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# ABSTRACTS

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**Are the original inhabitants completely different from “us” in nature?—a research of the case in Japan through the publications and the guidebooks in early-modern times**

One of the original inhabitants in Japan is Ainu who have lived in Ezo (the name after modern times is not Ezo but Hokkaido, located in the northern part of Japan). Ezo and Ainu have been recognized as “different” from the “mainland” in Japan and the people who have lived there. It is true that the people in “mainland” considered Ezo a “foreign land” and did unjust trade with Ainu in early-modern times. In modern times a cruel law deprived Ainu of their own cultures, rights and dignity. Actually Ainu have many unique cultures and social customs such as original patterns and belief in bears etc. However, do Ezo and Ainu have only heterogeneity? Don’t they have similarity with “mainland” at all? In this paper the author does not regard heterogeneity as entirely natural, but presents the similarity between Ezo (Ainu) and the “mainland” in Japan. The methodology of this paper is as follows: 1. Comparing the several old publications (books of early modern times) which the cultures and customs, etc. appeared in about Ainu with the ones about the people in “mainland”. 2. Comparing the old guidebook of Ezo with the one of Edo (the capital of Japan at that time). The result is that some similarities between Ezo (Ainu) and the “mainland” (the people) are found such as the way of using crops, education, and a point of view to beautiful and noticeable landscapes. Recognition to similarities leads to understanding and respect different cultures.

**Keywords:** Ezo, Ainu, Similarity, publications, early-modern times

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**Portland, Oregon's floating baths for boys and girls**

In the summer of 1901, a group of elite men in Portland, Oregon decided that the city was in need of a free covered river bathhouse for boys (and eventually girls) to swim, ostensibly in order to prevent drowning in the Willamette River. In just a year, enough funds were raised – through a combination of large philanthropic gifts, small ‘subscriptions,’ and fund-raising parties – to open the bath the following summer, on June 18, 1902. In this paper, I examine how the discourse of ‘civic duty’ was used to encourage people of many socioeconomic classes to contribute to the bath fund, even at a moment when the city was increasing public expenditures for recreation in general.

Keywords: public space, recreation, swimming, river

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### **Past Carpathian landscape – LiDAR-based reconstruction of abandoned villages**

The objective of this study was to map traces of the past Carpathian landscape recorded in the microtopography in the chosen study area (25 km<sup>2</sup>) within the Wiar river basin. The area comprised two deserted villages (Borysławka and Posada Rybotycka) that were abandoned and afforested after forced displacement of Ruthenian Highlanders in 1940s. Three groups of complementary research methods were used: remote sensing (airborne laser scanning – ALS as the main data source), analysis of archival sources and field survey. Sky-view factor (SVF) was applied as the main visualisation technique of the LiDAR-derived DTM for mapping purposes. The results demonstrated that there are numerous, well preserved earthworks created before World War II lying under the tree canopy, such as hollow ways, agricultural terraces, remnants of settlements, border mounds etc. They form a unique cultural heritage of former inhabitants that deserves to be protected.

**Keywords:** microtopography, earthworks, archival cadastral maps, Ruthenian Highlanders, Poland

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### **Beyond Cadastral Maps: Re-mapping indigenous land categories of an Indian village**

In India, cadastral maps contain comprehensive map-based land record systems that show the landed property of villages in detail. Prepared on scales of 16'/32'/64' to a mile, these maps depict the size, boundaries and characteristics of land parcels. These were originally prepared during the British colonial period in order to confirm legal rights and associated privileges to land owners. Also known as 'geo-tax maps', cadastral maps in India followed land classification devised by the government so as to promote the assessment and taxation of land and landed property. As map-based land registration, cadastral maps are widely used even now for settling land boundary disputes and providing land grants, and for initiating agricultural innovations. In this context, it would be pertinent to note that Indian villages have historically developed their own indigenous systems of land classification. What is more, these land categorizations and their nomenclatures vary not only across regions and villages but also with land parcel owners within a village. These land categories are deeply engrained in everyday life of villagers and influence their choices of land use and crops. By using a mix of field-based mapping and GIS software, this paper aims to prepare some alternative maps of land parcels and settlements of an Indian village based on indigenous categories. The village under study is located in the Saran Plain of Bihar state (India). The paper also highlights as to how villagers have traditionally categorized and named land parcels and how their every-day life is influenced by these categories.

**Keywords:** Maps, Indigenous, Land category, India, Village

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### **The threat of drought in the Eastern Spanish Region during the 18th century: state of art, sources and methodologies**

The Eastern Spanish Region, between the cities of Valencia and Murcia, offers a climatic singularity characterized by the coexistence of long and severe drought period disrupted by torrential rain episodes which cause catastrophes. In this paper we analyze the droughts that affected this region during the eighteenth century. We use for that several sources and methodologies. Among the sources used to generate proxy information, we highlight pro-pluvia rogation, harvesting dates, municipal reports, help requests to the Council of Castile, information from diaries and correspondence, sermons, etc. Through these sources, we have used specific methodologies aimed to characterize the spatiotemporal extension and intensity of drought periods (local/regional character, short/long cycle, low/high intensity) during the 18th century. For that, the corresponding drought indexes have been elaborated, and the impact on the agrarian economies of the study area has been analysed. In addition, the administrative measures taken by the land managers have been evaluated. The obtained data series have been contrasted with dendrochronological studies carried out in the area. Among the main results, we highlight the fact that local drought episodes have a medium duration, with high intensity peaks. However, regional episodes have a longer duration and varying intensity. The impact of droughts is more related to duration than to intensity and management measures are variable between local and regional scale.

**Keywords:** 18th century, drought, pro-pluvia rogation, climate variability, historical sources

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**The circulation of plant specimens outwards from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, c.1800-1850**

This paper considers the circulation of living plants and seeds from the collection of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, to other collections and commercial nurseries between 1800 and 1850. The paper draws on research for a larger PhD research project 'The Empire in the Garden' which investigates how exotic plants circulated within Britain and their incorporation into British gardens and landscapes during the first half of the 19th century. The paper looks at the transition from distribution of plants in the Banksian era to members of the royal family and household – an economy of prestige – to a wider distribution in the 1840s that reflected the emergence of a market in exotic plants – an economy of scientific and financial value. The paper also considers the Kew collection's transition from a closed 'royal' collection to a more porous 'public' collection, and the extent to which the Kew collection became the progenitor of a larger British collection of exotic plants.

**Keywords:** botany; horticulture; plants; circulation

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### **The American Civil Rights Movement as a Neglected Research Agenda: SNCC, Subaltern Geospatial Intelligence, and the Counter-Mapping of White Supremacy**

Despite the growing interest of geographers in social justice, human rights, and the experiences of traditionally marginalized groups, the historical geography of the American Civil Rights Movement(s) remains largely unwritten and unexplored. This is especially the case when one considers the paucity of work done by geographers beyond the major legendary civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X. Missing is an understanding of the diversity of voices, campaigns, and geographies that comprised the African American freedom struggle. This lacuna exacerbates the way the experiences of marginalized groups have been written out of traditional geographies. We offer a corrective to this void by addressing two research trajectories. First, we argue for a systematic treatment of the American Civil Rights Movement as not just a national USA political moment, but also as a globally significant freedom struggle that emerges from broader anti-colonial and anti-racist struggles. This connects with ongoing efforts to de-colonize the discipline and the very nature of geographic knowledge and practice. Second, we offer preliminary results from a NSF-funded research project that examines the role of SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee), one of these aforementioned neglected civil rights organizations. Critically we show that SNCC, in deploying a subaltern geospatial intelligence and counter-mapping project to combat white supremacy, was engaged in a broad based civil rights struggle that was connected with a complex reading and use of geography. From their field-based operations in Deep Southern small towns and rural areas, SNCC activists publicly and covertly compiled, analyzed, and disseminated spatial and social information for the strategic purposes of challenging white supremacy and racial inequality. SNCC demonstrates the urgent need to recover some of the forgotten geographies of the Movement as well as the progressive value of problematizing and expanding historical and contemporary understandings of geospatial intelligence as only associated with defense, national security, and corporate concerns.

**Keywords:** Civil Rights Movement, Counter-Mapping, Geospatial Intelligence, SNCC, White Supremacy



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**The warehouse and the garden city: Asylum culture in Scotland in the early twentieth century.**

The historiography of the asylum has usually been dominated by the claim that late nineteenth and early twentieth century institutions for the insane represented the victory of therapeutic pessimism with asylums increasingly being used as ‘warehouses’ to sequester society’s unwanted, within an ideological climate that often presented the insane as indicators of degenerative social decline. This presentation will question this assumption, using the spatial and material evidence of early twentieth century asylums in Scotland. These asylums, built on a village model in contrast to English asylums of the period, were inspired by several prevalent socio-cultural movements, such as the sanitarian movement in public health, the domestic revival in architecture, the garden city in planning and the labour colony in social engineering. This presentation will examine how these currents came together in a style of general asylum construction that was unique to Scotland, and how these developments may be viewed as illustrative of asylum culture north of the border, where there was a particularly strong emphasis on freedom and individuality when compared with England at this period. The presentation will consider the complexity of asylum environments in terms of both their intentional effects and those that betray attitudes to the insane poor that were prevalent both within the asylum movement and more widely.

Keywords: Asylum, Scotland, colony, warehouse, garden city

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## **The Birth of the ‘Favela’: medicine and the Urban Geography of Rio de Janeiro at the Dawn of the 20th Century**

At the end of the 19th century, the word “Favella” (commonly translated to English as “slum”) became part of the current vocabulary of the population of Rio de Janeiro/Brazil to designate a specific settlement of shacks built in the Favella Hill (known nowadays as Hill of Providência). However, at the early 20th century, it became a common noun, a term that referred to the residential areas of a large part of the poor urban population of the country. Since then, the Hill of Providência came to be known as the first “favela” of Brazil. Nevertheless, communities of self-constructed dwellings on the hills of Rio de Janeiro have existed throughout the whole of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, long before the word “favela” came into being. When, by mid-19th century, hygienists began to target the housing of the urban poor, their main concern was not with the huts located on the hills but the overcrowded tenements of the city centre (called “cortiços”, literally translated as “beehive”). In this sense, what motivated this change of focus? Why were these agglomerations of huts— so heterogeneous and so undeserving of medical attention before the second decade of the 20th century— grouped under a common denomination, and made targets of government intervention? The paper seeks to investigate the relations between space, knowledge and power that made possible the emergence of the “favela” as an object of government, and suggests that it is strongly intertwined with the new geography of the city revealed by the physicians.

**Keywords:** Favela, Rio de Janeiro, social medicine, historical geography

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### **Telegraph communication networks of the modern Japanese pharmaceutical industry in 1901**

Using The Telegraph Code Book of Pharmacies in Japan, this paper examines how the communication network of modern Japanese pharmaceutical industries operated to create spatial interactions across national medicine market during the industrialization period. In 1901, pharmaceutical wholesalers in Osaka, one of the national trade centers for medicine in Japan, compiled The Telegraph Code Book of Pharmacies in Japan to facilitate national trade in medicine. Use of this book was restricted to only 177 pharmaceutical wholesalers and pharmaceutical industries that joined the Pharmaceutical Telegraph Communication Alliance. These users were widely distributed in Japan. This code book contained 5,677 codes related to the trade of medicine, including 120 medicines prepared by the pharmaceutical industries in Osaka as well as 91 medicines prepared by local pharmacists. Working this communication network of telegraph, the integration of Japanese pharmaceutical market has progressed in the early 20th century. However, for this national communication network to work properly, it also needed to encode a great deal of local information that was based on traditional trade customs. Through this communication network, pharmacies in various places not only received information from Osaka, but also transmitted their region-specific information to the national medicine market.

**Keywords:** industrialization, regional integration, communication network, pharmaceutical industry, telegraph code

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### **Universities and universities: Lyon Playfair and ideas of the university in the 19th century**

Lyon Playfair was a Scottish scientist and university professor who became a member of parliament, and was involved in many university questions between the 1870s and 1890s. His ideas provide a way of approaching two spatial aspects of university history. First, the interrelation of English, Scottish and Irish university systems within the British Isles, and the degree to which the concept of 'British' universities existed in the 19th century. The historiography of the three systems is largely separate, but in practice there were many interactions between them. Key episodes involving Playfair were Gladstone's attempt to reform Irish universities in 1873, the royal commission on Scottish universities of 1876-8, and legislation on Oxford and Cambridge in 1877. Second, the question of the 'examining university', which was an important British phenomenon of that period following the creation of the University of London in 1836. It represented a view that university functions could be divorced from teaching institutions, and contrasted with the traditional concept of universities as physical communities of scholars and students. Playfair was a strong critic of the teaching university, and (based on Scottish traditions) saw universities as integrated bodies serving local and regional communities, and closely tied to other parts of the educational system. He was also aware of historical and comparative factors, and able to place contemporary debates in a European context.

**Keywords:** Universities, Playfair, Scotland, Ireland

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### **The Routes/Roots of a Vertical Consciousness in the Time of Alexander von Humboldt**

Around 1760 travel took on a new dimension in Europe as savants ventured up mountains and into caves and mines in an unprecedented surge of vertical mobility. By the turn of the nineteenth century, enthusiasm for subterranean travel crystallized in the genre of the *bergmännische Reise*, ‘the miner’s journey.’ And just as historians of the Annales School have suggested that annual rhythms of transhumance imbued shepherds of the early modern period with unique conceptions of space and time, so I argue in this paper that patterns of vertical mobility in mines encouraged new ways of thinking about nature in the late Enlightenment. This way of thinking is particularly palpable amongst German savants of Alexander von Humboldt’s generation, many of whom zealously devoted themselves to the mining industry. If, as historians have argued, Humboldt’s way of thinking ultimately became the cornerstone of a ‘vertical consciousness’ in nineteenth-century science, this study shows how Humboldt drew upon and contributed to a pre-existing mode of vertical thinking generated by late eighteenth-century mining. Borrowing James Clifford’s terminology, I conceive of mines as powerful sites of ‘dwelling/traveling’—fixed locations that offered dynamic mobility, the ‘routes/roots’ of a vertical conception of nature. I examine this late-Enlightenment surge of subterranean travel to show how Humboldt and his contemporaries translated into scientific knowledge the physical experience of vertical mobility. In this underground—and underappreciated—episode in the history of science, experience was epistemology.

**Keywords:** verticality, Germany, Enlightenment, Romanticism, mining

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**Mary Alice McWhinnie at sea: Southern Ocean science and resources in the 1970s**

In the 1970s, the American krill biologist and scientific leader Mary Alice McWhinnie was a notable voice in the development of both Antarctic marine sciences and United States government policy in relation to Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. The 1970s were a transformative decade in both science and diplomacy for the region, with major advances in understanding the biology, ecosystem dynamics and geophysical aspects of the Southern Ocean, as well as successful negotiation of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources by 1980, which regulated marine resource exploitation among nations. This paper investigates the trajectory and contribution of McWhinnie to these mutually related scientific and diplomatic processes, in particular illuminating several areas of concern. It seeks to understand how McWhinnie's experiences as one of the very first senior women and leaders within American Antarctic sciences was implicated in both her scientific work (conducted as it was at sea on board the US ship *Eltanin* and at McMurdo station) as well as her contributions to making US Antarctic resources policy. This paper will also explore how McWhinnie negotiated her research position within both US and international scientific structures at a time of rapid research developments. McWhinnie died in 1980 before both her scientific and policy careers might have taken even greater directions, but her career before this time nevertheless illuminates Antarctic history in the 1970s and the shape of the Southern Ocean.

Keywords: Southern Ocean, Antarctica, geopolitics, ecosystem, biology

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### **Past and present: Cartographic History of Famagusta**

The island of Cyprus has been occupied by various powers, in which in time historical and cultural contexts of the main cities of the island have changed and left behind material traces. One of these cities is the main port city of the island; Famagusta where the different ruling powers affected its fabric. These multicultural structures and historical layers can be followed on the maps. The different historic structures of the city come together with modern ones in the contemporary city. The city played an important role during the war between the Venetian Republic and the Ottoman Empire in 1570. So, the detailed maps were created to represent and identify it. During the Ottoman Era, the city lost its importance as trade centre of the island which reflected on the representation of the city as repetitive and limited to basic features. Later on, the British government tried to revive its port back to glorious days while creating maps of the port. Today's modern maps are able to show us several layers of this historical city. The paper's aim is to follow the changing urban fabric of Famagusta by examining the selected maps from the 16th century to modern times. How much the city goes through alteration and how much of the historical structure and developments can be followed on the cartographic records? The paper will question the perspective of the cartographers towards Famagusta and their priorities on depictions of this multicultural city.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Famagusta, Urban Cartography

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### **Reworking Italian geography while constructing Italian Libya**

In the 1930s the Italian Geographical Society sought develop geography's role as a pivotal discipline amid the modern sciences thanks to its potential to deliver a 'colonial science' for the expansionist Fascist regime. This project was designed to position geography (and its institutions) as the key gatekeepers for the scientific appraisal of colonial lands and, consequently, for their construction as Italian territory. While parallel ambitions and practices had shaped earlier examples of European colonialism around the world, this late-colonial example was accelerated by the ambition of a totalitarian regime and the awareness that Italy was a later arrival among the colonial powers. This Italian 'colonial science' was articulated through the 1930s surveys of the Libyan interior, newly conquered by Italian forces. This space was quickly subject to the familiar European processes of mapping, but under the organisation of the Società Geografica Italiana, the surveys that followed were designed explicitly as a coordinated, multi-disciplinary project that would generate a scientific comprehension of an Italian Libia in European epistemologies. This paper draws upon the Società Geografica Italiana archives of this enterprise to explore what this colonial science sought to achieve and how far it attained its ambitions. It also note the Libyan voices, traditions and memories that were lost in this episode. My paper will ask us to think more broadly about different European traditions of colonial survey and their application beyond more familiar examples from the UK and France in the late imperialism of the 1930s.

**Keywords:** Geography ; Italy ; Libya ; exploration ; colonial-science



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### **‘Big Data’ from old maps: Outcomes from the GB1900 Project**

Crowd-sourcing and citizen-science are becoming increasingly popular as research tools for generating large-scale collections of historical data. GB1900 was one such project, capitalizing on the affinity many feel towards old maps. The project aimed to extract all the place name information available on a series of six inch to one mile (1:10,650) maps covering the whole of Great Britain at the start of the twentieth century. Originally envisaged as a method to compile a historical gazetteer of place names, the need to present simple instructions meant volunteers were asked to input essentially all text strings given on the map, including repeating items such as nearly 200,000 wells. Between September 2016 and January 2018 over 1,000 registered volunteers extracted over 2.6 million strings from the maps, each confirmed by a second volunteer and linked to a map co-ordinate. This paper provides an overview of the inception, development, quality control and outcomes of the project. It will present the final GB1900 gazetteer, based on a programme of data checking and cleaning following on from the crowd-sourcing. The final section presents case studies using specific data subsets, including Welsh and Gaelic place-names, and the relationship between post-office locations and the railway network.

**Keywords:** Old maps, crowd-sourcing, transcription, volunteer, gazetteer

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### **Apples and Oranges: The merits of Comparing Diverse Protests in London's History**

The history of protest in London is extensive and varied. Over the centuries, dissent in the city has taken diverse forms, involved a variety of different actors, and championed innumerable causes, in a range of political, social, and economic contexts. My PhD thesis compared four protests in London between 1780 and 2010: the Gordon Riots (1780), the Hyde Park Railings Affair (1866), the Battle of Cable Street (1936), and the Student Tuition Fee Demonstrations (2010). First impressions may suggest that they have very little in common. This homogeneity raises the question of whether anything can be gained from comparing such disparate protest events. In this paper, I shall use the conclusions of my thesis to argue that there is a lot to be gained from comparing such a range of events. Conducting in-depth analysis on the four protests allowed me to identify long-term trends of dissent in London. Analysis of these trends—the changes as well as continuities—allowed me to explore how London's unique culture of protest has developed, proving that there is something to be gained from comparing apples and oranges.

**Keywords:** Protest; London; Research Design

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### **Traditional sea salt production and coastal development since the 10th century in Jiangsu Province, China**

China's coast had a long-term development activity of human being in historical periods, especially traditional sea salt production for nearly a thousand years, and many studies focused on it in previous works. However, there was still no fully study on the relationship between traditional sea salt production and coastal environment changes. In this paper, based on the case of Jiangsu coast, i.e., the largest production region of salt industry in ancient China, using the analysis of historical documents, regional comparison and field investigation, we examined the spatial-temporal changes of traditional sea salt industry and the impact of driving factors, and further explored the relationship between human and environment. The results showed that traditional sea salt industry was characterized by three stages: Decocted-Salt of brine filtration, Solar-Salt of brine filtration and Solar-Salt of brine evaporation. Since the 10-12th centuries, decocted salt production of the southern coast became the focus of Jiangsu Saltworks, and was replaced by the solar salt of the northern coast after the late 19th century. Natural and social-economic factors were the important driving factors. Drastic shoreline advancement formed a large amount of salt marshes, which provided rich resources; the monopolistic management policy dominated by decocted salt production promoted the long-term prosperity of the southern coast, but also restricted the development of the northern coast. This region is a typical case of traditional sea salt production in pre-industrial periods, which serve as a basis for regional comparative studies on coastal development and the changes of human-land relationship.

**Keywords:** sea salt industry; low-lying area; environmental changes; Jiangsu coast; historical period

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### **From Sacred Place to Outer Space: The Community Embroidery and Iconography of Guildford Cathedral's Kneelers**

Amounting to more than 1600, the kneelers of Guildford Cathedral, Surrey, UK, are renowned for their creativity, individualism, and unique embroidery. Studied as a visual archive of the time-space conjunction of the Cathedral's 20th century creation, this paper aims to uncover the meaning invested in the iconography and gain historical insight into its founding community. From an understanding of the central vision and creative, communal dynamics of the collection's production, the community's values and relationship to place embedded within the textiles collection will be explored. Central themes include the Cathedral's dedication to the Holy Spirit, a connection to site and a continuity with local geographies and histories of Christianity. The incorporation of the 'history of their own' time and an expression of mid-20th century British modernity also answers Yorgason and della Dora's (2009) call to question the helpfulness of Eliade's (1959) rigid structural opposition of the sacred and the profane. Combining visual methods and archival research, this paper brings to the session the role historical geography can play in accessing geographies of contemporary religion that are being lost in the passage of time.

**Keywords:** Embroidery, Modernity, Creativity, Religion, Cathedral

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### **Drought events in Catalonia (NE Spain) from historical documentary sources. Climatic variability, human impacts and methodological challenges**

Drought events are most frequent and severe climatic hazard experienced on mediterranean regions. Research on historical climatology firstly focused on detection of drought events for past 500 years. Direct descriptive information is not available for it. Proxy sources of information are cultural/ecclesiastical, based on rogation ceremonies 'pro pluvia', to obtain rainfall when drought is affecting development of crops, recorded on books of accounts of municipal and ecclesiastical authorities. Historical droughts can be identified and classified according to agricultural criteria showed in a hierarchical system of rogation ceremonies (Catholic Church) according to severity of events. This information organized in quantitative indices has offered good results to know about climatic variability and frequency of major drought events. New challenges for research on historical drought must work on unexplored areas of documentary heritage. After systematic efforts to quantify drought events, next step could explore other aspects to understand all complexity of droughts. Firstly, qualitative characteristics about drought, obtaining additional information on duration and extension. Definition of duration of droughts is not easy. According to different criteria (atmospheric, hydrologic, agricultural, edafologic), dates can be different. Secondly, human impacts, looking for documentary sources containing quantitative indicators of economic impact (agricultural production, prices, taxes), or induced impacts (power production, industrial activity). Social answers would be also analyzed, at private but also institutional levels. Different historical contexts with respective expositions, vulnerabilities and capacities, applied different solutions, less or more successful. All these lessons could help new challenges of drought in a future global warming context.

**Keywords:** Climatic variability, Documentary sources, Drought, Impacts, methodologies

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## **Re-reading Colonial Urban Spaces in India – A Historical Cartographic Analysis**

Colonial Cartography in India has been used to meet diverse motives of empire building and nation building (Edney, 1999). Cartography was applied as a tool for the process of appropriation, reconfiguration and modification of colonial spaces rather than a purely technical project (Thompson, 2012). Colonial Powers resorted to governmental rationalities to exclude, racialize, and pathologize the subject population. Colonial cities in India were mostly developed under the 'garden city' concept aimed at segregation of the colonizers from the native population. While colonial towns housed disciplinary institutions (e.g., military cantonments, schools, hospitals, asylums), they were also assigned as means of surveillance (e.g., hill station towns acting as panopticon) and recreation. Organization, re-organization and representation of spaces were used as central mechanisms of exclusion and control (Legg, 2007). This paper attempts to explore Colonial Cartographic exercises deployed as a tool for creation and appropriation of spaces in India. The different strategies of domination and control would be analyzed through the lens of Foucauldian concepts of 'governmentality'; 'power over subjects', reorganization of spaces as panopticons for surveillance over native population as reflected in the cartographic techniques and mapping exercises undertaken by the Colonial powers in the form of Imperial Gazetteers Atlas of India, and the Constable's Hand Atlas.

**Keywords:** colonial spaces, governmentality, colonial towns, colonial cartography

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**Paper, people and power: case geographies and the mobility of the inebriate**

In an ongoing research project I have been tracing the institutional networks that were put in place in late-Victorian and Edwardian Britain for the treatment of people with alcohol-related problems. These retreats and reformatories represent an attempt to discipline inebriety through institutional treatment. But this was experimental legislation: there were no compulsory powers to detain non-criminal inebriates in retreats, while the criminal populations in reformatories often proved unsuitable to the institutional environments provided. The results, in both cases, were mobilities, which open up important questions as to the circuits of people and people that made, managed and unmade the inebriate system. Drawing on case study work from England and Scotland, in this presentation I will consider what the case geographies of these inmates – reconstructed from diverse and dispersed archival sources – reveals about the ways in which bureaucratic power managed mobile subjects and disciplined subjects through mobility.

**Keywords:** archive, bureaucracy, case geography, drunkenness, mobility

## Stephen Bell

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### **The Intellectual Appeal of the American Tropics: Leo Waibel's Fieldwork During the Interwar Decades**

Following Germany's defeat in World War I, the geographer Leo Waibel (1888-1951), an authority on the tropics, shifted his area interest from Africa to the Americas. In 1925-26, a particular focus of Waibel's work became Chiapas, with his research monograph on this region published initially in 1933 at Hamburg. The preface to the 1946 Mexican translated edition, written by the Cuban-born geographer Jorge A. Vivó (1906-1976), offered interesting fleeting windows on contemporary methodology. It summarized Carl Sauer's famous work *The Morphology of Landscape* for Mexican geographers, immediately following this by maintaining that Waibel's book on the Sierra Madre of Chiapas served as an excellent example of Sauer's approach toward cultural landscapes. Vivó further claimed that Waibel's work on Chiapas formed the most complete study of regional geography that had thus far been made on the American continent. Such a book had clearly needed extensive preparation. When Waibel was forcibly retired by the Nazis in 1937 as director of the Geographical Institute at Bonn, he made a second, and this time private, research journey to Mexico and Central America. In the present paper I investigate the fieldwork Waibel accomplished in Chiapas and portions of Central America, above all Guatemala. Waibel worked through many of his ideas about cultural and economic landscapes in the form of letters. These remain currently unpublished. They are a particularly valuable window into the geography of the regions visited, not least on the activities of the coffee estates (*fincas*) held in expatriate German hands.

**Keywords:** Leo Waibel; coffee; fieldwork; Mexico; Guatemala



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**Borders, resources and collective stewardship. A case study in the Italian-Swiss Alps (XIV-XIX centuries)**

Disputes on the ownership of collective forest resources characterized the history of a secular system, which has shaped the rural landscape of mountain regions. Woodlands and pastures especially in border areas, were characterized in the Ancien Régime by a substantial legal uncertainty. The case chosen to exercise this perspective, with a strict topographical focus, is an 'Alpe' between Italy and Switzerland. In addition to abundant documentary sources (XIV-XIX C.), the 'Alpe' holds the record of an international arbitration in 1874, in which George Perkins Marsh, widely regarded as the father of environmental history, is called upon to rule on its ownership. In his ruling customary rights and environmental resources are considered discriminatory elements. The ancient rights of the Italian communities prevail in his opinion on the geographical and environmental reasons for reservoir storage. The Alpe ownership is given to the Italian municipalities that over the centuries had - through the practice of grazing and cutting of the forest - created their own rights on it, even though it was situated on the Swiss slope, that is beyond the watershed. The conceptual geographical instrument of the watershed is considered extraneous to the practices and to the local legal production and it is declared unfit to be used as a territorial and environmental definition device

**Keywords:** Resources, practises, watershed, Alps, topography

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**Yuval Benbassat**

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### **Ottoman maps of the Levant and it's significant to historical-geography study of the region**

In recent years the central Ottoman archive in Istanbul has gradually been releasing and computerizing thousands of maps stored in its collections. This paper deals with selected maps representing over a couple of hundreds of maps which are already available to researchers that focus directly or indirectly on the Levant/Greater Syria from the second half of the 19th century and up to WWI. Some of the main types of maps in the Ottoman collections are discussed as well as their advantages and limitations. emphasis will be put on the signification of these collections on historical-geography study of the region in general, and of 19th Century Palestine in particular..

**Keywords:** Ottoman cartography; Levant; 19th Cent.Palestine; past landscapes

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### **Building a digital atlas of political territories using a CIDOC-CRM compatible ontology**

In this paper I will discuss the evolution of the project ‘Digital atlas of political territories’ (<http://tinyurl.com/atlas-of-political-territories>) towards an improved data interoperability using the CIDOC-CRM and its extension CRGribaudieo, in the context of the dataforhistory.org project that we recently initiated. The ‘Digital atlas of political territories’ focuses on the development of a method for modelling and implementing a collaborative platform for producing a dynamic digital atlas taking into account the temporal and spatial evolution of political territories. This is a part of the symogih.org project and uses its ontology to model historical information concerning the political territories. This information is then exploited to produce and document the geometries representing the spatio-temporal evolution of territories. In the paper, I will first describe the method that we have used to build a prototype of the collaborative platform. I will then analyze how the CIDOC-CRM and its CRGribaudieo extension can be used to express the classes and properties originally adopted to build the information system underlying the atlas. Finally, I will discuss some of the questions that are still open and present the development perspectives of the project.

**Keywords:**

**Milo Bettocchi**

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### **The revolution(s) will be squatted: The 121 Centre, The Brixton Black Women's Group and Queeruption**

One day in January 1973, Olive Morris came back from work to her squat at 121 Railton Road, in the south London neighbourhood of Brixton, to find out that her squatmate had been forcefully removed from the building by the police. Undaunted, Morris climbed onto the roof, from where she shouted down to the police exactly what she thought of them before going back inside and securing the building. This scene was immortalised in an iconic photograph featured on the cover of the 1979 edition of the *Squatters' Handbook*. Born in Jamaica, Morris went on to become a member of the British Black Panthers' youth collective, and co-founded the Brixton Black Women's Group. She also co-founded the Organisation for Women of Asian and African Descent (OWAAD), the first national UK black women's organization, shortly before her death in 1979 at the age of 26. In the summer of 1998, flyers circulated in Brixton, reading: 'WANT TO HELP ORGANIZE A QUEERCORE© FESTIVAL ... COME TO A MEETING SAT. 6 MAY 1998 – 3PM @ 121 RAILTON RD'. 121 Railton Road, by then famous as an anarchist social centre and the home of AnarQuist, a queer anarchist group, would host Queeruption – the festival in question. On the agenda: 'ANARCHY \* SM \* PUNK \* PORN \* SEX WORK \* MULTI-meDIA \* CONTACTS \* CHIC \* WEIRD \* EROTIC \* ALIEN \* SAUCY \* GLITTER PARTY \* EXPERIMENT \* LIBERATE \* RADICAL \* DRAG \* FILM \* PERFORMANCE \* WHAT U WANT \*' The UK has a long history of squatting, yet research on this remains rare. There is also a dearth of work on squatting that engages in depth with issues and politics around race, gender and sexuality. Tracing the politics and organizing that took place at 121 Railton Road, this paper considers squatting as a tactic deployed by anti-colonial, feminist, anti-capitalist and queer activists in London.

**Keywords:** Squatting, queer, London, black feminism

## Gideon Biger

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### **The boundaries of Historical city - Jerusalem**

The dealing with the boundaries of Jerusalem is a not a simple one. On one hand Jerusalem is an integral part of Israel, actually its capital, but, on the other hand, it stands in the core of the dispute between Israel and the non-existing independent Palestine. Moreover, the Palestinians wants to restore the pre- 1967 line, which means the separation of Jerusalem between two independent states, but official Israel is against any solution which will lead to the partition of Jerusalem claiming that, if a boundary will be established, it will cut a living city into two parts. This is not the first case of such a situation, as between 1945-1989 the city of Berlin, Germany, was divided between West and East Germany. The city of Nicosia (Lefkosia) is divided today between Cyprus and the independent Turkish republic of north Cyprus. The city of Jerusalem was divided during the years 1948-1967. Anyhow, Berlin and Jerusalem are now one united city (Although nor the Arabs, neither the whole world accepts the notion of United Jerusalem), and the world is pressing for re-establish the united Nicosia. Thus, to day, Jerusalem has, like all cities, urban boundary, but it is also served partly as a separated line between Israel and the Palestinian Autonomy, but that line is not accepted by all other country in the world.

**Keywords:** Jerusalem, historical city, Israel, Palestinian authority, boundary

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## **Participation of Polish geographers in the works of the Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920)**

World War I was the greatest armed conflict in human history since the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. As a consequence, as a result of the defeat of the Central Powers, a new political order was created in the then world. The breakup of the great powers has led to the rise of the aspirations of many smaller states to regain independence. This situation also concerned Poland, which regained its statehood after almost 123 years of partition. At the Peace Conference, organized in Paris (1919–1920), 27 representatives of states participated. Due to the need to delimit the boundaries of newly established states, some delegations appointed experts, mainly from the geographers and historians, who, based on their scientific studies, were to give grounds for political decisions. Based on the published and unpublished source material, the article will discuss the contribution of Polish geographers to the delimitation of the borders of the reborn Polish state. The official representative of the Polish government was the Polish National Committee led by Ignacy Paderewski and Roman Dmowski, who were assisted by the Parisian Polish National Committee. This committee has prepared the appropriate materials for them. Among the geographers who actively supported the activities of politicians, one should mention in particular Eugeniusz Romer, working in the composition of the Polish delegation, and Henryk Arctowski, who was involved in the work of the American delegation. Eugeniusz Romer was responsible for organizing and directing the Geographical Office, where documents and maps were to be prepared for the Polish delegation. Henryk Arctowski, in cooperation with the Inquiry has prepared a comprehensive report on Poland. Personally, as a member of the US delegation in Paris, he participated in a conference where he actively supported the Polish delegation.

**Keywords:** Paris Peace Conference, Poland, boundaries, geographers

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### **Do Empires have limits? The case of the early modern Portuguese Empire**

The paper tends to determine the transoceanic and cross-cultural borders of the Portuguese Empire by focusing on interaction between colonial societies and overseas spaces on different geographical scales throughout 17th and 18th centuries. The early modern Portuguese colonizers used to believe that they 'hearts' could no longer fit in the smallness of their Kingdom, which was the reason why these 'hearts' spread across the planet, occupying both hemispheres. The paper reveals the construction of the Portuguese mentality, the search for their own identity in the European space and in the overseas limitless social networks. The spatial organization of the Portuguese imperial structure is essential to study the Atlantic world and geographical changes over the centuries. The starting point of this analysis will be the following concepts: interconnectivity, pluricontinental monarchy and the 'oceanic empire in network'.

**Keywords:** Portuguese Empire, Lusophony, social network,

**Ionel Boamfă**

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**Chrono-spatial distribution of the most common anthroponyms in the Carpathian-Balkan space**

The work highlights the chrono-spatial distribution of the most widespread anthroponyms from the end of antiquity to the present day. The representation of data entered in a Microsoft Excel file is made for NUTS 2 administrative units or equivalent for the Carpathian-Balkan space. This is a conventionally chosen administrative division for the comparability of data for different periods of time: antiquity, Middle Ages, modern age, contemporary age. As documentation sources, we used document collections, statistical records, yearbooks, phone books, including in electronic format. As methods of analysis and interpretation, we use the statistical method, the mapping method and the geographic method. For the cartographic representation of anthroponyms we use the ascendant hierarchical classification, the principal component analysis, the method of spatial distribution coefficients.

**Keywords:** anthroponyms, Carpathian-Balkan space, chrono-spatial distribution, hierarchic ascendant classification, principal component analysis, spatial distribution coefficients



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### **The Varieties of Deep Maps**

The recent discussion of deep mapping reflects a much older impulse to represent the places we inhabit with much more than the geographical attributes that dominate modern cartography. Until the modern period, maps contained a rich array of written and symbolic information designed to convey the emotional meaning as well as location of a place. Eighteenth-century gazetteers, although not maps in the literal sense, also reflected a view that the world was endlessly complicated and required multiple angles of view. In an era of computer cartography, we have lost this notion that a map can convey a deep sense of place. Recent technical advances that allow us to make deep maps that fit our postmodern preference for multiple representations of a socially constructed world. Although we are rapidly developing methods for creating deep maps, we run the risk of assuming that all deep maps are the same. This paper lays the foundation for a typology of deep maps that will help us understand the wide variety of these forms.

**Keywords:** deep mapping, spatial humanities, map typologies

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### **Borders on the Old Maps of Jizera Mountains**

Under the framework of a project ‘The old maps of Jizera mountains’ we have gathered the old maps, mainly ranging the period between 1890 – 1940. Those maps are providing us with manifold picture of mainly tourism currently Czech-Polish territory. The territory of Jizera mountains were inhabited mainly by German speaking population of both sides of the borders until 1945. Yet it is interesting to examine how were the borders between two states – those times Czechoslovakia – Germany, now Czechia – Poland illustrated in these old maps. The article argues that the borders was not perceived as a such barrier that later on, mainly due to the ethnical change in the borderlands. It also reveals that the borders on the maps are of manifold nature and cannot be just curbed to the national states.

**Keywords:** Borders, old maps, barrier, change of population

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### **Scholars on the move: cultures of travel at the University of Göttingen, 1734-1810**

Social and cultural historians have long been interested in understanding the emergence of the modern research university. Amongst the reasons for its emergence, scholars have underscored the role of university reforms, politics, the social role of education and the development of scientific disciplines. Little attention has been paid, however, to the ways the rise of the research university was shaped by practices and cultures of academic travel. In this paper, we begin to address this question by considering the example of the University of Göttingen, which has often been characterised as one of the first modern universities. We focus on the role of travel in the first seven decades after the university's founding, a period in which Göttingen served as a centre of Enlightenment knowledge production. We argue that understanding the significance of travel regulations and academic mobility in Göttingen is crucial for understanding the longer-term development of the modern research university and its historical geographies.

**Keywords:** universities, Germany, Göttingen, travel, Enlightenment

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### **Geographical analyses of consistorial books of Kalisz**

In my paper I want to present geographical aspects of cases proceeded before consistory court of Kalisz at the begin of 16 c. basing on its preserved books of entries. In first place I will try to reconstruct not only formal borders of district of this ecclesiastical court but also real geographical reach of its influence and attractivity as institution to handle non-contentious cases. The second question of paper concerns possibility of interpreting data extracted from consistorial books from spatial perspective. Can we say of any element of geographical in determinants of disputes? Was it important? Can it help us to better understand interactions in late medieval/early modern society? Thirdly, can we observe some kind of geographical distribution of disputes. Mentioned analyses will be carried based on structured data (relational database) from consistorial books and elaborated in geographical-statistic methods and visualized by GIS tools.

**Keywords:** consistorial books, ecclesiastical court, spatial analyses, Kalisz

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### **Marking Japan on the world's map: bringing borders into line**

Japan discovered the northern Pacific at the end of the eighteenth century, as knowledge regarding the looming bulk of Russian Kamchatka at the end of the 'Thousand Isles of Ezo' came to be widespread among bureaucratic and intellectual circles. This looming Russian presence also meant that it became necessary to renegotiate Japan's place in the world, both by seeking to explore the limits of this amorphous Ezo territory to the north of Japan proper, and by attempting to position it on a global map that would be comprehensible to Russians and other Europeans circling Japanese waters at the time. The collation of material required to produce representations of this ill-understood part of the world shows how exploration was a global endeavour, incorporating knowledge-gathering efforts and exchange occurring and being collated at sites far-removed from one another. Japan's attempt to remap its place in the world was characterized by the desperate efforts to make commensurable the diverse body of knowledge that was in circulation regarding its own northern reaches. Such efforts often occurred at sites far removed from Ezo, but were subsequently 'carried back' to the field. This presentation will look to trace the way in which this space of the Northern Pacific emerged and was refined on Japanese maps, in response to both perceived geopolitical urgency and cartographic contingencies.

**Keywords:** Japan; Yezo; Russia; Maps; Exchange

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### **Housing a Nation's Rural Poor through Philanthropy: Insights from Uruguay (1967-present)**

Founded in 1967, meVIR (Movement for the Eradication of Insalubrious Rural Housing) is a parastatal institution that has housed 29,000 families across Uruguay, giving poor laborers a direct path to property ownership. What distinguishes meVIR from many other large-scale social housing programs is that a philanthropic landowner founded it. It was not a top-down state initiative, or a bottom-up peasant social movement. Reading the papers of its founder, Dr. Alberto Gallinal, I examine how this philanthropic model for housing has impacted land use, labor and social structure in rural Uruguay. By analyzing Gallinal's visions of the rural landscape through his correspondence with laborers, politicians, agronomists, and ranchers, I show how a figure painted as a wealthy conservative and reactionary by most Uruguayan historiography made one of the most socially progressive contributions to land reform in 20th century Latin America. Ultimately, I argue that the new spatial structure of organized housing has radically transformed the quality of life for Uruguay's rural poor over the last half-century. Yet, I also hold reservations for whether this philanthropic model has made adequate incursions in addressing the root causes of poverty.

**Keywords:** Uruguay, housing, rural, poverty, ranching

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### **Re-housing history: two women's lives in asylum spaces**

This paper explores the experiences of two women in the nineteenth century British asylum system. The first Susan, died in an asylum at Colney Hatch, forgotten and alone; the second, Henrietta, was a private patient at The Priory before being admitted to Holloway Sanatorium. Both asylums where the women were treated have now been converted into housing. By tracing their experiences through the system this paper develops two parallel histories. Firstly by highlighting their biographies as black women in Victorian Britain, one a pauper and one middle class. Secondly by considering how their intersectional identities were raced and classed within the construction of their provision of care and within the policies and structures of the asylums where they were held – the eleven months Henrietta spent in Holloway occupy the same amount of physical space in the archives as Susan's ten years at Colney Hatch. Thirdly the paper examines the extent to which this history of Victorian Britain is reflected within the developments of the sites where the women were treated where now apartments are advertised as 'a luxurious living link with the glory of Victorian England'.

**Keywords:** asylums, nineteenth century, black history

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### **Migrations and incarcerations: historical geographies of ‘Coloured’ Victorians**

Taking the prison as its focus, this paper will explore the process of incarceration as a means of tracing the mobility of black (mostly) men within nineteenth century Britain and Australia. It considers whether it is possible, by tracing black individuals through these networks of travel and confinement, to gain any insight into the changing nature or stability of the political geographies of blackness in the nineteenth century. The Victorian prison sought to fix people in place but, in most of the cases in this paper, for only a relatively short period of time. The desire of prison record keepers, particularly in Australia, to document the geographical biographies of prisoners, now provides evidence of a black presence through a matrix of newspaper, photographic and migration records. The individual journeys illustrate passages of settlement and movement through the British Empire, such as Selim Abdallah, incarcerated in Melbourne in 1884, who travelled from his home in Bombay to London and then on to Australia where he remained until at least 1894 – partly, at least, because of his re-incarceration on two further occasions. The men in this paper reflect a diversity of experiences for those who came to be imagined as part of the African diaspora. They point to the complex and mobile meanings of blackness where imperial spaces oppressive for the Aboriginal Australian may have been places of escape and opportunity for African-Americans living under the tyranny of Jim Crow’s growth during Reconstruction.

**Keywords:** prisons, black history, migration



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## **Going Over the Wall: Busting the Myths of the Britannic Boundary Wall of Hadrian!**

Going over much discussed matters relating to ancient monuments is often fraught with dissention but there are some matters which are beyond mystery when the primary sources of reference for history and administrative regulation are consulted for clarification. With an approach unblemished by complexity or misinterpretation as a surveyor I have scoured over all available contemporary information of Roman surveying as well as tracing backwards through time to the earliest history of the Roman civilization evolving from its antecedents to explain and unravel seemingly “inexplicable” features of Hadrian’s Wall many of which have been in dispute for many hundreds of years. The alleged “mystery” often attributed to The Vallum along with the principal purpose for the complete construction along the northern limit of the western Roman colony of Britannia are clearly and definitively solved while at the same time getting up close and personal with one of the more amiable and enigmatic rulers of this prodigious civilisation after whom the icon is named. I would be very happy to provide my interpretative analyses to any of those erudite studiers of this legendary ancient edifice without prejudice to any preconceived pronouncements of merlin-like deception or Von Daniken induced intercessions from other worlds. Like most surveyors my deductions are simple and straight forward – you could say I have viewed these much debated issues from “the right angle” so I hope that you may gain a fuller understanding of this much visited symbol of Roman control in foreign lands after your consideration of my revelations. It is also my aim to get more travellers to visit the many sites along the Wall which offer a timeless interface with an ancient period of world history which has fascinated historians and individuals alike with its grandiose traditions and extravagant public works at which we can marvel.

**Keywords:** Hadrian, Roman Britannia, Wall

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## **Early modern Rome in the frame: topography, vision, and King George III's General Atlas**

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century King George III's geographical collection of maps and views was re-organised. Three smaller classifications – topographical, maritime, and military – were imposed on what had for a long time been known collectively as the General Atlas. Whilst today our understanding and expectations of the term 'topographical' in relation to mapping are relatively stable and universal, the meaning and the practice of 'topography' during the early modern period shifted from place to place and from time to time. This paper will explore how the name change is indicative of a shift in attitudes towards and meaning of topography. We see this played out no more clearly than in the volumes covering Rome in the King's Topographical Collection, which hold material ranging from small-scale surveys to individual building plans, and spanning the years 1550 to 1814. Evoking the traditional Ptolemaic hierarchy of cosmography, geography and chorography, one can conceptualise the collection as a massive scale lens focused on Italy. Zooming in and out and slipping through time, the multiple points of views adopted by this lens allowed for a more comprehensive appreciation of the cultural and physical landscape of Rome. Here I argue that the retrospective designation of the term 'topographical' has obscured a complex and shifting history: a history not simply of the practice of describing places verbally, pictorially and cartographically, but also of collecting and ideas.

**Keywords:** Topography; cartography; vision; Rome;

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### **A floating island laboratory: T-3 and the material politics of motion**

In August of 1946 the crew of a routine flight of the 46th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron of the United States Air Force spotted an enormous mass of floating ice off the Northern coast of Alaska. Inspired by Project Habakkuk, an initiative promoted by Winston Churchill to construct an unsinkable aircraft carrier partially from ice, the US military began to speculate as to the military-strategic potential of the ice island subsequently codenamed T-3. Constructing T-3 as both a ‘floating laboratory’ and a ‘floating aircraft carrier’ greatly expanded the areal scope that could be covered by US military scientists. As such, the US military’s occupation of T-3 enabled a comprehensive scientific programme that went well beyond studies of the ice island itself. Rather, research on T-3 promoted a sense of territorial cohesion across the Arctic Ocean as scientists sought an understanding of the Arctic environment in its totality through a multifaceted study of relationships within and between atmospheric and oceanic forces. For the US, the Arctic Ocean was a potential battleground; a terrain that foremost served as a space of mobility to be negotiated by aircraft, ships, and submarines. Successful navigation of this space was predicated on establishing a coherent network of knowledge of the material components of the polar environment and their interrelationships. This paper discusses how the scientific research programme on T-3 functioned as a technology of territory, bringing an entire environment within the reach of the American state by extending territorial logics of control far beyond the confines of official state boundaries. In doing so, the paper offers a deep material history of the coming-together of human and non-human agencies in the scientific enrolment of T-3 as a floating island of US territory.

**Keywords:** histories of science, Arctic, Cold War, material politics

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## **Reconstruction of watermills network in the late 18th century in Poland on the basis of parishes descriptions**

On the basis of descriptions of the particular parishes compiled from the replies to a five/nine-point geographical questionnaires, the Polish King's cartographer Charles Perthées had made the first so detailed maps of Polish land. They cover 220,000 km<sup>2</sup> – about 70% of total area of the present-day Poland. Between 1778 and 1784 the questionnaires were answered. On the basis of these 2,042 detailed descriptions of parishes Perthées had prepared in the late 18th century sketches of each parish and deanery, and after that he had prepared 12 maps of voivodeships (so-called 'special maps'), of which only 5 were engraved; the remaining ones are only in manuscript form. All maps were prepared in the same scale (1:225,000). These two sources: parish sketches and special maps of voivodeships, are very important for the reconstruction of the spatial distribution of hydraulic structures. We can reconstruct location and names of about 5,500 of watermills. Most of mills inventoried on maps (70%) had a mill pond, which proves the existence of damming structures and retention of water. The largest amount of watermills occurred in the voivodeship of: Sandomierz and Cracow. On both maps inventoried more than 2,500 objects (45% of mills on all sheets). The lowest use of water energy characterized by voivodeshp of: Brzesc Kujawski-Inowroclaw, Rawa and Plock with the Land of Dobrzyn (below 200 location on the sheet). This study is the result of the scientific project funded by the National Science Centre (NCN - grant: UMO-2011/03/D/HS3/03631).

**Keywords:** watermills, small hydropower plants, lower Vistula river basin, Poland

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### **Defining the majority: Ethnographic maps of Western Prussia and Posen in Eugeniusz Romers contributions to the Paris Peace Conference**

In the aftermath of World War I, professor Eugeniusz Romer was part of the Polish delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. As a geographical expert, he helped to negotiate the prospective border of the new state. Already in 1916 he published his now famous Historical-Statistical Atlas of Poland and thus raised awareness about the potential territory. In his work 'Polacy na kresach pomorskich i pojeziernych' (Poles in the Pomeranian and Lake District borderlands) which was 'printed in ruined Lwów' ten days before the Peace Conference started, Eugeniusz Romer discusses the population of these areas in terms of their ethnographic attribution. In reference to three well-known German ethnographic maps, he argues against those and proposes, e.g. with the help of Prussian statistics, a map with a significantly higher Polish population. In my contribution, I will discuss these ethnographic maps with a focus on the former Prussian territory of Western Prussia and Posen in regard of their different contexts and claims. The German delegation was not able to provide convincing ethnographical maps of the contested borderland. Ultimately, Romer was involved in the creation of the western border of Poland.

**Keywords:** Poland, Ethnographic Cartography, Germany, Peace Conference, Eugeniusz Romer

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**Building of new states. Reforms of administration in the Central European space after 1918**

Just 100 years ago, political borders were redrafted on the map of Central Europe. The establishment of 'successor states' – Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia since 1929), Romania, Hungary and Austria – was not the only reaction to the split of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The countries also wanted to change their internal functioning in the conditions of the newly delineated Central Europe. This could be seen in the reforms of their administrative division. The situation was all the more complicated that within them, there were a number of administrative division systems that had to be united. In addition, it was necessary to come to terms with the demands of many inhabitants who were suddenly situated outside their own national states, Germans and Hungarians in particular, in the context of the new geographic and political arrangement. In Czechoslovakia, the efforts to establish a unified and democratic civil service became one of the first steps of the young nation. This contribution deals with the way it managed to perform this task in comparison with other newly formed countries between 1918 and 1928.

**Keywords:** administrative division, borders, Central Europe, Czechoslovakia

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**‘Where the Beast placed his tar cauldrons’. Cultural histories and geographies of the mud volcanoes from Southern Romania**

Since the second half of the 19th century, mud volcanoes have been extensively studied, measured and described by scholars and most of them have become popular visiting sites for tourists. Nevertheless, prior to modern scientific inquiry, throughout the world, they were places of mystery and fright. In Romania, the most representative sites can be found in the Buzău region, in the southern part of the country, in a rather peculiar landscape of barren and unwelcoming hills. As historical sources suggest, the gurgling mounds have stirred the imagination of people, heavily influenced by religious beliefs; they were primarily seen as manifestations of evil beings or even of the Devil himself, a theme that local place names seem to expand to a larger area. This paper aims to combine the analysis of local folklore and toponymy, historical maps, paintings and traveler's accounts to explore differing understandings of the traditions and beliefs regarding the mud volcanoes from Southern Romania before the beginning of the 20th century.

**Keywords:** mud volcanoes, Romania, folklore, religious beliefs, place names

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### **Fear and revulsion in the inner city: the production of places in the 20th century press**

This paper shows changes in the underlying politics and production of places of fear and revulsion over the 20th century. Those who create fear have shifted over time from officials, to journalists, to the general population, all of whom spatially smear places with vice, criminality, and anomie. Such smears result in the creation of marginal communities that are feared and reviled as places of hooliganism and as threats to the status quo and national values. I discuss an historical content analysis of four British newspapers' portrayal of Toxteth in Liverpool during the 20th century. This analysis reveals the ways in which the district, its communities and housing has been stigmatized, politically activated, and entered into debates as a symbol of despair, deprivation, criminality and hooliganism by powerful press barons, media moguls, and journalists, resulting in the creation of a district marred by fearsome imagery and otherness. I reflect on the language choices used to describe Toxteth, the types of story featured in the press, in addition to the social, economic, and political contexts in which the image of a fearsome, threatening and repulsive Toxteth was produced. Finally, I focus on the descriptor of 'inner city' that was gradually introduced to refer to Toxteth's spatial position in the larger city of Liverpool. I reflect on the mythology and politics associated with the term 'inner city', showing how this term came to represent places of fear and revulsion during the 20th century.

**Keywords:** stigma, media, journalism, Liverpool



## Diogo Cabral

### Keynote Speaker

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## Overwriting the land: Alphabetic literacy and socio-environmental change in early Brazil

Bio: Dr. Diogo de Carvalho Cabral is a geographer at the Department of Geography in the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), based in Rio de Janeiro. He holds a MA in Social History and a PhD in Geography (Human Geography) from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, with a visiting period at the University of British Columbia, Canada. His main research topics include: the environmental history of pre-industrial Brazil, with an emphasis on the Atlantic Forest biome; environment, literacy and colonialism in early colonial Brazil; the agricultural geography of contemporary Brazil; human-ecological coupled systems in Brazil.

### Selected publications:

"Forest transitions in tropical landscapes: A test in the Atlantic Forest biodiversity hotspot" (with R.L. Costa, J.A. Prevedello, B.G. Souza), *Applied Geography*, vol. 82 (2017): 93-100

"Urbanising rainforests: Emergent socioecologies in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil" (with A. Solórzano, R.R. Oliveira), *Landscape History*, vol. 37 (2016): 57-78

"Into the bowels of tropical earth: Leaf-cutting ants and the colonial making of agrarian Brazil", *Journal of Historical Geography*, vol. 50 (2015): 92-105

Na presença da floresta: Mata Atlântica e história colonial, Rio de Janeiro: Garamond/FAPERJ, 2014.

**Jiri Cajthaml**

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### **First Military Mapping Survey of Habsburg Empire in the area of Czechia - problems of georeferencing**

First Military Mapping Survey of Habsburg Empire in the area of Czechia has not been georeferenced as seamless map for a long time. Recently these maps were georeferenced within mapire.eu project. At the Department of Geomatics, CTU in Prague we are interested in georeferencing old maps through last 15 years and we have much experience in the field of geometric transformations and their qualities. We were not fully satisfied with the results of georeferencing First Military Mapping Survey within mapire.eu project, and we developed new method of georeferencing map series with unknown coordinates of map sheets corners in coordinate reference system. Our results of georeferencing in the area of Bohemia are accessible through WMS service. This paper compares two mentioned available sets of georeferenced maps and their usage in the field of historic research.

**Keywords:** georeferencing, old maps, First Military Mapping Survey, geometric transformation

**Chantal Camenisch**

**Oliver Wetter**

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### **1473 a European drought - harbinger of the 1540 event?**

In 1473 an outstanding period of heat and drought occurred in many parts of Europe. Spring, summer and autumn of this year were very dry and temperatures were exceptionally hot. As consequences of the extreme weather conditions, the phenological development of plants was clearly advanced and in parts of Europe harvest abundant. At other places springs became dry, wildfires spread, cattle suffered from hunger as well as there were losses in grain, fruit and vegetable production. The descriptions in the historical sources remind at the 1540-drought event. Therefore, this paper aims to analyse the weather conditions of 1473 in Europe, as well as their impacts on society by answering the following questions: What was the magnitude and sequence of heat and drought in 1473? Were there any differences between the various regions in Europe? To what extent were European societies vulnerable to extreme drought events in the second half of the fifteenth century? What are the differences between the 1473 and the 1540 drought event?

**Keywords:** Historical Climatology, Drought, Middle Ages, Societal Impacts

**Laura Cameron**  
**Matt Rogalsky**  
Queen's University

### **Bill Gunn's 'A Day in Algonquin Park': Colonial Settler Listening and Erasure**

Considering sonic, rather than visual mappings, this talk addresses the listening and recording practice of William W.H. 'Bill' Gunn with a focus on one of his earliest creative forays, the 1955 production of *A Day in Algonquin Park*. Gunn (1913-1984) was an international pioneer and key popularizer of 'nature' sound recordings. As the creator of high-quality field recordings, including (for over twenty years) the wildlife soundtracks for CBC's 'The Nature of Things,' Gunn recorded soundscapes across Canada as well as locations in the Galapagos Islands, East Africa, Sri Lanka, and Costa Rica. As we explore Gunn's compositional decisions and the political and creative contexts that surrounded them, we detail how sonic practice can reinforce political erasures of Indigenous space and compound the effects of settler colonialism. We also discuss our recent research-creation projects reworking Gunn's practice as possible ways forward.

**Keywords:** Gunn, Listening, Erasure, Algonquin Park

**Laura Cameron**

Queen's University

**Biocultural collections in circulation: response to the papers**

I will be discussing papers by 1) Keith Alcorn 2) Felix Driver & Caroline Cornish and 3) Luciana Martins

Keywords: collection, circulation, biocultural

## Morn Capper

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### **Aethelflaed, Tamworth and the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of mercia.**

2018 marks 1100 years since the death of Aethelflaed, Lady of the mercians at Tamworth in the English midlands. Pointing to the under-celebrated nature of medieval heritage in academic discourse and placing the emphasis firmly on the need for a longer historical analysis of the development of heritage as a process, this paper will begin by discussing Aethelflaed's role in the Viking wars and the significance of the breaking of mercian power more generally. It will then consider questions of Saxon identity in medieval townscapes more generally before turning to a consideration of the utilisation of the medieval past in the twenty-first century present. Key here will be an exploration of responses from below to heritage events which have sought to reframe the town's past as an Anglo-Saxon regional capital. That Tamworth should draw on and commemorate the death of Aethelflaed is understandable, more controversial is the appropriation of the Staffordshire Hoard, found over 100 miles (185km) away, into the reworking. Further, this analysis will draw upon the ways in which the Authorised Heritage Discourse is in play in the refashioning of the town's past. Finally, this paper will consider the role of a female and royal historical figure in this process of questioning the relationship between place and identity by exploring Hughes-Hallett's observation concerning the malleability of the hero (2004, p.12) within the context of these various spatial scales.

**Keywords:** Heritage, medievalism, Material Culture, Space, Place

Sarah Carson

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### **Imperial Weather Prophecies: The Elusive Seasonal Forecast for South Asia**

From its founding in 1875, scientist-bureaucrats at the India meteorological Department (IMD) sought to transform atmospheric uncertainty into probability, to facilitate administrative control and commerce. This paper isolates the most controversial of the IMD's activities: long-term (seasonal) forecasting for the South Asian subcontinent. Responding to imperial fears and international outcry following horrifying famines, meteorologists commenced annual issue of monsoon predictions months in advance focusing on merely one variable: rainfall. This endeavor was new to scientific—that is, quantitative and centrally systematized—meteorology in the late nineteenth century. It addressed problems particular to the tropical latitudes, Asian environments, and imperial administration. But the major object of this study—the monsoon, itself partly constructed in culture and language—has eluded scientific pre-vision, repeatedly undercutting the local authority of the institution and its scientific practices. In addition, certain South Asian publics criticized general monsoon predictions' utility for decision-making on regional or local scales. To probe the complex entanglements of geography, institution-building, imperialism, prognostication, and atmospheric phenomena in this history, I highlight repeated controversies in the production and reception of the printed forecast between 1886 and 1945. I show that although the seasonal forecast was the most compelling justification for the IMD's national and global importance, its limitations weakened popular trust in modern meteorology.

Keywords: meteorology, South Asia, prediction

**Alessandra Carvalho**

State University of Ponta Grossa

### **Lands and forests under dispute: the Revolt of Squatters in Southwestern Paraná (Brazil)**

Throughout the first half of the 20th Century the Southwestern lands of the state of Paraná, Brazil, were motto for a long legal dispute involving the state government, the federal government, entrepreneurs and private colonizing companies. However, that was not an empty territory, indigenous and mestizos were living there for long. Although the latter claimed the recognition of their right of use and occupation of land, these settlers, often for lack of property titles, were called 'squatters'. The 1950's is configured as the most violent of the entire conflict: the private colonizing companies hired gunmen to coerce the settlers to pay again for land that already were their and tactics used invariably involved beatings, torture, killings, sexual violence, fire in fields and houses, etc. At stake was not only speculative purposes on a land that went to house new urban centers, agricultural areas and pasture by means of the colonizing companies, but also a vast forest stock that interested especially the timber industry that had in then state governor its principal representative. In 1957 the squatters revolted and left for the armed confrontation against the colonizing companies. The revolt spread across several municipalities in the southwest of Paraná killing people from both sides and is only finished when the state government was forced to withdraw the colonizing companies from the region. This episode highlights the collusion between private colonizing, the timber industry and the state's political elite at the expense of peoples and forests that existed in this territory.

**Keywords:** socioenvironmental conflicts; squatters; Brazil.



**Timo J. Celebi**

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**The transformation of ‘spaces devoid of higher education’ into an ‘academic landscape’: The comprehensive university plan of North Rhine-Westphalia**

The investigation of the comprehensive university plan, initiated in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) in 1972, can provide new perspectives on the history of higher education in 20th century Germany. The initiators of this plan combined in their reform a comprehensive concept of spatial planning and regional development with the socio-political aim of equally distributing inhabitants within the federal state and homogenizing the geographical space. In no other German federal state did the experimentation with integrated higher education reach a level that encompassed the entirety of spatial structures in the state to the extent that it did in NRW. The idea that guided this social-liberal federal project was that a contemporary ‘academic landscape’ can serve to create new spatial structures from which a modern, efficient and structurally transformed federal state could then emerge. The social-liberal state government intended to implement notions of equal opportunity and achieve democratization by creating equal access to education. In turn, spatial planners were invested in establishing a more equal distribution of the population by expanding education access in areas lacking academic infrastructure .

**Keywords:** comprehensive university; social politics; academic reform; North Rhine-Westphalia; space; spatial planning; social history;

**Paweł Cembrzyński**

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### **Empty spaces' or what was going on outskirts of medieval towns**

The common, popular picture of a medieval town consists of a walled area tightly packed with houses and narrow streets. However, archaeological and historical evidence indicates that the urban space was much more diverse. The aim of this study is to investigate 'empty spaces': an intramural areas, that were less valuable, both economically and socially, than other parts of a town. Because of the socio-economic marginality 'empty spaces' were either less built-up or they declined and occasionally were abandoned. I will examine not only archaeological material but also written records, iconographic and cartographic sources from Wrocław, Prague and few other Central European towns. In medieval towns 'empty spaces' could be found in the peripheral zone, between town walls and a built-up centre. 'Empty spaces' were a part of a town's landscape as a reserve for internal development since its formation. They could reappear in a town due to a population/economic decline or natural calamities. Not all such spaces were literally empty. They were used as gardens, food production areas or place for burdensome and dangerous crafts (e.g. malt houses). The little research attention that 'empty spaces' have received created a significant gap in our understanding of the dynamic evolution of town structure. It has consequently led to false concepts regarding alleged overpopulation of early cities and low levels of hygiene and poor living conditions associated with it. Research on 'empty spaces' is significant for better understanding of the diversity of medieval urban space.

**Keywords:** Middle Ages, urban space, archaeology

**Theodor Cepraga**

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### **Reshaping the Romanian rural landscape. The foundation of new settlements as a result of the agrarian legislation during the nineteenth century**

During the nineteenth century, the Romanian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia underwent a series of political, economic and social transformations which culminated with the establishment of the Romanian Kingdom in 1881. An important aspect of these transformations concerned the agrarian propriety and the condition of peasantry. A series of laws, starting with the Organic Regulations imposed in the 1830s by the Russian Empire, up until the selling of the state's domains to the peasants in the 1880s contributed to the evolution of the Romanian agrarian system. This paper is focusing on the dynamic of the Romanian rural landscape as a consequence of the agrarian legislation. One of the most important changes in the landscape occurred after 1878. At that time, some measures of the agrarian reform from 1864, which granted the private property for the corvée peasants, were finally put into action. These concerned the foundation of a series of new villages on the state's domains, especially in the lowland regions, for the newlywed youngsters. The paper investigates the foundation process of these new settlements using historical maps, archive documents and GIS. The analysis concentrates on the localization, morphology, and the particular toponymy of these settlements. Finally, the paper explains the importance of the findings to the historical geography of the Romanian rural landscape.

**Keywords:** agrarian legislation, rural landscape, settlements, historical geography, Romania

**Minoti Chakravarty-Kaul**

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**Uncertain Climate & historical patterns of Land settlement by Aryan migrants & indigenous agri-pastoral communities of Northern India : An Illustration of Collective response to reduce conflict in an uncertain environment by sharing risk**

Although we do not have recorded measurements for rainfall before modern times, we do have the geographical narrative of monsoons and famines as historical examples of extreme climatic uncertainty for all those who migrated from outside of India; migrants like the Aryans and those indigenous to the South Asian sub-continent who settled in the inter-riverine plains of the six rivers of Northern India from the Indus to the Jumna, an area encompassed by the ranges of the youngest fold mountains of the world - the Himalayas. This paper will examine the evidence that exists about both migration by Aryans, who were mainly pastoral people, and the evolution of patterns of settlement by cultivating communities in northern India. Such migration and settlement are historical examples of co-survival over centuries, and were recorded by rulers of Northern India. These accounts are to be found in two areas: first, in the recording of institutional patterns of property in Revenue settlements with the cultivators of the soil; and second, in their institutional devices to survive with the means of complementary exchanges with transhumant pastoral communities across the geographical features of the valleys and of mountains of the Himalayan ranges of Northern India. Further cartographic evidence delineates the ecological patterns evolving around circumstances of climate change that have taken place since pre-British and early nineteenth century conditions into the middle of the twentieth century.

**Keywords:** uncertainty; institutions of land use; complementarity; ecological patterns; reduction of conflict

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## **Rereading Religio-Cultural Geography and the Contemporary Issues in World Migration**

Human migration is a universal phenomenon and people migrate from one place to another place for various reasons. The present research tries to reread the geography of religion in the contemporary context of immigrant crisis and refugee issues both in Europe and South Asia. When people they left their 'homeland' and reach to the 'host/ other land' how the religious geography of both immigrants and the host land played vital role in the process and politics of acceptance and rejection? If the immigrants geographical background is of particular religion, in other word their religion, is similar to that of the religion of the host society/country they get 'accommodated' and even 'assimilated' comparatively easily that those whose religion/ religious geography is different. It also tries to see how the religious difference of immigrants and host country creates complexities for the immigrants and tension and crisis between two communities. The research aims to see:

- How the invisible religious geography becomes the reason for the 'hospitality' of immigrants and also the 'hostilities' towards the immigrants?
- The politics behind the anti – immigrant campaigns/rhetoric of rightwing leaders
- What are the factors which shapes the 'discourse' around the immigrants and 'psyches' of immigrants/refugees?
- The research takes case study of refugees and immigrants in India from Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet and Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar (Rohingya Muslims) and how they are treated according to their religious geographies?
- It also covers the contemporary issues in migration and the growing religious identities' effect on human migration.
- It tries to reread the politics of anti – Immigrant rhetoric in America and Europe with reference to Donald Trump and Greet Wilders and their target to a specific immigrant community.

**Keywords:** Religious Geography, Immigrant, Refugee, Identity.

**Brett Chloupek**

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### **Historical and spatial patterns in Eastern European street names**

Historical and spatial patterns in Eastern European street names A great deal of scholarly attention has been paid in recent years to the politics of street renaming in Central and Eastern Europe. These analyses focus primarily on what Palonen (2008) calls ‘city-text,’ referring to the arena of streets names, memorials, and statutes within a city that function both as a ‘system of representation and an object of political identification.’ Within an urban area, it is the city-text that is often reconfigured by political regimes through a revision of place names (toponyms) to fit the ideological orientation of the political power structure. However, few studies have adopted a longitudinal approach to the study of street names that enable both spatial as well as historical patterns to be identified. This paper proposes such an approach by analysing the history of street naming (and renaming) in Košice, Slovakia, which has undergone no fewer than four waves of political street renaming since the late 1800s. These waves of renaming are related to ethnic, religious, cultural, demographic, and political changes. With the benefit of a quarter-century of hindsight in the case of Košice, this paper tracks street name changes that have taken place starting in what historians have termed the Age of Nationalism (1850-1914) and continuing through the World Wars (1914-1945), and through the Communist period in Eastern Europe (1946-1989).

**Keywords:** Slovakia, toponymy, street names, communism, GIS

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### **Troubled heritage of military landscapes: The case of Czechia**

The history of Central Europe was extremely complicated in the course of the 20th century, as evidenced by the existence of large, though marginalised expanses of military training areas (MTAs). They were established in the former Czechoslovakia both during the democratic rule before WWII and, especially, during the Communist totalitarian era. In the second half of the 20th century, Czechoslovakia was one of the most militarised countries of the world. In the period after the demise of the bipolar world and during the post totalitarian transformation it turned out that the heritage of military landscape is often very contradictory. The history of the area is often veiled by a secret and its future is frequently a matter of disputes. MTAs serve as an example of intensively transformed landscapes, with both a valuable nature and a large environmental burden. Rather than a topic of the public discussion, they are the object of conflicting visions of various actors. The contribution arises from a long-standing research into military areas in Czechia. Based on a comparison of both former and current MTAs, the authors try to prove the transformation of environmental thought of society in the past century. The initial part of the contribution is devoted to the transformation of military landscapes and to the process of creation of a specific heritage of a landscape and spatial identities. Another part of the contribution deals with the reactions of the public to the emergence and existence of military areas, their conversion and future. The research arises from an analysis of archival documents, interpretation of the data on long-term land-use changes and terrain surveys.

**Keywords:** landscape heritage, military areas, Czechia, the 20th Century

**Bhupen Chutia**

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### **B/ordering a Frontier: The Strange Fate of India's North East**

India's North East was the creation of the British colonial geographers in the early part of Nineteenth Century. With a view to defending the colonial interest initially, and then pushing the border to the farthest possible limit, the British annexed, mapped and created a frontier that connected British India with China and Burma (Myanmar). The colonial map of the North East was one of ever changing borderlines in view of its complicity with colonial anthropology, economics and politics. Post independence North East, often considered to be gifted gratis to independent India by the departing colonizers, has been marked by awkward policy decisions at best and immature handling of its inherent multiplicities and contradictions at worst. It can be argued that post-independence India has not been consistent in giving adequate interest in this region which is linked to its mainland with a narrow corridor of 20 kms while exposed to four other (not always friendly) nations with 4056 kms of international borders. Still branded as a 'disturbed area', this area does not feature prominently in the Indian map of peace and development. Contrary to the common belief that its porous international borders are its vulnerability, the same can definitely be converted into a bridge connecting India with the East Asian nations with which most of its people have cultural affinity. Opening of these 'closed' borders can turn it into the centre of 'cooperation' rather than its present day status of a 'margin'.

**Keywords:** North East India, colonial geography, international borders, disturbed area, frontier



**Netta Cohen**

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**Knowing Climate: Zionist meteorological Investigation in the Era of High Imperialism**

In this paper I wish to present early Zionist scientific investigations of climate in Palestine as well as in other destinations deliberated by the Zionist Organization for Jewish colonization in the early 20th century. Following WWI and the establishment of British rule in Palestine, Jewish meteorological research also became intertwined with the development of civil and military aviation technologies. My purpose in this paper is to explore the ways in which Zionist knowledge on climate was constituted in relation to European colonial ideas and practices. I will approach this issue from a macro historical perspective by looking at transnational networks of European experts and their involvement in the Zionist scientific enterprise of climate investigation, as well as from a micro historical perspective by closely examining expedition reports and meteorological observations while analyzing the ways in which scientific accounts of climate formed and were informed by settlement strategies.

**Keywords:** Climate, Colonialism, Experts, meteorology, Zionism

**Craig Colten**

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**Historical Geographies of a Disappearing Coast and Adaptation to Global Change**

Craig Colten considers the role of geographical scholarship and cartography in framing Louisiana's 'coastal crisis' and in the state's restoration plans.

Keywords: coasts, environmental management, conservation, hazards

**Ruth Craggs**  
**Hannah Neate**

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### **Questioning Global Histories of Geography 1930-1990**

Reflecting on the key centres associated with the emergence of geography as a spatial science in the 1960s Barnes (2002, 508) remarked: 'Why are places in Africa not on there, or Asia, or Australasia?' thereby highlighting significant gaps in disciplinary histories and accounts of geography's development in the second half of the twentieth century. By way of response, this introduction to a pair of panel sessions highlights work into the 'global' histories of geography in the period 1930-1990, a period marked by geopolitical transitions including WWII, decolonization and the end of the Cold War. We make links with scholars who are carrying out research on the history and practice of geography, specifically in submissions that explore scholarly communities of geographers whose contribution to the development of geography in the twentieth century often goes unrecognised in the 'canon' of geographical research.

**Keywords:** History of geography; postcolonial; decolonisation

**Laura Crawford**

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**Historical geographies of the ‘Cheshire home’ 1948-1975: exploring the lived experience of disability in residential care**

I will present an overview of my research on the cultural and historical geographies of disability in the UK, using the case study of the charity, Leonard Cheshire Disability (LCD). The history of asylums and deinstitutionalisation are often cited in geographical works, yet the history of residential care facilities for physically disabled people receives less attention. The charity was founded in 1948 by Leonard Cheshire, who sought to ‘make the world a better place’ following his experiences in WWII. LCD is renowned for establishing ‘homes’ offering ‘the freedom and affection of family life’ to disabled people who had nowhere else to go. The flagship home included residents who became critical figures in disability activism in the UK, establishing the Union of the Physically Impaired Against Segregation and developing the social model of disability. LCD held a pivotal place in disabled people’s history, charting and being a part of, the move from ‘paternity and care’ of disabled people to self-emancipation. My thesis involves archival work, and the research will contribute to geographical debates on the home, care, and disability. My thesis will explore debates surrounding notions of inclusion and exclusion, and challenge dichotomous thinking on residential and community care.

**Keywords:** home, care, belonging, disability,

**Roman Czaja**

**Anna Filbrandt-Czaja, Radosław Golba**

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### **Geographical and Environmental Conditions of Foundation of Prussian Towns in the 13.- 15. c.**

The paper presents the results of studies over the influence of geographical conditions and potential vegetation on the choice of town building site, conducted with the use of the statistical and analytical methods. The statistical studies included more than 90 towns established from the first half of the 13th c. to the beginning of the 15th c. in Pomerelia (Gdańsk Pomerania), Kulmerland and Prussia by the Teutonic Order and Prussian bishops. The elements of the geographical conditions that were taken into account for research purposes are primarily landform, river network and water bodies. The analytical studies focused on selected large and medium Prussian towns. The potential vegetation of the area where towns were founded was determined on the basis of geobotanical and paleobotanical studies and cartographic sources. The research hypothesis assumes that – depending on time and socio-political conditions – different geographical conditions were preferred when selecting a place for the construction of a town. Nevertheless, the chosen areas were supposed to provide opportunities for diversified economic use.

**Keywords:** Prussian Towns, the potential vegetation, the establishing of the towns,

**Christina Dando**

**Emmaline Sabin**

University of Nebraska Omaha

## **Making Their Way in the World: Black American Counter-Public Cartographies of the Progressive Era**

The Progressive Era (1890-1920) was a time when Americans of all classes, races, and ethnicities worked towards social and political reform. Geography and mapping was a component of many reform efforts, such as the mapping done by Hull-House in Chicago or the antilynching maps circulated by a variety of organizations. This paper will consider how Black Americans engaged in geography and mapping as part of their work to better their world, using examples such as the teaching and research being conducted at Historically Black Colleges and Universities; the work being done by women's clubs and social settlements, and connected to missionary efforts at home and abroad; and efforts to end discriminatory practices such as lynching. Through such work/efforts, Black Americans were constructing their own geographic knowledge and circulating geographic counter-discourses to meet the needs of their communities. This work represents a previously unconsidered practice of American public geography, an independent thread of geography and cartography outside of the hegemonic white masculine tower/silo of academic and governmental geography and cartography. In a time when Black Americans were marginalized by racism, they were finding ways to employ geography and maps to their own ends, to literally and figuratively, find their way.

**Keywords:** mapping, cartography, race, activism

## Stephen Daniels

University of Nottingham

### **‘Map-work’: John Britton’s topographical imagination.**

As a cultural term and a field of enquiry, topography has experienced a variable career, often disowned and downgraded as a lowly pursuit, narrowly local or merely descriptive, just ‘map-work’ as critics called it; correspondingly topography has taken up and reformed as a complex, wide ranging form of knowledge and imagination, beyond landscape, encompassing a variety of sources in portraying relations of people and place. In works from 1800–1850, John Britton sought to reform, even transform, topography in illustrated works on Britain, paying particular attention to high quality drawing and engraving. Britton envisaged a reformed genre of topography as a liberal project, part of the 19th century’s ‘march of progress’, powered by ‘steam, gas, the electric telegraph, penny postage, railroads’ produced for an ‘enlarged and enlightened’ public. As well as antiquities it included modernities, railways, piped gas and water, new theatres, as well as castles, cathedrals and stone circles. This paper focuses on Britton’s topographies of his native county of Wiltshire, and the way they were shaped by life in his adopted home of London.

**Keywords:** Topography, John Britton, Landscape, nineteenth Century, Britain

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### **Still Having a Conflict Potential? German Place Names in Czecho-Slovakia, Hungarian Place Names in Slovakia**

The paper focuses on German forms of place names in Czechia and Hungarian forms of place names in Slovakia, especially their revitalization (refreshment) after 1989. This concerns their thematization, which is illustrated on the Czech National Corpus and the Slovak National Corpus material and on the 1990s discussions about their restoration (renaming places). The process of German and Hungarian languages forms transfer from the sphere of oikonymy (settlement names) to chrematonymy is also examined. The research has shown that the German place-name forms are not considered to be a crucial political topic these days, meanwhile Hungarian forms still represent a conflict potential. German forms in Czechia are thematized only in poetry and fiction books to evoke lasting time and the complicated modern Czech history. On the other hand, they are predominately used in chrematonymy (names of hotels, restaurants, regional food products, and local events) as a marketing tool aimed at German (localization function) and Czech customers (allusive function). In Slovakia Hungarian forms are not used in marketing and are not thematized in fiction as a positive value connected with the national history.

**Keywords:** place names, revitalization, Hungarian place names, German place names, marketing, political onomastics



## Archie Davies

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### **Josué de Castro in Paris: Translation, Praxis and the History of Political Ecology**

Enrique Leff has recently written that 'Latin America...has a fair claim to being the most important region in the history and development of Political Ecology' (2015: 45). Leff, alongside Carlos Walter Porto-Gonçalves as well as other Brazilian scholars, places Josué de Castro at the heart of this early development. For example, Leff and Porto-Gonçalves cite what they call his 'seminal' 1972 lecture on 'Underdevelopment: the primal cause of pollution' which emphasises the social causes of environmental unsustainability (2015: 70-71). Castro's work has been little recognised by anglophone political ecology. Where it has been noted – for example by Michael Watts and Nancy Scheper-Hughes – it has been in relation to studies of hunger, yet such references have remained relatively undeveloped. Drawing on archival records from Castro's period working as a professor at the University of Vincennes in Paris in the early 1970s, this paper will explore Castro's contribution to the early development of political ecology. While in Paris Castro established a varied praxis of publishing, teaching, research networks and international advisory interventions, working with bodies such as UNESCO, as well as Latin American governments and his own organisation, the International Centre for Development. Castro worked across (at least) four languages; studying, teaching and publishing in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. He was as much a practitioner as he was a theorist, and his work denies the possibility of any binary between these two roles. This paper will therefore not only use Castro's work to re-articulate the history of political ecology, but consider how studying Castro can help us include both translation and praxis into our histories of political ecology, and the history of geography more broadly

**Keywords:** Political Ecology, History of Geography

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## **Colonial Surveys in India: Politics and Anti-politics of mapping Ecology and Ethnicity**

No regional studies in India are complete without referring to the vast documentations that were commissioned during the colonial regime. A substantive part of these studies might have been developed for the colonial administrative system. The paper analyses the colonial survey literature of northern part of today's West Bengal in India, which was constituted as an unregulated part of Bengal province under colonial regime. North Bengal is known for its rich biodiversity and multi-ethnicity. Moreover its strategic political location at the intersection of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and India made the region important for the colonial authorities. A series of surveys were conducted here to understand both its strategic importance, and its potential for forestry, plantation and agriculture. The region was interesting also for its multi-ethnic compositions and has been experiencing large-scale identity movements and peasant movements since late nineteenth century. A number of studies find the colonial aggression including the survey reports and their misinterpretations of local situations as the root cause of all ethnic, ecological and economic issues/crisis. The present paper argues that the 'colonial narratives and mapping' have become a central reference point, either to substantiate one's argument or even for counter argument. We argue that the process of re-looking at the 'colonial narratives' have constantly challenged and shaped local knowledges. Thus, the paper seeks to critically examine colonial surveys not just as maps but as colonial knowledge building processes with perjuring power relations that define key questions of 'postcolonial history, geography and anthropology'.

**Keywords:** Postcolonial knowledges; colonial ethnography; unconventional mapping; historical geography; India

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**Guido Cora travel memoirs. From the private archive of Dachà an unpublished and precious geographic source**

“The journals of the travel around the world “ is the incipit that is found in some of the manuscripts that geographer Guido Cora writes during his journey on the steam locomotive “Orvieto” on the Oriented Line, which began on July 3, 1914 in London, where immediately the geographer noticed “la costa calcarea inglese” and concluded in New York as can be seen from the text of the telegram sent to «Cora Brothers, Turin. Arrive Genova eight december steamer Taormina. Well». These precious manuscripts describe in a full and detailed way, the human, physical, economic, political, and cultural geography of the many places visited by Cora across Europe, Middle and Far East, Australia and North America. The diaries were carefully kept by Prof. Marina Dacha, granddaughter of the geographer, Paolo Revelli Beaumont, a student of Cora, who had received this inheritance of undoubted scientific value, unique witness of a complete geography that comes from the undoubted competence and sensitivity of Cora. A private and academic history and geography that unites and blends by giving us an unprecedented breakthrough of the exploratory role and exploration of a mid-twentieth-century academic who can enter international and observe, as only great geographer can do, the real world in its problematic complexity and diversity. The authors present the first results of the study from the source of these precious manuscripts in the belief that when the diaries will be fully published, they will represent a new and valuable research tool not only for those dealing with travel literature.

**Keywords:** travel memoirs; geography; Guido Cora

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### **The village of Lifta: Drafting an agnostic enclave within the Holy City of Jerusalem**

Lifta, the last Palestinian village still standing within the territory of Jerusalem, is an arena of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, where the subjects of history and memory are used by both sides as tools to reclaim rightful ownership of a place. Dating back to biblical times and abandoned by its indigenous population during the war of 1948, Lifta holds significant importance both to Jews and Arabs. Due to Jerusalem territorial conflicts during the second half of XXth century, it was kept untouched under a void on urban planning until 2001, when the status quo was disturbed by the Jerusalem Municipality; The announcement of a luxury neighbourhood development on the site threatened the historical integrity of the village. As a response, the Save Lifta Coalition was formed to fight back the municipality plans. On 2012 it was able to win some time on courts, and used it to come up with a strategy to propose Lifta as a UNESCO world heritage site, leaving therefore the village protection under the tutelage of the international community. meanwhile, during the last 50 years, particular branches of population have largely appropriated and practiced the place in the absence of any real ownership or dwellers. While Jews still come to bathe on the village pool, paying respects to biblical tradition, ancient Palestinian owners return with their families and pass on their shared memories to the newest generations on how life in Lifta was. But other branches of urban population with no particular affiliation to one or other faction has also appropriated and practiced the place, making of Lifta an island of freedom, an anomaly within the passions of the Holy City. This paper proposes Lifta as an agnostic enclave and searches within its experience a plausible alternative to deal with the way the built environment has been historically manipulated to recompose spatial practices and collective memories in the Holy City of Jerusalem.

**Keywords:** Place, memory, Heritage, Built Environment, Historical Landscape

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### **Climate Change and Conflict in the High Arctic, 1610-1670.**

Nearly five centuries ago, volcanic eruptions, a dip in solar activity, and changes in oceanic circulation sharply cooled the world's climate. Interdisciplinary scholars have recently established that this chilliest period of the Little Ice Age destabilized societies around the world. Yet, at the same time, Europeans explored and exploited frigid Arctic environments on an unprecedented scale, with profound consequences for northern ecologies and peoples. In this paper, I will trace how these relationships unfolded in the early seventeenth century off Spitsbergen, the largest island in what is now called the Svalbard archipelago. I will begin by summarizing the latest science on the counterintuitive manifestations of the Little Ice Age in and around Spitsbergen. I will then describe how changes in the average regional surface temperature of the sea and atmosphere affected the behaviour of bowhead whales off Spitsbergen. I will argue that these whales responded to climatic cooling in ways that provoked violence among groups of whalers from rival European powers. I will introduce evidence from three sources: ship logbooks kept by Arctic whalers, high-resolution satellite images, and archaeological excavations. Each provides unique perspectives on violent human responses to local environmental changes set in motion by global climate change. This bloody history shows that the Arctic resources wars widely anticipated in a warmer future also played out in the distant past.

**Keywords:** Climate, Climate Change, Arctic, Conflict, Whaling

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### **The lantern slides of Prof. Rutten's Expedition to Cuba in 1933**

University Museum Utrecht (UMU) holds about 4,500 lantern slides from the department of geography and geology. Most of these slides show geological formations or maps and were used as an early projection medium in academic teaching between circa 1900 and the 1960s. Among the slides in the collection, there is a series of an expedition, led by Prof. dr. Rutten who went to Cuba with a group of students in 1933. Rather than documenting observations and geological phenomena, the slides of this set seem to focus on promoting adventurous feelings of going on a field trip. While such 'anecdotal' material is well-known to exist in personal photo collections, it is intriguing to see such imagery in a medium intended for public lectures. With a combination of visual analysis, source critique and contextualizing information from the university's archive, I will reconstruct the historical meanings and uses of this curious slide set: These slides, so it seems from my preliminary investigation, were not shown in academic or outreach lectures but were used to lobby for funding for expeditions in special presentations. The objects in collections, so my conviction, have more to tell about the various professional and media practices that staff in geography and geology engaged with.

**Keywords:** visual material; education; expedition; lantern slides

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### **A drought chronology for the Low Countries, 1500-1833**

A drought chronology for the time-period 1500 to 1833 has been established for the Low Countries. The range of the time-period starts approximately by the beginning of the Renaissance where information related to human activities starts to become more regularly recorded. On the other end, the time-period studied ends when Adolphe Quelelet starts his long-term climatological observations at the Royal Observatory of Brussels, Belgium. The Low Countries area studied comprises Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxemburg, northern France and the border area with Germany, a region subject to the maritime north-western European meteorological climate. The drought database has been built up by a thorough investigation of contemporaneous manuscripts, annals, journals, diaries, almanacs, chronicles, descriptions, tracts, yearbooks, essays, ephemerides, registers, pamphlets, mémoires, newspapers starting in the early 18th century, magazines, reports and scientific publications by historians, environmentalists and hydrologists. This study uses a documentary-based approach of pre-instrumental times in the Low Countries. A characterization of the data in the drought chronology is given by the length of the no-rain period expressed in weeks to months, and to the hydrological, agricultural and environmental consequences of the drought. Worst case examples and their impact are described.

**Keywords:** drought, Low Countries, chronology, impacts

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### **Analyzing and visualizing spatial patterns, social composition and wealth based on census data (1870) in Northeastern Hungary**

Our contribution attempts to (1) outline methods that can help identify different social layers in urban societies (to facilitate future comparative investigations of urban places in Hungary). (2) At the same time it tries to compare the traditional classifications of transforming societies with the possibilities offered by modern statistical methods on the example of a small, but quickly urbanising town in N-Hungary. By applying GIS technics the lecture aims at (3) analyzing the transforming spatial patterns and social relations, (4) furthermore, the social composition and welfare of the society in the late 19th c using the data of the census conducted in 1870. The 1870 census sheets – containing household level data, which is unique compared to the methodology of subsequent official censuses – survived in the NE parts of the former Hungarian Kingdom providing a huge potential database to analyze the regional similarities and dissimilarities of migration, social stratification, occupation structure, social networks and even wealth (for which the later censuses are inappropriate) in villages and towns. Located along the language contact zone and the market line, the selection of Sátoraljaújhely (a county seat) as a sample area was ideal. The 2150 households offered substantial material for quantitative statistical analysis, and the timing itself was also fortunate. The railway was just opened in 1870, while guilds were dissolved in 1872, thus the parallel coexistence of traditional and modern social patterns and structures could be observed due to the date of conscription. Urbanization process turned the town into a classical melting pot which is reflected in its religious diversity: 35% of the population was of Jewish ancestry, Roman catholics reached also 30%, Calvinist protestants 12-14%, Greek Catholics approximately 20%. Analyzing and mapping the data on occupation, religion the number of rooms, kitchens, economic buildings, household size and density, we tried to depict a picture of a transforming town using historical geographical methods.

**Keywords:** GIS, census of 1870, spatial patterns, socio-demographic features, urban spaces



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**Public transport provision, property ownership and environmental conflict in London, c.1860-1914**

The development of public transport in cities is often related in terms of technological progress and investment, rarely as a contestation over space and property. An exception concerns the frequently noted routing of main railway lines through slum districts where the railway purported to be ‘cleansing’ and ‘improving’ the city. This paper examines the early history of public transport in central and inner London – both above and below ground – in terms of property interests and environmental impacts. This was a particularly contentious issue given the private ownership of all forms of public transport in London prior to World War I. The building of the first underground lines directly beneath main roads, while minimizing the need to purchase and demolish private property, caused prolonged road closures – and associated claims for loss of business from shopkeepers and factory/workshop owners whose clients were denied easy access – and long-term environmental problems associated with ventilation and vibration. meanwhile, on the surface, bus and tram operation also provoked conflict – with other road users and with the owners and occupiers of property that lined routes – and leading to the exclusion of tramways from most of the City and West End. My overall aim in this paper, therefore, is to offer a new integration of urban environmental and transport history that is sensitive to local geography.

**Keywords:** environment, London, property, streets, transport

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### **Geography of the ‘Historia Brittonum’: Some Problems**

The purpose of my paper is twofold: first is to explore some of the geographical terms used in the IXth century Latin compilation known as ‘Historia Britons’ (‘History of the Britons’), and second to examine the list of 28 ‘civitates’ comprising Chapter 66a of the ‘Historia’, mentioned as early as VI century in Gildas’s ‘The Excidio Britanniae’. This old puzzle have perplexed scholars since Middle Ages and they still pose questions both of identification and etymology. These toponyms, given in Old Welsh, defeated satisfactory interpretation in the tenth, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth centuries, and they still do so. My aim is not so much historical as literary and that means I will not attempt to treat aforementioned list and other geographical material from the ‘Historia’ as a source that can be used to write history, but rather try to show to what extent its author presents narrative internally coherent on its own terms. What is more it can be fairly easily demonstrated that the ‘Historia’ (including geographical sections) is the product of careful literary composition, far from being a ‘heap’ of poorly digested source materials claimed by some of historians including J. N. L. Myers, John Morris and Leslie Alcock. Indeed, as D. N. Dumville has convincingly shown, that view rested on the preface ascribed to one Nennius, now known to be spurious and a late addition to a text.

**Keywords:** ‘Historia Brittonum’; place-names; historical toponymy; textual criticism; Welsh language

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**National Park Service Management of the American Coastline**

Coastal conservation is a difficult and often controversial activity in most countries in the world. The United States National Park Service (NPS) has the most stringent regulations for preserving open space, natural and cultural resources, and public recreation places in the country. At the same time, coastal property values are among the highest in the nation as ever more people seek to live along beaches. The NPS faces four types of problems as it seeks to acquire, protect, and manage coastal sites: Land expense and public resistance to government ownership; termination of exploitative activities; determination of whether managers should emphasize natural, historical or recreational resources; and challenges to the NPS mission to restore ecological processes and habitats. I will use case studies from two types of units in the park system: national parks, which traditionally emphasize protection of natural resources, including Channel Islands in California and Olympic in Washington; and national seashores, which began as a recreation movement, including Gulf Islands in Florida and Mississippi, Cumberland Island in Georgia, and Point Reyes in California. The agency's management policies have evolved in response to science and politics that have left legacies in the landscapes of these coastal reserves.

**Keywords:** Coastal management, Preservation, National Park Service, Land Use

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## **Construction on Animal Diversity Historical Database of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region**

Through collecting and analyzing records related to animals in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region in the Chinese historical literatures, we can know the panorama of animal diversity in this region during the historical period. And we can explore the historical interaction among animals, natural environment and culture. Along with these records and statistics, we can build 'the Animal Diversity Historical Database of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region'. Moreover 'the directory of historical animals in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region' also can be listed through this research. This study can provide reasonable historical data and experience of animal diversity in this region to preserve the ecological environment at the contemporary age, such as in-situ conservation or ex-situ conservation of animal.

**Keywords:** Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, animal diversity, historical database

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### **Urban Historical Geography in China: A Status Review**

In this paper I highlight the need and value of a historical geographical understanding of China's recent urbanization. To that end, a brief review of urban historical geographical studies on China is drawn up. It helps to disperse the seeming irrelevance of historical geography in contemporary urban development. It is proved that, quite on the contrary, historical geography of the city was intentionally downplayed in the current mode of development in China. Through the analysis of a few cases of urban development projects, I argue that historical geography forms a robust tool of criticism toward contemporary urbanism. Historical geography is not meant to be a route map for development or operational manual, but rather a bridge that connects the past with the present. As such, it provides a fuller picture that should not and can not be obscured.

**Keywords:**

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**Engineering Modernity: The Stevenson Engineering Company c.1800-1900 and infrastructural developments in Scotland**

The Stevenson Engineering Company rose to prominence in the early nineteenth century. The Company was one of the most famous and prolific engineering firms operating in Scotland in the nineteenth century. Particularly well-known for their work for the Northern Lighthouse Board, the company were also involved in other large scale infrastructural projects including harbours, docks, roads and railways. The company's archive of maps, plans and technical drawings has hitherto escaped significant scholarly notice. A detailed analysis of these documents, however, has the potential to give new insight into the spaces and features that were mapped, designed and built by the Stevensons. The paper outlines potential lines of inquiry generated by the Stevenson materials and the implications of this research for the history of cartography, engineering, the state and the built environment in nineteenth-century Scotland.

**Keywords:** Engineering Infrastructure Scotland

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## **The Holy Roman Empire in the early modern period – An Historical GIS**

After the peace treaty of Münster in 1648 until its end in 1806 the Holy Roman Empire consisted of around 1800 territorial units of various size. Powerful states like those of the prince electors are mixed with a huge number of smaller territories like imperial cities, prince-abbacies or imperial knights which were organized in imperial circles since the diet held in Augsburg in the year 1500. For a better understanding of the territorial structure and the mechanism of the development of a modern statehood even in those tiny areas it is very important to have a tool which allows to compare them for example in terms of size, structure, confession, dynastic integration. The best tool for such a perspective is an Historical GIS. In this paper we present and discuss the first results of a GIS which is trying to bring all these areas together with a clearly defined set of attributes. One of the major problems is to find archival and cartographic sources which secure data over the whole area in an acceptable quality without any larger gaps. A major goal is also to build a bridge to the territorial developments during the Napoleonic period after 1806 and to the situation of the period after the congress of Vienna. Thus it will be possible to see which territories were merged to the more powerful modern German states in the 19th century. Some first examples of an analysis with the help of the Historical GIS. will be presented.

**Keywords:** Holy Roman Empire; Early Modern Period; Historical GIS; Territoriality

Phil Dodds

### **Hearing Hammer Hill: pop music as auditory geography**

Musicians do not just produce sound; they are, perhaps necessarily, expert listeners. But how does a musician hear the world? And what (and how) can academic geographers learn from this form of listening? In this paper, I seek to advance the 'listening geographies' literature by returning, apparently unambitiously, to the world of pop songs about a suburb, in order to explore how music can make and mark the world, how sounding and listening work as geographical practices, and how pop musicians stand in a valuable if often overlooked geographical tradition. I listen to indie pop musician Jens Lekman's sonic reminiscences about his home suburb of Hammarkullen (or 'Hammer Hill') in Gothenburg. In doing so, I explore a history of amateur musical performances, community carnivals, radical hip-hop collectives and, more generally, a rich sonic historical geography of a contested, stigmatised, marginalised place in 1990s Sweden. Listening to popular music, therefore, and understanding how it has historically been heard and used, can help us make sense of a complex (sub)urban past.

**Keywords:** Sonic geographies; listening geographies; Gothenburg; Jens Lekman



Phil Dodds

### **Reading women in Edinburgh, 1770-1810: geographies of an Enlightenment bookshop**

At the heart of Enlightenment Edinburgh was a bookshop run by Charles Elliott and, subsequently, by the partnership of John Bell and John Bradfute. Their business accounts are extremely valuable sources for the study of the Enlightenment print trade. Besides providing details of the booksellers' interactions with customers and counterparts elsewhere in Britain, Europe and North America, their 'day books' record the names, occupations and addresses of the thousands of buyers of books in and around Edinburgh. Focusing on the sales of geographical publications in particular, it is possible to identify the purchase, sale and/or binding of some 10,500 maps, globes and geographical texts. This paper focuses on a small but significant proportion of the buyers to study those women who constituted a commercial audience for geographical publications in Edinburgh, 1770-1810. In identifying specific individuals, it is possible also to explore how those book buyers may have read or in other ways made use of the items they bought from the bookshop, and to make more general arguments about the place or the 'where' of women's geographical reading in the Scottish Enlightenment.

**Keywords:** Enlightenment; reading; booksellers; travel writing; translation

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### **A New method of the Historical Urbanonymy**

The structure of any toponym, as well as of any other proper name is composite; namely, it combines a proper noun (name) with a generalizing term (denotat). In case of urbanonyms, generalizing terms define hills, rivers, woods, fields, meadows, gardens, settlement, households, churches, mills, roads, streets etc. On one hand, historians have studied towns/cities streets' names similarly to other science branches. On the other hand, though, they have researched proper names only partially: in other words, the name has been researched without its generalizing term. The experience of the early modern Lviv urbanonym history shows the following tendencies:

- a proper noun attributes to the different articles (objects) of the town area;
- a proper noun mainly disappears when the article (object) has been destroyed;
- a proper noun can pass from one article (object) to another when a new article (object) develops instead of the former one;
- majority of the early modern possessive proper nouns have changed after its owner had changed.
- the articles (objects) of urbanonyms are divided into such categories as:
- the natural articles (hills, rivers, woods);
- manmade articles (houses, gardens, beeyards, streets etc);
- and virtual articles ('laneos', plots). In sum, therefore, it is suggested by the current paper to classify articles (objects) instead of names classification. Such method approximates the historical urbanonymy to the historical topography simultaneously making the results of both branches more comprehensible and clear.

**Keywords:** : historical urbanonymy, historical topography, early modern Lviv, articles(objects), classification

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### **The mobile museum: economic botany in circulation**

This paper presents research from a research project on the mobility of objects into and out of the economic botany collections at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, from 1847 to the present day. Originally established as part of a public museum, these collections received thousands of objects from all parts of the world, the display of which was intended to illustrate the properties of plants and their economic potential. The research seeks to move beyond the conventional focus in museum studies on processes of acquisition and accumulation in order to consider the re-circulation of specimens and artefacts through donations to and exchanges with other botanic gardens, ethnographic collections, industrial museums and schools. This is situated in the context of wider scholarly interest in forms of circulation and mobility (of things, people and ideas) amongst historians of science and empire. Here the specific nature of the Kew complex and its association with a particular model of circulation (notably the exchange of duplicates) is a key theme.

**Keywords:** circulation; museum; botany; culture; collections

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### **Regional lines in a sand. On reconstruction of borders in the Kuiavia and the Dobrzyn land in 16th century**

Working on historical atlases, one have to deal with some general research problems. Among others, a great issue is to find a proper line and demarcate a space between two different regions, with a different former history, different regional authorities, different administrative structure, etc. As long as one can use modern, cartomertic maps and plans, this task is not troublesome. The problem in its ostentation appears when one deals with early modern historical records useful for reconstruction of settlement network, which are mostly written sources, i.e. tax registers. Information from those records needs to be effectively transferred into a spatial database allowing a computer to transform it into a digital map. In this paper I will present and ongoing research on reconstruction of regional borders of the Kuiavia region and the Dobrzyn Land in a Polish territory in 16th century. Paper will focus on main challenges in this research, and possible solution. A theoretical background will also be presented, reaching to Noel Parker and Nick Vaughan-Williams' considerations on 'lines in a sand' – different approaches to understand a 'border', as well as classical work on economics of location by August Lösch.

**Keywords:** historical atlas, regional studies, settlement network, spatial studies, border lines

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### **The Belated City: Ciudad Guayana and the Harvard–MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies, 1961–1976**

This paper rethinks the developmentalist new town that affiliates of the Harvard–MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies, one of the first and most widely imitated interdisciplinary centers in an American university, configured on contract from 1961 at Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela. Frustrated in greater Boston and ambivalent about their insertion into the local politics of planning, the Joint Center partnered with a regional authority and then, to no one's amusement, helped administer that town from afar. A revolving cast of American planners purpose-built a dispersed, linear city that was to serve as generator of generalizable knowledge about contemporary urban form, urban life, and their mutual 'feedback.' (Indeed, Guayana formed the referent for a generation's worth of monographs by planners and social scientists from the two universities — most notably Donald Appleyard, whose cybernetic theses on planning and urban perception updated Kevin Lynch's 'image studies' and had a long afterlife.) In the process, the Center, which into the 1970s incubated several of America's most prominent neoconservative voices on urban questions — Nathan Glazer, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, James Q. Wilson, Edward Banfield — came to insist on the inbuilt limits to ever knowing the city in full, much less conjuring its future. At Guayana and along transnational circuits of their own making, in their failure they initiated extraterritorially one variant of the much-remarked retreat from planning that, reapplied, would color the temporal politics of American urbanism over the ensuing few decades — on broadly cybernetic grounds declaring large-scale interventions on the urban fabric to be belated.

**Keywords:** urbanism, planning, intellectual history, the Americas

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**Literary and Philosophical Societies in England and their Scholarly Networks, c. 1780-1840**

Historians who have written about the large number of literary and philosophical societies established in England and Wales between c. 1780 and 1840 have tended to treat them as part of the broader history of science, technology and the Industrial Revolution. The story of their development, when it is told, is generally kept separate from the history of England's universities in the same period. In this paper I would like to explore some of the neglected yet important connections between England's literary and philosophical societies and universities, not only in England, but also in Scotland and, crucially, overseas - with institutions in France, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Russia. In addition to the inclusion of individual scholars from particular universities among the lists of honorary members of literary and philosophical societies, the paper will consider the physical movement and circulation of university scholars between the lit and phils as well as direct institutional connections between specific universities and literary and philosophical societies. At the same time it will consider to what extent it might be appropriate to conceptualise the lit and phils (and learned societies more broadly) as a type of university incorporating aspects of both the teaching and research practices associated with (and which became characteristic of) European universities in the later nineteenth century.

**Keywords:** knowledge; knowledge networks; universities; literary and philosophical societies; scholarly identities

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## **From Demanding to Promising Cultural Heritage**

Cultural heritage is perceived as an obstacle for the functions and investments required by the urban development and is regarded as a source of economic inconvenience. It is mostly difficult to attain the high budget conservation projects by the scarce public funds of a developing country. The economic resource generating capacity of the cultural heritage and its potential to strengthen social cohesion by enhancing the local identity and social memory are underutilized. Another misconception is to overlook the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Intangible heritage is usually not properly taken into account together with the tangible cultural heritage. Consequently, loss of the soul of the cultural space is unavoidable. Additionally, the top-down and isolated decision making processes excluding the local stakeholders inevitably solidify the demanding, abandoned and deteriorating situation of the cultural heritage. In this context, this research targets to map the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the Historic Peninsula of Istanbul, throughout the selected 5 Ottoman Commercial Inns which have been built in 15th-17th centuries. The traditional and the functional relations in those inns as well as the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage will be interpreted multi-dimensionally in order to generate new financial resources by the involvement of the local stakeholders.

**Keywords:** Istanbul, Cultural Heritage, Ottoman Commercial Inn

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### **Terra incognita: women's expeditions in the Arctic c.1913-1955**

Many of the dominant images of polar exploration focus on the famous all-male expeditions of the 'heroic age of exploration', such as the quest for the North-West Passage, or the many attempts on the South Pole. Women's Arctic expeditionary work, in common with women's expeditionary and geographical work more broadly, has been comparatively overlooked in the history of geographical thought and practice, and within many histories of polar exploration (Domosh 1991; Rose 1993; Maddrell 2009). Drawing on extensive archival research in the Collections of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), and on the rich and developing literature of feminist historiography in the history of geographical thought and practice, this paper will consider women's participation in expeditions to Greenland, Iceland and other parts of the Arctic Circle in the early to mid-twentieth century, looking in particular at expeditions supported by the Royal Geographical Society during this period. Focusing on less well-known figures and expeditions, the paper will explore the hidden histories of women's Arctic exploration, considering in particular the importance of familial-social networks for women's access to expeditionary spaces, and the emerging space of undergraduate 'training' expeditions in the immediate post-World War II period from 1948-1955.

**Keywords:** feminist historical geography; women; history of geography; exploration; arctic



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### **Changes of the network of church institutions (monasteries and rural churches) in medieval Hungary (1000-1550)**

The changes of the settlement system of medieval Hungary (in geographic terms the Carpathian Basin) are in many respects difficult to detect. For the early period (before the mid-thirteenth century), there are very few written sources and their data often cannot be ‘georeferenced’ anymore. Archaeological research contributed a lot to our knowledge, but the dating of the findings is not precise enough to establish a solid absolute chronology. As for the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Period, our data are better in both qualitative and quantitative respect, but their interpretation is difficult without the link to the earlier period. In fact, there are three sets of data offering a better image about the transformations of the medieval period: the monastic network which is better documented and better datable than other settlement features, the eleventh-century churches and coin-dated churchyards, and finally the papal tithe list of 1332–1337 which furthermore can be compared to other similar sources in Europe (e.g. England, France, Poland). The first two are complex data sets of historical and archaeological sources, while the third is a written source, with some archaeological proofs. The fourth and last element of the database (in process) is composed of diverse registers from the mid-sixteenth century which already contain bits of information about the confessional situation, too. The main purpose of the analysis is to describe long-term changes of the settlement system and to detect possible (environmental, demographic, economic etc.) agents behind them.

**Keywords:** monastic network, parishes, settlement system, medieval Hungary

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### **Geographic ‘Facts’ and Scientific ‘Reasoning’: The Development of Expert Czechoslovak Thinking from the Viewpoint of the History of Science**

During the Paris Peace negotiations at the end of the First World War, the Czechoslovak delegation made extensive use of background material produced by experts in their attempt to establish a favourable negotiating position around issues such as the establishment of the new Hungarian-Czechoslovak border. In their attempt to develop a system of ‘scientific’ arguments, the Czechoslovak delegation drew on a wide range of information, including many geographical studies and reports, and in particular those produced from the standpoint of military, political, and economic geography. A close analysis of these geographical texts and their accompanying maps reveals not only the ways in which the different concepts and theories of contemporary geographical approaches were utilized, but also the extent to which they were embedded within the history of science itself.

**Keywords:** First World War; Paris Peace negotiations; Hungarian-Czechoslovak border; geographical approaches; background materials of delegations;

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**The known unknown land. The history of study of the north China in 19 century.**

To the middle of the XIX century the territory of north part of China was not the full investigated. The most reliable maps were made by the monks of Jesuits in the middle of the XVIII century. This territory was the border territory between Russia and China and was under the jurisdiction of China. But there wasn't any astronomical research or any mapping in this region until the middle of the XIX century. From the beginning of the XVIII century on the territory of Beijing was situated the Russian Orthodox mission. In the 1848 on the territory of this mission the Russian Academy of sciences was built the Russian Magneto-meteorological observatory. The last director of this observatory H. Fritsche had made a numerous investigation on the north part of China during his expedition. First from the scientists, both the Chinese and European, he made maps with careful astronomical investigations of this territory.

Keywords: China, expedition, Russian Academy of sciences

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**Voices from the Northeast: radical development and geographies of global engagement in Brazil and in exile (1960s-1980s)**

Many Brazilian scholars experienced the exile, or different levels of political persecution, during the military dictatorship which ruled their country from 1964 to 1985. Three geographers from the region traditionally considered as the less “developed”, the Northeast, were among the most active in establishing global networks of scholarly sociability during their voluntary or forced sojourns in Europe, Africa and North America. They were Milton Santos (1926-2001) from Bahia, Josué De Castro (1908-1973) and Manuel Correia de Andrade (1922-2007), both from Pernambuco. Addressing their unpublished correspondence, only recently opened to researchers in Brazilian public archives such as the São Paulo IEB and the Recife CEHIBRA, I analyse their exchanges with international geographers, which show the width of their networks and the contributions they provided for international critical and radical scholarship on matters of geography and “development”. This contribution extends both recent literature on critical development and decolonization, and the debates on localisations and circulations of knowledge. My argument is twofold: first, the biographies of these scholars, further clarified by the primary sources I analyse, show the importance of the Nordeste as a case study for scholars seeking alternatives to mainstream neo-colonial notions of development worldwide. Second, states and political persecutions can affect “global histories of geography” in contradictory ways: on the one hand, they can hinder the circulation of knowledge by implementing conservative and nationalistic politics; on the other, they can involuntarily open unexpected paths for global engagement by stimulating stories of exile and emigration, indirectly fostering the encounters that these experiences may entail.

**Keywords:** Scientific Networks; Northeast of Brazil; Critical Development; Global engagement;

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### **The creative exile: transnational and multilingual histories of radical geographies**

Extending recent literature on locations and circulations of knowledge in the history of science, I address the role that the experience of the exile played in stimulating transnational and transcultural exchanges in radical scholarship. My main argument is that the exile can play a 'creative' role in making scholars and activists transgressing the boundaries of their formal cultures and belongings, despite the hindrances that states, institutions and national schools often put to the circulation of knowledge. I analyse three examples of scholars, different for gender, nationality, language, ethnic origin and historical period. The first case is the famous anarchist geographer Elisée Reclus (1830-1905) and his first exile (1852-1857). During those years, he fled the French Second Empire wandering between Ireland, Louisiana and Colombia; I show how these experiences contributed to shape scholarly and political views. The second case is the anarchist scholar Maria Luisa Berneri (1918-1949), the author of a History of Utopia drawing upon the tradition of early anarchist geographies. An Italian anti-fascist refugee, Berneri lived the essential of her scholarly life in London, where she assimilated the traditions of British socialism while bringing there some elements of 'Latin' anarchism, mainly inspired by Errico Malatesta. The third case is Brazilian Marxist geographer Milton Santos (1926-2001), exiled under the military dictatorship from 1964 to 1977, years when he wandered between France, United States, Venezuela and Tanzania. In this case, the exile radicalised Santos's thinking and allowed him to be internationally influential in the circuits of early 'radical geography'. In all these cases, I discuss openings and constraints of the exile by analysing primary sources such as the protagonists' correspondence.

**Keywords:** Exile; Anarchist Geographies; Mobilities of Knowledge; Multilingualism, Historical Geographies of Translation

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## **Golf courses as a landscape-shaping element. Case study Czechia**

Golf courses are among not only remarkable, but also contradictory/controversial landscape-shaping elements. In many places, their existence is a welcome new element in land-use development – for (promotion of) tourism –, but also an object of discussions especially of environmental contexts/problems arising from their construction and existence/operation. No other sport but just golf occupies/reshapes so big portions of the landscape (Gange, Lindsay, Schofield 2003). The occupation of large tracts of land, often located in areas with attractive countryside and a high consumption of water for irrigation of large grasslands prompt a number of arguments about the positive/negative aspects of the landscape exploited in this way. E.g., U.S. biochemist M. L. Cherniak, who studies the negative impact of the construction and operation of golf courses on human life and the environment, stresses the negative effect on local water resources, due to the application of pesticides and artificial fertilisers, and on biodiversity and human health. The opposite view is held by Tanner, Gange (2005). These authors conducted research into species diversity of birds and vegetation in golf courses in Britain compared with the surrounding landscape and arrived at the conclusion that golf courses of any age enhance local biodiversity. Other differing views are connected with the construction of golf courses itself. In many cases, the terrain is quite re-modelled, which changes the surface discharge and transforms original biotopes of flora and fauna. Another problem is encountered by the users after a golf course is opened, when it becomes a barrier in the landscape. It is inaccessible not only in order to maintain the quality of the tended lawn, but also for the sake of security because the golf ball may be moving with the speed of over 200 kmph at the distance of 100 and more metres. Golf courses have been part of the landscape for centuries. The first golf course was established as an attraction for spa guests on the territory of present-day Czechia in 1905. In the interwar period, some more golf courses were added and with some exceptions, golf was becoming a popular entertainment of upper classes. Although golf courses represented a 'bourgeois sport,' six more were constructed even under the Communist regime. In the post-totalitarian era, Czechia saw an unparalleled growth in the number of golf courses (the number rose more than ten times during the past 20 years). In connection with the unseen intensity of construction of golf courses in Czechia, which implicated a large occupation of land, the question arose of where or specifically on what land are they built? Is there a use of grassland or, on the contrary, of quality arable land? And what is the importance of the utilisation of reclaimed areas destroyed by mining and is their potential exploited? Is golf, similar to its very beginnings, an affair of elites or a sport accessible to everyone? Do the golf courses, like in the past, have a link to the existing tourist attractions or are they becoming attractions in previously ignored localities? The contribution introduces the results of a detailed analysis of individual land plots (over 7,000) and characteristics used in order to create a typology of the 103 golf courses existing in Czechia as of 2013. Using the example of selected golf courses (one built in a historical park, another one built on farmland), it discusses the changing meaning and impact of the existence of golf courses in various spatiotemporal contexts.

**Keywords:** golf courses, landscape, Czechia, the 20th Century

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**Morphology of settlement as the research direction of historical geography - theoretical issues and reclassification proposals**

Morphology of settlements is one of the most important research directions of historical geography in the field of reconstruction of the cultural landscape. This discipline, despite its rich geohistoriography, suffers from the problem of a not fully formed paradigm. Many theoretical-methodological issues require further redefining and deeper reflection. The author of the paper, guided by his own experience in the field of geographic and historical research of settlement, decided to present selected issues, constituting an attempt to develop current theoretical concepts. The author will present the concept of reclassification taking into account the objective criterion and the temporal perspective of the research. Detailed analysis will include a general and regional morphology in historical, present and prognostic perspective, as well as an attempt of redefinition of the historical physiography, morphography and morphometry, genetic morphology, dynamic morphology and comparative morphology. Morphostatic (horizontal) and morphodynamic (vertical) approaches were identified as part of the morphological divisions. The author will also present his own concept of the morphogenes and the morphological changes, the comparative analysis of layouts according to the criterion of similarity and uniqueness taking into account the relic and endemic aspects of settlement forms

**Keywords:** morphology, settlement, historical geography, urban and rural form

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**The longest one-man weather chronicle (1721 to 1786) by Gottfried Reyger for Gdańsk, Poland as a source for improved understanding of past climate variability**

The chronicle of botanist and meteorologist Gottfried Reyger, covering the period from December 1721 to June 1786, is a reliable source of information with the potential to contribute to the understanding of climate variability in 18th-century Gdańsk, the significant old Hanseatic city in Northern Poland. The temperature and precipitation series for all months, seasons and years of the period 1721–1786 were indexed against contemporary conditions according to the proposal of Fernandez-Fernandez et al. (2017). The climate in the 18th century in Gdańsk was colder than nowadays; the springs were much cooler, as were the summers, while the autumns and winters were warmer. A few relatively cold periods and several warm periods were identified. The first half of the analyzed period was very humid, whereas the second was quite dry. The reconstructed indexed data series were compared to annual and seasonal mean values of air temperature and precipitation derived from regular instrumental observations made in Gdańsk since 1739. The linear regression method was applied to calibrate the reconstructed index series against anomalies from the 1961–1990 average. The correlation coefficient, standard error of estimate and the Root mean Square Error statistics were used to diagnose the quality of calibration and verification. The highest correlation between the temperature indices and the observational series was found for winter. The reconstructed series for precipitation has a smaller variability than in reality. The reconstructed values for the years prior to 1739 indicates cold years for 1725–1732 and a wet period in the 1730s.

**Keywords:** historical climatology, documentary data, climate variability, 18th century, Gdańsk, Poland



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### **Climate as a risk factor for agriculture - food prices and weather in Gdansk in the 18th century**

The 18th century was characterized by numerous events negatively influencing the availability of food in Europe, including weather events as one of the most important factors enabling the food production. The collected documentary sources, including the price list of food products for the period from 1701 to 1800 and weather chronicles provide sufficient material to investigate the contribution of weather phenomena, like e.g. anomalously wet or dry seasons to the market of food. The aim of our research is to present a relationship between climatic conditions in Gdańsk, the significant old Hanseatic city in Northern Poland and prices of the most important food products, e.g. cereals etc.

**Keywords:** historical climatology, documentary data, climate variability, 18th century, Gdansk, Poland

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### Verticality and the global scientific imagining of the Himalaya, 1800-50

It was for both science and empire that East India Company employees lugged (or rather, employed Asian porters to lug) a panoply of fragile instruments into, and specimens out of, the Himalaya in order to account for what were only just coming to be acknowledged were by far the highest mountains on the globe. Accurately measuring altitude above sea level had never really been necessary before, but height was becoming a critical variable in many of the Humboldtian-infused sciences of the period, especially biogeography, altitude physiology, and geology. This scientific engagement with three dimensions was complicated by explorers' and surveyors' dependence on their guides, the limits of imperial mastery along nascent high mountain frontiers, and the physiological challenges of working at altitude. By focusing on the first half of the nineteenth century, often overlooked for the later period, I show that the gradual accumulation of a scientific, political and imaginative coherence in the Himalaya occurred simultaneously with an increasing recognition of the commensurability of mountain environments. Mountain science as understood in this period was, I argue, always global science, with both a material dimension in the movement of things – specimens, scientific instruments, inscriptions and drawings – and an imaginative dimension in the way that plants, fossils and bodies increasingly had to be located on globe that was vertical as well as round. Practicing science was thus an inherently comparative process for the European actors, and even while physically ascending into the Himalaya, they were also engaging with a vertical globe that already featured the Alps and Andes, even if tracing these equivalencies sometimes caused more confusion rather than coherence.

Keywords: Himalaya, global science, empire, imaginative geographies

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## **The Polar Eden: Inventing a Racial Geography of Nineteenth-Century Creation Science**

The ‘geography of religion’ can be as much about ideology as theology, or as Lily Kong (2010, 770) writes, the unspooling of ‘phenomena that may not appear to be substantively about religion.’ This paper constitutes our increasing understanding of a moment of racial historical geography invented under the imprimatur of Victorian evangelicalism: the ‘Polar Eden.’ A trick of the racializing evangelical Protestant geographical imagination qua nineteenth century anti-Darwinist broadside, the Polar Eden thesis represents an interdisciplinary marvel. Coalescing from a mélange of biblical studies, comparative religion, world mythology, comparative linguistics, prehistoric climatology, paleontology, physical geography, and Arctic exploration, the Polar Eden thesis, as articulated by Boston University president William Fairfield Warren (1885), tilted the Darwinian assertion of the African origins of humankind on its side. The Polar Eden fashioned northern Europe and Siberia into a cartographic ‘navel of the earth.’ A northern ‘garden of Eden’ – and convenient temperate site of human creation in an environmental determinist milieu anxious over the presupposed links between incivility and equatorial and southern geographies – was possible and even probable, because Warren believed, erroneously, that the region enjoyed warmer climates in its ancient past. This meant Warren’s *Paradise Found: The Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole* (1885) was a ‘discovery’ of a non-African locus for divine creation, a geography also more appropriate for the moral climatological impulse of the era (Livingstone 1994). A northern Eden birthed not ‘a blackish, woolly-haired, prognathous, ape-like being’ (Warren 1885, 326, 405-406) but a “Golden Race” of men.’

**Keywords:** creationism, evangelical Protestantism, Victorian, racism, Garden of Eden

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**Mapping the No Man's Land. Holocaust refugees in East-Central Europe at the end of the 1930s**

Throughout 1938, a new territory formed along the borders of East-Central European states: the No Man's Land where unwanted (and mostly Jewish) refugees were trapped. Small or larger groups of people were forced to camp alongside roads, on fields, in dilapidated buildings, between the border posts, or in interment behind the lines. The proposed paper will explore the benefits of locating this phenomenon, using GIS technologies, in space and time. It will probe how historical geography can contribute to the understanding of the radical forms of exclusion of refugees by European nation states and to explaining why the refugee No Man's Land appeared in this specific time and space.

**Keywords:** refugees, the Holocaust, No Man's Land

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### **Spatial aspects of the late 15th – middle 16th c. cadastral inquiries and overland roads network of Novgorodian Land**

The earliest cadastral descriptions survived from Russian State cover Novgorodian land. They are dated to the late 15th – middle 16th c. (edge of the 15-16th c., late 1530-s and early 1550-s). The huge territory belonging to Novgorod each time was divided between several commissions for inquiry. The basic division was predetermined by limits of large administrative units called pyatinas. Within each pyatina two, three or four commissions were engaged. The principles of distribution of parish areas among officials were discovered on the base of spatial relations and historical sources study. It turned out that each commission got their territory distinguished from the neighboring ones by the line of big overland road. So the net road served as an important element of administrative landscape. It was used for demarcation of areas of cadastral inquiries.

Keywords: cadastral inquiries, spatial organization, roads

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### **The mid 16th Century Administrative Catalogue of Distances As a Source on Historical Geography of Novgorodian Land**

So called 'List of Novgorodian Parish Centers' was published first in the late 19th century. But till nowadays it was dated wrongly to the early 17th century. Historical source study discovered that it should be dated to the middle 16th century. The List describes distances from Novgorod to each parish center of Novgorodian land. Nomenclature of these centers was borrowed from cadastral books of the early 1540-s. The order in which the document lists the parishes correlates with sequence of these names in cadastral books very closely. But the books order has priority because it may be explained from specificity of appropriate manuscripts. On the other hand the List has original data about distances aliquot to 10. Sometimes these distances are shorter than distance in a straight line. So they can't be treated as a result of measurements on the ground. They were accumulated as a sum of nominal approximate distances between parish centers passed from Novgorod on the way to the final point during state yam (coachman) service. The List is interpreted as an administrative catalogue of distances all over the territory controlled from Novgorod. It was used for calculation of payment of yam service. Each distance may be treated as an attribute that reflects officials' vision of controlled space. GIS technologies facilitate to visualize the 'administrative landscape' of Novgorodian land via cartogram where localized parish centers are placed on the relief map depending on the remoteness of the point from Novgorod.

Keywords: overland roads, Novgorod, historical geography

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### **Converting historical transport maps into a GIS**

This contribution reports on an ongoing research project: reconstructing the Western European transport network back to 1500. The concept and motivation was presented at ICHG in 2015. The aim of this project is to analyse the role of transport infrastructure in state evolvement; the analysis is based on a historical geographical information system (hGIS). This contribution focuses on the available materials needed, such as maps, tables and itineraries of different centuries. Their availability, quality, information density, and ability to process is assessed and summarised. A method to convert such documents into a hGIS is presented and heuristics to connect spatial information from different times is discussed. Finally, an illustrative example, Switzerland, shows feasibility and limitations of this approach as well as results. First results show, for example, that between 1850 and today travel time was reduced by up to 90% and that the unequal connectivity between different parts of the country has been levelled out.

**Keywords:** hGIS, monochrome maps, travel time, transport network

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### **Italian travellers to Morocco in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Writers, Artists, and Geographers**

Morocco is not traditionally associated with Italy's political and cultural interests. The studies carried out so far have presented few isolated cases of connections between the two countries. The present essay aims to bring to surface the uninterrupted attraction of Italian travellers towards Morocco between the late XIX century and the first decades of the XX. This study is going to highlight not only the most famous cases, but above all the least known ones. The travel report by renowned writer Edmondo de Amicis is analyzed on the basis of the iconographic representations of the artists who accompanied him. One of the goals of this paper is to detect the differences between his travelling, real yet full of imagination, and the more scientific description provided by geographer Giuotto Dainelli as well as the one offered by journalist Luigi Barzini, which is more interested into social and historical aspects. Some particular insight into Morocco also comes from Maddalena Cismon, one of the very few Italian women who travelled to the country. Her stay was quite a long one (it lasted around 5 years). For this reason, not only because of her gender, she had greater chance to get closer to the local milieu and get to know it better than male travellers could. The pluralistic narrative offered by these travellers conveys an effective and fascinating representation of Morocco, and helps reshape the concept of the relationship between the two shores of the mediterranean sea.

**Keywords:** Morocco Italy Travel Representation



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### **The use of multi-proxy sources in the history of 'individual landscapes': case studies from Liguria (NW Italy)**

For a long time, Italian historical geography has studied rural landscapes and environmental resources using historical and geographical documentary sources only. Grounding on stimuli from the British historical ecology and local history, as well as Grendi micro-history, the Laboratory of Environmental Archaeology and History (cir-LASA) of the University of Genoa developed a geographical-historical micro-analytic and multidisciplinary approach applied to environmental resources history. Environmental resources are intended as social products, defined by 'localized' use and activation practices of local actors. Our approach aims at analyzing local productions and knowledge which shaped local landscapes ('individual landscapes') over time. Methodologically, a regressive approach at a local scale and a wide range of different sources (textual, iconographic, oral, bio-stratigraphic, observational) are used. The dialogues between different disciplines and the use of multiple sources allow a better understanding of historical and environmental processes. Specifically, this contribution focuses on the use of cartographic sources for the documentation of past landscapes. Topographical contents of historical maps (18th - 20th) are integrated and compared with information from the other sources in order to develop interpretative hypothesis. Case studies performed in North-West Italy are presented. To conclude, our proposal is to move from a landscape history based only on textual and cartographic sources to a broader approach grounded on topographical scale and multiple sources.

**Keywords:** History of landscapes; multiple sources; historical ecology; Italy; environmental resources

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### **Dokuchaev's researches and geography development**

The history of geographical researches of the Caucasus played an important role in geography development. Soil researches of Dokuchaev are one of the most important sections in development of geographical sciences. Special attention is paid to expedition researches, during which the fundamental law of geographical science was formulated. The results of Dokuchaev works for every expedition were generalized. It is shown that the Caucasian researches of Dokuchaev became the basis for the formation of fundamental scientific ideas on the interaction of natural components, the creation of the theory of natural zones. Soil research in the Caucasus contributed to the formulation of the fundamental law of the geographical zonality. In addition they contributed to the realization of plans for soil studying of separate regions of Russia and solving applied problems. Dokuchaev's ideas have found support among scientists not only in Russia but also abroad.

**Keywords:** Geography, Dokuchaev, soils, Caucasus

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### **Dokuchaev's researches and geography development**

The history of geographical researches of the Caucasus played an important role in geography development. Soil researches of Dokuchaev are one of the most important sections in development of geographical sciences. Special attention is paid to expedition researches, during which the fundamental law of geographical science was formulated. The results of Dokuchaev works for every expedition were generalized. It is shown that the Caucasian researches of Dokuchaev became the basis for the formation of fundamental scientific ideas on the interaction of natural components, the creation of the theory of natural zones. Soil research in the Caucasus contributed to the formulation of the fundamental law of the geographical zonality. In addition they contributed to the realization of plans for soil studying of separate regions of Russia and solving applied problems. Dokuchaev's ideas have found support among scientists not only in Russia but also abroad.

**Keywords:** Geography, Dokuchaev, soils, Caucasus

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### **Nicolas de Cardona's Travel to California (1614): geographical exploration and commercial interests**

In 1614 Nicolas de Cardona departed from Cadiz to New Spain to exploit pearls concession (assiento) held by his uncle Tomas in California. The business venture failed and he remained in New Spain trying to start new economic initiatives, without any success. Once he returned to Spain, he wrote a travel manuscript description 'Descripción Hidrográfica y geográfica de muchas tierras del norte y del sur y de los mares de las Indias' (1632), highlighting all the events occurred during the travel and the stay in New Spain, putting in evidence all the discoveries about California ('if it was an island or a peninsula') and the strategic places where the Monarchy had to settle fortress and maritime base. The description comes with hand drawing maps of all visited ports and two printed relations presented to the King to try to have an annuity. By his texts, Nicolas de Cardona tried to describe the places visited and all troubles occurred and all money spent by himself, using textual formulas similar to contemporary texts, where there were a lot of stereotypes about American indigenous and the riches found (Gold, Silver, Bronze and Pearls).

**Keywords:** Travel, California, pearls, hand written, maps

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**'Travel in time': A Learning Laboratory for Italian Schools to appreciate the slowness of the passing of time on the road'**

The paper presents the results of a Learning Laboratory 'The Time and the Travel' aimed at appreciating the slowness of the passing of time on the road, evaluated not as a factor of negativity or backwardness, but as a fundamental moment of reflection and knowledge of oneself and others, with important effects on the travellers' process of individual growth and on a more correct socialisation. All this is mainly due to the development of modern means of transport and digital technologies that have profoundly modified the very concepts of time, space and travel. The paper will also present some digital and non-digital recreational activities used in the Learning Laboratory presented at the Science Festival of Genoa (2014).

**Keywords:** Travel, Consciousness, Narrative, Otherness, Identity

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### **Environment Techniques and Results: Well-irrigation in Guanzhong Plain Shaanxi Province in Qing Dynasty**

In traditional China, improving the performance of agriculture had been a priority among the vast repertoire of government disciplines. In order to increasing the productivity of land, Large-scale officially sponsored campaigns to develop well irrigation occurred in two periods in Guanzhong area during the Qing dynasty. The scales and results of well-building were different. The development of well-irrigation was related to the environment and the techniques. Just as the geographical environment of Guanzhong area, crop planting structure, farmers' activities, officially-sponsored development programs never exhibited the sensational and long-term results that were each time promised. On the development of the water conservancy in Guanzhong area, the scale and effectiveness of well irrigation are closely related to the environment and people behavior. In Emperor Qianlong period, under the auspices of the government and local officials, well irrigation has made rapid development, but as the special geographical environment background, crop structural characteristics and household behavior and other reasons, well irrigation is not as developed as people expected. In this process, the farmer's activities and rational choice play the leading role.

**Keywords:** Environment; Well-irrigation; Guanzhong Area; Qing Dynasty

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## **Ontological foundations for historical geoinformation systems**

Ontohgis (Ontological foundations for building historical geoinformation systems) is an ongoing project being developed at The Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History (Polish Academy of Sciences) is one among several recent initiatives to collect and integrate historical data on geographical entities within the methodology of symbolic knowledge representation. The distinctive nature of our approach is defined by the use of concepts and tools developed within the tradition of applied ontology. Thus, we aim not only to represent the data in the scope of a given methodology, but also we attempt to justify and explain the means we deploy. The paper will highlight the main conceptual assumptions we made within this project, in particular: choice of upper-level ontology, model of temporal relations, and conceptualisations of the main ontological categories. These categories include settlements, administrative divisions, and their boundaries within, approximately, the period from 966 to 1939. On top of that the paper will outline the main IT components developed so far in this project: base OWL ontology, Postgresql / Postgis database schema, user services, including SPARQL Endpoint.

**Keywords:** ontology, settlements, time, definitions

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### **Geohistorical source and Big Data?**

This research will value the improvement that the use of big data may introduce in the work with geohistorical sources. It is necessary to take into account that the Big Data is a technology that is increasing its importance for the massive analysis of data. At the same time, the interest in geohistorical sources is continuously increasing: there are many scientific researchs, research groups and archives that provide network documentation. All this generates a large amount of heterogeneous data and information and also a great amount of metadata, feeds from social networks, .... All these data and information are susceptible of being stored and studied, seeking to analyze heterogeneous data and look for trends and patterns in research. The two major problems of introducing this technology are the cost and the effort that must be done. To solve them, a solution may be the virtual communities. In this way we seek to join efforts as this tipe of documentary set exists in all European countries. These two points, adapting and finding solutions to the big problems, are the challenge we face from the SIGECAH project, promoting the creation of a community of volunteers that develops standards and working tools.

**Keywords:** Geohistorical source, Big Data, geohistorical cadastre, network community of volunteers, free software



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**Deceptive Landscapes: negotiating proximity between humans and ospreys in twentieth-century Speyside, Scotland.**

Scotland, Speyside. July, 1962. A man sits in a small pine hut. Eyes flit between a copy of the bible and a fixed pair of large binoculars. They funnel his gaze towards a pair of ospreys, busy on the nest some 150m away. A few years before, they returned to Scotland after 40 years of breeding absence. In terms of his man's attentions, it remains ambiguous as to which subject is studied with more care. This paper is about the practices, materials and landscapes of ornithological knowledge in the twentieth century. It draws from a canon of geographical work emphasizing the active materiality of surroundings in matters of perception (Wylie, 2006; Anderson and Wylie, 2009); alongside more speculative, philosophical engagements seeking to expand the agential capacities of nonhumans in the creation of place (Johnson, 2008; Lorimer, 2010; Despret and meuret, 2016; van Patter and Hovorka, 2017). I focus on the use of the bird hide on Speyside, with a view to guarding and documenting, the lives of ospreys from 1956 onwards. I argue that hides work to produce a deceptive version of landscape. Attention to hides offers a means to draw back the conceptual 'curtain' (c.f. Berger & Mohr, 2016: 19) obscuring the lively relations of humans and birds dwelling in negotiated proximity. As John Berger notes, we forget animals' capacities to observe us (1980). I seek to offer a less deceptive account of ornithological landscapes, attentive to the active negotiations of perception and proximity in more-than-human terms.

**Keywords:** Animal geographies, landscape, perception, materiality, John Berger

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### Relations Between Geographical Societies Across the World, 1820s–1914

In 2016, the research group on the History of Geography at the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography (IfL), Leipzig, headed by Prof. Ute Wardenga, has launched the project ‘Our Field is the World’: ‘Geographical Societies 1821–1914 in International Comparison’. We analyse the journals of some 40 Geographical Societies from around the world in the course of the ‘long’ 19th century, until World War I, in order to learn how each of them conceived and produced space; by themselves, and in reaction to others. Our approach differs from previous research, as we consider Societies not only of major capitals such as Paris, Berlin, or London, but also of smaller cities and countries; and we explore (transnational) connections and comparisons between all those Societies. In my paper, I focus on the latter’s mutual relations. Societies emerged from, or merged with, each other. They reported on each other’s activities. They exchanged journals and letters. They awarded medals or honorary memberships to other Societies’ members, or invited them as speakers. They met at National and International Geographical Congresses. They sought to emulate other Societies out of admiration, or to outstrip them out of national or colonial rivalry. To illustrate our project’s findings, I use exemplary cases from certain Geographical Societies as well as general statistics and visualizations of networks.

**Keywords:** Geographical Societies, Long 19th Century, Geographical Journals, Travellers, Networks

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### **Earthquakes, Disaster and Evolution of New Building Technologies: Development of Seismological Knowledge in Colonial India**

The present paper intends to critically examine the historical development of seismological knowledge in colonial India as part of disaster mitigation process and thereby to explore the colonial attitude towards natural disasters like – earthquakes. There had been five devastating earthquakes occurred during the second half of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century viz. - the Cachar Earthquake (1869), Assam Earthquake (1897), Kangra Earthquake (1905), Dhubri Earthquake (1930) and Bihar-Nepal earthquake (1934). The geological surveys, which were later systematized and organized through the establishment of the Geological Survey of India, had been vigorously initiated by the colonial rulers since the beginning of the nineteenth century in order to extract mineral resources like coal, iron etc. for commercial interests. Earthquake investigations commenced as later phenomenon which received serious attention of the colonial administration only during the closing years of the nineteenth century. Thus the present paper seeks to historicize the occurrence of the earthquakes in terms of the development of seismological researches in colonial India. The objective of the present paper is threefold: firstly, to look into the process of evolution of seismological knowledge as distinctive genre of ‘scientific knowledge’ in colonial India; secondly, to explore the fact that how the political-economy of disasters had been evolved in course of time in accordance with the shifting interests of the colonial rulers, and lastly, to examine that how far the earthquakes were instrumental for the introduction and use of new materials and technologies for the construction of buildings.

**Keywords:** earthquakes, geology, seismology, colonialism, India

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**Maps of everywhere and nowhere: Understanding postcolonial urbanities through everyday urbanisms**

One of the most emphatic ‘modern’ technologies that helped the Europeans to colonize half of the world was the tool of cartography and mapping. With the help of such mapping techniques the colonial capital of British Empire, Calcutta, was built with distinctions of spaces and its representations between the colonial and the colonized. However, moving beyond conscious administrative interference by the British in constructing public spaces of the city, this paper tries to reach an appropriate experiential realization of the social and cultural processes (Jackson, 1989) that produced a distinctly hybrid, diffused urban public space in Calcutta. A longitudinal ethnographic approach integrating the historicity of the space to a temporal-experiential dimension attempts to bring focus in perceiving reality and contextualizing subjectivities of a place. Navigating the topographies of everyday urbanisms in College Street through the lens of historicity, this paper addresses the politics of identity and representation that greatly shaped the ‘native’s’ consciousness and understanding of public space in the colonial context. Mapping the everyday as an ongoing, co-evolving movement of contradiction (Harvey 2009; Loftus 2012) this paper puts everyday life from the margins of global urbanism (Silver et al, 2016) to the centre. The careful evaluation of the everyday urbanisms of College Street attempts to reveal the evolution and contemporary state of urban public space in the postcolonial context, and hopes to assist contemporary urban public spaces to be shaped in a balanced, sustainable way for local diversities to survive in the context of globalization.

**Keywords:** Postcolonial heritage, everyday urbanisms, ethnographies

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**Architectural appreciation or pastiche? The changing role of asylum architecture through time.**

Socially and historically asylums have been considered challenging buildings with particular connotations. These connotations or stigma have previously been argued to be a barrier to the adaptation or reuse of these sites (Kucik, 2004). However, it has also been argued that the negative perceptions of the asylum appear to have eased, to be replaced by an appreciation of its built form (Franklin, 2002). The architecture of former asylum sites has been seen as part of the stigma or negative connotations of these sites, particularly the gothic styles of the large Victorian county asylums which have been seen as an aid to the idea of these places as creepy, feared places where the fear of madness has been transferred to the physical buildings themselves (mellett, 1982). And yet these sites are now being converted into luxury apartments and are being valued as heritage sites and buildings. Within this paper I will explore their architecture through their redevelopment. I will examine whether this changes through the redevelopment and if so, how. I will investigate, through the use of case study examples, how the architecture of these sites was used, changed, adapted or removed completely through the redevelopment. In doing so, I will look at the sites when they were in use as hospitals and then the sites as they have been reused as residential accommodation. I will ask the question as to whether the architecture helps or hinders their reuse and redevelopment and the approaches used by those redeveloping the sites.

**Keywords:**

**Catherine Gibson**

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### **Putting Small States on the Map: Internationalising the Baltic Cause at the Paris Peace Conference**

In the wake of the collapse of the Russian Empire and end of World War I, the Paris Peace Conference created new opportunities for politicians representing Estonian and Latvian statehood to take advantage of the Allied desire to support anti-Bolshevik and anti-German sentiment in the region and to internationalise their cause for self-government. Encouraged by Wilson's rhetoric of self-determination, delegates representing Baltic interests flocked to Paris in the hope of raising the profile of their countries by submitting memoranda and using personal connections to win supporters among the big players. In this paper, I look more closely at an aspect of the Baltic representation at the post-WWI peace negotiations which has been thus far neglected, namely the ethnographic maps produced by politicians lobbying for recognition of Estonian and Latvian statehood. Through a close reading of cartographical material produced to internationalise the Estonian and Latvian causes, I argue that their use of the genre of the ethnographic map differed in crucial ways from their Polish and Lithuanian counterparts. While the maps created by Estonian and Latvian representatives bore the title 'ethnographic map', they were usually less concerned with questions of ethnographic distribution and borders than in making a case for the socio-economic and transport infrastructural viability of Estonia and Latvia as small sovereign states in the face of often considerable international scepticism.

**Keywords:** ethnographic cartography, Estonia, Latvia, Baltic, Paris Peace Conference

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### **The weather behind the words. New methodologies for integrated analysis of drought over the long run.**

Current Historical Climatology (HC) studies are limited by methodological difficulties. New approaches are needed to fully extract all the information contained in the existing sources and to explore new sources. Spain has one of the largest and most varied documentary heritages of the world. However, it has not been yet fully exploited for climate studies. The main method used in HC studies in Spain consists in transforming the records of rogation ceremonies to ask God for rain into precipitation indices. The implementation of this method depends on a large number of documentary sources linked to the centers of political power. Therefore, small towns have been excluded as HC source-locations, which creates a bias on the representativeness of the climate indexes. One potential solution is the ‘content analysis’ methodology. The main drawback of this method is that is very subjective and the outcomes are hard to compare across locations and time. For this reason, we propose a new methodology suitable for drought event series reconstruction in small Spanish towns (the so-call Cost Opportunity for Small Towns method-COST). This new method is based on content analysis, but limits its subjectivity using an econometric approach. As a testbed for the application of COST, we use the data from a small town in the southeast of Spain (Caravaca de la Cruz) during the period 1600-1900. With the application of COST we observed that is possible to extend the HC studies to other Spanish towns regardless of their political or religious status.

Keywords: content analysis, COST, drought, vulnerability, resilience

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### **Historical geographies of the ‘quantitative revolution’: Towards a transnational history of central place theory**

Geography’s ‘quantitative revolution’ has been a true textbook chronicle in the discipline’s canonical history. However, historical research has only recently seriously begun to unravel the geographical contexts of its emergence, which is complicated by the simplified narratives that emerged in critical revisionism from the 1970s. This paper offers an interpretative framework from the perspective of the historical geographies of scientific knowledge (HGSK), by focusing on Christaller’s central place theory (CPT) to deconstruct the common Anglo-American narrative, arguing that it has concealed other contexts in the ‘Second’ and ‘Third’ worlds. Early applications (especially in Germany, Poland, Netherlands, Israel) and the wider European discourse of ‘central places’ call for a reevaluation of the canonized narratives of CPT. The globalization of CPT is interpreted through the rising American hegemony in the early Cold War era, which led to the Americanization of German location theories in modernization theory discourse. Networks behind the American, British and Canadian centres show the importance of European locations, such as the Swedish hub in Lund, and the ‘planning laboratories’ of Asian, South American and African contexts after decolonization. Soviet and Eastern Bloc reformism and the institutionalization of regional planning from the late 1950s summoned CPT in the service of centralized state planning, and ignited debates of adaptability between ‘socialist’ and ‘capitalist’ contexts. By reflecting on some of these cases, this paper argues for a transnational history of CPT by readdressing issues of narrativity and historical periodization, and shows the need for provincializing and decolonizing dominant Anglo-American geographical knowledge production.

**Keywords:** quantitative revolution, central place theory, historical geographies of scientific knowledge, transnational history



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### **“The Ghana job”: Opening Hungary to the developing world**

Based on interviews, archival and media sources, this paper looks at how post-WWII socialist Hungary developed foreign economic relations with decolonized countries, by focusing on the emergence of Hungarian development and area studies and development advocacy expertise towards developing countries. The paper’s case study is the Centre for Afro-Asian Research (CAAR) founded at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1963 – from 1973 the Institute for World Economy (IWE) – parallel to similar institutions founded in the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc states. CAAR was established as a government think tank by József Bognár, a close friend to Prime Minister János Kádár and perhaps one of the most important figures in socialist era Hungarian reform economics and foreign policy-making. The institute rose as a consequence of the “Ghana job”: Hungarian economists led by Bognár developed the First Seven-Year Plan of Ghana in 1962. The associates of CAAR and IWE promoted export-oriented growth against import-substitution industrialization and summoned geographical development concepts such as “poorly developed countries”, “dependency”, “semiperiphery”, “open economies”, or “small countries” as alternative to the Cold War categories of “capitalist” and “socialist” world systems. This shift in geographical knowledge production is connected to the geopolitical contexts of the Sino-Soviet split, the Khrushchevian “opening up” of foreign relations, the emergence of the “Third World”, and also the 1956 revolution in the case of Hungary. The role of Ghana and the Eastern Bloc is connected to the 1960s wave of transnational development consultancy and strategies of “socialist globalization”.

**Keywords:** Hungary, decolonization, export-oriented growth, developing countries, transnational development consultancy

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### **Regularities of human landscape-dependent settlements in the valleys of the Mugur and the Kargy Rivers during the Late Holocene in the Southwest Tuva region**

The landscape factors had a huge impact on human settlement processes in the past. This influence was very typical for the territory of South-Western Tuva. Our scientific publication is devoted to description of this effect regarding to regions of the Mugur and the Kargy River valleys with various historical periods taken into account. Additionally, we paid attention to the the rhythm of the Holocene climate changes in the mountains. Based on field research results an electronic database with the information about 636 archaeological sites was created. GPS-navigator was used as a tool to determine coordinates of the monuments. Our work does also include archaeological map sections for each given period. The landscape large-scale map of the investigated area also was compiled. Most of the determined archaeological sites are stone burial mounds. In addition, there are also hereksurs, memorial structures, and mortuary enclosures. Most probably, 2% of the archaeological sites are related to Afanasievskaya culture (Eneolithic), 65%-to the Scythian period, 6%-to the Turkic period, and 1%-both to the Scythian and the Turkic periods. It is difficult to determine the age of 26% of the archaeological sites. As a result of the research, it was found that river terraces with dry steppes were the mostly used areas at ancient times. The valleys of the Mugur and the Kargy rivers were the most widely inhabited within Scythian period. The choice of places for the archaeological monuments construction was determined by the visibility of the snow-covered mountain peaks of the Mongun-Taiga massif.

**Keywords:** GIS-analysis, landscape, geoarchaeology, paleogeography, archaeological sites.

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### **Connecting Spatial Data, Old Manuscripts and Volunteers Work with INDXR Application and AtlasFontium.pl Platform**

The aim of this paper is to present the INDXR application and AtlasFontium.pl platform as tools for gathering, managing and publishing historical data. Both of them were created in the Historical Atlas Department of Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History of Polish Academy of Sciences. The first one is used for creating indexes of settlements, geographical objects, names of persons and subjects by marking information directly on the scan of manuscript and by this generating entries in SQL database. Records that include names of villages or cities are connected with a digital map by using IDs of settlements. The INDXR application, which is still being developed, is used in several projects relating to digital edition of historical sources like 16th century court books. The second subject of this paper, AtlasFontium.pl platform, is a place where authors may publish their articles and research data in spatial context. It contains several publication with primary or secondary sources data that use spatial databases. One of them is a database called 'The map of Polish lands of the Crown in the 16th century', from which above-mentioned IDs used in INDXR application have been imported. Having those two digital tools, we are now investigating the possibilities of applying them as a tool for gathering and managing Big Data by using volunteers work. Those will be tested mainly on fiscal records and court books from Polish Crown in 15th – 18th century.

**Keywords:** digital history; GIS; citizen science; big data

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## **Tax Gathering System in the Polish Crown in Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Times (15th–16th Centuries)**

The main aim of this paper is to show how the tax gathering system in Polish Crown between the end of 15th and last decades of 16th centuries has evolved. During the presentation we will focus mostly on the extraordinary taxes (*exactio fertonum*) which were held for special purposes like dynastic policy or many borderland wars with surrounding nations and states. Period between ca. 1490 and 1600 year is known in Polish history as a moment of many efforts for redevelopment of the state finances. The main chronological framework is determining – from one side – by the traditional end of the Middle Ages in Poland's history (1492 death of the king Casimir IV Jagiellon) and – from the other side – the high point of the fiscal state development in Polish Crown (ca. 1570–1590). During the presentation we will show the main sources (mostly tax registers) which enable us to see many changes in establishing and collecting taxes by state's officials. We will show the mechanisms of securing by the state the process of tax collecting e.g. by writing down in special books ('books of recognitions' – *recognitiones*) the attestations made by tax payers or by establishing the system of execution of outstanding tax payments (*retentae*). But the most important issue will be connected with the spatial distribution of the abovementioned process. In our paper we will present the spatial analyses (concerning people who were bringing the tax payments, collection's time, its spatial range and changes through time) which can be made by using source materials of tax registers and court books. We will also try to summarise historical research over this topic from the last decades in Polish historiography and to point out the main future directions on this research field.

**Keywords:** fiscal recods, economic geography, Middle Ages, Early Modern times

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### **The GIS of the territory of Moscow, based on the materials of the General Land Survey**

While preparing a publication 'Cities of the Russian Empire in the General Land Survey Materials' authors (Chernenko, Golubinsky, Khitrov) have published almost all of the described cities depictions. They are being published in digital versions (for ex. <http://rgada.info/goroda/>) but have encountered problems with a Moscow plan. Known plans are of a very poor physical condition (big-scale plans of Moscow were used comparatively frequently, their storage was organized with using of big folders with numerous bends) or much less detailed. The reconstruction of the plan of Moscow was undertaken using plans of General Land Survey, which were created mostly in the middle of the XVIIIth century. They contains information about structure of settlement, land tenure (arable land, forest, swamps etc), roads, rivers, lakes; all data about landowner. Plans with descriptions are being digitized and binding using QGIS and online exposition system, made in cooperation with A. Frolov, S. Kutakov and NextGIS company. It can expose transformed raster file, tenure frontiers, all additional information, including name of surveyor, date of boundary process, amount of all types of land, original view of all plan. Many land parcels have no reference points with contemporary territories, so binding process is based on invariable objects (cloisters), some doubts are cast upon Moscow-river banks. Thus this system will contain about 100 plans, including not only territories of Moscow of the XVIII-th century, but also Moscow in contemporary limits.

Keywords: Moscow, Russia, General Land Survey

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### **Temporal changes – how to present them on maps?**

A map is a tool for presentation objects and their attributes in geographic space, most often in a certain point in time. However, there is also a possibility of presenting objects in a timespan: how do they change, how dynamic and in what direction. The paper discusses the possibilities of cartographic methodology of presenting changes in time on maps using various types of maps and methods of data presentation. We are going to discuss how to present temporal changes of objects of different spatial dimension: linear and areal. As a case study there were selected hydrographic objects in Kampinoski National Park (Poland), e.g. wet lands, rivers, and lakes. The data was collected in seven points in time, ranging from year 1803 to 2000. The presentation concluded with a set of clues on the conditions and requirements for each of the discussed solution, as well as on the graphics and design for maps presenting temporal changes.

**Keywords:** thematic maps, visualization, temporal changes

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### **Robinson and Smith's 1838 Research Voyage to Sinai and Palestine: Origins and Preparations**

In the various studies of Edward Robinson, contemporary and later scholars emphasized the influence of his education and development of his perceptions and beliefs upon his historical geographic study of the scriptures. Many studies have been devoted to the famous 1838 voyage itself, as well as to the three-volume Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai and Arabia Petraea. However, to date, scholarly attention has not been given to the 'birth' of this epoch-making exploration. Numerous questions remained unanswered, including when and where did the idea for the voyage crystallize, how did Robinson and Smith plan and prepare for such a vast undertaking in 1837, with Robinson in New York and Smith in Beirut, and what developments led to their meeting in Cairo. Moreover, how did Robinson and Smith overcome the obstacles of time and distance when their only mode of communication was letters, which, if they were fortunate, took six to eight weeks to reach their destination? The answers to these questions are found in the intensive letter exchange between Robinson and Smith, as well as between them and others. Diving into the letters reveals a highly interesting process of international planning, of data collection from every available source, of knowledge-transfer, and of facing and overcoming technical challenges. Accordingly, in my presentation I would try and answer some of these questions, to look into the origins of the idea of the explorative voyage, and the process of making it happen.

**Keywords:** Edward Robinson; Eli Smith; Scriptural Geography; Holy Land exploration; Research travel preparations

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**‘For future masters to come’: Adaptation to drought in the mediterranean during the Little Ice Age. The case of Barcelona and the ‘Book of fountains’ (1651)**

Like other mediterranean cities, during the 17th century Barcelona went through an agitated period of crisis, famine and war. Extreme weather events, particularly drought episodes, became more common and severe, as confirmed by reconstructions of rain rogations. Barcelona’s city council attempted to enforce its control over urban water supply, leading to several conflicts which have bequeathed us precious archival records. By 1651, the city’s efforts materialized in the production of the ‘Book of fountains’ (*‘Llibre de les fonts’*), a detailed description of its supply system, authored by the city master of fountains, Francesc Socies, in office since 1620. This unique manuscript, addressed to the ‘future masters to come’ – in Socies’ words – condensed decades of experience and codified urban water knowledge in a manual that had to remain exclusively on the grounds of the city council. Moreover, Socies wrote it during an episode of extreme drought and underlined the exceptional situation of water supply at the time, in comparison to previous droughts. The book was conceived as a tool, and its author explicitly encouraged his successors to annotate in its pages any modification in the water infrastructure of the city. The ‘Book of fountains’ is not simply a compilation of texts, but a very practical, spatial and particularly material representation of the city. Using the example of Barcelona, this paper will explore how mediterranean cities coped with drought episodes during the Little Ice Age and how the conflicts derived from these episodes contributed to new adaptation strategies.

**Keywords:** water, Barcelona, adaptation, mediterranean



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## **19th Century droughts in semi-arid central Namibia: environmental and human consequences**

Recent and historical austral summer and winter rainfall characteristics have been widely investigated across southern Africa. However, a notable gap of knowledge remains for the Namibian region. This paper presents the first extensive 19th century (1845-1900) hydro-climate history (with a focus on droughts) for central Namibia, derived from documentary evidence. The following rain seasons or periods are classified as dry for central Namibia: 1850-51, 1852-54, 1858-61, 1865-69, 1870-72, 1876-79, 1881-82, 1887-89 and 1894-96. The most severe and prolonged droughts in central Namibia were those of 1865-69 and 1876-1879. The second of these was particularly widespread and coincided with the infamous long and very strong El Niño phase from 1876 to 1878. This ENSO event had widespread global impact and accounts for one of only two synchronous drought events across all three major continents (excluding Antarctica) in the southern hemisphere during the latter half of the 19th century (southeastern Australia having drought from 1876-77 and southern South America in 1876 and 1878). The only other synchronous southern hemisphere drought occurred in 1865-66, which too was associated with an extended and very strong El Niño phase (1865-66). Droughts in what is already a semi-arid and water-deprived environment caused much hardship to society during the second half of the 19th century, mainly through livestock deaths (e.g. lack of grazing, dehydration), crop failures and a lack of water for human consumption, in some cases leading to malnourishment and starvation. These consequences and associated human coping/adaptation strategies are explored.

**Keywords:** 19th Century, droughts, Namibia

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**Rogue exploration and charting of the Northern Pacific by M.A.Benyowsky (1771).**

In the second half of the 18th century vast areas of the Northern Pacific remained unknown and uncharted for the majority of European powers. Contrary to the famous scientific explorations of the time, which were designed to change this status quo, one pioneering voyage occurred quite unexpectedly, nevertheless producing considerable geopolitical and cartographical influence.

Such adventure out of necessity was undertaken by Mauritius Benyowsky (1746-1786), who while fleeing from exile in Kamchatka, claim to have navigated to the St. Lawrence Island, west coasts of Alaska and southward to Macau, touching Aleutian Is., Japan, Ryukyu Is. and Taiwan on the run. His memoirs and Travels (Benyowsky 1790) became an increasingly popular story and one of the earliest accounts on the areas he visited. In the light of the Japanese sources, it appears that behind the numerous creative embellishments several facts can be established about the random encounters between the escapees and the local communities. Official letters dispatched by Benyowsky imposed unforeseen tension to the Japanese relations with Russia, while already in Europe, he endeavoured to establish his esteem as navigator and explorer. This presentation aims to introduce an analysis of recently discovered map (Bandzo-Antkowiak 2013) being considered Benyowsky's authorship in comparison with his memoirs, contrasting accounts of his shipmates and local historical sources. It is a multilingual and interdisciplinary reevaluation of this controversial navigation and investigation into its impact on geopolitics and cartography.

**Keywords:** Benyowsky, maritime travel writing, history of navigation, North Pacific, cartography.

**Carl Griffin**

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### **Crowd kinesis: conceptualising the mobile protest**

Locate it, map it: so might be conceptualized our understanding of the spatiality of the protesting crowd. But such accounts so rapt in fixity fail to understand the dynamic nature of the crowd. This paper offers a different approach. Rather than thinking about placedness – though this paper does not deny the place-making possibilities of protests – it focuses on the always-in-a-state-of-becomingness of the protesting crowd. Drawing on the rich archive of food rioting in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century England and that of the quasi-insurrectionary Swing Riots of 1830, the paper implores that our accounts must be attentive to the energetic, mobile and carnivalesque nature of many protest events. From this, it argues that we need to conceptualise the protesting crowd not as an event but rather as an accretion of events, minor and dramatic moments that coalesce in ways both scripted and unforeseen. Further, we need to understand that these moments are not necessarily either geographically contiguous or occur in a temporally linear way. Rather, so the paper shows, by paying attention to what we might conceptualise as crowd kinesis, the protesting crowd becomes something which eludes the deadening effects of our attempts to place and to fix in space.

**Keywords:** Protest; crowds; mobility; carnivalesque; non-linear histories

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### **‘The river itself is gradually closing in’: historical perceptions of flooding and river management in rural Ireland**

Current predictions of the impacts of climate change on environmental and social systems have brought human-environment interactions into sharp relief, further highlighting the importance of understanding historical and cultural contingencies of perceptions of the environment. The value of historical documents for investigating historical weather has been well demonstrated. They have a dual value in that they can be used to extend and augment limited instrumented records of flooding, drought or snowfall, for example, but also can be a window into individual, social and cultural perceptions of historical weather events and the environment generally. This paper explores historical perceptions of flooding and river management in rural Ireland recorded in late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century archival sources. These include historical newspapers and the minutes of a vice-regal commission on ‘arterial drainage’ in Ireland dating from 1906. 143 people were interviewed as part of this commission, ranging from tenant farmers to landowners to members of Parliament. As well as highlighting flood impacts in rural areas (isolation, personal and economic losses through crop destruction, decreasing land value and health impacts) testimonies highlight concerns over river sedimentation due to a perceived lack of maintenance, perceptions of increasing flood frequency and magnitude, well-developed understandings of the role of geomorphology in flood risk, and conflicting stakeholder views on the fairest way of funding river management through taxation. This work sheds light on social, political and moral geographies of flood management and highlights the value of archival material for informing contemporary discussions around the management of flood risk.

**Keywords:** flooding, Ireland, rural, river management

## Robert Groß

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### **Alpine Modernism? A View from Below on the Environmental History of the Winter Tourism Industry in the Alps**

Since the 1930s, an estimated 11.000 ski lifts with 40.000 kilometers of ski slopes were built to service skiers' needs in the Alps. Focusing on Austria's westernmost province of Vorarlberg, this paper aims to 'provincialize' ideas of 'The Great Acceleration'. Andrew Denning's notion of 'Alpine Modernism', a transnational ideology formed in the late 19th century, serves as starting point. In contrast to Denning's explanatory model, in which the acceleration of downhill practices is an important indicator for 'Alpine Modernism', this presentation focus on the technical acceleration of the uphill by ski lifts. This study asks how 'Alpine modernism' became part of regional development politics, the industry, skiers' bodies as well as of affected agro-ecosystems from different perspectives: Ski lift invention in the 1930s is best captured with a Fordist approach towards vertical mobility. The resulting Post-War boom led to spatial concentration of skiers on the slopes. As densification drastically reduced snow quality, skier's bodies had to be shielded from risks arising from low snow quality. In response, ski area managers began to apply ski slope management in the 1960s. While these measures enabled to stabilize skiing practices over the entire winter season, conflicts arose and private property rights had to be driven back in favor of the winter tourism industry. Combining these three perspectives provides a deeper understanding of the transformation of landscapes in alpine regions between 1930 and 1970.

Keywords: Winter tourism, Austria, Environmental History,

**Brice Gruet**

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### **For a geography of religious coexistence**

I would like to present the first results of a year-long investigation on the religious coexistences that have existed or that still exist in different regions of the world. I will insist on methodological and epistemological aspects of this new research, based on anthropology, cultural and historical geography. I hope it could begin to be an international, cross-discipline, research program. The roots of this research is the terrorist attacks in France and Europe since ISIS took power in the Middle East. It was a strong ordeal for European culture and I decided to propose a cycle of 12 conferences on this topic for a non specialist audience. It was a great success. In the meantime, the religious question has to be renewed, and my approach takes on account the geopolitical aspects, but also the doctrinal and philosophical aspects of the subject. It is also a comprehensive way to understand what is a stake.

**Keywords:** Religion, coexistence, sacred, conflict

**Piotr Guzowski**

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Polish Academy of Sciences

**Fiscal records as data sources in population counting: the case of Early Modern Poland**

As there are no typical demographic sources such as censuses in Early Modern Poland the assessment of the population has been carried out on the basis of indirect sources such as tax registers. Although they are not as accurate as censuses, registers of land tax from the 16th century and of the poll and hearth taxes from later centuries help us calculate the state and structure of Polish population. The aim of the paper is to present methodological problems with transferring the data of land, hearths and houses into demographic terms.

Keywords: -----

**Piotr Guzowski**

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### **Ecological revolution and economic development in Poland at the beginning of the Early Modern Period**

The beginning of the Early Modern period in the Kingdom of Poland was the time of dynamic economic changes. Growing settlement and developing manor economy had a notable impact on Poland's landscape and resulted in ecological revolution. The aim of the paper is to show how economic and ecological transformations can be traced and reconstructed on the basis of traditional mass fiscal sources, inventories, and paleoecological data.

**Keywords:** ecological revolutions, settlement, population, economic development



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## **Geographers and the Trianon Question: The Geographical and Ecological Foundations of Interwar Hungarian Revisionism**

Signed in 1920, the Treaty of Trianon resulted in a loss of two-thirds of Hungary's pre-war territory and roughly one-third of its total population. Although Hungarian geographers were caught relatively unprepared by this 'national tragedy,' they nevertheless developed very nuanced, if obviously nationalistic, arguments to defend Hungarian interests prior to and in the wake of the signing of the treaty. This joint presentation explores some of the key scientific arguments that were mobilized by Hungarian geographers in response to Trianon, and contends that the discursive foundations of interwar Hungarian revisionism had already been laid before 1920. The first part of the presentation focuses primarily on The Manifesto of the Hungarian Geographical Society published at the end of 1918. Penned by Hungary's leading geographers, the Manifesto was the first of many books, pamphlets, and articles that emphasised the purported unity of the Carpathian Basin as a 'perfect' geographical region. The second part of the presentation scrutinizes the interconnected ecological and hydrological thinking that revisionist geographers drew upon in order to make their case for the 'indivisibility' of pre-Trianon Hungary. Building on the emerging science of watershed management, these geographers claimed that the territorial dismemberment of the former Kingdom of Hungary was tantamount to 'breaking the laws of nature.' Though Hungarian geographers did not deny that the Kingdom of Hungary was linguistically and even ethnically divided prior to the war, they nevertheless stressed that it had clear geographical boundaries and unique physical characteristics, ones that from their perspective pointed to an undeniable organic geographical unity.

**Keywords:** Hungarian revisionism, geography and the Treaty of Trianon, Carpathian Basin, hydrological imagination

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### **From Passive Sympathy to Support for Loyalty: The Revisionist Arguments of Inter-war Hungarian Geographers in the Eyes of Their German Contemporaries**

After the signing of the Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920, territorial revision became the ultimate goal for Hungary's political elite. The need for the scientific justification of revisionist attempts resulted in the emergence of a wide array of concepts in academic geography, all of which were aimed at legitimising the pre-1920 political boundaries. In recent years, these concepts and their remarkable similarities to their international counterparts have been identified and critically deconstructed by scholars in an increasing body of literature. It remains to be discussed, however, how the revisionist arguments of interwar Hungarian geographers were perceived by geographers in Germany, a nation that, despite its defeat in World War I, very quickly resumed its role as the most powerful actor of international politics in the region. The aim of this paper is to fill this void by taking into consideration the altering power relations in international politics during the 1920s and 1930s, and by examining the way they shaped German geographers' views of revisionist arguments in Hungary. I will discuss three phases: the politically consolidated period of the Weimar Republic until 1929; the years of intensified interest promotion on the international scene between 1929 and 1933; and, finally, the Nazi regime after 1933. The results will reveal how the passive sympathy of several German geographers was gradually supplanted by the promise of support to the 'inferior' Hungarian people in exchange for their loyalty to Germany, and to the altering (geo) political goals and possibilities of changing German elites.

**Keywords:** German geography, Interwar Hungary, Nazi regime, territorial revision, Weimar Republic

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**The network of the ‘messengers of Nations’ of the University of Paris in the 15th century**

Universities of the Middle Ages had geographical dimensions of a different kind. At the University of Paris, for example, there was a personal spatial dimension which was formed by the ‘messengers of nations’. This institute as it was in medieval times has now been explored. Such messengers were officers of the nations to which all members of the Faculty of Arts belonged, depending on their geographical origin, such as the French, Picard, Norman and English-German nations. Primarily, the messengers transported letters, parcels and other things between the masters and scholars in Paris, and their parents and acquaintances at home. But the territory of the messenger’s network was not identical with the territory constituted by the places of origin of the masters and scholars. The total area of the messengers’ networks extended from Scandinavia in the north, through Central and Eastern Europe to the Iberian Peninsula. The geographical dimension of the messengers’ network reveals to us that they connected great parts of Europe in a way that was unthinkable up until now. The network of the messengers of Nations created a discrete communication area within the existing European cultural structures.

**Keywords:** University of Paris, Middle Ages, messengers, communication

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### **Contentious Sites: Tourist Itineraries in French Indochina**

This paper focuses on the planning, architecture, construction, uses, and critiques of a number of buildings and sites in colonial Vietnam and colonial Cambodia, as well as the establishment of the itinerary of tourists. While the structures and sites tended to be planned and built in a top-down manner, their uses and critique reveal a much more complex picture and considerable discursive contention. I argue that, far from being just nodes of power, grand architectural structures such as luxury hotels and theaters were the subjects of controversies undermining the credibility of the colonial government and colonialism itself. The Bockor Palace, inaugurated in 1925 as a luxurious hotel on a hillstation in Cambodia, was widely seen as a symbol of colonial oppression and waste. While schools and museums were certainly more appreciated by the Vietnamese public, the French rationale for building them also supplied justification for colonialism. Yet the schools, museums and temples, promoted as sites of tourism, were far from just signs of a well-functioning colonial society but could be experienced and interpreted in a multitude of ways. Even the botanical garden, a site genuinely enjoyed by the broader public, could be a potentially tense site. I allude to Rabindranath Tagore as a prominent visitor of ambiguous status whose visit of Saigon in 1929 reveals not only the ambiguous status of Tagore and conflicting views of Tagore within the society of colonial Saigon, but also the varied uses of the sites of tourism.

**Keywords:** tourism, Hanoi, Saigon, colonial architecture, Tagore

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### **Opening up the dimensions of an aerial view?**

This paper uses the work of a pioneer of photo-interpretation, Hugh Hamshaw Thomas to explore the dimensionalities of description and analysis. Hamshaw Thomas, prior to World War I, was a palaeobotanist at the University of Cambridge. During his posting with the RFC on the Eastern Front he developed indexing and analytical techniques for aerial photography that led him to be considered the ‘father’ of military photo-interpretation. The military engineers that were Hamshaw Thomas’s peers saw the potential of aerial photography as ‘an instantaneous, yet fairly accurate theodolite’ useful primarily as a tool for measurement (Hotine 1929). The palaeobotanist, by contrast, saw a vertical view of social space as an opportunity for analysis. Treating the terrain like the petrified tissues of fossilised plants he inferred causal relations between form and function in order to understand enemy behaviour. This, indeed, was his legacy on military practice. Whilst verticality is often synonymous with abstraction, I would argue that abstraction itself can occupy different dimensions. Examining Hamshaw Thomas’s work, I will demonstrate, draws attention to the differences in dimensionality in kinds of aerial perspective – from the flatness of surface descriptions of terrain and land use, to the multi-dimensional projection of the invisible ‘causes’ of visible terrain ‘effects’.

**Keywords:** verticality, aerial photography, WW1, dimensionality

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### The view on landscape through the prism of sport aviation history

There are a lot of views on landscape transformation and changes of views on landscape. One thing, however, has not changed for centuries: humankind has always been fascinated by the view from above. But the ability to take to the air has its own magical appeal. Sports aviation and above all unpowered aviation, i.e. gliding, fulfilled the enduring human dream familiar to us from ancient myths. Since its beginning in the 1920s, sport aviation has been the technical sport that not only enables people to have a bird's eye view of the countryside, but it also requires changes to the landscape. The landscaping phenomenon of sport aviation has appeared mainly in two levels. The first is the positioning of airports, which varies depending on the particular stages of sports aviation development in the Czech lands. The closure of airports primarily happened in the fifties, after an increase in their number after the Second World War. The second level presents the change of landscape perception through its use of glider pilots. Gliding localities have been transformed from the initial flying experiments on an uphill slope to the highly developed methods of unpowered aircraft training in variable meteorological conditions. From the point of view of these interactions, individual model examples arise, shown in examples from the north of the Czech Republic. A successful interdisciplinary approach needs to contain a historical, geographical and technical aerial approach of the studied subject. Changes of landscape along with its perception from aerial heights help to analyze the role of sport aviation in Czech and Czechoslovak history of the twentieth century. An appropriate combination of aspects also enables, as a result, the pilot to spot an intimately known landscape from a new perspective and the observation in it of phenomena, which until now stayed hidden.

Keywords: aviation history, landscape, north Bohemia, airports, meteorology

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**Manchester the Rainy City: the emergence, popularisation and persistence of a meteorological myth**

Despite being meteorologically middling, for both total rainfall amounts and the number of wet days per year, the city of Manchester in the north-west of England, is often popularly referred to as the 'Rainy City'. This paper traces the historical roots of this nickname back to the Industrial Revolution, and explores how the name emerged at a time when the huge amount of particulate pollution being emitted by the city's booming industries was directly affecting the amount of moisture being held in the atmosphere. The paper then traces this meteorological moniker into the early twentieth-century, and charts its widespread popularisation during the second half of the century, while simultaneously Manchester's industrial capacity was in sharp decline. The paper explores the different uses of the myth, from the pejorative tone often adopted by outsiders, to citizen's pride in using the term in connection with the industrial heritage of the region. Finally, the case study presented is used to reflect on how and why such meteorological folklore exists and continues to persist in modern Britain. Drawing on theoretical work on the cultural history and memory of weather in the UK, the paper highlights the important role of such meteorological shorthand for regional and civic identities.

**Keywords:** cultural history, meteorology, folklore, Manchester, identity

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### **Experimental Air Power: Early Drone Programs and Colonial Intervention in Iraq**

From weaponized drones created by the US and the UK after WWI to unmanned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft produced by the US military in the early Cold War and the Vietnam War, the history of the drone reveals important 'lines of descent' (Gregory 2013) in the practices of targeting and killing that shape today's drone strikes. In this paper, I focus on British drone programs at the beginning of the 20th century; in particular the Larynx drone project, which worked toward building an armed pilotless aircraft and conducted a series of live experimental tests in Iraq in the late 1920s. I argue that the case of the Larynx illustrates important intersections of colonial control and scientific experimentation that influenced how the aircraft was envisioned and deployed, and points us toward the longer modern histories of scientific development and Western violence that contemporary practices of targeting emerge from. Drawing on science and technology studies and scholarship on violence and colonialism, I show how the Larynx project evolved within a particular historical geography of colonial governance, intervention, and air power, and further how this history shapes our understanding of the expansion of contemporary drone wars and related forms of remote intervention.

**Keywords:** drones, air power, science and technology studies, colonialism



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### **University planning in the welfare state**

In the 20th century, four new universities were established in Denmark, in addition to the University of Copenhagen, founded in 1478. The new universities were all located outside the capital: Århus (1928), Odense (1966), Roskilde (1972) and Aalborg (1974). The placement of new universities was the dominant discussion among Danish politicians, clearer than discussions about university reforms. Strong discussions resulted in the new universities being located in different regions, but some without a clear profile. I will discuss how the new universities were (or were not) integrated into the new university towns and what the city meant to build a particular identity at the new universities. How could the university use the city - and how could the city use the university? Finally, I will discuss to what extent the new universities have helped to realize the welfare state's ideals of democracy and equality.

**Keywords:**

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**Exploring impact and perceptions of drought in the UK, from the 18th Century to today**

Although drought is now rarely a major threat to most of the UK population, unusually dry weather could have devastating effects on health, agriculture and the economy in pre-industrial and early industrial society. Agriculturally, socially and economically much has changed since the 18th Century, with factors such as parliamentary enclosure, land improvement, increased urban population, greater ease of travel and piped water supplies fundamentally altering people's relationship with water. In the 18th Century, people were generally aware of the impact weather could have on the state of agriculture, and the impact this could have on their own lives. While dry weather at harvest time was welcomed, lack of rain and extreme heat at other times of the year resulted in some anxiety. Despite advances in technology and greater water security, drought continues to be a concern today, particularly for the water industry and policy-makers. Using a mixture of qualitative archive material and oral history, supplemented and validated with quantitative data, this paper will explore how our relationship with water has changed over the last three hundred years, and illustrate how the modern understanding of drought has developed against a backdrop of huge socio-economic change.

**Keywords:** Drought, UK, Agriculture, Industrialisation

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**Fashioned by physics: the ‘scope and methods’ of Halford Mackinder’s geographical imagination and teaching practices (Mackinder 1887)**

The paper will examine the formative influence of the Royal Institute Professor of Natural Philosophy, John Tyndall (1820-1893) upon Halford Mackinder (1861-1947), the first Reader in the ‘new’ geography at the University of Oxford. The paper draws on biographical histories (Parker 1982; Blouet 1987; Ó Tuathail 1992; Beer 1996; Yamalidou 1999; Deyoung 2011; Lightman & Reidy 2014; Elwish, Lightman & Reidy 2014), histories of physics and geography (Willis 2011; Staley 2012; Powell 2015; Finnegan 2016), Royal Institution and Royal Geographical Society archives, and published lectures and texts of both men. In exploring the influence of the experimental physics demonstrations and popular science lantern performances of Tyndall upon the teaching methods, and significantly on Mackinder’s geographical imagination and the life-long engagement with the magic lantern. This illuminates diversifying the demographic of students, and teachers, of geography participating in Oxford University Extension lectures, Royal Geographical Society audiences, and in British school and higher education geography, across the period circa 1885-1914.

**Keywords:** magic lantern; geographical imagination; performance; education; history of science

**Michael Heffernan**

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**Mapping Peaceful Change: An Historical Geography of the International Studies Conference, Paris 1937**

Agencies linked to the League of Nations, specifically the Paris-based International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (IIIC), made repeated though largely ineffectual attempts to develop a new, inter-disciplinary project of ‘international studies’ during the 1920s and 1930s, in defiance of the political climate at the time. The IIIC organised twelve International Studies Conferences (ISC) in various European cities during the interwar years, from Berlin in 1928 to Bergen in 1939, to which leading internationalists from academia, politics, journalism and diplomacy were invited to debate how a new science of internationalism might be deployed to help resolve the great problems of the age, from population growth to economic protectionism. This paper considers the 1937 ISC which took place in Paris during Exposition internationale des arts et techniques dans la vie moderne. The 1937 ISC delegates, who travelled to Paris from across the globe, were asked to debate the theme of ‘peaceful change’, with particular reference to quintessentially geographical questions about population growth, world trade, and colonial rule. Drawing on the memoranda prepared by national delegations in advance of the meeting, this paper explores how an international conference sought to promote and perform internationalism, cultural understanding and pacifism in lecture halls, hotel receptions and the national pavilions created for the Exposition at a moment when these ideals were in mortal danger.

**Keywords:** International conferences; 1937 Paris Exposition

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## **The World on Canvas. German school wall maps as global imaginaries between 1830 and 1970.**

Despite their importance for the history of education and cartography school wall maps came compared to other school media very late into the main focus of recent historical research. During the 19th century school wall maps became an inexpensive mass medium. Unlike the school atlas which had been developed for individual usage, the school wall map had to service group lessons presented from the front of a class. For the goal of an easy comprehensibility it was necessary to achieve a 'distance view-effect' by using a captivating and colourful terrain portrayal. It was intended that the map and its 'characteristic' details could be seen even from the back row of the classroom. Schools normally had a standard collection of wall maps consisting of a map of Europe, of Germany, of Palestine and a world map. As the visual centrepiece of the classroom, world maps enabled children to have their first glance of the earth as a whole. Therefore they played a central role for the spatial ordering of the world. In other words, they shaped the 'world view' of several generations of pupils respectively the later adults. The presentation deals with the changing imaginations of global conditions and processes in school wall maps. Illustrated by some selected examples of physical and thematic world maps it will be discussed how cartographers and authors visualized the growing complexity and dynamization of the world according to school curricula, against the backdrop of social and political demands. Therefore, I want to analyse the change of cartographic concepts and designs, as well as the special role of school wall maps in the setting of the classroom. Finally, I am going to have a quick look of the recent project 'Canvas | School Wall Maps' of the Friedrich Schiller University Jena and the National Library Leipzig which aims to digitize 4.000 school wall maps.

**Keywords:** history of school cartography, school wall maps, geographical imaginaries

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### **The impact of the extra-tropical remnants of hurricanes on Western Europe**

This paper explores the long but generally unknown history of the impact of the extra-tropical remnants of Atlantic hurricanes on Western Europe. The remnants of Hurricane Ophelia 2017 which had a significant effect on Ireland is a reminder of the potential impact of these events. These events can cause deaths and injuries, coastal and river flooding, all sorts of wind damage including power outages and loss of water supply, extensive destruction of trees and other natural features and the built environment. These extra-typical remnants tend to be lost in the mid-latitude storm record that typically occur in the winter half of the year. This paper will show the impact of well-documented extra-tropical remnants back to 1900, but will also identify others stretching back to the 1600's and suggest a re-evaluation of the origin of storms that are recorded as occurring in July, August September and October as potentially being of tropical origin given their late summer/early autumn occurrence. A chronology of known events will be presented along with their impacts. Suggestions for additional events will also be analysed and the difficulties in identifying their origins discussed.

**Keywords:** hurricanes, impacts, Western Europe

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## **What Were Holocaust Ghettos?**

What were Holocaust ghettos? Although large urban ghettos such as Warsaw, Lublin, and Lodz have long been regarded as archetypal ghettos, at least in the popular imagination, in fact the places that the German occupiers called ghettos were enormously varied. In 2012, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum published an authoritative print Encyclopedia of approximately 1,300 ghettos in German-occupied Eastern Europe. Our team has translated geographical and historical information in the Encyclopedia entries into a prototype database for an historical GIS of the ghettos. The database enables us to move beyond case studies to conduct the first systematic and comparative study of Jewish ghettos in German-occupied Eastern Europe. We will explain the different types of ghettos, the functions they served, where and when they existed, and how conditions within ghettos varied. The database also provides a basis for the first detailed regional comparisons of the process of ghettoization over space and time, and the relationships between ghettoization and mass murder. Using methods from corpus linguistics, we will also show how the database of ghettos can be used to situate and contextualize a major corpus of survivor testimony, and help reconstruct victims' trajectories through the Holocaust.

**Keywords:** Holocaust, ghettos, historical GIS, corpus linguistics

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### **‘A Journey to Pan-Africa’: Retracing the Pan-African Congress, 1919-1927**

This paper considers the interwar sessions of the Pan-African Congress which met in Paris (1919); London, Brussels and Paris (1921); London and Lisbon (1923); and New York City (1927). The paper retraces the meetings with particular attention to the sites and spaces of the congress themselves as well as the wider imperial cities in which they met. Whilst they have traditionally been viewed unfavourably, I argue that the Pan-African Congress rewards revisiting – these conferences need to be assessed not only by their immediate political outcomes, but as spaces in which social, cultural, artistic and intellectual elements combined. The paper suggests that these meetings offer new insights for understanding how the international framework which emerged after World War I, however flawed, nonetheless provided those on the political margins with new spaces and new vocabularies to challenge racial discrimination.

**Keywords:** Pan-Africanism, Conferences, Internationalism



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**From Europe to Argentina: the circulation of European glass lantern slides in early Twentieth-century Argentina.**

European lantern slides had a wide world circulation in early Twentieth-century. Focusing on the sets of lantern slides relating to Geography that made up the visual equipment of the Escuela Normal de Paraná, the first institution created to train elementary school teachers in Argentina, and drawing from a variety of articles and documents published between 1870 and 1930 in a key educational journal -El Monitor de la Educación Común - I will argue that the use of lantern slides in Argentina raised two areas of tension. On the one hand, as a visual technology associated with entertainment, its introduction in educational institutions entailed an effort to conceive lantern slides as part of a method of instruction. On the other hand, the construction of national identity highlighted the shortcomings of European lantern slides collections, and encouraged the production of national visual imagery to be displayed in educational institutions. In other words, in early twentieth-century Argentina, lantern slides were reframed both as part of a scientific method of instruction and a national corpus of knowledge.

Keywords: visual technologies- education- lantern slides- geography

**Stephen Hornsby**

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### **Cotton's Ocean: Yankee Shipowners and the Antebellum Cotton Trade**

The trans-Atlantic cotton trade between the American South and industrial Great Britain was the world's greatest maritime trade in the mid-nineteenth century. While there are enormous literatures on slavery, cotton plantations, and the textile industry, relatively little is known about the shipment of cotton. American shipping dominated this trade until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Drawing on the Liverpool Customs Bills of Entry and the voluminous records of Wiscasset merchants Tucker & Sons, this paper examines the central role of Yankee ship owners in carrying cotton to Liverpool, the world's largest cotton port. The paper argues that the cotton trade was the great stimulus to the wooden shipbuilding industry in New England, particularly in Maine, the leading shipbuilding state in the 1840s and 1850s. The prosperity of merchants such as the Tuckers rested entirely on the shipment of slave-produced cotton. The extraordinary architectural wealth of port towns in Maine, New Hampshire, and eastern Massachusetts owes much to the shipbuilding industry and, ultimately, to the trans-Atlantic trade in cotton.

**Keywords:** cotton trade Atlantic shipowning

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## **The Portuguese Cartographer Fernão Vaz Dourado and his lost chart from 1571 depicting Eastern Europe and Asia**

The manuscript charts by the Portuguese cartographer Fernão Vaz Dourado (ca. 1520–1580), who produced six nautical atlases in the second half of the 16th century, are very famous and of an extraordinary quality. They are preserved in different libraries and archives in Portugal, Spain, Germany, UK and the USA. Dourado worked in India, not only with European sources but with oriental ones. His charts depicting large regional areas and mainly the oceans and the coasts of the continents, should be more used by historical geographers, as they document not only geographical features, but also the characteristics and changes of political structures. This is why these images were often copied and circulated in manuscript or engraved versions. In our paper we will present for the first time a lost chart of a Dourado atlas, made originally in Goa, in 1571, which was copied in Lisbon in 1843, and now is conserved in Munich.

Based on the 19th century-copy of this chart depicting Eastern Europe, Eastern mediterranean and Asia untill the Caspian Sea we now have an excellent source to compare not only with the existing versions of the correspondent page in the other atlases by Dourado but also with other Portugueses and European charts and maps from the same period, in order to compare different cartographic visions of the spacial organization of Eastern Europe and the Middle East during the second half of the 16th century.

**Keywords:** history of cartography; cartographic visions of Eastern Europe and Asia; circulation of geographical knowledge; Atlases by the portuguese Cartographer Fernão Vaz Dourado (ca. 1520-1580)

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### **The spoils of Casa Guidi: a literary archive and its historical geography**

This paper connects to recent trends following the material and mobility turns in Geography, and connects them with historical geography through a reflection on the nature of the archive. Its principal subject is the movement of furniture and other objects belonging to Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, collected by them for their residence in Casa Guidi, Florence. The apartment and its contents are commemorated in the Brownings' poetry, notably Elizabeth's Casa Guidi windows. It had become a site for literary geographical pilgrimage by 1893 when the Brownings' only child Pen bought the palazzo as a 'shrine to his parents, but after Pen's death the contents were dispersed and the apartment sold on. This paper tracks the movement of the furniture, and contrasts the nightmare image of Victorian domestic failure, the house sale, with the reconstruction/reconstitution of the apartment. On the one hand we have Sotheby's sale of the Browning 'relics' in 1913, the dispersal of an archive, including the kind of intimate letters that animate Henry James's *The Aspern Papers*; on the other hand we have the attempt to reanimate a literary site, the reterritorialization of a material archive in situ, the kind of struggle that Henry James narrates in *The Spoils of Poynton*. This paper examines the mobility of artists' 'effects' with the desire of collectors, enthusiasts, archivists and critics to reunite, stabilise, and fix these meubles or mobile signifiers.

**Keywords:** Literary geography; archives; Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning

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**Guangzhou's Complex City Layout Catering to Foreign Trade in the Tang and Song Periods(10th-13th Century)**

Guangzhou has been the important trade harbour as well as the administrative centre of South China since ancient times. During the Tang and Song Periods, to promote both the city's foreign trade and political status, the city expanded and its spatial form transformed accordingly, resulting in a more concrete and complete distribution of different functional areas. For the convenience of merchant residents to do transactions nearby and for the convenience of loading and unloading goods, a dock-based economic area characterized by its skeleton-like navigable waterways formed, which was the economic equivalence to the political area centered on the government buildings. Comparatively separate while closely related, the economic area and the political area became the core of Guangzhou's complex spatial pattern, which utilizes natural advantages and inherits a lot from earlier city planning and which shows the government's efforts to construct and reconstruct the city to adapt to changing functions. It also reflects a harmonious combination between traditional Chinese city layout and natural development of a commercial society.

**Keywords:** city layout; complex; foreign trade; Guangzhou; the Tang and Song Periods

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### **Cittaslow and Small Town Sustainable Development: A case study of Hulien County, Taiwan**

Cittaslow meaning Slow City is an Italian-inspired international association of towns that collectively resist globalization and keep its local identity and characteristics encouraging high quality local food and drink, general hospitality and the opposition to cultural normalization. Cittaslow movement, one of sustainable city approaches arose from slowing the alteration and conservation of local characteristics. It involves some management goals as increasing the quality of local life, maintaining the local distinctiveness and supporting sustainable city economies. Fonglin Township, a small town located on the middle Hualien County of eastern Taiwan had been highly developed with its tobacco agriculture from Japanese colonial era to 1980s. Nevertheless, it has experienced economic decline and demographic decrease while the tobacco industry decline in the 1980s due to the trade surplus with United States proposition to open the tobacco and liquor market. Furthermore, after Taiwan becoming a member of the World Trade Organization in 2001, the tobacco industry were hard to compete with international market, and Fonglin's tobacco agriculture finally ended in 2010. However, the fate of Fonglin Township was altered in a different way. Local government and grassroots community utilize the legacy of tobacco buildings as the cultural heritage to commemorate the colonial history and reform the unique selling landscape for Fonglin's past. Finally in 2014, Fonglin Township became the first Cittaslow member destination of Taiwan recognized by international association of Cittaslow(Cittaslow International Organization) based on its practicing slow food and slow live and abundant cultural and historical landscape resource with local elements .From then on, so many small towns of Taiwan engaged to be the Cittaslow members in order to revive local development. This paper presents research from Fonglin Township case-study town, to explore the issues of economic, social and environment sustainability for small towns in detail, emphasizing how the character of towns derives from their history; and how to derive local production and quality food from their regional setting; and how the potential application of Cittaslow principles are contributing to their economic development, environment quality, and community well-being.

**Keywords:** Cittaslow, small town, sustainable city, locality

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### #medieval: Digital Responses to Scottish Castles

One of the most inspirational and influential catalysts of the paradigm shift recently experienced by heritage studies has been the call for a critical approach which rebuilds the discipline through a process of ruthless questioning and critical thinking. This paper engages with this (ongoing) call through the popular consumption of selected medieval sites. The overarching aim to move beyond some of the dominant assumptions about what communities and individuals want from a heritage site. In order to undertake this the paper analyses digital responses to heritage sites as recorded on social media sites such as Instagram, facebook and twitter by members of the community themselves. By following the hashtags, via which individuals can curate and index their social media responses and interactions, we can combine methodological tools from historical analysis, critical heritage studies and computer science, to better understand what tourists and visitors value. By focusing analysis on what visitors chose to record, rather than simply what is promoted by private owners and public bodies, we can gain a clearer and more democratic understanding of expectations and emotions relative to place and site. By focusing this study on key medieval Scottish castle sites such as Dunnottar Castle in Aberdeenshire and Dunrobin Castle in Sutherland, we can also consider the perhaps competing relationships between local and national identity in both a medieval and a modern context. This research path will ultimately feed into future heritage policy and help to establish new communication paths between communities, policy makers and heritage management companies.

Keywords: Heritage, medievalism, Place, Space, Technology

**Eero Hyvönen**

**Esko Ikkala, Eero Hyvönen, Jouni Tuominen**

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## **An Ontology of World War II Places for Linking and Enriching Heterogeneous Historical Data Sources**

This paper presents a historical geo-ontology of some 34 000 historical places, based on old maps of the war zone between Finland and the Soviet Union during the World War II. This area was annexed to the Soviet Union after the war, and modern maps have only Soviet or Russian names, making it impossible to use modern gazetteers to describe primary source data of the war, such as photographs, articles, war diaries etc., in which original Finnish placenames are used. As a use case, the ontology was applied to linking and enriching data in nine applications of the WarSampo semantic portal (<http://sotasampo.fi/en>) that have been used by tens of thousands of end users. The paper overviews lessons learned in this work. The ontology was constructed using geocoding data and existing Finnish gazetteers, covering the whole area of Finland and beyond. Old maps of the war zone were rectified and linked into the system via an old map service based on Map Warper (<https://github.com/timwaters/mapwarper>), developed at the Public Library of New York. Named entity linking of geonames was used to linking 160 000 photo captions, over 1000 event descriptions, and 3400 magazine articles. The resulting data is available as 5-star Linked Open Data at the Linked Data Finland service (<http://ldf.fi>), with content negotiation, a SPARQL endpoint, and additional services for reusing the data.

**Keywords:** ontologies, linked data, geography, semantic web



**Eero Hyvönen**

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## **A Crowdsourced Old Map Service for Geocoding, Publishing, and Using Historical Places in Linked Data Applications**

Historical documents and content include references to historical places that provide an essential context for the data. However, historical places cannot necessarily be found on modern maps and gazetteers, but only on old maps from a matching time period. To facilitate geographic information retrieval, data analysis, and visualization of historical data, geocoding of old placenames on old maps is needed. This paper presents a solution to this with a prototype implementation supporting crowdsourcing place name geocoding as Linked Data. A public service (<http://hipla.fi>) integrated with Map Warper (<https://github.com/timwaters/mapwarper>) was established, and two series of old Finnish maps (Senate Maps and old Karelian maps) were rectified against modern maps. The old maps can be viewed semi-transparently on top of Google Maps, and an interactive tool was created for adding places on the maps. New place instances can be compared with existing ones in the underlying Linked Data repository (ontology) to foster reuse and in order to prevent creation of multiple instances of the same place. metadata about the maps is stored in a Linked Data repository in similar way to places, which facilitates using maps in applications via a SPARQL endpoint. As an application use case, a map service covering the historical Karelian region of Finland and its use in the WarSampo semantic portal (<http://sotasampo.fi/en>) is discussed.

**Keywords:** crowdsourcing, maps, geocoding, ontologies, semantic web

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### **Maps of Words: medieval Arab Geographies of Maritime Southeast Asia**

A source of spices and aromatics and the sea gate to China, Southeast Asia was being frequented by Middle Eastern traders since the first centuries of Islam. However, up to 1450 Arab geographers' knowledge of the region appears to be to a large extent fragmented. Different types of geographic objects are often confused and locations of most of the place names remain problematic, opening a wide field for discussion. Furthermore, much of the original material on Maritime Southeast Asia can be found in the writings created before 1000, while later medieval geographies do not add much to the level of knowledge achieved by the end of the 10th century. The paper will look into the reasons for the lack of up-to-date data and confusion of place names in medieval Arabic accounts of Southeast Asia as opposed to the ongoing presence of Arabs in the region which is indicated by other sources. Among the factors that contributed to these issues I will discuss the scarcity of maps and prevalence of textual geographical descriptions, the extensive use of compiling methods in post-classical Arabic literature, the fragmentation of trade routes and the shift of Indian Ocean commerce from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea, as well as the volatile natural and political conditions of Maritime Southeast Asia.

**Keywords:** Arab geography, medieval, Southeast Asia

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### **The spatial aspects of Sigismund of Luxemburg's pledgings in Hungary**

During the reign of Sigismund of Luxemburg in Hungary (1387-1437) extraordinary revenues gained a higher importance for the royal treasury than at the time of his predecessors. Especially putting in pledge of royal estates was practised to a scale unimagined before. In this way dozens of castles and towns were transferred to private persons, and very often were never returned to the crown. The paper will approach the question from a geographical point of view. It will analyse which parts of the kingdom were the most affected by these transactions, and will explore the possible reasons behind. Furthermore, it will seek to explain why certain royal castles were put in pledge – some of them even more times – and for what geographical considerations were other castles kept consciously in royal hands.

**Keywords:** pledging, Sigismund of Luxemburg, loan, medieval Hungary, extraordinary revenue, royal revenues

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### **Historical-geographical approach to the cultural landscape regionalization**

Cultural landscape regionalization is a method of modeling the spatial specificity of the area associated with its development in the past and the present state. The principles of regionalization are: 1. Natural landscapes that impact on environmental management and settlement network are considered. 2. Types of environmental management which are not defined by natural landscapes are considered also. 3. Regionalization is based on material features of development of the territory (inherited and modern ones). 4. Features of non-material culture are used as indicators. 5. So-called associative cultural landscapes are used as additional attributes. 6. The current state of cultural landscapes is considered as a result of the interaction of natural landscapes and development of the territory at different historical periods. 7. Spatial multi-scale of territory development processes determines multi-scale of cultural landscape regions. 8. Cultural landscape regionalization reflects the results of a purposeful activity and spontaneous processes in landscapes as well. 9. Urban areas become cores of modern cultural landscape differentiation. The largest cities and areas of their influence are considered as separate cultural landscape regions. 10. The boundaries of cultural landscape regions have different genesis and the method of «floating features» is used for their drawing. 11. The change of cultural landscapes assumes correlation of regionalization maps to definite time periods and needs their constant actualization. The proposed approach is applied to cultural landscape regionalization of the Leningrad region (oblast), which has a rich political and ethnic history and is situated in the zone of influence of St. Petersburg.

**Keywords:** cultural landscape regionalization, landscape development, landscape structure, historical geographic regionalization, Leningrad region (oblast).

**Tatiana Isachenko**

**Gregory Isachenko**

Земледельческая 5, к.2, кв.254

### **Historical-geographical approach to the cultural landscape regionalization**

Cultural landscape regionalization is a method of modeling the spatial specificity of the area associated with its development in the past and the present state. The principles of regionalization are: 1. Natural landscapes that impact on environmental management and settlement network are considered. 2. Types of environmental management which are not defined by natural landscapes are considered also. 3. Regionalization is based on material features of development of the territory (inherited and modern ones). 4. Features of non-material culture are used as indicators. 5. So-called associative cultural landscapes are used as additional attributes. 6. The current state of cultural landscapes is considered as a result of the interaction of natural landscapes and development of the territory at different historical periods. 7. Spatial multi-scale of territory development processes determines multi-scale of cultural landscape regions. 8. Cultural landscape regionalization reflects the results of a purposeful activity and spontaneous processes in landscapes as well. 9. Urban areas become cores of modern cultural landscape differentiation. The largest cities and areas of their influence are considered as separate cultural landscape regions. 10. The boundaries of cultural landscape regions have different genesis and the method of «floating features» is used for their drawing. 11. The change of cultural landscapes assumes correlation of regionalization maps to definite time periods and needs their constant actualization. The proposed approach is applied to cultural landscape regionalization of the Leningrad region (oblast), which has a rich political and ethnic history and is situated in the zone of influence of St. Petersburg.

**Keywords:** cultural landscape regionalization, landscape development, landscape structure, historical geographic regionalization, Leningrad region (oblast).

**Yuto Ishibashi**

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### **The British Hydrographic Surveys of Japan and the Transfer of Knowledge and Skills, c. 1860-1880**

This paper addresses the making of a series of hydrographic charts on the coasts around the Japanese archipelago by British and Japanese naval surveyors in the nineteenth century. In the 1840s, survey ships of the Royal Navy began to sail around the seas in east Asia to actively explore ‘uncharted’ waters. In response to the British surveys, the Japanese government established a hydrographic office under its newly consolidated navy in the late 1860s. In the early stages, Japanese surveyors relied heavily on British officers to obtain practical knowledge, cartographic skills, and survey instruments. In the early 1870s, surveyors from both countries carried out joint expeditions to the central and northernmost parts of Japan, which helped Japanese officers gain crucial training on board the ships. By the early 1880s, when the accuracy and reliability of the charts created by Japanese surveyors rapidly improved, the British survey expeditions around the region ended. This paper discusses how the hydrographic surveys conducted via interactions between the two nations contributed to the early development of Japanese hydrographic practices and the production of reliable charts and navigational information about the coasts of Japan.

**Keywords:** hydrography, charts, Japan, knowledge

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**Daichi Nakayama**

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## **Estimation and visualization of Origin-Destination flow in old Tokyo city, Japan, 1925**

In recent years, many studies which estimate traffic and people flow has been carried out. However, quantitative studies about historical traffic in early twentieth century in Japan have been scarcely examined because of lack of traffic census data. The aim of this study is to estimate and visualize Origin-Destination (OD) flows in old Tokyo city based on a historical traffic census examined in 1925. We used the Markov chain model to estimate OD flows. This model calculates OD flows only based on observed generated traffic volumes and observed bifurcation ratios (transition probabilities) on the road network. However, the numbers of observed investigated nodes were not enough to make the whole road network in old Tokyo city, we added a lot of uninvestigated nodes and completed the road network. The Genetic Algorithm were applied to determine the bifurcation ratios of these uninvestigated nodes, and we obtained the optimum solution of bifurcation ratios of both investigated and uninvestigated nodes. After that, we calculated OD flows in entire old Tokyo city according to the optimum solution, and visualized OD flow on the map. As a result, in the eastern part of Tokyo city, dense traffics were observed around Tokyo and Ueno stations. In the western part of Tokyo city, many traffics bound for the administrative districts (Nagata-cho and Kasumigaseki area) were observed.

**Keywords:** Tokyo city, OD flow, Markov chain, Genetic Algorithm

**Adam Izdebski**

Jagiellonian University in Krakow - Institute of History

**The changing landscapes of the late antique mediterranean: an ecological revolution at the end of Antiquity?**

In this paper, I will review the available evidence for landscape change in different parts of the mediterranean in Late Antiquity (ca. AD 300-800). In my analysis, I will use pollen-based quantitative reconstructions of regional vegetation histories, developed within the framework of the Białystok-based project which focuses on environmental dimensions of turning points in Europe's economic history prior to the Industrial Revolution. In several parts of the mediterranean, the landscape indeed underwent major transformations at the end of Antiquity, and our method makes it possible to quantify and evaluate the scale of this change. In the second part of my talk, I will discuss briefly whether these environmental transformations amount to an ecological revolution: whether they involved a significant change to economic, cultural or legal systems of the societies that maintained and lived in these landscapes.

**Keywords:** Byzantium, Late Antiquity, landscape change. palynology, economic history



**Adam Izdebski**

**Konrad Wnęk**

Jagiellonian University in Krakow - Institute of History

## **Krakow's climate in the last millennium**

This paper covers several centuries of Krakow's history, discussing climatic changes, energy crises and air pollution. The data we collected from climatic, economic and historical sources make it possible to evaluate the impact of climate on the city and its inhabitants. Our palaeoclimate data come first of all from dendrochronological studies of fir and pine wood samples, published by Szychowska-Krąpiec in 2010, which provide reconstructions of winter temperatures from AD 1091 to the present. They are supplemented with late spring temperature reconstructions by Büntgen (2013), based on a larch chronology from the Tatra region covering the period from AD 1040 until today. In addition to that, Krakow also has one of the longest instrumental observations series in Europe, which started in 1792. These reports include temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, and since 1849 also precipitation. With the help of this palaeoclimate data, we studied the role of weather and climate in the occurrence of subsistence crises (as recorded in medieval and early modern textual sources). We also conducted research on the changes in energy sources used in the city at the end of the 18th century, when Krakow's citizens started using coal. It turned out that Krakow experienced a relatively early transition to fossil fuels, resulting in a two-century long history of air pollution problems (smog), culminating right now, in the 2010s.

**Keywords:** climate history, smog, air pollution, urban climate

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### **Some call Europe, and some call Eneá': On the Possible Origins of the Old Icelandic Learned Prehistory**

By the twelfth century northern territories were in practice fairly well known, but there was an urgent need to explain the state of this region in written form. In most national narratives, there is an evident tendency to emphasize the similarity of local history with a more significant and more authoritative (Roman or sacred) history. These purposes were often achieved through the so called “introductory geography”. Thus, the anonymous author of *Historia Norwegie* and Saxo Grammaticus in his *Gesta Danorum* use the inherited from antiquity *mare nostrum* to organize their northern space. The “textual map” of the Icelandic historian of the early thirteenth century Snorri Sturluson—in *Heimskringla* and *Edda*—draws an ocean-girdled *orbis tripartitus*. Although this geographical image had originated in ancient Ionian science and found reflection in the writings of Roman geographers, Snorri must have borrowed it from the Latin medieval cosmography of Europe. The latter might also be true of the description of a river Tanais (“Don”) that flows through *Svíþjóð hin mikla* (“Scythia”?) from the mountains in the north that are beyond all habitations (“the Riphean Mountains”?), and separates the thirds of the world. The paper will, however, deal with an image in Snorri’s textual map that might have had direct connections with antiquity—“Europe, or Eneá”—and discuss how a toponym formed from the name of a legendary ancestor of Rome and the Romans, one of the main defenders of Troy during the Trojan War, Aeneas, the hero of Virgil’s *Aeneid*, could have reached Snorri.

**Keywords:** knowledge transfer, antiquity, Old Norse-Icelandic sources, geographical images, toponyms

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**A friend no longer – floodplain land use transformation in the parish of Högsby, Sweden, 1600-1940.**

This presentation explores the processes behind floodplain land use change in the parish of Högsby in south-eastern Sweden through combining historical sources and GIS data. Agriculture in the parish of Högsby was traditionally based on a one field system, where the river of Emån presented a good foundation for meadowlands enabling a large cattle stock. The agricultural system in this area changed from a one field system to three field system between the late 17th and 18th centuries, requiring an expansion of arable fields at the expense of floodplain meadows. These new arable fields situated inside the floodplain boundary were threatened by recurring flooding and voices were raised arguing for a lowering of the river by the late 18th century. During the 19th century several measures were taken to control the river and by the start of the 20th century a majority of the floodplain was cultivated, with little to no preserved meadowlands.

The presentation discusses the processes underlying this transformation, connecting the cultivation of floodplain meadows to the wider arena of population growth, outland degeneration, ideological shifts and environmental change. By doing so, the analysis of floodplain land use transformation can be used as a platform for discussing the change in human-environment interaction during this period.

**Keywords:** land use change, floodplain meadows, agrarian transformation, human-environment relationship

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### **Russian Old Believers as rural colonists in 18th c. Central Europe**

The opponents of the 17th c. reforms in the Russian Orthodox Church (known as Old Believers) were repressed and had to leave their country. Many of them went to the West, in the same time as the wave of rural colonisation occurred. The proposed paper compares the Old Believers settlement process in three Central European regions: Latgale, Bukovina and Suwalki region. Latgale (contemporary eastern Latvia) and Suwalki region (divided between Poland and Lithuania) belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and with its partitions went under Russian (in 1772) and Prussian (in 1795) rule respectively. Bukovina (today divided between Romania and Ukraine) was a part of Moldavia incorporated to the Habsburg monarchy in 1775. The comparison of these three regions concerns mostly spatial issues in a socio-political context. Firstly, the organisation of the colonisation of Old Believers: was this a spontaneous or planned action and what was the role of each of the changing states in it? Secondly, the differences in officials' attitudes, from Russian (who knew Old Believers well) to Austrian and Prussian (who knew nothing about them). The core problem is the location of new villages and their spatial relation to old settlements. An attempt to describe similarities and differences between three regions is based on the written and cartographic sources from the archives of Berlin, Chernivtsi, Moscow, Riga, Suwalki, Vienna, Vilnius and Warsaw.

**Keywords:** Old Believers, settlements, spatial relation, Bukovina, Latgale, Suwalki

**Ferenc Jankó**

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### **Inventing a Geographical Identity for Post-WWI Burgenland: Personal Motives and the Pursuit of Scholarship**

Following the Paris Peace talks and the treaties that brought about the official demise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the newly created region of Burgenland found itself as the eastern-most province of the Austrian state. The creation of Burgenland and its annexation to Austria came almost as a surprise to the Austrian scientific elite, as claims to the would-be province only emerged in earnest during the last year of the war. It was primarily for this reason that the production of geographical knowledge about Burgenland was very much an invention, a veritable discovery by contemporary geographers and nation-building intellectuals, educators, and politicians of a hitherto ‘unknown’ area. This paper highlights the major personalities engaged in this postwar project of geographical knowledge production, and focuses in particular on how their personal motives played an important role not only in the construction of the scientific arguments that were employed to legitimate the transfer of the former Hungarian region to Austria, but also in the formation of a comprehensive geographical identity for Burgenland after its annexation to the newly-constituted Austrian state.

**Keywords:** production of knowledge, geographical identity, science history, Burgenland

**Ferenc Jankó**

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### **Bauxite or spa: environmental and science history of mining in Transdanubian Mountains, Hungary**

The beginning of mining in the Transdanubian Mountains goes back to the C18-C19, when the first coal seams were discovered. The exploitation boomed paralleled with the Hungarian industrial revolution and modernization in the late C19. The first bauxite mines were opened in the interwar period, but production and background industry expanded only after WWII, in the era of Communist industrialization in the 1950s. Mining was strongly hindered by the geology of Transdanubian Mountains: the deepening coal and bauxite pits were increasingly facing with the hazard of karst water. To the 1960s, related research successfully invented the methodology of mining from below the karst water layer. As a result, the increasing water removal from mining areas caused significant shrinking in the karst water level, endangering and drying up several karst springs in the area. However, broadening hydrological research and monitoring involved further possible causes into the scientific discourse, e.g. climatic changes and other local anthropogenic effects; the question of mining and karst water loss thus became rather complicated. After the realization that Hungary's best-known spa, the Hévíz thermal lake was affected by decreasing water discharge, the controversy escalated reaching the public and the political spheres that resulted rapid mine closures in the early 1990s – framed by the political transition in the background. The aim of the paper is to investigate the participants, the different interests and motives in the controversy, to understand the working of science, how it was able (or unable) to settle a controversy on environmental change.

**Keywords:** environmental history, science history, mining, karst water, scientific controversy

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### **Mining heritage as a specific form of representation and interpretation of the past**

Mining is seen as one of the key human activities; it influences local and regional changes, determines the economic development of individual countries and is reflected in the ways of life of inhabitants in affected areas. Mining of natural resources significantly transforms the landscape and leaves behind many remains. Once the mining ends these remains can be used as a mining heritage, a reminder of specific values and meanings (social, cultural, economic etc.) related to the mining and miners. However, these values and meanings vary between different social, temporal and spatial contexts and, at the same time, their interpretation varies as well. The study of mining heritage reveals different values and meanings attached to it by individuals and the whole society, but also helps to understand conflicts that stem from these differences. This paper conceptualises the study of mining heritage in Czechia as a specific form of representation of the past and as a historical source that helps us understand the existing features and phenomena occurring in the landscape and social structure. Furthermore, it discusses the meanings and functions of a heritage using mining heritage as an example and, in several Czech model areas, presents a study of an interpretation of values and meanings of a mining heritage. At the same time, the paper will focus on differences between approaches used to interpret a specific mining heritage commemorating the Czechoslovak uranium mining in the 1950s and 60s. Although this mining ended 50 years ago, it is still associated with many arguments and, for many individuals or social groups, perceiving its legacy to be a heritage is still highly controversial.

**Keywords:** mining, heritage, uranium, values, meanings

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**Sensing the Soil: Landscapes between local use and international rule. The case of Saltbæk Vig, Denmark**

Saltbæk Vig, an inlet on the northwestern coast of Zealand, is one of the only areas in Denmark in which the critically endangered miniscule fern, *Botrychium simplex*, grows. In addition, it is a protected wildlife habitat. Lastly, the inlet is the physical evidence of numerous failed attempts at land reclamation. Using the multiple roles of Saltbæk Vig as my example, I present my ongoing Ph.D.-project 'Sensing the Soil. Land use and soil perception 1800-2016'. In this project, I investigate the changing approaches to and usages of soil and land in a Danish parish over a 200-year period. For my project, my main questions are: What are we talking about, when we talk about landscapes at a specific time? What are we talking about, when we talk about soil in various contexts? How can these questions be analysed in a historical context?

Cultural landscapes bear different connotations for different people, as Jones and others have argued. As an expansion, I would argue that geologists, historians, farmers and local politicians understand fundamentally different things, when dealing with soil. By analysing the ontologies surrounding soil, I aim to clarify these different understandings, and the implications they have on the treatment of the actual soil. For this paper, I wish to present some of my key issues and concerns when working with this project.

**Keywords:** cultural landscapes, ontology, multifunctionality



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**Wiped off Europe. A Collection of Maps Related to WW II Diplomatic Treaties, Military Conventions and Internal Regulations**

Contrary to the peace treaties setting an end to the First World War, the territorial adjustments after WW II were limited in extent, with the notable exception of reshaping the Polish borders. However, starting from the dismembering and the liquidation of Czechoslovakia to the final months of the German domination over Europe, the political division of the continent had been redrawn several times, with more than 10 years left for the final settlement, which lasted up to nowadays in the West and for three and a half decades in Central and Eastern Europe. This work brings together reproductions of the cartographic works enclosed to or depicting the agreements of the temporary winners (while losers or annexed lands and peoples would rather use the term of diktat), the papers of the Paris Peace Conference and following treaties, in chronological order, as found in European archives and map collections.

**Keywords:** Political division of Europe, WW II, pre- and post-war Poland, German and Soviet expansionism

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## **Geographers and the Trianon Question: The Geographical and Ecological Foundations of Interwar Hungarian Revisionism**

Signed in 1920, the Treaty of Trianon resulted in a loss of two-thirds of Hungary's pre-war territory and roughly one-third of its total population. Although Hungarian geographers were caught relatively unprepared by this 'national tragedy,' they nevertheless developed very nuanced, if obviously nationalistic, arguments to defend Hungarian interests prior to and in the wake of the signing of the treaty. This joint presentation explores some of the key scientific arguments that were mobilized by Hungarian geographers in response to Trianon, and contends that the discursive foundations of interwar Hungarian revisionism had already been laid before 1920. The first part of the presentation focuses primarily on The Manifesto of the Hungarian Geographical Society published at the end of 1918. Penned by Hungary's leading geographers, the Manifesto was the first of many books, pamphlets, and articles that emphasised the purported unity of the Carpathian Basin as a 'perfect' geographical region. The second part of the presentation scrutinizes the interconnected ecological and hydrological thinking that revisionist geographers drew upon in order to make their case for the 'indivisibility' of pre-Trianon Hungary. Building on the emerging science of watershed management, these geographers claimed that the territorial dismemberment of the former Kingdom of Hungary was tantamount to 'breaking the laws of nature.' Though Hungarian geographers did not deny that the Kingdom of Hungary was linguistically and even ethnically divided prior to the war, they nevertheless stressed that it had clear geographical boundaries and unique physical characteristics, ones that from their perspective pointed to an undeniable organic geographical unity.

**Keywords:** Hungarian revisionism, geography and the Treaty of Trianon, Carpathian Basin, hydrological imagination

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**The Life and Death of the Black mesa Pipeline: Coal Transportation Technology and Environmental Justice in the American Southwest**

In the arid highlands of northern Arizona lies Black mesa, home to the longest continually inhabited indigenous settlements in North America. In the late 1960s, Black mesa also became the site of North America's largest strip mining operation. From 1970 through 2005, coal leased to a multinational mining company by the Hopi Tribe and Navajo Nation was transported over 350 kilometers across the desert in a coal slurry pipeline to a coal fired power plant in Laughlin, Nevada. The Black mesa Pipeline operation required the pumping of massive amounts of Hopi and Navajo groundwater, which was loosely regulated over the pipeline's lifetime. This paper utilizes a capabilities-centered approach to environmental justice to explore the effects of coal slurry pipeline technology on indigenous water resources and traditional agricultural practices by drawing upon archival research, historic hydrologic data, and ecological oral history.

**Keywords:** water, indigenous, coal, environmental justice, environmental history

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**The emergence of a modern research university: Benjamin Ide Wheeler and sabbatical leave in the University of California, 1899-1919**

Recent research has identified corporate autonomy, non-professional education and regular research sabbaticals as the main competitive advantages of American research universities in the twentieth century. This paper examines how the University of California was developed into a modern research university under President Benjamin Ide Wheeler in the twenty years between his arrival from Cornell University in 1899 and his retirement in 1919. One of the first innovations Wheeler introduced as UC President was the regular research sabbatical. This paper discusses how the nature and use of the sabbatical scheme by academics on the UC flagship campus in Berkeley contributed to the emergence of a publicly funded research university on the west coast of the United States. We argue that sabbatical leave and related academic travel were pivotal for redefining the notion of the research university.

**Keywords:** university, research, sabbatical leave, academic travel, United States

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**Connecting Collections**

Using the Pelagios experiences of working with the British Library and other collections, this paper would examine how decentralising the creation of linked data about the past can expand networks of knowledge creation. It would introduce a discussion of how to engage GLAM partners (and in particular libraries with map materials) with LOD projects.

Keywords: Linked Open Data, Cultural Heritage, LODLAM

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## **Pelagios Commons: Decentralizing Knowledge Creation in the Web of Historical Data**

This paper reports on early developments within Pelagios Commons, a new phase of the Pelagios project which focuses explicitly on addressing technical and social decentralization within Web-based projects of this nature. It will present our experiences in establishing Working Groups within our community, and the different challenges faced in devolving LOD architectures. It will consider the ways in which Pelagios Commons has sought to empower scholarly and non-scholarly users to create and work with LOD, without requiring high levels of technical expertise. It will also seek to foster discussion and critique from those planning or implementing similar community-driven projects.

**Keywords:** decentralization, scale, community, Linked Open Data, GIS

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### **Through fire and water – reconstructions of fire activity in northern Poland based upon peat bog archive deposits**

We present the first results of a project which seeks to explore the synchronicity of droughts and fires (along a continentality gradient) during the last 5000 years. The research is based upon high-resolution, multi-proxy analyses of peat deposits in northern Poland. The aims of the project are to understand how long-term changes in climate and human impacts influence the development of Polish peatlands on centennial and millennial timescales. We seek to determine the influence of a range of human impacts on long-term peatland development, for example burning, forest clearance and agricultural practices. We present results from the Głęboćek peatland (starogardzki district, Pomorskie voivodship) where we are reconstructing the past occurrence of fire activity using charcoal particles accumulated in peat profile samples (macroscopic and microscopic charcoal). An extensive radiocarbon chronology allows us to reconstruct changes in the fire frequency. The results are combined with pollen, testate amoebae and plant macrofossil analyses to better understand the long-term ecosystem dynamics. This multi-proxy approach is essential in order to quantify anthropogenic disturbances in the environment and to disentangle human impacts from long-term climatic changes.

**Keywords:** palaeoecology, peatland, fire

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## **Entangled Geometries of Warfare: convergent sciences, conduct of war and ephemeral geographies of the Indo-Myanmar frontiers during WW2**

This paper engages encounters of techno-scientific and culturally informed innovations in warfare and re-examines certain deterministic understandings of these processes. Expressions of state sovereignty and governance are often justified through 'scientific' processes like wartime planning and development. I challenge the above by highlighting the negotiated, discursive and performative processes through which various types of knowledge interacted in producing scientific doctrines of warfare. The introduction of aerial weapons, surveillance and mapping in this region not only allowed novelties in conduct of warfare, but also opportunities for defining governance of target populations and re-construction of already shifting geographical spaces. The co-productive (S Jasanoff) modalities of organising knowledge, people and spaces during war were in turn negotiated and interpreted through cultural lenses (Satia, Dower). These processes have mainly been examined through horizontal network theories. In this paper, I illustrate the points of convergence of different types for sciences, including the vertical (Adey, Gregory, Anderson) for the function of wartime defence of frontier geographies. This convergence allows for identifying a modality through which cultural knowledge production could be engineered through the work of military as well as social scientists. I discuss multi-dimensional modes of framing cultural and military-scientific knowledge with coming of vertical technologies for aerial photography, mapping, logistics and supply and camouflage during the War. These are important for extended understandings of 'ethnographic occasions' that produced cultural, military and geographical data along with discourses of frontier violence and governance in the Indo-Burma theatre of war during WW2.

**Keywords:** Warfare, Knowledge, Science & Technology, Culture, Governance



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### **Indigenous Cartographical Culture: Un/conventional practice, contemporary erasure**

Maps have always been subjective in their approach in context of theme, scale, re/presentation and their depiction of reality along with the rationale and need of their re/production. Maps are also about privilege, which knowledge or phenomenon is visibilised while successfully invisibilising or erasing several other knowledges and phenomenon. In the Indian context, the sub-continent under the Mughal empire had developed a well established cartographical culture and practice in the form of Aks Shajra/ Khasra sketches and Masavi maps which were later used by the British to formulate their colonial exonomical cartographies and which are used even in contemporary times as detailed, micro level cadastral maps with myriad applicabilities in administrative, political, revenue, inheritance and land acquisition fields. While the former (Aks Shajra) sketch has been traditionally used for record keeping for births, deaths and kinship; agricultural production for revenue calculation; legal matters and ownership, the latter (Masavi) is an un/conventional detailed village level map that is constructed according to traditional units of measurement (gattha) following a traditional grid based projection system and an un/conventional legends' sign. This was accompanied with a whole set of cartographical officials who were practicing it and simultaneously embodying the designation as part of their surnames and identity. Although this knowledge is prevalent, it is invisibilised on a daily basis in every maps premised upon it and is not realised as a traditional cartographical culture and practice.

**Keywords:** un/conventional maps, traditional mapping, indigenous culture

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### Tracing Transculturalism through Indian Toponymy

Toponymy is a socio-cultural transcultured entity with a specific emphasis on linguistics, since it is one of those key elements that undergo reception and translation while exploring, invading or even inhabiting a place. Toponymy is one theme; especially in the Indian context that is yet to be mapped. If one observes the toponymical history of India, then pre-colonial, colonial, post colonial and the contemporary toponyms reflect linguistic diversity, political influence and a toponymical palimpsest, a heterotopia embedded in erasures and erased-preservations. The dynamics between endonymical and exonymical practices as well as (lost in) translations provide a fertile ground for transculturation in toponymy and mapping; reflecting the perception of the map-maker while providing a comprehensive methodological approach to understand myriad ways in which urban space is (re)produced and (re)shaped through numerous negotiations and transformations in the form of resistances, adaptations and adoptions. Transcultural toponymy is an attempt to understand historical silences and preservations, continued existence/manifestation thereby shaping our ever evolving geographical knowledge in the contemporary Indian context. There is a need to understand that the transcultured state of Indian toponymy has across time; produced transcultured cartography, cognition and comprehension.

**Keywords:** Indian toponymy, transculturalism, exonymical mapping

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### Deserted Farms and Settlement Changes in Sweden in the Late Middle Ages

The late medieval crisis is still an ongoing discussion. Desertion of small isolated settlements in woodlands is a well known fact. In villages and hamlets, however, desertion is hidden because holdings were merged (partial desertion). This problem has since long been discussed, but the extent and character of desertion especially on the plains remains uncertain. In this paper I present results from my dissertation (2016) on ‘uninhabited cadastral units’ (literally ‘utjordar’) in Sweden. A large amount of such plots, both arable and meadow land, were registered in the Swedish Crown’s cadastres in mid 1500s. They also appear on the large-scale maps from 1600s. The evidence suggests they originated from farms that were abandoned during the Late Middle Ages, more precisely vacant and divided holdings. I have identified and spatially examined about 1 500 of such units, using a retrogressive method, focusing on the origin of such plots or units. The objects of study are plains and hamlets in east central Sweden. Here, the arable land was divided and strictly regulated by common law (known as ‘solskifte’) before late medieval crisis. The basic pattern of this medieval regulation remained 1500-1600. This explains why abandoned holdings appear as separated units later on. In other parts of Sweden, there are few data on desertion in hamlets, due to a less regulation and less control over land. In conclusion, the desertion around Sweden during the late Middle Ages affected the central plain and was significantly more widespread than previously shown.

**Keywords:** Desertion, Black Death, the Late Middle Ages, Historical maps, Retrogressive method

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## **Analysis of changes in built-up areas and tram lines course of Lviv between 1932 and 2016**

The goal of the research was to analyze the changes in the development of the city of Lviv between 1932 and 2016. As a reference data for the purpose of the analysis OpenStreetMap vector data and a scanned Lviv Plan from 1932 was used. For the purpose of the change map design additional information sources have also been used. We used ArcGIS base map, panoramic images of Google Street View, pre-war guides of Lviv, four city plans from 1900-1939 as well as the information from selected websites. The scope of the research covers Lviv Plan from 1932 georeferencing with the usage of rubbersheeting calibration method. The evaluation of the control point vectors and a distortion grid has also been prepared. Based on the reference data the map of changes in the tramline route and the map of changes in the location of museums, theaters, colleges and religious buildings between 1932 and 2016 have been designed. Based on the research outcomes one can not only make an assessment of the age the individual buildings of Lviv, but also analyze the changes in the tramway line and the location of buildings fulfilling important cultural centers.

**Keywords:** old maps, historical GIS, geoinformatics, change analysis

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## **The Usefulness of Big Crowd Sourced Data from Family Trees for the Study of Historical Population Mobility: An Evaluation of Representativeness and Uncertainty**

Data on historical population mobility over a long time span (e.g., the past 300 years) at either local or global scales have been scarce and difficult to obtain. Traditional studies on historical migration have been primarily based on qualitative analyses of small survey data and archival sources. In this study, we collected 92,832 user-contributed family trees from Ancestry.com, which together contain around 250 million individuals, with the majority born in North America and Europe between 1630 - 1930. Our collection is about one third of the data on Ancestry.com since not all users opt to share their trees publicly. We analyze this crowd sourced data set to determine its usefulness for the study of migration in the past. The location of family events allows us to infer whether individuals in the family trees were living in the United States in the year 1880. We will make a statistical comparison of those in the family trees alive in 1880 with the 1880 census asking if the sample is representative of the US population at that date as to foreign origin, age, state of birth, gender, and migration paths. We will also link individuals from the trees to the census to determine the accuracy of individual information in the trees. These two methods will allow us to assess both the accuracy of the information and its population/economic/racial representativeness.

**Keywords:** big data, crowd sourced data, historical US migration, representativeness, family trees

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### Historical GIS for analyzing the diffusion process of vaccination in Japan, 1850-1875

In order to analyse the diffusion process of vaccination and to investigate smallpox mortality, we have developed the data analysis system for the village vaccination reports, which were submitted to the Governor of Ashigara Prefecture from village heads in 1875. In January 1875, the Governor of Ashigara Prefecture ordered village heads to submit the village vaccination reports listing children and youth less than 25 years old, the names of vaccinated and unvaccinated people, as well as those infected smallpox. The village vaccination reports provided the following information: name of the household head, address, name of household members less than 25 years old, age, date of vaccination, the vaccinator's name and address, date when a smallpox case was diagnosed, the reason why he/she was not vaccinated. The data analysis system for the village vaccination reports is composed of four parts, the image database of the reports, application programs for outputting demographic indicators, historical GIS for visualizing the diffusion process of vaccination, and time line showing individual life-path. We have stored up the village vaccination reports of 14 villages. With the historical GIS, user can obtain animated maps of eleven indicators by village including the number of persons who received vaccination as well as the number of sufferers from smallpox. With this system, we estimated the smallpox mortality during the 25 years as of 1850. We also proposed a hypothesis that during the four months as of January 1875, some vaccinators formally appointed by the prefectural Governor vaccinated all young people less than 25 years old.

Keywords: historical GIS, vaccination, smallpox, mortality, diffusion

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### **Making topographical models of mountains and controlling the territories of mountain villages in the seventeenth century Japan**

This paper explores the making of topographical models of mountains in Japan during the Edo period, focusing on the seventeenth century. Some landlords made these models in case a border dispute occurred between the mountain villages that were ruled by different landlords, in order to make the villages that were under their control submit to the court in Edo. As such conflicts were often caused by the increasing use of lands and forests by multiple villages, landlords and the Tokugawa shogunate mediated problems and controlled village territories by making maps or three-dimensional models of the areas under their rule. The particular case examined by this paper is a topographical model of the meguro Mountains in the Iyo province, wherein meguro-village of the Yoshida domain and Jiromaru-village of the Uwajima domain contended for the forest located between them. The topographical model was made in 1665 on the basis of a survey of the circumference of the entire area of meguro Mountains, which was undertaken by the officials of both the domains. The model presents a detailed drawing of the landscape, including painted roads, rivers, some buildings, and vegetation. Many of the names of ridges and valleys were labeled or written on the surface of the model, and the steepness of geographical features was represented by carvings in the wood of which the model was made. The Tokugawa shogunate used this model for the boundary trial in Edo and set up a defined border between the villages in the same year.

**Keywords:** topographical models, cartography, landscape of mountains, territory, early modern

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**Towns' inventories as sources for urban demography in 18th century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth – spatial analysis of Krakow's inventory from 1720**

Inventories contains many important information about town dwellers in early modern period. For this age in Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth we have other fiscal sources (pl. szos, pogłównne), but inventories of houses and their dwellers (pl. lustracje kamienic) were more detailed, at least in Krakow. I want to show Krakow's inventory from 1720–1722 (after occupation during Great Northern War) as an example for spatial analysis of society in the important town in this area of Europe. The document not only contains information about tax payers, but also about their spouses and servants. It can also be compared to other records from that time (szos, pogłównne) and helped to answer questions about completeness of sources or methods of collecting information. Moreover it allows to reconstruct human settlements in Krakow, to some extent occupational and social structure in more detailed way than other sources and what is crucial for this conference present information about people's social status in space.

Keywords: fiscal sources, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, spatial analysis, social structure



## John Kendall

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### **From disciple to discipline: Anglican and Protestant missions in Kurdistan**

During the 19th century, several waves of Anglican and American missionary campaigns stretched over the borderlands of the Ottoman and Persian Empires in southeastern Anatolia. Although most of those who traveled recognized this land as ‘Kurdistan,’ very few wanted anything to do with the Kurds. Rather, their gaze was set on revitalizing the indigenous Church of the East, recently rediscovered by Europeans roaming through the region. These missions were, in one sense, crusades, but they took on a new form. No longer directly involved in the problem of conquest, indeed often marginalized by colonial interests, religious practice finds its truth here neither as something assured in itself nor transcendent in God but instead produced in its objects of knowledge—excavations of othered Christians buried underneath ‘Mohammedan’ lands. Their ‘discovery’ appeared to restore a divine truth, but the fact that this truth was called into question meant religion was already complicit with a new epistemological form. Rather than confessed, God now appeared as something needing to be proven, hence something falsifiable. In turn, religious practice, what was previously the nominative affirmation of self-manifest truth, bled into productive conformity with the emerging logics of anthropology and history in 19th-century Kurdistan.

**Keywords:** Kurdistan, Christianity, religion, empire, borders

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**The Cartographic Language of Soviet Maps**

Since 1993, formerly secret Soviet military maps and plans covering the globe at various scales have been commercially available to the West. For some, they have provided a fascinating – if disconcerting – view of familiar territory with an arresting aesthetic. For others, they have been a useful geospatial resource for new topographic mapping initiatives. This presentation examines a range of Soviet maps and compares them with European topographic maps and contemporary city plans then available to the public. It describes how the cartographic language of Soviet military maps offers more than a bygone vision of a utopian Soviet world but a way to rise to the ever-present challenge of mapping the environmental and cultural diversity of a global landscape.

**Keywords:** Soviet maps, topographic maps, cartographic language

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### **Dokuchaev's researches and geography development**

The history of geographical researches of the Caucasus played an important role in geography development. Soil researches of Dokuchaev are one of the most important sections in development of geographical sciences. Special attention is paid to expedition researches, during which the fundamental law of geographical science was formulated. The results of Dokuchaev works for every expedition were generalized. It is shown that the Caucasian researches of Dokuchaev became the basis for the formation of fundamental scientific ideas on the interaction of natural components, the creation of the theory of natural zones. Soil research in the Caucasus contributed to the formulation of the fundamental law of the geographical zonality. In addition they contributed to the realization of plans for soil studying of separate regions of Russia and solving applied problems. Dokuchaev's ideas have found support among scientists not only in Russia but also abroad.

Keywords: -----

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### **The Territorial Coverage of the Overall Land Description (Valovoe Pis'mo) of the 1620s-1640s in Russia**

Valovoe pis'mo of the 1620s-1640s was the first surviving overall description of land resources and population of Russia. Being both a tax census and the land registry, the documents are of exceptional importance for the study of historical geography and socio-economic history of medieval and early modern Russia. At the same time, the territorial coverage of the description is not quite clear. Pis'mo was a continuous work of Pomestny prikaz (Land Chancellery), and the new books were compiled as the existing ones for a certain county (uezd) were getting obsolete. The decision on carrying out the new overall description in 1622, has intensified the work and modified the form of the description. The resources of Pomestny prikaz were limited, however, so the work was not finished until the mid-1640s, and the decision if a new survey for a certain county will be made continued to involve the consideration of the relevance of the latter description. The paper considers territorial coverage of the known books, compiled between 1622 and 1640-ies, discusses the differences in the form of description, and determines which of them can be attributed to the valovoe pis'mo.

**Keywords:** Early modern period, Russia, land cadasters, piszovye knigi

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### **The use of GIS in the re-constructing the past landscapes : comparing historical maps with population data in the Swedish Villages on the NW of Estonia during the 1600-1940**

Historical reconstructions of land-use/cover change often require a comparison of maps derived from different sources. One challenge in analyzing historical maps is the difficulty of spatial matching between maps. The maps were created in different eras for various purposes and vary with each individual cartographer. This study aims to estimate the carrying capacity of several Swedish villages in Estonia through the analysis of population dynamics together with a land-use/cover change analysis of the period 1600 through to 1940. The study draws on modern technologies (e.g. GIS, cartographical methods) combined with ecological sources that include field surveys. A series of maps has been analysed for information on land cover, cultivation practice and population structure. Historical maps from the 17th, 19th, and 20th centuries are utilized. The study shows how changes in land-use/cover and population dynamics influenced the local livelihoods in terms of their traditional ecological niche and carrying capacity. The annual rates of carrying capacity change estimated from integrated data (historical maps and population data) are significantly different from the annual rates of change estimated without prior integration of the data.

**Keywords:** historical maps, GIS, land-use, population

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### **Conceptualising drought and dearth in late medieval Hungary: the ‘great’ (1506-) 1507 (-1508) drought and dearth in a European context**

Through the example of the best-documented late medieval drought and accompanying dearth in the medieval Hungarian kingdom, the concepts and spatial extension of drought, classified by contemporary authors as great, and a food shortage period classified as a dearth are presented and discussed. The case study provides an especially well-documented example, reported in different contemporary source types, for a late medieval drought year or years occurred in the Carpathian Basin: the drought was accompanied by other, mainly convective events (e.g. hails, thunderstorms, torrential rains) that affected agriculture and society in numerous ways. Based on the available documentation we can state that - in spite of the general reference on the ‘very great drought in the country’ -, similar to the spatial dimensions of the well-known, significant droughts of the 19th century, considerable spatial differences occurred both concerning the severity of drought and the type of accompanying events that affected extensive areas, but not necessarily the entire country. Thus, in the presentation an overview of the mainly weather-related and biological hazards reported in 1506-1508, and the spatial extension of the affected areas are provided in a European context. Furthermore, damages and other immediate consequences: material loss (building), bad harvests (e.g. grain, vine, honey, animal products), high prices as well as multiannual socio-economic consequences (e.g. poverty, supply problems) and contemporary crisis solution strategies (e.g. reducing/postponing taxes, public works, charity) are discussed.

**Keywords:** drought, documentary data, impacts, late medieval

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### **Still Having a Conflict Potential? German Place Names in Czechia, Hungarian Place Names in Slovakia**

The paper focuses on German forms of place names in Czechia and Hungarian forms of place names in Slovakia, especially their revitalization (refreshment) after 1989. This concerns their thematization, which is illustrated on the Czech National Corpus and the Slovak National Corpus material and on the 1990s discussions about their restoration (renaming places). The process of German and Hungarian languages forms transfer from the sphere of oikonymy (settlement names) to chrematonymy is also examined. The research has shown that the German place-name forms are not considered to be a crucial political topic these days, meanwhile Hungarian forms still represent a conflict potential. German forms in Czechia are thematized only in poetry and fiction books to evoke lasting time and the complicated modern Czech history. On the other hand, they are predominately used in chrematonymy (names of hotels, restaurants, regional food products, and local events) as a marketing tool aimed at German (localization function) and Czech customers (allusive function). In Slovakia Hungarian forms are not used in marketing and are not thematized in fiction as a positive value connected with the national history.

**Keywords:** revitalization, Hungarian place names, German place names, marketing, political onomastics

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### **Forms and bundles: the mobility and materiality of British life assurance documents, 1840-1939**

In 1889 the telegraphic address of the UK Temperance and General Provident Institution was 'PRECAUTION, LONDON.' This was not a flighty, fly-by-night institution. Like many other life assurance firms the UKT&GPI had its head office in a solidly impressive building, where policies, ledgers and correspondence were carefully sorted and stored. Insurance firms created archives: secure, highly ordered spaces, guarded by precaution and prudence, storing and consulting records for the duration of a policyholder's life, or longer. However some of this material had to be highly mobile if the company was to work effectively and a steady stream of documents connected the head office to its many agents, superintendents, medical referees, and members in Britain and beyond. This paper will consider the mobility of these archive materials in three related ways. First there is the mobility of the firm and its archive. The UKT&GPI was absorbed into other firms in the late twentieth century, and they had very different attitudes to these archive materials. Second, this archive allows us to trace the movements of some of the documents that made it up, though commercial and archiving decisions have left gaps in these collections and many mobile objects did not return to the centre. Third, the mobility, multiplicity and cumbersome materiality of these objects presented companies with real problems when it came to using them to assess the firm's progress. The solutions to these problems created new objects at the centre that stood in for more mobile and distant things elsewhere.

**Keywords:** MOBILITY, ARCHIVE, MATERIALITY, INSURANCE, BRITAIN



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## **What Were Holocaust Ghettos?**

long been regarded as archetypal ghettos, at least in the popular imagination, in fact the places that the German occupiers called ghettos were enormously varied. In 2012, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum published an authoritative print Encyclopedia of approximately 1,300 ghettos in German-occupied Eastern Europe. Our team has translated geographical and historical information in the Encyclopedia entries into a prototype database for an historical GIS of the ghettos. The database enables us to move beyond case studies to conduct the first systematic and comparative study of Jewish ghettos in German-occupied Eastern Europe. We will explain the different types of ghettos, the functions they served, where and when they existed, and how conditions within ghettos varied. The database also provides a basis for the first detailed regional comparisons of the process of ghettoization over space and time, and the relationships between ghettoization and mass murder. Using methods from corpus linguistics, we will also show how the database of ghettos can be used to situate and contextualize a major corpus of survivor testimony, and help reconstruct victims' trajectories through the Holocaust.

**Keywords:** Holocaust, ghettos, historical GIS, corpus linguistics

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**Between Scenery and Landscape:discussion in early 20th century Japan and Britain**

In the early 20th century the discussion on the scenery appear in Japan and Britain not from academism but from amateurism geograpy. The fundemental concept is the beauty of scenery. V.Cornish started from the observatin of the sea waves discussed on the beauty of the scenery, and S.Shiga from the point of nationalistic view assert the beauty of Japanese senery. I would like to compare the discussion on the senery in Japan and Britain in the same times and investigate the background of them.

Keywords: scenery, V.Cornish, S.Shiga, perception, amateurism, academism

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### **Japanese colonial tourism to the Russian border: Defeat and admiration for a European city, Harbin**

Expansion of the Japanese empire from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century gave rise to colonial tourism to adjacent areas including Hokkaido, Taiwan, Korea, and north-east China. Recent literature in cultural history and historical geography have argued that Japanese travellers had experienced their empire's domination over the colonised spaces through their journeys. Acquiring a sense of defeat, many intellectuals, industrialists, teachers, and students brought naturalisation of colonial expansion back to the metropole Japan. Compared with other colonies, north-east China—which became 'Manchukuo' under Japanese control in 1932—held special significance for the Japanese because it had been under Russian influence till 1905. Journeying to north-east China was an experience amongst the indigenous Chinese as well as the Russians who had battled with Japan for colonies. Japanese travel writings to Harbin—a new city built by the Russian colonisers—are analysed to illustrate that visitors had ambivalent impressions: they were fascinated with European buildings and night life; and at the same time, they felt a sense of victory over, or negation of, Russia. Especially, Russian women in night-time Harbin fascinated the male tourist, who expected to attain superiority over Europe. Connected to the political relationship between Russia/USSR and Japan, Harbin provided Japanese travellers a distorted experience of Occidentalism, with hostility and admiration.

**Keywords:** travel writing, night life, Occidentalism, South Manchuria Railway, Manchukuo

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### **The ancient roots of one Islamic geographical image: The Rhiphaean Mountains in Islamic geography**

A lot of geographical ideas and space images of ancient literature — such as, for example, the concept of geographical longitude and latitude, the division of the Earth into three parts or into seven latitudinal zones (the so called “climates”), the idea of the Surrounding Ocean and the seas as its bays, etc. — were inherited by Islamic geographers from Greeks and Romans. Many ancient toponyms and ethnotoponyms were also assimilated by Islamic scientists. The aim of the report is to discuss the development of ancient idea of the mountains located in the extreme north of the eocumene in Islamic geographical writing. The discussion is based on the analysis of the geographical treatise of al-Idrīsī (1154), who used the Arabic versions of Ptolemy’s geographical work for describing the remote regions of the eocumene. Borrowing the ancient idea of the Rhiphaean Mountains, al-Idrīsī put it in the context of the Qur’ānic ideas, on the one hand, and contemporary stories about travels to the northern regions of Eastern Europe, on the other, and depicted these mountains in the far north as a long chain stretching along North-Eastern part of the Earth and blocking up the peoples of Yājūj and Mājūj (Gog and Magog of the Bible). Thus, al-Idrīsī created a new geographical image that developed ancient ideas of the far north in terms of Islamic culture and in this way provided the exchange of geographical ideas between Islam and the outer world.

**Keywords:** geographical images, toponyms, Rhiphaean mountains, Islamic geography, al-Idrīsī

## Fedor Korandei

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### **Reading the Northern travelogues: the private library of British engineers in Western Siberia and the geography of reading of Late Victorian Era, 1859-1895.**

Wardropper, the family of Scottish engineers, which lived during the Late Victorian Era in Western Siberia, owned the collection of English travel books, now held in Tyumen Museum Complex (Tyumen, Russia). The main focus of paper is how the shared reading experience of British readers, which lived on the border of Asiatic colonies of Russian Empire» during the transport revolution, was relevant to the same in London? Volumes now identified with Wardropper private library through the study of annotated books, dedicatory inscriptions and marginalia, treated as evidence of shared reading experience of local English community, providing the way to identify its shared fields of reading attention and interest, to observe the dialogical processes of change and amendment of the geographical knowledge. To see how geography of reading of Wardropper family was related to the same in its mother country, it was compared with the corpus of reviews on books about Asiatic possessions of Russian Empire, which were appeared on the pages of «The Times» during 1860-1895s. The commonplaces of these reviews, appear in the intersection of these geographies, considered as a commentary on previously studied marginalia and annotations, revealing their rhetorical tendencies and political meanings.

**Keywords:** travel writing, travelogues, Siberia, Russian Empire, reading, geographical imagination, transport revolution

**Jolanta Korycka-Skorupa**

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### **Beginnings of the choropleth mapping**

Choropleth mapping is one of the most popular and most widely used methods of cartographic presentation. This form of visualization, resulting in attractive, often colorful and apparently easy to interpret maps, was born in the 1820s, and its 'father' was French engineer Charles Dupin, author of the Carte figurative map de l'instruction populaire. The first choropleth map presents the population per one school boy in 85 French departments. Applying the value scale according to 'the more, the darker' rule allowed the interpretation of the map and the division of France into 'enlightened' and 'dark'. The paper presents beginnings of choropleth mapping, primarily used to analyze the presented statistics. The old choropleth maps will be presented in the context of modern knowledge about this method of data visualization. The issue of data selection, classes, selection of value or colour scale, legend design will be discussed.

**Keywords:** choropleth mapping, Charles Dupin, thematic maps

**Andrei Kostin**

**Tatiana Smoliarova**

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## **Where Lipari meet the Kurils: geographical ekphrasis and the Eighteenth-Century Russian Poetry**

It was in 1745 that St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences published the 'Atlas of Russia, containing nineteen special maps <...> and a General Map of Russian Empire,' the first full atlas of Russia, an outstanding achievement of the 18th-century European cartography. The significance of the Atlas was determined not only by its utmost comprehensiveness and the accurate use of the results of numerous expeditions, organized by the Academy of Sciences in Siberia in the 1720s-1740s, but also by the inclusion of the materials of the so-called Second Kamchatka Expedition, led by Vitus Bering. It was due to this expedition, that the strait separating Asia from North America (now bearing Bering's name) was discovered, that Alaska shore was finally reached, and that the Aleut and the Kuril islands made their appearance on the maps. The publication of the Atlas allowed Kirill Razumovsky, a 18(!!!)-year old director of the Academy, achieve the great increase of its funding. Our paper is dedicated to the verbal and visual reception of this important episode of the Age of Exploration. We will explore the maps of the Atlas (with a special focus on the 'narrative' part of the cartouches), as well as celebratory odes, written on behalf of the Academy of Sciences and addressed to the Empress in the 1740s by Mikhail Lomonosov. Poetic descriptions of specific maps of the Atlas, a curious example of 'geographical ekphrasis', play a crucial role not only in constructing the colonial narrative on the Empire which formed in St. Petersburg in 1740's. This colonial image was extremely important for presenting the recently discovered lands of America, not included in the Atlas, as the territory of further Russian expansion. These lands were presented not only by Lomonosov in his odes, but also by Georg Steller in his voyage description in the rhetorical tradition of 'locus amoenus' topos, most notably - in the descriptions of new archipelagos, much resembling those provided by Philostratus (3rd century) in his 'Imagines' (II, 17) for presumably Lipari Islands.

**Keywords:** Russia, 18th century, cartography, poetry, ekphrasis

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**Rural Hospital Development in Manitoba 1890-1960**

Provincial governments since Manitoba's creation in 1870, had decided to give financial support to the operation of hospitals, beginning with grants to the Winnipeg General Hospital and the St. Boniface General Hospital. Manitoba's population expanded almost immediately with settlers from the overcrowded eastern farm lands of Canada, and from the 1890's to 1914 the federal government of Canada aggressively recruited immigration from rural Europe. The province responded to the rapid growth to both the urban and rural populations by expanding its financial commitment to healthcare. Following World War I there was an increase in grants supporting construction of hospitals in smaller communities as well as additions to existing hospitals. By the end of World War II there was further expansion of health care beginning in the 1950's. The paper will examine the motivations and legislation enacted to support the development of the hospital system in the province, as well as the architects and designs of the hospitals built to support the evolving health care in Manitoba. 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.

Keywords: immigration, small communities, hospital design, financial support, health care.



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## **200-years forest cover changes in different habitat types of Mazuria-Kurpie borderland**

The research concerns changes in the forest cover observed in Mazuria-Kurpie borderland with the help of six historical topographical maps, the oldest dating back to the 1800s. The course of changes was analysed in reference to habitat types determined on the basis of the map of potential natural vegetation. The results show that a large part of the present-day forests are recent complexes. The old (ancient) forests constitutes respectively ~37% in Mazuria and ~47% in Kurpie generally less forested. The recorded transitions of forest cover were different in each habitat type. They varied also between the studied regions. In Mazuria, the most intensive changes were noticed in the second half of the 20th century, whereas in Kurpie they were more significant in 19th century. The differences can be associated with habitat diversity and distinct management. The biggest deforestation was observed in rich habitats while afforestation process was more often in nutrient-deficient types.

**Keywords:** cartographic analysis, forest cover transition, habitat diversity, historical topographical maps, map of potential natural vegetation

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**Court Accounts of Vladislaus Jagiellon († 1516), King of Bohemia and Hungary,  
 from the historic geographical point of view**

The preserved original Latin manuscript of the court accounts of Vladislaus Jagiellon, King of Bohemia (1471-1516) and Hungary (1490-1516), contains records from the years 1494-1495. In case of the Bohemian and Hungarian medieval history it is the oldest preserved (aside from some small fragments) source of its kind. Figuratively, these accounts are the primary basis of information about the origin of the Jagiellonian Bohemian-Hungarian personal union after the death of King Matthias Corvinus. Of course, the source opens larger spectrum of topics in the field of cultural, social, political and last but not least economic history. Currently the edition works on the manuscript are in progress (the edition project was supported by the Czech Science Foundation). The aim of this paper will be to focus on this primarily fiscal source from the historic geographical point of view: especially landscape images with the settlement structure, rout system and the specific 'rout-economy' etc.

**Keywords:** Court Accounts, Jagiellonians, Late medieval, Bohemia, Hungary

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**Transatlantic shipping routes and European immigration to North America, 1845-1850: An analysis**

The paper aims to present new insight into the transatlantic migration processes in the period 1845 to 1850 when parts of Europe were in severe socio-economic and political turmoil, the impact of the steam ship for transoceanic travel was still miniscule and New York City had not yet been the towering predominant port of debarkation for European immigrants. The purpose of the paper is twofold: On the one hand, I will make visible the existing shipping routes that connected more than 100 European and 200 extra-European ports alone with about two dozen U.S. port cities. These patterns reflect the ocean passage in the time of sail when passenger transport closely mirrored trade routes and the business of transatlantic migration was a fragmented one in which many merchants and shipping companies had their share. On the other hand, I will analyze in depth a 5% sample of all passenger arrivals to any U.S. port on the Atlantic seaboard for that time period, allowing me to compare in detail the composition of the migrants of different European backgrounds in terms of family composition, age, occupation, routes taken, mode of travel, and remigration. My data sample comprises 1,560 ships carrying 168,500 passengers from Europe to the U.S. between January 1845 and December 1850.

**Keywords:** Transatlantic Migration ; mid-19th Century ; Shipping Networks ; Ports ; Passenger Lists as sources

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**Historical changes in environment and geography results in food and water crises in a tropical state of India**

Degradation of land and water resources and biodiversity through decades results in food and water crises and regional climate change in the tropical State of Kerala in India. Introduction of plantation agriculture in the Western Ghats mountain forest replacing natural forests three centuries ago during the British rule lead to erosion and sedimentation, making perennial rivers seasonal, in addition to loss of biodiversity. As a result of encroachment from the fast rising population, more than 50% of the wetlands including canals and paddy fields were lost during the past seven decades. Water quality in all the 41 rivers and the ponds on which people depended directly for drinking water is now below safety limit due to pollution. Groundwater in 90% of the open wells is not drinkable. Water table has been receding fast due to overextraction and unsustainable mining. Destruction of several small hills and forest affected the local climate. Seasonality of rainfall has changed and droughts and flood have become more frequent and severe. Extremes in climate and loss of soil fertility due to landuse changes affected agriculture and the state now depends on neighbouring states for cereals and vegetables. Corrupt political system with vested interests has a key role in worsening the environmental conditions. Present study is an analysis of historical changes in environment and geography that resulted in food and water crises and the effect of socio-economic issues that created the current situation in the State of Kerala. Guidelines for an adaptation strategy have been provided.

**Keywords:** environment, geography, climate, Kerala, adaptation

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### **The guards of the sacred island (Delos)**

The island of Delos near Mykonos had a position as a holy sanctuary for many centuries during the classical, Hellenistic and roman times. The Olympian Greek mythology made it the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. It was a sacred place. Nowadays it is one of the most important mythological, historical and archaeological sites in Greece. The excavations in the island are among the most extensive in the Mediterranean; ongoing work takes place under the direction of the French School at Athens and many of the artifacts found are on display at the Archaeological Museum of Delos and the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. This study will examine the life of the contemporary guards of the island. They try to preserve and protect the antiquities acting as hosts to the guests of the island. Focusing on the experience of these guards this study (through interviews, photos and observation) will explore how the island creates identities that are related to the past sacred space in the *longue duree*. It will analyze how this cultural site and the lives of those who visit or live there are imbued with a transcendent spiritual quality.

Keywords: Delos, hosts, guards, sacred space, Greek civilization, archaeological site

**Database of elementary disasters descriptions as a fuzzy conceptual model**

Historical sources (maps and descriptions) contain chorological information that can be represented as spatial data. However, the value of information from both types of sources is different. Elementary disasters are one of the spatial issues described in the historical descriptions. These phenomena are extraordinary and they are the result of events caused by natural forces or extraordinary human activity or animal pressure. These events influenced on the geographical environment and human economy. The main objective of the study is to assess the possibility of using descriptive information about elementary disasters, contained in written sources, created until the end of the 18th century. The ability to determine features of spatial data, such as geographical location, time marking, thematic attributes is necessary for supplying the database in the geoinformation system. Also, the nature of spatial phenomena is related to uncertainty or fuzziness in conceptual definition as well as their range and location. Hence, it is often necessary to harmonize the level of detail, generalization and clarification of historical data.

**Keywords:** database, fuzzy model, elementary disasters, data model

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**Soviet military territorialization and (dis)continuities of military landscapes in Latvia during the 20th century**

Militarism and militarization most often are discussed as a political rather than as a geographical phenomenon. In Latvia it is particularly common regarding the Soviet occupation period and military presence for almost 50 years. While a large variety of Soviet military remains are encounterable all over the state's territory the historical origin and continuities and discontinuities of particular military landscapes are still vaguely known. Therefore, using mapping and spatiotemporal analysis the research elaborates the geographical aspects of the military strategy of nation-state Latvia and following development of Soviet Union's territorial expansion and militarization of Latvia. The study shows the continuity of particular military landscapes in Latvia during the 20th century especially those concerning territorial defence and land, air and sea mobility. Also, while securing the territorial borderline - the Baltic Sea coast - and the capital Riga that was the primary principle of the Soviet military territorialisation of Latvia it was also the main military concern for Latvian army since the declaring of independence in 1918. Yet, only during the Soviet regime the military capacity was amplified by remarkably expanding military territories and densifying military infrastructure. The research unfolds additional spatiotemporal dimension of Latvia's landscape and feeds into further exploration of the developments and diversity of contemporary (post) military landscapes.

**Keywords:** Soviet militarism, territoriality, military landscape, Latvia

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### **Acting or Re-Acting. Negotiating Local, National and Transnational Dimensions of Sustainability in Poland since the 1970s**

A comparatively new discipline of environmental history emerged in 1970s so far left East and Central Europe in the margins of the field. Until now there are not too many sound analysis focused on the historical aspects of the environmental developments in this part of the Europe. Furthermore, especially the period of the Soviet Union in this part of Europe typically depicts states as simply following the general environmental policies of the Soviet leaders. However, the paper looks closely at the history of sustainability in Poland since 1970s and challenges the idea that states which belonged to the Soviet Bloc were only reactive in terms of environmental policies. Instead, the paper argues that Poland was not isolated and was involved into transnational debates on sustainability both in the period of the socialist regime and during the independence. Therefore, Poland brought its own perspectives into the international debate and also adopted and transformed transnational arguments, politics and strategies of sustainability into its own context. The project seeks to analyse how actors from governmental institutions as well as nongovernmental organizations participated in regional, national and transnational debates about sustainability and how the very concept of sustainability in Poland was changing because of the changing political, social and economic contexts. The paper shows how Poland pursued its own sustainability policies in the context and influences of the international processes, thus making the Polish case part of the broader environmental history rather than a deviant case.

**Keywords:** environmental history, history of sustainability, Poland, conceptual history



**Marta Kuc-Czerep**

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### **Historical plans and reconstruction of urban space 18th-century Warsaw**

The paper is the presentation of a research project, the subject of which is the publication of the Warsaw paper in the series 'Historical Atlas of Polish Cities', conducted in co-operation with the Museum of Warsaw and the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The project assumes the requirements of the international program 'Historical Atlases of European Cities' and extends them for research and presentation of issues beyond the obligatory standard, which characterizes the multifaceted development of the Warsaw space. The authors focus on presenting the historical Warsaw plans that will be used in the Atlas both in the source part (publication of cartographic sources) and in the reconstruction of urban space in the eighteenth century. Selected examples present the results of the confrontation of data obtained from cartographic sources and censuses of the Warsaw population from the end of the 18th century. The cartographic basis of reconstructive research is: - Carl Federick Hübner's two plans (1733 and 1740), - plans by Pierre Racaud de Tirregaille (1762), - three plans by George von Rauch from (1796). Carting method was based on the inadequate cartometrics of the sources, based on the city map on the manuscript of the city on a scale of 1: 2500 from 1897, developed under the direction of William Heerlein Lindley as part of works connected with the construction of Warsaw waterworks and sewerage. This is the first reliable fully measurable Warsaw plan and will be the basis for the retrospective.

**Keywords:** historical plans; urban studies; reconstruction of urban space

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### **Forgotten landscapes? Abandonment of settlements and the transformations of local landscape meanings in the Czech borderland since the mid-20th century**

For a landscape to become cultural, it has to be inhabited. Settlements are established by people for people, they are used by them, become part of their identities, are perceived, interpreted and evaluated. Settlements evoke a certain sense of home and stability. However, cultural landscape is subject to constant transformation and (re)interpretation, settlement desertion or abandonment being an inevitable part of these processes. Deserted settlements are thus often perceived as a symbol of particular and extreme discontinuity in landscape cultivation. Despite this, once abandoned and destroyed, deserted settlements often do not transform into completely forgotten places, as their remnants and ruins or memories and ideas connected with them are integrated in ongoing social and cultural activities. Thus, the story of settlement desertion is not only the story of loss, destruction and oblivion. Through their material inertia or through practices of remembrance, abandoned settlements may become a part of local and regional heritage or of community identities, and may be integrated in the activities of those people that strive for the maintenance of a relationship to the once lived-in landscape. In the Czech borderland, more than 2 000 settlements have been deserted due to various reasons during the second half of the 20th century. The paper discusses the reasons and consequences of the process of settlement desertion as well as present character and meanings of abandoned places.

**Keywords:** settlement desertion; landscape transformations; identity; Czechia; 20th century

**Piotr Kulicki**

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## **Historical settlements units and their types for LOD**

Digitisation of resources from the area of historical geography creates an unavailable earlier possibility of connecting information gathered in different centres, communities and projects. However, there are no commonly accepted standards for the data involved. The differences are on different levels from technical questions of different software and data representation connected to it to different conceptualisation of the domain. Ideally harmonisation of data structures in a unified standard would be the best solution. It is, however, unrealistic. Thus, more realistic solution that connect different datasets more loosely is required. Linked data and especially Linked Open Data (LOD) is a solution proposed within the Semantic Web community. LOD that is constantly growing in terms of users, datasets and data itself. In our talk we will present how the results of the project 'Ontological foundations for building historical geoinformation systems (OntoHGIS)' are exposed for LOD. OntoHGIS project is aimed at systematisation of settlement units and administrative units leading to a system gathering and visualising data concerning the historical area of Poland from 10th to 20th century. In the talk we will focus on the way in which the elements of our conceptual schema and our data will be available for sharing as linked data, especially addressing the following two questions: 1. What are the information that we expose as a possible outside links 2. What other resources available in LOD that are compatible with our data

**Keywords:** Settlement unit, ontology, Linked Open Data, Poland

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**Swagata Basu**

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## **Politics of Naming Urban Market Spaces in Delhi in the Colonial and Post-Colonial India**

Urban landscape of Delhi is divided with regard to toponymic inscription of markets/ bazaar spaces. While place naming of bazaars with distinct professional specialization in pre-colonial Delhi were symbols of medieval dynastic rule functionalities around Shahjahanabad and Mehrauli; the British reorganised the urban commercial spaces by creating, asserting and naming of a new genre of colonial market space like the Connaught Place in Lutyens' New Delhi. The Post-independent period witnessed two trajectories of naming spree – i. embracing Modernity and infusion of Nationalistic fervor in the first phase and ii. commercial branding and commodification of markets during the Post liberalisation phase. This paper analyses the culture and politics of naming markets/ commercial spaces in the capital in three phases: the colonial, the post-Independence and the post-liberalization periods. Using toponymic studies and historical maps the changing functions and patterns of naming commercial spaces over successive political regimes is being critically analyzed. The process of marginalization of certain commercial spaces and an overwhelming trend of coalescence of a variety of commercial activities into complex hypermarkets leading to obliteration of indigenous spaces and identities is looked into while raising important concerns regarding the future of the livelihood of people dependent on those decaying commercial spaces.

**Keywords:** markets, commercial spaces, toponymy, historical maps

**Marta Kuźma**

**Albina Mościcka**

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### **Qualitative evaluation of the accessibility of maps in digital libraries**

The basis of interdisciplinary research with the use of archival cartographic documents is primarily collecting old maps, relevant to the subject matter of research, in terms of content, detail or topicality. The ability to reach such materials is crucial and determines whether it will be possible at all to undertake research. This research attempts to evaluate the quality of access to archival maps provided by digital libraries. As part of the research, attempts were made to pinpoint the factors determining the effectiveness of access to old maps, as well as to evaluate, which Polish libraries provide resources in such a way as to give the users the best chance of finding the materials necessary for their research. The research undertaken is based on the quality of metadata that is the basis for the search for digital library resources. An evaluation of library resources gives an overview of the efficiency of i.e. Europeana access to resources.

**Keywords:** metadata, Europeana, digital maps

**Matti La Mela**

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### **Historical newspapers and the geography of berry-picking in nineteenth-century Finland**

This paper explores geo-historical information found in digitised newspapers, and, more precisely, looks at how this incomplete information can be used for analysing practices of nature use. In the late nineteenth century, a ‘lingonberry rush’ developed in the Nordic countries, and led to growing demand and exports of wild berries in Finland. The newspapers reported encouragingly about berry-picking, but commented also on the local tensions that the activity was creating. In this paper, the diversity of berry-picking practices in the country and the related tensions are studied through newspaper data. The paper discusses, first, how areas of analysis can be formed by combining newspaper circulation data and mined news content, and second, how these areas reflect the development of the ‘lingonberry rush’ in the nineteenth century. With this spatial analysis, the paper contributes to the reinterpretation of the history of the Nordic allemansrätten, a tradition of public access to nature, which allows everyone to pick wild berries today.

**Keywords:** digitised newspapers, incomplete geohistorical information, nature use, 19th century, Finland

## David Lambert

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### Curating the world/Exhibiting historical geographies

This presentation will address something that has become an increasingly important part of historical-geographical practice: exhibitions and curatorial activity. This has been encouraged by interest in participatory forms of historical geography; collaborative opportunities with heritage bodies and other non-academic research organizations; and (in the UK especially) the ‘impact’ agenda. It has also been promoted through the Journal of Historical Geography’s ‘Historical Geography at Large’ section, which was initiated by the then-editor, Felix Driver, in 2010. The presentation will discuss different types of engagement in this area, which have included curatorship, collaboration and reviews of exhibitions. In his 2015 keynote address to the ICHG in London, Bill Cronon stressed the similar challenges facing history and (historical) geography in the face of new technologies for reading texts and accessing information, as well as some of their shared resources for tackling these challenges. Here, however, the presentation seeks to encourage reflection on the potential specificities of exhibiting historical geographies – that is not simply addressing topics of presumed interest to historical geographers (such as the representation of landscape or place, maps, or histories of navigation), but curating as (historical) geographers. In this way, the presentation considers whether it is possible to discern a public historical geography that is distinct from public history in general.

Keywords: new technologies; digital humanities; big data; social media; popular audiences

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**Race, place and martial identities: The West India Regiments and the 1873-74 Anglo-Asante War**

The West India Regiments were British military units raised at the end of the eighteenth century during the twin crises represented by the existential war with Revolutionary France and the terrible death-rates among Britain's forces in the Caribbean region. The Regiments were almost entirely comprised of men of African descent, the earliest of whom were bought, and later 'liberated', from trans-Atlantic slave traders. The Regiments served in the Caribbean and West Africa, helping to maintain the colonial order and expand Britain's global empire. This paper examines how the West Indian Regiments served a locus for intense debates about climate, race, military discipline and martial prowess during the 'long' nineteenth century. The substantive focus is Anglo-Asante War of 1873-74, the first serious British colonial campaign into the tropical African interior and a significant step towards the European partition of Africa. The West India Regiments played an important role in the war's early phases, but later were reduced to carrying baggage for white soldiers and were not permitted to enter the Asante capital, Kumasi. The paper examines this declining military status within wider imperial discourse, particularly the contrast drawn between African 'warriors' and British 'soldiers', and associated notions of 'savagery' and 'civilization'. This distinction left the West India Regiments in an uncertain place, often folded into the category of supposedly unreliable 'native' auxiliaries. Linked to the broader coalescence of ideas about race and environment, the paper argues that the war was a significant moment in the remaking of African-Caribbean (martial) identities.

**Keywords:** empire; Africa; Caribbean; race; environmental determinism



## Mariana Lamego

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### **Multilingualism, transcultural experiences and knowledge exchanges in international geographical encounters: the case of the 18th International Geographical Congress of IGU in 1956, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

The paper aims to contribute for the discussion on multilingualism in geographical epistemic cultures and linguistic communities by exploring the case of the 18th International Geographical Congress of International Geographical Union, held in Rio de Janeiro city, in 1956. The paper focus on some linguistic aspects regarding the congress, which was the last international IGU meeting where it can be found six languages in use: French; English; German; Italian; Portuguese and Spanish. The 18th IGC in Rio deserves attention in this respect considering the increasing dominance of English language in scientific communication, particularly since Second World War (Harris, 2001) that has as a price the exclusion of other languages, and therefore the exclusion of other epistemic communities. And although a common argument for the decrease of language democracy is the need of efficiency in intercommunication, I want to argue the opposite, by showing how knowledge exchanges, transcultural experiences and intercommunication were not affected by the use of six languages during the 18th IGC. Aware that language is not merely a matter of communication, but a matter of positionality and consequently of representation and of empowerment inside international disciplinary agenda and practices, my ultimate proposal is to discuss this specific meeting as an important geopolitical event (Crags and Mahony, 2014) through which political positions and discipline identities were staged and performed.

**Keywords:** multilingualism; knowledge exchange; intercommunication; international meetings; The 18th International Geographical Congress

**Mariusz Lamentowicz**

**Sambor Czerwiński, Piotr Guzowski, Mariusz Gałka, Katarzyna Kajukało, Monika Karpińska Kołaczek, Piotr Kołaczek, Dominika Łuców, Katarzyna Marcisz, Michał Słowiński**

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### **Significance and potential of high-resolution multi-proxy palaeoecological studies for the historical geography**

The knowledge about past environmental conditions is important to better understand the present state of nature and civilisations. Historical data provide important look at the past climate and human activities. Despite their quality is often very good there are also limitations in terms of palaeogeographical reconstructions. Another, important approach can be provided by palaeoecology that uses different proxies to reconstruct past environmental change. Lakes and peatlands are important archives of the past. Their sediments preserve information about climate and land-use change in the Holocene. During the last two decades low resolution studies were changed into high-resolution approach that provides much more detailed reconstruction. Such data are usually supported by radiocarbon dating made also in high resolution. Those expensive and time-consuming analyses are prerequisite to understand details of organic archives. Moreover, this approach is important for the studies of the last two millennia - a critical transition to more sophisticated economy of CE Europe. From the Polish perspective exceptionally critical is the time of development of the Polish state from Early medieval to modern times. This transition was critical for the nature as triggered intensive deforestations, landscape openness and agriculture development. Simultaneously, this process caused fluctuations of trophy and hydrology of peatlands and lakes. Multi-proxy high-resolution studies are crucial to effectively explore frontiers between palaeoecology and history to better understand economy development.

**Keywords:** Palaeoecology, environmental change, climate change

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### **Translating Cities: urban spaces in contemporary art maps**

This paper will present an on going project that aims to investigate how cities are perceived, represented and enacted in contemporary art maps, analysing its aesthetic, informative and cultural meanings. The research approaches the diversity of current mapping practices through a series of semi-structured interviews with artists, enquiring how they apprehend, process and re-create urban spaces. The focus of analysis is on the performative dimensions of art maps rather than their representational aspects, its performance relying on the capacity to re-shape territories along imaginary geographies. We will discuss the idea of the map as an open-ended practice that can unfold collective endeavour, personal narratives, contestation and protest, embodiment and play, and where knowledge is culturally produced. It goes along with academic debates that have been challenging traditional notions of the map as scientific artefact for information and way finding, representing a neutral knowledge produced through accurate measurement and surveying. The paper will conclude with an analysis of art maps using urban spaces as a theme produced in the last two decades, when digital technologies changed the way we relate to maps and geographical information. The art maps will illustrate our discussion of how contemporary art works can challenge traditional cartographies and how they contribute to engage on new ways of understanding, experiencing and imagining urban spaces.

**Keywords:** Contemporary Art, Cartography, Urban Spaces

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**Slow scholarship and the digital age**

This will be a panel presentation related to the session theme: This session addresses the vision of the future of historical and geographical scholarship set out by Bill Cronon in his keynote address to the ICHG in London in 2015. There he argued that new technologies of accessing material posed significant challenges to conventional models of reading and scholarship, including the traditional printed research monograph and the scholarly journal article. Yet he also concluded that historical geographers' ability to deploy both maps and stories give them a strong position in relation to new technologies of reading and viewing, and a variety of audiences. Panelists will address, from a variety of positions, the relationship between maps, stories and ways of presenting and publishing (in the broadest sense) historical geographies. This will include both reflections on how longstanding concerns, such as the relationship between the idiographic and the nomothetic, and the tensions between narrative and description, and current and future challenges and opportunities for historical geography in relation to new technologies, big data, popular audiences, and social media. The aim of the panelists will be to set some points for a more general discussion of these issues with and by the audience

**Keywords:** maps, stories, reading, publishing, media

## Henrik Gutzon Larsen

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### **Must be Marxist: the rise (and fall?) of Danish radical geography**

Largely unrecognised in prevailing historiographies of radical geography, Danish university geography from the late 1960s saw the emergence of a strong radical strand. At least in terms of student support, this tributary of radical geography became a dominant feature of geography at Copenhagen University during the 1970s, and it was defining in the establishment of geography at the new Roskilde University. Radical geography also impacted strongly on the teaching of geography in upper-secondary schools during the 1970s and 1980s. This position was initially founded on historical materialism; ‘radical geography must be Marxist’, as a key proponent put it at the time. But, sometimes in conflict with the historical-materialist mainstream (and male-stream), the radical turn of the 1970s also spurred the development of other perspectives. Moreover, it has been argued that Danish radical geography emerged more or less independent of better-known radical geographies. Centring on Copenhagen University and Roskilde University, but also considering other sites and relations to geography in the wider Nordic region, the paper investigates the rise of Danish radical geography from the late 1960s, its impacts during the 1970s and the disputes that emerged in and beyond the radical mainstream. By way of conclusion, the paper reflects on why the radical turn in Danish university geography from the 1980s seemed to lose its momentum.

**Keywords:** radical geography; Marxism; Denmark

**Louis Le Douarin**

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### **Imperial representations of Syria in 1919: putting ‘a colony without a flag’ on a map**

After the Ottoman defeat in 1918, the reconfiguration of the political geography of the Middle East gave place to a well-known cartographic confrontation where several nationalist delegations (Arab, Lebanese, Kurd, Zionist, and Armenian) presented maps to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, in order to defend their territorial claims and oppose others'. But nations are not the only thing a map can legitimize, and several other actors involved in the crucial 1919 debates used cartography to defend their own claims. On the 5th of January, 1919, the eminent French geographer Henri Froidevaux presented a map entitled “Carte des intérêts français du Levant” to the Congrès français de la Syrie. This map was meant to express the importance of French economic and cultural influence in Ottoman Syria, a French “colony without a flag”. Organized by the Chamber of Commerce of Marseille a few days before the Peace Conference, the aim of the Congress was indeed to shed light on the historical and contemporary rights of France over Syria, from a “scientific, economic and intellectual point of view”, defending the creation of a French Greater Syria against British, but also Arab, Syrian and Lebanese claims. Building on the history of this map – from its conception to the way it was displayed and used in colonialist milieus – this paper wishes to shed a new light on the implication of cartography in the debates around the reconfiguration of Ottoman Syria.

**Keywords:** Syria, Lebanon, cartography, imperialism, Peace Conference.

**Stephen Legg**

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### **Imperial Internationalism: The Round Table Conference and the Making of India in London, 1930-32**

This paper explores the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 as an event that re-made interwar colonial India, in the shape of the resulting Government of India Act (1935). It suggests that rival internationalisms were at play and that, ultimately, it was 'imperial internationalism' which defined the conference and its results. The conference brought together delegates from India and Britain, in three sessions over three years, to discuss India's constitutional future. The conference was international in various ways: drawing inspiration from formal international organisations such as the League of Nations; bringing together hundreds of participants from overseas; and drawing upon various strands of internationalist thought. However, after the dropping of Dominion Status as the aim of the conference, internationalism largely slipped from view in favour of discussions about how to create a federal state that could best serve the Indian nation. This creation and triumph of an imperial international over anticolonial internationalism via the form of a liberal international conference will be charted in two stages. First, the influence of the League of Nations (as model, precedent, arbiter and a place of experience) in influencing the form of the conference will be recounted. Second, various interwar criteria and participants will be used to test whether the conference was international (by method and object) and internationalist (whether through pan-Islamic, labour or spiritual internationalisms).

**Keywords:** Imperialism internationalism conferences India constitutions

## Philipp Lehmann

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### **From Receding Glaciers to Cultural Soil: Albrecht Penck and Völkisch Climatology**

Albrecht Penck (1858-1954) was one of the most influential geologists around the turn of the century, best known for his morphological and glaciological work. Together with his colleague Eduard Brückner, he studied glacial retreat in the early twentieth century and provided stratigraphic evidence for the existence of four ice ages in the history of the Alps. While Penck's glaciological work is still well-known today, his studies about 'cultural soil' from the 1920s are often either forgotten or quietly ignored today. This is (at least in part) due to the fact that Penck became active in völkisch circles and supplied some of the later Nazi thinkers with ideas of nationally – and even racially – defined soils and climates. In my paper, I will examine Penck's work as an example of the politicization of geological and climatological ideas that happened alongside, but not always in sync with, the politicization of geography in the 1920s. Ultimately, this paper will also shine a light on the development and the ultimate breakdown of geographic climatology in the first half of the twentieth century.

Keywords: glaciology, climatology, nationalism, politics, Germany



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**A special traveler. The Italian grape variety in North Africa.**

This paper intend to illustrate the travel as a migration moment through the tales of Italian farming families who moved to Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, to work the land since the end of the Nineteenth century. Italy and North Africa share a lot more, besides geography and belonging to those civilizations which animated the Mediterranean basin: they have a common history, created through crossings from one shore to the other. Indeed, there was a time when it was the Italians who used to sail across the Mediterranean, Many of them emigrated in search of better life and their tenacity and knowhow made it possible to start planting vineyards where there was desert. Grape cultivation was already well established in the Maghreb since the time of Roman colonization. However, it was banned under Islamic rule and wine production was prohibited until the advent of the French colonists. In Lybia, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia people started to cultivate vines again, in part thanks to the hard work and contribution of Italians. They have given birth to both new landscapes and wines born from Italian vines brought to a foreign land not to forget the flavors and traditions of the home.

**Keywords:** Migration, North Africa, Italian migrants, wineryard

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### **Archiseine: the use of maps to reconstruct the evolution of the course of rivers**

The generalization of geographic information systems (GIS) has allowed the processing of maps from the 19th century to extract spatial information useful for researchers in environmental sciences. As part of the PIREN Seine research program and in partnership with the French National Archives, we have developed a tool to make available to researchers and the general public a corpus of maps of rivers and valleys of the Seine basin, with the aim of being able to analyze in a fine way the impact of the anthropization of the rivers on their ecological state, since the end of the 18th century. The Archiseine site ([archiseine.sisyphes.jussieu.fr](http://archiseine.sisyphes.jussieu.fr)) consists of two interfaces: the first hosts general information on the website, virtual exhibitions relating the context of the genesis of the maps presented, and thesauri allowing a first selection of the maps to be displayed; the display interface of the georeferenced maps also includes a catalog of the maps, their metadata of the INSPIRE type and a search module by keyword or by geographical area. These maps have often been produced with the aim of improving navigation. They contain on the whole drawn territory (the river and its surroundings) elements intended to explain the functioning of the river and its flow: nature or height of the banks, obstacles, shallows, etc. Various reappropriations of these maps have been developed in recent years by researchers from the PIREN Seine research program, which will be presented here.

**Keywords:** Maps, GIS, water infrastructures, trajectories, Seine basin

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**From Garrison to Civil Administration System: Historical Geography of Settlement and Administrative Units in the Great Wall Area of Northern China from the 15th to 19th Century**

This article focuses on the transformation of historical geography of settlement and administrative units in the Great Wall Area of Shaanxi Province in Northern China from the 15th to 19th Century. The Ming government constructed the Great Wall garrison and military cultivation system in the north of Shaanxi Province in 15th Century. The function of garrisons is resisting Tartar, i.e. Mongolia. However, the garrison system became to civil administration system in the middle of 17th century. The new settlement and administrative units began to spring up in the early 18th century, especially in pace with the development of trade between the Chinese and Tartar. There are great changes of the geographical structure have taken place in this area in the 19th century.

**Keywords:** Garrison System; the Great Wall Area of Northern China; the Ming and Qing Dynasty; Historical Geography of Settlement

Keith Lilley

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**Opening up the map—how spatial analyses and geo-historical gazetteers reveal connections between sixteenth-century maps of Great Britain and Ireland and their cartographers**

This paper brings together three UK research projects that share in a common interest in using spatial analysis of historic maps to reveal connections between cartographers of the sixteenth century. Since usually little is recorded by contemporaries about the methods and techniques used by map makers in Renaissance Europe, the most significant revealing evidence lies in the maps themselves. To 'open up' the map to reveal these clues requires a robust method for analysing and comparing historic maps. Here, using GIS to digitise the features mapped by cartographers provides a firm basis from which to quantify historic maps and use digital data as a means to examine a map's positional accuracy by using statistical techniques such as bidimensional regression. An important step in this process is to 'merge' into one overarching map-related gazetteer, spatial datasets derived from a corpus of digitised historic maps of sixteenth-century Britain and Ireland. This integrated geo-historical gazetteer of British and Irish historic maps (the first of its kind) is itself based on the maps' many different versions of place-names—variously written in Latin, Irish, Welsh and English—and poses particular methodological challenges. It also yields significant insights into the selectivity of these maps and opens up the otherwise hidden cartographic techniques of their makers. The paper thus demonstrates the potential digital, analytical and quantitative approaches have in historical geography and the history of cartography more broadly. However, in this paper we also show the importance of combining both qualitative and quantitative studies of historic maps.

Keywords: Historic maps; GIS; spatial analysis; cartography

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### **Changing of pilgrimage centers from dedifferentiation – the case of sanctuaries in Poland**

A new look at the phenomenon of pilgrimage emphasizing its complex character and its wide influence was proposed in the early 1990s. N. Collins-Kreiner (2010) drew attention to the contemporary blurring of boundaries between the terms tourism and pilgrimage and tourist and pilgrim. Similar changes can be observed in the spatial organization of pilgrimage centres in Europe. The paper presents the changes of sanctuaries in Poland. Particular attention was paid to their development from the time of foundation to the present state in the organizational, spatial and functional aspects. The factors and conditions of these changes were indicated. Previously, the sanctuaries served almost exclusively to fulfil the pilgrimage function. The most intensive development has been taking place since the 1970s till today. Changes tend to differentiate objects (in terms of their number and function). Contemporary sanctuaries with international pilgrim movement consist of many religious and other functions objects, such as tourist or cultural. Along with the changing travel conditions, the standard of pilgrim service is changing too, resulting in a more extensive and varied spatial organization. Increasingly, the religious function of a sanctuary is extended to include others, which may be used by visitors inspired by diverse motives. The following models are a summary of the paper: 1) spatial organization of a sanctuary, 4-stage conceptual model of its development. The changes presented in the paper are part of the dedifferentiation approach in the post-modernist approach suggested by J. Eade and M. J. Sallnow (1991), B. Badone and S.E. Roseman (2004) and N. Collins-Kreiner (2010).

**Keywords:** geography of religion, pilgrimage, sanctuaries, spatial organization, Poland

**Arianna Lorenzon**

independent

### **The Venetian cartography in the Modern Age**

In this contribution, I will examine Venetian cartography between the XVII and XVIII century. This type of cartography was a sort of *instrumentum regni*, having mapped the Serenissima's Terraferma – i.e. the mainland, of the Republic of Venice - for financial and political purposes. These maps were produced specifically as aid for collecting taxes in the Republic's territory and produced by means of homogeneous graphic techniques that can be seen as a middle way between those produced in the XVI century and those that may be found in Napoleonic and Austrian cadastres. The maps show an increasing rationalisation and geometrisation in the representation of the territory, as well as the permanence of some pictorial elements. Indeed, during the Modern Age the land registers consisted in written records and very few maps, that often resembled pictorial works. In the maps which I refer to, the territory was represented from a zenithal perspective. Moreover, after representing geographical regions such as streets, rivers, and forests with different colours, the mapmakers also represented the legal partition of the land. After every parcel had been measured, data about their owners had to be included in the registers, as well as the location and dimension of the tenure, the cultivations and value of individual parcels. Then, the property was finally drawn. For this purpose, the mapmakers used a type of representation which we can call 'scenographical': the buildings and the types of agricultural crops had to be recognisable, like the other economic activities.

**Keywords:** Venetian, cartography, modern, technique, representation

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### **Challenging Western Geographical Discourses. The Karta Mira / World Map 1:2,500,000 and Cold War Rivalry in Cartography (1956–1989).**

Since the late 19th century, the idea of producing a map series that depicts the entire world in a uniform style and at a standardised scale has been a fascinating one. After the Second World War, when the prospects of the International Map of the World at a scale of 1:1,000,000 continued to face severe problems, cartographers from socialist countries in Europe produced the Karta Mira, a world map at a scale of 1:2,500,000. The paper examines the content of selected Karta Mira sheets, particularly the depiction of settlements, competing territorial claims, and place names. Avoiding the ongoing debate about so-called ‘map falsification’ in socialist countries, the paper shifts the methodological approach by conceiving the Karta Mira as a representation of Cold War rivalry in geography and cartography. From that perspective, the production of the Karta Mira appears as an attempt to achieve two opposing aims at once. On the one hand, in fear of nuclear war, cartographers hid strategic and relevant cities and shifted various other Soviet cities to an extent that map reviewers might have criticised the accuracy of the map. On the other, questioning territorial claims of Western colonial powers on Karta Mira sheets, as well as the fact of realising the long-cherished plan of a standardised world map, the Karta Mira challenged Western geographical discourses and, from the perspective of its makers, proved the superiority and technical efficiency of socialist geography.

**Keywords:** World Map / Karta Mira, Cartography, Cold War

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### **Draft Cartography and the Construction of Pedro Cortés y Larraz's Descripción geográfico-moral de la diócesis de Goathemala (1768-1770)**

Housed in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, the 'Mapas y Planos de Guatemala' are an attractive array of maps, painted in distinctive watercolor form, prepared in the wake of the tour of inspection undertaken between 1768 and 1770 by Archbishop Pedro Cortés y Larraz (1712-1787) of his far-flung Central American diocese, which stretched from Chiapas to El Salvador. The 113 maps that complement Cortés y Larraz's written account of his pastoral reconnaissance, the Descripción geográfico-moral de la diócesis de Goathemala, offer 'bird's eye' views of indigenous settlements and the landscapes that surround them. A felicitous find in the Hispanic Society of America (HSA) in New York unearthed 69 documents that turn out to be pen and ink sketches, veritable drafts or borradores upon which Cortés y Larraz's watercolor maps are based. Following commentary about the HSA's bountiful but still little known Latin American holdings, a look at several draft maps and the finished product constitute an archival 'show and tell,' with remarks made about the dissonance between the visualization of native space and what is said about the way of life of those who inhabit it.

**Keywords:** Pedro Cortés y Larraz; Visita pastoral; Pueblos de indios; Depicting native space



**Fabio Luino**

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### **Recent and historical maps as a tool to identify the flood prone zones and the riskiest urbanized areas along watercourses in the Tyrrhenian Sea basin (Italy)**

This paper deals with the use of historical cartography as a key tool for identifying flood risk areas for flash floods and consequently also for assessing the increase in the vulnerability of urban areas in the Tyrrhenian Sea basin (Italy). In recent years, there has been an increase in flash floods caused by intense and short-term rainfall: this may be related to climate change. But it is undoubtedly also due to inadequate territorial planning that has made it possible to construct buildings and infrastructures in hazardous areas very close to the riverbeds. There has been an analysis of the current, recent and historical cartographic maps of the urban areas of Genoa in Liguria (8 victims in the events of 4 October 2010, 4 November 2011 and 9-10 October 2014), Olbia in Sardinia (13 victims on 18 November 2013) and of Livorno in Tuscany (8 dead on 10 September 2017). Map comparisons from the nineteenth century to the present day have allowed us to reconstruct the morphological evolution of these urban areas. The hydrographic network in all the three cases has undergone modifications, deviations and through the construction of walls and levees there has also been a progressive reduction in the width of the riverbed often connected to putting watercourses in culverts. Other widespread changes concerned the construction of settlements and infrastructures in depressed and swampy areas in recent years, and the modification of the coastline due to landfill and transport. The serious events that have occurred in recent years have highlighted how the effects of flooding have been amplified by human interventions and structures built in the floodplains.

**Keywords:** historical data, flash floods, urbanised areas, risk, Italy.

**Martin Lukas**

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### **From sea charts to satellite images. Cartographic reconstruction of historical environmental change**

Historical maps provide significant potential for reconstructing environmental histories. Yet, most of this potential has not been realised. The limited availability and accuracy of early maps restrict the time scale of analysis and pose methodological challenges. An important consideration in this context is the question: At minimum, how accurate must historical maps be in order to be used for which kind of analysis? Using the example of a reconstruction of shoreline changes on the Indonesian island of Java, I present a methodological approach to analysing historical maps with varying degrees of accuracy. As indicators for the maps' analytical suitability and the reliability of results, I propose ratios between environmental change rates and quantitative map accuracy measures. The empirical example demonstrates that in case of large magnitudes of environmental change an analysis of even fairly inaccurate historical maps can provide results with low levels of uncertainty. Complementing this quantitative analysis of more recent maps and satellite images with a qualitative analysis of earlier, less accurate maps and map-makers' records allows looking further into the past, but also exposes the limits and pitfalls of historical cartographic analyses of environmental change. Exploring the cartographic history of the target region provides insight into the development, replication and ignorance of cartographic knowledge over time. My analysis shows how information from complete but relatively inaccurate maps was reproduced for a century, while information from more accurate but incomplete maps was ignored. Such knowledge helps to assess map reliability and to avoid pitfalls in reconstructing environmental change.

**Keywords:** historical maps; historical cartography; map history; map reliability; map accuracy; historical environmental change; environmental history; shoreline reconstruction; Java; Indonesia

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**A Study on Land Use and Landscape Transformation of British Settlement in Shanghai, 1843-1869**

The transformation of Shanghai landscape from traditional rural type to modern style began after its opening up and started from the British Settlement. This transformation is not only significant to the modernization of Shanghai but also sets an example for the modernization of China's urban landscape. Furthermore, changes in the Bund area of British Settlement landscape kept abreast with the world trends. The study based on two sets of database on Shanghai in its early days. Moreover, some surveyed maps of British Settlement in Shanghai are replicated with the help of MapInfo. As such, we can draw a full picture of the rural to urban landscape transition of Shanghai during its treaty-port period, and deepen our knowledge of the urbanization of colonial cities in Asia.

**Keywords:** Shanghai, Landscape, British Settlement

**William John Lyons**  
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**‘The deaf and dumb are at liberty to choose which [divine service] they like best’:  
 How hearing missionaries scrambled the deaf geography of 1870s London**

Responding to trustees’ plans to use a £300,000 bequest to the blind people of England and Wales for a ‘College for the Blind’ at Windsor in 1880, William Stainer argued publicly that it would become a ‘monument of folly’. What made his intervention significant was his recent resignation as ‘Chaplain for the East End’ of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb and his assertion that that organisation’s St Saviour’s Church for the Deaf and Dumb on Oxford Street was just such an ‘expensive and unnecessary building’. Since 1854, the Association had divided London according to its ability to pay frontline staff, the whole first divided by the Thames (North-South), and then into thirds (West, South, East), with identical signed services being delivered in hired rooms in each area. Deaf dissatisfaction with these secular spaces led to a decision to build an £8,000 church for signing deaf people on a West London plot in 1873. For Stainer, however, an ecclesiastical setting could be achieved virtually cost-free by partnering with parish clergy across the capital and sacrificing signed services for ones delivered in English and interpreted through sign. This paper unpacks the evolving priorities of geographical proximity, pious ambiance, linguistic milieu, and community space, in order to investigate how this deliberate introduction of different services and venues altered deaf and hearing perceptions of Victorian London’s deaf church and of the capital itself.

**Keywords:** Religious services, deafspace, Victorian London, philanthropy, hearing world

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## **The Polar Eden: Inventing a Racial Geography of Nineteenth-Century Creation Science**

The ‘geography of religion’ can be as much about ideology as theology, or as Lily Kong (2010, 770) writes, the unspooling of ‘phenomena that may not appear to be substantively about religion.’ This paper constitutes the authors’ growing understanding of a moment of racial historical geography invented under the imprimatur of Victorian evangelicalism: the ‘Polar Eden.’ A trick of the racializing evangelical Protestant geographical imagination qua nineteenth century anti-Darwinist broadside, the Polar Eden thesis represents an interdisciplinary marvel. Coalescing from a mélange of biblical studies, comparative religion, world mythology, comparative linguistics, prehistoric climatology, paleontology, physical geography, and Arctic exploration, the Polar Eden thesis as articulated by Boston University president William Fairfield Warren tilted the Darwinian assertion of the African origins of humankind on its side. The Polar Eden fashioned northern Europe and Siberia into a cartographic ‘navel of the earth.’ A northern ‘garden of Eden’ – and convenient temperate site of human creation in an environmental determinist milieu anxious over the presupposed links between incivility and equatorial and southern geographies (Livingstone 1994) – was possible and even probable, because Warren believed, erroneously, that the region enjoyed warmer climates in its ancient past. This meant Warren’s *Paradise Found: The Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole* (1885) was a ‘discovery’ of a non-African locus for divine creation. A northern Eden birthed not ‘a blackish, woolly-haired, prognathous, ape-like being’ (Warren 1885, 326, 405-406) but a “Golden Race” of men.’

**Keywords:** creationism, evangelical Protestantism, Victorian, racism, Garden of Eden

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**The ‘genie of the storm’: the cultural politics of cyclone forecasting in colonial Mauritius**

This paper will investigate the role played by meteorological knowledge in the re-production of colonial society in early 20th century Mauritius. Focusing on the efforts of British meteorologist Albert Walter to gain credibility and trust as a reliable cyclone forecaster, it will examine how questions of risk and responsibility were shaped by the unique cultural make-up of the island colony, and by the political economy of sugar cane production. Although part of the British ruling class, Walter occupied a unique intermediary position within the variegated cultural milieu of Mauritius. He married into the Francophone landowning elite, waded into theoretical battles between Francophone mechanical theories and Anglophone convective theories of cyclone formation, and sought to develop new practical and epistemic links between the Observatory and the agricultural community. Walter’s project of rendering the Mauritian climate safe for colonial capital was as much a project of cultural diplomacy as it was scientific investigation. So while much history of colonial science continues to be narrated through a national lens, the history of meteorology in Mauritius provides an opportunity to reflect on the trans-national and trans-local politics of knowledge production, and to explore how knowledge produced at colonial ‘peripheries’ was inescapably hybrid in character.

**Keywords:** meteorology; history of science; geography of science;. Mauritius; empire

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### **Historical agricultural landscape elements and their value in post-agrarian landscape: case study of the Elbe valley, Czechia**

Landscape elements in historical rural landscape are result of agricultural activity. The landscape has been transformed for agricultural use for centuries, but with respect to local conditions and character of landscape. In addition to acquisition of new agro-economic functions, the landscape has also remained aesthetic and environmental function. The landscape elements (agricultural forms of relief) enabled agricultural activity in the rugged terrain, defined the boundaries of the land and fulfilled many agro-environmental functions (mitigation of steep slopes, prevention of soil erosion, water retention, creation of specific biotopes, etc.). The subjects of discussions are sustainable development and protection the historical rural landscapes and agricultural landscape elements on the basis of their cultural and historical values. The Elbe valley between towns Litoměřice and Ústí nad Labem was in the past an intensely farmed landscape with a diverse mosaic of fields, meadows, forests, vineyards and orchards. Grape growing is still typical in the Litoměřice area, but in other villages of these part of the Elbe valley the area of vineyards and orchards has significantly decreased or completely disappeared here. From the intensely exploited landscape became the post-agrarian landscape, during the 20th century. In this landscape is a significant quantity and diversity of historical agricultural landscape elements made of stones (agricultural terraces, dry stone walls, clearance cairns, roads, stairs and paths, shelters, drainage systems, etc.). The quantity of landscape elements, including many sub-forms and diversity in size and building material, makes the location unique, not only in Czechia.

**Keywords:** agricultural landscape elements, terraces, dry stone walls, Elbe valley, Czechia

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### **Application of the integrated humanistic approach in the study of deserted villages of north-eastern Poland**

The paper presents the proposal for an interdisciplinary, humanistically oriented analysis of extinct settlements on the example of the results of the author's research project realized on the territory of the Pisz county in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodship. The project, embedded in the current research trend on the transformations of the contemporary landscape, was focused on the analysis of the relics of the 20th century extinct settlement structures and their material heritage. The research topic was based on the compilation of theoretical assumptions of historical geography (e.g. T. Figlus 2016, M. Koter 1994) and fieldwork methodology developed through historical archaeology including contemporary archeology (e.g. M. Bureš 2013, P. Vařeka et al. 2008). The research results presented both in the form of cartographic synthesis and field surveying studies conducted within landscape structures show the large quantitative and qualitative dimension of transformations that were taking place as a result of violent socioeconomic changes of the 20th century (e.g. rapid depopulation), which were the effect of global armed conflicts. Bureš M., 2013, Problematika transformací v archeologii současnosti na příkladu vsí zpustlých po roce 1945 v Novohradských horách, [w:] Archeologie 19. a 20. století. Přístupy – metody – Témata, P. Vařeka (red.), Plzeň, s. 29-52. Figlus T., 2016, Problem osad zaginionych na gruncie badan geograficzno-historycznych. Próba konceptualizacji teoretycznej i wybrane zagadnienia metodyczno-empiryczne, 'Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Geographica Socio-Oeconomica' nr 25, s. 83-108. Koter M., 1994, Od fizjonomii do morfogenezy i morfologii porównawczej. Podstawowe zagadnienia teoretyczne morfologii miast, [w:] Zagadnienia geografii historycznej osadnictwa w Polsce, M. Koter, J. Tkocz (red.), Łódź-Toruń, s. 23-32. Vařeka P., Buračinská M., Rožmberský P., Veselá R., Archeologie zaniklých středověkých vesnic na Rokycansku II, Plzeň 2008.

**Keywords:** settlement, Masuria, archaeology, interdisciplinarity, memory



**Anna Maleszka**

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### **The role of natural conditions in town formation in Anglo-Norman Ireland in comparative studies**

The paper presents the role of natural conditions, namely the presence of surface water, distinguishing topographical features, soil types, distance from the sea and the type of coastline, in the process of Anglo-Norman conquest and urban settlement in Ireland. The most advanced research on the subject of natural and geographical conditions of medieval urbanisation and settlement in Ireland has been conducted primarily by C.A. Empey, B.J. Graham, J. Bradley and J. Otwan-Ruthven. Much information is provided by the atlases of individual towns published within the series 'Irish Historic Towns Atlas'. According to the researchers, the influence of natural conditions on the choice of site for town establishing was different in the case of large and small towns. The smaller towns, the seats of manorial lords, were often founded on the territories of less favourable natural features due to the processes of subinfeudation. In my research on the medieval frontier areas of Europe, especially Ireland, Teutonic Prussia and Livonia, I would like to analyze the findings concerning Irish urban areas from the comparative perspective. Especially Livonia, subjected to conquest conducted by bishops, Danes, Livonian Brothers of the Sword and the Teutonic Knights and also subordinated to differentiated authorities, may be the right area for comparison with Ireland. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to present the comparative possibilities, mark the greatest challenges to the potential comparison and indicate the possible methodology for such tasks.

**Keywords:** Anglo-Norman Ireland, natural conditions, urbanisation, comparative studies,

**Valeria Manfrè**

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### **Prohibition of drawing: the case of policy of secrecy in the Habsburg Sicily**

The paper will examine the activity of topographical sketching of Sicilian landscapes and cityscapes with their fortresses during the Modern Age with a particular focus on the implications of the prohibition of drawing. The compilation and consequent representation systems have been based on two types of resources: the direct and meticulous information collected by the artist of the cartographic document itself, and the use of a system of correspondents, usually officials of the state apparatus, who are required to give information about their areas of influence. However, the Sicilian's production was affected by the traditional policy of secrecy imposed on the official Spanish cartography, especially if with strategic value, which did not allow their publication. As a result the kings had expressed reservations about the publication of maps, plans and bird-eye views of Sicilian cities hence left as manuscripts. Due to such restrictions the cartographic production not always managed to keep pace with the natural 'cartographic evolution'. Thus, artistic production was affected up to the point that many of the images will be recycled during the years.

**Keywords:** Military cartography, Drawing, Modern Age, Sicily, Habsburg Monarchy

## Halina Manikowska

Keynote Speaker

Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History

Polish Academy of Sciences

### City space as local knowledge

Bio: Halina Manikowska is Professor of History and Head of the Medieval Studies Department in the Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland. She received her PhD in History at the University of Warsaw in 1977. Her research and teaching interests focus on religious culture and urban studies. Many of her publications concern historical geography.

Selected publications:

“Krajobraz geograficzny” (Geographical Landscape), “Dzielnice i regiony. Horyzont odrębności” (Districts and Regions. Horizon of Distinctness), “Więź narodowa i państwowa” (National and State Bonds), in: B. Geremek (ed.), *Kultura Polski średniowiecznej. XIV–XV w.* (Culture of Medieval Poland, 14th–15th Century, 1997)

“La topographie sacrée de la ville, le cas de Wrocław XII–XV s.,” in: *L’antropologie de la ville médiévale, ses aspects matériels et culturels*, ed. M. Tymowski (1999)

“Melioratio terrae’ and system transformations on lands to the East of the Odra during the Thirteenth Century and the Late Middle Ages,” in: *Poteri economici e poteri politici. Sec. XIII–XVIII. Atti della “Trentesima Settimana di Studi”, 27 aprile – 1 maggio 1998*, ed. S. Cavaciocchi (1999)

*Jerozolima – Rzym – Compostela. Wielkie pielgrzymowanie u schyłku średniowiecza* (Jerusalem – Rome – Compostela. Great Pilgrimages at the End of the Middle Ages), 2008

“Sacred Geography of a Town”, *Acta Poloniae Historica* (2010)

**Helen Manning**  
**Briony McDonagh**  
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## **Using HGIS to map sexual inequality in early modern England**

Early modern English women were profoundly disadvantaged by the law: married women's land and chattels belonged wholly to their husbands, while sons – and sometimes nephews – inherited in preference to daughters. Yet scholars are increasingly pointing to a disparity between legal practice and women's everyday experience of property ownership (Erickson, 1993; Capern, 2002; Stretton and Kesslering, 2013; McDonagh, 2017) with single, married and widowed women all much more involved in land transactions than previously imagined. Uncertainties remain, however, not least about the actual scale of women's property ownership and the ways this varied over time and space. This paper presents preliminary findings from an interdisciplinary project utilising geohistorical databases and ArcGIS to quantify and map women's property ownership in early modern England. We focus here on results from one case study English county (the East Riding of Yorkshire), drawing on a large database of more than 10,000 geo-referenced landownership records drawn from the parliamentary enclosure awards and dating c.1750-1850. Using HGIS, we explore important questions about the extent, location, distribution and type of land allocated to women, men, institutions and mixed gender groups. As a corollary to this, we also reflect on both the potential and challenges of using large geo-referenced datasets to quantify, spatially analyse and cartographically visualise the gendered property relations of early modern England.

**Keywords:** women, property ownership, mapping, GIS

## Peter Martin

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### **‘Supposed-to-be-Land’: Indigenous Tales of the Beaufort Sea**

On 13th November 1905, Danish Sea Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen presented his detailed plans to survey a hitherto uncharted region of the Beaufort Sea off the Northern coast of Alaska, before the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society (RGS). Although much-coveted ‘undiscovered land’ had been hypothesised within the geographical centres across Europe, no ‘intelligent and scientific’ geographical explorer had yet managed to reach this icy polar region and conduct the essential surveying work required to prove or disprove this theory. Having his plans accepted by the assembled Fellows, Mikkelsen ventured into the frozen landscape of the American High North with the hope of correcting this intriguing geographical lacuna. It is here that the inexperienced Arctic explorer was to have a series of encounters with the local inhabitants of the region and from these ‘indigenous intermediaries’ (Konishi et al.) Mikkelsen was to learn more about the theorised landmass. Updating the RGS on his progress and communicating the details of these moments of encounter back to its Fellows, Mikkelsen relayed a series of ‘tales’ gleaned from these local people, which contributed to the mystery of the unknown Polar land. This paper then will consider the significance of these ‘tales’ for the communication and circulation of geographical knowledge and will hence contribute to a growing body of literature which highlights the important role that indigenous knowledge and oral history has played in the exploration and mapping of the polar regions.

**Keywords:** Polar Arctic Exploration Indigenous RGS

**Jiří Martínek**

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### **What will be ours? Expert Opinions of Czech Geographers to Determine Czechoslovak Borders 1918-20**

As part of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I (1919-20), a group of scientists from the field of geography and related sciences (Viktor Dvorský, Antonín Boháč, Karel Chotek, Jan Havlasa and others) was included within the expert sections – partly in Paris, partly in Prague. Their expert opinions, prepared as materials for acting politicians headed by Minister Edvard Beneš, are deposited in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague. These are the opinions on the creation of the Czechoslovak-Polish and Czechoslovak-Hungarian borders, the definition of the Carpathian Ruthenia and other border sections, including a corridor project between the territory of Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia). These views and opinions, which have not yet been professionally evaluated by historians, have significantly contributed to defining the borders of the interwar Czechoslovak Republic under the Treaties of Saint-Germain (1919) and Trianon (1920).

**Keywords:** Czechoslovakia \* 1918-20 \* Paris Peace Conference \* borders

## Luciana Martins

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### **Circuits of material knowledge: reconnecting biocultural collections in Amazonia**

The biocultural objects collected by Richard Spruce in the Brazilian Amazon in the 1850s constitute a unique point of reference for the useful plants, ethnobotany, anthropology and environmental history of the region. This unique collection, housed mainly at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew and the British Museum, incorporates indigenous plant-based artefacts, samples of useful plant products, detailed archival notes on the use of plants, and accompanying herbarium voucher collections. This paper focusses on an ongoing research programme aimed at building capacity in Brazil to research, catalogue and mobilise data from these biocultural collections, developing these resources for improved understanding of the useful and cultural properties of plants. It aims to build collaborative relationships, making biocultural collections and associated data freely accessible online, and above all to strengthen capacity of indigenous communities on the Rio Negro for autonomous research into material culture and plant use. Considering the trajectories of selected objects from the field to the archive and back to the field again, the paper asks: how can the stories of these objects be told, taking into account not only what they were made to be, but what they have become? How can indigenous and scientific knowledge be integrated successfully, establishing meaningful ontologies for knowledge platforms within this context? How can information about specific useful plants be disseminated considering a constructive, culturally appropriate engagement with local communities?

**Keywords:** indigenous artefacts, ethnobotany, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Amazonia, Richard Spruce

**Olaf März**

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**Fluid transitions between town and country. A GIS-based spatial and socio-economic comparison in mid 18th-century North Germany.**

In which way differ or resemble rural and urban spatial structures in early modern period? The modern spatial development especially during and after the 19th century industrial transformation, is characterised by an enormous growth of urban settlements and a deeply change in rural socio-economic and spatial structures, which dissolve the figure of thought of a pre-modern rural-urban dualism, that dominates modern historiography for a long time. Boundaries between town and country became blurred, so that various transitional or hybrid forms of settlement could be considered. In 20th century social-science and spatial planning contexts the term of 'urban-rural-continuum' is used for this phenomenon. In my talk, I would like to present a synchronic regional study that analyses the forms and factors involved in the increasing similarity of urban and rural society, economy and spatial structures as early as the mid-18th century. The main source for this comparison is the serial and cartographic material of the Brunswick Survey, which was carried out between 1746 and 1784 in the Duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. The technical and spatial data of this survey, probably the earliest German survey to show individual plots of land, has been recorded in a Geographical Information System and used to create thematic topographical maps. The talk will first present the source with its serial and cartographic elements, followed by the processing of the data and their integration in the GIS. It will conclude with selected aspects of the social topographical settlement comparison, like the different forms of settlement growth and the spatial organisation of agricultural work depending on urban or rural context.

**Keywords:** Historical GIS, town, country, agricultural GIS, settlement comparison



**Victor Matasov**

**A.I. Glukhov, A.A. Golubinsky, A.V. Prishchepov**

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## **250 years history of land use in meshchera Lowlands of Russia**

Analysis of land-cover change and its drivers is a prerequisite for the development of environmentally-sounded land-policies. Combination of satellite remote sensing observations, historical datasets and statistics allows to reconstruct long-term land-use dynamic and assess drivers of land change. Here, by using CORONA and Landsat imagery, combined with cadaster and topography surveys dating back to 1770, we reconstructed land-use change for three study sites in meshchera Lowlands of Russia. This study sites are located in typical for the southern part of forest zone landscapes (opolie and polesie) that differs in natural conditions. To assess the spatial determinants of land-cover change we also prepared parameters reflecting suitability of farming, such as elevation, drainage, soil fertility, erosion, etc. By using historical statistics, we also reconstructed socio-economic dynamic for our study area, such as population density, distance to rivers, villages, and roads, which was rasterized and matched up with land-use change maps. We used spatially-explicit multinomial logistic regression to establish the statistical relationship between land-use change and selected explanatory variables. Last, but not least, with qualitatively linked explored spatial determinants of land-use change with underlying drivers, such as technological changes, socio-political shocks. The results obtained suggest that in the regions, where economic activity was strongly limited by natural conditions, the structure of land use remains practically unchanged for a long time, while in the absence of constraints the socio-economic and positional factors play a leading role in the diversification of the land use.

**Keywords:** land use change, environmental history, European Russia, GIS, historical maps

**Kaoru Matsuyama**

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**The symbolic role of Nichirin-heisha (sun barrack for agricultural training) in the campaign for Japanese emigration to Manchuria, 1938–1945**

Between 1932 and the end of World War II, approximately 270,000 people emigrated from Japan to settle as farmers in Manchuria. The Brigade of Patriotic Youths for the Development of Manchuria and Mongolia was the major government-sponsored system for emigration in the latter half of the period. This system was for male teenagers and huge training center was opened in 1938 in Uchihara, Ibaraki Prefecture (Uchihara Training Center). Nichirin-heisha (literal translation, sun barracks) was the name given to the circular, wooden buildings with conical roofs built at Uchihara Training Center to accommodate the trainees. This non-traditional building was designed by the architect Koga Hirono, who was employed by the Japanese Army. Although originally peculiar to Uchihara Training Center, this unique architectural style spread to other areas Japan. Images of the sun barracks were often used in newsreels and magazines, and their exotic appearance made a strong impression on not only the Uchihara trainees and visitors but also the general public. Nichirin-heisha soon emerged in numerous places, sponsored by prefectures, schools, and local wealthy individuals; the architectural style thus came to portray a gateway for young boys' pure ambition and play an important role in emigration propaganda. With the ideological reversal after World War II, the existence of Nichirin-heisha and their nationwide distribution slipped into virtual obscurity. At first, some were converted into school facilities, but most were demolished, with only 4 surviving. The author thus rediscovered the facts through an extensive review of pre- and postwar literature and located traces of their existence in more than 80 different places. Consequently, to better understand what drove the Japanese to Manchuria, it is important to elicit the precise facts surrounding the people at that time.

**Keywords:** Nichirin-heisha, emigration, Manchuria, The Brigade of Patriotic Youths for the Development of Manchuria and Mongolia, architecture

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### **National Spaces & Deepest Places: Politics of Verticality in the Scientific Research of Caves (1870-1970)**

As places of a specific spatial mediality and vertical imagery, caves were explored by upright descent since the end of the 18th century. While facing bottomless abysses during subterranean journeys, visitors experienced the depth both in a spatial three-dimensional and a chronological-historical way. Bringing together the longing for far away places with the new perception of earth's interior as an archive for the history of earth and mankind, the development of the term 'depth' throughout the 19th century went hand in hand with its semantic transformation. Due to the growing relevance of the analogy between the depth of subjectivity and the depth of subterranean space, a vertical dimension was attributed to caves, whose scientific investigation and (symbolic) approbation became an issue of national competition. As an opposite of alpinism, subterranean expeditions consisted of researchers from different scientific fields and extended the record cave depths from -329m in 1841 to -1358m in 1979. According to the growing political interest in the military and economical usage of caves, the development of national cave cadasters, speleological institutes and legal regulations during WWI and the interwar period resulted in a new three-dimensional understanding of territory, layered with geopolitical, geoscientific and social strata. This becomes obvious during the Cold War, when international speleological expeditions from the West and East undertook cave research projects, trying to set up depth records. Disentangling these different layers of spatial reasoning and argumentation, the paper examines political and scientific ambitions to design, control and instrumentalize subterranean vertical spaces for national claims.

**Keywords:** space, politics, cave, depth, nationalism

**Nicolas Maughan**

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### **The Great European Frost of 1709: socio-economic impacts and long-term changes in agricultural landscapes**

Many historical documents and textual archives contain information with more or less detailed data about extremely long and cold winters for historical times. Moreover, nowadays available temperature reconstructions for different regions, based on instrumental, documentary and natural proxy data, provide useful information to accurately locate particularly cold years/clusters of years or long-lasting frost periods. Although negative impacts, such as shortages, famines or the emergence of infectious diseases, due to extreme climatic events have already been the subject of several academic works many other environmental aspects remain still understudied. The most famous cases in the early 18th century is the Great European Frost of 1709. After massive tree mortality in many European regions, at local and regional level, wood markets were 'glutted' by logs and deeply disrupted for several years; the trade and export of many species of trees, such as the walnut, strongly regulated. In Southern areas, like the South of France, the sudden and unexpected death of almost all olive trees has led to a long-term collapse of regional olive oil production, deep changes into cultivated lands but also a migration of artisans and oil workers – and their know-how - to other south European countries. This paper aims to explore rapid and short-term socio-environmental consequences as well as long-term changes related to agriculture, livestock farming, forest resources exploitation, etc... induced by adverse effects of this extreme cold event in Western Europe.

**Keywords:** Climate history, winter, 1709, landscape, Europe

**Briony McDonagh**

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### **Gendering protest and the commons**

Drawing on new protest history as well as emerging work on feminist historical geographies of the landscape, this paper examines the gendering of common rights and property in early modern England. Using material from the under-utilized Elizabethan Star Chamber records, it asks important questions about gendered access to the commons, about women's role in commons institutions, and about their agency in defending common rights. It focuses in particular on women's role in resisting enclosure, examining their involvement in anti-enclosure protest in the English countryside and uncovering new evidence for female-led riots (a phenomena first noted by Davis (1975) and Houlbrooke (1986) but subsequently little examined by historians). In doing so, the paper helps us to re-imagine ordinary women's contribution to landscape change, breaks new ground in the study of gender, property and space, and shifts debates on the functioning of early modern commons institutions.

**Keywords:** Gender, riot, commons, enclosure, women,

**Cheryl Mcgeachan**  
**Ross McGregor**  
University of Glasgow

### **The Police Surgeon, Forensics and the 19th Century City**

This paper seeks to act as an empirical and conceptual testing ground for an historicisation of forensic science through the underexplored figure of the police surgeon. By examining the early forensic knowledge and practices of the police surgeon in Glasgow in the late nineteenth century through detailed archival work across multiple collections, this paper seeks to show the significant collisions between medical and legal enterprises during this period. Using the case-study of pioneering surgeon William Macewen, a police surgeon in Glasgow (1871-1875) as a pivot, this study attempts to uncover the complex histories and geographies of the police surgeon in order to examine specific sites and spaces of police surgeon practice during the period. Centring on the police surgeon's practice through the microcosm of the city illuminates a unique set of places where crimes and their effects were encountered and reveals those processes by which they became medicalised and witnessed.

**Keywords:** histories of science, medicine, city, crime

**Harriet Mercer**

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### **Plants and the Puzzle of Australia's Climate**

Hitherto it has gone under recognised that the British colonisation of Australia coincided with the rise of a new field of inquiry and way of reading climate: plant geography. The plant geography of the early nineteenth century understood that certain vegetation communities required certain climatic inputs, which in turn meant that vegetation could provide climate clues. Plant geography was of course not the only way of reading climates in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. But Australia was a radically new 'climate frontier' for British colonists and in the absence of long-term instrumental measurements and recordings plants provided crucial climate data. This paper argues that reading climate via plants created a Southern Hemisphere 'climate puzzle' for British colonists. That puzzle was amplified by Aboriginal land-management practices: vegetation communities which colonists assumed were wild and natural were often the manipulated landscapes of fire-stick farming. The paper seeks to not only show that plants were at the centre of Australia's climate puzzle. It also seeks to suggest how that puzzle shaped the early colonisation of the continent in terms of settlement patterns and land use practices.

**Keywords:** climate, plants, colonisation, southern hemisphere

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**The Parasites of Empire: Darwinised medicine and colonial geography in early 20th century Britain.**

The development of parasitology as a 'Tropical medicine' in the late 19th/early 20th century has been well studied. For its success, it relied on the flexible boundaries of germ theory, pre-existing conceptualisations of moral climatology, and identification with imperial ambitions. What has seen little analysis, however, is the use of Darwinian theory to legitimise the discipline of parasitology, and create a medical geography upon which could be acted. This paper emphasises the role of two prominent medical professionals involved in the conceptualisation of parasitical disease in the late 19th/early 20th century. Despite common influences in the work of Patrick Manson, and the theory of Natural Selection, they placed the discipline in very different political narratives. These were intrinsically linked to different geographical interpretations. Louis Westenra Sambon, lecturer at the London School of Tropical medicine and Hygiene, promoted the view that new medical advances could incentivise migration. Migration could revitalise the empire, which in turn would bring new evolutionary heights. George Archdall O'Brien Reid, a physician and populariser of Darwinism in medical circles, argued that the medical evidence suggested colonisation was a doomed enterprise. Facing natural, evolutionary limits on migration, the imperial system would show itself to be unsustainable. It is argued that this fault line within parasitology echoed older political disagreements within evolutionary debates.

**Keywords:** Darwin, medicine, Parasitology, Britain



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### **Geohistory of lacus pavens (Pavin lake, France), a forgotten degassing maar–lake**

“Pavin stories”, told and written since the Vat century (e.g. Belleforest, 1575) about this “terrible lake” (without known depths, in which a thrown stone would as soon trigger thunders, lightning’s and lake storms) were strongly debated by the first Auvergne scientists (1805-1870), but were still mentioned by Elyse Reclus (1877), then totally dropped when limnologists started in the 1880s to study this unique crater lake (Sime-Ngando et al., Lake Pavin, 2016). Despite the pregnant fear of Pavin for centuries, French authorities did not request an in-depth re-assessment of the stories, when the inventory of potentially degassing maar-lakes was made, after Lake Nyos catastrophic degassing. Based on a sensorial grid of lake degassing, established on observations at Lakes Monoun (1984) and Nyos (1986), at Lakes Monticchio (Italy, 1770-1830), and on the lacus Albanus prodigium (Italy, 398 BC), we reassessed the various kinds of sources at Pavin, as early Auvergne history and Vita Sanctorum, accounts of miracles observed since 1547 at Vassivière, a nearby sacred mountain, official complains to king Charles IX (1566), fantastic dragon encounter (1632) and two in situ accounts of “lake misbehavior”, in 1783 and 1936, all ignored so far or not related to Pavin. They provide the detailed perception and representations (fairies, dragon, miracles) of such events over 2000 years. Similar exceptional events may have occurred in only a dozen European maar-lakes.

**Keywords:** maar-lakes, Pavin, limnic eruption, perception, dragons

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**From the Volk to the international community. On reconnecting German geography to 'the global' after 1945**

One of the less dramatic aspects of World War 2 and German National Socialism was that German geography did break away from the international geography of its time and that German geography thereby lost its leading position within the discipline. In the same way that other academic discipline became part of the Nazi regime, geography and geographers became deeply embedded into the new regime, its discourses and politics. This is well-researched within the history of German 20th century geography. I therefore focus my paper on the post-war period and discuss how German geographers tried to reconnect their discipline to the international (and that increasingly meant Anglophone) geography. It follows the self-denazification of the discipline in the late 1940s through the eyes of some of the leading German geographers and looks at attempts to transform the nationalist and often warmongering discipline into an internationalist and developmentalist science of peace and understanding.

**Keywords:** Global History, Germany, National Socialism, 20th century

## Adriana Minor

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### **Celestial objects, terrestrial journeys: Traces of cosmic ray physics in the Americas**

This paper proposes a spatiality perspective for the history of cosmic ray research from 1930s to 1950s in the Americas. Cosmic rays are particles that come to the Earth from outer space. Its composition and origin were since the beginning of the 20th century fundamental issues for the effort of physicists to inquire into the subatomic world. The knowledge of these celestial objects demanded an unusual way to practice physics that brought physicists to the field. It involved the organization of scientific expeditions (led by US physicists and funded by US institutions) and the establishment of stations in Latin America in order to demonstrate correlations on this phenomenon with geographic-spatial variables, such as geographic altitude and geomagnetic latitude. This geographical approach contributed to place this region as an important site for investigating cosmic rays. It also allows us to reflect on the importance of space in scientific research, in a variety of forms, since it involves the interaction of different scales of analysis (regions, nations, institutions, collectives and individuals), research sites (mountains, caves, mines, airplanes, balloons, laboratories), and mechanisms of knowledge mobilization (scientific meetings, publications, research stays). Cosmic ray research connects in important ways with the history of the institutionalization of physics in Latin America, brings a relevant comprehension of field science into physics, involves scientific cooperation between North and South of the American continent, as well as diplomatic issues through international organizations or among countries in the region, and finally, shows circuits of exchange and mobilization of knowledge.

**Keywords:** Cosmic-ray physics, history of science, Americas, spatiality, knowledge mobilization

**Piotr Miodunka**  
**Mateusz Wyzga**  
Cracow University of Economics

### **The local market of Kraków in the early modern period – a new angle**

One of the definitions of the local market in the early modern period is as an area with a radius of less than thirty kilometres, which served as a town's supply base for food and raw materials. Within this area, trade in goods was regulated according to the rhythm of the weekly markets. To date there have been no detailed studies of the territorial shape of the local market for Kraków, owing to the insufficient body of sources registering trade in basic articles. To some extent this function is fulfilled by the excise (in Polish: akcyza) register passed into law in 1658; one such register has been preserved for Kazimierz near Kraków. This provides us with information enabling us to establish the geographical range of deliveries of grain, flour, meat, fruit, and fuel to the Krakow agglomeration, and thus to modify our existing conception of the scope of the local market. Analysis of the sources generated by the municipal office and guild authorities allows us to map the knowledge with which they provide us about the food supply zone of the Kraków urban area onto other local market indicators (the labour market, peasant migrations, etc.). This ultimately gives us an almost complete insight into the formation and functioning of urban and rural community networks based on economic, vocational, family and social ties.

**Keywords:** Krakow, early modern, local market, excise register

**Piotr Miodunka**

Cracow University of Economics

### **Fuel for the city: Krakow and the regional environment**

No city exists in isolation: it needs a hinterland and a supply network in order to survive (food, fuel, etc). It is in this context that a city's relationship with the region can become a focus of a historical study from other than traditional perspective (social or economic), that is environmental. In this case special attention will be focused on supply of fuel to the Krakow agglomeration before the first World War. Firewood and charcoal were initially crucial fuel for city population (heating, cooking) and its early modern industry (metal-working, pottery, bakeries, breweries), but that meant huge impact on regional environment, especially forests. Deforestation was the cause for that Krakow experienced the first fuel crisis in the mid-17th century. The second one probably would have affected the city at the turn of 18th century, but at that time a new fuel was adopted i.e coal, what have implicated other consequences for environment than using wood.

**Keywords:** Krakow, environmental history, fuel

**Agata Mirek**

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### **Female orders and congregations in Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries**

The female religious movement has been observed as dynamically developing since the late 19th century and it is characterised by great mobility. If such a need or circumstances arose, small institutions were created and liquidated to be moved to other places. Since the second half of the 19th century, the variety and versatility of the functions served in the Church and society by nuns as well as the ability to adjust to new situations and needs has been one of the most characteristic features of the activity of the female religious movement. For example the time of the war and the occupation may provide a great example of such attitudes and forms of action. Putting the service of religious communities into some characteristic types of activity, what may be noted is the versatility of undertaken work which results from nuns' strong relations with society and their response to the needs of local societies. In general, it might be stated that the female religious movement takes practical action in various spheres of social life, i.e. in education, upbringing, care taking and charity.

**Keywords:** Church, women, monastic orders, religious

**Douglas Mitchell**

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**Science, useful knowledge, and lime burning in Enlightenment Scotland**

Lime, as agricultural fertiliser, industrial additive and building material, has been a crucial resource in Scotland's economic development. Although utilised as early as the sixteenth century, lime production expanded significantly in Scotland during the eighteenth century. This increase in demand was driven in part by the outpouring of scientific and intellectual advances of the Enlightenment. Lime, was of significant scientific curiosity to numerous chemists, geologists and natural philosophers interested in discovering the secrets of its utility. meanwhile, landowners, industrialists and agriculturalists began to embrace an emergent scientific culture, applying the principles of observation and experimentation to refining the use and production of lime. Useful knowledge of this type was disseminated and circulated along networks of like-minded individuals through various societies, publications and public lectures, in turn shaping the historical geographies of the lime industry. I argue that following the lime story in Scotland reveals the ways in which Enlightenment was practiced and grounded, as well as how rural areas and metropolitan centres, spaces of learning and sites of practice, were connected.

**Keywords:** lime, Enlightenment, science, useful knowledge, improvement

**Tsunetoshi Mizoguchi**

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### **Historical Disasters of Japan analysed by the Buddhist Temple Death Registers**

The purpose of this research is to analyze the history of disaster in Japan from historical materials mainly including temple's death registers, adding topographical documents, diaries, pictures and so on, and to help disaster mitigation measures for the future. In addition to natural disasters such as earthquakes, thunder, fire and floods, Japan has given many casualties due to threats such as famine, infectious diseases. Temple materials have been overlooked because it is not intended for disaster records, but by thoroughly reading it, the factual damage situation becomes clear. We can learn the wisdom of the former who has overcome many disasters and make use of it in the future. We can get the information such as date of death, sex, age, and native villages of dead people. As a result, the cause of death was summarized by scale of

1. nationwide, 2. regional, and 3. local as follows.

Nationwide: famine in Tenmei 3 (1783), Temnpo (1830s), cholera in Bunkyu 2 (1862), influenza in Taisho 7 (1918) and the World War II (1945). Regional: earthquakes of Ansei (1854), Nobi (1891), Kanto (1923), typhoon of Isewan (1959). And local causes of death: marine accidents in Innoshima (1842), Nomo (1858), dam breakage in Kazuno (1936), and pollution in the Lake Hamana (1942) .

**Keywords:** disaster, famine, earthquake, war, Buddhist temple



**Tarun Kumar Mondal**

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**Mapping India since 1767: A Transformation from Colonial to Postcolonial Image**

Indian civilization has a long tradition of mapping for more than 2500 years. With establishment of the Survey of India in 1767, British rulers initiated mapping of colonial India with high precision and accuracy. They started mapping to establish British power and supremacy in Indian subcontinent. Consequently, maps prepared during colonial period portrayed a British image of India. However, unification of Indian Territory through maps paved the way for realization of Indian nationhood. After achieving independence in 1947, the Survey of India has been entrusted with the responsibility of mapping India. Since then, for planning and development, maps of India in diverse categories have been generated. As all these maps in postcolonial period were developed mainly based on surveys by the British surveyors, questions have been raised that, how far British image of India have been transformed into Indian image. In this context, an attempt has been made in the paper to analyse mapping India from the perspectives of transforming colonial to postcolonial image. In this study, relevant information and maps have been collected mainly from the Survey of India, Hunter et al. (1909): The Imperial Gazetteer of India: A New Edition and significant researches on mapping India published in reputed journals. Mapping India during colonial period including Great Trigonometrical Survey has been analysed in the first section. In the second section, mapping India during postcolonial period has been analysed. Finally, whether British image of India has been transformed into Indian image has been analysed in section three.

**Keywords:** Colonial India, Great Trigonometrical Survey, Indian nationhood, Survey of India

**Nathan Moore**

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**The Revolution Began that Day in Hyde Park: Demonstrations during ‘The Great Communist Trial of 1925’**

My paper analyzes the public protests and demonstrations organized by the International Class War Prisoner’s Aid (ICWPA) during ‘The Great Communist Trial of 1925,’ that saw thousands of people turn out in the streets to support twelve British Communists imprisoned on charges of sedition and incitement to mutiny. This trial is not a thoroughly explored event in the history of British Communism, and the pro-Communist demonstrations are even less well documented. To correct this blind spot, I will provide the first full account of the public demonstrations that began in October 1925 and ended in September 1926, and detail how the protesters used London’s public spaces and adapted their tactics to constant police intervention. Most importantly, I will show that the demonstrations were not separate or secondary to the trial, but an integral part of the Communist’s defense. While the Communists were in the courtroom arguing that they were not a Soviet controlled foreign conspiracy but a homegrown form of traditional British radicalism, the demonstrations were helping to visualize this narrative by embedding the Communists within London’s traditional radical landscape, such as the Clerkenwell Green and Hyde Park. I argue that the public demonstrations played a critical role in helping the Communist Party survive intense government persecution and become normalized into British politics and culture, while also providing a lasting model for other International ‘Red Aid’ organizations dealing with political trials.

**Keywords:** Communist Party of Great Britain, Hyde Park, Interwar Period, Anti-Communism, International ‘Red Aid’

**Marianna Moreira**

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**Lifepaths to homelessness: memory and the geographies of suffering of ‘sem-teto’ women in Rio de Janeiro**

The life trajectories of ‘sem-teto’ (homeless) women who inhabit a squat located in the port area of the city of Rio de Janeiro/Brazil have in common the instability of housing conditions. The prominent place of women in the management and maintenance of the occupation, however, reflects in the weight that feminine (and domestic) morals exert on the housing struggle. The paper draws on the life histories of women who have experienced, in different ways, loss of home as a result of violence. In their oral testimonies, they describe experiences of suffering that are narrated as ordinary, scripted in everyday life—violence that occurs within the weave of life as lived in the kinship universe (DAS, 2007). Other experiences, on the other hand, are rarely mentioned, and constitute an unspoken past, a place that they strive to leave behind. The paper aims to explore the relations between traumatic memories and displacement by focusing on how their narratives allow us to situate time spatially as zones of suffering that vary in intensity. In the second part of the paper, their defeated experiences create the conditions for a new political agency. By addressing the ways in which a desire for home is embodied and enacted in practice (BLUNT, 2003), we explore how individual life histories are intertwined and reinterpreted as a common/shared history in which home is no longer an elusive object of desire, but a contested site of lived experience.

**Keywords:** ‘sem-teto’ movement, feminism, lifepaths, memory of violence, displacement

**John Morgan**

**Greg Bankoff, Leona Skelton**

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### **Risk and resilience in English floodscapes: community and local government management of flooding since 1750**

Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) have shaped much of the lowland landscape of England since their emergence in the eighteenth century. Tasked variously throughout their history with drainage, flood defence and the management of watercourses, IDBs have been one of the principal bodies through which local landholders have determined the distribution of water in their landscapes. Despite this, IDBs remain almost totally unexplored in the history of the English landscape. This paper uses the archives of IDBs and their predecessors to explore the historical relationships between communities, local government bodies and flood risk. Building on the literature from disaster studies that recognises flooding as a social construction as much as a physical hazard, this paper places people and environment at the centre of a more historically oriented understanding of flooding in England. Through a study of IDBs, we explore the extent to which historically shared risk fosters community cooperation and resilience, as well as the ways in which local social dynamics have influenced the evolution of the floodscapes of lowland England over the past 250 years. As such, the paper contributes an exploration of a vast and untapped body of sources, as well as new methodological approaches to the study of past flooding and environmental risk. This research constitutes some of the first findings of a new AHRC-funded project 'Local Governance and Community Resilience: How Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) and Communities Managed Flooding in England'.

**Keywords:** flooding, resilience, risk, community, government

**Karen Morin**  
Keynote Speaker

Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, USA.

**Prisoners and animals: An historical carceral geography**

Bio: Karen M. Morin is Professor of Geography and Associate Provost at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, USA. She received her PhD in Geography at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 2006. Her interests span the history of geographical thought and literacy in North America, nineteenth-century travel writing, postcolonial geographies, geography of religion, carceral geography, and critical animal studies. Her current project explores the close linkages across human and non-human animal carcerality and captivity via analysis of the prison-agricultural and medical-industrial complexes, with a book in progress on that topic, *Carceral Space, Prisoners and Animals*.

Selected publications:

"Women, Religion, & Space: Global Perspectives on Gender and Faith", co-edited with Jeanne Kay Guelke (2007)

"Frontiers of Femininity: A New Historical Geography of the Nineteenth-Century American West" (2008)

"Civic Discipline: Geography in America", 1860-1890 (2011)

"Historical Geographies of Prisons: Unlocking the Usable Carceral Past", co-edited with Dominique Moran (2015).

**Sara Morrison**

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### **Forest Landscapes: Royal Forests in early modern England**

The English royal forests were established as hunting territories, first by the Normans and further developed by medieval monarchs. A royal forest in England was a legal jurisdiction; land use within a royal forest was influenced by forest law. Evidence from the Domesday Book and early seventeenth century royal surveys showed that royal forest landscapes were not necessarily covered with dense woodland. This paper argues that royal forest landscapes varied widely across the forest system in early seventeenth century England. Based on contemporary descriptions and a series of royal forest surveys, the diversity of forest landscapes and land use depended not only on geography, topography and soils, but also land ownership, the legal jurisdiction and the varying strength of forest law. In 1610 there was no one 'typical' royal forest landscape. During the early seventeenth century there was also a mismatch between the popular myth of the English greenwood and the reality of the Stuart royal forests.

**Keywords:** Royal Forests/Forest Landscapes/early modern England

**Albina Mościcka**

**Marta Kuźma**

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## **Geovisualisation of changes in name of places located in the border area**

As a result of changes in boundaries, the political affiliation of certain locations also changes. Data on them are now collected in big datasets with reference to the present or to the past space. Therefore, they can refer to localities that either no longer exist, have a different name now, or lay outside the current borders of the country. In this context, the information about the location - geographic information defined by coordinates - is this kind of element which remains constant, independent of borders and political affiliation. Moreover, people working with data often focus on 'what' is collected, forgetting about 'what place' it refers to. Data describing the past are related to events, customs, items that are always 'somewhere'. Storytelling about the past is incomplete without knowledge about the places in which story has happened. Therefore, the objective of the presentation is to discuss the concept of thematic data visualization in time-oriented geographical space. The paper focuses on studying the place names on the Polish-Ukrainian border, analyze the changes that have occurred in this area over the past 80 years (where there were 3 different countries during this period), and define the changeability rules (transcription, transliteration etc.). As the result of the research, the architecture of spatio-temporal databases is defined, as well as the rules for using them for data geovisualisation in historical context.

**Keywords:** spatio-temporal database, geographical names, geovisualisation, border area

**Tomáš Mozr**

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### **American Bar: The Concept of Place as ‘Exotic’ Phenomenon and its Manifestations in London and New York in the 1st Half of 20th Century**

This comparative paper deals with the concept of place that since its introduction in 1970s has become one of the most influential ideas in human geography and is still very vital in current research across the world. The main aim of contribution is to introduce the institution of American Bar as a representative of an extraordinary concept of place. An institution that was newly entrenched cultural element in the first half of the 20th century, especially during the interwar period. This institution could be also viewed as an ‘exotic’ phenomenon, when this concept was newly experienced, remembered and represented. The paper focuses on the issue of whether the American Bar symbolized a manifestation of Americanization in London or it was just an extraordinary manifestation of transatlantic relations. On the other hand, the phenomenon of American Bar is compared to Speakeasy in New York City, where the original American concept was also modified due to ‘Great Experiment’ called Prohibition. The paper has been prepared with financial support of GAUK project 962216: The concept of place in the context of transatlantic transformation.

**Keywords:** Place, American Bar, London, Speakeasy, New York



**Rishika Mukhopadhyay**

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## **Memorabilia of a Neighbourhood: Mapping the City through Art. And Community Engagement**

The idea of mapping an area with active involvement and participation from local people is gaining momentum in recent heritage practice (Smith, Morgan and meer, 2003) 1. When increasingly the local nature of a place is getting dissolved within the conundrum of global, people are seeking an attachment with their own locality (Massey, 1994) 2 and attempts are being made to forge a participatory engagement. Either by going back to local history or by claiming the spaces of traditional dwelling as heritage, local stories and meanings inscribed within a locality gives us a vision of area beyond its administrative definition and boundary. In this paper I take up a case of artist run community project in the Battala neighbourhood of Chitpur Road, the oldest arterial road of Kolkata to elucidate the ways in which bureaucratic nature of historical preservation can be decolonised. I argue the relevance of unconventional mappings through different art endeavours as a catalyst for different genre of meaningful cultural production in the city. These initiatives involving public memory and consciousness also addresses whether fading old craft forms, businesses and performative arts can sustain within the framework of static preservation approach of heritage discourse or is there a need of dynamic sustenance of these forms of heritage. 1 Laurajane, Smith; Anna Morgan; Anita van der meer. (2003) Community-driven Research in Cultural Heritage Management: the Waanyi Women's History Project. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*. 9:1 (65-80). 2 Massey, Doreen. (1994) *A Global Sense of Place in Space, Place and Gender*. Cambridge and Malden; Polity Press.

**Keywords:** Art, memory, Heritage, Engagement, Neighbourhood

**Satoshi Murayama**

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**Local diversity and changing organic economies during the Industrial Revolution:  
Otagi, Kyoto, Japan, 1880-1908**

The Industrial Revolution was a complex process of environmental and geographical changes in the relationship between humanity and nature: 1) livestock production began to change dramatically; 2) transportation systems and markets began to determine the future of traditional local societies dependent on organic economies, which had been sustained by plant photosynthesis and natural resources from surrounding areas for a long time; and 3) village networks began to evolve into networks defined by emerging markets. Before the Industrial Revolution, high levels of inequality were observed in England and India, and low levels of inequality in early modern Japan. However, the findings of this paper could suggest that even in egalitarian societies such as early modern Japan we should not ignore the existence of regional and local diversity in economic inequality. Otagi, a county, Kyoto, Japan, had a relatively high level of economic inequality around 1880. Based on a topography containing economic and social details dated 1908, towards the end of the Japanese Industrial Revolution, a comparison of the two periods reveals drastic changes and transformations in local histories, especially in household formations and compositions. The process of the Industrial Revolution was not a simple economic process, but a sum of segmented processes, observed particularly in changing organic economies in geographical perspectives.

**Keywords:** Local diversity, Industrial Revolution, organic economies

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### **Spatial transformations of selected small towns of warmińsko-mazurskie voivodeship after World War II**

The aim of this paper is to present the directions and scale of spatial transformations of selected towns of Warmia and Mazury from 1945 till present. Nowadays, there are 49 towns in the examined area, of which 38 may be classified as a small towns (below 20 thousand inhabitants). World War II has a very strong impact on selected region, when many towns were seriously damaged, even up to 90% of the buildings. This gave a rise to far-reaching urbanization as a result of postwar reconstruction, central planning, demographic and economic changes. The second important period in the recent history of the examined towns was the political and systemic transformation of the turn of the 1980s and 1990s, when the free market economy began. It resulted in a new approach to the management and land use, protection and care of historic monuments, spatial development, changes in communication systems and revitalization. A comparative analysis of the degree of transformation of spatial systems in chosen examples allowed to distinguish well-preserved towns, where modifications of the spatial layout were minimal, did not obliterate the morphogenetic nucleus and considerable part of the historic buildings have survived, partially preserved systems, where the spatial reorganization, although significant, was not complete and left clear relics of the old layouts and completely transformed spatial layouts where initial morphological features and physiognomy have been completely erased.

**Keywords:** warmińsko-mazurskie voivodeship, town, spatial transformations, urban morphology

**Grzegorz Myrda**

**Piotr Kulicki**

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## **Historical settlements units and their types for LOD**

Digitisation of resources from the area of historical geography creates an unavailable earlier possibility of connecting information gathered in different centres, communities and projects. However, there are no commonly accepted standards for the data involved. The differences are on different levels from technical questions of different software and data representation connected to it to different conceptualisation of the domain. Ideally harmonisation of data structures in a unified standard would be the best solution. It is, however, unrealistic. Thus, more realistic solution that connect different datasets more loosely is required. Linked data and especially Linked Open Data (LOD) is a solution proposed within the Semantic Web community. LOD that is constantly growing in terms of users, datasets and data itself. In our talk we will present how the results of the project 'Ontological foundations for building historical geoinformation systems (OntoHGIS)' are exposed for LOD. OntoHGIS project is aimed at systematisation of settlement units and administrative units leading to a system gathering and visualising data concerning the historical area of Poland from 10th to 20th century. In the talk we will focus on the way in which the elements of our conceptual schema and our data will be available for sharing as linked data, especially addressing the following two questions: 1. What are the information that we expose as a possible outside links 2. What other resources available in LOD that are compatible with our data

**Keywords:** Settlement unit, ontology, Linked Open Data, Poland

**Rajib Nandi**

**Aparajita De**

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## **Colonial Surveys in India: Politics and Anti-politics of mapping Ecology and Ethnicity**

No regional studies in India are complete without referring to the vast documentations that were commissioned during the colonial regime. A substantive part of these studies might have been developed for the colonial administrative system. The paper analyses the colonial survey literature of northern part of today's West Bengal in India, which was constituted as an unregulated part of Bengal province under colonial regime. North Bengal is known for its rich biodiversity and multi-ethnicity. Moreover its strategic political location at the intersection of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and India made the region important for the colonial authorities. A series of surveys were conducted here to understand both its strategic importance, and its potential for forestry, plantation and agriculture. The region was interesting also for its multi-ethnic compositions and has been experiencing large-scale identity movements and peasant movements since late nineteenth century. A number of studies find the colonial aggression including the survey reports and their misinterpretations of local situations as the root cause of all ethnic, ecological and economic issues/crisis. The present paper argues that the 'colonial narratives and mapping' have become a central reference point, either to substantiate one's argument or even for counter argument. We argue that the process of re-looking at the 'colonial narratives' have constantly challenged and shaped local knowledges. Thus, the paper seeks to critically examine colonial surveys not just as maps but as colonial knowledge building processes with perjuring power relations that define key questions of 'postcolonial history, geography and anthropology'.

**Keywords:** Postcolonial knowledges; colonial ethnography; unconventional mapping; historical geography; India

**Katrina Navickas**

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**Pylons and amenity in semi-industrial landscapes: the Super Grid debates in Britain in the 1950s**

This paper presents new research on the debates surrounding the construction of the 'Super Grid' electricity network across Britain in the 1950s. Though the original National Grid had already faced popular opposition in the 1930s, the modernized Super Grid was met with more resistance, especially against the plans to site large high-voltage pylons across the new National Parks and other areas of outstanding national beauty. This paper focuses on debates about amenity in areas outside the National Parks, notably in semi-industrial landscapes, where definitions of 'beauty' and 'picturesque' raised questions about working-class leisure, northern English identity, and increased use of the car for 'motoring' in rural areas. It pieces together archives from the public inquiries, Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and Ministry of Fuel and Power, to show a more nuanced picture of attitudes towards pylons in rural areas than previous histories of the preservationist movement have portrayed.

**Keywords:** electricity, landscape, modernism, amenity

**Simon Naylor**

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### **Volunteer meteorological networks in Victorian Britain**

This paper examines the development of a national network of meteorological stations across Britain in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The British (later Royal) meteorological Society (RmetS) established a number of meteorological, and later climatological, stations across England and Wales, while the Scottish meteorological Society did the same for Scotland. The Assistant Secretary of the RmetS, William Marriott, managed the network through correspondence and regular site visits. His letters instructed volunteers in the establishment of a functional weather station, in the observational techniques required to ensure useful observations, and in what needed to be done to reduce the data effectively before the results were returned to the Society. Marriott later published a manual, *Hints to meteorological Observers*, to further aid volunteers. Yearly site visits involved photographing the stations to document their exposure. The paper demonstrates the importance of epistolary networks in the administration of volunteer scientific networks. Despite Marriott's didactic tone, it also argues that trust played a large part in ensuring that reliable science got done over such a large geographical area.

**Keywords:** meteorology; climatology; Victorian Britain; volunteer network; trust.

**Hannah Neate**

**Ruth Craggs**

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### **Questioning Global Histories of Geography 1930-1990**

Reflecting on the key centres associated with the emergence of geography as a spatial science in the 1960s Barnes (2002, 508) remarked: ‘Why are places in Africa not on there, or Asia, or Australasia?’ thereby highlighting significant gaps in disciplinary histories and accounts of geography’s development in the second half of the twentieth century. By way of response, this introduction to a pair of panel sessions highlights work into the ‘global’ histories of geography in the period 1930-1990, a period marked by geopolitical transitions including WWII, decolonization and the end of the Cold War. We make links with scholars who are carrying out research on the history and practice of geography, specifically in submissions that explore scholarly communities of geographers whose contribution to the development of geography in the twentieth century often goes unrecognised in the ‘canon’ of geographical research.

**Keywords:** Disciplinary Histories; Geography; Decolonisation; Twentieth Century



**Garrett Nelson**

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**From the conurbation to the conchoration: spatial networks, state planning, and city-region integration in the United States**

This paper draws on both empirical evidence in the form of functional economic network analysis as well as qualitative evidence in the form of historical tensions around city/regional administrative districts in order to re-theorize concepts of the ‘conurbation’ and ‘megalopolis’ as hallmarks of 20th-century urban spatial expansion in the United States. Algorithmic ‘community detection’ offers one approach for measuring territorial integration and subdivision, and time-series data drawn from commuter and migrant surveys show how American cities blurred urban edges during this period, folding rural areas, suburban towns, and even multiple cities together into connected entities. However, data structures which treat mobility as a proxy for all spatial interconnection miss important dimensions regarding the geographic units which individuals rely on to conceptualize their relationship with community and the state. In turn, these geographic units, both real and imagined, structure conflicts about neighborhood, urban, and regional planning. This paper brings together the empirical and cultural-political histories of US urban transformation in order to argue for the ‘conchoration’ as a type of provisionally whole geography that lies somewhere between a materialistic and constructivist view of territorial objects.

**Keywords:** regions, cities, network analysis, United States, planning

**Svongwa Nemadire**

**Maarten Loopmans**

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## **The performativity of historical narratives of land and identity in relation to wildlife conservation conflicts at Mapari**

To nature lovers, ecotourists and hunters, places such as Mapari in Zimbabwe are the true essence of Africa, a wilderness. However, former inhabitants of those places still identify with the land which they lost through colonialism. We base this paper on oral traditions collected during an ethnographic study in villages at the edge of Mapari. In 1919, the Bridges family bought land from the British South Africa Company and set up the Devuli Ranch for cattle farming. To increase profits, they ruthlessly destroyed wildlife and the environment. Inhabitants of the land, which included the Nemapare, Mutsvangiwa and Madire people were transformed into tenants and subjected to forced labour among other violence. Finally, in 1967, they were physically evicted so that wildlife and wilderness could be reintroduced. Devuli Ranch went through subsequent transformations and ownership changes. The current landholders who include Mapari, are consolidated into the Save Valley Conservancy. Today, some of the Madire people live in villages at the edges of Mapari. This paper spells out how living memories of settling on the land are tied to places and spiritual landmarks in the park, and until today, underpin claims to the right to use and enter the lands. Powerful place frames are constructed around these lieux de mémoire (Nora, 1996) which legitimise and activate border struggles, (criminalized) hunting practices and other entitlements by various actors; place frames which their eviction after conservation seems to undermine.

**Keywords:** Eviction, hunting, Mapari, memory, place

**Wairimū Njambi**

**William E. O'Brien**

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## **City and Wild in Africa: Hollywood Respresentations through History**

Stereotypical representations of places and peoples in Africa have been persistent in Hollywood film representations. The depiction of urban spaces on film is one area to view this comparison. While African Cinema productions have often worked to disrupt the binary between the city and the wild, emphasizing how depictions of everyday lives across the continent undermine this dualism. Hollywood productions in contrast continue to embrace the divide. Our emphasis is on the virtual erasure of urban Africa in Hollywood films, which we explore in part by analyzing film scenes that depict characters' initial entry into the continent. For instance, in film after film, the markers that readily demonstrate similarities between the West and Africa, such as airports and high-rise buildings, are normally missing from these scenes. In their place typically is grassland savannah, or other signifier of rural wildness, marking entry of the civilized into a primeval landscape. This tendency is just as evident, for instance, in the recently-released *Tarzan Lord of the Apes* (2016) as it is in *Africa Speaks* (1930), the first 'talking' film about the continent. This erasure is not total, however, and we also address films in which urban spaces are depicted, with analysis focusing on expressions of the wild/civilized binary. Our analysis reflects upon the tremendous difficulties encountered in uprooting and displacing stereotypes despite changing cultural, social, and political circumstances.

**Keywords:** Africa, Landscape, Film, Hollywood, Representation

**Alexandre Nobajas**

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### **The location of Catalan mineral water bottling plants during their first expansion period (1844-1936)**

When compared with other food industries, the bottled mineral water industry suffers from the disadvantage of being linked to a specific source. It is therefore not possible to delocalise or move the bottling plants once they are established as costumers usually pick their bottled water due to its organoleptic characteristics and want them to be consistent, so changing the original spring is not advisable. After its start in 1844, the bottled mineral water industry in Catalonia expanded until the 1930s, when a series of events suddenly stopped its growth. During this period, entrepreneurs who started bottling plants had to choose between two strategies: to install their factories near population centres and save in transport costs; or to use the waters of known spa towns in order to gain notoriety but at the same time risk increasing shipping costs. In this paper, by using a range of methods including historic GIS analysis and archival work, the location of plants from this time is presented and an explanation of the evolution of the location of mineral water bottling plants is proposed.

**Keywords:** Mineral bottled water; Catalonia; 19th and 20th centuries; Historic GIS; Transportation;

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**Public Library Geographies: architectures, technologies, performativities.**

Recent years have seen an unravelling and fragmentation of public library provisions in the UK. Despite their statutory protection under the 1964 Public Libraries and Museums Act, since 2010 the introduction of politics of ‘austerity’ has enabled local and national disinvestment in these public institutions with an estimated loss of 800 libraries and associated library provisions. With major campaigns against such closures, the public library has become a site of significant cultural and political debate. As new and disintegrated patterns of public library provision emerge, it is timely to examine how the geographies of public library provision (architectural, technological and performative) evolved between the first Public Library Act in 1850 and the statutory protection of these institutions in 1964. This paper attends to the emergence of one specific aspect of the public library: the children’s library. It centres on the pioneering work of Eileen Colwell at Hendon Library in North West London between 1926 and 1965. By exploring the work Colwell undertook in collaboration with schools, publishing companies, emerging public broadcast institutions, library organisations, fellow librarians, local authority planning departments and the children using the library, this paper examines the way ‘publics’ have variously been conceived of, the diverse moral and intersectional geographies performed, and reflects on the way small actions and initiatives evolved to inform public cultural landscapes of childhood and ideas of childhood across public library and associated institutional spaces.

**Keywords:** Public Libraries, Children’s Libraries, Education, Knowledge, Architectures

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**“The old men from Hallis!” Aurajoki River ice break-up events and their impacts on Turku, 1749-2017**

Aurajoki River is 70 kilometers long and flows through seven municipalities in South-western Finland. Just before entering the Archipelago Sea and the Baltic Sea Basin, the river divides the oldest city in Finland, Turku, in two. Turku has always depended on the river. It hosted one of Finland's busiest harbors in the 19th century. However, during the winter months, before the use of icebreakers during the second half of the 19th century, all shipping traffic came to a complete halt. To some extent, the city went into hibernation until ice break-up in spring. This was when ‘the old men from Hallis’ (large blocks of ice) sailed through the city. In Turku, ice break-up dates have been recorded since 1749. Until recently, the record only included ice break-up dates between 1749 and 1906; however, this has now been extended to 2017. Firstly, in this paper I will show how the timing of the ice break-up events have changed between 1749 and 2017; and secondly, I will discuss the frequency and impact of the most intense ice break-up events during the investigated period. The city changed considerably in the 19th century. After the great fire of 1827, the entire city was rebuilt and the shipping industry boomed, and in the latter half of the century, the use of icebreakers came to change life in the city considerably. By taking these changes into consideration this paper will present how the ice break-up events have affected and impacted Turku, especially in the 19th century.

**Keywords:** ice break-up, climate impact, Turku, 1740-2010

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### **Spatial imagery and practices of Czech Buddhists in the context of the development of Diamond Way Buddhism in Czech Republic**

Which are the everyday and regular experiences of Czech adherents related to the Buddhism? Which are the cores of Diamond Way Buddhism from the point of view of Czech Buddhists? This paper aims on the Buddhist spiritual practices not only in the Czech largest cities (Praha, Brno) but also on practitioners in post-industrial cities with complicated past and present, namely Přerov and Ústí nad Labem. The cores are represented primarily by the spaces and places, whether imminent (spaces of regular gathering, but also places of personal interest) or remotest (places which are important for Diamond Way Buddhism which can exist in the imagination but also can be visited personally). The paper originates from the author's long-term research of religious imagery and space practices of Czech believers.

**Keywords:** geography of religion, Diamond Way Buddhism, spatial imagery, spatial practices

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### **The extreme year of 1540 in Poland from a historical perspective**

In the last number of years many articles about the extreme warm and dry period from spring to autumn 1540 have appeared. It has been proven that rainfall in this year in Western and Central Europe was lower than the minimum in other years. Historical written sources were used in addition to other proxy sources to verify the exceptional weather of 1540. In this paper all historical sources from Polish territories related to the weather phenomena of the year 1540 are collected and data from these sources are compared with contemporary figures.

**Keywords:** extreme climatic events, 1540, drought



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**Recent research trends in historical geography of religion in Japan**

At the 10th ICHG in 1998, I reviewed the research trends in Japanese geography of religion, especially paying much attention to historical geography. In general, geographical studies of religion in the country have often been focused upon historical aspects. In this paper, I pick up some main research topics in recent 20 years and show some case studies including those I conducted. Traditional popular subjects are distributions of religions and religious towns and settlements. Pilgrimage studies also have a relatively long history. In addition, it is remarkable that geographical studies of sacred places and festivals have increased rapidly. Many of them are interested in the facts and materials in historical times. In conclusion, geography of religion in Japan is historical geography in many cases, and it is rather problematic that there are few researches on the current religious phenomena.

Keywords: distribution of religion, religious town, pilgrimage, sacred place, festival

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**“Breathing Time:” Illustrated Periodicals on the Franklin Search Expeditions (1847-59)**

In the mid-nineteenth century, thirty-two maritime expeditions took part in the search for Sir John Franklin and his crew, who had vanished in the Canadian Arctic in a bid to discover the Northwest Passage. Some of the ships spent several years in the Canadian Arctic archipelago, establishing winter quarters in localities that were often far-removed from the possibility of social interaction with Inuit communities. In the metropole, the extreme darkness and isolation of the Arctic in winter were well-known features that were used to exemplify the ‘horrors’ of the region, which became associated with peril and the sublime. However, the expedition members themselves produced extensive cultural material that often shows winter in a more benign light. By examining the richly-illustrated ‘Queen’s Illuminated Magazine and North Cornwall Gazette’ produced on the Belcher expedition (1852-54), I show how the Arctic proved to be fertile source of humour for those on board. This hidden Arctic was a more familiar and domestic place, one where the situation of the crew was replete with comic possibilities. This had the effect of negating the Arctic sublime and even the potential to undermine naval authority. Furthermore, the winter period, overtly imagined as a ‘prison of ice,’ could be appreciated as a ‘sojourn,’ facilitating rest and cultural production. Such periodicals also functioned as mementoes, expressing a desire on the part of expedition members to remain connected to their Arctic experience. As a whole, the illustrated periodicals provide an important counter-narrative to the ‘savage grandeur’ of the polar regions.

**Keywords:** Visual Culture; Arctic; Franklin; Victorian; Periodicals

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**Trapped in PDF world? JHG and future historical geographies**

This contribution will consider the changing nature of journal publishing and the role of the Journal of Historical Geography in presenting and promoting scholarship in the future.

Keywords: Journal Publishing, Digital Media, Digital Humanities

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### **Reorganization of urban space in royal towns in Poland under the rule of Casimir the Great**

Already shortly after his death Casimir the Great has been recognized as one of the most prominent Polish rulers. As it is commonly known, king's domestic policy was aimed at an overall modernization of economic basis of royal authority and administrative structures of Polish statehood. He is particularly famous for pursuing exceptionally consistent and complex urban policy, resulting in reinforcement of economic significance of royal towns, increased development of their municipal institutions, as well as overall reorganization of urban space within and outside town walls. In my paper I propose to distinguish at least three general types of such operations: 1.) enlargement of town's administrative boundaries, 2.) incorporation of ecclesiastical and knightly possessions into the extending urban estate, 3.) overall translocation of previously-existing town. The main goal of presented study is to picture these reconfigurations in a broader comparative context and to emphasize social, institutional and geographical factors, which supported or hindered them.

**Keywords:** Colonization, location breakthrough, location privilege, municipal community, urban authorities

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## **Transforming and Reconstructing Climates: Soviet Geographers and the Science of Climate Change**

Soviet contributions to the science of climate change have received limited critical examination in the English-language literature. Nevertheless, Soviet climatologists and cognate scientists were very active in developing understandings of both natural and anthropogenic climate change post-1945. Furthermore, they made prominent contributions to international debate in these areas. As part of this endeavour, Soviet geographers worked collaboratively with climatologists and other physical scientists helping to further insight into the mechanisms of climate change at a range of scales. In order to focus an analysis of their work, this paper concentrates on two substantive areas of activity. First, we examine initiatives during the 1950s and 1960s concerning the transformation of nature, which involved engagement with the ideas of leading physical climatologists such as M.I. Budyko (1920-2001) of the Main Geophysical Observatory (V.I. Voeikov). Second, we explore work linked to the developing debate around anthropogenic climate change and specifically ideas concerning the reconstruction of past climates as a method for determining future climate trends at both global and regional scales. This part of the analysis includes an assessment of the contribution of I.P. Gerashimov (1905-1985) who as head of the Institute of Geography Soviet Academy of Sciences was influential in pushing the agenda in this area. The paper concludes by placing the work of Soviet geographers within the context of the broader efforts by Soviet physical scientists to develop understanding related to anthropogenic climate change.

**Keywords:** Climate Science; Climate Change; Soviet Union

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**The frozen Baltic Sea in the Middle Ages - the possibilities and limitations of historical research**

One of the questions under discussion is the extension of ice in the Baltic Sea in the Middle Ages. Medieval descriptions speculate in regards to the underlying reasons. This paper attempts to evaluate the reasons outlined. A further step involves a comparison of the extension of ice in the Middle Ages with the extension of ice based on the instrumental results from measurements taken in the 20th century. Further research concentrates on the consequences of the harsh winters in the Middle Ages for the life in the South Baltic Sea Areas.

**Keywords:** Climate, Middle Ages, Baltic Sea, Ice Covering

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**No trade, no money, no bees, no... salt. The influence of extreme weather conditions on the markets in North Sea and Baltic Sea basins.**

Throughout all of Europe, the year 1437 brought bad weather, crop failure, and therefore famine and death. Thus, this extreme weather event had many effects on the European economy, especially influencing grain trade, but it had also its impact on both wax and salt prices. The rise of the prices of these two merchandises (though clearly caused by the same event) developed according to different patterns. This paper will examine these changes over time and space using data from account books from the Baltic Sea and the North Sea basins. A careful numerical analysis stands to gain the most exact analysis of this development.

**Keywords:** sea salt industry, historical climatology, Baltic Sea Basin, account books

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### **Trade as a factor in space formation processes**

Money makes the world go round. Therefore, trade has been one of the main factors in forming space for centuries. This applies both to the form of towns and cities as well as to the rural landscapes. This paper is based on the investigation of over 120 towns in Greater Poland, which are differentiated by size, trade involvement, and type of traded merchandise. The investigated period covers over 250 years from 1385 till 1655. Over this time, a major shift in trade structures can be observed. The rising specialization of cities in trade with specific merchandise allows comparing and determining, how different trade types influenced the infrastructure needed for trade – such as town halls or market places or the supplies of water and food for livestock.

**Keywords:** city layout; foreign trade; urban history; environmental history; settlement comparison



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## **FamilySearch's Genealogy Place Database: Structure and Potential for Historical Analysis**

FamilySearch is the world leader of open source genealogical data and hosts a user-contributed Family Tree that contains over 800 million names. In this paper we describe the distinct data structure for Places within FamilySearch that allows for recording place names, locations, changes in name, etc. The FamilySearch Places database contains over six million individual searchable/usable place descriptions. We then show some examples of the research application of this tool such as tracking renaming of places at specific times of national or international geopolitical events that might provide evidence of local impacts of those larger stage happenings.

**Keywords:** Genealogy, place names, family history, place history

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## **The Ways of Traveling: A Historical GIS Examination of the Pilgrimage Routes Centered on Mt. Jiuhua in Late Imperial China**

The study of pilgrimage has long been focused on textual descriptions of pilgrimage experience and the formation of individual pilgrimage sites, without caring much about the pilgrimage routes. Using Mt. Jiuhua as a case study, this paper aims to map out the network of pilgrimage routes around Mt. Jiuhua with GIS techniques, which are unavailable in the traditional textual analysis. To be specific, in the Ming and Qing periods, pilgrimages to Mt. Jiuhua flourished with new pilgrimage routes, since Mt. Jiuhua was increasingly identified as the manifestation abode of Dizang Bodhisattva. Based on eight overland and water routes centered on Mt. Jiuhua in the pilgrimage route book, *Canxue zhijin* 參學知津, attributed to a Buddhist monk Ruhai Xiancheng 如海顯承, this paper digitizes the pilgrimage routes in the late Qing period with high accuracy. With the help of the visualized maps, the extent and influence of the pilgrimages centered on Mt. Jiuhua can be largely displayed and explained. The practical use of the pilgrimage routes among the pilgrims will be investigated, complemented by the contemporary pilgrimage records. Furthermore, given the popularity of commercial route books in the Ming and Qing periods, especially those published by Huizhou merchants, such as *Yitong lucheng tuji* 一統路程圖記 and *Shishang leiya* 士商類要, the significance and limitation of the route books tailored for Buddhists can be properly evaluated. .

**Keywords:** Religion, spirituality, faith, methodology, maps

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### **The collecting journeys of Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace**

The journeys Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace undertook to remote parts of the globe were hazardous, multi-sensory journeys of heat and cold, tempest and calm. They were intense physical and mental encounters with alien environments, natural as well as cultural. They resulted in fear and disease that brought them close to death. Throughout these travails they wrote how it was their zeal to collect natural history that helped them cope and gave them the will to live. For both men these journeys were uniquely memorable and life-changing; they were also about collecting. This paper will explore these complex experiences in more detail, by focusing on their journeying in two of the remotest locations on the European nineteenth-century world map: Tierra del Fuego and the Straits of Magellan which Darwin visited in 1832-3 and 1834, and Dorey in New Guinea which Wallace visited in 1858. They are places where both naturalists made rare acquisitions of human cultural artefacts as well as prolific collections of natural history specimens. Studying this collecting of specimens from the human and natural worlds provides a rare opportunity to gain a fresh perspective on the drive to collect which Wallace and Darwin embody. That these took place in two environments and cultures that could hardly be more different provides an opportunity to explore concepts of deep mapping and place this in an appropriate sensory framework.

**Keywords:** Collecting      Deep mapping      Multi-sensory      Evolution  
Science

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### **Brazil in the History of the Anthropocene**

This paper tries to rethink Brazilian history in the context of what was called the three stages of the Anthropocene: 1) the building of the urban-industrial civilization powered by fossil fuels, 2) the great acceleration after the 1950s and 3) the self-conscious Anthropocene in the beginning of the 21st century, i.e., the growing debate about the need for a global transition to a sustainable future. Brazilian presence in the historical making of the Anthropocene is investigated according to three types of links: a) the Brazilian economy as a supplier of natural resources to the global changes that shaped the Anthropocene; b) the participation of Brazilian society in the distinctive production and consumption patterns related to the Anthropocene and c) the potential participation of Brazilian society and intelligentsia in the creation of cultural frameworks for a self-conscious Anthropocene. The paper argues that Brazil's presence during the first stage was relatively modest, both as a supplier of natural resources and as a relevant player in the industrial world. After the 1950s, however, the country faced a rapid and intense process of population growth, industrialization and urbanization, simultaneous to the opening of new agricultural and mining frontiers in the savannas and tropical forests of the Western and Northern parts of its huge territory. In the context of the Great Acceleration, it is becoming one of the main players at the crossroads of the Anthropocene. Brazil can also become a major player in the building of a self-conscious Anthropocene and a sustainable future.

**Keywords:** Brazil, Anthropocene, Great Acceleration

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### **The presence of Brazil and Brazilian geography in Portuguese geography journals during the twentieth century**

The objective of this communication is to present the results of a study on the presence of Brazil and Brazilian geographers in Portuguese geography journals during the twentieth century. Under the colonial project, tropical geography became a central subject for Portuguese geographers, and thereby Brazil became a privileged site for geographical studies since the beginning of the dictatorship (1933-1974). During the 1960s, after the start of the colonial wars, the linguistic and political proximity between Brazil and Portugal fostered a greater collaboration between geographers from both countries and an increase of the interest in Brazil by Portuguese geographers. After the transition to democracy in Portugal and later on in Brazil, the dialogues between the two countries came to a halt, but during the 1990s it remerged in a period in which Brazilian and Portuguese academic communities expanded. In our study, we have sought to understand the geographical production on Brazil and its relation to the political context through the analysis of the publications in Portuguese scientific journals. We surveyed eight Geography journals (*Boletim do Centro de Estudos Geográficos*, *Cadernos de Geografia*, *Finisterra*, *Garcia de Orta*, *Geographica*, *Inforgéo*, *Revista da Faculdade de Letras – Geografia*, *Boletim of the Lisbon Geographical Society*) and one Brazilian Studies journal (*Brasília*). In these, we surveyed research articles, notes, and book reviews on Brazil or authored by Brazilian academics. The results of our bibliometric analysis are divided in two parts. First, we traced the temporal distribution of scientific production on Brazil, uncovering the periods and fields of greater or lesser collaboration. Secondly, we analyse the data on authors and trace the networks of collaboration between the two countries. Our conclusions highlight the role that the political context and hegemonic discourses play in the scientific geographical themes and discourse.

**Keywords:** Brazil; Brazilian geography; bibliometrics; scientific networks; North-South

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### **Vidalian Lusophone geography and the reception of new perspectives from the Anglophone world: Aroldo de Azevedo and Orlando Ribeiro**

Between 1940 and 1970, Lusophone geography was dominated by the Vidalian paradigm and resisted new perspectives from other scientific communities. During the 1970s, a new generation of geographers brings new perspectives from the Anglophone world. In Brazil, it is especially the work of Milton Santos and his radical geography that causes impact. In Portugal, the transition occurs with the advent of Theoretical Geography through the work of Jorge Gaspar and others. These new perspectives led to a rupture between the Brazilian and Portuguese communities that would only re-establish a continuous dialogue again in the 1990s.

In this communication, we will address the reception of Anglophone perspectives by the Vidalian Lusophone geographical community. We will focus on the work of Aroldo de Azevedo, Brazilian geographer of the University of São Paulo, and Orlando Ribeiro, Portuguese geographer of the University of Lisbon. We choose these two authors due to the proximity and exchange of ideas between the two, as well for the recognized visibility of their work in both Brazilian and Portuguese geography. We will focus on their work in urban geography and their arguments against new perspectives in this field.

This communication is divided in three parts. First, we will present the historical and scientific context in which Aroldo de Azevedo and Orlando Ribeiro produced their studies. Secondly, we will analyse the main characteristics of the urban geography of Aroldo de Azevedo and Orlando Ribeiro. Thirdly, we will discuss their reception of new perspectives, and how they confronted their methodologies with those practiced by a new generation of geographers.

**Keywords:** History and Philosophy of Geography; Vidalian geography; Orlando Ribeiro; Aroldo de Azevedo; Lusophone community

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### **The Saga of Women's Status in Ancient Indian Civilization**

Foundation of human civilization and endorsement of its potency are the consequences of prolonged women endeavor, which through its history of superiority and confinement, convey the picturesque of civilization. Although the tale of women's accomplishment remained subdued in history, yet the ancient Indian texts symbolizes women's visibility in this regard. Indian society influences the genders with its diversified socio-cultural practices, which varies extensively over space and time. Since ages, the societal structure played an active role in stimulating the trends of change, which with time also proved to be hindrance to the progress of this country. In this context, the study has assessed the women's status in ancient Indian civilization, mainly based on the ancient scripts and texts viz. the Vedas, the great Epics – the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, Buddhist texts, Smritis and Dharmashastras. Examining the position of women in socio-cultural and politico-economic sphere in ancient India, the study has been divided into three segments. First segment of the study has revealed the Vedic period, the Epic period and the period of Jainism and Buddhism of Indian civilization depicting prominent roles of women in society, with equally important share that of men. Second segment of the study has analysed women's unsatisfactorily subordinate position in the age of Dharmashastras, representing the scenario of women's deprivation. Finally the third segment attempted to visualize the relegation of the women's status entirely to a subservient one from Vedic period to the period of Dharmashastras.

**Keywords:** Dharmashastras, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Smritis, Vedas

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### **National Rivalries and Cartographic Production. The Reception of German Atlases in XIXth Century France**

This paper addresses the political dimension of scientific knowledge, by focusing on atlases as symbolic artefacts of a national genius. It discusses the progressive domination of German atlases in XIXth century France, the resulting French cartographic complex and the quest by French geographers for a national work which could compete with German cartography. In the XIXth century, many French observers considered that, after a brilliant period, France was much behind with regard to its geographic education and cartographic production. In the early XIXth century, French maps were often compared with the English ones, but from the 1840s Germany turned to be the reference in the field of cartography, with special mention to the Gotha publishing house and the famous Stieler's Handatlas. The German domination was then investigated in the scientific literature: questions were raised about its causes and the ways to catch up. The admiration expressed in the beginning of the period soon became a complex, a humiliating sense of dependency, especially after France was defeated in the 1870 war against Prussia. The knowledge and the representation of the world, through general atlases, thus appear as an important issue in nationalistic discourse. It contrasts with the more universalist and cooperative vision of the science that prevailed in international conferences. French geographers then planned to realize atlases that might rival with German works, a goal that was not achieved before the turn of the XXth century. We demonstrate that this achievement was made possible by a significant change in the editorial organization.

**Keywords:** Cartography (History of), France, Germany, Nationalism, XIXth Century,



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### **Spatial factors in the development of the ‘Arian’ Church in Vandal Africa**

The Vandal conquest of Roman Africa meant a major change for the region, not only in political terms, but also regarding the religious landscape. Although Roman Africa had seen its fair share of church controversies and had a presence of the adherents of the ‘Arian’ Christian creed before, the takeover by a new regime, which shared these religious views, elevated the ‘Arian’ Church in Africa to new heights. Initially the development of ‘Arian’ Church seems to have been limited to major centres of royal power, but as the Vandal rule stabilised and weathered consecutive attempts at regaining its lost provinces by the Roman Empire, it spread further into Numidia and Mauretania. This dynamic was fuelled by king Huneric’s religious policies and ‘Arian’ clergy’s commitment to combating their ‘Nicene’ rivals in the late 5th century. By taking into account the evidence of ‘*Historia persecutionis*’ of Victor of Vita and ‘*Notitia provinciarum et civitatum Africae*’, which, as Yves Modéran demonstrated, contains names and seats of ‘Nicene’ bishops, who turned to the ‘Arian’ side, I am going to present an analysis of spatial factors in the development of the ‘Arian’ network of bishoprics. I intend to take into consideration the impact of distance of episcopal seats from the centre of Vandal power, Carthage, travel times and access to maritime and road networks in their ‘conversion’. A particular focus of my study is going to be a comparison of conditions shaping these developments in Africa Proconsularis and Numidia.

**Keywords:** Vandals, bishops, ‘Arian’

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### **Reshaping the Shore: The Planned Redevelopment of Languedoc-Roussillon, France, 1963-1983**

This paper analyzes the intertwined social, ecological, and geophysical transformation of the Languedoc-Roussillon coast between 1963 and 1983. In this period, this mediterranean coastal region was the target of a massive State-driven redevelopment plan of known as Mission Racine, from its director Pierre Racine. The Mission aimed to promote the growth of what saw as an economically backward area via the development of seaside tourism. To that purpose, the Mission promoted a set of coordinated interventions including forest management, drainage and eradication of mosquitoes, construction of resorts and towns, and new terrestrial and maritime transport infrastructure. This large-scale redevelopment plan launched a new tourism industry, impacted severely pre-existing forms of coastal activities, and reshaped significantly the littoral ecology and landscape. Existing scholarship has discussed the political and economic relevance of the Mission Racine, seen as an example of France modernist planning policy. This paper, however, focuses on the environmental aspects and consequences of this plan, a dimension hitherto neglected. Based on archival research in the records of the Mission and historical GIS work, this paper will illustrate how the Mission directly or indirectly shaped the modification of the coast, but also how environmental processes in action in the Languedoc-Roussillon coast informed and constrained the action of the Mission. This case, while exceptional in the degree of centralization and scale of redevelopment, provides an interesting window into the historical dimension of coastal changes worldwide.

**Keywords:** environmental history, coastal development, tourism

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### **Mobilities of academic geographers in post-war Germany**

In my paper I discuss the increasing mobility of scholars and students of geography in post-war Germany and the implications this had on the discourse in German speaking geography. German geography students and young researchers who studied and worked at British and North American universities in the 1950s and early 1960s encountered the so called 'Quantitative Revolution'. These researchers that were mainly used to 'Länderkunde' and regional geography, encountered research paradigms based on logical positivism and critical rationalism and research methods enabled by the use of computers. In returning to universities in Germany, Austria and Switzerland they participated in establishing the ideas of 'quantitative-theoretical' geography in the German speaking community. I focus in particular on the biographies of scholars and students of geography that started their careers in the early 1960s. I also included those who dropped out of scientific geography or migrated to other countries in order to be able to practise quantitative geography. In the post war period German speaking geographers were increasingly involved in international networks of ideas and knowledge that brought them into contact with new theoretical approaches and technologies. Parts of the discipline met these ideas with a fierce opposition, resulting in the migration of several researchers which further shaped the historical geographies of the university.

**Keywords:** History of Geography, Academic Networks, Historical Geographies of the University

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### **Resistant urban pasts, fluid urban futures: reimagining a New Zealand coastal city**

The Canterbury Earthquake Sequence of 2010-12 caused extensive liquefaction of the saturated coastal sediments upon which the settlement of Christchurch had been established in the 1850s. The devastation was city wide, but most extensive in the eastern suburbs adjacent to the sea. Hundreds of hectares of land were declared 'red zone', cleared of broken houses, and left vacant for future uses, such as ecological restoration and recreation. This paper poses three questions. First, to what extent does an understanding the environmental history of the city enhance appreciation of the hazardousness of its coastal location? Second, how has the historical geography of its development rendered it more vulnerable to a range of coastal, fluvial and seismic events? And third, in what ways might the destructiveness of the earthquakes provide openings for the creation of more resilient urban futures? The predicament of this New Zealand city mirrors those at coastal sites the world over. Christchurch found itself 'shockingly under-prepared for its ecological future as a coastal settlement', to echo May Joseph's book *Fluid New York* (2013, 3). The underlying argument of the paper is that in exposing the tensions between urban resistance and the liveliness of land and sea, pathways to more fluid twenty first century urbanism might be created.

**Keywords:** earthquake sequence, environmental history, Christchurch, resilience, fluidity

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### **Around Cosmos: actors, spaces and circulations within a large translation project**

In 1845, Alexander von Humboldt published in German the first volume of *Cosmos*. With his editor, Cotta, he decided to publish several translations in Europe and beyond, so that his book can reach a large audience. This ambition is fulfilled in a short amount of time: in 1859, as Humboldt died, 14 books have already been published in 11 languages. As they started the *Cosmos*' translations, Cotta is the biggest editor in Germany, the company is already used to work with foreign editors and writers, and Humboldt also had at the time a large personal, scientific and political network across Europe and Northern America. However, both of them had to create, or reactivate, scientific as well as editing networks that could overtake national borders, languages, scientific and editing habits, and to do it simultaneously in many directions (all translations started almost at the same time). This paper aims thus to analyze: 1° how Cotta and Humboldt erected from their own center(s) a multidimensional network orientated towards several and diverse peripheries; 2° how the peripheral spaces took the translations in charge (Paris, London for the main ones, but also Madrid, Saint-Petersburg and others), with the help of local editors, translators and different actors; 3° how these peripheral spaces progressively became themselves new centers of calculation. For example, in London, the translation of the *Cosmos* is also linked with the realization of an atlas, that create a new network, including cartographers and new actors. Doing so, the secondary spaces developed networks on their own and their relationship to the centers evolved. This paper therefore intends to draw and hierarchize the plurality of networks built around the translations of *Cosmos*, considering their actors and places and the circulations within and between several linguistic, national and scientific spheres.

**Keywords:** Alexander von Humboldt, *Cosmos*, translation, editing and scientific networks, centres of calculation

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**North, south, back and forth: the push of climate change behind migration in historical China**

Climate change has been regarded as a fundamental force behind the social dynamics in historical China. Following Environmental Humanities, the migration events in historical China will be examined from the perspective of climate change in this regard. Two major groups of migrants will be put under the focus: nomads and agriculturalists. The study will first recover the migration conditions of these two groups separately. Then, the migration patterns of nomads and agriculturalists will be compared. Last, the geopolitical conflicts of nomads–agriculturalists under the impact of climate change are further investigated. All the findings are based on the quantitative evidences and statistical approaches. Based on the results, the application of a ‘Push–Pull Model’ in interpreting historic Chinese migration is revisited with quantitative evidences. In addition, the findings may help improve current ‘war–peace’ theories by focusing on certain types of politics and their different reactions to climate change. This analysis of historical China may have global implications and contribute to the understanding of social dynamics under climate change in the future.

**Keywords:** Climate change; push-pull; nomads; agriculturalists; historical China

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### **From the Plantation to Neoliberalism: The Layered Racial Capitalist Formations of the Louisiana State Penitentiary - Angola**

The mention of Angola, the nickname of the notorious Louisiana State Penitentiary, routinely conjures images of plantation slavery. Indeed, the notorious maximum security prisons is sited upon 18,000 acres of land which was originally plowed and cultivated for a slave plantation by the same name and where hundreds of primarily Black prisoners continue to labor under the watchful eyes of guards on horseback. Yet, this snapshot captures only a small segment of the reality of the people incarcerated at Angola and the broader Louisiana penal system. Why then does this image continue to dominate our perceptions and framework for understanding incarceration in Louisiana today? In this paper, I will trace out how the particular labor shifts and reconfigurations at Angola over the latter decades of the 20th century illuminates that the expansion of Angola (and the broader Louisiana carceral state) is not the result of the imperatives of a slave economy but the encapsulation of the accumulated racialized political economies that mark the state's history. Angola serves as a symbolic and material palimpsest of the multiple racial capitalist formations that have shaped and produced the state's penal system: the plantation, Jim Crow, New Deal Keynesian economics, oil industrialization, and neoliberalism. Attending to these particular linkages helps us to better identify the ideologies and material conditions that have buttressed the Louisiana penal regime as well as how racial capitalism relies upon differing, yet intertwined, coercive strategies at different historical conjunctures.

Keywords: carceral geography, racial capitalism, US South

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### **Passing villages in the Colombian Andes. Case study Jesús María - Santander**

The process of settlement of the Colombian Andes was defined by the physical characteristics of the territory and the capacity of the population to transform and adapt to it. This adaptation resulted in the appearance of small settlements on the edges of the mountains, with the aim of serving as a passageway between urban centers with greater population, more economic activity and the need to establish business relationships with other similar villages. In this way, in the period from “La Colonia” to “La República” these small settlements were born, which reflected common characteristics and which we can analyze based on three aspects: (1) the conditions and advantages of the high mont areas and slopes adjacent; (2) urban morphology and limited growth; (3) and spatial-functional relationships with nearby populations. Therefore, the methodological design is qualitative and the instruments are interviews and observation made in field work, in addition to archival review. Also, this research aims to contribute to the knowledge of this typology of settlements, since they played a significant role in the construction of a region in Colombia and open the space to investigations on the most recent historical and geographical facts of these places, in order to make these peoples visible which have been slowly forgotten.

**Keywords:** The Colombian Andes, passage villages, urban morphology, space-functional relations



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### **Discipline and discretionary power in the policing of homosexuality in late Imperial St. Petersburg**

This paper explores queer sexual policing in late Imperial St. Petersburg (c.1900-1917). The focus is on the street-level constables who bore the principal responsibility for policing male homosexual offences in the city's public and semi-public spaces. This emphasis on the street-level policing of homosexuality contrasts with other discussions of gay urban history and the oppression of queer men by the authorities. The paper draws on new evidence from precinct-level police archives to complement and challenge previous discussions of queer sexual policing in the Imperial capital. By taking the fate of queer men in a famously autocratic city and society, this paper refines our understanding of the ways in which homosexual practices and identities emerged in modern times. Specifically, it builds on Michel Foucault's descriptions of constables as 'arbiters of illegalities', where the term 'arbiter' suggests rule-based and yet discretionary coercion. Here, the influential model of disciplinary policing of sexuality is complemented by an emphasis on the role of discretionary power in the history of homosexuality.

**Keywords:** Queer sexual policing, disciplinary society, late Imperial St. Petersburg, selective control of urban space, administrative history

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**Mapping extinct US Legislative Districts**

Mapping Extinct United States Legislative Districts I propose to present my work to date concerning a project mapping historical legislative districts in the United States. The purpose of this project grew out of increasing public and government interest in the legislative redistricting process. This area of political activity is intensifying as states prepare for the upcoming round of re-apportionment that will follow the 2020 decennial federal population census as required by the US Constitution. Interest has also increased due to a potentially historic federal lawsuit currently before the United States Supreme Court (*Gill v. Whitford*). see: <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/01/us/wisconsin-supreme-court-gerrymander.html>. The scope of this project involves digital mapping of all Congressional Districts throughout United States History, from the 1st US Congress in 1789 to the present 115th US Congress. Additionally the project includes mapping all historical Wisconsin state Senate and Assembly districts dating from 1848 to present. The completed data will be made freely available to the public via the MapStory.org website. MapStory is a public domain atlas that is free to use and edit. The long-term goal of the project is to map all historic legislative districts for each US state. In addition to mapping accurate district boundaries, attribution will be added to each feature such as: name of legislator, party affiliation, district population. Once completed historians, students of political science, attorneys and legislators will find these datasets useful as no comprehensive effort has yet been achieved in such a format.

Keywords: Legislative Districts, Federal, State, Congressional

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**'A district peculiarly favourable to the artist': topographical views and landscape of the Val d'Aosta (Italian Alps) in the nineteenth century**

For centuries the Alps constituted an almost impenetrable barrier of mountains which exposed travellers to floods, landslides, avalanches and bandits' attacks. Before the nineteenth century, travellers tended to avoid the Val d'Aosta, in the North-western part of Italy as its passes were too high and difficult. With the end of the Napoleonic wars travellers explored the Val d'Aosta in increasing numbers and many artists, both professional and amateur depicted its landscapes. This paper deals with the artistic production of two artists: amateur Henrietta Anne Fortescue (1763-1841) and professional landscape artist John Brett (1831-1902). Their drawings are amongst the earliest depictions of landscapes and monuments of the Val d'Aosta and they constitute a unique source of information for the landscape history of this alpine valley. This paper focuses on some case studies comparing the topographical views by Fortescue with contemporary documents and field data, making use of a multisource approach for the landscape history of the Val d'Aosta. The study shows the value of artistic views as innovative sources to look into past landscapes of alpine areas and their evolution.

**Keywords:** Alps, topographical art, travel writing, Val d'Aosta

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### **A glimpse into the history of French contemporary urban geography : analyzing the relations between science and power (1970s-1990s)**

The analysis of scientific disciplines and their transformations has been carried out through different explanatory models in the field of history and sociology of science. While some researchers insist on paradigmatic changes (Kuhn, 2008), others focus instead on the interactions between the fields of power and the scientific field, particularly in the social sciences (for example Pollak, 1976). This latter approach is particularly relevant to retrace the history of disciplines that have addressed urban issues. For example, several studies show that the very existence of French urban sociology and its development in the 1960s and 1970s depended on state funding and demand. More generally, this has to do with the institutionalisation, from the late 1960s onwards, of the relations between urban researchers (in sociology, economics, geography, etc.) and French State administrations through contracts, funding, calls for projects « in the service of reforms or public policies carried out by the State » (Milanovic, 2005) or local authorities. In France, this whole « configuration » (Lassave, 1997) between urban sciences and power is referred to as 'recherche urbaine' — urban research. This work shows in what extent French urban geography and its transformations between the 1970s and the 1990s have to do with this configuration : relying mainly on a qualitative and quantitative analysis of archives and interviews, this paper will discuss the interrelations between urban geographers and central or local authorities, the contractualization of research in geography, and the consequences it has on the cognitive content and the transformations of the discipline. KUHN T.S., 2008, *La structure des révolutions scientifiques*, Paris, Flammarion, impr. 2008, 284 p. LASSAVE P., 1997, *Les sociologues et la recherche urbaine dans la France contemporaine*, Toulouse, Presses universitaires du Mirail, 398 p. MILANOVIC F., 2005, « Travail organisationnel et institutionnalisation des sciences sociales. Le cas de la recherche urbaine française », *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences Humaines*, 12, 1, p. 117. POLLAK M., 1976, « La planification des sciences sociales », *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales*, 2, 2, p. 105-121.

**Keywords:** history of geography, urban geography, relations science-powers, history and sociology of science, France

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### **A concept 'Riphaean Mountains' in ancient geocartography and its reception in the medieval cartography**

One of the most mysterious concepts in ancient geography and cartography are the Rhiphaean Mountains that had for centuries been the object of mythological, cosmological, geographic, cartographic, and poetic discourses. Having originated as a designation of the northern (in relation to Greece) Thracian mountain, the name in the course of time became attached to the mountains located allegedly in the extreme north of the oecumene. Cosmological ideas explaining the rising of the earth's surface to the north, the passage of the sun after sunset through the northern outskirts of the oecumene behind the Rhiphaean Mountains eastward, and many others were associated with these mountains. The attempts of ancient geographers and cartographers to identify the legendary Rhiphaean Mountains with the real mountain ranges in Northern Eurasia from the Pyrenees to the Tien Shan were diverse. In ancient literature the Rhiphaean Mountains are often associated with a blessed people of the Hyperboreans who seemed to live beyond the Rhiphaean Mountains in a particularly favorable climate. For ancient poets the Rhiphaean Mountains became a symbol of the Far North. In this paper the attempts of ancient cartographers to locate the Rhiphaean Mountains on a geographical map and the reception of this phenomenon in the medieval European cartography, which accepted and developed this concept, will be considered.

**Keywords:** antiquity, the middle ages, geocartography, Rhiphaean mountains

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**Interactions between political parties of the city and its contado: the case of Orvieto and Bagnaregio at the beginning of 14th Century.**

The aim of this paper is to examine the interactions among main cities and their subordinated rural communities in the Northern Italy during the first decades of the fourteenth Century. I am going to refuse the assumption that the cities interacted between each other as stable, cohesive and united opponents.

The case study chosen for this paper is Orvieto and its subordinate city of Bagnoregio between the year 1303 and 1304. I am going to emphasize that the internal parties and factions of the city and of the towns of its surrounding area (called in Italian contado) interacted in ways that it is impossible to reduce to the dichotomy master-servant or dominant-subordinate. Secondly I am going to show the unobvious interlinks between the groups of interests of the city and its subordinate town and finally to explain the complexity of the dialogue of conflicts between the two opponents.

**Keywords:** Political conflict, cities and contado, XIV century, italian Comune

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## **GBU: A Gazetteer of Beauplan's Ukraine**

In 1630, Guillaume Le Vasseur, sieur de Beauplan, travelled to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to begin a seventeen-year military career in the Crown army. His account of this period was published in 1660 as *La description d'Ukraine*. In addition to providing a coherent tableau of 17th century Ukrainian landscape, peoples, flora, and climate, Beauplan's work provides a major cartographic description of this region. The purpose of the Gazetteer of Beauplan's Ukraine (GBU) project is to provide a georeferenced gazetteer database for places shown on Beauplan's maps. The types of places listed in the GBU database include populated places, boundaries of administrative regions, travel routes, forests, rivers, and river fords as shown on Beauplan's maps. This presentation begins with an overview of how the GBU project was initiated, followed by a description of the gazetteer database structure, format, and mechanisms used to provide access to the outputs of this project. Summaries of previous, current, and planned future work are then provided. Next, the tools and process used to generate the databases is outlined, and lessons learned while preparing the databases are reviewed. Finally, an example of how such databases can be applied to research questions is presented.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Beauplan, Gazetteer

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**Measure or not to measure? Different types of describing space in the early cadastral sources of North Central Italy (13th and 14th)**

The paper seeks to answer the questions arising from the comparison of several very early (or pre-) cadastral sources from late medieval Italian cities and their surrounding areas (both rural and urban). The cities taken into consideration are: Siena, Orvieto, Perugia and last but not least Florence, which is the main area of my interest. The opening remarks describe the main characteristics of the tax systems in these cities meanwhile the main part of the paper focuses on the variety of roles that surveyors played in different 'pre-cadastral' systems. The surveying practices and spatial-measurement principles will be discussed and analyzed to answer the questions regarding the significance of the record-keeping bureaucracy and its 'textual cartographic templates' in the process of improving the cartography science. The final remarks concern how the late medieval surveyors influenced the conceptualization and imagination of the system of possession in the Italian city-states.

**Keywords:** cadastral sources, Italian cities, surveying, measure and possession



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### **Landscape changes in southern Tuscany's wetlands**

The research is set in the coastal area of the southern Tuscany, with a specific focus on wetlands which provide a longstanding element of temporal continuity. This particular ecosystem has affected the territory and population over time, and has itself been transformed by human activity. Given the strategic relevance of the place and the presence of water resources, there is a considerable body of topographical maps at a small and large scale. These together with many drawings, paintings and other sources such as diaries of scientific notes and demographic data allowed a deep topographic study of the landscape history of the area to be undertaken. An interdisciplinary methodology was developed taking advantage of the use of the modern Geographic Information Systems (GIS), applied both to the historical cadastre, the first one made by a rigorous geometric process, and to aerial photography through the photo interpretation method; in addition, field surveys were carried out. The result is a diachronic analysis of the landscape supported by the production of thematic maps that tell the evolution of the territory, theatre of the relationships between human and environment.

**Keywords:** Landscape; Topography; Maps; GIS; Tuscany

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**Opening up the map—how spatial analyses and geo-historical gazetteers reveal connections between sixteenth-century maps of Great Britain and Ireland and their cartographers**

This paper brings together three UK research projects that share in a common interest in using spatial analysis of historic maps to reveal connections between cartographers of the sixteenth century. Since usually little is recorded by contemporaries about the methods and techniques used by map makers in Renaissance Europe, the most significant revealing evidence lies in the maps themselves. To ‘open up’ the map to reveal these clues requires a robust method for analysing and comparing historic maps. Here, using GIS to digitise the features mapped by cartographers provides a firm basis from which to quantify historic maps and use digital data as a means to examine a map’s positional accuracy by using statistical techniques such as bidimensional regression. An important step in this process is to ‘merge’ into one overarching map-related gazetteer, spatial datasets derived from a corpus of digitised historic maps of sixteenth-century Britain and Ireland. This integrated geo-historical gazetteer of British and Irish historic maps (the first of its kind) is itself based on the maps’ many different versions of place-names—variously written in Latin, Irish, Welsh and English—and poses particular methodological challenges. It also yields significant insights into the selectivity of these maps and opens up the otherwise hidden cartographic techniques of their makers. The paper thus demonstrates the potential digital, analytical and quantitative approaches have in historical geography and the history of cartography more broadly. However, in this paper we also show the importance of combining both qualitative and quantitative studies of historic maps.

Keywords: Historic maps; GIS; spatial analysis; cartography

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## **Climate conditions in Toruń in the period 1760–1764**

The first regular morning and evening meteorological observations and measurements using early instrumentation in Toruń were begun in 1740 on the premises of the Gimnazjum Akademicki school. The measurements were of air temperature (on Florentine and Réaumur scales), atmospheric pressure (in Rhine-inches), wind direction, and a description of weather conditions with a detailed hydrometeorological description. The measurement and observation results were published in weekly listings in the weekly publication *Thornische Wöchentliche Nachrichten und Anzeigen nebst einem Abhange von Gelehrten Sachen*, also known as *Tygodnik Toruński* (Eng. the Toruń Weekly). Besides the meteorological measurements, observations were also made of the level of the Vistula river, extreme hydrological and weather events (storms, gales, floodings), and phenological phenomena (e.g. blossoms). Only data for the period 1760–1767 have been preserved into the present day, but data published in *Tygodnik Toruński* in the last three of those years turned out to be repetitions of measurements from earlier years, and so were excluded. We present here the climatic conditions for the years 1760–1764. The range of air temperature variation in Toruń in this period was 42.6°C – from –18.1°C (13.01.1760) to 24.5°C (1.08 and 2.08, 1764). Over the annual course, similarly as now, the highest average monthly air temperatures occur in July (18.6°C) and the lowest in January (–1.7°C). At 6.9°C, the annual average air temperature in the study period was 0.8°C lower than the average for 1871–2010. This was influenced by autumns being considerable colder than they are currently. The number of days with precipitation (rain, snow, drizzle, hail) in 1760–1764 ranged between 108 (in 1764) and 131 (in 1763). This is about 30–40 days less than the modern period (1921–2010). Such a state of affairs probably results from observers having omitted lighter precipitation events.

**Keywords:** climate, Torun, Poland, 18th century

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**Karkonosze Mts. as oldest mountain tourist region in Europe**

Karkonosze (also Giant Mountains), a mountain range located in the Polish-Czech borderland, are the oldest tourist region in Europe. Mountain tourism in the Karkonosze was born in the late seventeenth century after building the chapel St. Lawrence on peak Śnieżka in 1681. In 1817 local authorities established legal regulations for the operation of mountain guides. These are the oldest known legal regulations in this field. Mass tourism developed at the end of the 19th century after the building railways. Before the World War I in the Karkonosze there was a well-developed network of hiking trails and numerous accommodation facilities. The intensive development of tourism caused that one of the first scientific monographs (by Hans Poser) concerning tourism was created on the basis of researches conducted just in the Karkonosze. Unfortunately, nowadays knowledge of the old and rich traditions of the Karkonosze tourism is known only in the local scientific and tourist community.

**Keywords:** Karkonosze Mts., history of tourism, tourism infrastructure

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**The agency of the myth: Krakow's nature as the medium of the construction of the city's identity at the turn of the 21st century.**

In this paper I will discuss the ways in which the 'natural' space within the city help in the creation of the identity of Krakow's inhabitants. I will focus on particular natural features, to show how and why the inhabitants of the city continue to redefine the meaning and the social significance of the 'nature' and how it takes part in the creation of the mythical perceptron of Krakow. I will then analyse the role that is played by city's parks, rivers and forests as well as by some plants, bushes or trees. This will be possible in reference to the memoirs, diaries, journals, guides, magazines, press, postcards and visual representations of Krakow's nature. Those numerous 'natural' myths became part of not only the identity of the city itself, but also an element of its image in the Polish historical imaginary. As a result, even as the city was experiencing environmental problems, and – finally – a major ecological crisis during the communist time and then the severe air pollution problems of today, the vision of Krakow as the green city limited the capability of the local elites to approach these issues in a realistic way. Instead of responding to the actual situation and its serious challenges, the city's inhabitants have been dreaming of returning to the pristine state of green Krakow.

**Keywords:** Krakow - nature - myth - identity - agency

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### **Location and types of windmills in Pomerania across the 19th century in the light of cartographic sources**

Landscape of Pomerania region situated along the Vistula River, from Gdańsk to Toruń, has been marked with the windmills since the medieval times. However, their greatest development took place across the 19th century. Still, at the beginning of the 20th century most of them ceased to work. Only a few managed to survive till today. On the basis of some cartographic sources, i.e. Schrotter's maps from the beginning of the 19th century as well as Prussian ordnance survey maps from the late 19th century and some written source (mainly planning permissions) it is possible to reconstruct their number in the period of their greatest development, identify their location and present typology in accordance with their construction and function. Most of them were used to mill grain. They served also as sawmills. There are also known irrigation pumps in Żuławy Wiślane. The most popular were post mills, tower mills and smock mills, which can still be seen in northern Germany and the Netherlands. Abovementioned information significantly enrich our knowledge on the economic development of the area, but also on the constructional and functional solutions applied, which were directly connected to the geographical conditions.

**Keywords:** Windmill, technical monument, cartography, Pomerania

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## **Reconstruction of climatic changes in South Baltic Areas between the 15th and 16th centuries**

The main topic of this presented paper is the reconstruction of climatic conditions in South Baltic Countries between the 15th and 16th centuries. Different sources (Annals, Chronicles, Documents, Correspondence) were analyzed. Indexation is based on a 3-Grade Scale with respect to generally used scales. In this treatment, historical mentions related to the extreme weather events are viewed as meaningful. The results are compared with the results of climatic reconstructions based on other non-historical proxy data. Special comments are made in regard to extreme years and to pertaining extreme weather phenomena in the time under examination.

**Keywords:** Middle Ages, climate reconstruction, historical climatology, Baltic Sea Basin

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**Studies of the aquatic resources of the royal lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in times of the last Jagiellonians (on the example of county Grodno)**

In the 13th and the 14th century, grand dukes had the exclusive right to dispose of aquatic resources of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and they kept it up to the 15th century despite the distribution of rights to royal aquatic resources which lasted since the reign of Vytautas. Aquatic resources of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania could be used not only by their heritable owners and lessees, but also by local people who were allowed to fish royal lakes and rivers by virtue of the customary law. Numerous and rich-in-fish lakes and rivers had been exploited by local people 'for ages'. Customary right to exploit rivers and lakes impeded the management of fish resources which enforced creation of numerous restrictions and bans in the 16th century. Economic significance of aquatic resources increased in those days, however, the number of people entitled to fish in rivers and lakes of the discussed area, increased as well. Since the second decade of the 16th century, grand dukes became more and more interested in the economic productivity of royal land of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and in particular in the exploitation of the aquatic resources. It was mainly caused by the increasing financial needs of the Lithuanian treasury connected with the Muscovite-Lithuanian Wars and the economic activities of Queen Bona and Sigismund II Augustus. The monarchs signed legal regulations, which concerned their royal land in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. These regulations provided better management of the royal land and protected fish from excessive catch. The main goal of the article will be to present methods and possibilities for research on the water resources of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the light of sources.

**Keywords:** Aquatic resources, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Jagiellons, county Grodno



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**The historical conditions of development of the health resorts in the Carpathians.**

In the paper, the author try to reconstruct the process of the shaping of the tourist function of a selected concrete tourist regions in the Carpathians in Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine. The main tourist value of this area was landscape, a slightly transformed natural environment and unpolluted air as well as mineral waters. The tradition of organized tourist migrations dates back to the 14th and 15th century . The fundamental importance for its intensity was the construction of the railway in the middle of the 19th century. The author try to provide an answer to the question concerning the foundations, the character, the spatial arrangement of the developments and the tourist movement in the period up until the outbreak of World War I.

**Keywords:** the health resorts; the history of tourism; conditions of tourism; the Carpathians

Lajos RÁCZ

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### **Climate and politics in Hungary during the nineteenth century**

The nineteenth century was the period of the last big cooling period of the Little Ice Age, with which the Hungarian feudal society's disintegration and transformation of the farming and landscape management systems unfolded in the same time. I examine the multilayer transformation process of two environmental history crises periods in my study: the Hungarian reform period (1825-1848), and the Austro-Hungarian Empire's era (1867-1914). The peace following the Turkish wars the country's population was growing exceptionally quickly (in the eighteenth century from 4 to 10 million), and onto the front of the nineteenth century the areas which can be involved in the cultivation ran out however, therefore it was necessary to look for new solutions. Conforming to the spirit of the age two forms of solutions were taking shape in the contemporary Hungarian society and economy: on the one hand the regulation of waterways, and modernisation of the society and the economy (being connected to the water regulations tightly) on the other hand. The question of the regulations of waterways in the Hungarian political life became very quickly the synonym of Hungary's modernisation. The regulations of waterways was executed in one of the wettest periods of the Little Ice Age in the last third of the nineteenth century, and the overworked regulation of waterways turned into one of the most serious sources of the twentieth century's environmental problems.

**Keywords:** climate history, water regulation, environmental politics, landscape management

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**Sibiria, Lukomorye et Tartaria Magna: early modern Dutch atlases in Russian archives and XVIIth century cartographic image of Northwestern Asia.**

The paper is concerned on methodology of cartographic image analysis, collection of early modern Dutch atlases in Russian State Archive of Ancient Documents (RGADA) and some problems of source using, inventory and publication. The main stress of the report is on the thought that early modern maps as non-mass even handmade product were consisted on stable particular cartographic images. Every image of specific territory is based on geographic sources and imagination of certain period and as usual may be radically changed only in the case of full source renovation. Otherwise the image was copied and reproduced from map to map, atlas to atlas as unchanged cluster of regional, natural and local toponyms and appropriate objects. Obviously most conservative and rarely changed cartographic images are corresponded to remote and poor known areas of the World. Good example of such territory is Northwestern Asia, image of that in European cartography was especially stable nearly all XVIIth century. The second part of the report is devoted to general description of Dutch atlases collection in RGADA and early european cartographic sources in Russia as a whole and some problems of its safekeeping, studying and integration into international studies on historical cartography.

**Keywords:** early modern cartography, historical cartography, cartographic image, Siberia and Northern Asia, Dutch cartographic tradition, archives,

**Priit Raudkivi**

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### **The Weather in Estonian and Latvian Church-chronicles of the 18th Century**

Church-chronicles remain one of the main sources for environmental history of Estonia and Latvia. 18th century pastors did not have instructions what kind of information had to be reflected in parish church-chronicles. This is why weather events (storms, summer-frost, floods, droughts etc) are reflected by the clergy unevenly. In many cases the pastors neglect the weather completely and in some cases only social consequences of bad weather (hunger because of harvest-failure) are mentioned briefly. But in one case weather fluctuations and its social consequences have been analysed and described consistently and thoroughly. Information written down in chronicle by Johann Heinrich Guleke, pastor of a parish church at Burtniek in present Northern Latvia provides most valuable information on the state of weather elements, weather fluctuation and weather caused coping difficulties of the peasantry. Guleke's chronicle provides us with information from 1782 – 1816. Using the information we can make conclusions on weather-society relations both on micro and macro scale.

Keywords:

## Dag Retsö

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### **Territorial fiscal organization in medieval Sweden**

In this paper, four phases of fiscal organization in medieval Sweden are identified. They are connected to four successive types of tax régimes using the parameters of tax pressure, fiscal organization and geographical scope: 1) a low-tax centralized national tax régime (prior to 1397), 2) a high-tax centralized multi-national tax régime within the framework of the Kalmar Scandinavian union treaty (1397-1434), 3) a low-tax decentralized national tax régime (1434-1520), and 4) a high-tax centralized national tax régime (after 1520). Territorially, the tax system, especially in the third phase, took on a special character in order to simultaneously satisfy two seemingly incompatible needs: the fiscal need of the treasury and the political demands by the nobility for enfeoffed tax incomes. The strategy used by the Crown to achieve these contradictory goals was two-fold: 1) rich tax districts with mineral sources or few tax-exempted landed properties were kept under Crown control and, 2) poorer tax districts with little mineral sources or few tax-paying peasants were handed out as fiefs. In this way, the Swedish crown also achieved two interrelated objectives; to build up a fiscal revenue based on geographically concentrated tax incomes and to avoid a confrontation with the nobility. The end result was a buildup for the absolutist state of the later 16th century.

**Keywords:** Sweden, taxes, fiscal organization, Middle Ages

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### **Documentary evidence of droughts in Sweden between the Middle Ages and c1800**

The presentation explores documentary evidence of droughts in Sweden in the pre-instrumental period (1400-1800). The database has been developed based on contemporary sources such as private and official correspondence letters, diaries, chronicles and annals, almanac notes, manorial accounts, and weather data compilations. The survey shows that two sub-periods can be considered as particularly struck by summer droughts with concomitant harvest failures and great social impacts in Sweden: the 1550s and the mid-1600s, in particular 1652, known as ‘the Great drought year’ in contemporary documents, and 1657. A number of data for dry summers are also found for the middle and late 15th century. The drought chronology is related to the climatic variability in northern Europe caused by atmospheric circulation patterns over the North Atlantic area (the North Atlantic Oscillation, NAO). Although there seems to be no determinant influence by NAO on local summer conditions, especially in the inter-annually and seasonally very variable Baltic Sea area, the evidence does suggest a connection between dry periods and positive NAO values. Further research into documentary data from Sweden and the Baltic region on wind conditions and storms, especially for the Middle Ages, could further illuminate the issue.

Keywords: droughts, medieval and early modern periods, Sweden

**Dag Retsö**

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## **Weather and Climate in Sweden in the Middle Ages. Documentary Evidence of Harvest Failures and Winter Severity**

In this article, potential climatological proxy data for summer weather conditions and winter severity in medieval Sweden found in documentary sources are assessed and explored. Geographically, the documents cover the greater Baltic Sea area. A four-grade indexation of the documentary proxies is suggested and used. The results should be seen as preliminary but indicate a visible consistency with the periodization of a pronounced warm period until the mid-1300s and two centuries thereafter of a cooling trend both for winters and summers with shortened growing seasons, harvest failures and cold winters as has been proposed for Central Europe. However, the variability on an inter-annual and decadal scale pointed out in earlier research, which is particularly significant for the seasonally and inter-annually very variable Baltic Sea area, should be emphasized. Further research of wind and storm conditions in medieval documentary data from Sweden and the Baltic region could further illuminate the issue, in particular the influence of the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO).

**Keywords:**

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### **Mapping Cross-cultural Exchange: Coloniality of Knowledge and Jaime Cortesão's Narratives on Indigenous Geographies**

The agency of indigenous peoples in the conduct of expeditions and territorial exploration has been often studied in contemporary geography. By seeking to challenge dominant narratives in the history of exploration, which privileges the actions of heroic individuals in extraordinary circumstances, many contemporary historical geographers drawn attention to cross-cultural exchange of geographical knowledge (i.e Driver and Jones, 2009). However, the attention to indigenous knowledge is not an exclusivity of contemporary postcolonial and decolonial tendencies. In this paper, I will explore how the indigenous knowledge was presented and stressed in the textual and visual narratives created by the Portuguese historian of cartography Jaime Cortesão (1884 – 1960). Cortesão's interests on the role of indigenous people in territorial exploration was evident in several articles that the author published in the press between 1947 and 1948 under the title “introducing the history of the pioneers”. The second chapter of his famous book, “History of Brazil in Old Maps”, also clearly shows this concern, and it was entitled “pre-historic foundations: the aborigine and its relation with the land”. Which kinds of historical documents were chosen by Cortesão to highlight indigenous participation in territorial exploration? Which references does the author mobilize to discuss this topic? Could Cortesão's writings offer methodological tips for contemporary decolonial approaches engaging in the coloniality of knowledge? By exploring the methods and documents mobilized by Cortesão, this paper seeks for a historiographical account to discuss narratives on cross-cultural exchanges of geographical knowledge.

**Keywords:** history of cartography, cross-cultural Exchange, indigenous knowledge, Jaime Cortesão, Coloniality of knowledge



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**Miroslav Trnka, Jiří Mikšovský, Petr Dobrovolný**

## **Droughts in the Czech Republic, 1501-2015**

Droughts with floods are the most important natural disaster in the Czech Republic. In the last c. 20 years some irregular alternations of years with severe droughts on the one hand (2000, 2003, 2007, 2011–2012, 2014–2015) and severe floods on the other (1997, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2013) were recorded. This fact enhances importance of the study of past, present and future droughts in the Czech Republic. The study of the past droughts is, besides instrumental and dendrochronological data, based on rich documentary evidence which allows investigate long-term spatial-temporal variability of droughts and their human impacts. Based on series of temperature and precipitation indices derived from documentary data, reconstructed monthly temperatures for Central Europe (that are representative for the Czech territory) together with reconstructed seasonal precipitation totals from the same area were used to calculate monthly, seasonal and annual drought indices (SPI, SPEI, Z-index, and PDSI) from AD 1501. The resulting time-series reflect interannual-to-multi-decadal drought variability. The driest episodes cluster around the beginning and end of the 18th century, while 1540 emerges as a particularly dry extreme year. Series of drought indices were further used for the analysis of influences of circulation patterns as well as natural and anthropogenic forcings in the occurrence, course and severity of drought events in the Czech Republic in the context of Central Europe. (This work was supported by Czech Science Foundation, project no. 17-10026S ‘Drought events in the Czech Republic and their causes’.)

**Keywords:** drought - documentary data - drought indices - forcings - Czech Republic

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### **Translation, circulation of knowledge and history of geographical thought: a preliminary study of the Brazilian journals from 1939 to nowadays**

This paper examines the role of translation in the making of the history of geographical thought in Brazil with a special focus on the journals *Revista Brasileira de Geografia* (1939-1996), *Boletim Geográfico* (1943-1978), *Espaço e Cultura* (1995-) and *Geographia* (1999). These journals include what is one of the most relevant collections of translated texts all over the world. Nevertheless, the study of this corpus of translations is still underplayed in Brazilian scholarship. The aim of this article is to analyze the different receptions of international geography in state-led Brazilian institutions such as the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and in Brazilian universities for the development of postgraduate programs from the 1990s. To accomplish this, I explore translation as a method for studying the circulation of scientific knowledge because I presume that it is a crucial factor in producing hierarchies as well as ruptures within the history of geographical thought in Brazil from 1939 to the present. This paper is structured into three tracks: firstly, I follow the ways in which ‘classic’ authors such as Ratzel, Vidal de la Blache, and Mackinder were translated (or not) and the consequences of this situation. Secondly, I sketch an overview of the titles and authors translated by IBGE journals, as well as the identification of translators. Thirdly, I explore the impact over the Brazilian history of geography provoked by the translations in *Espaço e Cultura* (UERJ) and, most of all, *Geographia* (UFF).

**Keywords:** Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics; Brazilian history of geography; Brazilian journals of geography; translation; circulation of knowledge.

**Iain Robertson**

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### **‘Dancing on the head of a pin’: Clough Williams-Ellis and rural modernity.**

As architect, campaigner and author Clough Williams-Ellis challenges the too-easy assumptions of counter-modernity associated the rural. Whilst veiled by his homo ludens persona, this paper will suggest that the connectedness of Williams-Ellis’s multi-faceted interest and ideas gave rise to a powerful rural modernity. Central to this was his preservationist activities, with the Campaign to Protect Rural England and the Design and Industries Association, and as writer of *England and The Octopus* and editor of *Britain and the Beast*. Critically, this preservationism was not rooted in the backward-looking nostalgia of Stanley Baldwin or W.G. Hoskins, but instead was part of a progressive, modernising quest, based on orderly planning. This made him an advocate of new towns, national parks and motorways; icons and sites of the rural modern. It also exposes an important and creative tension between Williams-Ellis’s rationalist modernity and his desires to protect the essentialised rural from the material manifestation of these ambitions. This tension played out in his architecture which progressed from Arts and Crafts and neo-Georgian to his own version of rural modernism. From this high point, when confronted by the Brutalism of the 1950s and 1960s, he reverted to rural elegy and neo-classical for clients drawn to the pages of *Country Life*. Finally, this paper will discuss Williams-Ellis’s hitherto under-explored role in the rise of the heritage industry to ultimately assert that his relationship with rural space was imbued with a modernity that sought progress through adaption, rather than creative destruction.

**Keywords:** Heritage; Modernity; Rural; Architecture; Preservationism

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**Land Legacies: the enduring impact of the First World War on Highland land issues.**

memory; legacy; heritage. Only recently have students of protest and dissent turned to explore the ways in which the memory of protest past was resource for and catalyst of the decision to reopen the protestors' toolkit. Here, implicitly or explicitly, memory is understood to equate to heritage – a near inert resource to be drawn open. This paper, by contrast, seeks to move the discussion one step further by treating the memory of protest passed as inheritance; as legacy – the action generated by transmission. It is hard to identify a time when land hunger in the Scottish Highlands was not a source of tension and conflict. Even total war failed to bring a halt to the agitation of crofters and cottars for land; it simply heightened tensions and expectations. When these were not met major land disturbances ensued. But these were changed times and there were changed attitudes on all sides. Through a number of different routes World War One played a major part in generating these changes; forcing the government to react in an unprecedentedly positive way. Crofting townships that has been decimated by the Clearances were reinvigorated and rebuilt. Acting in congress with the memory of the post-war disturbances, these townships are, this paper will assert, the most positive legacy of WW1 in the Highlands. A legacy which endures to the present day. The community land buyout movement, which is radically transforming Highland landscapes and socio-cultural relations, is the direct inheritor of actions in and consequences of protest past.

**Keywords:** Land; protest; Scottish Highlands; heritage

**Michael Roche**

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**Ken Cumberland, Andrew Clark and the ‘reconciliation’ of chorological and chronological views of historical geography: An Antipodean Interlude**

Richard Hartshorne’s *Nature of Geography* provided for only a very limited place for historical geography within the discipline in terms of synchronic cross sections. New Zealand provided an early ‘testing ground’ for such work and other approaches through the writings of a pioneering figure in university geography in the country, Kenneth Cumberland who published work in the Darby-Hartshorne cross section style and via Andrew Clark, also for a time in New Zealand, whose PhD was published as *The Invasion of New Zealand by People Plants and Animals*, and who at this point in his career favoured a diachronic approach to historical geography. The differing positions of Cumberland and Clark and the former’s attempted reconciliation of the cul de sac that Hartshorne created for historical geography is discussed in the light of published material and unpublished correspondence between the two men.

**Keywords:** New Zealand, chorology, chronology, AH Clark, KB Cumberland

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### **Landscapes, Literature, and Travel in the Western British-Irish Isles, c.1880-1940.**

This paper examines the relationships between landscapes, literature, and travel in the period c.1880-1940, comparing four case studies from the western regions of the British-Irish Isles (Cornwall, West-Galway and West-Mayo, the Isle of Skye, and Snowdonia) and using the various genres of guidebooks and travelogues as source material. The ‘imagined West’ was an important cultural phenomenon in a period when the forces of mass media and commercialisation fuelled the desire to escape or renegotiate the present by rediscovering places perceived to be authentic, exciting, supernatural, and in danger of extinction. In a departure from the traditional national focus of the historiography, this paper explores the West as a concept that transcends the cultures and landscapes of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales in an in-depth, transregional analysis. As a collection of rural regions defined by dramatic landscapes and perceived as wild, authentic, and pre-industrial in nature, the West is important both as a cultural contact zone and as an imagined geography. The West is a set of spaces, experiences, and images where issues of regional and national identity surface, where narratives of history are constructed and contested, where conflicting leisure pursuits come into contact, and where landscapes serve as metaphors for the expression of cultural tensions. Examining the West in this way enables us to explore wider questions of the historical imagination, masculinity, and the anxieties of industrial degeneration and commercial modernity either side of the Great War.

**Keywords:** Landscape; Travel; West; Travel Writing

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**Cartography of the waters: the importance of the cartography of the rivers in the maps of the XVIII century on the mining region of the diamonds in Minas Gerais, Brazil.**

The rivers were agents of extreme importance in the Captaincy of Minas Gerais during the eighteenth century, serving as food source, guide of the journeys and source of gold and alluvial diamonds. In this work we intend to focus on the analysis of river cartography in two specific maps, made by different cartographers at different times during the eighteenth century, which portray the importance of water cartography in the Captaincy of Minas Gerais. The first map, a sketch classified as a 'sertanista map' dated 1714-15, gives a special highlight to the course of the rivers between the villages of Pitangui and the Prince. The second, a Portuguese official map, dated 1771, has as its main highlight the location of the diamond mining points, directly linked to the courses of the rivers and streams. Analyzing comparatively these two maps we intend to emphasize the importance of the cartography of the hydrographic basins, highlighting the role of the rivers not only with reference points in a map, but as determining agents in its construction.

**Keywords:** Cartography, Rivers, Mining, Minas Gerais

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### **How difficult is 'difficult'? Climbing grades and the classification of verticality**

Among the expert groups involved in the construction of vertical space are climbers. While standard measurements of height, altitude, and steepness are relevant in mountaineering and rock climbing, climbers have added a much more fine-grained texture to vertical space than these units allow. This paper explores the historical development of climbing grade scales in the twentieth century as a particular way of experiencing, understanding, and classifying vertical space. Processes of standardization and rule making are a concern of both historians of science and historians of sport, yet the classification of climbing routes involves a complex interplay of epistemic, physical, technical, cultural, and environmental factors that sets this particular way of standardization apart from related practices. Since the late nineteenth century, but mostly since the interwar period, climbers started to develop scales of difficulty to describe the risk, characteristics, and physical demands of specific climbing routes. While most scales developed in a regional context, the interwar period saw the task to develop international standards and conversion tables that would put each specific route in a global system of risk and difficulty assessment. As climbers continued to push the limits of what was thought to be the physically possible, scales had to be re-opened as the vertical space eventually turned horizontal.

**Keywords:** mountains, sport, verticality, standardization



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### **North-Eastern Siberia on Nikolaes Witsen's map of 1687**

Nikolaes Witsen is a Dutch geographer and friend of Peter I. He is described in historical literature as a prominent public figure of the Dutch Republic of the last quarter of the 17th century. N. Witsen was interested in the north and east of Asia, areas very little known in Europe by the time. N. Witsen visited Moscow for the first time in 1664 when he accompanied the Dutch envoy Jacob Boreel. In 1687, he compiled a map of Tartaria (North Asia), the first printed map in Western Europe most fully displaying the entire territory of Siberia right up to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. N. Witsen did not hide the fact that he used Russian sources and maps, including the drawing of Siberia of 1667, but this drawing and Witsen's map have significant differences, especially in the northeast. Much remains unclear in the history of the map. We set the goal of revealing the originality and novelty of Witsen's map as compared to the maps of the same time depicting Siberia and the Northeast of Eurasia. It is possible through an analysis of geographical objects comprehensiveness (such as rivers, lakes, settlements, transport routes), place names, and metric properties.

**Keywords:** Northeast Asia\*map 1687\*Nikolaes Witsen

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### **Atom town: people, place and nuclear modernity in Scotland's far north, 1955-65**

The nuclear age sits outside traditional twentieth century discourses relating to the Scottish Highlands and Islands. This paper presents new research showing that Britain's atomic energy programme prompted narratives counter to those focusing on the area's rural depopulation and employment problems. The catalyst for this rural modernity was the 1954 decision to site the country's first fast reactor establishment at Dounreay in Caithness, the most northerly county of the British mainland. This brought pioneering nuclear science to a rural landscape with a predominantly agricultural skills base, a region geographically distant from major population centres. Consequently, the population of the nearby town of Thurso trebled, with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) 'importing' skilled workers into the county to ensure the safe running of the establishment. To accommodate this influx the town underwent an extensive, quick, period of planning, bringing with it the dominant modernist principles of the period. 1000 houses were built to house the young, modern citizens who were termed 'the atomics'. This incoming population did not 'graft naturally on to the sociological formation of Caithness at any point', being 'non-Scottish and instinctively urban in its outlook' ('Viability of Dounreay Report', 1959). Drawing on sources including official UKAEA correspondence, architects' papers, newspapers, and oral history testimonies, this paper will show that what resulted was an experiment which was as much social as it was technical, bringing the latest in architectural practice, community development, and nuclear technology to a rural landscape, in doing so affecting dramatic, modern, change.

Keywords: Nuclear, Dounreay, Caithness, post-war, rural

**Tamar Rothenberg**

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**Of Love and War: Class, Francophilia, and American Women Organizing for French Relief, 1914-1917**

Well before the United States formally entered World War I in April 1917, thousands of Americans engaged in partisan war-relief activities, many on the ground in the warring countries. Founded and run by elite and professional American women, the American Fund for French Wounded (AFFW) was one of the more visible and efficient of these relief organizations. Its leaders and active members had emotional ties to France that had been developed under specific social and cultural circumstances, with many living in France when the war broke out. They, and their contemporaries, regularly framed their relief efforts as a labor of love. At a time when women were kept out of formal politics, in office as well as the franchise, they created a channel for unofficial foreign policy. Using archival material as a base, as well as current historical analysis, the paper explores this question of love during war and its construction in gendered, classed, and transnational contexts, and examines how these privileged women, and the organizations they built, relied on well-endowed social networks to funnel money and goods from the U.S. to France during the United States' period of official neutrality in World War I.

**Keywords:** Humanitarianism, World War I, gender

## Shay Rozen

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### **The rise and fall of the Baha'i's settlements in the Jordan valley, 1880th-1950th**

Among the religious groups that were active in the nineteen century in Palestine, the Baha'is community was one of the smallest. Since 1868, this religious community established their presence at the Haifa/Acre bay and the Baha'i's Holy places at Haifa and the western Galilee were announced as "world Heritage sites", by UNESCO, in 2008.

Among the Baha'i's properties in Palestine, the story of the Baha'i's settlements in the Jordan valley is almost unknown. During the 1880th three settlements were established at the east and south shores of Lake Tiberias: Umm-Jūna, Es-Samrā and Nuqeib. A fourth settlement, El-Adasiye, was established, at the first years of the twenty century, near the Yarmuk River.

Since the beginning of the twenty century, portions of the Baha'i's land in the Jordan valley were sold to the Zionist organizations and the kibbutzim of Deganya aleph, Deganya beth, Ein Gev et cetera were built on these lands.

During the 1948 war, the Baha'is settlers of Nuqeib were ordered by the local HaHagana commander to evacuate. Since they weren't allude to return after the war ended, they were compensated by land near Acre. The Baha'is lands of Es-Samrā, that were part of the demilitarized zones, were bought by the Israeli government and their owners left the state. The inhabitants of El-Adasiye, the last Baha'i's settlement in the area, left the village in the 1960th and spread all over Jordan and The Baha'i's settlements in the Jordan valley become an unknown part of the local, and Israeli history.

**Keywords:** Bahai, Jordan valley, nineteen century, religious groups, Lake Tiberias

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**‘Solidarity’ in Poland meant the Jewish co-operative movement. Origin, location and branch structure of its institutions (1945–1949)**

The Head Office of Factory and Consumer Cooperatives ‘Solidarity’ was – according to the statute – economic support of cooperatives associating persons of Jewish origin and ‘created for commercial employment of these people’. The text presents the origins, development and liquidation of the Jewish cooperative movement in Poland after the Second World War (1945–1949). It outlines the socio-political background, which contributed to the creation of a kind of national-cultural autonomy for the Jews, including one of its pillars – the cooperative movement. We also assessed the role that their own cooperatives played in the reconstruction of post-war life of the Jewish population in Poland, both in the material as well as social and psychological fields, and also in the development of the cooperative movement in general.

**Keywords:** ‘Solidarity’, co-operative movement, Jews, Poland

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### **Mapping heritage onto policy: contested values and multiple ways of knowing coastlines.**

Mapping provides technologies for negotiating disciplinary boundaries and framing intangible cultural heritage in policy contexts. With these themes in mind, this paper explores the methods of mapping developed in the research project 'The Cultural Value of Coastlines', an interdisciplinary project assessing the cultural influences and impacts of ecosystem change on the Irish Sea. The project has experimented with different methods of mapping intangible cultural heritages to bring them out of their current silencing in environmental policy and into decision-making. Experimental mapping has facilitated a process of aligning cultural heritage research and valuation with ecosystem processes specifically through the Ecosystem Services framework. Constructing these maps has involved a confrontation with the ways in which different methods of mapping shape the ways in which cultural heritage is valued, specifically within policy contexts. These contested processes of valuation are explored in three layers in the paper. Firstly, the relationship between cultural value and ecological value are explored through the conduit of the map. Secondly, an exploration of the contested processes of valuation demonstrates how different methods of mapping can facilitate deliberation as a part of participatory research. Thirdly, mapping makes visible imaginative geographies of cultural heritage especially with regards to uncertain futures and imagining future scenarios for decision-making.

**Keywords:** heritage; cultural ecosystem services; mapping; policy

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### **A new look at musha' land tenure in the Huleh Valley and Upper Galilee during the British mandate of Palestine.**

The musha' system of communal land tenure with frequent plot reallocations among eligible village shareholders has been described and discussed for 200 years. Two opposed views have emerged, namely that the system was socially-equitable and an efficient adaptation to the social and ecological environments, or else was an impediment to efficient farming. Copious new archival material including maps, however, has showed that there were ramifications to the system that have not previously been discussed, the four most striking being the often very small plot sizes associated with each share (sometimes as small as one square meter), the unexpectedly large number of musha' shares (up to 28,000), and the extensive take-over of villagers' musha' shares by absentee effendi landlords, and the fairly extensive ownership of musha' shares by women. Transcripts of the over 20 Land Settlement Village Registers illustrate these facts, correlated where possible with maps from the same period. PAPER 2: The extensive privatization of former state-owned land that followed the promulgation of the 1858 Ottoman Land Code has been intensively studied. Most of the research into this process and its outcome, however, is restricted to large urban notables (effendis), because of two main reasons: first the large size of their rural estates, and second, the documentation about the estates available in archives. Alongside these urban effendis and their rural estates, however, recent archival and anthropological research has revealed the existence of previously unremarked 'small' rural effendis, most of who lived in rural towns or in the countryside itself. These small effendis built up more modest estates, and unlike the 'big' effendis, seldom erected estate houses, which would have made the search for small rural estates in the Galilee easier. Like the big effendis, the small effendis were mostly absentee landlords, but unlike the big effendis, seldom farmed on their own account, but rented out their lands. Examples and maps illustrate the two types of estates

**Keywords:** musha', musha' shares, plot size and fragmentation, absentee landlords, PAPER 2: Ottoman Land Code, effendis, absentee landowners, land privatization.

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### **Seasonal transport and long-distance communications in 15th to 17th Century Finland and Northern Baltic Sea area. Aspects on the adaptation of local societies to conditions of natural environment, infrastructure and needs.**

One of the most poignant features of preindustrial infrastructure of roads and communications in Finland and the areas in the Northern Baltic Sea region was the adaptation of local societies and agents of transregional power to the seasonal variation of different routes and technologies available for interaction. Often, most of the heavy land transport took place in wintertime, outside the sailing season (from mid March to late November) and on routes slightly different from summertime roads, but always existing in the same context of administrative nodes, trading hubs and areas under permanent cultivation. Representing not only the needs and motives, but also contemporary conventions and innovations in the technology and logistics of transregional transport and communication, the system of seasonal routes in Finland constructed a unique relationship between the society and the environment, where neither the seasonality nor a distance was considered an obstacle for their interaction with neighbouring regions. In my paper I will explore both the recent status of the study of historical roads and routes of late medieval and early modern Finland, and focus on a case study of the role of seasonality in the transport and communications of one particular subregion; that of present Helsinki and Finnish inland once making part of the late medieval hinterland of the Hanseatic merchant city of Tallinn (Reval).

**Keywords:** Roads, Seasonality, Baltic Sea, Finland, Early Modern



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## **From Demanding to Promising Cultural Heritage**

Cultural heritage is perceived as an obstacle for the functions and investments required by the urban development and is regarded as a source of economic inconvenience. It is mostly difficult to attain the high budget conservation projects by the scarce public funds of a developing country. The economic resource generating capacity of the cultural heritage and its potential to strengthen social cohesion by enhancing the local identity and social memory are underutilized. Another misconception is to overlook the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Intangible heritage is usually not properly taken into account together with the tangible cultural heritage. Consequently, loss of the soul of the cultural space is unavoidable. Additionally, the top-down and isolated decision making processes excluding the local stakeholders inevitably solidify the demanding, abandoned and deteriorating situation of the cultural heritage. In this context, this research targets to map the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the Historic Peninsula of Istanbul, throughout the selected 5 Ottoman Commercial Inns which have been built in 15th-17th centuries. The traditional and the functional relations in those inns as well as the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage will be interpreted multi-dimensionally in order to generate new financial resources by the involvement of the local stakeholders.

**Keywords:** Istanbul, Cultural Heritage, Ottoman Commercial Inn

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### **The Atlantic Islands image throughout the Italian travel literature: alterity, history and identity.**

The study involves an a geographic-historical analysis about the Atlantic Islands - Azores, Madeira, the Canaries and Cape Verde - throughout a compilation and interpretation of texts written by Italians authors about overseas trips to the northern Atlantic archipelagos. The historical period covers 400 years, beginning with the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. The aim of this analysis is to create a geo-narrative atlas on the Atlantic Islands with different type of texts linked to the experience of travelling (itineraria, chronicles, seafarers' stories, travelers' diaries, geographical writings, isolarii, poems and fragments of literature works as well as imaginary travels' descriptions and mirabilia). The different resources used by chroniclers and travelers, such as cartographies and illustrations, would also be analyzed along with the travel literature. Then, by comparing different sources, a study on the territory and culture of the Atlantic Islands from the point of view of several Italians travelers could be done. The socio cultural context would be particularly analyzed, the otherness perception and idealization forms of 'the other' would also be emphasized. Finally, an experimental proposal of communication and diffusion of the bibliographical heritage, in order to be a new touristic product, would be carried out. The study combines research and the Atlantic Islands' knowledge with the touristic sector and the development of new technologies through the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

**Keywords:** Atlantic Islands; Italian travel literature; overseas trip; geo-narrative atlas; cartography.

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### **Using old maps and archival sources for landscape assessment. Case study from Central Bohemia**

It is impossible to understand several social and ecological phenomena without considering the processes that have occurred over the preceding decades, centuries, or longer periods. While maintaining natural habitats is central to reach ecological balance, the total area of these natural habitats has significantly decreased over the last two centuries, particularly during the second half of the 20th century. Significant losses of biodiversity and habitat degradation have occurred in Europe due to a heightened intensity of agricultural land management. In this case study of Central Bohemia, old maps and archival sources were used to illustrate the changes in the proportions of natural habitats over 250 years. Because maps alone cannot fully describe habitat conditions, a proposal for using archival information, and especially written materials, for natural habitat assessments is presented in the paper. Our results show that natural habitats began to decline at the end of 18th century within the intensively farmed region of Central Europe. Over 250 years, the areas that these habitats occupy have decreased by more than 80 %. Particularly, wetlands and wet meadows declined during this period. Despite less precise identification of individual habitats in the past, old maps and written archival sources can serve as a useful source of good comparable data for estimating the spatial changes of natural habitats and landscape biodiversity.

**Keywords:** Agricultural landscape, old maps, archival sources, biodiversity, Czech Republic

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### **Colonial Hotels and Histories of Violence: Grande Hotel Beira, Mozambique**

The paper focuses upon the cultural and political topologies of the Grande Hotel in Beira, Mozambique and of colonial hotels generally, discussing the proposition that they were a particular kind of violent colonial institution. Hotels like these often constituted a centrepiece of colonial representations and practices, as well as sites to showcase and subjugate indigenous peoples. The paper reconstructs through archival materials, the processes present in the construction and functioning of the hotel and city at large, and the modes and means through which the hotel acted as a form of colonial oppression. Embedded in the processes of the Hotel construction, functioning and closing we can find the larger issues at stake that characterise the inherent violences attached to the colonial project. By reconstructing the aspirations, performances, discourses and imagined geographies, the paper examines how the hotel's modernism and luxury can be understood as an inverse representation of violence in late colonial Mozambique.

**Keywords:** Violence, Colonial Tourism, Mozambique, Hotels

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### **Antonio Genovesi, the European of Naples, and the geographical studies in South Italy**

International experiences are useful tools to re-interpret the development of modern and contemporary Geography. In this background, the Enlightenment is considered fundamental to the development of modern Geography, a sort of starting point for a geography that is not only descriptive. This scenario has been fundamental to the research and discovery of a relationship between Geography and the Enlightenment in Italy, especially in The Kingdom of Naples. It was a complex reality due to its social and economic backwardness, and the spread of Enlightenment paved the way to Geography. Such relationship, which has been little studied so far, has been examined taking into consideration its principal authors: Antonio Genovesi and his students. Genovesi is famous for his 'Lessons in Commerce or Civil Economics (1788)' which made him earn the title of The European of Naples. He developed a multifaceted view of culture that included the study of Geography. He considered this discipline important given that it allows us to reconstruct the physical history of a nation and, for this reason, he encouraged his students to teach geographical subjects to the ruling class and study the territories of the Kingdom of Naples in order to promote its development. Therefore, this paper would like to show the results of an ample study on Genovesi and his school in order to demonstrate how important Geography was in the Kingdom of Naples between the 18th and 19th centuries, an importance similar to that which Geography had among other European nations.

**Keywords:** History of Geography, Enlightenment, Kingdom of Naples

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### **Mapping the variances in the cuisines and culinary practices in Maharashtra**

Gastronomy and cuisines are considered as markers of identity connected to particular places, traditions and heritage. It forms an important constituent of the culture of a place and hence is being considered as an intangible cultural heritage. The variations in the gastronomical practices can be attributed to a number of factors that have shaped the food habits and the culinary practices. In fact the study of cuisines and culinary practices, their regional variations, as well as how they vary across the society throw light on the intricate relationships among food, natural environment, culture and society. Mapping the variances in the cuisines and culinary practices can help in revealing the various facets of these relationships. Significance of such studies lies in the fact that “the food choices tell stories of families, migrations, assimilation, resistance, changes over times, and personal as well as group identity” (Almerico 2014:1). Against this background this paper will attempt to map and understand the diverse food culture of Maharashtra which is marked by the use of local ingredients which varied from Konkan coastal strip in the west across the Sahyadris to central highlands in the East. Maharashtra cuisine is marked by regional variations according to the availability of ingredients as well by the cooking styles adopted by people belonging to different regions and various socio-religious communities within the state.

**Keywords:** Gastronomy, culinary practices, mapping, regional variations

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### **Urban natural resource management in early modern Central Europe**

Cities are no self-sufficient entities but need regular supplies of food, fresh water, raw materials and other goods. This is true for today, but also for early modern cities in Central Europe. Based on my current research project in the field of environmental history the paper analyses the supply systems of several medium-sized early modern cities, for example Braunschweig, Würzburg and Utrecht, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It concentrates on natural resources such as wood / timber, other building materials and food which usually had to be imported from outside the city borders or even the city's territory (e.g. the duchy of Braunschweig). In the talk I try to compare the analysed cities, which differ in their spatial and geographical situation, their political system and economical network and to show changes between the beginning of the seventeenth and the end of the eighteenth centuries. Next to economic aspects of trade networks and trade politics, the emphasis lies on the perception of natural resources (including water) in urban discourses and practices of city inhabitants and the authorities. Here, important themes were the reduction of resource consumption and the enhancement of efficiency in daily work and life.

**Keywords:** resources, early modern period, urban history, environmental history, sustainability

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**Equal Opportunities on Ice: Sex discrimination legislation and British Antarctic science**

Scholars working in Antarctic humanities are increasingly turning to gendered histories. This shift reflects the growth of feminist critique in historical geography as well as the histories of science and exploration. This growing literature examines the roots of historical masculinism in Antarctica and foregrounds women whose contributions have long been obscured by dominant narratives of the continent. However, gender analysis has rarely been directed at the institutional context which has characterized Antarctic science since the mid-twentieth century. As such, much remains unknown about the gendered histories of science and exploration in Antarctica. With this in mind, this paper applies a feminist institutional perspective to the history of the British Antarctic Survey (BAS). It asks: What conditions structured gendered change at BAS? What kinds of actors and agencies impelled or impeded progress, and what factors influenced success or failure? Drawing on research conducted in the BAS archives, this paper proposes the 1975 UK Sex Discrimination Act (SDA) as a critical juncture in British Antarctic history. The passage of the SDA instigated a 20-year period of policy evolution at BAS, leading to the attainment of 'equal opportunity employer' status for the organization in 1996. This paper asks what the erosion of BAS's de facto exemption from the SDA can tell us about gendered change in remote scientific spaces; about geographical exceptionalism; and about the institutional processes that have reinforced the obfuscation of 'hidden histories' of exploration.

**Keywords:** Gender; history of science; institutions; Antarctica; feminist historical geography



**Patricia Seed**

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### **Concealed Photoshopping in Published Maps**

This paper presents a series of examples from famous map publications. The examples show how undisclosed photoshopping intrudes into methods from digital scanning, to editorial teams at publishers, to book printers.

Keywords: digital rendering fidelity, scanning, photoshopping

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### **Teleki, Trianon, and Map men in Transnational Perspective**

This paper re-examines the life, work, and political fantasies of the former prime minister (twice) of Hungary, Count Pál Teleki (1879-1941), in transnational perspective through his contacts and the illiberal career trajectories of similar ‘map men’ during World War I and after the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. They included Albrecht Penck (1858-1945) of Germany, Eugeniusz Romer (1871-1954) of Poland, Stepan Rudnytskyi (1877-1937) of Ukraine, Emmanuel de Martonne (1873-1955) of France, and Isaiah Bowman (1878-1950), the chief territorial specialist for US president Woodrow Wilson. Teleki’s famed ‘Carte Rouge’ in its cartographic obsessions with frontier space, geographic unity, and anticommunist advocacy against the Little Entente of Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia and for a ‘just’ revision of the Treaty of Trianon (1920) was crucial to the nationalization and professionalization of a corps of scientific geographers in Hungary in the 1920s and 1930s. However, maps of unified territory were not without emotions and shared prejudices, and they marginalized or excluded populations from the geo-body as Teleki imagined it.

**Keywords:** Borders, Cartography, Transnationalism, World War I, Emotions

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**Lord Kelvin: the natural philosopher at sea (1869-1900)**

William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin, was Chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow 1846-1899, best remembered for contributions to thermodynamics and the measure of absolute temperature, and the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph. This paper will explore some of Thomson's work in marine science and navigation following – and arguably inspired by – the success of the telegraph in 1869, namely his lectures on navigation, and the development and marketing of his own pattern of depth sounding and other ocean survey apparatus. These efforts will be examined in relation to those of Thomson's contemporaries, the role of his collaborators (especially those of his instrument maker, James White, and unnamed naval 'hands'), and the spaces in which this work took place: the yacht, the workshop, and the classroom. This paper draws from an ongoing archive- and object-focussed PhD project, *Lord Kelvin, Geographer*, framing the life and work of William Thomson within the history of earth science.

**Keywords:** 19th century science, oceanography, bathymetry, navigation

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### **The location of a University in the urban area and the factors that influences it The Hebrew University of Jerusalem between 1914 – 1958**

Ever since their beginning universities were urban institutions. Over the years and due to different circumstances in their development, the relationship between these institutions and the cities in which they were located and their inhabitants had changed. Concerning their locations in the urban area, for example, we can find great changes between Middle Ages Universities and 19th century Universities in America. Between the Years 1914 – 1958 the Hebrew University of Jerusalem changed its location in the city three times. In 1914, before the outbreak of WWI, The Zionist Congress decided to establish a University for the Jewish people in Jerusalem. Jerusalem was chosen because of its historical and religious connection, but the congress did not vote on the exact location within the city on which the University should be built. Its first location was a symbolic one, on a hill in the east part of the city (Mount Scopus) viewing on the old city. After the war of 1948 the university had to be moved from Mount Scopus because it had become an isolated Israeli territory in the Kingdom of Jordan. Between the years 1948 – 1958, the university faculties were located in many buildings all over the west side of Jerusalem. During this period the University was for the first time a part of the city. But not for long. In 1958 a new campus was inaugurated and again the university was out of the city. By revealing the reasons for the three different locations of the university in the city, I will conclude my paper by explaining what we can learned from Universities location within cities about the history of these institutes and what can be a historical – Geography model to explain location of universities in cities.

**Keywords:** Location; City; University; Jerusalem

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### **Topographical imaginations, property and enslavement on British Caribbean plantations**

A strong emphasis has been placed in the interpretation of plantation visual art during the period of enslavement on the deployment of pastoral or sublime tropes. Plantations are usually represented in the English mode, as meadows or parks, embellished with classical architectural details. The most controversial aspects of plantations, their enslaved workforces, are typically included at leisure, or returning from work, often dwarfed by the wider landscape. Such representations disguise the brutal treatment of enslaved African people as property and the profits generated through their hard labour. This presentation, however, considers the ways in which specific topographical details of the plantation were included within such art and the ideological work achieved by such inclusions. It considers well-known examples from George Robertson's studies of William Beckford's Jamaican plantations in the 1770s and James Hakewill's Picturesque Tour of Jamaica published in 1825 as well as lesser known examples from 1820s Demerara.

**Keywords:** landscape, art, enslavement, plantations, eighteenth century

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### **Mapping the variances in the cuisines and culinary practices in Maharashtra**

Gastronomy and cuisines are considered as markers of identity connected to particular places, traditions and heritage. It forms an important constituent of the culture of a place and hence is being considered as an intangible cultural heritage. The variations in the gastronomical practices can be attributed to a number of factors that have shaped the food habits and the culinary practices. In fact the study of cuisines and culinary practices, their regional variations, as well as how they vary across the society throw light on the intricate relationships among food, natural environment, culture and society. Mapping the variances in the cuisines and culinary practices can help in revealing the various facets of these relationships. Significance of such studies lies in the fact that “the food choices tell stories of families, migrations, assimilation, resistance, changes over times, and personal as well as group identity” (Almerico 2014:1). Against this background this paper will attempt to map and understand the diverse food culture of Maharashtra which is marked by the use of local ingredients which varied from Konkan coastal strip in the west across the Sahyadris to central highlands in the East. Maharashtrian cuisine is marked by regional variations according to the availability of ingredients as well by the cooking styles adopted by people belonging to different regions and various socio-religious communities within the state.

**Keywords:** Gastronomy, cuisines, culinary practices, mapping, regional variations

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## **Transforming and Reconstructing Climates: Soviet Geographers and the Science of Climate Change**

Soviet contributions to the science of climate change have received limited critical examination in the English-language literature. Nevertheless, Soviet climatologists and cognate scientists were very active in developing understandings of both natural and anthropogenic climate change post-1945. Furthermore, they made prominent contributions to international debate in these areas. As part of this endeavour, Soviet geographers worked collaboratively with climatologists and other physical scientists helping to further insight into the mechanisms of climate change at a range of scales. In order to focus an analysis of their work, this paper concentrates on two substantive areas of activity. First, we examine initiatives during the 1950s and 1960s concerning the transformation of nature, which involved engagement with the ideas of leading physical climatologists such as M.I. Budyko (1920-2001) of the Main Geophysical Observatory (V.I. Voeikov). Second, we explore work linked to the developing debate around anthropogenic climate change and specifically ideas concerning the reconstruction of past climates as a method for determining future climate trends at both global and regional scales. This part of the analysis includes an assessment of the contribution of I.P. Gerashimov (1905-1985) who as head of the Institute of Geography Soviet Academy of Sciences was influential in pushing the agenda in this area. The paper concludes by placing the work of Soviet geographers within the context of the broader efforts by Soviet physical scientists to develop understanding related to anthropogenic climate change.

**Keywords:** Soviet Geographers, Climate Change

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### **Cartographical exchange between Russia and Japan in 18th and early 19th centuries**

Almost all early contacts between Russians and Japanese were accompanied by reciprocal exchange of information including maps, especially of the regions of mutual interest i. e. Northern Pacific. For example, first Russian maps of Japan were made according to oral information provided by Japanese shipwrecked sailors on Kamchatka. Maps of Northern Pacific by Bering expedition were copied by Japanese during negotiations with Russians in 1778-1779 and thus gave a grounding to Japanese cartography of the region. Russians too did justice to the accuracy of Nagakubo Sekisui's map of Japan by using it while making a map of Northern Pacific in early 19th century. This paper traces such examples of exchange by dealing with both narrative and cartographic sources preserved in Japan and Russia.

**Keywords:** history of Russia-Japan relations, Okhotsk sea, Ainu lands, maps



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### **Municipalities and their borders in the Southwestern of Siberia: formation, evolution and conservative spatial structures**

The paper is concerned on the border-building process and formation of municipalities in post-Soviet era in the Southwest of Siberia. The main emphasis of the study is on possible historic and geographic background of decision-making process during creation of new municipality system that replaced Soviet centralized administrative and managerial one. For this purpose authors analyze evolution and genesis of low-level administrative units of pre-Soviet, Soviet and post-Soviet eras. Due to this analysis one can make conclusions on factors of sustainability / conservatism and fluidity of borders or in broader view spatial structures.

**Keywords:** municipalities, post-Soviet space, Siberia, cultural landscape, administrative practice, boundaries, sustainability / conservatism and fluidity of spatial structures

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### **Electricity Comes to the Countryside: Visual representations of a Connected Countryside in the Early Twentieth Century**

This paper centres on how visualisations of the national power grid can contribute to a reading of the English countryside as a place of networked inter-connection, rather than the more usual characterisation of remoteness and isolation. It features analysis of an extensive range visual propaganda, diagrams and informational drawings from the British Electrical Development Agency (BEDA), issued during the interwar years, and held in the archive of the Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester . The paper examines reactions to the introduction of the physical infra-structure of the national grid into the British countryside and maps the often angry responses from sections of the public together with those from commentators concerned with the aesthetic appearance of rural places and their preservation. It argues however, that a significant contrast can be seen between these anxious responses to technological interventions in the landscape and the BEDA propaganda material. These items, which focus on the issue of rural electrification are particularly fascinating because they are a relatively rare example of material designed to communicate ideas about the countryside and rural modernity, not to tourists or metropolitan audiences, but to the people who lived and worked in rural places. With this change in perspective we find the countryside re-imagined as a forward looking, active site of modernity, rather than a passive landscape set to be exploited and despoiled by the installation of pylons and wires.

**Keywords:** Rural Modernity, Visual Cultures, Rural Electrification

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### **Dokuchaev's researches and geography development**

The history of geographical researches of the Caucasus played an important role in geography development. Soil researches of Dokuchaev are one of the most important sections in development of geographical sciences. Special attention is paid to expedition researches, during which the fundamental law of geographical science was formulated. The results of Dokuchaev works for every expedition were generalized. It is shown that the Caucasian researches of Dokuchaev became the basis for the formation of fundamental scientific ideas on the interaction of natural components, the creation of the theory of natural zones. Soil research in the Caucasus contributed to the formulation of the fundamental law of the geographical zonality. In addition they contributed to the realization of plans for soil studying of separate regions of Russia and solving applied problems. Dokuchaev's ideas have found support among scientists not only in Russia but also abroad.

**Keywords:** Geography, Dokuchaev, soils, Caucasus

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### **Re-imagining the Spatial Transformation of Rawalpindi and its environs: Mapping the historical account of the Military City (1865-1931)**

Rawalpindi and its environs have a very close connection with military from ancient times as it has these days. Primarily, it is a geographical gift of its location near to north-western frontier and Khyber Pass that turns out to be destructive and constructive for the city. The remnants and footprints of different empires like Persian, Greek, Mauryans, Kushans, Mughal, Afghans, Sikhs, and British, are still available to speak about these destructions and constructions like in Taxila, Mankiala, and Attock, etc. In the modern history of the city, the military played a constructive role from the mid of 19th century when it was annexed to British Indian Empire in March 1849. British establish hegemonic power relations by militarization of Rawalpindi and its environs. Militarization in return reliant upon the spatial development of militarised spaces, places and landscapes, which compelled the occupied and annexed civilian society to host British Indian Army, to reconstruct the power relations. Military cantonments and garrisons were a clear manifestation of the militarization of the city. This paper is an effort to analyse the transformational trajectory of Rawalpindi and its environs through historical maps by mapping the military cantonments and its locational and spatial geographical characterization with the transformation of surrounding landscapes as ‘maps seek to be truth documents; they represent the world as it really is with a known degree of precision’ (Kitchin, 2011).

**Keywords:** Cantonment, Military, Spatial, Transformation, Power

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**The journey of C.T. Ramage through the Cilento in the first half of the nineteenth century, between geography and history of an ‘unknown’ land**

«We are like dwarfs on the shoulders of giants»: so wrote Bernard of Chartres in the twelfth century (metalogicon, III, 4). That's a metaphor which intends to express the dependence of the modern culture from the ancient and it's very adequate for the rediscovery of the important knowledge assets of the Grand Tour's literature. Through long stays in Europe and in Italy, many travelers-writers have described the characteristics of the areas visited from a critical point of view, highlighting their strong and weaknesses elements with great wit and sense of observation. One of the most significant and unknown works concerning this literary current is the tale of the trip from Paestum to Policastro made in 1828 by Craufurd Tait Ramage: his sketchbooks are not only a description of the evidence of the past and of the archaeological remains of the Ancient Greece, but a small geo-history of the Cilento (shortly before its insurrection of that same year), as the first stage of a journey that returns a fresco of the South of Italy as it was before the process of Italian unification, respect to its agricultural landscapes, customs and dietary habits, attitudes, superstitions, society, culture, religious and political affairs. So the Ramage's writings try to bring into focus such important aspects of the anthropic and natural geographical landscapes traversed and they can help us, inductively, to reconstruct their social and economic structure. The Ramage's trip therefore is an aesthetic and geographical description founded on a subjective and objective spirit, in which influences caused by observation of natural beauties are not limited to the mere aesthetic contemplation but, through culture and skills of observation, they make ‘talking’ the territory and his testimonies. Therefore, in this literary work they are evident the fundamental parts of a geo-historical process whose consequences are today discernible in the critical points of Southern Italy, and of Cilento in particular, according to same dynamics which have been widely and effectively described already two hundred years ago.

Keywords: Grand Tour, Cartography, Landscape

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**The Hoppy North of England: Brewing with hops as a technological interface between people, water and soil, 1550-1800**

Across Europe, micro-breweries are enabling local people and tourists to reconnect with beer and ale as natural products as necessarily unique combinations of local climate, hops, soil type, water and traditional processes. When appreciated as a technological interface between people, raw materials and water, the practice of brewing comes to life as a two-way process, impacting substantially on river systems, but also on the human societies which practised it, regulated it and enjoyed its products over centuries. William Cavert has revealed the considerable impact of large-scale breweries on air pollution in early modern London in his *The Smoke of London: Energy and Environment in the Early Modern City* (2016). This paper explains the impact of small-scale, household brewing in the early modern village and larger-scale commercial breweries. Taking a tour of several northern English villages (across Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire), the paper demonstrates that many local governors of early modern villages were in tune with their rural environment and managed it sensitively for the long term as effective environmental stewards. It explains the dramatic changes in the environmental governance of brewing over three centuries, as the micro-breweries we have come full circle to cherish again came under increasing pressure to centralise in order to make their businesses viable in increasingly competitive and interconnected markets, tracking the social, economic, cultural and environmental consequences of this change.

Keywords: environment; water; hops; brewing; nutrition

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### **Territories on the move. Territorial knowledge on mid-nineteenth century maps of Australia**

This paper contributes to research on the historical mobilities knowledge. Recent scholarship emphasizes the transformative nature of mobility and seeks to acknowledge better the materiality of knowledge formation by engaging with the different types of carriers of knowledge. By focusing on a particular material mode of knowledge – maps – this presentation examines how the contents of maps – in addition to being expressions of their makers’ interests – are exemplary of the mobility and immobility of knowledge. Empirically this presentation is based on a case study of the nineteenth century mapping of Australian colonial territories in maps printed in Australia, Europe and North America. I examine how territorial knowledge was expressed on small-scale maps of the continent roughly from the 1840s to the 1870s by engaging with the case of British North Australia. This territory remained on the maps for several decades although the colony was actually revoked within less than a year of its establishment in 1846. The paper produces novel insights to the historical geographies of territorial knowledge by examining how it reached the hands of cartographers in different locations. My research is based on correspondence material, British legislative documents and manuscript and printed maps. I analyze the cartographic material in relation to legislative material in order to understand the significance of expressing territorial information through maps versus texts. The paper brings to the fore how maps could contest the territories that existed and highlights the relevance of the practices of copying as constitutive to the establishment of knowledge structures.

**Keywords:** history of cartography, Australia, the nineteenth century, Great Britain, history of knowledge

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**Artefacts of encounter: maps of colonial Burma at the Royal Geographical Society**

Assessing Indigenous contribution to colonial collections, such as the map collection at the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), poses challenges of approach and methodology. Western collecting and cataloguing conventions have traditionally obscured Indigenous presence in the archive, and the small number of maps that have been categorised as ‘native’ often show much more hybridity than might be assumed (having been co-produced by Europeans and Indigenous people during the process of colonial expansion, for example). Relational approaches to material culture suggest new ways of conceptualising these maps in terms of exchange and encounter. This paper will present as a case study a collection of maps from colonial Burma. Donated to the RGS in 1875, about half of the thirty-three manuscript maps are watercolour drawings on paper, and the other half are copied tracings in watercolour and pen on tracing paper.

**Keywords:** Indigeneity, cartography, collections, 19th century, Burma



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## **Becoming Architectures and Congregational Experiences in London's Nineteenth and Early Twentieth-Century Churches**

Recent geographical approaches to institutional spaces have begun to engage with anthropological debates about the nature of material things, suggesting that architecture and infrastructure should not be approached as static and completed forms, but should be considered 'becoming' material things that develop as their material characteristics change over time (Bennett, 2010; Ingold, 2006; Edensor, 2011; Thrift & Amin, 2002). Drawing on these ideas, this paper will explore the implications of considering the becoming material qualities of architectural spaces and what such approaches contribute to historical geographers' understandings of the relationships between institutional architecture and its users. Various geographers and historians have already shown that material approaches to institutional spaces can provide insights into users' everyday experiences of institutional spaces (Gilbert et al, 2015; Hamlett and Preston, 2013; Mangion, 2012). However, these discussions have predominantly focused on the initial process of designing these spaces, discussed intentional moments of redesign or reuse, or approached these spaces as unchanging material assemblages. Specifically discussing Wesleyan methodist chapels in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century London, this paper will consider the extent to which historical research can fully comprehend how the material nature of these institutional spaces change over time, before asking how and why material changes occurred and how these material alternations related to and effected the people who used these spaces. This paper will suggest that considering the changing material qualities of Wesleyan chapels provides unique insights into historical everyday congregational experiences of spiritual and mundane practices in religious institutional spaces.

**Keywords:** Religion, Church, Becoming, Materiality, London

**Ruth Slatter**

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**Metropolitan methodism: material culture and geographies of every historical congregational practices, 1851-1932**

Current geographical approaches to religion emphasise the importance of individuals' everyday engagements with religion (Della Dora, 2015). Such an approach is problematic for historical geographers who have limited access to sources about individuals' personal engagements with religion. Specifically considering the spatial design and material culture of metropolitan methodist practice between 1851 and 1932 and drawing on material religion approaches (meyer et al, 2010), this paper will explore how material things can help historical geographers contribute to these discussions. Furthermore, it will suggest one way in which material approaches can not only contribute to current geographies of religion but can also help develop these discussions. Over the past twenty years geographers of religion have emphasised the importance of acknowledging that religious groups generally consider their religious spaces to be inherently sacred (Kong, 2001; Holloway, 2011). While such approaches have led to more sophisticated approaches within the geography of religion, they have also often overshadowed analysis of the 'non-spiritual' aspects of religious life. This paper will suggest that historical geographies of religion have a specific ability to re-address this current imbalance. The specific examples it will discuss will suggest that all everyday congregational engagements with religion go beyond experiences and expression of 'faith' or 'spirituality' and are located within a broader network of social, economic and political activities.

**Keywords:**

Katarzyna Słomska

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**Is a perfect match possible? – choice of a basemap for a historical map.**

Cognitive studies in cartography allow to explore map users' perception and enable adjusting maps to their needs, preferences and cognitive abilities. In spite of long-standing existence of this research agenda, it is hard to find studies with a historical map, which is depicting reconstructed data, as a study material. This may seem unusual, because of the variety of maps which are investigated by cognitive cartographers. It is even more appealing, because of a wide scope of historical map users. The key feature in my paper will be a basemap of a historical map and its impact on the usability. I will present results of the empirical study conducted among the historians, where three variants of a basemap will be tested: georeferenced old maps, vectorized old maps or current data bases. Vector data acquired from an old map may seem to be the most adequate, because of the graphical and landscape continuity with the reconstructed historical data. The results of the study may be applied in the elaboration of paper maps or in the expanding field of historical geoportals.

Keywords: basemap, historical map, old map, cognitive cartography, empirical study

Michał Słomski

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**What did Dolsk look like at the turn of the 16th and 17th century? Problems and limitations of the reconstruction of an early modern small town plan.**

In the early modern period Dolsk was a small town belonging to the Poznań bishops, located in the former Poznań Voivodeship of the Polish Crown. It was possible to reconstruct a plan of Dolsk from the turn of 16th and 17th century by using a municipal records from the second half of the 16th century and from the first half of the 17th century on the basis of a city plan drawn up in 1794–1796. In my paper, I would like to discuss the problems in using written and cartographic sources I encountered during the preparation of this plan. In the end, I would like to consider whether reconstruction of a historical small town plan is useful. This issue is perplexing, especially in the case where the urban spatial layout, limited by natural conditions, has not developed significantly during the last two centuries and the industrial revolution has not caused significant changes in the urban tissue. Does this reconstruction add any new knowledge on the past? Is it useful for comparative studies? What does the specific stability say about urbanisation process?

Keywords: small town; historical town plan reconstruction; early modern period; urban studies

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### **Impact of medieval road construction on landscape transformation during the last 700 years in N Poland**

Here, we present a high-resolution reconstruction about how construction of the trade route ‘Via Marchonis’ has impacted on landscape evolution in Northern Poland for more than 700 years. This reconstruction employs annually laminated sediments from Lake Czechowskie. The trade route was one of the first main West-East connections in northern central Europe, became a key migration route during the Middle Ages in the territory of Pomerania and functions as a road until today. We established a novel high-resolution palaeoenvironmental reconstruction based on a pollen record at 5-year resolution combined with sub-annual resolving  $\mu$ -XRF element data and precise varve dating. That record reveals five periods with distinctly reduced land use activity. Historical data show a clear relationship between land use activity and periods of war and deployment through armed forces in this region. The strongest declines in anthropogenic pressure on the landscape occurred during periods of war and the subsequent decades of regeneration. Our results suggest that moving armed forces devastated the region and caused changes in sovereignty and population density, which in turn resulted in changes in regional vegetation and erosion processes in the lake’s catchment. Therefore, we conclude that the construction of Via Marchionis was an important factor for the development of the Pomeranian landscape since the 14th century.

**Keywords:** palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, varved sediment, landscape transformation

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### **The Types of Implementation of GIS into Research of Old Tourist Maps of Jizera Mountains**

In the recent years the use of geographic information systems (GIS) in research of old maps has expanded rapidly. The advantage of using of GIS in the modern research of history led to defining the new field of science called History GIS. It is possible to define a set of types of implementation of GIS into Research of the old maps. The most cited is using GIS on the way of digitalisation, storing and sharing their simple copies. Less used GIS capabilities are in the field of analysis of old map content. This way of implementation of GIS methods is more complex and allows better use of GIS tools. The Jizera mountains is cross border area in the north of the Czech Republic and southwest of Poland. We have collect, digitalised and analysed more than forty old tourist maps in the last three years of systematic research. The purpose of this survey was to thoroughly examine land use changes as well as changes of tourist infrastructure. Other parts of research were involved into analysis of map content precision and the dating of issues of old tourist maps. Part of exploring the maps was sharing scientific knowledge with support for web cartography.

**Keywords:** Old maps, GIS, Jizera Mountains

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### **The limits of go-between knowledge in Manuel Godinho de Erédia's 'Declaração de Malaca e Índia meridional com o Cathay'**

Manuel Godinho de Erédia was a mestiço cosmographer who worked in the Estado da Índia at the turn of the seventeenth-century. Erédia was the son of a Portuguese father and a Malay mother, and his geographical works reflect both his mixed heritage and Jesuit education, drawing on classical Western geography, modern Portuguese texts, and indigenous Malay knowledge. Erédia has attracted increasing academic attention. Recent scholars have labelled him as an archetypal early modern 'go-between' – a term that has proliferated in the historical literature on encounter and empire. This paper seeks to nuance this broad characterization, and to explore the limits of Erédia's 'hybridity'. While it is clear that Erédia's works attempted to balance multiple knowledge traditions, this paper will question the stability of this balance. To what extent did these divergent knowledge traditions amalgamate, if at all, to produce a cohesive whole? This paper will argue that the term 'go-between', while useful to an extent, ultimately masks the contradictions and challenges faced by Erédia as he tried, and only partially succeeded, to combine various geographical knowledge traditions. To do so, the paper will draw on Erédia's diverse geographical works, with a particular focus on the maps and text of his magnum opus, the *Declaração de Malaca e Índia meridional com o Cathay*. Through this re-reading of Erédia, this paper aims to shed light on the limits of, and not merely the opportunities of, crossing geographical knowledge boundaries in the early modern Portuguese empire.

**Keywords:** Erédia, Estado da Índia, go-betweens, geography, hybrid knowledge

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### **Polish experiences in the study of relict borders and borderlands landscape**

It was not until the 1980s that Polish political geography overcame the post-war crisis resulting from following the discredited German geopolitics as well as from administrative restrictions against development of this discipline in the communist period. Reactivated politico-geographical studies included researches of relict borders that have existed on Polish lands due to frequent border shifts. Some studies concerned also border landscape, relating both to historical and contemporary borders. The collapse of the communist system followed by normalization of relations between border communities and abolishment of absurd border restrictions greatly stimulated this type of studies. This paper presents the development of investigations on relict borders and border landscape in Poland, taking into consideration different approaches and methodology. Although the scientific output in this specific field is not particularly imposing yet (merely a few dozens of works), one can already notice diverse methodological approaches in different academic centres (Lodz, Wroclaw, Warsaw, Opole). Of great importance for dissemination of the research results is the 'Lodz' international conference of political geography organized for 18 years on a biennial basis as well as the 'Region&Regionalism' journal published by the Department of Political Geography at the University of Lodz.

**Keywords:** relict borders, borderland landscape



**Olga Solodyankina**

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**Image of the city, profession and age: 19th century-Moscow as a spatial medium of governesses and their pupils**

People of different professions, gender and age familiarize themselves with the city differently. The focus of the research is the spatial environment of the city available to a governess and her pupils. Based on the 'ego'-documents of the foreign governesses who worked in Moscow and memoirs of their former pupils, the routes of their movement across Moscow are reconstructed; their impressions of the city objects (streets, squares, parks, monasteries, temples, etc) are analyzed. As a woman, a governess had certain restrictions in the exploration of the city space. As a foreigner who had recently arrived to Russia, the governess noticed sharply how Moscow differed from the foreign cities habitual to her. As a governess by her occupation, she had strong restrictions regarding the time of exploration of the city and a professional angle of interest in the city objects. Children were guided by governesses and followed the routes that were prescribed by the desires of their parents or the logic of the educational process.

**Keywords:** image of the city, city routes

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### **The Economic Importance of Buckthorn (*Rhamnus petiolaris* Boiss) Production and Exports in Anatolia in the 19th Century**

This research sought to understand and discover the importance of the production and export of the buckthorn (*Rhamnus petiolaris* Boiss) in the economy of the Sanjak of Kayseri in the Central Anatolia in the 19th century. The fruit of buckthorn (*Rhamnus petiolaris* Boiss) was used as dyeing material and was widely cultivated in Anatolia in the 19th century. Kayseri region was famous for production of best quality buckthorn in large quantities because of suitable climatic and physical conditions for cultivation of the plant in Anatolia at that time. While a part of the produced buckthorn was sold in the country, most of it had been exported to various European countries, especially United Kingdom where the textile industry was developed. Important information obtained from the evaluation of written documents by visitors to Kayseri in the 19th century was used as secondary source of qualitative data in the research. The data of the production and export of the buckthorn were obtained from Ottoman archives of the 19th century and reports from the Great Britain consulate in the Ottoman state. According to the findings, the production of buckthorn played an important role in the economic sector of the Sanjak of Kayseri in 19th century. The production of buckthorn was exceeded 400 to 500 tons per year in some years. The income generated from the export of the product had substantial contribution in the economy of the area. In the 19th century, a commercial representative office was opened by United Kingdom in Kayseri for the import of this plant. This is a remarkable finding about the exports of the buckthorn to United Kingdom in the 19th century.

**Keywords:** Buckthorn, the Sanjak of Kayseri, Kayseri, Anatolia, Turkey

### **The GB Historical GIS Administrative Unit Ontology: recent developments**

The GB Historical GIS Administrative Unit Ontology was begun in 2002 for use both as an archival name authority, identifying the territorial entities which created most archival documents, and as a framework for a large collection of over 20 million statistical data values, each linked to a reporting area defined in the ontology. It underlies the web site 'A Vision of Britain through Time'. It was internationalised in 2006-8 by the QVIZ project. The main focus remains Britain but the AUO seems to be unique globally through its combination of size, currently 87,573 entities and 268,193 relationships, and all information being linked to 'authorities', generally legal documents and government reports. This paper focuses on developments in the last five years. Firstly, the addition in 2014-15 of all countries of the world, and the modelling of colonial and neo-colonial relationships. Secondly, enhancements to the very detailed geography of British Poor Law Unions and Registration Districts, the two geographies being largely but not completely coincident, requiring us to identify cases where Unions and Districts of the same name had different boundaries. Thirdly, work to create a linked data API to access the AUO, which is greatly complicated by the large and extensible typology of units, necessitated by our need not to classifying units ourselves but to record their diverse legally-defined statuses. Another issue has been whether the copyright permissions we have enabling us to publish information from existing reference works in a web site also cover a linked data API.

Keywords:

## Humphrey Southall

Keynote Speaker

### Spaces, places, features and units: Web-enabling historical geography

Bio: Professor Humphrey Southall graduated from Cambridge University in 1976, and obtained his PhD from there in 1984. His research originally focused on the origins of the north-south divide within Britain, investigating the detailed geography of unemployment before 1914 using statistics from trade unions as well as census data and the poor law system. These statistics were for many different reporting geographies, and the need to bring them together led to his leading the development of the Great Britain Historical GIS, and the Vision of Britain web site based on it. That in turn led to an interest in alternative information architectures for historical geography, including geospatial ontologies and semantic gazetteers.

Selected publications:

"The Origins of the Depressed Areas: Unemployment, Growth, and Regional Economic Structure in Britain before 1914", *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, vol. 41 (1988): 236-258

"Agitate! Agitate! Organise!: Political travellers and the construction of a national politics, 1839-1880", *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, NS, vol. 21 (1996): 177-193

"Rebuilding the Great Britain Historical GIS", *Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History*, Part 1, vol. 44 (3): 149-159 (2011); Part 2, vol. 45 (3): 119-134 (2012); Part 3, vol. 47 (1): 31-44 (2014)

*Placing Names: Enriching and integrating gazetteers*, with M.L. Berman, R. Mostern, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2016

**Luisa Spagnoli**

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### **The ‘intentions’ of the Picturesque Journey: from measurement to view painting**

This paper aims to highlight two modes of journey, which overlap and intertwine. On the one hand, I will investigate the journey perceived through the evolution of figurative standards which, starting from the Modern Age, begin to proliferate all over Europe, generating essentially two ways of portraying reality under a large-scale perspective: the map and view painting. Despite their obvious differences (the map, being scientific and analytic; view painting, being pictorial and evocative), there has been a powerful attraction between the two. Only during the 18th century shall a clear separation between these two ways of portraying places gradually emerge. Nevertheless, in the picturesque journey the two genres (topographic language, revolving around measurement, and view painting, linked to painting) continue to merge into each other, in an attempt to enhance the perfect symbiosis between nature and antique. On the other hand, particular emphasis will be given to the picturesque journey, where narration, maps, and view painting convey its ‘intentions’, and are used to improve one’s judgement of things, objects and places. The picturesque traveller intends to do only one thing: to faithfully and precisely portray the world. The drawings (maps and views), which prove the absence of any fantastic element, ensure the veracity and precision of the relation, thus acquiring clear documentary value. Based on these assumptions, my paper will focus on some of the travels made in Europe between the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, since they are representative of the intentions of the picturesque.

**Keywords:** Travel, cartography, view painting

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### **The Coastal Resort Town as a Counterculture of Modernity**

The seaside resort commands a unique place in British cultural memory. The former resort Whitley Bay, on the North-East coast of England, has been characterised by features typical to towns of its type: long sandy beaches, the rise of popular entertainments promising mild dissipation, and a subsequent decline accompanying the rise of affordable foreign holidays. Looking at accounts of the town from the early twentieth century, this paper traces the development of Whitley Bay from a semi-rural idyll to a resort popular with the local working-class labour force. While the coast was typically described by visitors as other to their everyday lives – characterised as natural and leisured in contrast to the modernity and labour which distinguished their urbane existence – as time went on the town increasingly became the location of the overstimulation provided by the funfair and associated phantasmagorical spectacles. If the early history of the resort witnessed a gentile preoccupation with the sea as a healthy retreat and a wild spectacle of nature, with the rise of mass leisure the logic of the automation and bustle of modern industrial labour came to the fore. As leisure became democratised, however, the popular entertainment forms which filled Whitley Bay were continuously haunted by an excess which was doubled: both the sea and the holiday-maker as a mass were perceived as threatening forces of nature which needed to be controlled.

**Keywords:** Resorts; Coasts; Leisure; Sea

**Anna Maria Stagno**

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**Shared mountains: a multidisciplinary approach for the study of the historical forms of land appropriation (Basque country XII-XX c.)**

The paper aims at discuss on the multidisciplinary approach necessary to address the study of commons and will reflect on the possibilities that a geographic-historical perspective could offer to their study. Examining the some case studies from southern Europe, the paper will show how the combination of geographical, historical and archaeological methods allow to analyse the relationships between the practices of environmental resources management and the social and jurisdictional issues related to them. During the Ancient Regime (and also later), rights use on commons were certified through its use and its consequent testimonial transcription. This relationship suggests that it is possible to identify the material evidence of the claim of rights and of the appropriation of the commons, which often caused jurisdictional conflicts. The analytical characterization of the environmental resources and their management practices could shed light to the relationships between lands of individual possession and the areas of collective use. These lands formed a single system in the local strategies for management of agro-forestry-pastoral resources, whose comprehensive analysis is sometimes neglected by the archaeological, geographical and historical research. From a broader perspective, conflicts over collective resources could be a sign (and could be understood within) of biggest changes related to the organization of settlements and their production spaces, and overall, the population dynamics. The paper is grounded on the results of a multidisciplinary study project devoted to the archaeology of commons (ARCHImede - Archaeology of Commons: Cultural Heritage and Material Evidence of a Disappearing Europe).

**Keywords:** commons, topography, diachrony, archaeology, historical geography

## Sierra Standish

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### **Bringing California to Chile: The Travels of Agricultural Science in the 1965-1978 University of Chile-University of California Convenio**

Between 1965 and 1978, the University of Chile and the University of California participated in an interdisciplinary exchange termed the ‘Convenio.’ Following closely after the Cuban Revolution, and funded by the Ford Foundation, the Convenio emerged out of U.S. efforts to contain communism in Latin America by solidifying economic ties to the region. The exchange facilitated graduate education for Chilean students and teaching and research opportunities for California faculty. The most celebrated outcome is the dramatic growth of Chile’s agriculture, particularly its fruit export industry, between the 1970s and 1990s. ‘Bringing California to Chile’ examines the pathways of agricultural science within the Convenio relationship. Current historiography on the U.S.-Chile relationship identifies the cultural and economic influence brought to bear in the late twentieth century upon Chilean forests and agricultural fields. This paper aims to track how this influence traveled alongside, and intertwined with, Americanized agricultural science. Some theorists of cultural imperialism suggest that science develops in a specific locale and then imposes its particularities when practiced in a new place. With an eye for these particularities, this investigation scrutinizes two (out of potentially many) pathways of agricultural science within the Convenio relationship: the library development program and the introduction and implementation of agricultural techniques. Grounded in the Convenio’s reports and documentation, this essay finds that elements of California’s agricultural science did indeed take hold in Chile, often unfolding in ways that eluded articulation by the scientists operating there.

**Keywords:** History of Science, Academic Exchange, Agricultural History, Transnational History, Cultural Imperialism



**Robert Cristian Stoiculescu**  
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### **Planning marginality: beyond the egalitarian discourse in socialist Romania**

Were deliberative socialist state policies instrumental in producing urban marginality? Are present spatial concentrations of residential inequalities a reflection of inappropriate planning of land supply and housing? In view of these questions, our research developed on the conscious planning practices of the ruling Communist Party towards the end of the socialist period that produced disadvantaged neighbourhoods throughout Romania. Out of the historical matrix of elements explaining marginality (e.g. housing, employment, human capital), we extracted per this study archive data related to housing policies. The case of urban neighbourhoods where most residents are lacking adequate housing is scattered across many Romanian urban settlement, regardless their scale, including small, medium and large cities. Our findings indicate that state housing policies were in fact purposely designed to create concentrations of poor quality blocks of flats in historically disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Archive data research offered an insight into the political debate that steered housing models based on cheap construction materials alongside the poor connection to utility services. The aim of this planning model was to end the housing crisis by constructing more and at lower costs. In this research we used recently declassified information from the Central Committee of the Communist Party archive files. Our main case study is centred on Ferentari neighbourhood, a result of the planned assemblage of poverty and destitution within the urban geography of Bucharest.

**Keywords:** urban marginality, housing policies, planned assemblage

## Vladimir Streletskiy

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### Historical Background of Cultural Regionalism and Regional Identity in Russia

Historical background of cultural regionalism and regional identity patterns in Russia is discussed. Cultural regionalism is a historically rooted phenomenon for Russia; its study has a long-standing scientific tradition. But, nevertheless, to be compared with other countries, nations and cultures, various regional identity patterns are in some cases overlapped in Russia by national and ethnic identity patterns. Some authors (Smirnyagin, 1999, et al.) argue that the Russian culture is, in a certain sense, 'a-spatial' (that implies the absence of significant regional cultural contrasts within the space of Russian ethnic settlement structure and, as a result, weak point of local patriotism). This concept has its 'pro' and 'contra'. On the one hand, some arguments in favour of the 'a-spatiality concept' are predominance of all-Russian cultural features on a huge territory of the ethnic mega-core of the country and its relatively small variability among Russian cultural regions. In comparison to other cultural realms, the distance between contrast cultural regions in Russia is very long; the vast and relatively homogeneous cultural areas in Russia could exceed, sometimes, the aggregate surface of several European countries with the striking different cultural patterns. But on the other hand, the historical experience of development of cultural regionalism in European part of Russia contradicts to the hypothesis of 'a-spatiality' of Russian culture. The cultural originality of historical Russian lands, emerged still in Medieval times, is a real and strong precondition of Russian regionalism. Spatially changeable patterns of the role of traditions are found to shape the contemporary regional identities of Russians. In the author's view, the real phenomenon interpreted sometimes as 'a-spatiality' is not a 'genetic', ancestral, inherited feature of Russian culture. It is rather one of results of deformation of traditional rural culture during the Soviet period. The basic factors determining cultural regionalism development patterns in Russia have to be mentioned: 1) the crucial role of the inherited cultural-geographical distinctions within the historical core of European part of Russia; the long-distance transfer of people and their cultural traits from historical core in Eastern Europe into Northern Asia; cultural borrowings from the aboriginal populations; the continuing cultural interchange between the ethnic mega-core of the country and the ethnic peripheries; drastic social transformations during the Soviet period and their impact on erosion of local consciousness and regional identity patterns.

**Keywords:** Cultural Regionalism; Regional Identity; Russia; Historical Cultural Regions; Ethnic Settlement Patterns; Historical Migrations

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### **The historic border area, as the modern periphery. The Case of Western and Central Galicia (Poland)**

The persistence of historical boundaries in contemporary social and economic structures was often taken up in scientific deliberations. The theme will be the areas of Galicia's borderland as a political entity that retains great political independence from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The analysis will focus on differentiated development of the society. Historical and contemporary border areas will be analyzed basing on statistical and cartographic data and analysis using SAS tools and GIS. The research area was limited to the contemporary Polish territories under Austrian rule: Western and Central Galicia. The research was carried out at the lowest level of administrative division - localities and modern municipalities.

**Keywords:** border areas, relict borders, GIS, Poland

## Catherine Sumnall

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### **Midwives, migrants and missing fathers: absent mobilities in the archive**

This paper explores the disconnect between vital records and personal mobility, exploring especially the movements of people associated with births outside marriage. It focuses on the Gurk Valley, in Carinthia, Austria's most southerly state, where the overwhelming majority of births were illegitimate during the period 1868 to 1914. Births, marriages and deaths were captured in diverse ways in nineteenth-century Austria. The primary source of civil registration was the parish register, where baptisms and burials were recorded. But people moved, between employments, between households, between parishes, and between partners. The ways in which such movements are captured in vital registration gives us insight into the social position of those involved in births outside marriage, the judgments made on their moral propriety (or otherwise), and in particular, the capacity of the parish register archive to capture a movement into a 'modern' demographic regime.

Keywords: illegitimacy service Austria

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**The impact of migration on urbanization in Japan in the early 20th century: using data from a temporary residence in Gamo Village in Aichi Prefecture, Central Japan**

There was rapid industrialization and urbanization in Japan in the early 20th century, with vast numbers of people migrating from mountain villages to urban areas. In the 1920s, Japan saw a decline in the fertility rate, which was attributed to urbanization. This paper aims to discuss the relationship among migration, urbanization, and the decline in fertility rate in Japan in the early 20th century, using data from a temporary residence in Gamo Village, called *kiryu-todoke* in Japanese. *Kiryu-todoke* records include much significant data, such as migrants' destinations, dates of arrival at the destination, and personal information about them. By gathering and analyzing the data, I found that most migrants from Gamo Village migrated to major cities or areas neighboring Gamo Village. The geographic spread may be because the spinning industry was rapidly developing in Aichi Prefecture, to which Gamo Village belonged. I also found that almost all the migrants from mountain villages were very young and that many of them were unmarried female teenagers. They had left their homes to work at silk mills in a neighboring town. They preferred to stay in the mill dormitories although they did not expect to live there permanently. This increase in the number of younger female migrants may have resulted in a rise in the age of marriage and a decline in the birthrate.

**Keywords:** migration, urbanization, Japan, early 20th century

## Petra Svatek

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### **Atlantis and Tartessos': The historical geographer Albert Herrmann and his controversial research practice**

Albert Herrmann (1886-1945) was a professor for Historical Geography at the Frederick William University of Berlin (Germany). His researches focused on the ancient geography of the mediterranean region, especially on the location of the ancient places Atlantis and Tartessos. This lecture will address his research practice taking particular account of his methodologies of data collection and evaluation and his research networks and will ask the question why his researches were controversial discussed by other scientists. A look at his researches shows that the methodologies of data collection and evaluation were based on on-site mapping during field researches in northern Africa combined with literature studies in different libraries and archives. But what sort of literature was this and what knowledge could be derived from it? Furthermore Herrmann established a correspondence network with other scientists. Networks extending across national borders could be identified. For example he cooperated with Pere Bosch i Gimpera (Barcelona), Sir Marc Aurel Stein (Oxford), Eugen Oberhummer (Vienna) and Edgar Martini (Praha). The trips were partially funded by the German Ministry for Science, Arts and Education. But the Emergency Association of German Science hesitated to give Herrmann money, because his research results were criticised as uncritical and marvellous speculations. In contrast to many other archaeologist and historians he located Atlantis and Tartessos near Chott el Djerid in today's Tunisia. The international state of research at that time and Herrmann's controversial field researches and data interpretations will be presented during this lecture.

Keywords: Albert Herrmann, Atlantis, Tartessos, Northern Africa, Ancient Geography

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**“Are we doomed to live a lifetime in soot and smoke?” – everyday life in a polluted environment of socialist Krakow**

The process of rapid industrialization of cities in 19th and 20th century redefined the notion of pollution. It became something derived from technology (not nature) and smoke became one of the deadliest health threats in the industrialized cities. But how exactly did the perception of public cleanness and dirt change in a Central European city after World War II? How were these notions perceived by authorities and ordinary citizens and were there any tensions between these two groups when it came to everyday life? In this paper, I will try to answer these questions with the results of our analysis of official and private documents.

**Keywords:** socialist city, Krakow, everyday life, pollution, industrialisation

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### **A. Henry Savage Landor's depiction of landscape in Obihiro, Hokkaido, Japan in 1890**

This paper explores one particular landscape painting drawn at Obihiro, Hokkaido, Japan in 1890, by Arnold Henry Savage Landor (1865-1924), a Florence-born Englishman, who was educated as a painter in Paris. One of the aims of Landor's visit to Hokkaido was to meet the 'aborigines' of Yezo (Hokkaido) called Ainu. Landor's travel book on Japan mainly focused on Hokkaido; it was entitled *Alone with the Hairy Ainu*, and was published by John Murray in 1893. On 15 August 1890, when Landor reached Obihiro, in the inland central wild area, he met English speaking young Japanese settlers, Mr and Mrs Watanabe and stayed there for three days. Mr and Mrs Watanabe were well educated by English missionaries at Tokyo and Yokohama, and they joined an agricultural group named Banseisha which was pioneering in the Tokachi area in 1883. Landor painted a watercolour of the Watanabe's house, which he donated to the couple. This painting has been kept by the Watanabe family, and was registered as Cultural Heritage by Obihiro City in 1983; it is now exhibited at Obihiro Centennial City Museum. Landor observed Watanabe's relationship with the Ainu, stating that 'At first they had a great deal of trouble with the natives, but now they are loved by all.' This paper also examines Mr and Mrs Watanabe's diary as evidence of Japanese settler's views. This paper concludes by examining three different visions of perspectives mediated in this landscape painting of houses: Landor's outsider's romantic view, Watanabe's Japanese practical view and the Ainu's indigenous knowledge.

**Keywords:** A. Henry Savage Landor (1865-1924), Hokkaido (Japan), travel writing, landscape painting



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**Vineyards, olives and figs: reconstructing a 19th century mediterranean Dalmatian landscape using the Franciscan cadastre**

The early nineteenth-century Austrian Empire desired detailed, precise topographical maps for military purposes. Moreover Francis I (Emperor of Austria 1804-1835) also identified the need to implement a universal, equal and stable land tax system. Following detailed land surveys, each land plot was graphically presented on a cadastral map. This scientifically based and methodologically well prepared endeavour produced the so called Franciscan cadastre which, among other, included a detailed inventory and classification of land plots according to their land use. This paper will use these cadastral maps as a source for reconstructing the early nineteenth-century landscape of Zlarin island in Dalmatia (Croatia) which was surveyed between 1822 and 1838. It will emphasise the possibility of combining these rich, historical sources with modern technology such as GIS to exploring landscape change. In addition, it will make use of oral histories, other historical records and field survey in order to analyse how and why this island which was once dominated by agriculture became one dominated by woodland.

**Keywords:** Franciscan cadastre, landscape change, Dalmatia, GIS, woodlands

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**Living with Grandma Clymo's teapot: historical geographies of objects, exchange and feeling.**

I am the custodian of a teapot originally belonging to my grandmother. It holds the traces of her life: newspaper clipping, hairnet, stray button, collar stud, photo, medication. It was packed away on her death, and left alone until 2015 when I took it from storage, and started to live with it, occasionally sorting through the contents within. In January 2018 I will lend this teapot to a colleague in the Cultural and Historical Geography Research Group at the University of Exeter, and receive another object in return. We will both work with these objects through a creative process that the group designs. In this collective project we are exploring the different ways in which we bring our varied methodological approaches to work with the objects that come into our lives, to allow meanings and connections to unfold. This paper will present the process of exchange and making sense that emerges through this collaborative project, introducing the creative methodologies we put in place, and the difference these make to the objects exchanged. I will interrogate the way in which this process based research works within my own practice of biographical story telling; how I attend to the forces that are entangled with the objects; what role archives play in my sense making; and how we collectively consider the objects as evocative provocations (following Turkle, 2011). The paper will examine the difference that collegiate exchange makes as I live, as a historical geographer, with Grandma Clymo's teapot at the close of the project.

Keywords: material culture; objects; creative; archives; methodology

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### **The paper trail of the Pan-European Union: the mobile historical geographies of ‘trophy archives’**

Although historical geographers have in recent years re-engaged with the various geographies of the archive, the most prosaic interpretation of all – namely, the changes of location of archives over time – has been approached only tangentially. I address this form of archival mobility through a study of perhaps the most dramatic way in which it is manifested: that of the ‘trophy archive’, captured and removed without consent, often as spoils of war. My case study is the archive of the Vienna headquarters of the Pan-European Union (PEU), which was removed in this manner twice: first in 1938 by Nazi Germany, and then in 1945 by the Soviet Union; today it remains in Moscow, one of the so-called ‘last prisoners of World War II’. I investigate this story, asking how and why the PEU archive was stolen and re-stolen, and the conditions under which it may in the future be restituted. This form of archival mobility poses obvious questions about access for researchers. However, it also raises a further set of more theoretical implications about how we read such archival mobility. First, how the stories we extract from the archive-as-source relate to the story of the archive-as-subject. In the case of the PEU archive, its mobility is both a consequence of and curiously reflects the transnationalism of its contents. And second, how this mobility affords an unusually explicit glimpse into the power configurations that silently suffuse all archival records, and the violence with which this power operates.

Keywords: archive, historical geography, mobility, europe

**Vittorio Tigrino**

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**The nature of coastal landscape: local communities, central power and the description of ligurian seashore (Italy, XVIII c.)**

The paper is intended to investigate the geographical and topographical representations of a particular mediterranean landscape – Ligurian coasts and beaches, in northern Italy – during the last century of old regime, to discuss the historical relationship between environmental and socio-political and the history of cartography, focusing on different kind of sources (documentary sources, cartography, painting...). In particular, paper analyzes the relationship between institutional and administrative interventions regarding control and regulation of coasts and beaches, putting in relationship the political and military representation of the coasts, and that regarding disputes on local uses of the resources - fishing, hunting, use of materials, control of river mouths. The different kind of sources produced during these interventions - statistical, administrative, juridical – has been often characterized by an important cartographical output - produced by different ‘experts’: engineers, cartographers, local experts... The aristocratic government of Republic of Genoa (the ‘seaside state’ that control most of the Ligurian sea coasts) and local communities both promoted different forms of description of the same landscape, to describe a particularly heterogeneous and complex ‘region’, politically, geographically and environmentally speaking, that has been for a long time studied just for important commercial role that Genoa had in the mediterranean trading history.

**Keywords:** history of cartography; microhistory; environmental history; coastal landscape.

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**An environmental Dutch disease in the rainforest. Can spatial patterns of biodiversity be explained by colonial landscape management and agriculture?**

The Guyana shield is an area of, comparatively, high endemism within the hyper-diverse Amazonian forest. Analysing recently published checklists of vascular plants reveals spatial variations in some indicators of biodiversity that are not easily explained by spatial and temporal variations in climate and geodiversity. Indeed, there are significantly higher levels of endemism in French Guiana and Western Guyana than in the core of the shield, i.e. in Suriname and Coastal and Eastern Guyana, the former Dutch colonies. Different and more or less extensive agricultural practices and landscape management, including drainage of wetlands, seem to explain some of the spatial patterns of biodiversity indicators across the Guyana shield. In the 18th and 19th centuries, French geographers and colonial administrators complained about the poor development of French Guiana, comparing it to Dutch Guyana, described as a flourishing garden thanks to the drainage of wetlands. Both their ambitious projects to drain Guiana wetlands following the Dutch model and later attempts to enhance the colony's development failed. Discussing the explanatory value of physical diversity, large-scale gradients in floristic composition and patterns of physiognomical heterogeneity, this paper will analyse to what extent different and more or less extensive ways of landscape management, agricultural practices, introduction of species and patterns of settlement within the forest, reconstructed by using archival and other historical material, explain some regional patterns of floristic composition of, apparently, intact tropical rainforests. The spatial patterns of some biodiversity indicators are due to the history of landuse and settlement.

**Keywords:** endemism, species richness, drainage of wetlands, colonial settlement, rainforest.

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**“Little is known of the interior”: Historical cartography and Indigenous Rights, the case of the Métis of the Île-à-la Crosse region, Saskatchewan, Canada**

Although 19th and 20th century surveyors and map-makers of northern Canada had no such intentions, and are accused of being harsh perpetrators of a violent colonial agency, the mapping records they created can now serve the present-day cause of Aboriginal rights. Rather than assert a priori that maps, cartography, or even geometry are elements of an oppressive colonial process, a compilation of surveying and mapping activities can become an integral line of evidence concerning the adjudication of Métis Nation claims to constitutional rights. For the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, the Constitution Act, 1982 recognized and affirmed existing Aboriginal rights, however, what these rights mean, has largely been left to the courts to determine. The judicial recognition of Aboriginal rights has become one successful means to defy and to deal with the legacy of colonialism. The Métis, one of the three constitutionally recognized Aboriginal peoples of Canada, are not simply a mixed-race offspring (Europeans and First Nations), but a New People that emerged out of the economic and demographic requirements of the mercantile fur trade. When necessary historically, they asserted, by political and military means, a distinctiveness. In the case of the Métis, their Aboriginal rights, as expression of activities that are integral to their way of life, are benchmarked by the date of effective control test. The Northern Village of Île-à-la-Crosse is situated on the shoreline of Lac Île-à-la-Crosse (55° 28' 33' N, 107° 55' 3' W; 55.475755, -107.91748), as a Métis community that developed around the Hudson's Bay Company headquarters for the English River District, will serve as a regional case study to demonstrate how cartographic records can provide inferences about the date of effective control. By surveying key published and unpublished records, this paper will demonstrate how the sources, techniques and analysis of the sub-field of historical cartography can provide scholarly expertise concerning the recognition of Aboriginal rights of the Métis Nation.

Keywords: to be determined

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**“As possessors of the soil”: Towards a Historical Geography of the Métis Nation in Canada**

By testing certain ideas about the Métis, one of the constitutionally recognized Aboriginal peoples of Canada, through a brief examination of geographical representations and archival data, this paper will indicate the relevance of historical geography to an understanding of the Historical Métis Nation. Much of the existing research concerning the Métis has attempted to address ‘Who are the Métis?’ (the being and becoming Métis ethnogenesis proposition), few academics systematically address the question: ‘Where were the Métis?’ Present day curiosity concerning the boundaries of the Historical Métis Nation is fundamentally a problem in search of a geographical solution. The proposition that a nation is a noticeable aggregation of people with concomitantly developed social relations of production exhibiting a territorial expression with discernable spatial relations is perhaps both an outdated and a novel approach. (But clearly this framework contrasts with social constructs that privilege individual identity claims.) Nonetheless such a potential geographical framework has a relevance to the present-day Métis rights agenda. An understanding of the Métis Nation for the purpose of the recognition of constitutional rights, requires not simply the identification of ‘practices, customs and traditions’ for legal purposes and rights recognition, but also, recognizing that economic structures reflected environmental and spatial opportunities/constraints. This paper argues that historical geography with some economic history, informed by a bit of political economy, provides important foundations for understanding the development of Métis Nation overtime.

Keywords: -----

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**Analyzing on 'Showa' nostalgic landscapes at Bungo-Takada shopping streets, Oita prefecture, Japan**

This study aims to make clear the structure and meanings of 'Showa' nostalgic landscapes at Bungo-Takada shopping streets, Oita prefecture, Japan. The Showa period, which started from 1925 and ended at 1989, have been memorized nostalgically in Japanese minds. Showa period is exciting and happier times, because almost of Japanese were able to have more positive perspective in the future. Bungo-Takada city have nostalgic landscape at their shopping streets. When people see the landscape of Bungo-Takada shopping streets, they are able to remember more active and positive themselves in their youth. This study aims to analyze what are the elements of landscapes make Japanese retrospect their own memories nostalgically.

**Keywords:** Showa nostalgia, landscape, shopping streets, Bungo-takada city, Japan



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**Estate maps of Bohemia – a unique source of information on the landscape and society in the pre-industrial period**

Studies of the European pre-industrial landscape are – due to numerous difficulties – relatively rare. A research into early-modern texts and cartographic sources, as well as a field research, have to rely heavily on interdisciplinary approaches. In this respect, estate maps, particularly those from the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries, are unique and – so far – underestimated sources. This paper presents estate maps and their potential in the current historical geography. Estate maps are maps of smaller territorial units, created thanks to an initiative of important individuals – estate owners – with the intention to record and present the properties owned by the nobility. The artistry and technology of these maps also informs us about the level of development of the given society. Using several Bohemian estate maps as examples, this paper will attempt to answer these crucial questions: What is the character of estate maps and how do they differ from printed or large-scale topographical maps? Where can they be found? What information do they contain? How to approach their selection and processing? How exactly can they be used? Finally, Bohemian estate maps will be compared with other maps – both Czech and foreign – and their usefulness for the study of the 18th and 19th centuries will be assessed, particularly focusing on the landscape before the outset of industrialisation.

**Keywords:** estate maps, Bohemia, early modern history, pre-industrial landscape

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### **The memorial space and ‘home’: the landscapes in the battlefield of Okinawa, Japan**

Over 200,000 people including soldiers and local ordinary residents were dead in the Battle of Okinawa from the April through the June in 1945. After the battle, people built a lot of war memorials for the dead in the battlefield. In the process of the building, various stones were brought from each prefectures for the making the landscape of ‘home’. For example, the peace memorial park in the south part of Okinawa island is a showcase of the creation of ‘home’. all prefectures except in Okinawa prefecture competed to build war monuments for each dead, which were not made by stones near the area but by each prefectural stones far away from the park. And some monuments had unique shapes showing symbols of the prefectures. The competition of the representation of ‘home’ in Okinawa was criticized by some intellectuals, but the relocation of stones and ‘home’ was not finished through the 1960’s, and the monument which the South Korea built for Korean dead in the park in 1975 was also made by the stones from the overseas. These representations of ‘home’ by the local materials played important roles in the creation of corrective memories for the war and the dead in Okinawa.

Keywords: war memorial, material, home, the Battle of Okinawa

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### **The Reality of Fiction, and the Fiction of Reality: Imagined Geographies of a Modern Landscape in Zsigmond Móricz's Novel *Relatives***

The ecocritical approach encourages scholars to explore historical geographies of socio-natural transformations. To interpret the visions of a modern landscape, this paper analyses Zsigmond Móricz's novel *Relatives* written in 1932. Móricz is one of the most famous Hungarian socialist realist writers and publicists, and his fictional writings were inspired by the social and political debates of the time. The locale of this novel is a fictional town in the Great Hungarian Plain that embodies a social critique of the realities of capitalist, post-Trianon Hungary. The plot follows the story of a newly appointed ambitious attorney of the town, who becomes increasingly bogged down in corruption and his family relations. As he becomes trapped in his situation, which leads to his suicide at the end of the novel, he envisions ways of modernising the landscape of the countryside through the afforestation of barren hill-sides, the reclaiming of the saline lands of the Hortobágy, and the centralisation of scattered farms. Though these kinds of plans were discussed widely in the time of Móricz, they were only realised on a large scale in the state-socialism of the 1950s, fuelled by communist plans for the transformations of nature and society. The interpretation of the imagined geographies in the novel and their socio-natural context shed light on the continuities of modernising visions in twentieth-century Hungary. An ecocritical analysis of this Hungarian novel also offers new insights into the ethics of control and power in the modernisation of landscapes from a global political ecology perspective.

**Keywords:** ecocriticism, literary geography, political ecology, twentieth-century, Hungary

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## **From Demanding to Promising Cultural Heritage**

Cultural heritage is perceived as an obstacle for the functions and investments required by the urban development and is regarded as a source of economic inconvenience. It is mostly difficult to attain the high budget conservation projects by the scarce public funds of a developing country. The economic resource generating capacity of the cultural heritage and its potential to strengthen social cohesion by enhancing the local identity and social memory are underutilized. Another misconception is to overlook the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Intangible heritage is usually not properly taken into account together with the tangible cultural heritage. Consequently, loss of the soul of the cultural space is unavoidable. Additionally, the top-down and isolated decision making processes excluding the local stakeholders inevitably solidify the demanding, abandoned and deteriorating situation of the cultural heritage. In this context, this research targets to map the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the Historic Peninsula of Istanbul, throughout the selected 5 Ottoman Commercial Inns which have been built in 15th-17th centuries. The traditional and the functional relations in those inns as well as the interconnectedness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage will be interpreted multi-dimensionally in order to generate new financial resources by the involvement of the local stakeholders.

**Keywords:** Istanbul, Cultural Heritage, Ottoman Commercial Inn

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### **Mapping the Toxic Home in Postwar North America**

The North American home was an integral symbol of the golden age of consumer-driven modernity in the postwar era. With the creation of suburban communities like Levittown, New York and Don Mills, Ontario, new homes were built offering families all the conveniences of the modern era. With these conveniences, however, came direct threats to the health of these families, rooted in commodity chains with toxic natural resources at their foundation. This paper will map these toxic substances from source to domestic use to highlight the different geographies of contamination along the domestic goods commodity chain. Focusing on asbestos, lead, and plastics, this paper will explore the postwar housing boom's impact on the health of resource workers and suburban families to highlight the fluidity and subtlety of environmental contamination and the ways the toxicity of natural resources changes according to the locality of exposure. In doing so, this paper will map the postwar home as a site of contamination and the legacies of environmental disease it caused in the process.

**Keywords:** Geographies of Health, Contamination, North America, Postwar Era

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### **Writing blue notes in the history march of spatial science: Revisiting the 1960 Lund symposium on problems in urban geography**

On August 15-19, 1960, following that years' IGU conference, Edgar Kant and Torsten Hägerstrand organized the Problems in Urban Geography Symposium in Lund, Sweden. The Seminar brought together the vanguard of geography's quantitative revolution (e.g. Berry, Morrill, Curry), their supervisors (Garrison, Harris, Ullman), the pioneers of regional science (Isard, Marble, Dacey) in extensive interaction with a previous generation of reputed European geographers (Chabot, Christaller, Dickinson, Kant) and the equally-pioneering geographers at Lund. Without doubt, this event wrote a significant movement in the march of geography's history. Quantitative 'spatial science' geography had just emerged from the countercultural fringe. The meeting contributed to a fusion of European and American geographical traditions in a profound Nordic 'truth spot' that helped forge a geographical praxis which helped overthrow the regionalist mainstream. In an ironic twist, exactly this spatial science praxis assembled in Lund became coded as 'mainstream Anglo-American positivist' geography in the discipline's historiography against which 'minor theories' are written. This paper provides a 'backstage' account of the event, enriching the event's official proceedings and reception with archival research in Europe and the USA, interviews with surviving participants and recently-surfaced audio recordings. This reveals an interstitial geography that provides an alternative account of what transpired in Lund where European actors, places and traditions play an important role in the genesis of spatial science. Although this might not add up to a minor theory of spatial science, the resulting account does posit some blue note warts at a crucial moment of geography's historiography.

**Keywords:** Spatial Science, Torsten Hägerstrand, quantitative revolution, history of geographical thought, Transnational history

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**Maps and navigation. On the use of maps during the early Dutch voyages to the East**

Maps were not just results of the voyages of discovery in early modern times, they were also starting points. Maps, in written and sketched, manuscript and printed form, were brought along on ships. From a modern perspective, these maps were in many ways ‘incorrect’, but that statement will not help us in understanding early modern uses of maps en route. This paper sets out to further this theme not only by looking at maps, but by reading about maps, in for example pilot guides, navigational instructions and travel texts. In this way the relations between geography, landscape, observation, dead reckoning, maps and cartography can be established. The focus in my talk will be on the first decades of Dutch voyages to the East Indies, from 1594 onwards, organized by the so-called ‘pre-companies’ and then by the United Dutch East India Company, established in 1602.

Keywords: history of cartography, maps, voyages of discovery, dutch east india company, travel

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### **The Institutions of Settler Capitalism: Post Offices and Land Offices in the Canadian Prairies, 1850-1900**

This paper is an interdisciplinary study that contributes to the analysis of Western Canada settlement by incorporating postal data, homesteads records and the historical railroad network into a Geographic Information System (GIS). For this project, I built a database based on information extracted from textual records, gazetteers, pamphlets and government documents. In this form, almost 1000 post offices and several land offices were georeferenced in GIS. In addition, I reconstructed the historical railroad expansion year by year to 1900 based on the actual railroad network. The location of post offices gives a more nuanced understanding of the evolution of the frontier of settlement. From a macro level analysis, it shows a pattern of occupied space year by year. From a micro level analysis, it shows with certain precision the formation of communities, villages and towns that emerged during the period. Moreover, spatial analyses that consider the distance of post offices, first to rivers and then to the railroad network, allow one to evaluate the importance of means of communications in the evolution of the frontier of settlement. Similarly, by analyzing updated homestead entries and cancellations data during the period, this paper found that farmers' failures were more frequent than the classical literature assumed, particularly after the 1890s, a period that scholars regarded as one of more stable settlement. The location of post offices helps to understand in a granular form the uneven development of regions and the emergence of small communities that later became nodes of an important railroad network.

**Keywords:** hgis economic\_history historical\_geography settlement Canada



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**Latin-America in the imago mundi of the Japanese from 1600 to 1868.**

There is a vast literature related to the Age of Discovery in the Americas and the meaning of this milestone from a European perspective. Nevertheless there is a lesser known research done about the discovery of the continent from an Asiatic perspective; Peter Duus (1997), Henry Frei (1984), Donald Keene (1969) and Katsumi MORI (1961) all of them position themselves in this current. This research examines the way the Japanese and Chinese used maps as means of appropriating a cultural landscape -a geographical imagination- in the discovery of the American continent. Particularly mention will focus in what is now --Latin-America-- a region which at the time was part of the Spanish Empire. The research sheds light on the re-evaluation through a geographical perspective of the historiographical debate in which the Edo Period in Japan (1600-1868) is seen as a time of Sakoku 鎖国 —a Closed Country—where the isolationist foreign policy of the shogunate did not permit outside contact. Through the review of primary sources, maps from the Kyoto University Museum —'Old Maps and Ethnological Materials' section—, particularly those of Mapa Mundi, is that a new research perspective appears. It also presents a contextualized geographical understanding of a period in history where modern geography as a science was not yet formally established and was the prelude to the debates in the institutionalization of a discipline.

**Keywords:** Japan and China, Maps, Cultural landscape, Geographical imagination, Latin-america

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### Un-farming Land, Cultivating Dominance: Jats in Northern India, 1990-2000's

Un-farming Land, Cultivating Dominance: Jats in Northern India, 1990-2000's Praveen Verma, PhD Scholar, Department of History, University of Delhi In the recent conundrum of Globalisation, India has witnessed how control over space has shifted from dominant caste/community to global corporation. This in turn has radically restructured the power dynamics of traditional communities in India. Historically, dominance of particular Caste in India has been embedded in their ownership over land. In this paper I have taken up the the case of dominant land owning agrarian caste/community, Jats in the north India (mainly Punjab and Haryana) to study how the processes of globalisation have brought challenges in social as well as spatial dominance of Jats. How they have restructured, redrawn and reinvented their dominance despite land being slipped away from their hand? How the earlier relation of power which was centred around land possession is being transformed through caste/Community dynamics in new emerging condition where Jats are moving away from land? While previous works have focused on the temporal shift and social manifestation of such global phenomena on rural communities in India, my work weaves together these apparently disjunctive forces and argues how spatial politics plays a key role in challenging the social cohesion and traditional norms/practices of a community. While, the paper is based on detailed ethnographic work of last four years, which includes interviews, participant observation, semi-formal conversations with the community members and various other actors, I also bring in my own disciplinary forte by including archival research. The paper interrogates the significance of the spatial capitalist development in post-1990's era in rural India and the complexities of asserting dominance and challenges to it.

Keywords: Space, Dominance, Caste, Identity, North India, Post-Colonial, Jats

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### **The poles in tropics: some aspects of growth poles intellectual reception in IBGE (Brazil)**

We aspire to elucidate the intellectual reception of the growth poles theory among Brazilian geographer of Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The theory arrives in Brazil due intellectual and technical exchange with France, represented by Michel Rochefort in IBGE, a geographer, one of mains Pierre George's disciples, who propose an interpretation of J.-R. Boudeville and F. Perroux thought. Perroux was an economist who proposed a new understanding of economic spaces, considering it as abstract, based in costs and no respecting national borders. Boudeville tries to give an explicit spatial sense to his theories, advocating a tripartite approach: (1) polarized regions, with a city in the center, dominating a portion of the countryside and other smaller cities; (2) homogenous regions, a coherent spatial portion with one or more low variation aspects; and (3) plan-region, an area instrumented for planning. Rochefort comes to Brazil in 1960's and trains a group of geographers including Pedro Geiger and Lysia Bernardes from IBGE, introducing urban, population and economic geography in relation to polarization problem. The industrialization and urbanization questions are viewed in a structural perspective which cities are the center of regions, in a hierarchical space, aiming the definition of cities' influential area. The result is IBGE's official reports, dividing Brazil into polarized and homogenous regions which will be the base for futures State's planning. Later, Esperidião Faissol tries to give a quantitative approach to the theory based on Brain Berry and John Cole works.

**Keywords:** IBGE, growth poles, Michel Rochefort, transnacional knowledge, Brazilian military dictatorship

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### **The surface of the oceans: From geophysical continuum to disciplinary barrier**

This paper will discuss the role the surface of the oceans has played in geophysical research in Bergen between 1870 and 1970. The main argument is that the surface went from being at the center of a geophysical continuum stretching from depths of the oceans to the sun and the stars, to a barrier between disciplines.

For meteorologist Henrik Mohn, warm and humid air from the ocean surface was what supplied fuel for cyclones, and during the Norwegian North Ocean Expedition (1876-1878) he designed an instrument to measure evaporation from the ocean surface. Four decades later, in his first publication as head of the new Geophysical Institute in Bergen in 1917, oceanographer Bjørn Helland-Hansen and his collaborator Fridtjof Nansen saw the temperature of the ocean surface as key to climate prediction. In 1922, the institute published meteorologist Ernst Calwage's unbroken temperature-curve from 1000 meters below the surface to 1000 meters into the atmosphere. The goal was to uncover how the ocean and the atmosphere interacted.

When Helland-Hansen as head of the International Association of Physical Oceanography organized the first large-scale international collaborative experiment in the late 1930s, the ocean surface was merely transportation for the research vessels – the disciplinary boundary stopped firmly below the surface. Similarly, in the wake of the Bergen School of meteorology, meteorologist Jack Bjerknes organized international weather balloon collaborations based on the premise that weather was what happened several kilometers above the surface. By the time his successor Carl Godske distanced himself from the Bergen School by studying weather in landscapes, the lower two meters above the ground, the ocean surface was outside the realm of the discipline: meteorology concerned itself with movements of the atmosphere. For physical oceanography, the ocean surface had shrunk from meters to millimeters, but its role was merely as the exterior when calculating the ocean's heat balance.

**Keywords:** History of geophysics, history of meteorology, history of oceanography, disciplinary boundaries, Bergen

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**The postwar British power station as rural Picturesque ornament.**

This paper will examine the aesthetics of the design and representation of the West Burton power station, which was built beside the River Trent in the English Midlands between 1958 and 1967. It will firstly consider the use of shaded concrete in the construction of the cooling towers and the arrangement of the station complex overall as attempts to 'naturalise' this modern, but otherwise alien, development along the meandering river, and within a flat, low lying, grass and wetland habitat. Secondly, the paper will examine local newspaper reports on the station's development to assess contemporary opinions on its appearance in the countryside. Finally, the paper will offer a reading of the artistic representations of West Burton found in journals like *The Architectural Review*, arguing that these were composed in a manner defined by a working awareness of the traditions and principles of eighteenth-century Picturesque theory, arranging the station's structures within its surrounding landscape features, almost as if to suggest that it had always been there.

**Keywords:** Postwar; power stations; rural; modernity; Picturesque

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### **Two Maps of Taiwan Kavalan in the middle of Qing Dynasty**

This paper analyzes two ancient Kavalan maps of Harvard Yenching Library and Tianli Library in Japan. This paper explores the relationship between the mapping of the map and the development process of the early Han Chinese into the Kavalan. At the same time, it reveals the feng shui meaning contained in the map and its special significance for the development of the Kavalan Plain in eastern Taiwan.

Keywords: Map, Kavalan, Feng Shui, expansion, Qing Dynasty

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**Going public: reviving and sustaining British polar histories**

If ‘traditional’ polar histories have focussed on foregrounding particular heroic figures, that does not mean that the many others involved in expeditions have been forgotten. Their names may be less prevalent in the public domain, but remembrance of them is often undertaken in local or familial contexts, by descendants or others who have an interest in sustaining or reviving particular histories. The relationship that is revealed between public history and such private remembrance is a complex and nuanced one. Using case-studies relating to the 1845 Franklin expedition, this paper will discuss the ways and places in which polar histories are marked today, particularly in relation to those that have been less visible within the historical record. It will, in particular, examine the remembrance of John Rae, whose part in discovering the fate of the expedition was overshadowed by the reports of cannibalism that he brought back with him. Rae’s reputation has recently been revived, partly through the efforts of those in his Orcadian homeland, where efforts are underway to restore his childhood home. Remembering in this way connects people across continents, reforges familial links and builds new senses of place today.

**Keywords:** Polar exploration; commemoration; public; private

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### **The Political Ecology of the Great Uprising of 1381**

Much is known about the Great Uprising of 1381 despite reliance on annals written by elites. Notwithstanding the appellation of ‘The Peasants Revolt’, not those involved were subsistence agriculturalists. It has often been sited within the ‘disastrous 14th century’ narrative that moves from the 1315 famine through the Black Death of the 1340s, the Jacquerie of 1358 to the war, schism and revolt from the 1370s to the century’s end. There has so far been little attempt to see the Great Uprising as a spatially bounded event, and that is what I sketch. The Uprising started in Fobbing in the lower Thames marshes and quickly spread to north Kent, with the aim of regime change: the Chancellor was seized and imprisoned at Rochester. The lower Thames, with its river and road traffic, was the part of England most open to continental influence. Land was mostly held by monastic institutions, often suzerain to a Burgundian mother house. The reclaimed marshes were highly productive of sheep for wool, meat and cheese. Industrialisation grew around shipbuilding, ships’ supplies, food processing and textiles for the London market. This was part of a revolutionary wave across Europe, across the dividing lines of the Hundred Years War and Western Schism; from Tuscany (1377), to southern France (1378), Paris (1382), Rouen (1382), and the Low Countries (1379 to 1382). The specific conditions of the Thames-side political ecology brought issues to a head in the area. During its repression the English monarchy acted to make ‘alien priories’ ‘denizen’.

**Keywords:** Great Uprising; Political Ecology; 1381



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### **Many Instruments, Two Travellers, One Outcome**

The paper compares two travellers who borrowed instruments from the Royal Geographical Society, London, in 1834. The first was Captain James Alexander, who was to investigate inland from Delagoa Bay in South East Africa. The second was Robert Schomburgk who was to explore up the Demerara and Correntyne rivers in British Guyana. Both were provided with a substantial quantity of expensive instruments in the 'Humboldtian' tradition. As it happened, out of hundreds of expeditions sponsored in this manner by the RGS over a century, these two represented the two extremes of competence at mobilising their instruments. Alexander wasted his opportunities while Schomburgk produced convincing reports of how he had taken measurements at every available juncture. However, the RGS could not afford to abandon the pretence that Alexander was a success. The paper traces the response of the RGS to the reports of these travellers, and investigates the presentation of both sets of results. It argues that the Society had strategies for dealing with incompetence so that the knowledge gained from these expeditions appeared comparable.

**Keywords:** Exploration, Instruments, 19th Century, Knowledge production

## **‘Delineations of the Town of Residence of HRH’ – the First Plan of Warsaw’s Spatial Development**

We know of two copies of the 1771 multi-sheet plan of Warsaw by Antoni Hiż and Hieronim Jędrzejowski—*Delineacya Miasta Rezydencyonalnego Iego K: Mci Warszawy Przedmiesciowy Cały Okolicy z wyrażeniem Rynków, Ulic, Kosciółow, Zamku, Pałacow za szczęśliwego panowania Nayia-sniejszego Stanisława Augusta Krola Polskiego pod Rządem Laski Wielkiej Koronney Stanisława Lubomirskiego marszałka wielkiego koronnego w roku MDCCLXXI udzielana* [Delineations of Warsaw, the Town of Residence of His Royal Highness, Suburban Plan of the Entire Area with the Following Marked: Market Squares, Streets, Churches, a Castle, Palaces; at the Time of the Blissful Reign of the Blessed Sire Stanisław August Poniatowski, the King of Poland, Governed by the Marshall’s Staff of Stanisław Lubomirski, the Grand Marshall of the Crown from the Year 1771] in the scale of ca 1:8214 (general plan) and ca 1:2200 (detailed plan). The first copy is held at the Room of Drawings at the Library of the Warsaw University, the second one at the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine in Kiev. The above source—despite numerous references and a chapter of the 1999 Historical Atlas of Warsaw devoted to it—has not yet been thoroughly researched. The Kiev copy, so far almost completely unknown, is of particular interest; comparing it to the material held in Warsaw shall contribute to filling a yawning gap in research on spatial development of Warsaw in the second half of the 18th century. The copy was discovered in 1995 by Wiesława Werner and Jerzy Ostrowski amidst the holdings—uncatalogued at the time—of the Central Scientific Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev (today the National Library of Ukraine). The discovery was recorded in *Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny* (Polish Cartographical Review) in the form of a short note penned by the authors of this invaluable finding. The lecture aims at presenting the possibilities for research—for historical geographers and historians alike—into the two known copies of Delineations. The authors focus on the semantic and syntactic analysis of the material. They assess its value as a primary source in research into the spatial development of Warsaw and into plans of the city’s modernisation at the turn of the 1770s. They also analyse the cartographic material itself. They seek answers to two questions: what was the aim of producing such a plan, and what was the basis for selection of objects in the section presenting the monuments and edifices of eighteenth-century Warsaw.

**Keywords:** old city maps, area development plan, Warsaw, 18th century

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**Climate and European Migration to Colonial America**

Although previous historical studies have suggested links between climatic variability and European migration to America, no work has yet systematically examined this issue. This paper will present preliminary conclusions of ongoing research into this topic. Over the long term, trends in trans-Atlantic migration are best understood in the context of changing transportation technologies and shifting political conditions and economic ties. Extreme events, such as the severe cold and famines of the 1690s, probably had some effect on migrant numbers. However, evidence suggests the real influence of climate on trans-Atlantic migration may have been subtler. Climatic extremes and corresponding impacts could influence the politics of colonialism, the economic conditions of migrants, and the intra-European population movements that eventually fed into emigration to the New World. In this way, the early modern experience might also inform our understanding of 21st-century climate change and migration.

**Keywords:** climate, migration, early modern, Europe, North America

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**National parks, tourism and warfare: Yellowstone as a place of conflict**

In United States history, the creation of Yellowstone National Park is often held up as a progressive turning point in the rise of environmental conservation. Frequently labeled as the harbinger of 'America's Best Idea,' some credit Yellowstone with inspiring the establishment of protected areas across the globe. But beneath the veil of this celebratory narrative lies a much more complex history of Yellowstone as a place of contradiction and conflict between cultures, political interests, economic concerns, and the ways we use and value non-human nature. For Yellowstone is also the place that witnessed the dispossession of indigenous peoples for conservation purposes, early disputes over public and private land rights, conflicts between human recreation and environmental protection, national debates over wildfire policy and endangered species protections, and more recently, questions of social equity over park visitation. In this paper, critical place theory is used to map out the historical evolution of Yellowstone as a special type of place in the history of the United States: one of national import and influence over conservation matters, but one that has also infused our environmental institutions, ideas and values with powerful and problematic conceptual assumptions about nature and society that have rendered a lasting legacy of conflict.

Keywords: national parks, yellowstone, Native Americans, tourism

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**Berlin's waste water management during the Cold War (1945 – 1989)**

During the Cold War (1949 – 1989), Berlin was politically and physically divided into East and West Berlin. The general political conflict between the Western allied and the USSR was reflected in a refusal to cooperate for many years between the two governments of East and West Berlin. A permanent issue concerned the waters protection. Due to geomorphological conditions, Berlin's water management had been installed as a small water cycle in the 19th century. During the city's division, West Berlin's waste water had to be treated in East Berlin and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) but East Berlin's water authority was unable to service the waste water management system adequately. Hence, prevention of water pollution was largely absent and there was a continuous loss of water quality of Berlin's water bodies, as shown by monitoring. West Berlin had taken its fresh water from the bank filtrate of Lake Tegeler See and the Havel River downstream of 'cleaned' waste water discharges but now, West Berlin's fresh water supply was endangered. A breakthrough became possible, however, with Willi Brandt's policy of détente. These changed political conditions allowed West Berlin's politicians to re-evaluate the situation. From 1976 - 1980, representatives of the East and West Berlin authorities discussed and negotiated how to improve waste water treatment, especially under the condition of increasing water consumption, so as to raise the drinking water quality for West Berlin's citizens. They developed exciting solutions.

**Keywords:** Cold war, waters protection, water management, Berlin

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### **Sites for Internationalising Geography?: A Study of the International Geographical Congress, 1871-1904**

The paper examines the role and work of the International Geographical Congress in promoting geography as an international discourse in and between the first IGC (Antwerp, 1871) and the eighth (Washington 1904). This was a crucial period in what historians of science (and others) have identified as the ‘internationalisation’ of science. For one scholar, three features distinguished ‘the universe of international science’ in the half-century from 1880: cognitive homogeneity, standardized communication, and new agreements over technical standards. Little work has been done on the IGC as an institutional site for the making and internationalising of geography in these and other terms. The paper will focus on the cognitive content of geography in the IGC, and attempts within the IGC to effect global regulation, in this period. With reference to work in metrology, historical geography and the history of science, the paper will also ask what is at stake, what the scale, and what the appropriate analytic languages to be used in undertaking an historical geography of institutional and geographical practice, in situ and over time: further ‘localisms’, ‘national’ science, transnational practice?

**Keywords:** Internationalisation, Science, International Geographical Congress

Tao Wu

### **Dispersing the Whole: The Garrison System in Southern Territory of Yongzhou & Its Transformation in Ming Dynasty**

Compared to the large-scale “outreaching” expansion of Yuan & Qing Dynasties, the one of Ming Dynasty might be described as “introversive”. The Garrison System, designed by Zhu Yuanzhang, could be deeply implemented, not only in the key defending points such as Jiubian and coastal lines but also in the vast inland area. To some extent, it realized “internal colonization” within the empire. With the permeation of Garrison System, some peoples who were not included in the effective reign gradually entered into state systems, who became the foundation for building local order of governance. There are more other than the changes caused by the establishment of Yingbing System. During the flexible adjustment, not only the reclaimed fields were gradually transferred into the Prefectures and Counties system, but there was showing a sign of “all soldiers own lands”, one of the most important principles of the Green Regular Army of Qing Dynasty. As to the former, it was much earlier than the adaptation of Garrison in Qing Dynasty that caused all the military fields were taken into taxation of Prefectures and Counties. In this sense, you could find actual beginnings in the process of Ming Empire’s “internal colonization” for Qing’s expansion into new territories and its related system designs

**Keywords:** Garrison System; Nanling Mountain in South China; Ming Dynasty

Shi Xie

### **A Preliminary GIS Analysis on the Settlement Geography under the Garrison and Military Cultivation System in the South China Mountain Area from the 14th to 19th Century**

Over the past 1000 years, the relations between the ethnic groups in Nanling (South China mountains) mountainous areas and each dynasty in imperial China has been in a state of constant change. The Nanling Mountain also serves as an important passage in the communication between inland China and the coastal areas as well as the surrounding areas of the South China Sea. Along with the expanding transportation and market, each dynasty in history has adopted different governance patterns over the Nanling Mountain, such as punitive expedition, pacification and other means. The empires of Ming and Qing Dynasties exercised territory management system over Nanling Mountain, which has exerted substantial bearings on the reform of military garrison system, accommodation form of the Yao nationalities in Nanling Mountain and the social structure. By taking the southern mountainous areas in Lanshan County, Hunan Province as an example, this paper mainly focuses on the guard and garrison system set in Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the military cultivation system, their transformations and effect on the change of the settlement pattern and offers a preliminary analysis of the people-land relationship in Nanling mountainous region from the 14th to 19th century.

**Keywords:** Settlement Geography; Garrison System; the South China Mountain Area; HGIS



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### **Challenge to the Resilience Theory? Human-water environment Interaction in the Northern Catchment of Erhai Lake (1382--1950)**

This essay is focused on the region of northern catchment of the Erhai Lake (25°58'N, 100°18'E) that lies in an inter-mountain basin in Yunnan Province, southwest China, where the water environment was complex and variable, especially after the large population immigrated into this region from 1382 under the policy of military tillage. The population is dense and fields are fertilized in this region, which demands a large amount of water for drinking and irrigation, leading to the pressure of land carrying capacity increased and the problem of dividing limited land and water evolved. The ways to solve the problem of utilizing limited water for people, livestock and irrigation before The People's Republic of China is discussed in this paper. During these processes, how regional forces solved conflicts and developed cooperation in sharing water and constructing water conservancy projects, which exerted great influence on both the environment and economics in return, including change the percentage of land use, crop planting and triggered break out and spread of schistosomiasis japonica, and kept sustainable development. This process was not challenge but also quite different from what's defined in Resilience Theory of previous researches.

**Keywords:** Resilience theory, northern catchment of Erhai Lake, Water environment, human-environment interaction

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**Historical Maps: From Tradition to Digitalization —An Introduction of Historical Geographic Information System of China(CHGIS)**

The China Historical Geographic Information System, CHGIS, project was launched in January 2001 to establish a database of populated places and historical administrative units for the period of Chinese history between 221 BCE and 1911 CE. CHGIS provides a base GIS platform for researchers to use in spatial analysis, temporal statistical modeling, and representation of selected historical units as digital maps.

**Keywords:** Historical Maps Digitalization Gis Database

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### **Mobilization of the Russian Army during the second Chigirin Campaign (1678): Geography and Logistics**

The Chigirin Campaigns (1677–78) were the first armed conflict between Russia and Ottoman Empire and the main episode of the Russian-Turkish war of 1672–1681. In 1677–78, the most important political and strategic center of the Right Bank Ukraine in the 17-th century and the capital of hetman authority over the Right Bank, was twice besieged by Ottoman armies. In 1678 the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa assembled an army of 120 000 men for an invasion of Right Bank Ukraine. The Russian government's primary objective in the war was protection of Chigirin, because if it fell to the Turks, Kiev and the left bank of Dnieper would be placed in great danger. In this paper, the actions taken by the Russian government in order to repulse the invasion, firstly the forces mobilized for a campaign, are discussed. The archival sources, especially troops census (rospis') point not only at a number of the mobilized troops during the campaign, but also at its territorial origin. It gives us the opportunity to reconstruct the logistics of this campaign, as the operational decisions and movements of Russian units to Dnieper were presented by the field commanders in their reports (otpisky) to Moscow.

**Keywords:** Chigirin Campaigns, Russian-Ottoman war, XVII century, military history

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## **Land Registration and Mapping in Palestine: from the Ottoman empire to the British Mandate**

In the second half of the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire enacted its land laws. These laws were based mainly on the traditional land tenor, which was already existed at that time. The substantial Ottoman land laws divided the lands to five main categories. Three of them: the miri, mulk and matruka, were under obligatory registration. These laws included the opening of land registry offices, the tapu, throughout the Ottoman Empire. However, the system that was used to identify the land was problematic. It was based on verbal descriptions of the surroundings rather than on well defined parameters such as mapping. In the campaign of 1917–18, Britain defeated the Ottoman Empire and in 1922 was awarded the Mandate on Palestine by the League of Nations. The role of the mandatory power was to prepare the territory over which it received a mandate for self-ruling of the local population. The British Mandate in Palestine maintained the validity of most of the existing legal system, including the land laws. However, its important contribution to the land regime was in the aspect of procedural law, by introducing an efficient system for mapping and land registration. By using the legal distinction between procedural law and substantial law, this study analyzes the connections and relations between the Ottoman and the British legislation in Palestine, in the areas of land registration and mapping. By following the development and the contribution of each regime, we can fully acknowledge the complementary elements of the systems.

**Keywords:** Mapping Land Registration Palestine Law

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### **The transformation of land in creating early modern castle towns**

Quite a few castle towns were built in Japan from the end of the 16th to 17th century. These castle towns were planted as the central government required. In western Japan, where water transportation was dominant, large castle towns were built in estuarine regions. In order to build castle towns in these low marshy places, local lords drastically transformed the geography of the regions, for example, by redeeming fens or changing the path of rivers. At the same time, they placed ports and towns utilizing natural geography as far as possible. This presentation maps the spatial structure of thus formed early modern castle towns, going back from the town maps made from the 16th to 19th centuries. Its purpose is to investigate how natural land form is used and transformed to create castle towns.

**Keywords:** Landform, Castle town, Town plan, Port, Japan

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**The reorganization of the regional systems under the national economic control during World War II in Japan**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the causal mechanisms in the reorganization processes of the economical space occurring at national, regional and local levels in modern Japan. Since early times from 1870s to 1890s, when the national and regional administrative system was founded in empirical Japan, Prefecture, city or county and town or village had been the three-leveled basic administrative units with administrative area. The areas had also functioned as the business areas of various enterprises in the national, regional and local levels. With the passage of time, however, those business areas had changed and generally integrated and expanded after amalgamations, affiliations and mergers among enterprises caused by the economic fluctuations and the changes of national economic policies. In WWII time, Japanese economic spaces were drastically reorganized by several spatial scales in the country. The spatial reorganization was caused after the wartime regulation policy of economic activities by the government, under the total war system. The enterprises in the divisions of modern industries, infrastructures and institutions which included banks and the companies of private railway, newspaper, electric power and so on were forced to integrate or merge into the larger ones with wider business areas. This reform made Prefectures and the wider regions the new basic business areas of those important enterprises in the country. The temporary spatial business organization had inherited to the post-war period of Japan. This study will mainly clarify the mechanism of the wartime regional reorganization by concrete case study.

**Keywords:** modern Japan, regional reorganization, national economic control, World War II, total war system

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### **In terms of historical geography, Halpa (Aleppo) in the relations between the Hittite Kingdom and Northern Syria.**

Hittite's primary objective was Northern Syria after they had conquered Anatolia in the 2nd half of the 17th century B.C. The whole of the northern part of Syria was controlled by the Iamhad Kingdom in the 18th and 17th centuries B.C. From its capital Halpa (Aleppo), Iamhad Kingdom had dominated the area through vassal states and appanage kingdoms which extended from Southeastern Anatolia to the Amik Basin. Hattusili I the founder of the Hittite Kingdom launched a military campaign against the Iamhad Kingdom. His main target was Halpa. Hittites could capture Halpa's peripheral areas, but not Halpa in the Hattusili's time. The capture of Halpa was made by Mursili I successor of Hattusili I. Halpa had been controlled by the Hittites from the 16th century to the fall of the Hittite Kingdom. The archives from Hattusa provide us information about relations between Hittites and Halpa. Suppiluliuma I established a vice regal kingdom at Halpa in the 14th century B.C. and this situation of the city continued until the end of the kingdom. Northern Syria was an important junction of major trade routes from Anatolia, mesopotamia and Egypt the most important civilization areas in the 2nd millennium world. Halpa the most important and well-fortified city of Northern Syria had a significant place in the Hittite foreign policy.

**Keywords:** Halpa, Hittite, Northern Syria, Anatolia

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## **Historical Geographies of Chinese University Re-Organization in the 1950s**

Before 1949, the Chinese higher education basically followed the tradition of American-style liberal arts education. After it gained national power in 1949, the Chinese Communist Party leaned towards the Soviet Union and reformed the educational sector following the Soviet model. The Soviet education of the Stalinist era was designed to produce human automata that would fit as cogs into the machine of socialist planning directed from the top. In the 1950s, Chinese universities were re-organized in the following ways. Firstly, all private universities, including church schools, were abolished. Secondly, hundreds of technical institutes have been created, with an unprecedented increase in enrolment and graduates. The faculties of various universities and colleges have been amalgamated across China in an effort to train more and more scientific and technical personnel in technical schools. Thirdly, emphasis on science and technology has completely replaced the traditional respect for the humanities. Fourthly, faculty trained in Europe and the USA lost their prominence and was even purged in various political campaigns. Fifthly, the adoption of the Soviet model meant that the organization of Chinese education was based on bureaucratic rather than professional principles and Chinese universities lost their autonomy and became tightly controlled by the state. Within the short span of ten years since their rise to power in 1949, the Chinese Communists have completely revamped their educational system. One example is that some students were enrolled in a university in a city, but they graduated from another university in another city. Most departments of Jiaotong University, which used to be the best university in Shanghai city, was moved to Xi'an, a city in the hinterland. Consequently, now we have Shanghai Jiaotong University and Xi'an Jiaotong University. This paper investigates the historical geographies of Chinese university re-organization in the 1950s. In particular, it looks at the movement of departments and faculty members across space, explores the reasons behind (such as consideration of national defense and developing western China), and the impacts that are still visible in China today.

**Keywords:**



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**Historical geography of medieval North-West Africa (Al-Maghrib): dictionary and study based on the topographical and toponomastic evidence drawn from the Arabic works of Abd ar-Rahman Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406)**

North-West Africa – the Maghreb, or Al-Maġrib according to Arabic nomenclature – is a region extending from its easternmost frontiers on the western outskirts of Alexandria (Al-Iskandariyyat) until and as far as the Atlantic Ocean in the west, and from the Mediterranean Sea on the north to the Sahel in the interior of Africa in the south. The region has had no chance of being well covered either with detailed historical maps based on original sources nor historical-geographical dictionaries. However, the changes that the region underwent throughout the ages, transformation of its ethnic and demographic image as well as that of its sedentary and economic structure, require giving it a textual, graphic and spacial outlook, according to modern requirements.

To make up for the missing comprehensive publication on that theme, I propose to compose a historical-geographical dictionary of the medieval Maghreb, based on the Arabic historical heritage. There may be several chronological layers for such an undertaking; first I propose to focus on the works of the Tunisian historian Abd ar-Rahman Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406), author of the most authoritative and englobing history of the region under discussion.

I propose to comprise in the historical dictionary all topographical and toponomastic evidence from his works, systematically arranged, amply annotated and accompanied by a map, or maps, based on the articular set of data, as detailed as possible.

The confused condition of Arabic toponymy in the Maghreb, due to historical and political fragmentation of the country, colonial linguistic influences and lack of properly understood and carried out standardization procedures in the independent countries, is strikingly visible. Appearing of such a geographical dictionary, as proposed, will therefore be met with satisfaction by historians, geographers and toponomasticians.

In my paper I propose to initiate a discussion on the possibility of creating such a historical-geographical inventory of names and interrelated events (perhaps divided into several chronological layers), drawn from all Arabic texts at our disposal – both in their original editions and their translations. It will also be proposed how to construct each lexical entry and what should be the scheme of the dictionary.

**Keywords:** North-West Africa, Al-Maghrib, Ibn Khaldun, Arabic historical geography, topography and toponomastics

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### **Territoriality of signs: amber in the State's semiotics in Latvia**

Amber-signs in the Latvian nation-state's semiotics, constructed during the interwar period, are only bits and pieces of a complex system such as the State. However, the resonance that amber semiotics effectuated, despite its actual rarity, was and still is remarkably influential. Amber was extensively deployed as a signifier to the territory and its people, places and things; it signified patria, belonging and the homeland. We will discuss the thresholds of territoriality-deterritorialization relations and expressions of amber signs during the Latvian nation-state's and the Soviet Union's semiotic regimes, conceptualized, according to Deleuze-Guattarian concepts, as indexes, symbols and icons. By tracing and mapping of these territorialisation movements we enrich our understanding of how effective the created semiotics are, and in what variety of forms and territorialities, including linguistic, craftsmanship, and varied place makings, they are expressed in a particular regime. Such territorial perspective thus shifts the focus from what and why these signs mean (e.g., national identity, homeland) to where, when and how (e.g., dynamics of various State's territorialities) they become operational. Among other national products that emit signs, amber proved to be most effective in the functioning of State's signifying semiotics in Latvia, representing thoroughly the strangleholds and the continuity of such deceptive semiotics.

**Keywords:** signifying regime, amber, icons and symbols, territorialization

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### **Security, Climate and Immigrants: the Environmental history of the Northern Foot-hills Region of Tianshan in the second half of 18th century**

Tianshan Mountain, located in the middle of Xinjiang, with 1700 km length within Xinjiang area, 100 to 400 km width, most of mountain areas are above 4000 meters altitude, is not only a divided line for climate, ecological and geographical pattern but also for human society. In this paper, I focus on this area which mainly refers to a fertile, slightly tilted plain between mountain to the south and sand desert to the north. From the perspectives of political security, climate changes and environmental resource, I draw ecological factors and regional geography as a whole into historical analysis, taking them for both text and context, to reexamine the process of Han settlement, the development of this agriculture area within different historical context, and to reconstruct the regional history. Firstly, the new agriculture area formed after Qianlong conquering Xinjiang on the northern foothills region of Tianshan was far from a pre-designed, foresighted measure. Secondly, climate changes simultaneously were important factors to shape Han immigration process in the second half of 18th century. Finally, Han immigrant society formed and produces a profound influence on modern Xinjiang history. With 94,919 hectares taxed farmland by 1852 and 301,719 populations by 1856 on the northern foothills region of Tianshan, Han immigrant society was formed in the northwest frontier of Qing. It was a unique phenomenon in Qing's periphery even till the middle of 19th century. From a long-term historical and regional perspective, the existence of this Han immigrant society was an important legacy for later history.

**Keywords:** Border security, Climate, Immigrant, 18th century, China

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### **Discussion on the Land Use Change and Its Driving Forces in Shanxi Province during the Qing Dynasty**

Northern Shanxi Province which is located in the northeast of Loess Plateau of China belongs to the northern agro-pastoral transitional zone with complex landscape and fragile ecological environment. The spatial and temporal distribution of land use in Northern Shanxi province during the Qing Dynasty was interpreted. The overall discussion showed that there were only little change in land use in Northern Shanxi during the Qing Dynasty, with an overall stability. On the analysis of the relevant feasibility, cultivated land data of part counties were revised. The findings indicated that the process of reclaiming and cultivating wasteland in Northern Shanxi during the Qing Dynasty could be divided into three periods, namely, the period of reclaiming and cultivating wasteland in the late Ming and early Qing Dynasty, the period of re-cultivating in time of Emperor Qianlong reign and the period of cultivation decline after Qianlong reign. Simultaneously, many types of driving forces of land use change were discussed, including natural factors and human factors. Special attention was paid to the limitation of natural environment when we debated issues of cultivation of fragile ecological environment areas. meanwhile, many kinds of human factors, such as land reclamation policy, tax system, population and war, religion and custom and so on, were all discussed specifically. The paper argued that the driving factors were complex and diverse in historical periods; the complexity not only came from the variety of driving factors, but also the complex mechanism of action.

**Keywords:** evolution, land use, driving forces, the northern agro-pastoral transitional zone, complex mechanism

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### **Discussions on Lands Occupied by Buddhism Temples in Yangtze delta (1368-1949)**

There are many paths for Buddhism to impact traditional society in Yangtze delta, such as to shape up settlements, towns; to influence the behaviors of believers on institution level to reshape the physical environment; and to resist social risk when facing natural disasters. Among them, a very basic interface is that Buddhism groups occupied a great amount of physical resources, including lands, mountain forests, gardens and water bodies. Former scholars studied Buddhism ecology always had a tendency to emphasize the meaning of Buddhism to open mountain forests and to protect the physical environment. The author compiled a database of lands occupied by Buddhism groups in Yangtze delta during 1368 to 1949, based on the resources of archives and local topographies, to analyze the relationship between Buddhism and physical environment, and to review some traditional statements concerned.

**Keywords:** Buddhism, Yangtze delta, physical resources, Buddhism ecology

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### **The Study of Soundscape in Ordos, China in early 20 century**

The Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (CICM) founded in Scheutveld on the outskirts of Brussels in Belgium in 1862, is a Catholic congregation focusing on the overseas mission. CICM was entrusted by the Roman Propaganda in 1864 to take over the Apostolic Vicariate of Mongolia from the Congregation of Mission (CM). After elaborating for a dozen years in the central and eastern regions of Inner Mongolia plateau, CICM had expanded mission area to the western region of Inner Mongolia in 1876. As preaching in Han people, the Catholic missionaries did some important jobs to introduce Chinese culture to Western world. The folk song in the region was first recorded by missionary of CICM, Joseph Van Oost and soon he published some works in Europe, such as *Recueil de Chansons Mongoles* (1908), *Chansons populaires Chinoises de la regions Sud des Ortos* (1912), *Chincis et Mongols: Leur Musique* (1914), *La Musique chea les Mongols des Urdus* (1915-1916), *Notes sur le T'eoumet, Chapitre V: Chansons et musique Populaires* (1922) and *Les Musiciens pffessionnels de Nord de la Chine* (1930). Within the works, Gribaudir. Oost recorded the folk song of the area where the Han and Mongols lived together. The paper probes the characteristics of soundscape there through the folk song, and further to discuss the relationship between formation of soundscape and social change in the area.

Keywords: soundscape, ordos, cicm, joseph van oost, early 20 century

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### **Migration, Community and Cultural Diffusion: the Environmental Adaptation of Catholicism in Agro-pastoral Ecotone of Northern China (1700-1950)**

After the Manchu regime began to rule China, the long-term confrontation between Central Plains dynasty and Mongolian nomadic tribes was ended, which provided a peaceful political premise for communication between north and south of the Great Wall. At the same time, it also opened the way for the spread of Catholicism beyond the Great Wall. Following the steps of Han people from hinterland, Catholics joined the emigration and went across the Great Wall to reclaim the wasteland. To the early 20th Century, the unprecedented development of Catholicism presented prosperity of what is so called ‘ The Kingdom of Catholic ‘ . This study offers an interpretation of how the Catholic communities gradually adapted to the environment populated by both the Mongolians and Han people. Based on Western, Chinese and Mongolian documents, we have established database of Catholic communities. On this basis, we investigate spatial and temporal process of communities from the early 18th century to the mid 20th century, and analyze the factors influencing the diffusion of Catholicism. The paper highlights that the strategies of change of converts from Mongolians to the Han people, the acquisition of land from Mongolian banners, as well as the establishment of reclamation community, made Catholic church successfully intervene in the power system mainly dominated by Qing Central government, Mongolian Banner and local officials along the Great Wall, so that it occupied an important status in the Mongolian social power structure, which, to a certain extent, helped to maintain the order of immigrant society.

**Keywords:** Mongolian, Catholicism, Community, Environmental adaptation

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### **Historical GIS (HGIS) for cityscape reconstruction of Tiberias (Israel) after the 1837 earthquake**

On January 1, 1837 a devastating earthquake struck Ottoman Palestine, Lebanon and southern Syria causing considerable damage in many localities. Tiberias, located on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, suffered badly and many of its inhabitants were injured or perished. Although the earthquake and the resulting damage were documented in many contemporary sources evaluation of the damage and its spatial distribution were not implemented so far. In this study visual sources (e.g., maps, drawings and photographs) and textual sources were collected and interpreted. Using an HGIS (Historical GIS) approach these sources were synthesized and compiled in order to reconstruct the cityscape of Tiberias at the beginning of the 19th century. The reconstruction process resulted in two 3D geographic models of the city prior to and after the earthquake occurrence. The models enabled a 360° examination of the damage distribution in high resolution and thus provided an accurate evaluation of the overall impact of the earthquake in Tiberias.

**Keywords:** Historical GIS; Historical geography; Earthquake; Damage



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## **Tax Gathering System in the Polish Crown in Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Times (15th–16th Centuries)**

The main aim of this paper is to show how the tax gathering system in Polish Crown between the end of 15th and last decades of 16th centuries has evolved. During the presentation we will focus mostly on the extraordinary taxes (*exactio fertonum*) which were held for special purposes like dynastic policy or many borderland wars with surrounding nations and states. Period between ca. 1490 and 1600 year is known in Polish history as a moment of many efforts for redevelopment of the state finances. The main chronological framework is determining – from one side – by the traditional end of the Middle Ages in Poland's history (1492 death of the king Casimir IV Jagiellon) and – from the other side – the high point of the fiscal state development in Polish Crown (ca. 1570–1590). During the presentation we will show the main sources (mostly tax registers) which enable us to see many changes in establishing and collecting taxes by state's officials. We will show the mechanisms of securing by the state the process of tax collecting e.g. by writing down in special books ('books of recognitions' – *recognitiones*) the attestations made by tax payers or by establishing the system of execution of outstanding tax payments (*retentae*). But the most important issue will be connected with the spatial distribution of the abovementioned process. In our paper we will present the spatial analyses (concerning people who were bringing the tax payments, collection's time, it's spatial range and changes through time) which can be made by using source materials of tax registers and court books. We will also try to summarise historical research over this topic from the last decades in Polish historiography and to point out the main future directions on this research field.

**Keywords:** tax system, Late Middle Ages, Early Modern Times, Polish history, economic geography

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### **The impact of geographical and social environment of East Africa on Omani settlement pattern (1806-1856)**

Between 1806-1856, hundreds of Omani people settled in East Africa. They left the country characterized by hot desert climate, where the Arab population formed the majority of the society. The settlement pattern there had been determined by limited access to water and the tribal character of the community. In East Africa they lived as a minority among non-Arabs societies; their new houses had to sustain heavy rainfalls and tropical climate. In Oman they had worked mostly as farmers and camel breeders, while in the new environment they became clove planters and caravan traders. The paper examines the influence of these completely different geographical and social conditions on Omani settlement pattern. This pattern should be widely understood, including not only way of spatial distribution of houses, but also meaning of space and social functions of the house. The basis of this analysis lies in two assumptions. Firstly, Omanis brought their traditions and customs with them to the new lands. However, these elements were confronted with local material culture and natural restrictions such as different building materials. In consequence, Omanis had to change their way of life and adapt to the new conditions. Nevertheless, the change was not total. Many elements of Omani settlement pattern were reproduced in East Africa. Therefore, the paper aims to point out the adaptations and give the answer why these, and not other elements were preserved. The analysis will be based on a wide range of Arabic and European sources as well as results of archaeological works.

**Keywords:** Oman, settlement, East Africa, migration, adaptation

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