1. Record Nr. UNINA9910377828403321 Titolo Historical Geography, GIScience and Textual Analysis: Landscapes of Time and Place / / edited by Charles Travis, Francis Ludlow, Ferenc Gyuris Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 3-030-37569-2 Edizione [1st ed. 2020.] 1 online resource (XXIV, 272 p. 103 illus., 91 illus. in color.) Descrizione fisica Historical Geography and Geosciences, , 2520-1379 Collana Disciplina 911 Soggetti Historical geography Geographical information systems **Epistemology** Marine sciences Freshwater Culture—Study and teaching Literature—History and criticism Historical Geography Geographical Information Systems/Cartography Marine & Freshwater Sciences Cultural and Media Studies, general Literary History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di contenuto Part I: Landscape, Time, Text -- Ch.1 Ghost Cathedral of the Blackland Prairie: Waxahachie, Texas, Places in the Heart and the Superconducting Super Collider -- Ch.2 Digital Mapping and the Narrative Stratigraphy of Iceland -- Ch.3 Dead Men Tell Tales: History and Science at Duffy's Cut -- Ch.4 'Please Mention the Green Book:' The Negro Motorist Green Book as Critical GIS -- Part II: Cultures, Networks and Mobilities -- Ch.5 Queer Cartographies: Urban Redevelopment and the Changing Sexual Geography of Postwar San

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## Sommario/riassunto

This book illustrates how literature, history and geographical analysis complement and enrich each other's disciplinary endeavors. The Hun-Lenox Globe, constructed in 1510, contains the Latin phrase 'Hic sunt dracones' ('Here be dragons'), warning sailors of the dangers of drifting into uncharted waters. Nearly half a millennium earlier, the practice of 'earth-writing' (geographia) emerged from the cloisters of the great library of Alexandria, as a discipline blending the twin pursuits of Strabo's poetic impression of places, and Herodotus' chronicles of events and cultures. Eratosthenes, a librarian at Alexandria, and the mathematician Ptolemy employed geometry as another language with which to pursue 'earth-writing'. From this ancient. East Mediterranean fount, the streams of literary perception, historical record and geographical analysis (phenomenological and Euclidean) found confluence. The aim of this collection is to recover such means and seek the fount of such rich waters, by exploring relations between historical geography, geographic information science (GIS) / geoscience, and textual analysis. The book discusses and illustrates current case studies, trends and discourses in European, American and Asian spheres, where historical geography is practiced in concert with human and physical applications of GIS (and the broader geosciences) and the analysis of text - broadly conceived as archival, literary, historical, cultural, climatic, scientific, digital, cinematic and media. Time as a multi-scaled concept (again, broadly conceived) is the pivot around which the interdisciplinary contributions to this volume revolve. In The Landscape of Time (2002) the historian John Lewis Gaddis posits: "What if we were to think of history as a kind of mapping?" He links the ancient practice of mapmaking with the three-part conception of time (past, present, and future). Gaddis presents the practices of cartography and historical narrative as attempts to manage infinitely complex subjects by imposing abstract grids to frame the phenomena being examined—longitude and latitude to frame landscapes and, occidental and oriental temporal scales to frame timescapes. Gaddis contends that if the past is a landscape and history is the way we represent it, then it follows that pattern recognition constitutes a primary form of human perception, one that can be parsed empirically. statistically and phenomenologically. In turn, this volume reasons that literary, historical, cartographical, scientific, mathematical, and counterfactual narratives create their own spatio-temporal frames of reference. Confluences between the poetic and the positivistic; the empirical and the impressionistic; the epic and the episodic; and the

chronologic and the chorologic, can be identified and studied by integrating practices in historical geography, GIScience / geoscience and textual analysis. As a result, new perceptions and insights, facilitating further avenues of scholarship into uncharted waters emerge. The various ways in which geographical, historical and textual perspectives are hermeneutically woven together in this volume illuminates the different methods with which to explore terrae incognitaes of knowledge beyond the shores of their own separate disciplinary islands.