

(04) WHY ARE MAPS MADE AND READ?

(05) CASE 1: LAND SURVEY AND SUBDIVISION

(04-05.0) RUBRIC

Reading (week 4)

Wood, Denis. "Maps are Embedded in a History They Help Construct." In his *The Power of Maps* (New York: Guilford Press, 1992), 28-47.

Edney, Matthew H. 2007. "Mapping Parts of the World." In *Maps: Finding Our Place in the World*, ed. James R. Akerman and Robert W. Karrow, Jr., 117-57. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Maps (week 4)

Rambles through Our Country. Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Co., 1881.

«Rumsey»

Phelps & Watson's New Map of the United States. New York: Phelps & Watson, 1860.

«Rumsey **NO OML**»

Population: Distribution of Sexes, by Counties. (Based on the Returns of the Tenth Census.) 1880. In Fletcher W. Hewes and Henry Gannett, *Scribner's Statistical Atlas of the United States Showing by Graphic Methods their Present Condition and their Political, Social and Industrial Development*, map 23. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883. «Rumsey»

Purpose (week 4)

Begin the process of exploring the discursive conventions / modes of cartographic practice.

a) Wood and the difference between cognitive and artefactual maps / problems with the distinction (place of interpersonal and communal mappings) and then how treat the bigger picture meaningfully without collapsing into naïve sentiments of "subjectivity" and "objectivity"

b) move to consider the larger social arena >> discourse and practice

SIDEBAR: define "structure"

Reading (week 5)

Blake, James, Jr. "Upon our Needle we depend" (1730).

Pearce, Margaret Wickens. "Native Mapping in Southern New England Indian Deeds." In *Cartographic Encounters: Perspectives on Native American Mapmaking and Map Use*, ed. G. Malcolm Lewis, 157-86. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998.

DeRogatis, Amy. *Moral Geography: Maps, Missionaries, and the American Frontier*, 1-60, 90-126, and 180-83. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003.

Maps (week 5)

Godsoe, William. "A Plott of Mr. Humphrey Chadburns Farm att sturgen creek taken October 6th-7th-1701 By me Wm. Godsoe." 1701. Kittery Town Archives.

[Broadside] *At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Brunswick in the County of York . . . on January 4th 1753 with A True Copping from an Ancient Plan of E Hutchinson's Esqr; & from Jose Heath In 1719. & Phins: Jones's Survey in 1731. & from John North's Late Survey in 1752. Attest Thos Johnston.* [Boston], [1753].

Student's choice: one of the survey plans from Frances Pollitt's web exhibit on "Colonial Cartography: The Plymouth Company Maps," Maine Memory Network.

«www.mainememory.net»

Purpose (week 5)

Explore the first cartographic mode – functional and symbolic functions

Websites Required

Rumsey site

Maps to have loaded in ER Viewer

Phelps and Watson, *New Map of the USA* (1860)

slide 1. TITLE SLIDE

(04.1) BUSINESS

slide 2. PLAN OF BUSINESS

* concerns with remainder of course?

** should have been laid out in last Monday's email

* hand out doc re scale and resolution

* return and discuss paper 1

slide 3. WORD

* return any response sheets

(04.2) DENIS WOOD: *MAPPING VS. MAP-MAKING*

slide 4. POSE QUESTION RE WOOD

a) all people make cognitive maps => "mapping" per se

N.B. a mental map is an artefactual map produced "from memory"

e.g., "New Yorker's View of the World" (personal poster)

slide 5. COGNITIVE VS. MENTAL MAPS

b) map artefacts made for particular, social purposes => "map making" per se

social sophistication => more map production

- little map making in unsophisticated, unarticulated, unspecialized, & spatially localized societies
- more map making as increase society's degree of sophistication, articulation, specialization, and spatial extent

slide 6. POSE QUESTION

c) problems and limitations

- is an essentially biological metaphor — **what do I mean by this?**
- leaps from the individual to the social — as did Woodward and Lewis ... can promote the sense that maps are necessarily expressions of personal thought!
- does not deal with the bigger picture of discourse and practice

⇒ deal with these in turn

(04.3) MAPS, PERFORMANCE, DURABILITY, ETC.

slide 7. TABLE OF TYPES OF MAP

Communal/social scope of communication

to clarify difference of communal vs. social: **let's get ahead and deal with the representation of property rights** ... use of place names, monuments, etc. in Pearce's article

Different kinds of discourse

⇒ different representational strategies

Need first to define "discourse"

slide 8. POSE QUESTION

(04.4) DISCOURSE — AND MICHEL FOUCAULT

slide 9. QUOTE FROM *ARCHAEOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE* (80) => THREE KINDS OF DISCOURSE

slide 10. FOUCAULT EXPLAINED

My interest is in a very specific kind: discourse as “regulated network of representation”

slide 11. DISCOURSE DEFINED

if necessary, draw analogy to speech and language

slide 12. NY 1976 MAP 1 = DIRECTIONS

example 1 – interpersonal discourses associated with personal/pedestrian wayfinding

slide 13. NY 1971 MAP 1 = NAVIGATION COMMENTARY

example 2 – incompatibility with formal discourses of navigation

slide 14. CHARACTER OF DISCOURSES

discern discourses through groups of people and **networks** of circulation of representation

(04.5) IDEA OF MODES

slide 15. ASHUR N.ENG. AND GODSOE PLAN

distinct sets of spatial discourse => distinct cartographic *modes*

place

property

region (and world)

territory

- no single endeavor, “cartography” but many “ways of acting cartographically”
- each mode can be understood as the cartographic aspect of sets of discourses concerned with particular conceptions of space and which all deploy multiple representational strategies
 - can have multiple precise discourses within one larger discourse
 - e.g., of different geographical maps of the USA

slide 16. “RAMBLES THROUGH THE USA”

slide 17. PHELPS-WATSON, USA

- each mode features common set of practices, representational strategies

=> complex of

- i) archive of knowledge entailing a certain spatial conception
- ii) technologies and techniques to collect, represent, and use that knowledge
- iii) social institutions (broadly construed) that seek, commission, and consume that knowledge

Note: ‘society’ includes “the public” and mass consumption

&

- iv) cultural expectations of how that knowledge is to be represented

(05.1) PROPERTY MAPPING / LAND SURVEYING

>> read Pearce and DeRogatis in terms of identifying the circuits/networks of representation and thus:

magnitude (the number of participants)

social character (the number and variety of social groups, as defined by class, livelihood, ethnicity, gender, etc.)

geographical extent over which its texts circulate

situatedness of the texts’ production and consumption

symbolic conventions