only in advanced industrial nations but also in late-industrialising nations such as Japan. This paper examines several pharmaceutical trade papers that were published in Osaka, Japan, during industrialisation, focusing on how these papers’ information networks connected cities and other regions. Pharmaceutical trade papers in Japan started to be published in the first decade of the twentieth century, corresponding with the development of the pharmaceutical industry. These papers contained mainly editorials, market reports on Osaka, and information on the business conditions of other regions. The readership of these papers was widely scattered throughout Japan. Readers took the market reports in the trade papers into account and visited Osaka to purchase medicines. Several readers from other regions regularly visited the offices of trade papers and became informants on the business conditions of their regions. In turn,
pharmaceutical makers and wholesalers in Osaka adjusted their stocks by taking business conditions of other regions in account. The trade papers were edited after interactions between editors and readers. These findings suggest that Osaka was the node in the information networks of these trade papers, which integrated Japan’s pharmaceutical industry nationally.

Session: [74] Urban historical geography

Jiesheng An (Fudan University, China)

Importance of the Great Wall and its symbolization on ancient maps of China

As well known, the Great Wall had been regarded as one of the most representative buildings in ancient China a long time ago. Not only a series of huge defense works, the Great Wall represented much more emblematic values in the imagination world of Chinese peoples. Importance and special values of the Great Wall could be reflected on ancient maps of China. In other words, unique and unparalleled symbolization of the Great Wall on ancient maps clearly tell us a lot of valuable information, including not only the technology of charting but also the real status/function, systematic structure condition and populous imagination about the Great Wall at that time. The most important aim of the Great Wall was to defend the Middle Empire or Kingdoms against invasion of northern ethnic tribes. Importance and construction of the Great Wall reached the peak period during the Ming Dynasty. Due to unique status and defense function of the Great wall in Ming Dynasty, so it is easily understood that marks and symbols about the Great Wall on Ming maps got more complicated and detailed than other dynasties.

Session: [92] China: ancient to early modern

Eli Anders (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Geographies of convalescence in late Victorian England

The second half of the nineteenth century witnessed a proliferation of charitable institutions throughout English country and coastal towns, providing convalescent care for sick and recovering patients. As medical reformers and philanthropists became increasingly convinced that urban dwelling was medically incompatible with full and rapid recovery from illness, they founded convalescent homes where the beleaguered sick could retreat and recuperate with rest and fresh air. In this paper, I draw on the institutional records of a number of convalescent homes serving London and south-east England in order to examine the evolution of ideas that connected convalescence, urban insalubrity, and the health benefits of rural environments during this period. I argue that the spread of convalescent homes reflected concerns about the limits of urban sanitary reform, and represented attempts by hospitals and other urban welfare institutions to take advantage of diverse therapeutic environments in order to achieve their medical and charitable goals. By tracing the changing geography of these institutions, I show that ideas about convalescence were deeply influenced by the shifting boundaries between urban and rural space in late Victorian England.

Session: [42] Health, medicine and environment

Alistair Anderson (University of Bristol, UK)

Placing a beast in extinction

Genetic engineering and cyborg manifestations have both made their mark on the conceptualisation of identity and the nature/culture debate, and advancements in genetic engineering have steadily progressed towards the realisation of resurrecting extinct species. Considerations of the physical placement of resurrected species are occasionally addressed within literature, whilst the conceptualised placement of species, particularly beastly species, has received little attention. This paper uses the case study of the thylacine to examine the relationship between the beastly animal and technology in order to consider the affective implications of extinction, and the creation of beastly identities linked to both animal and technology. It will be argued that the threat of extinction generated a change in the affective relationship between human and thylacine, exemplified by the visual footage recorded of the last living thylacine, and legislation passed after the species’ extinction. By interrogating the rapid, though doomed, turnaround in the relationship between human and thylacine from one of
domination to one of protection, this paper will aim to probe deeper into the question of beastly identity and its association to both concepts of extinction and de-extinction.

Session: [47] Beastly pasts and places (1)

Ben Anderson, Ian Atherton (Keele University, UK)

The Waterloo Battlefield and landscapes of memorial, 1815-1918

The concept of a memorial landscape in its modern form is normally assumed to have begun with the sites of commemoration that emerged after World War One. Yet, as this paper argues, it is possible to trace the origins of many of the forms and cultures associated with these landscapes to battlefield commemoration after the end of the Napoleonic wars. Waterloo was not the first memorialised battlefield of the wars – the Prussian victory at Leipzig in 1813, or the Tirolean at Bergisel in 1809, were important forerunners, but for reasons of size, location and as the last battle, Waterloo had an unmatched influence over memorialised landscapes in the 19th century. Immediately after the battle, the site became a magnet for the resurgent British tourism industry, as visitors ranging from Romantic poets to London shopkeepers came to inspect, smell and touch the decay of the battlefield. Many took mementos of battle; from shot and insignia, to soldier’s fingers, hands and even skulls, which were conveniently available after hasty battlefield burial. Yet right from this beginning, tourism entrepreneurs began a parallel attempt to apply a distancing gaze, sanitizing and rendering the battle knowable, while removing the stench of death from the field. Environmental conditions reinforced this process, as bodies decayed into the ground, fields were turned to harvest, and objects collected from the battlefield increasingly focussed on natural or agricultural production. Rather than serve as a process of forgetting, common to earlier battlefields, Waterloo developed alternative forms of memory. Wheat ears served as a Christian reminder of the harvest of the dead, distracting from the memorials to great men, and British visitors attempted to appropriate the field as a site of commemoration, despite the many Prussian, French, and not least, mercenary soldiers who were increasingly memorialised. In doing so, the Waterloo battlefield established principles of landscape memorialisation that informed those created nearby a little over a hundred years later.

Session: [38] Environments of heritage? (1)

Katharine Anderson (York University, Canada)

Negotiating a global science: marine meteorology and scientific internationalism 1900-1939

This paper examines how global approaches to the study of meteorology developed during a critical period of scientific internationalism between the wars. It compares the development of French, British and U.S. systems for gathering ocean observations and coordinating their communication to both sides of the Atlantic and in the Pacific. Emerging after 1918, these new marine observation networks of mobile or stationary weather ships reflected contrasting styles and ambitions. The practical matter of responding to new technologies and organizing the exchange of data required meteorologists and governments to consider anew their ideas about international cooperation and the proper conceptual scale of their science. So, while new observing regimes hinged on key technological changes, they took shape within older epistemic debates, on the one hand, and shifting political landscapes on the other. Examining the place of marine meteorology complicates recent influential accounts of meteorology after 1945 as a distinctive new kind of knowledge infrastructure. It points instead towards a different era of geophysical globalism, in which oceans, including their vertical dimensions, represented key domains of imagination and practice.

Session: [93] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (1)
Peter Anderson (Queen’s University, Canada)

Are all absent friends worthy of memory? Remembering Marquis wheat and forgetting the spider goats at the Central Experimental Farm

Hemmed in by the city of Ottawa, the approximately 500 hectare Central Experimental Farm is unique as a working agricultural research station in the heart of an urban area, a feature cited in its designation as a National Historic Site of Canada in 1997. My research is focused on the narratives told about the Farm and, in particular, the ways different individuals and institutions interpret the history of the site. This paper examines the stories told about the plants (such as Marquis wheat, a hardy strain developed on the Farm in the 1910s to help colonize the western prairies,) and animals (for example, the now deceased spider goats, genetically altered animals whose milk produced spider-silk) whose natures were altered in the name of progress and whose memory is complicated by shifting views of the role of science in agriculture and food production. The fact that neither Marquis wheat nor the spider goats can be found on the Farm today (changing microclimates as development surrounded the Farm left it unsuitable for Marquis and the goats were euthanized following protests) opens the door to a critical engagement with the role of physical absences and environmental change in telling stories about Canadian environmental and agricultural history.

Session: [15] Heritage, modernity and practice (1)

Timothy G. Anderson (Ohio University, USA)

State-directed colonization and German settlement in the Romanian Banat: Habsburg colonial policies and the planned, regular villages of the “Danube Swabians”, 1718-1787

This paper addresses the origin, structure and meaning of planned villages associated with the 18th-century Habsburg colonization of the Romanian Banat. One of the most distinctive elements of the cultural landscape associated with this colonization was the design and construction of dozens of centrally-planned agricultural villages for German colonists, most of which are gridded, rectilinear communities. Employing fieldwork and archival research, the paper addresses how the re-settlement of the Banat represented an opportunity to conduct a controlled experiment in the implementation of new cameralist policies on the part of Habsburg planners and engineers and how the region’s cultural landscapes represent a distinctive historical-political discourse materialized in the landscape.

Session: [90] Colonisation and frontier territory

Kate Andrews (Australian National University, Australia)

A "circular conundrum": 150 years of attempted cropping in North West Australia

With the urgency of international food security concerns and the increasing clamour for national development in Australia there is a revival in public discussion of the great ‘untapped’ agricultural potential of northern Australia. Over the last one hundred and fifty years failed attempts have accumulated; from ambitious Texan entrepreneurs losing millions of dollars to Australian families walking off small farms to Indigenous Australians being even further marginalised. Despite governments investing millions of dollars in supporting agricultural development in northern Australia the huge region has countered the international trend of agriculture intensification. This ongoing cycle of high expectations, failure to realise these expectations, then back to high expectations, creates a ‘Circular Conundrum’. Through a range of cropping narratives across time and place this paper explores what contributes to the ‘conundrum’ and its persistence. One such factor is the role of colonisation in the transformation and attempted transformation of landscape. It is fundamental to understanding northern Australia. Constant colonising continues to affect land and people, informing both characteristics and perceptions of the northern ‘Frontier’.

Session: [99] Cropping Australia: settling, managing and farming the continent's landscapes
Vessela Anguelova (Independent Scholar)

**Topographical icons and the quest for the sacred: St. Ivan and his legend**

In the 1790s a little-known monastery on Rila Mountain in southwestern Bulgaria claimed its place in the sphere of the sacred through new icons of its patron saint. These icons showed St. Ivan, Rila monastery and Rila Mountain in the relatively new devotional medium of prints. Paper icons of places had been inundating devotional iconography since the 1730s. Ivan’s icons, however, reveal a compelling reason for the sacralization of places in the post-Byzantine world, and also unveil the changing function of devotional images. I argue that the sacralization of Rila was motivated by the monastery’s economic concerns and had an impact on local politics. The self-reliant monks promoted their foundation by appropriating Ivan, a sainted hermit who lived on the mountain. They first acquired his relics, and popularized them with a variety of texts in the 15th century. Later, the monks took advantage of the new developments in devotional iconography, and advertised their monastery in new topographical icons of the saint. The icons turned the foundation into a major pilgrimage destination thus bringing a constant influx of funds. The fame of the monastery was instrumental to local politics. Advocates of the movement for the reestablishments of the Bulgarian autocephalous Church advanced their cause presenting Rila as the epitome of religiosity of the ethnos.

Session: [134] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (2)

Angela Ashworth (University of Birmingham, UK)

**The Athenaeum Movement: the case of St John’s, Newfoundland**

The nineteenth century population shifts from rural villages to industrial cities revealed appalling levels of illiteracy among the working classes in Britain and the Dominions. Workers needed to hone skills to adapt to this ‘brave new world’ of work and also better themselves intellectually. In the early years of the century, Mechanics Institutes were first established in Edinburgh and Glasgow and the concept was swiftly adopted throughout the English-speaking world. As the literacy levels slowly improved, the demand for cultural facilities prompted the rise of the Athenaeum Movement. By the mid-nineteenth century, most major cities throughout the English-speaking world boasted an Athenaeum with reading rooms, libraries, lecture halls and a wide range of cultural activities. Some of the Mechanics Institutes became universities and others incorporated into a local Athenaeum. Mapping the global distribution of these early adult education institutions, not only reveals the spread of industrialisation but also the rapid dissemination of ideas and values. One example was the spontaneous adoption of non-sectarianism by Athenaeum organisations throughout the world in an age of denominational difference. This paper will trace the rise and fall of the Athenaeum in the apparently peripheral backwater of Newfoundland’s capital city, St. John’s.

Session: [31] Geographies of migration and diaspora (2)

G.J. Ashworth (University of Groningen, NL), John Tunbridge (Carleton University, Canada)

**Redevelopment of the city gate area, Valletta, Malta: old issues or new directions?**

Having remained an untidy, partly ruined and temporally used area since the end WW2 the redevelopment of the main city gate, its immediate environs and the ruins of the Opera House is now almost completed. The striking new design include an uncompromisingly contemporary parliament building, a new public square, the demolition of some existing properties, the shaping of a new entry bridge and symbolic opening to the city and an open-air performance area inside the now preserved ruins of the opera house. The importance of the area and the issues raised by its redevelopment account for the sharp controversies and consequent delays. An obvious and visible issue is the choice between the preservation of past structures and the creation of new buildings, shapes and spaces. Both have been done. Related to the dilemma of old or new forms is the question of uses and users, whether heritage tourists, inner city residents or the Maltese as a whole. The development also raises fundamental and sensitive heritage issues about the evolving identity of the Maltese people, their relationship to heritages, of how they view themselves and wish to be viewed by others.
David Atkinson (University of Hull, UK)

**Provincializing geography: on the scope and methods of geographical societies in Edwardian Britain**

Hull Geographical Society was founded in 1909 with much regional publicity. As with other geographical societies in major port cities, the founders argued that this branch of knowledge was essential to the efficient conduct of modern, international commerce and trade. To this end, the society's constitution promised to deliver lectures, a library, a journal and educational events and resources for Hull. The first event was a sold-out lecture and high-profile civic visit by Robert Falcon Scott. The next speaker booked was Halford Mackinder. But at this point, Hull Geographical Society disappeared leaving no archival or documentary traces beyond this spectacular debut. Drawing on the histories of Liverpool and Manchester geographical societies, this paper outlines how contemporary understandings of the scope and methods of geographical societies seldom proved feasible for provincial geographical societies, even in wealthy trading cities at the height of British imperialism. Rather than exploring key nodes for the production and encouragement of geographical knowledge, this paper therefore provincialises geography to explore why regional societies could not flourish in these contexts. In so doing, it will nuance our understanding of histories of geographical enquiry by a focus on the failures of geography rather than its successes.

Zhanna Atutova (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

**Historical and geographical reconstruction of landscape structure of the Tunkinskaya depression (south of Eastern Siberia)**

The objective of this study is to analyze the spatiotemporal variability in natural and transformed landscapes at different nature management stages. We investigated the spatiotemporal variability in landscapes by using, as an example, the key area, located in the most developed area. The main traditional occupations of local residents include agricultural activity, and forestry-related pursuits. In the past, the forest stands of the study area underwent felling operations, whereas today’s recreational activity constitutes the main kind of anthropogenic load on the natural complexes. Thus the economic activities within the study area are confined to agriculture, forestry, residential programs, communication-transportation, and to recreation. Drawing on the results from carrying out a retrospective analysis of the evolution of production activity of humans and its influence on the functioning of geosystems, we compiled a series of nature management schematic maps characterizing the landscape structure of the key area for different periods of nature management: in the early, mid- and late 20th century. The salient features of the economic development process encompassing the territory are examined for some time intervals. A comparative analysis is made of the variability in the landscape situation. Quantitative indicators of natural and natural-anthropogenic complexes have been determined.

Hannah Awcock (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

**London calling: the Capital as a focus of protest and dissent**

For as long as there has been a settlement on the banks of the River Thames, there has also been protest, contention and dissent. From Boudicca, Guy Fawkes and the IRA through to the recent Occupy and student movements, London has played host to countless contentious people, groups and events. This paper will serve as an introduction to the session, thinking about why London has such a long and colourful history of acting as a focus for marches, riots, rallies and demonstrations. This paper will draw on theoretical literature about social movements and protest in cities in order to try and explain this history, as well as looking at the specifics of London, which has arguably served as the political, economic, social and cultural centre of Britain for centuries. What is it that draws radicals to the city, and what makes it such a contentious place?
Session: [140] Contesting the capital: historical geographies of protest in London

Lorenzo Bagnoli (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

The Journal de Bordighera (1883-1934) and tourists’ perception of the climate of the Italian Riviera

From about 1860 to the eve of the Second World War, Bordighera in the Italian Riviera was one of the most elegant touristic destinations in Europe. Promoted by the novel Doctor Antonio (Ruffini, 1855), this fishing village soon hosted an important colony of winter tourists, among whom Queen Victoria would have been included in 1900, if the Anglo-Boer War had not broken out. Among the principal elements of the environmental bubble of Bordighera, it is very interesting to note the Journal de Bordighera – published from 1883 to 1934, and entirely held by the National Library of Florence – recording different aspects of the touristic life of the Riviera. If other studies have been conducted about this magazine, analysis of the climatic data collected by the tourists themselves and published in it has yet to be presented. The climate of Bordighera was the subject of many publications of this period – such as Bordighera e il suo clima (Semeria, 1870) or Bordighera and the Western Riviera (Hamilton, 1883) – but these data, until now unpublished, can give an interesting idea of the perception of the climate by tourists and its relevance in their opinion, especially if compared to the official data recorded by the local meteorological observatories.

Session: [122] Documenting climate histories

Alan R. H. Baker (University of Cambridge, UK)

Historical geography as an international discipline

This plenary session will consider the changing nature of historical geography as an international discipline. It is prompted by two anniversaries in 2015: it is forty years since the first of what became the International Conference of Historical Geographers series took place in Kingston, Ontario, and also forty years since the foundation of the Journal of Historical Geography by A. H. Clark and John Patten. Alan R. H. Baker’s paper on the internationalization of historical geography will be followed by short responses from five conference participants, and an open discussion. The session will be followed by an icebreaker reception sponsored by the Journal of Historical Geography.

Session: [2] Historical geography as an international discipline

Alan R. H. Baker (University of Cambridge, UK)

The geography of reading and the reading of geography in France, 1860-1900

During the nineteenth century, the population of France progressed from being largely illiterate to being almost entirely literate. Reading became popular both for instruction and for relaxation, creating a massive demand for reading material that was met by newspapers, magazines, journals and books. Access to books was provided from the 1860s in part by the growing number of « peoples’ libraries » (bibliothèques populaires). These were voluntary associations, run as subscription lending libraries. By 1900 there were almost 3000 of them registered with the public authorities in France. My study considers two aspects of this major cultural phenomenon. First, it examines the historical development and geographical distribution of bibliothèques populaires throughout France in the second half of the nineteenth century. At the level of the départements, it analyses not only geographical variations in the absolute numbers of libraries but also variations in library numbers and the sizes of their holdings in relation to the sizes of their potential reading publics. Secondly, it considers the role of bibliothèques populaires in expanding the geographical knowledge of readers. It examines the number and nature of the libraries’ books on geography and travel.

Session: [41] Geographical knowledge and ignorance
Alexi Baker (University of Cambridge, UK)

Scientific instruments within the socio-economic geographies of early modern London

The trade in ‘scientific’ instruments – i.e. optical, mathematical and philosophical instruments – in early modern London outfitted diverse activities across Britain and Europe. These included research and observation, navigation, surveying, drawing, education, vision improvement, and fashion and entertainment. The trade in the capital was larger and more esteemed than that anywhere else in the world until the Victorian era. During the eighteenth century, it consisted of hundreds of preindustrial workshops and shops, additional retail and wholesale outlets, and untold numbers of facilitators including subcontractors and piece-workers. This paper will explore how the instrument trade’s actors and locations were tightly interwoven into the urban geographies of early modern London. These geographies were both physical and socio-economic, ranging from the different landscapes and embedded networks of specific neighbourhoods to wider-ranging craft and immigrant communities. The talk will draw upon a decade of research including extensive digital mapping, statistical analyses, and archival work. These efforts provide a case study for how GIS can be effectively employed by historians working with inherently imprecise and variable pre-modern data.

Session: [12] Geographical knowledge, books and instruments

Julian Baker (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Outsourced suffering or weapon of the weak? Palanquin travel in colonial India, c1800-c1850

This paper examines the palanquin as a means by which British travellers mitigated the Indian climate and by which Indian servants opposed unjust colonial relations. Nineteenth century medical discourses considered India’s warm climate the primary threat to European ‘constitutions’. As East India Company (EIC) aggrandisement pushed British frontiers further inland, soldiers, officers and administrators were required to traverse an area larger than Western Europe. Prior to the railway, the dawk (post) palanquin network - a system of routes, bearers and bungalows - shuttled colonial travellers hundreds of miles across India. The mobile shelter and repose travellers benefitted from was, however, predicated on the strain and suffering of Indian bodies. Yet palanquin bearers exploited British colonialists’ cultural inexperience and geographical vulnerability to oppose mistreatment and augment their wages. This paper has three linked aims: to shed light on a seldom studied but crucial means of colonial transport in early nineteenth century India: to promote the mobile interstices of transit as a significant ‘site’ of colonial history; and, following Ranajit Guha (1983, pp. 13-17), to counter-read colonial records for traces of subaltern thought and agency.

Session: [127] Mobility and empire (2)

Julian Baker (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Tropicality, etymology and Indian nature: a brief history of the word jungle

Since Bernard Smith’s European Vision and the South Pacific, geographers have sought to understand Western interpretations of tropical nature. The Indian subcontinent has figured ambiguously within the ‘tropical world’. While lush vegetation, fruit and spice production and a warm climate depicted India affirmatively, medical discourses, mortality rates and everyday colonial experience depicted India as a land of disease and degeneration. During the early nineteenth-century the word jungle entered English (and then other European languages). In Indian languages jangal denoted uncultivated land, dry, forested or swampy. Jungle, however, came to denote wet, dense forests and came to connote a rich contrast between the relatively benign and well-ordered temperate forests and the tangled, mysterious and dank vegetation that constituted tropical forests? (Arnold, 1998, p. 2). This paper traces the word jungle from its adoption into English by colonial officers, administrators and doctors to its metaphorical flights in the early twentieth-century popular culture. It argues that the literal foundations and figurative exaggerations of the word jungle express the predominantly ‘dark’ nineteenth-century British notions of ‘tropical’ Indian nature - an exotic and hazardous environmental counterpart to relatively benign and civilised temperate nature.
Urban waste treatment in the British Mandate of Palestine (1920-1948): an imperial issue, a national challenge or a local problem?

Following the Great War the League of Nations gave Britain in 1920 a temporary mandatory sovereignty over Palestine, in order to promote the country and its people. In the 30 years of British presence, the country was characterized by constant changes: massive immigration, rapid urbanization, intensive modernization, and more. These changes were reflected in the waste of the cities and its treatment. This paper examines two aspects of waste treatment. The first is the local approaches to waste disposal in the main cities in Palestine. These approaches varied according to the growing amounts of waste, economic situation and national needs. Among others, the Jewish-Arab national conflict and World War II have influenced waste accumulation and its treatment. The second aspect of the presentation regards the British involvement in waste issues. Loyal to their mission of developing the country, government officials acted to advise and solve the municipal hazards. Moreover, an Imperial effort was made by letters and envoys to collect information on modern methods of waste treatment and production of fertilizer out of urban waste. Eventually, while some municipalities managed to deal with their waste, others failed to do so, giving rise to severe environmental hazards that lasted for decades.

The nature of the image: climate diagrams in post-war architecture

In his landmark 1966 essay, "The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth," Kenneth Boulding wrote that "we are in the long process of a transition in the nature of the image which man has of himself and of his environment." His claim was evidenced in the contemporaneous circulation of the "Blue Marble" photograph of the earth from space; it also resonates with the emergence of a new kind of architectural drawing: diagrams concerned with both representing and operating upon the changing relationship between "man" and "climate." This presentation will examine a lineage of architectural drawings that conceptualized new relationships between humans, architecture and climate, with a focus on the conceptual and methodological diagrams drawn by Victor and Aladar Olgyay in the 1950s and 60s. Teaching at MIT and Princeton, the Olgyays spent their careers developing a method for adjusting the design process to better adapt a building to its climatic surroundings. While focused on how to adjust building practices according to regional climates, the Olgyay’s diagrams also became an important site for reconsidering the condition of humanity amidst rapidly increasing knowledge of the fragility of the global ecological system.

Stories about sextants and stories about numbers: Royal Naval hydrography and instruments of survey

In the 1830s and 1840s, the Hydrographic Office of the British Admiralty expanded and oversaw one of the major state-run surveying projects of the nineteenth century. This involved a range of instruments whose circulation was increasingly regulated. Using extant museum collections and the correspondence of those involved, this paper will explore the ways in which such objects can be used to discuss both bureaucratic organisation at a time of expanding government and the complex issues of sociability involved in hydrographic surveying. Surveying officers worked in a context in which the propriety of property on public service was a pervasive question. Instruments might be given as gifts between officers, appropriated as recompense, absorbed as state property, and disputed between friends. The ownership, provision and treatment of instruments in particular could be used to demonstrate an officer’s peculiar zeal or institutional
neglect. To those outside the ship, attempt might be made to make them into amusing spectacle. On board, their use was part of a deeply hierarchical order of work in regions of colonial and mercantile importance. In examining the relationships around these instruments of survey, the paper proposes a richer understanding of the culture of hydrography in the earlier nineteenth century.

Session: [73] Rethinking British navigation and survey in the nineteenth century

Régis Barraud, Claire Portal (Université de Poitiers, France)

Common valleys, landscape and management models: a geohistorical analysis of the Clain River since the end of the eighteenth century

This paper deals with the landscape evolution of common small fluvial valleys in the west of France. During the nineteenth century, medieval watermills and weirs were modernised under the control of a state regulation implemented by civil engineers. Some of these hydraulic works, transformed during the industrial period, formed a landscape pattern. The Water Resources Archives highlight the characteristics of this pattern and how it was idealized as a model of productive river system, "perfect" and positive, from an ecological, economic and social perspective. First, we aim to describe this model (forms, organisation and management) and to explain its idealised representation. Then, we will retrace the evolution of these landscapes since the end of the 18th century by analysing data from multiple sources (archives, iconography and historical maps and specialised journals) and by conducting text analysis and diachronic mapping. The study investigates the Clain valley, a representative terrain of common small valleys in the West of France. Poitiers urban riverscape and its rural margins are specifically examined. We discuss the current management issues concerning these valleys and question those which, while pointing out the ecological consequences of the historical model, in fact call for alternative solution to the "well-managed" river model.

Session: [86] Managing the landscape: early modern to modern

Sam Barton (University College London, UK), Katy Beinart (Artist)

Material culture in Brixton: heritage, history, society

Brixton is a neighbourhood with a complex story and a set of divergent identities. The complex social and cultural environment of the neighbourhood is matched by a material culture which intersects with the everyday. In our own research projects, we have seen the competing claims as to what Brixton is, challenged and supported by its material culture, with reference to notions such as ‘heritage’. Whether as AfroCaribbean products available in the covered markets, or the department store buildings of Morleys and Bonmarché, the material culture of Brixton maintains historical narratives of the neighbourhood and its community. We suggest that material culture can reveal a narrative which is of interest beyond the scholarly realm of historical geography, and that it mediates an interaction between the past and the present in the everyday life of Brixton. We will take as examples salted, dried cod, available widely within the covered markets, and the department store architecture on the high street. We will discuss how an object such as salt fish is encountered variously by people eating and buying in Brixton, and how it reveals a colonial history. Secondly we will interrogate the history of retail and modernity as it continues to make itself present through the built environment. Through these examples we wish to explore the manner in which material culture may be seen as opening up an encounter with the past - in the present tense - which is relevant not just for historical researchers, but also contemporary social research.

Session: [146] Materiality and historical geography (2)

Ernesto Bassi (Cornell University, USA)

The stories maps tell: cartographic depictions of Spanish encounters with maritime Indians in a Caribbean borderland

In the late eighteenth century, as part of military campaigns that sought to conquer the indigenous groups some contemporaries knew as the maritime Indians, Spanish military engineers Antonio de Arévalo and Antonio de la Torre produced detailed maps of the Guajira
Peninsula and the Gulf of Darién (both on the Caribbean coast of present day Colombia). Intended for internal consumption (i.e. to be used by Spanish colonial officials), these maps barely attempted to hide the political autonomy of both the Wayuu and the Cunas. In this paper I analyze the cartographic representations of Arévalo and La Torre as documents that conveyed two contradictory messages: On the one hand, they presented the result of war against the maritime Indians as a successful venture that led to Spanish control of the Guajira Peninsula and the Gulf of Darien. On the other hand, and in a more veiled but nonetheless visible way, these maps acknowledged the continuous autonomy of the maritime Indians. This two-layered reading of the maps of Arévalo and La Torre speaks to the need to and the possibilities of mining maps in search for the multiple, often contradictory, stories they tell.

Session: [44] Geographies of early modern war (1)

Swagata Basu (SSV PG College, Hapur, India), Gloria Kuzur (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Immanence sans transcendence: the poverty of historicism in narratives on feminist geography in India

In the context of Geography in India, popularising ‘Gender as a category of’ spatial analysis is relatively a recent engagement (Raju 2011, Datta 2008). Even though research on feminist geography in India has so far interrogated historical factors in analysing the politics of difference/othering, categorisation of such research under the rubric of feminist historical geography has failed to position the feminist discourse in proper context. In this paper we attempt to articulate the feminist position in the last two decades through reviewing a.) syllabi of geography in the Central and State Universities, b.) publications in 10 reputed journals of geography, c.) the IGU Gender Commissions Newsletter, and d.) the two Country Reports on the Progress in Indian Geography by Nayak (2004-08) and Singh (2008-12). We then look into one of the major concerns in feminist geographies in India: declining sex ratios in the north-western and north-central regions. The descriptive accounts on these social pathologies abound in the current geographical literature, yet such researches are usually silent on the definitions of feminine constructed historically in those regions. This paper explores such omissions, questioning everyday organisation of social contracts among the local communities. The methodology adopted for critically examining the spatial narratives that have been governing women’s lives by creating a sense of false consciousness about their role in their respective families and in the larger spatial milieu of the society has been drawn from literary sources in vernacular medium pertaining to those regions. Re-reading of texts deepens the understanding beyond the socialization/ cultural construct of gender models and re-engagements with the spatial narratives.

Session: [26] Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (3): feminist theories and remembering the past

Dominique Baud (Université Grenoble Alpes, France)

Evolution of landscapes and landuse in the Alps: a geohistorical approach through the use of historical maps maps from the nineteenth century to the present

Over the last two centuries the face of Alpine landscapes has undergone rapid evolution following changes in the mountain environment economy, the development of urbanization and the implementation of major development works, particularly to guard against floods. Our purpose is to measure these landscape dynamics and understand the human/ environment interactions underlying these transformations. We use a methodology based on the diachronic mapping by integrating data from picture archives (maps, plans, cadastral sources) and textual archives (land records, administrative archives, etc) in a GIS. Several examples will be discussed from both the Swiss Alps (the Rhone valley in Valais) and French Alps (Savoy).

Session: [89] Maps as historical sources
Nicole Baur (University of Exeter, UK)

**The interplay between planned spatialisation and the creation of alternative spaces in the Devon County Lunatic Asylum**

Space in former lunatic asylums was constituted through the intersections of the planned built environment, social activities and relations, and individuals’ interpretations of (and responses) to these socio-spatial requirements. In other words, asylum space was a dynamic and unstable construct. By employing an interdisciplinary methodology, this paper discusses perspectives allowing us to explore the space of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum as both a structure and a set of possibilities. Using testimonies of lived experiences and first-person narratives derived from correspondence between patients/carers and medical superintendents supplemented with interviews with former staff, the paper explores perceptions and interpretations of asylum space and social practices therein. It discusses the relevance of built and alternative spaces for the functioning of the asylum as well as the individual healing process. Specifically, it examines how the asylum’s planned spatialisation (through physical barriers, division into public and private spaces) created unwritten rules and expectations for patients and staff, but at the same time allowed the creation of alternative spaces (real or imagined) where rules imposed by the built environment did not apply. These latter spaces did not only provide mental ‘escape routes’ for individuals, but in some cases resulted in restructurings of the prevailing spatialisation.

**Session:** [94] Asylum geographies (2)

James Beattie (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

**Water management, modernization, colonisation: China, New Zealand and hydro-resilience**

Tens of thousands of nineteenth-century Chinese seized on the opportunities presented by British imperialism to take advantage of resource frontiers opening up in places like Australia and New Zealand. Utilising British legal apparatuses and financial systems, Chinese migrants grafted them, in varying ways, onto their own networks of expertise and environmental knowledge drawn from China and elsewhere. As miners, they introduced water technology from their homeland of Guangdong Province, and from prior experience elsewhere, such as in California or Victoria, Australia. This paper focuses on the environmental impacts of Chinese gold-miners, and their role in modernizing and altering colonial hydraulic regimes. In causing soil erosion, reducing timber supplies, displacing vegetation, and using up scant water resources, the impacts of Chinese mining were widespread. Examining these impacts and their technological innovations address a neglected aspect of imperial environmental scholarship, which has largely written out the history of Chinese as agents both of environmental change and modernization.

**Session:** [111] Water management, modernization, colonisation: hydro-resilience in comparative contexts

David Beckham (University of Cambridge, UK)

**Pubs and the Home Front: despatches from Motherwell**

The Great War saw the introduction of a Central Control Board to regulate the production and consumption of alcohol in Britain. While scholars have tended to focus on its most draconian interventions – namely nationalization of the trade in munitions areas such as Carlisle – the Board’s more mundane activities gave rise to important regulatory geographies. These were layered onto already existing local differences in cultures of drinking and its regulation. This paper examples the case of Motherwell, whose justices chose not to grant any licenses for the sale of spirits. As a result, Motherwell’s workers took to the trains and the trams to drink across jurisdictional boundaries in neighbouring Hamilton and Wishaw. This micro-legal geography – activated by the mobility of Motherwell’s drinkers – undermined the town’s pubs, and resulted in a regulatory headache for the tram company and the town’s police as those drinkers returned drunk. The paper thus presents a perhaps unexpectedly political geography of municipal attempts to regulate social life on the Home Front.

**Session:** [131] Assembling and disassembling publand
Oliver Belcher (University of Oulu, Finland)

**Data anxieties: objectivity and difference in early Vietnam War computing**

This paper examines data anxieties associated with the implementation of the U.S military’s Hamlet Evaluation System (HES) in South Vietnam (1967-1974). The HES was an automated system introduced in January 1967 to geographically survey, catalogue, and calculate population dynamics and pacification trends in the villages and hamlets of South Vietnam. By utilizing nascent computer-based technologies in computational statistics and analytical cartography, HES tracked a range of security and development indicators—from “enemy contacts” and local police presence to food distribution and sanitation—in over 12,500 hamlets, and produced computer-generated maps to track the “progress” of the war. While HES had the effect of providing legible meaning of the Vietnamese countryside for U.S. commanders and policy-makers, the system’s accuracy was constantly thrown into doubt because of the unreliability of the input data. This paper discusses two “data anxieties” at the heart of HES. The first anxiety revolves around the data gatherers themselves, as the system was reliant upon US military and Vietnamese district advisers making visits every month to hamlets in their respective districts. The lines between so-called “good data” and “bad data” were largely based on whether it had a Vietnamese or American source, with the latter usually deemed “more objective.” The second anxiety turns on the question of the doubtful “objectivity” of manual cartography and the shaky hand of the military cartographer once computer-generated analytical maps were available through HES. The paper concludes by considering the theoretical implications of postcolonial origins of late-modern databasing and mapping regimes.

*Session: [113] Technology, nature, and war in the twentieth century*

Stephen Bell (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

**A Brazilian pioneer fringe: observations on the Northern Paraná land boom of the 1950s**

In 1944, Henry Bruman was recruited to work on colonization prospects in southern Brazil, as part of the ‘M’ Project on migration and settlement based at the Library of Congress. In his report, Bruman argued that the best conditions were present within the former lands of the Paraná Plantations Ltd. This enterprise that began during the 1920s within a loose framework of British imperialism was sold off during World War Two to Brazilian interests. The reasons for Bruman’s library-based enthusiasm were many, including a fifteen-year record of “symbiosis among settlers belonging to more than two dozen ethnic backgrounds.” Along the 1950s, northern Paraná for a period became the leading producing area of coffee in the world. “The Land That Smells Like Money,” the title of a 1952 article in the Saturday Evening Post, was entirely apposite. In 1951, Bruman began a major research project from UCLA on post-war colonization in Brazil. This paper examines his unpublished field observations made in both 1952 and 1956 from Paraná, including from Londrina. Named with regard to London, and founded only during 1929, Londrina seems set to reach soon a population of a million people within its metropolitan area.

*Session: [90] Colonisation and frontier territory*

Yossi Ben-Artzi (University of Haifa, Israel)

**Photogeography and the "Corporal Album": people and landscapes of Palestine during the Arab Revolt (1938), in the eyes of a British soldier**

A private album of a former British soldier from 1938 contains 142 surprising and original photos of Northern Palestine from that period. The photos were taken during the suppression of the Arab Revolt by the British army and police, supported by Jewish volunteers and attached policemen. The Album, which had been gifted to the corporal by his Jewish subordinates, was passed back into Israeli hands in 1991, as a token of identification and support for Israel then under attack from Iraqi missiles. This paper looks at the photos through an historical—cultural geography prism. The images are used to reconstruct past or vanished landscapes, enabling significant insights into the ways by which an British ordinary soldier perceived the situation, and structured his mind and attitude, toward the country and the expressions of the political and
cultural conflict in the land. The album enables us not just to learn about past landscapes and
everday life of the period, but also to point at the deep gap between the western rulers and the
local population, from both sides of the conflict. The mixture of an 'Orientalistic' approach on the
one hand, and admiration and empathy toward local traditions and habits, or pioneering
enterprises, continues to characterize Western perceptions of the Middle East.

Session: [100] Legacies of empire

Luke Bennett, Sarah Cardwell (Sheffield Hallam University, UK)

Forming an everyday Cold War network: The constitutive role of law, surveying
and asset management in the birth, life and death of Royal Observer Corps

Born in the wartime exigencies of countering Zeppelin and Gotha Bomber raids towards the end
of the First World War, the Royal Observer Corps and its distributed network of observation
posts grew to become an iconic part of 1939-45 homeland security across the UK. Then, during
the Cold War, the ROC’s network of people and land-sites was re-purposed for the observation
of atomic bomb blasts and radioactive fallout clouds. This paper will examine the constitutive
role of (mundane, vanilla flavour) property law in the creation and management of the ROC’s
national network of 1,500 Cold War monitoring posts. For the duration of the Cold War, this
network of small underground posts spread out across fields and hilltops, was mostly held in
existence via simple land conveyances. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the consequent
disbanding of the ROC in 1991 prompted the sale of these redundant posts, transferring them to
ambivalent farmers, opportunistic telecoms providers and latterly bunker-loving enthusiasts.
This disposal process ‘privatised’, multiplied and diversified the actors engaged in the
abandonment, decommissioning and alternative use-making for these now de-networked
structures.

Session: [96] Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic
politics (2)

Federico Benninghoff Prados (Universität Konstanz, Germany)

Cartography and war in the early modern world: the Guarani War (1751-1756)

Cartographic enterprises played an important role in the social transformations experienced by
the Tupi-Guarani peoples since the seventeenth century in the Jesuit reductions. Cartographic
surveys constituted a powerful management tool in the Guarani economy’s reorganization
around mate plantations and cattle ranching. As military means they facilitated better
coordination of Guarani militias against Portuguese slave traders and indigenous rivals. The
Jesuit spatial order was confronted with a Spanish-Portuguese survey stipulated in the Treaty of
Madrid (1750) as a means to solve the border dispute in South America. The integration of the
Jesuit lands in the territorial logic of the newly fixed imperial borders involved the dismantling of
seven reductions and led to an armed conflict—the Guarani War—between the militias and
imperial armies. The Guarani War can be seen as the Iberian-American prologue of the Seven
Years War: The cartographic surveys meant to solve the boundary dispute were part of
ambitious reforms in Spain and Portugal aimed at strengthening the position of the old Iberian
empires against growing British and French pressures in La Plata Basin. In this context, a
territorialized ethnic federation, politically self-sufficient and deeply integrated into the corporatist
structure of the Society of Jesus, had no place.

Session: [44] Geographies of early modern war (1)

Alex Berland (University of Nottingham, UK)

“Those dreadful agitations of the elements”: cyclones, precipitation extremes
and socially differential vulnerability in colonial Antigua, 1770-1890

As in any agriculture-based society, meteorological conditions were critical for socio-economic
stability in the colonial West Indies. Sugar production—the foundation of virtually all regional
livelihoods—followed a continuous annual cycle, with agricultural and industrial elements timed
meticulously around typical seasonal weather patterns. This, in combination with geographical
features such as location, topography and insularity, render(ed) the Caribbean islands uniquely
vulnerable to three major meteorological hazards: hurricanes, severe droughts and periods of excessive precipitation. In turn, these were often associated with the threats of flooding, landslides, water shortages and harvest failure (e.g. Mulcahy, 2006; Johnson, 2011). Of course, their ramifications for local communities varied enormously with the deep economic and racial stratifications the defined colonial society. This paper explores the dynamics of such socially differential impacts of extreme weather by presenting an eighteenth-nineteenth century climate history of the island of Antigua. Employing contemporary plantation, missionary and government documentation, it considers how two prominent sectors of the populace—the white elite and afro-creole underclass—experienced tropical cyclones and major precipitation extremes. Three case study periods are used to illustrate that these experiences were mediated interactively by socio-economic status, the physical characteristics of extreme events and time-specific (geo)political, commercial and environmental contexts.

Session: [13] Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (1)

Jase Bernhardt (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Determining regional weather and climate patterns from a historical diary

Prior to the 20th century, there was a dearth of official local weather and climate observations for much of the United States outside of cities. Useful information can be gleaned, however, from primary accounts, such as historical diaries kept by farmers and others whose interests were tied to the land. Herman Smith, a farmer in Upstate New York, kept a detailed record of daily life, including weather characteristics such as temperature, precipitation, and wind direction, for his farm during 1884 and 1886. Although typically not numeric data, the lexicon used in the diary allow Smith's observations to be analyzed semi-quantitatively in order to determine the weather experienced that year, including factors affecting the growing season. Smith's accounts establish an inextricable link between his agricultural practices and the weather and climate patterns he observed. His records were also triangulated with data from actual weather instruments in the region, synoptic-scale weather maps, and local newspaper stories in order to assess how the climate and weather of the time varied across the Finger Lakes region of New York. Lastly, a brief comparison of the climates of 1884 and 1886 to the present day is presented, in order to evaluate environmental change over time.

Session: [122] Documenting climate histories

Eloisa Betti (University of Bologna, Italy)

The iconography of the nuclear war threat in Cold War Bologna

The paper will explore the iconography of the nuclear war threat created at multiple levels by the Communist propaganda in early 1950s Bologna. The city was uninterruptedly governed by the Italian Communist Party (PCI) from 1945 to 1989, positioning itself ideally in the Eastern bloc even if it belonged formally to the Western sphere of influence. In the late 1940s – early 1950s the flip side of the widespread myth of the Soviet Union was a bitter demonization of US policies, their so-called warmongering and their use of the A-bomb. The Bolognese Committee of the “Partisans of Peace” promoted dozens of rallies and demonstrations together with a local petition for the Stockholm Appeal outlawing nuclear weapons. Thus, dozens of articles on the effects of a possible A-bomb explosion along with drawings and various kinds of images were published in the local Communist press to shock and sway the Bolognese left-wing supporters. Leaflets, placards and photographs of 1950s exhibitions revealed how the nuclear war threat was perceived within the city. Downtown Bologna was considered to be the main possible target of a nuclear attack on the part of the United States, unlike the British cities – taken into consideration as a point of comparison in the paper – which were worried about a possible attack from the Soviet Union.

Session: [84] Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (1)
Simone Betti, Carlo Pongetti (University of Macerata, Italy)

**Historical photography and topography of the Italian borderline during the Great War: the Macerata archives**

The technical and other contributions of photography to cartography were enhanced during the twentieth century owing to the role of the photographer in making of images of wider environmental landscapes or specific morphological peculiarities. In Italy, the advent of World War I saw the increase of photographic surveys that helped to outline the Italian border, especially the battle frontline along the eastern section of the Alpine region. Significant documentary material was produced by Carlo Baldelli (1894-1981) who was engaged as a military photographer in the mountain photographic team of the 4th Italian Armata. The documentary corpus, kept in the libraries of Macerata in two different collections, consists of about 18,000 images of various kinds. Among the thousand images relating to the military campaigns carried out during the Great War, this paper considers those concerning the photographic surveys, their transcription in topographical sketches and in mapping. Attention will also be given to historical photographs providing documentary evidence of the impact of war on the landscape. Specific mention will be paid to the work of C. Baldelli, based on military experience, on the potential of photography to document the landscape through full-circle shooting (that is, through 360 degrees).

**Session:** [67] Military survey and geographical knowledge

Bethan Bide (Royal Holloway, University of London / Museum of London, UK)

**Unravelling the fabric of the City: using worn clothing to narrate London lives**

In response to the difficulty of creating narratives that speak for the multiplicity of urban experience, this paper looks to that which unites the physical place with its broad spectrum of inhabitants: clothing. Garments, viewed as a stitched medium through which we interact and make sense of our environment, offer a unique perspective on what it was like to live in a certain place and time. Drawing on case studies from post-war 1940s, this paper demonstrates how the material object can be used to create describe place. This paper uses a duel methodology to demonstrate the diversity of the material object as a tool. Firstly, the worn garment exemplifies the actions and routines of the lived body. Secondly, and simultaneously, the garment can be used to open discussion and unlock memories in oral history research. These approaches are drawn together to demonstrate how the material object can give us insight into broader social trends without drowning out individual voices, allowing the pulled seams of a women's jacket to speak with equal weight to both historical notions of femininity, and to the experience of a suburban Sunday lunch.

**Session:** [135] Materiality and historical geography (1)

Gideon Biger (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

**Where is the Holy Land?**

The Holy Land, the area considered to be Terra Sancta for Jews, Christians and Muslims, is very well known, but its exact limits are not fixed as everybody has his or her definition of that special area. The Holy Land is an imagined area and its map are mental map, established according the beliefs of those who deals with it. The Uniqueness of the holy Land is one hand – its holiness for three religions, and, on the other hand, we deals not only with a list of holy places, which is common everywhere, but with the whole area in which those holy places are located. Even though, The Jewish tradition can present three different limits, the Christian one is not precise and the Muslim's view is nearly not known. As such, the modern boundaries of Israel and Palestine are not the boundaries of the Holy Land, although those, which made a pilgrimage to this holy area, visit these modern countries, with the view that they visit the Holy Land.

**Session:** [145] Geographies of religion
Brian Black (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

**Pursuing a middle ground: river development and TVA planning in the 1930s**

Although the history of spatial planning in the U.S. can be seen as a series of contestations over centers and edges, these boundaries lay not only between the city and the country. In fact, such definitions are not only physical constructions. The very concept of the natural and how humans would co-exist with the “uncivilized” or “unmodified” serves as another type of boundary to human existence. When considering such instrumentalized landscapes, none may be as evocative as that of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), as it was conceived prior to World War II. Focused on the developmental force and ecological limitations of a single river, TVA planners sought to create a landscape that paid homage to new understandings of riverine science as well as to those of sociology and modernist design. In each category, TVA planners pressed the “edges” of existing design. Particularly after the 1927 Mississippi River flooding, efforts to properly manage rivers provided one of society’s clearest meetings between technology and nature. Poverty, particularly in the American South, was often depicted as the mismanagement of natural resources. From Norris Dam to Knoxville, TVA designs sought an inclusiveness—a totality—never before given physical form.

**Session:** [21] Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (2)

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Denise Blanchard (Texas State University, USA)

**Why environmental history and not historical geography of the environment?**

The late twentieth century saw the emergence of environmental history as a recognizable subdiscipline of history, first influenced by the environmental movement in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s, and later, expanding scholarship to the international arena. Historians have played a major role in creating an extensive literature and setting the research agenda, and filled a long-standing void in research and teaching. It is the historians that embraced the environmental movement and not shied away from scholarship centering on how the past has likely influenced our environmental challenges today. Curiously, however, this research asks: What factors might explain why historians were pre-eminent in developing a subfield seemingly ideal for historical and cultural geographers? Why did historians turn to other disciplines such as, anthropology, and not geography, given its long tradition of scholarship in human-environment interaction, in developing the environmental history subfield? The paper concludes with thoughts for bridging the divide between scholars of environmental history and historical geography of the environment to encourage greater collaboration in both disciplines toward teaching and research.

**Session:** [9] Environments of concern: locality, conservation and ecology

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Ionel Boamfă, Gabriel Camară, Iosif Camară (Universitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza din Iași, Romania)

**Elements of historical geography reflected in the anthroponomy of Olt Country in the 1500-2004 period**

In this study we aim to highlight certain features of historical geography specific to this area of southern Transylvania (Olt Country) for the period between 1500 and today. These features relate to the ethno-religious structure of past population, historical data on migration, the economic structure of the active population in the historical past, the historical level of literacy, etc. These features are highlighted both at the level of settlements and at the level of the administrative units (municipalities and communes). The documentary sources consist in collections of historical documents (for the sixteenth century), the land records and conscriptions made by the authorities of the Principality of Transylvania (1632-1648) or the Habsburgs (1721-1820), published works by Ioan Pușcaruș Ștefan Pașca, C. Stan, (including name records from the XVI-XX centuries), Anuarul SOCEC al României Mari/The SOCEC Yearbook of Greater Romania (with data from the interwar period), phone books and voter lists (for the postwar period). These and other features help to define the historical-geographical specificity of Olt Country anthroponomy and the representation of these features. Their spatial distribution and evolution is mapped at various scales using the method of spatial distribution coefficients.

**Session:** [32] Disease and demography
Dean W. Bond (University of Toronto, Canada)

**A.F. Büsching and the geographies of enlightened warfare**

Anton Friedrich Büsching (1724-1793) was hailed by contemporaries as one of the foremost geographers in eighteenth century Europe. Büsching’s reputation stemmed in part from his tireless efforts to accurately record and circulate the myriad shifts in territorial borders on the European continent produced by dynastic and imperial wars. This paper discusses Büsching’s efforts to track conflict-induced territorial shifts, along with his efforts to critically evaluate war-related geographical knowledge such as maps of battles. More specifically, it focuses on Büsching’s efforts to evaluate war-related geographical knowledge in his Wöchentliche Nachrichten von neuen Landcharten und geographischen, statistischen und historischen Büchern und Schriften (Berlin, 1773 – 1787). The paper pays special attention to Büsching’s remarks on geographical knowledge related to wars involving the Russian Empire, such as the Russo-Ottoman war (1768 – 1774). Such remarks deserve special consideration because Büsching had close ties to scholars and government officials in St. Petersburg, a fact that raises broader questions about Büsching’s ability to evaluate knowledge about the Russian Empire according to the critical method that underpinned his entire geographical project. The paper concludes by discussing what Büsching’s engagement with the culture of ‘enlightened warfare’ says about the nature of what I call Aufklärungsgeographie (German Enlightenment geography).

Session: [55] Geographies of early modern war (2)

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Maria Graciela Borozuki, Vilma Pascuzzo (National Geographic Institute)

**Rediscovering the Atlas of Argentina 1953**

It was during 1952 that President Juan Domingo Perón presented the Second Five-Year Plan to the House of Deputies. The plan had broad objectives, including protection of territorial integrity, preservation of national sovereignty, achievement of development "based on the implementation of a comprehensive national cadastre" and the formation of a national culture embracing scientific and technical research. In each of these objectives is possible to see the necessity of basic mapping and research. This was the perfect setting for the Military Geographic Institute’s publication of the Atlas of Argentina (1953). With a distinctive format and size, the Atlas presented an overview of national cartography prefiguring today’s Official Map of Argentina. With 90 pages, 27 maps, panoramic views and illustrative data on the provinces and territories forming the nation, the Atlas represented the geographical reality of the New Argentina. The demand was such that 10,000 copies of the first edition were sold out in eight months and a second edition in 1954, with the “aim of helping to increase the instinctive love of country in Argentine hearts”. Sixty years later we can say that the goal was more than achieved.

Session: [25] Poster exhibition - all day Monday 6 July 2015

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Ayda Bouanga (IMAF - Institut des mondes africains, France)

**Understanding the Ethiopian spatial configuration of the middle ages: locating and mapping the territories of the Southern Blue Nile (Ethiopia, 13th-16th centuries)**

In medieval and modern Ethiopia, people and centres of power have migrated and local toponymy has changed considerably, so what is documented may not correspond with what is observed in the field. Historical geography allows us to consider simultaneously the political spaces of medieval, modern and contemporary Ethiopia, by locating names from these three periods within the same area. This methodology has proved effective for large parts of the country apart from southern Ethiopia, a relatively neglected region in comparison with Christian and Muslim settlements in the North and center of the country. From the thirteenth to the fourteenth centuries, the powerful "pagan" kingdom of Damot dominated southern Ethiopia. It later expanded its authority over the Central Highlands up to the Red Sea port. Damot Endägäbṭän, Warab and Ǝnnarya were the vassals of a major geopolitical entity located south of the Blue Nile and west of the present capital Addis Ababa. These ancient toponyms are no longer visible on today’s Ethiopian regional pattern. They were contiguous territories, located west of the high central plateau of Ethiopia, embedded in a dense river system (Mügar and
Güdar rivers - tributaries of the Blue Nile - to the east, Didessa, Angur and Gibe rivers to the southwest and Awas river to the east). The various representations of Ethiopia in medieval European cartography and manuscripts inherited from multiple routes (pilgrimages, trade, and military expeditions) provide rich sources for the mapping of southern Ethiopia.

Session: [5] Evolution, place and space

Linda Boukhris (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

Producing Costa Rica in the nineteenth century: imperial gaze and national imaginary

The purpose of this paper is to explore the production of the Costa Rican exception in the nineteenth century, a country described as "peaceful", "democratic", "exemplary", "different" within the isthmus. This imaginary has been shaped by international elites (travelers, explorers, scientists) but also by national elites (intellectuals and politicians). Based on an analysis of travel writings including the meta-discourses (introductions, prefaces, publisher notes), the idea is to nail down the processes of production, circulation and re-production of the Costa Rican imaginary. Indeed, we will show how the paradigm of the Costa Rican nation has been co-produced and how these travelers and their writings -- translated in different languages and largely spread in Europe and the Americas -- contributed to shape an imperial gaze that became the national one. Indeed, they participated to the production of Costa Rica as an object of tropical nature but also to the discourse of whiteness to explain the democratic and peaceful state. The genealogy of the Costa Rican imaginary is relevant as it leads to understand the historical role of mobilities and the contemporary one (particularly tourism mobilities) in shaping physical and ideological spaces.

Session: [28] Nation-building

Philippe Boulanger (University Paris VIII, France)

Origins, expansion and renewal of the French military geography in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Contemporary military geography results from a long evolution of knowledge. Since antiquity, the theorists of military art realized the necessity of mastering the environment. From Sun Tse to Napoleon, from Frontin to Jomini, every strategist has been dealing with the influence of the physical geography and, sometimes, human geography preparation, conduction and exploitation of operations. Colonel Gustave-Léon Niox (1840-1921), professor of military geography at Ecole supérieure de guerre, in Paris, writes in 1876: "Geography is not a target, it is a mean. Geography is in the all. The all is in geography". Nevertheless, it has to wait the beginning of Napoleonic wars to see a different movement of thinking in military geography, as reflected in work on military aspects of geology, climatology, hydrology and human geography. In France, an influential school of military geography flourished between 1871 and 1939, providing a model for Europe and the world. After 1945, discussion of military geography gave way to that of geostrategy and geopolitics. Paradoxically, in the Anglo-Saxon context, a new kind of geographical reasoning has emerged in military thought especially in the last five years. What then is the specificity of French military geography? To answer this question, three periods can be distinguished: the birth of the military geographical thought, its expansion between 1871 and 1939, and finally its decline and renewal since 1945.

Session: [67] Military survey and geographical knowledge

James Bowen, Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK)

Reconstructing a flood chronology for the River Severn

The reassessment of flood risk of the River Severn is pertinent in light of major flooding in recent years, of particular note is that a number of these events have occurred in the summer, something of a rarity within the instrumental river flow record. A number of instrumental series exists on the Severn, including Montford, and Bewdley, the former approximately 8km upstream of Shrewsbury (1953-) and the later approximately 20km downstream of Worcester (1921-), both are historically important cities on the English-Welsh boarder with extensive historical record
available, including a large number of accounts detailing historical flood events and activities on and adjacent to the river, such as the ice fair during ‘The Great Frost’ of 1739 at Shrewsbury and the flood marks on the Watergate at Worcester since 1672. This paper explores the history of flooding on the River Severn region through the lens of the historical materials exploring the changes in flooding patterns and seasonality of events through to the societal responses. The developments of the region through time are examined with reference to historical flood levels and what this can tell us about how the cities and the rural areas have developed.

Session: [69] Historical hydrology: floods, droughts and ice floes

Zira Box (Universitat de València, Spain)

**Gendered landscapes and gendered nation in early Francoist Spain**

During the postwar period, similarly to other regimes, Spanish Franco’s dictatorship developed a landscape sensibility based on its deep nationalist character. This attitude toward the national land followed a double pattern: firstly, the Nationalization of nature and, secondly, the Naturalization of the Nation, in accordance with Oliver Zimmer’s distinction. In this general approach to landscape –developed more by writers, intellectuals and ideologists than by the academic geographical knowledge- Francoist nationalism exhibited important continuities with the previous fin-de-siècle nationalist thought, especially with the Generation of ’98. However, if this nationalist vision of the landscape and the subsequent geographical thought have been deeply studied by scholars such as Nicolás Ortega Cantero or Jacobo García Álvarez, amongst others, little attention has been devoted to the Francoist period that began after the end of the civil war. The aim of this paper is to study the landscape sensibility and the role that it played in the dictatorship’s nationalist ideology paying special attention to one of its aspects: the gendered dimension that it had. The aim of this proposal is to analyze how gender attribution to space during the beginning of the Franco regime contributed to articulate its Nationalist discourse, especially in its fascist dimension. Necessarily, in a proposal like this, the analytical perspective will be interdisciplinary, situated in the intersection of Geography, Cultural and Political History, and Sociology.

Session: [28] Nation-building

Gary A. Boyd (Queen’s University Belfast, UK), Denis Linehan (University College Cork, Ireland)

**The anticipatory space of the bunker, modernity’s dark mirror**

The buried and semi-buried bunker, bulwark since the early eighteenth century against increasingly sophisticated forms of ordnance, emerged in increasing number in Europe throughout the twentieth century across a series of scales from the household Anderson shelter to the vast infrastructural works of the Maginot and Siegfried lines, or the Atlantic Wall. Its latest proliferation took place during the Cold War. From these perspectives, it is as emblematic of modernity as the department store, the great exhibition, the skyscraper or the machine-inspired domestic space advocated by Le Corbusier. It also represents the obverse, or perhaps a parodic iteration, of the preoccupations of early architectural modernism: a vast underground international style, cast in millions of tons of thick, reinforced concrete retaining walls, whose spatial relationship to the landscape above was strictly mediated through the periscope, the loop-hole, the range finder and the strategic necessity to both resist and facilitate the technologies and scopic regimes of weaponry. Embarking from Bunker Archaeology, this paper critically uncoils Paul Virillo’s observation, that once physically eclipsed in its topographical and technical settings, the bunker’s efficacy would mutate to other domains, retaining and remaking its meaning in another topology during the Cold War. ‘The essence of the new fortress’ he writes ‘is elsewhere, underfoot, invisible from here on in’. Shaped by this impulse, this paper seeks to render visible the bunker’s significance in a wider milieu and, in doing so, excavate some of the relationships between the physical artefact, its implications and its enduring metaphorical and perceptual ghosts.

Session: [96] Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (2)
Natalie Bradbury (University of Central Lancashire, UK)

Artworks in "schools of every kind": the Pictures for Schools exhibitions 1947-1969

In 1947, a series of exhibitions was established to sell artworks affordable to educational buyers. The organisers envisaged that "works from this exhibition will eventually hang in schools of every kind, from tiny village schools to secondary schools in cities, as well as private and public schools", and a number of local educational authorities developed art collections for loan to schools, some of which still exist today. This paper expands on previous research into projects to embed art in schools by showing how Pictures for Schools brought together and built on educational ideas and methods popularised before and during the war to support and encourage educational patronage of the arts over a period of more than twenty years. Although much has been written about increased state support for the arts in the post-war period, and the organisers of Pictures for Schools benefited from an educational and political climate favourable to the arts in schools, this paper argues that it operated with a high degree of autonomy, with its longevity attributable in large part to the artistic and ideological vision of its founder and chairman, painter and teacher Nan Youngman, and the networks developed in her personal and professional life.

Session: [33] Making post-war Britain: mobility, planning and the modern nation

Kamila Braulinska (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Some remarks on possible changes in zoogeography in ancient Egypt

In ancient Egyptian art one observes the tendency of particular animal species to appear in certain periods, while in others they disappear. Climate changes must have been the basic reason for shifts in regional zoogeography, however this does not explain all the instances of emerging or disappearing fauna. Some species might, for example, have been imported into Egypt. Some might have been depicted more frequently in certain eras for reasons of fashion and symbolism. Others seem to have become extinct or to be otherwise affected by human pressures. Of all the species, Lycaon pictus (the African wild dog) seems to be the most puzzling. It appears commonly on the early objects, only to disappear completely thereafter. What remains unresolved is the question of whether it was the depiction of a real animal actually observed and, if so, what caused its disappearance from the Egyptian horizon. We should also consider the possibility of the image being a memory of fauna transferred from elsewhere or from the past. Therefore correlation of climatic, zoological, archaeological and Egyptological analyses is essential. Moreover, behavioural issues, as well as more detailed archaeological observation, should also be considered in the case of the Lycaon pictus.

Session: [20] Geographies of environment and ecology

Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Kateřina Chromá, Ladislava Řezničková (Global Change Research Centre, Czech Republic)

Damaging hailstorms in South Moravia in the 17th–20th centuries as derived from taxation records

Hailstorms are among the hydrometeorological extremes recognised in the historical past of the Czech lands as grounds for tax relief if agricultural crops or material structures were damaged by them. The administrative process involved three levels (community, regional office, land office). Data related to the date of a given hailstorm, its accompanying convective phenomena, the communities affected and the type of damage, as interpreted from taxation records, has created a database spanning the years AD 1650 to 1941. A total of 766 records contain descriptions that cover 433 days upon which hailstorms did damage in South Moravia, as well as incidentally providing some additional information for the remainder of the Czech lands and other parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The hailstorms detected concentrate to a large extent around the 1821–1850 period, which accounts for 44.4% of all events. Although reported most frequently without other convective phenomena, they were often accompanied by torrential rain. Uncertainties in hailstorm data, particularly with regard to their spatial and temporal heterogeneity, are discussed. Finally, the 1811–1850 period, with the highest number of hailstorm days, is compared with hailstorm patterns that derive from systematic meteorological observations in the 1961–2000 reference period.
Rudolf Brázdil, Petr Dobrovolný (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Miroslav Trnka (Mendel University, Czech Republic)

500 years of floods and droughts in Central Europe
Central Europe is a region with a long history of systematic meteorological and hydrological observation networks, most of which started in the second half of the 19th century. The pre-instrumental period is covered by various types of documentary sources. Mean Czech temperature and precipitation series are used to calculate several drought indices from 1805 onwards and they disclose an increasing dryness of climate in recent decades. A 500-year drought chronology of the Czech Lands has been compiled using these indices and drought events derived from documentary data. The number of years with drought was highest in 1951–2000 and lowest in 1651–1700. Documentary evidence allows compile several long-term flood chronologies like for the River Vltava (Prague) and the Elbe (Děčín). Both these series show the highest frequency of floods occurring in the 19th century (mainly of winter synoptic type) and in the second half of the 16th century (summer synoptic type). The most disastrous floods took place (in chronological order) in August 1501, March and August 1598, February 1655, June 1675, February 1784, March 1845, February 1862, September 1890 and August 2002. Documentary evidence also facilitates the description of spatial extent and time of flood culmination for past events.

Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Hubert Valášek (Moravian Provincial Archives, Czech Republic), Oldřich Kotyza (Regional Museum Litoměřice, Czech Republic)

Famines in the Czech Lands during the Little Ice Age: interactions of climate and society
This contribution analyses three crisis events in the Czech Lands arising out of combinations of military-political events and economic problems, further exacerbated by adverse weather: (i) The 1282 famine. Crop yields were bad in 1279 and the first signs of severe poverty began to appear. After several negative weather and climate anomalies, crop failure in 1282 led to price increases, hunger and the first impacts of true and widespread famine in Central Europe. (ii) The foodstuff crisis of 1432–1434. After dry spring and hot and dry summer 1432, broken by big flooding in July, the crops were destroyed, grain prices sextupled and people went hungry. During the rainy summer 1433 with floods, some of the crops rotted in the fields. High grain prices nearly doubled and famine became widespread in autumn and continued into 1434. (iii) The “Hungry Years” 1770–1772. Adverse weather patterns from autumn 1769 to summer 1771 caused two catastrophic crop failures resulted in multiple increases in grain prices and consequent extreme poverty and starvation, while an epidemic extension of typhus fever contributed to an abrupt rise in mortality; a tenth of the population in Bohemia died in 1771–1772.

Dany Breelle (Flinders University, Australia)

Geographical knowledge and the crucible of Île de France: the French contribution to Matthew Flinders’s work during the Napoleonic wars
This paper focuses on the geographical work that Matthew Flinders carried out while he was detained from December 1803 to June 1810 in the island of Île de France on his return from his circumnavigation of Terra Australis. It concentrates on the exchanges of information between the British navigator, the learned society of the French island, and Europe, that allowed Flinders to construct a chart of Madagascar, to advance nautical questions and to discuss geological
issues. It shows that Flinders’s work was part of a European network of nautical and geographical knowledge that transcended national boundaries and that in the heart of the Indian Ocean, the island of Ile de France held a dynamic and constructive place within this network, contributing to the development of new scientific disciplines such as hydrography, cartography, nautical sciences, and geology. It stresses that the geographical distance of Ile de France from the London and Parisian ‘centres’ and their respective authorities and from the European battlefields made it possible for Flinders to go beyond the objectives and his naval mission of a ‘observer-practitioner’ in the service of the Admiralty, to work on theoretical questions and to search for knowledge that could help to improve navigation.

Session: [67] Military survey and geographical knowledge

Caroline Bressey (University College London, UK)

**Behind the Bar: black barmaids and performance in Victorian pubs**

In June 1895 The Era published an advertisement for Mr Luckett, of the Manchester Hotel, Snow Hill, Birmingham. The ad sought ‘a coloured lady, as Barmaid’. No experience was necessary, but potential applicants were asked to enclose a photograph with their references. Examples of such advertisements are relatively rare and usually brief, just a couple of lines, but they suggest a wealth of research questions; why was a ‘coloured’ women deemed desirably for this particular position? How many women might have applied for such a job? How were barmaids asked and expected to express their desirability and ‘attractiveness’ – and were such expectations framed by perceptions of ‘race’? Were black barmaids attached to working within particular cities or regions of publands or did they understand mobility to be part of their employability? This paper will take these questions as a starting point to explore the place of black women in Victorian public houses and consider their employability as barmaids, but also other forms of performance they were asked to undertake in pub spaces as part of a broader set of ‘bar novelties’, such as singing and playing the piano, to entertain drinkers.

Session: [131] Assembling and disassembling publand

Caroline Bressey (University College London, UK)

**City of others: geographies of the cosmopolitan asylum**

My paper highlights research I have undertaken on asylum geographies of Victorian and Edwardian London. My work has predominantly focused on the records of ‘pauper patients’, and this paper will reflect upon patients from ethnic minorities within this group. Among them is Caroline Brogden, an African American woman detained in the City of London asylum in 1905/6; her choice to live as a man before her detention was undermined and ultimately removed by the gender segregation of the asylum she was admitted to. Detailing the experiences of Caroline and two other patients through textual and photographic archives, this paper will attempt to draw out their experiences of the asylum, and how they felt about their time within the asylum and their subjugation to its cultural rules and medical regulations. The paper will also explore the extent to which the patient voice can be heard in asylum archives, asking whether asylum records, created for very specific medical purposes which are recorded in specific forms, can be used to establish a biography of a person; if private patient records can, or should, form a link to more public family histories, through genealogical research engines, newspaper reports and inquest papers.

Session: [82] Asylum geographies (1)

Caroline Bressey, James Kneale, Nick Mann (University College London, UK)

**Ramble London**

Ramble London is a website of self-guided walks around London that was designed to mark the retirement of Professor Richard Dennis, after 40 years of researching and inspiring lectures on historical geography at UCL in September 2014. Among Richard’s contributions to Geography at UCL are the many years he spent lecturing on a first year undergraduate London course and the colleagues who’ll continue to teach on the course wanted to capture Richard’s enthusiasm and research on the city for future generations of students. But, we also wanted to find a way to bring the vast amount of work Richard has undertaken on London to a broader public and rather
than an edited collection, or lecture, we thought that a widely accessible website would be a great tribute. The first three walks published on the Ramble London site - Kings Cross and Bloomsbury; Victoria Street; and Charles Booth - were originally created by Richard for teaching. On the website they have been developed into self-guided walks, with printable pdfs of the walks, links to google maps, a picture gallery and an Explore section, for those who would like to learn more about the areas they have visited on a walk. This paper will outline how we put the website together, reflect upon the extent to which it has met our aims to date, and how we hope to develop it in the future.

Session: [106] Digital outputs: the promise, practice and politics of digital historical geographies

Alexa Brown, Stefan Grab (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Historical wind climatology for the "Cape of Good Hope": 1843-2012

A better understanding of past and present wind patterns (strength and direction) may serve several valuable purposes such as for reconstructing historical synoptic patterns, projecting future climate, and mapping the past and future trends of severe winds and associated risks. We produce an historical analysis of wind strength trends over time, based on data obtained from the Royal Astronomical Observatory in Cape Town. The Cape Point station records are additionally used to statistically impute data gaps in the Observatory record, and ultimately to construct a 170 year (1843-2012) wind climate record for the Cape peninsula region ("Cape of Good Hope"). Monthly and annual average wind speeds are presented and both short- and long-term trends scrutinized. We demonstrate that mean wind speeds have increased (and continue to increase) over the Cape peninsula region, and given the not so infrequent occurrence of gale force winds, this may have important implications for future preparedness. We also show evidence of dramatic mean monthly wind speed increases over several months during the late 1840s, associated with historical global forcing mechanisms.

Session: [68] Historical geographies of climate change

Gavin Brown (University of Leicester, UK)

Fitting protest into the rhythms of London: the urban geographies of "non-stop" anti-apartheid protest in the 1980s

Long-term protests reveal much about the ways in which protest both fits into urban space and disrupts it. In 1986, the City of London Anti-Apartheid Group launched a Non-Stop Picket of the South African Embassy. They maintained their continuous protest for nearly four years, ending only after Mandela had been released from gaol. Their noisy protest attempted to disrupt the work of apartheid’s diplomatic mission, but at times it also disturbed local residents, church services, and the central London traffic. The Picket’s constant presence allowed people from diverse background’s to negotiate their involvement around work, education, and family commitments. The Picket’s location also brought it into contact with the full range of people – including homeless runaways, suburban office temps, and tired clubbers – who found themselves on the streets of London at different times of the day and night. The geography of the Non-Stop Picket reveals as much about the urban geography of Thatcher’s Britain as it does about the history of protest in London.

Session: [140] Contesting the capital: historical geographies of protest in London

Raffaella Bruzzone, Charles Watkins, Ross Balzaretti (University of Nottingham, UK)

Botanical relics of a lost landscape: herborizing "upon the cliffs about the Pharos", Genoa, march 1664

This paper considers plant collecting by the English naturalists John Ray (1627-1705) and Francis Willughby (1635-1672) around the lighthouse in Genoa in the spring of 1664. The Ligurian city of Genoa was one of the places where they spent time during their European Tour (1663-66) and was carefully described in the printed book Observations topographical […] in a journey through part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy and France (London, 1673). In this volume we find a list of the plants collected by the group of travellers around the so-called
Pharos - a landscape that has partially survived until the current day. The lighthouse, an iconic symbol of the city of Genoa, is still there and in use. However, the hill of St. Benigno beneath has been bombed and severely damaged several times during the last 350 years. Whilst the plants found at the site today are few, those that remain can be compared with their past botanical ancestors through certain historical artefacts; namely John Ray’s hand-written manuscript list of plants, recently discovered at Chelsea Physic Garden Library, and dried herbarium specimens at the Natural History Museum of London.

**Session:** [20] Geographies of environment and ecology

Geoffrey L. Buckley (Ohio University, USA)

**Maryland’s Progressive Legacy: Fred Besley and Scientific Forest Management**

In April 2012, Marylanders celebrated the grand opening of the Fred W. Besley Memorial State Forest. It was a fitting tribute to the man appointed Maryland’s first – and only the country’s third – state forester in 1906. Hired on the recommendation of legendary Forest Service Chief, Gifford Pinchot, Besley’s career spanned 36 years, making him the longest-serving state forester in U.S. history. During this time, he and his staff introduced a wide range of forest management practices, many of which are still in use today. Perhaps his greatest legacy is the system of forest reserves and parks he established during his tenure in office. Less well known to the general public, however, is how Besley applied his forest management skills after mandatory retirement in 1942. Intimately familiar with the state’s forest resources, as well as its landownership records, he set about acquiring more than 6,000 acres on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, making him the largest non-industrial landowner in the state. Indeed, the Fred W. Besley Memorial State Forest was carved from land managed for decades by Besley’s timber company. In this paper, I use biography as a tool to cast light on Besley’s enduring progressive legacy as well as his post-retirement activities.

**Session:** [22] The American Environment revisited (1)

Tomáš Burda, Pavel Chromý (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

**The influence of administrative borders changes in the spatial polarization process in the territory of Czechia since the mid-nineteenth century**

The paper covers the theme of the relationships between the changes of administrative borders and the peripherality of space in the territory of Czechia since the mid-19th century. The authors first define the fundamental objectives and discusses the bases of the research of changes of administrative borders in Czechia in the process of space polarization, as well as the general background and approaches to the issue of borders and regions, while emphasizing the concept of inner peripheries and internal borderland. The paper attempts to contribute to the debate regarding: the importance of administrative borders of regions of different scales in the space polarization; identification, analysis and evaluation of areas that changed their administrative affiliation at the level of mesoregions (regions) and microregions (districts) in the territory of Czechia in particular; evaluation of the degree of stability of administrative regions and stability of centers of these regions; and to assessment of the importance of the borders of regions in the context of problems associated with the development of peripheries. The paper introduces the methodology for assessing the administrative affiliation of regions in the GIS environment as well.

**Session:** [17] Territory and state

Cezar Buterez, Theodor Cepraga, Alexandra Brezoï (University of Bucharest, Romania)

**Mapping forgotten place names: a cartographic reconstruction of a medieval monastic estate in the Buzău Region, Romania**

The South-Eastern Carpathians gave shelter to one of the largest monastic centers of Eastern Orthodoxy in Romania, continuously operating with certainty between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. The first hermitages were concentrated around a vast complex of earlier
rock-hewn vestiges. Focusing on the Buzău region, this paper attempts to examine the spatial dimensions of the first estates recorded in historical documents that came to be donated to the monasteries. These donations symbolically marked the passing from anchoritic to coenobitic organization, thus generating the first landownership conflicts that the monasteries had to face. The paper investigates the delimitation of one medieval estate, through a cartographic reconstruction of its boundaries using the toponymy of the original landmarks, historical documents and GIS. Finally, the paper explains the importance of the findings to the historical geography of the Buzău region.

Session: [16] Naming places

Robin Butlin (University of Leeds, UK)

The Leeds and Yorkshire Geographical Society, c. 1908-1917: "a passing public mood" and short-lived purveyor of geographical knowledge

A small number of urban geographical societies were founded in Britain in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Leeds and Yorkshire Geographical Society was one of them, but virtually nothing is known hitherto of its chronology, functions and contexts. This paper examines the limited evidence for its existence, its locations, its programmes of activity, and the broader local/civic, national and global contexts within which it operated. Other relevant questions examined are its relationship to the development of geographical thought in Britain; the need for commercial information to promote trade; and the general curiosity about new geographical information promoted by geographical exploration. Comparison is made with the activities of other ‘provincial’ geographical and civic societies, notably Manchester, Edinburgh, Hull, Liverpool and Southampton, and an assessment made of its links with the Royal Geographical Society in London. The evidence base is from papers in the West Yorkshire Record Office, the archives of the Royal Geographical Society, and the programmes of meetings promoted via the Society itself and the Leeds Institute, together with limited reports and advertisements in newspapers. There is also a brief account of the officers and what little is known of the other members of the Society.

Session: [41] Geographical knowledge and ignorance

Rachael Byrne (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

Philanthropic and state-sponsored tree planting initiatives in Ireland, 1740 to 1910: a comparison

This paper examines the role of the state and a non-state agency in the planting of trees in Ireland during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The Dublin Society, who from 1740 to the fall of the Irish parliament in 1801 were engaged in an awards scheme to increase tree cover in Ireland. Recipients of the premiums were mainly within the land-owning and large land holder classes. Records from this documentary source give a perspective on non-state engagement in arboricultural pursuits. For the tenant population the state initially espoused a coercive approach to induce tree planting from 1698. A more benevolent tree planting scheme evolved and was implemented in 1765. This brought about a registry of trees for tenants, which is the second principal source reviewed here. The paper, which draws upon an existing body of work by woodland historian Eileen McCracken and geographers Smyth and Tomlinson seeks to ascertain the legacy of state and benefaction in the planting of trees. A study of two counties, Mayo and Kilkenny offers a comparative methodology. This study examines the roles of state, civic society and local actors in landscape manipulation in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Session: [86] Managing the landscape: early modern to modern
Concepción Camarero Bullon, Maria-Jesus Vidal Dominguez (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain)

The Spanish urban plans of the mid-nineteenth century: tools for adapting cities to "new times"

Urban expansion was rapid in the mid-nineteenth century in Spain and most cities grew in a disorderly way. On 25th of July 1846, the Royal Order on the Geometrical Maps of Population was promulgated, obliging the municipalities to create geometrical plans of their cities, suburbs and avenues, at a scale of 1:1,250, constituting a basis for the creation of subsequent guidelines. The key historical reference was the Napoleonic Law of the 16th of September, 1807. These maps and criteria provided municipal technicians with the tools that would allow them to adapt the cities to their new needs of the times regarding to beautification, roads, infrastructures, public health and so on. However, they faced two main problems: a lack of qualified personnel and also a lack of economic resources. Among the cities that faced the challenge of mapping their cities were Granada, León, Almeria, Malaga, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Cordoba and Soria. The institution responsible for the great project was the Junta General de Estadística. In this paper we will show some of the processes of the topographic-parcel surveys and their corresponding plans.

Session: [119] Urban form and planning

Concepción Camarero Bullon, Maria-Jesus Vidal Dominguez (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain), Amparo Ferrer Rodriguez (University of Granada, Spain)

The Royal Site of Soto de Roma: A forest landscape becomes a farm landscape

The Royal Site of Soto de Roma is the name that was given to an extensive territory (20 km2), located near the city of Granada (Spain). Roughly it corresponds to the territory of the town of Fuentevaqueros, much of which is nowadays owned by the Duke of Wellington. This space was a royal property and its use was exclusive of the Crown until the early nineteenth century. First it was a property of the Spanish Moorish kings and later on of the Christian kings. This article addresses the evolution of its landscape from the moment it was owned by the Moorish rulers until the late eighteenth century. At that time there were a wooded area, most of which was devoted to the delight use and practice of fowling by the monarch. In the eighteenth century it became a large farm, which still has significant areas of forests and wetlands, in which the Moorish technology and the use of water were very important, even nowadays. We work with ancient plans, with de information provided by the of the Ensenada Cadastre (1750) and other geo-historical sources.

Session: [86] Managing the landscape: early modern to modern

Chantal Camenisch (University of Bern, Switzerland)

Mapping famine: subsistence crises in the Burgundian Low Countries and the Northwest of the Holy Roman Empire during the fifteenth century

During the fifteenth century the northwest of continental Europe was hit by three severe subsistence crises in the second part of the 1430s, the beginning of the 1480s and the beginning of the 1490s. This paper aims to examine the reasons for these crises. The analysis focusses on the weather conditions and the market integration of the area during the fifteenth century. In order to examine the weather conditions, narrative sources such as chronicles and annals were examined. A climate reconstruction consisting of seasonal indices of temperatures and precipitation enable the comparison of the weather conditions before and during the crises. In addition, grain prices deriving from different regions were analysed. On the one hand, the comparison of the price series shows the degree of market integration of different regions. On the other, the extent of the price increases at these places makes the severity of the famines visible. Not all regions are struck in the same way by the famines and the pattern is different during all three famines in the examined century. The paper concludes with a discussion of reasons behind this.

Session: [126] Exploring human vulnerability to past climate variability in the Little Ice Age
Western Australia's great land grab of 1837: an example of pragmatic policy development

It is generally understood that in their struggle to retain their original landholdings the original colonists in Western Australia lost out to insistence by the British government of more concentrated rather than dispersed settlement. This insistence culminated with the introduction of regulations in 1837 which gave colonists title to their grants only after they surrendered 70 per cent of the original area. The surviving cartographic and statistical evidence paints a different story, not a land grab by the Colonial Office at the urging of Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his systematic colonisation supporters but a grab by the colonists themselves through which they locked up the most desirable lands in the colony for the rest of the 19th century. The processes observed in this case study exemplify the characteristics of pragmatic policy development applied initially by Stephen Crump (1993) to educational contexts but which have application to a wide range of land management decisions.

Session: [90] Colonisation and frontier territory

Prostitution and the League of Nations: a historical geographic reconstruction of the Law on Prostitution and Trafficking in Women and Children during the interwar period

From the first days of the League of Nations, the League turned to and devoted itself to the problem of the complexity and magnitude of trafficking in women and children and in particular the question of worldwide prostitution. The League saw trafficking in women and children and prostitution not only of national or international interest, but as a global problem. The result of the activity of the League was the first attempt at an in-depth global investigation and documentation of worldwide trafficking and prostitution. The League began the survey with a questionnaire directed to all the individual Nations as well as colonial areas of Empire regardless of membership in the League. The questionnaire was followed by global field research in major cities of 28 countries. Based on these surveys, the original archive documentation in Geneva, and the League’s published reports this paper will present a reconstruction and mapping of the investigation as well as the conflicting legal regimes of prostitution. The differing range in national legal regimes of prostitution and trafficking reflects in turn the wide range of societies of prohibition, exclusion, tolerance and acceptance relating to this question.

Session: [6] International organisation in the twentieth century

A graphic model of the hydro-geography of Berlin, Brussels, Milano and Paris to compare water supply and sanitation history (1880s – 2010)

The enormous water needs of metropolises can match the discharge of a medium river (30 m3/s for Paris). The comparison of water supply and sanitation for the four cities shows a great diversity, depending on local hydro-geography, history of water supply and use. Water supply combines rivers (Berlin, Paris), lakes (Berlin) spring and wells (4 cities). Differences are noted between city centers, with maximum supply security while the suburbs frequently rely on less secured supplies, often altered by the city center discharges (Berlin, Paris). Highly secured water supplies, designed in the 19th as remote springs for Paris and unconfined aquifers wells for Milano, can be impacted on the long term by agriculture (Paris) and industries (Milano). Sanitation shows a similar diversity: early management in Berlin and Paris used soil filtration on hundreds of hectares. With urban growth, treatment plants gradually replaced sewage farms. Milano relied on irrigation recycling wastewater since Middle Age and only built a treatment plant after 2000, as for Brussels. The impacts of these cities on their river systems show different trajectories. A graphic model of this hydro-geography is developed to provide a grid for homogeneous representation.
The environmental impacts of European metropolitan cities on river systems since 1850

Daniela Carrion, Federica Migliaccio, Guido Minini (Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

**Integrating historical sources in the medieval tax registers database of the GIS of Southern Italy**

In the past years, within the frame of a co-operation between Italian Historians and Geomatics experts, tax register data has been collected for the areas of the Kingdom of Naples and the Principality of Taranto (epoch: mid-fifteenth century). The data were collected from several sources: the Liber Focorum of Alfonso of Aragon and the Quaterni Declaracionum of the Prince of Taranto, and had been included in a georeferenced database to be exploited in a GIS environment. In previous works the design of the digital archive, from a simple file-based structure to a more complex database structure, has been presented. Lately, data from Liber Decimae (Kingdom of Naples, mid-XV century) have also been collected, allowing to increase the information content of the Medieval tax registers database and GIS. In the presentation, the data integration will be described along with the technical solutions and Free/Open Source technologies exploited. The advantages of such a GIS are several: from the possibility to answer complex data queries, to data selection on the basis of one or more criteria in a simple and efficient archive consultation and data mapping over a modern reference system. Some examples representing such advantages will also be shown.

**Session: [46] Digital atlases of historical sources: middle ages to modern period**

Thomas Carter (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

**Folklore and bygones: The movement to conserve England’s rural heritage in museums**

This paper is concerned with the movement to conserve and interpret folk heritage in English museums during the 1920-1950 period. The aim is to demonstrate how the perception of such artefacts as a ‘survival’ or ‘bygone,’ served to produce a romanticised version of English rural culture, unsullied by modernity or foreign influences. This research will examine the roots of the desire to preserve folk artefacts and critique the interpretation of English culture produced by such museums. By considering the impacts of agricultural decline and revolution; fears over unfettered rural development, and the intellectualisation of folklore by academics, this paper will place folk museums into a broader context. Whilst discussing the origins and influences of English folk heritage such as the Arts and Crafts movement and socialism, the paper will demonstrate how folk heritage came to represent a ‘golden age’ vision of rural Englishness. The paper will utilise various examples from this period, including two attempts to create an English national folk museum; and the formation of the Museum of English Rural Life, Reading. This research will therefore demonstrate how the selective processes of heritage conservation and presentation can shape interpretations of history and identity.

**Session: [15] Heritage, modernity and practice (1)**

Stéphane Castonguay (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada), Michèle Dagenais (University of Montreal, Canada)

**The spatial and temporal production of the Saint Lawrence River in Canadian Geography and Historiography**

The Saint Lawrence River occupies a central role in Canadian geography, history and historical geography. From the staple approach of Harold Innis, to the Commercial Empire of Donald Creighton and the Laurentian Axis of Courville et al., scholars have interpreted the growth of Canadian society and economy by emphasizing the role of the river in the extension of an ecumene of variable dimensions, from the lowland of the river valley, to the Great Lakes and the Canadian shields, sometimes even encompassing the North American continent or the North Atlantic World. Their work furnishes a wealth of representations of an entity – the St. Lawrence River – whose contours and extent change according to specific disciplinary approaches and concepts. Based on an analysis of the cartographical and textual representations of the St.
Lawrence River, this paper questions how the changing contours of the river resulted from the competences, interests and disciplinary gaze of these scholars, and how the St Lawrence River, as an agent of spatio-temporal change, nevertheless exhibited a certain unity and coherence in Canadian history and geography despite the specificities of its varied contexts of production.

Session: [35] History and geography: a bridge too far?

Roberta Cevasco (Università del Piemonte Orientale, Italy)

The historical geography of Turkey oak (Quercus cerris) landscapes in NW Italy: a microanalytical approach

The focus of the research is to match evidence from a wide variety of sources (observational, documentary, sedimentary, etc.) to identify the systems of practices, knowledges and rights that shaped in the medieval and post-medieval periods the landscapes of Turkey oak in the NW Apennines. Using a regressive historical approach in the ecology of particular sites (microanalytical approach), historical maps will be discussed together with pollen diagrams, botanical data and oral histories in order to detect at a local scale the different patterns of environmental and cultural diversity. The historical landscapes associated with Turkey oaks include woodlands for acorns, coppiced woodland for charcoal, individual shredded trees for leaf fodder and temporary cultivation, and co-plantation with beech, alder, chestnut and other species.

Session: [108] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (2)

Gang Chen, Ruifang Chen (Nanjing University, China)

The geographical landscape of Nanjing City in the early twentieth century, based on historical maps and GIS technologies

Historical maps can be used as historical documents and analysed with new methods, such as digital mapping and GIS technologies. The famous maps of early twentieth-century Nanjing, the Prefectural City Map of Jiangning (Plan de Nankin, 江宁府城图, 1898) and the New Measured Map of the Provincial Capital of Nanking by Jiangnan Army Normal School (陆师学堂新测金陵省城全图, 1910s), are important works in the modernization of China under the impact of Western culture and technology. The uses of map symbols and content reflected not only changes in the urban spatial pattern, but also the differences between eastern and western geographical conceptions a century ago. In order to explore the geographical images of Nanjing City in such historical maps, we develop an approach based on a GIS platform (ArcGIS). In the process of analysis, we use the technologies of geo-referencing, map digitizing, database design and construction, spatial overlay analysis, and thematic mapping on the ArcGIS Platform, and extract and construct a spatial datasets, including place names, rivers, bridges, roads, hills, government offices and temples, adding new digital maps with several geographical feature layers and using new map symbols based on current topographic mapping data. Finally, we reconstruct the geographical space of Nanjing city in the early twentieth century, and reveal several aspects of the modernization of the city of Nanjing not recognised in previous research.

Session: [114] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (2)

Han-Hsiu Chen (Aberystwyth University, UK)

Tobacco and its memorialisation: re-thinking deadly agriculture as heritage

Agricultural landscapes have a fairly recent presence on World Heritage Sites lists to highlight where nature and culture meet and celebrate a community’s harmonious relationship with its environment. Vineyards receive World Heritage status, alongside rice paddies and more controversially, tobacco’s long agricultural history is being recognised in a number of places, from North Carolina, Maryland, Cuba, to Greece, Sweden, to Japan and Taiwan. This paper explores how contemporary attitudes to tobacco as a deadly crop shape our commemoration of its cultivation. In other words, how contemporary attitudes to tobacco’s destructive social effects are reconciled with its revenue generating potential as a unique form of human-nature relation
with its own specific kinds of landscape, architecture, and material legacy. What makes tobacco landscape especially intriguing is the transformation of those interactions between people and the non-human environment into heritage, including the stories of human hard labour, harmful pesticides, deforestation, and the deadly effects of its consumption by humans. This paper attempts to reveal the story of agricultural heritage that goes beyond the duality between nature and culture, human and non-human by focusing on the tobacco agriculture as heritage to provide a more comprehensive interpretation of contemporary agricultural heritage.

Session: [38] Environments of heritage? (1)

Eva Chodějovská (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic), Jan Pacina, Jan Polpelka (Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic)

**Information system for easy access of a complex historic-geographical source: towards the 1st military survey of Bohemia on-line**

The so-called First Military Survey of former Austrian monarchy dating back to the XVIII century is a well-known historical source providing modern researchers with detailed information about landscape in the past. However, it is hard to access and use, because it is preserved in the State Archives in Vienna, Austria. That is why the Laboratory of Geoinformatics of the J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem built an on-line accessible map portal in 2000 (http://oldmaps.geolab.cz) where the sections of the 1:28 800-map were made available as raster images. In 2010, as presented at the International Conference of Historical Geographers in Prague in 2012, a joint project of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic and Faculty of Arts of the Charles University in Prague started. It aims to create a scientific edition and the Czech translation of the description of landscape executed according to the individual sections of the map and carried out simultaneously with the map. In 2012, Laboratory of Geoinformatics of the J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem has become involved in the project in order to create an information system which would provide users with all the information contained in the First Military Survey materials in a comfort internet environment. All the sections of the 1:28,000-map are being united into a seamless map and carefully georectified. The descriptive information is being processed into a comprehensive database. The resulting information system will be available as an online information system offering the user interactive web-mapping application directly connected by points of interest into the database. The database output is converted using the PHP technology into dynamic web-pages allowing to search and sort of the terms of interest. All the important geographical objects noted in the text are geocoded and directly connected into the online map. All the information contained in the database will be available in Czech and German.

Session: [120] Digital mappings and historical geographies (1)

Ioanna Christoforaki (Academy of Athens, Greece)

**Mapping popular piety on the holy island of Cyprus**

In his Recital concerning the Sweet Land of Cyprus, the fifteenth-century chronicler, Leontios Machairas, refers to his native Cyprus as “the holy island”. Indeed, no fewer than two hundred and thirty-nine saints have been attributed to Cyprus. The island boasts a significant number of bishops, monastic saints and martyrs, without counting the numerous imported relics venerated in its churches and monasteries, which also indicate local cult. Some of these saints were actually born on the island, whereas others were ‘imported’, even posthumously. The aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between saints, both native and adopted, and village society in medieval Cyprus. The result will hopefully shed light on the religious belief system of ordinary people, usually overlooked in scholarship. In doing so, I intend to move away from urban centers and instead examine the palpable remains of popular piety in the countryside: the village church and its title saint. My ultimate goal is to map local or regional patterns of veneration and thus trace the sacred geography of a medieval society.

Session: [124] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (1)
Tessa Chynoweth (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

"Employed all day": domestic servants and the daily routine in eighteenth-century London

Throughout 1744 an unidentified housekeeper in the Bishop of Oxford's London residence kept a diary; in it she recorded details of the daily lives of servants in that household, and suggested the ways in which they were ‘employed all day’. Using this diary as a starting point, this paper explores the daily routine of domestic servants in eighteenth-century London. Methodologically based on the innovative 'verb-orientated' method of an ongoing project on women’s work at Uppsala University, this paper also presents the findings of a sample drawn from the Proceedings of the Old Bailey. Incorporating ideas about the everyday, domestic practice, work and material culture, this paper explores how important time and seasonality were in structuring the meanings of domestic space. My analysis moves away from the 'architectural determinism' of earlier models towards a new understanding of the domestic space which incorporates day and calendar time in defining the meanings of the domestic space for servant and employer alike.

Session: [48] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (1)

Kim Clayton-Greene (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Understanding the display of prints in the nineteenth-century home through painting

Initiated by the British Etching Revival of the 1850/60s, the second half of the nineteenth century witnessed an increased interest in the display of the print (both artist-original and reproductive) in the Victorian home. The majority of household guides and manuals discussed the appropriate framing, display and placement of the print in the home and a hierarchy of print consumption and display was born. From cheap, multitudinous woodcuts, illustrations, and reproductive engravings to expensive, editioned prints by painter-etchers, the type of print displayed in the home became as much a telling reflection on the home’s occupants as their furniture, wallpaper and china. The geography of the house also influenced which prints were considered most suitable for display. A vast number of these prints, often in their original frames, are still extant but the domestic interiors in which they hung are gone. Within the history of art, there is an absence of scholarship on the display of the print in the nineteenth-century home. This paper will examine contemporary paintings of the domestic interior that include the print, contrasting their depictions with contemporary advice. Recognising the intrinsic dangers of using art as historic evidence this paper will explore both the information and misinformation that these works can provide the historian attempting to better understand the collection and display of the print in nineteenth-century homes.

Session: [48] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (1)

Edward Cole (University of Glasgow, UK)

The taboo power of birds’ egg collections

Collecting birds’ eggs, also known as oology, was a very popular pastime among children and adults until the mid-twentieth century, by which time it was tarnished by accusations of cruelty, and even outlawed as a wildlife crime. Many collections were destroyed, but others have found their way into the natural history departments of museums where they are mostly kept out of sight in locked storeroom cabinets: for example, of Glasgow Museums’ collection of approximately 30,000 eggs, only a handful are on public display. This paper seeks to explore how such beautiful and fragile objects have gained such taboo power. Is there some deep-seated unease about the status of the collected egg as relic of a life unborn, organic yet not quite fully animal, that has made us as humans perhaps more uncomfortable with the collecting of eggs than the killing of live animals? Using the example of a museum collection recently acquired following the criminal conviction of an egg collector, this paper will also explore the complex historical interactions between different generations of collectors, and eggs taken from the field, via private collections proudly displayed or, later, hidden behind skirting boards, and
ending up (for now at least) in the museum. It is not always clear whether it is the eggs that are 'possessed' by the collector, or the collector by the eggs.

Session: [58] Beastly pasts and places (2)

Cathy Coleborne (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Consorting with others: vagrancy laws and unauthorized mobility across colonial borders in New Zealand from 1866 to 1910

Mobility offers scholars a new lens through which to view vagrancy in colonial settings. The movement of people was the defining feature of the colonial period. It was regulated and policed by lawmakers and institutional authorities, and was constituted through and by gender, class, and ethnicity. Vagrancy laws also kept mobility, prostitution, and relationships between Europeans and Māori in view of the law. These laws in both colonial New Zealand and across the Tasman in the Australian colonies derived from the Vagrancy Act of 1824 (UK). Without a history of Poor Laws, and with only fledgling systems of welfare and charity, colonial governments could not apply this 1824 law directly to the colonies. New Zealand’s Vagrant Act of 1866 was a flexible law, one used to arrest people on a mere suspicion of being somehow ‘disorderly’. There was one very specific difference which set the colonial legislation apart from its imperial model from the 1830s: the Vagrant Act contained a provision to prosecute vagrant Europeans who were viewed to be consorting with Māori or ‘aboriginal natives’. This paper proposes that the vagrancy law was a ‘central mechanism’ of the colonial project, and was integral to the creation of knowledge about people and populations, allocating control and constructing social difference. It situates evidence from the legal archive to form new interpretations of vagrancy and its history.

Session: [117] Mobility and empire (1)

Annie Gilbert Coleman (University of Notre Dame, USA)

Let’s shred: Outdoor sports and the consumption of mountain landscapes

This paper will examine how skiers and other outdoor athletes have constructed individual identities and mountain environments through sport. It will explore how resort boundaries, federal policies, and the construction of trails created liberating experiences for men and women but have more recently contributed to acts of arson, multi-million dollar lawsuits, and avalanche deaths. Mountains often represent Nature writ large. Think of the Rockies, Sierras, or Tetons and you might imagine grand scenery worthy of Thomas Moran, Albert Bierstadt, and national park status. When consumed through sport, however, those mountains quickly become organized, coded, and fractured. Understandings of gender, for instance, defined spas and bunny hills as feminine, while black diamonds and “out of bounds” signs point toward more masculine terrain. Such designations divide mountains up but also suggest the promise of crossing those boundaries. Similarly, privately owned base areas funnel skiers to national forest land where they can gaze across wilderness areas. Recent legal battles and cultural representations of sport, however, suggest that recreational consumption of the mountains is pulling them apart at the seams. This paper will examine skiing’s gendered consumption of mountains to help understand other kinds of fracturing that threaten the coherence of mountain landscapes.

Session: [34] The American Environment revisited (2)

Justin Colson (University of Exeter, UK)

Plotting practitioners: GIS and early modern medical practice

The University of Exeter Wellcome Trust project “The Medical World of Early Modern England, Wales and Ireland” has a broad remit to catalogue and analyse all aspects of commercial medical practice between 1500 and 1715. Traditional prosopographical analysis has produced biographies of nearly 14,000 relatively well documented practitioners - mainly physicians. However, quantitative approaches are now being used to analyse probate sources as a consistent descriptor of occupational identity over the whole course of the period. This both helps to identify the great number of lower status surgeons and especially apothecaries, who did
not otherwise generate significant historical records, but places medicine in the wider context of occupational structure, and crucially allows a detailed look at the spatiality of the medical marketplace. GIS analysis of a large meta-index of early modern testators using new shapefiles of the ecclesiastical jurisdictions that created these records, have been combined with traditional population and wealth distributions to reveal markedly differing regional and urban/rural patterns of medical provision in early modern England and Wales. While physicians did indeed tend to cluster in larger towns during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially outside of the densely populated south east of England, the broad distribution of surgeons across the small market towns, and even villages, of the country is striking. In these ways the use of “big data” and GIS is allowing us to look beyond the traditional paradigmatic sources of medical licensing and guild organisation, and see the medical marketplace in a far broader scale than ever previously possible.

Session: [130] Digital mappings and historical geographies (2)

Ian R. Cook (Northumbria University, UK)

**Post-war planning and policy tourism: the study tours of the Town and Country Planning Association 1947-1961**

This paper explores some of the ways in which planners travelled and planning ideas circulated in the post-war period. It draws on the policy mobilities literature and the related literature on the internationalisation of planning to examine the international study tours of the UK’s Town and Country Planning Association between 1947 and 1961. Here the paper explores the multiple rationales, experiences and repercussions of the tours. It shows that the tours were important ways in which planners and related professionals learn from places overseas and that the tours also acted as mechanisms through which the ‘gospel’ of the Town and Country Planning Association could be disseminated beyond the UK. In addition, the paper demonstrates that while the organisers and participants were often impressed by the tours and the places they visited, they were often critical of these too.

Session: [33] Making post-war Britain: mobility, planning and the modern nation

Mary Cox, Patricia Clavin (University of Oxford, UK)

**Mapping living standards of children and the effects of international aid in post WW1 Vienna**

During the First World War the British and other Allies participated in a blockade of the Central Powers, including Austria. This blockade prevented not only military materiel from entering the country, but also fertilizers and foodstuffs. This blockade proved catastrophic for the living standards of many non-combatants, particularly children. After the War the effects of blockade became wider known as pictures of deformed babies, reports on insufficient food supplies, and pleas for help flooded the international community. Vienna, capital of the once illustrious Austro-Hungarian Empire, was said to be the hardest hit of all. Governments and independent aid agencies the world over responded by sending food supplies and setting up feeding centres. In Vienna alone, 400,000 people were receiving a daily charitable meal by 1921. Using rediscovered archival sources of anthropometric measurements of children delineated by one of the twenty-one Bezirks of Vienna, (or geographical areas), it is possible to closely analyse the effect that international aid had not only on the nutritional status of Viennese children as a whole, but also by individual Bezirk within the city itself. Each Bezirk varies somewhat in its characteristics, as did the people who lived in them.

Session: [6] International organisation in the twentieth century

Natalie Cox (University of Warwick / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

**Armchair geography: the fabrication of an “immobile” culture of geographical exploration in the nineteenth century**

In his 1905 Essay The Sphere and Uses of Geography, Sir Clements Markham declared “an armchair geographer is not much good without practical experience in the field”. Through the nineteenth century, geographical exploration came to be defined by the “practical experience” of
moving across unknown spaces. In contrast, armchair geography was categorised by its stationary status, with its practitioners theorising and constructing maps without physically going there. This paper argues that the spatial dialectic between the bound location of the armchair practitioner and the mediating mobility of the explorer was far from fixed. It works to expose the cultural identity of ‘armchair geography’ and this fabricated dichotomy of mobile/immobile that simplifies the emergent culture of exploration in the nineteenth century. Taking the newly formed Royal Geographical Society as its focus, the paper examines the position of armchair practitioners in contributing to, and challenging, the coordination of geographical knowledge in service of the imperial state and its promotion as a science of empire. Despite not travelling, the armchair geographer is recovered here as instrumental in initiating and driving exploratory and expansionist efforts. This paper draws and complicates the entanglement of scholarship, science and imperial effort in the history of nineteenth-century geographical exploration.

Session: [117] Mobility and empire (1)

Ruth Craggs (King’s College London, UK), Hannah Neate (University of Central Lancashire, UK)

Global geographies of the British New Town

This paper explores the role of colonial experts in remaking post-war Britain, through a focus on the administration of British New Towns. New Towns were large-scale experiments in modern town planning in England, Wales and Scotland. They emerged from an acute need to respond to a housing crisis, and a shift towards a welfare state in post-war Britain. However the New Towns also took shape against a backdrop of demobilisation and decolonisation of the British Empire. As a result, many of those involved in administering these new towns were building on careers forged abroad, often in colonial service. Via the examination of individuals who made this transition from colonial to New Town administration, we explore how techniques, technologies, and knowledges learnt or practiced in a colonial context were transferred into these new spaces of socio-political experimentation in Britain. More broadly, we argue that Britain’s post-war reconstruction – usually narrated as a national story – needs to be rearticulated to incorporate the influence of ideas and individuals formed in relation to empire and decolonisation. We suggest a new research agenda to explore these global geographies of the construction of post-war Britain.

Session: [33] Making post-war Britain: mobility, planning and the modern nation

William Cronon (University of Wisconsin, USA)

Who reads geography or history anymore? The challenge of audience in a digital age

The disciplines of history and geography favour quite different rhetorical venues for communicating their research findings. Geography long ago joined the rest of the sciences in preferring peer-reviewed journal articles as its principal mode of professional communication, whereas history is one of the last remaining disciplines still committed primarily to the book-length monograph. Neither format seems ideally suited to the increasingly dominant rhetorical media created by the digital revolution. How might geographers and historians best respond to the challenge of reaching academic and non-academic audiences in the 21st century?

Session: [81] British Academy geography lecture: Who reads geography or history anymore? The challenge of audience in a digital age

Julia Ross Cummiskey (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Viral landscapes: three generations of medical geography in Uganda

In 1936 the Rockefeller Foundation’s International Health Division established the Yellow Fever Research Institute in Entebbe, Uganda to study the distribution, epidemiology, and ecology of yellow fever in East Africa. Over the course of the following seventy years, the Institute (later renamed the East African Virus Research Institute and then the Uganda Virus Research Institute) undertook investigations into a range of viruses and pathologies linked to viral agents. While the technologies and scientific techniques applied to these investigations changed
dramatically over time, an enduring reliance on maps as a tool for virus research characterizes the work on conditions as disparate as yellow fever, Burkitt’s lymphoma, and HIV/AIDS. This paper will compare the role of maps in the work of the Institute in three periods: yellow fever in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s; Burkitt’s lymphoma in the 1960s and 1970s, and HIV/AIDS in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. It will argue that maps not only illustrated the findings of virologists, but were instrumental in shaping the ways that scientists understood the interaction between viruses, natural environment, and human cultures, as well as the ways research findings could be translated into health policy.

Session: [42] Health, medicine and environment

Ying Dai (Peking University, China)

Formed or Forming? The relative importance of townscape form categories

It has been widely accepted and followed by geographical townscape researchers that townscape is composed of forms belonging to three systematic categories, namely town plan, building fabric and land utilization, where town plan maintains priority attributable to its framework significance, resistance to change and richness in historicity (Conzen, 1960). The relative importance of town plan over the other two is based on the standpoint of researchers seeking to explain the geographical structure of current formed townscape, while this paper tries to go back to the starting point of townscape formation and transformation to weigh the relative importance of the three form categories to temporary relevant agents. In the case of the central axis area of Beijing, the transformation of land utilization from the office of Qing government to foreign embassy area, and from the imperial palace to public museum is much more important than relevant changes in both building fabric and town plan. In the case of Yuxi, the land utilization changes fulfilled the structural transformation of the society more clearly than town plan and building fabric from 1949 onwards. In the case of Kuling town, when the occupants and way of assignment changes, building fabric shows its significance over town plan. It is argued that from the view of townscape forming, the relative importance of townscape aspects is divergent from that of investigating formed townscape.

Session: [104] Poster exhibition - all day Thursday 9 July 2015

Caroline Dalton (University of Bristol, UK)

Geographical Information Systems and the study of historic designed landscapes

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) are rarely used in the study of garden history, but they can provide a significant knowledge base to this branch of historical geography. This paper will introduce ARCGIS as a tool for understanding historic parks and gardens, and discuss how various aspects of the software can be utilized for research and for teaching. A series of examples of completed three-dimensional models of eighteenth-century gardens and parks will be presented, both as still photographs and as embedded video moving around the modelled landscape. The models will be used to illustrate how the cultural background of the time of a garden’s making interacted with the physical environment to create a particular style. Finally, the paper will consider changes to selected landscapes through time, again using ARCGIS models; with particular reference to the eighteenth century when the empiricist garden was replaced by the search for the Picturesque and the romantic landscape.

Session: [87] Garden histories

Christina Dando (University of Nebraska Omaha, USA)

"Needed everywhere": American missionary women and the practice of geography in the progressive era

Over the past twenty years, scholarship has broadened the history of geography to include the practice of geography outside of academia (public geography). This scholarship includes not only "small stories" but also voices that previously have been unnoticed (Lorimer 2003; Richards 2004; Maddrell 2011). Exploring the practice of public geographies as well as the presence of subalteran voices led me to American women’s practice of geography and cartography in the
Progressive Era. In this paper, I highlight one aspect of their geography, the use of maps and geographies by American women missionaries on a variety of levels, from rustic sketch maps of missions to mass-produced propaganda maps. Their use of cartography as part of the national and international mission work, their public education efforts and fundraising, suggest a well-integrated practice of cartography and cartographic culture. These women were making a place for themselves in their world through their mapping, shaping their world on a number of levels. Through research such as this, the history of American geography is proving to be both richer and more complicated. The “great men” narrative of geography’s history is a tidy story but creates the impression of an isolated ivory tower. The tower was not isolated: it was just one aspect of a complicated landscape where many men and many women employed geography in a wide variety of contexts.


Sarah Danielsson (City University of New York, Queensborough, USA)

Geography and genocide: radical demographic restructuring and the intellectual history of geography

The intellectual history culminating in Lemkin’s formulation of the genocide concept in 1944 was also part of a broader intellectual history where “science”, politics and empire intersected. This paper discusses this intellectual history by introducing a new concept - radical demographic restructuring- and argues that this phrase better captures the full spectrum of population policies at the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Over the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century, there emerged strong consensus, across the political spectrum, around the existence of distinct “groups” that could be manipulated and restructured to serve various political agendas and needs. Intellectual pursuits – central among these were the intellectual pursuits of geographers - added greatly to this climate, and often merged with politics in defining the parameters of biologized “groups” and the “scientific” need to mold and refashion such “groups.” Rarely was the legitimacy of governments to engage in demographic restructuring questioned, the debate was for the most part reduced to how radical the restructuring could be. In a fatal mix, the biologization of “groups” and the concepts of demographic restructuring brought several societies to the point of accepting full annihilation of populations under certain circumstances.

Session: [63] Geographical traditions

Konstantinos Daras (University of St Andrews, UK), Chris Dibben (The University of Edinburgh, UK), Zhiqiang Feng (University of St Andrews, UK)

Geocoding 24 million historical addresses in Scotland from 1855 to 1974

The Digitising Scotland (DS) project aims to digitise the 24 million vital events record images (births, marriages and deaths) for all residents in Scotland since 1855 (ie transcribe them into machine encoded text). This will allow research access to information on individuals and their families for those who have ever lived in Scotland between 1855 to the present day. In this paper we present the methodology for geocoding 24 million historical addresses in Scotland from 1855 to 1974 by introducing the matching algorithms and programmes implemented for the needs of the DS project. The matching processes link the historical addresses to the contemporary addresses by exact and fuzzy matching. More specifically, we report the results of a pilot study which carried out to determine the cutoff point in fuzzy matching so that all addresses whose matching scores are above a certain membership to be determined as a match. Those unmatched addresses are manually identified and geocoded to the appropriate grid reference using GIS and historical maps. Apart from geocoding historical addresses, we will also produce pseudo registration district boundaries with Thiessen polygon technique at 5 year interval for the entire Scotland.

Session: [29] Historical GIS: applications and approaches
Huw J. Davies (King’s College London, UK)

**Networks of knowledge mobility within eighteenth century British imperial militarism**

Eighteenth-century military personnel were among the most travelled of the British Empire. Historiographical analysis has obviously tended to focus on their military exploits, while disregarding their often extensive cultural and scientific interests. Although frequently tinged with racial prejudices that were prevalent in eighteenth century militarism, many officers made extensive observations of the cultures and peoples they encountered. This knowledge was used in a variety of ways, ranging from altruistic individual-improvement, through to militaristic collective-improvement. In 2004, Natasha Glaisyer argued that if empire could be ‘thought of as a set of networks of exchange then … the scientific, cultural, social, political, and intellectual histories of empire’ were inextricably linked (Glaisyer, 2004). It is curious that the military dimension is not considered. Utilising archival sources, including military diaries and travel journals, from America, Europe and Asia, this papers analyses the interaction of military personnel within networks of knowledge exchange and examines how knowledge and ideas were transmitted within and between different parts of Britain’s expanding eighteenth-century empire. It suggests that these networks facilitated understanding within the military of unfamiliar cultures, and that ultimately this knowledge was frequently helpful in facilitating, whether for good or ill, Britain’s imperial expansion and control.

Session: [117] Mobility and empire (1)

Sarah Davies (Aberystwyth University, UK), James Bowen (University of Liverpool, UK), Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK), Cerys Jones (Aberystwyth University, UK), Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK), Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

"Mighty seas sweep our coasts": the impacts of winter storms in the UK past and present

There is increasing focus on the possible links between extreme weather events and climate change. The exceptionally stormy and wet weather experienced in the UK during winter 2013-14 brought this issue into the public eye in dramatic fashion. A series of deep Atlantic low pressure systems between December 2013 and February 2014 caused widespread disruption and damage around the UK coastline, presenting major challenges for agencies responsible for the protection of coastal areas and communities. Immediate concerns about public safety, damage to infrastructure and coastal defences were coupled with debates about future management strategies and the viability of protecting coasts in the longer term. Here, we draw upon a range of archival material (diaries, correspondence, commercial and public records and newspaper accounts) to examine storm activity in the UK over the past three centuries. These descriptive accounts reveal information about frequency, intensity and spatial extent of storms and also their associated impacts on communities, providing long term context to the ‘record-breaking’ headlines. We use examples from case study areas in Wales, southwest England and northwest Scotland to explore how the social and cultural context affects the way in which these extreme weather events are perceived, experienced and remembered. These local histories of weather extremes help to identify where key sensitivities lie in the context of future events. A historical perspective on storm activity and associated responses can help to inform managers and policy makers planning for future scenarios.

Session: [136] Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (1)

Anastasia Day (University of Delaware, USA)

**Talking trash – or is it garbage? The journey of American waste through society and language**

Why are food discards sometimes waste and sometimes resource in American culture? The answer will have direct bearing on understanding American environmental ethics of waste, and the American relationship to (for lack of a better word) stuff. To reach an answer, this paper will look at the change over time in the terminology of food waste in America. I will use the changes in food waste terminology as a lens onto a larger story about epiphenomenal changes in the
disposal practices and final destinations of food waste. When food scraps were merely waste they were treated indistinguishably from other rejectamenta of daily life with unspecific terms. When food waste was valued, it gained its own terms, such as ‘garbage’ or the noun ‘compost.’ Accordingly, this waste was incorporated into a single waste stream to indiscriminate landfills, or was siphoned off into a distinct stream for conversion to compost, animal feed, or oil-extracting reduction plants. This linguistically-guided history is organized around two major crises in American municipal solid waste (MSW) management: the late 19th century urban waste crisis, and the mid-late 20th century environmentalist-consumerist waste crisis. An epilogue will probe the applications of such history to the problems of the present.

**Session:** [54] Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (1): urban

**Alessandra Izabel de Carvalho** (Ponta Grossa State University, Brazil)

**Socio-environmental conflicts around the Araucaria Forest in State of Paraná – Southern Brazil**

The Araucaria forest, an ecosystem that integrates the Atlantic Forest biome and whose original extent covered almost a third of southern Brazil, reaches the twenty-first century giving evident signs of exhaustion. The history of deforestation, especially over the last century, meant the replacement of the forest formation for economic models based on extraction, livestock and agriculture. Nonetheless, the Araucaria forest has long shaped the regional landscape. As if in a process of detachment from the forest context to which it belongs, and that was tumbling in the countryside, the image of araucaria tree, also known as “Paraná pine”, was carefully cultivated in the construction of Paraná people’s cultural identity. While this official discourse has made and continues to make sense in the state capital and regions around it, in the countryside territorial disputes and removal of timber follow striking the forest and the traditional peoples who depend on it. The memory of these rural residents, on the other hand, tells the history of loss of the Araucaria forest by the process of land expropriation and intensification of conflicts and violence in the countryside.

**Session:** [109] Land, competition and conflict

**Jean de Pomereu** (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

**Framing emptiness: the early photographing of ice sheets**

From their earliest exploration in the 1860s, up until the advent of glaciological seismic sounding in the early 1930s, the inland ice sheets covering Greenland and Antarctica remained frozen, uninhabited, largely featureless “topographies of absence” that were more easily defined by what they did not contain, as by what they did. With explorers still lacking the tools and technology to visualize what lay beneath their feet, ice sheets thus posed an unlikely challenge to visual representation, and especially to photography. Using as examples the photographs brought back by Admiral Byrd from his pioneering flight over the South Pole in 1929, this paper will show how in the most extreme of cases, attempts to frame the distilled, reductive topography of ice sheets resulted in abstract, minimalist images: white rectangles with for only texture the wave-like sastrugi on the ice sheet surface. It will further argue that these images stood in marked contrast to the still prevailing classical and romantic cannons of the times, and that they demonstrate why and how the surface of ice sheets also challenged different notions of place making, whether visual, linguistic, or social.

**Session:** [50] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (2)

**Veronica della Dora** (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

**Topographies of piety and optics of truth: Vasilij Grigorovich Barskij’s pilgrimages to Mt Athos (1725-1745)**

The life of Vasilij Grigorovich Barskij (1701-1747) can be described as a pilgrimage in much more than a metaphorical sense. Barskij left his native Kiev in his early twenties and returned in his late forties, one month before his death. Animated by a mixture of curiosity, thirst for knowledge, and personal piety, in this time span he unceasingly travelled through an extensive
network of shrines, monasteries and ecclesiastical schools in central Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. In the course of his wanderings he was tonsured monk, learnt Greek, and left us with nearly 500 pages of observations and drawings. The proposed paper focuses on the accounts of his two visits to Mount Athos, the largest monastic centre in Greece and in the Orthodox world. In these accounts Athos' twenty Byzantine monasteries function as narrative containers and as objects for spatial experimentation. In the sketches accompanying the account of his second visit, the monastic buildings are captured from impossible vantage points and through plans illustrating the dynamics of liturgical performance and other aspects of monastic routine. Altogether, Barskij's sketches operate as 'cultural extensions of sight'. They linger between space and place; between old sacred topographies and Enlightenment visual enquiry.

Session: [134] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (2)

Hui Deng (Peking University, China)

Distribution of sand dunes and sand shifts along the Southern Fringe of the Mu’us Desert since the Ming Dynasty

This article takes the two segments of the Ming Great Walls, Dabian and Erbian, and their associated barracks and forts as geographical references. Based on a detailed scrutiny of historical records of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and on field surveys, the southern boundaries of the sand dunes and sand shifts of the Mu’us desert in the Ming and Qing Dynasties are carefully reconstructed. A comparison of the southern boundaries of the sand dunes and sand shifts of the Mu’us desert in Ming and Qing with the modern boundary revealed in remote sensing imagery clearly shows that the southern boundary of dunes and shifts in the Mu’us desert has expanded only in a few areas and on a small scale. In the area to the south of Changle Fort, along the direction of annually prevailing winds, sand drifts have penetrated through the Jialu valley into the loess region and have formed a sand strip of 32 km long and 3 km wide. To the east of Qingping Fort, sand drifts penetrated toward the eastern loess region through the Luhe River valley and have formed another sand strip of 8 km long and 2 km wide. Generally speaking, though the intensity of human activity has been increasing in this area since the Ming Dynasty, the Mu’us desert has not significantly expanded toward the southeast or southwest. The sand-loess boundary in the southern fringe of the Mu’us desert has been almost unchanged since the Ming Dynasty.

Session: [92] China: ancient to early modern

Britt Denis, Julie De Groot (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Home is where the heart(h) is…: interior decoration, social behaviour and the meaning of space in Antwerp houses, 1550-1900

This abstract springs from the desire to acknowledge that domestic interiors and their material components did not merely transmit but also mediated social relationships, daily rituals and religious experiences. One of the most distinctive features in this respect was the hearth. Primarily intended to warm and lighten up the room, the hearth also embodied the centre of the house and acted as key symbol of family life. Balancing on the boundary between the intimacy of the home and the potentiality of warming up visiting outsiders, the hearth played an important role in the interplay between public and private. Moreover, we would even dare to state that the hearth was not only an architectural feature in the interior of the house, but that it also effectuated certain social, ideological and religious practices at the same time. Interacting with functionalities of the room, the hearth could lend decorative objects and surrounding furniture a particular meaning and arrangement which they would not have had elsewhere in the house. In this respect, paintings and portraits make a fine example. By examining the material culture of the hearth – i.e. the furniture and furnishings surrounding the hearth – using probate inventories from sixteenth (primitive heating system based on wood) until nineteenth century (transition to new heating technologies and central heating) Antwerp, we intend to reach a new understanding of the significance and agency of the interior space in reflecting, shaping and mediating family values, social behaviour and daily practices.

Session: [59] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (2)
Anna Lucia Denitto, Michele Romano, Elisabetta Caroppo, Anna Pina Paladini (University of Salento, Italy)

sTOria: a digital laboratory for the study of Terra d'Otranto

sTOria is an Italian acronym that refers to the "History of Terra d'Otranto: resources, institutions and environment." It is a multi-year interdisciplinary research project with a team of Historians from the University of Salento, aiming to build a historical and geographic database linked to a cartographic representation by GIS. The database includes material on qualitative and quantitative aspects of "collective" phenomena concerning demography (population, birth and death, literacy), economy (agriculture, industry etc.) and policy (electoral district, electorate, consensus) in the ancient province of Terra d'Otranto (about 9,000 sq km of the municipalities of the provinces of Lecce, Taranto and Brindisi) during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The main sections of the database are three: Resources, Institutions, Environment. In each section the user can build graphs, tables and can view the corresponding thematic and dynamic maps produced by GIS. This project also aims to combine scientific research with interventions for the sustainable development of urban centers in Southern Italy. Intended for different users (students, teachers, administrators, planners, architects) it is available on http://www.progettostoria.unile.it/.

Session: [57] Rethinking place through GIS

Richard Dennis (University College London, UK)

The London bus: an unlikely architecture of hurry

While 'speed' is hardly a characteristic we associate with the London bus, artists and writers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries frequently associated travelling by bus with the sensation of 'hurry', and depicted it as a quintessentially 'modern' experience – mixing with diverse 'others', observing the city in intimate detail, yet at a distance. Under the watchful eye of the conductor, the bus provided a safe space for female engagement with urban space. Yet its operation, initially anarchic, was steadily subject to increasing discipline, regulation and reordering, so that it came to be seen as part of the city's 'establishment'. This paper explores selected representations of the London bus, from the novelty and excitement portrayed in the 1830s through the sophisticated insouciance of impressionism to literary modernism and futurism in the early 20th century; and seeks to reconcile these depictions of 'hurry' and liberation afforded by bus travel with contemporary journalism and magazine illustration which emphasised congestion, inefficiency and the bus as an ever-obsolete technology. Londoners' ambivalent but deeply felt relationship with their buses continued into the later 20th century, exemplified by the iconic status afforded to the 'routemaster', but also in the endearing irony of Flanders and Swann's 1950s hymn to the 'transport of delight'.

Session: [40] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (1)

Richard Dennis (University College London, UK)

Discussion

A review of the preceding seven papers, setting them in the wider context of research on urban mobilities and modernity, and identifying common themes, agreements and contradictions, absences and challenges for future research. The review aims to generate a general discussion that transgresses the detail of the individual papers.

Session: [51] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (2)

Jacky Derrick (University College London, UK)

A Venetian view of the medieval world

In the fourteenth century, Venetian merchants were at the centre of a vast news network, consolidating and expanding trade knowledge of the world. This information rarely extended
beyond their circle, but some idea of their geographical knowledge can be gained from studying
the maps and text of the three-book work, the Liber Secretorum (the 'Book of Secrets of the
Faithful of the Cross') written by the Venetian Marino Sanudo between 1306 and 1321 in order
to further his crusade proposals. The importance he placed on first hand knowledge and
accurate representation of space and place is particularly noticeable in the first book of his text
(the Conditiones). While it is known that Sanudo used the work of Burchard of Mount Sion and
Jacques de Vitry in his third book, his sources for the Conditiones have never been researched.
Using close text analysis and a collection of over forty of his letters, the source of Sanudo’s
geographical knowledge will be the focus of this paper.

Session: [143] Exploring locales of geographical knowledge

Jérémy Desarthe (University Caen Basse-Normandie, France), Alexis Metzger
(Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

Narrative and pictorial memories of “great floods”

Texts and paintings suggest two different ways to study climate history and to produce
knowledge. The first one, which is the most common, aims to define the way people were
reacting to weather. The second one is quite new in this field of research, since artists have a
personal "vision" of what they see and since paintings cannot be considered as pure testimonies
of meteorological events. However, some works combine these two sources, considering that
both approaches are belonging to cultural memories of some meteorological events. In this
presentation, we want to study the way texts and paintings should ideally be analyzed. In a first
time, we will make clear our methodological points. The second one focuses on severe floods
during the nineteenth century: how should we deal with artistic images and narrative
descriptions? Our paper focuses also on the paintings by Sisley in France with "Inondation à
Port Marly" between 1872 and 1876. Finally, we will reflect on the transmission of memories of
extreme floods.

Session: [36] Imagining the climate: representations of climatic relationships and
adaptation

Caroline Desbiens (Université Laval, Canada), Carole Lévesque (INRS, Urbanisation
Culture Société, Canada)

Between forced relocation and active belonging: historical geographies of
Aboriginal women in Quebec cities

In the 1970s, urban areas in Quebec (Canada) welcomed several aboriginal organizations,
notably the Quebec Native Women’s Association (QNWA), created in 1974 and based in
Montreal. The QNWA was founded by Indian women who lost their status due to the
discriminatory clauses in the Indian Act (1876): until the 1985 reform, women who married
aboriginal men were stripped of their status and, in most cases, forced to leave and then kept
away from their land and communities of origin. Forced to relocate on the basis of gender, many
of these women became key architects of what David Newhouse has called “the invisible
infrastructure” of urban aboriginal communities. Originally, this infrastructure included the
kitchens, living rooms, cafés, parks or other informal spaces that supported these communities.
Over the years, the infrastructure has become increasingly visible, in large part due to the
creation and development of Native Friendship Centres (NFC), which provide support and
services for aboriginal people in urban settings in areas such as health, social services,
education, employment, housing, etc. This paper draws on the work of feminist geographers to
examine how, from an experience of forced migration, First Nations and Metis women in Quebec
established new aboriginal territories in urban locations. What began as informal networks of
solidarity has become a built environment contributing both to the visibility and viability of urban
aboriginal communities. Using feminist historical geography as an analytical framework, our
chief objective is to detail the unfolding of this gendered geography during the last fifty years,
and assess its importance for contemporary configurations of aboriginal identities, cultures and
politics.

Session: [14] Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (2): gender and the
rewriting of history
Yannan Ding (Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China)

**Reviving transnational elite sociality: the case of social clubs in Shanghai**

In the last decade or so, Shanghai has witnessed the re-emergence of an array of social clubs. Ranging from sport clubs to foreign university clubs, and to learned society clubs, they are typically tailored to accommodate transnational elites, who had amassed this metropolis since the Chinese reform. It may be understood that this phenomenon reflects the gradual maturity of the expatriate community in Shanghai which is keen in outreaching beyond the diplomats or chamber of commerce circles, and toward a sense of de-territorial and transnational society. In this paper, the current clubs will be compared with their distant predecessors of Shanghai clubs of the first half of the twentieth century. The exclusivity of membership, the constitutional organization, as well as their club venues are among the aspects to be examined in details. New traits of club culture, such as the utilizing of electronic social networks, are confronted with traditional social mode that was successful since the inception of the club, but is in dire need of reinvention in this era. In reference to the existing literature of geographies of the super rich, I argue that this discernable revival, albeit still at an infant stage, resonates to Shanghai’s aspiration toward a truly international destination.

Session: [129] Historical and cultural geographies of Shanghai

Andreas Dix (University of Bamberg, Germany), Andreas Kunz (Leibniz-Institute European History, Mainz, Germany)

**Analysing territoriality in the Holy Roman Empire (1648-1806)**

In the 18th c. the Holy Roman Empire was a complex political system of around 1800 smaller units with only a few institutions which represented the whole empire. It was clearly not a nation state in a modern sense. Nevertheless many of these smaller territories became more and more modern territories at the latest after the Treaty of Muenster 1648. A clear definition of borders in order to ensure territorial integrity became more and more important. But until today there are no good and detailed overviews or maps which show the territorial development in detail. This is a non-trivial question because also the contemporaries discussed the question which legal elements constitute sovereignty over a territory. Based on earlier projects this paper presents results of current research and discusses the problem of establishing a historical GIS for the early modern Holy Roman Empire from a broader methodological perspective.

Session: [17] Territory and state

Petr Dobrovolný, Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Hubert Valášek (Moravian Provincial Archives, Czech Republic)

**Climate of the Czech Lands reconstructed from documentary evidence since AD 1500**

Our need of better understanding past climate variability is indisputable. Past climates are reconstructed frequently from various natural proxies such as tree rings. However, in Central Europe documentary evidence may be used for the same purpose using comparable methods. In our contribution we present how documentary data about weather and climate and long instrumental measurements were used for quantitative reconstruction of air temperature and precipitation of the Czech Lands since AD 1500. First we characterize data sources and we stress the importance of cooperation of climatologists and historians in the phase of documentary data interpretation. Then we describe methodological approach to calibration and verification. Typical features of climate variability over the last 500 years are presented as the main outcome. Compiled temperature and precipitation series are compared with similar proxy-based reconstructions, but also with long term variability of climate forcings. In detail we characterize gradual deterioration of the 16 century climate and cold climate of the late Maunder minimum period. We discuss positive and negative features of documentary data and possibilities to quantify various sources of uncertainty. We conclude that reconstructions based on documentary evidence add complementary information to other paleoclimatological reconstructions and help us to interpret other data.
Session: Use of documentary data for reconstruction of climate, hydrometeorological extremes and human impacts

Philip Dodds (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Alexander Kincaid (c. 1752 – c. 1823): geographer of Enlightenment Edinburgh

Alexander Kincaid was a keen geographer and historian, author of an impressive 1784 Plan of Edinburgh, compiler of various Geographical Grammars, and editor of a number of works of history “embellished with maps”. Yet he never achieved lasting success in the literary world he aspired to be a part of, in which his father, a prominent Edinburgh bookseller of the same name, had been a popular figure. Instead, his published works, where they found any commercial success, catered to a small and relatively poor audience, and by the first decade of the nineteenth century his business interests lay solely in the wax and ink manufactories of Edinburgh’s proto-industrial outskirts. This paper explores the personal and professional networks which Kincaid was part of, and his relationship to those Enlightenment networks that he was ultimately excluded from. It considers, also, various methodological challenges faced in the study of mysterious and unheralded individuals such as Kincaid, as well as some theoretical considerations about the value of focusing on such individuals in the history of science.

Session: Geography and enlightenment

Martin Dodge (University of Manchester, UK)

Cold war urbanism: the challenge of survivable city infrastructures

This presentation provides an introduction to the session and the theme. It discusses the role of survivable infrastructure design and planning in the face of atomic weapons in the 1950s.

Session: Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (1)

Lukáš Dolák, Rudolf Brázdil (Masaryk University, Czech Republic), Hubert Valášek (Moravian Provincial Archives, Czech Republic)

Impacts of hydrometeorological extremes in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands in 1706–1889 from taxation records

Taxation records related to tax relief for farmers affected by hydrometeorological extremes (HMEs) on the seven estates in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands (Moravia) in the 1706–1889 period are used to study human impacts of HMEs. In total, 133 HMEs (particularly torrential rain, hailstorm, flood) were recorded in 161 settlements during the period studied. The most frequently affected communities were located in the Brtnice estate, particularly by floods, while in the eastern part of the area studied effects of hailstorms prevailed. Maximum of 40 affected communities was recorded in 1827. Impacts of HMEs are classified into three categories on: agricultural production, material property and social-economic situation of individual farmers. Direct impacts were represented by losses of property, supplies and farming equipment, further by bad yields, livestock reducing and damage to fields and meadows. Lack of money, indebtedness, impoverishment, necessary reduction of domestic animals or reducing of field fertility were long-term effects of these impacts for farmers. Impacts are discussed with respect to mitigation of negative effects of HMEs, problems associated with granting of support and hierarchy of corresponding impacts. The paper represents methodological approach which is supposed to be used for analysis of HMEs impacts in entire South Moravia.

Session: Use of documentary data for reconstruction of climate, hydrometeorological extremes and human impacts
Vedran Duančić (European University Institute, Italy)

**Geographical unity and the search for the optimal shape of the nation: Interwar Yugoslav geographers between Yugoslav and 'tribal' identities**

The paper examines the involvement of professional geographers in interwar Yugoslavia (1918-1941) in the ongoing political struggle, which was primarily manifested in balancing between purportedly ‘objective’ scientific and politically pregnant discourse. Analysis of the career trajectories and publications of contemporary Yugoslav geographers points to shared interest in a number of topics. Prominent among these were the focus on the national territory as a natural unit consisting of complementary regions that form a well-tuned whole and the attention given to the shape of the boundaries. On the one hand, constructing the nation as a natural unit was as appealing to geomorphologists as to political geographers and, on the other, historical reasoning was employed alongside the geographical. The paper focuses on several Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian geographers who dealt with both supranational – Yugoslav – and particular national – ‘tribal’ – level. It analyses the modalities of using the same line of reasoning for seemingly opposite political projects: in 1919 to portray Yugoslavia as a natural unit in order to counter the territorial claims of neighboring countries and by the 1930s to argue that Croatian (or Slovenian) national territory is forming a geographical unit of its own in order to refute the ‘naturalness’ of Yugoslavia and thus Yugoslavia itself.

**Session:** [17] Territory and state

Ian Dudley (University of Essex, UK)

**Geography into anthropology: Robert Schomburgk, the Royal Geographical Society and the birth of a British social science**

This paper examines the ethnographical component of Robert Schomburgk’s geographical researches in Guayana as exemplifying how colonial geography precipitated anthropology’s emergence as a distinct scientific discipline in Britain during the 1830s-40s. Sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society and the British government, Schomburgk’s 1835-1844 surveys of British Guiana and surrounding areas encompassed extensive recording of the region’s Amerindian peoples. The inclusion of such an ethnographic component reflected the RGS’s instructions to record Guayana’s “inhabitants”, following a founding principle that geography contain a human aspect, but also the influence of Alexander von Humboldt, in whose geographical vision human and natural history were inalienable. Emulating Humboldt’s ethical rhetoric, Schomburgk’s ethnography combined philanthropic alongside scientific concerns. Indeed, his desire to expose abuse of Amerindians led him to contact the Aborigines’ Protection Society, and through them founding members of the Ethnological Society of London, who would instigate the public presentation of ethnographic research separate from geographical description by organising the landmark “Ethnology Sub-section” at the 1844 British Association for the Advancement of Science conference. Schomburgk’s ‘On the Aborigines of Guiana’ was a key contribution to this panel, which marked the first time a dedicated body of anthropological papers was presented to Britain’s scientific community.

**Session:** [88] Geography and enlightenment

Richard Dunn (Royal Museums Greenwich, UK)

**Below zero: the challenges of Arctic research**

This paper will look at some of the surviving instruments and notebooks of George Fisher (1794-1873) as an investigation into the materiality of expeditionary research. While still a young man, Fisher served on two naval voyages to the Arctic: in 1818 towards the North Pole (on the Dorothea) under John Buchan; and in 1821-23 in search of the Northwest Passage under William Parry. As astronomer on these voyages, his researches included magnetism, gravity, refraction, the effects of low temperature and other matters of specific interest in these environmentally challenging and scientifically distinctive regions. The material surviving from Fisher’s work on these expeditions helps us uncover some of the field practices and material challenges of carrying our research in extreme environments.

**Session:** [23] Historical geographies of instruments and instrumentation
Claire Dwyer (University College London, UK)

Sacred stitching: intersections of domesticity, femininity and religious labour in the making of the interwar suburban church

This paper examines the significance of vernacular craft-making by suburban women in the creation of the new Anglican churches of the interwar years in London. New scholarship on the suburbs has celebrated their potential as sites of creativity both historically (Sugg Ryan 2013) and in the recent revival and celebration of suburban making (Leech 2013). However while recent work suggests the importance of craft in the making of community (Gauntlett 2011) little attention has been given to the significance of vernacular or lay creative work in the making and sustenance of faith communities. Drawing on Parker’s seminal work on femininity and embroidery, which foregrounds the significance of religious decorative arts (Parker 1984) evident in the production of ecclesiastical garments or church tapestries (Lepine 2013), this paper traces the role of women in the creation of decorative material culture in the suburban church through a case study of the Church of St Thomas the Apostle in West London. Built in 1933 by the church architect Edward Maufe, as a prototype in miniature for his later Guildford Cathedral, the archives of St Thomas reveal the labour of local women in making vestments and other religious textiles. The paper explores how classed distinctions between women were negotiated, particularly in relation to Prudence Maufe an artistic director at Heals who took an active role in the decorative arts of both church and cathedral, and how local geographies were materialised in the everyday material culture of church kneelers and banners.

Session: [83] Historical geographies of making (1): practice, process and experience

Matt Dyce (University of Winnipeg, USA)

"Data For decision": knowledge, vision and the historical geography of remote sensing

The late twentieth century has witnessed the development of technologies enabling the reconnaissance of new kinds of information, from high-resolution imaging radar, sensors capable of light spectrum analysis, and seismic devices able to survey underground minerals. Computer software developed over the same period has enabled much of this remotely-sensed information to be produced and transformed through visualization. In this paper I trace the historical geography of these developments, using a case study of their emergence and employment in Canada. Examining how the state makes and distributes geographical knowledge to scientists, citizens, and industry, I demonstrate that the story of resource reconnaissance is not simply one of technological advancement, but also includes how visualizing technologies were employed to bring new questions and domains into being. Moreover, I show how different technologies of vision also required new kinds of specialists and new means of interfacing with data. A new cadre of visual data specialists wielded considerable agency over how matters of resource development and northern defence were seen, and as a result, over the representation of war and nature in Canada.

Session: [113] Technology, nature, and war in the twentieth century

Natasha Eaton (University College London, UK)

Spectres of indigo: colonial photography and post-documentary blue in India

This paper addresses the agency of photography in colonial and postcolonial India. It takes as its starting point two works by the contemporary artists Raqs Media Collective – ‘The Untold Intimacy of Digits’ and ‘An Afternoon Unregistered on the Richter Scale’. Both these ‘bluish’ digital projections of 2011 draw on colonial photographs that the artists came across either in the original (the Galton Archive at UCL) or as reproduction (relating to the Alkazi photographic collection in Delhi). Using these two contemporary artworks as a preliminary device, my paper explores the intense entanglement of photography and blue in relation to the violent chromatics of indigo in nineteenth-century India. Following the abolition of the slave trade, eastern India became the area most intensely cultivated for indigo. The British destruction of hundreds of villages and rice paddies unearthed ancient sculptural and architectural remains. Given this aggressive counter-insurgency policy, it’s no coincidence that the Archaeological Survey of India was founded just after the Indigo Revolt of 1860. Indigo rubbed into the photographic plate was
also the literal stuff of the carbon process of photography. Even today blue has a taboo status in India that this paper will examine.

Session: [50] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (2)

Ester Eggert (Tallinn University, Estonia)

Religion and impurity in the landscape of ancient Varanasi

Through the ages the city of Vārāṇasī located in the modern state of Uttar Pradesh in the Republic of India has transformed into a place where all true followers of Hinduism wish to take their last breath and be burnt on the pyres by the river Ganges. The situation of Vārāṇasī is controversial because it transpires from textual sources as well as archaeology that the cremation ground, which is usually located outside the settlement and considered ritually impure, shifted to central position during the first millennium AD. The presentation studies the reasons for this shift. The main emphasis is on religion and especially on Buddhism, thus incorporating the art and architecture as well as historical traditions present at nearby Buddhist centres (most notably Sarnath). Sources include Sanskrit texts, inscriptions, and archaeology. At the same time the presentation also attempts to define the relationship between religion and political power in designing the local landscape, which has retained its main features and locales for almost two thousand years.

Session: [145] Geographies of religion

Erlend Eidsvik (Bergen University College, Norway)

Scandinavian migrants and Pan-Scandinavianism in South-Africa in the 1920s: a spatial approach

In the 1920s a group of Scandinavian migrants in South Africa tried to establish a joint Scandinavian political movement in South Africa. The idea was based on re-establishing the ideas of political pan-Scandinavianism that blossomed in mid-19th century in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The dream of a political and constitutional union between the Scandinavian countries died when Sweden refused to assist Denmark in war against Prussia in 1864, however, ideas of a cultural Scandinavianism (based on common language and religion, but detached the political realities) was occasionally evoked throughout the 19th century. This paper aims to reveal the reasons for this somewhat out-of-place re-construction of Scandinavianism in South Africa by questioning: What were the reasons behind evoking pan-Scandinavianism on foreign shores almost a century after its demise; and how was pan-Scandinavianism constituted and articulated, in ideas and in materiality? These questions will be analysed by employing spatial concepts of empirical space, image space and flow space in order to understand how Scandinavianism was legitimized by a myth of genesis, a territorial connection, and a racial component influenced by interwar eugenics – which combined constituted a Scandinavian place in South Africa.

Session: [19] Geographies of migration and diaspora (1)

Peter Ekman (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

The force of example: the city scientific, the suburb productive, and the matter of the object lesson

For the first generation of American city planners, suburbs figured as laboratories in which new models of spatial form could be elaborated, exhibited, sensed, habituated, and then replicated farther afield. Industrial suburbs (in particular those where domains of work and residence could be co-located, legibly specialized by use, and bounded as an intelligible unit) figured strikingly but without much fanfare as objects around which new kinds of expertise could constellate — and as instruments of a more thoroughgoing dispersal of metropolitan functions. The City Scientific came into its own in the Suburb Productive. This paper, an intellectual history interlacing project-specific and more programmatic texts from 1909 (when the first National Conference on City Planning convened) to 1929, re-thinks the place of the suburban "object lesson” within this inheritance. “The great need,” reformer Graham Romeyn Taylor announced in
Satellite Cities (1915), “is for demonstration and example.” The paper takes the ubiquitous trope literally as a peculiarly productive contraption of material culture. In turn, it explores how planners accounted for habit, imitation, and the extra-visual sensorium — treated with gusto by contemporary vitalist and pragmatist philosophers, but not often spatialized — in proposing and disseminating these suburban models, articulating lay theories of environmental “influence” indebted to, but finally distinct from, period geographers. What results is a richly materialized account of the method — understood, etymologically, as a processual path without endpoint or enclosure — by which planners, progressive and otherwise, have configured ordinary landscapes for working and living.

Session: [10] Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (1)

Paul Elliott (University of Derby, UK)

"A theatre for the existence of land plants": historical geographies of fossil trees and plants in nineteenth-century British gardens

Fossil trees and plants were incorporated into various nineteenth century public and private parks and gardens. Whilst considerable use of shells, rocks, minerals and petrefactions had been made in Georgian gardens, including grottoes, the fossils placed or uncovered in nineteenth-century gardens had various different significances and a more public audience. Periodicals such as John Claudius Loudon’s Magazine of Natural History and the dramatic description of coal forests in Robert Chambers’ Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation (1844) brought the results of palaeobotanical studies such as John Lindley and William Hutton’s Fossil Flora of Great Britain (1831-3) to a popular audience. Fossil trees were positioned alongside systematic collections in Sheffield and Regent’s Park. They also featured alongside living trees in the Great Exhibition and the Crystal Palace displays at Sydenham. At Victoria Park, Glasgow, a fossil grove uncovered by quarrying was retained and displayed underneath a specially constructed building with walkways above and living sub-tropical plants placed around, becoming a celebrated feature. This paper will examine the kind of tree and plant fossils within nineteenth-century parks and gardens, how they were displayed for aesthetic and rational recreational reasons, and their impact upon local communities and visitors.

Session: [108] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (2)

Georgina Endfield, Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK)

Weather walks, weather talks: exploring digital strategies for public engagement with the historical geographies of weather

Recent research has established the importance of locally, place specific experiences and memories of weather and weather events in shaping popular perception of climate and how it might be changing. Capturing this local weather knowledge and its cultural inscription, however, demands “engagement with the public in new and different ways” (Lejano et al., 2013: 62). In this paper we reflect upon series of interconnected projects which have sought to better understand the relationship between weather, place and memory by engaging with the public through a variety of social media and digital platforms. We focus on the challenges posed by and the relative effectiveness of blogs, twitter and facebook as tools for encouraging dialogue with a variety of publics on the subject of vicarious or personal weather memories. We also how consider public understanding of the historical geography of weather may be enriched through the development and implementation of digital technologies such as integrated audio walking

Session: [106] Digital outputs: the promise, practice and politics of digital historical geographies
Georgina **Endfield** (University of Nottingham, UK), Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK), Lucy Veale (University of Nottingham, UK), Sarah Davies, Cerys Jones, Marie-Jeanne Royer (Aberystwyth University, UK), James Bowen (University of Liverpool, UK), Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

"Spaces of experience and horizons of expectation": extreme weather in the UK, past, present and future

The UK is accustomed to variable weather, but recent weather events have increasingly been framed as “unprecedented”. Our multi-institution project places recent events within an historical context and demonstrates that extreme weather is by no means a new phenomenon. This poster will focus on our investigations of the historical geographies of extreme weather events in a series of case studies across the country. Drawing on documentary evidence based in a wide range of county, regional and national archives, together with oral history material, we investigate the timing and impacts of and responses to past weather events dating back to the late seventeenth century and consider the way in which events become recorded, in what form and by whom. We explore the processes by which certain events become inscribed into cultural memory as ‘extreme’, while others are forgotten, highlighting the importance of spatial and temporal contingency in these processes. We will also showcase the development of our online database of extreme weather events in the UK (TEMPEST), which can be interrogated to explore (and map) the impacts of, and responses to extremes and to search observer biographies.

**Session:** [104] Poster exhibition - all day Thursday 9 July 2015

Benno **Engels** (RMIT University, Australia)

**Landed property and the forestalling of urban planning reform in nineteenth-century England**

Historians have documented how the industrial revolution transformed the settlement pattern of nineteenth-century England. Its urban centres became heavily polluted and full of housing that lacked essential services. Public health problems emerged which threatened all who lived within these urban areas. Surprisingly, very little was done to address these problems, even though public authorities in the Victorian era were well aware of them. Countless investigations were undertaken during the nineteenth century through Royal Commissions, parliamentary inquires and public health reports. With hindsight, it was clear that government intervention in the form of urban planning was required, but it did not occur. Much has been written about why English urban planning began at the start of the twentieth century. Much less has been written about why urban planning was inhibited from emerging in the nineteenth century despite the obvious need. This paper will contend that the pattern of landownership in nineteenth century England distorted the workings of both national and local politics and the capacity of the state to better regulate the urban environment. Only after this land ownership structure was disrupted by a series of endogenous economic and political events was urban planning possible in the twentieth century.

**Session:** [119] Urban form and planning

Maurits W. **Ertsen** (Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands)

“Where there is no bridge the smallest plank is of great value”. Water history as an interdisciplinary field

The relationship between water and humanity is inextricably intertwined throughout history. Currently, water management is a most pressing environmental concern. The combination of material, cultural and religious uses and meanings of water has shaped water systems and emphasizes the intrinsic proximity of the natural and human worlds. Through the larger hydrological cycle, water in its various forms is in constant motion through time and space. The temporal properties of the water cycle connect it directly to human action in spatial settings. For example, the practice of draining water from the Western part of the Netherlands, begun several hundred years ago, structures material and social conditions today with its numerous dikes, dams, and sluices, specialized water taxes and institutions. Similar conceptualizations can be used at distinct locations. The cover of Water History shows a tide mill from the 17th century.
Understanding a tide mill requires an analysis of the material and the cultural. Tidal ranges, economic uses, time planning and power relations all intertwine through the (place of the) tide mill. These examples show that the centrality of water to human and natural history offers the opportunity for bridge history and geography – and link to archaeology, anthropology, sciences and engineering as well.

Session: [65] Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (2)

Shai Eshel (Hebrew University, Jerusalem)

Piety and politics: a twelfth-century Byzantine pilgrimage to the Holy Land

The paper focuses on a twelfth-century Byzantine text, known as John Phocas’ Brief Description of the Holy Places. The text is a pilgrim’s diary concerning a journey to Syria and Palestine. Lately Phocas’ authorship has been questioned by Charis Messis, who attributed the text to an imperial family member by the name of John Doukas, who participated in a diplomatic mission to Palestine in 1177. The paper analyzes the text’s description of six main sites: Antioch, Nazareth, Jerusalem, the Judean desert monasteries and Bethlehem. Throughout this pilgrimage diary, the religious interests and political agenda of the author are revealed, as well as his attitude towards the Latin control of the holy sites. The author wishes to describe Palestine as a land of vivid Orthodox spiritual life, where hagiographies come to life and the holiness of both sites and saints is still present and active. He ignores the Crusaders’ domination of the land, and praises the role of emperor Manuel Comnenus as the true benefactor and protector of the holy sites and of the Orthodox population.

Session: [124] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (1)

Sarah L. Evans (University of the West of England / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

"Not even for fifty new insects": including women in the history of expeditionary work

My PhD research, undertaken as part of a Collaborative Doctoral Award between the University of the West of England, and the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), examines women’s participation in RGS-supported expeditions between 1913 and 1970. Women’s expeditionary work, in common with women’s geographical work more broadly, has been comparatively understudied within the history of geographical thought and practice, and within the wider discipline, until relatively recently (Domosh 1991a, 1991b; Maddrell 2009; Rose 1993). In this paper, and drawing on the extensive literature on including women in the history of geographical thought and practice, I will consider the issues which arise from attempting to situate women’s expeditionary work within the wider history of expeditions as a form of geographical knowledge production. These issues are particularly important because expeditionary work has enjoyed hegemonic status within geographical thought and practice, and has historically been presented as a strongly male-dominated endeavour. The paper will discuss how seeking to incorporate women’s expeditionary experiences can reshape and trouble existing understandings of the nature of expeditionary work. While the experiences of some women can fit into existing narratives and discourses around heroism, endurance, mobility, and ‘objective’ scientific knowledge production, others represent more ambivalent interactions with these tropes. The paper will draw on a number of examples from across the whole breadth of my research period, and include both well-known and ‘hidden’ women who participated in RGS-supported expeditionary work.


Michael Fagence (University of Queensland, Australia)

“Dead men do tell tales”: "teasing out" the evidence

Using some of the challenges in Lowenthal’s (1996) eloquent exposition on the heritage crusade and the spoils of history this discussion addresses the proposition that ‘dead men do tell tales’ – ‘dead men’ being considered here as folk heroes. In particular, it is a response to Hughes-
Hallett’s observation that “once dead, a hero becomes an infinitely malleable symbol” (2004, p.12) with a discernable potential which, after passing through processes of mediation and commodification, can make a contribution to history-linked and heritage-based tourism. The discussion is fashioned in three parts; it begins with a brief overview of the phenomenon of the folk hero. In the second part there is a summary description of an investigative tool, a framework, designed to facilitate the ‘teasing out’ of the evidence of both the physical and material reality of the ‘dead men’ and the contextual circumstances in which their ‘tales’ are embedded. Finally, a forensic social science approach engaging a refined set of geographic and semiotic variables as filters is used to expose the particularity and distinctiveness of the evidence. A concluding section reviews some cautionary notes about investigations of this kind. The generality of the discussion is leavened with evidence from Australian folk history – the Ned Kelly Story.

Session: [8] Heritage, landscape and culture

Václav Fanta, Miroslav Šálek, Petr Sklenička (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Czech Republic)

The effect of geographical factors (environmental and cultural) on the regeneration of rural settlement after the Thirty Years’ War in Bohemia (Czech Republic)

Wars are significant disturbances in the history of settlement. The degree of post-war regeneration usually differs across affected areas. The significance of various geographical factors for the degree of regeneration is the focus of this poster. The case study selected is the regeneration of rural settlement in Bohemia (today Czech Republic) after the Thirty Years’ War (1618 – 1648) in which up to one-third of inhabitants died in some areas and most towns and villages were badly damaged. This study focuses on the regeneration of settlement (the growth of house quantity obtained from historical records, such as land registers and maps), which was compared with various factors – both environmental (geology, geomorphology, climate, vegetation, soil quality etc.) and cultural (settlement density, previous development, distance to nearest towns and communications, owner of the village and degree of damage brought about the war).

Session: [104] Poster exhibition - all day Thursday 9 July 2015

Lauren Farquharson (University of Glasgow, UK)

The Scottish Poor Law of Lunacy

This paper examines how the Scottish Poor Law became thoroughly interconnected with the asylum movement. The Poor Law’s machinations held a lasting mandate over the Scottish state’s response to ‘madness’ – specifically with regards to pauper lunatics. In the west of Scotland the majority of pauper lunatics were accommodated in six parochial asylums – originating from parish poorhouses and built, managed, and operated by the local arm of the Poor Law. These sites represent the epicentre of the treatment of the destitute ‘mad’ of a large swathe of the country. Their anonymity and unfamiliarity is all the more interesting when considering their status as spaces of contestation – sitting at a juncture of legality and illegality and positioned in the curious gap between two separate legislatures, obstructing and undermining both their intentions and objectives. The Poor Law 1845 and the Lunacy Law 1857 thus collided to create a Scottish Poor Law of Lunacy. I wish to narrate this collision through close archival reading of the annual reports of the Poor Law and Lunacy Law bureaucracies. These annual reports are usually read in isolation but become incredibly revealing when read in tandem, going some way to narrating still-more tangled stories of the local collision of Poor and Lunacy Laws. Parochial asylums are thus positioned as spaces of both exception and indistinction.

Session: [82] Asylum geographies (1)
David Featherstone, Paul Griffin (University of Glasgow, UK)

Spatial relations, history from below and the makings of agency

In this paper we propose a conversation between work in labour history and labour geography, in part centring on the formative contribution of E.P.Thompson. We contend that the commitment to multiple and political forms of agency, working class experiences and the positioning of class as process, which are lasting contributions of The Making of the English Working Class, offer resources for re-invigorating debates on agency within labour geography and beyond. The paper, however, scrutinizes the spatial politics at work in Thompson’s account of agency and experience drawing on critiques of Thompson by feminist and post-colonial scholars. We suggest that these broader conversations have methodological implications for labour studies and draw upon recent research which has begun to develop this position. The paper concludes by setting out some key aspects of the terms of a conversation between labour geographies and labour histories.

Session: [71] Space, agency and contestation: towards a conversation between labour history and labour geography

Federico Ferretti (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Anarchy (and geography) in the UK: the British networks of Elisée Reclus and Pëtr Kropotkin (1852-1917)

Elisée Reclus (1830-1905) and Pëtr Kropotkin (1841-1921) were at the same time founders of the international anarchist movement and two of the most famous European geographers of the period. For various periods between 1852 and 1917, they often frequented British scientific milieux, securing English translations of their geographical works and finding protection as political refugees. They also attended several meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, which endorsed Reclus’ projects such as the Great Globe proposed for the 1900 Paris Universal Exposition, and had relevant exchanges and collaboration with figures (in some cases far from sympathetic to their political visions) such as Halford Mackinder, John Scott Keltie and Patrick Geddes. Considering the importance of ‘putting science in its place’ and of studying the process of cultural exchange internationally, my aim is to clarify in which ways the Reclus’ and Kropotkin ideas circulated and were in turn transformed in the British world. The present paper is a first attempt to answer this question through an analysis of Reclus’ and Kropotkin’s scientific networks in the UK, focusing on the analysis of two corpuses of primary sources, namely the correspondences between Kropotkin and Scott Keltie and between Geddes and the Reclus family, with the aid of existing literature.

Session: [88] Geography and enlightenment

Federico Ferretti (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Did all communards have beards? Links and intersections between feminist militants and anarchist geographers in nineteenth century France

In the political and scientific networks which worked at the Elisée Reclus’ enterprise of the New Universal Geography and built at the same time the ‘Antiauthoritarian International’, the presence and action of women, albeit generally neglected by historiography, was important. During the French Second Empire (1851-1870), in the entourage of the political opponents, a league for women’s right was created and participated also by men like Elie and Elisée Reclus, who started a collaboration with some of the most famous French militant women and feminists, like Louise Michel, Léodile Champseix (known under the masculine pseudonym of André Léo) and Noémi Reclus. This paper aims to clarify the working of these networks, and their specific intersections with geography, in the period of the 1871 Paris Commune and the following ten-year exile of their protagonists, mainly through an analysis of correspondences by Louise Michel, Léodile Champseix and the members (male and female) of the Reclus’ family. My main hypothesis is that the collaboration between feminist militants and anarchist geographers, questioning patriarchy, endorsing ‘free union’ and mixed education, operating for an historical and geographical revalorisation of women’s role, anticipated several features of successive anarchist feminism as expressed by figures like Emma Goldman or movements like the Spanish
organisation Mujeres Libres, and that its study can be a useful contribution to a ‘Feminist Historical Geography’.


Federico Ferretti (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

**Historical geographies and history of geography in the 1871 Paris Commune**

From Élisée Reclus to Henri Lefebvre and David Harvey, a great part of the critical and radical geographers dealt with the city as a privileged place for class struggle and socio-spatial transformation, and many of them considered the 1871 Paris Commune as the paradigmatic case of an urban revolution. The proletarian character of this experience allows us to talk about labour geographies as well as to dialog with labour history, namely with the historians of the journal Le Mouvement Social, who systematized the studies on the Commune’s sources. But why this event, relatively limited in space and time, has been granted of such importance by geographers? My paper aims to clarify this point by working in two directions. The first, the role played by the Commune in building the political and geographical conceptions of Reclus and the anarchist geographers, namely their idea of federalism. The second, a survey of the Paris’ historical geography, based on an exploration of the historical maps held in the Historical Library of the City of Paris, dialoguing with recent historians’ works on similar topics, like the Eric Hazan’s history of barricades, to analyse the dynamics of social construction of space within this historical experience.

Session: [71] Space, agency and contestation: towards a conversation between labour history and labour geography

Dana Fialová (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

**The Vltava Cascade as an example of the development of a recreational landscape since the early twentieth century**

The industrial and especially the post-industrial age have seen a large boost in tourism and recreational activities. Especially in the twentieth century both have left substantial marks on rural landscapes that were once regarded as pristine or in some way aesthetically rich. This process is materialized in the construction of various recreational facilities like hotels and restaurants, as well as "second housing" in the countryside for recreational purposes. A very important local factor for the establishment of the above mentioned facilities was the construction of dams and water reservoirs. In these locations we can observe not only significant landscape changes, but also changes in the activities and lifestyles of the local population. Confronted with new inhabitants and investors from outside, this leads to a change of social values on both sides, but especially with the rural dwellers. The main reason for this process was the fact that the newly-arriving urban population used the space in different ways, for recreation rather than production. The paper aims to document the main phases of development of recreational activity during the twentieth century and to describe this process with concrete examples related to the construction of the Vltava Cascade, a series of dams and large reservoirs in Central and Southern Bohemia, which was accompanied by social conflicts about its functions.

Session: [111] Water management, modernization, colonisation: hydro-resilience in comparative contexts

Jason Finch (Åbo Akademi University / Academy of Finland, Finland)

**The mobilities of Gissing’s Ryecroft: haste, hurry, pedestrianism, acceleration and deceleration**

Novels and works of life-writing typically considered ‘literary’ provide in-depth case studies in the geographical mobilities of modernity seen from individuals’ points of view. They neither unproblematically represent reality nor act as ‘representations’ operative only within text and ideology; they indicate actuality but in a way both complex and limited. The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft is a fictionalized memoir structured around the temporal gap between its time of
writing around 1900, and that of the youth of its author, Gissing, and his autobiographical protagonist, Ryecroft, in London around 1880. Ryecroft’s retrospective of London then is founded on his pedestrianism as an impoverished, newly arrived immigrant in the world’s biggest city. He tramps its streets at a ‘habitual pace’ of ‘five miles an hour’. The acceleration associated with modernity is also present in his often anti-modern meditations, as an older man, on mass journalism and popular tastes. In the book’s present Ryecroft has decelerated, but only thanks to money generated in the economic foci of Victorian Britain. He remains umbilically connected to London through the trains which bring him books in Devon. This paper highlights bodily and architectural mobilities in Ryecroft, seeking increased dialogue between historical geographers and literary scholars.

Session: [51] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (2)

Miriam Fitzpatrick (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Propinquity: William H. Whyte

In September 1957 Fortune ran a critically astute article to lead its series on ‘The Exploding Metropolis’. Written by contrarian journalist, William H. Whyte Jr., its title ‘Are Cities Un-American?’ hinted at a series not shy of courting controversy. Six articles later, the series was republished as A Book for People Who Like Cities and A Critique Of The Plans of People Who Don’t. Its celebration of propinquity reflected Whyte’s instinct to address a topical dichotomy between density and decanting. Three decades later, Whyte’s long career as ‘the man who loved cities’[5] was bookended by the last of a trilogy on life in the city center, City, Rediscovering the Center. Hence from the picture to the pixel, the background to both books narrates a shift to the specific in a post-war pendulum of planning.

Session: [21] Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (2)

James Rodger Fleming (Colby College, USA)

Everything atmospheric, everywhere, always: mobility, innovation, and brick walls

“The goal of meteorology is to portray everything atmospheric, everywhere, always.” This striking proclamation of 1960 by John Bellamy and Harry Wexler captured the excitement of the moment, three months after the successful launch of TIROS 1, the first weather satellite. In a larger historical sense, meteorological researchers, everywhere, always, held this sentiment, especially those who looked expectantly to the expanding capabilities of atmospheric science and technology. Mobility and innovation were crucial to the co-evolution of meteorological knowledge and imagination placing local situations into larger contexts. This presentation focuses on three generations of scientific entrepreneurs — personified by Vilhelm Bjerknes, Carl-Gustaf Rossby, Harry Wexler, and their associates — invested in advancing the cutting edge of atmospheric research. Their lives span a century, from the birth of Bjerknes in 1862 to the death of Wexler in 1962; their work spans a period of technological flux, from Marconi wireless to digital computing, from Roentgen and Becquerel rays to outdoor nuclear testing; and their aspirations were seemingly unbounded in pursuit of a Laplacian programme of precise measurement and perfect prevision. The main story line highlights the moving seminar centred on Bjerknes (from Paris to Oslo), his student Rossby (from Bergen via the USA to Stockholm), and his student Wexler (from Cambridge via Antarctica to the world). Their insights and the institutions they founded established the foundations of modern atmospheric science. Yet severe theoretical and practical constraints derive from warnings on the limits of prediction issued by Henri Poincaré in 1900 and Edward N. Lorenz in 1960.

Session: [103] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (2)
Sarah Flew (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)

**Developing philanthropic networks: case studies from the Diocese of London in the nineteenth century**

In the nineteenth century with burgeoning population growth, the pressing concern of the Church of England was how to fund the necessary expansion of its religious provision. Not having the funds itself, its response was to turn to the Anglican laity to finance the new diocesan organisations that were established in this period. This paper examines how two Anglican home-missionary organisations (the Bishop of London’s Fund and the East London Church Fund) developed philanthropic networks to fund their activities; the interdenominational London City Mission will also be included for comparative purposes. All three organisations operated in the Diocese of London in the latter half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The paper will discuss the fundraising methodology and geographical scope of the philanthropic networks (both local and national). In particular, it will highlight the use of the plight of the “East End” as a marketing device by these organisations to raise funds from seaside towns (such as Torquay, Brighton and Bournemouth), through the means of annual subscriptions, donations, church collections and legacies.

**Session:** [118] Responding to the people's needs: charity, philanthropy and social wellbeing from 1800 to the present

Rebecca Ford (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Moral enterprise, philanthropic endeavour and the poor watercress sellers of London**

The street was moralized in 19th-century London. It was a potent place, where license thrived; a place that could tempt and taint. As writers such as Stedman Jones (1971), Walkowitz (1980) and Horn (1997) have observed, much charitable and reformist endeavour was focused on removing women and children from the physical and moral dangers it presented. However, the street could also offer economic opportunity to the working poor. For many, street selling was the only means they had of escaping the workhouse – a fact acknowledged by John Groom, founder of the Watercress and Flower Girls’ Christian Mission. This paper outlines the growth and development of this charity, looks at its inventive fundraising and merchandising campaigns and the changing geographical focus of its work. It also details the involvement of the prominent Victorian philanthropists Lord Shaftesbury and Baroness Burdett Coutts, and their role in establishing schemes that actively encouraged enterprise on the streets of Victorian London.

**Session:** [118] Responding to the people's needs: charity, philanthropy and social wellbeing from 1800 to the present

Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham, UK)

**A bear’s biography: the more-than-human battlespace**

During the Second World War Wojtek, a Syrian bear, became a mascot, pet and officially enlisted a soldier of the Polish Army helping to unload ammunition and capturing an enemy spy. Wojtek’s biography has recently been documented in books, TV and theatre with focus on the soldiers who were his comrades and keepers. Wojtek has become a memorial of Polish identity and abused loyalties, a symbol of Polish identity; his animality written out. This study of Wojtek reinserts the bear back into his biography and narrates the battlefield as a place of cohabitation and transgression, where categories of human and nonhuman, civilized and wild are challenged. Wojtek’s place in the military was not so unusual, animals are very much present in conflict, as companions, means of labour and modes of fighting, at times the line between human and nonhuman blurs. This paper takes Wojtek’s biography narrated through its material remnants, a rich archive of photography, film, oral history and landscapes in order to reveal the battlefield as a place which allows and demands diverse ways of being with nonhuman animals and war to be hybrid and more-than-human. This complex entanglement of human and nonhuman in conflict is worthy of study as it continues today in evermore hi-tech cyborg innovations through the science of biomimicry, creating more-than-human practices and beings for the battlespace. Overall, this paper explores whether a biography of a nonhuman animal can add insight into research on embodied experiences of military conflicts.
Session: [113] Technology, nature, and war in the twentieth century

Isla Forsyth (University of Nottingham, UK)

Narrating war

‘Wars, then, are never tidy, clinical affairs…they’re full of opportunism, errors, lies and collaborations. You don’t need to possess a Y chromosome to find it compelling; you need only to be human’ (Lovell, 2011). This paper takes a sideways glance at ‘new military history’, an approach that embeds war in its political, economic, social, cultural and personal contexts, as a means to consider to what extent historical geography is examining war both in its implementation and enactment and the ways in which this has been informed by feminist historical theories and methodologies. It calls for historical geographers to engage with concepts of ‘care’ and feminist geopolitics, in order to more fully explore and account for the consequences and legacies of military violence. Taking the desert in WWII as a theatre of conflict, and more-than-human geographies as a frame, this paper aims to reveal that by engaging with conflicts through a subjective and critical lens, which examine the complexity and humanity in military histories, historical geography can disrupt neat accounts of war to tell compelling narratives and reveal unsettling histories about the nature of knowledge and the pervasive militarism of culture.

Session: [26] Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (3): feminist theories and remembering the past

Cordelia Freeman (University of Nottingham, UK)

Dictators on the Chile-Peru border: the almost-war of the 1970s

In the mid-1970s Chile and Peru were ruled by Generals Pinochet and Velasco, military dictators and political enemies who squared off on the border separating them. The centenary of the 1879 War of the Pacific was approaching and the Peruvian dictator was hell bent on reclaiming once-stolen northern Chile as Peruvian no matter how many lives would be lost in doing so. Chile fortified its frontiers and the border city of Arica became heavily militarized. Various narratives appear on the Chilean side, local citizens who had no idea they were in danger, military officials who were certain Peru would successfully capture the territory, state representatives who organized grand displays of bi-national friendship, and spies who sought to deceive the enemy and uncover their secrets. This tells a complex story about what the border really means for different actors, while the state was at a point of ‘almost-war’, the citizens of the border region moved freely and lived in a spirit of friendship with their neighbours. This paper considers this milieu of contrasting narratives and actors in the Chilean border city of Arica and the reasons for this state of precarity and fear and its eventual dissipation.

Session: [17] Territory and state

Fabian Frenzel (University of Leicester, UK), Anna Feigenbaum (Bournemouth University, UK)

Land, labour and political action: the politicisation of social reproduction in protest camps

The politicisation of social reproduction is at the heart of left wing politics. Unions and the labour movement more generally have long focused on what Marx saw as ‘productive labour’, labour that produced surplus-value for capital’s profit. The sites of contention and organization for the labour movement were factories and workplaces. In recent decades we have seen a movement of the terrain of struggle and organisation to include activities that classical Marxism saw as unproductive labour, in particular concerning housework and social reproduction more generally. Since the 1970s social movements have increasingly attempted to create alternative worlds in which new forms of political organization and of social reproduction aim at creating a politics of commons. The autonomous spaces of protest camps, communes and land occupations attempt to create alternatives to the ‘social factory’ where capital tries to make social labour productive for profit and rent. This paper looks at the history and present form of protest camps to chart the development of this politics of the common and its characteristics. Of interest here is the
temporality and spatiality of the organizational forms and the character of the autonomy claimed. We read these attempts in response to the problems of previous movements to create ‘socialism in one city’, in particular in respect to the difficulty of competing with capitalist modes of production. Critically we ask whether protest camps enable a politics of antagonism that coincides with the building of alternative worlds.

**Session:** [133] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (1)

**Alexey Frolov** (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

**Historical geoinformation system: Russian cartographic sources of XVIth - XVIIth centuries**

The project aims to create a geoinformation system that includes geographic position of the majority of the oldest Russian cartographic drawings (XVIth - XVIIth cc.). In this period Russian cartography was developing in its own tradition without European influence. More than 1000 documents are preserved mainly in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts in Moscow. Some plans are from other archives. This complex of historical sources contains about 10000 toponyms. The catalogue of the oldest cartographic drawings has been composed by V.S. Kusov, but they aren't mapped yet. GIS should open an access to the documents for all the historical geographers and other scholars and users of Internet as well as it should increase opportunities of studying of the oldest Russian cartographic drawings as historical source. The project has educational meaning and makes easier the searching and navigation.

**Session:** [29] Historical GIS: applications and approaches

**Raphael Fuhrer** (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, ETH Zürich, Switzerland)

**Modelling historical accessibility and its effects in space**

The central question of this paper is how European state formation has been influenced by the effects of transport networks and supply. Within my research I investigate this issue by modelling historical transport infrastructure in Western Europe from today back to 1500 in a quantitative and spatially explicit way. The expected final results are time-series data of (1) generalised costs/travel times and (2) the accessibility of Western Europe in 2000, 1950, 1900, 1850, 1800, 1700, 1600 and 1500, whenever possible on a municipality level, and corresponding interaction models between transport and state formation. These models consist of impact sub-models with other systems, such as society, economy and environment, especially agriculture, rural industry and the urban system. The paper presentation will consist of three parts: (1) provision of a rationale of the interaction of transport and state evolution, (2) reporting on the data processing and available sources, and (3) presentation of some first results (2000 and 1950, probably earlier years too).

**Session:** [7] Geographies of communications

**Hitofumi Fujimoto** (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

**The establishment of labour market and the urbanization in early modern Japan**

This paper aims to make clear the establishment of labour market and Japanese urbanization in the Edo era (1603-1868). Although Japanese social and political structure had been decentralized until the seventeenth century, the dynamic movement of people from rural areas to major cities was happened after Tokugawa Shogunate started to control the whole of Japan. The requirement of higher wages accelerated the movement into big cities and the change of the previous politico-social system. As a result, the movement of labour force into big cities caused unequal developments between urban and rural area in the land. And the Shogunate and local governments had to work on the solution of associated problems—the urban problem and the rural problem—at the same time.

**Session:** [74] Urban historical geography
Tamami Fukuda (Osaka Prefecture University, Japan)

**Gender and historical geography in Japan: current conditions and prospects**

Generally, it is impossible to leave histories in the past. For example, in Japan the serious debate over “comfort women” during the Second World War recalls the problems of historical recognition and the politics over women’s bodies, on which there are different kinds of historical, ethical, and political perspectives based on different spatial scales. Historical recognition is one of the critical social issues in contemporary Japanese society; many feminist scholars have revealed the history of “comfort women” and engage in struggling with and for them. How does feminist historical geography, if it exists in Japan, get involved in such a critical historical issue? Alternatively, is there a close relationship between gender studies and historical geography in Japan? This paper addresses the current conditions of “feminist historical geography” and the prospects for the academic practice within Japanese geography. First, the paper illuminates the main reasons for little interaction between gender perspectives and historical geography, focusing on the limited perspectives of feminist geography compared to vigorous research in women’s history. The paper also considers the relation between history and women’s history, and between history and historical geography. Second, this paper suggests possibilities to develop feminist perspectives in historical geography from my own academic position as a cultural geographer trying to construct bridges between gender geography and geographical thought/history research, and interested in public geography including heritage studies.

*Session: [3] Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (1): rethinking the making of geography*

Carlos Lopez Galviz (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, UK)

**Isthmus of empire: the surveys and bulletins of the Panama and Suez canals**

In the preface of his Suez, Panama et les Routes Maritimes Mondiales (1940), André Siegfried, prominent geographer of the Collège de France, presented the Panama and Suez canals as ‘essential instruments of world unity’ threatened by the rapid unfolding of war. The canals were beacons of civilization; a legacy of white Europeans and white North Americans that war might soon destroy. Without a doubt, the two canals connected lands and oceans: that was their very aim behind their construction. But they also separated, dissecting land, displacing communities and limiting access to resources in the interest of global trade. That trade was imperial in outlook, forcing the localities of two countries, Egypt and Colombia, into a realm of diplomacy, high politics and military display. What role did geographical knowledge play in the process of imagining, planning and building the two canals? What unity or separation did geographers contribute? This paper will provide some provisional answers to these questions by focusing on two sets of archives which have been overlooked, namely, the Directorate of Overseas Surveys of the Royal Geographical Society, specifically the interoceanic surveys of the two canals, and the Bulletin du canal interocéanique, published by the Compagnie universelle du canal interocéanique (created to build the Panama Canal) between 1879 and 1890. A close examination of this material will provide useful insights into the process of transforming a geographical feature –isthmus- into a productive imperial route –canal- an important part of which was produced in imperial centres such as London, Paris and New York.

*Session: [138] Elemental empires: aerial and aquatic mobilities*

Ben Garlick (University of Edinburgh, UK)

**Standardising beastliness: logging Osprey behaviour at Loch Garten and the negotiated production of the animal archive**

Since the late 1950s, RSPB wardens at Loch Garten have kept a detailed log recording the lives of the ospreys nesting there. During the 1960s and early 1970s these logs evolved from the prosaic accounts of bird activity into standardised scientific records of specific osprey behaviours, facilitating data extraction for the society’s research biologists. The intervening gradual changes in data recording methods represent processes of becoming bird and interspecies negotiation on the part of the wardens as they tried to find a language that could better the render the lives of non-humans. The ospreys of the past are the ‘co-authors’ of this ‘animal archive’ (Benson, 2011). The dynamic character of the record reveals the difficulties of
negotiating a language that could adequately render non-human experience. Whilst acknowledging that the move from prosaic accounts to the columned log mirrored the wider shift from a protectionist to conservationist approach within the RSPB, this paper argues that these records demonstrate a consistent on-the-ground epistemological flexibility on the part of those tasked with recording the intricacies of beastly lifeworlds. The paper emphasises the significant presence of the beastly in such unruly archive records that are often inadequate records of animal lives. In attending to the ways in which this negotiation unfolds, and the places in which it occurs, the paper seeks a more nuanced appreciation of animal histories.

Session: [47] Beastly pasts and places (1)

Bernard Gauthiez, Olivier Zeller (Université de Lyon CNRS, France)

Mapping change at the building scale

The Historical GIS project at Lyon was a huge challenge, as, as a first scope, it intended to map every building permit given in the city between 1644 and 1763, in order to understand change at the buildings scale. The idea was also to test the feasibility of a ‘film’ showing urban change, informed at the scale of its smaller ‘quanta’ of transformation, thus escaping the limits of existing maps. The period has since been extended to 1600-1890, and many other historical aspects could be dealt with. This project implied the constitution of a database made of the thousands of deeds (7,000 for 1600-1763), the reconstitution of a plots and buildings map thanks to 19th century cadaster plan and earlier tax rolls, an analysis of existing buildings, then the mapping. The precise mapping of each new construction and transformation, in time and scale, leads to the identification of processes otherwise difficult to study: group rebuilding, for example, was very frequent. Change at different space scales becomes clearer: individual building, neighborhood, quartiers, city. Time scales also clearly appear spatially: yearly cycle, economical ups and downs, trends over decades and centuries. This asked for methodological advances and is still in course of investigation. The ‘film’ of the transformation has been produced.

Session: [120] Digital mappings and historical geographies (1)

Andrea Gaynor (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Self-sown: grasses and the making of the southern Australian agricultural landscape

In his ground-breaking Ecological Imperialism and other works, Alfred Crosby illuminated the roles played by plants – weeds and crops – in transforming native ecologies and facilitating European expansion in what he called the lands of demographic takeover. These stories of weeds and crops are important, but between them lies the story of self-sown crops, or crops that acted like weeds. In some cases these plants unwittingly facilitated colonisation by suggesting ways to farm. They also became the subject of a range of environmental narratives, for example about the ‘natural’ potential of the soil and climate, or the extent to which farming in the antipodes was a game of chance rather than skill. In more established areas they gave rise to debate and experimentation: were these paddocks a boon or a curse? Were they a windfall that with luck or good management could be counted toward the season’s seeding acreage, or an irritating interference with carefully planned systems of rotation and fallow? This paper examines both the extent to which such plants had a role to play in patterns of agricultural development in southern Australia, and the understandings of climate, in particular, revealed in responses to self-sown crops.

Session: [99] Cropping Australia: settling, managing and farming the continent's landscapes

Carolyn Gibbeson (Newcastle University, UK)

Monuments of madness: the multiple lives of former asylums

Asylums have often been depicted as feared places that symbolise the segregation of the mentally ill from normal society. And yet today, the negative perceptions of these former asylums appears to have eased, to be replaced by an appreciation of their built form: indeed some are being turned into luxury apartment complexes. Originally designed as places of care,
these hospitals were intended as places where people could recuperate and then be returned to society as fully functioning citizens. The large, public asylums built following the 1808 County Asylums Act were often the size of villages and continued to remain in use until the late 1990s when they were gradually sold off as the idea of care in the community became increasingly important. So has the fear of the asylum given way to a desire to re-use a building appreciated for its architectural merit as Franklin (2002) suggests, or do older perceptions still persist? This paper will examine the multiple lives of these former asylum buildings, considering the views of those who built the asylums, former patients, former staff, property developers, and the heritage sector. It will explore the multiple and divergent images presented by them; images of cure, incarceration, horror, luxury and beauty. It will look at the changing views of asylums and their continued dissonance. In highlighting these multiple lives and identities, this paper will ask what the impact of these various (re)interpretations are and what sort of places this is likely to create.

Session: [94] Asylum geographies (2)

Oliver Gibson (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

In search of fresh air: health, environment and child welfare in late Victorian Britain

This paper investigates the role of fresh air and green open space in the work of Barnardo’s children’s charity during the late-Victorian period. By the 1880s, the charity, established in the 1860s, had created a ‘Fresh Air Fund,’ also known as the ‘Country Holiday’s Fund’, which enabled the poor children of the East End to have a fortnight’s break in the country or at the seaside. This practice formed part of a wider phenomenon emerging during this period, which emphasised the benefits of green, open space and fresh air for the all-round development of children. Promoted on the basis of improving physical, moral and spiritual health, the paper investigates how this discourse and associated practices was a reaction to broader anxieties centred on urban degeneration and social disorder; as well as being viewed as an integral part of securing the vitality of the future of nation and empire. Through an examination of how this practice was justified by the philanthropists of the period, as well the children’s own experiences of these rural ‘outings,’ the paper seeks to move beyond research that has focused simply on the representational qualities of philanthropic child rescue discourse to promote a more nuanced understanding of how institutions such as Barnardo’s drew upon widely circulating ideas about the relationship between health and open space to promote child welfare in late nineteenth-century Britain.

Session: [118] Responding to the people’s needs: charity, philanthropy and social wellbeing from 1800 to the present

Ruth Glasser (University of Connecticut, USA)

Grass with the brass: the persistence of urban agriculture in Waterbury, Connecticut

Does urban farming have a history? Most journalistic and scholarly considerations of urban farming describe contemporary phenomena. Most urban histories stop discussing farms once the Industrial Revolution comes into play. But just because farms fall off the figurative map doesn’t mean that they fall off the literal map! This paper discusses—with accompanying GIS maps—the ongoing presence of farming and local food processing in Waterbury, Connecticut, from the late 19th century into the late 20th century. Although Waterbury was a quintessential industrial place—the center of brass and clock-making for the United States for well over a century—the city’s farms persisted and even interwove with the industrial sector in multiple ways. The little-known agricultural history of Waterbury and many other cities deserves to be told both for its own sake, and for the ways in which it can inform and guide contemporary urban farming/food system movements.

Session: [110] Agriculture in rural and urban settings
Galina Glazyrina (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

The image of Scythia/Svíþjóð in mikla in Old Norse-Icelandic religious literature

A place-name Scythia can be sporadically found in the writings belonging to the different genres of Old Norse-Icelandic Church and religious literature. Of particular interest in this respect are the Stjorn, a mid-thirteenth century compilation of the Old Testament, and Postola sögur (c. 1300) based on those Latin vitae of apostles and saints which became known in Iceland and Norway soon after the Conversion c. 1000 and belong to the first texts to have appeared translated into the national languages before 1150. According to the explanations given in these and some other texts, Scythia is synonymous to Svíþjóð in mikla. The latter place-name is an important detail of a Scandinavian settlement-legend which claims that the region had been peopled by pagan gods – the ancestors of the Swedish and Norwegian kings. Led by Óðin, the gods arrived from Asia and their route went from Svíþjóð in mikla to Svíþjóð. What was the basis for semantic and literary adaptation of Scythia to Svíþjóð in mikla? Can we speak of particular tendencies in re-contextualization of their Latin parallels (equivalence, similarity, contrast, confusion, etc.)? What is the image of Scythia/Svíþjóð in mikla in Old Norse-Icelandic religious literature? These and some other questions will be touched upon.


Anastasia Glebova, Kirill Chistyakov (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

Landscape and the early history of human settlement in the Altai Mountains during the Holocene

The evolution of the landscape of the Altai Mountains in the Holocene was influenced by both natural and anthropogenic factors. Human settlement on the territory, especially in ancient times, was mostly dependent on natural factors. Change in natural conditions led to the mobility of people. This paper analyzes the landscape and spatial location of archaeological sites among different historical periods. Additionally the rhythm of Holocene climate change in the mountains is taken into account. For this purpose an electronic database with information about 1311 archaeological sites of the Altai Mountains was created. Our work also includes archaeological map sections for each studied period. The landscape map of the Altai Mountains was compiled on a scale of 1:500,000. Most of the archaeological sites are located in the steppe and the forest-steppe. Since ancient times in the steppe and the forest-steppe landscapes the main sector of the economy was nomadic herding. In addition, many monuments are concentrated in the river valleys, where were the most suitable conditions for agriculture. Ancient tribes also used alpine pastures for grazing. Comparison of climatic periods and stages of human exploration of the natural landscape shows that the most active development was during the periods of moisture climate.

Session: [98] Landscape and settlement in Europe

Anne Godlewska, Laura Schaefli (Queen’s University, Canada)

A geography of historical geographic ignorance in Ontario, Canada

Historical geographic ignorance is an important realm for investigation in settler societies. Not just a simple matter of not knowing, ignorance reinforces power and exclusion in insidious ways. Historical geographic ignorance is particularly important as it implicates a sense of belonging, place meaning, and issues of personal and cultural continuity. In settler societies such as Canada and Australia (to name only two of many) citizens are mobilized through widespread public ignorance to maintain a status quo injurious to the interests of Indigenous people and supportive of the settler majority. Often substantially unconscious at an individual level, the patterns of exclusion are cultivated and reinforced in social institutions, particularly in education. Our research explores the patterns of ignorance about Indigenous peoples, and their governance, culture, current events, history and geography in eight universities in Ontario and analyses them in terms of the school curriculum, the social attitudes prevailing in the home, students’ social attitudes, the context within which students were educated and a series of demographic and performance factors. Intended as a Canada-wide study, we have preliminary
comparative data between Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador that will allow us to speculate on what we may find as we go across Canada.

Session: [41] Geographical knowledge and ignorance

Heather Goodall (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Pestilent swamp to precious "Native": the arrival of ecology in working-class resident action environment campaigning on Sydney's Georges River

This paper discusses a major shift in Australian working class action around environment in the late 1960s, when 'ecology' made a sudden appearance in arguments to protect the Georges River. People around this polluted, industrialised and degraded river in Sydney's southwest had previously campaigned strongly to expand national parks – despite being shunned by middle class environmental groups protecting distant 'pristine wilderness'. But the Georges River campaigners for national parks concentrated on iconic eucalypts and flowering plants, shunning endemic native mangroves which had become invasive in the high nutrient river pollution. The area's local government councils, faced with massive increases in domestic waste as population increased, had been burying it by 'reclaiming' inlets with heavy mangrove stands, arguing that this provided playing fields and only destroyed the hated 'pestilential' mangrove swamps. Quite suddenly, in an unlikely alliance between working class residents, despairing local council health officials and some Department of Fisheries biologists, resident action documents transformed the mangrove stands from 'unhealthy swamps' to the protective, nurturing but fragile homes of baby ducks, fish and other species. This paper traces how that alliance was forged and the impact it had on the river, the communities and local government policies.

Session: [9] Environments of concern: locality, conservation and ecology

Matthew Goodman, Simon Naylor, Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK)

Magnetism, scientific instruments, and expeditionary science in the nineteenth century

This paper discusses the aims and initial outcomes of a project that examines the conduct of research into terrestrial magnetism in expeditionary contexts in the nineteenth century. The focus of this paper is on the philosophical instruments that were used to study terrestrial magnetism in expeditionary contexts, most notably Robert Were Fox's deflector dipping needle compass, or dip circle. Instruments that measured magnetic dip or inclination had been judged to have performed poorly on Arctic voyages and Fox produced a solution in 1832, which worked in every latitude, was robust enough for work at sea, and allowed for the measurement of both dip and intensity. Fox's dip circle was promoted by John Franklin, Francis Beaufort and Edward Sabine amongst others and used on numerous voyages of exploration, both on land and at sea, from the 1830s until at least the late 1870s. This paper will trace the life-course of Fox's dip circle as it was developed, promoted and used over the course of the nineteenth century. In doing so it will consider the place of instruments in the production of credible scientific knowledge and credible observers.

Session: [23] Historical geographies of instruments and instrumentation

Alison L. Goodrum (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)

The way the West was worn: dressing for the Dude Ranch in 1930s America

The 1930s was a 'Golden Age' of dude ranching in the United States. Wealthy clients ('dudes'), resident in the urban centres of the Eastern seaboard, signed up for an extended vacation at one of many ranches 'out West'. These dude ranches were advertised as a tonic for modern living and an opportunity to acquire horsemanship in spectacular – yet contained – outdoor spaces. Advertising rhetoric often addressed female tourists, who participated in horse sports and learned traditional skills from 'college educated cowboys'. This paper focuses on the female dude rancher of the 1930s and her vacation wardrobe. This new form of holidaying brought with it a combination of sartorial challenges that offer insight on the material culture of human-animal activities. Riding dress and the presentation of horse and rider was governed by strict codes.
However, these conventions were incongruous in the relaxed, casual atmosphere of the dude ranch, giving rise to an emergent form of riding dress: crumpled, unbuttoned, loose-fitting. The paper discusses the ways in which the West was constructed both symbolically and materially through specific shapes, colours, textures, silhouettes and styling details. It proposes that dress was an important device for female dude ranchers, who employed it to signal their physical movement through space. Wearing suitable, acceptable, clothes (or ‘getting it wrong’) demonstrated the degree to which one understood the natural order of the elemental and beastly world. Ranch-wear, and the way it was worn, was part of the acculturation process: of becoming, and being, a part of the physical and imaginary West.

Session: [135] Materiality and historical geography (1)

Haim Goren (Tel-Hai College, Israel), Bruno Schelhaas (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany)

**Scriptural geography and revolutionary toponymy: Kiepert’s Holy Land Maps after Robinson and Smith**

The study of the Holy Land provides a unique opportunity to examine nineteenth-century research practices. Defined geographically, its ancient history influenced both its subsequent development and its modern study. Its ‘rediscovery’ in the nineteenth century involved fieldwork as well as intensive use of sources including the Scriptures, historical works and pilgrim’s descriptions. The American theologian Edward Robinson and the ABCFM missionary Eli Smith travelled in the Holy Land in 1838 and 1852. Their pioneering research, methodological toponymy, and detailed reconstruction of Biblical Geography was accepted by contemporaries; it has up to now an outstanding position within the subject. The first voyage yielded a detailed three-volume work, published simultaneously in German and English. It includes various maps drawn by the young German cartographer Heinrich Kiepert, establishing a new narrative within the historic-geographical discourse on the Holy Land. Smith was the local language and people expert, Robinson executed the research method, combining geographical information with the historic. Kiepert visualized their work, using the most advanced cartographic skills. This example demonstrates a very effective co-operation of three specialists. At the same time they were part of an international and interdisciplinary network.

Session: [16] Naming places

Polly Gould (University College London, UK)

**No more elsewhere: Antarctica through the archive of the Edward Wilson (1872-1912) watercolours**

With reference to the archive collections in the Scott Polar Research Institute and the RGS, this talk compares the work of Wilson, Antarctic explorer of the Heroic Age, doctor, naturalist, and watercolour artist, who travelled with the two British Antarctic Expeditions Discovery 1901-1904 and Terra Nova 1910-1914, with the photography of Herbert Ponting (1870-1935) the renowned ‘camera artist’ who joined the second expedition. Photography was about to usurp watercolour in its role in topographical documentation, but the technology could not yet take on the task of recording the colour effects of these new lands. During their time together, Wilson, influenced by Ruskin’s aesthetics, and Ponting discussed their work. This research is informed by the anomalies of watercolour landscape painting in Antarctica, the permanence and fugacity of watercolour as a medium, and landscape as objectified view and/or enveloping atmosphere. Aesthetics and eco-ethics are explored, charting a shift from a subject centered to an environment-focused subjectivity. My art practice is a methodology.

Session: [50] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (2)
Stefan Grab (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa), Tizian Zumthurm, Veit Arlt (University of Bern, Switzerland)

“With inexorable might, the westwind chases away each cloud from the sky”: a documentary-based climate and environmental chronology for central Namibia: 1845-1920

We construct an annual documentary-based climate and environmental chronology for central Namibia: 1845-1920. Documentary sources were scrutinized at the Vereinigte Evangelische Mission in Wuppertal, Germany, and Namibian National Archives in Windhoek. Carl Hahn’s detailed diaries are the most valuable source of information for the earliest period until 1859. Other sources of information include the Rhenish Missionary Society annual reports and monthly Berichte (news), official annual reports for the colonial period (1894 onwards), and letters/diaries by traders, travellers etc. Climate and environmental information was transcribed and organized chronologically, and an annual relative rainfall record constructed. The chronology was compared against instrumental rainfall data from Okahandja, Windhoek and Rehoboth for each rain year between 1891 and 1919 – which confirms a good compliance. The chronology and river flow events are compared with those from the Kalahari and Namaqualand regions. Three major drought periods are identified for central Namibia (1865-1871, 1876-1879, 1899-1903). Notably, wet periods do not exceed two consecutive rain seasons, but occur most frequently during the 1890s. Some strong contrasts exist between the Kalahari and central Namibia (e.g. the rain year 1862/3 was very wet in central Namibia but very dry in the Kalahari) - the implications of which are discussed.

Session: [13] Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (1)

Daniel Grant (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

Boom and bust in the flatland: flood, drought, and narrative in California’s Central Valley 1987-2000

This paper contrasts the experience of flood and drought in the agricultural landscape of California’s Central Valley. Inhabitants responded to a drought from 1987-1992 and a flood in 1997 with two distinct narrative shapes that, when juxtaposed, give unique insights into the political and imaginative differences between fast and slow natural disasters. I dissect these two seemingly independent narrative shapes and question their utility in a landscape that experienced both types of disasters. The alternation between flood and drought posed challenges for communities trying adapt to one in the presence of the other, resulting in different senses of risk, environmental time, and uncertainty. When inhabitants framed the drought as a “slow disaster”—a gradual and subtle impending shortage—political and infrastructural responses increased conflict between water users in the south and water suppliers in the north. When, by contrast, inhabitants framed the flood as a “fast disaster”—a dramatic and direct encounter with water’s destructive force—the subsequent political and infrastructural responses built isolated communal solidarity to help mitigate an anticipated future flood. Yet the boundaries between slow and fast disasters eroded over time. This paper proposes that these narrative shapes encouraged amnesia in a landscape of recurring extreme events.

Session: [13] Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (1)

Steven Gray (Swansea University, UK)

King Coal: ordinary oceanic mobility and the need for fuel, 1870−1914

While the exceptional mobility of people has been the focus of studies dealing with nineteenth-century oceanic connections, the historiography has largely ignored the more routine and commonplace. As a result, despite calls ‘to penetrate the black boxes’ of ‘steam power, steam ship’, ‘we still know little about ... [the steamship’s] wider impact’ (Steel 2011). Even into the twentieth century the majority of sea journeys, despite perceptions of a shrunken world, were still often a great undertaking. In particular, the advent of steam power on the oceans meant that the mobility of imperial trade, navies, troops, administrators, and migrants were reliant on the global availability of the quality steam coal which fuelled these ships. Thus the movement of coal became crucial to many imperial mobilities of this period. This paper explores the development and maintenance of these material networks and physical infrastructures, revealing that they
were not 'straightforward processes, but were characterised by ambiguities and tensions', and intertwined with many actors, confictions, and unintended consequences (van der Vleuten and Kaijser 2006). Indeed, not only did they facilitate the movement of coal, but they too relied on the global mobility of labour, knowledge, and ships.

Session: [138] Elemental empires: aerial and aquatic mobilities

Kirsten Greer (Nipissing University, Canada)

**The geographic tradition in Caribbean environmental history: David Watts, McGill University, and the Caribbean project**

According to environmental historian John R. McNeill, the Caribbean region has often been overlooked in global environmental history because "the historiography of the Caribbean is so tightly focused on the slave plantation and the experiences of slavery, the social world of domination, resistance." As a result, he states, "things such as soil erosion and mosquitoes and the botany of sugar cane have been less interesting to that historiographical community." Citing a few exceptions, McNeill highlights the work of David Watts, a British geographer who published *The West Indies: Patterns of Development, Culture and Environmental Change since 1492* (1987), a book that is cited widely in Atlantic and Caribbean histories. This paper examines the work of David Watts as both a historical geographer and a biogeographer. As a master's student in the Department of Geography at Berkeley University (USA), and as a doctoral student in the Department of Geography at McGill University (Canada), Watts embraced the Carl Sauer tradition and capitalized on McGill's growing involvement in the Caribbean region in the 1950s-70s. The "Caribbean project," as it was called back then, centered on the development of the university's field stations in Barbados and Guyana, and focused on research in historical geography, biogeography, pedology, climatology, and geomorphology. We conclude by highlighting the importance of tracing the geographic tradition in Caribbean environmental history in order to bridge the geography and history divide. Moreover, we suggest possible ways to move forward with the body of work produced by Watts and his geography colleagues at McGill.

Session: [35] History and geography: a bridge too far?

Kirsten Greer, Sonje Bols (Nipissing University, Canada)

"She of the Loghouse Nest": Louise de Kiriline Lawrence (1894–1992), birds, and fieldwork in Ontario's "Near North"

Northern Ontario’s ecological past can be found in the vast natural history collections housed in museums across North America. While most of these collections are associated with men of the fur trade, scientific expeditions, and settlement, a few women remain hidden in the natural history archive. In 1927, Swedish emigrant Louise de Kiriline Lawrence settled in Ontario’s “Near North” and became a leading authority on the breeding biologies of several northern Ontario bird species. Material remnants of her contributions are found as bird skins and nests in the Nature Museum in Ottawa, the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, and professional ornithological publications. While such cumulative ‘data’ has been crucial to works in historical ecological reconstructions, the ways in which such knowledge was produced and circulated remains understudied. This paper builds on previous work in feminist historical geography to examine the role of gender in the natural sciences. de Kiriline Lawrence gained authority in the field for her observations around her "Loghouse Nest" cabin, providing detailed observations of the nesting behaviours of birds. While de Kiriline Lawrence is celebrated as one of the few women to enter the professional field of ornithology, she was also part of a settler culture that attempted to naturalize their presence on Indigenous lands. The region surrounding her loghouse nest is currently under a land claim by the Algonquin peoples who never ceded their traditional lands. This paper therefore proposes an approach in critical historical ecological reconstructions that brings together feminist historical geography, science studies, and decolonizing methodologies.

Empire, trees, and climate in the North Atlantic: towards critical dendro-provenancing

How can historical geographies of British imperial expansion, trade networks, and commodity frontiers inform forest and climate histories? This paper contributes to mixed methods in forest histories and climate change research by combining theoretical and methodological approaches in historical geography, dendrochronology, and GIS to understand how the Atlantic triangle trade in timber can inform studies on climate. In the early to mid-nineteenth century, British North America was an integral site in Britain's triangular trade of timber, fish, sugar, rum, and molasses with the West Indies. Known today as eastern Canada, the region’s forests and watersheds were transformed into the “modern” world system as the Crown secured lands and timber rights during the Napoleonic Wars. Considering that British North American timber was integral to ship-building, imperial infrastructure (dockyards, fortifications, government buildings), and maritime supremacy in the age of sail, we provide an overview our our preliminary findings on how archival and museum research, dendro-provenancing (e.g. analysis of tree ring widths of historic buildings and shipwrecks), and visualizing techniques using GIS can provide important insights into climatic conditions of the past. We also discuss the theoretical challenges of using mixed methods in climate change research, especially when bringing together different approaches from the humanities and environmental sciences, and in thinking about the role of non-human agency in climate change. This project is funded by the Government of Canada's SSHRC Insight Development Grant (2014-2016).

Session: [97] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (1)

Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

Discussant

In the final paper of the session, the convenors reflect on the foregoing papers, offering some concluding comments as well as a space for further discussions.

Session: [144] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (2)

Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

Squatting as "moral ecology": commoning in the New Forest

1670 was year zero for the ‘Nova Foresta’, the largest surviving Royal Forest in England and Wales. With no register of claims to common rights existing, The Justice Seat for the Forest enrolled all such claims to the forest, the Abstract detailing 307 separate assertions of rights, mostly relating to smallholdings. Supposed to clamp down on disputes and further ‘abuses’ of forest resources, the lack of adequate cartography, and keepers and wardens with little incentive to report and ‘throw’ down encroachments meant that the forest became a squatter’s haven. Living off the resources of the forest and labouring for the surrounding farms and industries, to squat, so the paper argues, was to common in its purest form. And to continue to exist meant finding a balance between getting by and ‘exploitation’, to exist at a level of not only avoiding the wrath of forest officers but also in becoming useful. In such a way the practice of squatting represented the dwell values of ‘moral ecology’, of conserving their habitus against the official exclusionary doctrines of ‘conservation’. Through time, many squats became formally enrolled as holding rights to common, the smallholdings with their crude cob dwellings now iconic and desirable properties.

Session: [85] Forest landscapes
Carl Griffin (University of Sussex, UK)

**The unmaking of the English labouring class (or, the making of the rural labourer as racial subject)**

Chapter seven of E.P. Thompson's The Making of the English Working Class is titled ‘The Field Labourers’. But at 21 pages out of a total of 832 pages of content, it has been suggested that Thompson’s treatment of farmworkers offered little more than context for his central focus on urban, industrial workers. Subsequent analyses have sought to remedy this imbalance, uncovering the flowering of class-consciousness in the English countryside with varying degrees of sophistication and plausibility. This paper offers a different perspective, analysing not the languages of self-narration but instead the discourses used to describe rural workers. It argues that rural working people, agricultural workers especially, were more readily conceived and referred to not as a class but as a distinct race. In the term ‘Hodge’ we see this process given linguistic form and cultural currency, while in the writing of Joseph Townsend and others poor rural workers were rendered as beasts. This had profound consequences. By conceiving of the poor as a separate race, Poor Law administrators and others were given moral consent to control the bodies of claimants, to experiment with forms of bodily control and the negation of individual agency in the making of new subjects.

**Session:** [71] Space, agency and contestation: towards a conversation between labour history and labour geography

Hywel Griffiths, Stephen Tooth (Aberystwyth University, UK)

**A hydrographical society remembered? Flooding, drought, adaptation and culture in the Welsh colony of Patagonia, Argentina**

In a future of uncertain climates, possibly characterised by more frequent extreme events, ephemeral sources (letters, newspapers, literature) and oral histories may provide insights into how historical societies perceived and adapted to their environments, and so inform future adaptation strategies. Analysis of historical writings of original Welsh settlers (1865-present) and interviews with their descendants in Patagonia provide an opportunity to analyse interfaces between people, culture and their environment, historical adaptation to extreme environments, and the nature of inherited cultural memories. The archival research highlights the importance of historical contingency and culturally-conditioned memories as the first settlers perceived the new, semi-arid landscape in the context of the environment and myths of Wales with which they were more familiar. Interviews confirm and augment historical records of extreme weather, but also highlight the importance of thresholds of remembering based on the magnitude and impact of extreme events. Although the binary significance of water (hope but also despair) led to the formation of a hydrographical society, river regulation by large dams and hard engineering (e.g. channelization) has led to complacency regarding flooding. However, the Welsh Patagonian example shows that rapid, forced adaptation to alien environments is possible.

**Session:** [24] Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (2)

Christine Grossutti (Queen’s University, Canada)

**Social aspects of sustainable development: an historical geography of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves**

As a programme of the United Nations’ Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Biosphere Reserves (BR) emerged from a post-war movement that privileged science as the key to world peace. From the time of their conception in 1968 to their current expression in 117 countries worldwide, BRs have progressed from strict conservation areas meant to serve as “living laboratories” for the study of the nature to demonstration areas for “sustainable development”. This paper will trace this process by drawing on the work and archival collections of scientists involved in the conception and implementation of UNESCO and BRs such as JS Huxley, EB Worthington, Frank Fraser Darling, Fred Roots, and George Francis. Particular attention will be given to the moments when social considerations entered the discussions surrounding the changing function of Biosphere Reserves, such as mentions of global poverty, the need for more social science of conservation, and the inclusion or exclusion of First Nations in Canadian BRs. While BRs hold the potential to address disparities in social
equity and cultural power, this potential has been tempered by the application of economic models to the geographical study of the human-nature relationship thereby privileging particular types of geographical knowledge.

Session: [6] International organisation in the twentieth century

Juan-Carlos Guerra, Henar Pascual (University of Valladolid, Spain)

The most magnificent spectacle in the colony: forestry capitalism and the production of space in former Spanish Guinea

The Spanish presence in western Equatorial Africa was consolidated in the treaty of Paris of 1900 until 1968, when the process of decolonization transforms the Spanish colony into the present Republic of Equatorial Guinea. From around 1925 important Spanish financial capital arrives in the context of the technical change in the world furniture industry with the popularization of plywood and the massive use of okoume wood. There is an element that articulates the exploitation of the colonial forest: forest concession. It changes over time into a complex space in which different aspects coexist: the natives’ rights concerning the ownership and use of land; the logic of capital and material elements in the forest exploitation and first transformation of wood; and, often understood as a social experiment, the residential space of the Spanish settler and the African laborer. The present study offers an initial approach to the history of the exploitation of the continental Guinea forest under the perspective of a colonial economy. In order to do so, the Africa collection in the General Archive of the Administration (Spain) has been used as well as the House of Guinea collection available in the National Archive of Catalonia and several bibliographical and statistical sources.

Session: [60] Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015

Mike Gulliver (University of Bristol, UK)

Philanthropy for and from the London Deaf community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century

The London Deaf church’s early years were typically low key. From their earliest emergence in the 1840s to the end of the 1860s, services were fragmentary: located in borrowed rooms, with a borrowed chaplain. In the late 1860s, everything changed. Gifted a long lease on a plot on Oxford Street with a minimal ground-rent, the London Deaf church found itself with an architect, and patronage from Queen Victoria and other eminent figures of the day, including Gladstone. By the mid-1870s, Deaf people had not only a purpose-built church, but also a full-time signing chaplain who lived just next door, and a network of formally sanctioned services all over the capital. Our paper will trace some of the more intriguing historical geographies of the Deaf church and Deaf charity story. From the days of Ebury and the Grosvenor involvement, and the way that it tied the Deaf community into the moral landscapes of London society elite, to the period of formal charity structure and the more recent ‘scrabble’ to maintain some kind of justifiable charitable presence in the face of an increasingly assertive and empowered Deaf community, we uncover the geographies of what the Deaf community call ‘DEAF WAGE’ – those who made a living for the Deaf, and now make a living from them.

Session: [118] Responding to the people’s needs: charity, philanthropy and social wellbeing from 1800 to the present

Zoltán Gyimesi (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

Eurocentric narratives of geographical discoveries: developing a postcolonial framework for nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Hungarian geographical knowledge production

This paper aims to present a range of empirical materials to develop a postcolonial research framework for understanding 19th and early 20th century Hungarian geographical knowledge production. A critical analysis will be provided by deconstructing the eurocentric narratives of Hungarian geographers, through uncovering modernist, nationalist, racial, colonial, oriental and imperial discourses and “geographical imaginations” of the grand historical accounts on the “age of discoveries” and later Hungarian expeditions and fact-gathering. This analysis builds on anti-
eurocentric historical studies, situating “Othering” discourses against a “provincialised Europe” and a “tunnel history” of the coloniser’s model of the world, to uncover “people without history” and to provide a more contextualised historical understanding of eurocentric geographical knowledge production. The study will attempt to unravel universalised narratives of diffusionist historicism, heroic expansionist visions of explorations, and Enlightenment rationalist accounts of accumulating “objective” scientific facts, arguing for a more critical understanding of imperial hegemony and dispossession through rewriting local histories, commodifying local knowledge and exhibiting a stage-world of the “Other” by Hungarian geographers. The total absence of such critical historical studies in Hungary runs contrary to a recent upsurge of attempts to popularise geography by a discursive return to national achievements in expeditions.

Session: [123] Breaking new ground: postcolonial approaches to Hungarian geography

Róbert Győri (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

**Geography and state protection: the political colonisation of Hungarian geography after the 1956 revolution**

After World War II, Hungary became a part of the Soviet occupation zone, with a brief provisional period of multi-party elections between 1945 and 1948, followed by the violent establishment of the communist regime. This marked a radical turning point not only in the country’s history, but also in the development of Hungarian science. The “Sovietisation” of Hungarian geography began in 1949, but gained new momentum after the defeat of the 1956 revolution. All scientific institutions were purged, and this purification was conducted by entitled communists without any former affiliation to geography. By the end of the 1950s, most Hungarian geography departments had received new lecturers with fast acquired doctorates. Most of them had been émigrés, some had studied at Soviet scientific institutions, while others had been high ranking officers of either the State Protection Authorities (dissolved in 1956), or special branches of the police. Who were they? How did they manage to get scientific credentials? What did they teach? How could they produce scientific results? The aim of this paper is to enhance our understanding of how science was regulated by a colonising totalitarian regime, and how Hungarian geography in particular was colonised as a result of Soviet-era transformations.

Session: [123] Breaking new ground: postcolonial approaches to Hungarian geography

Ferenc Gyuris (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

**Territorial revision as a civilising mission in interwar Hungary**

After being traumatised by the immense territorial losses resulting from the 1920 Trianon Peace Treaty, Hungary’s political leaders, alongside a vast majority of Hungarian scholars, considered territorial revision as a major goal. Geographers played a crucial role in this process by creating a wide array of arguments to provide scientific justification for reestablishing the pre-1920 boundaries. One of these arguments presented the Carpathian Basin as the scene of a grandiose civilising mission, with Hungarians destined to bring both civilisation and the achievements of the modern age to other nationalities who were, from the Hungarian perspective, “at a lower cultural level”. The aim of this paper is to reveal how this narrative emerged, how it was instrumentalised and expressed through the language and methods of geography, and how it implied that the fulfilling of Hungarian revisionary goals should be of crucial interest to the entire continent, and to the flourishing of European civilisation.

Session: [123] Breaking new ground: postcolonial approaches to Hungarian geography

Liz Haines (Royal Holloway University of London / Science Museum, UK)

**Pseudo-photogrammetry and the touristic imagination**

In 1864 Francis Galton presented a series of stereographic slides depicting ‘mountainous regions’ to the Royal Geographical Society. These slides were unlike the vast majority of
stereographic ‘views’ that were circulating in Victorian Britain. Together with his cousin Cameron Galton, he had prepared what looked like early photogrammetric work by taking vertical photographs of relief models. Galton’s long association with the RGS, and his multifarious scientific career might lead the historian to consider these as scientific objects, or pedagogic devices (a 2D proxy for the models that have been shown to important in the history of British geographical education). The widespread market for stereographic views as a leisure activity, suggests they could be enrolled in narratives of nineteenth-century consumption where passive citizens were brought the ‘world-as-display’. Neither is exactly the case here. Rather these slides were intended to play a role in the anticipation of an embodied travel experience, a form of illustration for touristic guidebooks. This presentation explores the relationship between this new form of photographic representation and the idea of the nineteenth century armchair - not as a place for collecting or contemplating data but rather as a springboard into travel for pleasure.

Session: [50] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (2)

Liz Haines (Royal Holloway University of London / Science Museum, UK)

*When form becomes content: drawing historical narrative from the paper of paper records*

Over the last thirty years, historical geographers have been able to draw on increasingly subtle tools to understand the paper scaffolds of government and expertise: the ethnographies of Latour (1987) schematized networks and accumulations of power; Stoler’s historical ethnography of colonial administration revealed strained subjectivities (2010); Hull focused our attention on the use of simple apparatus such as lists or business cards in contemporary Pakistani governance (2012). The paper trail behind the colonial cartography of Northern Rhodesia demonstrates that these theoretical tools can expand our interpretations of even such traditional fodder for historical geography as the imperial map. Careful observation of bureaucratic materials and labour allows colonial map-making to be situated amongst other narratives, such as the increasing literacy of Africans, and the employment of women in technical and clerical positions. It enables us to see desk-work as framed not only by encultured notions of ability or rights, but also by the global patterns of availability of particular technologies and expertise, from carbon paper to aeroplanes. This presentation highlights some of the best examples of the translation of the materiality of clerical documents into narrative (histories that include desk placings and sweaty hands), and explores the devices we have to make that substance speak, using the Northern Rhodesian archive as a source.

Session: [146] Materiality and historical geography (2)

Alexander Hall (Coventry University, UK)

*Remembering in God’s name: the role of the church and community institutions in commemorating floods*

Whilst the important role of religious institutions and related community groups during disasters has been widely recognised (Drabek and McEntire 2003), little attention has been given to the role that religious organisations play in the long-term commemoration of extreme weather events. The incorporation of extreme weather events into a community’s long-term social memory is important for the community’s perception of future risks, adaptive development of infrastructure, and ongoing social resilience. Across the United Kingdom village greens, community halls, churches, and monuments are adorned with flood markers that commemorate the water level of historic floods. This paper uses these markers, as a starting point to investigate the wider role that the church has historically played in commemorating floods in British communities. Focussing on the north Norfolk coast in the east of England in particular the Minster at Kings Lynn, and using archival records at the church, county and national level, this paper explores the churches’ role in helping to inscribe tragic flood events into local communities’ social memory. This paper highlights the important role that these long-standing community institutions have played not only in the immediate aftermath of disasters, but also in the intergenerational commemoration of a region’s climatic extremes.

Session: [24] Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (2)
Catherine Hall (University College London, UK)

**Rethinking slavery and freedom**

This lecture will draw on the work of the Legacies of British Slave-ownership project at UCL and other current work on slavery and abolition, making connections with the preoccupations of historical geographers. The focus will be on the meanings of slavery and freedom in the C18 and early C19 British Empire. These were terms which were widely utilised but whose meanings were both geographically and historically specific. Who was free to do what, where? How was white freedom in the Caribbean marked as different from that of the metropole? What was the relationship between slavery and other forms of unfree labour? Extensive use will be made of the writings of slave-owners and their descendants and the part they played in the racial mapping & re-mapping of empire.

**Session:** [37] Rethinking slavery and freedom

Karin Hallgren (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

**Swedish farming systems as a determining factor for the level of details in eighteenth century cadastral maps**

Swedish cadastral maps have recently been digitized and thus become more easily accessible, leading to an increased interest in using them in historical studies. A fundamental question is what information we can expect. This paper shows that the prevalence of details in the maps partly was a consequence of the farming system. A study of kitchen gardens in 2500 eighteenth-century cadastral maps from the south of Sweden showed that vegetable plots are more frequent in the maps from the west (80 % of the maps) than in the ones from the east (40 %). Was this due to real differences or to differences in the maps? The border between the two regions coincides with the border between two strip field systems. In the east, there was a regular farming system called solskifte. Here the tofts were geometrically regular, and the width of each homestead’s toft was proportional to the share of the arable land. The toft was therefore an important document. Examples show that surveyors marked the boundary of the tofts but left out details, like kitchen gardens, lying inside the boundary. Apparently, before drawing conclusions about the map’s contents, one must take into account its regional characteristics.

**Session:** [89] Maps as historical sources

Zhaoqing Han (Fudan University, China)

**The mapping of Huang yu quan lan tu of Kangxi-reign (1622-1722AD) in the Qing Dynasty and its impact**

Based on the previous studies of Huang yu quan lan tu (Map of a Complete View of Imperial Territory), which was directed by the Jesuit missionaries from 1708 to 1718 under the order from Emperor Kangxi, this paper discusses the content and accuracy of this map and its impact on the Chinese cartography and European view of the territory of the Qing Empire (1644-1911) through a comparative study of maps and the application of ArcGIS. For China, since it is the first map in history to implement European modern techniques, it laid a foundation of coordinate system for later mapping of this kind and had a profound impact on the modernization of China’s cartography. For Europe, since it was frequently published and widely distributed there, it exerted a long influence on European conception of the territory of the Qing Empire and it was misleading in two aspects: first, as this map marked the place names in Chinese and Manchu languages, the Jesuit accordingly divided Qing’s territory into two distinct parts; second, European countries had little information of the changes of territory of the Qing afterward, they continued to draw China as before even until the 1940s.

**Session:** [112] History of cartography
Matthew Hannaford (University of Sheffield, UK)

**Social and livelihood vulnerability to climate variability in pre-colonial Zimbabwe and Mozambique (AD 1500-1890)**

Climate variability is one of a suite of causal factors that has been linked with socio-political transformation in south-east Africa throughout the second millennium AD. This relationship between climate and society, however, is often based exclusively on evidence from either palaeoclimate or written records, limiting insight into the interactive relationship that exists between the two spheres. This paper places the concept of vulnerability at the centre of its analysis to investigate how susceptible various states, chiefdoms and people groups were to weather events and climate variability over a near-four century timeframe, including the worst part of the Little Ice Age. In order to do this, Portuguese colonial documents covering present-day Zimbabwe and Mozambique are examined. Qualitative analysis is supplemented by a semi-quantitative representation of historical vulnerability over c. 30-70 year timeframes. This index was produced by adapting and developing case-specific indicators of vulnerability from both historical and contemporary frameworks. The outcome of this approach thereby enables the mapping of social and livelihood vulnerability across space and time, leading to enhanced consideration of the significance of various factors in the widespread social change observed in south-east Africa over this period.

**Session:** [126] Exploring human vulnerability to past climate variability in the Little Ice Age

Ellen R. Hansen (Emporia State University, USA)

**Historical geography and geographical history: teaching and learning about gender in place and time**

One of the many challenges facing college instructors is helping students overcome a common tendency of compartmentalizing their courses into distinct disciplines, and failing to make connections between disciplines that are, in fact, closely related and often essential to each other. This paper was born out of a discussion among colleagues in a Social Sciences Department housing both history and geography programs. Both of us teach gender issues; the historian with a focus on the importance of place in the history of household relations; the geographer emphasizing the critical element of history in understanding the roots of the lived realities of women’s lives in particular places in the present. Where students’ natural proclivity seems to be to learn the respective material in isolation, detached from other disciplines, we seek to show how the disciplines are in fact essential to a feminist analysis of gender roles and relations in geographical and historical context. This paper explains our pedagogical strategies in pursuit of these goals. Our challenge is to help our students understand the centrality of geography to understanding and explaining history, and the importance of history in creating a more complete and nuanced picture of contemporary geography.

**Session:** [3] Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (1): rethinking the making of geography

Stefan Hanß (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

**Mapping the Battle of Lepanto (1571): geographies of connected histories**

I argue that geographical knowledge and practices of mapping fundamentally shaped the perception of the Battle of Lepanto as a cross-cultural event. I therefore focus on the geographical production of the history of that battle after the arrival of the first news at Venice. Mapping is considered both as a set of historical practices and an analytic instrument. I firstly focus on how contemporaries localised the battle by examining pictorial representations of the geographical settings of Lepanto in prints and frescoes, comparing these figurative representations with textual descriptions written by the soldiers themselves. These diverse localisations will be contrasted with the ongoing nautical archaeologists’ attempts to localise the battle. Based on documents preserved in more than a hundred archives worldwide, I secondly present a cartography of the contemporary circulation of news about Lepanto. This presents the geography of Lepanto as a glocal event ranging from London to Ethiopia, from Chile to Japan, from Moscow to Lisbon and Manila. In sum, I examine the geographical impact of mapping
Lepanto by focusing on geographies of connected histories of an event that so far has been considered to be ‘European’.

Session: [55] Geographies of early modern war (2)

David Harvey, Paul Brassley, Matt Lobley, Michael Winter (University of Exeter, UK)

**The heritage of agricultural innovation and technical change in postwar Britain: heroic narratives, hidden histories and stories from below**

The ‘heritage of agriculture’ usually focuses on ‘obsolete’ artefacts and ‘traditional practices.’ Such a narrative, however, tends to elide a heritage story of agricultural innovation and technical change. The wartime and post-war period saw a transformation on British farms, with a dramatic rise in agricultural output, increased mechanisation, farm specialisation and rationalisation, often referred to as the ‘national farm’ of productivist agriculture. This narrative has a powerful place within the British countryside, corresponding to what might be termed a heroic heritage of modern transformation. Behind this meta-narrative, however, lies a more multifaceted picture, as farmers responded to a complex range of factors in myriad ways. With a focus on postwar agricultural change in the South West of England, this paper first examines processes of technical change and innovation as a powerful, but largely unrecognised, form of heritage narrative. Drawing on and developing recent heritage literature, the paper both broadens the conception of ‘intangible heritage’, to include agricultural narratives, while also making space for heritage narratives ‘from below’, drawing on the oral testimony of farmers on the ground. Thus, by providing a more nuanced and micro-historical account of this process of agricultural transformation, the paper addresses contemporary issues of rural heritage management and representation.

Session: [27] Heritage, modernity and practice (2)

Shogo Hasegawa (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

**Kyoto through the eyes of foreign travelers in Bakumatsu and Meiji Japan: the case of the British Diplomat Ernest Satow**

This poster presents research on sites in Kyoto defined as “meisho”, or “noted places”. In addition to Japanese visitors, many foreign travelers visited the Kyōmeisho of the Meiji era, and there was considerable tourist interest in visiting famous temples and shrines and consuming local specialties. Ernest Mason Satow (1843–1929), who first came to Japan at the age of 19 as a British legation interpreter spending a total of 25 years working in Japan, also visited Kyoto on many occasions in both a private and official capacity. A Japanese speaker and the foremost researcher on Japan, there are indications that he used a guidebook published in the Meiji era in visiting the noted places there, and in addition he noted things that interested him at those sites in his diary or guidebook. In this presentation I will examine how Satow saw Kyoto as a foreign traveler in his travels to Kyoto using his writings including his diary, his later edited A Handbook for Travellers in Central & Northern Japan, and others.

Session: [60] Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015

Jason Hauser (Mississippi State University, USA)

**Talking about the weather: climate, culture, and oppressive heat in the American South**

In the first decades of the twentieth century, a number of factors combined to force Americans to reconsider the role of climate in shaping the American South. Attempts at industrialization remade hot summers, long considered an agriculture boon, into an economic disadvantage. The birth of the air-conditioning industry caused journalists, novelists, and historians to reflect on the ways in which heat affected the development of the region’s culture. And the concurrent rise of environmental determinism, whose adherents included respected political scientists and geographers, made Americans believe that hot summers were a social and political liability. This conversation about southern weather, which took place in a flurry of printed media, caused Americans to conflate culture and climate to the extent that representations of the climate came to be nothing less than portraits of southern life. By conducting a close reading of the literature
that reflected on heat in the New South, I hope to better understand how Americans viewed their relationship with their weather. This study should yield insight into the role of climate in regional representations, how climate contributed to the perception of regional distinctiveness, and the ways in which Americans used climate to justify or decry the South’s social institutions.

Session: [36] Imagining the climate: representations of climatic relationships and adaptation

Emily Hayes (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

Geographical projections: lantern slides, science and popular geography at the RGS, 1886 – 1893

In the RGS of the mid to late 1880s a reform movement to promote geography education championed photography as a field practice and method of illustration and instruction at home. This paper analyses how figurative and landscape photographs, remediated into the material form of the lantern slide, were superposed upon the Society’s earlier tradition of surveying and cartographically displaying the world and an existing oral culture of knowledge presentation. The synthesis of these representational forms and scales of visualisation shaped the geographical imaginations and practices of the RGS as well as those of the then nascent modern academic discipline of geography, with the duality of the human and the physical at its core. Used to demonstrate the principles of an aspiring earth and social science, the lantern was also instrumental in the exhibition of picturesque hand-coloured scenes much to the delight of popular audiences. By contrasting the manufacture and consumption of lantern slides, and by tracing the media’s changing role across a range of spaces, the expanding social and scientific spectrum of the Society is brought to light. The discussion stands in relation to notions of hybrid geographies (Whatmore 2002), historical geographers’ renewed focus on visual and material sources (Ryan 1997 & 2005; Blunt & McEwan 2002) and the mapping of ‘slideness’ (Rose; Driver; Ryan; Matless 2003).

Session: [43] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (1)

Emily Hayes (University of Exeter / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

Geographical projections: materiality, mobility and meaning seen through the RGS lantern slides collections

This paper investigates the utility of the concept of ‘travelling landscape object’ (della Dora 2011) in understanding the nature of lantern slides within both the late nineteenth century and contemporary practices of the RGS-IBG. The study stands in relation to Whatmore’s hybrid geographies (2002), postcolonial perspectives that recognize visual and material sources as expressions of power (Blunt & McEwan 2002) and recent conceptions of ‘slideness’ (Rose; Ryan; Matless 2003). I first consider the material ontology of the medium in the nineteenth century. The paper then discusses the circulation of the RGS lantern slides within and without of the RGS spaces and constituencies. I then contrast these with the immaterial projected slide images and their reception in multiple loci by diverse audiences to demonstrate how lantern slides existed on multiple planes and in relation to other materials. The paper concludes by tracing new lantern slide mobilities via changing online digital technologies to consider how the materialization, relational assemblages and meanings of lantern slides are transformed.

Session: [95] Historical geographies of making (2): museums, archives and materiality

Sandip Hazareesingh (Open University, UK)

Political ecology as a fruitful approach to the study of historical climate-society interactions: the case of nineteenth-century colonial western India

This paper argues for the relevance of political ecology to the study of climate-society interactions in the past. Through an account of colonial attempts to grapple with and make sense of local climatic conditions in nineteenth-century Dharwar, western India, it will attempt to draw out the multidimensional strengths of the political ecology analytical framework. These
include contextualising climate history as part of a wider ‘environmental history’, attentive to the specificities of time, place and power relations; in turn, this emphasis on the situated character of the historical record, entails a particular methodological strategy that relies on a detailed investigation of primary sources and a close re-reading of archival documents so as to determine their specific historicity; political ecology also offers a renewed commitment to a ‘history from below’ perspective, enabling a cultural exploration of the modes of creativity and resilience of local communities in the face of climatic and environmental challenges; it also draws on environmental history to expand the scope of what can be considered significant historical actors to a wide variety of natural phenomena (‘non-human agencies’); finally, it suggests the potential for genuine interdisciplinary research bringing together geographers, historians, environmentalists and natural scientists so as to enable new dialogues and the reaching of broader audiences, relevant to policy-making purposes.

Session: [147] Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (2)

Jonathan Healey (University of Oxford, UK)

Conflict over an English common: actors and tactics in a Cotswold agrarian dispute, c. 1480-1640

There are now numerous studies of enclosure disputes in early modern England, an age in which a major portion of the old medieval commons were privatized. Conflict over land that remained unenclosed has, on the other hand, been less carefully explored. This paper will present findings from a study of a series of disputes relating to land on Cleeve Hill in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds, looking at the character of the conflict, the social profile and shifting political alignments of participants, and the full array of tactics they used.

Session: [133] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (1)

Mike Heffernan (University of Nottingham, UK)

Geography and the Just War, 1914-1920

This paper examines how the doctrine of ‘Just War’ (bellum justum) became implicated in geographical debates during and after World World One. The paper considers how the causes, practices and consequences of the 1914-18 war were discussed in leading British, French, German and American geographical journals, with particular reference to the three constituent components of ‘Just War’ theory – jus ad bellum (the right to war), jus in bellum (the legitimate forms of war), and jus post bellum (the rules governing peace-making after war). It is argued that a critical, international reading of the geographical literature from this period demonstrates how a ‘Just War’ came to be defined almost exclusively in territorial terms, reinforcing the seemingly natural geo-judicial language in which both war and peace have subsequently been articulated.

Session: [64] Geographies of sovereignty and international law

Janet Henshall Momsen (University of California, Davis, USA)

Gender, class and ethnicity among women migrants in Western Canada in the nineteenth century

North American research on the settlement of the west has almost always drawn on documents written by male explorers, miners or settlers. But the reaction to new environments is not gender neutral and recent work has begun to consider gender differentiation in the attitudes of migrants to the New World. Hitherto, women migrants have been seen through male eyes, as reluctant pioneers, mere genteel civilizers, who while their men were out taming the wilderness, gently and passively brought civilisation to the frontier of settlement. This paper through its focus on the experiences of immigrant women during the late nineteenth century in British Columbia and the Prairie provinces of Canada shows that women were not just passive participants but often active change agents. Not only did they influence frontier society but the frontier environment also gave many women new opportunities for self-expression. There are two major archival sources which provide a broader overview of the perceptions of the Canadian West held by women settlers of all classes and several ethnicities, in the nineteenth century. The first consists of oral histories collected in coal mining towns of British Columbia and the second is made up of
328 questionnaires completed by women settlers across the Prairies in 1884 for the Canadian Pacific Railway. These sources provide the basis for this paper.


Alison Hess (Science Museum, UK)

**Historical geography and the material culture of technology: a close encounter with the BBC’s 2LO transmitter**

Between 2010 and 2011 I worked with a former BBC engineer to uncover clues about the history of 2LO, the BBC’s first radio transmitter. 2LO transmitted the first BBC radio programme in November 1922 and has since been labelled an ‘icon of broadcasting history’. Like many technology objects in museum collections, 2LO was used, repaired, and improved, both during its working ‘life’ and its ‘afterlife’. In this paper, I will reflect on what a focussed approach to the materiality of the transmitter revealed about its past forms and locations. It will also consider the changeability of technology objects and how we incorporate questions of authenticity into the ways in which we think about the cultural significance of preserved materials. As a museum professional, as well as a geographer, much of my work centres on the material culture of the history of science, technology and medicine and how it can be used to present new stories to our audiences. However there is less space to reflect on the methodologies we use to uncover these stories. Using my work with 2LO as a starting point, I invite historical geographers to take on the challenge that the material culture of the Science Museum represents.

Session: [135] Materiality and historical geography (1)

Kieran Hickey (University College Cork, Ireland)

**An assessment of the climate of Ireland from 1650-1750**

This paper aims to answer a number of key research questions about the climate history of Ireland during the time period 1650-1750, the severest part of the Little Ice Age (LIA) and also includes the end of the Maunder Minimum and the recovery of the sunspot cycle so a period of also of significant transition. The paper starts to answer a number of key questions in relation to Ireland including firstly, to what extent was Ireland affected by the LIA. This question is the context of Ireland’s extreme westerly position and maritime climate, characterized by a narrow temperature range and relatively few extremes (Rohan, 1986). Although the LIA has generally been shown to have affected Ireland in the broadest sense from paleo-environmental data (Blackford and Chambers 1995, McDermott et al. 2001), virtually no detailed research has been carried out on the LIA period in Ireland despite the availability of a wide variety of archival and documentary material. A few exceptions to this include the work on the cold period of 1739-1741 and its associated famine (Dickson 1997) and cold spells in general in Ireland (Hickey, 2011).

For example on 23rd June 1728, ice was found on the River Liffey, an extraordinary late date for ice in Ireland. This paper will also test whether the transition from the Maunder Minimum and reduced solar output to a recovery of sunspot activity and increased solar is evident in the archival and documentary records. This assessment will be based on the small amount of previously published work covering this time period but also a wide variety of unpublished sources of information including a detailed chronology of weather from the 1851 Census of Ireland, various weather diaries including those of Isaac Butler, Dublin (1716-1735) and diaries with some weather data like Nicholas Peacock, Limerick 1740-1751 and more haphazard data from archival sources.

Session: [122] Documenting climate histories

Shogo Hirai, Akihiro Tsukamoto (University of Tokushima, Japan)

**Real and virtual images of the map of Castle Town in early modern Japan: Historical GIS of Tottori Castle Town in the 1850s, Inaba Province**

We have discovered several sheets of historical survey maps of Tottori castle town in the 1850s, the capital of Inaba Province dominated by the Ikedas of Daimyo (feudal lord in Japan) from the 17th to 19th centuries. These maps were made in order to record the status of residence of
In this study, we present long-term summer temperature reconstruction since the eighteenth century in Tokyo based on historical weather documents. We obtained several different historical weather documents in our study area. Then, we merged them into a single combined weather data series, representative on our study area. By using this combined weather data series, we made a temperature reconstruction based on the relationship between number of ‘fine’ days and summer temperature. We made verification by comparing reconstructed temperatures and early instrumental temperature data. We also made an additional further verification by comparing reconstructed results and several qualitative disaster records in historical period. As a result of temperature reconstruction, we identified relatively warm period in the latenineteenth century and frequent occurrence of cool summers in eighteenth century.

**Session:** [68] Historical geographies of climate change

Jeffrey William Hoefle (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

**Forest regeneration in the North and South Atlantic forests compared: parallel non-linear historical processes in the United States and Brazil**

Based on bibliographic research and life experience in the Atlantic Forest of the United States and extensive field research in the Atlantic Forest of Brazil, parallel non-linear processes of deforestation, forest regeneration and return to deforestation are identified. The Mather and Needles Forest Transition Model is used as a starting point for constructing models of regional complexity whereby trends can be reverted and then reversed again. In recent years considerable debate exists concerning the application of the Model to the United States. US
geographers have argued that the nationwide trend of forest regeneration masks important cross trends at the regional and local levels calling for the need of a multi-level approach. Since the sixteenth century, Portuguese settlement along the Atlantic seaboard and the Atlantic Forest has been at the centre of most export commodity activities in Brazil. Industrialization after 1945 also occurred in this biome. However, subsequently environmental protection became more aggressive and numerous conservation units were set up in the remaining areas of forest. As in the US this trend marginalized mountainous areas of the Atlantic Forest which were historically occupied by smallholders. These producers are situated near the conservation units created after 1930 and they have recently come under pressure from environmental GOs and NGOs to reduce their cropping activities, further undermining rural livelihoods. This pressure is unjust because it takes the punitive form of fines for cutting secondary growth instead of payments for environmental services.

Session: [49] Environments of heritage? (2)

Steven Hoelscher, Andrea D. Gustavson (University of Texas at Austin, USA)

Reading Magnum’s Archive

In 1947, in the wake of the Second World War’s unprecedented destruction, four of the most prominent photographers to cover that shattering event had a unique idea: to form a photographic cooperative that would allow for the creation and dissemination of visual images unencumbered by the constraints of for-profit photojournalism. The experience of the war and its aftermath called into question the very foundation of Western Civilization and its traditional means of conveying visual information. The resulting organization—Magnum Photos—has since become one the modern world’s most influential photographic communities, producing images of great diversity and distinction. Its visual archive is a vast, living chronicle of the twentieth century’s diverse geographies, including the world’s capital cities. In this paper, I present some of the challenges facing historical geographers attempting to study such an archive. My beginning point is the recognition of the dual existence of Magnum photographs as compelling imagery and physical objects. Before a photograph can function as a symbol of any kind, it begins its life as a three-dimensional thing, which has a physical presence in the world. One might push this general observation even further to assert that a photograph’s material form, no less than the image it bears, is fundamental to its function as an object that carries social and cultural meaning. By exploring the creation of Magnum’s analogue archive, and its mechanisms for image distribution, this paper sheds light on the essential relationship between photography and materiality.

Session: [61] The material image: the photographic archive in circulation

Jonathan Hogg (University of Liverpool, UK)

Airspace in the nuclear age

In this paper, airspace in the nuclear age is articulated as a physical site for jets, nuclear weapons and military personnel, as well as central to a complex nuclear imaginary based on the technological manifestations of cold war that could be seen, heard, smelled and felt. In the British context, this imaginary contributed to spatial discourses of nuclear threat and nuclear deterrence, influenced the notion of city-as-target, and added to the cold war aesthetic. Thinking about airspace in the cold war era promises to contribute to our understanding of the psycho-social aspects of nuclear culture, and the cultural meaning of the cold war. Conceptions, perceptions, representations and experiences of airspace in the nuclear age will be presented as an under-acknowledged and powerful part of everyday life, and the militarised cold war landscape. This paper builds on my recent research on cold war cities, which suggested that complex nuclear cultures that existed in British cities were shaped by ideas and assumptions discursively reinforced at both a national and local level. To what extent were ideas and assumptions reinforced about airspace in the nuclear age?

Session: [84] Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (1)
Cold and unpersonal or transparent and open to society? Unfolding future, present and past in the House of Psychiatry in Uppsala, Sweden

Where psychiatric in-patient care should be located, and in what kind of architectural spaces, is a recurring issue within Swedish mental health care. The first attempts to modernise and humanise mental health care were made in psychiatric clinics located at general hospitals in the 1940s. The de-institutionalisation movement in the 1960s challenged this conception, and arguments for locating in-patient care in other spaces outside the somatic hospital (e.g. small-scale, homely and non-institutional milieux) were heard. However, today these decentralised visions have been supplanted by policies of localising in-patient psychiatric care within somatic hospital areas. The House of Psychiatry opened in 2013 at the university hospital area in Uppsala and was criticized immediately by patient organisations for being impersonal and hierarchical. Prior to this, mental health care was located at several places inside the city of Uppsala and before that at the old nineteenth-century asylum, Ulleråker Hospital, outside Uppsala. This paper investigates ideas about the psychiatric patient mirrored in these different visions, and how they have been materialised and spatialised. Which hopes and fears, memories and dreams of post-asylum location and architecture are experienced by people involved in the mental health care system - as patients, staff, architects, planners, care administrators and/or families? The paper adopts a relational space perspective on post-asylum geographies as it is interested in the sometimes conflicting, sometimes mutually reinforcing inter-linkages between institutional, organisational, economic, social, technical, architectural and political experiences.

Session: [94] Asylum geographies (2)

"What shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be lighted?"

Orchestrating commodity flows into and through New York City

Commodity exchanges extend the notion of mobilities from the physical to the virtual. Several thousand members negotiated contracts for the delivery of hundreds of items needed for the urbanizing and industrializing world. Transportation of, storage of and insurance of these commodities generated the need for considerable nearby office space. The New York Produce Exchange is illustrative of the multiple scales at which this architecture of mobility was shaped. The Exchange played two main roles: one, orchestrating the through-put of food commodities from the American Midwest to global markets, and two, helping to feed the millions in the New York metropolitan region, which in time begat some major industrial food companies. By plotting membership lists across several decades from the 1870s to the beginning of the 20th century, the shifting clusters of merchants in a burgeoning office district in lower Manhattan are identified, their office mobility influenced by the changing locations of the Exchange building itself. Subsets of exchange membership addresses reveal the presence of Midwest and European managers of these commodity chains. And, as lower Manhattan increasingly was associated with paper transactions, another subset reflect the rearticulated wholesale, industrial and transportation landscape now across the East and Hudson River waterfronts.

Session: [40] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (1)

Urban growth against the risk of flooding: The case of the town of Thann (Haut-Rhin, France) in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Thann is a small town from eastern France (Alsace) located in the valley of the Thur river, a torrential river subject to rapid and violent floods. Several destructive floods punctuate the history of the city, like in 1920 and 1947. As a result, several measures of land settlement have been taken par the authorities, including the building of a dam and an artificial lake upstream of the Thur valley between 1960 and 1965. However, in 1983, 1990 and 1999, the city suffered from severe flooding which asks the question of the effectiveness of protections made two decades earlier. Moreover, in 2004, the zoning regulation established in the proceeding of Flood
Risk Prevention Plan (PPRI in French) indicates a reduced flood zone, which for example excluded a high risk chemical factory located along the river. This paradox is further reinforced by the fact that after the establishment of the PPRI, Thann has been the object of two decrees of natural disasters “floods and mudslides” in 2004 and 2011. This paper aims to assess the reality of the current risk through a geohistorical approach, crossing changes in land use, land settlements in the valley and flood occurrence. We will particularly focus on increasing vulnerabilities related to urbanization near the Thur tributaries.

Session: [65] Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (2)

Verónica Hollman (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

On teachers’ training: lantern slides and visual instruction in early twentieth century in Argentina

The first institution founded in Argentina to promote teachers’ training for the national public education system -Escuela Normal de Paraná- had its own archive of lantern slides. Either produced locally by professors of this institution or bought in Europe, this set of lantern slides was part and parcel of teachers’ educational programs in early twentieth century. The paper explores an archive of 4700 lantern slides focusing on its topics, visual content and structure. The purpose is twofold. I would trace the geographical imagination promoted throughout these images in teachers’ general education. From this discussion, I would analyze the place of image in teachers’ training in Argentina during the first half of twentieth century.


Katie Holmes, Kylie Mirmohamadi (La Trobe University, Australia)

All aboard for modernity: the Better Farming Train in the Victorian Mallee 1926-1935

The Better Farming Train was met with large crowds of enthusiastic locals at the country railway stations at which it stopped as it wended its way through the agricultural landscapes of eastern Australia in the 1920s and 30s. The image of the train stationed in ordered agricultural land, featured on the now-famous railway posters by Percy Trompf, presented a landscape in miniature, able to be managed through science and technology just as its products were displayed in the train’s exhibition cars. When the train arrived in the settlements of the wheat and livestock region of the Victorian Mallee – an area characterized by hot, dry summers and modest winter rain, where the soil is sandy and the topography flat – farming families donned their ‘Sunday best’ clothes to visit it. Here they heard, from the experts, about the latest scientific advances in farm and domestic management. This paper considers the Better Farming Train’s tours as cultural, environmental and historical events, paying attention to how representation reflected and shaped attitudes to place, landscape and environment. The Train’s educational program fitted within the modernising agenda of inter-war Australia and the history of land management in the Mallee. While the slogans on its carriages revealed an almost religious belief in the transformational potential of scientific knowledge, the Train’s mission evoked a long history of discussion of how the Mallee lands should be settled, managed and farmed.

Session: [99] Cropping Australia: settling, managing and farming the continent’s landscapes

Vicky Holmes (University of Essex, UK)

"An Englishman's Castle": re-imagining the thresholds of the nineteenth-century urban working-class home

The idea of the nineteenth-century urban working-class home as a “thoroughfare” has recently begun to be turned on its head through a reinterpretation of contemporary accounts. Yet, this re-imagining of boundaries is still heavily reliant on middle-class accounts of working-class homes. My work addresses this issue by establishing the thresholds of the nineteenth-century urban working-class home through the words of the inhabitants themselves. Specifically, this paper (and my wider research on the working-class home) draws on coroners’ inquests in order to gain
access to these homes and the testimonies of daily practices from the inhabitants therein, in order to show that their thresholds—while not necessarily physically strong—were clearly delineated by inhabitants and there were well defined practices among the working-class community when it came to entering each other's homes. I will argue that these boundaries were far from fluid or non-existent, as frequently described by social commentators of the time. In conclusion, this paper, by drawing on the testimonies of actual inhabitants, further refutes the idea of the home as a “thoroughfare” and suggests that perhaps the nineteenth-century urban working-class home is better defined as “An Englishman’s Castle.”

Session: [48] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (1)

Göran Hoppe (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Property rights and landscape development: Estonia 1600-2000

In Estonia, after the Danish-German Order conquest, a feudal development occurred, based on a relatively limited number of manors. From the 16th century, this picture changed through a massive growth of manorial demesnes, due to an enfeoffment to many noblemen, recruited from the German Order and Swedish armies, of smaller landed properties, rapidly developed into modest, locally based manors. This came to mean heavier demands on the peasants, as many more people had to be provided for on rural manors at a higher standard, the manorial lords and their expansive households. The peasants had to deliver many more days of labour on manorial fields, higher levels of produce as well as having their own agricultural land being reduced, to leave room for the new manorial farms. Up to the 19th century, this development continued, leaving peasants virtually enserfed, until Czarist liberal reforms in the 19th century eventually gave the possibility to purchase, as freehold, their former tenant farms. Eventually, through a radical land reform after Estonian independence, manors were dissolved and many more landless countryside people were enabled to purchase their own farms. How did these processes change the landscape and the intensity of land-use over the centuries?

Session: [98] Landscape and settlement in Europe

Stephen J. Hornsby (University of Maine, USA)

Picturing the world: American pictorial maps, 1920-1970

From the 1920s to the 1960s, American popular culture and commercial map making intersected to produce a remarkably creative period in the history of Western cartography. During those decades, dozens of graphic artists and cartographers, a number of them women, created thousands of pictorial maps depicting the history, geography, and culture of the United States and lands overseas. Although English graphic artist MacDonald Gill has been recognized in recent years as one of the leading pictorial map makers of the early twentieth century, American graphic artists greatly expanded and developed the pictorial map genre. The extraordinary efflorescence of American popular culture, the influence of Art Deco, and a booming economy produced a great outpouring of pictorial maps during the late 1920s and early ’30s. Even during the Depression and Second World War, pictorial maps continued to pour off the presses. Covering a wide range of genres, American pictorial maps displayed striking creativity and enormous panache. This paper examines the rise of pictorial mapping in the United States, identifies the principal genres, and argues that pictorial maps raise important questions about the history of twentieth-century cartography and the power and influence of maps.

Session: [101] Map makers and map publishers

Maryanne Cline Horowitz (Occidental College / University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Triumphal Processions in the Empire of Great Britain

The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain (John Speed’s 1611 book title, coronation plans for 1603, and King James I’s book presentation) had resemblances to contemporaries of the glorious ancient Roman triumphal processions. The “portrait” frieze decor of the upper horseshoe-shaped room of Oxford’s Bodleian library, presented the university’s heritage in the
In 1620 King James came, and a solemn procession carried his autographed velvet-bound Opera. Through windows below the frieze, one can see the life-size stone sculpture of enthroned King James I giving one Opera to trumpeter Fame and another to a kneeling figure of Oxford University. Likewise, John Speed takes readers on an orderly procession through detailed provincial maps of Great Britain with his triumphal frontispieces echoing the triumphs planned for James’s coronation (Stephen Harrison, Arches of Triumph, 1603). Speed’s emphasis on a singular monarchy pervades the sequel book of History and corroborates his manuscript map that hung in Whitehall emphasizing genealogy of the royal line from William and Maude to James and Anne (BL Map 188 f.1, copperplate engraving).

Session: [112] History of cartography

Gareth Hoskins (Aberystwyth University, UK)

**Gold vs. grain? The ancillary ecologies of hydraulic mining at Malakoff Diggins California**

It has been more than 50 years since Robert Kelly’s Gold Vs. Grain (1959); a study of the hydraulic mining controversy in California’s Sacramento Valley in the 1870s and 1880s. Kelly’s gold vs grain couplet aligns with a broader Enlightenment-based culture-nature dichotomy that appears in this and similar accounts that depict hydraulic mining as an enterprise of ecological erasure. This paper works against those framings by exposing the ancillary and accidental ecologies of hydraulic mining during its years of operation on the San Juan Ridge and, more recently, in its staging as industrial heritage within a State Historic Park. Archive material from hydraulic advocates claiming their mining waste to be a fertiliser, weed killer, growth medium and drainage enhancer, accompanies more recent management guidelines on planting to spotlight the vegetative agencies typically left out in ‘anti-natural’ hydraulic mining histories. The amodern, trans-natural, machinic ecologies of anthropocene research, and the emerging geohumanities movement demands that we attend to nature through bodies, forces and affects rather than treat it as an external realm. One way of contributing to that effort is by challenging the conceit wrapped up in stories of nature’s removal with instances of presence and persistence.

Session: [22] The American Environment revisited (1)

Yangfang Hou (Fudan University, China)

**Searching for the Silk Road and the Steps of Xuanzang in the Pamirs**

The famous Buddhist pilgrim, XuanZang was born in the year 603 A.D. He had a dream that convinced him to journey to India for the truth of Buddhism. After staying in India for 12 years, in 644 A.D., Xuanzang arrived in Tamhsitieti and crossed the Pamirs to China, with dozens of horses and Mules, an elephant carrying sutras and other items, accompanied by the caravans. The location of the great dragon lake is the key to recover the route of Xuanzang in the Pamirs. Over the last two centuries, many have sought to find the location of the great dragon lake that Xuanzang passed across, including Karakul, Rangkul, Chakmatin, and Sarikul. This paper will give a clear and reasonable explanation of the route, and will recover the route of Xuanzang on the basis of four expeditions to the Pamirs.

Session: [92] China: ancient to early modern

Philip Howell (University of Cambridge, UK)

**‘Fitzrovia’: assembling and re-assembling a London publand**

‘Fitzrovia’ – a name multiply-coined and many times revived, leading to its present-day status as an official neighbourhood and a focus for community mobilization – is a wholly invented geography, a ‘district of the mind’ (David, 1988) designating an ambiguous and mixed corner of the capital. It has been assembled from a number of heterogeneous elements, one of which is the presence of the numerous pubs that dot the district, and which were the haunts in particular of the twentieth-century artists and writers whose lives and legends are essential to the aesthetic representation of Fitzrovia. From the Fitzroy Tavern, partly responsible for the name itself, to other real-life pubs such as the Wheatsheaf, to the memoirs and imaginary geographies of
publand concocted by the likes of Patrick Hamilton and Julian MacLaren-Ross, drinking has helped to territorialise the district. Moreover, the chronotopes governing the presentation of drinking in aesthetic accounts of Fitzrovia’s publand enter into a dialogue with the chronotopes of the real world, producing imaginary geographies marked by both timelessness and nostalgia. This paper thus provides a commentary on the aestheticisation of drinking landscapes through heritage and conservation movements, and on the role of pubs as historical-geographical anchors for neighbourhood sentiment.

Session: [131] Assembling and disassembling publand

Wenchuan Huang (National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan)

The spatial politics of street naming in Shanghai: 1845-1949

Place names are founded on people’s identification and recognition of places. In the process of naming, people are both constructing identity of place and showing their specific cultural value. Place names change over time, reflecting the changing intentions of different rulers. They contain both symbolic meanings and spatial orderings which provide legitimacy to political elites. Shanghai, situated on the banks of the Yangtze River Delta in East China, has evolved over time from a coastal fishing village into the largest metropolis in China. In the century after 1840, Shanghai was the principal port for Western colonialists and later came under the Japanese occupation. After liberation, it was transformed and governed by Nationalist Party and Communist Party. Shanghai has experienced a succession of political regimes: the colonial period (1845-1943), the withdrawal of settlements in 1943, the Sino-Japanese war and the coming to power of the Communist party in 1949. In each phase the interests of different ruling elites have been reflected in the renaming of the city’s streets. This paper will use the concepts of spatial politics and critical theories to examine the procedures of the naming and renaming of streets in Shanghai city and to demonstrate street naming as the illustration of state power over its spatial politics.

Session: [16] Naming places

Damian Hughes (De Montfort University, UK)

Hidden in plain sight: early ecology as visual science

Scientific discourses of ecology began to cohere in the first decades of the twentieth century. The making, distribution and use of photographs amongst early ecologists indicate a fundamental role for visualization in constituting and communicating the new science. This paper will consider the role of visual practices in constituting and mediating ecology as new specialist knowledge as ecologists strove to define their object of study and to fashion a common conceptual framework for their subject.

Session: [43] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (1)

Heli Huhtamaa (University of Eastern Finland, Finland / University of Bern, Switzerland)

Exploring historical food system vulnerability to climatic anomalies in fourteenth to eighteenth century Finland

Vulnerability is one of the key concepts when investigating food system responses to climate change. Yet, the concept is closely linked to the contemporary and future issues that the current global change arises. In many cases, historical food system vulnerability cannot be identified and weighed with the same basis and scales as when examining contemporary affairs. For example, limited data relating to historical food systems poses considerable challenges. This paper explores how to assess and identify historical food system vulnerability and its temporal and spatial variability with an example of Finland, 1300–1700 AD. The materials are drawn from paleoecological, archaeological and written evidence. Focussing the examination on Finland may provide interesting results, as the area is generally considered as the “agricultural periphery” of Europe, and the harsh climate of the region as the single most important factor causing food crises, especially prior the industrial era. By introducing a framework to identify
food system vulnerability from natural evidence and written source material, the paper concludes by discussing whether climatic anomalies posed as considerable a threat to the food system as the previous research has suggested.

Session: [126] Exploring human vulnerability to past climate variability in the Little Ice Age

Heather Hunter-Crawley (University of Bristol, UK)

Movement as sacred mimesis at Abu Mena and Qal‘at Sim‘an, fifth century
In the archaeological remains of ancient pilgrimage sites we have evidence for the motion and movement of pilgrim bodies. This paper will apply a self-designed New Materialist methodology of ‘common sensory archaeology’ to the remains of two of the most famous, and archaeologically productive, pilgrimage sites of Late Antiquity: Abu Mena, in Egypt, and Qal‘at Sim‘an, in Syria. It will do so in order to explore the embodied movement of pilgrims through these sites, and to investigate what experiences the sites offered pilgrims, and how architecture and landscape combined to construct and enforce the meanings of the cults to which pilgrims adhered, through an embodied mimicry of saintly actions. It will show how pilgrims arriving to pay homage to Symeon the Stylite were led in a gently ascending spiral to admire the column atop which the saint had stood and suffered for decades; and it will show how devotees of Menas the Christian martyr were led through closer and smaller spaces, toward a ‘claustrophobic’ intimacy with the saint’s relics. It will demonstrate that the motions of historical pilgrims are not only accessible to us, but essential considerations in our understanding of the form and function of ancient pilgrimage.

Session: [124] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (1)

Richard M. Hutchings (University of British Columbia, Canada)

The late modern heritage environment: a Pacific Coast case study
A useful framework for thinking and talking about the contemporary heritage environment is late or high modernity. A central tenet of late modernity is that modernisation—thus imperialism, colonialism, and industrialisation—persists into the contemporary era. As a recent (post-1900) ideology, high modernity is distinguished by four characteristics: (a) a strong confidence in the potential for scientific and technological progress, including a reliance thus dependence on experts such as scientists and bureaucrats; (b) the expansion of production; (c) the mastery of nature, including human nature; and (d) the rational design of social order towards efficiency and development (after Scott 1999:4). Situated on the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America, I discuss how these four themes emerge in the context of archaeology/cultural resource management. As a practice concerned almost exclusively with Indigenous heritage landscapes, I define the late modern heritage environment in terms of neoliberal statecraft, whereby capitalist and state interests converge to make heritage work in service of growth, development, and progress. In this way, the temporal emphasis of late modernity is “almost exclusively on the future. ... The past is an impediment, a history that must be transcended” (Scott 1999:95). That theme is explored in this paper.

Session: [49] Environments of heritage? (2)

Elijah Terdoo Ikpanor (Benue State University, Nigeria)

Periodic rural market centers and urbanization process in Nigeria: the Tiv Experience
Markets as centers of trade are established in specific locations or geographical areas where buyers and sellers congregate periodically for exchange of goods and services. With the occupation of the Tiv area by the British colonial government, the establishment of colonial market centers was subsequently encouraged. Markets were seeing as institutions that could promote the production and sale of cash crops and facilitate taxation. This anticipation encouraged the establishment of markets in the colonial period. Consequently, trading routes were modernized into motorable roads by the colonial government to link market centers in the rural areas with colonial urban centers to facilitate trade networks. In the post colonial period, the
pre-colonial and colonial markets have continued to sustain trade, encourage migration and settlement around them thus, facilitating the evolvement of towns leading to urbanization process. Market centers have also progressively facilitated regular contacts between traders leading to intergroup relations. Market centers have considerably transformed most rural settlements, bringing government's attention to the need to establish schools, health centers and headquarters of local government councils. Roads are constructed to link some of these market centers by government. This research employed the use of primary and secondary data to draw conclusions.

Session: [5] Evolution, place and space

Robert Imes (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)

A history of Leicestershire chorographies: from Leland to Burton

This paper surveys the Leicestershire passages of John Leland’s Itinerary (written 1538-1543), Christopher Saxton’s Leicestershire map in his Atlas of the Counties of England and Wales (1579), and the Leicestershire section of William Camden’s Britannia (1586). This survey is then used to contextualize an in-depth discussion of William Burton’s Description of Leicestershire (1622), the most comprehensive Leicestershire chorography of the period owing to the fact that Burton was a native of the county, supplementing the insights of Leland, Saxton, and Camden with his own wealth of local geographical knowledge. The paper will discuss the significance of Burton’s collaboration on the development of an important new county map, published in his Leicestershire, to improve upon Saxton’s comparatively rudimentary map. It will be argued that, considered in tandem with his prose, this new map illustrates the valuable geographical contributions made by Burton due to his special, lifelong connection to the county. Finally the paper will redress the scholarly neglect of Burton’s work by illuminating his unique contributions to chorographical writing in general, and chorographies of Leicestershire specifically, thereby presenting a case study of the historical, textual development of early modern English chorographies, perhaps the preeminent genre to “explore locales of geographic knowledge.”

Session: [143] Exploring locales of geographical knowledge

Tatiana Isachenko (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia)

Historical-geographic methods of landscape dynamics study in Russia under the recreational impact, nineteenth to twenty-first centuries

Recreation is becoming one of the main factors of landscape transformation. The elaboration of approaches to recreational complexes involves study of their hierarchy, regularities of development and relationships with the host landscape. Recreational nature-cultural complexes in Russia may be defined at various scales, from small territories to very large regions. Historical-geographic methods for estimating recreational landscape transformation, based on historical cartography, remote sensing data and field observation, have implications for territorial planning. The paper seeks to define a chronology of recreational development in European Russia characterized by certain landscape forms (noble country estates, bourgeois country cottages, individual recreation controlled by state, state and collective forms of recreation, diversity of recreation). Modern recreational complexes are classified on the base of their functions (properly recreational, environmental-recreational and recreation-residential) and their impact on the natural environment.

Session: [137] Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015

Adam Izdebski (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Climate amelioration and economic expansion in Byzantine Western Anatolia (300-1300 AD)

This paper will examine whether the existing evidence on long-term climatic changes and the economic performance of the Eastern Roman Empire, later Byzantium, can support a hypothesis that climate changes can stimulate economic expansion in a pre-industrial society. Both in Late Antiquity (ca 300-650 AD) and in the Middle Byzantine period (ca 800-1200 AD) in Anatolia there occurred a trend towards increased humidity that lasted several decades and
must have changed substantially the hydrological balance of many Anatolian environments. At the same time, Late Antiquity and in particular the Middle Byzantine era are considered the periods of prosperity in Anatolia, which invites questions about the co-incidence of both phenomena, climate ‘amelioration’ and economic, first of all agricultural, expansion. This paper will review the evidence on Byzantine economic activities in both periods, in particular our knowledge on the human response to increased climate humidity, in order to see whether it is currently possible to confirm or reject the existence of a causal link between fluctuations in humidity and economic activity.

Session: [56] Climate and land use in the history of Anatolia and Armenia

Tatjana Jackson (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

From antiquity to the middle ages: Scythia on the mental map of Adam of Bremen

Adam of Bremen, the author of a well known chronicle “History of the Archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen” (1070s), was a highly educated intellectual. Many of his geographical images and ideas had been formed on the basis of ancient tradition. The paper will show how Scythia of ancient sources was modified by Adam. Adam’s Scythia is significantly stretched towards the north, as he himself lived much further to the north than his learned predecessors and during the centuries separating them the geographical horizons had expanded, in the northern direction in particular. Nevertheless, Scythia remained for him synonymous to the northern lands. Adam’s Scythia has also retained as part of its meaning the otherness and barbarity, what allowed Adam to apply this geographical term to heathen territories in the north that were the object of the missionary activity of Hamburg-Bremen archbishopric. As a result, Scythia increased its territory to include the vast circum-Baltic lands. After its residents, Scythians, Adam called the Baltic Sea the Scythian Sea (or the Scythian Marshes), and it stretched across his “enlarged” Scythia (“from the Vikings to the Greeks”), connecting, in the ancient tradition, the northern waters with Maeotis. Thus, having constructively revaluated book knowledge and oral information, Adam created his new Scythia.


Ferenc Jankó (University of West Hungary, Hungary)

The changing science of environmental change in Hungary

This paper deals with the idea of environmental change as it was disputed and discussed in Hungarian science from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The scientific discourse on environmental change was framed by the anthropogenic influence on the Hungarian landscape, its vegetation, river system and climate, and alongside this the changing historical and the ideological situation of Hungarian science between West and East also had an important effect. The paper investigates how these influences mixed with personal beliefs, values and motivations of the scientists involved in the debates - meteorologists, geographers, engineers and others - and how Hungarian science travelled from the idea that humans have no impact on the environment to the unrealistic plan of nature transformation, and from the theory of climate fluctuation to global warming. Finally, the meaning of these scientific episodes for present-day environmental change research will be considered.

Session: [98] Landscape and settlement in Europe

Vladimir Janković (University of Manchester, UK)

The menace of condensation (and the beauty of things that look solid in a fluffy, bouncy way)

A cacophony of voices surrounding the so-called chemtrails ‘controversy’ captures some of the long-standing cultural idiosyncracies that infuse the public fascination with the atmospheric environment. Apart from the concern with a heavy-handed managerialism in climate change governance, the chemtrails cacophony draws on the disgust with the putative attempt to chemically control humanity’s climatic futures through the exercise of governmental or
commercial control over the atmosphere. Where does the reality of anthropogenic nature leave the esthetics of atmospheric forms that seemingly continue to symbolize the pure and the untouched but which, in Bron Szerszynski’s formulation, are irreversibly ‘marked’? In order to situate the chemtrails controversy in a broader historical context of geographical and atmospheric imaginations, I offer a short survey of issues in environmental esthetics from Ronald Hepburn’s 1966 ‘neglect of natural beauty’ to Nick Zangwill’s recent work on clouds. I then consider whether the natural esthetic vocabulary retains meaning when applied to technogenic entities such as industrial cumuli, condensation trails, urban-caused thunderstorms, seeded rainshowers and nuclear mushroom clouds. In conclusion, I explore the legacy of the growing esthetic appreciation of condensed artefacts in connection to the nineteenth-century Industrial Picturesque or the post-war Atomic Sublime.

Session: [103] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (2)

Andrea Janku (SOAS, University of London, UK)

**The emergence of benevolent societies and climatic disasters in China around the turn of the seventeenth Century: two unrelated stories?**

Around the turn of the seventeenth century China saw the emergence of a new type of charitable institution: non-religious, non-clan based, and privately organised benevolent societies (tongshanhui). Common explanations of why this happened at precisely this point in history revolve around the social effects of the influx of huge amounts of silver into the economy, the increasing autonomy of the southern scholarly elite against the state and their activism for the moral improvement of society, the rise of lay Buddhism, and also the prosperous, urban character of the phenomenon. The fact that it coincided with the major calamities – droughts, famines, epidemics, and war – that heralded the end of the Ming dynasty is hardly ever mentioned in this context, in some cases their relevance explicitly denied. Against this background of a general ignorance of one of the major factors that influenced people’s livelihoods and social vulnerability, it seems imperative to explore the interactions between these new social phenomena and the climatic disasters at the time. The purpose of this paper is to do precisely this: to establish to what extent it is possible to assess the role climatic disasters could have had for the emergence of benevolent societies, and through this rid the history of this period from established clichés and arrive at a more sophisticated understanding of the complexity of the relationships that shape human societies.

Session: [126] Exploring human vulnerability to past climate variability in the Little Ice Age

Ruth Jarman (Semiconductor), Joe Gerhardt (Semiconductor)

**Cosmos**

Semiconductor is UK artists Ruth Jarman and Joe Gerhardt. In 2014 we were commissioned by the Jerwood Open Forest to produce Cosmos, a wooden public sculpture realised through a process of making scientific data tangible. Working with Forestry Commission scientist Matthew Wilkinson we acquired a years’ worth of data collected on his Flux Tower at Alice Holt experimental forest, measuring carbon dioxide, temperature, wind and water vapour: this data forms the basis of the sculpture. With this work we are considering scientific data as a representation of nature. We are interested in the divide between how science represents the physical world and how we experience it. Through a process of re-contextualising the data it becomes abstract in form and meaning, taking on sculptural properties. The sculptural forms become unreadable within the context of science, yet become a physical form we can see, touch, experience and read in a new way. Humanising the data in this way offers a new perspective of the natural world it is documenting, introducing a new visual experience. We will talk about how we researched, developed and realised this work.

Session: [70] Field experiments: collaborative practices in art and environment (1)
James Jeffers (Bath Spa University, UK)

**A historic perspective on flooding in Ireland’s coastal cities and its implications for current policy and practice**

This paper highlights the importance of a historical analysis of flood hazards in contextualising current events and future risks. The cities of Dublin, Cork and Galway have experienced several major coastal, river and pluvial floods in recent years. In the aftermath of these floods, two distinct but related narratives have dominated public discourse and official responses. The first narrative presents recent floods as unprecedented and as possible evidence of climate change. The second constructs floods primarily as natural events and assumes that the optimal means of reducing flood losses is to prevent flood events. In this paper, I suggest that these narratives are not supported by a historical analysis of exposure and vulnerability to flood hazards in Irish cities. This paper draws on newspaper archives to construct a record of past flooding that challenges these narratives in several ways and suggest alternative policy approaches. In doing so this analysis offers lessons for similar cities in other countries.

**Session: [147] Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (2)**

Matthew Jenkins (University of York, UK), Charlotte Newman (National Collections English Heritage, UK)

**Lost London homes: building biographies from English Heritage’s Architectural Studies Collection**

This paper will investigate the untapped potential of English Heritage’s Architectural Studies Collection (ASC) held at Wrest Park. The ASC poses methodological challenges as it contains a huge number of the internal fixtures and fittings (cornices, fireplaces, wallpaper etc) of houses that have now been demolished. As a result, research has, to date, focused on functional approaches to the collection, for example understanding an object’s type or construction as opposed to wider questions surrounding an object’s use and meaning. However, by utilising the approach of building biographies, these displaced objects can be imaginatively reunited with their former houses and their social context can begin to be understood. This is accomplished by linking the surviving artifacts with documentary and photographic sources and locating the objects in the spaces they previously occupied. This methodology can be used to generate a series of building biographies about the communities and individuals who owned, occupied and visited these buildings at the dawn of the modern era. The paper will concentrate on Tilney Street in Mayfair during the long eighteenth century and explore the use of domestic space over time and perceptions of wider ideas of urban improvement and Georgianisation.

**Session: [59] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (2)**

William Jenkins (York University, Canada)

**Creating diaspora: reading and remembrance in Buffalo, New York, 1872-1888**

Recent writing on diasporas has encouraged a shift away from viewing them as either quantifiable entities or as inevitable outcomes of international migration. In questioning assumptions about their boundedness and stability, scholars have come to ask how diaspora identities are brought into being, come alive, or simply ‘happen’ in a variety of spaces by a range of agents and audiences, without losing sight of the reification of such identities that often result. This paper addresses two dimensions of the process by which an Irish diaspora culture was fashioned in active, creative, and experimental ways in Buffalo, New York, between 1872 and 1888. The first dimension refers to print culture and the role of an ‘ethnic press’ that interpellated an exclusively Catholic readership at the regional scale, the second to the role of popular memory and efforts to commemorate Irish martyr-patriots such as Robert Emmet (1778-1803). These two dimensions were integrated to an important degree by the coordinating activities of a network of male middle-class activists who, situated within a series of overlapping associational ties, remained committed to circulating ideas relating to Ireland’s history, geography, and case for independent nationhood at local and wider scales.

**Session: [19] Geographies of migration and diaspora (1)**
**Tori L. Jennings** (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, USA)

**Cornish weather and the phenomenology of light: art, tourism and "seeing"**

The aesthetics of light has long been the purview of artists, architects, and historians. The “painter’s way” of seeing things, in the words of Maurice Merleau-Ponty (1964), provides useful insight into a phenomenological orientation to light largely ignored in the social sciences. This paper is an attempt to foreground an elusive yet fundamentally important set of ideas that place light at the centre of an ontological discussion about our engagement in a “weather-world” (Ingold 2005). This paper considers how light should inform our way of thinking about weather and even climate science itself. I begin by taking a critical look at so-called ‘Cornish light’ and its historical relation to the art and tourism industry of Cornwall, England. I then analyse how light brings lived experience to reflective awareness, and conclude with ethnographic examples from my fieldwork to illustrate this point. This study builds upon my dissertation field investigation conducted from 2003 to 2005; as well as return trips I take each year to Cornwall.

**Session:** [36] Imagining the climate: representations of climatic relationships and adaptation

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**Jerry Jessee** (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, USA)

**Radioactivity and the "ecosphere": fallout, radiotracers, and the global environment**

Scholars have long understood that fallout radiation during the years of atmospheric nuclear weapons testing poisoned the global environment and threatened human health. Fewer recognize the critical scientific importance that radioactive tools had for investigating the environment. As environmental scientists traced radioactivity through the landscape, oceans, and atmosphere, they effectively documented the integration of all the Earth’s realms into a holistic, global "ecosphere," to which humans were inextricably linked. Such global-scale environmental awareness sparked by radio-tracer practices underlaid the environmentalist critique that contributed to the end of above-ground testing with the signing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963. This paper examines this tension—between fallout as a dreaded poison and scientific tool—to investigate how the scientific work with radioactive tracers shaped the growth of global environmental consciousness in the 1960s. In so doing, the paper engages with debates about “natural” agency by showing how radiation as a technical body mediated the means by which the material environment “spoke.” Furthermore, by exploring how “impure” waste helped produce scientific knowledge and new global geographies, the paper provides a framework to tell more productive stories about science, technology, and the environment beyond staid tropes pitting technoscientific progress against environmental decline.

**Session:** [66] Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (2): "residuals"

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**Gabriel S. Jivanescu** (Independent Researcher / former map editor, Jif Bucharest)

**Regionalising Romania: 150 years of failed attempts - Atlas**

Since the establishment of the unitary state (initially called The United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia), Romania has experienced a long standing debate over its local administration on a departmental vs. regional organization. Up to the end of WWI, when the Romanian national territory came to encompass almost all contiguous lands inhabited in majority by Romanians, the issue sparked occasional disputes as in the turbulent years of 1888 and 1907, which were marked by peasant unrest and a need to enforce the state authority. After 1918, the incorporation of provinces which had previously enjoyed some degree of local government made the unification process rather difficult. Subsequently, two (failed) attempts at regionalization were made in 1929-1931 (on a decentralized basis, in a fully democratic parliamentary system) and in 1938-1940 (in a centralized manner, during the royal authoritarian regime). While the first had at least some consistency with the historical provinces of Romania, the second tended to liquidate them by amalgamating different territories. After WWII, under Soviet influence, new rayon-districts and regions were proposed, introduced and then reinforced in 1952 with the creation of 18 regions, one of which – the Magyar Autonomous Region – covered the area of Eastern Transylvania inhabited mainly by Hungarian-speaking Szeklers. This administrative system was
completely reversed to that of departments in 1968, and since then no serious attempt to
revitalize the old provinces has been attempted, except for the creation of 8 development
regions for statistical purposes and for the allocation of European funds in the well-known
Romanian centralized style. These regions, named after the cardinal points, have a limited
impact on collective awareness. All these phases of Romanian history are presented in a series
of maps.

Session: [25] Poster exhibition - all day Monday 6 July 2015

Steven Jobbitt (Lakehead University, Canada)

On the Front Lines of Empire: geographers and the mapping of the Hungarian
Self in the Balkans, 1916-1918

In the summer of 1916, the Hungarian geographer János Tuzson led the first of what were to be
six yearly expeditions to the Balkans. Commissioned by the Oriental Committee of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and supported until 1918 by Austria-Hungary’s military
presence in the region, Tuzson and his team were on the frontlines of Hungary’s imperial
mission in the Balkans during WWI. Applying a postcolonial approach to the analysis of field
diaries, personal correspondence, official reports, and scholarly texts, this paper examines the
ways in which members of the Tuzson expeditions mobilised the language and scientific insights
of botanical geography in their representations of Balkan peoples and spaces, and also of
themselves. Of particular interest is the way in which the discourse they produced served not
only as a vehicle for the articulation of Hungarian imperial fantasies, but also as a platform for
unique “postcolonial” performances of Hungarian male subjectivity.

Session: [123] Breaking new ground: postcolonial approaches to Hungarian
geography

Nuala C Johnson (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

Moving through Burma: exploration, natural history and the travels of Lady
Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe

In April 1922 Lady Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical
Society. This honour was in recognition of her contribution to plant hunting and exploration,
botanical illustration, and anthropological knowledge accumulated about Burma during the
quarter of a century (1897-1922) she spent there with her husband as part of the colonial
service. Isla Forsyth (2013) has argued, “The where of scientific practice at times was liberating,
the colonies in particular affording women space for practicing science”. For Charlotte Wheeler
Cuffe, her extended residency in Burma provided her with opportunities for exploration that she
would not have enjoyed at home. Recent debates on global histories of science have challenged
us “to reconsider the globe [as] an opportunity to think in fresh ways about issues of
commensurability, translation and circulation” (Sivasundaram 2010). The turn to a global
approach is more centrally situated around the zones of contact, the routes of mobility and the
mechanisms of inclusion or erasure that went into the making of scientific knowledge across the
world. Through an examination of her private letters, day diaries, and pictorial archive this talk
will focus on some of the journeys undertaken by a woman engaged in the imperial project in an
effort to unveil the motives, experiences and practices that stimulated her engagement with the
natural history of Burma and its people.

Session: [127] Mobility and empire (2)

Cerys Jones (Aberystwyth University, UK)

Floods and droughts: the Medical Officer for Health’s perspective

The use of documentary sources to investigate past climatic and meteorological variability has
been widely applied in a variety of contexts. This paper considers the Medical Officers for Health
and their reports as sources of information on the occurrence of flood and droughts in their
locality during the nineteenth century. In addition, the consequences of these extremes on the
population under their jurisdiction and the public and official reaction to these events are often
meticulously recorded. These rich archival sources further enhance our understanding of hydrological events as both physical and socio-cultural phenomena.

Session: [69] Historical hydrology: floods, droughts and ice floes

Roy Jones, Karen Miller (Curtin University, Australia)

Insanitary past; sanitised present: the changing roles and reputations of Perth’s suburban laneways

Perth grew rapidly in the gold rush of 1890-1910 and the suburbs created at that time were developed and serviced in a rudimentary manner. The residential blocks tended to be smaller than the ‘quarter acre’ which was the suburban Australian ideal and sewage disposal was provided by night carts which travelled back lanes behind the houses to collect the effluent from outside ‘dunnies’ in the back gardens. In itself this was sufficient to give the suburban back lanes a dubious reputation but local papers in the early twentieth century further stigmatised them as dark places and therefore as the locations of unruly, dubious and even criminal behaviour. With the advent of mains sewerage from the 1930s, the laneways lost their original purpose and, over subsequent decades, their reputations were gradually rehabilitated as a growing range of alternative purposes were found for them. This presentation employs a range of archival and visual sources to depict the changing uses and reputations of the laneways of Mosman Park over the past century as this Western Australian municipality evolved from its working class beginnings as a fringe suburb of the port of Fremantle into a gentrifying, if not elite, residential district today.

Session: [54] Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (1): urban

Heike Jons (Loughborough University, UK)

New universities in familiar environments? Locating a fifth university in Scotland

The 1960s are widely regarded as the decisive decade for the postwar expansion of British universities (Anderson 2006). Prominently marked by the publication of the Robbins Report on Higher Education in 1963, this period saw a significant increase in the number of universities, full-time university students, and public expenditure per student, thus changing the ethos of British university life, patterns of social and geographical mobility, and the nature of local, regional, and national labour and housing markets (e.g., Chatterton 2000; Smith 2008; Goddard & Vallance 2013). This paper analyses the debates and decisions that were triggered by the Robbins Report's recommendation to locate a fifth university in Scotland. Based on previously unexamined documents in the National Archives, it is argued that Stirling was partly chosen over the rivalling campaigns of Ayr, Cumbernauld, Dumfries, Falkirk, Inverness, and Perth because those in charge of the decision wished to locate the new university in an environment that reproduced the proven creative setting of the ancient universities in which some of them were based.

Session: [33] Making post-war Britain: mobility, planning and the modern nation

Kristofer Jupiter, Anders Wästfelt (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Strip field systems and common system of fences. Open field systems in 17th century Sweden

This paper shows how farms and villages in south western Sweden were spatially organized by examine two variables; distribution of parcels and systems of fences. Using the Swedish geometrical maps, spatial organisation and the exact distribution of both these variables can be studied in detail. From medieval times till the 18th century, farming in Sweden was organized in open fields; each individual farm owned numerous parcels scattered within the villages arable and meadows. The parcel patterns were either regular/planned (southeast) or irregular (southwest). There are regional variations in settlement structure and in the number of fields. Villages in the south western parts is characterized by irregular strip field systems and mix of dispersed and nucleated settlement structure. The system of fences in these systems were
more complex than in the regular and included several villages that were joint together to form large interconnected systems. These systems demanded coordination of grazing and cultivation of the arable and meadows. The Swedish geometrical maps are a unique source to describe and study 17th century agriculture. The example from western Sweden might also bring new insight on pre modern agriculture in a European context.

Session: [86] Managing the landscape: early modern to modern

Christos Kakalis (McGill University, Canada / University of Edinburgh, UK)

Confronted with the religious landscape: the journeys of Nikos Kazantzakis to Mount Athos and Sinai

This paper examines the place-experience of the author Nikos Kazantzakis during his journeys to Mount Athos (1914) and the monastery of St. Catherine of Sinai (1927) through his published travel accounts. Arguing for the importance of embodiment in the experience of religious topoi, the paper explores the way these literary pieces, written in the first half of the twentieth century, map the sacred topographies illuminating different aspects of Athonite and Sinaite architecture and natural landscapes. Combining traces of the romantic period with a Nietzschean nihilism and a Bergsonian experiential approach, Kazantzakis’ writings follow the birth and early development of phenomenological thought. His travel testimonies are textual transpositions of the places that he visited. They suggest a representation/interpretation of geography in which the actual phenomena happening while travelling there are reciprocally interconnected with the body-perception of the writer. The passage through the Egyptian and Athonian deserts, the interaction with the communal rituals of monastic life, constant recollection of Scriptural associations are all included in his literary deployments of geographies of piety, impregnated by an intense Odyssey-like exploration. Seeing through the lens of Kazantzakis writing, the paper seeks to further explore the meaning and pilgrimage identity of these places as expressed in the dynamic interrelation between literature and geography.

Session: [134] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (2)

Hiroshi Kawaguchi (Tezukayama University, Japan)

Smallpox victims in urban and rural areas in central Japan, 1880-1900

This paper deals with the regional differences between urban and rural areas in smallpox morbidity and mortality on the outskirts of Tokyo in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. According to the prefectural statistical yearbooks, the average annual smallpox morbidity and mortality in urban areas was over five times higher than in rural areas in South-Tama, Ashigara-Shimo, Tachibana, and Iruma counties as of 1880. In Prefecture of Kanagawa, it is possible to confirm two peak age groups in the population pyramid of smallpox sufferers: from age one to four years old and fifteen to thirty-four years old during the epidemic years in 1892 and 1897. It means that the majority of smallpox victims were working-age adults living in urban area, and also infants or children in poor health after compulsory vaccination became widely effective in 1875. The statistical yearbooks also indicate rapid population increase in many towns in the suburbs of Tokyo. It is highly probable that these towns accepted many workers from rural area. Therefore we can deduce that the urban young working-age adults coming from rural area were not given second and third vaccination. They must be the majority of sufferers from smallpox as of 1880.

Session: [32] Disease and demography

Kazuhito Kawashima (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

Geography and the founding of open-air museums in Wales and Northern Ireland

The wave of building an open-air museum occurred in Northern Europe around the end of the 19th century. Within the limit of my survey, St.Fagans National History Museum in Wales, Ulster Folk & Transport Museum (UFTM) in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland formed a kind of a tripartite relationship in this phenomenon. The founder of “St.Fagans”, I.C.Peate was a disciple of H.J.Fleure at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. The founder of UFTM, Emyr
Estyn Evans had the same background. In the Republic of Ireland, J.H. Delargy, the head of Irish Folklore Commission (IFC), had an idea to build an open-air museum in 1929. Such a scheme stimulated Evans and his group to propel to establish UFTM which is younger than “St.Fagans”. On the contrary, the plan in the Republic of Ireland wasn’t realized after all, although Delargy had a very intimate relationship with Peate and often visited “St.Fagans”. This essay has two purposes. Firstly, it is to make Peate’s original plan for “St.Fagans” clear in comparison with UFTM. Secondly, the author hopes to find any reason why the ROI could not build an open air museum before 1990s, besides some reasons referred by Professor Patricia Lysaght in 1993.

Session: [8] Heritage, landscape and culture

Hilda Kean (University of Greenwich, UK)

Public history, heritage and the memorialisation of non-human animals

Public historians and heritage practitioners have extensively analysed memorialisation. Scholars have considered the absence of public memorials to women and ethnic minorities but to date have paid little attention to the commemoration of non-human animals. The ‘Animals in war’ memorial unveiled in London’s Park Lane was seen by some to be controversial in that animal – rather than human – victims of war were commemorated. However, this was not the first such memorial. The paper will analyse a number of war-related memorials, commemorating individual or groups of non-human animals. It will consider the rationale for their creation – and the way in which they are seen (or ignored) today and why.

Session: [15] Heritage, modernity and practice (1)

Gerry Kearns (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland)

The Postcolonial politics of contagion: AIDS in South Africa

Sara Ahmed and Martha Nussbaum have identified the important political work done by emotions. Disease has always been an important focus for public emotions, and it is evident that the idea of contagion has powerful cognitive and affective content. Contagion both incites and disciplines the care of self and other that is at the heart of responses to epidemics. In post-Apartheid South Africa, the legacies of colonialism and racism shaped the public emotional content of the discussion of responses to AIDS. I will identify the following cognitive and affective elements of the AIDS epidemic: [1] the epidemiological science in South Africa, particularly in its implicit dialogue with the international construction of what Cindy Patton has called “African AIDS”; [2] the government’s response in light of the constitutional “right to health”; [3] the civil society mobilisation through the Treatment Action Campaign; and [4] the different phases of NGO activity in light of changing international contexts. I will put these four dimensions together to specify the historical context of the political culture of AIDS in South Africa in a manner that David Kirp and Ronald Bayer pioneered in their edited collection on the first decade of the epidemic.

Session: [62] Ethics, self and historical geography

Arn Keeling, John Sandlos (Memorial University, Canada)

Toxic legacies: mining, environmental justice, and the slow violence of arsenic contamination at Canada’s Giant Mine

Environmental justice scholarship underscores the relationship between exposure to contaminants and social inequality, through the location of waste or industrial sites near disadvantaged communities or the occupational exposure of workers to contaminants. Toxic wastes produce injustice through inequitable “pathways of exposure”: the particular historical-geographical configurations of technology, economy, ecology, and (gendered and racialized) human bodies. For Nixon (2011), environmental pollution is a type of “slow violence” with “calamitous repercussions playing out across a range of temporal scales.” This paper examines the historical geography of arsenic contamination at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mine in Canada’s Northwest Territories as a form of “slow violence” disproportionately affecting local Aboriginal communities. Operating from 1948-2004, Giant Mine spewed thousands of kilograms of arsenic
into the local environment from its gold ore roasting plant. In addition to displacement by incoming settlers, local Dene people suffered chronic and acute (fatal) arsenic exposures. Pollution controls aimed at mitigating this contamination resulted in the collection and underground storage of 237,000 tons of arsenic trioxide, now the subject of a controversial remediation project that proposed perpetual storage of the waste at the site—a legacy that would potentially extend the temporal scale of this historical injustice into the deep future.

Session: [66] Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (2): "residuals"

Innes M. Keighren (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

**William Macintosh’s travels: colonial mobility and the circulation of knowledge**

This paper takes as its focus the imperial career of a hitherto under-researched Scots plantation manager, travel writer, and political agitator, William Macintosh. It seeks to show how geographical mobility within and between Britain’s colonies in the Caribbean and India, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, shaped Macintosh’s political perspective and his view of individual and indigenous rights. The paper will consider, moreover, how Macintosh’s ideas and radical political philosophy were mobilised through pamphlet publishing and book authorship. In attending, particularly, to the production and circulation of his 1782 volume Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, the paper will trace the uneven mobility—between Britain, continental Europe, and North America—of the ideas it contained.

Session: [117] Mobility and empire (1)

Diarmaid Kelliher (University of Glasgow, UK)

"There is a joke going round about Islington Main Colliery": London and the Miners Strike, 1984-5

In March 1984 over 150,000 British miners went on strike to protest against plans for widespread closures in the industry. Alongside the industrial struggle developed a solidarity movement throughout the country, including in areas far from the traditional coal mining heartlands. This paper will look at the diverse support movement in London during the year, which alongside the mainstream organisations of the labour movement included lesbian and gay, feminist, and black support groups. While fundraising was a central task, protest took a variety of forms: picket lines at power stations and elsewhere, marches through the centre of London, and industrial action for example. Looking at this activism, I will develop the limited historiography on the support movement for the strike (Beynon 1985; Samuel 1986) and engage with recent discussions within geography on the nature of solidarity (Brown and Yaffe 2014; Featherstone 2012). From Londoners supporting the miners during the lock-out in 1926, to the miners joining the Grunwick picket lines in the late 1970s, I will look at the way these histories of reciprocal solidarity between London and the coalfields were invoked to mobilise support in 1984-5.

Session: [140] Contesting the capital: historical geographies of protest in London

Paul Kendall (University of Westminster, UK)

**A spatial history of the rural, the industrial, and the urban in Kaili City**

Focusing upon the recent history of Kaili, a small city in Guizhou province, I examine the distinction between rural, industrial and urban space theorized by Henri Lefebvre in The Urban Revolution (1970), arguing that it offers a way of thinking beyond the urban-rural divide in the post-Mao era. Kaili brands itself as a tourist destination through reference to the rural customs of local minorities, particularly unamplified folksong and dance. This branding has been seared on to the built environment through the construction of ethnicized public spaces representing Kaili as “the homeland of one hundred festivals”. Branding has also focused upon festivals in the rural spaces of wider Kaili municipality. Yet at the same time, Kaili has also embarked upon a relatively homogeneous process of urbanization, creating a built environment more suited to the facilitation of the private car than rural folk customs. Contemporary branding has also overlooked the industrial history of Kaili as a former element of the Third Front, a massive Mao-era industrial project which established military factories throughout Guizhou and other inland
provinces. Drawing upon local sources and a modified Lefebvrian approach, I interpret Kaili as a historically scattered collection of rural, industrial and administrative-urban spaces which have fused to form a city branded through the promotion of the rural and the elision of the industrial. I highlight a shift in economic priorities from production and industry to consumption and tourism, and the shift in representational focus from industrial spaces to ethnicized urban spaces and rural festivities.

Session: [114] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (2)

Kamla Khanal (University of Nottingham, UK)

Forest rights of indigenous communities in Koraput: now and then

The current Koraput forest sub-division and its landscape is a live canvas, holding impressions of its rich cultural, economic and political history. The influence of its past kingdoms, Mughal invaders, British colonisers and post-independence politics; are intrinsically intertwined with the dominating indigenous identity of Koraput. The region today is identified as a key zone of the indigenous heartland of Central India, is a representative of a lively display of tribal ways of life and the tussles of mainstreaming them into the Indian economy. The inhabitants of this forest rich region were referred as the ‘privilege holders’ by the past laws. Their forest use rights were informally recognised by the local kingships and these rights were widely known to all the different groups settled in these regions though a system of customary rights. Today when the Forest Rights Act of India is attempting to ‘re-recognize’ a part of these ‘lost rights’, there is a power and identity struggle going on between the Government agencies and the indigenous claimants; and within the different groups residing in and around the forest lands. The efforts to re-restore forest land and use rights are expected to create new contests and ambiguities for forest land management in Koraput and similar regions elsewhere in India.

Session: [97] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (1)

Sean Kheraj (York University, Canda)

A silent river of oil: an environmental history of pipeline spills in Canada, 1959-2012

For more than a half-century, corporations have transported oil across Canada via pipelines. And those pipelines have spilled oil. While this transportation infrastructure fuelled postwar industrial expansion, thousands of leaks, ruptures, breaks, and accidents caused millions of litres of oil to spill across land, waterways, and even a national park. As Canadians and Americans consider the construction of new pipeline infrastructure, such as the Keystone XL and Northern Gateway pipeline proposals, historical context is essential for understanding the risks associated with the transportation of hazardous liquid hydrocarbon commodities. This paper will survey the history of so-called “on-shore” oil spills along Canada’s inter-provincial and international oil pipeline network. Beginning in 1949, a subsidiary of Imperial Oil constructed the first long-distance oil pipeline in that network. Since 1959, the federal National Energy Board (NEB) has regulated the construction and operation of all pipelines that cross provincial and international borders. Using previously unrecovered documents from the NEB library, this paper will reveal a quantitative history of all pipeline incidents reported to the NEB between 1959 and 1996 and combine these findings with documents released by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on recent pipeline incidents up to 2012. These data will provide a broad picture of the patterns in oil pipeline spills over the half century of Canada’s expansion of the use of high-energy fossil fuels. It will also provide insight into the risks associated with the transportation of oil via pipelines.

Session: [77] Carbon geographies: making and moving Canada's fossil fuels
Hele Kiimann (Uppsala University, Sweden)

**Population and land-use change on Noarootsi Parish (Nuckö) in North-West Estonia during the transition from Feudal Society to Capitalism (1590-1940)**

The current paper analyses the settlement and land use changes in the Noarootsi (Nuckö) peninsula in north-west Estonia from 1590 to 1940. A place settled primarily by Swedes who utilized a specific niche comprised of seal-hunting, fishing and a strong base in pastoral agriculture. The case study will scrutinise several Scandinavian, or Swedish villages, along the western coast in Noarootsi parish in order to illuminate the changes up to the modern times that had occurred from the prehistoric ecological niche. In order to answer questions about how local livelihood and farming systems of the coastal peasants changed as a result of transformations in physical environment and social structure, the reflections of various local or regional political decisions by the local lords of the manor, provincial governments in Reval (Tallinn) or imperial structures in Stockholm and St. Petersburg will be discussed. Thus, the main analysis occurs against the background of regional, political and socio-economic transformations that witnessed the gradual weakening of the manorial estate system and the development of freehold family farming.

Session: [32] Disease and demography

Makoto Kikuchi (Kobe University, Japan)

**Development of microtopography in alluvial lowlands and historical transition of provincial city: a case study from Niigata, Japan**

Niigata is a maritime transport terminal facing the Sea of Japan. The town was located on a natural levée in the alluvial lowlands of the Niigata Plains formed by the Shinano River. The development of Niigata-machi in the early and the late modern period was clearly affected by changes in the microtopography. To clarify the microtopography of Niigata-machi, aerial photo interpretation was used. And for the estimation of the process of land-forming, archaeological data, boring logs and historical sketch maps were used. According to these materials, Niigata-machi was located near the coastal sand dune in Yorii-hama before 1617. The sandbank in Shinano River has developed by the year of 1655, and Niigata-machi was moved to the sandbank and became a moated town. After the late modern age, sandbanks in Shinano River have expanded because of the branch off of the tributary river at the mouth of the Shinano River. Four sandbanks appeared in the late eighteenth century and Niigata-machi began to expand gradually. Niigata established its foundation as a harbor city with the geomorphic development of the microtopography of the Shinano River.

Session: [137] Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015

Akihiro Kinda (Kyoto University, Japan), Shinsuke Minamide (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

**Perceived structure of the city: a case study of Kyoto from 794 to the nineteenth century**

Kyoto was established as a capital with grid street pattern in 794. Although the city has survived to the present day, its shape and structure has changed considerably. This paper examines the transformation and perceived structure of the city in various times by comparing the landscape evidence of street patterns, archeological-historical data and many historical maps, drawn or wood printed in different periods.

Session: [74] Urban historical geography

Keith Kirby (University of Oxford, UK)

**Walking in Elton’s footsteps**

Charles Elton was one of the founders of modern community ecology and much of his work and that of colleagues in the Bureau of Animal Populations was carried out in Wytham Woods, just outside Oxford. Recently his notebooks recording visits to the Woods between 1940 and 1987 have become available in digital form making it easier to search for and collate his descriptions
for different areas over time. His records for the period 1945-1970 are particularly useful because, surprisingly, there are few other accounts of what the Woods were like immediately after they first came to Oxford University in 1943. The entries are to some degree anecdotal, but taken as a whole, combined with his photographs of researchers and field courses, and with modern visits to the areas he describes they fill in gaps in our knowledge of Wytham Woods just as some of the key research projects for which the site is now famous were getting underway.

Session: [108] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (2)

Scott Kirsch (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

**Technology as a keyword**

While for centuries technology referred to a systematic study of the ‘practical arts’ – typically a technical manual or a kind of book – its usage has expanded dramatically so that today we think nothing of the same word being used to describe a massive hydro-power dam, a set of methods for building the dam, or the means of communication for a youth-based social movement against the dam; a specific piece of machinery or mechanical object or the totality of all of our collective means and capabilities. Through a materialist keyword approach to the career of technology, in this talk I raise questions about what it means to think of things, processes, and relations (including modern ideas of warfare) as technological, and explore implications of the idea of technology – understood in terms of its integrative, meaning-making, cultural work – for the histories and geographies that we produce.

Session: [113] Technology, nature, and war in the twentieth century

Andrea Kiss (Vienna University of Technology, Austria)

**A 320-year long series of Danube floods in Central Hungary (Budapest and Pest County): a frequency-magnitude-seasonality overview**

This paper is based on a recently developed database including contemporary original, administrative, legal and private source materials (published and archival) as well as media reports related to the floods occurring in the town of Budapest (historical towns of Pest, Buda) and Central Hungary (historical Pest-Pilis-Solt County). The main archival sources are administrative, including town council protocols and county meeting protocols of Budapest and historical Pest-Pilis-Solt County: in these (legal-)administrative documents damaging events (natural/environmental hazards) were systematically recorded. Moreover, other source types such as taxation-related damage accounts as well as private and official reports, letters and correspondence (published, unpublished) were also included. Concerning published evidence, an important source is flood reports in newspapers; however, other published sources (narratives, fund raising circulars etc) also contained useful flood-related information. Beyond providing information on the quality of different sources and the temporal and spatial distribution of evidence, a general background on the contemporary environmental conditions of the study area (and its changes during and after river regulations) are also provided. The main focus is on the analysis of flood rich and flood poor periods of the last 300 years; furthermore, the seasonality distribution of flood events and their spatial differences are discussed. In case of Budapest and Central Hungary, with respect to the greatest flood events, ice jam floods played a rather significant role before river regulation works.

Session: [69] Historical hydrology: floods, droughts and ice floes

Margo Kleinfeld (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA)

**Requests for spatial protection during World War II: a review of correspondence from the International Committee of the Red Cross Archive**

During World War II, requests were made to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide spatial protections for civilians and military non-combatants affected by the European air war of the mid-1940s. In their letters to the ICRC, relief organizations, religious institutions, Red Cross National Societies, and individuals expressed the urgent need to set up hospital and security zones to shelter non-combatants from the effects of war. More often than not, however, protected spaces were established unofficially or not at all. This research
examines correspondence from two series of documents accessed from the ICRC archive—“Humanization of War” and “Protection of Civilians,” which contain requests to create humanitarian zones in places that include Phalsbourg, France; Siena, Italy; Tromsø, Norway; and Bregenz, Austria. An investigation of this unique archive uncovers a distinctive set of social-spatial and legal-geographic tropes (e.g., undefended city, military objective, appropriate authority) used to persuade the ICRC to interact with belligerents and by the ICRC in their communications with governments. Drawing from feminist political and legal geographies scholarship, an analysis of these terms and conversations reveals expectations related to spatial protection and civilian immunity, and to the troubled relationship between humanitarian action and territorial sovereignty.

Session: [6] International organisation in the twentieth century

James Kneale (University College London, UK)

The teetotaller's Public House: assembling publand by mistake

In 1892 an Essex newspaper asked “who will answer for or defend the consistency of a leading teetotaller … who is the owner of several large public-houses in our own county?” It was true: Robert Warner, chairman of a successful temperance insurance company, owned two licensed premises in Walton-on-the-Naze. However this was not the first or the last time that his company was to be linked to pubs. In the 1850s Samuel Bowly, a director of Warner’s company, had become the owner of a beerhouse in rural Gloucestershire, and in 1908 Warner’s company, now run by his successor, Sir Thomas Whittaker, Liberal MP and son of another famous teetotaller, turned out to own pubs in London and Bournemouth. This was not just hypocrisy; these examples remind us that it was impossible to fully separate temperance institutions and individuals from publand. Personal and familial relationships, licensing, medicine, property development and inheritance all provided connections between the sites of drinking and temperance, and the wider networks of actors who shaped publand shaped the geographies of abstinence too. This paper will explore some of these connections to show how temperance could become caught up in the same assemblages that formed publand.

Session: [131] Assembling and disassembling publand

James Kneale, Samuel Randalls (University College London, UK)

Insuring lives in overseas climes: how Victorian Britain's life assurance companies created geographical climatologies of risk

Historians of meteorology and climatology note the emergence of an increasingly rigorous, scientific approach to the atmosphere during the Victorian era. At the same time, understanding the climates of the world, their relations with health and disease, and the distempers they might provoke, was a crucial part of sustaining life, order and authority throughout the colonies. In this paper, we argue that it was not just governments and scientists interested in these issues; insurers were likewise busy trying to figure out the effects of overseas climates on the life of British travellers. In particular, we focus on the ways in which life assurance companies developed geographical maps of climatic risks for calculating additional premiums for policyholders and the extent to which they also encouraged travellers to adopt caution or self-management in new climates. While these approaches may be linked to acclimatization and climatic determinism theories, the life assurance case illustrates how in practice climate risks were made sustainable for the business based on past experience more than relying on a strictly scientific or actuarial logic. The paper thus explores the ways in which businesses made the economic costs of climatic risks sustainable for both themselves and travellers.

Session: [93] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (1)
Anne Kelly Knowles, Laura Strom, Levi Westerveld (Middlebury College, USA)

**Bridging historical-geographical divides with inductive visualization of the Holocaust**

This paper outlines a methodology that shows potential to bridge the persistent gap between studies of Nazi ideology and genocidal planning, on the one hand, and victims’ experiences of the Holocaust on the other. This bifurcation within Holocaust Studies has thwarted attempts to write more integrated histories of the Holocaust. As geographers, we also see this historiographic problem as an example of the difficulty of connecting across scales. While historical narrative gives historians considerable license to move freely between the scales of ‘larger structures’ and individuals’ actions, the geographic tradition of respecting the scale (and now the resolution) of evidence has forced much geographical scholarship into scalar silos, with little attention to the necessity of crossing the boundaries of scale to provide truly meaningful explanations of how ideas and policies shape the world we live in. Our method, inductive visualization, uses many kinds of exploratory spatio-temporal visual methods, including graphic ideation, physical constructions, topic modeling, historical GIS, and cartography, iteratively, to find and analyze the structure and content of historical evidence. We developed this method while seeking to find the points of connection embedded in two very different kinds of evidence – video interviews of Holocaust survivors and entries from Holocaust encyclopedia volumes on SS concentration camps and Jewish ghettos in Eastern Europe. Where these sources intersect, the continental-scale view of the perpetrators and the much more limited, acute, personal scale of victims’ experiences connect, always in particular places at particular times. Our findings also suggest that this approach helps one integrate empirical research with theoretical conceptualizations of the Holocaust.

**Session:** [35] History and geography: a bridge too far?

Peter Koby (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

**Digital visualization of Colonial cartography: patterns of wealth in Barbados, 1680**

Barbados was one of the most concentrated settings for wealth production in the early Atlantic world, but research has been lacking on visualization of patterns of wealth on this sugar island during the colonial era. Colonial maps of Barbados provide information on over 800 sugar plantations through remarkably detailed symbolization. A map of Barbados from 1674 was digitized and georeferenced to modern elevation data, and a database of variables was constructed from the map’s symbology, including location and elevation of plantations, ownership, and number and type of sugar mills. Parish boundaries from a contemporary map help situate census records from 1679–80 of landowners, servants, and slaves. These data layers reveal patterns of wealth at the parish level matching contemporary accounts. However, the patterns are distorted by the partiality of the 1674 map showing only 20% of the plantations listed in the census, focusing on the more affluent holdings. Issues also arise from the time gap between the sources, during which the number of plantations changed. This paper addresses the issue of accuracy of locational information in historical cartography, as well as symbolization of historical data and the visualization of wealth.

**Session:** [130] Digital mappings and historical geographies (2)

Taisaku Komeie (Kyoto University, Japan)

**Japanese scientific forestry and reconstruction of potential vegetation: mapping forest zones and environmental change**

Modern Japanese forestry needed to grasp contemporary state of flora both in the mainland and the colonial territories. Parallel to the establishment of the national control of forest and the expansion of the colonies from the late nineteenth century through early twentieth century, how the human agency had changed original vegetation became an important question in conservation policy and scientific forestry in Japan. This paper argues how Japanese foresters constructed theoretical understandings on vegetation and its change, especially by tracing the idea of forest zones by Seiroku Honda (1866-1952). Influenced by German forestry, Honda
constructed a comprehensive understanding on forest zones within the Japanese empire, which illustrated potential natural vegetation and stressed contemporary deterioration in the environment. In Honda's view most parts of forests in mainland Japan, Taiwan and Korea were consisted of the second vegetation or lost original condition, which were regarded to be an undesirable situation for development of modern forestry. Although his theory on potential and altered forests lacked enough verification on historical process and prudent consideration on agricultural significance in making the second vegetation, the idea of forest zones became one of basis of political control of forests in the Japanese empire.

Session: [85] Forest landscapes

Irina Konovalova (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

**Scythia in Medieval Muslim geography**

Medieval Muslim authors obtained information about Scythia from ancient geographical works which had undergone substantial revision in the process of translation into Arabic. In the 9th and 10th centuries a large part of the inhabitants of Scythia was associated by Muslim authors with Turkic tribes. Thus, al-Khwarizmi mentioned two Scythias inhabited by the Turks. Ibn Khordadbeh and Ibn al-Faqqh, referring to the four-part division of the oecumene, called one of its parts (alongside with Europe, Libya and Ethiopia) Scythia (Askutiya) and included into it Armenia, Khorasan, the Turks, and the Khazars. In later geographical treatises spatial marginalization and belittling of the size of Scythia can be traced. This was caused by circulation of new data on the peoples of Northern Eurasia in the Islamic world, which, in its turn, washed out antique details from the lore of geographic information. If geographers of the 9th to 10th centuries used the term Scythia to designate the territory and the place of settlement of the Turkic peoples of Eurasia and the land of Armenia and Khorasan, the geographer of the 12th century al-Idrisi, who had at his disposal contemporary information about these areas, moved Scythia to the northern borders of the Turkish people.


Fyodor Korandey (Tyumen State University, Russia)

**Across the Siberian frontier: common places of travel writing about Tyumen transit region, 1661 – 1912**

This paper is an interpretation of the corpus of travel writing, which includes 150 personal narratives of travels through Tyumen transit region, in borderland area of Perm and Tobolsk governments, from the XVIIth to the beginning of the XXth centuries. The geographical topoi (common places) of this tradition of travel writing are shown as a joint result of a) the evolution of the travel writing as a literary phenomenon and b) the transport history of the region. The corpus of Siberian travel writing texts is exploring as an interrelated body of texts with no clear distinction between western and oriental traditions. Study of the development of the image of Siberia in European popular imagination, based on a case-study of history of this transit transport hub is matter of great interest because of its borderland position: in the travel writing accounts the historical background and personal experience of travelling through the border of governments of Perm and Tobolsk were metonymically transferring to the whole Asiatic Russia.

Session: [142] Themes in the historical geography of Russia and Siberia

Tomas Kostelecky, Martin Simon, Renata Mikesova (Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

**Do voting patterns in the Czech Republic after 1989 have any historical roots?**

Presentation is aimed to explore whether the post-communist voting patterns in the Czech Republic observed after 1989 have any relation to the voting patterns which had been observed in the period between WWI and WWII. The results from parliamentary elections that had been held in the inter-war period have been digitalized and geocoded in order to make them comparable to results of both post-1989 parliamentary election results and to the census data. The comparison shows that the voting patterns of some parties / party families are surprisingly
similar despite tremendous political, social and economic changes the country witnessed in 20th century, the voting patterns of other parties /party families changed dramatically. The authors seek to explain the difference and to find out which factors tend to support long-term stability of political behaviour and which of them lead to fluctuations of spatial patterns of voting results over time.

Session: [5] Evolution, place and space

Conor Kostick (University of Nottingham, UK), Francis Ludlow (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

**A new method for identifying historical-climate interactions pre-1000CE**

Up until now, due to a perceived dearth of historical material, the connections between extreme climate events and human societies pre-1000 CE have been little studied and such studies as there have been based on specific cases arising from particularly vivid qualitative historical data. Thanks to fellowships at Yale and Harvard (Ludlow) and the University of Nottingham (Kostick), over the past three years Francis Ludlow and Conor Kostick have pursued methods for discovering co-occurrences between extreme climate events (such as years of flood, drought or extreme cold) and societal stresses (such as famines, epidemics and increased warfare) for the period. These methods are applied to a carefully compiled database of over 1,500 historical references to climate events or years of social stress from Europe and the Middle East. Recently, the authors have been investigating the even richer historical sources from China. This paper will present for the first time several striking and highly significant co-occurrences across centuries between years of extreme climate events and years of social stress.

Session: [136] Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (1)

Martin C. Kotecki (Archives of Manitoba, Canada)

**Sanatorium Board of Manitoba 1904-1960**

Tuberculosis was seen as the major disease to combat in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Sanatorium Board of Manitoba was founded in 1904 through an Act of the Legislature, which established a board of trustees with an arm’s length relationship to the government of Manitoba. This paper will examine the role of the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba in the Province’s response to tuberculosis in Manitoba, from the opening of the Manitoba Sanatorium for Consumptives in 1910, to the introduction of antibiotics for the treatment of tuberculosis in the 1960’s, as well as, examining the Board’s approaches to meeting its financial needs of operating a sanatorium and related medical education, prevention and outreach programs. Over time, the Board transitioned from operating a treatment centre and educating the medical profession and the public, to diagnosis and evaluation in rural and northern communities in Manitoba and the Arctic, to become an educational and fund raising organization. The archival records and architecture are a resource for research.

Note: The views and opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Archives of Manitoba or the Government of Manitoba.

Session: [42] Health, medicine and environment

Anton Kotenko (National Research University, Russia)

“Glory to you, a wisdom lover, Czech the Slav”: how a Czech scholar created Ukrainian national space

My dissertation, “The Ukrainian project in search of national space, 1861–1914,” is a study of Ukrainian national territorialisation. Considering space as a crucial component of any national movement, I have studied how, at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, the separate, disjoined, vast and divergent territories of the Romanov and Habsburg empires were turned into one coherent Ukrainian national space and a territorial concept of modern Ukrainian nation appeared. In this paper I will present a micro-study of the first cartographic image of Ukrainian modern national territory by P.J. Safarik. The Czech slavist published this map in 1842 as a part of his larger textual description of Slavs. Both texts made an immense impact on the emerging Ukrainian national movement both in Russian and Austrian
Ukraines. By revealing the controversies and debates caused by their publication and subsequent translation into Russian, I would like to open Harry Collins’ bottle with the ship of Ukrainian national territory inside of it, by presenting the initial phase of the process of construction of Ukrainian national space, which took place in the 1840s.

Session: [28] Nation-building

Jochen Krebber (Trier University, Germany)

**Final resting places of German immigrants in 19th century North America**

Whereas the geographic distribution of immigrant populations have been studied with the aid of the population census, the variety of individual religious paths in the course of immigrant life in 19th century North America cannot as easily be determined. Dwelling on a sample of 3,000 German immigrants to the U.S. and Canada who had been baptized Catholic or Protestant as infants in their home country, the proposed paper traces these immigrants’ life cycles – geographically as well as religiously – from baptism to burial. Reflecting their different migration paths, settlement patterns and modes of community formation, church membership and the individual choice of a certain burial site can be taken as key indicators of an immigrant’s religious affiliation if not individual faith in the course of the immigration process. By sorting out and mapping, immigrant by immigrant, non-denominational municipal cemeteries from fraternal burial grounds, from cemeteries belonging to a specific church, the arising picture might add a new perspective on the plethora of choices immigrants had and knew to make use of.

Session: [19] Geographies of migration and diaspora (1)

Georgios Kritikos (Harokopio University, Greece)

**The geography of famine in occupied Greece during the Second World War**

During the Second World War and her Occupation, Greece experienced the distinct phenomenon of famine. It did occur naturally. It was the result of the policy implemented by the powers that occupied the country against those who fought against the Axis. The effects of the coldest winter of 1941 as well as of the food shortages were felt by the very young and the elderly. This paper will analyze the effects on the population and the social or economic space of Greece that suffered from food shortages and black market. It will not adopt the conventional Malthusian depiction of famine as a disaster with a scientific cause that detaches it from a set of historically specific and locally based economic or political processes. It will approach mass starvation as a crime that did not simply happen but it was committed against a population of hardly over 6 million people. By July 1942 close to 200,000 people had died. It will examine which areas of the country suffered most and for which reasons. Finally, it will explore the spatial inequalities and the breakdowns or failures of the system that produced intentionally or unintentionally this shortage of food.

Session: [28] Nation-building

Zdeněk Kučera, Magdalena Kašková (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

**Transformations of regional identities in the borderland areas of Czechia in the twentieth century: the case of the Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge area**

After World War II, the Czech borderland underwent an almost total population exchange connected with significant cultural change. The transfer of the Czech Germans broke the continuity of its settlement, cultivation and interpretation. New residents had to conform to living in what was for most of them a new environment. After 1989 there has been growing interest amongst local communities to understand the past transformations of their regions across the entire borderland. Dynamic changes took place particularly in mountain areas, where new possibilities for cross-border contacts emerged. Various activities appeared to promote new identities for different cross-border regions. These issues of identity (trans)formation are discussed in the case of the Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge area along the Czech-German border. Emphasis is put on: different ways in which multiple identities of this region are being formed; the relation of the process of identity formation to the dissonant past of the area; and finally the role of present as well as former inhabitants in the processes of regional heritage (re)creation,
transformation, (re)interpretation and commodification (including the proposal to consider this mining region as a UNESCO World Heritage site). The study is based particularly on the historical-geographical analysis of past development and meanings of the area, field research and interviews with local stakeholders.

Session: [98] Landscape and settlement in Europe

Hsiu-Ling Kuo (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

Architectural exchanges between the East and the West – Shanghai Gardens in the second half of the nineteenth century

Shanghai has witnessed several rounds of dramatic changes since the opening of the treaty port in 1843. As prosperous economic activities and liberal trends enriched the Renaissance Europe in the modern era, Shanghai too has been benefitted from cultural encounters with the presence of colonial trades and cultures in the second half of the nineteenth century. Shanghai has since been transformed into an international platform for cultural exchanges. From that point onwards, western landscape and architectural features were gradually added to the man-made landscapes of classical Chinese gardens – a highly regarded architectural tradition commonly shared among the elites of the Chinese upper class. While buildings of the Arts and Crafts Movement, Art Nouveau, and the Neo-classical styles quickly made their ways to the city of Shanghai, the modern civilization of the West also made a thriving presence, from the living style, health and hygiene standard, social interactions, to the entertaining industry. Through the interactions between the Western and the local communities and the architectural developments, these features had mingled organically on the land of the modern urban Shanghai. This paper intends to take a closer look at the transformations of the Chinese gardens in the concessional districts of Shanghai at the fin-de-siècle.

Session: [129] Historical and cultural geographies of Shanghai

Gloria Kuzur (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India), Swagata Basu (SSV PG College, Hapur, India)

Recovering the lost self: identity assertion through the politics of naming places in Colonial and postcolonial India

India’s postcolonial condition involved the interrogation of colonial hegemonic constructions from a variety of positions by a number of actors. The naming and re-naming of places necessarily involves assertion and contestation. The colonizers used this technique to ‘know’, ‘construct’ and to ‘rule’ places, assigning identities which facilitated the appropriation of spaces. India’s perception of modernity was completely different from that of the colonisers and its articulations appeared in various forms. The three most prominent positions are that of right-wing ideologues asserting civilizational identity; the Nehruvian centrist model along with the Left discourses of anti-colonial, secular democratic space; and finally, post-1977, a plethora of newer regional bourgeois cultural challenges to Pan-Indian dominance also highlighting the role of unsung ‘heroes’. These processes have been reflected in the process of naming spaces and places. This paper attempts to map the three phases of naming and re-naming of 100 prominent Indian urban centres with special reference to the capital city, Delhi. The discussion highlights the process of contestation in the marking out of places of self and other.

Session: [16] Naming places

Catherine J. Kyle (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Using historical GIS to locate and visualize the forgotten fields of Chinese and Japanese market gardeners in the Okanagan Valley, Canada

This research uses historical geographic information systems to reconstruct the heritage landscapes of Chinese and Japanese market gardeners in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, Canada. From the 1880s through the 1970s, these gardeners produced vegetables for both local and distant markets. Although the agricultural legacy of the valley is celebrated, the contributions of these ethnic minority populations are rarely acknowledged. Racially motivated provincial laws and a strong anti-Oriental movement supported by local trade
associations limited land ownership opportunities among the Chinese and Japanese. As a result, market gardens operated principally on rented or leased land and only minimal records of these temporary arrangements have been kept. This research relies on interviews with descendants of the market gardening community to identify the historic locations of gardens. City council minutes, newspapers, personal diaries, and a collection of local history reports published annually since 1925 provide additional information. These data reveal a dynamic, complex and varied history of land use among the market gardeners. Trends in land ownership versus lease and methods of distribution of product differ across the study area and throughout the time period. Variations are also found between the two ethnically distinct groups who comprise the historic market gardening community.

Session: [57] Rethinking place through GIS

Jürgen Lafrenz (Universität Hamburg, Germany)

The settlement congregations of the Moravians on both sides of the Atlantic

The Moravians established themselves as a protestant denomination in the eighteenth century and in a short space of time set up a significant number of branches in the form of mission stations as well as settlement congregations – the latter not only as strictly religious but also as independent communal settlements. The pietistic denomination, which based its way of life on the close interaction of members, set up branches at its own discretion. The formal and functional character of these settlements was determined by the layout which corresponded to mutual needs. It is evident that a flexible and adaptable system was adopted in the establishment and development of the settlement congregations which formed the basis for different modifications of several such settlements. The special question is: whether and to what extent the independent settlements, i.e. the settlement congregations, which developed up to the beginning of the 19th century, are distinguishable by typological characteristics. In this context, one must first examine the beginnings of the renewed Brethren, then their place of origin, Herrnhut in the Oberlausitz, and thereafter the establishment and dissemination of the further 27 settlement congregations on both sides of the Atlantic in order to finally determine their physiognomy as a result of comparable examinations of the individual settlements in general.

Session: [145] Geographies of religion

Julia Lajus, Margaret Dadykina, Alexei Kraikovski (European University at St Petersburg, Russia)

Spitsbergen hunting expeditions from the Russian North in the eighteenth century: practices of organization, place in regional economy and geography of labour

The poster presentation is based on newly studied documents from Russian archives devoted to hunting expeditions to Spitsbergen in the eighteenth century. It describes the practices of organization of expeditions since the first one in 1709 on which the documental evidence exists to the heyday of the Russian shipping to Spitsbergen in the 1780s-1790s when 10-13 expeditions were sent annually with around 14 people on each vessel. We studied the lists of products delivered from Spitsbergen to the port of Archangel, reconstructed the place of this activity in the economy of the region and geography of origin of people who were recruited into expeditions. We had proved that the team members originated from particular locations on the White Sea coasts and consisted from representatives of marginal or highly specialized groups of people who were excluded from the Barents Sea cod fisheries: hunters from remote Mezen’ region, marginal religious groups (Old Believers), youngest members of the families who more easily agreed to try the risky activity with uncertain but sometimes rewarding results than to participate in more stable fisheries expeditions. Research was supported by International Polar Year project LASHIPA and by Russian Foundation for Humanities research grant (2012-2015).

Session: [60] Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015
David Lambert (University of Warwick, UK)

Trading places, one-way traffic and border controls? Importing historical geography in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Recent assessments of the state of historical geography in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales have ranged from dismissive references made, in passing, to a ‘fairly small subfield of diminished intellectual influence’ (Castree, 2009), to determined efforts to correct ‘widespread misapprehensions’ about the limited impact of sub-disciplinary research within and beyond geography (Driver, 2013). This paper considers this question from ‘outside’, specifically from the ‘sister’ discipline of history as practised in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It examines how historians import and make use of the work of historical geographers. Key themes to be addressed include the ‘spatial turn’ in history, the use of Geographical Information Systems to study historical phenomena and the extent to which the ‘temporal imaginations’ of geographers and historians correspond. One issue is whether the increasing interest among some historians in topics central to historical geography – such as space, place, environment, landscape, location and network – actually means that they are engaging with the work of historical geographers.

Session: [35] History and geography: a bridge too far?

Mark Lambert (University of Nottingham, UK)

Ordering expended mobility: the designation and display of British railway heritage, 1948-present

The research which I am seeking to present aims to contribute to the understanding of the co-constitutive relationship between railways and British culture by analysing the appropriation of obsolete railway-related objects in the procedures of governmental heritage designation and display in the period between the nationalisation of the British railway network in 1948 and the opening of the National Railway Museum in York in 1975. My work focusses upon the particular objects enrolled in the processes of designation and display - from locomotives through to smaller items like nameplates and signs - as well as on the processes themselves. This approach entails a conceptualisation of the cultural discourses within which historic railway objects were incorporated once they ceased to have a role within a wider system of mobility, such as the notions of regional or municipal identity reflected in the locomotive exhibits of provincial city museums, or the privileging of particular historical periods - notably the Victorian and Edwardian - evidenced in the nature of what was preserved and the way that it was presented. Moreover, I consider the ways in which individual artefacts may co-construct their cultural meaning, taking seriously but not uncritically the concept of technological agency.

Session: [18] Historical geographies of railways

Mariana Lamego, Talita de Oliveira (Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica Celso Suckow da Fonseca, Brazil)

Worlds of words: the construction of historical geography's scientific lexicon in The Dictionary of Human Geography

The present paper is part of an investigation on the construction of meanings of the entry on ‘historical geography’ in different editions of The Dictionary of Human Geography. The aim here is to examine more closely the construction of geography's scientific lexicon illustrated by the diverse composition of such entry. Three basic premises guide our investigation: (a) science is a social practice grounded in concrete historical and geographical circumstances (Livingstone, 2003); (b) scientific dictionaries are a materialization of the production of science; and (c) scientific dictionary entries and their constantly revised definitions, as well as the authors who produce them, are socially and historically constituted. As a consequence, the scientific dictionary is not taken here as a mere source of inquiry, but as a discursive object of investigation. The analysis will consider the heterogeneity of definitions of the entry historical geography over time, taking into account the chain of formal linguistic variations (such as substitutions, paraphrases, synonymy), the discursive formations in which those definitions are elaborated and the discursive processes of maintenance, detachment, rupture and silencing of meanings.
Session: [63] Geographical traditions

K. Maria D. Lane (University of New Mexico, USA)

Re-imagining the islands: environmental change in the Florida Keys

The Florida Keys, a chain of small limestone islands stretching southwest from mainland Florida, have for most of their post-1492 history been a minor stopover between ports in the wider Caribbean. With little settlement area and few natural resources, the Keys served for centuries as a liminal haven for refugees, maroons, and buccaneers from different empires and nations. Even when Key West boomed in the 19th century with new cigar and sponging industries, the archipelago continued to be defined through fluid connections to other Caribbean nodes. The opening of the Florida Overseas Railway from Miami to Key West in 1912, however, precipitated a fundamental reorientation of the regional imaginary. This paper examines the ways the railroad project was tied to a re-imagining of the archipelago’s physical geography. Using media accounts as primary sources, the paper identifies narratives focused on the islands’ environmental transformation through the deposition of fill, the raising of causeways, and the construction of dozens of bridges. Although perhaps not as celebrated as the other major engineering projects of its day, the overseas railway project constituted an important geopolitical move that transformed the Keys from tropical islands to American mainland, removing them from the contested Caribbean region.

Session: [22] The American Environment revisited (1)

John Langton (University of Oxford, UK)

Making space for homo ludens: royal and non-royal forests and chases in England and Wales

Royal forests comprised land devoted primarily to the king’s hunting. They were a distinctive feature of Norman and Angevin England and Wales. Expressing the crown’s arbitrary power to prevent holders of land from using it as they chose, they were resented and most supposedly disappeared as royal power was diminished, enabling individuals to utilise land holdings for their own private and commercial purposes. However, ‘royal forests’ were not a hermetic historiographical category which rapidly dwindled away under the irresistible pressure of homo economicus. They survived, and so did many other areas where homo ludens held sway: royal chases; monarchs’ private forests and chases as well as their ‘royal’ ones; and the forests and chases of dukes, earls, barons and high churchmen, which were as well-protected and displayed the same non-economic imperatives of common-pool resource as those of the crown. Forests and chases were not a transient feature of medieval times that inevitably disappeared under inexorable pressure from commercial economy and the privatisation of land. Many continued to flourish into the nineteenth century. In consequence, the transition between the medieval and modern worlds was not as clear-cut nor as complete as is suggested by the conventional narrative of English historical development.

Session: [85] Forest landscapes

Fabio Lanza (University of Arizona, USA)

Modernism and the Chinese city

In his seminal work, The Production of Space, Henri Lefebvre wondered how the space of the Asian city differed from that of the Western one. In the same vein, he questioned the characteristics of urban space under state socialism: was it possible to talk of socialism, Lefebvre asked, if no real architectural innovation had happened, where no specific space had been created? This paper, part of a larger investigation of the Maoist city, takes Lefebvre’s questions into 1950s Beijing. Considering architectural debates, government proposals, and city documents, I trace the struggles and shifts that marked attempts by communist planners to develop the capital into a space supposed to be simultaneously Chinese, modern, and socialist. The city government tried to implement what was essentially a modernist project, aimed at changing people’s lives by changing the space in which they lived—allotting precise amounts of living room, connecting leisure and work, etc. While many accounts overestimate the power of the CCP in producing this transformation, I emphasise the resilience of Beijing pre-communist
space and the huge problems urban redevelopment posed. More importantly, I analyze how the modernist plans were moderated and at times derailed by the concerns for "socialist" change, and for an everyday that could not be completely planned. Finally, the debates of the 1950s resonate with the urban space of today’s Beijing - less because the decisions of the 1950s irrevocably shaped the present cityscape but rather because urban space is still the stake of a conflict between people’s livelihood and government policy.

Session: [114] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (2)

Kathryn Lasdow (Columbia University, USA)

“Armed with crowbars and axes”: the Broad Street Associates and the contested design of the Boston Waterfront

From 1800 to 1815, Boston’s businessmen and common citizens constructed, dismantled, and negotiated competing visions of the ideal urban waterfront. This paper examines how one corporate-sponsored project—the India Wharf development, funded by the Broad Street Associates and designed by architect Charles Bulfinch—became embroiled in these larger political and economic debates regarding the financial aspirations and urban form of port cities. My research seeks to understand spatial planning through the confrontations and conflicts that occur on the margins of cities. I trace how local elites secured corporate legal protection and furthered their architectural goals for economic modernity: a massive waterfront complex dedicated to a combination of finance, trade, and culture designed to draw the world’s attention to Boston. Simultaneously, I examine efforts to thwart this project, as property owners in the lower echelons of society challenged India Wharf’s construction through lawsuits and riots. By focusing on the urban planning efforts occurring on Boston’s geographic perimeter, we can better understand the social, economic, and material forces that allowed businessmen to advance their particular vision of urban development, while others remained less secure in their ability to succeed in the burgeoning capitalist climate of the early republic.

Session: [10] Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (1)

Alan Latham (University College London, UK)

Assembling the common sense spatialities of liquor licensing: regulating alcohol in New Zealand and the 1989 Sale of Liquor Act

In August 1989 the New Zealand Parliament passed into law the Sale of Liquor Act (1989). Far reaching in its intent, the Act’s supporters claimed that it would modernise New Zealand’s approach to alcohol, and the licensing of its sale. Those opposed to the Act saw things differently. This paper will outline the common sense spatializations that organised the debate around reforming liquor licensing in New Zealand. It will do this through both through (1) examining how these spatialities relate to older assemblages of liquor licensing, and (2) exploring the novel – and often fantastical – landscapes that emerged as part of the contemporary re-organisation of liquor licensing. Tracing out the debates around the Act, and its subsequent implementation, for example, one encounters populations of French drinkers caught in the slow but inevitable grip of liver cirrhosis, a substance (ethanol) which put together with a whole range of other materials like food or chairs and humans, may or may not combine to make a temporarily erratic, irrational, and thus dangerous entities, American drivers aggregated in tables of ‘drunk driver’ related deaths, supermarket liquor aisles tempting suburban housewives into spontaneous purchases, to name just a few examples.

Session: [131] Assembling and disassembling publand

Natalie Lawrence (University of Cambridge, UK)

Indian monsters in early modern Europe

It has been suggested that the ‘Indies’ was one of the most clearly defined geographical entities in the early modern world view. The European perception of this region was closely tied to the complex colonial interactions in the Indian Ocean and the East Indies, as European powers struggled to gain positions in lucrative trade networks. Also central were the valuable resources
circulating in Asian networks, including exotic and fantastic naturalia encountered by naturalists in Europe and European colonies. These factors produced geographical perceptions of the ‘Indies’ that were not purely cartographic, but rather shifting and highly emblematic. Exotic creatures brought from this region, often characterised as monsters, were objects with considerable natural historical and commercial value as well as potent symbolic entities. This paper will examine the imagery embedded in the natural histories of three novel creatures in early modern natural history: birds of paradise, dodos and pangolins. It will explore how these mobile objects and images contributed to and were shaped by the European perceptions of colonies and colonial activities in the ‘Indies’. It will show that these creatures were ‘monsters’ not only as aberrant forms of nature, but of the ambivalent geographies of this nebulous region.

**Session: [30] Imagined geographies: culture and nature**

**Alex Lawrey** (Independent Scholar / Town Planner)

**The Warsaw Metro and the Warsaw Pact: From deep tunnels to cut and cover**

This paper examines the development of Warsaw’s metro system as an example of Cold War (underground) urbanism, and as a representative of nationalist aspirations that became emblematic of its political epochs. The Metro idea was first raised after Poland gained independence in 1918 and taken onboard by mayor Stefan Starzynski in the 1930s. After the war a new phase in the metro’s history began with the idea of creating a deep underground railway system which could double up as shelter in the event of nuclear war. Beyond digging less than kilometer of track this Stalinist project never got beyond the conception stage, instead Varsovians received Stalin’s ‘gift’ of the Palace of Science and Culture which still dominates Warsaw’s central skyline. After the destruction of the Solidarity movement another Soviet inspired ‘gift’ arrived in the form of a resurrected metro including trains that arrived shortly before communism fell in Poland and later Russia itself. The project continued, later with EU funding, finally opening in 1995. Warsaw’s metro is symbolic of many stages of the Cold War and of the world created after its end.

**Session: [96] Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (2)**

**Antonia Layard** (University of Bristol, UK)

**Imaginations of Protest**

This paper considers the relationship between land, politics and protest from the perspective of critical legal studies. It suggests that property rights and practices of eviction, which ended the Digger protest in Cobham in 1650, continue to govern protest today. Occasionally, however, protestors are able to stretch out the legal procedures, gaining more time for their occupation and their protest. The reason for apparent judicial sympathy, it is suggested, is the articulation of different, and distinctive, legal and spatial imaginations articulated for the protest sites. This paper will explore these spatial-legal imaginations in the context of the Grow Heathrow litigation as well as campaigns by the Raelians (in Switzerland) and Brian Hall in London. By focusing on descriptions of the protest site, this paper asks whether these imaginations of land have long been influential. It considers the 1649 document, An Appeal to the House of Commons in 1649, where Gerard Winstanley and others, framed their site as lying idle, as “waste”, both temporarily and spatially. Drawing on historical evidence, as well as litigation today, this paper will explore how imaginations of the protest site connect land, politics and protest.

**Session: [133] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (1)**

**Chrystel Lebas, Mark Spencer** (Natural History Museum, UK)

**The Salisbury Archive re-viewed: observing environmental change in British landscape**

The Natural History Museum holds a beguiling collection of previously undocumented landscape images taken by British botanist and ecologist Sir Edward James Salisbury, who was Director of Kew Gardens from 1943 to 1956. Photograher and filmmaker Chrystel Lebas, botanists Kath Castillo and Mark Spencer, both from the Natural History Museum London, started to jointly
trace this important collection of over 1400 images, which were assembled in the first third of the twentieth century. They are now co-interpreting, cataloguing and curating this collection. The project’s core is a comparative landscape and botanical study with observations taken in the period 2011 to 2014 and from nearly 90 years ago, focusing on Scotland and Norfolk. We critically contextualise the project methodologies of the individual contributors through the transitions from archive to field, to the studio, and the museum. We will reflect on the interactions between landscape and specific plants in this project, and make a qualitative, relational analysis between humans, plants, and environment in Salisbury’s time and now. This project provides an opportunity for people to engage in environmental change. The research outcomes and photographic works will be curated within the museum, and exhibited and published to make the outcomes accessible to a wider public.

Session: [70] Field experiments: collaborative practices in art and environment (1)

Stephen Legg (University of Nottingham, UK)

Care for the Subaltern Self? Disciplining and caring for the Urban Masses in Delhi’s Anti-Colonial Movements

For the past 30 years the subaltern studies school has provoked us to consider how the poorest members of society have been represented, conceptualised and used by imperial, nationalist and capitalist elites. Feminist critiques of the project led to attention being paid not to the autonomy of the subaltern, but to their colonial and nationalist disciplining and their post-colonial penetration by the mechanisms of political society. This stream of work ran alongside, and partly coincided with, research into Gandhi’s project of Swaraj (“Self-Rule”), whereby the Indian population was encouraged to care for and discipline themselves as the basis for political self-rule. There is less written, however, on the calling of volunteers of all castes and classes to expose themselves to violence through the spaces of civil disobedience, or on the way through which subaltern classes were penetrated by calls to ethically govern themselves. This paper will engage with Foucault’s recently published lectures detailing parrhesia (dangerous truth telling), renunciation of the self, and sovereign life. Drawing upon empirical material relating to anti-colonial nationalist movements in Delhi, this paper will question the value of these lectures to rethinking the ethical configurations of space and politics in subalternist thought.

Session: [62] Ethics, self and historical geography

John C. Lehr, Brian McGregor (University of Winnipeg, Canada)

Using GIS in historical geography: mapping the Western Canadian agricultural frontier

Mapping the spread of agricultural settlement across the western Canadian Prairies using conventional data sources presents some serious difficulties. Land alienation data, other than records of homestead entry, does not always reflect actual occupation of the land and census data offers only snapshots of population density at widely spaced intervals. At the time of settlement the establishment and location of schools was determined by demographic and spatial criteria enshrined in Territorial and Provincial legislation. It is argued that using the date of school formation offers the best available measure of land occupancy and the emergence of community institutions. Using this data the spread of settlement across the Prairie west was mapped. The advance and, in some areas, the retreat of the settlement frontier can be depicted on an annual basis. GIS offers an opportunity to overlay other socio-economic and physical data to enable evaluation of the principal factors bearing on the process and pattern of settlement.

Session: [130] Digital mappings and historical geographies (2)

Lila Leontidou (Hellenic Open University, Greece)

Geographical imaginations in an ancient Mediterranean arc: from Homer to Hypatia

The places of emergence of European ‘geographical imaginations’ in the Eastern Mediterranean can be mapped in Greek islands and colonies, especially coastal cities of the Aegean archipelago, revealing clusters and interesting patterns of spatial differentiation and
gender exclusions. This paper discusses the period which reaches from the awakening of Geography after the 8th century BC on the coasts of Asia Minor, in harmony with mythology and conversation with the animistic way of interpreting the world, up to its mature period in Magna Graecia with explorations and innovations, until the point when Christianity grew into a regressive force against both paganism and science, as the fate of Hypatia, one of the few women scientists, sadly demonstrates. In a narrative that prioritizes space over time, i.e. places of origin of scientists rather than historical periodization, we find something similar with today's 'national schools' of Geography: wisdom about the earth and the universe was passed on among generations in Hellenic colonies while, remarkably, the mainland known ancient city States nurtured philosophers rather than geographers, cosmologists, astronomers, earth scientists, or explorers and discoverers. An attempt at interpretation of these clusters will be elaborated, as they moved in space as well as intellectually.

Session: [30] Imagined geographies: culture and nature

Laurence Lestel (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France)

The geography of the relationship of cities with their river described by the DPSIR frame

To compare the complex relationships installed over 150 years between European cities and their waters, we used the conceptual DPSIR (Driver, Pressure, State, Impact, Response) framework. The DPSIR scheme has enabled us: (i) to describe the pressures of the cities on rivers and groundwater, the states of these different environments, factors controlling the quality (particularly the economic and demographic development); (ii) to establish the economic, health and societal impacts caused by the degradation of aquatic environments, and (iii) to explore the societal responses to minimize or eliminate these impacts pressures. However, the DPSIR framework was not designed for historical time. We thus introduce new items, which have to be taken into account: heritages, the different functionalities of the rivers, the distinction between the observed and determined state and the officially declared state of the rivers. Items and links between them have been territorialized, showing the decision-making capacity of the cities and their physical and political pressure on their hinterland.

Session: [132] The environmental impacts of European metropolitan cities on river systems since 1850

Dahai Li (Shaanxi Normal University, China)

"Historical geography" or "geographical history"? Comments on the question of historical geography in China from the perspective of that in Britain

There have been relatively few contacts between Chinese and British historical geographers during the last seventy years. The purpose of my presentation is to compare some characteristics of the theory and concepts of Chinese historical geography with British historical geography through an example. The reason for choosing Britain is that, as is widely known, the theory and ideas of Chinese historical geography came partly from Britain during the late 1940s and the early 1950s. The pragmatic case refers to a debate, which took place in both Britain and China, on whether to incorporate geographical history into historical geography. In other words, does defining 'geographical history' matter? My presentation will be divided into three parts. First of all, I will review the key methodological viewpoints of British modern historical geography, and interpret the debate on the relation between historical geography and geographical history. Secondly, I will introduce briefly the development of Chinese historical geography since the 1940s and a similar debate that has taken place in China recently. Finally, I will compare the Chinese with the British approach to the debate on how to deal with the geographical history within the historical geography, and conclude further with distinguishing some characteristics between historical geography in China and that in Britain. In my opinion, it will be helpful and instructive to reflect on the development of Chinese historical geography in the future.

Session: [63] Geographical traditions
Ivy Maria Lim (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore), Wu Bing Sheng (National Institution of Education / Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

**Spatial representations of local history: preliminary investigations into the market town of Puyuan, Zhejiang, China**

Recent developments in digital and spatial humanities have led to the growing importance to the Spatial Turn in History. As a discipline, History has always tended towards the singular and interpretative narrative. But now, GIS technology has presented historians with opportunities to make use of geospatial representations to visualize spatial patterns long hidden in historical texts. This presentation is based on an ongoing inter-disciplinary project that is aimed at combining GIS technology with Chinese historical texts. Based on a case study of the market town of Puyuan in Zhejiang province, the presentation aims to share the preliminary outcomes of a current study focused on the geospatial representation of information from the local history texts dating from the late seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. It will provide an introduction to Puyuan’s local history and, through the use of GIS, present and discuss insights into historical spatial patterns of the town. In addition, the implications of such spatial representations and patterns on our understandings of Chinese local history from geographical perspectives will also be explored.

Session: [57] Rethinking place through GIS

Kati Lindstrom (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden / University of Tartu, Estonia / Tallinn University, Estonia), Junzo Uchiyama (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan), Carlos Zeballos (Far Eastern Federal University, Russia)

**Taming the lake: modernization of water at Lake Biwa, Japan**

Lake Biwa is the largest freshwater lake in Japan with the present surface of 670 square kilometers and a rich ecosystem that has merited its listing as Ramsar Wetland in 1993. On the other hand, it has had a remarkable historical and cultural importance as a major junction for land and water traffic to and from Kyoto but also as a major provider of fish and rice to the ancient capital. In terms of water management, modernization has meant mostly three things. First, land reclamation has led to the disappearance of most satellite lakes and reed fields that acted as buffer zones and cleaning mechanism for wastewaters running in from the irrigation channels of the paddy fields. Second, the control of the lake’s water level has proven to be detrimental for the numerous endemic fish species that depended on the seasonal swelling of the lake. And third, older water-centred transport routes have been replaced by the establishment of land transportation. The emergence of these issues have been closely related to the new modern economy of increasing industrialization, the inter-regional division of labour, the development of agribusiness, and the privatization of lake shores and tourism, which have brought about profound changes in the water quality, species composition and the locals’ perceptions of the lake.

Session: [111] Water management, modernization, colonisation: hydro-resilience in comparative contexts

Min Liu (Peking University, China)

**The reconstruction of space in the process of rural settlement: the example of West Lake National Park, Zhejiang, China**

West Lake National Park is located in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province of China, which contains considerable traditional village settlements. With rapid urbanization, the park’s regional economic and social background has undergone dramatic changes and the park transformed from a suburban park into a city park. At the same time, under the impact of tourism, the social structure, production and life mode of its villages have changed. The two changes mentioned above led to settlement changes within the park, which at last has reflected on the reconstruction of settlement space. The reconstruction of space includes three scales, which are regional scale, village scale and architectural scale. The paper studies space reconstruction mainly in the architectural scale with the methodology of typological process analysis. The
author hopes to discover the regular pattern of space reconstruction in the process of rural settlement changes within the preservation areas such as national park.

Session: [137] Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015

Olivier Loiseaux (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, France)

**Lantern slide projections at the Paris Société de Géographie**

Founded in 1821 with the objective of benchmarking geographical progress, the Société de Géographie also sought to promote geographical education and to inspire travel to little known lands. The society's library expanded through bequests and reciprocal publication exchange agreements, and from the mid-1870s photographs were added to the existing collections of travelogues, scientific publications, maps and atlases. James Jackson, the Society's librarian and himself a photographer, was the driving force behind the founding of the photograph collection. He was supported in this by Charles Maunoir, the Secretary of the society. In parallel, from 1875 the society's meetings were illustrated with photographic lantern slides projected by the dedicated lanternist, Alfred Molteni, descended from a long line of optical instrument makers. Eventually, each meeting came to be illustrated by lantern slides projected via a magic lantern. Today the society’s collection of c.20 000 lantern slides are held in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France under the responsibility of the Maps and Plans department. The slides are currently being digitized.

Session: [43] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (1)

Hayden Lorimer (University of Glasgow, UK)

**Pet Project: last landscapes for the companion animal**

My presentation will take the form of a place-portrait and photo-essay. During the past couple of years, I've got to know one beastly place intimately. Pitched at the sea’s edge, the pet cemetery is a menagerie of memorialised cats, dogs, hamsters, tortoises, budgies, mice, ferrets, guinea pigs and goldfish. It's a labour of love, and one man’s undertaking. Stevie has been burying companion animals, and facilitating final farewells for over twenty-five years. Each creature he interts has a tomb and a headstone. Some are professionally engraved, others hand-painted, on roofing slates, and shoreline cobbles. Most plots give a design to death, in one-way or another. Pet keepers’ choices of grave goods are eclectic: animal figurines, flags and flowers, spinning pinwheels and lolly-stick crosses, memorial wreaths, plastic posies and battery-powered votive candles, favourite toys, faded photos and gnarled chew-sticks. Faced with 1001 human tales of animal loss, I’ll describe doing discovery and exploration in a miniature historical landscape: touring the cemetery’s paths and plots; studying pet paraphernalia and commemorative gravestones; striking up conversation with grieving owners; listening to stories of afterlives and underworlds. I will close with some reflections on the social life of dead pets, figuring them as beings that exist in some intermediate tense, the past-present.

Session: [58] Beastly pasts and places (2)

Kevin Lougheed (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

**National education and the state: Ireland in the Empire**

The establishment of the Commissioners of National Education in 1831 provided Ireland with a non-denominational education system that was aimed at uniting the population. The system involved a central-local management system, with the Commissioners setting the regulations and local actors were responsible for the operation of schools. The establishment and operation of national schools was therefore dependent on local networks of social relations developing common interests in accessing state capacities for education and therefore forming local alliances that interacted with the rationale of the state. This paper looks at the emergence of the national education system in Ireland and the influence of the system in the British Empire in the nineteenth century. It focuses on the emergence of national education as a governmental technology aimed at shifting the conduct of colonial populations towards exercising their liberty in a disciplined manner. The structure and textbooks of the Irish national system are examined.
in relation to systems developed in England and in the Anglophone colonies, and examines how national systems of education were part of a wider rationale aimed at shifting conduct and ideology towards creating imperial citizens.

Session: [100] Legacies of empire

W. George Lovell (Queen's University, Canada)

Pillage in the archives: the whereabouts of Guatemalan documentary treasures

Why is it that much of Latin America’s emblematic patrimony is not to be found in the region itself? Like other Guatemalan documents referred to by scholars in the past, the "Libros Segundo y Tercero del Cabildo de Santiago," Books Two and Three of the City Council of Santiago de Guatemala, have long been thought to be missing, thereby removing for consultation key sources concerning the events and circumstances of the early colonial period. It turns out that these two tomes, which span the years between 1530 and 1553 and deal with crucial events of Spanish conquest and colonization, and indigenous resistance to it, are not missing. In fact, they have been part of the holdings of the Hispanic Society of America, a venerable New York institution, for the past century. The presentation discusses how these and other documentary treasures were taken from Guatemala or disappeared from circulation altogether, identifying the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as the period during which Latin American patrimony was most under threat from both internal and external forces. Some of the most striking revelations afforded by perusing the cabildo tomes will be highlighted.

Session: [100] Legacies of empire

Jonathan Luedee (University of British Columbia, Canada)

"Nobody knows the way of the caribou": visualizing, mapping, and managing migratory caribou

The annual cycle of migratory animals is an important environmental dynamic in northern communities in the western Arctic. Throughout the twentieth century, wildlife ecologists and managers have developed new methods of visualizing and managing the migratory routes of animals such as barren-ground caribou. As such, the concept of migration has changed and evolved over time. Yet, historical geographers and historians of science have neglected the complex interplay between migrating animals and the systems of knowledge and technologies intended to manage their movement. No land mammal has a longer migration route than the Porcupine Caribou Herd. Each year caribou from the herd travel almost 2500 kilometers as they migrate between their critical calving grounds on Alaska’s North Slope and wintering grounds further south. Along its migratory route, the herd crosses a number of political boundaries and faces numerous obstacles to its movement. The proposed paper addresses this critical gap in the literature by examining the ways in which scientific management has impacted and shaped the migration of the Porcupine Caribou Herd (Rangifer tarandus granti) in the transboundary western Arctic. Particular attention is paid to the evolution of technologies of vision that wildlife scientists and managers have deployed to visualize, map, and manage the herd’s migratory route.

Session: [121] Historical geographies of human-animal entanglements

Marcos Luna (Salem State University, USA)

A season for all of America: understanding the American seasonal imaginary

Since the earliest days of settlement, American references to the seasons (i.e. winter, spring, summer, fall) have invoked a remarkably consistent set of images, ideas and tropes – the notion of four seasons and specific seasonal associations (e.g., snow in winter, planting in spring, summer verdure, harvest in autumn). This is the American seasonal imaginary. This seasonal imaginary has constituted an integral part of American culture and identity. Despite wide climatic diversity in the U.S. and its seasonal experiences, Americans have clung to this climatically and geographically specific seasonal imaginary. In this presentation I examine how the American seasonal imaginary was represented and constructed in almanacs from the late eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries, with particular attention to correspondences (or lack thereof) between
climate and seasonal representations. Until the early 19th century, the almanac was the most widely read publication in America. Almanac representations of seasonality were part of the development of the American seasonal imaginary. I focus on two specific questions: How was seasonality represented in early American almanacs? To what extent did these representations of seasonality reflect local geography (i.e. climate, agriculture, culture, economy)? Finally, I consider the social and environmental implications of seasonal (mis)representation.

Session: [36] Imagining the climate: representations of climatic relationships and adaptation

Jing Luo (Tongji University, China)

The transformation of historic urban landscape of Shanghai after its opening up

The urbanization of Shanghai is significantly different from the other cities in China, or in the world. The modernization process of Shanghai started from the areas outside the Old Chinese City, namely somewhere in the north and west suburbs where a new city was built up in a short period. This research is primarily based on three sets of database about Shanghai in its early days. The first two are business directory, namely Shanghai Almanac and Hong List, published no later than the 1850s on foreign hongs located in the British Settlement. The third one is the Shanghai Title Deed, which is a key land lease document of Shanghai after its opening-up in 1843. Moreover, various English language materials are used, notably the North China Herald and some ancient maps of 1840-1860s. By perusing these materials, we could draw a full picture of the rural to urban landscape transition of Shanghai with GIS and 3dMax methods in its treaty-port period. By comparison with other colonial cities, knowledge about urbanization of Asian cities will be further deepened.

Session: [129] Historical and cultural geographies of Shanghai

Peeter Maandi (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Land reforms and maps in the service of the nation: the case of interwar Estonia

The Estonian National Council declared independence in 1918, in a territory never before united into an independent nation-state. This paper examines the role of land reforms in creating cohesion, in a war-ridden area with considerable heterogeneity in terms of law, custom, and ethnicity. Thus far, scholars have focused chiefly on the role of the radical land reform of 1919, by which the large estates predominantly owned by Baltic German nobles, were expropriated and subdivided into thousands of new family farms. That reform broke the power-base of the Baltic German elite, while also reducing pro-Bolshevik sentiments among the Estonian population. Yet, this was followed by other less-researched land reforms, e.g. along the new border with Soviet Russia. It is argued in this paper, that when the different reforms are examined together, they suggest a coherent spatial strategy of the central government to eliminate regional and local land regimes, which threatened political stability and cohesion within Estonia. This process continued throughout the interwar period. In the presentation, the process towards territorial unity will be illustrated and critically examined through land reform maps, some of which hint at the encounter between central authority and local custom.

Session: [28] Nation-building

Neil Macdonald (University of Liverpool, UK)

Discussion – the utility of historical records

The discussion session will address a number of themes including the role of historical records and the potential utility of historical records in future flood/drought analysis, particularly the development of socio-hydrology and what it offers the field. The speakers in the session will be invited to offer their ideas and thoughts on these issues.

Session: [69] Historical hydrology: floods, droughts and ice floes
Phillip G. Mackintosh (Brock University, Canada)

**Death on pavements: children, automobiles, and the Toronto Globe**

On 12 May, 1919, automobiles struck five children, two fatally, within a few hours on Toronto’s sunny streets in full spring. The event, however, does not rank as notably infamous in a city that saw dozens of children slaughtered by motorists throughout the 1920s. The uneven contest for early twentieth-century streets and the mobility crucial to their modern urban reproduction, pitting automobiles against pedestrians and especially children, not only supports Sheller and Urry’s (2000, 741) contention that “mobility is the enemy of civility;” it demonstrates an irremediable flaw in the development of bourgeois modernity: the insolubility of modernity’s contradictions. In this case, two divergent public goods competed for primacy on Toronto’s streets. One posited the importance of the automobile in a revivifying post-war economy and the necessity of individuated transportation in constructing bourgeois identity. The other, a late Victorian creation fomented by early twentieth-century reformers, maintained the sacrosanctity of children and childhood and the social necessity of their protection in dense, heterogeneous urban environments. In this context, the Toronto Globe’s efforts to promote both on its pages amounts to irony—and the dereliction of its openly stated responsibility to children, as expressed by its own Just Kids Safety Club.

*Session:* [51] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments

Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK)

**An imperial atmosphere: meteorological mobility and the aerial geographies of empire, 1925-1935**

Enthusiasm for the connective power of aeroplanes and airships between the two world wars saw aerial mobility rise to prominence as a British imperial project. However, while previous historical work has examined the role of exploration in the expansion, consolidation and exploitation of Empire, little attention has been paid to the practices, technologies and ‘moorings’ (Hannam et al. 2006) by which the atmosphere was rendered a medium of imperial mobility. Arguing for the conceptual fecundity of a mobility studies perspective on the historical geographies of colonial science, this paper will explore how a mobile diaspora of British meteorologists co-operated in the construction of a navigable atmosphere. In particular, focus will fall on the meteorologists’ own forms of mobility as journeys by car and aeroplane were undertaken to develop and inspect the infrastructural moorings of emergent imperial mobilities – anemographs, meteorological masts and wireless stations. Meteorological mobilities intersected with immobilities too, as arcane and acute knowledges of local weather were sought through long periods of residence in isolated locations, while administrators struggled to keep networks of instruments securely ‘in place’. As a distinct constellation of mobility (Cresswell 2010), the imperial atmosphere is therefore a propitious site through which to explore the conceptual and empirical imbrications of mobility and empire.

*Session:* [138] Elemental empires: aerial and aquatic mobilities

Martin Mahony (King’s College London, UK)

**Weather and the colonial imagination: agricultural meteorology and the geographies of a contested science**

Between the two world wars British foreign policy was re-fashioned in the pursuit of economic development and imperial unity, with metropolitan coordination giving way to imperial cooperation in matters of economic and military security. Agricultural development in particular was seen as key to continuing the civilizing mission of Empire, mitigating against discontent among colonial subjects, and promoting the economic prosperity of the whole imperial machine. Yet the development of industrial scale farming in far-flung colonies raised challenges for agricultural scientists, not least regarding the effects of tropical climates on the cultivation of popular export crops. At the 1929 and 1935 Conferences of Empire Meteorologists, the nascent field of ‘agricultural meteorology’ was promoted as a source of practical knowledge for colonial growers. But at what spatial scale did the meteorologist cede responsibility for understanding a plant’s aerial milieu to the agriculturalist – the boundary of the leaf, the surface of the soil, or the
landscape more broadly? This paper will trace these discussions and boundary disputes through the practices of colonial meteorology in British East Africa, examining the role of colonial development discourses in the institutionalisation of meteorology as a government science able to understand, predict and perhaps even control the climate and thus create an appropriate environmental milieu for the new imperialism.

Session: [103] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (2)

Juraj Majo (Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia), Róbert Erdélyi (Slovak University of Technology, Slovakia)

A mighty fortress without God: landscapes of disused Lutheran Sanctuaries in Slovakia

The paper is aimed at the analysis of the aftermath of the transformation of religious landscapes in certain regions in Slovakia. The Lutheran Church has undergone several demographic changes over the last 70 years (population migration, secularization, etc) with significant impacts on parishes and sanctuaries. Within the frame of demographic changes, along with changes of the structure of parishes in certain areas, we attempt to analyse variations in intensity of the sanctuaries’ usage, and to discuss the most notable examples of historical continuity/discontinuity in the existence of sanctuaries, their position in cultural landscape in terms of area, cultural and historical value, and their current state.

Session: [98] Landscape and settlement in Europe

Maurizio Marinelli (University of Sussex, UK)

(Dis-)continued tradition and global ambitions in Tianjin: the politics of aesthetics in the "Expo of World Architecture"

During the last two decades, Tianjin has undergone a massive urban revitalization program conducted under the aegis of ‘beautification’ which has radically transformed the cityscape. The hyper-colonial phase of its history, when Tianjin constituted a unparalleled microcosm of the world with up to nine foreign concessions (1860-1945), has been actively re-interpreted as marking the beginning of the city’s hyper-global age. Especially over the last decade, the urban planning strategy for Tianjin’s former concessions has combined the re-ordering and re-designing of the uncanny foreign space in concert with Tianjin’s vaunting ambition to promote its hyper-modernity and globalising identity. This paper sheds light on the politics of aesthetics which characterise the Tianjin Municipal Government-led ‘beautification’ strategy vis-à-vis the past experience of the city. The fundamental question is: What does the call for ‘beauty’ involve in relation to the spatial, temporal and, ultimately, political processes of power that are at stake in Tianjin, as well as in other Chinese metropolises today? This question will be explored in a broader historical context, testing the idea of a possible interconnection between the progressive affirmation of Tianjin’s discourse of globalising modernity in the present and the past.

Session: [102] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (1)

Jonathan Martin, Matthew Tonts (University of Western Australia, Australia)

The case for an Evolutionary Historical Geography

Evolutionary concepts have been taken up and explored by evolutionary economists and more recently by economic geographers (or evolutionary economic geographers, as some would identify), largely to explore internal growth dynamics within regions. While this cross-disciplinary thinking has made a significant contribution to both economic geography and economics, little attention or thought has been given as to how evolutionary concepts might be used by geographers beyond an EEG. This paper puts the case for an Evolutionary Historical Geography, arguing that evolutionary concepts should be in the toolbox of every historical geographer. It considers what an EHG might look like, and which evolutionary concepts could be of most use to historical geographers. It concludes that there is a need for empirical research to test evolutionary concepts in a historical geographic perspective.
José Luis Martínez-González (University of Barcelona, Spain)

**Did climate change influence the English agricultural development? (1645-1740)**

The aim of this part of my thesis project is to integrate and connect current research on the economical and social impact of climate with historical case studies. In order to achieve this aim, I have chosen the most paradigmatic example and one of the keys of the origins of material prosperity: England. The last phase of the Little Ice Age (LIA) involved climate cooling during the second half of the 17th century followed by a recovery during the first half of the 18th century. What consequences did this climate worsening have for the English agriculture? What adaptive responses did it generate? Were they different in the great farms from those among the small farmers? What can we learn about certain exogenous impacts such as the climate ones on the economic development in the long term? What can we learn about those adaptive responses (or the absence of them) related to our future in a world which is experimenting a global climate change again? In a more detailed way, I analyze the 'Nitrogen Paradox' stated by Robert Allen (JEH, 2008) in the interpretation of the English Agrarian Revolution as an adaptive response to the agroclimatic impacts of the last phase of the LIA. Why did the English farmers invest in enriching the soil organic nutrients pool when, in the short term, they did not increase yield?

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Ruth Mason (University College London, UK)

**Material culture and historical religious experience: metropolitan Methodism, 1851-1932**

In April 1891, Mrs Robinson finished a quilt. This wasn’t any old quilt, but a vast blue and orange quilt, embroidered with the names of charitable donators. Made for the Centenary Bazar of the Wesleyan Chapel she attended, the names and donations this quilt records were all given to the chapel’s funds. Now in the Engelsea Brook Museum, this quilt tells its own story, no written sources related to it remaining. However, this material object also tells us much more. A huge project that must have taken months, the quilt speaks of the love and devotion Mrs Robinson had for her chapel and the social network she drew on to raise money. When written historical sources about the day-to-day experience of engaging with religious institutions are few and far between, material culture can go some way to fill this gap. Using examples of physical objects, such as this quilt, this paper will draw on my PhD research into the spaces and material culture of metropolitan Methodism between 1851 and 1932, to demonstrate combining spatial and material approaches to historical religion can help provide insights into how it was experienced.

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Nicolas Maughan (Aix-Marseilles Université, France)

**Historical geography of a noxious place: the “Vieux port” of Marseilles and its environmental effects on the surrounding lands (southern France, XVth-XIXth century)**

The metropolis of Marseilles had always been constrained by a mountainous topography causing a compact development along hillsides over centuries. Thereby, the first port, named the “Vieux port”, occupying the lower part of the city, quickly became a permanent cesspool for all stormwater and sewage. This place, acting as the geographic center of the city, has been not only an exchange zone for dwellers but also a sort of centralized accumulation site for wastes excreted by the urban metabolism. If the surrounding landscape has had an influence on the physical structure of the port (e.g. silting), ecological resulting conditions caused in return disturbances through the downtown area (e.g. cholera) and conflicts on the coastline (ocean dumping of dredging muds). Consequently, the port has had a major impact on the urban dynamic, mainly the city’s sanitation issues (i.e. building of a new sewer) together with transfer of technologies from other countries for dredging of the port’s main basin. In this context, after
describing the pivotal role played by the “Vieux Port” in Marseilles’ prosperity, we will analyze environmental and sanitary consequences induced by both its uses and management actions on the conterminous lands, over a period of 500 years.

Session: [32] Disease and demography

Briony McDonagh (University of Hull, UK), Joshua Rodda (University of Nottingham, UK)

**The politics of land & the Midlands Rising of 1607**

This paper explores the politics of land, property and protest in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, focusing specifically on the Midlands Rising, a wave of social unrest and enclosure riots that swept through Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire in the late spring and summer of 1607. At Newton (Northamptonshire) several hundred people occupied privately owned land where they set up a camp and dug up the hedges surrounding the land. They were dispersed only after a pitched battle between the rioters and forces mustered by local JPs, and the wider Rising was later brought under control following the executions of ringleaders and participants. Using material from the Star Chamber, Exchequer and Chancery courts alongside other local archival materials, the paper offers a grounded analysis of the Midlands Rising, situating the events of 1607 within both their longer term historical context and their wider landscape setting. It pays particular attention to the idea that those participating in enclosure riots deliberately mobilized earlier disputes to give meaning and legitimacy to their actions, as well as exploring why they chose particular places and landscapes as sites of assembly and protest. In doing so, the paper examines the Rising both as the culmination of more than a century of small-scale, local unrest over enclosure, engrossing and associated agricultural change in the English Midlands and as a wider critique of dispossession and the politics of property in early Stuart England.

Session: [133] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (1)

Cheryl McGeachan (University of Glasgow, UK)

"It was decided that we'd start at the north of Scotland and work our way south... so Craig Dunain was our first call": psychiatric art therapy and the emergence of the ‘Art Extraordinary’ collection in Scotland

In recent times, the ‘art of the insane’ has attracted growing interest. While a significant proportion of this literature centres on the aesthetic considerations of such work, it has also paved the way forward for considering what patient-art discloses about the creator and his or her experience. In doing so, important questions are raised about the significance of particular institutional sites and spaces in the creation of such work, and of the medical staff that were involved in its production. Recent scholarship has paid particular attention to the development of art therapy as a profession, the history of art therapy and psychosis and to particular patients, practitioners and institutions that produced patient art in Britain. However, very little attention has been given to connecting these aspects and to creating a broader ‘mapping’ of art therapy and the ‘art of the insane’, and their associated sites and spaces. By investigating the first psychiatric art therapist in Scotland, Joyce Laing, and the makings of one of Scotland’s first ‘outsider art’ collection, later named as ‘Art Extraordinary’, this paper aims to open up and explore the distinctive histories and geographies associated with the development of art therapy and ‘outsider art’ (here in a Scottish context).

Session: [82] Asylum geographies (1)

Cheryl McGeachan (University of Glasgow, UK)

**Narrating the archive**

The city of Glasgow hosts a number of Scotland’s most enchanting archives, from the University of Glasgow’s own Special Collections, the Women’s Library, the Mitchell Library and Glasgow Museums Resource Centre to name but a few. However, through my own engagement with undergraduate students undertaking the Geography degree programme at the University of Glasgow, it appeared that little use was made by students of archives as both a source and site
for critical investigation. This poster charts the research undertaken in a pilot study funded by the Learning and Teaching Fund at the University of Glasgow entitled ‘Narrating the Archive’, which aimed to explore why this appears to be the case for geography students across the degree programme. Through using focus group data discussing archives and their use in the learning process with a range of students from different year-groups, this poster seeks to show why and in what ways students from different levels of the curriculum choose to engage (or not) with archives in the city. Part of the project centered on engaging with students in the archives themselves and the experiences of this and what it signals about the learning process will be displayed and discussed.

Session: [60] Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015

Dave McLaughlin (University of Cambridge, UK)
**Tyranny of distance? Travel writing, mobility and the "Australasian Gaze"**
From the sharing of route maps to China among early convicts, to explorations of the country’s vast interior and Blainey’s popular history The Tyranny of Distance (1966), Australians have historically defined their place in the world in terms of distance and mobility. Through an analysis of two guidebooks produced for Australian tourists, Going to Britain? (1964) and Down Under in Europe (1978), I will explore the ways in which this understanding, particularly in relationship to the former colonial centre, changed in the latter half of the twentieth century, as Britain was repackaged for an increasingly mobile Australian population. I will suggest that there was a tension at the heart of this repackaging: on the one hand, due to the success of travel guide firms such as Australia’s Lonely Planet defining the world for travellers on their own terms, Britain was often seen as just another tourist site. Yet, as I will demonstrate, following work by Urry and McCannell on the tourist gaze and recent work by Bell on New Zealander’s experiences overseas, the middle of the twentieth century saw the rise among Australian tourists of a tourist gaze that was peculiarly Australasian: self-consciously antipodean and constructed in opposition to traditional (British) ways of seeing.

Session: [7] Geographies of communications

Kent McNeil (York University, Canada)
**Indigenous land rights in Canada: the Supreme Court accepts a territorial approach to historical occupation**
In June, 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada handed down its decision in Tsilhqot’in Nation v. British Columbia. This case involved a claim by the Tsilhqot’in Nation to a large area of land in the interior of British Columbia. In its landmark decision, the Supreme Court, for the first time, issued a declaration of Aboriginal title. In doing so, the Court said that Aboriginal title is not limited to specific sites that were used intensively at the time the British Crown asserted sovereignty in 1846. Instead, Aboriginal title extends throughout the territories that were regularly used by Indigenous peoples for traditional purposes, such as hunting. In this paper, I will explain the basis for this decision, discuss how it changes the political geography of Canada, and comment on its significance for resource development.

Session: [100] Legacies of empire

Christopher F. Meindl (University of South Florida, USA)
**Florida’s springs: canaries in the coal mine**
Florida has depended heavily on copious supplies of high quality, inexpensive, and annually replenished groundwater to support much of its growth from a rural backwater of barely more than a half million people in 1900, to a modern state of more than 20 million people today. Indeed, Florida’s more than 1,000 springs are just some of its fabulous water resources—along with its many productive marine and estuarine environments, 11.4 million acres of wetlands, 7,800 lakes, and 1,700 rivers and streams (some of which are fed by spring discharge). Florida’s springs used to attract a large percentage of both tourists and natives alike. Yet in recent decades, the vast majority of those pursuing recreation in Florida have flocked to the state’s beautiful beaches or heavily manicured theme parks such as Walt Disney World, Sea World or
Busch Gardens. Meanwhile, Florida’s springs serve as a window into the state’s all important groundwater resources; and many springs are displaying hydrological, chemical and biological changes that signal potential problems with Florida’s groundwater supply. This paper examines the changing position of springs in Florida’s cultural landscape, concurrent changes in springs governance, and the implications for future growth and development in the Sunshine State.

**Session:** [22] The American Environment revisited (1)

Michel Meybeck (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France), Luigi Viganò (Water Research Institute / National Research Council, Italy)

**Spatially integrated trajectories of urban pollution as seen by sedimentary cores: global cities impacts on their river system**

Human activities generate diverse persistent river-borne contaminants, as heavy metals and arsenic, eventually transported and deposited with the fine-grain river particulates matter (RPM). Selected and dated sediment cores taken in river floodplain can be used to reconstruct the past river contamination for periods ranging here over 40 to 70 years. In the four rivers the contamination by cities -with their connected industries- is demonstrated (often with upstream-downstream comparisons), based on enrichment factors vs. natural background levels. These sedimentary archives show: (i) a peak contamination period with a similar contamination order for each river: Hg>Cd> Pb>Zn >Cu >As, during which metal levels and fluxes were multiplied by factors from 3 to 50, with second order variations for different periods and rivers, (ii) a generalized decontamination for these elements spreading from 1960s (Seine- Paris Cd) to early 1990s (Spree- Berlin, all metals). This heavy metals contamination trajectory in rivers of Western Europe and Eastern EU (Spree River after 1989) was so far not established, due to the lack of metal surveys in RPM before the late 1980s. It is probably multifactorial: first des-industrialization and changes in industrial processes, then measures against metal pollution, started in the 1980s at the EU level.

**Session:** [132] The environmental impacts of European metropolitan cities on river systems since 1850

Maud Michaud (Université du Maine, France)

**Connecting the dots: caring for foreign sailors in Victorian and Edwardian London, 1856-1937**

This paper explores the logistics, motives and networks that underpinned a unique philanthropic institution in Victorian London: the ‘Strangers’ Home for Asians, Africans and South Sea Islanders’ (1856-1937). Inspired by the already existing model of seamen’s missions, the Strangers’ Home was built on the initiative of two missionary societies: the London City Mission (LCM), an interdenominational organization which worked in the East End of the British metropolis, and the Church Missionary Society, an Anglican missionary society dedicated to overseas apostolic work. Throughout its existence, it served multiple purposes: it was at the same time a centre for government-subsidized shelter for lascars, providing food and accommodation for foreign sailors, but also a site for religious and missionary instruction. This paper provides a detailed account of life in the Strangers’ Home, focusing on the way sailors of various nationalities and religions interacted. It also seeks to explore the impact the residents had on the neighbourhood that hosted it (Limehouse and East London more broadly). Such analysis offers historians of immigration, urban London and Empire an insight into the ways in which the city cared for its foreign others. It also offers insights into the complex nature of the philanthropic institutions that were established for this purpose.

**Session:** [118] Responding to the people’s needs: charity, philanthropy and social wellbeing from 1800 to the present
Climatic variations in Japan since 1700s based on historical documents and meteorological data

Climatic variations during 1700-2013 were analyzed by combining the reconstructed and meteorological data in Japan. Winter and summer temperatures during 1700-1860s were reconstructed based on the relationship between the temperature and the number of rain and snow days in the continuous daily weather descriptions in several diaries which have been kept in local libraries and museums. Unofficial meteorological data since 1820s at several locations in Japan, such as Tokyo, Mito, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and Nagasaki were also utilized for the analysis. The results are summarized as follows. From the eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century, winter temperatures were estimated to have been rather warm in contrast with the cool summer conditions during that period. Around the mid-nineteenth century, winter temperatures were lower and summer temperatures were higher. From the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century, both winter and summer temperatures indicated lowest records during the last 300 years. Since 1980, rapid warming trends occurred in all seasons.

Session: [68] Historical geographies of climate change

Kevin Milburn (University of Hull, UK)

The art and afterlife of Tom Thomson: painting wilderness, making a country?

Tom Thomson, graphic designer turned artist, made hundreds of sketches depicting the wilderness of Algonquin Park, in northern Ontario, from 1912 until his mysterious death in the park, in 1917, aged 39. The sketches, often full of vigour, colour and intensity, represented the vast provincial park in all seasons, and were often made in extreme, inhospitable conditions. They formed the basis for large oil paintings Thomson subsequently produced in Toronto. Thomson's work was, and I contend still is, significant for multiple reasons. It exerted a considerable influence on a nascent Canadian art scene, with the themes and techniques associated with his paintings leading to the formation of the celebrated 'Group of Seven'. Thomson and this collective – largely made up of his friends – produced a style, which, whilst drawing on Western European, Nordic and American movements, was new and distinctive. It informed how many Canadians apparently wished to see themselves and provided a profoundly gendered sense of identity for the young country. These paintings have long been used by Canada to promote the nation to others, as demonstrated by their display at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924, through to 'Painting Canada: Tom Thomson and the Group of Seven', a popular exhibition at the Dulwich Art Gallery in 2011, featuring many of the same works.

Session: [83] Historical geographies of making (1): practice, process and experience

Sarah Louise Millar (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Measurement on board ship in the mid-nineteenth-century: the increase of knowledge on the ocean depths through the collection and presentation of numbers

Taking measurements whilst at sea in the nineteenth century was an increasingly prevalent and important shipboard practice. Measurement aided navigation: latitude and longitude allowed mariners to establish their position and depth soundings ensured dangerous shallow waters and unseen obstructions were avoided, whilst helping to pinpoint position on existing charts. An understanding of the once unfathomable sea was gained through measurements of water currents, temperature and salinity, and measurements of animal life enabled more consistent classification and more accurate representations to be made. The increasing availability, complexity and ship-worthiness of precision instruments allowed and encouraged the collection of large amounts of data, vast tables of numbers that were recorded in log books, took up large portions of travel narratives and scientific publications and were later translated into graphs and charts. This paper considers the importance of measurement on board ship in the mid-
nineteenth-century, looking specifically at voyages of exploration into the Pacific and Southern oceans, and the role it played in advancing knowledge of the sea at this time.

**Session: [12] Geographical knowledge, books and instruments**

**Liz Millward (University of Manitoba, Canada)**

**Grounded: the limits of imperial aeromobility**

During the interwar period books, articles and speeches by promoters of British imperial aviation tried to turn national airmindedness into a notion of imperial aeromobility. The Air League of the British Empire wanted “all patriotic citizens to support the only British air propaganda organisation,” while publicity for Imperial Airways and books such as The Romance of Flight (1929 and 1935), The Baghdad Air Mail (1929), Australia and Back (1927), and Down Africa’s Skyways (1932) all insisted on the idea of a new mobile empire. Drawing on Air, the magazine of the Air League of the British Empire, and contemporary accounts of flights within and across the British Empire, this paper argues that the new imperial mobilities that aviation was supposed to deliver (from air control to tourism to white women’s independence), and the accompanying reorientation of time and space, were undercut by the messy materiality of flights, pilots and passengers being “grounded”, or prevented from flying, by regulations, gender, fatigue, weather, local people’s actions, warfare and mechanical failure. These “groundings” illustrate Saulo Cwerner’s (2009) point that aeromobilities are interdependent with other networks, and provide an historical perspective on current limits to aeromobility.

**Session: [138] Elemental empires: aerial and aquatic mobilities**

**Andrew Milson (University of Texas at Arlington, USA)**

**Science, commerce, and geographical knowledge: the Ouachita River Expedition, 1804-1805**

This paper examines one of the ‘forgotten’ expeditions into the American west in the wake of the Louisiana Purchase. The Ouachita River Expedition (1804-1805) was the first American government-sponsored exploration of the southern portion of the territory acquired by the United States in 1803. A larger expedition to explore the Red River and Arkansas River was planned – one that would have rivaled Lewis and Clark – but was scaled back due to Spanish and Indian opposition and inadequate funding. The journals of the expedition leaders, William Dunbar and George Hunter, reveal varied motives for exploration of the trans-Mississippi southwest. In addition to the scientific mission of the expedition, the journals provide clues to other geographical knowledge that the U.S. Congress and President Jefferson desired; namely, the disposition of the current population, the commercial resources available for exploitation, and the potential for agricultural settlement. Both conceit and optimism are evident. Dunbar and Hunter assumed the inevitability of American settlement and produced an imaginary geography in which industrious Americans would exploit and improve upon the resources of the region. The journals also highlight the difficulty of acquiring accurate geographical knowledge in the cultural and physical landscape of Louisiana and Arkansas in 1804.

**Session: [41] Geographical knowledge and ignorance**

**Tsunetoshi Mizoguchi (Nagoya University, Japan)**

**400 years’ history of Nagoya castle town, central Japan, through historical maps**

The paper seeks to explain 400 years’ history of Nagoya castle town through analysis of historical maps such as the Survey from the Nagoya castle tower, ca. 1610; the Picture map of Bifu Nagoya in 1714; the Survey map of Nagoya city in 1911; the World War II damage map of Nagoya in 1946; and the New Nagoya city map drawing two 100m-wide avenues in 2007. The paper then focusses specifically on the Nagoya castle area, Atsuta shrine and the area of Nagoya baseball park, following the changes in land use from the late Tokugawa period to the present (1865-2008) through worm’s eye views. Lastly I will introduce the Kyogen scroll map from the 1730s in the heyday of Nagoya’s 400 history. There are warriors, townspeople, priests, fishmongers carrying their wares on a pole balanced across their shoulders, theater ticket-
sellers banging taiko drums, and beggars. If you look at each room in the red light district, you can see the prostitutes carrying out their work: some dance, some play the shamisen, some drink tea while others smoke tobacco with their clients.

Session: [89] Maps as historical sources

Cary J. Mock, Douglas O. Mayes, Jennifer A. Simmons (University of South Carolina, USA), Eleonora Rohland (Foundation for Global Sustainability, Switzerland), Lourdes B. Aviles (Plymouth State University, USA)

**A temporal and spatial approach on the memory of hurricanes and typhoons**

The legacy of notable hurricanes and typhoons is prominent to society. However, no detailed tabulations exist that document the longevity and cultural memory of particular storms through time. This study, based initially on the most detailed regional tropical cyclone reconstructions conducted to date, constructs an objective approach on the memory of tropical cyclone events. The study examined temporal aspects on the memory of storms for the following selected regions: Southern New England USA, South Carolina USA, Louisiana USA, the Hong Kong region, and the Hawaiian Islands. Examination of the memory of storms was conducted from archival data and secondary sources dating from present back to the eighteenth century. Results indicate some prominent storms, such as Hurricane Hazel in 1954 for South Carolina, the Hong Kong typhoon of 1906, and the Great Colonial Hurricane of 1635 for New England were very pervasive in memory. Contrary, others such as the New Orleans Hurricane of 1831, were lost mostly through time. We examine various factors responsible for the variations of cultural memories of storms, which include reality versus perception aspects, adaptation, the changing hazards landscape in various regions, return frequency, and the roles of education and hurricane preparedness.

Session: [24] Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (2)

Felix de Montety (University of Nottingham, UK)

**The missing link? Trans-asian railway projects and the invention of the Silk Roads (1875-1906)**

This presentation examines the processes which led the term Seidenstraße (‘Silk roads’) to spread following its coining by German geographer Ferdinand von Richthofen in 1877 and to become ubiquitous as a metaphor for links between Europe and Asia. It seeks to make a connection between Richthofen’s involvement in the European debates around the various projects of railway construction through Central Asia from 1875 onwards and his geographical analysis of the ancient commercial networks through Asia. This attempt to deconstruct the way in which the controversies of railway geopolitics and Central Asian exploration co-produced the contemporary idea of the Silk Road will use the tools of actor-network-theory to look at the curious proximity of the railway question and the Silk roads narrative. As the idea of new transport infrastructures eastwards and the news of groundbreaking geographical exploration in Central Asia reached prominence in the context of the early years of the Suez and Panama canals and also of the scientific works of Pasteur- as analysed by Bruno Latour- I hope to assess the relevance of the use of such sociological approaches not only to the history of science and technology but also to the genealogy of contemporary geographical knowledge.

Session: [18] Historical geographies of railways

Graham Mooney (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

**All aboard the Poo-Poo Choo-Choo: Human waste and environmental justice in postwar America**

This paper is about the political, environmental and material aspects of human waste disposal in modern America. It reconstructs the ill-fated, two-month, 3,000-mile return journey in 1989 of a 63-car freight train containing more than 4,000 tons of sludge, which traveled from a waste-water treatment plant in Baltimore to Louisiana’s “Chemical Corridor” and back again. The train - - which a gleeful media dubbed the “Baltimore Poo-Poo Choo-Choo” -- became something of a human interest news story as it sought to dump its smelly load in Arkansas, Mississippi and
Louisiana. Although the export of human waste was fairly commonplace in this period, the paper argues that the layered geographies of social environmental justice in the American south propelled this particular journey to national infamy. Activists and poor black southerners were briefly united with state and local government agencies in disgust at this out-of-place rotting matter, at a time when these groups were otherwise at odds over environmental injustices to do with chemical pollution.

Session: [66] Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (2): "residuals"

Quentin Morcrette (Université Lumiére Lyon 2, France)

Mapping itineraries, shaping our mobilities? Reflections on the role of maps of itineraries in France and United-States

With the so-called digital turn, it seems that we are more and more confronted with maps of itineraries (showing a specific route from a point to another) (Grataloup, 2011), based on the GPS model, to find our way. Thus, the complexity of space is reduced to the expression of a line. The main purpose of this research is to study changes in semantic and uses of maps, in a transnational (a comparison between French and American maps) and historical perspective, from the late 18th century to nowadays and digital mapping. France and United-States have much different backgrounds considering the place road and travels occupies in our national formations, and maps of itineraries, or strip maps, have had a much important part in the history of American cartography. This paper aims at dealing with the changing happening in the mapping of itineraries through digital maps. Thus, through some examples of particularly representative maps from both countries, it shall develop on three main points: the question of the spread of itineraries representation through time on both sides of the Atlantic, the question of portability of these maps of itinerary (placing the medium in the center of the reflection), and finally, the role of these maps in our practices of mobility.

Session: [130] Digital mappings and historical geographies (2)

Luís Miguel Moreira (Universidade do Minho / Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

Creating an image of the country: Thomas Jeffrey’s map of Portugal 1762

In 1756, the Seven Years War began with Great Britain and its allies opposed to a coalition led by France. This continental conflict soon became global and battles were fought on other continents. As the conflict progressed, France sought to attract to its sphere of influence the monarchies of the Bourbon family, including Spain and Portugal. However, the Portuguese geopolitical and geostrategic options were closed to the old British alliance, and consequently the war extended to the Iberian Peninsula and South America. In April 1762 an Anglo-Portuguese army faced a Franco-Spanish invasion over the Portuguese territory and the military authorities needed a good map of the country to plan their defensive strategy. Thomas Jefferys, a famous British geographer and editor was then commissioned to print a large map of Portugal – a cabinet map – in a scale with a sufficient degree of detail to represent major geographical features, which the Portuguese government could use for military purposes and as a means of propaganda. The map was completed with a bilingual text (Portuguese and English) that presents a short geographical and historical account of Portugal, and constitutes a source of information for the history of geography (and cartography) and geographical imagination.

Session: [44] Geographies of early modern war (1)

Ruth Morgan (Monash University, Australia)

Currents of change: climate, meteorology and the eastern Indian Ocean

Although colonial meteorologists had observed the influence of the eastern Indian Ocean on Australian weather patterns in the late nineteenth century, this region remained largely overlooked in meteorological research until well into the twentieth century. Even in the late 1970s, the Indian Ocean remained very much a ‘no-man’s land’ in global meteorology. By this stage however, an Australian geographer and his ornithologist colleague were beginning to show close interest in the oceanic and atmospheric processes that affected climate conditions along the west coast of the continent. Drawing on the local knowledge of Western Australian
fishermen, they identified an ocean current that was later called the ‘Leeuwin Current’. Although the study of this current proved vital to the development of a local rock lobster industry, its significance to broader climatic concerns was not recognised until the late 1990s. This paper examines the development of scientific interest in the eastern Indian Ocean from the mid-twentieth century, and explores the different forms of expertise that engaged in these studies. In doing so, this paper reflects on the intersections of geographical, climatological and meteorological research in Australia during this period, and the ways in which economic and ecological priorities informed this research on the currents of the eastern Indian Ocean.

Session: [93] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (1)

Ruth Morgan (Monash University, Australia)

**Engineering, hydro-resilience and the colonial waterscapes of India and Australasia**

Engineers were important instruments of the British Empire throughout Asia, Australia, and Africa during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Their expertise was vital to harnessing water resources and cultivating lands to advance the British imperial project. Although the application of this expertise created grand engineering feats such as the Ganges Canal and Aswan Dam, as well as surveying and measuring the Murray and Darling Rivers, these efforts also transformed the hydrologies and ecologies of land and waterscapes and the societies that depended on them. This paper examines the circulation of engineering expertise in the British Empire, focussing particularly on hydrological interventions in the colonial waterscapes of India and Australasia during the nineteenth century. It explores how particular engineers interpreted local waterscapes through the universalising lens of imperial water management, and the ways in which the application of their expertise affected the hydro-resilience of peoples and ecologies. Focussing on drought mitigation, this paper suggests that imperial engineering undermined the hydro-resilience of both urban and rural communities in India and Australasia. In doing so, this paper advances our understanding of the networks of knowledge that transformed the lands, waters and peoples of the British Empire.

Session: [111] Water management, modernization, colonisation: hydro-resilience in comparative contexts

Sara Morrison (Brescia University College / University of Western Ontario, Canada)

**Sherwood Forest, navy building and climate change 1660-1670**

During the 1660s Sherwood Forest timber supplied navy dockyards on the river Thames at Deptford and Woolwich as part of the Restoration navy drive. Sherwood was a remote royal forest in the heart of midland England, over a 100 miles from London, but for a short period it was drawn into navy supply during the Anglo-Dutch wars. How was this achieved? What were the major challenges facing navy purveyors and ships’ captains? While the nature of the pre-industrial economy posed enormous obstacles to the organization and transportation of timber from Sherwood to the London dockyards, the work of purveyors, forest officers, and ships’ captains was further complicated by climatic worsening during the 1660s and 1670s, together with the constant threat from the Dutch fleet. The king’s ships faced rough sea voyages and delays along England’s east coast, and often travelled in convoys as protection especially during the second Anglo-Dutch war (1665-1667).

Session: [85] Forest landscapes

Edwige Motte (Université Rennes 2, France), Robin McInnes (Coastal and Geotechnical Services, UK), Marie Yvane Daire (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France), Hervé Regnauld, Marie-Pascale Corcuff (École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Bretagne, France)

**The art of reading changes, a new approach to geographical landscape**

This paper aims at illustrating one aspect of the possible relations between art and science, focusing on a precise domain: landscape representations (paintings, engravings or old photos)
and landscape evolution. More precisely it deals with scientific field work and artistic field work: which data useful for scientific geography may be extracted from paintings which were drawn in the field? This approach has long been developed by British researchers (Robin McInnes) and has recently been developed in the framework of the European Arch-Manche project. Our innovative contribution, which is presented here, deals concretely with a corpus of ancient illustrations of the French side of the Channel from which a study of coastal changes over the last centuries is proposed. According to an innovative methodology, the points of view chosen by the artists are re-localized and photos are taken from them. A first comparison of the pairs of images allows assessing the accuracy of artworks as objective source of knowledge. In a second time the diachronic study of images highlights landscape changes, which can be accredited thanks to old maps or writings. Different graphic methods (mashups, morphing ...) are built in order to summarize these observations. Finally, scientific fieldwork (such as paleosols dating) are planned to precisely study some specific geomorphological changes in order to illustrate the concept of accommodation space.


Jean-Marie Mouchel (Université Pierre et Marie Curie, France), Catherine Carré (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

Confronting a theoretical geography of sanitation management with its effects: the case of the faecal contamination of the Seine in Paris

With urbanization, increased volumes of wastewater led city officials to protect the quality of the water and clean streets by removing septic tanks and connecting homes to sewers. When treated, wastewaters were sent to sewage farms then plants. Paris is an example of wastewater management in large cities with a combined network and concentrated effluents downstream, when Berlin is a unique example of decentralized management. This policy has transformed diffuse pollution of groundwater and rivers to concentrated pollution at different points of discharge. Technicians and politicians have chosen to connect wastewaters of suburban municipalities in the Parisian network. Hoping that treatments would follow, they accepted for years to send the effluent directly into the Seine. To understand the impacts of this new geography of sanitation, we use a model: SENEQUE. Using inhabitants’ data and river flow, it helps us to estimate the flow of faecal bacteria brought by sewers and weirs and their concentration in the Seine. However, we don’t have data for construction of sewers in the suburbs or follow-up measures of spills along the rivers. Assumptions and values used are then obtained by censuses and the reports of the technical services and local institutions found in archives

Session: [132] The environmental impacts of European metropolitan cities on river systems since 1850

Ritwika Mukherjee (Independent Scholar), Shamindra Roy (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Historical precursors of daughter deficit in India: the neighbourhood effect revisited

The present study attempts to diagnose the geographical contiguity and continuity of the adverse phenomenon of daughter deficit in India in relation to social, economic and cultural factors from 1961-2011. A cartographic retrospective portrays that in addition to its unusual efficiency and wider geographical spread, regional distribution of adverse Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in India during the last fifty years have shown substantial spatial deformation which entails a gradual transformation from large scale North-South diversity to the growth of increasing pockets of geographical regularities. In order to do so, a synchronic approach has been adopted which sequentially adjusts the spatial effect through two levels: first by controlling the larger regional heterogeneity and later by the local level spatial dependence denoting hot-spots of sex discrimination. Besides conventional OLS regressions, standard ESDA tools and spatially autoregressive error models have been used to explain the growing ambit of declining CSR across space. Results reveal that systematic adjustments of spatial effects on the socio-economic determinants of CSR is important as a change in spatial scale often significantly modifies the effect possessed by aspatial factors as well as structurally alters the regression
specification pointing to some unobserved regionalized factors that are spatially interacting in nature.

**Session:** [5] Evolution, place and space

Joshua **Mullenite** (Florida International University, USA)

**The changing landscapes of Cold War agricultural development in Guyana**

Along with the various wars, liberation movements, missile crises, and ideological jockeying, development projects in the third world would become an integral part of the Cold War scenery. In this paper I explore the ways in which agricultural development sought to change not only the physical and economic landscapes but also the social and political landscapes of the third world using USAID technical assistance in Guyana as a case example. Drawing on archival research done at the University Archives of the University of Florida along with available US government documents I argue that a better understanding of the political goals of agricultural development projects simultaneously extends the reach of Cold War politics into new realms (such as the production and politics of scientific knowledge) while also complicating the hegemonic imaginaries which still permeate much of the Cold War literature.

**Session:** [107] Imagining the Cold War

Satoshi **Murayama**, Takaaki Aoki, Hiroko Nakamura (Kagawa University, Japan)

**Village network and disaster management in early modern Japan**

In the days of early modern water management in Japan, small basins and valleys were centrally the best places for living and farming. These sites were vulnerable to flooding and inundation, which could, however, be relatively easily controlled even with limited financial means and a village’s self-supplied labour until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the scarcity of land changed the nation. Although village autonomy and continuity had originally been an ideal of the leaders of bakufu (= Tokugawa government), such ideal villages came to be less common and sustaining the population became a more challenging task. Early modern water management in Japan must be thus observed in two different historical phases of Tokugawa Japan – the first being a phase of economic and demographic expansion, and the second, a stagnant period in demographic terms but also a period of emerging rural commercialization and locally specialized agricultural complexes. This paper will mainly investigate a small plain area along the Takahama River, which is currently located in Kumamoto Prefecture in Kyushu, southwest Japan, to clarify the reality of the ideal of communal performances and the effects of village and commercial network in the stasis period of Tokugawa Japan.

**Session:** [86] Managing the landscape: early modern to modern

Rachel **Murphy** (University College Cork, Ireland)

**Place, space and community: digitally mapping an Irish Landed Estate**

It is estimated that in 1870 ninety-seven per cent of land in Ireland was held by landlords and that 6,500 of these landlords held estates in excess of 500 acres. Frequently these larger estates were a collection of disparate geographical locations and communities that grew or shrank along with the changing fortunes of the landed elite. This paper discusses the role of digital mapping methods in visualising one such estate, the Courtown Estate. In 1883 the Courtown Estate covered 23,000 acres of land in the counties of Carlow and Wexford in Ireland, and Cheshire in England. The paper discusses how GIS has been used to compare a number of key locations within the Courtown estate between 1858 and 1932 from a geographical, social and economic perspective. It demonstrates how digital mapping techniques can inform our understanding of estate communities and landholding practices. The paper has a practical focus, discussing the historical records employed, and the digital methods used to visualise and analyse the historical geography of the Courtown estate. It will refer to some of the issues encountered in developing the study, as well as presenting some preliminary findings.

**Session:** [130] Digital mappings and historical geographies (2)
Marat Murzabekov (Uppsala University, Sweden)

**The cartographic heritage: the role of cartographic continuity in Kyrgyz pasture management**

This paper reports on a qualitative study of pasture use changes in a rural municipality in Kyrgyzstan during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Pasture use changes in Markaz municipality were analyzed through semi-structured interviews, cartographical analysis and archival research. This paper demonstrates how the implementation of pasture management reforms was substantially affected by the availability of cartographic materials produced during the Soviet period. These materials have been reused several times, but the state-centered land management principles, which are present in these maps, have never been substantially revised. Because of this cartographic continuity, today’s pasture management system is remarkably similar to the one, which existed during the Soviet Union. Based on these findings, this paper argues that “the roll out” of the state from the pasture management in Kyrgyzstan has been facing the friction of the state-centered cartographic basis.

Session: [89] Maps as historical sources

Claire Nally (Northumbria University, UK)

**Voicing the dead: Crossbones Graveyard, political protest, and feminist activism**

Using the emergence of fourth-wave feminist campaigns online, my paper will address the importance of unauthorized sites of remembrance and memorialisation in Crossbones Graveyard, Southwark. This is a site owned by London Underground, and was a burial ground mainly for prostitutes; women and children who have become almost invisible in subsequent historical accounts. The site closed in the Victorian period, due to being ‘overcharged with dead’. Whilst increased visibility of Crossbones in popular culture has raised the profile of the site, no academic study of the nexus of activism, women’s rights, neo-Victorian historical recovery, and cultural memory has yet been undertaken. Several campaigners, including the playwright John Constable, author of The Southwark Mysteries (1999) and the International Union of Sex Workers, have constructed a shrine to the lost women of history in this forgotten graveyard. Thus as Rita Sakr (2013) has suggested, such sites of cultural memory need to be studied to account for ‘the multiple references of communal belonging, marginality as a major constituent of community, and the occasional character of communal bonds occurring in monumental space.’

Session: [140] Contesting the capital: historical geographies of protest in London

David Nally (University of Cambridge, UK)

**Needy subjects: Rockefeller philanthropy, modernisation and the geographies of agricultural change**

Starting in the early twentieth century, donors in the United States alone have created more than 120,000 philanthropic foundations, with assets in excess of $580 billion (Abrahamson 2013). Many of these philanthropic foundations have proven very influential in setting and directing social, economic and political policies both domestically and globally, although their activities have not always been given the critical attention they deserve. This paper explores the role of the Rockefeller Foundation, focusing on its various strategies for poverty alleviation and agricultural reform. Fundamentally, I ask what sort of human subject do such philanthropic strategies both assume and at the same time constitute? Superintending a process of modernization saw philanthropists engage in a range of micro-political management strategies - ranging from the maintenance of a favourable ‘climate of opinion’ (through educational programmes, the socialisation of populations to new ideas, etc.) through to the development of delivery systems, including extension services, for new technologies and ideas – that illustrate how well-meaning programmes of improvement can metastasise into something far more dangerous and destructive.

Session: [62] Ethics, self and historical geography
Katrina Navickas (University of Hertfordshire, UK)

**Place, belonging and resistance in early nineteenth-century northern England**

Social movements draw their strength from place and its defence. This paper examines how communities of workers, commoners and tenants in early nineteenth-century northern England sought to defend their way of life and skill against the anonymising forces of unbridled free market capitalism. Smithian economics was enacted in place: in the labour-saving machines that cheapened the production and process of making cloth and threshing corn; in the huge factories that reduced workers to the state of anonymous 'hands' reliant on the 'invisible hand of the market', and in enclosed land and large mono-cultural farms and plantations that paid little attention to the subsistence of their workers. This paper draws from Peter Linebaugh and Doreen Massey's arguments that campaigns against enclosure, the selling off of forests, and other historical and contemporary environmental movements are 'not local protectionism but a critique of dispossession'. It uncovers individual and collective acts of resistance to enclosure, the stopping up of footpaths, and the introduction of machinery in both industry and agriculture in the rapidly changing society and economy of northern England.

**Session:** [144] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (2)

Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

**Instruments and empire: terrestrial physics in mid-nineteenth-century Canada and India**

In an 1845 meteorological report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Edward Sabine considered the diurnal and annual variations in temperature, vapour pressure and gaseous pressure exhibited at Bombay. Sabine compared these results with those at Toronto, Greenwich and the observations made by James Clark Ross during his recent Antarctic voyage, arguing that such a global approach 'may be expected to throw a much clearer light than we have hitherto possessed on those great aërial currents'. This paper considers the imperial contexts that enabled Sabine to come to such a conclusion. In particular it traces the development of a network of magnetic and meteorological observatories across the British empire in the nineteenth century. Focusing on colonial observatories in Canada and India, the paper considers the use that was made of imperial networks to move personnel and instruments to various stations; the challenges of observing terrestrial magnetism and the atmosphere in environments very different to temperate northern Europe; the difficulties of regulating the deployment and use of precision philosophical instruments far from centres of calculation; and the connections that were made between terrestrial physics and place in imperial contexts.

**Session:** [23] Historical geographies of instruments and instrumentation

Simon Naylor (University of Glasgow, UK)

**Meteorology all at sea: Instruments, logbooks and the British Admiralty in the nineteenth century**

This paper examines the British Admiralty's participation in meteorological projects in the nineteenth century. It focuses on attempts to transform Royal Naval log books into standardized meteorological registers, and on the introduction of barometers, thermometers and other instruments onboard naval vessels. The paper pays particular attention to the work of the Admiralty Hydrographer, Francis Beaufort, and the Army engineer and Governor of Barbados, William Reid. Both men promoted the use of standardized systems for the observation of the weather at sea, and the adoption of meteorological instruments on ships. The Admiralty was slow to support these innovations and their adoption by Royal Navy crews was uneven, while the wider development and implementation of a naval meteorological policy is shown to be, at best, hesitant. Several international maritime conferences that took place in the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Brussels in 1853 and London in 1874) are also considered, as various governments attempted to implement a single international meteorological policy at sea. The paper uses the example of meteorology at sea to reflect critically on the historiography of science’s relationship with the military.

**Session:** [93] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (1)
Lynda Nead (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

"Thirty thousand colour problems": migration and mobility in Post-war Britain c.1948-60

The title of this paper is taken from an article on West Indian immigration published in Picture Post in June 1956. Lavishly illustrated with photographs by Picture Post photographer Haywood Magee, the article has become a key source for the study of race relations and British attitudes towards colonial immigration in the 1950s. The 1948 British Nationality Act was passed in the context of decolonization, labour shortage and rationing, establishing that all residents of the British Empire and Colonies were British subjects and had equal rights and were equally entitled to live and work in Britain. The 1948 Act marked a shift in the ways in which colonial relations were experienced and represented and the emergence of colour as a social, political and cultural problem. As historian Bill Schwarz has argued, whereas in the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century the boundaries of the empire were understood as far from the host nation, from 1948, with the gradual and then steady increase in Commonwealth immigration, 'the primal colonial encounter now relocated onto the domestic domain itself.' This paper will examine the role of visual culture in relocating the colonial encounter. Drawing on press and studio photography, caricature and costume, as well as oral history and textual sources, the paper will show that the narrative of the migrant's journey and, more specifically, the event of arrival, was a central element in redefining the emigrant as alien immigrant and social problem.

Session: [127] Mobility and empire (2)

Abigail H. Neely (Dartmouth College, USA)

Entangled pasts and presents

This paper interweaves two strands. First, I begin at a homestead on a hillside in rural South Africa. Here, Thokozile Nguse, my research assistant and collaborator, and I talked with a group of elderly women about an important social medicine intervention from their youth. While we tried to stay on point, these gogos (gogo is Zulu for Granny) would intersperse comments about the youth of today (lamenting their health and their behavior), as the divides between past and present melted away. Second, I begin with a theoretical text. In her groundbreaking work in feminist science studies, Karen Barad uses quantum mechanics as a way to break down dichotomies and to think relationally. Of particular interest to historical geographers is Barad’s analysis of Neils Bohr’s two-slit experiment, which examined the wave-particle duality of light. Shifting the slit in the present changes the form of the light that travelled through the slit. As Barad explains, the normal way in which we think about the passage of time – past then present then future – does not hold; the present changes the past. Further, the experimenter -- the scholar -- helps to shape the relationships between past and present. I weave together Barad’s work on quantum physics and our group conversations with the gogos to think about the entanglements of researchers and research subjects and of past and present, their intra-actions and evolution over time. What does it mean to say that the past changes with the present? And how would it change the stories we write if we recognized ourselves, as researchers, as part of the past (as well as the present)?

Session: [26] Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (3): feminist theories and remembering the past

Garrett Dash Nelson (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA)

Abstracting the township: community wholeness, geographic scale, and regionalism in interwar planning

From the earliest days of European settlement in North America, the township has been among the most powerful motifs for the territorial structuring of community life. In particular, the New England town has long served as a mythological prototype for a long line of reformers seeking socio-geographic "units"—that is, whole entities bound together as "single" places. One problem which the various prophets of the township have had to address is how far it might be possible to abstract its geographic scale before its communal integrity is ruptured and its ontological wholeness is fractured. This paper examines the interwar regionalist movement in the United
States by focusing on the role which the township played in setting the movement’s political, cultural, technical, and imaginative agendas. In particular, it considers the correspondence between Benton MacKaye and Lewis Mumford and shows how the two selectively curated a cultural history of the New England town in order to configure a vision for a regionalist geography. Finally, it poses the question of how abstractable, indeed, the township may be, using insights from landscape studies to suggest how the landscape’s “constitutive” force, operating along material, social-organizational, and aesthetic axes, plays an ontologically formative role in the production of “single” places.

Session: [21] Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (2)

Garrett Dash Nelson, Rebecca Summer (University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA)

Sugar, grain...gone? A participatory landscape history project on Madison’s East Side

Funded by a University of Wisconsin Center for the Humanities HEX (Humanities Exchange) program, “Sugar, Grain ... Gone?” is a project that attempts to use digital tools to produce a landscape history which is not merely attentive to multiple voices and narratives, but is built upon them. Focusing on an abandoned sugar factory and grain warehouse in a transitional neighborhood of Madison, Wisconsin, the project aims to facilitate participatory storytelling of the site’s formal and informal uses and meanings throughout its history. Members of the neighborhood surrounding the building, as well as others who have engaged with and encountered it in varying capacities, can upload text, photographs, videos, and audio clips of oral histories to a public-facing website, and thus participate in the construction of a multi-authored site-history. The project is designed to capture the vernacular memories of the building and highlight its connection to the surrounding community, in an attempt to complicate the methodological focus of architectural historians and preservation officials on the material specifications of historically significant buildings. Meanwhile, as the building itself faces an uncertain future, the project is also meant to serve as a kind of “virtual” preservation technique; the collected memories and meanings can tell the multiple narratives of this place, even if its materiality vanishes. Finally, the project opens questions about scholars working in and with community groups, and how such collaborations challenge many of the ingrained habits of scholarly practice.

Session: [106] Digital outputs: the promise, practice and politics of digital historical geographies

Laika Nevalainen (European University Institute, Italy)

A proper home instead of a "box": student homes in Finland 1900-1939

This paper examines what kinds of homes were students thought to have needed, what kinds of strategies were adopted in order to make the student homes “genuine” homes, and what was considered essential for a home in terms of for example material culture, food or practices. Student halls in the style of English colleges did not exist in Finland and most students lived with relatives or in rented accommodation, which became harder to find in the early decades of the 20th century due to the fast growth of the cities. As a solution to this problem student organisation called student nations and Christian organisations set up student homes. Membership in the student nations was based on shared geographical roots. The student nations’ buildings thus aimed also to create a home in a larger sense for everyone from the same region. For the religious organisations, on the other hand, a home was created through shared values and beliefs. Both parties were especially concerned about the young men who had moved to Helsinki from the countryside. The discussion around student homes reveals how students were seen to need both their freedom but also still some protection or guidance as well.

Session: [59] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (2)
Judith Nicholson (Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada)

American lynching postcards: Canadian perspectives

The circulation of American lynching postcards in the mid-19th to early 20th centuries influenced and reflected who was regarded as a citizen of the nation and who was vilified as a threat to the nation. Through their circulation via mail, lynching postcards, a material form of correspondence, symbolically consolidated a Southern community of white spectators who claimed the right to murder and to gaze. Anti-lynching advocates appropriated lynching postcards and publicized them in anti-lynching literature and, thereby, strived to create different meanings for the postcards. Anti-lynching literature was sent throughout the U.S., to Canada, and to Europe. Anti-lynching literature and incidents of lynching in the U.S. were reported in Canadian newspapers at a moment when notions of who belonged within the Canadian nation were being discussed in news stories regarding restrictions on the geographic mobility of indigenous peoples and new immigrants. This paper explores how Canadian news reporting about the circulation of American lynching postcards and anti-lynching literature influenced and reflected who was regarded as a citizen of the Canadian nation and, therefore, could claim a right to unrestricted mobility, versus peoples whose mobility was vilified as a threat to the nation and, thus, restricted at the turn of the 20th century.

Session: [95] Historical geographies of making (2): museums, archives and materiality

Polina Nikolaou (University of Exeter, UK)

Mapping object diasporas: exploring the "authenticity" of the Cypriot antiquities in the British Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art in New York, 1860-1900

In 1883 a lawsuit was filed against Luigi P. Di Cesnola - the acting Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art in New York - accusing him of tampering with the museum's nucleus collection of Cypriot antiquities. Although Cesnola was acquitted of the charges by the New York District Court, the persisting doubt over the authenticity of the collection led to the dispersal of the objects. Cypriot antiquities were, also, 'doctored' by the British Museum curators prior to their display in this period; fragments were put together and repairs were coated. However, the credibility of the British Museum's collection of Cypriot antiquities was never questioned by the contemporary archaeologists. This paper seeks to explore the notion of "authentic" in modern archaeology by tracing back the objects' life story, from their excavation in Cyprus to their display in New York City and London. It demonstrates that authenticity and credibility in nineteenth-century archaeology were constructed by the relationship between objects, people and place in relation with greater theoretical rhetoric. In doing so, this paper reflects on museum politics and poetics as they were shaped by the influence of the professionalization of archaeology during the late nineteenth century.

Session: [125] Making and mobilising collections

Richard Nisa (Fairleigh Dickinson University, USA)

Apprehending enemy Prisoners of War in Korea: Cold War geographical imaginaries and the making of the UN Camps

In this paper I describe the spatial and technological practices used by US and United Nations Command forces to capture, evacuate, and detain enemy populations in the Korean War. Through critical engagement with archival documents, military doctrine, and technical manuals I argue that the way that prisoner bodies were imagined, apprehended, and distributed on the Korean peninsula offers a unique frame through which to explore the spaces between the dominant historical narrative of a bipolar Cold War battlefield and an often-overlooked landscape made through the messy politics of decolonization. The complications that emerged at the limits of these geographic imaginaries shaped the contours of a landscape in which the lines dividing internal and external war were fluid, and the very idea of the enemy was frequently unintelligible and in a near constant state of flux. The processes of prisoner capture, evacuation, and sequestration would subsequently come to be seen as ones that required governance, social scientific expertise, and a host of techniques of truth production that aimed to turn the illegible
detainee body into a technical object that could be effectively classified and managed by US and UN forces.

Session: [107] Imagining the Cold War

Wairimū Njambi, William O'Brien (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

Mau Mau, National Parks, and colonial ideas of African nature

This paper explores entanglements of nature and society at Aberdare National Park during the 1950s in Central Kenya. The colonial establishment of parks and reserves by the Royal National Parks of Kenya was part of the construction of an “idea of Africa,” as V.Y. Mudimbe put it, which imposed a particular image and order of “nature” onto physical space. The idea reproduced and reinforced “Africa” in the Western imagination as a primordial place, characterized by “untamed” and “wild” nature. Aberdare National Park and others functioned as technologies for negotiating and globalizing such images, constructed largely through a preservationist ideology. As a “hybrid” space, Aberdare National Park embodied tensions in the ideals of preservationism. For instance, the mountain forest that protected wildlife also protected Mau Mau insurgents that were fighting against British colonial regime. Pivoting to a war footing, the colonial government closed the park during the Mau Mau Emergency and re-cognized the space as a conflict zone, bombing the mountains and destroying forest to kill insurgents and expose their hiding places, taking a significant toll on wildlife. The military campaigned undermined the preservationist narrative, while it also reinforced a colonial imperative to maintain control over African peoples and landscapes.

Session: [9] Environments of concern: locality, conservation and ecology

Jo Norcup (University of Glasgow, UK)

The emancipatory geographies of Dawn Gill and contemporary issues in geography and education: feminist historiographies from the 1980s

On the 14th November 1983, the Association for Curriculum Development in Geography (ACDG) launched its journal Contemporary Issues in Geography and Education (CIGE) at The Old Cheshire Cheese Pub on Fleet Street in Central London. Established “to promote an emancipatory geography” each of the journal’s eight theme issues – published on average over as many years – presented a reconstructivist vision for geographical education and pedagogy across school and higher education institutions. Unashamedly idealistic, it provided a Leftist, critical counter-voice to the Right-wing politics and educational policies of successive Conservative administrations. Themes issues included Geography for a multicultural society (no. 1 and 2), Trade, Aid and Multinationals, South Africa-Apartheid Capitalism, The Ecological Crisis, War and Peace, Gender and Geography and Anarchism and Geography. Many of those who contributed to the journal series have become notable scholars in the Anglo-American geography academy. This paper focuses attention on Dawn Gill, the secondary school geography teacher, activist and founder of the ACDG who was “the spirit and energy behind it all”. Excavating the remaining correspondence archive raises critical questions regarding the discourses of dismissiveness which have served to all but remove Gill and the journal from the historiography of geography, and opens up broader discussions concerning the recovery of feminist historical geographies from the recent past.


André Reyes Novaes (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Self-mapping in Rio de Janeiro’s Favelas: ethics and local interventions

This paper explores national archives relating to local interventions in Rio de Janeiro’s favelas in order to discuss the value of the Foucault’s notion of ethics to studying specific cases in global south. By addressing ethics, the aim of the author was unravel the genealogy of the “care of the self”, considering how across its history this practice changed from being primarily a civic activity to being primarily personal. The first section of the paper presents a series of documents produced by the Brazilian government in order to stimulate favela’s dwellers to take care of them
self as single individuals, considering how the practices of the self are something proposed, suggested and imposed upon the individual. The second collection of archive materials presents a number of maps and documents produced collectively by dwellers in order to propose interventions and practical actions to take care of the public space, or the “body”, of the favela. Taking into account historical contexts when the dwellers had the opportunity to make visible their demands, the paper seeks to explore the potentialities and the limitations in the use of terms such as ethics, self and public space to study spatial practices in South American cities.

Session: [62] Ethics, self and historical geography

Jonathan O'Bergin (Xiamen University, China)

New reform in China: connecting climate history, philosophy and policy

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the value of Tian Ren He Yi, the ancient Chinese philosophy that suggests that Man and Nature can be united in harmony, for addressing environmental degradation and climate change. The research investigates the potential for Tian Ren He Yi to serve as a policy resource tool in China's new reform. The approach is theoretical and interdisciplinary, connecting historical climatology, Chinese philosophy, environmental policy and global climate governance. Utilization of China's historical climate data from the past 5,000 years, synchronized with dynastic records, can provide a firm foundation for policy decisions in the twenty-first century. The data indicates that value choice based decision making, congruent with the adoption of the philosophical principles intrinsic to Tian Ren He Yi, can lead to a lower level of damage to China’s environment. The Industrial Revolution placed tools in the hands of Man that enabled him to destroy the environment in an unprecedented fashion and this reality is a global tragedy of the commons. Global governance can make positive steps to alleviate this situation by way of considering China’s model.

Session: [147] Towards policy-driven research in historical climatology (2)

Sorcha O'Brien (Kingston University, UK)

"Look what Santa’s Brought for You, Mummy": women, domesticity and the vacuum cleaner in 1950s Ireland

This paper will look at the widespread introduction of domestic electrical products into the Irish home in the 1950s. The rural electrification project of the 1950s introduced a whole section of the Irish population to domestic electricity, which was seen by manufacturers and importers as an opportunity to expand their markets in electrical appliances such as irons, washing machines and vacuum cleaners to the rural 60% of the population for the first time. This paper will look at the importation and advertisement of vacuum cleaners, considering how these products were promoted to the rural Irish housewife in national and local newspapers. It will consider the type of promotional narratives presented about gender and domestic work in the context of 1950s Ireland, where clerical, institutional and governmental influences reinforced a culture which foregrounded the female ‘life within the home’ of childrearing, cooking and cleaning over any other contribution to society. It will investigate to what extent electrical domestic products were seen as objects of liberation for the modern Irish woman, rather than entrenching the status quo, and will particularly consider the promotion of American electrical brands such as Hoover compared to European brands such as Electrolux and Morphy-Richards.

Session: [48] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (1)

William O'Brien (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

Aesthetics of nature and race in state park landscapes in the segregated American South

The state park movement in the United States grew during a time in the early 20th century when “sublime” ideals guided park design principles. Influenced strongly by the legacy of Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architecture in such spaces sought to conceal evidence of human intervention to create an effect of preserving “nature as it is.” An “aesthetic agency of nature,” as cultural studies scholar Richard Grusin puts it, was necessary to produce this effect, though
social ideologies guiding park design were necessarily entwined with the forests, mountains, streams, etc. to create these purportedly “natural” landscapes. In the American South, the expression of this hybrid aesthetic was pursued within the framework of Jim Crow racial segregation, which demanded a visible display of racial hierarchy between white and black as a means of producing and reinforcing white supremacy. In the limited number of instances in which state park spaces were designed to include (segregated) African American access, the aesthetic agency of nature was enlisted through design to imprint this hierarchy on the region’s park landscapes. This paper analyzes the design of several parks that contained racially segregated facilities to help understand this co-construction of race and nature in the Southern parks.

Session: [34] The American Environment revisited (2)

Masayasu Oda (Komazawa University, Japan)

Distribution and development of Christianity in Prewar Japan

This paper discusses the distribution and development of Christianity in Prewar Japan. The data are the number of religious facilities from 1900 to 1939 in national statistics. The religion has a history going back to the sixteenth century, but due to Tokugawa government's Anti-Christian Edicts in the seventeenth century, its modern mission started as late as 1870s. Although missionary efforts have resulted in one 1% adherents in the whole population even now, we can observe its spatial development especially in the prewar period. The number of Christian buildings increased above all in metropolitan areas such as Tokyo and Osaka. Catholic churches were concentrated in Nagasaki from the beginning because of the tradition originating in the sixteenth century, but the proportion of large city areas rose gradually. Orthodox churches were located more in the eastern part of Tohoku region. This denomination declined in number since the 1920s.

Session: [145] Geographies of religion

Eavan O’Dochartaigh (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)

“Castled crags and snow-capped peaks:” Recording Geology on the Franklin Search Expeditions

Since the fifteenth century, voyages had sought to discover a northern trade route, known as the Northwest Passage, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Perhaps the most famous of all these voyages is the British naval expedition that never returned: the ill-fated Franklin Expedition of 1845. The mysterious loss of that expedition initiated an intense period of exploration in the Canadian Arctic. Between 1847 and 1859, numerous expeditions (many of them consisting of several ships) set off with the purpose of rescuing Franklin and his men. The searches also sought to document and map the Arctic and to give more clues towards finding the Northwest Passage. Vital to this were the skills of drawing and surveying and all naval officers were expected to make visual records. Lieutenant William Henry Browne, who participated on two of the early expeditions, was an excellent draughtsman and in 1850 he published a series of ten lithographs based on his paintings. Despite these images often being used as little more than decorative elements today, I show that they were originally intended as accurate visual records for a scientific audience. I also discuss the Arctic landscapes encountered by Browne and, using specific examples, show how he translated the local geology into visual records. This paper shows how, with his keen observational eye, ability to identify rock types and clear interest in geology, Lieutenant Browne would have been regarded by scientific elites as a model amateur geological recorder.


Noboru Ogata (Kyoto University, Japan)

Study of the location and plan of Hellenistic and Roman cities in the Near East

Cities constructed by the Greeks and the Romans throughout the Hellenistic and Roman periods are known as having regular plan of grid pattern. This way of layout is called Hippodamian method. In this presentation, the author will offer generalization of the location and plan of the cities in the Near East by using satellite imagery and digital elevation models. Specifically the
author will present a new knowledge about Seleucia Pieria in Turkey, which is located on a hill enclosed by gorges and have city walls of ashlar. The remains of harbor of Seleucia will be also examined.

Session: [60] Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015

Dominik Ohrem (University of Cologne, Germany)

‘The savagest creatures you ever did see’: nineteenth-century american frontiers and the question of (human) animality

As a material, discursive and imaginary space, the American frontier marked the progress of nineteenth-century expansionism and inspired countless narratives of heroism and adventure. However, the heriocics of Manifest Destiny notwithstanding, the frontier also produced an undercurrent of profound anxiety that could never be resolved: uneasily situated between hegemony and heterotopia, the frontier symbolized the triumphant continental unfolding of American civilization but also challenged the very prospect and desirability of this continental vision. My paper will approach this cultural anxiety with a focus on contemporary discourses of animality and human-animal relations. Did the “savage” geographies of the West reinforce or subvert the discursive bifurcation of human-animal difference? Did they encourage or enforce modes of life beyond the normative framework of “civilized” humanity and human dominion? How did the forms of Western environmental and animal agency affect those individuals that lived, worked or traveled there and, by extension, the nation as a whole? Such concerns about the effects of westward expansion were embodied by the figure of the frontiersman, an ambiguous hero whose loyalty to civilization and even his humanity remained questionable and who represented the transgressive potential of becoming-animal. I will argue that the figure of the frontiersman ultimately challenged the very masculinist and anthropocentric narratives in which he figured as the protagonist.

Session: [47] Beastly pasts and places (1)

Jonathan Oldfield (University of Birmingham, UK)

Soviet meteorology and climatology agendas during the late Stalin period

The build up of Cold War tensions following the end of World War Two prompted a vigorous reinforcement of ideological strictures within the Soviet Union. Spearheaded by Andrei Zhdanov, the resulting ideological campaign had a profound influence on the character and practice of Soviet science, reflected most obviously in a renewed emphasis on domestic and applied science. To date, considerable attention has been devoted to the consequences of such political action for strategically-important and ideologically-sensitive disciplines such as physics, agronomy and literature. This paper moves beyond these disciplinary areas in order to explore the development of Soviet climatology and meteorology during the late Stalin period. Drawing on the work of key institutions (e.g. Voeikov Main Geophysical Observatory (GGO), Leningrad) and practitioners (e.g. M.I. Budyko), the paper examines the character of research agendas post-1945, with a specific focus on the development of applied work linked to weather modification and agricultural improvement. Such initiatives dovetailed with the broader efforts to construct communism and transform large areas of the natural environment, epitomised by the 1948 Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature. Whilst the period was characterised by intense political pressure and associated shifts in policy, it also generated new insight into areas such as the heat and water balance at the earth’s surface, which would provide a basis for later work on climate change.

Session: [103] Weather and the geographical imagination: historical geographies of meteorology in practice (2)

Eric N. Olund (University of Sheffield, UK)

Maidens, microbes and money

The socio-spatial configuration of US prostitution changed rapidly in the 1910s and became increasingly invisible to the state and to philanthropists. The identification of the spirochete causing syphilis only underlined the invisibility of STDs that circulated with the sex trade. And
the popular press promoted rumours about shadowy vice trusts that circulated women and money in vast quantities across international borders. This paper explores this triple circulation of women, microbes and capital, and how these converged into a biopolitical crisis of gendered invisibility in the lead-up to the US entry into World War I.


Meera Anna Oommen (University of Technology, Sydney, Australia / Dakshin Foundation, Bangalore, India), William Gladstone, Heather Goodall (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Linking historical contexts with conservation: stakeholder engagements with place in a forest fringe landscape in the Western Ghats mountains of Southern India

What places mean to people have consequences for contemporary environmental governance. Here, we trace a history of human-environment relationships centred along a forest-agriculture fringe in the Western Ghats mountains and reflect on the wider socio-political linkages in such landscapes in present day Kerala. We explore the physical transformations of land as well as the cultural work that went into the making of this contested landscape, using sources ranging from local oral histories, secondary information and relevant literary fiction. Place-making by forest tribal communities, migrant settlers and state officials has resulted in differing biophysical juxtapositions (forests, plantations and home gardens) that reflect multiple influences (embodied environmental relationships, livelihood-related exigencies, and shifting political ideologies). Simultaneous place-making by each has evoked different sentiments among disparate groups of people positioned variously in terms of social memory, economic aspirations and ties to land. A historical exploration covering the late colonial and post-Independence periods uncovers multiple identities for the place in question: a once-bountiful source of timber, ivory and minor forest produce, a refuge for tribal communities, a harsh and impenetrable forest frontier filled with wildlife depredations for impoverished migrant settlers, a source of revenue and large-scale projects for the state, and, finally, as a contested landscape where a state-imposed, urban conservation ethic engendered widespread opposition and subversive resistance among local communities.

Session: [85] Forest landscapes

Janet Owen (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

Fuegian Face-paints and Papuan Wood-carvings: Moments of collecting by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace

In 1858, a paper was presented on behalf of Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace at the Linnean Society that outlined their ideas on the theory of natural selection. Underpinning their vision for natural selection was the detailed acquisition and study of vast collections of specimens. These collections were an important part of a rich data pool, providing sparks of inspiration and concrete evidence. A small collection of ethnographic artefacts that now reside at the British Museum in London play a bit part in this story. Two test-tubes containing face-paint pigment from Tierra del Fuego were acquired by Darwin during his voyage on HMS Beagle and the Papuan wood-carvings were collected by Wallace twenty years later during an excursion to Dorey. This paper will explore these independent moments of collecting as individual geographic encounters with landscape, culture and community, and in terms of their meanings within the wider context of ‘collecting natural selection’. It will present work in progress on a pilot project funded by a British Academy/ Leverhulme Small Research Grant, entitled ‘Collecting Natural Selection’, which is examining whether and how the activities of collecting and using collections influenced development of the theories of natural selection presented in 1858.

Session: [125] Making and mobilising collections
Hande Ozkan (Transylvania University Kentucky, USA)

**Anthropomorphizing landscapes, naturalizing people: cultural narratives of forests in Asia Minor / Turkey**

Historically, forest landscapes of Asia Minor have been represented by two narratives: travellers’ accounts and the discourse of professional foresters. Constructs of European perceptions of modernity and civilization, travellers’ accounts are Orientalist and romanticized; they anthropomorphize landscapes while attributing the features of the natural landscape to human populations. On the contrary, professional foresters’ first-hand observations of these landscapes and the peoples who inhabited them offer a more realistic, contextual albeit scientific perspective on how residents of Asia Minor lived on, worked with, and changed their forest landscapes. How did modernity manifest itself in the ways travellers and professional foresters imagined and represented the landscapes of Asia Minor? What were their assumptions on the linkages between nature and civilization? And how were these ideas influential in the way nature was imagined, represented, and managed in modern Turkey? This paper will offer a comparative analysis of how Asia Minor’s forests were represented in travelogues and forestry reports from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Historical and ethnographic research on Turkish forestry will complement this analysis by investigating the vernacularization of the discourses on nature and culture in the context of modern Turkey through the 20th century.

**Session:** [97] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (1)

José Augusto Padua (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

**The turning point in Amazon deforestation: Historical paradigm shift or contextual phenomenon?**

After four decades of strong deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, a turning point is being observed. The yearly level of deforestation was reduced by 84% percent between 2004 and 2012. In the same period, Brazil was responsible for around 74% percent of the protected areas created worldwide. Deforestation was declining even in a context of strong economic growth. However, a step back was registered in 2013. It can represent just a fluctuation or the signal of a new period of deforestation growth. The explanation for this historical change is quite complex and has multiple aspects. The paper will explore its geographical, cultural, and political dimensions. The main focus will be the link between scientific discourses, global geopolitics and tropical conservation. The central question will be about the historical resilience of this turning point. Is it a firmly established new historical paradigm of low deforestation in the Amazon or the improvements observed in the last decade were based on contextual political and economic factors? This question is particularly relevant considering the fact that the continuation of anti-deforestation policies is being challenged by important political moves, like the definition of the Amazon as the new frontier for the country’s energy production.

**Session:** [109] Land, competition and conflict

Merle Patchett (University of Bristol, UK)

**Animal-artifact as archive: botched-birds reveal the unnatural histories of their making**

A recent vein of creative historical research has highlighted that material encounters and material sources can be rich resources for historical geographers. For the purposes of this presentation an encounter with a collection of “botched-birds” provides the starting point for historical recovery. The collection comprises the taxidermied wings, heads and entire bodies of birds that were used to adorn hats at the height of the plumage trade. During the “Plume Boom” (1880-1914) the business of killing birds for the millinery trade was practiced on a global scale. It involved the deaths of hundreds of millions of birds in many parts of the world. Birds of all kinds were used for both their feather and bodily appearance. London was the centre of the trade in exotic feathers, and in the periodical monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly feather sales, traders and feather merchants were able to bid for the “skins” and “plumes” and “quills” of the most beautiful and most interesting unprotected birds of the world” (Hornaday 1913: 145). Developing a methodology which figures these feathery remains as object-based archives, I will actively demonstrate how such ‘animal-artefacts’ can be made to reveal the decidedly unnatural histories
of their making. Overall I will make the argument that a commitment to using material sources (in whatever form they take) means that historical geographies, which may be obscured by conventional biographical and textual resources, are able to be told.

Session: [135] Materiality and historical geography (1)

Merle Patchett (University of Bristol, UK)

Historical geographies of apprenticeship: tracing the ‘passing-on’ of a craft-style

Geographers have long demonstrated an interest in charting the historical and geographical dynamics of work and employment. However within this scholarship very little attention has been paid to the historical geographies of craftwork or apprenticeship. This paper seeks to address this deficit. To do so it experiments in tracing how a craft-style can achieve spatial extension and temporal duration through historical geographies of apprenticeship. Specifically it will focus on how the ‘Wardian style’ of taxidermy practice travelled from London to Glasgow through a series of apprenticeships. While master and apprentice could be understood as both ‘biographer and auto-biographer’ (Ingold 2006: 72) of the Wardian craft-style, this paper makes the argument that such ‘house-styles’, and thus ‘making-cultures’, should instead be understood as relational achievements between bodies, practises and places. Here the ‘passing-on’ of a craft is understood not just as an action between two individual practitioners, but as comprising what shall be termed as the ‘biogeographies’ of apprenticeship. Overall the paper seeks to provide conceptual resources for researching historical geographies of craftwork and apprenticeship whilst also engaging with the evident and evidentiary methodological issues that arise.

Session: [83] Historical geographies of making (1): practice, process and experience

Jill Payne, Kayt Button (University of Cambridge, UK), Alexander Portch (University of Bristol, UK)

Mapping historical energy protest in Somerset, UK, 1870s to present

This paper discusses the rationale and methodology behind the generation of historical maps of energy protest in Somerset that have both ‘real-time’ and extrapolation potential. The UK’s energy security debate, while currently incorporating a focus on contested technologies, including hydraulic fracturing (fracking) and nuclear expansion, is nonetheless based to a significant extent on unresolved industrialisation-era concerns regarding the location of energy developments. In the south of England in particular, ‘green and pleasant land’ expectations and ideals, and corresponding concerns over the impacts of development, have resulted in a failure to reconcile energy requirements with energy impacts. Part of a wider research council-funded study of power and water in the UK, this project seeks to map historical incidences of debate, acquiescence and protest regarding energy development in Somerset over a 150-year period. Themes including time, energy type and structure (including renewable/non-renewable), and demographics are amongst those mapped in the interests of identifying key issues such as the source of opposition (local or from the outside). This work will help clarify the proximities and connectivities associated with past energy acquiescence and protest in this area, which may be taken into account in future planning.

Session: [109] Land, competition and conflict

Anne Peale (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Publishing the literature of exploration: John Murray III and late nineteenth-century paratexts

The house of John Murray was a key publisher of works of travel and exploration. This paper examines the role of John Murray III (1808-1892), looking particularly at the relationship between Murray, his editors, and authors, to characterize how in-the-field experiences of explorers and travelers were translated into printed narratives. Drawing from the more-than-two hundred books of travel and exploration Murray III published between 1859 and 1892, the paper uses quantitative data drawn from Murray’s ledger books, supplemented by archival material from correspondence, to examine the publisher’s influence on the cycle of production, from
conception and authorship, to editing, marketing, and reception. Specifically, I will examine how the cost of paratextual material influenced Murray’s decisions about the physical form a new work would take. Such decisions had ramifications for the potential audience, and the credibility, of these new works of travel and exploration.

Session: [12] Geographical knowledge, books and instruments

Chris Pearson (University of Liverpool, UK)
Beasts on the streets: stray dogs in Parisian public spaces

The nineteenth century saw the emergence of Parisian pet-keeping practices linked to bourgeois domesticity and interior life. As Kathleen Kete shows in The Beast in the Boudoir (1994), pet dogs become symbols of fidelity, compassion, and the protection of family life. In many ways, the stray dog became figured as the pet dog’s nemesis. Although strays had some supporters, municipal officials, caninophiles, vets, doctors, public hygienists and concerned citizens portrayed strays as affronts to civilized modern urban life. Ownerless dogs became strongly associated with dirt, disease (particularly rabies) and disorder, with little utility or economic benefit in the post-Haussmann city. This paper outlines how the police and other officials tried to control the city’s stray dogs through taxes, regulations, the pound, and culls. The paper will link the beastly biopolitics of stray dog management with work on mobility studies, as the city’s campaign against strays entailed preventing their movement to enable the free and safe circulation of humans and acceptable nonhumans. This attempt to reduce the movement of free-ranging dogs took place within a cultural atmosphere that was hostile to vagabondage and rootless people. However, Parisian stray dogs proved hard to manage and eradicate as they unintentionally thwarted city regulations. Drawing on extensive archival research the paper aims to make a contribution to the historical geography of Paris and the emerging field of animal studies.

Session: [58] Beastly pasts and places (2)

Laura Péaud (Université Lumières Lyon 2, France)
Moments of foundation: the differentiated institutionalisation of geography in France, Great Britain and Prussia at the beginning of the nineteenth century

Between 1800 et 1850, geography emerged as a full scientific field in Europe, thanks to both institutional reorganisation and intellectual renewal. The foundation of the geographical societies of Paris, Berlin and London during the 1820s constitutes the major symbol of the creation of an independent and consistent discipline. In France, Prussia and Great-Britain, geographers anticipated that their field would be considered as a proper science, compared for instance to history or mathematics. In order to achieve this goal, they gradually organised geographical knowledge according to scientific patterns. This paper intends to question the epistemological and institutional foundations that structured the discipline, in order to highlight the shared approaches and the differences between the three countries. Beyond common purposes, such as collecting and publishing any new information provided by travellers, French, Prussian and British geographers developed distinctive perspectives on their own scientific field. For example, while the Prussians paid particular attention to theory, French and British geographers insisted more on the importance of the facts. The political context played an important role in this process of national differentiation. Highlighting the national contexts of the promotion of geography, the paper also draws attention to the spatial turn in the history of geography.

Session: [88] Geography and enlightenment

Tiina Peil (Tallinn University, Estonia)
Land politics and the sense of justice: mini-histories of Estonian new settlers between the two World Wars

Solving the land issue was considered paramount after the declaration of independence in 1918 and the Estonian government launched several land reforms that were built on assumptions of ‘redeeming historic injustice’. The reforms thus included the partition of former noble estate lands and establishing settlements on newly cultivated land with state aid. The geopolitical
context and spatial consequences of these reforms have previously been described, but the processes need more attention for a more varied narrative of land claims, the sense of justice, as well as spatiality of the reforms to emerge. This paper will explore popular engagements with the land of how the state land politics were experienced by the people expecting to gain and then farm the land. The so-called micro-histories of the farms of the Leetse-Pallaste estate on the Pakri peninsula in north Estonia were written up based on the farmers' letters, their financial documents and reports by the surveyors and authorities of the 1930s. Soviet occupation ended the experiment to create a coherent land and property system but these farm histories indicate that the politics were doomed despite their scope from providing long-term, no interest loans to large melioration and house-building schemes.

Session: [144] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (2)

Vyacheslav Pesterev (Kurgan State University, Russia)

Siberian frontier: the territory of fear

The militarization of the early settlement structure of the Russian colony in western Siberia (1580s – early 1660s) is perceived as a natural reaction to external (emanating from steppe nomads) and internal (emanating from aboriginal people) threats. The siege mentality with elements of war hysteria of the colonial population are clearly visible in the administrative correspondence and in theory should confirm a high level of threat. However, a core of the Russian colony in Siberia (to the east up to Tara) in the first century of its existence had experienced only a little more than 20 attacks of nomads, whose target was usually the indigenous population. A serious threat from the aboriginal people also hardly existed. Moreover, numerous indirect signs (a deplorable state of the fortifications of Siberian strongholds, a chronic staff shortage in the fortress garrisons, an acute deficit of weapons and ammunition, etc.) indicate the strong exaggeration of serious military threat to the Russian colony at that time. Thus, the siege mentality of the colonial population acquires evident features of pathological phenomenon. The paper will explore the causes of these reactions and responses, examining in particular the effect of rumour and delayed communications.

Session: [142] Themes in the historical geography of Russia and Siberia

Olga Petri (University of Cambridge, UK)

Between past and present: tradition and modernity in bathhouse culture in late imperial St. Petersburg

This paper considers the bathhouse as a distinctive space of modernity in late nineteenth and early twentieth century St. Petersburg, but one whose adaption from traditional bathhouse culture represents a uniquely Russian ‘tradition of modernity’. Commercial bathhouses were the only place where the majority of city residents could bathe, but besides bathing, the bathhouse was used for socialization, relaxation and the testing of physical endurance in the steam room. These elements characterized traditional Russian bathhouse culture. Transported to an industrializing and modernizing metropolis, however, this culture underwent a transformation, from which bathhouses emerged with a tainted reputation as dirty and corrupt. The Bathhouse Ordinance of 1879 was an attempt to reform the culture of bathing. This effort to turn bathhouses into a progressive institution focused on hygiene parallels western governmentality, but contrasts with its endorsement of liberalism and liberal subjectivity. By emphasizing sanitary conditions, the new ordinance broke with the previous urban bathhouse culture and its village legacy, imposing a different view of techno-social relations. Marking a milestone in the ongoing urban dialogue between past and present, the Bathhouse Ordinance remains a signal example of progressive reforms and the fateful project of transforming Russian peasants into an urban proletariat.

Session: [119] Urban form and planning
Sarah Phelan (University of Glasgow, UK)

"Lonely lost people living in the waste-land": T. Ferguson Rodger, "social psychiatry", "mad dreaming" and "rethinking mental health"

This paper presents research on Thomas Ferguson Rodger (1907-1978), first Professor of Psychological Medicine at the University of Glasgow (1948-1973) and consultant psychiatrist at a number of Glasgow hospitals. Although a relatively neglected figure, Rodger's career spanned a significant period as older "asylum based" psychiatry was being challenged by emergent general hospital- and community-based psychiatry. The principal source for this research is Rodger's papers held by the University of Glasgow Archives which retains his draft lectures and addresses, patient case notes, articles and other miscellaneous material. Through a close reading of Rodger's papers, the aim is to reconstruct Rodger's practices and ideas, set within the changing 'spaces' of twentieth-century psychiatry. This paper will focus especially on the relationship of Rodger's psychiatric approach with his earlier experiences as a military psychiatrist during World War Two. Rodger evoked a clear contrast between the psychiatrist's duties before the war as circumscribed by the "narrow and secluded life of the pre-war mental hospital or from the consulting room and the couch" and the broader "new dimensions" of the social sphere in which they envisaged their responsibilities after the war ("Psychiatry and Public Health" 13). Furthermore he advocated a preventive strategy in mental health, a central element of which was the development of a community psychiatry. In suggesting that health visitors, probation officers and other community figures should share the responsibility for the encouragement of mental health, Rodger envisioned a deinstitutionalised psychiatry which radically extended the purview of psychiatric expertise.

Session: [82] Asylum geographies (1)

Eóin Phillips (University of Cambridge, UK)

Inland Empire: oceanic navigation, inland waterways and the making of the global

This paper explores the way in which the purported 'success' of British oceanic navigation in the early nineteenth century was used by groups of astronomers, engineers and mathematicians to argue for an extension of state-backed dockyard and canal-building projects in Britain. By tracing the careers of two figures – astronomer and president of the Spitalfields Mathematical Society, John Crosley, and naval architect William Vaughan – the paper shows how idealised conceptions of British maritime policy were transformed by these practical mathematicians into a blueprint for domestic industrial policy. This policy linked construction of navigable waterways to potential improvements to domestic manufacture, and the ability to regulate and discipline workforces. Figures like Vaughan and Crosley promoted an idea of the success of oceanic navigation in a way in which the state could both deal with the problems related to, and extend the process of, enclosure. This included approaching an 'inland nation' in the manner in which it had approached the coasts of other countries. The talk shows how such views informed not just arguments over free trade and engineering projects but also histories written at the time, in which the rise of 'great civilisations' were connected to the existence of 'natural' inland waterways.

Session: [73] Rethinking British navigation and survey in the nineteenth century

Chris Philo (University of Glasgow, UK)

"Madhouse"; or an investigation into "the regions below"

It may come as a surprise to many that 'madhouses', officially named as such, actually existed in Britain as privately-run establishments for holding (and possibly caring for/treating) 'the mad' (those with mental afflictions) from at least the 1700s. They constituted a profiteering 'trade in lunacy' (Parry-Jones, 1972) which came under sustained assaults during the 1800s as the Victorians, detecting the inherent evils in creating a market in madness, sought to obliterate the private madhouse system by promoting instead a state-run public asylum system. There are many geographies of the madhouse system, including its spatial combats with other forms of provision, which can be reconstructed and inspected. Yet, there is another historical geography to be written about the private madhouses, not least as shadowy backdrops to many key events
and notable biographies within 18th- and 19th-century British cultural life, but also taking seriously the real abuses that often arose in the darkened spaces of what one contemporary commentator termed 'the regions below'. Moreover, they arguably comprise the obscure phenomenological sub-strata of Foucault's 'spatial history' of Madness and Reason, typified by Foucault's evocation of Goya's disturbing 'madhouse' paintings. As such, they embody a primal ground, a space of critique and warning, almost entirely forgotten in more sanitised histories/historical geographies of asylums and other spaces of mental health care.

Session: [94] Asylum geographies (2)

Le Ha Phong (National Institute of Applied Sciences of Lyon, France)

Cites and Rivers: the case of Red River, Hanoi, Vietnam

In many megacities across the world, the relationship between cities and rivers is considered as a fundamental part of urban history research. This is particularly so in the Southeast Asia countries, where wet rice cultivation is the base of culture, and the river that brings the alluvium plays a essential role in the development of cities. In this paper we examine the extraordinary case of Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam and Red River. This river is considered as a source of life of the inhabitants along its two banks. In the case of Hanoi, the connection between Red River and the inner river system of Hanoi combined with the history and geography elements created the different interesting settlement morphologies along the river from the centre to the periphery that all related closely to the water: the ancient -French quarter, the traditional villages, the artisanal villages. Nevertheless, in the last twenty years, Hanoi's strong urbanization and the Red River's complicated hydrology have led to remarkable changes in the urban morphology and the environment of this city in general and the river zones in particular. This paper presents the work of an interdisciplinary research project to understand these changes, highlighting the transformations of the role of water in the city.

Session: [74] Urban historical geography

Pietro Piana, Charles Watkins, Ross Balzaretti (University of Nottingham, UK)

"That most beautiful of all Italian trees": aesthetic value and management of pine trees along the Tyrrenhenian coast in the nineteenth century

Pine trees were frequently depicted and celebrated by nineteenth century English artists and travellers in Italy. The stone pine (Pinus pinea) appears in Turner's sketchbooks made on travel through Italy in 1819. The amateur artist and connoisseur Sir George Beaumont was horrified to discover in 1821 that many Roman pines were being felled and paid a landowner to preserve a prominent tree on Monte Mario. William Wordsworth saw thy tree in 1837 and celebrated that it had been 'Saved from the sordid axe by Beaumont's care'. Pines continued to be painted by amateurs and professionals including John Ruskin, Edward Lear, Elizabeth Fanshawe and William Strangways. These trees were also an important element of local agriculture; in parts of Liguria they were grown in vineyards in an unusual type of coltura promiscua providing both support for the vines and fertiliser from pine needles; pine bark was an important source of tannin; in Tuscany plantations were established to help protect coastal land and provide pine nuts. In this paper we combine the analysis of local land management records, paintings and traveller's accounts to reclaim differing understandings of the role of the pine in nineteenth century Italy.

Session: [9] Environments of concern: locality, conservation and ecology

Victoria Pickering (Queen Mary University of London / Natural History Museum, UK)

Exchanging and transporting natural knowledge for Sloane’s "Vegetable Substances"

Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753), a prominent physician, naturalist and President of the Royal Society, collected a vast amount of material from around the world between the 1680s and 1740s. This included his collection of 'Vegetable Substances' consisting of 12,523 boxes containing largely botanical material and things of a more curious nature. Over 8000 boxes survive today (housed in the Natural History Museum, London), and the corresponding hand-
written catalogue lists these items and a wealth of information about them. It indicates that 301 people contributed to this collection from across the globe including the Americas, China, the Philippines and Europe. My research considers the role of Sloane’s ‘Vegetable Substances’ in the production and exchange of natural knowledge during the eighteenth century. As historical geographers and historians of science and medicine continue to investigate networks of knowledge communication, the diversity of people and places represented in this collection places it in a variety of eighteenth century settings, both domestic and international (e.g. eighteenth-century gardens and medicine). Using examples of these contexts, I will explore how particular individuals with different motivations transported botanical material from a range of places and what this says about the natural knowledge being preserved in the ‘Vegetable Substances’.

Session: [125] Making and mobilising collections

Toby Pillatt (University of Sheffield, UK)

“It freezes to the very fire sides”: landscape, life and weather in Mosser, Cumbria

On the north-west edge of the Lake District, just north of Loweswater, there lies a small cluster of farms and cottages comprising the former township of Mosser. Nestled in the foothills of the Cumbrian fells, Mosser has a landscape that extends from low-lying wetland all the way up onto the open upland. It is a landscape very sensitive to changes in the weather. Through the historical diaries of two Quakers living in the area, we have first-hand accounts of farming life and weather during the latter half of the eighteenth century. This paper looks at the incidences of bad weather noted by the diarists, how they affected farming and the diarists’ understanding of the world, and how extreme weather events might have had long term impacts on the landscape. Using extracts from myself and Gemma Thorpe's short film A Break in the Clouds, I discuss how these events, remembered in the diaries but otherwise long since forgotten, have a deep resonance for those still farming in Mosser today.

Session: [13] Cultural histories and memories of extreme weather events (1)

Janez Pirnat (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Forest cover changes in Slovenia as an instrument of landscape resilience evaluation

A former Kočevsko is a territory of 787km2 in the south of Slovenia. It was settled in the first half of the 14th century with German speaking inhabitants from Western Carinthia and Eastern Tyrol. According to an Austrian military map from period 1763 - 1787 forests covered 64 % of the land. The decline of the region started as early as in the late 19th century due to an economic emigration, but most of the damage resulted from World War II and was caused by war devastation and by the change of political system immediately after the war as well as by systematic destruction of the cultural heritage of Gottscheer Germans in favour of ideological and nationalistic reasons. Historic maps are highly important information showing temporal stability of a forest area and representing resilience in forest ecosystem spatial patch distribution as an important indicator of biodiversity function or habitat supporting services. Ecosystem resilience is understood as the capacity of a particular ecosystem to face outside pressure while essentially retaining the same structure, function and, to certain degree, feedback without suffering significant changes (Bieling, Plieninger, & Trommler, 2011). Historic maps from 18th and 19th century represent landscape as a result of human (not oil subsidised) work activity and are therefore indispensable instrument for studying landscapes as a spatial 'palimpsest'.

Session: [137] Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015
Simona Pizzuto, Lorenza Vantaggiato, Maria Rosaria Vassallo (University of Salento, Italy)  

The Liber decimae: an ecclesiastical tax register of the Kingdom of Naples in the mid-fifteenth century  

As a part of a project co-financed by the Italian Government (PRIN 2009) about the Geography of Southern Italy at the end of the Middle Ages, an interdisciplinary research team composed by historians and geomatics engineers has transposed an ecclesiastical tax register (Liber Decimae) into a dynamic and interactive cartography (historical GIS). The source is an unpublished manuscript of 1478, the Liber Decime - Quaternus factus et ordinatus per reverendum dominum Ioannem Paulum episcopum Aversanum, collectorem generalem papalis decime in toto hoc Regno Sicilie citra Farum imposite in anno Domini MCCCCLXXVIII (Archivio di Stato di Napoli, Registro 27, Diversi della Sommaria, I numerazione). The register is composed by 275 papers and contains a complete list of all ecclesiastical benefices (churches, monasteries, convents, hospitals and so on) of the Kingdom of Naples, at the time of Ferrante d'Aragona (1458-1493) and pope Sixtus IV (1471-1484). The titles, the qualifications, and the places of all benefices, the names of their holders, and the income of them are precisely indicated. The source is unquestionably of great value, and it had been translated into a georeferenced database to cartographically visualize the ecclesiastical geography of the whole Kingdom of Naples at the end of Fifteenth Century.

Session: [46] Digital atlases of historical sources: middle ages to modern period

Alexandr Podossinov (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)  

The place of Scythia in the geographical world picture of the ancient Greeks  

This paper investigates the place that Scythia occupied in the geographical world picture of the ancient Greeks, from the archaic era (Homer, Hesiod, the earliest Greek poets) up to the time of Ptolemy who summarized in cartographic form the knowledge that Antiquity possessed of the oecumene. It seems that Scythia had no permanent, fixed position: this geographical concept could be applied to different regions within a huge territory, extending from Northern Europe and the Northern Black Sea to the Eastern Ocean. The boundaries of Scythia, connected with its military, political and ethnic history, could be shifted depending on many factors, including the ideas of ancient Greeks concerning the geographical space. The development of these ideas will be the focus of this paper. The reception of some ancient ideas in the Middle Ages will also be discussed.


Colin G. Pooley (Lancaster University, UK)  

Travelling through the city: using life writing to explore individual experiences of urban travel c1840-1940  

The 'modern' city of nineteenth and early-twentieth century Britain offered multiple ways of travelling, not only in terms of new transport technologies but also through new routes and associated travel opportunities. While much has been written about the technologies themselves, less attention has been paid to the ways in which urban residents engaged with and experienced the changing townscape of urban transport. Using a range of life writing, mainly unpublished personal diaries, and drawing on mobilities theories, this paper examines how changes in the types and availability of urban transport affected the experience of everyday movement in the city. The paper demonstrates the ease with which people moved between different forms of transport, and how they responded to innovations in technologies and routes. It argues not only that frequent and taken-for-granted mobility was as essential to urban life in the past as it is today, but also that urban residents were often excited by the new travel opportunities on offer and responded quickly to the changes that did occur. The urban residents studied appeared to adapt easily to both the speeding up of some aspects of urban life and to the inconveniences that new transport opportunities could deliver.

Session: [51] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (2)
Catherine Porter (Lancaster University, UK)

**Mining early maps: a mixed-method exploration of Ireland’s early modern cartography**

One of the key critical debates in the history of cartography is with how early maps evolved over time and consequently how changes in maps may be measured. This paper centres on this growing interest through the application of spatial technologies, specifically Geographic Information System (GIS) tools and statistical methods, to the analysis and interpretation of a group of historic maps. A selection of early modern cartography of Ireland dating from the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, a formative period of Ireland’s history, are used to illustrate these mechanisms by analysing the position of ‘places’ on the maps with respect to places existing today. These proven forms of assessment (Lloyd and Lilley, 2009; Lilley and Porter, 2013) include statistical regression procedures, map distortion patterns and displacement modeling. Through this key suite of methods this paper demonstrates the advantages of utilising quantitative analysis in exploring early cartography and provides new insight not only on the spatial ‘accuracy’ of Ireland’s early modern maps but also on the relationships between the maps and the mapmakers, concluding that cartographic plagiarism was rife, map relationships were extremely complex, and the evolution of maps at this time was non-linear in form.

Session: [120] Digital mappings and historical geographies (1)

Heinrich Portwig, Stefan Grab (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa), Sean O’Donoghue (Ethekwini Municipality, South Africa)

**Documentary based evidence for sardine run events, east coast of South Africa: 1946-2012**

The southern African sardine run is an annually recurring phenomenon involving vast schools of sardines travelling northwards along the east coast of South Africa. Climate change is assumed responsible for recently observed changes in the occurrence of sardine runs, yet data have been absent to quantify any phenological changes over time. The National Library of South Africa has extensive archives of Kwa-Zulu Natal based newspapers which were scrutinized to determine the annual arrival of sardines at specific places along the east coast between 1946 and 2012. In particular, ‘The Natal Mercury’, ‘South Coast Herald’ and ‘South Coast Sun’ newspapers were consulted. This yielded an uninterrupted sardine run record spanning 66 consecutive years. This is the first such study examining historical fish phenology in the southern Hemisphere.

A variety of environmental conditions is thought to influence the sardine runs and may include, oceanic temperatures, oceanic currents, visibility of the water, wind speed/direction and air temperature. We thus also demonstrate historical climate variability and change along the east coast for the period between 1936 and 2012, based on data obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the South African Weather Service. In particular, we examine the parameters: temperature, wind, the occurrence of westerly wave disturbances (i.e. cold fronts), the El Nino Southern Oscillation, and the Southern Oscillation Index. The sardine run data are then compared against the various climate parameters to ascertain which variables most influence their phenology. It is found that the sardine runs have become more temporally delayed during recent years, particularly since the late 1960s/early 1970s, and may be associated with considerable increases in Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) since that time.

Session: [122] Documenting climate histories

James Poskett (University of Cambridge, UK)

**A tale of two skulls: mobilising nineteenth-century South Asian character**

This paper explores the social lives of two nineteenth-century plaster casts. One was taken from a skull collected in Bengal in the 1820s and used by phrenologists to represent national character. The other was taken from the Indian social reformer Rammohun Roy on his deathbed in Bristol in 1833. Through both material and textual practices, the phrenologists produced two very different representations of South Asian character. On the one hand, the highly individualised Rammohun, and on the other, the anonymous national type specimen. I begin by
exploring how Rammohun and the anonymous ‘Hindoo’ were differentiated through the material processes of cast-making in Britain. I then examine how these casts were reproduced and re-circulated internationally, particularly in the United States, but also in France, Germany and India. This paper therefore reveals how British imperial subjects, both subaltern and elite, were made mobile for circulation and consumption on a global scale.

Session: [127] Mobility and empire (2)

Richard C. Powell (University of Oxford, UK)

Inscribing the North: the historical geographies of circumpolar description

Geographers have always been interested in the construction of regions. More recently, scholars from emergent fields in critical international relations and global history have begun to interrogate the intellectual construction of geographical areas. In this paper, I aim to uncover the long history of, what Ed Soja termed in a different context, the ‘historical geography of the regional question’. Important work has been done on the relations between geographical practice and region-formation in Africa by historical geographers such as David Lambert and Felix Driver. Similarly, recent work by ‘global intellectual historians’, such as Alison Bashford and David Armitage, has successfully begun to map the creation of circum-Pacific histories. This paper aims to investigate the intellectual construction of the Circumpolar North as an object of study in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and its consequences. This is accomplished by examining attempts by historical geographers, anthropologists and ethnologists to depict the Circumpolar North as a nascent region. In doing so, the paper aims to bring developments in global intellectual history into conversation with, what anthropologist Tim Ingold terms, ‘histories from the North’.

Session: [30] Imagined geographies: culture and nature

Allison Powers (Columbia University, USA)

"An international tribunal is not a court of appeals": the politics of contemporary justice in American imperial law

This paper examines the legal geographies that claimants evoked in the 1923-1935 United States Mexico Claims Commission. Although designed to de-politicize injustices carried out by one government against citizens of the other through compensating the “fair market value” of damages, Mexican citizens residing in the US turned to this international tribunal to argue that the American legal system fell short of the standard of civilization it was thought to embody. As their denial of justice charges against the US accumulated, detailing episodes of police violence, forced expropriation, and lack of basic legal protection, American state department lawyers devised a new strategy to nullify such claims. They pointed to a clause in the 1857 constitution mandating that all Mexican nationals residing in another country for more than five years remain engaged in “productive economic activity,” and asserted that such claimants could not use international law against the US because they were no longer Mexican citizens. In tracing these contests over commercial personhood and its absence, I explore the forgotten models of international law that claimants demanded, and explain the emergence of a an American model of compensatory justice that legalized colonial dispossession under the aegis of economic development.

Session: [64] Geographies of sovereignty and international law

Linda Price (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

"Feeding the Nation": the dominance and decline of representations and lived realities of agrarian knowledge and culture during World War Two

As the twenty first century progresses, ‘conflicts’ in the countryside over ideas of ‘who’ and ‘what’ belongs in the countryside and contemporary rural, British society are greater than ever. Rural communities and their cultures have changed, as ‘escaping to the country’ whether through second homes or emotionally through music and literature is more prevalent than ever. The countryside is no longer physically and socially dominated by agrarian knowledge. Such conflicts highlight the demise, through the twentieth century, of the hegemony of agrarian labour
relations focussed around the rituals of farming seasons, such as harvest festivals. This paper will draw on research that considers the promotion of the dominance of agrarian culture and knowledge in Britain in World War Two along with its representation as the ‘front line of freedom’. Farming culture, developed from the early modern period, will be argued to have reached its zenith in World War Two when farmers, their families and wider communities coagulated around the propaganda of ‘doing ones bit’ in the protection of Britain as ‘a green and pleasant land’ worth fighting for. Thus the demise of the ‘way of life’ and its inscription in the rural landscape will be shown to be hard to take.

Session: [143] Exploring locales of geographical knowledge

Linda Price (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

Feminist historical geographies of gender: Memories of the British women’s Land Army of World War Two

The paper highlights issues of straddling women’s history and feminist historical geography with its focus on the ways in which women in case study counties across Great Britain remember the opportunities their time in the Women’s Land Army/Timber Corp presented to challenge geographies of gender identity. Drawing on oral history testimony the paper will consider the discourses that aid the women in shaping their memories of what was acceptable where and how. Thus war as an ‘agent of social change’ thesis is interrogated through a focus on the extent to which women remember these opportunities via a prism of entering the WLA/TC as daughters, of engaging in hard, agricultural work continually reinforced as for the ‘duration’ only until women could re-occupy their traditional places as wives and mothers. Thus the paper will engage with how women remember their past from their current subjective positions of respectability in their communities. Throughout, the paper will engage with the ways in which feminist historical geography and women’s history intersect; of the necessity of considering time and place in women’s remembering and the ways in which spatial metaphors from historical, feminist geography could be more prominently drawn on in feminist women’s history.

Session: [26] Under its own name? Feminist historical geography (3): feminist theories and remembering the past

Greg Prickman (University of Iowa, USA)

The geography of the early printed book

Geography plays a significant role in book history, particularly for an understanding of the birth of printing in the fifteenth century. Maps have been created to document the spread of printing, but an understanding of the geographic nature of printing’s adoption has deeper roots than simple visualization: the Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century… (BMC) uses the geographic spread of printing as the organizing principle behind its arrangement of bibliographic entries, and Febvre and Martin’s classic The Coming of the Book coined the phrase “the Geography of the Book” in reference to the factors underlying printing’s spread. This paper will examine the ways in which women remember their past from their current subjective positions of respectability in their communities. Throughout, the paper will engage with the ways in which feminist historical geography and women’s history intersect; of the necessity of considering time and place in women’s remembering and the ways in which spatial metaphors from historical, feminist geography could be more prominently drawn on in feminist women’s history.

Session: [12] Geographical knowledge, books and instruments

Gary Pui-fung Wong (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The production of space in a Chinese city: Shanghai as an example

This article examines Shanghai’s history through the lens of ideas on urban space developed by Henri Lefebvre and David Harvey. Lefebvre suggests that each mode of production produces its own social space, which in turns shapes the everyday life of inhabitants and urban culture. Applying Lefebvre’s regressive-progressive method as a methodological framework, this paper
periodises Shanghai’s history into the ‘semi-feudal, semi-colonial era’, ‘socialist reform era’ and ‘post-socialist reform era’. The paper illustrates how the spatial arrangement, everyday life and urban culture of Shanghai were shaped under various historical periods. In particular, Shanghai developed a ‘state-led/participation mode of production’ in ‘post-socialist reform era’ (1978-now). The state redefined its distributive role to act as both a regulator and a market player, and manipulated its regulatory power to generate revenue from land commodification. The state thus accelerated urbanisation by relocating residents to new towns. Empirical data was collected through semi-structured interviews with 13 inhabitants to exemplify how urbanisation shaped urban experience. Harvey and Lefebvre also explored the possibility of urban revolution under certain economic and financial conditions. However, my data suggests that civil resistance is not widely supported because urbanisation has generally improved living quality. The paper concludes by arguing that such a periodisation of Shanghai’s history can be applied to other Chinese cities in general, notwithstanding Shanghai's distinct trajectory of urbanisation.

Session: [102] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (1)

Louise Purbrick (University of Brighton, UK)

**Oficina Alianza and Port of Iquique 1899: the photographic album and the nitrate trade**

In 1899, Mr Smail, a manager of Chilean nitrate mines owned by English merchant house Antony Gibbs and Sons sent an album of photographs to the head of the house, Henry Hucks Gibbs. The album, Oficina Alianza and Port of Iquique 1899, contained around a hundred colodion prints depicting each stage of nitrate mining, from opening trenches in the Atacama desert to loading jute bags of refined nitrate onto lighters at its Pacific ports. My paper examines the deployment of the conventions of industrial photography within the album and its function within the nitrate trade. From the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, British speculators drove the extraction and export of Chilean nitrate, a highly valued fertilizer and ingredient of explosives. Oficina Alianza and Port of Iquique 1899 is both an artefact and a document of a capitalist and colonial, a material and historical, relation; it was given by Mr Smail as ‘souvenir’ of the nitrate business and accepted as indication of nitrate profits. Thus, this paper also considers how photographic acts are implicated in the exploitation of Latin American land and its mineral resources.

Session: [61] The material image: the photographic archive in circulation

Weimin Que (Peking University, China)

**Selly Oak’s contribution to the Garden City Movement**

This paper discusses the role of Selly Oak, Birmingham, UK, in the Garden City Movement. The modern development of house design in Selly Oak stems from the 1860s, when local land was divided into plots, and sold for residential development, with the restriction that each plot should have at least one quarter of an acre and houses had to be detached or semi-detached. This idea is similar to the house design in the principle of Garden City that proposed by Ebenezer Howard in 1899. The local Residents’ Association continues to uphold the terms of these covenants, and ensure that the requirements of the Conservation Area Status, granted in 2009, are observed. Bournville, the southern neighbour of Selly Oak and one of 57 Garden Suburbs in England, was planned & constructed since 1895 and became the model village in the Garden City Movement since 1900. It is concluded that Selly Oak anticipated some aspects of the Garden City idea.

Session: [8] Heritage, landscape and culture

Ana Isabel Queiroz, Daniel Alves (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal)

**The European non-native range of Argentine Ant: from the nineteenth century onwards**

The Argentine ant (Linepithema humile Mayr) is a tiny dark creature perceived by people as an inconvenient and harmful plague. It has spread from its native territories within Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay and it is now an invasive species all over the world. It causes significant...
damages in agriculture, by protecting aphids and mealy bugs from their predators and parasitoids. It also invades urban areas, being found in huge numbers in houses and gardens. In natural environments, it is responsible for reduced biodiversity. The narrative of its dispersal in Europe began in the nineteenth century with the first records of invasion in the Macaronesean and Mediterranean regions (for example Madeira); during the twentieth century almost all the South and Western continent were colonized; more recently, it arrived in the Scandinavian Peninsula (for example Oslo). A spatial-temporal analysis of the information published in scientific papers and books, reports, official documents, newspapers, literary texts and internet resources is presented using Geographical Information Systems. This paper presents a visual tool which combines historical material from different sources, origins and scales. It discusses results in the light of the evolution of transport and changes in patterns of travel, trade and consumption.

Session: [20] Geographies of environment and ecology

Brian Quinn (RMIT University, Australia)

Imperial mobilities in geographic board games

Marks in the sand, pits in a rock, pegs in a wooden board or games printed on paper are a means of playing with virtual movement over land, sea or air. They are a useful way to learn or entertain. Improvements in cartography that enabled sea and land exploration and mapping of seized territories also produced a more accurate demarcation of a nation state’s sovereignty. Since the Seventeenth Century printed board games demonstrated a nation’s modernity, territorial extent and mastery of land, sea and later the air. Examples from France, Britain, the U.S.A and Japan are presented.

Session: [141] Imagined geographies: nation and region

Pavel Raška, Vilém Zábranský (Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic)

Changing disaster discourse in realm of political and cultural transitions of Czech lands over the past 200 years

According to the current disaster reduction strategies, understanding disasters as a socially constructed process is a fundamental assumption for increasing the resilience of society to various hazard events. In this paper, we present the results of the research project, in which we try to reconstruct the changing modes, through which the historical communities in Czech lands perceived and coped with impacts of natural hazards. Subsequently, we analyze the reflection of experiences gained through the learning from the past disasters in changing disaster discourse in realm of different political and cultural histories over the past 200 years. Our results illustrate that the evolution of disaster reduction strategies has been significantly predisposed by perceived and proclaimed magnitude of the events, which – in turn – has been influenced by various kinds of political and cultural transitions. To conclude, it is shown that any improvement in disaster reduction strategies must not only draw from understanding the social impacts and response of those affected (insiders), but also from revealing and critically assessing the bias put on the event by the political and cultural specificities of the individual historical periods.

Session: [104] Poster exhibition - all day Thursday 9 July 2015

Sergei Rasskasov (Tyumen State University)

Old Siberia on old maps: a forgotten region, its study and sources

The paper concerns the region which first appeared on European maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as ‘Sibiria’ or ‘Siberia’. The area near the Urals gave its own name to present-day Siberia that covered almost all Northern Asia. The metropolitan lands of early Russian Siberia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had no new own name or neat borders in the popular and elite mentality. So the region gradually dissolved as a recognized geographic entity. Looking at the new vernacular mosaic of the area, scholars might use the image of that region as an intellectual tool for discovering geographies of the past. There is no recognized toponymic practice about the region. Proposed names for the region are ‘Old
Siberia’, ‘South-Western Siberia’, and ‘Little Siberia’. Some scholars use the regional name ‘Zauralye’ for nearly the same territory.

Session: [142] Themes in the historical geography of Russia and Siberia

Arthur J. Ray (University of British Columbia, Canada), Frank Tough (University of Alberta, Canada)

**Cultural/historical experts and the advancement of Aboriginal Rights in Canada**

In Canada historical/cultural geographers acting as expert witnesses have played fundamental roles in the advancement of aboriginal peoples legal rights, as have historians, anthropologists, and a variety of other social science disciplines. It is our contention that cultural historical geographers have played disproportionate roles. A key reason for this dominance is that questions about historically identifiable aboriginal groups (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) uses of specific resources and territories are central in most litigation. Traditionally trained cultural/historical geographers have always been concerned with these issues and are accustomed to using archival, archaeological, and environmental data to reconstruct the spatial dynamics of aboriginal economies. These substantive issues have been of lesser concern to most of the other social sciences with the exception, perhaps, of economic anthropologists and economic historians. Scholars from the latter two fields tend to emphasize economic institutions and practices, however, and often pay little regard to the spatial dynamics of resource exploitation. Moreover, it is our sense that there are some marked conceptual/methodological differences between historians and historical geographers: (1) historical geographers tend to take a social science approach to the archival resources/evidence in contrast to historians who tend to make informal inferences at the empirical level; (2) historical geographers engage with the quantitative data whereas many historians stick closely to the qualitative sources; and consequently; (3) historians are not inclined to visualize data as maps and diagrams.

Session: [35] History and geography: a bridge too far?

George Revill (Open University, UK)

**Tom Rolt’s high horse: Ecology, landscape and industrial history**

The engineer, writer on industrial archaeology and pioneer of canal and railway preservation L.T.C. (Tom) Rolt (1910 – 1974) set down his reflections on the relationship between humans, technology and environment in the book High Horse Riderless (written 1943, published 1949), now recognised as a classic of green philosophy. He argued that a mechanical, materialistic and substantially urban world produced impoverished lives, human exploitation and degradation of natural resources. In this respect his thought echoed that of contemporaneous critics of technological modernity such as Lewis Mumford. Rolt was highly sceptical of what he called “the machine state”- a term which encompassed both industrial capitalism and state-socialism-believing that this stifled full realisation of the creative individual. As an antidote, he championed a bottom up, self-reliant, collaborative life based on an economy and politics of village and region. He celebrated this in his fictional historical geography Winterstoke (1954). This paper considers Rolt’s practice as a pioneer of industrial archaeology and a writer of industrial history in relation to his distinctive perspective on landscape. This was partly expressed in the new vocabulary of ecology but grounded also in his interest in landscape poetry and set out in his essay The Clouded Mirror (1955).

Session: [18] Historical geographies of railways

George Revill, Joe Smith, Kim Hammond (Open University, UK)

**Earth in Vision - digital histories of environmental change: collaborative pathfinding in the BBC archive**

Digital media generate new practices and responsibilities, and open up new opportunities for scholars in terms of research, teaching and public engagement. The Earth in Vision project brings together an interdisciplinary team of historical and environmental geographers and technical specialists to work with a substantial body of broadcast content and related
documentary media archive material. This amount to fifty hours of BBC television and radio, from the late 1950s to the present, and an array of relevant associated scripts, programme planning documents, interviews, and ephemera relating to environmental issues. Broadcast archive content will become increasingly available, and represents a substantial extension of the material available on a range of topics. The Open University and BBC are collaborating on piloting approaches to working with this data and associated digitised archive materials. First, this environment-related case study allows us to extend and revise existing accounts, creating novel environmental histories and supports a more open & dynamic environmental and geographical imagination. Second, it presents an opportunity to explore questions about who will use such archives and what they expect from them. It is also an opportunity to critically assess the available or required technical tools. This paper will present what we have learned from working with key constituencies, including academic researchers, university and school based teachers and learners, media and IT professionals, film makers and other 'digital citizens'. It will lay out what we see as the opportunities and the challenges of working with digital broadcast archives. The paper surveys some of the key features of the digital broadcast archive landscape via the environmental case study, from fine grained but important details, such as the navigation of third party rights to broad issues such as the notion that we are potentially 'all broadcasters now' and the need to interrogate the 'digital ideologies' that are built into any new archive platforms.

Session: [106] Digital outputs: the promise, practice and politics of digital historical geographies

Pollyanna Rhee (Columbia University, USA)

Building up the periphery: on the lost town of Tyrone, New Mexico

From 1920 to 1922, Tyrone, New Mexico’s population declined from 4000 residents to about 50. The closing of nearby copper mines by the Phelps Dodge Corporation, owner of the mines and town site, and subsequent mass migration of workers contributed to this precipitous decline. Today no remnants of the original Spanish Mission-style 1915 town plan designed by the New York architect Bertram Goodhue—whose work included governor’s mansions and university campuses—remain. Widely published at the time of its construction for its high quality company town design, Tyrone’s plan centered on a large plaza surrounded by buildings including a hospital, railroad station, and homes for white and Mexican workers. Often the history of company towns focus on them as efforts of paternalistic control by management over workers. This paper changes the perspective by arguing for the company town as part of an alternative geography in the history of modern America by examining Tyrone as a node in a network connecting remote regions to urban centers through the processes of resource extraction. This vantage point highlights ostensibly peripheral areas of the United States, such as Michigan’s Upper Peninsula, Appalachia, as well as the Southwest, as central locations of cultural and economic modernization.

Session: [9] Environments of concern: locality, conservation and ecology

Iain J. M. Robertson (University of Gloucestershire, UK)

"Tracking" working class heritage

The train leaves at 13.10. Cherry and White striped chests strut down the steps onto the platform, anticipating beer, chips and victory. They talk of a heritage of club, players and game. They will be drawn from the less-celebrated parts of town, will be only two degrees of separation from those who run out onto the pitch and empathise strongly with “a game for all sizes”. They celebrate a Heritage From Below. These are the paradigmatic stereotypes of the supporters of one particular, working class rugby union club. This paper, however, seeks to engage with only one part of this performative process of identity re-affirming: the initial train journey which begins the match-day ritual. The argument will be made that if we are to see this journey as encapsulating and performing the ‘stuff’ of working class heritage, then any form of memorialisation cuts across the grain and disrupts that which is most vital: the everyday performance of heritage meaning. Take the disused signal box or rusty, abandoned rails: it is this, lacking any form of recognition, conservation or preservation and subject to graffiti tags and
vandal attacks, which is the most vital and apt form of working class heritage. It requires nothing else.

Session: [27] Heritage, modernity and practice (2)

Xavier Rochel (Université de Lorraine, France)

Some lessons from a historical GIS in the forest of Mortagne, France

During the last two decades or so, the historical geography of woodlands and forests found an outstanding impulse from the need to identify, delineate and characterize ancient woodlands. Accordingly, numerous studies have led to a relatively good knowledge on the past and present boundaries of forests, and their evolutions during the last Centuries; but the interior of these boundaries has not received the same attention yet, except in some studies often based on natural archives like charcoal or pollens. The evolution of forest composition, forest structure, and more generally forest landscapes needs to be better assessed by the use of written archives, but the problem is very often to locate precisely the information given in archival texts, given the lack of precise maps and the fragile and moving nature of place names. There is an exception where local geology and geomorphology led to a very segmented topography, divided into small valleys, each bearing its own persistent and static name. We have built a historical GIS based on more than 150 place names in the single forest of Mortagne (3200 hectares), in north-eastern France, where we benefit from such a very partitioned topography combined with exceptionally rich written archives from the 16th Century on. The results show important evolutions in forest landscapes in the last 4 Centuries, including the total disappearance of heathlands and oak stands which used to be very commonplace in the forest until the 18th Century.

Session: [108] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (2)

Claudia Rodat (University of Freiburg, Germany)

How to track down ancient tracks? Anomalies of a modern road network to hint at prehistoric routes

Our little knowledge of the prehistoric cultural landscape is mainly characterised by accidental archaeological finds and rescue excavations. Systematic and area-wide field walking is time consuming and thus is often limited to small-scale projects. This applies to the studies of ancient roads as well. The reconstruction of entire road networks is scarcely pursued and is usually carried out in the context of scientific studies. In these cases the available Site and Monuments Records are sufficient and are used as basis information for GIS based Predictive Modelling. With this ongoing doctoral dissertation project we explore a new approach to discover prehistoric routes by historical and geographical means in the district of Constance (Southern Germany). The first phase of work comprises the creation of a dataset containing the road network digitised from modern map sets of 1797 and 1848. Secondly, the theoretical characteristic properties of ancient tracks are summarised and transformed into GIS based algorithms. By applying these algorithms on the given 19th-century roads we hope to identify presumably prehistoric road segments and anomalies in the third phase. Archaeological finds will finally be used to verify the selected objects thereby testing the new method.

Session: [137] Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015

Russell Rodrigo (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Promise and threat: the dawn of the atomic age and the architectural Imaginary

The dawn of the atomic age focused the imagination of professionals in the built environment. While early commentary concentrated on communicating what was understood of the technical aspects of the new technology of atomic power, by the 1950s the impact of atomic energy on architecture is framed not only in terms of the promise of abundant power, but also now in terms of its potential destructive power. Here the most important effect of the atomic age is predicted to be on the design of communities and cities – particularly in relation to reducing the destructive effect of nuclear blasts and the efficient evacuation of cities, and the improvement of building standards to address future attack. Methods for designing decentralised and dispersed cities
were also seen as potential solutions for reducing the impact of future atomic blasts on populations. Atomic power represented a paradox. On the one hand it held great promise for humanity as a form of industrial power and on the other hand it also represented the threat of nuclear annihilation. This paper examines the way in which the anxieties of the age were manifested in the early imagination of the built environment profession, a period when science also became more visible in the aesthetic codes of mainstream culture.

Session: [84] Cold war urbanism: strategic plans, secure structures and technocratic politics (1)

Ben Rogaly (University of Sussex, UK), Rebecca Taylor (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

**Post-war British New Towns, spatial mobility, strangerdom and belonging**

Alongside contentious public debates over international immigration and the integration of new arrivals since the late 1950s, consideration of large-scale government-facilitated population moves within post-war Britain has either been absent or relatively anodyne. In particular there has been sparse scholarly attention to the large-scale efforts of London, Glasgow, Liverpool and South Wales to rehouse their ‘overspill’ populations through the New and Expanding Towns Schemes (NETS) after 1949, and the impacts of this both on those moving, and pre-existing residents in the areas they moved to. The pace of change for receiving towns was often dramatic. This paper presents preliminary work on popular and local authority reactions to these urban incomers, suggesting that although the majority were ‘white working class’, they were responded to as ‘foreigners’, sometimes even being lumped together with international immigrants. It has become common to privilege ethno-national identifications in understanding difference. Yet, paying attention to ‘overspill’ suggests a potentially important way into revealing the complex nature of strangerdom and belonging in late twentieth-century Britain, allowing an historical geography takes account of regional and local differences as well as rural-urban divides. In setting the experiences of overspill populations alongside the experiences of those more commonly thought of as (im)migrants, the paper explores new ways of understanding post-war mobilities.

Session: [33] Making post-war Britain: mobility, planning and the modern nation

David Rooney (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

**Technologies of segregation on the streets of East London**

In 1936, the British Ministry of Transport erected three miles of guard rails along a major traffic highway in East London, separating pedestrians from motor vehicles. It was the first large-scale installation of such technology, and was presented as a modern response to a modern problem: an attempt to reduce the carnage of traffic accidents on the increasingly motorized streets. Its promoter was the new Metropolitan Police Traffic Commissioner, Alker Tripp. Yet the word Tripp used to describe his scheme—‘segregation’—raises interesting questions about the cultural geographies of mobility in modern London. Tripp had recently visited Chicago to study traffic control, but spent his nights there accompanying local police on their night-time cruises around Black and minority ethnic neighbourhoods. His secret report on the visit, together with his other writing on the problem of traffic control, reveals attitudes towards race, class and gender that invite a deeper reading of the guard rails. What urban architectures did Tripp construct—and how influential were they?

Session: [40] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (1)

Katy Roscoe (University of Leicester, UK)

**Locating Penal Transportation: space and punishment on Australian islands in the long nineteenth century**

This paper will introduce the work of the Carceral Archipelago project which interrogates the historical spaces of convict transportation on a global scale. Convict transportation is the movement of convicts over long distances, across land and/or sea, to undertake their sentence...
of punishment outside their place of conviction. It can be argued that the interrelationship between punishment and space is even more pronounced during the transportation of convicts, compared to incarceration in prisons. Certainly it was a process of punishment that took place across multiple sites and scales. Transportation was defined both by confinement and mobility, as isolation worked in tandem with interconnectedness. An analysis of convict transportation across the British, French, Spanish, Russian and Japanese empires makes clear that the scales of convict circulations varied, as convicts moved within and between empires. In our chapter in the volume, we break down the process of convict transportation into a number of different features to interrogate its various historical specialities. I will apply these concepts to a specific local context. That is the transportation of convicts from the Australia to a chain of islands surrounding the continent in the long nineteenth century. Firstly, I will identify how shifting priorities towards labour and punishment changed the roles that domestic transportation served. Secondly, I will explore the particular appeal, and difficulties, associated with islands as prisons, compared to incarceration on the mainland, peninsulas or in hulks. Thirdly, the combination of land and sea voyages, that was marked by stages of incarceration and mobility. Finally, the extent to which agency was wielded by officials and convicts in determining their own convict destinations. At a time when Australia outsources the detention of asylum seekers to the island of Papua New Guinea, there is certainly a ‘usable past’ to be found by analysing convict transportation to islands from Australia for more than a hundred years.

Session: [105] Historical geographies of prisons: unlocking the usable carceral past

Rehav (Buni) Rubin (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

The Orthodox pilgrimage route in the Holy Land (seventeenth to eighteenth centuries)

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, small booklets describing the holy places in Jerusalem and the Holy Land were popular among Orthodox pilgrims. These illuminated manuscripts are known as Proskynetaria (Proskeynetarion in the singular), a Greek term for a pilgrimage memento, and they are located today in various libraries and collections around the world. Most of them were written in Greek but one in Old Slavic and one in Italian are also known. They were produced for and bought by pilgrims in Jerusalem and it was the Jerusalemite Orthodox Patriarchate that stood behind them. The texts reveal in detail the list and the order of the sacred sites visited by the Orthodox pilgrims in Jerusalem, in its vicinity, and even farther, in Jericho and the Jordan River, in Tiberias, Nazareth and Mt. Tabor and in Bethlehem. Moreover, some of the illustrations enable us to examine the complex topographies of these sacred sites. This paper will analyze these booklets, the pilgrimage routes therein described, and the Orthodox narrative that was encoded into them. Finally, it will shed light on the differences between the Orthodox pilgrimage route and the routes that were common among the Catholic pilgrims at that time.

Session: [134] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (2)

Karolina Rucinska (University of Cardiff, UK)

Past-Present-Futures of porcine-human relationship: the case of the Enviropig and the question of the role of biotechnology in shaping this relationship

The Enviropig - now stored in a Canadian Genetic depository in a form of a frozen semen - was the first large farm transgenic animal to be approved for a production. Her biotechnologically new body was able to digest phosphorus without a need to supplement the diet with inorganic enzymes. In so doing she and her offspring would reduce water pollution found on large scale pig farms thus making her environmentally friendly. Although the Enviropig research programme has ended in 2012 the idea of the researchers claim that the public opinion will catch up perhaps because as their slogan goes ‘if you know how to grow a pig you know how to grow the Enviropig’. The ‘Greener Pig’ raised one simple question: ‘how did a pig became a pollutant?’ To answer it I traced back histories of pigs in the works of historians, presenting them as far from uniformly pink, greedy and polluting, and revealing a complex, affective entanglement co-shaped by human-porcine lives in diverse contexts. In this paper I discuss this peculiar entanglement in the current context of molecularisation of livestock (Twine, 2010). I will close suggesting that biotechnology - here transgenic porcine bodies – has a role in shaping perceptions of the future of
livestock in ways that signal an ongoing rather than an established porcine-animal relationship bound to particular places.

Session: [47] Beastly pasts and places (1)

Oleg Rusakovskiy (Universität Tübingen, Germany)

**Between geographical knowledge and bureaucratic practice: an approach to the organization of mercenary service in early modern Russia (1598-1634)**

The proposed paper is intended to be an approach to examining geographical knowledge in seventeenth century Russia in the context of European military history. It is well known that all Western European soldiers serving in Eastern Europe, first of all Germans, Scotsmen and Englishmen, were often collectively called 'Germans' in Russian narrative sources. However, the nomenclature used by Russian officials responsible for enrollment of foreign mercenaries for the service of the Tsar was much more sophisticated. My intention is to understand how geographical knowledge influenced Russian policy regarding mercenary service. What did the Russian officials know about regions the best soldiers in Europe came from? Did the knowledge about military history of these regions and combat abilities of their population belong to a standard map of Western Europe in contemporary Russia? Were national or confessional differences, such as these between Scottish and English mercenaries or between German Catholics and Protestants, respected at the Russian military office? The proposed paper will be part of my future research project concerning European mercenaries in Russia in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Session: [55] Geographies of early modern war (2)

James Ryan (University of Exeter, UK)

**Geology, folklore and the romance of place: Robert Hunt and the making of topographic knowledge in Victorian England**

This paper considers how place and knowledge were shaped together in the career of the Victorian polymath Robert Hunt (1807-1887). Based in south-west England, Hunt forged a respected career as a writer, researcher, lecturer and organizer across a range of fields, most notably chemistry, photography, geology and folklore. Hunt's extensive writings were situated within networks of authors, publishers and audiences across a range of locales. The paper examines in particular how geology and folklore were integrated in Hunt's practical work and writings as a form of topographic knowledge. In 1837 Hunt spent almost a year travelling across Devon and Cornwall collecting stories and superstitions, and reveling in the romance of the region's landscapes. Almost four decades spent as the Geological Survey's Keeper of the Mining Record Office gathering mineral specimens and collating statistics gave Hunt extensive exposure to the region's topography, geology and culture. Popular Romances of the West of England (1865) was one of Hunt's best-known works, running to several editions. Setting Hunt's interests in geology and the education of miners in science and art alongside his love of folklore, the paper examines how the porous boundaries between geology, natural history and literature were framed within distinctive locales.

Session: [143] Exploring locales of geographical knowledge

Frances Rylands (University of Exeter, UK)

**Crafting the archive: re-searching arts on the Jurassic Coast**

This paper examines the researcher as the maker of the archive. Drawing upon experiences of researching the archived collections of the Jurassic Coast Arts Programme, it explores how the researcher crafts archival materials, selecting and (re)connecting them. It traces some of the difficulties and the insecurities of the researcher entering into the archival space, specifically the value judgments we make. It questions the researcher's instinct to leave nothing disturbed; preserve every minutia detail of disorder. In short – to capture chaos.

The "Jurassic Coast" becomes a particularly intriguing case study for archival research. It is itself a 'scientific' record of the past. Not just through fossils exposed here but also in the rock strata that describe past environments to the knowing eye. Part of my archival "duty" is
therefore to trace this archive within the place, to visit these sites and remember the past events, which in turn are re-created and performed as a part of my own embodiment of this archive. The paper continues by exploring a creative response to the making of the archive namely in the exhibition Tracing Coastlines. Drawing on ideas of collage and composition the exhibit allowed the researcher to think and create with archival materials.

**Session:** [95] Historical geographies of making (2): museums, archives and materiality

Frances Rylands (University of Exeter, UK)

**The erosion paradox: creatively communicating geomorphological change on the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site**

This paper examines creative responses to the paradox of conservation in regard to geomorphological change along a natural heritage site. Designated as the only natural World Heritage Site in England by UNESCO in 2001; the Jurassic Coast offers unique insights to the environments of heritage discussion. Rather than resisting change, the designation acts to preserve the erosional processes acting upon the coastline with the hope of regularly exposing fresh rock-faces and enabling geomorphological features to develop. This politics of protecting change has many ramifications along localised cultural sites on the coastline providing an alternative viewpoint to ideas of heritage value and management. Describing two erosion commissions, Operation Lunar Sea and Erosion Zone, this paper explores creative and interdisciplinary responses to this changing coastal environment. Linking the environmental history with environments of heritage, it describes how scientists and artists are working together to examine our relationship with the shifting coastline. The erosion project has encouraged local arts organisations working with geologists and geomorphologists to research, test and plan an artistic response to erosion. This has prompted interesting questions of heritage, risk and environmental management of the site. It provides a creative example of an organisational heritage response to this changing environment.

**Session:** [49] Environments of heritage? (2)

Nakanishi Ryotaro (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

**The formation of Pusan as a Japanese Colonial Town: analysis of successful Japanese businessmen and their residences during the 1880s**

When we examine the regional organization of modern Japan from a historical geographical perspective, the colonial areas (Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto, and Manchuria) are symbolic, since they were not considered Japanese territories in the past (i.e., during the early modern period), nor are they considered so at present; instead, they represent “modernity” itself. In this study, I focus on Pusan, which was a gateway to Korea and Manchuria from the Japanese mainland during that period. Pusan was a small port town under the Joseon Dynasty, but, after the Treaty of Ganghwa (1876), it was partly ruled by Japan and developed as a large port city. To investigate the formation of Pusan as a Japanese colony, I focus on successful Japanese businessmen, mainly the merchants, during the early period. First, I identify the Japanese residents in the town and their residences by using the old pictorial map in 1881. Second, I examine the type of businesses they operated, their socio-economic positions, and the place where they were born and raised, while particularly focusing on the opportunities that led them to the colonial town. Finally, I clarify the regional relationship between the mainland and its colony in modern Japan.

**Session:** [60] Poster exhibition - all day Tuesday 7 July 2015

Je-Hun Ryu (Korea National University of Education, South Korea)

**The typology of landscape appreciation in the Joseon Korea: the case of Yeongnam region**

The Korean traditional ways of appreciating outstanding scenery are recorded mainly in historic documents originating during the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). The aim of this paper is to classify the ways of enjoying outstanding scenery into several types on the basis of the
documentary evidence. Outstanding scenery has frequently been the object of comment and indeed praise for its notable natural and human elements. Natural features that were especially noteworthy were the sand, rock, stone, cliff, pool, pond, waterfall, and platform. While observing these natural features, people discovered something that either generated a sense of elegance or encouraged the will for self-cultivation. Furthermore, the scenery was appreciated not only as an object to be seen but also as a viewpoint from which to survey adjacent nature. The enjoyment of the scene was accentuated by the view from one-storey and two-storey pavilions, and viewing platforms located in the middle of the outstanding scenery.

**Session:** [141] Imagined geographies: nation and region

Jose Luis Salinas, Andrea Kiss, Guenter Bloeschl (Vienna University of Technology, Austria)

**The value of adding fuzzy historical data in flood frequency analysis: a case study of the city of Passau, Germany**

Hydrological information comes from a variety of sources, which do not necessarily coincide. This is an important issue for the available information on water stages during historical floods. An accurate estimation of the water level profile, together with an elevation model of the riverbed and floodplain areas is fundamental for the hydraulic reconstruction of historical flood events, allowing the back calculation of flood peak discharges, velocity and erosion fields, and damages. A set of historical floodmarks was recently collected during fieldwork in the German city of Passau. For the greatest floods during the last 500 years, the water levels at different locations in the old city centre were read out from stone markings and similar, and the numerical values were not always identical for the same events. One possible way of modelling the inherent imprecision of these historical water levels is with the arithmetics of fuzzy numbers. This study presents the use of fuzzy logic to transform historical information from different sources, in this case of flood water stages, into membership functions. These values are then introduced in the mathematical framework of Fuzzy Bayesian Inference to perform the statistical analyses with the rules of fuzzy numbers algebra. The results of this flood frequency analysis, as in the traditional non-fuzzy way, link discharges with exceedance probabilities or return periods. The main difference is that the modelled discharge quantiles are not precise values, but fuzzy numbers instead, represented by their membership functions explicitly including the imprecision of the historical information used.

**Session:** [69] Historical hydrology: floods, droughts and ice floes

Pietro Sammarco (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

**Vancouver noise legislation and the harmoniously productive city**

Vancouver's noise by-law was written in 1938, a year after the Non-Partisan Association (NPA) first won majority in Council. A typical Progressive Era party comprised of businessmen employing scientific management, the NPA led council over the next thirty years in seeking to abate noise as obstruction to productivity to facilitate Vancouver as a space for efficient economic exchange. The challenge was that sound was difficult to contain; it resonated through average barriers built to define private property. Unlike other forms of waste, it was not possible to separate noise from noisy people and transport it away. The actions directly resulting in the sounds intruding into private space as noise were various. “Noise” was not an internally homogenous category to which one solution could obviously apply. It was difficult to appease complaints of noise by various individuals with different interests while appearing to be impartial. Mitigating this dilemma was a rationalist discourse of harmony, coordinating a “productive” city overall. Vancouver noise’s bylaw was key, but proved to be enforceable only by overtly political decisions, which left authority questionable. Thus, a new council would rewrite the bylaw by 1976, heavily supplemented by the symbolic work of objective measuring devices.

**Session:** [54] Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (1): urban
Simon Sandall (University of Winchester, UK)

Politics of land in the seventeenth-century Forest of Dean

During the 1630s plans emerged to effectively privatise the Forest of Dean, allowing 4,000 of the 22,000 acres that constituted the central demesne lands to be reserved for commoners in compensation for their loss of common rights under plans for enclosure. This paper will explore the controversy over this proposed ‘rationalisation’ of forest space and whether it was accepted by foresters, a controversy that was still the subject of legislation in the 1660s. I will consider the nature of the planned compensation, highlighting that this spatial quantification resulted in many commoners losing access to land in their area of the forest and gaining access to land up to ten miles away. Added to this, the land was described by many litigants as the ‘worst’ and most ‘brambled’ land in the Forest, which says much about popular feeling towards these proposals for ‘improvement’. The paper will also comment on the types of families that were likely to have depended on informal access to the forest wastes that would, of course, have received no compensation at all at enclosure, thus foregrounding a division between propertied and propertyless at the core of popular protest in the Forest of Dean during the seventeenth century.

Session: [144] The politics of land: from Magna Carta to occupy (2)

Ruth Sandwell (University of Toronto, Canada)

Canada’s first oil boom: kerosene in Canada, 1859-1920

Canadians, living in a northern country with long, cold winter nights and months of weak sunlight, have long been among the highest per capita energy users in the world. This paper will argue that it was the demand for lighting – not power or heat -- that drove the earliest mineral regime of ‘modern,’ industrial and fossil-fuel energy systems from the mid-nineteenth century, even as these co-existed into the twentieth century with the organic regime’s vernacular, household-managed and locally available lighting sources. It was gas lighting, typically distilled (aka “manufactured”) from coal and distributed through a system of underground pipes that arguably marked the first historic shift from the “mill model to the network model” that would come to define Canada’s second industrial revolution. Kerosene, first named, developed and distilled in Canada, quickly grew from its artisanal roots into an energy system that fully qualified as part of the mineral regime, even though it did so in part because, from consumers’ vantage point, it closely resembled lighting sources of the organic regime. This paper will explore the scale, complexity and expense of these expanding networks, examining the ways that people responded to the structure of the new energy regime, and the changes it imposed on people and places. Discomfort with the unprecedented volume and nature of pollution from these sources was an important part of that response, and this paper will conclude with a look at modern lighting’s enduring environmental legacy today.

Session: [77] Carbon geographies: making and moving Canada's fossil fuels

Noeme Santana (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

Materiality, corporate structure and global business: understanding and contextualising the Pearson photographic archive

Between 1880 and 1930 the British civil engineering company S. Pearson & Son compiled a large volume of photographs into albums. The albums, part of the company’s business archive are reflective of Pearson’s corporate history and global operations. By 1930 Pearson was a multinational conglomerate with diverse global business interests in oil, media, utilities and civil engineering. Comprising 150 photographic albums, business contracts, souvenirs, diaries and personal correspondence, the Pearson archive is a rich account of the pronounced material and visual culture in the company’s global operations. At the core of this paper are the challenges faced in understanding and contextualising the existence of such a thematically diverse photographic collection within the company’s corporate history. With very little to no information on the logistics of compiling thousands of photographs from both domestic and international contracts into albums, photographic and editorial authorship, and for what audience(s) the albums were intended for, the material qualities of the albums help shape the collection in terms of authorship and positioning the archive within Pearson’s wider business structure and culture.
This paper will consider my approach to the collection, the challenges faced in identifying the logistics of putting the albums together, and the type(s) of audiences addressed by the albums.

Session: [61] The material image: the photographic archive in circulation

Noeme Santana (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK)

The S. Pearson & Son Malta Albums: institutional and corporate image(s)

In 1909 the Admiral Superintendent of HM Dockyard wrote to Richard Ellis, a British-born photographer resident in Malta. Ellis, who had visually documented the construction of several dry docks, breakwaters and quarries in the Maltese islands was requested by the Admiral to print extra copies of photographs as per request of the contractors, S. Pearson & Son. Over a period of eight years beginning in 1901, Richard Ellis photographed the construction of the infrastructure built by Pearson. During his tenure Ellis produced hundreds of 8 x 10 inch photographs and panoramas to illustrate scale, progress and the logistical complexities behind such a vast operation. For the Governor of Malta and the Colonial Office, the Ellis photographs were a form of monitoring progress, however, for Pearson whose headquarters were also based in London, the Ellis photographs were a visual representative of the company's corporate image of efficiency and excellence. At the Pearson headquarters the photographs were organised by infrastructure type and compiled in to nine albums, part of the company's wider photographic collection, currently housed at the Science Museum. Based on the Malta albums in the Pearson collection, this paper will investigate the various roles played by photography in the mediation of commercial relationships, in particular between Pearson and the British Government in the early nineteenth century.

Session: [43] Institutional geographies of the photograph: aesthetics, circulation and affect (1)

Markéta Šantrůčková (Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Czech Republic)

Identification and protection of values of landscape parks/designated landscapes

Landscape parks or designated landscapes are important parts of national cultural heritage. There are many landscape parks in the Czech Republic and some of them are exceptionally valuable. Cultural landscape and parks are endangered by two general processes: abandonment and intensification of landscape use. In order to protect these landscapes, we need first to identify their value and historical significance. All kind of sources (textual, cartographic, pictorial) should be used to study the development of parks, their composition and plants. The paper considers a variety of sources and methods for studying landscape parks or designated landscapes and suggests principles for their reconstruction based on historical study. First, distinctive phases in the history of these landscapes were identified and depicted on suitable historical maps, with core areas distinguished. An analytical composite map is presented showing the core areas and other elements including axes, visual connections, alleys, vistas, and follies. The maps and accompanying text present step by step principles for the study and renovation of such landscapes.

Session: [87] Garden histories

Emilia Sarno (Università Telematica Pegaso, Italy)

The Naples geographic forge: issues and key figures, c. 1770-1860

The paper presents the results of ongoing research on geographical studies in Naples, capital of the kingdom of Southern Italy prior to Italian Unification, from 1770 to 1860. I want to show both how Neapolitan culture developed a strong interest in geography during the Enlightenment and how it was able to relate to wider trends in European geography. This incentive was given by Antonio Genovesi who pointed out the value of spatial analyze and cartographic productions in governing the Kingdom of Naples. He was also committed to the institutionalisation of geography at Naples University. His followers, Giuseppe Galanti, Francesco Longano and Vincenzo Cuoco, were equally influential, while Ferdinando Galiani established the Royal
Topographic Office. Together they created a cultural network that remained viable until the early nineteenth century. Thanks to this network, many geographic manuals were published and Luigi Galanti introduced political geography in Naples. By means of detailed archival research in the texts and papers of the key figures, the paper reconstructs the Naples geographic forge during the period from 1770 to 1860, a period in which a new geography emerged.

Session: [88] Geography and enlightenment

Julia Sattler (TU Dortmund University, Germany)
“The largest city of opportunity in the world”: Detroit’s contestations over space during the Great Migration

The history of planning in and for the city of Detroit, Michigan, much like the history of spatial planning itself, has been framed by numerous contestations. At least since the First Great Migration of African Americans from the South to the industrial North, many of these contestations over space in the city of Detroit—as in other industrial cities—have been shaped by “race.” The situation African Americans encountered there during the 1910s and 1920s was radically different from how they had envisioned the urban North and their opportunities there at their arrival. Until today, Detroit remains one of the most segregated cities in the United States. My presentation is going to focus on the development of Detroit during the Great Migration. I will highlight the public debates about the restrictive covenants that determined where the new migrants could live and how these contributed to the establishment of spatial and mental boundaries that determine the city’s development until today. Oftentimes, in contemporary discussions about Detroit, the connection to the Great Migration is not explicitly made. I argue that the extreme conditions in the city today can only be understood when taking into account this additional layer of industrial, spatial and racial history in Detroit. While my focus will be Detroit, which is an especially significant example, my talk will relate to similar debates in other industrial cities as well.

Session: [31] Geographies of migration and diaspora (2)

Laura Schaefli (Queen’s University, Canada)
Contesting national imaginaries: Haudenosaunee geographic history and the Canada-U.S. border

In this paper I provide a richer understanding of the Canada-U.S. border by examining First Nations’ resistance to the border from the 1783 Treaty of Paris to the present day. Like many borders, the Canada-U.S. border is a powerful construct, understood by many as a fixed line on a map now reflective of only Canadian and American sovereignties, with little recognition that First Nations’ sovereignties are also involved. But the border is a complex, constantly negotiated entity, that although often invisible is deeply material, produced through labour, conscious and not, of institutions and individuals, that in turn has material, and thus necessarily geographical, effects. My focus is on the border in eastern Ontario/upstate New York. Haudenosaunee (Six Nations) people have been particularly vocal about that border’s meanings to them, and continue to challenge the Canadian and American governance structures that shape the border so profoundly. In this paper I examine the legal context of the border’s existence, the expectations of First Nations that emerge from 18th and 19th century treaties, and then discuss the resonance of the erasure of treaty rights, in the words of Haudenosaunee community members today. In their words we find a living and nuanced geographic history.

Session: [64] Geographies of sovereignty and international law

Simon Schaffer (University of Cambridge, UK)
Astronomy at the Imperial meridian: the colonial production of hybrid spaces

Astronomical surveys played a major role in British colonial enterprises of the early nineteenth century. They were important features of infrastructure and of capacity building in the uneven and patchy project to define spaces of administration and of economic rule. However, such surveys, and the observatories which were one of their key material and institutional components, were fragile, often controversial, and frequently involved difficult spatial and
personal relations with host and subjected peoples. The talk addresses some of these hybridities, and reflects on the role of exact sciences and of their institutions in the formation of conflicted and complex territorial systems at this key period of long-range commerce and warfare.

Session: [116] Astronomy at the Imperial Meridian: the colonial production of hybrid spaces

Bruno Schelhaas (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany), Haim Goren (Tel-Hai College, Israel)

Petermann’s years in the UK: success with maps and knowledge transfer
August Petermann continued his career after his apprenticeship with Heinrich Berghaus, moving in October 1845 to Edinburgh. The cartographical firm of William & Alexander Keith Johnston was his first employer. His main task was the production of the English edition of Berghaus’ Physical Atlas. In June 1847 Petermann moved from Edinburgh to London where he started his own enterprise. Within short time he was successful as one of the leading cartographers at London, with several connections to the RGS, authorities, the influential publishing houses, journals and newspapers. Petermann was part of the international scientific, economic, and intellectual community in London. His atlas projects especially prove his talent in knowledge transfer and marketing. Besides his work on population geography and on Polar and African exploration, there is another specific interest: the Holy Land and the Physical Geography of Palestine. Petermann’s series of Palestine maps show a very interesting combination of religious as well as geomorphological and climatological information. His maps, in particular the Palestine maps, were a result of very detailed compilation of a lot of sources. Drawing from his complex network, his gained a decisive advantage by presenting new and often exclusive research data.

Session: [101] Map makers and map publishers

John A. Schembri, Ritienne Gauci, Raphael Mizzi (University of Malta, Malta)

Hachures as identifiers of lost coastal landscapes in Malta
As a colony of Great Britain (1800-1964) Malta benefited from the expertise of the surveyors, cartographers, military and civil personnel attached to the Ordnance Survey of the War Office. Throughout most of the twentieth century multiple-sheet series of maps and charts of Malta and its surrounding territorial seas were produced at a number of scales. These maps are being examined in detail to evaluate the lost landscapes to rapid development. This paper discusses one aspect of this extensive topic: the evaluation of the hachures, representing coastal areas, as an investigative tool. Hachures are essentially monochrome evenly-spaced strokes drawn as straight or curved line segments and show the aspect towards which the landscape is facing at its steepest slope direction. Different types of hashures also distinguished between the various geomorphologies at the land/sea interface. These details call for the development of a suitable key and legend to guide readers along to the appropriate landscape features and also to decipher the geomorphologic properties of the shoreline that existed a century or so ago. An outstanding point that emerges is that one can appreciate, and redraw, through the system of hachures, the lost coastal landscapes especially through Geographic Information Systems technology.

Session: [67] Military survey and geographical knowledge

Kurt Schlichting (Fairfield University, USA)

Great migration of African-Americans from the South to Hartford, Connecticut, 1910-1930: An HGIS analysis at the neighborhood and street Level
The Great Migration of African-Americans from the South at the beginning of the 20th century changed the course of American history and had an enormous impact on cities in the Midwest and North including Hartford, Connecticut. This study examines the movement of African-Americans to Hartford at the neighborhood and street level. The new arrivals, many from Georgia and recruited to work in the Connecticut River valley tobacco farms, joined a long-
established African-American community in Hartford. Significant intra-racial tensions emerged between the established African-American community and the new migrants from Georgia. A HGIS analysis at the street level illustrates residential differences within the Africa-American community based on place of birth, socio-economic status, and voting. In the North End neighborhood of Hartford, migrants from Georgia and Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, for a moment in historical time, shared residential space at the street level. However the Eastern European immigrants were white, had higher occupation status and, despite anti-Semitism, were able to move out. The North End neighborhood became increasingly racially segregated and impoverished. A racial ghetto formed which remains to the present day, a pattern that characterizes every city in the North and Midwest where the Great Migration African-Americans moved.

Session: [31] Geographies of migration and diaspora (2)

Joan M. Schwartz (Queens University, Canada)

"To admit of easy mutual reference": functional origins and material meanings in a Colonial Office photograph album, 1869-2014

In November 1869, a circular dispatched from Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to all colonial governors, requested ‘photographs of prominent buildings and scenery’. Accompanying documentation explained that ‘many useful purposes might be answered by supplying the Colonial Department with Photographs of the Principal Buildings and most interesting Localities in the various Colonies.’ Two sets of prints, one to remain in the colony, the other to be kept in the Colonial Office Library, were to be compiled into duplicate volumes, each carefully numbered and labeled ‘to admit of easy mutual reference thereto by the Secretary of State and Governors.’ This paper presents the social biography of one such album, ‘Photographic Views of British Columbia Taken by F. Dally, 1867-1868.’ Understood in the context of its functional origins, it represents one of the clearest manifestations of photographs being incorporated into the government administration of the British Empire. However, its meaning has changed over time, shaped by its materiality and institutional circumstances of its preservation.

Session: [61] The material image: the photographic archive in circulation

Matthew Scott (Newcastle University, UK)

Technology, Agency, and the Geopolitics of Transcontinental Railways

In this paper I argue for a critical geopolitical approach to the study of historical transcontinental railways. Despite their prominence in classical geopolitical literatures, there have been scant attempts to study transcontinental railways from a critical perspective. The primary aim of this paper is thus to develop what such an approach might look like. Initially, I consider the literatures on the relationship(s) between technology and geopolitics, arguing that these literatures share a) a recognition of the role technologies play in projecting power across space, and b) an appreciation of the difficulty of discussing technological agency without succumbing to technological determinism. Subsequently drawing on the geopolitical thinking of John Agnew and Ernst Kapp’s philosophy of technology, I develop a conceptualisation of the transcontinental railway as an instrument of state Organprojektion, within which the railway was an entity that extended and reproduced a dominant naturalised understanding of the nation-state as a living, breathing organism. This conceptualisation is illustrated by an empirical meditation on the function of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway in the First World War. I conclude by summarising the paper’s core arguments, before providing four signposts as to how, more generally, studies into the relationship(s) between technology and geopolitics might proceed.

Session: [18] Historical geographies of railways
Richard Scriven (University College Cork, Ireland)

Peregrinatio, sanctity and place in the early Celtic Church: St Admonán’s writings on St Columba and the Holy Land in the seventh century

Using the writings of St Admonán, the abbot of Iona in the Inner Hebrides isles, Scotland (679–704AD), I consider how the early Celtic Church in Britain and Ireland developed distinct conceptions of the sanctity of person and place, which contributed to the emergence of Christian pilgrimage within these islands during the early medieval period. This paper is based on comparative analysis of his Vita Columbae (the Life of St Columba), which outlines the virtues and deeds of the saintly founder of the monastery on Iona, and De Locis Sanctis (On Holy Places), an account of travels to the Holy Land based on the testimony of Arculf, a Frankish bishop. It also builds on discussions of the Celtic idea of peregrinatio, the role of hagiography in the creation of spiritual landscapes and debates on the nature of sacred locations within Christianity. Through these texts, I explore how clerics from Britain and Ireland understood their spiritual and geographical place within the world, and how the figure of the saint was central to the sanctification of locations at the edge of the earth.

Session: [124] Topographies of piety: maps, texts, icons and pilgrimage (1)

Zef Segal (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

America on the Responsa Map: Hasidim, Mitnagdim and the connection between distance and authority

The great Jewish migration to America in the turn of the 19th century has been researched extensively, focussing on its causes and the incorporation of the immigrants into the American society. However, research has scarcely dealt with transborder communication between individuals and communities in the “new world” and communities in the “old world”, especially not with the spatial distribution of such communication. This paper focuses on the European responsa literature as a source for such communication between the European orthodox world and the American orthodox world. While references to America in European responsa were rarities until the mid nineteenth century, they became quite frequent along with the turn of the century mass migration. By spatially analyzing a GIS-mapping of these references between 1890 and 1930, I prove that the existence of communication networks had a direct connection to a seemingly non-relevant parameter, the inner-orthodox debate between Hasidim and Mitnagdim. This conclusion leads to meaningful findings concerning the formation of an autonomous American rabbinical hierarchy, the changing need of communities to relate to a distant authority, and in general to immigrants as transborder mediators.

Session: [19] Geographies of migration and diaspora (1)

Assaf Selzer (University of Haifa, Israel)

The role of ideology in water infrastructure - The story of the first National Water Company

As geographers we all know that water infrastructure is first of all a subject of geography. According to this idea I used a historical geography approach to explain the way the Jewish Institutions, during the British Mandate over Palestine, established the first National water company. The talk will focus on the first project of the company, that took place in the north part of the country during the thirty's. By examining documents, maps and the landscape I reconstructed the processes that led to the creation of that project. By revealing the vision of the founders of this company, and by explaining the way Technology helped to overcome the Geography in that area, I will uncover the role of ideology in forming a water infrastructure.

Session: [53] Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (1)
Michal Semian (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic), Jaroslav David (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic)

Attributive structures of exonyms and endonyms and their position in Czech landscape

Exonyms – i.e. toponyms of the type Rakousko, Benátky [Austria, Venice] – were introduced to the Czech landscape (along with endonyms) in medieval times. In the 19th century a new, specific application of exonyms/endonyms began to appear, and it is this development that forms the focus of the present article. Such words began to feature in attributive structures of the type český, pražský [Czech or Bohemian, Prague’s] + exonym/endonym; many of these structures came into widespread use referring to areas whose boundaries were unclearly delineated or defined, or they served the purposes of marketing and advertising. In the 1920s and the 1930s the golden age of introducing such structured toponyms into Czech landscape came to its end and many of these names were forgotten in the following decades, while only few of them have found their way into general public consciousness or even among institutionalized place names. In the 1990s, the growing influence of a “new” European regionalism and the formation of new territorial entities was accompanied by a revival of some old regional identities – and, in turn, by a revival of their names. In this study we would like to examine, whether this was also the case of attributive structures with exonyms/endonyms. The analysis presented in this article is based on the SYN PUB component of the Czech National Corpus aiming to offer an insight into the reasons underlying the use of such structures in contemporary journalism and advertisement.

Session: [16] Naming places

Susanne Seymour (University of Nottingham, UK)

Making reparative historical geographies: reconnecting cotton textile production past and present

As part of a wider debate over reparations for slavery (see Beckles, 2013; CARICOM, 2014) there has been a recent academic mobilization around the notion of ‘reparative histories’ (Bergin & Rupprecht; 2014; Hall, 2014). While debate continues over the full scope of this approach, it is characterized by a desire to address contemporary social injustices, particularly those connected to ‘race’, through the researching and telling of new histories which make issues of ‘race’, slavery and colonialism more visible. This paper discusses the challenges and achievements of work that might be characterized as a reparative historical geography of rural cotton textile production associated with the Derwent Valley, Derbyshire, UK. The AHRC Global Cotton Connections project on which it is based has sought to reconnect this important site of industrial innovation, now a World Heritage Site, with people and places involved in cotton textile production past and present using processes of archival investigation and community co-reflection and co-production. In particular, it has involved Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) participants, including those with enslaved ancestors, in creating new heritage objects. The paper evaluates this attempt in the context of work on cultural memory and heritage, collaborative and participatory geographies and reparative justice.

Session: [100] Legacies of empire

Rashad Shabazz (University of Vermont, USA)

"Sores in the city": a genealogy of the Almighty Black P. Stone Rangers

This paper focuses on Black gangs that were the ‘tempest’ caused by the carceral current that swept through the Chicago’s Black neighborhoods in the early 1960’s. Carceral power or the mechanisms of prison punishment was the spatial backdrop against which Black gangs like the Almighty Black Stone Rangers emerged. Architectures of confinement, restrictions on Black movement, ubiquitous policing, few job options, and rising rates of Black male incarceration provided the fertile carceral landscape for the germination of Black gangs. Some Black gangs even got their start in carceral institutions (Dawley, 1992: 10). As the first generation of Black men to experience carceral power at home and in prison, Black gangs of the 1960’s also helped to circulate the performances of masculinity that shaped prison. Because they were formed within the milieu of prison, Black gangs borrowed the hegemonic masculine elements of prison
masculinity to form their expressions of masculine authority (Sabo and Kupers, 2001: 6). This appropriation was in keeping with the generational predisposition toward appropriation, reuse and remixing emblematic of those who had grown up affected by economic divestment and deindustrialization that ravaged Black Chicago during the 1970s. The masculinity of Black gangs in turn informed the masculinities of prison. This chapter documents the shift in performances of masculinity in Chicago between the 1970s and 1990s. By examining the move from collective performances of Black/prison masculinity to individualized performances of prison masculinity, this chapter illuminates the shifting performances of carceral masculinity within Illinois state prisons and South Side neighborhoods.

**Session:** [105] Historical geographies of prisons: unlocking the usable carceral past

William D. Shannon (Independent Scholar)

**Opening "the blacke booke of oblivion": how Ortelius mapped Roman Britain**

Ortelius’ Britannicarum Insularum Vetus Descriptio was published in 1590 in a Supplement to the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. It was ground-breaking in seeking to locate upon a modern outline map of Britain every place named by classical authors, or listed by Ptolemy, the Antonine Itinerary or the Notitia Dignitatum, as part of a project to do the same not just for Britain but for the whole of the Roman world, together with other maps of the Ancient World which collectively have earned Ortelius the title of ‘the father of historical geography’. The research had taken 25 years to complete, though it had its origins even earlier, and had involved detailed work by British scholars, in particular Humphrey Lhuyd and William Camden. Focusing particularly upon the places listed in the north-west corner of Ortelius’ map, (modern Cumbria and Lancashire), the methodology of these antiquaries is revealed, showing how from conjecture and perceived similarities to the old names, over time more reliance came to be placed upon the presence of visible archaeological traces or inscriptions. Ortelius’ map is contrasted with Camden’s less successful map of 1600, an attempt which was not to be repeated, let alone improved upon, for nearly 100 years.

**Session:** [112] History of cartography

Tsering Wangyal Shawa (Princeton University, USA)

**Analysis of the Tibet Map published by the Tibetan Government in exile**

What is Tibet? How do people define Tibet? Defining the territory of Tibet is a very sensitive and emotional subject. From the early seventeenth century until the 1960s, major map publishing houses and government map publishers have shown boundaries of Tibet differently. This led to confusion over the extent of what people meant when they discussed Tibet. At the same time, the Tibetan government in exile, which was advocating the independence of Tibet, had no political map to show what territory they were fighting for. To address this shortcoming in their political argument, research on a map of Tibet was started in the 1960s. It resulted in the publication in 1970 of a simple Tibet map in their book. In the late 1970s, systematic research was conducted on Tibetan place names and claimed boundaries of Tibet, which later resulted in the publication of a Tibet map by the Tibetan exile government in 1981. This map played an important role in defining what Tibet is to the world and to the Tibetan community. My paper will analyze why the map was made and what processes, policies, and different sources were consulted to create this map. I will also explore impacts and influences the map had on Tibetan and their understanding of what Tibet is.

**Session:** [141] Imagined geographies: nation and region

Aleksei Shchavelev (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia), Aleksandr Fetisov (The State Museum of Oriental Art, Russia)

**The historical geography of Slavic “tribes” in Eastern Europe (9th-10th centuries): conjunctions and contradictions of archeological data and landmarks in written sources**

The paper represents a detailed commentary on the map of archaeological data, which reflects the processes of political consolidation of Slavic tribes (fortified settlements, burial grounds, etc.)
in the ninth and the first half of the tenth century. The paper includes the reanalysis of the geographic information of the Slavic tribes in written sources. It attempts to compare archeological and historical reconstructions of the emergence of Slavic polities in Eastern Europe. Their geography before the total expansion of Rurikid's Rus' shows that we can identify, on the basis of archaeology, only several basic "tribes", mentioned in the later written sources (Slovene, Severjane, Tvertsi). But the global view of Slavic dispersal (described in the Tale of Bygone Years and the ninth chapter of De Administrando Imperio) doesn't correspond well with the archaeologival information. The key conclusion of the paper is that the establishment of Slavic tribes as political and ethno-social unities continued in the ninth, tenth and partly eleventh centuries in parallel with the emergence of Russian state of Rurikids and other Scandinavian dynasties. And the final stage of the history of Slavic tribes at the end of the tenth century and eleventh century cannot be retrospectively projected on the previous period.

Session: [98] Landscape and settlement in Europe

Kazuyuki Shimamoto (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

Maps, publishing rights, and distribution of geographical information from the eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century in Osaka

During the Edo period, the authorized guild of publishers (honya nakama) administered publication rights in three large Japanese cities: Edo, Kyoto, and Osaka. The guild therefore had a great influence on the distribution of geographical information in publishing maps. Harimaya Kyube, a major publisher from the late 1780s to the 1830s, gathered existing wood blocks and obtained licenses for publishing maps of the Osaka area. Using his publication rights and regulation of the guild, Harimaya was able to prevent others from publishing by claiming it as "illegal." For example, after a flood disaster around Osaka, a map of the flooded area was printed by another publisher in July, 1802. However, the guild decided to stop its publication because of Harimaya's claim that he had the license to publish maps of the Yodo river, which runs through the Osaka area. After this affair, he and his colleagues published another map of the flooded area in September. Harimaya was able to control the publication and distribution of geographical information using his strategy of selling maps.

Session: [101] Map makers and map publishers

Toshiyuki Shimazu (Wakayama University, Japan)

Creating Japanesque landscapes in the German Crystal Palace: Edmund Naumann and the 1887 Japanese Art Exhibition in Munich

Recently, there may be an overlapping interest with the spatiality of art practices between cultural geographers and art historians. My opinion is that this theme should also be addressed from the perspective of the history of geography. This paper focuses on Edmund Naumann's initiative to exhibit Japanese art at the Glaspalast in Munich, which was constructed in 1854 after the model of the Crystal Palace in London. Naumann is usually referred to as one of the foreign government advisors in Meiji Japan, and especially as the founding father of geology in Japan. On the other hand, his multifaceted intellectual activities, including those done as a geographer, still await close scrutiny. Naumann received his doctoral degree and habilitation from the University of Munich, and after returning to Germany, he also attempted to pursue his career as a geographer or an ethnologist. The 'Japanische Kunst-Ausstellung' took place in 1887, where Naumann not only exhibited various Japanese art forms but also tried to reproduce the material cultural landscapes of Japan in the 'German' Crystal Palace. This was closely linked to his positionality as a candidate for the curatorship of the State Museum of Ethnology in Munich, as well as his self-identification as a geographer. Then, how the items and spatial arrangement of the exhibition reflected Naumann’s perspectives on Japan? What resulted from the intersection between Japanese culture and Western technology? These and other related issues will be discussed further.

Session: [30] Imagined geographies: culture and nature
Miroslav Šifta, Pavel Chromý (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)

The use of graphical symbols in regional representation: the case of the Liberec Region (Czechia)

The paper analyzes the role of graphic symbols in regional representation and in process of spatial identity formation. In the theoretical part of the paper, general studies of spatial identities, mainly with regard to creating the symbolic shape of region, are discussed, and the importance of symbolism in forming the region, its spatial identity and power relations is assessed. In the research part, first, the selection of the studied area is justified (region with intensively changed landscape), and, second, its situational analysis is presented, focusing mainly on the social phenomena and elements which could play the role of regional symbols. Next, the actual symbolism of the region, as presented in various sources and media, is evaluated. Subsequently, it is compared with graphic symbols of regional and local institutions, classified and analyzed according to the form, geographical scale, and also in terms of represented elements. Landscape and natural symbols are the primary symbolic representations of region. Historical symbols, whose importance varies in time, are the second most often reflected symbols in the graphic symbolism. These play the role of connecting, mediating and activating factors on the regional level. In contrast, close-meaning municipal symbols tend to have rather a representative function.

Session: [141] Imagined geographies: nation and region

Gil Carlos Silveira Porto (Universidade Federal de Alfenas-MG, Brazil)

Historical geography in Brazil

This article aims to analyze the production of Historical Geography in Brazil from the articles presented at the First International Conference on Historical Geography in Brazil, held in the city of Rio de Janeiro in November 2013. Although the historical dimension of geographic space remains a subject relatively rarely studied by Brazilian researchers, the achievement of this conference indicates the increased interest in the field. We will analyze the 75 papers presented, addressing the relation between time and space, the history of cities and territories and other issues of the Brazilian Historical Geography. In this paper, we will focus on major themes and spatial divisions treated in those articles, as well as identifying the main sources consulted for historical geographic production in contemporary Brazil.

Session: [63] Geographical traditions

Katrina Simon (University of New South Wales, Australia)

The elusive yet pervasive swamp: A case study of cartographic disconnection

The gridded plan for the colonial city of Christchurch, New Zealand, was drawn in 1850 beside the swampy banks of the River Avon. Maps drawn before extensive settlement occurred emphasised the varied condition of the ground, the extent of the swamp, and the pervasive patterns of water running west to east through the landscape, created as the alluvial plain was shaped by large gravel-bearing rivers. Even though maps of potential seismic and flooding hazards were produced, many maps of the city drawn subsequently tended to emphasise the road network and patterns of urban development, which have generally occurred radially from the original city grid. These two patterns of water and city co-existed with relatively little interaction, until a series of severe earthquakes and aftershocks hit the region from 2010 – 2012. The effect of this protracted seismic event has been to dramatically reassert the underlying landscape patterns within the city plan – ancient water paths long hidden beneath orthogonal urban geometries have reappeared as land damage; the consequent extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure has caused enduring change through large areas of the city’s morphology. This has revealed both the swamp, and the pervasive cartographic discontinuity that underlies the current post-disaster scenario.

Session: [89] Maps as historical sources
Tom Simpson (University of Cambridge, UK)

Instruments, vision, and the anxieties of "Geography Triumphant"

The last decades of the nineteenth century apparently witnessed European imperial surveyors eliminate much of the remaining blank space on the world map. However, if European geography ‘triumphed’ in this era, the triumph was a curious one. This paper explores anxieties of key spatial projects – mapping and bordering – of the high-imperial era, focusing on British activities at a range of sites. I argue that far from being fixed and productive of stable confidence in imperial power, the instruments and visual techniques employed and developed in the course of surveying and boundary-making projects were variable, often improvised, and widely understood by imperial agents to be problematic. In order to analyse this nexus of anxieties about imperial space around the turn of the twentieth century, this paper interweaves and intervenes in debates in the history of science, political geography, and intellectual history. It suggests the power of imperial states to define and represent global space was more limited than most historians have assumed, and shows that the period when European mapping and bordering technologies reached their apogee was also the moment at which they seemed to many of their users to be ineffective and without purpose.

Session: [73] Rethinking British navigation and survey in the nineteenth century

Paul Sims (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

"Rationalised development": National Parks, rural conservation and the emergence of environmental politics in post-war Britain

The passage of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act in 1949 marked the culmination of a two-decade campaign for the establishment of designated areas of natural beauty in England and Wales. Through analysis of the campaign, this paper will argue that the discussion around nature preservation formed part of a wider debate over the legacy of the Industrial Revolution and the impact of continuing growth. At its heart was an argument for the “rationalisation of development” – rather than expressing hostility to development, campaigners for parks argued that progress and preservation could be reconciled, and that the protection of nature was an essential value for a modern, industrialised society. The 1930s and 1940s were crucial decades for the development of environmental politics in Britain. While many accounts have focused on post-1870 developments, this paper will suggest that town and country planning measures passed by the post-war Labour government, together with the work of the moderate conservationist organisations that campaigned for them, formed the basis for the emergence of the environment as a prominent issue in British politics during the second half of the twentieth century.

Session: [8] Heritage, landscape and culture

Bradley Skopyk (Binghamton University, State University of New York, USA)

Natural or human disasters? A comparative approach to studying the colonial indigenous experience of Little Ice Age climate extremes in Central Mexico

This paper uses a comparative method to examine the variable effects of climate change within disparate socio-ecological and political contexts. I focus on the experience of indigenous peoples of Central Mexico under Spanish colonial rule during three instances of climate-induced disaster: 1540-65, 1595-1632 and 1691-1712. Both tree-ring and historical climate reconstructions identify these three periods as not only the worst of the Little Ice Age, but unparalleled by any other Mexican climate event of the last millennium. Each period also coincides with climate crises across the northern hemisphere, with extraordinary human and ecological costs. Yet while each of these three events had a similar duration and stressed biological systems, each struck at a unique moment of Spanish colonial rule with very different social, political and agroecological characteristics. Consequently, human responses, understandings and experiences of the events varied considerably. By means of this comparative method, I hope to contribute to a larger public discussion on the relative importance of natural and human causes in the making of climate disasters.

Session: [115] Climate, vulnerability, and indigenous adaptation in the colonial Americas
Johanna Skurnik (University of Turku, Finland)

Geographies made visible? Colonial administration and geographical knowledge in mid-nineteenth century Australia

This paper discusses the importance of geographical knowledge for colonial administration in mid-nineteenth century Australia. Many researchers have analyzed the connections between colonialism and geography by focusing on explorers, emphasizing the degree to which colonial expansion was enabled by the various explorations. Examining how exploration knowledge was actually used in decision-making and how it shaped comprehensions of the decision makers has, however, been largely ignored. By taking the colony of Western Australia as a case study, this paper sheds light on this usage of exploration knowledge. It investigates how information derived from exploring and surveying expeditions executed in the 1850s and 1860s shaped land regulation policies. The paper gives particular attention to how this information was used to classify the land into areas of differing attributes. Empirically, the paper is based on the correspondence between governmental officials in the colony and at the Colonial Office. By examining how the divisions of the country were discussed and visualized on maps, the paper reflects upon the entanglements between geographical knowledge and colonial administration. Consequently, the paper illustrates how a more concentrated focus on the actual usage of geographical knowledge in colonial administration can help us better appreciate the workings of colonial power.

Session: [90] Colonisation and frontier territory

Jesse Smith (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Edging into the bay: Artificial islands and a New Port of Miami, 1920–1968

In 1958, a string of small spoil islands dotted Biscayne Bay in southeastern Florida. Ten years later, Metropolitan Dade County had transformed these bits of rocks and shrub into a single Dodge Island and a new Port of Miami. The county-owned port handled both containerized cargo and cruise ship passengers. It quickly became the busiest cruise port in the world; the industry’s three largest companies started and are still headquartered in the city. This paper tells the history of Dodge Island from the 1920s through the 1960s. I explore Miami’s multiple efforts to replace cramped port facilities on the mainland in this period, and argue that the city’s particular environmental and geographical conditions contributed to its efforts to build Dodge Island and support the burgeoning cruise industry. This is part of a larger project on the history of the modern cruise ship industry. I seek to understand the relationship between place and spaces of consumption. In this paper, I suggest that Miami’s particular socio-environmental factors influenced the design and operation of a space that seeks to transcend such particularities.

Session: [10] Distributed landscapes: centres and edges in American planning (1)

René Smolarski, Norman Henniges (University of Erfurt, Germany)

The “Global Map Laboratory” as research access to the Perthes Collection

The Perthes Collection represents the heritage of the former Perthes publishing house in Gotha and is an outstanding and unique source about the international geographic and cartographic knowledge production in the 19th and early 20th century. The collection contains approximately 185,000 maps, a library with about 120,000 books, 1,600 copper records and a collection of specimen copies for each product of the former publishing company. In particular the archive with more than 800 linear metres of material, reflects not only 200 years of business practices but also the map-making process in all stages. In a pilot project, funded by the Thuringian Ministry of Education, Science and Culture since 2012, the collection was made accessible for research. On this account a virtual map laboratory (GlobMapLab) will be developed, which not only allows the access to the digitized and georeferenced historical maps but also provides further options for analysing the relationship between the maps and parts of the archival documents. In our presentation we want to show on the basis of a concrete case study, how this concept can be implemented and how closely interlinked the various material groups of the collection are.
Richard Sobolewski (University of Edinburgh / Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, UK)

**Survey from the air: RCAHMS and the development of aerial photography**

Following the Second World War, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) would adopt aerial photography as a new means of field research. Drawing on the expertise of staff members, and particularly on the skills of future Secretary K.A. Steer, the Commission used aerial photography to conduct rapid surveys of Scotland before undertaking fieldwork. Former intelligence officers who had spent the war analysing aerial photographs, looking for bomb damage, or seeking out German military infrastructure, returned home and put these skills to use, seeking out chambered cairns, stone circles and other monuments lurking in the landscape. This paper traces the development of aerial photography within RCAHMS, from its origins in the late 1920s to its full realisation in the early 1950s. The development and use of aerial photography by RCAHMS was part of a wider narrative of post-war organisational change driven by the desire to respond to criticism levelled at Commission’s earlier work. Aerial photography may only have been a small element of this shift, but it was a shift which signaled the Commission’s desire to modernise and develop as an organisation whilst also contributing to the field of archaeology.

Francesco Somaini (University of Salento, Italy), Federica Cengarle (Johannes Gutenberg Universität, Germany / Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)

**“Motivational geographies” in fifteenth-century Italy: perceptions of geopolitical space as presented in digital historical maps**

Recent geopolitical studies, for example by Yves Lacoste, have often pointed out the theme of the “motivational geographies”. How different political actors can perceive their spatial contexts (at different scale levels), and how they can conceive ideas on their own interests within them is one of the main concerns of this approach. Here we discuss some arguments over this topic and present some digital historical maps depicting the political geography of the Italian Peninsula at mid Quattrocento. On the basis of some fifteenth century sources - the declarationes colligatorum, ahaerentium et recommendatorum, produced by the major Italian powers around 1450 - we illustrate the complexity of the Italian political geography of that time. Furthermore we will map different representations of that context by the principal actors in play (such as the Republic of Venice, the duke of Milan, the king of Naples, and so on), discussing what they thought about their spheres of influence and what they projected about that space. The confrontation between those different “motivational geographies” will lead us to consider the different strategies of those actors and the sense of their political behaviour.

Humphrey Southall (University of Portsmouth, UK), Leif Isaksen (University of Southampton, UK), Rainer Simon (Austrian Institute of Technology, Austria), Pau de Soto Cañamares (University of Southampton, UK), Elton Barker (Open University, UK)

**Geosemantic analysis of historical maps and geospatial documents: findings from the Pelagios Project**

Maps from more than two hundred or so years ago should be seen primarily as a record of what places and geographical features were known about, and assigned importance, rather than recording precisely where places were: few were in any sense surveyed, and only a limited distinction should be made between “maps” and more purely textual records of geographical knowledge such as gazetteers and itineraries. The Pelagios project is systematically identifying and extracting the places appearing in “geospatial documents” created before 1492. Earlier phases of the project focused on the classical world, but this presentation will focus on early findings from the medieval period, with a particular emphasis on portolans, i.e. early navigational charts. The project creates “annotations”, following formal Linked Open Data rules, each of
which associates a map, and to some extent specific locations within a map, with a gazetteer; in this case the new PastPlace gazetteers being created by the Great Britain Historical GIS project. This data is then used to visualize the internal geography of the source document using the project’s Recogito system: http://pelagios.org/recogito. The final part of the paper will discuss the potential for developing this work on a much larger scale for later periods via crowd-sourcing.

Session: [120] Digital mappings and historical geographies (1)

Beth Southard (University of East Anglia, UK)

"Bounded by the wilderness land": surveying and the creation of an English landscape in seventeenth-century New England

This paper considers the process of colonisation in New England, in particular the physical interactions between would-be settlers and the landscape. Focusing on surveying, boundaries, and construction it examines the cultural and physical division of the land and the alternations required to transform it from 'wilderness' to an English landscape. At the centre of this process were the colonial surveyor and the court-ordered surveying expeditions; which after 1634, generally occurred prior to the establishment of towns or large settlements. The primary mission of these expeditions was to survey the land in question, assess its possible use, provide boundaries, and a description of the plot. This was a practical necessity, as much of the landscape was unknown or unrecorded by English settlers. More than this though, the land lacked the history and boundaries which were necessary to define property and ownership in the English system. Focusing on surveying reports and maps primarily from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the period 1635-70, this paper will examine how surveying reports and mapping ‘prepared’ the landscape for development into settlements. In particular, it will focus closely on the creation of boundaries and the translation of natural features into familiar patterns.

Session: [90] Colonisation and frontier territory

Luisa Spagnoli (Istituto di Storia dell'Europa Mediterranea of Rome / Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy), Marina Carta (Regione Lazio, Italy)

Sacred geography and religious atlases: the Provinces’ books and the Franciscan territorialisation

The paper’s aim is to focus on sacred geography and its consolidation during the Modern Age. Because of the Church’s wish to express a universal vocation, to spread its authority and strengthen its own power, the use of maps became more and more clear, especially after the Trent Council. According with that, between 17th and 18th century some religious orders, including the Franciscans, visualized their provinces, their settlements and roots, carrying out a real process of territorial modeling.

Session: [112] History of cartography

Anna-Sophie Springer (Rutgers University, USA / K. Verlag, Germany), Etienne Turpin (University of Wollongong, Australia / anexact office, Jakarta)

125,660 specimens of natural history: re-imagining mobility and transformation through A.R. Wallace’s Malay expedition

In the history of natural history the importance of the Indonesian archipelago as a region for revolutionary scientific discoveries—especially regarding the theory of evolution, studies of biogeography, and the Homo erectus—cannot be underestimated. Yet, in the work of traditional science exhibition curatorship this legacy is seldom reflected in its predominantly unidirectional form of colonial knowledge production stocking museums and academies in Europe. By revisiting Alfred Russel Wallace’s (1823–1913) eight-year collecting expedition through the Malay archipelago, our paper for the International Conference of Historical Geographers 2015 considers the mobility of colonial collections and the environmental transformations they produced against the background of both postcolonial museology and recent “Anthropocene” scholarship. Presenting material which currently forms the conceptual apparatus of a forthcoming art/science exhibition premiering at the contemporary arts center Komunitas
Salihara, Jakarta in August 2015, the paper discusses how specimen collections and historical archives can be reassessed through transcultural collaboration among international artists, scientists, and curators in order to produce relevant work about the history of “colonial environmentalism,” the legacy of such colonial practices in the present, and the potential for appropriating these histories for contemporary conservation efforts specifically concerned with the future of Malay rainforest ecologies.

Session: [125] Making and mobilising collections

Frances Steel (University of Wollongong, Australia)

**Oceans connect? Empire shipping in the Pacific world**

The ship is receiving new attention in both imperial history and mobility studies as a site of encounter and learning, and for ‘watery’ perspectives on practices of ‘passengering’ (Ashmore 2013; Pietsch 2010). Yet the very routes ships plied and the wider construction of imperial ocean-scapes are less visible in these sorts of discussions. This pattern has a parallel in scholarship on terrestrial mobility, with vehicles and people the focus of enquiry often at the expense of roads (Merriman 2014). In this paper I offer some reflections on sea routes in imperial history, particularly the conceptual challenges they pose, before turning to their operation in the Pacific world. I make close reference to the Canadian Australian Line, also known as the ‘All Red’ Route, which linked Sydney and Vancouver from 1893. Its existence was an ongoing debate and series of negotiations, rather than a clear achievement. In exploring the inauguration and early operation of this sea lane, I caution against easy metaphors of flows, networks and circulation in historical work on British imperialism.

Session: [138] Elemental empires: aerial and aquatic mobilities

Eugene Stevelberg (Independent Scholar)

**Cartographic representation of spatial perception and territorial organization: the French Département**

Across cultures and through time, humankind has organized its space into territorial units, often as a result of the perception of nature, in addition to historical, political, economic or military factors. Research and documentation going back at least as far as Cleisthenes’ reorganization of Attica, through China in the (Western) Middle Ages, and based essentially on the creation of the French département (1789/90), have discovered information which helps us to understand the objectives and criteria used by several peoples, in various places, at different times. The rich corpus of textual and narrative documentation includes a plethora of cartographic elements which range from formal and commissioned atlases and maps (Cassini, de Hesseln, Desnos’ Atlas) to informal, hand-drawn sketch maps found in D IV bis in the National Archives. The objective of this poster is to illustrate visually the process by which the départements were created using 18th century maps, from the small-scale to the large, which portray the spatial context on the eve of the French Revolution, as well as upon its completion. This particular cartographic representation helps us to understand why and how we see and shape spaces as we do.

Session: [25] Poster exhibition - all day Monday 6 July 2015

Jan-Erik Stienkrüger (University of Bonn, Germany)

**Remembering the animals: memorialisation of and in (German) zoos**

The nexus of place and memory can be read in two directions: the place of memorialisation and the memorialisation of a place. Both can be found in zoological gardens on several levels. Most of them being founded during the 19th Century zoos have their own histories. Some zoos celebrate their past whereas others try to distinguish themselves from their predecessors. A new generation of refurbished zoos almost denies their former existence whereas some historical zoos even play an important role in their city’s identity. The zoo’s gardens and compounds have become monuments themselves standing for certain architectural styles or innovations in zoo keeping. Zoos are also places of monuments for individual animal, zoo directors, founders, and sponsors commemorated by statues, plates or exhibition. Lastly the zoo is place for the
memorialisation of animal species, which are (almost) distinguished outside the zoo and are memorialized by their last specimen living in captivity or by the information that the last one used to live there. The proposed paper will discuss these nexuses of zoo and memorialisation with examples from different German zoos. Central questions will be what picture of the zoo and its animals are drawn by the memorialisation of the zoo and in the zoo.

Session: [15] Heritage, modernity and practice (1)

Hannah Stockton (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

Redesigning the river: the Imperial Thames as material object, 1660-1830

The River Thames played a vital role in the changes to the very fabric of London during the eighteenth century. The river simultaneously functioned as a ceremonial stage, a means of transportation, a workplace, and a commodity to be consumed. The river was, in one sense, many rivers, socially and culturally determined by how it was used and who by. The aim of the Imperial Thames project is to understand the impact of Britain’s growing imperial involvement upon these ‘rivers’, and consequently, its impact upon daily life in London. Using a methodological approach which has been almost exclusively used by historians of material culture, the Imperial Thames project will treat the river itself as an ‘object’ which is constructed, used and consumed within a specific historical context, and doing an in-depth study of that single object and the background of its design, construction and consumption. By examining the various ways that the Thames was redesigned and rebuilt, marketed and sold, employed and presented during the long eighteenth century, the project aims to gain a greater understanding of how this particular ‘object’, and perhaps therefore, the metropolitan capital, were affected by the imperial environment in which these changes took place.

Session: [146] Materiality and historical geography (2)

Harry Stopes (University College London, UK)

“Peaceful and profitable relations with the ends of the earth”: international trade, the Manchester Ship Canal, and the (re-)imagination of the city

In 1894 the completion of the Manchester Ship Canal transformed the inland industrial city into a seaport. Its construction was envisaged as a way to overcome economic depression and obstacles to Manchester’s industrial progress: charges levied by the Port of Liverpool and railway freight companies. Thanks to the canal, raw materials and finished goods could flow more freely into and out of the factories and warehouses of the city. This paper considers the conceptual implications of this transformative technology of mobility. The canal made even more apparent the global aspect of the city’s industrial economy: one cartoon in the popular press depicted a procession of the world’s peoples marching from the docks to the town hall bearing their national produce as tribute. The world was figuratively, (and literally), closer than ever in the minds of Mancunians. The heightened mobility of goods engendered a new way of imagining the city, with different scales of measurement to match different directions of travel. Manchester stood in a metropolitan relation to its local region, but it was now also transformed, as a local councillor wrote, into “a place in the world”.

Session: [40] Architectures of hurry: mobilities and modernity in urban environments (1)

Vladimir Streletsiky (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

Ethnic settlement patterns in Russia: historical dynamics and spatial shifts in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries

This paper describe and analyses the historical framework of ethnic settlement and ethnic identity patterns in Russia and their dynamics in the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The research background embraces official data from population censuses (1926, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 – RSFSR/USSR; 2002, 2010 – Russian Federation) concerning the ethnic composition of the population of Russia and its administrative units; previously published scientific works devoted to historic-geographical ethnic issues; and the results of some sociological polls illustrating changes of ethnic identity patterns in Russia after the collapse of
the USSR. The main trends of ethnic demography, migrations and settlement dynamics during different periods of the Soviet and Post-Soviet history of Russia are elucidated. The indices of the share of “titular” ethnic groups in the total population of national republics of Russian Federation as well as indices of their spatial concentration are calculated, compared for various census years and interpreted in the context of the long-term ethnic-geographical shifts. Special emphasis is made upon the relatively small groups of indigenous peoples of the Russian North, Siberia and the Russian Far East, considering their demographic dynamics, cultural transformation processes and ethnic settlement trends.

Session: [142] Themes in the historical geography of Russia and Siberia

Robert Summerby-Murray (Saint Mary’s University, Canada)

**Glebe lands and historical geographies of environmental stewardship: acting on an eco-justice theology for Grindstone Island in the Bay of Fundy, Canada**

Grindstone Island was gifted to the Parish of Sackville, New Brunswick, by the British crown in 1823 as a ‘glebe land’ from which the church could derive income. The Island is a highly significant part of the ecology of the upper Bay of Fundy, containing a distinctive microclimate and serving as breeding ground for herons and the endangered peregrine falcon. Potential development pressures (from tourism operators, forestry interests, residential developers) forced a reconsideration of earlier stewardship along with a need to consider long term environmental change, habitat protection and species diversity. In weighing immediate financial potential against sustainable term stewardship, the Parish engaged an ‘eco-justice theology’ (Jenkins, 2008) and a ‘restoration ecology’ (Lowenthal, 2011) with regard to landed property, deciding ultimately to create the Grindstone Island Nature Preserve, the first example of such environmental covenanting within the Anglican Church in Canada. This paper explores the changing historical geographies of Grindstone Island, from its 19th century role as a source of industrial grindstone to its early 21st century significance as an environmental preserve. By framing this example within an eco-justice theology, the church’s definitions of responsible stewardship is extended to include environmentally-sensitive property.

Session: [20] Geographies of environment and ecology

Jiabao Sun (King’s College London, UK)

**Re-shaping the dualistic rural-urban social class structure: a comparative study of the future livelihoods of resettled rural people in two provinces in China**

This paper compares the livelihoods of surplus rural labourers who are resettled to China’s urban and rural areas, providing important data on their adaptation after resettlement, as well as examining broader historical questions about the role of property ownership in re-shaping social class structures by reviewing the relationship between hukou system, rural-urban space and social class in China since 1949. Existing literature has intensively researched the livelihoods of Chinese rural-urban migrants, who move to urban areas voluntarily, but there has traditionally been little research on compulsory resettlement. While some recent work has begun to focus on the impact of compulsory resettlement on the surplus rural population, there has been much less research on the role of resettlement in shaping class relations and changing the social status of the resettled rural peasants. Resettlement changes individuals’ access to opportunities and assets, previously distributed inequitably by the state through the hukou system, as surplus populations from resource-deprived rural areas are suddenly exposed to urban opportunities and assets, including home-ownership, with an important impact on their position in the social hierarchy. Based on twelve months of in-depth interviews with resettled rural people in Tianjin and Zhejiang provinces, this paper focuses on factors affecting resettled people’s future livelihoods – employable skills and possession of assets – and their perception of changes in their social status. It finds no obvious gain in employable skills of rural farmers after resettlement, whereas significant proportion increases of their possession of assets including urban properties, and shares in land use rights and village collective assets. It argues that these changes are re-shaping China’s historical hukou-based dualist social class structure towards a new spatial-based structure which relates to property ownership.
**Session: [102] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (1)**

Tristan Surtees (Sans façon), Charles Blanc (Independent Scholar), Paul Fesko (City of Calgary - Water Resources, Canada), Eric Laurier (University of Edinburgh, UK)

*Watershed*+

Artist and architect duo Sans façon (Tristan Surtees and Charles Blanc) explore, through their art, the relationship between people and places. They work internationally on projects ranging from ephemeral performances and permanent pieces in public spaces, to developing and implementing strategies involving artists in the rethinking and re-qualification of specific places. The majority of their work renews awareness and tempts interaction with the surroundings and is developed in close collaboration with communities, organisations and individuals including City councils, theatre companies, architects and composers. Their current project Watershed+ originated from the desire to strengthen the connection between the public and their watershed – natural and constructed. Unique throughout North America, Watershed+ establishes a standard by which to work, where shared perspectives, creative and professional, find common ground. Hosted by the Water Services within Utilities and Environment Protection (UEP) department of the City of Calgary, Watershed+ represents a major step in implementing new working methods and processes by embedding artists and, more specifically, their creative processes within the City’s works from the conception stage of projects onwards.

Session: [70] Field experiments: collaborative practices in art and environment (1)

**Daisy Sutcliffe** (University of Glasgow, UK)

**The topology of heritage**

Heritage can be considered as an active process rather than a passive object. World Heritage Sites are both places in flux, and have relatively constant properties that are deemed important to all humankind in perpetuity, which is the basis for their designation. This active process involves large numbers of people, flora, fauna, bureaucratic structures, ideologies and organisations. These can be considered as their assemblages. Rudolff outlines a conservation methodology that she calls ‘topology’. By this she refers to a constant reconstruction of a place’s meaning in the present as a technique of conservation and preservation of the past for the future. She goes on to assert that this form of re-narration can transform local narratives of identity to global identities of understanding. (Rudolff 2014). World Heritage Sites bring together their ‘assemblages’ to reproduce a management plan every five years, which could be seen as the embodiment of ‘topology’. In this paper I will look at these ideas through my research into two island World Heritage Sites, St Kilda and the Galapagos. I conclude that applying the idea of assemblages and the methodology of topology to the management of these Sites has implications for their management practices and their governing body, the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Scientific Organisation.

**Session: [49] Environments of heritage? (2)**

**Petra Svatek** (University of Vienna, Austria)

**Geography in Austria under the regime of Chancellor Metternich**

This presentation addresses the question of geography pursued under Klemens Wenzel Lothar Metternich, Austria’s State Chancellor from 1821 to 1848. His scientific policy was characterized by close surveillance of universities and strict censorship. While Metternich was personally interested in geography, his appreciation of research ended as soon as scientists professed liberal worldviews. But did his scientific policy also affect the development of geography as a scientific discipline and did geographers establish networks with politicians? During the 1820s only a few geographical books and thematic maps were produced mainly by private publishing houses. In the course of the 1830s, Metternich’s restrictions were eased somewhat for the first time, as he began to realize the positive effect of some scientific disciplines for the state. As a result, the “Imperial and Royal Directorate for Administrative Statistics” was set up in 1840, as the importance of statistics for administration and its scientific research had gradually begun to increase. This development inter alia provided a basis for the flourishing of geography and also
thematic cartography. At the same time the Austrian geographer Friedrich Simony began to research Austrian lakes and glaciers. He had built his own network with Metternich, who became Simony’s patron.

Session: [63] Geographical traditions

Ramya Swayamprakash (Lawrence Technological University, USA)

Coursing the Cauvery: dam development, nature, and conflict in Southern India

First conceived in 1834, the Mettur Dam in southern India was finally constructed almost a century later between 1925-1934. At the time of its construction, the dam was Asia’s highest masonry dam. Constructed primarily to ‘stabilize irrigation’ in the Thanjavur (Tanjore) delta, the dam today generates about 240 MW of hydroelectric power and caters to about one third of Tamil Nadu’s total irrigated area. The Mettur Dam represents among other things the primacy of technology over nature, giving unprecedented control over the Cauvery Delta. At the time, water management in the delta was managed by a series of informal and formal relationships amongst individuals and groups, the attempt with Mettur, was to centralise water management and wrestle control into the colonial machinery. Using archival sources, my paper seeks to bring out the river as a site of many contesting imaginations. Specifically, it seeks to bring out the dichotomy between the assemblage of water and technology at one end and the casting of modernity of technology as being ‘old’ in the late 19th century - early 20th century.

Session: [53] Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (1)

Setsu Tachibana (Kobe Yamate University, Japan)

Making English gardens in Japan 1860-2010: ideas, practices and modernity

This paper explores transculturation and gardening by examining the design and management of English and other European gardens in Japan 1860-2010. In the Meiji period, French carpet bedding and English landscape gardens, were enthusiastically established in new public parks such as Hibiya Park in Tokyo. Such European gardens were used as ceremonial places and helped to symbolize successful Westernization. With the rise of middle class suburban areas up to the 1930s both European and traditional Japanese gardens became particularly fashionable. With the onset of World War II, the situation changed completely and gardens became practical, profitable and productive. After the War English cottage gardening became very fashionable in both rural and urban areas in Japan and most recently there has been a trend towards informal planting of perennial plants and sustainable ideas of gardening. The paper examines themes of transculturation of nature, national identity and improvement through the life histories of key individuals such as Hayato Fukuba and Reijo Oya in the late 19th until early 20th century historic figures, and Kei Yamada and Venetia Stanley-Smith who have created and designed in the early 21st century Japan.

Session: [87] Garden histories

Yoshio Tagami (University of Toyama, Japan)

Climate variation and climate disasters in the early period of Little Ice Age in East Asia

On the climate variation of historical times, there is a multi-decadal oscillation and it influenced to people and society. Using the historical document, climate variation in the early Little Ice Age is reconstructed and also their disasters are analyzed. Historical documents are made into a database and the climate disaster distribution map are drawn. They are classified to dry type, wet type, north dry - south wet type, north wet - south dry type. The appearance of these types are analyzed. The dry condition appeared at the end of 14th century and the middle of 15th century, while wet condition appeared at the beginning of 15th century and the end of 15th century. These variations may be influenced by ocean-air oscillation and also solar activity and volcanic activity. Furthermore, disaster records such as famine, movement of people, are classified and are analyzed. The climate variation has some relations with these type of disaster.

Session: [68] Historical geographies of climate change
Andrew Taylor (Rice University, USA)

Renaissance Lyon: a new media tool for exploring Le Plan Scénographique de Lyon, 1544-1553

Le Plan Scénographique de Lyon, 1544-1553 is a giant sixteenth-century map of the French city of Lyon (cc. 1544-53 CE, the earliest known). For this project I compiled and adjusted the 25 component segments to create a browser-based, highly-detailed, seamless digital artifact that can be navigated in a manner reminiscent of modern satellite maps such as those available in Bing Maps or Google Earth. In addition, I am creating dynamic menus that automatically zoom the viewer to key buildings, streets, and map ephemera, which are accompanied by placemarks identifying and describing them. I hope to show the audience how the same process would work for any similar 2-dimensional historical artifact and also how such a tool would be helpful to researchers and also the wider community. I am still exploring Copyright considerations relating to a possible website for this project. The subject of Fair Use (really a US concept), French and international laws, and working with archival institutions is also a worthwhile subject that I may touch on.

Session: [57] Rethinking place through GIS

Margaret Tedford (Queen’s University Belfast, UK)

Envisioning the oikumene: reassessing the Anglo-Saxon Cotton Map in Context

Recent re-evaluations of the nature of mapping have created opportunities for scholars of early medieval geography to use the textual traditions of the period to re-assert the importance of this previously neglected era in the history of geographical thought. However, in the case of Anglo-Saxon England, this has perhaps resulted in a lack of thorough study of the single extant mappa mundi, found in BL, Cotton Tiberius B.v. This paper seeks to re-evaluate this map in detail, drawing conclusions as to how and why it was constructed in such a way. I seek to analyse both the spatial data of the map itself and to link this to ways in which the map might be 'read' as both a visual piece of art and a textual object. My analysis will place the Cotton map in the wider context of both Anglo-Saxon and Continental spatial practices, comparing it with other examples of early medieval mapping practices. Thus, this paper seeks to provide a thorough overview of how we may place this apparent anomaly of a lone extant mappa mundi within contemporary practices of spatial representation, and move closer to balancing textual and visual sources in the study of Anglo-Saxon geography.

Session: [112] History of cartography

Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK)

‘Digitising the Dollar Princess’: historical geography praxis in a Research & Enterprise in Arts & Creative Technology (REACT) world

In 2013 and 2014 a project titled ‘Digitising the Dollar Princess’ was funded through the AHRC Research and Enterprise in Arts and Creative Technology (REACT) hub to explore the possibilities of digital biography. This paper will explore the process of working within a commercial, innovation orientated creative economy team that aimed to bring the geographies of Mary Curzon’s life to a new reading audience through a digital biography app. The paper will explore the issues of authorship and authority; intellectual property and rights management; working in commercial contexts; the potential and limits of design and technology and fundraising. Moments of tension within the project will be explored to consider the possibilities and compromises of creative economy digital partnerships; the challenges of undertaking short innovative projects in higher education environments, and the longer term benefits of opening oneself to exploring digital possibilities within the research process.

Session: [106] Digital outputs: the promise, practice and politics of digital historical geographies
Nicola Thomas (University of Exeter, UK)

**Historical geographies of craft production: finding makers lives and skilled labour in the archives**

Much current discussion around making explores the embodied, haptic, tactile, sensory quality of making things. Such qualities are not those easily explored in archives and papers, yet how to archive making is an ongoing concern to historians of craft, art and design. Oral history and film has frequently been used to archive past making and offers something of a connection to the skill of people who have subsequently passed on. Heritage craft and the revival of traditional skills are also of the moment, with a strong, if niche market emerging for these goods. This results in frequent recourse to archives for patterns, documentary evidence and inspiration for new products. This paper will navigate two sets of craft organisation archives (the Devon Guild of Craftsmen and the Gloucestershire Guild of Craftsmen) to explore the possibilities and limits of illuminating past making lives and the process of skilled work. These archives are undoubtedly rich sources of data allowing us to talk about the livelihoods of makers and the associated historical geographies of their work. However, these documents offer less obvious potential to open out connections to the physical skills of past making practices. This paper questions if it is possible to find unexpected ways to interrogate paper documentary archives to provide insights into the skilled ‘making’ practices of crafts practitioners.

**Session:** [83] Historical geographies of making (1): practice, process and experience

Sarah Thomas (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

**The art of travel in the name of science**

Painters had travelled on seafaring voyages of exploration and scientific enquiry since the sixteenth century, yet with Cook’s South Pacific expeditions of the 1760s and 1770s the art of travel had acquired unprecedented prominence. The substantial body of imagery associated with these voyages—watercolours, sketches, and subsequent prints and oil paintings—achieved rapid popularity, and widespread praise from both artistic and scientific quarters; the visual record had become a powerful empirical tool of imperialism. This paper explores the salience of mobility to an understanding of visual culture in the colonial period, focussing in particular on the works of art produced on board Matthew Flinders’ inaugural circumnavigation of Australia between 1801 and 1803: by British landscape painter William Westall (1781-1850), and Austrian botanical artist, Ferdinand Bauer (1760-1826). Mobility was a strategic advantage for such artists in providing new material to record both for Enlightenment science and a broader European public; yet it also presented an array of logistical, aesthetic and philosophical challenges. The paper will not only consider the status of the peripatetic artist as eyewitness in the period, but will also examine the mobility of visual culture itself, and the implications for art history in a globalised world.

**Session:** [127] Mobility and empire (2)

Benjamin Thorpe (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Forging Pan-Europe: constructing a new spatiality of European politics in the interwar period**

Following the recent re-evaluation of the scope and scale of internationalist thought and action in interwar Europe (Laqua, 2011; Hewitson & D’Auria, 2012; Reijnen & Rensen, 2014), this paper seeks to explore the contribution of Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi’s Pan-European movement to the rethinking of political geography in the interwar period. Though never realised, the movement was something of a sensation, with Coudenhove-Kalergi's rallying manifesto (Paneuropa, 1923) selling well, being widely translated and catching the ear of the political and intellectual elites of Europe. However, today the Pan-European movement is mostly (and reductively) thought of either as a pioneer ahead of its time, or as an overly idealistic failure; neither of which does justice to the ways in which it helped promote certain notions of how political space could and should be organised. This paper identifies two sets of spatio-temporal logics underpinning the Pan-European vision: one concerning congruence (particularly the congruence of nation and state); and another concerning scale (particularly the re-scaling of politico-economic units from the state to the continental level). These Pan-European ideals
resonated beyond the confines of the movement itself, and might profitably be thought as an 'alternative geopolitics' (Parker, 2000) that retains its radical ambition even today.

**Session: [6]** International organisation in the twentieth century

Karen Till (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland)

**Decolonising the self/body: the "work" of memory and care through place**

Attending to recent calls for truth telling, restorative justice and land restitution by American indigenous peoples and displaced peoples in South Africa demands a rethinking of Western theories of justice and care. Identifying geographical imaginations that reproduce systemic forms of violence and institutional racism is a first step. The empowering process of decolonialisation – creating, restoring and birthing (Yellow Bird) – includes decolonising the self/body and related environmental understandings. Through the 'work' of memory and by caring for place we shift from a concern with property to an attention to land. It may also help us better cherish ourselves and support our neighbours. Feminist (Young, Tronto), indigenous (Waziyatwin, Yellow Bird, Smith), and postcolonial theorists (Gregory, Pieterse, Myers) directly or indirectly attempt a reconciliation of care with justice. Justice is commonly associated with universal theories of individual rights, equality and citizenship, subject to rational and deductive reasoning. Care is linked to particularist ethical theories about affective relationships with others (evaluated through grounded experience). While 'labour' might be associated with care (Ruddick, Smith), at least as good a case could be made for memory. Thinking spatially about care and memory encourages a critical awareness of environmental and intergenerational rights beyond merely individual rights.

**Session: [62]** Ethics, self and historical geography

Nicola Peter Todorov (University of Rouen, France)

**Napoleonic forest management for naval timber in Europe**

In France, at least since Colbert, forest legislation had largely been influenced by the need to provide the French navy with timber for shipbuilding. The shipbuilding programs enacted before 1789 had already made decision-makers aware of resource scarcity, especially that of oaks with thick trunks providing timber of large dimensions, but also a great variety of shapes. Naval and forest engineers collected information about foreign forests, thought to supply the French marine with timber. Under Napoleon, spatial information was collected in order to realise an ambitious building programme. The data gathered by forest managers and naval officers allows for detailed mapping of oak trees usable by the French Navy at the scale of the Empire. Data for an extraordinary timber harvest in public forests in 1812 permits to measure the impact of forest management for naval concerns. Contrasting the mapped data of resources and that of their actual exploitation shows that the assumed lack of oak trees was rather a problem of their distribution and, hence of geography, than of an overall scarcity. It also offers some insight into different management practices and their effects on oak populations in the “old” French territories and those annexed by Napoleon.

**Session: [108]** Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (2)

Clas Tollin (Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences, Sweden)

**Hop cultivation in Sweden 1000-1700**

Hops were earlier used to increase the sustainability of beer. Hop cultivation in Sweden was also bound by law until the mid of the 19th century. Little is known about the Swedish hop culture its origin and history. At least three complex problems could be identified: First, have there ever existed wild hops in Sweden? Second, when and by whom were hops as crop introduced? Without further evidence is often claimed that the Cistercians worked as innovators in this case. Third, how was the relationship between production of domesticated Swedish hops and imported hops? Closely associated with this is the question of how the extend of hop cultivation has varied during different times. Thanks to 1600's large-scale cadastral maps, renewed field surveys and genetic analyzes have created new knowledge about historical hop cultivation in Sweden.
Isobel Tomlinson (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

Escaping the fate of the Elm? Exploring the relevance of Dutch Elm Disease to understanding Ash Dieback

The media, public and political response to the identification of the Ash Dieback disease in the UK in 2012 was unprecedented for a contemporary tree disease or pest outbreak. The sustained national media coverage carried apocalyptic warnings of the end of the ash tree in the UK. An important discursive device used in broadsheet newspaper reporting was to draw parallels with the Dutch Elm Disease outbreak of the late 1960s and early 1970s, which led to the demise of over 28 million elms and had a serious impact on the landscapes of lowland Britain. This historical event has remained an important reference point in both the public and policy imagination (Tomlinson and Potter 2010). In this paper, I first explore the importance of reference to Dutch Elm Disease in media reporting and subsequent political action on Ash Dieback in 2012. I then ask whether the historical record of Dutch Elm Disease can indeed be usefully drawn on to help us understand the nature of the Ash Dieback outbreak, and the human response to it.

Stanley W. Trimble (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Different climates, different historical cultural landscapes: contrasts between the UK and the Eastern USA

Precipitation in the eastern USA compared to that of the UK is much more erratic in time and comes in greater, more intense events. In general, British and other western European settlers did not have the knowledge and technology to deal with this feature of the novel environment. One early consequence was soil erosion so severe that it buried valley farms and villages within decades; others were failed roads, bridges, dams and canals. Historical as well as hydrologic analysis of dams in English landscape gardens such as Stourhead, Bowood and Petworth, now almost 3 centuries old, suggests that they would have failed within a short period under US conditions and even if they had survived they would have soon filled with sediment. Most small dams in the USA are built with elaborate spillway systems but still fail on occasion; the past two centuries have seen the development of new technologies and methods in the management of agricultural fields, roadways, and bridges as well as dams and reservoirs. Increasingly severe storm conditions in the UK brought on by climate change could mean the adoption of US designs.

Akihiro Tsukamoto, Shogo HIRAI (University of Tokushima, Japan)

Precision research of Japanese survey maps in the 19th century using digital archives and GIS techniques

This research uses GIS in order to assess the spatial precision of surveyed maps from the 19th century. While various databases of historical images and GIS data have been created throughout the world, most deal with the modern period; ones dealing with the early modern period are still rare. A major factor contributing to this rarity is the fact that historical maps used as base map data remain unverified in terms of their precision. This research targets the maps created by Ino Tadataka (1745-1818) and his team. As a surveyor and cartographer, he created maps of Japan by conducting detailed surveys throughout the country. Tokushima University owns some of these maps and is working on the Ino-zu Digital Archive Project. For this project, we have created super-high-resolution images of 800dpi of Ino-zu. In order to verify how precise the Ino-zu was, this research adopts the following methods of analysis: to overlay the Ino-zu maps on top of current maps that cover comparable lengths; to identify spatial differences at each survey point; and to visualize the differences.
Jennifer Turner (University of Leicester, UK), Kimberley Peters (Aberystwyth University, UK)

Doing Time-Travel: Performing Past and Present at the Prison Museum

For the visitor engaging with penal tourist sites, such as prison museums, techniques of embodied performance are a method by which the carceral past is made usable, and aids contemporary understanding. Drawing on the example of the Galleries of Justice — a museum in a former courthouse and gaol in Nottingham, UK — this paper explores how such performances rely not only on a spatial boundary crossing (as the visitor experiences a spatial dislocation from the ‘world’ outside, to a performative re-creation of life ‘inside’) but also a temporal dislocation (between prison ‘pasts’ and understanding of incarcerate life in the present). Drawing on a range of primary and secondary research this paper explores how visitors are encouraged to ‘do time’; or rather ‘do time-travel’, through their engagements with carceral histories. By allowing visitors to touch, see, feel and enact versions of penal life in the museum, individuals are able to traverse the temporal divide between then and now. In conclusion, we contend that this ‘time-travel’ produces versions of penal life that render the contemporary prison as something abstract and disjointed in time. In attempting to make proximate and known the prison environment; the performance of particular prison journeys simultaneously creates a distance, both spatial and temporal, between the heritage site and the contemporary prison that they are seeking to make known to visitors.

Session: [105] Historical geographies of prisons: unlocking the usable carceral past

Kazuhiro Uesugi (Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

Landscape of persimmon: the usage of plants in Japanese rural areas

This paper considers some aspects of landscape histories in modern Japanese rural areas by focussing on the historical usage of some plants, including Kaki persimmon (Diospyros kaki). Kaki persimmon is a major fruit in Japan and persimmon orchards can be seen in some rural areas. But the planting of persimmon trees in gardens near households and around farmland is also popular, there being various uses for the trees, the leaves and the fruits. The landscape of persimmon is, therefore, a good case study for understanding the relationships between human activities and plants in Japanese rural environments.

Session: [110] Agriculture in rural and urban settings

Noémi Ujházy (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

The “Cursed Channel”: a hydrological dystopia from 20th century Hungary

The Main Canal of the Danube Valley (Duna-völgyi főcsatorna) was built in the 1920s to drain the lowest parts of the Danube-Tisza interflow. On the map of the New Military Survey of 1957, however, it can be found under a different, rather striking name: The “Cursed Channel” (“Átok-csatorna”). The plan of the canal was originally made in the glorious time of water regulation, the end of the 19th century, but it could be realized only in the politically-charged, conservative-nationalist Horthy era. There were heated debates on the technical and financial faults of the construction, and on the social and environmental impact of it. The leading advocate of the “Cursed Channel” narrative was Lajos Dinnyés, who, after making crucial compromises with the Communist Party, later became prime minister after World War II. Following in the wake of the communist takeover, the 1950s witnessed the reorganization of cartography and water management, and with this, also the relabeling of the main canal of the Danube Valley. My aim is to interpret the context in which the hyperbolic label “Cursed Chanel” emerged, and to explore the political and social constructions of a dystopian landscape in Hungary over the course of the 20th century.

Session: [53] Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (1)
Carry Van Lieshout (University of Nottingham, UK)

**Subterranean water conflicts: the vertical geography of flow and the drainage of the Peak District lead mines, ca 1660-1860**

The displacement of large quantities of water carries the potential to create disputes between stakeholders with conflicting interests in this water. This paper examines such disputes in the context of the Derbyshire ‘soughs’ – subterranean drainage channels which were constructed between the 17th and 19th centuries to artificially lower the water table under the Peak District lead ore field. While this allowed miners to access deeper layers of ore, it also altered the general hydrology of the area, affecting surface flows and springs. The paper examines the vertical geography of drainage and how, as flows of water were affected by ever deeper ‘soughing’ to reach the lowest levels of ore, different groups of people at surface and at sough levels were affected in different ways. In particular, it will focus on the Cromford area, where around 1800 several disputes arose between Richard Arkwright, who utilised a sough-outlet to power his cotton mills, and mine and sough owners. The paper shows how the alteration of drainage infrastructure meant that water disputes at surface level were mirrored by those underground, and uses a 3-dimensional approach to space to develop a layered notion of ground ownership in the context of a contested industrial landscape.

Session: [65] Water infrastructures: regulation and conflict (2)

Jeff Vance Martin (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

**Conflict and cohabitation: grey wolves and rural landscape change in France and the United States**

Historically one of the most widespread mammals in the world, Canis lupus has had a fraught relationship with humans in Europe and the U.S. for centuries. The bulk of the considerable wolf scholarship, however, comes from either ecological or cultural perspectives, while popular explanations of wolf conflict invoke economic determinism or a transhistorical hatred. Such analyses fail to explain the historical and geographical patterns of socio-political conflict and management. Deploying analytical tools from political ecology, this work explores interwoven environmental and economic histories of pivotal sites of wolf conflict today: southern France and the U.S. Intermountain West. This work stresses the inextricably material and meaningful aspects of the wolf as cultural symbol and biophysical agent, the novel landscapes and ecologies they produce, and the centrality of land use change and rural political economy to the history of wolf conflict, viewed as socio-ecological crisis resulting from political economic transformations intersecting with the behaviors of wolves themselves. A historical and geographical analysis that takes seriously the biophysical animal itself is essential to the development of a history adequate to contemporary debates over rural futures, rewilding, and megafauna conservation, and to what it means to cohabitate in the 21st century.

Session: [121] Historical geographies of human-animal entanglements

Bram Vannieuwenhuyze (KU Leuven, Belgium)

**Digital mapping of the historic road network of Flanders: methodologies, problems and opportunities**

In 2013 the Flemish Heritage Department outsourced a research project on the history of roads, in order to gain expertise regarding the heritage values of historic roads. On the one hand the project resulted in the compilation of an extensive thesaurus containing some 150 historic road types, while on the other a set of heritage criteria for the evaluation of interesting old roads was established. Without doubt maps took the most important place among the different kinds of sources that were used. Both historic maps were used as well as digital reconstruction maps that were especially made for the project. Using and making digital maps for studying historic roads and road networks is however not evident. Problems occurred regarding the identification and localisation of historic roads and phenomena like inertia, continuity or dynamism that are characteristic for the historic road network. Yet one could even ask if (digital) reconstruction mapping effectively enhances to understand the former road system and its evolutions. In this paper I propose to take the Flemish case study as an example in order to tackle some of these
methodological issues and discuss some strategic choices, results and opportunities for further research.

Session: [130] Digital mappings and historical geographies (2)

Lucy Veale, Georgina Endfield (University of Nottingham, UK)

Uprooted, blackened, burnt and diseased: exploring the historical geography of extreme weather and trees

"...Like regiments fallen in battle" was how John Evelyn described the loss of 2,000 oaks on his Surrey estate in the Great Storm of 1703. The uprooting of trees is a sign of the power of storms, an impact that can cause significant and long-lasting changes to the landscape, as well as hamper daily activities through the obstruction of roadways or the bringing down of power lines, cause injury or death, affect livelihood, and trigger emotional reactions. Damage to trees through strong winds, intense rains, lightning, drought, frost, or by rust or blight linked to climatic conditions is one of the more common impacts of extreme weather events recorded in the documentary record. This paper will explore the impacts of, and responses to, extreme weather related tree damage, drawing on historical examples. The paper draws on research using personal diaries and letters that record the impact of extreme weather on garden trees, and estate and agricultural papers noting the effects on larger plantations of fruit, timber and parkland trees. We also explore linkages between forest, woodland and climate histories, and consider whether the loss of trees may constitute a very visual measure by which weather events can be judged ‘extreme’.

Session: [97] Historical and cultural geographies of woods and forests (1)

Nicolas Verdier (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France)

Variations in spatial distributions: the letter post service in France from the early eighteenth century to the present

This paper proposes to question what growth means for an institution with a strong spatial presence. This will be introduced through the case of the Letter Post in France. The French national Letter Post service, whose first mission is to deliver mail from one place to another within France, experienced a series of contrasting trends during its three-century history as a unique institution with a monopoly on the mail. Three stages can be distinguished. The first, from 1700 to 1830, illustrates the intimate relationship with the pattern of roads, where Post Offices are still located. The second, from the 1830s to the 1960s, sees a utopian attempt at an exhaustive coverage of the national territory. Finally, the years 1960-2010 are marked by attempts to reorganize the network of Post Offices focussing on urban hierarchies. These three phases do not however imply simple, linear forms of growth. The increase of the number of Post Offices (from 950 in 1708, to 17,000 in 2010) is not only irregular in time, but also heterogeneous in space.

Session: [7] Geographies of communications

Madalina Valeria Veres (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

The institutionalization of military cartography in the eighteenth-century Habsburg monarchy

Ever since its arrival on the stage of empires in the sixteenth century, the Habsburg Monarchy faced the possibility of war on multiple fronts. The eighteenth century was no different, as the Habsburg lands neighbored or came in close proximity to potential enemies such as France, Prussia, and the Ottoman and Russian Empires. Survival in the face of continuous warfare motivated Maria Theresa’s (1740-1780) and Joseph II’s (1765-1790) radical reforms that increased the size of the Habsburg army and promoted the education and organization of military engineers. Institutions such as the Aulic War Council, the imperial corps of engineers and the general quartermaster’s staff helped incorporate mapmaking activities as an essential component in the process of state defense and centralization. However, this process of institutionalization relied not only on transformations impacting Vienna, but also on provincial developments in the Austrian Netherlands and Lombardy. Using archival sources from Brussels,
Milan and Vienna, this paper traces the creation and transformation of imperial and provincial mapmaking institutions in the second half of the eighteenth century, and shows how the Habsburg state strove to subordinate the collection of geographical knowledge to imperial interests to survive the European military competition.

**Session: [44] Geographies of early modern war (1)**

Sophie Visser (LandZij / Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

**Putting digital historical geography into perspective**

Digital historical geography might be expected to comprise a similar set of approaches and methods as in digital cartography, digital humanities - which includes digital history and may include digital heritage - and digital (historical) landscape.Apparently, though, it emerged as such only rather recently. In practice, it may use the results of these other disciplines or may apply the same kind of methods to make and communicate its own information results. This situation leads to several questions. Firstly, where does digital historical geography actually stand in this arena of digital disciplines? What then is specific for digital historical geography? Secondly, what does ‘digital’ mean? Does only computerized information count in that respect, and more specifically GISs? Thirdly, is it foremost about data, inputs and/or outputs or also about the process of historical geography? For instance, digital humanities also includes the research process, while digital heritage or digital landscape focus on outputs and data. Fourthly, do purpose and audience make any difference? This presentation explores these questions briefly with the use of some examples.

**Session: [29] Historical GIS: applications and approaches**

Hillary Walker Gugan (University of Toronto, Canada)

**The phenomenological turn: touch, taste, sound and smell in the House Museum**

The visual forces that drive Western society are tied to our literary understanding of the past. Traditionally, Western museums are understood as visual experiences. Such museums present a reductive atmosphere in order to focus attention on objects and text-based learning. Some museums are becoming more experiential (e.g. science museum have hands-on, technology based exhibits, art galleries host installations that appeal directly to smell or taste). When considering the house museum, conflicts arise between the “hands off” approach of traditional museums and the inherent comforts of phenomenological experience within private homes. Currently many house museums are moving beyond the “missing person affect” situated in otherwise sterilized historic environments. Some house museums are embracing the shift towards experiential learning and information gathering that moves beyond visual means. Experiential visits to house museums do result in a more engaged public. However, to truly empower visitors to form meaningful connections with the past, a house museum needs to embrace the “phenomenological turn.” A sensory-based experience with input from as many senses as possible, as well as an awareness of time, space, and interpersonal connections could lead to the visitor achieving phenomenological consciousness. In this paper I will examine how house museum staff can foster phenomenological encounters with domestic material culture to empower visitors to co-create knowledge.

**Session: [59] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (2)**

James Wallis (University of Exeter / Imperial War Museum, UK)

**Not all quiet on the Museum Front! Behind the Imperial War Museum’s 2014 First World War galleries**

In July 2014, the London branch of Imperial War Museums (IWM) opened its new historical galleries of the First World War. This was a culmination of efforts in exhibition-making that had lasted for four years. Insight into the process of creating these displays forms the basis of this paper. Drawing upon ethnographic research conducted with the IWM team who designed these galleries, it reflects upon how the Museum’s exhibition space was reworked and re-presented for
the generation who would be witnessing the War’s centenary. Through analysis of interview testimony, it explores the politics and interpretational strategies of these displays, and accordingly considers wider issues about the representation and portrayal of conflict within the space of a national museum. In discussing the broader effect of generational shifts and the ever-changing impact of the War’s cultural memory on this institution, this paper aims to illuminate thinking into both the possibilities, and difficulties, of displaying the ‘War to end all Wars’.

Session: [38] Environments of heritage? (1)

Emma Waterton (University of Western Sydney, Australia), Steve Watson (York St John University, UK)

"Affect" and "atmosphere" at a Towton battlefield site

The Battle of Towton took place on 29 March 1461. Fought mainly hand-to-hand, Towton has the unpleasant distinction of being the bloodiest battle ever fought on English soil. But what does it mean to people now? This paper will explore the hold Towton battlefield has on the imagination of its visitors, and examine the ways in which those who visit it make conscious links between its physical spaces and what is known to have happened there. For many, this may simply mean aligning with one or other of the protagonists, and celebrating (or not) the victory (or defeat). Beyond the partisan, however, there is also the human response; reflections, perhaps, on the horror of war and its futility, the harm done to civilians, the affront to civilised values and the betrayal of non-violent ways to resolve conflict. Beneath or alongside these reactions sits the possibility for moments of affect, responses that are not immediately expressible but which are deeply felt, physical, visceral. In order to explore these emotional and affective intensities, a ‘troubling’ of the hubris of humanism will form the central core of this paper as we seek to explore the relational agency of landscape, trees, rivers, the road, historical narrative, the weather and people in the co-construction of an historical battlefield and the re-investment of meaning in a hitherto forgotten corner of rural England.

Session: [38] Environments of heritage? (1)

Andrew Watson (York University, Canada)

The problem of coal in Canada: finding markets for Canadian coal between the wars

At the end of the nineteenth century, roughly a third of all the energy consumed in Canada came from coal. At the end of the First World War that number had climbed to two thirds and fluctuated between 50-60 per cent throughout the interwar years. Coal fueled Canada’s industrialization, urbanization and unification by rail during the late nineteenth century and was critically important for its continuing prosperity after the First World War. The problem of coal in Canada, however, was that producers in the Maritimes and Western Canada struggled to find markets for their coal at the same time as consumers in Central Canada experienced supply challenges. Tariffs on Canadian coal prevented Nova Scotia and Alberta producers from selling coal in the United States at the same time as consumers in Central Canada experienced supply challenges. Tariffs on Canadian coal prevented Nova Scotia and Alberta producers from selling coal in the United States at the same time as distance and geography prevented them from doing so in southern Ontario. Exacerbating the problem was the abundance of inexpensive American coal from states in close proximity to Central Canada, such as Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Moreover, industrial and urban consumers in southern Ontario bought exclusively American coal, but worried about relying on United States producers for their supplies. In an effort to address this problem, the Canadian federal government introduced a series of subsidies and transportation subventions during the 1930s to try and facilitate the consumption of Canadian coal in southern Ontario. Although these policies ultimately failed, this paper will explore the political and economic tensions that resulted from efforts to connect Canadian coal producers and consumers within the context of international trade networks during the years between the First and Second World Wars.

Session: [77] Carbon geographies: making and moving Canada’s fossil fuels
Kate Wersan (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

To gain both time and space: producing and testing geographical knowledge in eighteenth-century kitchen gardens

Though much attention has been paid to the role that large botanical gardens played in the creation and circulation of geographical knowledge in the long eighteenth century, less attention has been extended to the more humble site of the ordinary kitchen garden or the horticultural guidebooks produced to instruct amateur gardeners. This oversight forecloses serious engagement with the geographical imaginaries that shaped the daily practices of gardeners and farmers across the Atlantic World. Imagined as accessible and portable guides, garden books in the form of encyclopaedias, almanacs, and calendars circulated around the Atlantic World. English, Scottish, and American horticultural authors developed a series of experiments to assist their readers in translating horticultural advice from place to place. In this paper, I sketch the outlines of the world of the European Enlightenment as viewed from kitchen gardens on the far side of the Atlantic; showing why horticulturalists claimed that boxes of decaying dung could momentarily wrest a patch of earth outside the passage time; why some claimed that succession planting demonstrated the plasticity of space; and why a melon seedling forced to grow in January seemed to extend the possibility for a standardized universal calendar. This imaginary was put to the test across the Atlantic World, and must be recovered if we are to fully understand the way everyday practices contributed to the history of geographical knowledge production.

Session: [87] Garden histories

Jane Wess (University of Edinburgh / Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), UK)

The trouble with instruments

The paper will examine those instruments bought, used, and recommended by the Royal Geographical Society in the period between 1860 and 1930. ‘Instruments’ will be taken as those artefacts described as such by the actors, recognising the complex relations between humans and artefacts (and the fact that animals were also used as instruments). The RGS bought over 1000 instruments in this period, the majority of which went on multiple expeditions and so did not survive as a result. They were meticulously recorded and inscribed with an RGS number. The buying and supplying of instruments was not without various physical, financial, and intellectual obstacles. Transport, breakages, climatic difficulties, lack of adequate calibration, and security issues all plagued their users. The RGS committed considerable resources into instrument purchase but many devices returned broken or not at all. Intellectually the instruments embodied previous knowledge, but required training to use. A tension thus arises between the need for training and the lack of disciplinary powers the RGS could mobilise in order to enforce it. The paper will contrast these deficits with the authority of numbers that the instruments provided, and will discuss the role instruments played in ‘othering’: both between explorers and indigenous people, and of explorers and tourists.

Session: [23] Historical geographies of instruments and instrumentation

Philip Whalen (Coastal Carolina University, USA)

Globalizing terroir and localizing Burgundian climats

Neither listed in the Oxford Dictionary of Human Geography nor Wiley-Backwell’s Dictionary of Human Geography, the concept of terroir is understood by professionals as describing the totality of an agricultural habitat (sometimes divided into multiple zones). This idea resulted from the efforts of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century geographers’ efforts to delineate and qualitatively evaluate the attributes of agricultural and viticultural territories. Terroir’s unique combination of bio-physical and cultural elements continue not only to make the concept useful for identifying, describing, and comparing agricultural spaces but also enables broader applications ranging from gastronomic tourism to localized lifestyle (genre de vie). The ongoing application of terroir, though not without controversy, provides an exceptional opportunity for tracing the productive influences of geographical ideas and models. This paper begins by briefly unpacking the emergence of terroir as a geographic concept. Tracing the evolution of the concept into the present, my paper will then underscore its ability to continue to inform...
descriptive geographic questions and normative practices critical to contemporary production, marketing, and consumption practices, which I will illustrate with the example of the current revival of the Burgundian concept of climat as a localizing strategy calculated to reposition regional interests within global markets in an era of climate change.

Session: [110] Agriculture in rural and urban settings

Kate Whiston (University of Nottingham, UK)

‘A fancy for pigeons’: the cultural and historical geographies of pigeon fancying in Britain, c.1850-c.1950

During the nineteenth century, the exhibition of pigeons became the domain primarily of working-class men. The National Pigeon Association, was formed in 1885, serving to regulate breed standards, shows, and publishing The Feathered World magazine (1889). The sport was particularly popular amongst miners and industrial workers in the north-east and north-west. Clubs would meet in public houses, causing the sport to be associated with the ‘evils’ of alcohol. Early races were short-distance, with long-distance racing becoming increasingly popular at the end of the nineteenth century due to the sport’s formal organisation, with the founding of the National Homing Union (1896) and the establishment of The Racing Pigeon magazine (1898). The historical practices of showing and racing pigeons raise interesting questions about past human-animal relationships. Drawing on three subfields of geography – animal, cultural, and historical – and sports history, this paper will consider the networks that connected fanciers and their pigeons, as well as the hybrid spatialities of the ensuing relationships, and the co-construction of fancier-pigeon identities. The practice of pigeon fancying will be used as a ‘cultural text’ or lens through which to draw wider conclusions about past communities. Discussion in this paper will focus on the specialist magazines that accompanied these hobbies: The Feathered World and The Racing Pigeon.

Session: [58] Beastly pasts and places (2)

Sam White (Ohio State University, USA)

Cold, drought, and disaster: the Spanish entradas as a window on climate vulnerabilities and adaptation in the Pueblo Southwest

From the 1530s to 1610, several expeditions from New Spain invaded, explored, and colonized the present-day state of New Mexico, in the southwestern United States, then a distant outpost of Spanish America. These entradas took place during significant climate anomalies in the region, including one of the worst droughts of the past two millennia and some exceptionally cold winters when the Rio Grande froze over completely. The extensive records left by Spanish officials clearly demonstrate that extreme weather played an important role in the disastrous outcomes of most of these expeditions. The evidence also opens a window on the climatic vulnerabilities and adaptations of the region’s indigenous population (Pueblo Indians). This paper examines this historical record in light of the most recent high-resolution proxy climate reconstructions and archaeology. It considers the limits of indigenous adaptability in the region and the implications for climate-culture interactions in the arid Southwest over the longue durée.

Session: [115] Climate, vulnerability, and indigenous adaptation in the colonial Americas

Thomas Wickman (Trinity College, USA)

The political ecology of Frostfish in Dawnland during the Little Ice Age

Chrétien Le Clercq reported in 1691 that Wabanakis in present-day New Brunswick, Canada, named the first winter moon, “Bonodemeguiche,” after frostfish that came into small brackish streams and into coastal estuaries to spawn from December to February. Throughout the Wabanaki homeland, or Dawnland, from present-day New Hampshire to Nova Scotia, indigenous families hauled in winter catches of frostfish, also known as Atlantic tomcod (Microgadus tomcod), which provided subsistence insurance in winter throughout the Little Ice Age. Frostfish were much smaller in size than sturgeon and salmon and less plentiful than the cumulative spring and summer runs of sturgeon, salmon, shad, and alewife, but frostfish
populations fared well over the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, while most anadromous fish declined precipitously. However, climatic fluctuations and political changes associated with French and English colonial presence in the American Northeast caused changes over time in Wabanakis’ ability to access frostfish runs. Interruptions of access sometimes exacerbated winter suffering, but Wabanakis kept telling traditional stories about frostfish and creating ways to return to winter fishing sites. Therefore a Wabanaki-centered history of frostfish in the Gulf of Maine reveals small ways that indigenous people have adjusted concurrently to unstable regimes of climate and colonial power.

Session: [115] Climate, vulnerability, and indigenous adaptation in the colonial Americas

Andrea E. Williams (Colorado State University, USA)

The great thaw: the end of the Little Ice Age and the politics of land use in rural Anatolia

The onset of the Little Ice Age had dramatic social consequences in Anatolia. Key studies have shown convincingly that climate-related famine in rural Anatolia contributed to the Celali Rebellions of the late sixteenth to early seventeenth centuries. In this paper, I argue that the warming trend of the nineteenth century also had significant social and political consequences. Droughts and floods were particularly common to the region in the mid- to late nineteenth century. In the 1870s, the combination of years of drought with frost and other extreme weather resulted in acute and widespread famine. Although Ottoman records clearly indicate otherwise, European observers tended to blame such disasters on administrative weakness and the misuse or overexploitation of land, and many members of the Ottoman elite took these critiques to heart. Thus, climate change ultimately helped to crystalize the efforts and direction of Ottoman reform, promoting support for agriculture and intensifying the persecution of pastoral nomadic tribes.

Session: [56] Climate and land use in the history of Anatolia and Armenia

Robert Wilson (Syracuse University, UK)

A tale of two lakes: the coproduction of pollution and purity in central New York

In the past decade, geographers and historians have carefully analyzed the history of river and lake pollution and how municipalities secured and produced clean water for people in cities. But few scholars have looked at these processes together. In many North American cities, appropriating rivers and lakes as sinks for industrial waste and sewage occurred simultaneously. Syracuse, New York was no exception. Syracuse is a small city with a dubious honor: it sits beside Onondaga Lake, arguably the most polluted lake in America, yet its drinking water comes from nearby Skaneateles Lake, one of the cleanest sources of municipal water in the world. Neither Onondaga Lake’s defiled state nor Skaneateles Lake’s pure condition was an inevitable part of the region’s urban and industrial development or a fact of nature. Rather, municipal and state policies created Onondaga and Skaneateles Lakes’ current situation. I will narrate the history of these two lakes drawing on recent historical water scholarship. These lakes are unusual in their degree of pollution and purity, but they are also emblematic of the coproduction of rivers and lakes as sites of waste and potable water in the Global North during the past century.

Session: [66] Historical geographies of waste, pollution, and toxicity (2): “residuals”

Gordon Winder (LMU-Munich, Germany)

Wall Street’s wartime reach? Mapping the Wall Street Journal’s commercial news, late 1914

What services did the Wall Street Journal offer to its readers as Europe waged the First World War and the New York Stock Exchange closed? The answer to this question should serve to address the idea that de-globalization processes began to shrink the scope and reach of New York City’s engagement with regional, national and international economies from the outbreak of
hostilities. This paper maps the content of the Wall Street Journal in order to establish the geography of its news services, the sectors and regions that it covered, and the quality of the information provided, not only in terms of speed of delivery, but also in terms of the types of information and commentary provided. It presents specific examples of how commercial networking was represented in the news. The paper then interprets this commercial information in the context of the city’s commercial and financial institutions and the imagined economies that they managed, learned from and speculated with. It builds on an earlier paper that did the same for the months before war was declared. Thus it contributes to our understanding of the geography of New York’s imagined interactions in the changing world of commerce.

Session: [7] Geographies of communications

Karin Winklhöfer (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany), Catherine Carré (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France), Chloe Deligne (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

The set of spatial scales to understand differences of water and sanitation policies between European metropolises

Impacts of cities on their river system followed the same trend in Western Europe, from the formation of a concentrated and chronic pollution almost not treated in the late 19th to the requirement to build treatment plants, imposed by the European Union in 1991. However, this development was done with temporal and spatial shifts between cities, more or less rapid, more or less effective. The decentralized management in Berlin, resulting from complex hydro-geography, then imposed by political reasons, has been more efficient than the Parisian centralized system. These offsets allow understanding the current impacts of cities, sometimes on a wide perimeter (for Paris to the sea), with a more sustainable urban development in some cities (Berlin and Milano). To understand these differences between cities, one must analyze on the long time the path of technical and organizational dependency. Then one must turn to political factors, on a national and local level. By combining interactions on different spatial scales, one can provide explanations, beyond individual cases.

Session: [132] The environmental impacts of European metropolitan cities on river systems since 1850

Robert Winstanley-Chesters (University of Cambridge / University of Leeds, UK)

A historiography of developmental resource: North Korean mineralogical narratives in the Captured Documents Collection

Pacific Century Rare Earth Minerals Ltd. 2013 announcement of a joint venture to exploit Rare Earth Deposits in North Korea was demonstrative of the opacity of North Korea’s developmental reality given the current political status quo on the peninsula and Pyongyang’s ideological disconnection to the wider world. Access to more reliable historical narratives of resource availability is therefore needed to assess the veracity/reality of such projects’ within its sovereign. This paper holds that alternative narratives are available through analysis of rarely accessed and uncatalogued historical material within the Captured Documents (Korea) Collection of the United States National Archives. The collection comprises the documentary spoils of the US Army’s repeated occupation of Pyongyang during the Korean War. Having uncovered within the archive extensive documentation and cartographic material sourced from the Mining/Resource Ministries of pre-war North Korea and from the pre-Liberation colonial government, the author investigates the narratives of mineral/resource availability present in the period following Liberation from Japan and the outbreak of the Korean War. Through analysis of these narratives and the survey/statistical data on which they are based, the paper finally outlines a framework for perhaps a more empirically and historically grounded consideration of North Korea’s contemporary mineralogical potential.

Session: [107] Imagining the Cold War
Charles W. J. Withers (University of Edinburgh, UK)

**Measuring prime meridians: Paris and Greenwich, c.1780-c.1881 – precision, accuracy, and "truth"**

Fixing accurately the geographical and astronomical position of the prime meridians of Greenwich and of Paris was of major geodetic concern from the later eighteenth century. Various schemes for the measurement of the distance between the two observatories were employed, including triangulation using theodolites, rocketry, and telegraphy. The paper examines the technical and instrumental bases to the geographical 'fixing' of the two observatories in this period. The paper will consider the problems occasioned by competing metrologies, the operational insistence upon accuracy and precision of result, and the social and technical circumstances which acted to limit instrumental efficacy 'in the field'.

*Session:* [23] Historical geographies of instruments and instrumentation

Laurie Wood (Florida State University, USA)

**Archipelago of justice: geography's explanatory power for legal historians**

This paper argues that attention to the spatial dimensions of court cases from France and its Caribbean and Indian Ocean colonies can yield new insights about Atlantic and global history. This work explores how French subjects in the early modern era understood their roles and options within a global French legal regime by attending to their conceptions of locality (in the context of local courtrooms) and globality (as it pertained to the empire as a whole). First, this project maps the movement of court users and magistrates through a global network of judicial entrepôts, forums for dispute resolution, that allowed subjects to access French law and judicial processes whether they lived in Martinique or Mauritius. Second, it compares early modern litigation in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean to assess hitherto unrecognized or underappreciated similarities (like the constant flow of personnel between colonies along each oceanic littoral) and differences (like early solidification of local family networks in the Atlantic and the continuing reliance on European ties in the Indian Ocean) between these two oceanic systems. Third, this research proposes some strategies for mapping change over time in a way that accounts for both spatial and temporal factors.

*Session:* [64] Geographies of sovereignty and international law

Paul Wright (Newcastle University, UK)

**Museologies of mobility and the materiality of rejection**

The material source for this paper is large and awkward. British Rail’s "Advanced Passenger Train (Experimental)" brimmed with 1970’s technology. Powered by gas turbines and mounted on hydraulic tilting gear, APT-E promised more than haste. It promised an elegant, proficient, and tantalisingly modern mobility that would efficiently draw cities closer together on a railway network otherwise trapped at inter-war speeds. It's awkwardness as a material source stems from the frustration of this promise when, in 1985, the project was cancelled, with APT-E itself being abandoned. This paper discusses how its eventual preservation and museum display (at Locomotion in Country Durham) recognises and navigates this awkwardness: for instance, APT-E’s materiality was entirely dedicated to its revolutionary mobility, something which sits awkwardly with its present (immobile) material state. Equally awkward is the background of derision and disappointment that led to its rejection: unlike other exhibited objects, APT-E did not reach the museum following long, useful, or distinguished service. Drawing upon interviews and other qualitative approaches, this paper explores how historical geographers might think about and engage with artefacts that didn’t fare well, but perhaps more interestingly, investigates what kinds of ideas and tactics are used by those who preserve and present rejected materialities.

*Session:* [135] Materiality and historical geography (1)
Tao Wu (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

**Property ownership in modern cities: land disputes between China and other countries over Shantou after port opening**

The opening of ports from the mid-nineteenth century can be considered as the beginning of modern urbanization in China. Concessions, “the states within states”, were marked out at port cities like Shanghai, Tianjin and Hankou. In those port cities with no concessions, such as Shantou in Southern China, foreigners were constrained by China’s legal tradition and local habits. After Shantou officially became a trading port in 1860, the commissioner of customers, consulates, foreign firms, warehouses, docks and churches of Chaozhou moved from Mayu Island to downtown and Queshi, so the price of land at Shantou soared. The coastal areas soon became the targets of speculators. The original residents began to reclaim land and engage in land rental and sales while the owners of foreign firms and compradors took advantage of the fuzzy expression of “four boundaries of a piece of land or a construction site” (四至) leading to many land disputes and seizures. Although the “Constitution of Boundary” issued by the local government in 1882 differentiated “state sea” (官海) and “commercial land” (商用地), and turned fuzzy ownership into civil property rights, the “red title deed- white title deed” (红白契) system used to manifest ownership did not disappear, so the land disputes between China and other countries intensified. The chaos at Shantou was not resolved as an effective system of comprehensive land survey and rigorous land registration was not established. Faced with the challenges from western property ownership centered around private ownership, port cities such as Shantou already showed signs of being modern.

Session: [102] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (1)

William Wyckoff (Montana State University, USA)

**Cartography and capitalism: George Clason and the mapping of western American development, 1903-1931**

George Clason’s self-help essays on achieving financial independence became accepted household wisdom to millions of Americans between 1925 and 1950. Less well known is Clason’s legacy in building the largest commercial map company west of Chicago between 1903 and 1931. In his earlier life as a Denver-based map publisher and booster of western economic development, Clason produced millions of road maps, state maps, city maps, promotional circulars and maps for mining companies, land companies, and state and local governments. This paper explores how Clason’s earlier career as a cartographer and map publisher reflected the same economic principles he made nationally famous in his later essays about saving money and building capital. I suggest that Clason’s maps formed a powerful cartographic narrative focused on promoting development in the West that reflected his own ideology oriented around a belief in progress and the merits of individual effort within a largely capitalistic economic system. Reflecting methods developed by Brian Harley, Martin Brückner, and others, I examine the strategic partnerships and business relationships Clason forged with private companies and public institutions and how textual and visual material within Clason’s maps communicated enduring ideas about the West’s economic potential and regional character.

Session: [101] Map makers and map publishers

Xiao Xiong (Peking University, China)

**The development of Chinese historic townscape: the example of Kuling**

Historic townscape is an ensemble of the morphological elements generated during different developing periods. The elements of one specific period are affected by the social, economic and cultural background at the time, shaped by a process including the emergence of new morphological elements, as well as possible changes to historic elements endowed with new significance. The intensity of historic elements change is varied. Some may start with micro-scale changes while maintaining historicity of the townscape, while others may cause a loss of the historicity. In fast-developing countries, there are large-scale construction executed after demolition and resettlement driven by projects based on certain development goals. This paper explores the example of a project in Kuling town in Jiangxi province, which is a composition of
Mount Lushan as a World Heritage Cultural Landscape, analyzing the typical change mode of Chinese historic townscape under a specific set of institutional, cultural and economic backgrounds. It also discusses the internal mechanism of the process, such as the composition of relevant agents and the methods to balance their benefits. Located in the fringe belt of Kuling town and covering an area of 25,300 square meters, this project was built with old buildings and town plan demolished to make way for its construction. An adjacent traditional factory is also demolished to accommodate the relocates. Through the case study, this paper aims to gain cognition of the existing Chinese historic townscape, understand its transformation process, and provide reference to cross-cultural comparative study of historic townscape research.

Session: [104] Poster exhibition - all day Thursday 9 July 2015

Havatzelet Yahel, Ruth Kark, Seth Frantzman (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)
"Indigenous Peoples" in international and local contexts: declarations, practices, dilemmas and future applications
In 2007 the UN adopted a Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Although this document is not legally binding, it is widely perceived as the apex of international recognition of the special rights of indigenous peoples.
First, we examine the development of indigeneity in international law including various UN forums. Second, we reveal the perspectives provided by several states upon their vote on the UNDRIP and their underpinnings. Third, we discuss Israel's position toward the indigenous question. And fourth we consider future trends and possible applications of the indigenous discourse to European States.
We highlight dilemmas regarding definitions, sovereignty, and implementation. We relate to the nebulous nature of the definitions of indigeneity, the common restriction of this label to countries affected by Western colonialism from the 15th-16th century onwards, to the ambivalent attitude and the denial by some countries [China, United Kingdom, Turkey and others], the existence of indigenous peoples within their boundaries, and to the political use of indigeneity to achieve other goals. Tracing the progress and developments of the concept of indigeneity sheds light on how the growth of the indigenous discourse has led to multiple levels of indigenous claims that create increasingly complex situations.

Session: [64] Geographies of sovereignty and international law

Kumiko Yamachika (National Defense Academy of Japan, Japan)
The spatial structure of the religious service in ancient Japan: analysis of the excavation sites of archaeological remains
In Japan the centralized national system of government centered around the Emperor was formed during the period from the seventh to the ninth centuries. The system was based on the ancient Chinese legal codes. To keep public order was one of the most significant issues of this nation, so the religious services by the Emperor to maintain order played an important role. In this paper, we restore the space of religious rites of Nara and Heian eras, through analysis of the characteristic of the prayers and the distribution of the excavated religious service remains. The historical materials about the ceremonies show that the Emperor's protective rituals were performed in various border areas: at the gate of the capital, on borders of five provinces surrounding the capital and other provinces, and on the country boundaries. Many tools used in religious services are unearthed from the border areas of each zone. Private prayers were also held in homes, courtyards or at street crossings in villages and cities. We will clarify what kind of people prayed for what and where, by considering the types of tools used for ceremonies and the places where they were excavated.

Session: [137] Poster exhibition - all day Friday 10 July 2015
Aki Yamamura (Aichi Prefectural University, Japan)

Silver, timber and rice: regional industries and the modernization of port-town landscapes in Japan

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many Japanese ports were increasingly involved in large-scale trade with one another, and some even with foreign cities. Through this process, gradually ports got urbanized and port towns were formed. The landscapes of the port towns in this era reflected the regional key industries and the nature of their products. This paper shows the landscapes of three port towns formed in this age, Yunotsu, Gifu and Sakata, each of which had a distinct regional industry. Yunotsu was a silver loading port town, from which the silver produced at Iwami mine was exported to cities all over the world. Gifu was a relay port along a river, where the timbers of Hida Mountains were collected and bound together to form rafts to reach sea ports. Sakata was a rice shipping port town, where the rice produced in newly developed lands were accumulated and stocked until its market price had advanced. Each of these port towns had the distinct landscapes that were suitable for their respective functions. The modernization of port-towns in Japan does not impose a uniform imprint upon their landscapes; it takes a different form corresponding to their roles in trade.

Session: [119] Urban form and planning

Hiroshi Yamane (University of Toyama, Japan)

The construction of modern Hiroshima before 1945

Hiroshima, well-known as the first place to be destroyed by atomic bombing attack on the 6th of August, 1945, was one of the most important central cities of its large region, with a concentration of the higher political, economic and military functions of modern Japan. The aim of this paper is to explain the process by which the powerful multifunctional city, modern Hiroshima, was constructed on the basis of historical-geographical approach and ‘realism-structuration-locality school’. In this paper, I seek to address the following questions or problems: (1) How had the functional qualities of Hiroshima been made and changed in modern times? (2) How had the powerful human agencies in or beyond Hiroshima shaped the modernized region? (3) What were the structures underpinning the political, economic, social and cultural situations of the city? (4) How did the contemporary human agencies understand the current and future condition of Hiroshima in modern times? (5) What were the ‘structures’ that influenced the actions and movements to produce or reproduce modern Hiroshima by human agency? (6) What contemporary discourses about the future of Hiroshima’s urban development were produced in modern Japan?

Session: [119] Urban form and planning

Emily Helen Yen (University of California, USA)

Examining the portability of the concept of gentrification: the case of London and Shanghai

In 1964, the British sociologist Ruth Glass coined the term “gentrification” in order to describe the replacement of working-class people with middle class individuals in Islington, an inner city neighbourhood in London. The term has become widely adopted among social scientists and policy makers to describe a diverse array of urban processes across the globe. This paper aims to examine the extent to which this term is a useful analytic concept in two radically different contexts. I will first provide a historical overview of the term gentrification and examine the structural forces that led to demographic shifts in the Islington neighbourhood in London in the 1960’s. Then I will parse out the separate processes that are lumped together under the term and explain how the concept was disseminated to other world cities. I will examine the state led development of the Xintiandi neighbourhood in Shanghai and compare the different mechanisms that led to the redevelopment in Islington. I will then evaluate its utility in describing the demographic shifts as gentrification in London and Shanghai. Other scholars have done comparative work on gentrification (Carpenter and Lees 1995 and Harris 2008); however, this analysis will examine temporality in each context. Finally, I will propose several criteria to consider when determining whether or not a particular demographic shift constitutes gentrification.
Session: [114] Historical geographies of the Chinese city: (dis-) continued tradition and plural urbanisms (2)

James Yeoman (University of Sheffield, UK)

Salud y anarquía desde dowlais: the translocal experience of Spanish anarchism in South Wales, 1900-1920

This paper proposes to examine the experience of Spanish anarchism through its translocal connections (Featherstone, 2008), seeking to contribute to the growing work on transnational studies of anarchist and syndicalist movements (Goyens, 2007 and Bantman, 2013). Economic migration from Spain to the mining towns of Merthyr in South Wales began towards the end of the nineteenth century (Francis & Smith, 1980). Amongst the hundreds of Spaniards who travelled to Wales was a group of anarchist militants, who maintained ties with the movement they left behind through regular contact with the grassroots Spanish anarchist print network. By examining these reports alongside memoirs, oral accounts and civic records, this paper intends to provide a perspective on the dynamics between ideology and daily realities that made up the Spanish anarchist experience in Wales. This paper will examine the concept of labour translocalism within this context; testing the suitability of this approach through empirical historical research. Inspired by researchers of Spanish anarchism such as Chris Ealham – who in turn takes his lead from EP Thompson’s ‘history from below’ – it seeks to give voice to those involved in radical international militancy while addressing the ‘spatial absences’ common to the field of social history (Ealham, 2010).

Session: [71] Space, agency and contestation: towards a conversation between labour history and labour geography

Terence Young (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, USA)

Frederick Law Olmsted’s abandoned San Francisco Park plan

Frederick Law Olmsted was America’s premier landscape architect during the nineteenth century. In his lifetime, he and colleagues completed over 500 commissions, including New York’s Central Park, Montreal’s Mount Royal Park, and a host of others. However, not every proposal was accepted and fully implemented. Among the most notable of these orphaned offerings was his 1866 proposal for San Francisco, California. Olmsted had come west in 1863 to manage a gold mine, but the company went bankrupt soon after he arrived. Unemployed and a long way from his east coast home, he spent two years creating landscape designs for California clients and was involved with a variety of projects, especially around the San Francisco Bay area. One of the last of these was his farsighted and environmentally sensitive proposal for a San Francisco “pleasure ground.” A model for how urban parks should have been developed in mediterranean California, his plan was rejected by municipal authorities for a variety of reasons. This presentation will explore Olmsted’s design, the goals and environmental understanding that inform it, and the overall significance of this unique, but abandoned project.

Session: [34] The American Environment revisited (2)

Yolonda Youngs (Idaho State University, USA)

Danger beyond this point: representing and managing the hazards of recreation in U.S. National Parks

Each year, millions of visitors journey to America’s national parks. While the national parks offer exceptional recreational opportunities, they are also present dangers. Visitors are injured or die from encounters with bears, cold rivers, rock falls, noxious gases, dehydration, or other hazards. The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) is charged with protecting and managing the complex terrain of human-environment interactions between adventure seeking recreationalists and the dynamic environments they encounter. Finding a consistent policy and warning sign system is no small feat considering the tremendous geographic diversity of the 401 units in the U.S. national park system, ranging from the subtropical Everglades N.P. to the extreme heat and aridity at Death Valley N.P. Expensive, publicly funded rescue missions weigh against personal liability and the NPS’s dual mission to protect the park’s environments while providing for the
benefit and enjoyment of the people.” Park environments are not passive stages for this drama; erosion, tree fall, migrating animals, and rockslides stymie park managers and recreationalists. This paper explores these issues by through a visual and textual analysis of historic and contemporary U.S. NPS danger signs and changing perceptions of hazardous, recreational activities.

Session: [34] The American Environment revisited (2)

Dagmar Zadrazilova (University of Cambridge, UK)

Tempelhof Airport in Berlin: conflicting realms of heritage

Tempelhof Airport is no ordinary site: having served as one of the first world aerial hubs, subsequently rebuilt by the Nazis who also constructed a concentration camp there, and later being used during the Berlin Airlift of 1948/49, today it is closed for traffic and open for public as an enormous park, beloved by Berliners and foreigners alike. From a controversial edifice, planned as a part of Albert Speer's Germania, it has become - almost overnight - a "gate to freedom." This rapid change illustrates the complexities of post-war memory-making, especially in case of "tarnished" heritage. Until recently, Tempelhof was a focal point of heated public discussions about its fate: the Berlin Senat planned to re-develop it, but this was strongly opposed by numerous public initiatives. In May 2014, 64.3% of citizens voted against the Senat's proposal. When analysing the dispute, a couple of conflicting lines - or realms / environments of heritage - emerge, mirroring the society of post-Wende Berlin: old Berliners vs. newcomers, Wessis vs. Ossis, architecture scholars vs. businessmen, environmental conservationists vs. supporters of aerial traffic. Tempelhof is not only a multi-layered piece of heritage, but also a litmus paper of current Berlin society.

Session: [27] Heritage, modernity and practice (2)

Henrietta Zeffert (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)

In-between home

Inside the ‘seam zone’, a strip of land between the 1949 Green Line and Israel’s wall, one Palestinian home remains. The home is cut off from its village by the wall on one side, and separated from an Israeli settlement on the other side by a double barbed wire fence and a deep ditch. It is entirely enclosed and sealed off, as if in an envelope. It is a simple home, built according to tradition and beaten into shape by Israeli laws that restrict height, size and flourish. Still, there is a nicely kept garden, planted with trim flowerbeds, close-clipped bushes and cacti. Signs of homeliness and everyday life carrying on despite the extremity of being in-between, in this no man’s land, a gray space of not belonging. On the other side of the barbed wire, in the settlement, the homes are shiny and newly built. They mimic each other cookie-cutter all the way along the well-planned streets in neat rectangular plots. The footpaths are swept clean and the road markings gleam with fresh paint. Big cars with dark windows glide in and out of driveways and round smooth kerbs soundlessly. In this paper I suggest that gross asymmetry – expressed visibly through architecture but in many other ways too – defines the experience of home in the West Bank for Palestinians and Israelis. I argue that law is actively involved in shaping that experience.

Session: [59] Historical geographies of home: domestic space and practice in the past (2)

Xiaohong Zhang, Duan Zheng (Fudan University, China)

The fate of the New Residential Village: the production of space and the cultural shift of Shanghai workers' residential quarters, 1930-1950

The new residential village, as a way of urban collective living, has always been considered as having a close relation with the socialist transformation of cities in China after 1949. The idea is commonly believed to have originated in 1920s Japan, only later to spread as a cultural symbol of PRC’s new worker class from 1950. However, the idea of the clustered residential workers’ village appeared in Shanghai as early as 1930s, and by 1940 it was already an important part of the geography of residential life in the city. Over ten years, the model had developed from the
collective dormitory for senior staff built by corporations in suburbs, to the subsequent building of civilian workers’ residences around the factories in the urban fringe. The new residential villages mostly followed the fundamental ideas of the new village movement in Japan, including an independent private space and an outer public space regardless of the quality of housing. The public section had communal facilities such as halls, tea rooms, bathing room as well as co-ops (shops) and primary schools. The new residential form also promoted new social relationships, its public section usually became a public space for worker’s organization and social mobilization. By mapping out the spatial distributions and internal spatial layout of new villages in pre-socialist Shanghai, the authors analyze these new constructed social relationships. In addition, the authors use Lefebvre’s ideas to analyze the consequences of the new residential villages for the production of social and physical space in Shanghai from 1930 to 1950.

Session: [129] Historical and cultural geographies of Shanghai

Weiran Zhang, Shihong Li (Fudan University, China)

The distribution and changes of Buddhist temples in Shanghai area during historical times

This paper is based on a database named “Distribution of Buddhist Temples in Shanghai Area during Historical Times”, which we co-compiled in last 6 years. The research area extends beyond the current municipality border to include Suzhou and Songjiang, so as to be in consistency with the administrative area of Shanghai in 1820. Buddhist temples had been in existence since no later than Three Kingdoms era (220-266 AD), but the data on its distribution are not sufficient for spatial analysis until local records boomed in gazetteers in Song dynasty (960-1279 AD). Hence the analysis starts with the Song dynasty, and ends with the Qing. The analysis is divided into four parts. Firstly, the evaluation of data sources, including some methodological discussions and textual critiques; secondly, the general trends of Buddhist temples distributions in the area; thirdly the transformation of the first Buddhist temple in each prefecture (Fu) and county (Xian); and lastly, the driving factors of the distribution and transformation of Buddhist temples.

Session: [129] Historical and cultural geographies of Shanghai

Motti Zohar (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem / Geological Survey of Israel, Israel), Rehav (Buni) Rubin (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel), Amos Salamon (Geological Survey of Israel, Israel)

The contribution of visual evidence to the study of damage cause by earthquakes

The damage caused by earthquakes in historical times can be studied and evaluated using visual sources that have been accumulated during the last centuries. These include sketches, drawings, maps and photographs. Like written sources, they must be examined carefully for inaccuracies but once their authenticity has been verified, visual sources supply us with contemporaneous detailed views and expand enormously our ability to examine past sites and scenes. However, the use of such sources for tracking past damage has not been fully investigated so far. We explore various visual sources and by using imagery software and GIS detect and analyze earthquake damage in three case studies focussing on (1) the spread of damage in the Old City of Jerusalem after the 1927 event using sequence of photographs; (2) a minaret collapse at Mt. Zion during the 1834 event by examination of 18th and 19th century drawings and (3) the damage to the walls of Tiberias caused by the 1837 earthquake using 3D GIS model. The implementation of these techniques is of great importance; they significantly enrich our ability to identify damage caused by earthquakes, adding significantly to written sources.

Tomasz Związek (Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

**AtlasFontium.pl as a resource for historical geographers**

The AtlasFontium.pl is a new approach to editing sources for the history of the Medieval and Early Modern Poland (to 18th cent.). The main aim of this project is to make the historical and geographical materials (strictly connected with GIS map of the Polish Crown) available for professional historians and for wider audiences interested in knowing more about the past. The WebGIS application serves indexed manuscripts, geographical, settlement, and administration data which can be used in GIS programs like Arc- or QGIS. Users of our website can also download Excel worksheets with fully edited tax registers from the sixteenth century, which can be used to any statistical researches. Currently AtlasFontium.pl has data from sixteenth-century tax registers, information about Church geography in the eighteenth-century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and for the first time a fully digital edited juridical book of Wschowa district for the years 1495-1526. In the paper we will show main the possibilities of the WebGIS application and share current methodology in GIS source editing. We will present the main historical and geographical sources we work on. We will also outline our future plans concerning the digitization and indexation of maps from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**Session:** [46] Digital atlases of historical sources: middle ages to modern period
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