

20th International Conference on the History of Cartography

Cambridge, Massachusetts and Portland, Maine, June 15-20, 2003

The International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC) was held in 2003 for the 20th time (the first conference was held in 1964). The host of the conference were the United States of America. Chief organizing institutions were the Cartographic Collection of the Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts (<http://hcl.harvard.edu/maps/>), the Osher Map Library and the Smith Center for Cartographic Education of the University of Southern Maine from Portland (<http://www.usm.maine.edu/%7Emaps/>) and Imago Mundi Ltd. (<http://www.history.ac.uk/maps/imago.html>). The conference was held from June 15 to June 20, 2003.

Before the official opening of the conference, meetings of the International Society of Curators of Early Maps (ISCHEM) and the Standing Commissions on Education and the History of Cartography of the International Cartographic Association – ICA were held on June 14. The main conference site from June 14 to June 18 was the representative Memorial Hall at the Harvard University. Events took place in the Sanders Theatre and the Anenberg Hall. The second part of the conference, from June 18 to June 20, took place at the hotel Holiday Inn by the Bay in Portland. Chief organizers and coordinators of the conference were David Cobb, curator of the Harvard University Map Collection, and Matthew Edney and Yolanda Theunissen, both from the Osher Map Library and the Smith Center for Cartographic Education of the University of Southern Maine.

320 people from 30 countries from all over the world participated at the conference. Most participants, 144 of them, were from the USA.

As many as six interesting and diverse exhibitions related to the conference were prepared:

1. *Cartographic Treasures at Harvard* at the Harvard Map Collection and the Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, Harvard University
2. *Mapping Boston* at the Boston Public Library
3. *Mapping the Republic: Conflicting Concepts of the Territory and Character of the USA, 1790-1900* at the Osher Map Library and the Smith Center for Cartographic Education of the University of Southern Maine (<http://www.usm.maine.edu/maps/exhibit11/>)
4. *Heavens on Earth* at the Southworth Planetarium of the University of Southern Maine
5. *The Shape of Maine: Drawing Boundaries, Mapping History* at the Maine History Gallery and the Maine Historical Society
6. *Mapping Maine: Four Contemporary Views* at the Portland Museum of Art

7. *Genetic Consequences* at the Portland Saco Museum

It is interesting that June 19, 2004 was the *Maine Map Day* and on that day museum entrance tickets were cheaper or even free, and certain activities (e.g. multimedia performance, searching game etc.) had been prepared for each exhibition.

There were 80 essays at the conference (6 of which were not presented, but there are abstracts in the book of abstracts), as well as 42 posters (listed at: <http://cartography.geog.uu.nl/ichc/2003.html>). All participants were handed the book of abstracts, the program and a list of participants (160 pages) with biographical data about all lecturers in English and French. All participants were also handed following valuable publications:

1. Alex Krieger, David Cobb, Amy Turner (eds.), *Mapping Boston*. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 2001. 278 pages. A gift by Norman B. Leventhal.

Gifts of the Osher Map Library:

2. James E. Mooney, *Maps, Globes, Atlases and Geographies Through The Year 1800: The Eleanor Houston and Lawrence M. C. Smith Cartographic Collection at the Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine*, Foreword by Kenneth Nebenzahl, Introduction by Philip Chadwick Foster Smith. Portland, Maine: University of Southern Maine, 1988. 145 pages.
3. *The Cartographic Collections: The Harold L. and Peggy L. Osher Collection [and] The Lawrence M. C. and Eleanor Houston Smith Collection*. Portland, Maine: University of Southern Maine, 1993. 16 pages.
4. Matthew H. Edney, Irwin D. Novak (eds.), *Reading the World Map: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Pieter van den Keere's Map, Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula (Amsterdam, 1608/36)*. Portland, Maine: Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, 2001. (Osher Library Associates, Occasional Publication; No. 1). 41 pages.
5. Donald S. Johnson, *Charting Neptune's Realm: From Classical Mythology to Satellite Imagery*, Exhibition catalogue. April 4, 2000 to January 11, 2001. Portland, Maine: Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, [2000]. (Osher Library Associates, Occasional Publication; No. 2). 56 pages.

Lectures were organized with five basic themes:

- State and empire cartography
- Cartographic literacy and culture

20. međunarodna konferencija o povijesti kartografije

Cambridge, Massachusetts i Portland, Maine, 15-20. lipnja 2003.

Međunarodna konferencija o povijesti kartografije (International Conference on the History of Cartography – ICHC) održana je 2003. godine dvadeseti put (prva konferencija je održana daleke 1964.). Domaćin te konferencije bile su Sjedinjene Američke Države. Institucije glavni organizatori konferencije bile su Kartografska zbirka Sveučilišta Harvard iz Cambridgea u Massachusettsu (<http://hcl.harvard.edu/maps/>), Osherova kartografska knjižnica i Smithovo središte za kartografsko obrazovanje Sveučilišta Južnog Mainea iz Portlanda (<http://www.usm.maine.edu/%7Emaps/>) te Imago Mundi Ltd. (<http://www.history.ac.uk/maps/imago.html>). Konferencija je održana od 15. do 20. lipnja 2003.

Prije službenog početka konferencije, 14. lipnja održani su sastanci Međunarodnoga društva kustosa starih karata (International Society of Curators of Early Maps – ISCEM) i Stalnog povjerenstva za obrazovanje i povijest kartografije Međunarodnoga kartografskog društva (Standing Commissions on Education and the History of Cartography of the International Cartographic Association – ICA). Glavno mjesto održavanja predavanja i prezentacija na Sveučilištu Harvard od 14. do 18. lipnja bila je reprezentativna zgrada Memorijalne palače (Memorial Hall). Događanja su se odvijala paralelno u dvije dvorane, Sanders Theatre i Anneberg Hall. Drugi dio konferencije od 18. do 20. lipnja, odvijao se u Portlandu u hotelu Holiday Inn by the Bay. Glavni organizatori i koordinatori konferencije bili su David Cobb, voditelj Kartografske zbirke Sveučilišta Harvard, te Matthew Edney i Yolanda Theunissen, oboje iz Osherove kartografske knjižnice i Smithova središta za kartografsko obrazovanje Sveučilišta Južnog Mainea.

Na konferenciji je sudjelovalo 320 osoba iz 30 zemalja iz cijelog svijeta. Najbrojniji su bili sudionici iz SAD-a, njih 144.

Priredeno je čak šest zanimljivih i raznolikih izložbi vezanih uz konferenciju:

1. *Kartografsko blago Harvarda* (Cartographic Treasures at Harvard) u Harvardskoj Kartografskoj zbirci (Harvard Map Collection) i Houghtonovoj knjižnici na Sveučilištu Harvard (Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, Harvard University)
2. *Blago kartografskog centra Bostonske javne knjižnice* (Mapping Boston) u Bostonskoj javnoj knjižnici (Boston Public Library)
3. *Kartografija Republike: razmimoilaženja u konceptu teritorija i karaktera SAD 1790-1900* (Mapping the Republic: Conflicting Concepts of the Territory and Character of the USA, 1790-1900)



u Osherovoj kartografskoj zbirci (Osher Map Library) i Smithovu središtu za kartografsko obrazovanje (Smith Center for Cartographic Education) na Sveučilištu Južnog Mainea (University of Southern Maine, <http://www.usm.maine.edu/maps/exhibit11/>)

4. *Nebo na zemlji* (Heavens on Earth) u Planetariju Southworth Sveučilišta Južnog Mainea
5. *Oblik Mainea: crtanje granica, kartografija povijesti* (The Shape of Maine: Drawing Boundaries, Mapping History) u Galeriji povijesti Mainea i Povijesnom društvu Mainea (Maine Historical Society)
6. *Kartografija Mainea: četiri suvremena pogleda* (Mapping Maine: Four Contemporary Views) u portlandskom Muzeju umjetnosti (Portland Museum of Art)
7. *Posljedice genetike* (Genetic Consequences), u portlandskom Muzeju Saco (Saco Museum)

Zanimljivo je istaći da je 19. lipnja 2004. bio proglašen *Kartografskim danom Mainea* (Maine Map Day) i da su toga dana u muzejima bile ulaznice s popustom ili besplatan ulaz, i da su uz svaku izložbu bile predviđene odgovarajuće aktivnosti (npr. multimedijski nastup, igra traženja itd.).

Na konferenciji je održano 80 referata (6 ih nije prezentirano, ali postoje sažeci u knjizi sažetaka) i izložena su 42 postera (popis na: <http://cartography.geog.uu.nl/ichc/2003.html>). Svi sudionici su dobili knjigu sažetaka, program i popis sudionika na 160 stranica, s biografskim podacima svih izlagača na engleskom i francuskom jeziku. Uz knjigu sažetaka, program i obilje različitog kartografskog materijala svim su sudionicima darovane i sljedeće vrijedne publikacije:

1. Alex Krieger, David Cobb, Amy Turner (ur.), *Mapping Boston*. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 2001. 278 str. Poklon Normana B. Leventhala.

Osherova knjižnica je darovala:

2. James E. Mooney, *Maps, Globes, Atlases and Geographies Through The Year 1800: The Eleanor*

- ❑ Cartography and trading
- ❑ Cartography of America
- ❑ Other history of cartography themes

Three interesting workshops connecting the history of cartography and its contemporary aspect were organized:

1. Historical maps and Geographical Information Systems, organized by Anne Kelly Knowles
2. Historical maps and the Internet, organized by Anna Godlewska
3. Integrating historical maps into primary education, organized by Yolanda Theunissen

Seven sessions with lectures were specially organized:

1. Reading Ottoman maps: Text, context and cultural understanding, organized by Palmira Brummett
2. Cartography and pictorial representation of topography in art history, organized by Elizabeth Ross
3. Paper landscapes: Cartography, capital and the state, organized by Ryan J. Carey
4. Art and cartography: Three contemporary perspectives, organized by Wytan Curnow and Ruth Watson
5. Missing elements: Mapping the Americas, 1500-1900, organized by Jordana Dym
6. Maps, states and empires in early modern Eurasia, organized by Valerie A. Kivelson
7. Mapping with words: Cartography and verbal discourse in early modern Europe, organized by Ricard Padron

Several very interesting visits were organized as an additional program, such as to The Peabody Museum Glass Flowers Exhibition, the Harvard Weissmann Preservation Center and the Widener Digital Imaging Lab. Sightseeing, Lucky Catch Lobster Cruise and a trip to Sabbathday Lake Shaker Village were organized in Portland.

Participants of the conference could also go sightseeing on their own. If we stay in the field of cartography, it is certainly significant to mention *The Mapparium* at The Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity in Boston. There you can see a glass globe, which enables a unique experience – the possibility of “entering” the world. Standing on a glass bridge inside the large sphere – 9 meters in diameter – one can see the right proportions and relations between the land and the sea. *The Mapparium* (a word coined specifically for that glass globe) was designed by the architect Lindsay Churchill. The building process started in 1932 and ended in 1935 and it is the only such globe in the world. Coloured areas of the land represent political boundaries of the world of that time. They weren’t changed later because the globe is considered a work of art.

At the end of the conference, the participants had the opportunity to relax on a picnic on the Peaks Island in the Casco Bay near Portland, and on tours to Bath (Maine Maritime Museum), Yarmouth (DeLorme Map) and Freeport (LL Bean and Freeport Outlet).

It is especially important to mention DeLorme’s globe called *Eartha*, the largest rotating globe in the world. It was produced in 1998, its diameter is about 12 meters, so it represents Earth at the scale of 1:1 000 000. The content of the map is unique; it consists of satellite images, shaded relief, bathymetry represented by colours, as well as road and settlement data.

Here are a few brief representations of places that hosted the 20th International Conference on the History of Cartography.

New England is a small region in the northeast corner of USA that is known for picturesque rural villages, numerous fishing harbours, and colourful autumn scenery. New England was the nation’s first industrial centre, and manufacturing is still a leading source of income. Industrial cities dot southern New England. Much of the region’s land is too hilly or rocky to grow crops. But New England produces large amounts of dairy and poultry products and is famous for its maple syrup. Many tourists visit the region to see its many historic sites - especially those from colonial times - and to enjoy its natural beauty.

Many New Englanders, especially in the rural north, are descendants of English Puritans who settled the region during the 1600’s. The more densely populated southern section of New England has people of many backgrounds, including blacks, Irish, Italians, and French

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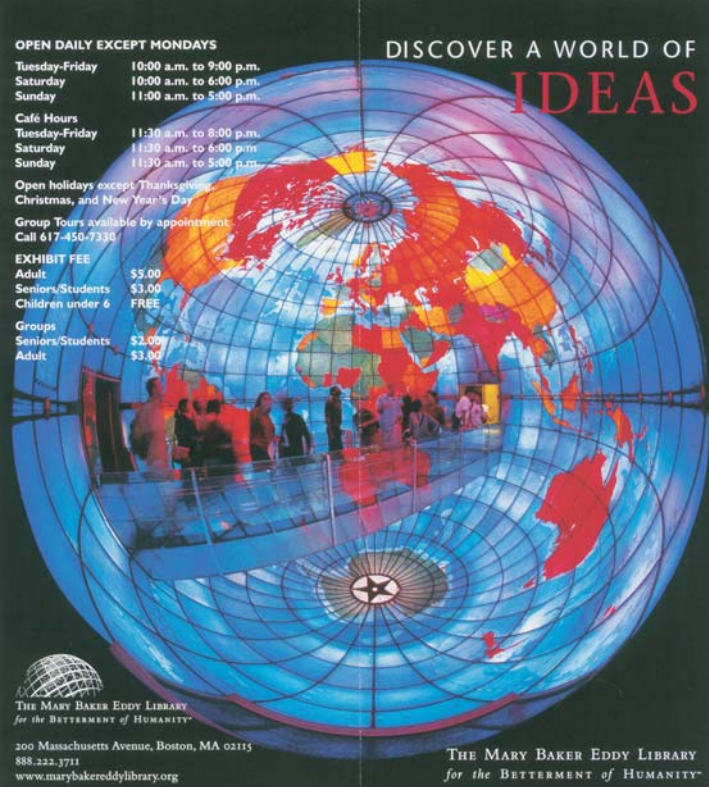
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Houston and Lawrence M. C. Smith Cartographic Collection at the Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, Foreword by Kenneth Nebenzahl, Introduction by Philip Chadwick Foster Smith. Portland, Maine: University of Southern Maine, 1988. 145 str.

3. *The Cartographic Collections: The Harold L. and Peggy L. Osher Collection [and] The Lawrence M. C. and Eleanor Houston Smith Collection*. Portland, Maine: University of Southern Maine, 1993. 16 str.
4. Matthew H. Edney, Irwin D. Novak (ur.), *Reading the World Map: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Pieter van den Keere's Map, Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula (Amsterdam, 1608/36)*. Portland, Maine: Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, 2001. (Osher Library Associates, Occasional Publication; No. 1). 41 str.
5. Donald S. Johnson, *Charting Neptune's Realm: From Classical Mythology to Satellite Imagery*, Exhibition catalog. April 4, 2000 to January 11, 2001. Portland, Maine: Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, [2000]. (Osher Library Associates, Occasional Publication; No. 2). 56 str.

Izlaganja su organizirana unutar pet osnovnih tema:

- kartografija države i carstva
- kartografska pismenost i kultura
- kartografija i trgovina
- kartografija Amerike
- druge teme o povijesti kartografije

Održane su i tri zanimljive radionice kojima je povezana povijest kartografije i njezin suvremeni aspekt:

1. Povijesne karte i GIS (geografski informacijski sustavi) u organizaciji Anne Kelly Knowles
2. Povijesne karte i internet u organizaciji Anne Godlewske
3. Integracija povijesnih karata u osnovno obrazovanje u organizaciji Yolande Theunissen

Posebno je organizirano sljedećih sedam sjednica:

1. Krajolici na papiru: kartografija, prijestolnica i država u organizaciji Ryan J. Carey
2. Čitanje otomanskih karata: tekst, kontekst i kulturno razumijevanje u organizaciji Palmire Brummett
3. Kartografija i slikovni prikaz tjeofografije u povijesti umjetnosti u organizaciji Elizabeth Ross
4. Umjetnost i kartografija: tri suvremene perspektive u organizaciji Wystana Curnowa i Ruth Watson
5. Elementi koji nedostaju: kartografija Amerike 1500-1900 u organizaciji Jordane Dym
6. Karte, države i carstva u ranijoj suvremenoj Euroaziji u organizaciji Valerie A. Kivelson

7. Kartografija riječima: kartografija i pripovijedanje u ranijoj suvremenoj Europi u organizaciji Ricarda Padrona.

Osim toga, kao dodatni program bilo je organizirano i nekoliko vrlo zanimljivih posjeta, kao što su primjerice posjet izložbi cvijeća izrađenog od stakla u Muzeju Peabody (The Peabody Museum Glass Flowers Exhibition), posjet harvardskom Weissmannovu restauratorskom središtu (Harvard Weissmann Preservation Center) i Widenerovu laboratoriju za digitalne slike (Widener Digital Imaging Lab). U Portlandu je bilo organizirano razgledavanje grada, plovidba uz hvatanje jastoga (Lucky Catch Lobster Cruise) i izlet u Sabbathday Lake Shaker Village.

Oni koji su uz sve navedeno imali još snage mogli su u vlastitoj organizaciji vidjeti i doživjeti još mnogo toga. Ostajemo li u okvirima kartografije, tada je svakako bilo izuzetno vrijedno posjetiti *The Mapparium* u The Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity u Bostonu. Tu se nalazi ogroman globus izrađen od stakla koji omogućuje jedinstveno iskustvo – mogućnost "ulaska" u svijet. Stojeći na staklenom mostu unutar velike sfere – 9 metara promjera – vide se ispravne proporcije i odnosi između kopna i mora. *The Mapparium* (riječ skovana za taj stakleni globus) je dizajnirao arhitekt Lindsay Churchill. Sagrađen je između 1932 i 1935 i jedini je takav primjerak na svijetu. Obojene površine kopna prikazuju političke granice svijeta u to vrijeme i nisu mijenjane jer se taj globus smatra umjetničkim djelom.

Na kraju konferencije, sudionici su imali zadovoljstvo opustiti se na pikniku na otoku Peaks u zaljevu Casco u blizini Portlanda, te na izletu u Bathu (Maine Maritime Museum), Yarmouthu (DeLorme Map) i Freeportu (LL Bean i Freeport Outlet).

Posebno treba istaći DeLormeov globus nazvan *Eartha*, najveći globus na svijetu koji rotira. Izrađen je 1998. godine, promjer mu je oko 12 metara, tako da predstavlja Zemlju u mjerilu 1:1 000 000. Sadržaj karte je jedinstven, sastoji se od satelitskih snimaka, sjenčanog reljefa, batimetrije prikazane bojama, te podacima o cestama i naseljima.

Na kraju još nekoliko riječi o mjestima održavanja 20. međunarodne konferencije o povijesti kartografije.

Nova Engleska (New England) mala je regija u sjeveroistočnom dijelu SAD-a koja je poznata po pitoresknim selima, mnogim ribarskim lukama i lijepim krajolikom u jesen. Nova Engleska bila je prvo industrijsko središte SAD-a i proizvodnja je još uvijek vodeći izvor zarade. Industrijski gradovi nalaze se na jugu. Većina područja Nove Engleske je prebrdovita za uzgajanje usjeva. No, Nova Engleska proizvodi velike količine mliječnih proizvoda i peradi i poznata je po javorovom sirupu. Mnogi turisti posjećuju to područje kako bi vidjeli razna povijesna mjesta – pogotovo ona iz kolonijalnih vremena – i kako bi uživali u prirodnim ljepotama.

Mnogi stanovnici Nove Engleske, pogotovo oni s ruralnog sjevera, potomci su engleskih puritanaca koji su se tamo nastanili u 1600-tima. U gušće naseljenom

Canadians. The southern section includes Boston, New England's largest city by far.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts and the largest city in New England. It is also New England's leading business, government, and transportation centre. Boston's sheltered harbour along the Atlantic coast helps make the city a busy seaport. In addition to its commercial importance, the Boston area is one of the nation's great educational centres. Its many outstanding universities, libraries, and other centres of learning have earned it the nicknames the *Hub of the Universe* and the *Athens of America*.



Boston is one of the nation's oldest and most historic cities. English Puritans founded it in 1630. Boston grew rapidly in size and wealth during colonial times because it served as the colonies' chief seaport for ships bound for England and the West Indies. Elegant houses and stately churches that date from the 1700's still stand along Boston's narrow, winding streets.

Boston is known as the *Cradle of Liberty* because it was the birthplace of the Revolutionary War in America (1775-1783). The Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, and several of the first major battles of the Revolutionary War occurred in or near the city.

The Puritans who founded Boston named it after the town of Boston, England, where many of them had lived. Over the years, thousands of immigrants have come to Boston from Ireland, Italy, Canada, and many other parts of the world. Many of their descendants have achieved economic and political power in the city.

Boston has experienced many of the same problems faced by most other major United States cities. These problems include poverty, racial unrest, slums, and a loss of families and businesses to the suburbs. To ease some of its problems, the city undertook a huge urban renewal

program in the early 1970's. The construction of modern apartments, offices, and stores helped attract families and businesses back to the city.

Cambridge, Massachusetts (pop. 95 800), stands on the Charles River, opposite Boston. The city is famous for its educational, historical, literary, and scientific contributions. The fame of the Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Radcliffe College, and Lesley College has given Cambridge the name University City.

Cambridge has many industries. Its products include addressing and billing machines, books, cameras, candy, and electronic measuring instruments. Cambridge has become a centre of research and development, especially in high-technology fields such as computer science, biotechnology, and space science. The museums of Harvard are world famous. Harvard has the world's largest university library system. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has exhibits on papermaking and on maritime history.

Cambridge contributed to the great literary movement of the mid-1800's. Authors who lived and wrote in the city included Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and James Russell Lowell.

Portland, Maine (pop. 64 000) has one of the finest harbours on the Atlantic Coast and is close to Europe than any other transatlantic port in the United States. It is the largest city in Maine and a leading industrial and commercial centre. During World War II (1939-1945), Portland was the base for the North Atlantic Fleet of the U.S. Navy.

Portland lies on the southwest coast of Maine. The city covers about 21 square miles (54 square kilometres). It is built on a narrow peninsula with a maximum height of 187 feet (57 meters) above sea level. It overlooks Casco Bay to the east. The bay has many islands, some of which are part of Portland. Mount Washington and the other mountains of the Presidential Range, to the northwest, tower in the distance. Between these peaks and the coast is a network of lakes and valleys to which Portland is the eastern gateway. To the south is Old Orchard Beach, a long stretch of smooth sand.

City Hall, the Custom house; the Public Safety Building; and federal, district, and state courts are clustered together in the heart of Portland's downtown area. An auditorium in city hall contains one of the largest organs in the world. The organ was a gift from the publisher Cyrus H. K. Curtis, who was born in Portland. In the 1970's and early 1980's, the city's downtown area was revived as a centre for shopping and services. The Old Port is a shopping area near Portland's waterfront.

About 25 million metric tons of products are shipped in and out of the harbour of Portland yearly, making it one of the chief ports of the Atlantic Coast. Passenger cruise ships also make regular stops at Portland's harbour.

Mira Miletić Drder, Miljenko Lapaine

južnom dijelu Nove Engleske žive različiti ljudi, uključujući crnce, Irce, Talijane i francuske Kanađane. Na jugu regije nalazi se Boston, daleko najveći grad Nove Engleske.

Boston je glavni grad Massachusettsa. Također je i vodeće poslovno, financijsko, vladino i prometno središte Nove Engleske. Bostonska zaštićena luka uzduž atlantske obale čini ga i morskom lukom. Osim što je važno komercijalno, područje Bostona je i jedan od velikih obrazovnih središta u zemlji. Njegova mnoga izvanredna sveučilišta, knjižnice i druga središta obrazovanja zaslužili su Bostonu nadimke "središte svemira" i "američka Atena".



Boston je jedan od najstarijih i najpovjesnijih američkih gradova. Ustanovili su ga engleski puritanci 1630. Boston je brzo rastao po veličini i bogatstvu tokom kolonijalnih vremena zato što je služio kao glavna luka kolonija za brodove koji su trebali ići u Englesku ili Zapadne Indije (West Indies). Elegantne kuće i veličanstvene crkve iz 1700-tih još se uvijek nalaze uzduž Bostonskih uskih, vijugavih ulica.

Boston je poznat i kao "kolijevka slobode" jer je u njemu započeo američki revolucionarni rat (1775-83). Bostonski masakr, Bostonska čajanka i nekoliko prvih velikih bitaka revolucionarnog rata dogodili su se u Bostonu ili njegovoj okolini.

Puritanci koji su osnovali Boston nazvali su ga po gradu Bostonu u Engleskoj, u kojem su mnogi od njih živjeli. Tijekom godina, u Boston su došle tisuće imigranata iz Irske, Kanade i mnogih drugih dijelova svijeta. Mnogi njihovi nasljednici postigli su gospodarsku i političku moć u Bostonu.

Boston je iskusio mnogo istih problema kao i mnogi drugi veliki gradovi u SAD-u. Neki od tih problema su siromaštvo, rasni nemiri, prljavština i odlazak obitelji i poduzetništva prema predgrađu. Kako bi si olakšao neke probleme, grad je ranih 1970-ih poduzeo veliki program obnove. Izgradnja modernih apartmana, ureda i dućana pomogao je privući obitelji i poduzetništvo natrag u grad.

Cambridge, Massachusetts (95 800 st.), nalazi se na rijeci Charles, nasuprot Bostonu. Grad je poznat po svojim obrazovnim, povijesnim, književnim i znanstvenim doprinosima. Slava Sveučilišta Harvard, Instituta za tehnologiju Massachusetts, Koledža Radcliffe i Koledža Lesley zaslužna je za to što se Cambridge naziva sveučilišnim gradom.

U Cambridgeu ima i mnogo industrija. Tu se proizvode razni strojevi, knjige, kamere, slatkiši i elektronski mjerni instrumenti. Cambridge je postao središte istraživanja i razvoja, pogotovo u područjima visoke tehnologije kao što su informatika, biotehnologija i svemirska istraživanja. Sveučilište Harvard sa svojim muzejima svjetski je poznat. Harvard ima najveći sustav sveučilišnih knjižnica. U Institutu za tehnologiju Massachusetts nalazi se izložba o proizvodnji papira i povijesti pomorstva.

Cambridge je pridonio velikom književnom pokretu 1850-ih. Među književnicima koji su živjeli i stvarali u Cambridgeu su i Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow i James Russell Lowell.

Portland, Maine (64 000 st.) ima jednu od najboljih luka na atlantskoj obali i bliži je Europi od bilo koje druge transatlantske luke u SAD-u. Najveći je grad u Maineu i vodeće industrijsko i komercijalno središte. Portland je za vrijeme II. svjetskog rata (1939-45) bio baza sjevernoatlantske flote američke mornarice.

Portland leži na jugozapadnoj obali Mainea. Pokriva samo oko 54 četvornih kilometara. Izgrađen je na uskom poluotoku maksimalne visine od 57 metara nadmorske visine. Na istoku se nalazi Casco Bay, zaljev s mnogo otoka od kojih neki pripadaju Portlandu. Planina Washington i ostale planine Presidential Rangea, nalaze se na sjeverozapadu. Između tih vrhova i obale nalazi se mreža jezera i dolina kojima je Portland istočni prolaz. Na jugu se nalazi Old Orchard Beach, dugi potez glatkog pijeska.



Gradska vijećnica, Custom House, Zgrada javne sigurnosti i savezni, okružni i državni sudovi nalaze se zajedno u srcu Portlanda. Orgulje koje se nalaze u auditoriju u gradskoj vijećnici među najvećima su na svijetu. Orgulje su bile dar izdavača Cyrusa H. K. Curtisa, koji je rođen u Portlandu. 1970-ih i ranih 1980-ih, središte grada je ponovno oživljeno kao središte za kupovinu i usluge. Stara luka je područje za kupovinu blizu područja dokova.

Svake se godine u luku Portland i iz nje preveze oko 28 milijuna tona proizvoda i zbog toga je ona jedna od glavnih luka na atlantskoj obali. Putnički brodovi također često staju u luci u Portlandu.

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