

42 or 363 Definitions of Cartography

1 — 42: "The Limits of Cartography" compiled by Catherine D'Ignazio for The Institute for Infinitely Small Things, Summer, 2004

43 - 363: "Definitions of the word 'map', 1649-1996" compiled by J.H. Andrews in the journal *Cartographica*, vol. xxxiii, 1998.

42 or 363 Definitions of Cartography

How to use this book

Sample Definition

1° 23' (1254)

From chaos, Milieus and Rhythms are born. This is the concern of very ancient cosmogonies. Chaos is not without its own directional components, which are its own ecstasies. (Foucault by Deleuze, p. 36)

Definition Key

1° = Order of definition in this book

23' = Order in which definition was discovered

(1254) = Length of definition in characters (used to determine order in the book)

1° 39' (1302)

From chaos, Milieus and Rhythms are born. This is the concern of very ancient cosmogonies. Chaos is not without its own directional components, which are its own ecstasies. We have seen elsewhere how all kinds of milieus, each defined by a component, slide in relation to one another, over one another. Every milieu is vibratory, in other words, a block of space-time constituted by the periodic repetition of the component. Thus the living thing has an exterior milieu of materials, an interior milieu of composing elements and composed substances, an intermediary milieu of membranes and limits, and an annexed milieu of energy sources and actions-perceptions. Every milieu is coded, a code being defined by periodic repetition; but each code is in a perpetual state of transcoding or transduction, Transcoding or transduction is the manner in which one milieu serves as the basis for another, or conversely is established atop another milieu, dissipates in it, or is constituted in it. The notion of the milieu is not unitary: not only does the living thing continually pass from one milieu to another, but the milieus pass into one

another; they are essentially communicating. The milieus are open to chaos, which threatens them with exhaustion or intrusion. Rhythm is the milieus' answer to chaos.

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

3° 7' (1256)

Related Terms:

aeronautical chart, altimetry, astronomical chart, atlas, azimuthal equidistant projection, azimuthal projection, bathymetry, biometrics, biometry, cadastration, cartographer, celestial chart, celestial globe, chart, chorographer, chorography, climatic chart, conic projection, contour line, contour map, craniometry, cylindrical projection, general reference map, geodesy, geodetic satellite, geodetics, geography, globe, gnomonic projection, goniometry, graphic scale, grid line, hachure, heliographic chart, hydrographic chart, hypsography, hypsometry, index, isoline, Lambert conformal projection, latitude, layer tint, legend, longitude, map, map maker, map projection, mapper, mensuration, Mercator projection, meridian, metrology, Miller projection, navigation, oceanography, orbiting geophysical observatory, parallel, photogrammetrist, photogrammetry, photomap, phototopography, physical map, planimetry, political map, polyconic projection,

projection, psychometrics, psychometry, relief map, representative fraction, road map, scale, sinusoidal projection, special map, stereometry, surveying, terrain map, terrestrial globe, thematic map, topographer, topographic chart, topography, transportation map, weather chart, weather map

CARTOGRAPHY - Definition. 17 Mar. 2002. . 11 Sep. 2004.

<<http://www.hyperdictionary.com/dictionary/cartography>>.

4° 9' (1238)

Whether on paper or on a computer screen, a map is the best tool available to catalog and view the arrangement of things on the Earth's surface. Maps of various kinds-- road maps, political maps, land use maps, maps of the world--serve many different purposes.

One of the most widely used of all maps is the topographic map. The feature that most distinguishes topographic maps from maps of other types is the use of contour lines to portray the shape and elevation of the land. Topographic maps render the three-dimensional ups and downs of the terrain on a two-dimensional surface.

Topographic maps usually portray both natural and manmade features. They show and name works of nature including mountains, valleys, plains, lakes, rivers, and vegetation. They also identify the principal works of man, such as roads, boundaries, transmission

lines, and major buildings.

The wide range of information provided by topographic maps make them extremely useful to professional and recreational map users alike. Topographic maps are used for engineering, energy exploration, natural resource conservation, environmental management, public works design, commercial and residential planning, and outdoor activities like hiking, camping, and fishing.

National Mapping Division. Topographic Mapping. 9 Oct. 2003. U.S. Geological Survey. 11 Sep. 2004. <<http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/booklets/topo/topo.html>>.

5° 26' (1199)

Topographic drawing is the art of recording to scale, by means of conventional symbols, the topographic features found on that portion of the earth's surface which the map in question represents...Its purpose is to convey to the trained eye a mass of information with the greatest possible speed. Conventional symbols of a distinctive form, and frequently of a distinctive color, lend themselves readily to this purpose and can be shown complete in one view. This view in American practice corresponds to the plan view in mechanical drawing. In addition to the use of symbols which constitute the major portion of a topographic map, a considerable amount of lettering is necessary to definitely designate such major features as rivers, lakes, political subdivisions, highways, railroads, etc., by their proper names.

The information shown on a complete topographic map may be divided into four major classifications:

1. Culture, or the works of man.
2. Relief, i.e. relative elevations and depressions.
3. Hydrographic, or water features.
4. Vegetation.

On some topographic maps the information shown is confined to the first three classes and no attempt is made to indicate the type of vegetation present.

6° 25' (1161)

Stars can be weighted and measured, and their brightness, color and motions have meaning. Constellations are different. They are but figments of man's imagination — handy inventions to help map the sky. Some of these apparent patterns were known and used by our forefathers for thousands of years. Other minor constellations were invented by 17th-century astronomers. People in different parts of the world imagine the stars represent different shapes and things. Most of the characters and objects of the constellations we use come from the myths of the Greeks and Romans.

Although they seem unchanged for a lifetime, even a century, the constellations are changing; the stars in them are gradually shifting their positions. In any constellation some stars may be farther away than others and unrelated to them. They may differ in direction of movement as well as color or spectral class. Because of precession, different stars have been and will become the North Star. Many constellations have been

recognized since ancient times. Their boundaries were irregular and often vague until astronomers finally established them definitely by international agreement.

Baker, Robert H.. Stars : A Golden Guide from St. Martin's Press (Golden Field Guide Series.). Garden City, NY: St. Martin's Press, 2001.

7° 13' (1064)

The academic discipline of cartography is a twentieth-century phenomenon. From its incipient roots in landscape representation in geology and the mapping of socio-economic data in geography, it grew into its own sub-discipline with graduate programs, research paradigms, and a scientific literature of its own. ... After rather sporadic activity before World War II, the period from 1946 to 1986 saw the building of major graduate programs at the universities of Wisconsin, Kansas, and Washington. ... At the end of the twentieth century, cartography underwent significant changes in relation to the emerging discipline of geographic information science. The future for academic cartography is less certain, as graduate programs adjust the balances among the many components of mapping science, including cartography, geovisualization, GI science, GIS systems, spatial analysis/statistics, and remote sensing.

McMaster, Robert and Susan. "A History of Twentieth-Century American Academic Cartography." Cartography and Geographic Information Science 29 (2002): 305-321.

8° 22' (827)

Among the various situationist methods is the *dérive* (literally: "drifting"), a technique of transient passage through varied ambiances. The *dérive* entails playful-constructive behavior and awareness of psychogeographical effects; which completely distinguishes it from the classical notions of the journey and the stroll.

In a *dérive* one or more persons during a certain period drop their usual motives for movement and action, their relations, their work and leisure activities, and let themselves be drawn by the attractions of the terrain and the encounters they find *dérive*. The element of chance is less determinant than one might think: from the *dérive* point of view cities have a psychogeographical relief, with constant currents, fixed points and vortexes which strongly discourage entry into or exit from certain zones.

Knabb, Ken. Situationist International Anthology. Bookpeople, 1982.

9° 3' (812)

In Fulton, the representation of the places crossed is a map in the abstract sense. The representation of the path is resolved by means of images and graphic texts that bear witness to the experience of walking with the awareness of never being able to achieve it through representation. In the galleries, Fulton presents his journeys through a sort of geographical poetry: phrases and signs that can be interpreted as cartography, evoking the sensation of the places, altitudes, place names, distances in miles. Like Zen poetry his brief phrases capture the immediacy of the experience and the perception of space, as in Japanese haiku, aiming at a reawakening of a *hic et nunc* experienced during the journey. Fulton's walking is like the motion of the clouds, it leaves no traces on the ground or on the paper.

Careri, Francesco. Walkscapes (Land & Scape). Gustavo Gili, 2001.

10° 15' (781)

A body is not defined by the form that determines it nor as a determinate substance or subject nor by the organs it possesses or the functions it fulfills. On the plane of consistency, *a body is defined only by a longitude and a latitude*. In other words the sum total of the material elements belonging to it under the given relations of movement and rest, speed and slowness (longitude); the sum total of the intensive affects it is capable of at a given power or degree of potential (latitude). Nothing but affects and local movements, differential speeds. The credit goes to Spinoza for calling attention to these two dimensions of the Body, and for having defined the plane of Nature as pure longitude and latitude. Latitude and longitude are the two elements of a cartography.

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

11° 38' (754)

The tree and root inspire a sad image of thought that is forever imitating the multiple on the basis of a centered or segmented higher unity. If we consider the set, branches-roots, the trunk plays the role of opposed segment for one of the subsets running from bottom to top: this kind of segment is a "link dipole", in contrast to the "unit dipoles" formed by spokes radiating from a single center. Even if the links themselves proliferate, as in the radicle system, one can never get beyond the One-Two, and fake multiplicities. Regenerations, reproductions, returns, hydras and medusas do not get us any further. Arborescent systems are hierarchical systems with centers of significance and subjectification, central automata like organized memories.

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

12° 29' (705)

Down, down, down. Would the fall never come to an end? 'I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?' she said aloud. 'I must be getting somewhere near the centre of the earth. Let me see: that would be four thousand miles down, I think — ' (for you see, Alice had learnt several things of this sort in her lessons in the schoolroom, and though this was not a very good opportunity for showing off her knowledge, as there was no one to listen to her, still it was good practice to say it over) ' — yes, that's about the right distance — but then I wonder what Latitude or Longitude I've got to? (Alice had no idea what Latitude was, or Longitude either, but thought they were nice grand words to say.)

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (Penguin Popular Classics). Penguin Books Ltd, 1994.

13° 36' (679)

Up against another human being one's own procedures take on definition.

Geryon was amazed at himself. He saw Herakles just about every day now.

The instant of nature

forming between them drained every drop from the walls of his life

leaving behind just ghosts

rustling like an old map. He had nothing to say to anyone. He felt loose and shiny.

He burned in the presence of his mother.

...

"How does distance look?" is a simple direct question. It extends from a spaceless within to the edge

of what can be loved. It depends on light. *Light that for you?* he said pulling a book of matches

out of his jeans as he came towards her. *No thanks dear.* She was turning away.
I really should quit.

Carson, Anne. Autobiography of Red. Vintage Books USA, 1999.

14° 11' (653)

The desire to see the city preceded the means of satisfying it. Medieval or Renaissance painters represented the city as seen in a perspective that no eye had yet enjoyed. This fiction already made the medieval spectator into a celestial eye. It created gods. The totalizing eye imagined by the painters of earlier times lives on in our achievements. The same scopic drive haunts users of architectural productions by materializing today the utopia that yesterday was only painted(...) The panorama-city is a "theoretical" (that is, visual) simulacrum, in short a picture, whose condition of possibility is an oblivion and a misunderstanding of practices.

15° 42' (558)

Riemann spaces are devoid of any kind of homogeneity. Each is characterized by the form of the expression that defines the square of the distance between two infinitely proximate pointsIt follows that two neighboring observers in Riemann space can locate the points in their immediate vicinity but cannot locate their space in relation to each other without a new convention. Each vicinity is therefore like a shred of Euclidean space but the linkage between one vicinity and the next is not defined and can be effected in an infinite number of ways.

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

16° 31' (550)

'Cheshire Puss,' she began, rather timidly, as she did not at all know whether it would like the name: however, it only grinned a little wider... 'Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?'

'That depends a good deal on where you want to get to,' said the Cat.

'I don't much care where — 'said Alice.

'Then it doesn't matter which way you go,' said the Cat.

' — so long as I get somewhere,' Alice added as an explanation.

'Oh, you're sure to do that,' said the Cat, 'if you only walk long enough.'

Alice felt that this could not be denied.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (Penguin Popular Classics). Penguin Books Ltd, 1994.

17° 24' (548)

Resolver, to resolve, is conjugated like volver, to return. It changes the stem-vowel o into ue throughout the singular and third person plural of the indicative and subjunctive present, and in the same persons in the imperative.

	Pres. Ind:	Pres. Subj:
yo.	resuelvo.	resuelva.
usted.	resuelva.	resuelva.
el.	resuelva.	resuelva.
nosotros.	resolvemos.	resolvamos.
ustedes.	resuelven.	resuelvan.
ellos.	resuelven.	resuelvan.

Imperativo: resuelva. Resolvamos. Resuelvan.

All other forms are regular, except the Participle **resuelto**, *resolved*.

Rosenthal, Richard S. Spanish self taught; Rosenthal's common-sense method of practical linguistry. Garden City, NY: Garden City Pub. Co., 1941.

18° 27' (535)

The position of a point on the surface of the earth is said to be known when the longitude and latitude of the point have been determined. When the position of an initial point is either known or assumed, a meridian is drawn through this point and all other points on the survey plotted by their known relation to the initial point. Because of the variation in position of the magnetic meridian it is considered good practice to refer all directions to the true meridian. Directions read from this meridian are called "true azimuths".

Sloane, R. C.. Elements of Topographic Drawing. McGraw Hill Text, 2000.

19° 23' (499)

What can we call such a new informal dimension? On one occasion, Foucault gives it its most precise name: it is a 'diagram', that is to say a 'functioning, abstracted from any obstacle ... or friction and which must be detached from any specific use'. The *diagram* is no longer an auditory or visual archive but a map, a cartography that is coextensive with the whole social field. It is an abstract machine. It is a machine that is almost blind and mute, even though it makes others see and speak.

20° 5' (495)

Science and art of making maps and charts. More broadly, the term includes all the steps necessary to produce a map: planning, aerial photography, drafting, editing, color separation, and multicolored printing. With regard to computerized spatial databases, a cartospacial feature is a point, line, arc string, chain, polygon, symbol, text or other form of spatial entity. Functionality of cartographic information systems is limited to encoding, displaying and measuring cartospacial features.

20° 20' (471)

In closing we should briefly mention some aspects of what we call *ultradétournement*, that is, the tendencies for *détournement* to operate in everyday social life. Gestures and words can be given other meanings, and have been throughout history for various practical reasons...The need for a secret language, for passwords, is inseparable from a tendency toward play. Ultimately, any sign or word is susceptible to being converted into something else, even into its opposite.

Knabb, Ken. Situationist International Anthology. : Bookpeople, 1982.

21° 19' (451)

So we were saying a simple thing: desire concerns speeds and slownesses between particles (longitude), affects, intensities and hecceities in degrees of power (latitude). (...) Do you realize how simple a desire is? Sleeping is a desire. Walking is a desire. Listening to music or making music, or writing, are desires. A spring, a winter, are desires. Old age also is a desire. Even death. Desire never needs interpreting, it is that which experiments.

Deleuze, Gilles. Dialogues, Second Edition. : Columbia University Press, 2002.

22° 10' (434)

In the framework of enunciation, the walker constitutes, in relation to her position, both a near and a far, a *here* and a *there*. To the fact that the adverbs here and there are indicators of the locutionary seat in verbal communication ... we must add that this location (*here* – *there*)... also has the function of introducing an other in relation to this "I" and thus of establishing a conjunctive and disjunctive articulation of places.

Certeau, Michel De. The Practice of Everyday Life. University of California Press, 2002.

23° 30' (424)

This time Alice waited patiently until it chose to speak again. In a minute or two the Caterpillar took the hookah out of its mouth and yawned once or twice and shook itself. Then it got down off the mushroom and crawled away into the grass, merely remarking as it went, 'One side will make you grow taller, and the other side will make you grow shorter.'

'One side of *what?* The other side of *what?*' thought Alice to herself.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (Penguin Popular Classics). Penguin Books Ltd, 1994.

24° 18' (366)

Do you have what it takes to create your own world?

CC2-Pro is Campaign Cartographer 2, but more powerful and easier to use. So if you're a busy person who wants the best, this is the software for you. In minutes you can learn all you need to rapidly create beautiful maps for campaigns, games and even real-life. (...)

CC2-Pro - Because your imagination is unlimited

ProFantasy Software - Campaign Cartographer 2 Pro - map making for game, historical and hobby mapping. ProFantasy Software, Ltd.. 11 Sep. 2004.

<<http://www.profantasy.com/Products/cc2.asp>>.

25° 32' (361)

On the map of your empire, O Great Khan, there must be room both for the big, stone Fedora and the little Fedoras in glass globes. Not because they are all equally real, but because all are only assumptions.

The one contains what is accepted as necessary when it is not yet so; the others, what is imagined as possible and, a moment later, is possible no longer.

Calvino, Italo. Invisible Cities (A Harvest/Hbj Book). Harcourt, 1978.

26° 17' (347)

If geographical knowledge is customarily seen as positivist knowledge--data about the world that has an existence and truth independent of the observer--then Joyce suggests that, in narrative at least, cartography might instead be looked at as a "negativist" knowledge of signs without natural topographical referents or grounded spatial meanings.

Hegglund, Jon. Ulysses and the rhetoric of cartography. *Twentieth Century Literature*. 11 Sep. 2004.

<http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi__m0403/is__2__49/ai__113419435>.

27° 16' (342)

To geographers, cartography - distinct from maps which are representations of a static whole - is a drawing that accompanies and creates itself at the same time as the transformation movements of the landscape.

(...)

“Cartography” refers to the choice of new worlds, new societies. Here, the practice of the cartographer is immediately political.

Rolnik, Suely. XXIV Bienal - Roteiros. XXIV Bienal de São Paulo. 11 Sep. 2004.

<http://www1.uol.com.br/bienal/24bienal/rot/txt__ing__ensroIn.htm>.

28° 28' (342)

Trees. --- In large-scale and landscape work, the position, kind and size of each tree is recorded in the field notes and should be plotted in pencil by making a dot for the plotted position and indicating species and size by abbreviations. This enables the inker to use the proper symbol for each tree and maintain a scale of relative sizes.

29° 4' (332)

The need to comprehend in one image both the dimension of time and that of space lies at the origin of cartography. Time as a story of the past (...) and time in the future: as the presence of obstacles that are encountered on the journey and here the weather (tempo atmosférico) is joined with chronological time (tempo cronológico).

Italo Calvino as quoted in: Careri, Francesco. Walkscapes (Land & Scape). Gustavo Gili, 2001.

30° 2' (315)

Pronunciation Key (kär - tgr - f)

n. The art or technique of making maps or charts.

French cartographie : carte, map (from Old French, from Latin charta, carta, paper made from papyrus. See card) + -graphie, writing (from Greek graphi. See -graphy).

car·togra·pher n.

carto·graphic (kärt - grfk) or carto·graphi·cal adj.

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. : Houghton Mifflin, 2000.

31° 37' (315)

The rhizome is altogether different, a map and not a tracing. Make a map, not a tracing. The orchid does not reproduce the tracing of the wasp; it forms a map with the wasp, in a rhizome. What distinguishes the map from the tracing is that it is entirely oriented toward an experimentation in contact with the real.

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

32° 21' (301)

The production of psychogeographic maps, or even the introduction of alterations such as more or less arbitrarily transposing maps of two different regions can contribute to clarifying certain wanderings that express not subordination to randomness but complete *insubordination* to habitual influences.

33° 1' (260)

The diagram or abstract machine is the map of relations between forces, a map of destiny, or intensity, which proceeds by primary, non-localizable relations and at every moment passes through every point, 'or rather in every relation from one point to another'.

34° 41' (206)

Territorializing marks simultaneously develop into motifs and counterpoints, and reorganize functions and regroup forces. But by virtue of this, the territory already unleashes something that will surpass it.

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

35° 6' (181)

The organisation and communication of geographically related information in either graphic or digital form. It can include all stages from data acquisition to presentation and use.

Green, David R.. GG3019 - Glossary of Terms. 17 Mar. 2001. University of Aberdeen. 11 Sep. 2004. <<http://www.abdn.ac.uk/geospatial/gg4008/glossary.htm>>.

36° 12' (143)

A space followed by an apostrophe indicates a new breath. Syllables that would not normally be accented but should be are printed in bold type.

Cage, John. I-VI (The Charles Eliot Norton Lectures). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1981.

37° 34' (140)

Choose a specific environment and after you have spent some time there, give suitable names to the different areas from which it is made up.

Pietroiusti, Cesare. Non-Functional Thoughts (1978-1996). Rome, 1996.

38° 14' (122)

Make a map, not a tracing...The map has to do with performance, whereas the tracing always involves an alleged "competence".

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

39° 33' (89)

Make an object which only appears when you have observed it for a certain period of time.

40° 8' (71)

321 Definitions of the word 'map', 1649-1996

See APPENDIX I for all 321.

Andrews, J.H.. "Definitions of the word 'map', 1649-1996." Cartographica xxxiii (1998): 1-11.

41° 35' (56)

Enter an empty room and make a list of all its contents.

42° 40' (25)

I possess only distances.

Deleuze, Gilles. A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia. : University of Minnesota Press, 1987.

APPENDIX - Definitions of the word 'map', 1649-1996

Compiled by J.H. Andrews. This first appeared in the journal *Cartographica*, vol. xxxiii, in 1998.

43° 1' (APPENDIX)

The terrestrial or earthly globe is an artificial representation of the earth and water under that form and figure of roundness which they are supposed to have, describing the situation, and measuring the compass of the whole frame, and describing the situation and measuring the distances of all the parts (*see ref*) As the earth and water are wholly represented upon the globe, so the whole, or any part of either may be described *in plano*, or upon a plane surface in a map or sea-chart (*ibid.*, p. 285). It was said before that as the whole earth upon the globe, so the whole or any part thereof may be described upon a plane (*ibid.*, p. 301, following section-title: 'the description and use of maps and charts universal and particular').

(Gregorri posthuma: or certain learned tracts written by John Gregorie, M.A. and chaplain of Christ-Church Oxford (London, 1649), p. 257)

44° 2' (APPENDIX)

A schedule containing a description of the world, &c.

(*Gazophylacium* (London, 1689)).

45° 3' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole globe of the earth, or of some particular country upon a plan, or plain superficies

(J.Kersey, *A new English dictionary*(London, 1702)).

47° 4' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the globe of the earth, or of some of its parts, upon a plan or plain superficies

(Edward Phillips, *The new world of words*, 6th ed., by J.K., London, 1706)).

48° 5' (APPENDIX)

A description of the earth, or some particular part thereof, projected upon a plain superficies; describing the form of countries, rivers, situation of cities, hills, woods, and other remarks.

(John Harris, *Lexicon technicum: or, an universal English dictionary of arts and sciences* (London, 1708))

49° 6' (APPENDIX)

The resemblance of the heavens or the earth on a plane superficies

(John Green, *The construction of maps and globes* (London, 1717), p. 6).

50° 7' (APPENDIX)

A description of the earth, or some particular part thereof, projected upon a plain superficies; describing the form of countries, rivers, situation of cities, hills, woods and other things of note.

(*Glossographica Anglicana nova* (London, 1719))

51° 8' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth or some particular part thereof upon a plain superficies. A general map is a description of the whole earth, with the several countries, islands, seas, rivers, &c. therein contained, and also the circles of the globe. Particular maps, are either of the four parts of the world; or of particular kingdoms and countries).

52° 9' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth, or some part of it, on a plane superficies (A general map (in geography) is a description of the whole earth, with the several countries, islands, seas, rivers, &c. therein contained, and also the circles of the globe. Particular maps, are either of the four parts of the world; or of particular kingdoms and countries).

(Nathan Bailey, *An universal etymological English dictionary* (London, 1731, 1735, 1742, 1745, 1751, 1782))

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53° 10' (APPENDIX)

The problem of composing geographical maps: the situation of an infinite plain, or one to be produced at pleasure, being given, to represent in that the places of the superficies of the earth, according to the rules of perspective (p. 316) . . . The end of these tables or maps is to the life, and exactly as may be to express the scituation of places in the superficies of the earth (maps of small regions do not require the rules of perspective) (p. 318).

(Bernhard Varenius, *Cosmography and geography* (London, 1733), pp. 316, 318)

54° 11' (APPENDIX)

A plain figure, representing the several parts of the surface of the earth, according to the laws of perspective, or it is a projection of the surface of the globe, or part thereof in *plano*, describing the several countries, islands, seas, rivers, with the situation of cities, woods, hills etc. Universal maps, such as exhibit the whole surface of the earth, or the two hemispheres. Particular maps, are such as exhibit some particular part or region thereof.

(Nathan Bailey, *Dictionarium Britannicum* (London, 1730, 1736)). Same, minus the last sentence, in Bailey's *The universal etymological dictionary of the English language*, 3rd edition (London, 1737))

55° 12' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole earth, or some part of it, upon a plain superficies.

((B.N.Defoe), *A new English dictionary*(London, 1737))

56° 13' (APPENDIX)

A description or projection of either the whole world or a part of it upon a plane, in which the situation, figure &c. of a country, both in respect to its own absolute possession of a particular space, or in relation to the bordering nations about it, is described according to the laws of perspective.

57° 14' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole, or a part of the earth, upon a plane superficies, describing the situation and form of countries &c..

(A pocket dictionary or complete English expositor (London, 1753))

58° 15' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the latitude and longitude.

(Samuel Johnson, *A dictionary of the English language* (London, 1755))

59° 16' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture, or a projection of the globe, or a part thereof, on a plain surface, representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers, and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their respective longitude and latitude.

(William Rider, *A new universal dictionary of the English language* (London, 1759))

60° 17' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture, or a projection of the globe, or a part thereof, on a plain surface, representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers, and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their respective longitude and latitude.

(D.Fenning, *The royal English dictionary, or, a treasury of the English language* (London, 1741 (apparently a misprint for 1761))). Same as Rider, above no. 16.

61° 18' (APPENDIX)

Ichnographical descriptions of the earth, which we call maps.

62° 19' (APPENDIX)

Maps differ from a globe as a picture from a statue.

(William Guthrie, quoted in Alan Downes, 'The bibliographic dinosaurs of Georgian geography (1714-1830)', *Geographical Journal*, cxxxvii (1971), pp. 383)

63° 20' (APPENDIX)

A plain figure, representing the surface of the earth, or a part thereof, according to the laws of perspective.

64° 21' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture, or a projection of the globe or any part thereof on a plain surface, representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers, and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their respective longitude and latitude.

(Frederick Barton, *The complete English dictionary or, general repository of the English language* (London, preface dated 1772))

65° 22' (APPENDIX)

A description of a country by lines drawn on paper, a picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the rules of geography; the site or description of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

66° 23' (APPENDIX)

A kind of pictures which should accurately represent all the different parts of our earth.

(Thomas Harrington), *A new introduction to the knowledge and use of maps* (3rd ed., 1774, 4th ed., London, 1775), p. 1)

67° 24' (APPENDIX)

A plane figure representing the surface of the earth, or a part thereof, in reduced scale.

(J.L.Lagrange, 1779, quoted by Stanislaw Oetkiewicz, 'The evolution of the map definition during the last hundred years', *Actes du xie Congres International d'Histoire des Sciences*, Varsovie-Cracovie, 1965, iv (Wroclaw, 1968), p. 272)

68° 25' (APPENDIX)

A plain figure, representing the surface of the earth, or a part thereof, according to the laws of perspective.

69° 26' (APPENDIX)

A projection of the surface of the globe, or a part thereof; representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries and rivers; with the situations of cities, mountains, and other places.

(Abraham Rees, *Cyclopaedia: or, a universal dictionary of arts and sciences* (London, 1781)). Both the above definitions in Rees. Both repeated in E. Chambers, *Cyclopaedia: or, a universal dictionary of arts and sciences* (4th ed., London, (date cut off in Bristol University Library copy))

70° 27' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

(William Kenrick, *A new dictionary of the English language* (London, 1783))

71° 28' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact measurement.

(Thomas Sheridan, *A complete dictionary of the English language* (London, 1789))

72° 29' (APPENDIX)

A plain figure, representing the surface of the earth, or a part thereof, according to the laws of perspective.

(Encyclopaedia Britannica; or, a dictionary of arts, sciences, and miscellaneous literature
(3rd ed., Edinburgh, 1797))

73° 30' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture upon which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude, a chart; the site and description of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

(William Perry, *The synonymous, etymological and pronouncing English dictionary*
(London, 1805))

74° 31' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of lands, seas, countries etc.

(Noah Webster, *A compendious dictionary of the English language* (Hartford, 1806))

75° 32' (APPENDIX)

Delineations of the earth's surface on a plane; on which the form and boundaries of the several countries, and the objects most remarkable in each, whether by sea or land, are represented according to the rules of perspective, so as to preserve the remembrance that they are parts of a spherical surface.

76° 33' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture, or a projection of the globe, or part thereof, on a plain surface, representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers, and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their respective longitude and latitude.

(Rev. Jas Barclay, revised by William Shorton, *A complete and universal English dictionary* (Liverpool, n.d., c.1814); also William Shorton, *Barclay's new universal English dictionary* (London, 1835))

77° 34' (APPENDIX)

A lineal representation of countries in their just proportions.

(Mylius's school dictionary of the English language (London, 1819))

78° 35' (APPENDIX)

A plane figure, representing the surface of the earth, or a part thereof, according to the laws of perspective.

79° 36' (APPENDIX)

A delineation or picture of some part of the earth's surface: and hence of the heavens.

(The London encyclopaedia, or universal dictionary of science, art, literature and practical mechanics (London, 1829))

80° 37' (APPENDIX)

The delineation of the earth's surface on a plane, by which means the whole or any portion may be easily represented, on a greater or less scale according to circumstances .

81° 38' (APPENDIX)

A delineation, on a plane surface, of some portion, or the whole, of the celestial globe.

(Joseph Conder, *A dictionary of geography, ancient and modern* (London, 1834))

82° 39' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

(James Knowles, *A pronouncing and explanatory dictionary of the English language*
(London, 1835))

83 40' (APPENDIX)

A projection, on a plane surface, of the whole or part of the spherical surface of the earth.

(The popular encyclopedia, iv (LED-MIS) (Glasgow: Blackie, n.d., post 1832))

84° 41' (APPENDIX)

A tablet, picture, or delineation of the world, or any part of it; showing the relative situation of places on the earth; of stars in the heavens.

85° 42' (APPENDIX)

A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

(John Walker, *A critical pronouncing dictionary and expositor of the English language* (London, 1838))

86° 43' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole earth, or of a part of it, on a flat surface.

(James Thomson, *An introduction to modern geography* (Belfast, 1838), p. 4). Same in 1845 and 1857 editions.

87° 44' (APPENDIX)

The representation of the earth, or part of it, on a plane surface.

88° 45' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of some portion of the surface of the sphere (terrestrial or celestial) on a plane.

(W.T.Brande, *A dictionary of science, literature and art* (London, 1843))

89° 46' (APPENDIX)

A picture of the world, or of some part of it.

90° 47' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth, or of any part of it, on a flat surface.

(Alexander Reid, *A dictionary of the English language* (Edinburgh, 1844))

91° 48' (APPENDIX)

A tablet, picture or delineation of the world, or of any part of it; showing the relative situations of places on the earth; of stars in the heavens.

92° 49' (APPENDIX)

In geography, a representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, etc..

(Noah Webster, *A dictionary of the English language*, revised by Chauncey A. Goodrich (London, 1848))

93° 50' (APPENDIX)

A chart. Picture of the earth.

(Hyde Clarke, *New and comprehensive dictionary of the English language, as spoken and written* (London, 1855))

94° 51' (APPENDIX)

A delineation on a plane surface of the world in general, or of a city or river, giving its general form or geographical peculiarity.

95° 52' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of the surface of the earth on paper or other material, in which the lines of latitude and longitude, and the relative positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, seas etc. are represented.

(John Craig, *A new universal, etymological, technological and pronouncing dictionary of the English language* (London, 1858))

96° 53' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of some portion of a sphere, or of the earth, on a plane; a chart.

(Joseph E. Worcester, *A comprehensive dictionary of the English language* (Philadelphia, 1860))

97° 54' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of the earth, or part of it.

(John Longmuir, *Walker and Webster combined in a dictionary of the English language*
(London, 1864))

98° 55' (APPENDIX)

Represents on a plane greater or smaller parts of the earth's surface. . . . Astronomy uses similar representations of objects visible in the firmament.

(encyclopedia of 1864 quoted by Stanislaw Oetkiewicz, 'The evolution of the map definition during the last hundred years', *Actes du xie Congres International d'Histoire des Sciences*, Varsovie-Cracovie, 1965, iv (Wroclaw, 1968), p. 272)

99° 56' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of the surface of the earth, or any part of it, exhibiting the lines of latitude (*sic*) and the relative positions of countries, mountains, seas, rivers etc. .

(Beaton's dictionary of useful information (London, n.d., (c.1865)))

100° 57' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of some portion of the surface of the sphere (terrestrial or celestial) on a plane.

(W.T.Brande and George W.Cox, *A dictionary of science, literature and art* (London, 1866))

101° 58' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of a sphere, or a portion of a sphere on a plane. The name however is commonly applied to those plane drawings which represent the form, extent, position and other particulars of the various countries of the earth.

102° 59' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole earth, or of any part of it, on a flat surface.

(A treatise on modern geography . . . by the Christian Brothers (Dublin, 1870; also 1872 edition, p. 455)

103° 60' (APPENDIX)

A rude representation of the school-room -- as it would appear to a person looking down from the ceiling -- or, in other words, . . . a map of the schoolroom.

(Robert Sullivan, *Geography generalised* (Dublin, 1874), p. 8, also in 1881, 1893 and 1909 eds, not in 1853 and 1868 eds)

104° 61' (APPENDIX)

(A showing of) the shapes and positions of the features of the earth, not as they rise before the eye in all the beauties of the sun and air, and in their vertical, upright forms, but as they are stretched out horizontally at one's feet.

(George Grove, *Geography* (London, 1877))

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105° 62' (APPENDIX)

A representation in miniature of part of the earth's surface.

(Keith Johnston, *A physical, historical, political and descriptive geography* (London, 1880), p. 8)

106° 63' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually drawn on paper or other material. Fig(urative): A distinct and precise representation of anything.

107° 64' (APPENDIX)

A drawing upon a plane surface representing a part or the whole of the earth's surface or of the heavens, every point of the drawing corresponding to some geographical or celestial position, according to some law, of perspective, etc., which is called the projection, or, better, the map-projection.

(William Dwight Whitney (ed.), *The century dictionary: an encyclopedic lexicon of the English language*, vol. iv of vi, (New York: the Century Co.; London: T.Fisher Unwin, 1889))

108° 65' (APPENDIX)

A plan or drawing of the whole or part of the earth on a flat surface.

(George Gill, *The student's geography* (4th ed., London, n.d., (1891-1901)))

109° 66' (APPENDIX)

If a person in a balloon passed at a great height over any part of the earth's surface, and sketched in outline what he saw directly below, his sketch on a flat surface like this page would be called a map.

(T.H.Huxley, *Physiography: an introduction to the study of nature* (London, 1893; first ed. 1877), pp. 5-6)

110° 67' (APPENDIX)

A napkin. A painted cloth (said to be a Punic word). A delineation of some portion of a sphere, or of the earth, on a plane; a chart.

(Joseph E. Worcester, *A new etymological dictionary of the English language*
(Philadelphia, 1855. Copyright J.B.Lippincott Co. 1888))

111° 68' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of a portion of the earth's surface upon paper or other similar material according to scale, showing the proportionate sizes, shapes and relative positions of places.

(Cassell's concise cyclopaedia (London, 1896))

112° 69' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it, showing the relative position of the parts represented usually on a flat surface. Also such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of some part of it.

(Webster's international dictionary of the English language (London, 1897))

113° 70' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth or part of it.

(Walter W. Skeat, *An etymological dictionary of the English language* (3rd ed., Oxford, 1898))

114° 71' (APPENDIX)

A flat representation of (the earth's) surface.

115° 72' (APPENDIX)

In one sense a picture expressed in definite and condensed symbols, every one of which is full of meaning.

(Archibald Geikie, 'The use of Ordnance maps in teaching geography', *Geographical Teacher*, i (1902), p. 61)

116° 73' (APPENDIX)

A map of the simplest kind represents all the points of one surface by corresponding points of another surface in such a manner as to preserve the continuity unbroken, however great may be the distortion.

(Charles Hartshorne and Paul Weiss (eds), *Collected papers of Charles Sanders Peirce*, iv (Cambridge, Mass., 1933), p. 400)

117° 74' (APPENDIX)

In a convenient shape, and on a small scale, such a picture of the country represented as will convey a real idea of the actual country as it exists.

(H.O.Arnold-Forster, *This world of ours: an introduction to the study of geography* (London, 1904), p. 78)

118° 75' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth's surface, or a part of it, its physical and political features, etc., or of the heavens, delineated on a flat surface of paper or other material, each point in the drawing corresponding to a geographical or celestial position according to a definite scale or projection.

(Henry Bradley (ed.), *A new English dictionary on a historical basis*, vi *Mandragora-matter* (Oxford, 1905))

119° 76' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers etc.

(John Boag, *The imperial lexicon of the English language* (Edinburgh, (n.d., pre-1906)))

120° 77' (APPENDIX)

A delineation on a plane of the whole or of a portion of the surface of the earth.

121° 78' (APPENDIX)

A representation, as a plane projection, of any region or expanse; a chart; specifically, a delineation of land or land and water, showing the extent and relative position of geographical features and conveying topographical or other information.

122° 79' (APPENDIX)

Portray(al) on a plane (of) the surface of the earth or some larger or smaller portion of it.

(Max Eckert, 'On the nature of maps and map logic' in Leonard Guelke (ed.), *The nature of cartographic communication, Cartographica monograph* 19 (1977), supplement to xiv, 1 (1977), p. 1, first published 1908)

123° 80' (APPENDIX)

A picture of the earth, or part of it, on a flat surface.

124° 81' (APPENDIX)

A representation, on a plane and a reduced scale, of part or the whole of the earth's surface.

(*Encyclopaedia Britannica* (11th ed., London, 1911)). Also in 12th (1922), 13th (1926) eds and 1929 ed. No definition in 7th ed. or in 1883 ed.

125° 82' (APPENDIX)

Most commonly . . . represents in a conventional manner a portion of the earth's surface, somewhat as it would be seen by an eye directly above it, but with additions which render it a summary of observations made on the spot.

126° 83' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of the earth or any part of it.

127° 84' (APPENDIX)

A picture drawn on a flat piece of paper of a portion of the earth's surface and (giving) a similar view of the earth to that presented to an observer in the car of a balloon floating in the air.

128° 85' (APPENDIX)

A reproduction or picture of some portion of the earth's surface (differing) materially from an ordinary picture for two reasons: in a map objects are represented as they would appear if seen from a great height, such as would be obtained by an observer in an aeroplane (2) everything on a map must either be named or marked with a distinguishing symbol.

129° 86' (APPENDIX)

Essentially, a representation on paper of a portion of the earth's surface.

(J.W.Cameron, *Map reading* (London, 1920))

130° 87' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole, or a portion, of the earth's surface upon a plane.

131° 88' (APPENDIX)

A representation of a portion of the earth's surface, or the heavens, on a plane (source accidentally deleted).

132° 89' (APPENDIX)

A representation, generally on a flat surface, of the face of the earth or a part of it, or the celestial regions.

(Arthur Mee, *I see all: the pictorial dictionary*(London, n.d.))

133° 90' (APPENDIX)

A delineation on a plane of the surface of the earth or heavens, or a portion thereof.

(Standard pocket dictionary, n.d., Great Britain, n.p.)

134° 91' (APPENDIX)

A plan of a portion of the curved surface of the earth represented on a plane surface.

135° 92' (APPENDIX)

A pictorial representation of a portion of the earth's surface (laid down on a flat surface).

(Herbert George Fordham, *Maps: their history, characteristics and uses* (Cambridge, 1921), p. 3)

136° 93' (APPENDIX)

Simply a model of a portion of the earth's surface (ideal map).

137° 94' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole earth, or of any part of it, on a flat surface.

138° 95' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane surface of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth or of the heavens.

139° 96' (APPENDIX)

An abstract of the main features of a country, laid before the traveller in advance of his experience of the country itself.

140° 97' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole or part of the earth's surface . . . drawn on a plane surface.

(Eleanor Butler, *The Irish student's geography, part iii, mathematical and general geography* (revised 1928, Dublin), p. 125)

141° 98' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the whole or a part of the earth's surface.

142° 99' (APPENDIX)

A representation (usually on a flat surface) of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it, showing the relative position, according to some given scale and projection, of the parts represented; also such a representation of the celestial sphere, or some part of it.

(Webster's new international dictionary of the English language (Springfield, 1929))

143° 100' (APPENDIX)

1. Plane representation of the earth's surface or a part of this, indicating physical features, political boundaries etc. 2. Similar representation of heavens, showing position of stars etc.

(H.C.Wyld, *The universal dictionary of the English language* (London, n.d.(c.1930), also edition of 1956))

144° 101' (APPENDIX)

A delineation on a plane of the surface of the earth or heavens, or a portion thereof.

145° 102' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material.

146° 103' (APPENDIX)

Flat representation of the earth or some part of it, or of the heavens.

147° 104' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth, or the heavens.

(A.M.Williams (ed.), *New standard illustrated dictionary and encyclopaedia* (Odhams, London, n.d., (c:1930)))

148° 105' (APPENDIX)

A plane representation of a greater or smaller part of the earth's surface, emphasising, in addition to the positional relations, also space and surface relations, and further geophysical, natural and cultural facts, in such a way that it enables their reading and measurement.

(Max Eckert, *Kartenkunde*, c.1930, quoted by Stanislaw Pietkiewicz, 'The evolution of the map definition during the last hundred years', *Actes du xie Congres International d'Histoire des Sciences*, Varsovie-Cracovie, 1965, iv (Wroclaw, 1968), p. 273)

149° 106' (APPENDIX)

Any delineation of the surface of the earth, or any part of it, drawn on paper or other material.

(ibid.)

150° 107' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane surface of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth or of the heavens.

(Collins national dictionary and encyclopaedia, (London and Glasgow, n.d., (1930s)))

151° 108' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane of a portion of the surface of the earth or the heavens.

(Nuttall's standard dictionary of the English language (5th ed., London, 1932))

152° 109' (APPENDIX)

Representation on a plane surface of the earth or some part of it.

153° 110' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the features of one surface on another.

(British encyclopedia (London, Odhams, 1933))

154° 111' (APPENDIX)

A plan is the shape of any object or group of objects as they would appear if seen from above. Maps are plans on small scales, taking in large areas.

155° 112' (APPENDIX)

The outcome of man's desire to give geographical expression to his knowledge or his ideas concerning the characteristics and distribution of the earth's features.

(F.J.North, *Maps, their history and uses, with special reference to Wales* (Cardiff,1933), p. 33)

156° 113' (APPENDIX)

Representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface.

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157° 14' (APPENDIX)

Representations on a plane surface of some part of the earth.

(John Bygott, *An introduction to mapwork and practical geography* (9th edition, revised by D.C.Money, London, 1964; 1st ed. 1934), p. 1)

158° 115' (APPENDIX)

Plane representation of whole or part of earth's surface, showing physical features, political boundaries etc.

(Routledge's universal encyclopaedia (London, 1934))

159° 16' (APPENDIX)

A representation of a portion of the earth's surface, or the heavens, upon a plane.

160° 117' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or of part of it, on any plane surface; a representation of the celestial sphere.

161° 118' (APPENDIX)

Flat representation of the earth or some part of it, or of the heavens.

(J.M.Parrish and John R.Crosland, *The new improved standard dictionary*(Glasgow, 1935))

162° 119' (APPENDIX)

Intended to be a miniature of the country it represents, in so far as a flat surface can imitate one that is actually in relief.

163° 120' (APPENDIX)

A representation of any region, as the earth's surface.

(F.H.Vizetelly and C.E.Funk, *Funk and Wagnall's new comprehensive 'standard' dictionary of the English language* (New York, 1955; earlier eds 1937, 1940, 1944, 1947, 1950))

164° 121' (APPENDIX)

Reduced conditional representations of the surface of the whole or parts of earth's sphere on a plane, obtained by means of a projection and rendering essential features of the geographical characteristic of this surface with all possible fullness and evidence.

(Great Sovietic encyclopedia, 1937, quoted by Stanislaw Oetkiewicz, 'The evolution of the map definition during the last hundred years', Actes du xie Congres International d'Histoire des Sciences, Varsovie-Cracovie, 1965, iv (Wroclaw, 1968), p. 273)

165° 122' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the physical, political, or other features of a geographical area, put down on paper or other flat surfaces according to a definite scale.

(W.A.Craigie and J.R.Hulbert (eds), *A dictionary of American English on historical principles*, iii (London, 1942))

166° 123' (APPENDIX)

A flat representation of the earth's surface.

167° 124' (APPENDIX)

Flat representation of the earth or part of it.

(Webster's tower dictionary and atlas (London, 1942))

168° 125' (APPENDIX)

Graphic presentation of our knowledge of the earth's surface and its varied features.

(C.H.Deetz, 1943, quoted D.H.Maling, 'The origin of that definition', *Cartographic Journal*, xxviii (1991), p. 222)

169° 126' (APPENDIX)

A small-scale, flat-surface representation of some portion of the surface of the earth.

(Charles H. Deetz and Oscar S. Adams, *Elements of map projection* (Washington, 1945), p. 10)

170° 127' (APPENDIX)

In its primary conception, a conventionalised picture of the earth's pattern as seen from above, to which lettering is added for identification.

171° 128' (APPENDIX)

A picture or chart of part of the earth's surface.

172° 129' (APPENDIX)

A representation, usually a plane projection, of any region or expanse; a chart; specifically, a delineation of land or land and water, showing the extent and relative position of geographical features, and conveying topographic or other information.

(Isaac K. Funk *et al.*, *Funk and Wagnall's new standard dictionary of the English language* (New York and London, 1949))

173° 130' (APPENDIX)

A representation of spatial phenomena of a certain portion of the earth, projected on a plane; in comparison with a picture it constitutes an abstraction of the reality, represented by means of points, of lines and of superficial markings.

(E.Meynen, *Geogr. Taschenbuch*, 1949, quoted by Stanislaw Pietkiewicz, 'The evolution of the map definition during the last hundred years', *Actes du xie Congres International d'Histoire des Sciences*, Varsovie-Cracovie, 1965, iv (Wroclaw, 1968), p. 273)

174° 131' (APPENDIX)

A chart, a flat representation of the earth or a particular region.

(Choice English dictionary (Bridlington, n.d., c. 1950))

175° 132' (APPENDIX)

A representation in outline of the surface features of the earth, the moon etc., or part of it, usually on a plane surface; a similar plan of the stars in the sky.

176° 133' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth, or the heavens.

177° 134' (APPENDIX)

Any delineation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material.

178° 135' (APPENDIX)

A flat drawing of the earth's surface or part of it.

(Highroads dictionary(London, Nelson, 1951))

179° 136' (APPENDIX)

By definition, . . . a representation of all, or a portion of, the earth, drawn to scale and usually on a plane or flat surface.

180° 137' (APPENDIX)

A graphic document in which location, extent, and direction can be more precisely defined than by the written word.

181° 138' (APPENDIX)

The purpose of a map is to express graphically the relations of points and features on the earth's surface to each other.

(G.R.Crone, *Maps and their makers: an introduction to the study of cartography*
(London, 1968; 1st edition 1953), p. 13)

182° 139' (APPENDIX)

A complete picture of the countryside it represents, including hills and valleys, railways and roads, rivers and villages, and all the other features of interest.

183° 140' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane surface, at an established scale, of the physical features, (natural, artificial or both) of a part or the whole of the earth's surface, by the use of signs and symbols, and with the method of orientation indicated. Also a similar representation of the heavenly bodies.

(American Society of Civil Engineers, *Definition of surveying, mapping and related terms* (New York, 1954), p. 7). Quoted by Stamp and Clark (1979). Also in *Definitions of surveying and associated terms. Prepared by a joint committee of the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1972*, pp. 100-1)

184° 141' (APPENDIX)

Graphic representations of parts of the earth's surface in miniature, incorporating selected information on a flat surface.

185° 142' (APPENDIX)

296) A representation of a portion of the earth's surface, or the heavens, upon a plane.

(New Elizabethan reference dictionary (Newnes, London, n.d. 1955-6))

186° 143' (APPENDIX)

A picture of the ground, looked at from above, drawn with painstaking accuracy.

(War Office, *Manual of map reading, air photo reading and field sketching, part I, Map reading 1955* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957), p. 15)

187° 144' (APPENDIX)

The representation on a flat surface of all or a part of the earth's surface to show physical, political, or other features, each point on the diagram corresponding to a geographical position according to a definite scale or projection.

188° 145' (APPENDIX)

A scale drawing of a part of the earth. Pictures of areas of the ground showing its shape, the location and types of roads, railroads, buildings, landmarks, woods, swamps, rivers, lakes and so on.

(*Department of the (U.S.) army technical manual* (n.p., March 1956), p. 3). Also Dept. of the Navy, Washington DC, *Field manual no. 21-26: map reading*, 28 March 1956, p. 3: same definition as above, also: Instead of showing the land from the ground level, as you would ordinarily see things, the map gives a view from overhead. p. 9: maps are picture drawings. They are drawings of the ground and the important things on the ground.

189° 146' (APPENDIX)

A delineation of the earth's surface or any part of it.

(C.P.Chadsey, W.Morris and H.Wentworth, *Words: the new illustrated dictionary*
(London, 1956))

190° 147' (APPENDIX)

A one-view drawing showing only the top view.

191° 148' (APPENDIX)

A flat representation of the earth or some part of it or of the heavens.

(Collins clear type dictionary(1957 and 1969))

192° 149' (APPENDIX)

A lineal representation on a plane surface of spatial distributions (usually on the earth, but sometimes the heavens or a heavenly body). It symbolises sphericity by using projections, distance by using a scale, relief by contours, and employs conventional signs for other features.

(T.C.Colcott and J.O.Thorne, *Chambers' world gazetteer and geographical dictionary* (revised ed., Edinburgh & London, 1957, 1st ed. 1954))

193° 150' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth or part of it, or of the heavens.

(*The handy dictionary* (Glasgow, 1958))

194° 151' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a flat surface of all or part of the earth's surface.

(Odhams young people's encyclopaedia (London, 1958))

195° 152' (APPENDIX)

A simplified picture or plan of part of the earth's surface.

(Henry H. Warren, 'Map meanings: a teacher-student guide for map learnings in secondary schools', *Journal of Geography*, lviii (1959), p. 217)

196° 153' (APPENDIX)

Reduced, generalised, mathematically defined representations of the earth's surface, showing the distribution, the state and the mutual relations of various natural and social phenomena, chosen and characterised in accordance with the purpose of the map.

(K.A.Salischev, *Foundations of map science*, 1959, quoted by Stanislaw Pietkiewicz, 'The evolution of the map definition during the last hundred years', *Actes du xie Congres International d'Histoire des Sciences*, Varsovie-Cracovie, 1965, iv (Wroclaw, 1968), p. 274)

197° 154' (APPENDIX)

Represents the features of a piece of country all to the same scale, correct in their lateral disposition and orientation.

198° 155' (APPENDIX)

Geographical records and pictures of the way to get from place to place.

(Lloyd A. Brown, *Map making: the art that became a science* (Boston and Toronto, 1960),
p. 4)

199° 156' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth's surface or a part of it, its physical and political features, etc., or of the heavens, delineated on a flat surface of paper or other material, each point in the drawing corresponding to a geographical or celestial position according to a definite scale or projection.

(L.D.Stamp, *A glossary of geographical terms prepared by a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science* (London, 1961))

200° 157' (APPENDIX)

A flat drawing of the earth or some part of it, showing mountains, rivers, etc.

201° 158' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane surface of the earth's surface or a portion thereof, or the heavens.

202° 159' (APPENDIX)

A pilot's eye view of the ground drawn on paper.

203° 160' (APPENDIX)

A selective, symbolised, and generalised picture on a much reduced scale of some spatial distribution of a large area, usually the earth's surface.

204° 161' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or any part of it or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually on paper or other material.

205° 162' (APPENDIX)

A proportional representation of a particular area of the earth's surface on a plane, in which certain conventions are used.

206° 163' (APPENDIX)

A drawing of a large surface. The surface may be of a town, country, the world, the moon or the appearance of the sky.

207° 164' (APPENDIX)

Representation of the earth's surface or of the heavens.

(C.T.Onions, *The Oxford dictionary of English etymology*(Oxford, 1966))

208° 165' (APPENDIX)

The chief difference between a map and a picture is that a map shows the outlines of things as they appear from above.

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209° 166' (APPENDIX)

A conventional representation, normally to scale and usually on a flat medium, of a selection of material or abstract features on or in relation to the surface of the earth, or of a heavenly body.

210° 167' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth's surface on a reduced scale.

(Charles Cotter, *The astronomical and mathematical foundations of geography* (London, 1966), p.173)

211° 168' (APPENDIX)

A representation (usually on a flat medium) of all or a portion of the earth or other celestial body, showing the relative size and position of features to some given scale or projection; also, a representation of all or part of the celestial sphere.

(Morris M. Thompson (ed. in chief), *Manual of photogrammetry* (3rd ed., ii, American Society of Photogrammetry, Falls Church, Va., 1966))

212° 169' (APPENDIX)

The representation of (*sic*) a flat surface of all or part of the earth's surface, to show physical, political or other features, each point on the diagram corresponding to a geographic position according to a definite scale or projection.

213° 170' (APPENDIX)

A graphic is a geographic map when the elements of a geographic component are arranged on a plane in the manner of their observed geographic order on the surface of the earth.

(Jacques Bertin, *Semiology of graphics: diagrams, networks, maps* (Madison, 1983; 1st ed. 1967), p. 285)

214° 171' (APPENDIX)

A portable, simplified picture of the world or some portion of it.

215° 172' (APPENDIX)

A topographic transfer, relative to a given part of the earth surface, is a set of signs informing about spatial relations (conditions) occurring between objects or phenomena connected with the said part of the earth surface. The map of a given part of the earth surface is a topographic transmitter that informs only and solely by means of a disposition on the plane of signs designating objects or phenomena.

(Janusz Giklaski, 'Definition of the map': communication presented at the Third International Congress of Cartography, Amsterdam 1967, Poznan 1967. Collection 59 (Skelton papers), Centre for Newfoundland Studies Archive, Memorial University of Newfoundland, II/1/2 (3), typescript, pp. 4, 5)

216° 173' (APPENDIX)

A symbolised picture of an area or piece of ground, drawn as accurately as possible, as it would be seen from directly above.

217° 174' (APPENDIX)

The primary function of a map is to serve as a reduction of all or part of the earth's surface for the purpose of recording, presenting, or analysing the spatial positions and the interrelationships of phenomena occurring thereon.

(A.H.Robinson in David L.Sills, *International encyclopedia of the social sciences* (MacMillan Co. and Free Press, n.p., 1968))

218° 175' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface and at an established scale, of natural and artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned as accurately as possible, usually relative to a coordinate reference system. Also, a graphic representation of a part or the whole of the celestial sphere.

(Department of Defense, *Glossary of mapping, charting and geodetic terms* (2nd edition, n.p., 1969))

219° 176' (APPENDIX)

An abstract, abbreviated representation of a part or whole of an area, usually the earth's surface.

(Paul D. McDermott, 'What is a map?', *Journal of Geography*, lxxviii (1969), p. 465)

220° 177' (APPENDIX)

A representation, usually on a plane surface, of a region of the earth or heavens.

(The heritage illustrated dictionary of the English language (Boston etc., 1973; 1st ed., 1969))

221° 178' (APPENDIX)

Conventionalised representation of spatial phenomena on a plane surface. Unlike photographs maps are selective and may be prepared to show various quantitative and qualitative facts, including boundaries, physical features, patterns, and distribution. Each part of a map corresponds to a geographical position in accordance with a definite scale and projection.

(William H.Hewins and Judith Stevens (eds), *The new Columbia encyclopedia* (New York and London, 1970))

222° 179' (APPENDIX)

Representation on a plane surface at an established scale of the physical features, natural or artificial, of a part or whole of the earth by means of symbols with the method of orientation, such as north, indicated.

(W.B.Upton, *Landforms and topographic maps, illustrating landforms of the continental United States* (New York, 1970), p. 130)

223° 180' (APPENDIX)

Some form of 'macroscope' with a reducing power to scale down extensive regions to a convenient size for visual examination. The first technique in this class of graphic aids is the field sketch or landscape drawing which is completely bound by the horizon and the laws of perspective. The second technique breaks the horizon bondage by adopting a higher viewpoint thus condensing more extensive areas into panoramas or block diagrams. Third, the perspective bond is further broken by the rise of still more distant and imaginary viewpoints arranged in a systematic lattice to give vertical views of all points simultaneously. This produces the map.

(W.G.V.Balchin in W.G.V.Balchin (ed.), *Geography: an outline for the intending student* (London, 1970), pp. 29-30)

224° 181' (APPENDIX)

An approximate iconic representation, scaled small, of an existent physical thing -- all or a portion of the earth's surface.

225° 182' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation or charting of the whole or part of the earth's surface, the heavens, or one of the heavenly bodies; anything which resembles a map in appearance or function.

226° 183' (APPENDIX)

A representation to scale of the features of the surface of the earth.

227° 184' (APPENDIX)

A kind of picture, showing certain geographical aspects of a town, a continent, the oceans, or even the surface of the moon.

(Saul Israel, Norma H. Roemer and Loyal Durand Jnr, *World geography today* (New York etc., 1971), p. 35)

228° 185' (APPENDIX)

A representation of all or part of the earth, drawn to scale, usually on a plane surface.

(N.J.W. Thrower, *Maps and man: an examination of cartography in relation to culture and civilisation* (Englewood Cliffs, 1972), p. 4)

229° 186' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a plane surface (paper, card, plastic, cloth or some other material) of the features of part of the earth's surface, drawn to some specific scale. It obviously involves certain degrees of generalisation, selective emphasis and conventionalisation, according to the scale and the detail involved.

230° 187' (APPENDIX)

A representation, normally to scale and on a flat medium, of a selection of material or abstract features on, or in relation to, the surface of the earth or of a celestial body.

(International Cartographic Association Commission II, *Multilingual dictionary of technical terms in cartography* (Wiesbaden, 1973), p. 7. Quoted in Stamp and Clark (1979).
Confirmed by R.W. Anson, chairman, ICA publications committee, 17 March 1994)

231° 188' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation of a planetary surface.

232° 189' (APPENDIX)

A representation, usually on a plane surface, of all or part of the surface of the earth, celestial sphere, or other area; shows relative size and position according to a given projection, of the physical features represented and such other information as may be applicable to the purpose intended.

233° 190' (APPENDIX)

1(a) Representation usually on a flat surface of the whole or a part of an area (b) a representation of the celestial sphere or part of it. 2. Something that represents with a clarity suggestive of a map.

234° 191' (APPENDIX)

Representation on paper etc. of the earth's surface or part of it, showing physical and political features.

(Readers Digest great encyclopedic dictionary(London, 1974))

235° 192' (APPENDIX)

Two-dimensional representation of a landscape.

236° 193' (APPENDIX)

A drawing of part of the earth's surface on a small scale.

237° 194' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the milieu. (The space represented by a tangible map normally refers to the three-dimensional field of our experience. . . . The most general terms are probably 'place and area' -- simply a portion of space. They are quite impersonal, though, and because of the involvement of the cartographer in a map, they leave something to be desired. . . . the word 'milieu' best connotes one's surroundings or environment in addition to its meaning of place, and thus involves the cartographer. . . . A map is a graphic thing made of marks of various kinds).

(Arthur H. Robinson and Barbara Bartz Petchenik, *The nature of maps: essays toward understanding maps and mapping* (Chicago, 1976), pp. 15-16)

238° 195' (APPENDIX)

Traditionally, a map . . . is a space in which marks that have been assigned meanings are placed in positions relative to one another in such a way that not only the marks, but also the positions and the spatial relationships among the elements, have meaning.

(Arthur H. Robinson and Barbara Bartz Petchenik, *The nature of maps: essays toward understanding maps and mapping* (Chicago, 1976), p. 15)

239° 196' (APPENDIX)

A drawing of an area as you would see it from high up above.

240° 197' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation on a plane surface of the earth's surface or part of it, showing its geographical features. These are positioned according to pre-established geodetic control, grids, projections, and scales.

241° 198' (APPENDIX)

A map is the simplest and most elegant and informative way of presenting data that vary across a surface. It is a two-dimensional model which the human mind recognises and comprehends with pictorial clarity but yet provides quantitative as well as qualitative information.

(T.A.Margerison, *Computers and the renaissance of cartography* (London, 1976, p. 3),
quoted by Alisdar Roges, Heather Viles and Andrew Goudie, *A student's companion to
geography* (Oxford, 1992), p. 160)

242° 199' (APPENDIX)

A symbolised picture of the earth pattern drawn to scale on a horizontal projection, to which lettering usually is added for identification.

243° 200' (APPENDIX)

A geographical map is a representation of the arrangement of elements on the surface of the earth.

(Jacques Bertin, *Graphics and graphic information-processing* (Paris, 1977; trans. W.J.Berg and P. Scott, Berlin, 1981))

244° 201' (APPENDIX)

Maps are scales for measuring the property location.

245° 202' (APPENDIX)

A presentational form of communication. . . No map marks are carriers of fixed meanings. . . The marks have location . . . The marks are opaque rather than transparent . . . the map has the quality of image (and) the quality of structure.

246° 203' (APPENDIX)

A representation of (part of) the earth's surface as if seen from above, showing the shape of countries, the position of towns, the height of land, the rivers etc.

247° 204' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface and at an established scale, of natural and artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body; the features are positioned as accurately as possible, usually relative to a coordinate reference system.

248° 205' (APPENDIX)

Any geographical image of the environment. A cartographer's map is an external (geographical) representation of the geographical environment.

249° 206' (APPENDIX)

A loose definition of the concept of mapping experience, and mapping behaviour, is that it is one of several modes of communication practised by human beings, specifically that concerned with selectively sensed data about objects and events in their spatial-temporal context; the storage and manipulation of such data as cognitive maps (and only potentially as documents), and the thoughts, movements, and other behaviour consequent upon the sensing, sorting, arrangement and symbolic transformation of such data.

(Wilbur Zelinsky, 'The first and last frontier of communication: the map as mystery', *Bulletin, Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association*, xciv (December 1973), p. 5)

250° 207' (APPENDIX)

Diagram representing the lay out of features on the earth's surface or part of it.

251° 208' (APPENDIX)

Graphic representation of the physical features (natural, artificial, or both) of a part or the whole of the earth's surface, by means of signs or symbols or photographic imagery, at an established scale, on a specified projection and with the means of orientation indicated.

(M.Y.Ellis (ed.), *Coastal mapping handbook* (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1978), p. 108)

252° 209' (APPENDIX)

A spatial representation (that) is dimensionally systematic in that there is a definable mathematical relationship among the objects shown . . . usually made on a flat surface . . . (and that) can show only a selection of geographical phenomena that have been somehow generalised (simplified, classified etc.).

(A.H.Robinson, R.Sale and J.Morrison, *Elements of cartography*, 4th ed. (New York, 1978), p. 4)

253° 210' (APPENDIX)

A diagrammatic representation of the earth's surface or part of it, showing the geographical distributions, positions, etc., of natural or artificial features such as roads, towns, relief, rainfall, etc.

(Patrick Hanks (ed.), *Collins dictionary of the English language* (London and Glasgow, 1979))

254° 211' (APPENDIX)

A representation, especially on a plane surface, of the surface of the earth, or part of it.

(Susan Reynolds, *English dictionary*, (n.p, 1977, 1979))

255° 212' (APPENDIX)

A drawn representation of geographical space.

256° 213' (APPENDIX)

A representation on flat surface of all or part of earth's surface; similar representation of relative position of stars as seen from earth, or of the surface of other planets.

257° 214' (APPENDIX)

A flat representation of the earth or some part of it or of the heavens.

258° 215' (APPENDIX)

Some relatively durable physical object that represents spatial relationships among various phenomena.

(Wilbur Zelinsky, c.1980, quoted in Denis Wood, 'P.D.A. Harvey and medieval mapmaking: an essay review', *Cartographica*, xxi, 3 (1994), 53)

259° 216' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth or some part of it on a plane surface.

260° 217' (APPENDIX)

Formal systems for the communication of spatial information .

(Michael Blakemore and J.B.Harley, 'Concepts in the history of cartography: a review and perspective', *Cartographica*, xvii (1980), p. 13. This could have helped to answer Paul Harvey's plea about the glaring need for a definition of the word map (Michael Blakemore and J.B.Harley, 'The authors reply' in B.V.Gutsell (ed.), 'Concepts in the history of cartography: some responses, with the authors' reply, especially to questions of definition', *Cartographica*, xix (1981), pp. 82-3)

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261° 218' (APPENDIX)

Flat representation of the earth, or some part of it, or of the heavens.

(Collins Gem English dictionary (n.p., 1981; also London & Glasgow, 1982))

262° 219' (APPENDIX)

A representation (usually on a plane surface) of the earth's surface or a part of it or of the sky showing the positions of the stars etc.

263° 220' (APPENDIX)

A representation usually on a plane surface of the earth's surface or a part of it or of the sky showing the positions of the stars etc.

264° 221' (APPENDIX)

A picture, diagram or analogue, usually having two dimensions, of part (or all) of the surface of the earth (or other mappable area) and . . . a device for transferring selected information about the mapped area to the map user.

265° 222' (APPENDIX)

Achieves the visually impossible feat of vertical representation at every point, to a uniform scale throughout . . . the map instead of reproducing the actual shape, colour and texture of the features it shows, replaces them with a set of more or less elaborate signs and symbols . . .

266° 223' (APPENDIX)

To see such productions as the Pawnee Indian star chart as somehow connected with the history of mapping merely distracts attention from the real issue in early cartography: how and when did mankind reach the highly sophisticated idea of representing landscape as though viewed vertically from every point?

267° 224' (APPENDIX)

The map image is a structured cartographic representation of selected spatial information, which when placed onto a storage medium becomes a map.

(R.J. Johnston, Derek Gregory and David M. Smith, *The dictionary of human geography* (Oxford, 1981; repeated 2nd ed., 1986)

268° 225' (APPENDIX)

The map image is a structured . . . representation of selected spatial information, which when placed on a storage medium becomes a map.

(Michael Blakemore and J.B.Harley, quoting Johnston *et al.*, in B.V.Gutsell (ed.), 'Concepts in the history of cartography: some responses, with the authors' reply, especially to questions of definition', *Cartographica*, xix (1981), p. 83), described as 'the essence of a recently formulated definition . . . put forward for discussion'.

269° 226' (APPENDIX)

A drawing or other representation that is usually made on a flat surface and that shows the whole or a part of an area (as of the surface of the earth or some other planet or of the moon) and indicates the nature and relative position and size according to a chosen scale or projection of selected features or details (as countries, cities, bodies of water, mountains, deserts).

(Webster's 3rd new international dictionary of the English language (Chicago etc., 1981; first copyright 1961)

270° 227' (APPENDIX)

Briefly, a form of graphic communication designed to convey information about the environment.

(A.G.Hodgkiss, *Understanding maps: a systematic history of their use and development* (Folkestone, 1981))

271° 228' (APPENDIX)

A symbolic graphic representation of a planetary body, or portion thereof.

272° 229' (APPENDIX)

A representation, on a flat surface, of a part or the whole of the earth's surface, the heavens, or a heavenly body.

273° 230' (APPENDIX)

A spatial analogue: its purpose is the understanding, portrayal, and communication of information that varies in space.

(Howard T. Fisher, *Mapping information: the graphic display of quantitative information* (Cambridge, Mass., 1982), p. 3)

274° 231' (APPENDIX)

Symbolic representations of the real world.

(Elspeth Graham, 'Maps, metaphors and muddles', *Professional Geographer*, xxxiv (1982), p. 257)

275° 232' (APPENDIX)

A graphic portrayal of the whole or part of the earth.

(World book encyclopedia (Chicago, 1982))

276° 233' (APPENDIX)

A representation in outline of the surface features of the earth, the moon, etc., or of part of it, usually on a plane surface: a similar plan of the stars in the sky: a representation, scheme, or epitome of the disposition or state of anything.

277° 234' (APPENDIX)

A graphic means of communicating useful information.

(Alan Hodgkiss, 'Clay tablet to computer', *Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers*, xvi (1983), p. 36)

278° 235' (APPENDIX)

A drawing of the earth's surface or of part of it, usually showing countries, cities, rivers, seas, lakes and mountains.

279° 236' (APPENDIX)

Graphic representation of spatial relationships and spatial forms.

(A.H.Robinson, R.D.Sale, J.L.Morrison and P.C.Muehrcke, *Elements of cartography* (5th ed., New York, 1984), p. 3)

280° 237' (APPENDIX)

The graphic representation of all or a portion of the earth's surface or other celestial body (*sic*), by means of signs and symbols or photographic imagery, at some given scale or projection.

281° 238' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation of the geographic features of the earth's surface on a plane surface.

(J.B. Whittow, *The Penguin dictionary of physical geography* (London, 1984))

282° 239' (APPENDIX)

A device for storing and communicating information about the physical and social phenomena that are distributed over the earth's surface.

(John Campbell, *Introducing cartography* (Englewood Cliffs, 1984), p. 2. See below, 1991 edition, no. 279)

283° 240' (APPENDIX)

The domain of cartography is to be limited by the planimetrically correct representation of the two spatial dimensions retaining the various symbolism on that plane for the displaying of a third dimension.

(attributed to Jacques Bertin in David Unwin, review of J. Bertin, *Semiology in Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers*, xix (1984), p. 43)

284° 241' (APPENDIX)

Any graphic, conventional representation of spatial information, drawn for a purpose.

(Patrick Bailey, 'The map in schools: a key, a language and a set of skills', *Cartographic Journal*, xxi (1984), 62)

285° 242' (APPENDIX)

A representation (usually on a plane surface) of the earth's surface or a part of it, or of the sky showing the position of the stars etc.

(*Griffin Savers Oxford dictionary*(Oxford: Oxford University Press for Midland Bank, 1984))

286° 243' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth's surface or a part of it, or of the heavens, delineated on a flat sheet of paper or other material.

287° 244' (APPENDIX)

A two-dimensional representation of a geographical area.

(Complete crossword companion (n.p., revised 1985))

288° 245' (APPENDIX)

A 'symbolic description' using an array of symbols to yield a true (or false) characterisation of a certain aspect of the world. To be a map, the conventions of representation used by the map maker must be known to the map reader.

(*The nature of the environment*, 1985, quoted in Colin Blakemore and Susan Greenfield, *Mindwaves* (Oxford, 1989))

289° 246' (APPENDIX)
(Unpublished definition, omitted).

(J.B.Harley and David Woodward, draft preface to *History of cartography*, quoted in typescript, 'The aims of the *History of cartography*', November 1985, p. 1)

290° 247' (APPENDIX)

Efforts to convey, on a flat surface, the representation of space and what, in that space, is particularly meaningful.

(Carlos B.Hagen, 'Mental maps: an overview', *UCLA Map Library Newsletter*, x (1985), p. 1)

291° 248' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a flat surface (usually of paper) of the features of part of the earth's surface, drawn at a specific scale.

(John Small and Michel Witherick, *A modern dictionary of geography* (London, 1986: same in 1974 ed., also 1995 ed.))

292° 249' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a flat surface of (part of) the earth's surface, the celestial sphere etc.

293° 250' (APPENDIX)

Drawing or representation on paper etc. of the earth's surface or part of it, showing countries, oceans, rivers, mountains etc.; representation of the sky showing positions of the stars etc.

294° 251' (APPENDIX)

A means of representing the spatial arrangements of objects, conditions, processes, and events in the terrestrial, celestial or imagined worlds by means of a wide range of techniques on or with a great variety of materials for any number of reasons and structured according to any of several geometries.

(J.B.Harley and David Woodward, first draft of preface to *The history of cartography*, typescript)

295° 252' (APPENDIX)

A representation (usually on plane surface, cf globe) of (part of) earth's surface, showing physical and political features etc., or of the heavens, showing positions of stars etc.

296° 253' (APPENDIX)

A representation, usually on a plane surface, of a region of the earth showing geographical, political, or other features (*Reader's Digest great illustrated dictionary*.

(London, date not recorded). Same in *Reader's Digest universal dictionary*(London, 1987))

297° 254' (APPENDIX)

A drawing of the earth's surface or part of it, often showing things such as rivers, mountains, countries, towns.

(John Grisewood, *Kingfisher pocket dictionary*(London, 1984))

298° 255' (APPENDIX)

Representation on paper etc. of earth's surface, or part of it, showing physical and political features etc.; similar representation of heavens showing position of stars etc. (*The concise reference encyclopædia and dictionary*).

299° 256' (APPENDIX)

The task of the cartographer is to represent the topographical (natural and artificial) features of the earth's surface at a greatly reduced scale in a convenient form, usually on flat sheets of paper.

300° 257' (APPENDIX)

As we know them today, maps combine geographical outlines and features with toponymy. . . . Modern definitions of a map, referring as they do to scale, projection, coordinates or clearly indicated methods of orientation, are anachronistic for our period. We therefore propose instead the following minimum requirements for an incunable map: It must attempt to convey, in graphic form, information about the real world or some part of it. It must be concerned -- however inaccurately or schematically -- with direction and the relative distance of one place or feature from others.

301° 258' (APPENDIX)

Graphic representations that facilitate a spatial understanding of things, concepts, conditions, processes, or events in the human world (J.B.Harley and David Woodward, *The history of cartography*, i (Chicago, 1987), p.xvi). (In the past) star maps, cosmographical maps, and imagined maps were generally excluded (from map history). In volume 1 we adopted a new working definition of 'map' to help in recasting this history Our strategy was to bring into the history of cartography maps that had previously been ignored or relegated to the margins of the subject. Volume 1 vindicated the expansion of the canon in this way. We were soon to discover that such an open definition was even more desirable for volume 2 if we were to completely redescribe the history of cartography in non-western countries, as was our aim (p. xix). Our redefinition . . . in volume 1 was specifically worded to include graphic representations of the human cosmos in the widest sense (p. xxi).

(J.B.Harley and David Woodward, *The history of cartography*, ii (pt 1): *Cartography in the traditional Islamic and South Asian societies* (Chicago and London, 1992))

302° 259' (APPENDIX)

Permanent graphic images epitomising the spatial distribution of objects and events.

(Catherine Delano Smith in J.B.Harley and David Woodward, *The history of cartography*, i (Chicago, 1987), p. 92)

303° 260' (APPENDIX)

A drawing or other representation, usually on a flat surface, of all or part of the earth's surface, ordinarily showing countries, bodies of water, cities, mountains etc. A similar representation of part of the sky, showing the relative positions of the stars, planets etc.

(Victoria Neufeldt (ed.), *Webster's new world dictionary of American English* (3rd college edition, New York, 1988))

304° 261' (APPENDIX)

As a scale model, the map projects a spherical surface onto a plane and represents real features with graphic symbols.

305° 262' (APPENDIX)

Holistic representations of spatial reality. The map is initially and primarily an intellectual abstraction of spatial reality but this must be subsequently communicated, i.e. modelled and coded, in a form that exploits the human and/or digital spatial processing capabilities. (M.Visvalingham, reported in British Cartographic Society *Newsletter*, i (1989))

306° 263' (APPENDIX)

A holistic representation and intellectual abstraction of geographic reality intended to be communicated for a purpose or purposes, transforming relevant geographical data into an end-product which is visual, digital or tactile.

(ICA Working Group on Cartographic Definitions, 1989, quoted in 'Commentary', *Cartographica*, xxvi (1989), p. 115)

307° 264' (APPENDIX)

Representation in outline form of the surface features of the earth or of the distribution of some phenomenon upon it.

(quoted without attribution in M. Visvalingam, 'Cartography, GIS and maps in perspective', *Cartographic Journal*, xxvi (1989), p. 29)

308° 265' (APPENDIX)

A representation on paper, etc. of the earth's surface or part of it, showing countries, rivers, mountains, oceans, roads, etc.

309° 266' (APPENDIX)

A two-dimensional graphic image which shows the location of things in space, that is, in relationship to the earth's surface. It is distinguished from other kinds of representation in two dimensions -- such as pictorial images and diagrams -- in two principal ways. First, its perspective is an orthogonal projection of the earth's three dimensional surface on to a plane. . . . And second, it does not describe or depict individual things, but represents them by signs which place them in classes or categories. In addition, because the earth is nearly spherical, any map of more than a very small area must involve some distortion, and therefore employ some systematic means of representing the spheroidal or spherical surface, on a plane Those maps which do not show any graticule or grid are still based on sources of information derived from maps on a coordinate system.

310° 267' (APPENDIX)

Maps structure information graphically, in two dimensions.

(Mark Monmonier, *Maps with the news: the development of American journalistic cartography* (Chicago & London, 1989), p. 1)

311° 268' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation of the milieu, containing both pictorial (or iconic) and non-pictorial elements.

(David Turnbull, *Maps are territories, science is an atlas* (Geelong, 1989; Chicago, 1993), p.3)

312° 269' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or any part of it.

(Cambridge English dictionary(London, date not recorded))

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313° 270' (APPENDIX)

A systematic representation of all or part of the earth on a flat surface (plane).

(Collier's encyclopedia (New York, 1990))

314° 271' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation of the milieu (in this context, milieu is used broadly to include all aspects of the cultural and physical environment).

(Borden D.Dent, *Cartography -- thematic map design* (2nd ed., Dubuque, 1990; 1st ed. 1985)

315° 272' (APPENDIX)

A representation of a portion of the earth's surface or the heavens, upon a plane.

(The Cassell encyclopaedia dictionary (London, 1990))

316° 273' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or any part of it.

(R.F.Patterson, *A concise English dictionary*. (London, 1990)). Also R.F.Patterson in *The universal English dictionary*(London, n.d.)

317° 274' (APPENDIX)

A drawing of the earth's surface or part of it, often showing things such as rivers, mountains, countries and towns.

(Kingfisher illustrated dictionary and encyclopedia (London, 1990))

318° 275' (APPENDIX)

A graphic representation of all or part of the earth's surface; sometimes this definition may be much more restrictive, taking in such elements as scale and orientation .

(David Buisseret, *From sea charts to satellite images: interpreting North American history through maps* (Chicago and London, 1990), p. 318)

319° 276' (APPENDIX)

A mirror, a graphic representation, of some aspect of the real world ('the usual perception of the nature of maps').

(J.B.Harley, 'Texts and contexts in the interpretation of early maps' in David Buisseret, *From sea charts to satellite images: interpreting North American history through maps* (Chicago and London, 1990), p. 3)

320° 277' (APPENDIX)

A visual representation of a part or all of the surface of the earth (Frederick Pearson, Jnr, *Map projections: theory and applications*.

(Boca Raton, Florida, 1990), p. 1)

321° 278' (APPENDIX)

Is intended to represent the spatial relationship between locations on the globe in more or less schematic form.

(Ernst Gombrich, 'Pictorial instructions' in Horace Barlow, Colin Blakemore and Miranda Weston-Smith, *Images and understanding: thoughts about images, ideas about understanding* (Cambridge, 1990), p.33)

322° 279' (APPENDIX)

Representations of features on the earth's surface drawn to scale. (The definition can be extended to include representations of the Moon, Mars, and other bodies.).

323° 280' (APPENDIX)

The flat representation of part of the earth's surface, showing physical and political features (OED).

324° 281' (APPENDIX)

An abstraction of reality used for analysing, storing and communicating information about the locations, attributes and interrelationships of physical and social phenomena that are distributed over the earth's surface.

325° 282' (APPENDIX)

A bird's eye view of a portion of the earth's surface.

(quoted or attributed, John Campbell, *Introductory cartography*(?, USA, 2nd ed., 1991), p.

1)

326° 283' (APPENDIX)

A representation or abstraction of geographic(al) reality (and) a tool for presenting geographic(al) information in a way that is visual, digital or tactile.

(D.R.F.Taylor 1991, quoted by C.Board, Report of working group on cartographic definitions 1991, ICA Newsletter, in *Cartographica*, xxix (1992), p. 54)

327° 284' (APPENDIX)

A communication tool that transmits information on a spatial theme(s) with cartographic signs, whose arrangements, according to scale and projection of the representation base, correspond with the spatial structure of the represented objects of reality.

328° 285' (APPENDIX)

A representation or abstraction of geographical reality: a tool for presenting geographical information in a way that is visual, digital or tactile.

(proposed by C.Board, Report of working group on cartographic definitions 1991, ICA Newsletter, 19 May 1992, in *Cartographica*, xxix (1992), p. 54). Verified by R.W.Anson, chairman, ICA publications committee, 17 March 1994, as 'currently accepted for international use'.

329° 286' (APPENDIX)

A holistic representation and intellectual abstraction of geographic reality intended to be communicated for a purpose or purposes, transferring relevant geographical data into an end product which is visual, digital, or tactile.

(same as 262', but from a different source, particulars lost)

330° 287' (APPENDIX)

A medium for the comprehension, recording and communication of spatial relationships and forms; these are often, but not always, of geographical phenomena.

(S.Cassettari, S.A.Fagg, M.Visvalingham, 'Cartography and geographical information systems', *Cartographic Journal*, xxix (1992), 51)

331° 288' (APPENDIX)

A generalised picture of the surface (of the earth or other celestial body) viewed vertically from above and at a much reduced scale.

(McGraw-Hill encyclopedia of science and technology, 7th ed., 1992, first ed. 1960))

332° 289' (APPENDIX)

A representation on a flat surface of all or part of the earth's surface or all or part of the stars.

(Susan Mayhew and Anne Perry, *Concise Oxford dictionary of geography* (Oxford, 1992))

333° 290' (APPENDIX)

A drawing of an area as it would appear if you saw it from above. A map shows the main features of an area and sometimes has special information on it.

(BBC English dictionary(London, 1992))

334° 291' (APPENDIX)

The representation of (part of) the earth's surface as seen from above, showing the shape of countries , the position of towns, the height of land, the rivers, etc.

335° 292' (APPENDIX)

A spatial representation of the environment. By 'representation' we mean something that stands for the environment, that portrays it, that is both a likeness and a simplified model.

(P.C. and J.O. Muehrcke, *Map use: reading, analysis, and interpretation* (3rd edition, Madison, 1992), p.2)

336° 293' (APPENDIX)

An image proclaiming its objective neutrality.

337° 294' (APPENDIX)

Flat drawings of the world seen from above.

338° 295' (APPENDIX)
(Unpublished definition omitted) .

(G.Malcolm Lewis, lecture, Warburg Institute, London, 4 February 1993)

339° 296' (APPENDIX)

A report of a survey in the form of a drawing.

340° 297' (APPENDIX)

A plan drawn accurately to a defined scale.

(publisher's announcement, P.D.A.Harvey, *Maps in Tudor England*(London, 1993))

341° 298' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or any part of it.

342° 299' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth's surface, or part of it, showing its physical or human features delineated on a flat surface of paper (or other materials) according to some set of rules.

343° 300' (APPENDIX)

A symbolised image of geographic reality, representing selected features or characteristics, resulting from the creative efforts of cartographers, and designed for use when spatial relationships are of special relevance.

(quoted in Michael Wood, 'Whither maps and map design', *Bulletin of the Society of Cartographers*, xxvii (1993), p. 8)

344° 301' (APPENDIX)

A conventionalised image of geographical reality, representing selected features or characteristics, resulting from the creative effort of its author's execution of choices, and thus designed for use when spatial relationships are of primary relevance.

(Tositomo Kanakubo, 'On the definition of "map", "cartography" and "cartographer" by Dr Christopher Board, chairman of the ICA working group on cartographic definitions', *Map (Journal of the Japan Cartographers Association)*, xxxi, 3 (1993), pp. 27-8)

345° 302' (APPENDIX)

A system capable of representing, perhaps after operations defined within the system, the direction and distance between any two arbitrary represented places.

(John Campbell, 'The role of physical objects in spatial thinking' in Naomi Eilan, Rosaleen McCarthy and Bill Brewer, *Spatial representation: problems in philosophy and psychology* (Oxford, 1993), p. 80)

346° 303' (APPENDIX)

A drawing or plan, in outline, of (any part of) the surface of the earth, . . . various features are shown (usually roads, rivers, seas, towns etc. . . . a similar type of drawing showing e.g. the surface of the moon, the position of the stars in the sky etc.

347° 304' (APPENDIX)

A map represents the world, or portions of it, as a set of features divided into a small number of recurring types (rivers, towns, national borders, etc., each indicated by a conventional symbol) that are related to one another by contiguity and distance.

(Benjamin Orlove, 'The ethnography of maps: the cultural and social contexts of cartographic representation in Peru', *Cartographica*, xxx, 1 (1993), Monograph 44: *Introducing cultural and social cartography* (ed. Robert A. Rundstrom), p. 29)

348° 305' (APPENDIX)

Mark describes a map as a category 1 object representing category 4 geographic space. Category 1 = small manipulable objects (e.g. a book). Category 4 = spaces which cannot be perceived as units (such as extended geographic space).

(Michael Wood, 'Visualization in historical context' in Alan M. MacEachren and D.R. Fraser Taylor, *Visualization in modern cartography* (Oxford, 1994), p. 15, citing D.M. Mark, 'Human spatial cognition' in D. Medyckyj-Scott and H.M. Hearnshaw (eds), *Human factors in geographical information systems* (London: Belhaven Press, 1993), pp. 51-60)

349° 306' (APPENDIX)

The map image is a structured cartographic representation of selected spatial information. The image becomes a map when represented physically (e.g. classical topographic map, or braille), virtually (e.g. on a computer screen) or linguistically (e.g. verbal or written spatial instructions).

(R.J. Johnston, Derek Gregory and David M. Smith, *The dictionary of human geography* (3rd edition, Oxford, 1994))

350° 307' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the surface of the earth or any part of it.

351° 308' (APPENDIX)

Relatively durable graphic expressions mimicking, at every point, a schematised view more or less from overhead.

(Denis Wood, 'P.D.A. Harvey and medieval mapmaking: an essay review', *Cartographica*, xxi, 3 (1994), pp. 53-4

352° 309' (APPENDIX)

A dissociated transcript of a public image of space and spatial relationships.

(J.McNeil, E-mail, 1995)

353° 310' (APPENDIX)

Graphic representations of social space.

(Matthew Edney, E-mail, 1995)

354° 31' (APPENDIX)

A graphic image that can be interpreted geographically.

(Matthew Edney, E-mail, 1995)

355° 312' (APPENDIX)

A matrix (re Berry) of ambiguous culturally defined symbols.

(Joe Claxton, E-mail, 1995)

356° 313' (APPENDIX)

A graphical representation -- usually on a flat surface -- of objects and phenomena in their spatial relationships on the surface of the earth or any other celestial body.

357° 314' (APPENDIX)

A graphic image that can be interpreted spatially.

(P.J.Stooke, E-mail, 1995)

358° 315' (APPENDIX)

A representation of spatial relations.

(Matthew Edney, E-mail, 1995)

359° 316' (APPENDIX)

Two- or three-dimensional devices, allowing to give a spatial organization to phenomena, events, processes, things, etc in order to understand them.

(Christian Jacob, E-mail, 1995)

360° 317' (APPENDIX)

A tool which helps us order or navigate some aspect of the outside world.

(Tom Hallock, E-mail, 1995)

361° 318' (APPENDIX)

A drawing that shows where various things are located in relation to one another.

(Rebecca Stefoff, *The British Library companion to maps and mapmaking* (London, 1995), pp. 186-7)

362° 319' (APPENDIX)

This graphic representation of the geographical setting is what we call a map.

(Arthur H. Robinson, Joel L. Morrison, Philip C. Muehrecke, A. Jon Kimerling and Stephen C. Guptill, *Elements of cartography* (NY: John Wiley, 1995), p. 9)

363° 320' (APPENDIX)

A representation of the earth, or part of it.

(US Dept of the Interior, US Geological Survey (1996))