

	Speaker contact & biography	Title	Related image	Content
SESSION 1 – A World Divided				
9.30am	<p>Granville Allen Mawer gamawer@bigpond.net.au</p> <p>Bio – Granville Allen Mawer is an Australian maritime historian who specializes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Author of many books, including ‘Incognita The Invention and Discovery of Terra Australis,’ and ‘Ahab’s Trade: The Saga of South Sea Whaling.’</p>	East by South West: Navigating with Magellan	<p>East by South West talk image Or https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-1414991170/view</p>	Allen Mawer explores the world according to Magellan, initially as he sought to persuade the king of Spain to commission his voyage and then as he dealt with the navigational realities he encountered
10.10am	<p>Ian Burnet ianburnet2003@yahoo.com</p> <p>Bio – Ian Burnet spent more than 30 years living, working, and travelling in his professional career as a geologist/geophysicist. In his "retirement" he has written many books including ‘Spice Islands,’ ‘Where Australia collides with Asia,’ ‘Archipelago, a journey across Indonesia,’ and ‘The Tasman map, the biography of a map.’</p>	A World Divided	<p>World divided map image https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cantino_planisphere_(1502).jpg</p>	After the discovery of the America’s, the 1494 of Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal divided the world in half. The two Iberian powers were now in a race to reach the Spice Islands, sailing in opposite directions around the world. Yet neither of them could accurately measure longitude and know in whose half of the world the islands were actually located.
10.50am	<p>Robert J King robertjking@msn.com</p> <p>Bio – Robert J. King is an independent researcher in Canberra with special interest in European expansion into the Pacific, 16th-18th centuries. In 2010, he received the Literary Achievement Award of the Australasian</p>	Finding the Antipodeans	Antipodeans talk image	The antipodean southern continent described in 1526 on the basis of discoveries made by Amerigo Vespucci and Ferdinand Magellan inspired generations of subsequent geographers and mapmakers, and eventually led to the establishment of an antipodean colony by Great Britain in New South Wales.

	Hydrographic Society for his contributions to maritime history.			
11.30am	<p>Margaret Sankey margaret.sanke@sydney.edu.au</p> <p>Bio - Margaret Sankey is Professor Emerita in French Studies at the University of Sydney. Her interests include early French exploration of the Southern Hemisphere in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. She is coordinator of the ARC-funded Baudin Legacy project https://baudin.sydney.edu.au Margaret also works on early French notions of <i>Terra Australis</i> and is at present preparing a translation of the seventeenth-century memoir by the Abbé Jean Paulmier, an important influence on early French voyages of exploration to the Southern hemisphere.</p>	The French 'discovery' of the Pacific: New Worlds in the South	French discovery map image https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-232567883/view	In early European exploration of the southern regions of the globe, the French, focussing on the Indian Ocean, were relatively late in coming to the Pacific. In this paper Margaret explores how from the late seventeenth century, the French search for Terra Australis Incognita delayed French interest in the Pacific Ocean, and then conditioned the nature of the French scientific voyages of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
SESSION 2 – Pacific Places				
12.30pm	<p>Bronwen Douglas Bronwen.Douglas@anu.edu.au</p> <p>Bio - Bronwen Douglas is Honorary Professor in the College of Arts & Social Sciences at the Australian National University. She is author of <i>Science, Voyages, and Encounters in Oceania 1511–1850</i> (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014) and <i>Across the Great Divide: Voyages in History and Anthropology</i> (Harwood, 1998). She co-edited <i>Collecting in the South Sea: The Voyage of Bruni d'Entrecasteaux 1791–1794</i></p>	Place, Race, Genome: 'Polynesia' in Deep Historical Perspective	Place race, genome talk image https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-232577488/view	In 1520, Magellan's Mar Pacifico (Pacific Sea) contained only two tiny uninhabited islands and the islands of Guåhån (Guam) and Luta (Rota) in the archipelago he slandered as Islas de los Ladrones (Islands of Thieves). The great ocean remained regionally undifferentiated until 1756, when French writer Charles de Brosses applied the term "Polynesia" to over a thousand islands in the central and southern Pacific Ocean. Bronwen traces subsequent usages of Polynesia by early 19th-century geographers, to the region's human inhabitants, as Polynesians, Micronesians, and Melanesians—the global norm after 1900. These deep histories of place and race are a largely ignored aspect which still inhabit some modern studies in biological anthropology and genomics.

	(Sidestone Press, 2018), Foreign Bodies: Oceania and the Science of Race 1750–1940 (ANU E Press, 2008), and Tattoo: Bodies, Art and Exchange in the Pacific and the West (Reaktion Books and Duke University Press, 2005). She was a Harold White Fellow at the National Library of Australia in 2010.			
1.10pm	Paul Geraghty paulageraghty@hotmail.com Bio – https://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=10260&tx_wecstaffdirectory_pi1[curstaff]=70&cHash=914654fedb5a304f264894a7506bc173#:~:text=Biography%3A,history%20of%20the%20Fijian%20languages.	Maps and the European understanding of Fiji toponymy 1643-1840	View of Kandabon island https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135797264	Text tba
1.50pm	Jan Tent jan.tent@mq.edu.au Bio – Jan Tent is a retired academic and current Director of the Australian National Placenames Survey. He is also an Honorary Senior Lecturer at the Australian National University, Canberra, and an Honorary Research Fellow at Macquarie University, Sydney. Jan's onomastic research has mainly concentrated on early European place-naming practices in Australasia, as well as the toponymy of Australia in general.	Naming Places: Dutch Voyagers and Toponyms in the Fifth Part of the World, 1616–1722	https://researchers.anu.edu.au/researchers/tent-j	The European history of the Southern Ocean emphasises the explorations of the British (Cook, Bligh etc.) and the French (de Bougainville, La Pérouse and d'Entrecasteaux), but little attention is given to Dutch exploration. Still, they entered the Southern Pacific Ocean long before the British and French, and in many ways were trailblazers by shaping contemporary geographical knowledge. for those who followed.
SESSION 3 – Pacific Connections				
3.00pm	Julia Hickie/Libby Cass JHICKIE@nla.gov.au libby.cass@nla.gov.au Bio – NLA staff titles	Digital Pacifik	PVM image	The Australian Government, National Library of Australia and Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa, the National Library of New Zealand, are working with colleagues from across the Pacific to develop a shared online place that enables Pacific peoples to

				connect with their cultural heritage from around the world. Talofa! Ulufale mai! Kia orāna! Ni sa bula! Fakaalofa atu!
3.40pm	<p>Katerina Teaiwa katerina.teaiwa@anu.edu.au</p> <p>Bio – first para https://researchers.anu.edu.au/researchers/teaiwa-km</p>	Banaba - Ocean Island	https://researchers.anu.edu.au/researchers/teaiwa-km	
4.15pm	<p>Talei Mangioni, Talei.Mangioni@anu.edu.au</p> <p>Bio – first para http://chl.anu.edu.au/our-people/details/talei-luscia-mangioni</p>	Mapping Creative Revolution of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific	<p>http://chl.anu.edu.au/our-people/details/talei-luscia-mangioni</p> <p>Map image: (image copyright free) https://viewer.slv.vic.gov.au/?entity=IE15394820&mode=browse</p>	<p>The historical latticework of American, British, and French nuclear colonialism over the past century demonstrates that the Greater Pacific has borne the brunt of the atomic age. Frequently evoked as the region’s first grassroots political movement, the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific (NFIP), connected a radical constellation of activists standing for the people across church, university, womens and trade union groups.</p> <p>Talei charts the expansion of this holistic worldview firmly grounded in a place-based regional identity, and reveals how kinship and other networks have redefined a collective Pacific identity.</p>