

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-04096-0 - The Cartographic State: Maps, Territory, and the Origins of Sovereignty

Jordan Branch

Index

[More information](#)

## Index

- accuracy in mapping
  - digital technology and, 181–83
  - political strategies and, 81, 82
  - Renaissance concepts of, 58–61
  - social context for, 38–39, 39n.8
  - technology and, 168–72
- actor relationships
  - authority and, 23
  - cartographic influences on, 120
  - digital cartography and
    - transformation of, 183–85
  - early modern mapping impact
    - on, 98–99
  - medieval political authority and,
    - 25, 27–28
  - political space and, 68–70,
  - territorialization of authority
    - and, 91–95
- administrative mapping,
  - see also* government-sponsored cartography
  - colonial expansion and, 116–17
  - in early modern Europe,
    - 72–73, 74–76
  - French territorialization and role of,
    - 155–57
- aesthetics in mapping practices, 79–81
- Africa
  - boundary disputes in, 167–68
  - colonial expansion and mapping of,
    - 117–18
  - early modern mapping practices
    - in, 84–85
  - political authority and mapping
    - practices in, 152n.24
- Akerman, James, 79, 86–88
- Amerindian civilizations, colonial
  - conquest of, 103
- “amity lines,” 110n.26
- Anderson, Benedict, 102
- Apian, Philip, 73–74
- Arendt, Hannah, 102, 102n.4
- astronomy
  - Renaissance mapping practices and
    - influence of, 52
  - Siamese knowledge of, 66
- Atlas Cosmographicae* (Mercator),
  - 148–49,
- atlases
  - of France, 148–49,
  - Renaissance production of, 54–55
- Atlas Maior* (Blaeu), 79, 80–81, 83,
  - 90–91, 94–95
- Austria
  - partition of Poland and, 93–94,
    - 115–16, 133–38
  - Treaties of Westphalia and, 126–27
- authority, *see* political authority
- authorship, cartography and, 38–42
- Baudrillard, Jean, 68
- Berlin Conference, 117–18
- bird’s-eye-view maps
  - Renaissance use of, 51–55
  - territorial authority and, 77–88,
    - 78n.33
- “Black Book” (US delegation to Treaty
  - of Versailles), 140
- Blaeu, Joan, 79, 80–81, 83,
  - 90–91, 94–95
- Blaeu, Willem, 82
- Bobé, Jean, 120
- Bodin, Jean, 32–33
- Boke named the Governor*
  - (Elyot), 72–73
- boundaries
  - commissioners established for,
    - 130–33, 134–35
  - digital mapping destabilization of,
    - 181–83

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-04096-0 - The Cartographic State: Maps, Territory, and the Origins of Sovereignty

Jordan Branch

Index

[More information](#)

210

Index

- boundaries (*cont.*)
  - in early modern states, 5, 29–32
  - external vs. internal, 83–84
  - historical evolution of, 94–95
  - homogeneous territoriality and, 77–88
  - medieval boundaries, 23n.22
  - political authority and, 86–88
  - Treaty of the Pyrenees and issue of, 128–30
  - Treaty of Utrecht and, 130–33
  - in Treaty of Versailles, 138–40
- Bowman, Isaiah, 140
- Buddhist cosmology, Siamese mapmaking and, 65–66
- Buisseret, David, 151–52
- bureaucratization, territorial consolidation and, 114
- Bureus, Andreas, 74–75
- cartographic institutions
  - creation of, 73–74
  - monopolistic practices of, 112–13
- cartography
  - ancient and non-Western mapping practices, 61–66
  - colonial expansion and developments in, 100–04
  - current state systems and, 165–85
  - delegitimation of non-territorial authority by, 88–95
  - digital technology and, 16
  - eighteenth-century foreign policy and, 133–35
  - French territorialization and role of, 142–44
  - hegemony of territory enforced through, 95–99
  - historical evolution of, 14, 36–37
  - ideational effect of, 9–12, 10n.10
  - Ptolemaic mapping techniques and, 57–58
  - in Renaissance, 50n.40, 50–61, treaty negotiations and, 120
  - Treaty of Utrecht and use of, 130–33
- Casa da Mina (Portugal), 104–05
- Casa de la Contratación (Spain), 104–05
- Cassini, Jean-Dominique, 75–76, 157–59, 161–62, 163–64, 165–66
- Castells, Manuel, 41–42
- Catherine de' Medici, 146–48
- center-focused authority, 20–23
  - in Middle Ages, 23–29
- centralized government
  - early modern mapping and emergence of, 72–73
  - French territorialization and evolution of, 142–44
- Charlemagne, empire of, 25
- Charles V (King Charles I of Spain), 72–73, 103
- Charles VIII (king of France), 146–48
- Chastillon, Claude de, 151–52
- China
  - ancient mapping traditions in, 58, 63–65
  - colonial expansion and, 118n.61
  - early maps of, 97–98
  - online mapping conflicts with, 165–66
  - territorial consolidation in, 143n.2
- Christian IV (king of Denmark), 74–75
- chronometer, 52
- city-leagues, decline of, 33
- city-states
  - mapping practices in, 72–73
  - medieval political authority and, 23–29
  - territorial authority of, 77–88
- Colbert, Jean-Baptiste, 75, 155–56n.38, 155–57, 156n.39
- collective hegemony, 33
- colonial expansion
  - in Africa, 117–18
  - “amity lines” and, 110n.26
- cartographic developments and, 100–04
- controversies over cartography and, 134–35
- within Europe, 115–16
- in India, 116–17
- institutional innovation and, 168–72
- mapping practices and, 7–8
- New World mapping and, 104–13
- non-Western mapping practices and, 84–85, 97–98, 98n.77
- territorial consolidation and, 113–18
- Treaty of Utrecht and role of, 130–33

- uniform territoriality and, 33–34
- colonial reflection
  - cartographic techniques and, 100–04, 102n.3
  - territorial consolidation and, 113–18
- color
  - early mapping use of, 79–81
  - French mapping practices and role of, 148–49
  - printing technology and use of, 85–86
- Columbian encounter, territorial states and, 103
- Columbus, Christopher, 106, 108–12
- commercial mapping
  - aesthetics and consumer appeal in, 81
  - colonial expansion and role of, 134–35
  - in early modern Europe, 70–76
  - French territorialization and role of, 142–44, 148–49, 157n.44
  - monopolistic practices of, 112–13
  - political structures and, 84, 87–88, 90
- composite states, 29–32
- Congress of Arras, 28, 123–24
- Congress of Vienna (1814–15), 31–32, 135–38
- constitutive dimension of sovereignty, 19n.7
- constructivism, international relations theory and, 9
- Correlates of War project, 170–71n.12
- Cosgrove, Denis, 57–61
- Cosmographia* (Ptolemy), 53–56
- culture, cartography in context of, 38–42
- cyberspace, digital cartography and, 183–85
- Dayton Accords of 1995, digital mapping technology and, 181–83
- Delisle, Guillaume, 75–76, 84–85, 120, 134–35, 158
- Denmark, early modern mapping in, 72–75
- diaspora communities, digital cartography and, 183–85
- digital cartography
  - mapping practices and, 16
  - political transformation and, 172–83
  - politics of map production and, 165–66
- diplomacy
  - digital mapping technology and, 181–83
  - mapping practices and, 120
  - negotiations and political authority in, 121–41
- distributed mapping, 176–77
- Domesday Book, 3–4, 49–50
- Dutch States General, 112–13
- Elyot, Thomas, 72–73
- embassies, extraterritorial jurisdiction for, 29–32, 31n.55
- England, *see* Great Britain
- Enlightenment ideology, territorial rationalization and, 162–63
- Euclidian concept of space, 55–61
- Europe
  - authority in early modern era in, 70–76
  - colonial reflection and territorial consolidation in, 113–18
  - mapping practices in, 43–48, 71n.5
  - medieval cartography and spatial concepts in, 42–50
  - New World mapping and political restructuring in, 104–13
  - post-Napoleonic political structures in, 6–7, 29–34, 115–16
  - post-Napoleonic territorial consolidation in, 5, 93–94
  - territorial statehood in, 103–04
  - topographical mapping in, 72–73
  - treaties and territorial authority in, 135–38
- exclusive authority, 22
- exclusive territoriality
  - colonial expansion and, 100–04
  - French mapping practices and emergence of, 159–60
  - international relations and, 166–68
- Expansion of International Society, The* (Bull and Watson), 101n.2
- external sovereignty, 19
  - colonial expansion and, 33–34

- external sovereignty (*cont.*)
  - “international” boundaries and, 83–84
  - medieval expansionism and, 104n.13
  - power relations in mapping and, 38–42
- extraterritorial jurisdiction, evolution of, 29–32, 31n.55
- feudalism, 24n.24
  - cartography and delegitimation of, 89–90
  - colonial expansion and decline of, 112n.42
  - Congress of Arras negotiations and, 123–24
    - in France, 145–46
    - treaties and demise of, 135–38
    - in Treaties of Westphalia, 126–27
- Fine, Oronce, 148–49
- flags, as authority symbols, 78, 78n.35
- foreign policy
  - eighteenth-century cartography’s influence on, 133–35
  - French territorialization and, 153–54
- Foucault, Michel, 42n.19
- Fra Mauro, 106–08, 109
- France
  - Congress of Arras and, 123–24
  - early cartography in, 1, 2, 75–76
  - eighteenth-century foreign policy in, 133–35
  - evolution of territorialization in, 142–44, 163–64
  - manuscript map of, 147
  - mapping practices and territorialization of, 143n.3, 145–63
  - medieval territorial rule in, 26, 145–46, 146n.10
  - Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis and, 124–25
  - political authority structure in early modern era, 28
  - post-Napoleonic boundaries in, 162–63
  - Spanish border with, 122, 128–30
  - territorial rule in, 15–16, 145–63
  - Treaties of Paris and boundaries of, 135–38
  - Treaties of Westphalia negotiations over Alsace and, 125–28
  - Treaty of Utrecht and, 130–33
- French Revolution
  - doctrine of the state in, 32
  - territorial authority and impact of, 162–63
- frontiers, *see* natural frontiers; rationalization of frontiers
- General Treaty of the Congress of Vienna (1815), 5
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS), 171n.17
  - political transformation and, 172–83
- Geography* (Ptolemy), 6–7, 51–55, 52n.44, 146–48
  - Arabic texts of, 64
  - early modern mapping and influence of, 72–73
- geometric division of space
  - colonial expansion and, 100–04
  - colonial reflection and territorial consolidation and, 113–18
  - digital cartography and, 178–79
  - French mapping practices and, 155–57
  - French territorialization and influence of, 146–48
  - international treaties and, 140–41
  - Renaissance mapping and, 58–61
  - territorial authority and, 99
- Germany
  - early modern mapping in, 72–74, 75–76
  - Eastern European expansion by, 103–04
- Gibraltar, Spanish cession to Britain of, 130–33
- globalization, transformation of authority and, 172n.20
- global networks, digital mapping of, 181
- Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, 176–77
- Google Earth, 176
- Google Maps, 178n.34

- government-sponsored cartography,  
  *see also* administrative mapping  
  colonial expansion and, 112–13  
  in early modern Europe, 70–76  
  French territorialization and, 144,  
    155–57  
  nineteenth-century dominance of,  
    165–66  
  territorial reflection and  
    consolidation and, 114  
graticule, *see also* latitude and  
  longitude  
  depiction of authority using, 90  
  introduction of, 57–58  
  New World mapping and use of,  
    104–13  
  political influences of, 98–99  
  territorial consolidation and, 113–18  
Great Britain  
  colonial expansion and mapping  
    practices of, 112–13, 116–17  
  Congress of Arras and, 123–24  
  early modern mapping in,  
    72–73, 75–76  
  Treaty of Utrecht and, 130–33  
Great Schism (1378–1417), 28  
Great Trigonometrical Survey (India),  
  116–17  
Great Wall of China, 21  
Greece, ancient mapping traditions  
  in, 62  
grid-based cartography, *see* graticule  
Gross, Leo, 29n.47  
Gustavus II Adolphus, 74–75  
  
Hacking, Ian, 42n.19  
Hadrian's Wall, 21  
Hanseatic League, 33  
Harley, Brian, 40  
Henry IV (king of France), 146–48  
Henry VIII (king of England), 72–73  
Hesseln, Robert du, 162–63  
*History of Cartography*  
  project, 36–37  
Hobbes, Thomas, 32–33  
Holy Land, early maps of, 86  
Holy Roman Empire, 26–27  
  composite states in, 29–32  
  dissolution of, 33  
  mapping practices in, 72–73, 84  
  treaties and internal politics of,  
    125n.15  
homogeneous territoriality  
  Congress of Arras and, 123–24  
  early modern cartography and shift  
    to, 77–88  
  French mapping practices and,  
    155–57  
  Treaty of Versailles (1919) and,  
    138–40  
Hundred Years War, 25  
Hurricane Katrina, mashup mapping  
  of, 176, 179  
  
India  
  British colonialism and boundaries  
    in, 98n.77, 116–17  
  survey of, 165  
indigenous mapping projects, 179–80,  
  180n.38, 180n.39  
information technology, cartography  
  and, 16  
*ingénieurs du roi*, mapping practices  
  of, 146–48  
institutional change, technology and,  
  168–72  
institutional innovation, 170, 170n.10  
internal sovereignty, 19  
  colonial expansion and, 33–34  
  French mapping practices and,  
    159–60  
  medieval expansionism and,  
    104n.13  
  power relations in mapping  
    and, 38–42  
  “provincial” boundaries and, 83–84  
international law  
  cartography's influence on, 1–3  
  colonial expansion and origins  
    of, 103  
international relations  
  authority and political change  
    and, 18–23  
  colonial expansion and, 100–04  
  digital mapping technology and,  
    181–83  
  exclusive territoriality and, 166–68  
  history of treaties in, 123n.6  
  “national history” tradition in, 143,  
    171n.13

- international relations (*cont.*)
  - sovereignty ideology and, 19–20n.9, 22n.19
  - technology and institutional change and, 168–72
  - “territorial trap” in, 19n.8
- international systems
  - authority and, 18–23, 22n.19
  - colonial reflection and, 100–04
  - definitions of, 18n.2
  - early modern political authority and, 29–34
  - medieval political authority and, 27–28
  - political structures and, 13–14
- interstate relations
  - colonial expansion and, 100–04, 101n.2
  - digital cartography and role of, 174
  - statistical data analysis of conflict and, 170–72
- Islamic cartography, traditions in, 64
- itineraries, written, navigation using, 46, 46n.27
- itinerary mapping, 46, 46n.27, 47
  - spatial concepts in, 48–50
- Japan, ancient mapping practices in, 65
- Joseph II (emperor of Austria), 115–16
- justification for war, colonial expansion and, 102n.4
- labeling on maps, political motivations behind, 81–83,
- language of authority
  - French cartography and territorialization and, 150
  - treaty negotiations and, 121–41
  - Treaty of the Pyrenees and, 128–30
- latitude and longitude,
  - see also* graticule
  - in digital mapping, 178–79
  - French territorialization and influence of, 146–48
  - in Renaissance mapping practices, 51–55, 58–61
- linear territoriality
  - colonial expansion and, 100–04, 108–12
  - in early modern mapmaking, 77–88
  - French cartography and territorialization and, 150, 155–57, 159–60
  - historical evolution of, 21
  - map printing technology and, 85–86
  - politics in context of, 6–7
  - in Treaty of Versailles (1919), 138–40
- literary knowledge
  - geometric spatial awareness and, 86n.56
  - medieval mapping practices and, 48–50
  - Renaissance cartography and, 54
- logic-of-consequences, 10n.11
- Louis XI (king of France), 145–46
- Louis XIII (king of France), 153
- Louis XIV (king of France), 1, 153–54, 155–57
- Low Countries, Treaty of the Pyrenees and issue of, 128–30
- Machiavelli, Niccolò, 72–73
- mappaemundi*
  - early examples of, 58
  - evolution of, 44, 50, 51n.42
  - limitations of, 106–08, 109
  - religious ideas in, 43, 86
- mapping practices
  - ancient and non-Western traditions, 61–66
  - definitions of, 37n.5
  - delegitimation of non-territorial authority by, 88–95
  - in early modern Europe, 70–76, 71n.5
  - early modern political claims based on, 5
  - emergence of sovereign state and, 3–12
  - in medieval Europe, 43–48
  - New World mapping, colonial expansion and, 104–13
  - non-Western traditions, 43n.22
  - sixteenth-century techniques, 4
  - sovereign state concept and, 5–6
  - territorialization of political authority and, 76–95
  - theories concerning, 38–42

- Marlowe, Christopher, 4  
 “mashup” mapping, 176  
 Mbembe, Achille, 152n.24  
 Mercator, Gerhard, 56, 148–49,  
 Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius atlas, 84  
 Middle Ages  
   boundaries in, 23n.22  
   early mapping practices in, 43–48  
   European cartography and space  
     during, 42–50  
   French political authority in, 26,  
     143–44, 145–46, 146n.10  
   itinerary maps in, 46, 46n.27, 47  
   modern cultural interpretations of,  
     43n.23  
   political authority in, 3–4,  
     13–14, 23–29  
   portolan charts in, 43–47,  
   spatial concepts in, 48–50  
   statehood in, 26n.31  
   territorial authority in, 34–35  
 military planning  
   early modern mapping for,  
     72–73, 74–76  
   French cartography and, 152–55  
 “national history” tradition, 143,  
   171n.13  
 nationalism  
   colonial expansion and, 102  
   French territorialization and, 162–63  
   hegemony of cartographic territory  
     and, 95–99  
   Treaty of Versailles influence on,  
     138–40  
 natural frontiers  
   in early modern mapping, 85n.54  
   Treaty of the Pyrenees and, 128–30  
 navigational mapping  
   colonial expansion and, 104–05  
   portolan charts, 43–47, 77–88  
 Neorealist International Relations  
   Theory, authority and, 18–23  
 Netherlands, colonial expansion and  
   mapping practices of, 112  
 New World mapping  
   “amity lines” in, 110n.26  
   colonial expansion and, 104–13  
   feudal land tenure systems and,  
     112n.42  
 Nicolay, Nicolas de, 146–48  
 non-exclusive authority, 22  
   elimination of, 33  
 non-spatial rule structures, medieval  
   political authority and, 24–25  
 non-territorial authority  
   Congress of Arras and, 123–24  
   digital mapping and transformation  
     of, 183–85  
   elimination of, 68–70, 88–95  
   French mapping practices and,  
     152–55  
   in Middle Ages, 24–25  
   treaties and demise of, 135–38,  
     140–41  
   in Treaties of Westphalia, 125–28  
   Treaty of the Pyrenees and, 128–30  
   typology of, 21–22  
 non-Western mapping traditions,  
   43n.22, 61–66  
   in early modern era, 84–85, 97–98  
 O’Gorman, Edmundo, 103  
 online mapping, *see* web-based digital  
   mapping  
 open-source mapping, 176–77  
 OpenStreetMap, 176–77  
 Ordnance Survey (Great Britain), 75,  
   165–66  
 Organization of African Unity, 167–68  
 Ortelius, Abraham, 54–55  
 Osiander, Andreas, 29–30  
 Ottoman empire, mapping practices  
   in, 64, 79  
 Padrón, Ricardo, 48  
 papacy  
   colonial expansion and declining  
     power of, 108–12, 110n.25  
   political authority of, 28  
 Papal Bulls, 108–12  
 parish maps, 179–80  
 Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, 124–25  
 peace settlements, cartography and, 15  
 Philip II (king of Spain), 73–74  
 physical geography, technology’s  
   impact on, 179n.35  
 place  
   colonial expansion and  
     reconfiguration of, 108

place (*cont.*)

French medieval political authority  
and focus on, 145–46

medieval concepts of space  
and, 48–50

Treaties of Westphalia and focus on,  
125–28

Treaty of the Pyrenees and concepts  
of, 128–30

Poland, partitions of, 93–94, 115–16,  
133–38

polar-projection mapping, 173n.21

political authority, *see also* non-  
territorial authority

cartographic influence on, 9–12,  
14–15, 165–66

colonial expansion and, 100–13

commercial mapping and, 84

conceptualization of, 34–35

de facto vs. de jure relations in,  
172n.19

definition and operationalization  
of, 92–93

digital cartography and  
transformation of, 172–83

in early modern era, 29–34, 70–76

French territorialization and,  
145–63

globalization's impact on, 172n.20

hegemony of cartographic territory  
and, 95–99

international systems and,  
13–14, 18–23

language of, in treaties, 121–41

linear territoriality and definitions  
of, 86–88

map-based claims in, 5

in medieval France, 145–46

in Middle Ages, 23–29

New World mapping and role of,  
104–13

in post-Napoleonic political  
structures, 6–7, 29–34, 115–16

representational technologies and  
structure of, 8–9

sovereignty and single locus of, 32–33

spatial connotations for, 6–7

territorialization of, 76–95

territorial states and, 68–70, 166–68

treaty negotiations and, 121–41

Treaty of Utrecht and divisions of,  
130–33

typology of, 20–23

*Political Testament* (Richelieu), 153,  
153n.27

Popular Participation Geographic  
Information System (PPGIS),  
175–76

## portolan charts

colonial expansion and, 104–05

navigation using, 43–46

political depictions on, 77–88, 78n.35

spatial concepts in, 48–50

Portugal, 108–12, 114

colonial expansion by, 104–05

## printing technology

accuracy in mapping and, 85–86

French mapping practices and role  
of, 148–49, 163–64

Renaissance cartography and, 54

propagandistic mapping, 38–42

property mapping, 51–55

## Prussia

boundaries in Treaty of Versailles  
for, 138–40

partition of Poland and, 93–94,  
115–16, 133–38

## Ptolemaic mapping

early modern states and influence  
of, 72–73

European political restructuring and,  
115–16

French territorial authority and  
evolution of, 146–48, 152–55

global adoption of techniques  
of, 65–66

homogeneous territoriality and  
mapping principles of, 77–88

Islamic cartography and absence  
of, 64

mapping techniques of, 57–61

New World mapping and, 104–13

political influence of, 168–72

Ptolemy, Claudius, 6–7, 51–56, 52n.44,  
53, 146–48

Rama IV (king of Siam), 66

rationalization of frontiers, in France,  
150, 152–55, 154n.35, 159–60,  
162–63



- Raudot, Antoine-Denis, 120  
*Reconquista*, 103–04  
*relaciones geográficas*, 111–12, 114  
 religion  
   conquest justification using, 103  
   digital mapping technology and, 178n.34  
   mapping practices linked to, 43, 48–50, 86  
 Renaissance  
   cartographic revolution during, 50n.40, 50–61,  
   evolution of modern spatial ideas  
   in, 55–61  
   topographical mapping  
   during, 72–73  
 rhumb-lines, portolan charts, 43–47,  
   48–50  
 Ricci, Matteo, 58, 96–97  
 Richelieu, Cardinal, 153  
 Roman empire, mapping traditions  
   in, 62–63  
 rule, *see* political authority  
 Russia, partition of Poland and, 93–94,  
   115–16, 133–38  
  
 Sanson, Nicolas, 84–85, 157  
 Saxton, Christopher, 73–74  
 scale, homogeneity of, 57–58  
 Schmitt, Carl, 103  
 science  
   cartographic technology and,  
   168–72  
   mapping as imposition of, 116–17  
 Siam (Thailand)  
   ancient mapping practices in, 65–66  
   early modern mapping practices  
   in, 97–98  
 social networks, digital cartography  
   and, 183–85, 184n.48  
 sovereign state  
   cartography's influence on, 1–3  
   early modern political authority and,  
   21n.17, 29–34  
   historical evolution of, 3–12  
   mapping practices and, 5–6  
   restructuring of knowledge about,  
   170–72  
 sovereignty, *see also* external sovereignty;  
   internal sovereignty  
   constitutive dimensions of, 19n.7  
   maps and space and, 68–70,  
   single locus of authority and, 32–33  
   treaties and transformation of, 141  
   violations of, 172n.19  
 Soviet Union, collapse of, 168n.6  
 space  
   colonial expansion and concepts of,  
   100–04, 108  
   digital cartography and role of,  
   172–85, 179n.36  
   early modern concepts of, 68–70  
   Euclidean concepts of, 55–61  
   homogeneous territoriality and  
   boundaries in, 77–88  
   land vs. ocean space, early modern  
   concepts of, 103n.8  
   medieval concepts of, 48n.31,  
   48–50, 77–88  
   New World mapping and concepts  
   of, 104–13  
   Ptolemaic mapping and concepts  
   of, 85–86  
   Renaissance concepts of, 55–61,  
   57n.55  
   social construction of, 6–7, 10n.10  
   territorial consolidation and colonial  
   reflection on, 113–18  
   theories concerning, 38–42  
   “space of flows” digital mapping, 180  
 Spain  
   colonial expansion by, 103, 108–12  
   early modern mapping in, 72–73  
   French border with, 122, 128–30,  
   159–60  
   government-sponsored mapping  
   practices in, 114  
   New World mapping by, 104–05  
   Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis and,  
   124–25  
 state systems, *see also* territorial states  
   cartography's impact on, 9–12  
   colonial expansion and, 100–04,  
   101n.2  
   digital mapping and, 165–85  
   globalization's impact on, 172n.20  
   origins of, 170–72  
   territorialization of authority  
   in, 91–95  
 Strayer, Joseph, 26n.31

- structuration theory
    - actors and technologies and, 41n.17, 41–42
  - survey-based mapping, colonial expansion and, 111–12
  - surveying techniques
    - French territorial rule and, 145–46
    - Renaissance mapping practices and, 51–55
  - Sweden, early modern mapping in, 74–75
- Tamburlaine the Great* (Marlowe), 4
- Taussig, Michael, 102n.3
- technology
  - institutional change and, 168–72
  - social context for, 37n.3, 41–42, 42n.19
- territorial authority
  - bounded homogeneity of, 77–88
  - Congress of Vienna and role of, 135–38
  - digital cartography and transformation of, 183–85
  - mapping practices and emergence of, 68–70, 76–95
  - Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis and, 124–25
  - state rule based on, 33
  - Treaties of Westphalia and, 125–28
  - Treaty of the Pyrenees and concepts of, 128–30
  - Treaty of Utrecht and divisions of, 130–33
  - typology of, 20–23
- territorial states
  - cartography's influence on, 1–3, 68–70
  - colonial expansion and, 103, 105
  - colonial reflection and consolidation of, 113–18
  - conceptualization of, 34–35
  - early modern political authority and, 29–34
  - France as early example, 15–16, 142–44, 162–64
  - hegemony of, 95–99
  - knowledge structure in context of, 170–72
  - political authority and, 166–68
  - post-Napoleonic configuration of, 93–94
  - text-based geographical information
    - French territorial rule and, 145–46, 147, 151–55
    - as mapping precursor, 46–48
    - medieval preference for, 48–50
    - Renaissance mapping practices and, 51–55
    - treaty negotiations and, 121–41
    - in Treaty of Versailles, 138–40
  - Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, 54–55, 56, 108
  - Thirty Years War, 29–30
  - time, medieval concepts of space and, 48–50
  - topographical mapping, in early modern Europe, 72–73
  - Torcy, Colbert de, 130–33
  - totalitarianism, colonial expansion and, 102
  - treaties
    - cartography and, 120
    - early modern political authority and, 29–32
    - eighteenth-century foreign policy and, 133–35
    - French mapping practices and, 159–60
    - history of international relations and, 123n.6
    - medieval political authority and role of, 28–29
    - New World mapping and impact of, 108–12
    - political authority and negotiation of, 121–41
  - Treaties of Paris (1814–15), 135–38, 141
  - Treaties of Westphalia, 29–30, 125–28
  - Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 133–35
  - Treaty of Münster, 126
  - Treaty of Saragossa, 111
  - Treaty of the Pyrenees, 29–32, 122, 128–30, 162–63
  - Treaty of Tordesillas, 108–12, 115–16, 182
  - Treaty of Utrecht, 130–33
  - Treaty of Verdun, 25
  - Treaty of Versailles (1919), 138–40

*Index* 219

- triangulation techniques, French
  - mapping practices and, 157–59,
- trigonometric surveying, early
  - cartography and, 1, 2
- United States
  - cartographic definitions of, 135
  - internal territorial rationalization
    - in, 161
  - Ptolemaic cartography and creation
    - of, 114–15
  - Treaty of Versailles and role of,
    - 138–40
- United States Geological Survey,
  - 165–66
- Ushahidi.com, 176–77
- Vattel, Emerich de, 32, 92–93
- Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre, Seigneur
  - de, 153–54, 154n.35
- Vaugondy, Robert de, 81, 134–35
- Virginia charter of 1606, 112–13
- volunteered geographic information,
  - 176–77
- Waldseemüller, Martin, 106, 107
- War of Austrian Succession, 133–35
- War of Spanish Succession, 130–33
- web-based digital mapping, political
  - transformation and, 172–83
- Weber, Max, 19n.5
- William the Conqueror, 3–4
- Wolff, Christian, 32