



Terra Cognita

NEWSLETTER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

No. 12 • FALL 2014

2014 SHD Meeting in Austin, Texas

Why would anyone want to come to Austin, Texas on a weekend in late October when they are holding a Grand Prix Formula One race in town, the University of Texas is in session, and their football team is terrible? It sounds crowded, expensive, busy, and full of unhappy students.

Ah, but the Society for the History of Discoveries has the palliative: Its Fifty-fifth Annual Conference October 30 – November 2 will offer outstanding papers, delicious food and drink, transportation to and from the hotel to the conference venue, along with many opportunities for convivial conversation and discussion. Come and help us celebrate the unveiling of a new permanent exhibit at the Bullock Texas State History Museum that anchors a theme of our conference: ***French Exploration of the Americas***. Specifically we celebrate the discoveries of two outstanding explorers. The first, René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle was an intrepid adventurer and explorer who, after having launched the first sailing ship on the Great Lakes and claimed all of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio River Valleys for France near the mouth of the Mississippi River,



Jim Matthews

sought to establish a French colony on the same spot. Having set out from France in four ships in 1684, La Salle finally disembarked with his colonists near Matagorda Bay, Texas, having sailed past the mouth of the great river. This ill-fated attempt finally ended with his murder by some of his men and the disappearance of all of the colonists.

Our second intrepid explorer, Dr. James E. Bruseth, led a team that successfully uncovered the remains of one of La Salle's ships, *La Belle*, between 1995 and 1997.

Dr. Bruseth will be the keynote speaker at the Society's annual dinner, Friday, October 31. That same weekend, the Bullock Texas State History Museum will open a permanent display of *La Belle* and its many contents, all of which we will be invited to view both Friday and Saturday afternoon.

The Alamo in San Antonio, Texas

In addition to a panel led by Dr. David Buisseret on the French in the Americas, our program will feature a two-part panel on women explorers led by Dr. Lauren Beck. To these focused sets of papers we have also added an eclectic mix of papers discussing Spanish influences on Texas and the Southwest, cartography, as well as the relationship between climate change and the cartography of the Great Lakes.

Sunday offers the opportunity to visit San Antonio and focuses on two venues: The Alamo and River Walk, a section of the city full of restaurants and interesting shops.

Why come to Austin? Why to help celebrate a significant moment in the history of a major artifact of the seventeenth century, surrounded by good fellowship and learned discussion in the music capitol of Texas!

To learn more about the conference and for information on registering to attend please visit our website:

<http://www.sochistdisc.org/>

We hope to see you there!

– Jim Matthews • Vice President, SHD and Program Chair • Mahomet, Illinois



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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Summer 2014

In 2012 the noted Texan marine archeologist Jim Bruseth came to the University of Texas at Arlington for an excellent presentation on the fate of the French explorer René-Robert Cavelier (1643-87). The Sieur de La Salle, as he is better known, travelled extensively the Great Lakes region, the Mississippi and ultimately claimed all of the latter's basin for France. LaSalle is best remembered, at least in the Lone Star State, for his last expedition in 1684. LaSalle's four ships and 300 men landed at Matagorda Bay, Texas, established the colony of Fort Saint Louis, and claimed that portion of the Gulf of Mexico for King Louis XIV.

In his search for the Mississippi River, La Salle led three attempts eastward. An obvious controversial leader at best, he was slain by his own party on March 19, 1687, with local Indians wiping out the remaining colonists in 1688. One of the few tangible remains of the ill-fated colony is the *La Belle*, which sank in Matagorda Bay. The well-preserved wreck was discovered in 1995. In 1997

the Texas Historical Commission, with Bruseth as Director of their Archaeology Division, began the salvage operation of the *La Belle* and its rich cargo containing everything needed to establish a new colony - from raw hammered iron nails to delicate porcelain. When the evergreen question - where exactly La Salle had been assassinated - came up in the discussion after his talk, Bruseth hinted, with a smile and to a roar of many Aggies in the audience, that the present-day campus of Texas A&M in College Station might be a good bet....

Soon after the SHD Annual Meeting 2012 at the Huntingdon Library in San Marino, California, news spread that the Texas State History Museum (also known as the Bob Bullock-Museum) in Austin, was embarking on a new ground floor gallery where the salvaged wreck of the *La Belle* and her cargo would be mounted. This new display, opening October 2014, showing some of the most fascinating surviving items of French exploration and colonization of the current United States. The gracious hospitality of the Texas State History Museum and Jim Bruseth, curator of the new exhibit, volunteering as Key Note Speaker made Texas and its capital Austin the natural choice for our society's meeting in 2014. While last year's meeting in Tampa was a couple of weeks later to get out of the way of the hurricanes, this year's meeting is set on **October 30 to November 2, 2014**, to coincide with the opening of the *La Belle* gallery. That it falls on the Halloween weekend seems to correspond well with the fate of La Salle's last expedition ...

-The meeting information, online registration and hotel reservation for the 55th Annual Meeting can be found at

http://www.sochistdisc.org/2014_annual_meeting.htm?PHPSESSID=f69a47bc21f5057c0361f62501fa2c60

As Chair of the Program Committee our Vice-President Jim Matthews has done an excellent job in putting together our trademark sessions aiming to engage, stimulate and educate the attendees, this time with an obvious focus on French exploration. True to our host city's tagline „Keep Austin weird“, SHD is not the only major player in town over. We do face some competition by a championship race of Formula 1, the global version of NASCAR. With accommodation in even higher demand than when UT Austin plays their arch rivals from Texas A&M we contracted a number of rooms for a discounted rate at the **Double Tree by Hilton Hotel Austin** at 6505 IH-35 North, Austin, Texas. The hotel will be connected with our conference venue by a shuttle bus. Due to a foreseeable citywide high demand for rooms I do encourage you to make your reservations as early as possible to avoid disappointment.

While all eyes and sails are set on Texas and Austin, please do not forget to save the date and location of next year's 56th Annual Meeting: For the first time since 1987, SHD will convene in Europe and hold its Annual Meeting in London, United Kingdom, on July 8-11 (Wednesday to Saturday), 2015. The London meeting will be co-hosted by the School of Advanced Study at the University of London. This co-operation enables us to hold our sessions at their Senate House right in the heart of London and just a stone's throw behind the British Museum. Excursions will include the **Royal Geographical Society**, the **British Library**, and the **National Maritime Museum** in Greenwich. The time and location of the Annual Meeting in London enables interested delegates from the United States and Canada to conveniently attend back-to-back our meeting



Imre Josef Demhardt

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From the President *continued from page 2*

and the **26th International Conference on the History of Cartography** in nearby Antwerp, Belgium, on **July 12-17, 2015**. Preliminary information on the London meeting and the First Call for Papers can be found at:

http://www.sochistdisc.org/2015_annual_meeting_call_for_papers.htm

Every two years we do have the usual changing of guards at the Society for the history of Discoveries. Right after our meeting in Tampa I succeeded Ron Fritze as President while Jim Mathews took over as Vice-President. This time the change included the helm of our journal, *Terrae Incognitae*, where Lauren Beck took over the editorship from Maggie Ragnow. The dues notices this year reminded us that our longtime Treasurer Don Perkins retired and handed over

the financial matters to Bill Brandenburg. But luckily our Secretary, Mylynka Kilgore Cardona, stayed on and keeps a co-ordinating eye on our society's business. While thanking all past and current officers for their service to SHD I would like to remind every member that we can only get better and more diverse when we have members volunteer to serve as officers, on the council or for specific projects like, as a good example, this Newsletter. If you do wish to contribute to our common cause please feel free to contact me or any officer to find out the best way to do so.

– Imre Josef Demhardt, President

The Society for the History of Discoveries • Arlington, Texas

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Society for the History of Discoveries members who contributed to this issue are: Lauren Beck, Mylynka Kilgore Cardona, Imre Josef Demhardt, John W. Docktor, Jim Matthews, and Carol Urness.

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FROM THE EDITOR

As we move into the final quarter of 2014 I cannot help but think of change, the change of the leaves indicating the change of the seasons and the changes made in the Society of the History of Discoveries in the past year. We have a new President, Imre Demhardt, a new Vice President/President-elect, Jim Matthews, and a new Treasurer, Bill Brandenburg, on the Executive Council. Lauren Beck is now at the helm of our journal, *Terrae Incognitae*, and we welcomed three new council members – Ann Ortiz, Anthony Mullen, and David Buisseret.

One of the biggest changes this year to SHD was the implementation of an online registration tool for our Annual Meeting – this year in Austin, Texas. After seeing successful use of RegOnline by the organizers of the Virginia Garrett Lecture Series it seemed like high time to move SHD to an online registration service. RegOnline streamlines the process not only for our but for the Executive Council as well members – especially since we are scattered across the globe. By registering for the Annual Meeting online, members can pay by credit card or by check, can send event reminders to their electronic calendars and other devices, and can print their own receipts. For me, it makes keeping track of registrations easier and enables me to run a variety of reports that will enhance future Society meeting planning. Another benefit of using RegOnline is that once you have created your account you can use it for future meeting registrations (ours or other organizations that also use RegOnline).

Another change this year is the move of dues payment to coincide with the registration of the Annual Meeting. Attendees can choose to pay for the following year's dues at the time of their meeting registration. If you have yet to register for the 2014 meeting in Austin, please be sure to visit [registration link] and get registered right away.

As mentioned by our President in his message, our organization runs solely on the power of volunteers. Many of you have served on council, as an Executive officer, or as a member of a committee. I urge more of our membership to step forward and volunteer some of their time to the Society. Our former President, and current Webmaster, Tom Sander is ready to pass the digital reins on to a new Webmaster (or Webmistress). Tom has graciously served in this post for many years and we are looking for someone to take his place after this year's meeting. The Webmaster keeps the wider cartographic/map community informed of our events and is a liaison to our webhost. For more information on the duties of the Webmaster or any other questions please contact me at secretary@sochistdisc.org.

In addition to needing a new Webmaster at the end of this year, Carol Urness, our long-time Chair of the Student Essay Prize, is looking to step down and give the opportunity of service to another SHD member. The Essay Prize is an exciting committee to be on, with the opportunity to read the work of young scholars and to choose the best submission which then is both presented at our Annual Meeting and published in *Terrae Incognitae*. For more information on the duties of the Student Essay Prize committee or any other questions please contact me at secretary@sochistdisc.org.

The Society has several committees which need members – the aforementioned Student Essay Prize Committee, the Nominations committee (who nominate members to serve on the council), the SHD Fellows Committee (who nominate an outstanding member to become a FSHD), and more. For more information on serving on a committee or any other questions about volunteering for SHD please contact me at secretary@sochistdisc.org.

As a native Texan I am thrilled for our 2014 meeting to be held in the Lone Star State and am excited to share with y'all (Texan for you all, yous guys, and the like) our impressive State Capitol building, our beautiful State Museum, and of course good ol' Texas music and food. For those of you who have never been to Texas, the Sunday trip to San Antonio is a MUST! A visit to the Alamo cannot be missed and dining on some Tex-Mex on the Riverwalk is a wonderful experience – be sure to get a margarita.

Get ready for a change of scenery, a change of pace, and change out your dress shoes for cowboy boots! We will be in Austin for Halloween so we will get to see what Keeps Austin Weird for sure!

– Mylynka Kilgore Cardona • Executive Secretary, SHD • Editor, *Terra Cognita*



News from the New Editor of *Terrae Incognitae*

In future issues of *Terrae Incognitae* you will notice a new section taking shape. The purpose of the short articles section is to present newly-discovered or otherwise unstudied sources for the history of discovery and exploration located in archives, museums, private collections, or anywhere else that you may find them. The second purpose for these scholarly but brief articles is to share with readers new collections and digital initiatives or projects.

Submissions from members as well as the wider community are warmly invited. These pieces should be around 2000 words (although exceptions may be necessary) and can be accompanied by high-quality photographs or digital images, webpages and video showcasing the item(s) shared with readers in the article, which should also highlight the importance of this material and situate it within a broader scholarly context. Our guidelines for authors can be found here:

<http://www.maneyonline.com/pb/assets/raw/ifaform/TIN%20Style%20Guide%20revised%20July%202014.pdf>

Hopefully you will find this section as exciting as I do, and I will leave you with a nugget from the treasure that I discovered not too long ago as an enticement to look for this new section and to enrich it with your own discoveries.



Simon Zacharias was a seventeenth-century Flemish captain of the north Atlantic who found himself shipwrecked and in a rather unique situation, which he related in various documents and maps dating from 1616-1620. The island of San Andrés, Zacharias relates, was located about ten leagues from Santa Catalina off the coast of Costa Rica in the Caribbean Sea. Like other nearby islands it is carpeted by pine trees that unfurl over rolling hills and mountains. Many ships with their treasure were lost to the shallows while navigating toward safer shores or were otherwise victims of robbery¹. The British competed for this same area and Zacharias expressed his concern that their thirst for pearls and other riches would attract them to this place as well.

See the island of San Andrés here:

<https://www.google.ca/maps/place/Puerto+De+San+Andr%C3%A9s,+Colombia/@12.5289348,-81.7016748,12|30m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!3m1!1s0x8f05a5857b3afb63:0xaa18ea56acd47ec4>

Only one, narrow and shallow bay could serve as a port, which Zacharias argued would make it attractive because English ships would have nowhere else to offload pirating intruders². Zacharias stated that the island has a cave (“*abrigo*”) and he attached to this report a map of the island of Santa Catalina, which was the island he was supposed to be evaluating on behalf of royal authorities when he encountered this second one, San Andrés³, although the map is not properly labelled. His Spanish interpreter, Diego de Mercado, related that he and Zacharias found themselves in the shallows of a small, uncharted island (“*isleta incognita*”) surrounded by sharp cliffs (“*riscos y peñascos*”) where the ship along with three others ran aground⁴.

It is for this reason that Zacharias would prepare “a navigational chart to accompany this [letter], with all the rhumbs, coasts and rocky areas noted” in 1620⁵. This map is nearly identical to a second map made years later; it claimed to depict the “mysterious island” discovered by Zacharias and insisted that he had buried treasure there. This treasure map in light of these other maps created for navigational purposes earlier in the seventeenth century and the documentation describing the Flemish captain’s exploration and travels of the area, give rise to questions concerning on which island Zacharias’s treasure came to rest and where this island can be found today.

The rest of this story will be forthcoming...Look for it and send me your submissions!

– Lauren Beck • Editor, *Terrae Incognitae* • Sackville, Canada

¹ The *passo de la laxa*, records Mercado in his relation of 1620, was a place here “so much treasure has been lost”, and which required careful navigation in order to avoid these rocky spots “from Puertobelo to Panama”. Manuel M. de Peralta, *El canal interoceánico de Nicaragua y Costa-Rica en 1620 y en 1887. Relaciones de Diego de Mercado y Thos. C. Reynolds* (Brussels: Imprenta de Ad. Mertens, 1887), 12-13.

² Archivo General de Indias, Indiferente, 1528, núm. 19, fol. 3.

³ Archivo General de Indias, Mapas y planos, Panamá, 37 Bis.

⁴ Peralta, *El canal interoceánico de Nicaragua y Costa-Rica en 1620 y en 1887*, 15.

⁵ Ibid.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

to be delivered at

The 55th Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries
Austin, Texas USA • October 30 - November 2, 2014

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR

Mapping in Humboldt's Shadow: The Arrowsmith Maps of Mexico, 1804-1844

David Y. Allen

The Arrowsmith family firm, a leading British publisher of cartographic materials during the first half of the nineteenth century, produced numerous maps and atlases covering the entire world. The productions of Aaron Arrowsmith and his successors included several maps of Mexico, which were either criticized by, or partially copied from, works by Alexander von Humboldt, whose atlas of New Spain (1808) includes some of the most important and influential maps of Mexico produced during the first half of the nineteenth century. The story of the Arrowsmith maps of Mexico, and of the relationship between the works of Humboldt and the Arrowsmiths, tells us much about how early nineteenth-century map makers went about their work, and also about the diffusion to Europe and English-speaking North America of geographic knowledge about Mexico during that period.

Biographical Sketch: David Allen holds a Ph.D. in history from Columbia University. He taught history at Brooklyn College, and served as map librarian at Stony Brook University in New York. Most of his previous research has focused on the eighteenth and nineteenth century mapping of New York State and the Northeastern United States. Since retiring in 2004 to Encinitas, California, his interests have shifted towards the cartography of Mexico between 1750-1850. In addition to reading and writing about maps, he enjoys photography, golf, bird watching, and volunteering at the local botanical garden

Baja California at 1739: An Early Exploration by Ferdinand Konščak

Mirela Altic

Ferdinand Konščak (Fernando Consag) was a renowned Jesuit missionary and explorer of Baja California. His 1746 map of the California peninsula represented a milestone in the history of the mapping of Baja California. Owing to Konščak's diaries, his activity in Baja California from the period of his three expeditions (1746-1754), until his death in 1759, is relatively well known. In contrast, the period between 1731-1746, since his arrival in Baja, had remained practically unknown.

The paper for the first time presents Konščak's early exploration and mapping work in the southern part of the peninsula. His participation in the preparation of an, until now, completely unknown map, compiled in the manner of the best military maps of the period for the purpose of reconstructing

Jesuit missions after the Indian rebellion of 1734, has changed everything we have known about this self-taught and self-sacrificing cartographer. The paper is based on original research of the author made at National Library of Spain (Madrid), Archivo General de Indias, Seville (Spain) and Archivum Romanum Societas Iesu (Rome).

Key words: Baja California, Ferdinand Konščak (Fernando Consag), Rebellion of 1734, Jesuit missions, missionary cartography

Biographical sketch: Prof. dr. Mirela Altic, is a chief research fellow in the Institute of Social Sciences Zagreb, Croatia, where she works as a Head of the Centre of Urban and Local History. She specializes in historical geography, historical cartography, urban and local history. At the Department of History of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb, as full professor, Dr Altic lectures on 'Introduction to the Reading of Historic Maps' and 'Cartographic Sources for European and Croatian History'. She has been the head of Croatian national project, 'Historic Towns Atlas', since 2003. She is also the author of 15 books, including five volumes of the Croatian Historic Towns Atlas. In 2004, she won the annual prize for science for her book 'Historical Cartography: Cartographic Sources in Historical Sciences'. For academic year 2013/2014 she won David Woodward Memorial Fellowship at University of Wisconsin, Madison. Recently she works on the research at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Dr Altic is a member of the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography and Society for the History of Discoveries.

Town-founding in New Spain

Lauren Beck

In 1553 colonial authorities were petitioned to found San Bartolomé, a Tlaxcalan town in which residents desired to erect a temple. Years later Juan de Valdivia prepared a diagram illustrating which lands he wanted to cultivate. Other settlers requested authorization to establish installations for the purpose of converting natural resources into products such as sugar. Many of these *peticiones* requesting permission to build infrastructure and to name towns in Spain's new-world territories reside at the Archivo General de Indias in Seville and the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico, a number of which were prepared alongside a map or plan (*traza*) designed to visually relay the importance and value of the requested territories. These attempts to find towns, to establish farms or plantations, or to delineate indigenous space from that of Spanish colonisers, structured space both conceptually and physically.

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The creation and commodification of space through descriptive text and image also communicated that value to a European audience and followed the principles of Plato's receptacle, or khora: "Khōra 'means': place occupied by someone, country, inhabited place, marked place, rank, post, assigned position, territory, or region" (Jacques Derrida, *On the Name*, 109). The cultivation of the platonic void—its filling in with chorographic detail—reflected international competition for new-world territory and involved specific practices that led to the creation of Spanish towns and cities before they were populated, founded and erected.

Biographical sketch: Dr. Lauren Beck is Associate Professor of Hispanic Studies and Head of the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures at Mount Allison University, Canada. Her recently-published book, *Transforming the Enemy in Spanish Culture: The Conquest through the Lens of Textual and Visual Multiplicity* (Cambria Press, 2013) deals with the representation of Spain's enemies, from biblical to more modern times, as well as the concepts of orientalisation and de-occidentalisation. This work dovetails with her next book-length project dedicated to illustrating Spain's legendary hero, the Cid. She also researches cultural representation on early modern maps of the Hispanic World, and is the editor of the journal *Terrae Incognitae*. This interest in material cultural has recently been explored in a chapter-length work, "Eighteenth-century Spanish American Terra Incognita: Mapping the Things of Empire", in *Eighteenth-Century Thing Theory in a Global Context: From Consumerism to Celebrity Culture* (Ashgate, 2014). She is also co-curating an exhibit dedicated to the publication of maps in books prior to the year 1800.

New Worlds, New Germs: The Role of European Expansion in the Development of Germ Theory

Josephine Benson

Josephine Benson was selected as the 2014 SHD Essay Contest winner for her essay titled "New Worlds, New Germs: The Role of European Expansion in the Development of Germ Theory." Josephine is a rising sophomore at Brown University. She intends to concentrate in Science and Society, focusing on both geochemistry and science policy and communications. At Brown, she writes for *SciToons*, a project that produces short educational animations for high school students and the medical school alumni magazine - *Brown Medicine Magazine*. Over the summer 2014, Josephine is working at the National Youth Science Camp as the office manager and for Smarter Schools LLC, an educational non-profit focused on improving STEM and project-based learning in Ohio schools. Her essay, entitled "New World, New Germs: The Role of European Expansion in the Development of Germ Theory," was written for the class "On the Dawn of Modernity," which was taught by Professor Onésimo Almeida. She hopes to continue studying the historical development of the sciences and apply it to current-day policy.

The Textual and Cartographic Sources scrutinized by the Delisles between 1698 and 1718

David Buisseret

The Delisles, father Claude and son Guillaume, are acknowledged to have laid the foundations for a greatly improved cartographic understanding of the Mississippi River valley. This they achieved partly by a close scrutiny of available texts, including particularly the Jesuit Relations, and also by using the information found on maps generated by explorers like Marquette and Joliet. This talk will show how successive Delisle maps, of which there were at least ten different versions from 1696 onwards, varied in their use of the evidence.

Biographical sketch: David Buisseret trained at Cambridge University (1955-1964), and after a spell at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica (1964-1980), between 1980 and 1996 directed the Smith Center for the History of Cartography at The Newberry Library in Chicago. From 1996 to 2006 he was the first Garrett Professor of the History of cartography at the University of Texas at Arlington, and is now back at The Newberry Library as Senior Research Fellow. Dr. Buisseret is a Fellow of the SHD.

'Discovering' Australian Women Explorers

Allison Cadzow

In Australian history, exploration has often been represented as a white, masculine story. Yet Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women were involved in exploration expeditions since invasion/settlement in 1788, though less often and less obviously than men. Women as diverse as governor's wives, such as Jane Franklin and daughters in the 1830s, their maids, botanical collectors and pastoralists' wives such as Caroline Creaghe in the 1880s have recorded representations of country and people they perceived to be 'new' and 'unknown' – in diaries, collections, paintings and letters. Aboriginal women such as Dray and Trugannini's guided exploration expeditions through their own country and beyond, negotiating with local people, providing the names of waterways and other features that were mapped. What meanings and significance may playing this role have had for them?

This panel contribution considers how examination of the women's accounts, and accounts of their presence, necessitates a rethinking of the terms explorer and exploration which moves well beyond the limited solo/ male/leader focused notion of the explorer. The panel presentation argues for close examination of how these women represented the expeditions they were part of and what they emphasized, in order to achieve a richer understanding of exploration. Careful reading of the accounts of their co-explorers offers other possibilities for interpretation where written accounts do not exist. Considering the women's accounts and actions, exploration can be conceived of not only

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as the significant colonial practice of naming and knowing place, but also as discovery in the territories of class, femininity, identity and cross-cultural interactions.

The paper demonstrates that when women's representations of their participation in expeditions (and others representations of them) are the focus of analysis, different pasts and places become visible, complicating histories and suggesting new routes to pursue.

Biographical sketch: Dr. Allison Cadzow is Research Associate on the *Serving Our Country: A History of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in defence of Australia* project at the Australian National University. She co-authored *Rivers and Resilience: Aboriginal People on Sydney's Georges River* (2009) with Professor Heather Goodall. Allison co-edited *Nelson Aboriginal Studies* (Cengage, 2012) for high school Aboriginal Studies teachers in New South Wales with Professor John Maynard. Her PhD, completed at the University of Technology Sydney, examined non-Aboriginal women's involvement in Australian exploration expeditions from the 1840s - 1940s.

Mirroring the World: Women and Sixteenth-Century Maps

Genevieve Carlton

Private consumers clamored for maps of the world in the sixteenth century, decorating their homes with depictions of newly discovered lands and far away places. As the revolutionary changes in cartography brought maps into the hands of more Europeans than ever before, multiplying the number of maps circulating in Europe by a thousand-fold, a significant segment of this growing audience for maps was female. Marietta Morosini's home contained seven maps amongst her collection of over fifty images. Elisabeth Condulmer displayed a map of the world next to images of the Madonna. Cornelia Bellon paired her map of Italy with religious images. These clues, contained in the household inventories of Renaissance Venice, hint at the tastes and interests of female map owners.

The growing curiosity about foreign places can be measured not only through the purchase of maps, but also through their content—which reveals an interest particularly in the female inhabitants of locations near and far. The first volume of Braun and Hogenberg's atlas of cities (1572) included female models for Milan, Florence, and Rome. In Cesare Vecellio's 1590 work on dress from around the world, *De gli habitanti antichi, et moderni et diverse parti del mondo*, depictions of Venetian widows shared the page with Chinese wives and the "Queen of Florida." European attention to new-found regions and foreign cultures focused on the women who inhabited those places.

This paper will explore the reception of maps in sixteenth-century Italy by looking both at women as an audience for maps as well as the representations of women in maps.

Biographical sketch: Genevieve Carlton is an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Louisville, and

received her Ph.D. from Northwestern University in 2011. Her research focuses on the history of sixteenth-century Italian cartography, particularly the consumption of early printed maps, and she has published articles in *Imago Mundi* and the *Intellectual History Review*. Her current book, titled *Worldly Consumers: The Demand for Maps in Renaissance Italy*, is under contract with the University of Chicago Press and is forthcoming in 2015.

Writing in the Masculine: Gertrude Lowthian Bell, Gender, and Empire

Genna Duplisea

As one of the first women admitted to the Royal Geographical Society in 1913, Gertrude Lowthian Bell's career as an explorer, geographer, and archaeologist occupied a space where gender, politics, and the authority to create knowledge conflicted. Modern biographies tend to celebrate Bell as an early feminist and trailblazer not only in the field, but in promoting equality. Yet Bell benefited from her privileged background, wealth, connections, and anti-suffrage beliefs. Her career success correlates with her enacting conservative, imperial practices regarding women's rights, British paternalism, and Western guardianship over Middle Eastern cultural heritage. Bell's public and private writings demonstrate the relationship between the knowledge she generated about the Middle East and her dedication to the British Empire.

This paper will examine how Bell wrote about the empire and how the empire wrote about her, using transcripts from Royal Geographical Society discussions, Bell's travel narrative *The Desert and the Sown* (1907); articles on exploration as well as politics, by Bell and others; and two documents she produced for the British government, *The Arab of Mesopotamia* (1917) and *Review of the Civil Administration of Mesopotamia* (1920). Writings about Bell—from the *Times of London* to the *Who's Who* biographical dictionary—consistently positioned her in relation to important men, and Bell's self-presentation as a female explorer depended on seeking honorary masculinity, on being exceptional from rather than representative of her gender. British dominance informed and bound the cultural and geographical knowledge she contributed to her field. Her ability to occupy positions of power as an administrator in Iraq and as a knowledge creator came not from her expertise, but from carefully navigating traditional gender relations and from putting imperialist beliefs about the Middle East into practice.

Biographical sketch: Genna Duplisea, MSLIS, MA, is a recent graduate of the Simmons College dual-Master's program in Archives Management and History, where her research focused on cross-cultural encounters, gender, and the relationship between knowledge production and power. This paper is adapted from her thesis, "Lady Adventurer as Imperialist: Women, Orientalism, and Knowledge Production at the Turn of the Twentieth Century." She is currently the Archivist and Special Collections Librarian at Salve Regina University

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**The Science of Utopia:
Imperialism, Africa, and the Anglo-Eden
Trope in Mary Kingsley's Travels
in West Africa**

Amber Foster

This project explores the connections between scientific rhetoric and utopian thought in Victorian travel literature, specifically with regards to Mary Kingsley's *Travels in West Africa* (1897). After the death of her parents, Kingsley made two solo expeditions into what is now known as the French Congo, under the pretense of collecting fish samples and African cultural and spiritual relics (or "fetish"). The bulk of scholarship on Kingsley up to now has focused on her critique of Western ethnocentrism and her feminist revision of the trope of the masculine explorer-adventurer. At the same time, Kingsley has come under fire for her imperialist rhetoric and the advocacy for British "indirect rule," a stance which undergirds her ambition to document and preserve native African religious and cultural traditions. This paper expands upon imperialist considerations of travel writing to show how nineteenth-century scientific narratives about Africa were informed by circulating utopian discourses. Recent critical interventions by J.C. Davis and Dohra Ahmad have highlighted the interconnectivity between the utopian journey and nonfictional travel narratives, such that "the disillusionment of travel is also yoked to its idealization" (Davis). If nineteenth century utopian narratives were informed by the conventions of the travel narrative, it follows that travel narratives such as Kingsley's also deployed the trope of Africa as a primitive utopian landscape. Colonization brought unprecedented global focus on Africa, and reading Kingsley's scientific discourse in conjunction with the Anglo-Eden trope reveals the ways in which the conventions of travel and utopian narratives had become inextricably intertwined in the Victorian literary imagination.

Biographical sketch: Amber Foster is a candidate for the Ph.D. in English at Texas A&M University. Her research interests include utopian studies and nineteenth-century transnational travel narratives. She is the recipient of the Hamlin Hill Essay Prize, and her recent critical work on African American travel writer Nancy Prince appears in the November 2014 issue of *Utopian Studies*. Her work participates in ongoing efforts to recover the utopian dimensions of transnational and minority travel texts, and, conversely, the ways in which nineteenth-century utopian novels are structured by travel.

**The Influences of La Salle's 1682 Expedition
on the Cartography of Jean-Baptiste
Franquelin**

Richard Gross

After La Salle had descended the Mississippi River in 1682, he sent much information back to the Abbé Bernou in Paris, and this information was probably used to create Franquelin's map of 1684. This talk will explain the nature of the subsequent cartographic mistakes, which led to La Salle's disastrous expedition of 1684

**The Unique Role of the Catholic Church
in Settling La Nouvelle France**

Tiago Jones

In this paper I will propose that the French contribution to the discoveries in the New World, specifically North America, was inextricably connected with an overarching religious project. More even than New Spain, and unquestionably more so than New England and Virginia, which started out almost entirely as commercial enterprises, New France was profoundly informed by the potentiality of literally redrawing the map of la francophonie catholique. Spain's discovery in 1492 predated the onset of the Reformation by 25 years and England, with Henry VIII's 1545 abrogation of the laws against usury and the Black Legend accusing Spain of the very crimes it was most guilty of, was strictly a mercantile power. The fervour of Spanish discovery was a continuation of the medieval spirit of evangelization which had marked the Church throughout its history, as well as a search for means of supporting and enhancing colonization. The Portuguese discoveries followed along much the same lines as their Iberian neighbors; Magalhães and Cabrilho, even sailed under the Spanish.

What marks French discovery as different is that the Reformation was in full swing and, where England ultimately lost out to the Anglican imperative; France was trying to reestablish itself as a primarily Catholic state. The Catholic Church saw an opportunity to reassert its preeminence by making a significant imprint in New France. In spite of the importance of the fur trade, La Nouvelle France was founded as a Catholic colony where, under the influence of Mgr. Montmorency de Laval, Catholicism was more conservative than in France. In the homeland the ideas of writers like Montesquieu influenced *enciclopaedistes* such as Rousseau, who in turn helped set the stage for the French Revolution.

Therefore, the premise of this paper is to show that the discoverers and explorers of New France were not simply motivated by greed and a lust for power but that a genuine belief in Christian truth was a significant part of their motivation. The Church genuinely believed it was helping to spread the word of God. In order to defend this proposition I will be providing details about 22 of the most important such discoverers.

Continued on page 10

Abstracts *continued from page 9*

Included amongst these will be the obvious examples of Fathers Jacques Marquette and Claude-Jean Allouez. But there are many other lesser known religious and non-religious adventurers who help to illustrate this premise.

Additionally I will look at the more controversial cases of Samuel de Champlain and Jean François de la Roque who were believed to have been Protestants but, nonetheless, contributed to the overall project of establishing New France along religious lines. In order to further bolster my claim I will also discuss other differential aspects of English and French colonization which point to the greater secularism of the former. For example, when the revolutionaries in the incipient United States invited the French colonials to join them in the cause of revolution they refused, because Catholic theology proscribed radical uprising against authority, whereas the very nature of Protestantism was to protest against authority.

Biographical sketch: Tiago Jones is currently Associate Professor of Romance Languages and Chair of the Foreign Language Department at Campbell University, Buies Creek North Carolina. Previously he taught Portuguese at the University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras for 4 years. He obtained his Doctorate in Romance Languages from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He has interviewed, presented conferences, and published a review on Nobel Prize winning author José Saramago. He has published articles in the MIFLIC Review, The Romance Language Annual and Hispania, as well other reviews, and journals. Most recently he has completed translations of Lauro López Beltrán's "*La persecución religiosa en México*" and María Helena Azevedo's "*A Hora Branca*."

The Reception and Interpretation by the Abbé Claude Bernou of Information received from Canada

Carl Kupfer

During the latter half of the seventeenth century, it was members of the Catholic religious orders, and particularly the Jesuits, who assembled the most information about the French possessions in North America. This information was both textual and cartographic, and the Abbé Bernou was one of the most assiduous collectors of such information. In this talk, the speaker will show how Bernou succeeded in assembling material from a variety of maps, and combining it into a master-map.

Biographical sketch: Carl Kupfer is a registered professional engineer whose consulting firm, founded by him in 1980, has undertaken notable projects surveying and mapping Chicago's waterways and the Lake Michigan waterfront. He is a former deck officer in the US Navy and avid yachtsman, skilled in navigation and map-interpretation; as a member of the Chicago Map Society, he has also collected much historical cartographic material.

Mapping the Great Lakes: Historical Cartography and Climate History, 1650-1850

Christopher Morris

Seventeenth to nineteenth century French and British maps of the Great Lakes may hold evidence of the region's environmental and climate history, provided that evidence is unlocked and revealed. Exactly what sort of climate evidence and where it may be found in the maps will be the subject of my presentation. My presentation will be based on approximately 400 historical maps of the Great Lakes drawn and printed between 1650 and 1850 that have been compiled and digitized as part of a Digging into Image Data Grant (DID) project jointly funded by the NSF/NEH/JISC. The DID research team, of which I am a collaborator, discovered within the maps potential evidence of short-term meteorological and long-term climatological data in the form of variation in cartographic depictions of coastlines, islands, and water passages. Subsequent research into the climatological and hydrological history of the Great Lakes, using textual evidence gathered from archives in Canada and the U. S. archives and data for the region's physical and biological history, has strengthened our hypothesis, that the maps hold evidence of the region's environmental history. The research strategy is to layer archival sources and biophysical data over our computer-assisted observations of our digitized collection of 400+ maps.

The research I want to preview at SHD in Austin in October 2014 will be significant in several ways. It will demonstrate the value of historical maps, imprecise and idiosyncratic as they may be relative to present-day satellite images, for research into past and present environmental and climate issues, and not just for the Great Lakes region but for any place recorded by the European cartographic tradition. The maps will offer researchers a previously ignored set of data points to help them chart climate change. The project will demonstrate to historians and other humanists who do not typically engage scientific or social scientific inquiries into present-day concerns, the interdisciplinary potential of their research. Researchers, for example, from hydrologists interested in water to biologists interested in fish to social scientists interested in the people who live off the water and fish, to humanists interested in the textual and cartographic images created by people of water and fish, will have a vast new body of evidence to consider. Moreover, researchers will have our project's collaborative and interdisciplinary research methods and software tools to assist them.

Biographical sketch: Christopher Morris is a historian (PhD, Florida, 1991) and author, most recently, of *The Big Muddy: An Environmental History of the Mississippi and Its Peoples from Hernando de Soto to Hurricane Katrina* (Oxford, 2012). His research into historical relationships between humans and the natural environment has made much use of historical maps and other images. See, for example, his essay on La Salle, published in *Terrae Incognitae* (2004). His current project on the Great Lakes follows many of the same cartographers of the Mississippi and the Gulf Coast north to the waters they first charted.

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The American Journey of Count Florian Jolly, An Early Nineteenth Century French Émigré

Anthony Páez Mullan

Much as Americans were lured to Louisiana by “quick fortunes”, so too were Jean Baptiste Florian Jolly, a French aristocrat in exile, and members of his wife’s family. This paper focuses on the American experience of Jolly, also known as the Count of Pontradiou (Pontcadeuc).

Born in the northern French port of Saint-Malo in 1767, he and his wife (Marguerite Marie Le Det de Segrais) fled to England in 1793 to escape the revolution. Of their several talents, they were both artists, and they also possessed a notable collection of engravings and drawings, many acquired in France before the Revolution. In the 1790s, he established a private school for boys in Bath and hired compatriots who had also fled the French revolution. At a slightly later date, Mme. Florian erected a school for girls at Laytonstone in Epping Forest. This school was intended to impart more than social skills and graces to young ladies. Specifically it was intended to teach practical science as well.

The bulk of this paper concerns the two year period of 1808 to 1810. During this time, the Count left England for the United States lured by the possibility of a comfortable and easy life; he traveled by stage coach from New York to Pittsburgh and then down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on a flat boat to New Orleans. His journey down river, his arrival in New Orleans, and the reunion with his brothers-in-law in Louisiana are succinctly captured and reflected in nine letters from the count to his wife who temporarily remained behind in London with their daughters. These letters are housed in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

By examining this correspondence in conjunction with contemporary land ownership maps of Louisiana (Library of Congress) and *The Navigator*, a popular manual for travelers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, I will show: (1) how important family and connections were to the count, (2) how the count’s expectations were similar to those of Americans migrating west, and (3) how he interacted with other individuals who were involved in settling a borderland region with competing and conflicting allegiances.

As with other French of the time, the impetus for Florian Jolly to emigrate may well have stemmed from his brothers-in-law, Emmanuel and Joseph who had already settled in Louisiana. Networks of family, relatives, and friends were significant in providing practical information and support for those, both royalists and Bonapartists, who wanted to settle in the United States Louisiana in particular. In addition, the French cultural heritage of Louisiana seems also to have been a factor.

The count, like many Americans of the time, decided on taking the river route from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. From his letters, we learn that he knew whom he should contact to have

a flat boat built. In subsequent letters, he identifies towns and places that he passed on the boat and gives information about local produce and the commercial potential of those places. Much of this information was well disseminated by travel manuals such as Zadok Cramer’s *Navigator*, first published in 1802. The fact that this work exists in a French translation from 1806 seems to suggest that there was a demand for such information by French travelers seeking to settle in the Mississippi Valley.

The correspondence reveals that the count was quite practical. The letters are peppered with sums and figures having to do with produce, transportation, and the cost of slave labor. Despite his disinclination for the world of business, he evidently contemplated the life of a planter or of a merchant. However, at some point Florian came back to the idea of establishing a school.

On a visit to Montesano near Baton Rouge in the spring of 1809, Florian was enthusiastic by the prospect of opening a school in that district. Several wealthy planters lived there who wanted their children to acquire an education including culture. At the time, this district formed part of Spanish West Florida settled by Spanish administrators, French, Americans, and some British. This area would soon witness a short lived revolution before being transferred from Spain to the United States. What is noteworthy is that William Herries, the speculator and former English banker, bought Montesano with the idea of establishing a town on the Mississippi River. In a letter from Florian to his wife, he explains, “Colonel Herries... has just set up a steam engine on the banks of the Mississippi River, where this land is situated. He wants to found a city here and to employ us to establish ourselves here and here to undertake – I a college and you a boarding school...” This was less than a year and a half before the West Florida revolt of September 1810.

By September 1811, Florian Jolly had died of a fever. His wife and daughters had arrived in New Orleans where they established a school for young ladies.

Biographical Sketch: Anthony Mullan is a cartographic reference specialist in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. Previously he served as the Fine Arts Specialist for the Library of Congress. His area of expertise is Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Iberian peninsula. He has conducted extensive research on manuscript maps of the South and Central America. He is the author of several articles in the field. In 2005, he was awarded a staff fellowship at the Kluge Center of the Library of Congress to pursue his research project: *Texts of Travel, Exploration, and Conquest in Hispanic America, 1500-1900: A Selective and Annotated Guide to Materials in Special Collections of the Library of Congress*.

The Other Texas: Expectation, Paradox, and Assimilation in the Pánfilo de Narváez Expedition of 1527

Ann Ortiz

The ever changing European perceptions of and expectations concerning Coastal and Interior Texas in early Spanish exploration is demonstrated through numerous maps and journal or chronicle accounts. Before the 1520s, the principal evidence of Spanish knowledge of Texas, then part of La Florida, was found in the various maps of the Gulf coastal areas. Not only were the Spanish of that period at a visual and conceptual disadvantage of being "on the outside looking in", but they were also unskilled in the customs and world views of the indigenous inhabitants of coastal Texas. Voyages had hugged the Texas coast and cartographers had mapped out in some detail the many rivers it contained but had not ventured yet into the interior. In this study I would like to show how shifts in perception of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico can be traced through both physical evidence of maps and experiential, textual evidence of journals and reports as shown in Cabeza de Vaca's *Relación* and Fernandez de Oviedo's *Joint Report*. Area maps produced expectations of finding gold and riches in the Gulf areas. Shortly after Alvarez de Pineda described the presence of gold, Juan Vespucci drew up a planisphere in 1526 in which he introduced the name "Rio de Oro. An anonymous map appearing in 1527, believed to be by Diego de Ribeiro depicts a River of Gold around the Rio Escondido, located at the mouth of the present day Nueces River and concealed by the barrier islands. The map also shows a River of Giants (possibly referring to the Karankawa Indians).

In the same year of Pineda's sketch and descriptions the Narváez expedition set out to explore lands around Pánuco, now Tampico, Mexico. They were blown off course by strong winds from the North and landed near Tampa Bay, Florida. Accounts of the expedition by Cabeza de Vaca and Oviedo describe a repeated process of expectation, paradox, and assimilation among the surviving as well as the non-surviving members of the failed expedition. The entire journey from Cuba to La Florida with its intended but missed destination of Pánuco, Mexico and its subsequent sojourn into the interior was a disaster and an inversion of the *conquistador* ideals. Furthermore, the disease and death that ensued alienated the native groups of that area to such an extent that the settlement of La Florida was delayed for several years. Throughout the eight year journey, six and a half of which were spent in Texas, captivity, starvation, and hardship plagued the survivors. Oviedo's accounts of Narváez's character and life point to paradoxical experiences through which he did not seem to benefit. On the other hand, at numerous points along

the overland journey, the four survivors of the expedition acquired skills and strategies for survival and mediation through paradoxical experiences and partial assimilation among native groups of Texas, chiefly the Mariames, Yguaces, Charrucos, Avavares, Maliacones, Arabados, and Cuchendados.

Biographical sketch: Ann Ortiz is an Associate Professor of Spanish and the Director of the College of Arts and Sciences Honors Program at Campbell University in Buies Creek, NC. She also coordinates medical Spanish classes with the Physician's Assistant, Master of Public Health, Doctor of Physical Therapy, and Doctor of Osteopathy programs through Campbell's new Medical School and works with Farmworkers Ministries. She taught previously at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill and Wake Technical Community College. She has presented and published in the Mountain Interstate Foreign Language Conference and SHD on topics such as Spanish American literature, Spanish exploration of the Americas, Cabeza de Vaca, Jorge Luis Borges, Octavio Paz, ESL, and Medical Spanish. In 2012 she was the first professor nominated from Campbell University for the AmeriCorp-Vista Campus Compact's Thomas Erlich Award for Civically Engaged Faculty.

The Politics of Exploration: The Uses and Abuses of LaSalle

Gene Rhea Tucker

LaSalle's expeditions were wrapped up in political intrigue and had far-reaching geopolitical implications. LaSalle's appropriation of French plans to invade New Spain, and his attendant falsification of his already jumbled cartographic information, led to the fiasco of his Texas expedition. But the maps of North America in the wake of his explorations led to more expeditions, claims of territory, settlement, and, eventually, warfare over much of the continent. The uses and abuses of LaSalle's expedition were of far-ranging importance to the region.

Biographical sketch: Gene Rhea Tucker earned his BA and MA in history from Tarleton State University in Stephenville, Texas. His master's thesis on the coal-mining boomtown-turned-ghosttown of Thurber, Texas, was published by the Texas Tech University Press in 2012. He received his PhD in Transatlantic History in 2011 at the University of Texas at Arlington, writing his dissertation on place-names in the Spanish New World. He has published several articles and presented papers on a wide range of topics including the cartography of La Salle's expeditions. He has been an SHD member since 2007 and currently teaches history at Temple College and Texas A&M University—Central Texas.

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**Explorations of the Moon
by Mary Adela Blagg (1858-1944)
and Kira S. Shingareva (1938 -2013)**

Will C. van den Hoonard

This paper considers the work of Mary Adela Blagg (1858–1944) and Kira S. Shingareva (1938 - 2013) in unfolding the cartographic mysteries of the Moon. It speaks to their respective contrasting lives and purposes: amateur vs trained specialist, collator of centuries of lunar maps vs analyzer of satellite imagery, and revealer of lunar cartography facing Earth vs illuminator of cartography of the far side of the Moon. They shared a deep interest in the Moon, with each making substantial advances in the field of selenography.

Biographical sketch: Will C. van den Hoonard is Professor Emeritus at the University of New Brunswick and Research Associate at the Atlantic Centre for Qualitative Research and Analysis at St. Thomas University (Fredericton,

Canada). His books express a wide range of interests: the Dutch of New Brunswick, Iceland fishermen, Baha'i Studies, the world of cartographers, qualitative research, and ethics in research.

His books include: *The Seduction of Ethics: The Transformation of the Social Sciences* (2011), *Map Worlds: A History of Women in Cartography* (2013), *Essentials of Thinking Ethically in Qualitative Research* (with D.K. van den Hoonard, 2013), *The Equality of Women and Men: The Experience of the Bahá'í Community of Canada* (with D.K. van den Hoonard, 2006), *Walking the Tightrope: Ethical Issues for Qualitative Researchers* (2002), *Working with Sensitizing Concepts* (1997), and *The Origins of the Bahá'í Community of Canada, 1898-1948* (1996).

Born in the Netherlands, he lived in France, and migrated to Canada. He left high school and worked as a map editor, receptionist in a European Patent Bureau, and as a sampler in a goldmine in the Northwest Territories. He obtained a PhD at the University of Manchester.

2014 SHD Essay Contest Winner: Josephine Benson

Josephine Benson was selected as the 2014 SHD Essay Contest winner for her essay titled “New Worlds, New Germs: The Role of European Expansion in the Development of Germ Theory.” Josephine is a rising sophomore at Brown University. She intends to concentrate on Science and Society, focusing on both geochemistry and science policy and communications.

At Brown, she writes for SciToons, a project that produces short educational animations for high school students and the medical school alumni magazine—*Brown Medicine Magazine*. Over summer 2014, Josephine worked at the National Youth Science Camp as the office manager and for SmarterSchools LLC, an educational non-profit focused on improving STEM and project-based learning in Ohio schools.

Ms. Benson's wrote her prize-winning essay, “New World, New Germs: The Role of European Expansion in the Development of Germ Theory,” for the class “On the Dawn of Modernity,” taught by Professor Onésimo Almeida. She hopes to continue studying the historical development of the sciences and apply it to current-day policy. Congratulations to the winner and thanks to all the students who entered the contest.

2013 SHD FELLOW

Carla Rahn Phillips Fellow of the Society for the History of Discoveries

Carla Rahn Phillips, Union Pacific Professor Emerita (since May 2013) in Comparative Early Modern History at the University of Minnesota, is a prize-winning scholar of international stature whose interests encompass early modern European social and economic history and maritime history. She has written seven books, twenty-six articles in refereed journals, and forty-one book chapters and invited articles. In 2008, King Juan Carlos I of Spain named her to the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, the equivalent of a knighthood. Spain's Royal Academy of History elected her as a Corresponding Member in 2005. She has held prestigious fellowships from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the Tinker Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, the John Carter Brown Library, and the Huntington Library. Four of her books have received national or international prizes, one of them garnering two awards.

Carla was born in Los Angeles, a seventh-generation Californian whose Spanish ancestors were among the founders and settlers of San Diego, San Gabriel, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara. Her undergraduate education was also in California, at Pomona College, where she graduated in 1965 with a cum laude B.A. in History and the Cecil Short Prize in Music for performance in choral music. For graduate work, Carla moved to New York, earning an M.A. in 1966 and a Ph.D. in 1972—both in History—from New York University. The next year NYU awarded her its Founders' Day Award for "having achieved a place in the highest bracket of scholastic preferment."

In 1972, she began her teaching career at the University of Minnesota as an Assistant Professor, progressing to Associate Professor in 1978 and to Full Professor in 1986. In 1987, she was a Visiting Professor at the University of California, San Diego. In 2005 she became the Union Pacific Professor of Comparative Early Modern History at Minnesota. During her career, she served the Department of History and the College of Liberal Arts in a variety of positions, including Director of Graduate Studies in the History Department on two occasions. She taught a variety of courses in early modern European history and



served as dissertation adviser for eleven successful doctoral students. In 2006 and 2010, she led a Summer Dissertation Seminar at Minnesota in "The Comparative History of the Early Modern World," sponsored by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Also under the auspices of the Mellon Foundation, she has taught a summer institute in Spanish Paleography several times, most recently at the Newberry Library in Chicago in the summer of 2013.

Her service to the wider academic community is wide-ranging and impressive. She served on numerous committees for the American Historical Association and in 1996-99 was its Vice President for

the Professional Division. She was General Secretary (chief officer) of the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies in 1984-88 and hosted or co-hosted the society's annual meeting in Minneapolis in 1986 and 1997. She was a founding member of the Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction, served as its president in 1996-98, and hosted its biennial meeting in Minneapolis in 1996. In addition, she was a vice president of the International Committee for the History of Nautical Science in 2009-2012 and has served on the executive committees of The Society for the History of Discoveries, the North American Society for Oceanic History, and the Sixteenth Century Studies Association. She has served on the editorial or advisory boards of *American Neptune*, *Sea History*, *Mains'l Haul: A Journal of Pacific Maritime History*, *Oxford Companion to World Exploration*, *Oxford Encyclopedia of Maritime History*, *Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World*, *Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte/ Archive for Reformation History*, *Repertorium Columbianum*, and "Minnesota Studies in Early Modern History," a book series. She has also been a consultant to the Maritime Museum of San Diego, the Mariners' Museum of Newport News, the government of Colombia, the International Historical Watercraft Society, the Ocean Sciences Research Institute, the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation in San Diego, "Project 1992" in St. Augustine,

Continued on page 15

2013 SHD Fellow *continued from page 14*

and the Corpus Christi Museum. Since 1999 she has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Program for Cultural Cooperation between Spain's Ministry of Culture and United States' Universities.

Her scholarship began with her dissertation on the central Spanish municipality of Ciudad Real. That research developed into her first book, *Ciudad Real, 1500-1700: Growth, Crisis, and Readjustment in the Spanish Economy* (Harvard University Press, 1979). Her interest in maritime history began when Jack Parker, curator of the James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota, pointed her to a packet of documents regarding galleons built for Spanish naval service. That developed into her second book, *Six Galleons for the King of Spain: Imperial Defense in the Early Seventeenth Century* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986). The book garnered the Leo Gershow Prize of the American Historical Association (1987); the Spain in America Prize (first prize) from the Spanish government; and a listing among Choice's "Outstanding Academic Books." A Spanish translation appeared in Madrid in 1991. Next she published two books co-authored with her husband William D. Phillips, Jr. The first, *The Worlds of Christopher Columbus* (Cambridge University Press, 1992), received the Spain in America Prize (second prize), and the New York Times reviewed and cited it as a notable book of 1992. The second was *Spain's Golden Fleece: Wool Production and the Wool Trade from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), winner of the Leo Gershow Prize of the American Historical Association for 1998 and a listing in Choice's Outstanding Academic Titles, 1998-2002. A Spanish translation appeared in 2005. Carla's next solo book was *The Treasure of the San José: Death at Sea in the War of Spanish Succession* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007), about a ship sunk by the British that carried what has long been

thought (incorrectly) to be the richest treasure ever sunk. The Professional and Scholarly Publishing division of the American Association of Publishers honored the book with its "Award for Excellence in World History and Biography/Autobiography" in 2007. The publisher Marcial Pons Historia issued a Spanish translation in 2010. That same year, Carla and William Phillips published their most recent joint book, *A Concise History of Spain* (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

Carla's interest in maritime history now occupies most of her scholarly energies. She is finishing a translation and introduction for the Hakluyt Society in the U.K. about a Spanish voyage to the South Atlantic in 1581-84. She is also involved in various projects with the Maritime Museum of San Diego, where she became the first holder of the "Robert and Laura Kyle Chair in Maritime History" in 2009. The Museum is currently building a reconstruction of the galleon that Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay in 1542 — the first European ship to visit San Diego. She chaired the historical advisory committee that planned the construction and volunteers with the build crew whenever she visits San Diego.

For her many outstanding publications in early modern social, economic, and maritime history; for her fine record of teaching and mentoring students, particularly at the University of Minnesota; and for her contributions to the scholarly community of maritime historians, we honor Carla Rahn Phillips and name her Fellow of the Society for the History of Discoveries.

Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries
Tampa, Florida • November 1, 2013

– Prepared by Carol Urness
Photo by William D. Phillips, Jr.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVENTS

By John W. Docktor

More information on each event is available at www.docktor.com

2014

October 7, 2014

London

Tim Bryars and Tom Harper will discuss their book, *A History of the 20th Century in 100 Maps*. The lecture will be 4:00-5:00 pm at the Sunday Times Garden Theatre, located in the Imperial Gardens Festival site. Booking can be done on-line.

October 8-10, 2014

Erfurt and Gotha

Spacetime of the Imperial, an international conference hosted by the Erfurt Spatio-Temporal Studies Group, includes session on 10 October in Gotha, *Cartographies of the Imperial Age*.

For full details see web page.

October 9-11, 2014

Eichstätt

The *17. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium* will be held in collaboration with the chair for Ancient History of the Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt. Registration is required. Contact Dr. Markus Heinz, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Kartenabteilung, Potsdamer Str. 33, 10785 Berlin; Tel.: 030 / 266-435500, Fax: 030 / 266-335401.

October 10-12, 2014

Chicago

The 2nd annual *Chicago International Map Fair* will be held at Loyola University Museum of Art, 111 E. Pearson, just steps from Michigan Ave. Tickets can be purchased on-line.

October 14, 2014

London

The October 2014 seminar in the book-collecting series organized jointly by the Institute of English Studies (London University) and the

ABA Educational Trust will be given by Tim Bryars and Tom Harper. Their book, *A History of the 20th Century in 100 Maps*, is scheduled to be published in September 2014. The seminar will be held from 6:00 to 7:30 pm at University of London's Senate House, Malet Street.

October 16, 2014

Boston

Michael Blanding, author of *The Map Thief*, the recent biography of E. Forbes Smiley; will be the speaker at Boston Public Library, 700 Boylston Street. This talk is part of Boston Public Library Author Talk Series.

October 16-17, 2014

Arlington, Texas

The University of Texas at Arlington will host the 9th Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography on the theme *The Price of Manifest Destiny: Wars in the American Southwest, 1819-1865*. This will include a joint meeting with the Texas Map Society and the Rocky Mountain Map Society. Immediately following that, on Saturday, October 18th, and Sunday, the 19th there will be a Map Fair in The Museum of Biblical Art, 7500 Park Lane, Dallas. Additional information from Ben Huseman, Cartographic Archivist, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Library, Box 19497, 702 Planetarium Place, Arlington, TX 76019-0497; Phone: 817 272-0633.

October 17-19, 2014

Athens

The Sylvia Ioannou Foundation will host the Second International Conference on the Greek World in

Travel Accounts and Maps. The focus will be *Corsairs and Pirates in the Eastern Mediterranean, 15th – 19th Centuries*. The thematic sections are (1) Topoi of Piracy; (2) Scale and Character of Commerce Raiding; (3) Politics and Legitimacy; (4) Piracy and the State; and (5) Images of Piracy. The venue will be the Museum of Cycladic Art.

October 18-19, 2014

Dallas

The *Map Fair of the West* will be held at The Museum of Biblical Art, 7500 Park Lane. Map exhibitors and dealers from across the U.S. and around the world will be in Dallas displaying and selling maps during the Map Fair. For additional information contact Ben Huseman.

October 18, 2014

New York

The New York Map Society meets at 2:30 pm at the New York Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W 64th St. Hear author Michael Blanding discuss his book "The Map Thief: The Gripping Story of an Esteemed Rare-Map Dealer Who Made Millions Stealing Priceless Maps." Additional information from Michael Dorn.

October 19, 2014

Milwaukee

The Wisconsin Map Society will meet at 2 pm at the American Geographical Society Library, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 2311 E. Hartford Ave. Caroline Rose will discuss *Creating a 3D Magnetic Relief Map of Lake Mendota*. Reception with light refreshments precedes the program at 1:30 pm.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVENTS

By John W. Docktor

More information on each event is available at www.docktor.com

October 21-24, 2014

Seoul

The International Map Collectors' Society international symposium titled *Maps, Voyage to the East Asia*. will be held at the National Library of Korea and coordinated by The Korean Research Association of Old Maps. During the symposium, we will be pleased to offer a general viewing of map collections, such as in Map Library of Korea, Royal Books Archives (Kyujanggak), National Museum and Seoul Historical Museum. There will be pre and post-symposium tours. *The Seoul Map Fair* will be held 22-24 October 9:30 am – 12:00 pm in the International Conference Hall, the National Library of Korea.

October 22, 2014

Richmond

The Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, noon time book talk will feature Michael Blanding, author of the recent biography of E. Forbes Smiley.

October 23, 2014

Washington

The Washington Map Society meets at 7 pm in the Geography and Map Division, B level, Library of Congress, Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue. Michael Blanding, author of *The Map Thief*, the recent biography of E. Forbes Smiley; will be the speaker. For additional information contact Ed Redmond.

October 25, 2014

Richmond

The Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, will sponsor a map exhibition and symposium. The map exhibition will be opening at 11 am and the lectures will start at 1:00 pm

The speakers will include Martin Bruckner (U of Delaware) talking about *Reading Maps in the Age of the American Revolution* and Max Edelson (UVA) talking about *Reading Atlases from Both Sides of the American Revolution*. Free parking available under the Library. Lunch available at Library's café. Lectures and exhibition free; to assist with participant planning, RSVP to Jennifer Blessman 804-692-3561.

October 28, 2014

Denver

The Rocky Mountain Map Society will have its first annual "Young Scholar's" Lecture in Sturm Hall, Room 286, on the Denver University campus (time to be announced) The speaker is Joshua Marcotte, from the University of Minnesota, Department of History, Center for Early Modern History. His presentation will be *Culture, Contact and the Agency of Appropriation in a 1741 Map of Nagasaki*.

October 30 - November 2, 2014

Austin, Texas

The Society for the History of Discoveries will hold its *annual meeting* at the Texas State History Museum. Discounted hotel rooms at the Double Tree can be booked on-line. For additional information contact Imre Demhardt.

November 8, 2014

New York

The New York Map Society meets at 2:30 pm at the New York Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W 64th St. Richard Pegg, Director and Curator of Asian Art for the esteemed MacLean Collection in Chicago, will discuss his new book, *Cartographic*

Traditions in East Asian Maps. For additional information contact Michael Dorn.

November 8, 2014

Paris

The 13th edition of the *Paris Map-fair* will be held 11:00 - 18:00 in Hotel Ambassador, 16 Bd Haussmann, in the heart of Paris. There will be a Pre-Mapfair cocktail reception 7:30 pm on November 7. Reservations can be made online.

November 10, 2014

London

Hans Ulrich Obrist, curator and art critic, discusses his new *Atlas of Contemporary Cartographies*; while British Library Maps curator Tom Harper and map specialist Tim Bryars also introduce *A History of the 20th Century in 100 Maps*. Lecture is from 18.30 – 20.00 in the Conference Centre, British Library. Booking can be done online.

November 13, 2014

Washington

The Washington Map Society meets at 7 pm in the Geography and Map Division, B level, Library of Congress, Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue. Pat O'Neill, author, "... To Harass and Annoy the Enemy," will discuss his research on maps related to the British attack and American defense of Washington, DC. For additional information contact Ed Redmond.

November 17, 2014

Mulhouse, France

A conference *Clio en cartes 2* will be held at Université de Haute-Alsace. Additional information from Odile Kammerer.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVENTS

By John W. Docktor

More information on each event is available at www.docktor.com

November 20, 2014

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of cartography are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5.00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. Barbara Bond (Pro-Chancellor, Plymouth University) will discuss *Cartographic Intrigue and Curiosity: The Story of MI9's Escape and Evasion Mapping Programme on Silk in World War II*. Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

November 21, 2014

Chicago

The Chicago Map Society meets at Ruggles Hall, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, at 5:30 pm. Jake Coolidge will discuss *Past Practices, Contemporary Applications: A Digital Cartographer's Experiments in Hand-Drawn Mapping*.

November 25, 2014

Cambridge

The Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography will meet in Gardner Room, Emmanuel College, St Andrew's Street, at 5.30 pm. Professor Paul Harvey (University of Durham) will speak about *Early-modern maps in mirror image*. Refreshments will be available after the seminar. For further information contact Sarah Bendall at tel. 01223 330476.

December 2, 2014

Denver

The Rocky Mountain Map Society will meet at Denver Public Library, Gates Room, at 5:30 PM. Dr. Ronald Gibbs will speak about *On the Brink of*

Disaster: George Washington and the American Revolution.

December 2-6, 2014

Ghent and Brussels, Belgium

The ICA Commission on Map Production and Geo-Business, the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography, and the Brussels Map Circle are organizing a joint international symposium entitled *Cartography in Times of War and Peace*. The symposium will consist of three events focusing on military cartography, each hosted by one of the contributing partners. For more information and the call for papers please visit <http://geoweb.ugent.be/histocarto2014/>

December 5-7, 2014

Berlin

(Re)Producing the North Space, Knowledge, and Maps is the title of the workshop for the research project "Negotiating Space, Arranging the Land." This is the second workshop of the multidisciplinary, international network of researchers interested in the cultural and historical importance of mapping in the Nordic Countries. Additional information from Prof. Dr. Ralph Tuchtenhagen, Nordeuropa-Institut, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Unter den Linden 6, 10099 Berlin.

December 6, 2014

New York

The New York Map Society meets at 2:30 pm at the New York Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W 64th St. John Hessler of the Library of Congress, Royal Geographical Society, and Johns Hopkins University, will discuss his new book, *Christopher Columbus' Book of Privileges 1502: The*

Claiming of a New World, co-written with Chet Van Duzer and Daniel De Simone. Additional information from Michael Dorn.

December 11, 2014

Washington

The Washington Map Society meets at 7 PM in the Geography and Map Division, B level, Library of Congress, Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue. Joel Kovarsky, author, *The True Geography of Our Country: Jefferson's Cartographic Vision* will discuss his new book and insights on Thomas Jefferson's cartographic associations. For additional information contact Ed Redmond.

December 12, 2014

Denver

The Rocky Mountain Map Society will meet at Denver Public Library, Gates Room, at 5:30 PM. Dr. Ron Gibbs will present *On the Brink of Disaster: George Washington and the American Revolution*. Ron may bring one or more antique maps from his personal collection to illustrate his talk.

December 19, 2014

Chicago

The Chicago Map Society meets at Ruggles Hall, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, at 5:30 pm. for its *Annual Holiday Gala and Members Show-and-Tell*. Continuing our tradition of a December "Member's Night," you are invited to bring and speak about an item in your personal collection. To facilitate bringing items into (and getting them OUT of!) The Newberry, please email Maisie O'Malley by December 17th with details about your item.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVENTS

By John W. Docktor

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2015

January 15, 2015

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of cartography meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5.00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Dr Yossef Rapoport (Queen Mary, University of London) will discuss *The World Map in the Fatimid Book of Curiosities (c.1050): Mathematical Geography between Late Antiquity and Islam*. Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

January 22, 2015

Chicago

The Chicago Map Society meets at Ruggles Hall, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, at 5:30 pm. Meeting details to be announced.

February 5, 2015

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of cartography meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5:00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Dr Robert Batchelor (Department of History, Georgia Southern University) will discuss *Pacific Frontiers: The Selden Map and the Redefinition of East Asia in the Seventeenth Century*.s Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

February 6-8, 2015

Miami

The Miami International Map Fair, the oldest event of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, will be held at the HistoryMiami, 101 West Flagler Street. Registration is available on-line. For information contact Hilda Masip, Map Fair Coordinator, at HistoryMiami, 101 West Flagler St., Miami, FL 33130; telephone: 305-375-1618.

February 19-20, 2015

Philadelphia

A conference titled *Paint over Print: Hand-Colored Books and Maps of the Early Modern Period* will be held at the Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts, Van Pelt-Dietrich Library Center, 6th floor, 3420 Walnut Street. Additional information from the organizers Chet Van Duzer, Invited Research Scholar, John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912; or Larry E. Tise, Distinguished Professor of History, Brewster 312-A, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858.

February 24, 2015

Cambridge

The Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography will meet in Gardner Room, Emmanuel College, St Andrew's Street, at 5.30 pm. Lt Cdr Dr John Ash (Scott Polar Research Institute) will speak about *On polar maritime maps and charts*. Refreshments will be available after the seminar. For further information contact Sarah Bendall at tel. 01223 330476.

February 26, 2015

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of cartography meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5:00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Captain Richard Campbell RN (Hakluyt Society Volume Editor) and Peter Barber (British Library) will discuss *An account so just and exact: Captain Narbrough's voyage to South America 1669-71 and its cartographical significance*. The Hakluyt Society sponsors this meeting. Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

March 12, 2015

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of cartography meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5.00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Katherine Parker (Department of History, University of Pittsburgh) will discuss *A Tricky Passage: Navigating, Mapping, and Publishing Representations of Tierra del Fuego in the Long Eighteenth Century*. Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVENTS

By John W. Docktor

More information on each event is available at www.docktor.com

March 26-28, 2015

Berlin

The 61st Annual Meeting of the Renaissance Society of America will be held at Humboldt University of Berlin, Unter den Linden 4. Elizabeth Ross, University of Florida, will have a session *Early Modern Art and Cartography (1400-1600)*.

April 23-24, 2015

London

The History of Geology Group is organizing the Geological Society's flagship *William Smith Meeting 2015*. The meeting will be held at Burlington House. For further information please e-mail: John Henry.

April 30, 2015

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of cartography meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5.00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Professor Stephen Daniels (School of Geography, University of Nottingham) will discuss *Reforming Cartography: John Britton and The Topographical Survey of the Borough of St Marylebone (1834)*.

Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

May 5, 2015

Cambridge

The Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography will meet in Gardner Room, Emmanuel College, St Andrew's Street, at 5:30 pm. Dr Renaud Morieux (Faculty of History

and Jesus College) will speak about *On eighteenth-century maps*. Refreshments will be available after the seminar. For further information contact Sarah Bendall at tel. 01223 330476.

May 14-17, 2015

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Laura Whatley (Kendall College of Art and Design) and Chet Van Duzer (John Carter Brown Library) are organizing two panels about maps at the *International Congress on Medieval Studies* which takes place at Western Michigan University. Additional information from Laura Whatley or Chet Van Duzer.

May 14, 2015

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5:00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Richard Smith, M.A. (Retired businessman and IMCoS member) will discuss *Getting Lost and Finding the Way. The Use, Mis-use and Non-use of Maps in the Peninsular War (1807-1814)*. Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

May 14-15, 2015

Washington

This year's annual meeting of the Philip Lee Phillips Society will be at the Library of Congress. The topic is *Mapping of the Polar Region*.

May 27-29, 2015

Corfu

The 10th Jubilee Commission's Workshop *Digital Approaches to Cartographic Heritage* will be held at Ionian University and Historical Archives of Corfu/General State Archives of Greece. It is hosted by the History Department of the Ionian University, a Supporting Institution of the Commission in cooperation with the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki Cartographic Heritage Group.

May 28, 2015

London

The Twenty-Fourth Series 'Maps and Society' Lectures in the history of cartography meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5:00 pm. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Dr Diana Lange (Institute for Indology and Central Asian Studies, University of Leipzig) will discuss *Putting Tibet on the Map: A 19th Century Cartographic Depiction by a Local Artist*. Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell.

June 6-7 2015

London

The London Map Fair is the largest antique map fair in Europe. It will be held Saturday 12:00 pm to 7:00 pm and Sunday 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. It will be held at historic London venue of the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), 1 Kensington Gore.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVENTS

By John W. Docktor

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July 5-10, 2015

London

The International Conference of Historical Geographers 2015 will be held at Royal Geographical Society (with The Institute of British Geographers). Plenary speakers will include William Cronon (University of Wisconsin), Catherine Hall (UCL) and Simon Schaffer (Cambridge University). The Conference will include a full range of academic sessions, plenary lectures, social events and field trips within and beyond London.

July 6-9, 2015

Leeds, England

The twenty-second International Medieval Congress will take place in Leeds University, and its special thematic strand is *Reform and Renewal*. After four very solid years of attendance and participation, the *Mappings* block of sessions has become a go-to component of the Congress. Additional information from Felicitas Schmieder or Dan Terkla.

July 8-11, 2015

London

The Society for the History of Discoveries will convene in Europe and hold its *Annual Meeting 2015* in London. A detailed program including information on scheduled excursions, online-registration, and recommended accommodation close-by the paper session locations will be published in due time on

the Society's website. Additional information from Imre Demhardt.

July 12-17, 2015

Antwerp

The 26th International Conference on the History of Cartography will be hosted by the City of Antwerp and the University of Antwerp. It is organized under the main heading *Theatre of the World in Four Dimensions / Space-Time-Imagination-Spectacle*. For additional information contact Felix Archief, Oudeleeuwenrui 29, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; Tel.: +32 3 338 94 11.

August 23-28, 2015

Rio de Janeiro

The *27th International Cartographic Conference* and the 16th General Assembly of International Cartographic Association will take place at the SulAmérica Convention Center. Additional information from Congrex do Brasil.

October 19-21, 2015

Cape Town

The International Map Collectors' Society international symposium will be held at the Centre for the Book of the National Library of South Africa, 62 Queen Victoria Street. The provisional theme of the symposium is *The cartography of travel to and in southern Africa: 1500 - 1900*. A symposium website will be available October 2014.

2016

Spring 2016

Riga

The Map & Geoinformation Curators Group will meet at the National Library of Latvia. Details to be announced.

October 6-9, 2016

Arlington, Texas

The University of Texas at Arlington will host the 10th Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography. Additional information from Ben Huseman.

2017

July 2-7, 2017

Washington

The 28th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association will meet at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. Additional information from Lynn Usery, Conference Director.

July 9-14, 2017

Belo Horizonte, Brazil

The 27th International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais and will be coordinated by Professor Junia Furtado. The proceedings will be in English. Further details will be made available in 2016.

Last Updated on September 22, 2014
by John W. Docktor