Maps and American Culture and Literature

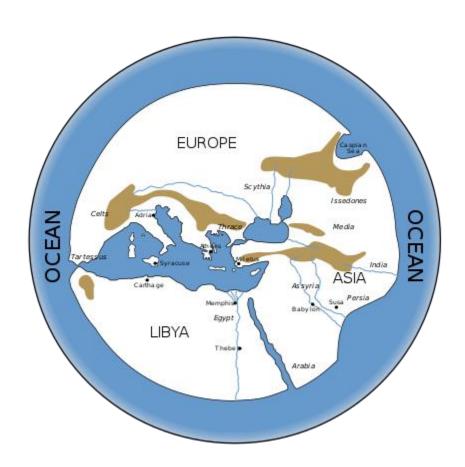
Jiří Flajšar (Palacký University)

Imago Mundi (Babylonian tablet map of the world, 6th century BC)



Ptolemy World Map,

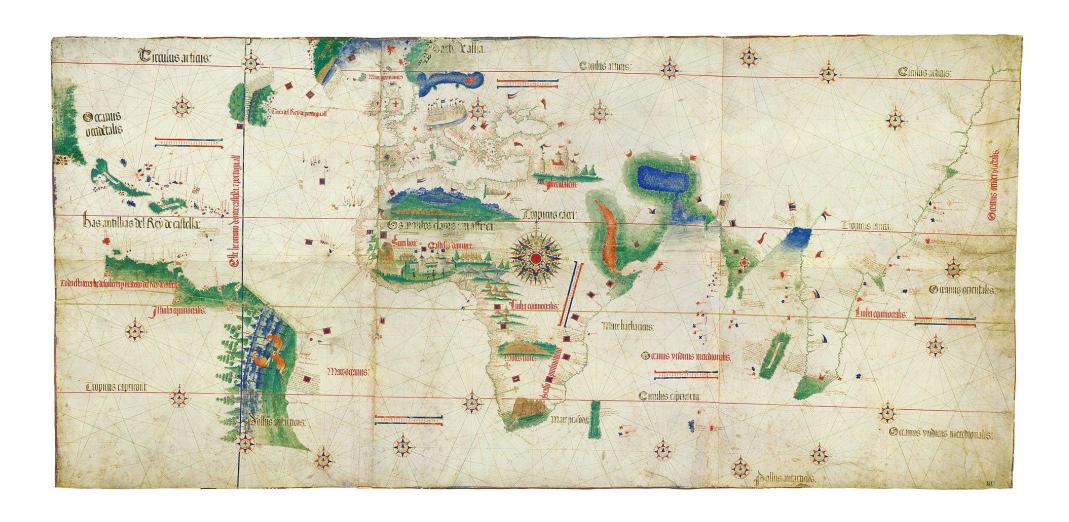




Juan de la Cosa, first map of the New World (Americas), ca. 1500 AD



Cantino planishpere, 1502



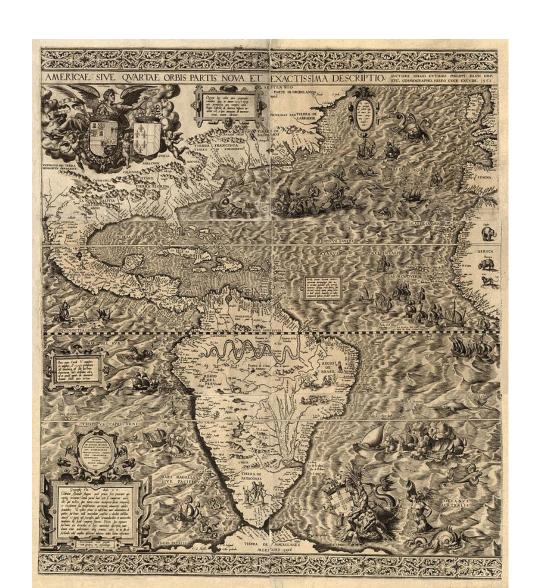
Caverio Map, ca. 1505



Waldseemüller map with joint sheets, 1507



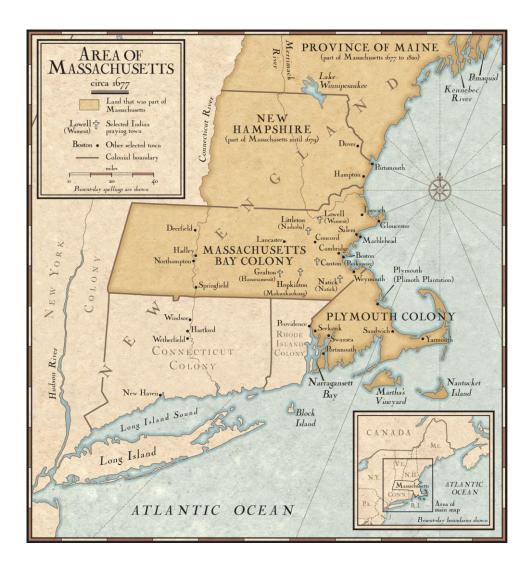
Diego Gutiérrez, "The Americas, or A New and Precise Description of the Fourth Part of the World" (1562)



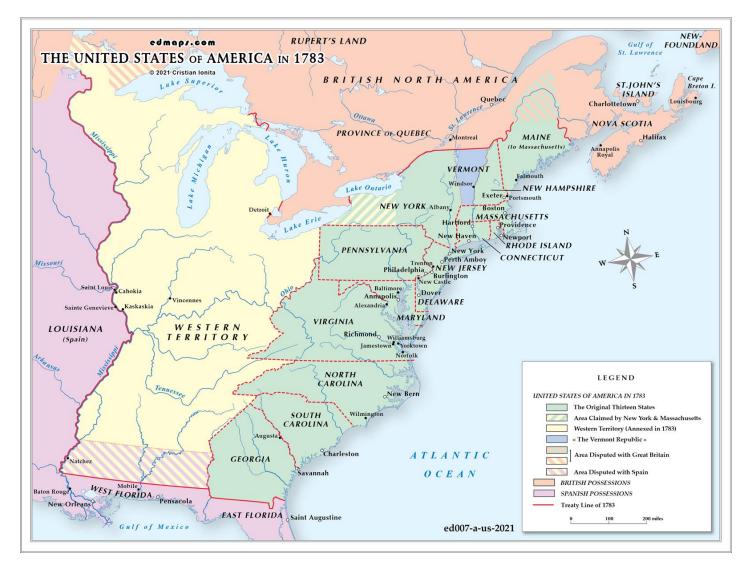
Midatlantic States as colonies, 1651



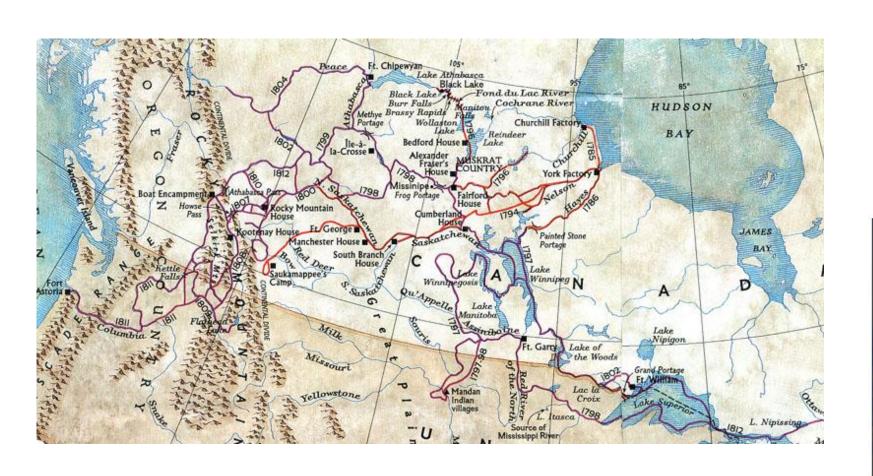
New England colonies, 1677



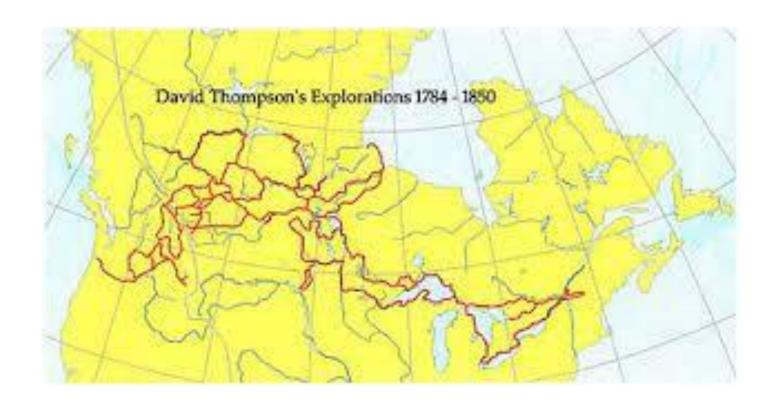
Map of the U.S.A., 1783



David Thompson, 1770-1857, British-Canadian explorer, cartographer, fur trader



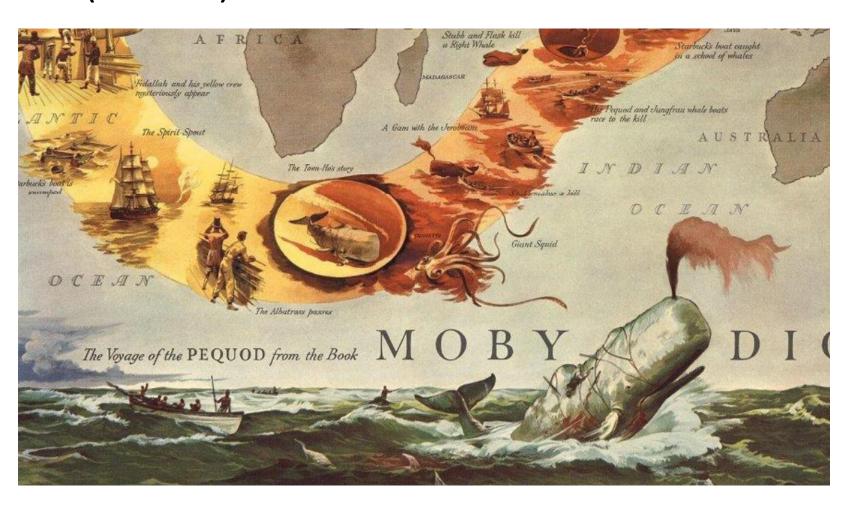


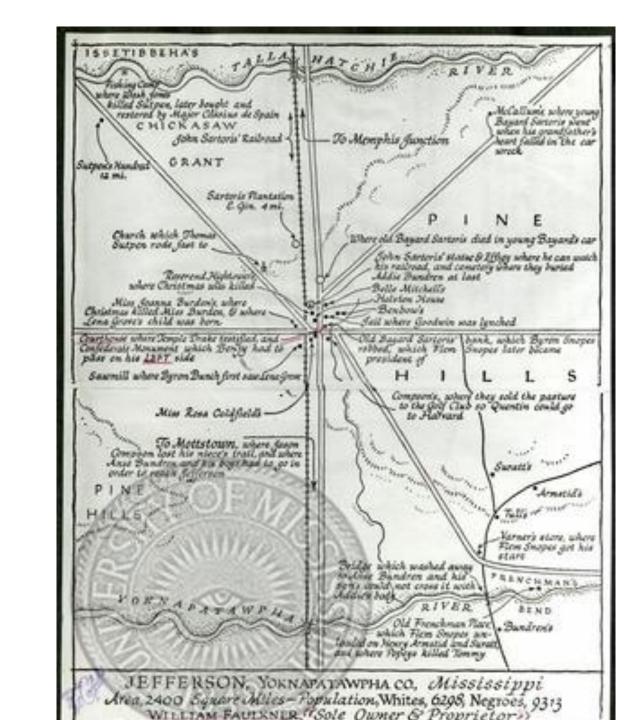


Samuel Hill, Plan of the City of Washington, 1792

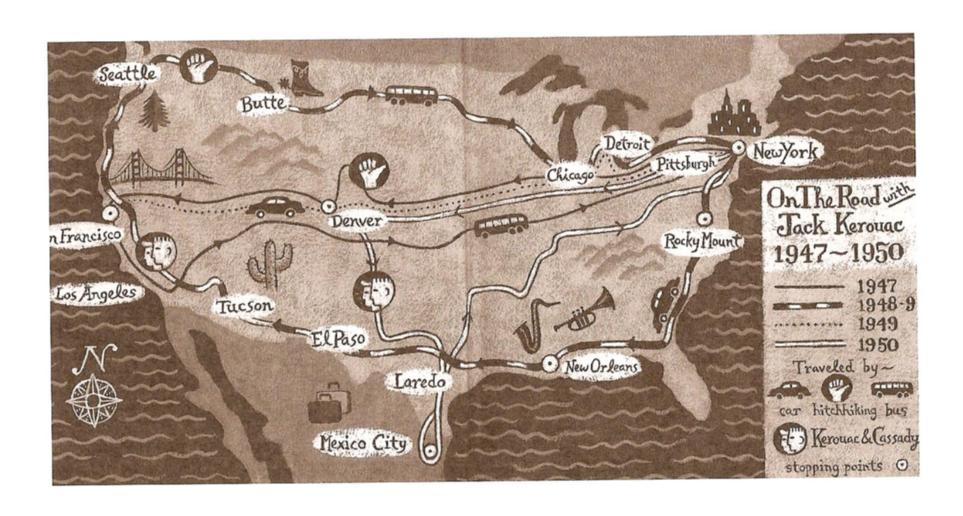


Map of travel in Moby Dick by Herman Melville (1851)

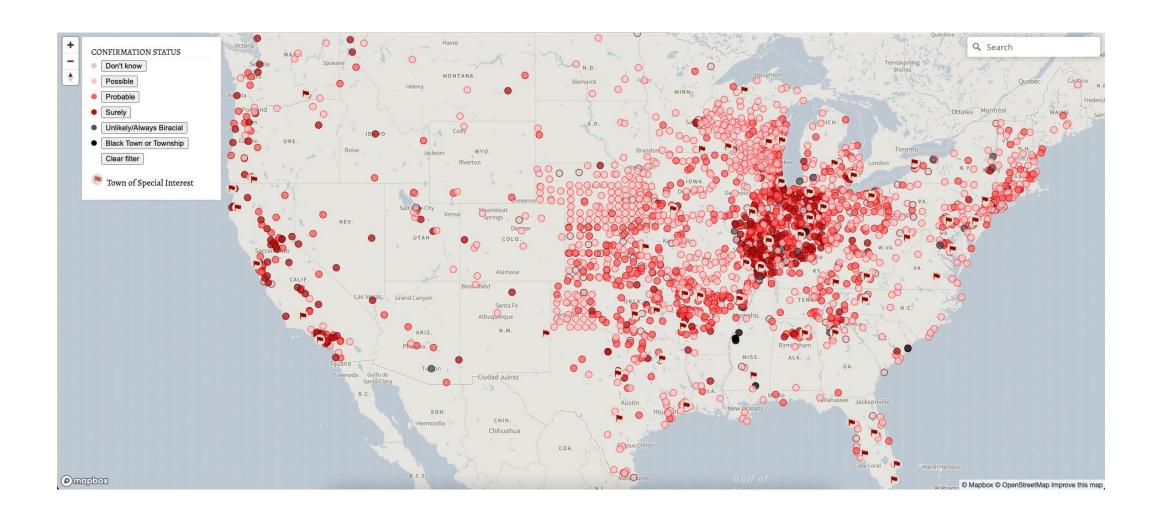




Jack Kerouac, travels related to On the Road

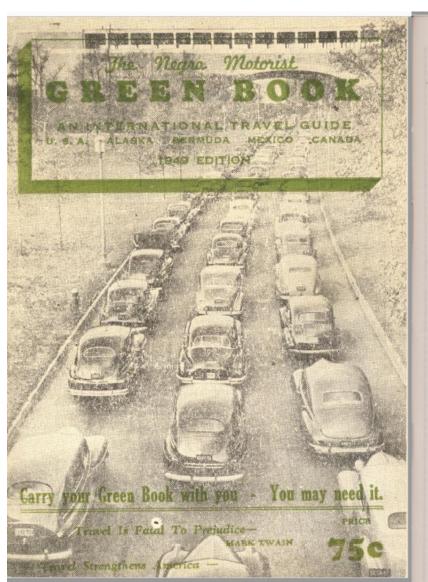


James E. Loewen, Sundown Towns





The Negro Motorist Green Book, 1936-1966



ESTABLISHED 1936

THE Negro Motorist GREEN BOOK

INTRODUCTION

guide in 1936, it has been our idea to give the Negro traveler information that will keep him from running into difficulties, embarrassments and to make his trips more enjoyable.

The Jewish press has long published information about places that are restricted and there are numerous publications that give the gentile whites all kinds of information. But during these long years of discrimination, before 1936 other guides have been published for the Negro, some are still published, but the majority

In 1936 the Green Book was only a local publication for Metropolitan New York, the response for copies was so great it was turned into a national issue in 1937 to cover the United States. This guide while lacking in many respects was accepted by thousands of travelers. Through the courtesy of the United States Travel Bureau of which Mr. Chas. A. R. McDowell was the collaborator on Negro Affairs, more valuable infor- when we as a race will have equal mation was secured. With the two working together, this guide contained the best ideas for the Negro traveler. day for us to suspend this publica-Year after year it grew until 1941 tion for then we can go wherever "PM" one of New York's great white we please, and without embarrassnewspapers found out about it. Wrote ment. But until that time comes we an article about the guide and praised shall continue to publish this infor-

With the introduction of this travel merous business places, including whites which cater to the Negro trade.

> There are thousands of first class business places that we don't know about and can't list, which would be glad to serve the traveler, but it is hard to secure listings of these places since we can't secure enough agents to send us the information. Each year before we go to press the new information is included in the new edition.

When you are traveling please mention the Green Book, in order that they might know how you found their place of business, as they can have gone out of business for various see that you are strangers. If they haven't heard about this guide, ask them to get in touch with us so that we might list their place.

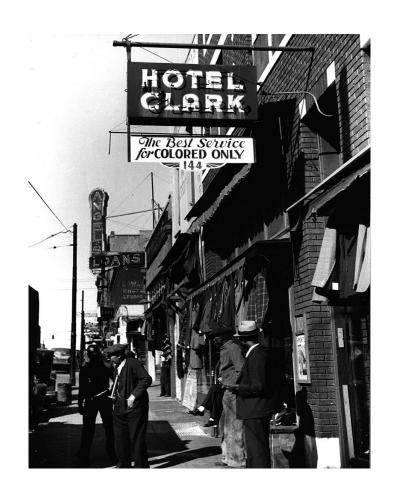
> If this guide has proved useful to you on your trips, let us know. If not, tell us also as we appreciate your criticisms and ideas in the improvement of this guide from which you

There will be a day sometime in the near future when this guide will not have to be published. That is opportunities and privileges in the United States. It will be a great it highly. At the present time the mation for your convenience each



Julian Bond on using The Green Book

You think about the things that most travelers take for granted, or most people today take for granted. If I go to New York City and want a hair cut, it's pretty easy for me to find a place where that can happen, but it wasn't easy then. White barbers would not cut black peoples' hair. White beauty parlors would not take black women as customers — hotels and so on, down the line. You needed the Green Book to tell you where you can go without having doors slammed in your face.



Barack Obama, from the Presidential Inauguration Address, 2009

"This is the price and the promise of citizenship. This is the source of our confidence — the knowledge that God calls on us to shape an uncertain destiny. This is the meaning of our liberty and our creed, why men and women and children of every race and every faith can join in celebration across this magnificent mall; and why a man whose father less than 60 years ago might not have been served in a local restaurant can now stand before you to take a most sacred oath."

The Map as a Symbolic Guide to A Woman's Identity and Sexuality

Lucille Clifton what the mirror said

listen,
you a wonder.
you a city
of a woman.
you got a geography
of your own.
listen,
somebody need a map
to understand you.
somebody need directions

to move around you.

listen,
woman,
you not a noplace
anonymous
girl;
mister with his hands on you
he got his hands on
some
damn
body!

Charles Olson, from Call Me Ishmael

I take SPACE to be the central fact to man born in America, from Folsom cave to now. I spell it large because it comes large here. Large, and without mercy.

It is geography at bottom, a hell of wide land from the beginning. 'That made the first American story (Parkman's): exploration.

Ronald Westphal, from Geocriticism: Real and Fictional Spaces (2007)

• "...geocriticism, insofar as it studies the literary stratifications of referential space, can play an important role, since geocriticism operates somewhere between the geography of the "real" and the geography of the "imaginary" . . . two quite similar geographies that may lead to others, which critics should try to develop and explore." (170)

Robert T. Tally, Jr.

"The tumultuous "moment" of nineteenth-century
American literature – when social spaces and literary
narratives were undergoing profound transformations as
people, in the middest, sought to make sense of a changing
world – provides a perfect occasion for a project of
geocriticism."

Robert T. Tally, Jr.

Geocriticism, whatever else it may be, is a way of looking at the spaces of literature, broadly conceived to include not only those places that readers and writers experience by means of texts but also the experience of space and place within ourselves. That is, geocriticism can examine how the ways in which we are situated in space determine the nature and quality of our existence in the world. With geocriticism, one emphasizes this inherent spatiality while also focusing one's critical gaze on those aspects of literature (and other texts not always deemed literary) that give meaning to our spatialized sense of being.

Elizabeth Bishop from "Questions of Travel"

"...Continent, city, country, society:
the choice is never wide and never free.
And here, or there ... No. Should we have stayed at home,
wherever that may be?"

Back in the 1600's, distinguished French inventor and physicist Blaise Pascal wrote "All of humanity's problems stem from man's inability to sit quietly in a room alone."

Richard Hugo from "Map of Montana in Italy" "Topographical Map" "THe Towns We Know…"

Lucille Clifton (1936-2010), African-American poet



what the mirror said

listen, you a wonder. you a city of a woman. you got a geography of your own. listen, somebody need a map to understand you. somebody need directions to move around you. listen, woman, you not a noplace anonymous girl; mister with his hands on you he got his hands on some damn body!

there is a girl inside. she is randy as a wolf. she will not walk away and leave these bones to an old woman.

she is a green tree in a forest of kindling. she is a green girl in a used poet.

she has waited patient as a nun for the second coming, when she can break through gray hairs into blossom

and her lovers will harvest honey and thyme and the woods will be wild with the damn wonder of it.

Bill Murray reads "Listen"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= xHZyow7c2c

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xHZyow7c2c

Yoknapatawpha County, in the fiction of William Faulkner

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THE GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

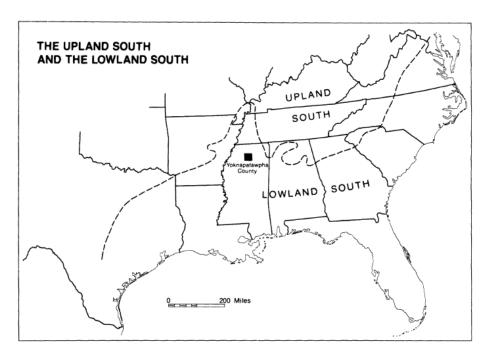


FIG. 1—The Upland South and the Lowland South. Fictional Yoknapatawpha County occupies the location of Lafayette County, Mississippi.

the small-scale setting of the fictional county in relation to the Upland and Lowland Souths and to the rural and urban Souths.

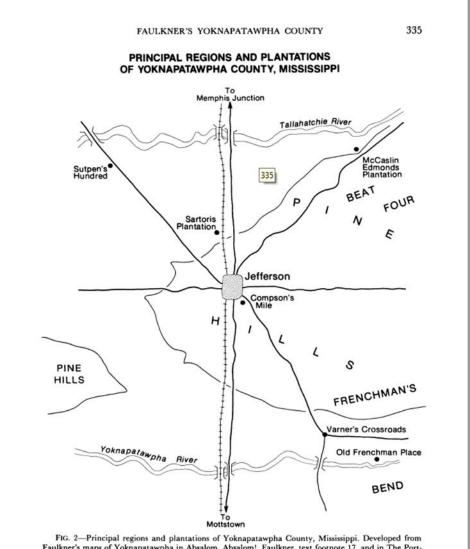
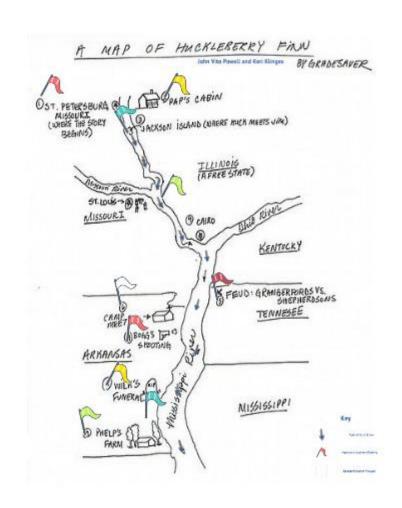


FIG. 2—Principal regions and plantations of Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi. Developed from Faulkner's maps of Yoknapatawpha in Absalom, Absalom!, Faulkner, text footnote 17, and in The Portable Faulkner, Cowley, text footnote 2. Beat Four is not shown on the maps, but a description of the location is given in Intruder in the Dust, Faulkner, text footnote 12, pp. 35–36 and 144–151.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, by Mark Twain





FAULKNER'S YOKNAPATAWPHA COUNTY

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PRINCIPAL REGIONS AND PLANTATIONS OF YOKNAPATAWPHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

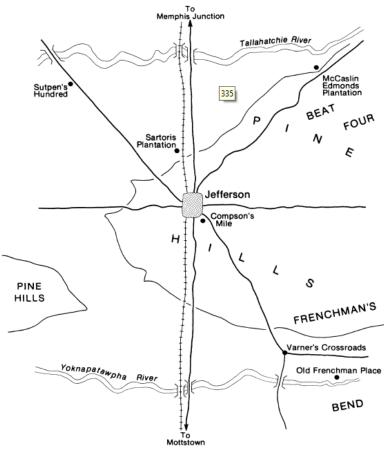
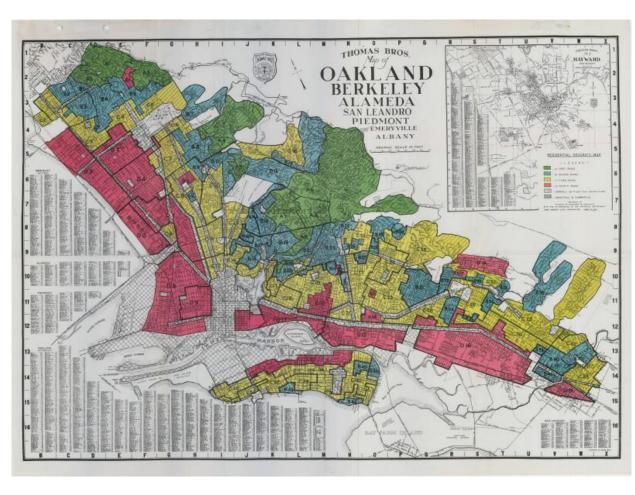
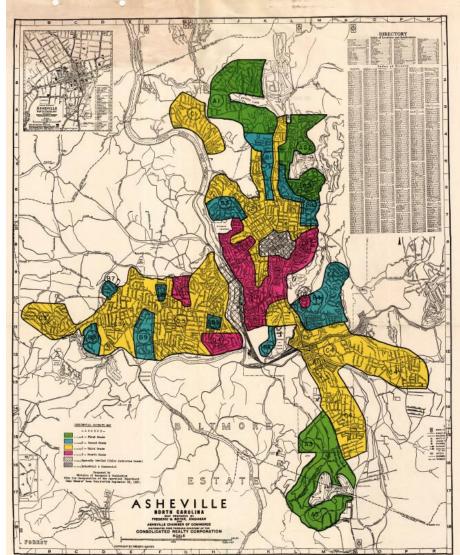


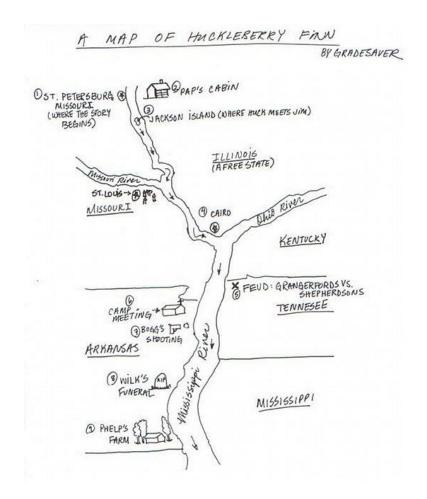
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Example of Redlining Housing Map, Oakland area (CA) and Asheville (NC) U.S.A.





Map of the Journey of Huck Finn in the novel by Mark Twain (The Adventures of Huck Finn)







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SUBUEA 2021-1-CZ01-KA220-HED-000023281







