



# Geog 126: Maps in Science and Society

## Mapping Networks

# Mapping Networks

- What are Networks
- Elements of Network Mapping
- Schematic Maps
- A brief history
- Networks as state expansion: railroads and highways

# Networks, Defined



- What is a network?
  - An interconnected group or system
  - a system of intersecting lines or channels; "a railroad network"; "a network of canals"
- Networks are important in geography and mapping
- Abstraction allows analysis and better mapping

# Elements of Networks

- Networks are a collection of:

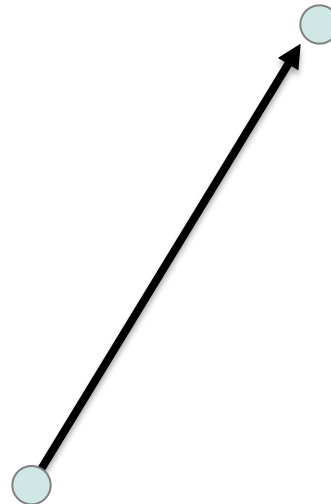
Nodes

- AKA: Vertices

Edges

- AKA: Links

Directions



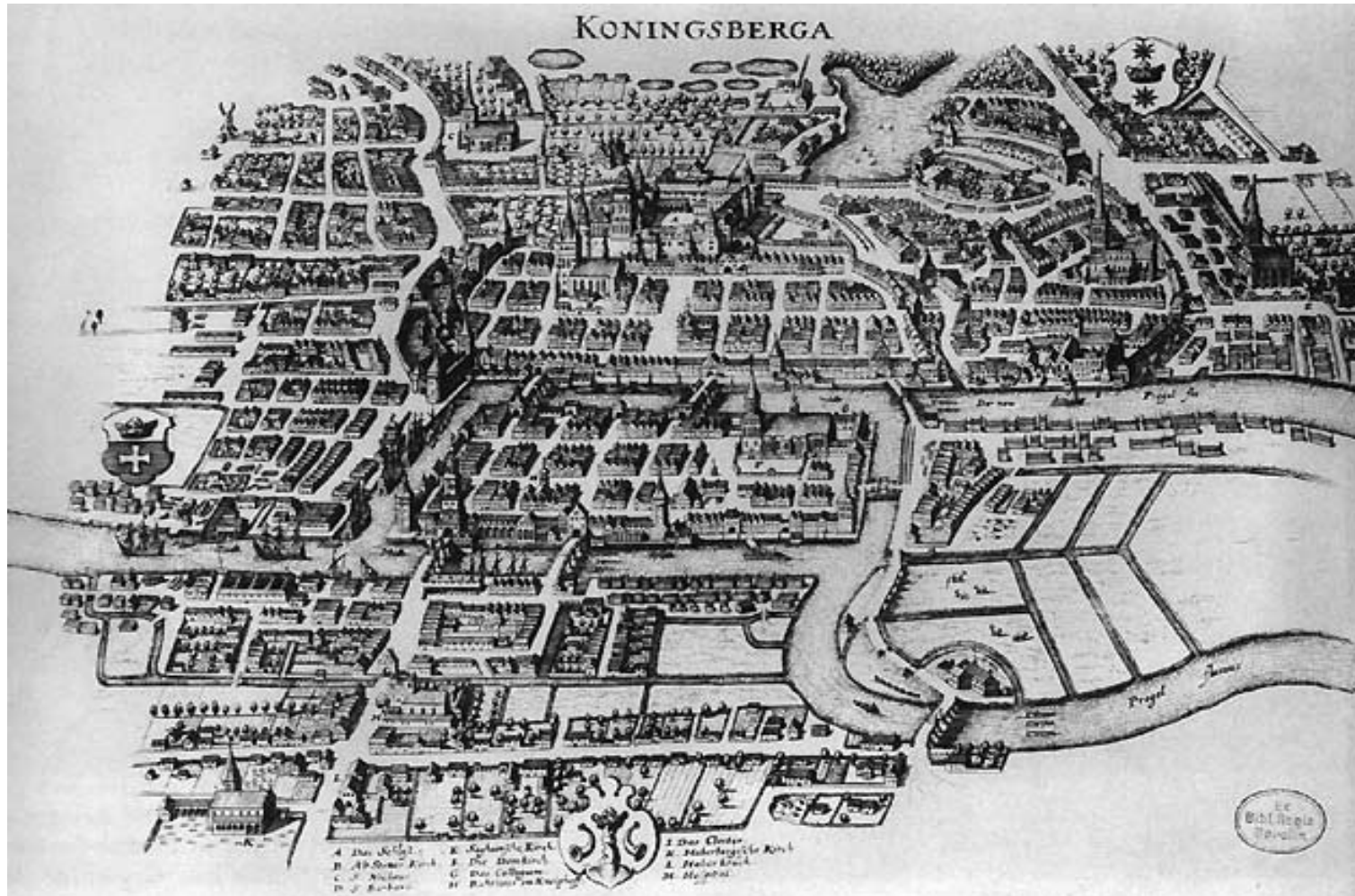
# The Seven Bridges of Königsberg

“The Seven Bridges of Königsberg is a historically notable problem in mathematics. Its negative resolution by Leonhard Euler in 1735 laid the foundations of graph theory and prefigured the idea of topology.”

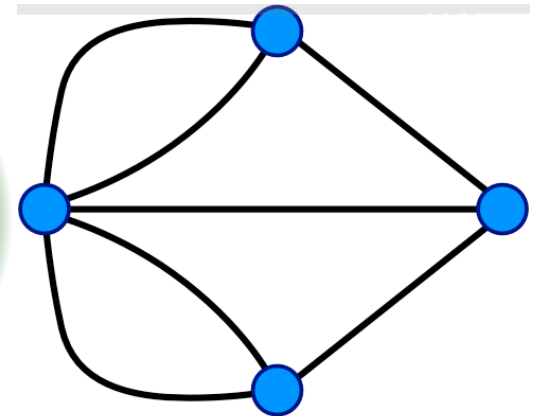
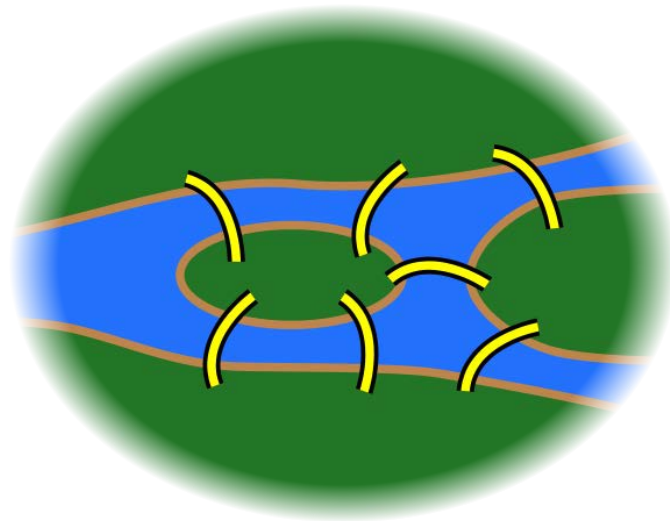
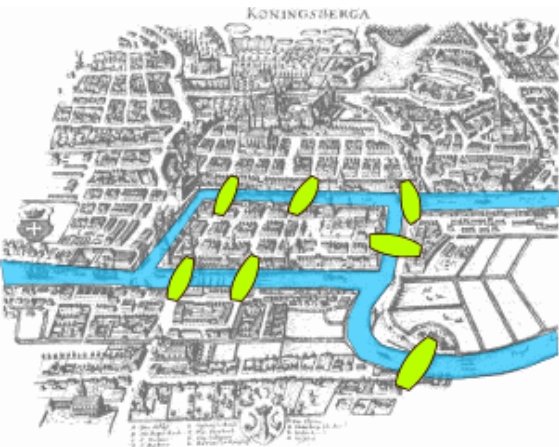
Wikipedia

- Königsberg in Prussia (now Kaliningrad, Russia) was set on both sides of the Pregel River
- Two large islands, connected to each other and the mainland by seven bridges
- Is it possible to find a walk through the city that would cross each bridge once and only once?
- Islands can only be reached by the bridges
- Every bridge must have been crossed completely
- The walk need not start and end at the same spot

# The Seven Bridges: 1651

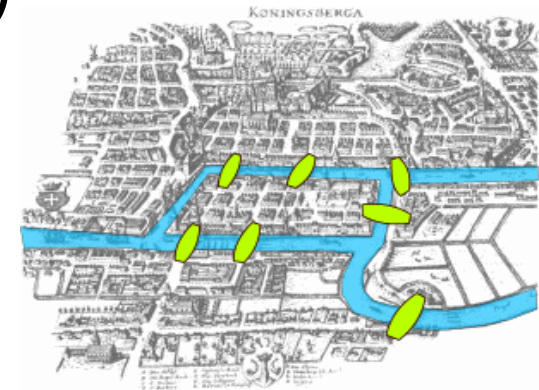


# The problem becomes simpler with abstraction....



# So, what's the solution?

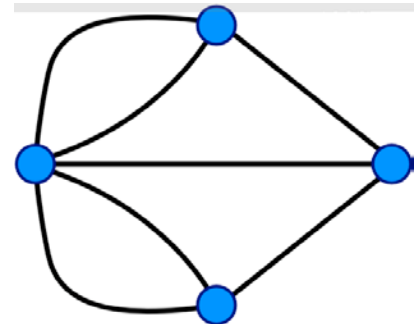
- There is no solution! It is impossible.
- In 1736, Leonhard Euler proved it was impossible
- Invented “graph theory”
  - Eliminated all features except land masses and the bridges (nodes, edges)
- Work led on to topology



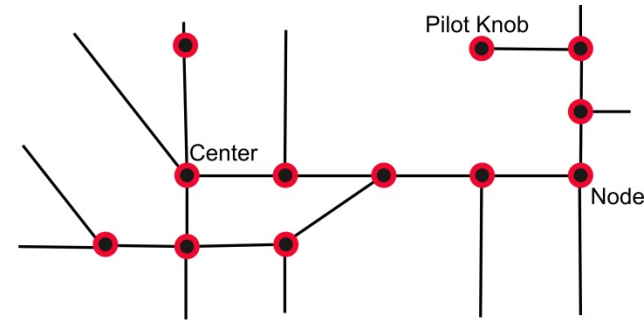
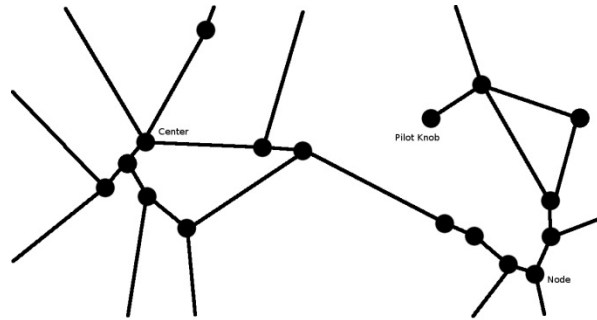
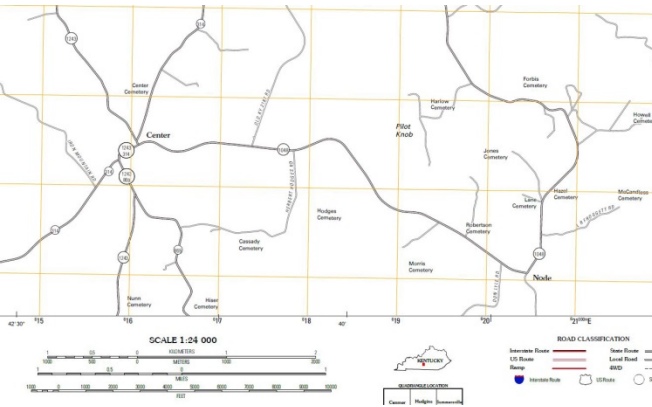


# An Eulerian Path

- Problem concerned degrees of nodes
  - Degree of a node is the number of edges that touch it
  - Konisberg: 1 5-degree node, 3 3-degree nodes
- Euler proved that a “circuit” is only possible if there are exactly 0 or 2 nodes of an odd degree
  - This type of walk is called a Eulerian Path



# Roads near Center, Pennsylvania



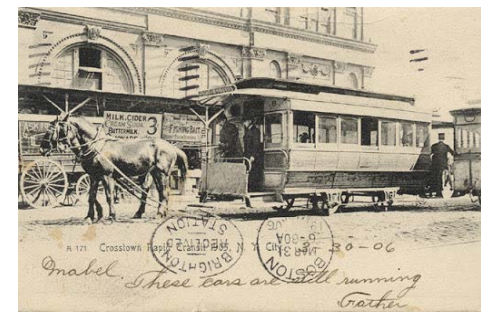
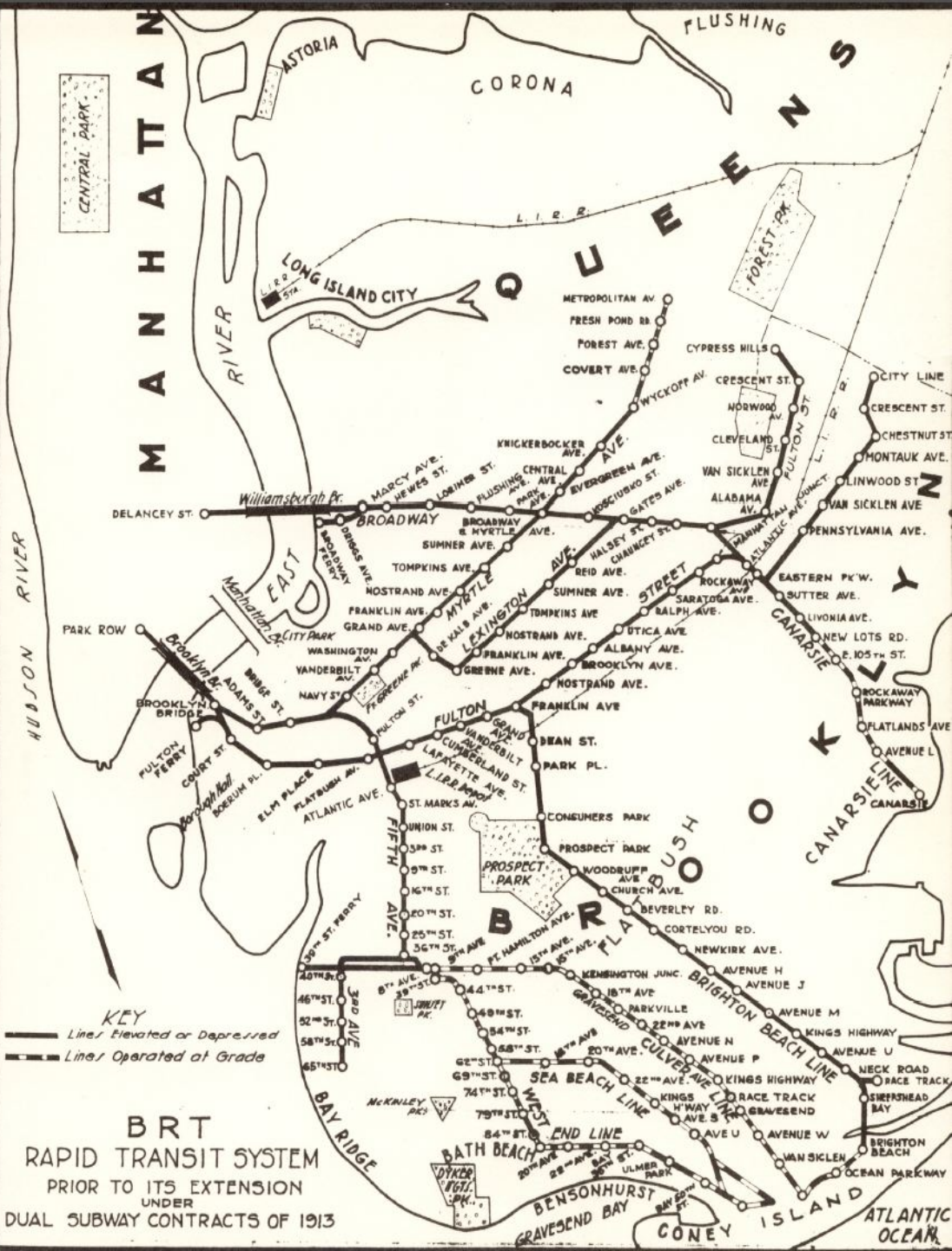
# A modern equivalent

- Travel by car to each of the 48 contiguous U.S. States
- Visit each state in whatever order you chose, but start in Delaware
- Visit each state only once
- Do not go back into a state already visited
- What state do you finish up in?



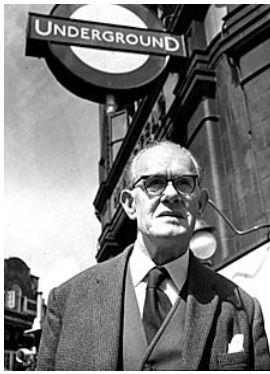
# Networks

- Roads
- Rivers
- Pipelines
- Air travel
- Infrastructure—the grid, sewers, cable, gas
- Communications links, e.g. post offices, transmission towers
- Social media

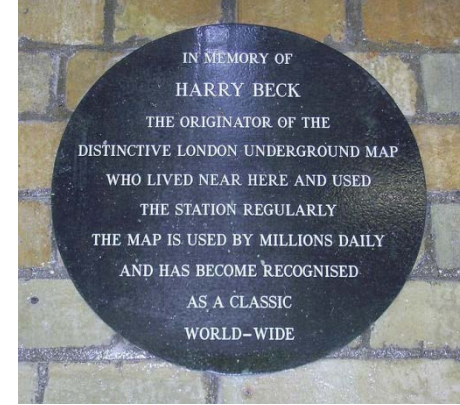


# Rapid Transit New York 1908



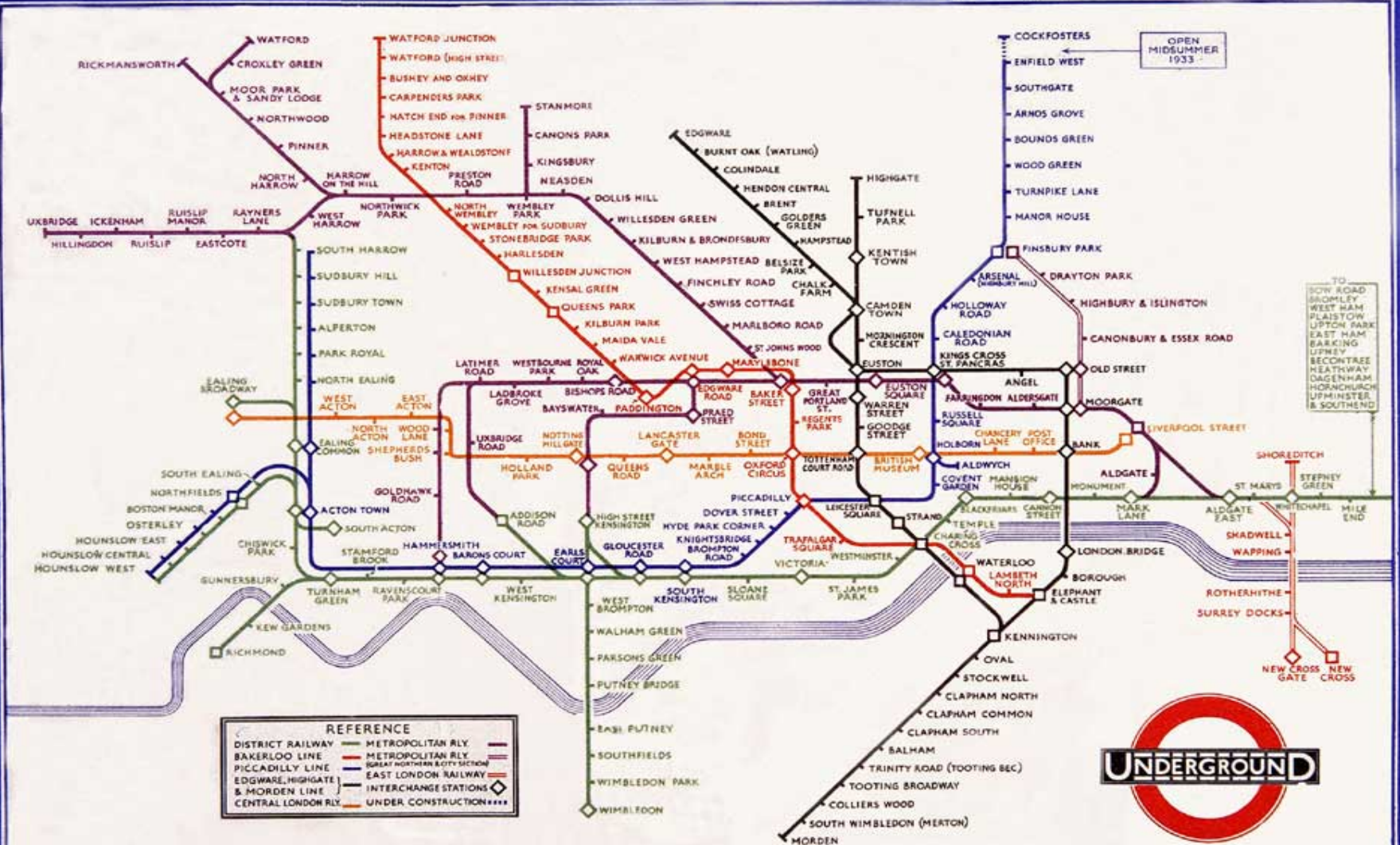


# Harry Beck

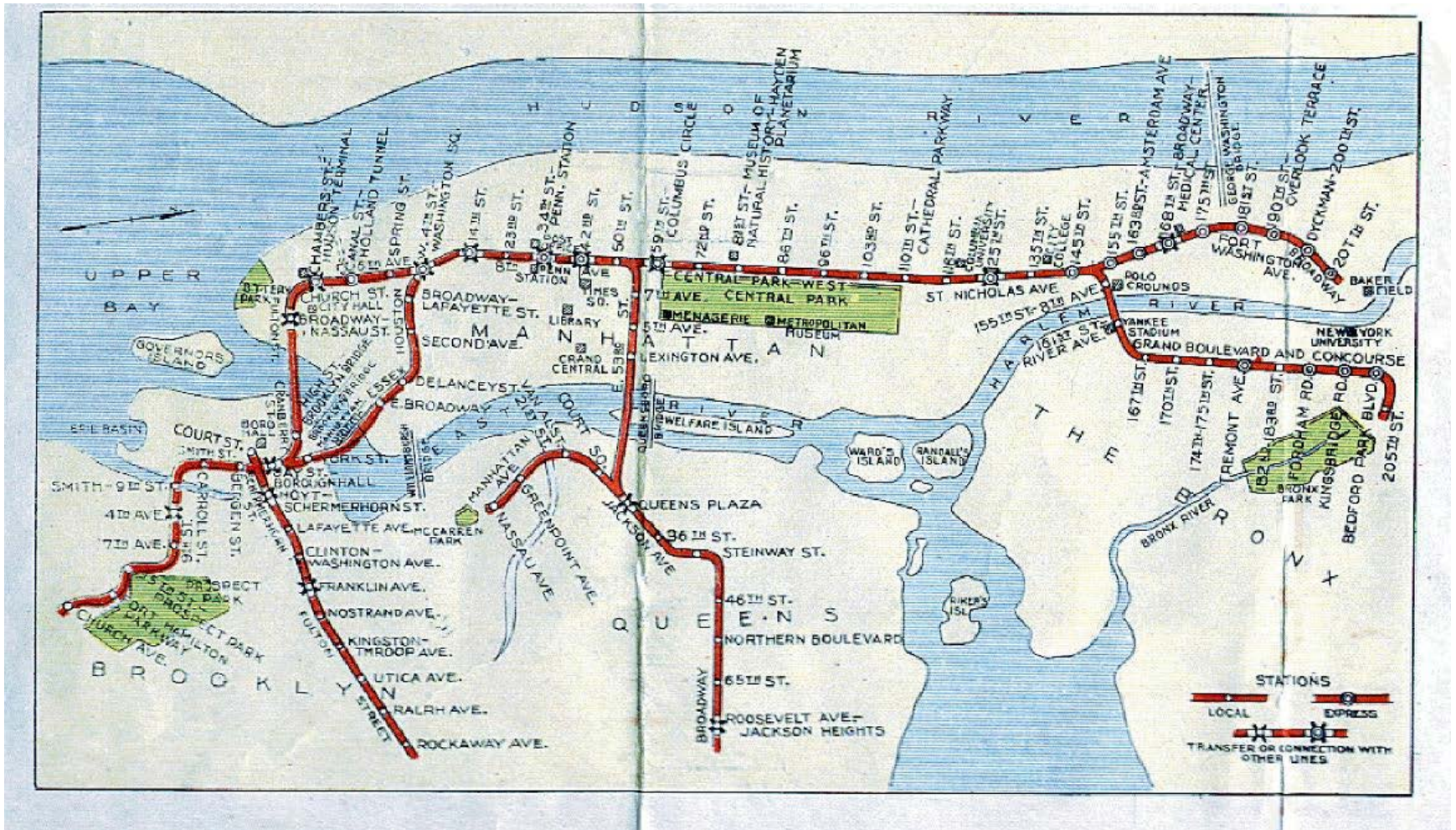


- Revised London Underground map, and revolutionized map design
- Henry Charles Beck (1902–1974) Electrical Draftsman, English
- Drew an electrical schematic on which all the stations were more or less equally spaced, angles simplified
- First submitted his idea to Frank Pick of London Underground in 1931,
- Considered too radical
- Trial production of 500 copies of Beck's map in 1932
- Full publication in 1933 (700,000 copies)
- Positive reaction of the travelers proved it to be sound design
- Large reprint after only one month

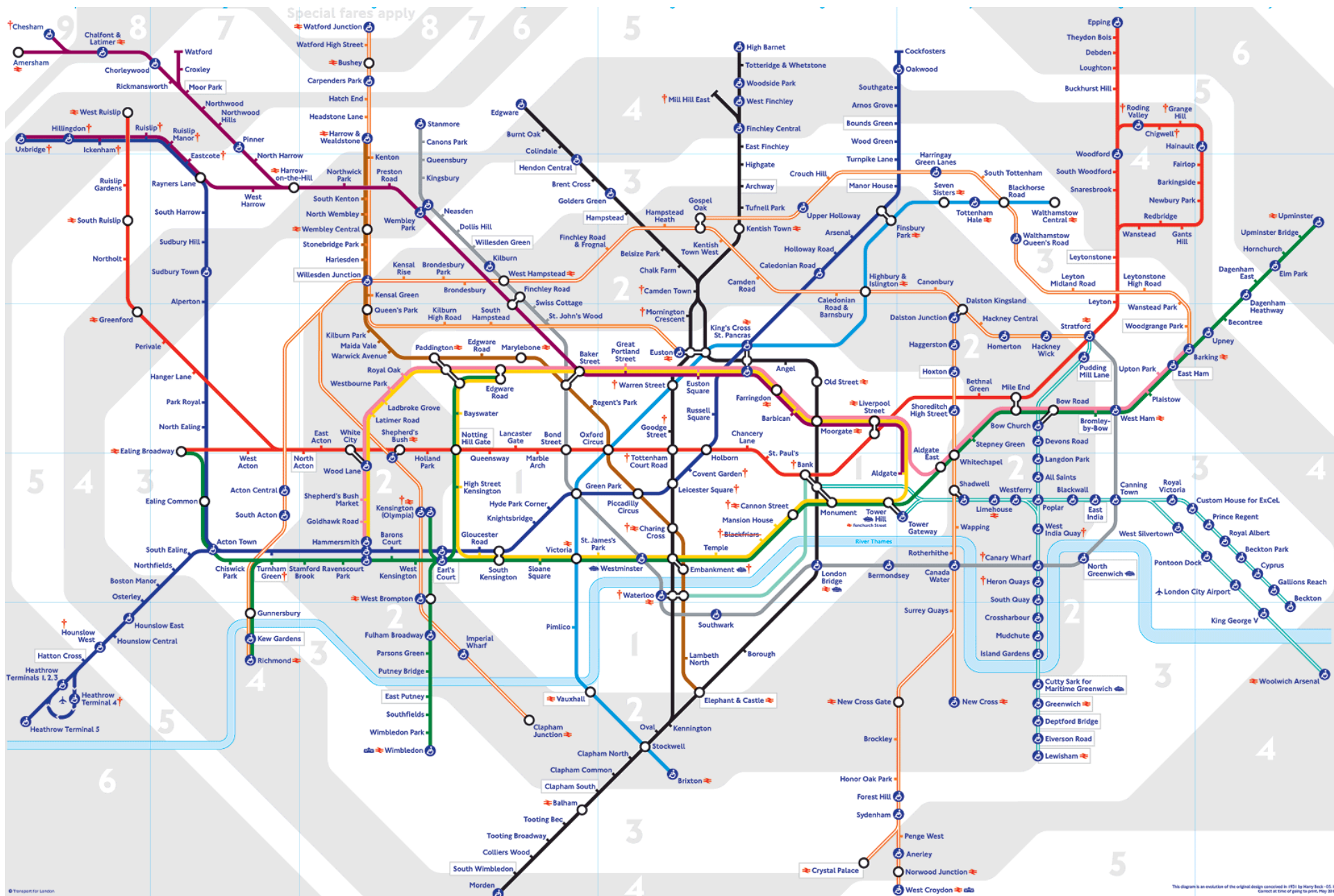
# Beck's Original Design



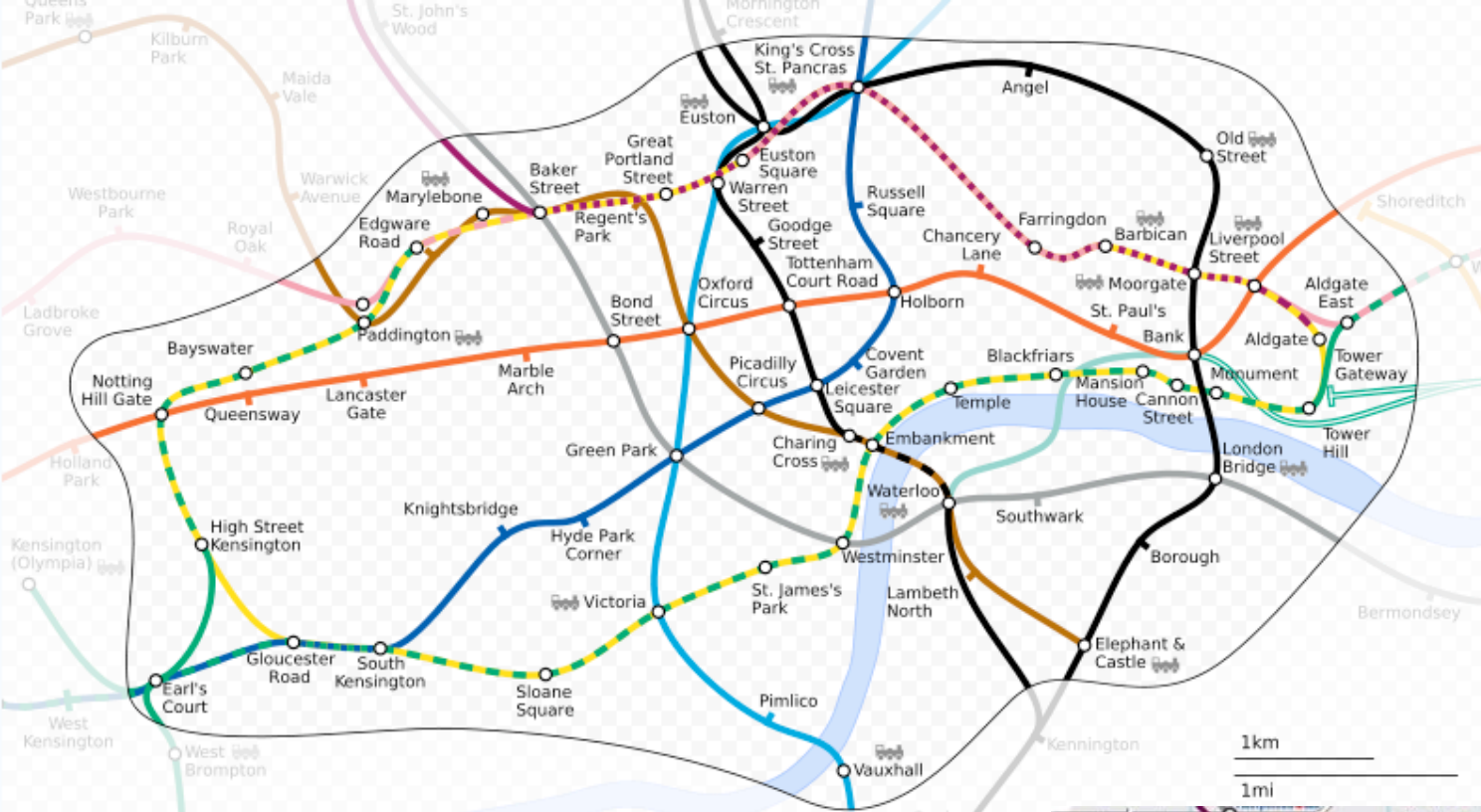
# IND 1939



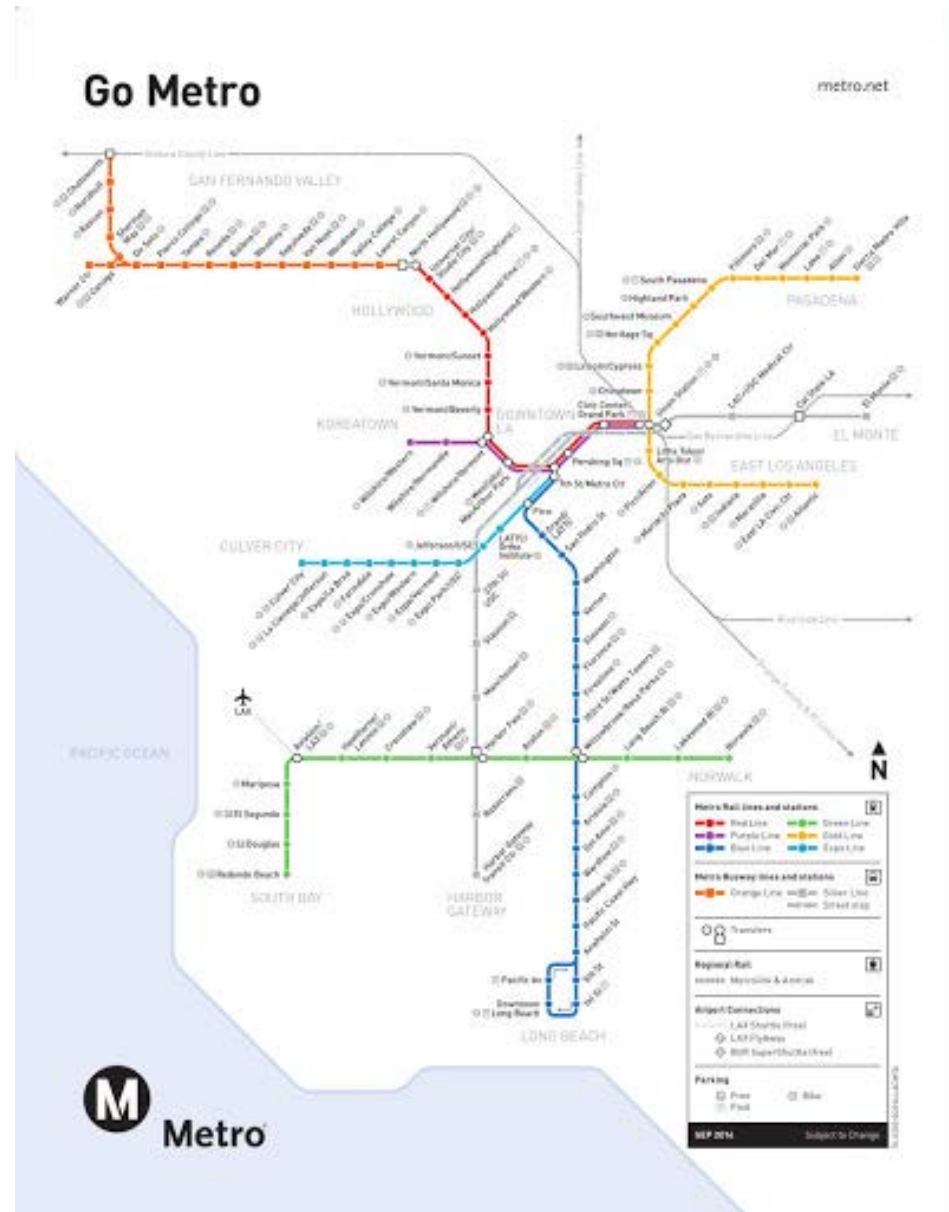




Special fares apply



# Direct descendents

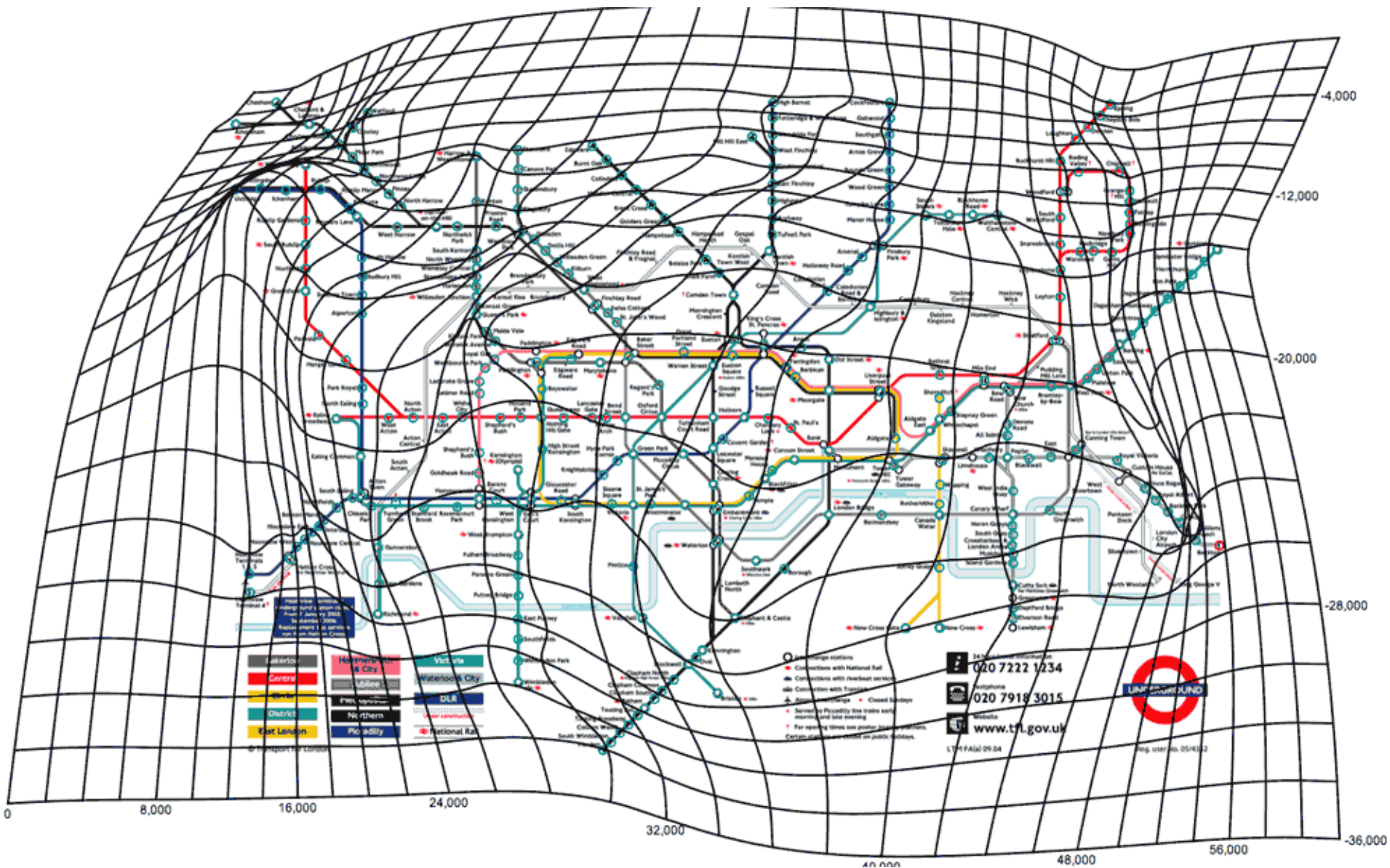


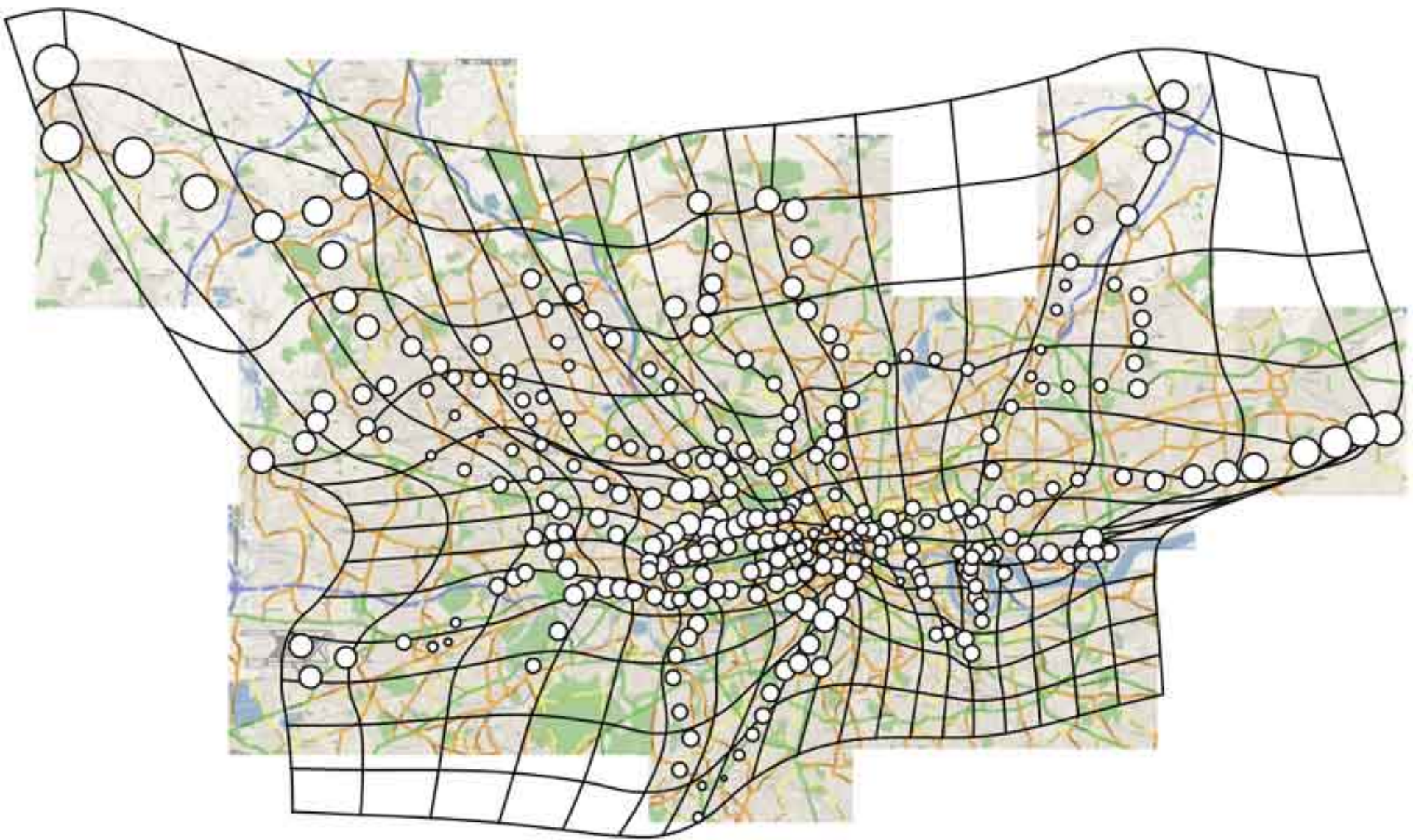
# Washington DC



# Octilinearity

- Every line on the map is drawn in one of 8 directions
  - Multiples of 45 degrees
  - Octilinearity
  - Reduces geographic congruence, increases clarity

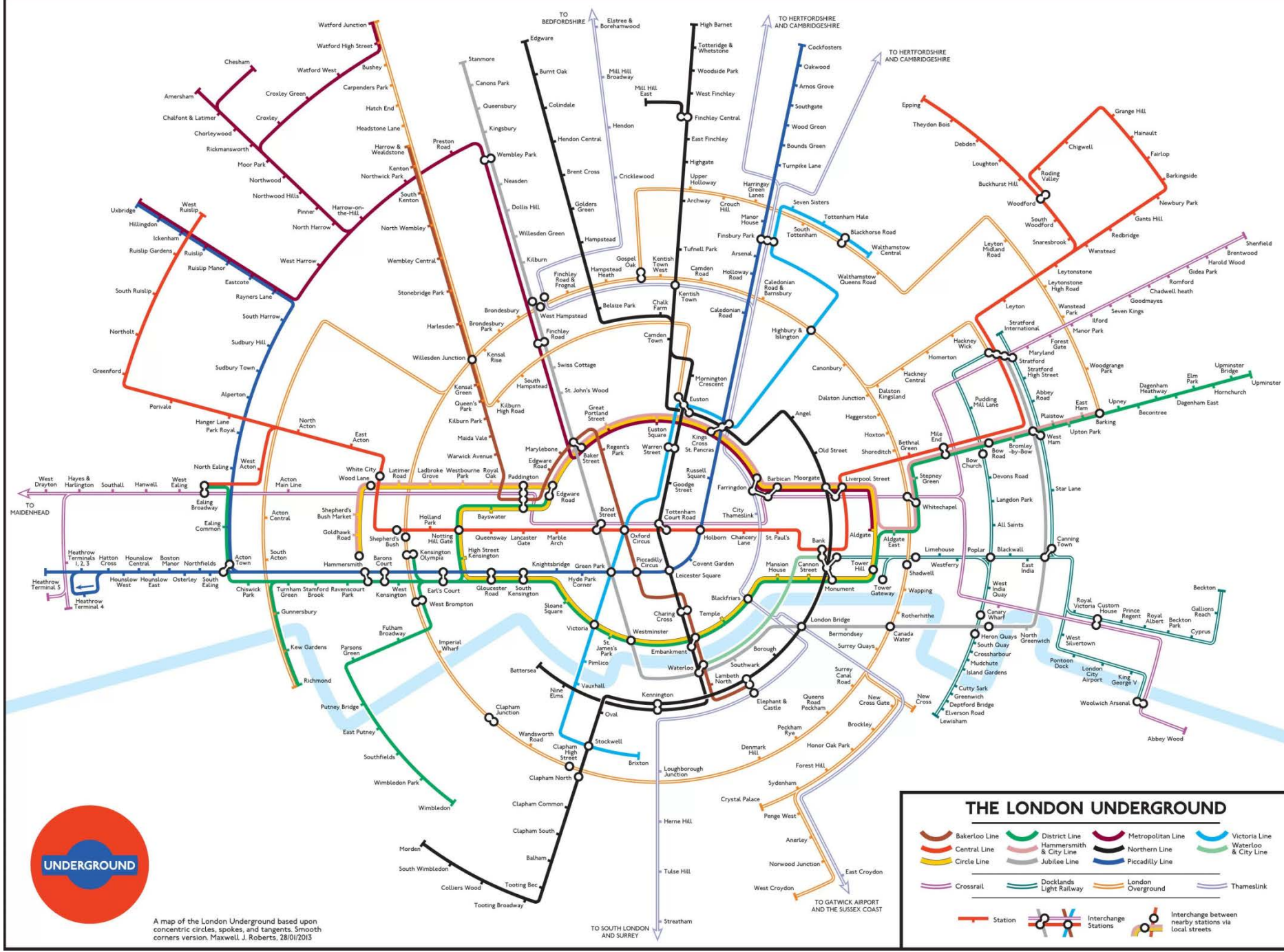




# New Circular Underground Map







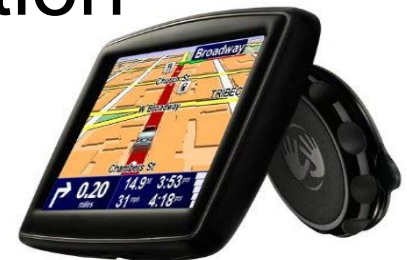
A map of the London Underground based upon concentric circles, spokes, and tangents. Smooth corners version. Maxwell J. Roberts, 28/01/2013

### THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

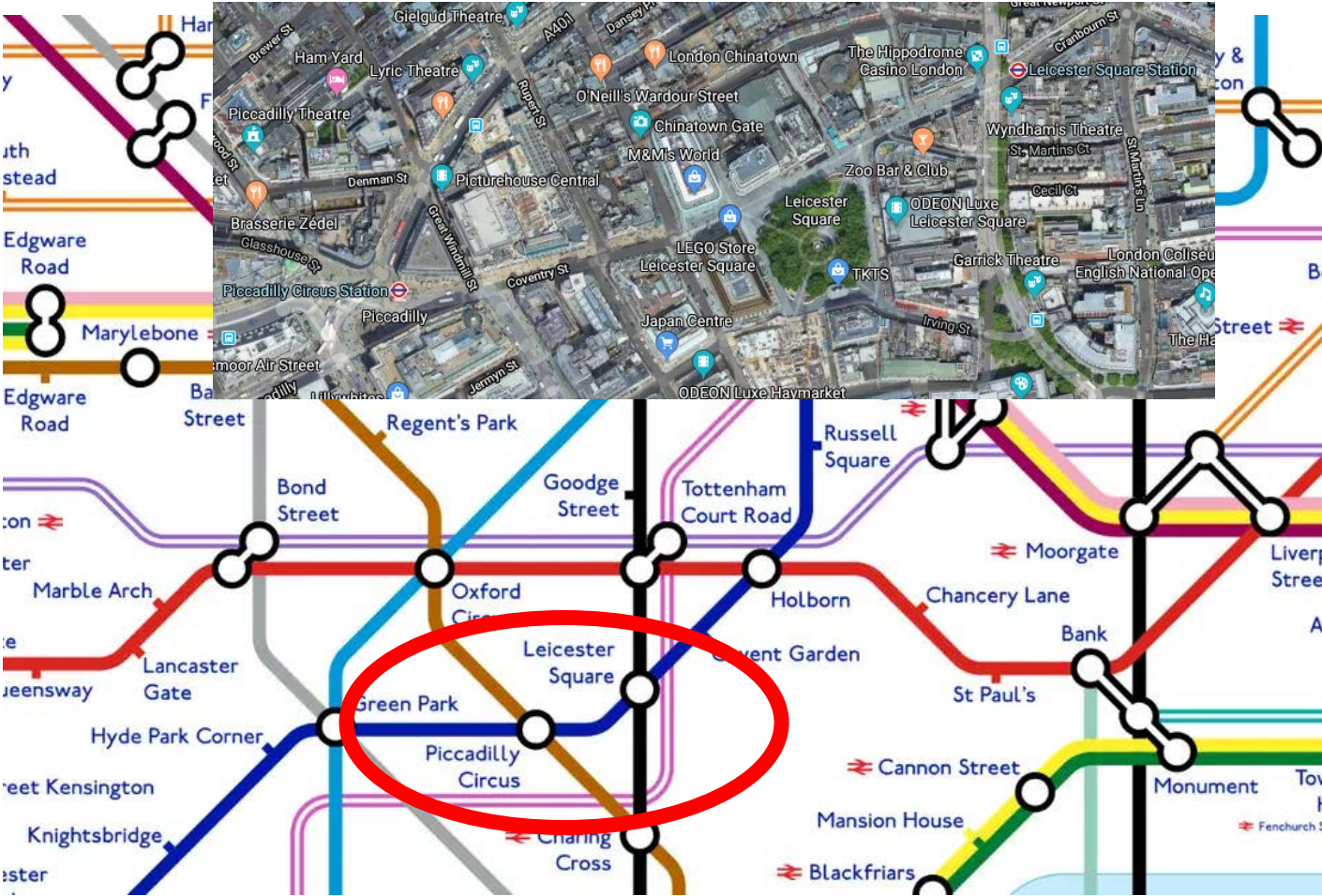
- Bakerloo Line
  - Central Line
  - Circle Line
  - Crossrail
  - District Line
  - Hammersmith & City Line
  - Jubilee Line
  - Docklands Light Railway
  - Metropolitan Line
  - Northern Line
  - Piccadilly Line
  - London Overground
  - Thameslink
  - Victoria Line
  - Waterloo & City Line
- Station    
 Interchange Stations    
 Interchange between nearby stations via local streets

# Dangers of the schematic style

- Results in warped mental maps of actual geography
  - Distance and direction are inaccurate
  - Walking station to station often much shorter/longer than believed
  - North-South and East-West errors
- Leads to longer trips than necessary
- Does this apply in vehicle navigation systems?
- Hierarchy effect

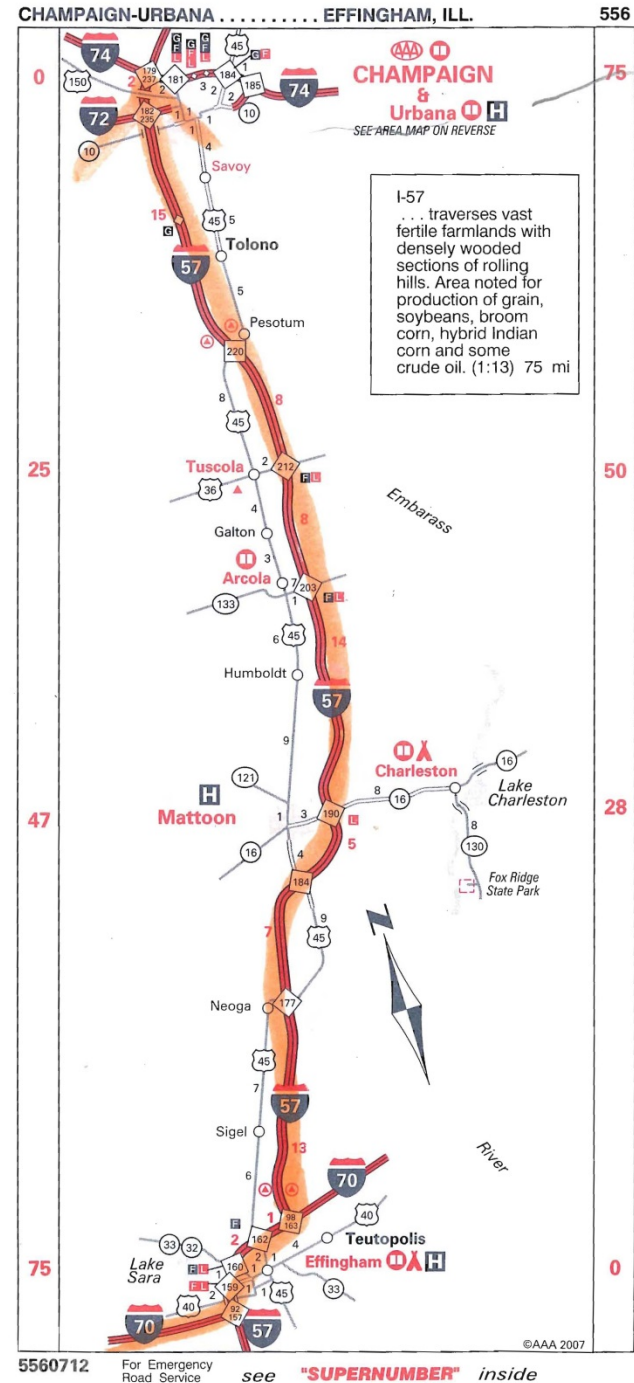


# Piccadilly Circus to Leicester Square: 39 seconds



# Triptik maps

- Patented by AAA in 1932
- Offered personalized maps for trips
- Offered online since 2000



# Google maps: Routing

The screenshot shows a Google Maps interface with a route from Santa Barbara, California to New York, New York. The map displays two driving routes and one flight route. The driving routes are via I-80 E (2,878 miles, 44 hours) and via I-40 E (2,865 miles, 44 hours). The flight route is Los Angeles, CA to Newark, NJ (4 h 45 min, from \$176). The interface includes a search bar, navigation controls, and a taskbar at the bottom.

**Route 1: via I-80 E**  
Fastest route, the usual traffic  
2,878 miles  
44 h  
⚠️ This route has tolls.  
⚠️ Your destination is in a different time zone.

**Route 2: via I-40 E**  
2,865 miles  
44 h

**Route 3: Los Angeles, CA—Newark, NJ**  
4 h 45 min  
from \$176

Map data ©2020 Google, INEGI United States Terms Send feedback 500 mi

1:28 PM  
2/3/2020

# Peutinger's table

- Tabula Peutingeriana: an itinerarium showing the cursus publicus the road network of the Roman Empire
- Original map was last revised in the fourth or early fifth century
- Covers Europe, parts of Asia (Persia, India) and North Africa
- Named for Konrad Peutinger, a German 15–16th-century humanist and antiquarian
- Original discovered in a library in Worms by Conrad Celtes, who bequeathed the map in 1508 to Peutinger
- Now in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna







# Piri Reis Map

- Pre-modern world map compiled in 1513 from military intelligence by the Ottoman admiral and cartographer Piri Reis
- Half of the map that survives accurately shows the western coasts of Europe and North Africa and the coast of Brazil
- Emphasizes sailing routes via Portolan compass roses, a network!
- Azores and Canary Islands are depicted, as is the mythical island of Antillia and possibly Japan
- Used 10 Arabian sources, 4 Indian maps sourced from Portuguese and one map of Columbus

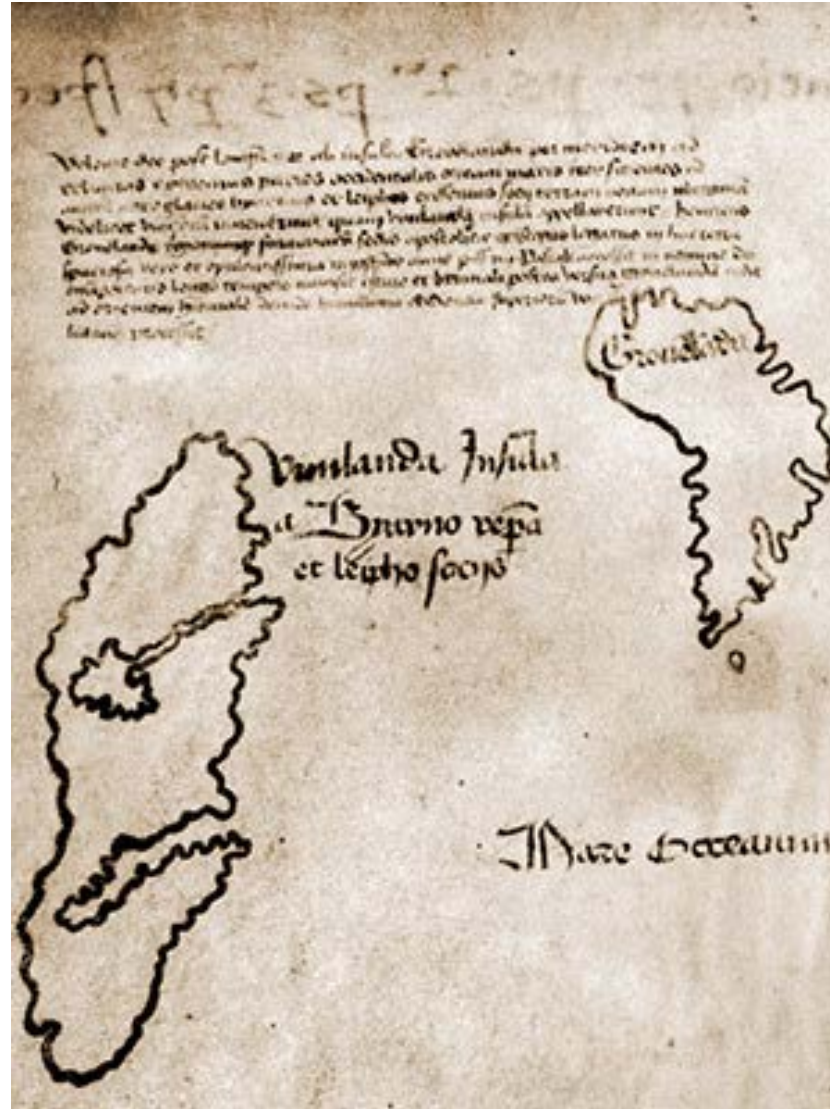
# Piri Reis World Map 1513



# The Vinland Map

- Claimed to be a 15th century mappa mundi with unique information about Norse exploration of America
- Publicity campaign when presented as a "genuine" pre-Columbian map in 1965
- Africa, Asia and Europe, but also depicts a landmass southwest of Greenland in the Atlantic labeled as Vinland
- Claims Vinland as having been visited by Europeans in the 11th century
- Accompanying scholarly book written by British Museum and Yale University librarians
- Suspected a fake as soon as photographs of it became available
- Chemical analysis have shown one of the major ink ingredients is a 20th century artificial pigment
- Individual pieces of evidence disputed most recently at a 2009 conference

# Vinland





# English Cities Strip Maps: 1715



# Lewis and Clark 1800-1803



# Santa Fe Trail

Zebulon Pike

Map of the "Santa Fe Trail"

St. Louis: ca. 1806

Manuscript map

National Archives,

Washington, D.C.





# The First Modern Networks: Railroads



First edition of G.K. Warren's "hurried compilation," indicating the routes of the Pacific railroad surveys. The map was appended to the U.S. War Department's official report to Congress. (1857)

Right Half of James Hayward's 1828 plan of a survey for  
the proposed Boston and Providence Railway.  
( horse drawn trains)



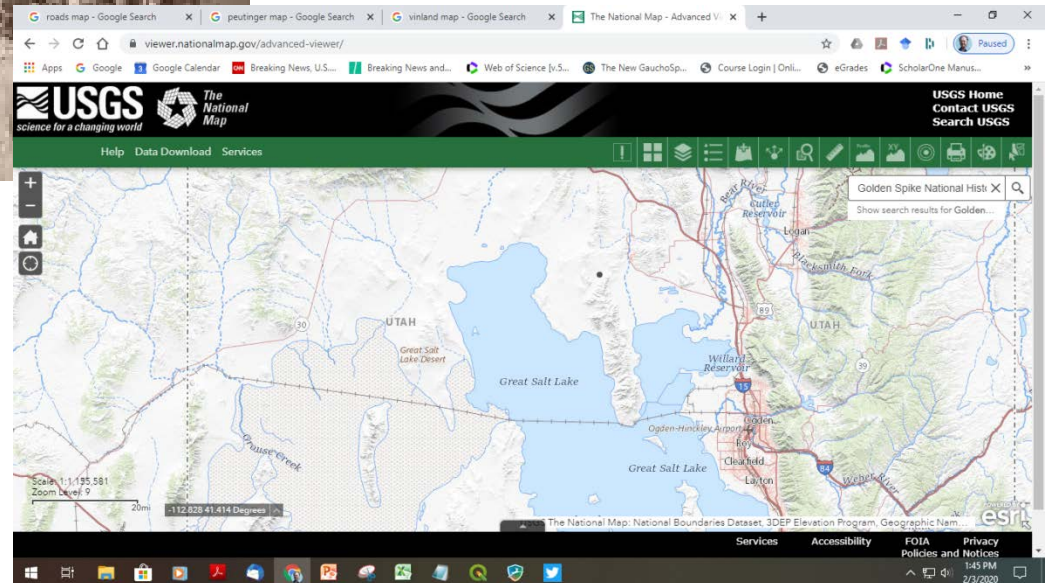
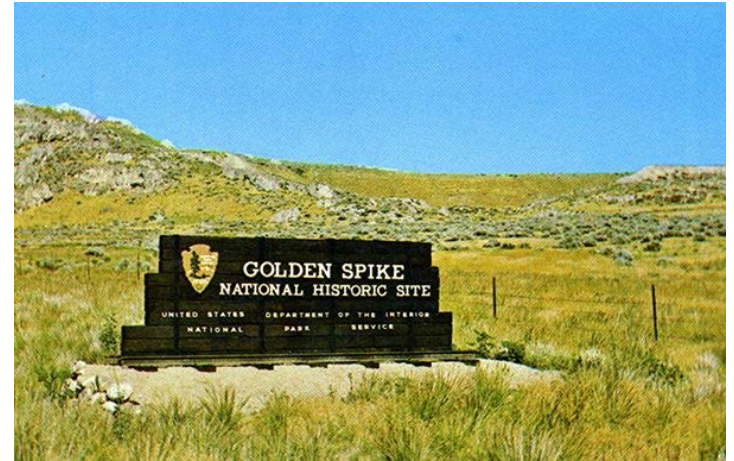
# Cross country travel

- US Civil War Apr 12, 1861 – Apr 9, 1865
- Central Pacific Railroad authorized by Congress in 1862
- Financed and built through "The Big Four" Leland Stanford, Collis Huntington, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins
- Starting in 1863 12,000 Chinese laborers employed by the Central Pacific Railroad representing 90 percent of the entire work force
- "Golden spike", connecting the western railroad to the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869
- Coast-to-coast train travel in eight days became possible, replacing months-long sea voyages and lengthy, hazardous travel by wagon trains

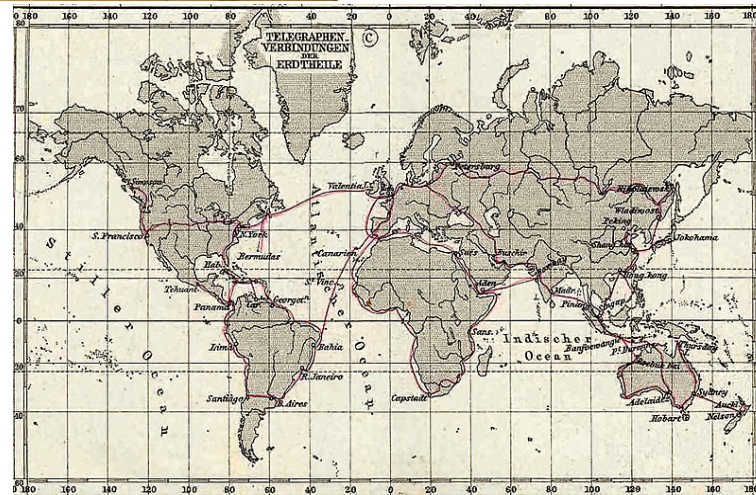
# The End Game

- In 1885 the Central Pacific Railroad was leased by the Southern Pacific Company
- The original right-of-way is now controlled by the Union Pacific, which purchased Southern Pacific in 1996
- The Union Pacific-Central Pacific (Southern Pacific) mainline followed the historic Overland Route from Omaha, Nebraska to San Francisco Bay

# Promontary Point UT

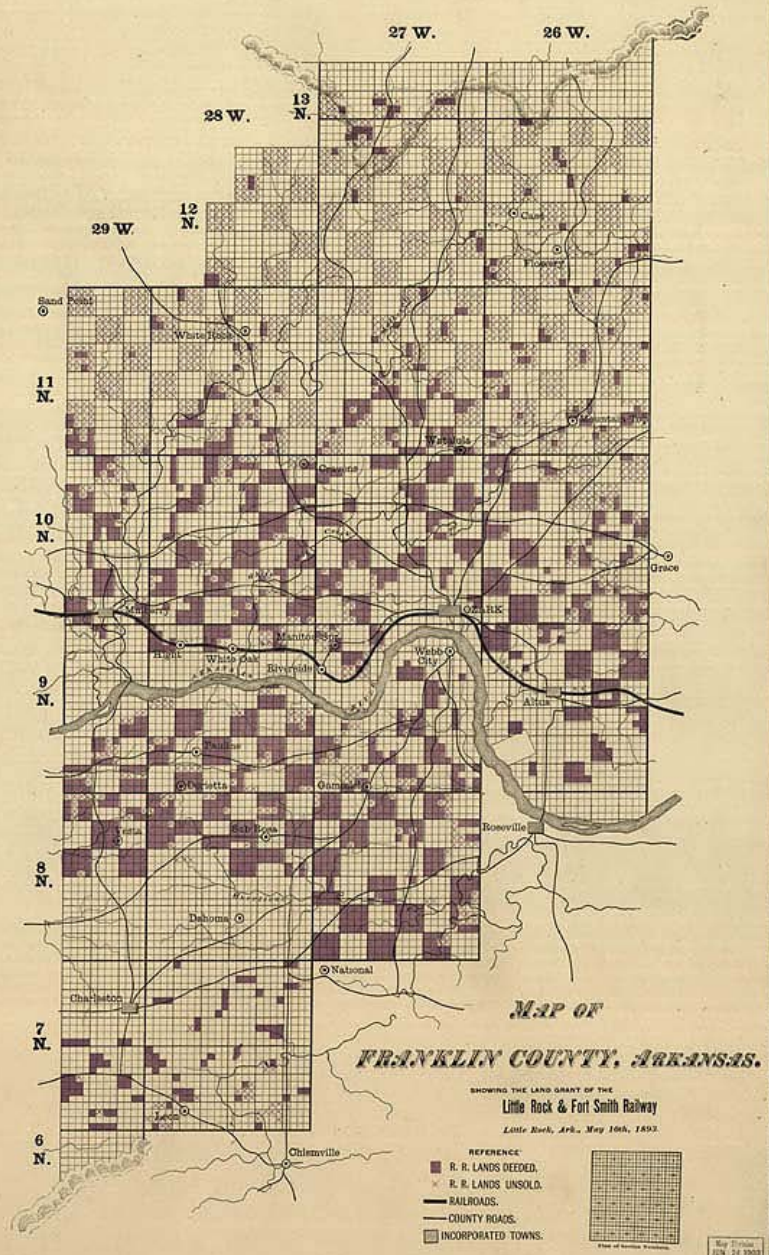


# US Time Zones Nov 18, 1883



1891

*Congress provided land grants. The land grant railroads, received millions of acres of public land, sold the land to make money, built their railroads, and contributed to a more rapid settlement of the West. Four out of the five transcontinental railroads were built with help from the federal government.*





Northeastern portion of a map  
of Iowa by  
Frank H. Galbraith. 1897



# International Meridian Conference 1884

Held in October 1884 in Washington, D.C. At the old State Dept. Building

Declaration 4: That the Conference proposes the adoption of a universal day for all purposes for which it may be found convenient, and which shall not interfere with the use of local or standard time where desirable.

Declaration 5: That this universal day is to be a mean solar day; is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian; and is to be counted from zero up to twenty-four hours.

Declaration 6: That the Conference expresses the hope that as soon as may be practicable the astronomical and nautical days will be arranged everywhere to begin at midnight.



# European railways

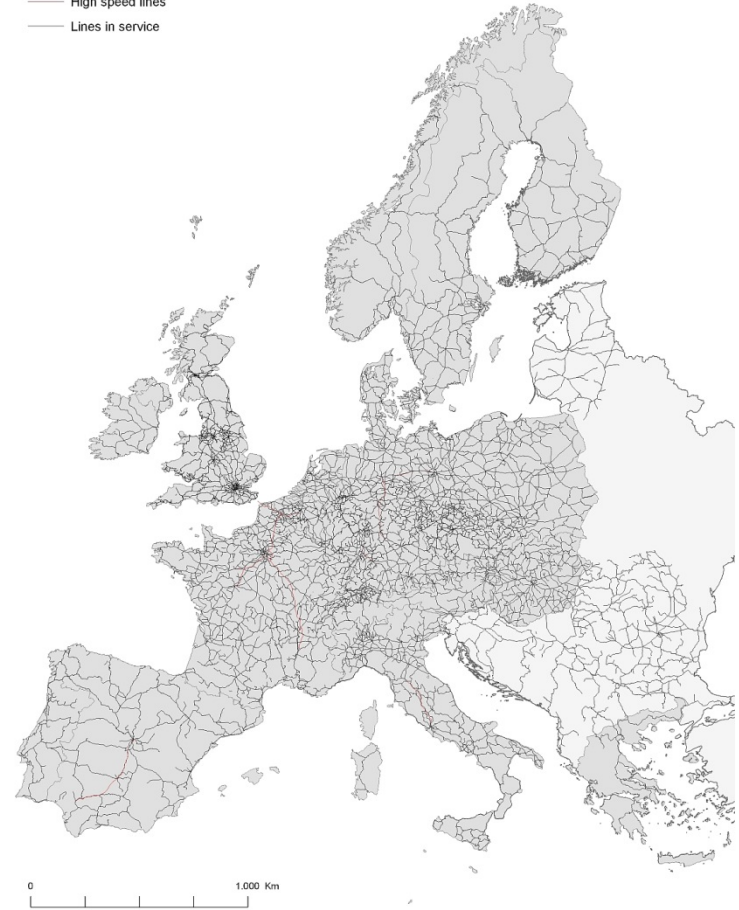
**Railways network in Europe (1870)**

— Lines in service



**Railways network in Europe (2000)**

— High speed lines  
— Lines in service



# European Expansion

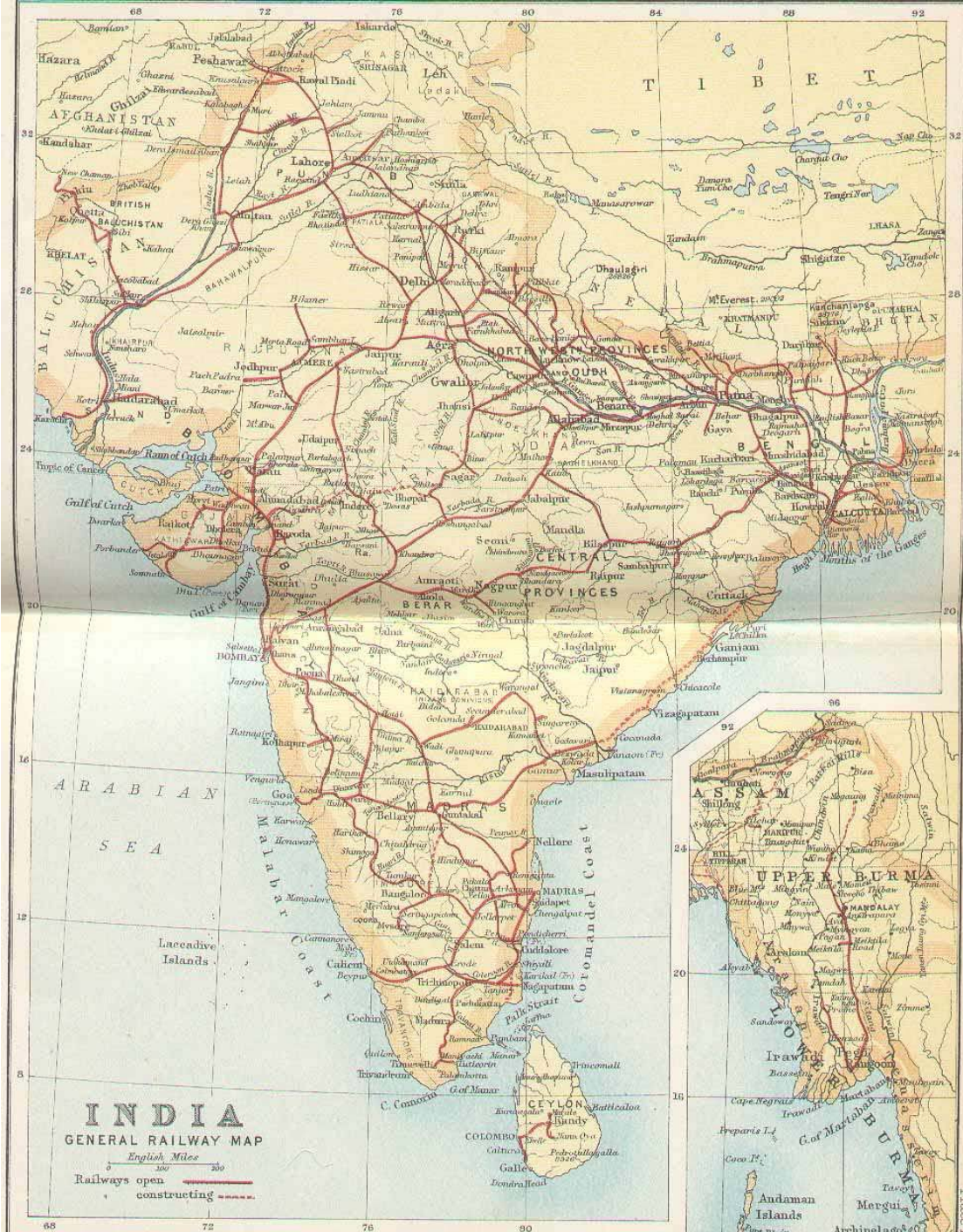


# Trans-Siberian Railway



# Trans Siberian

- Opened March 1891, by the future Tsar Nicholas II at Vladivostok
- Made notes in his diary about his anticipation of traveling in the comfort of "The Tsar's Train" across the unspoiled wilderness of Siberia
- The main route originates in Moscow at Yaroslavsky Vokzal, runs through Yaroslavl, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, to Vladivostok via southern Siberia
- Built 1891-1916 under the government ministers appointed by Tsar Alexander III and by his son, Tsar Nicholas II.
- Chinese Eastern Railway connected Russia with China and provided a shorter route to Vladivostok
- Moscow–Pyongyang (10,267 km, 6,380 mi)
- Kiev–Vladivostok (11,085 km, 6,888 mi)
- Main Russian segment 9,259 km (5,753 miles), spans seven time zones and takes eight days









# India 1893 Bartholemew Atlas



# INDIAN RAILWAY MAP

### LEGEND

-  Important Broad Gauge Routes
-  Other Broad Gauge Lines
-  Metre Gauge Lines
-  Narrow Gauge Lines
-  BG & MG Parallel Lines
-  1 Places of tourist interest



© Government of India, Copyright 2001

- Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
- the responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher
- the territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line
- the administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Puducherry are at Chandigarh
- the inter-state boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1951, set have yet to be verified.

## Places of Tourist Interest

1. Delhi	D4	16. Jammu	C3	29. Nainital	D4	40. Sarat	F5	51. Pune	F5	62. Nagarjunasagar	D9	73. Bangalore	D10	87. Kodaikanal	D11
2. Agra	D5	17. Punalur	C2	30. Almorah	E4	41. Kuthingnagar	F5	52. Maabaleswar	B8	63. Chennai	E10	74. Mysore	C10	88. Varanasi	D11
3. Jaipur	B5	18. Guwahati	C3	31. Rishikesh	D4	42. North Calcutta	F6	53. Madurai	B5	64. Mamallapuram	E10	75. Hassan	C9	89. Goa	C9
4. Jodhpur	C4	19. Leh	D2	32. Rishikesh	E4	43. Nalanda	F5	54. Aurangabad	C7	65. Pondicherry	E11	76. Haldwari	C10	90. Dhule	A7
5. Jaisalmer	B5	20. Karjat	D2	33. Allahabad	D5	44. Raigarh	F6	55. Ahmedabad	B7	66. Shimoga	E11	77. Haldwari	C10	91. Kovalam	D12
6. Bikaner	C4	21. Amritsar	C3	34. Allahabad	D5	45. Vaidhali	F6	56. Vaidhali	B7	67. Thiruchirappalli	D11	78. Shrivastavabagola	C10	92. Calcutta	A7
7. Barmner	B5	22. Jaipur	C3	35. Varanasi	F5	46. Varanasi	F5	57. Patna	D6	68. Chidambaram	D11	79. Badami & Pattadakal	C9	93. Darjeeling	C5
8. Lucknow	C4	23. Ludhiana	C3	36. Gwalior	F5	47. Srirangapatnam	G7	58. Mysuru	A6	69. Thanjavur	D11	80. Hampi	C9	94. Gangtok	C5
9. Chandigarh	C6	24. Kapurthala	C3	37. Bhopal	F5	48. Srirangapatnam	G7	59. Hyderabad	D9	70. Madurai	D11	81. Trivandrum	D12	95. Guwahati	15
10. Mt. Abu	D3	25. Patiala	C3	38. Orissa	D6	49. Korwar	G7	60. Warrangal	E8	71. Ramnathswaram	D12	82. Cochin	C12	96. Shillong	H5
11. Shimla	D3	26. Anandpur Sahib	D3	39. Chaurano	D6	50. Mumbai	B8	61. Tirupati	D10	72. Kanyakumbham	D12	83. Alleppey	C11	97. Agartala	16
12. Kulu	D3	27. Dehradun	D3									84. Kottayam	C12	98. Port Blair	111
13. Manali	D3	28. Mussoorie	D3									85. Doolton	C12	99. Lakshadweep	B11
14. Dharmastasi	D3											86. Doolton	C11		

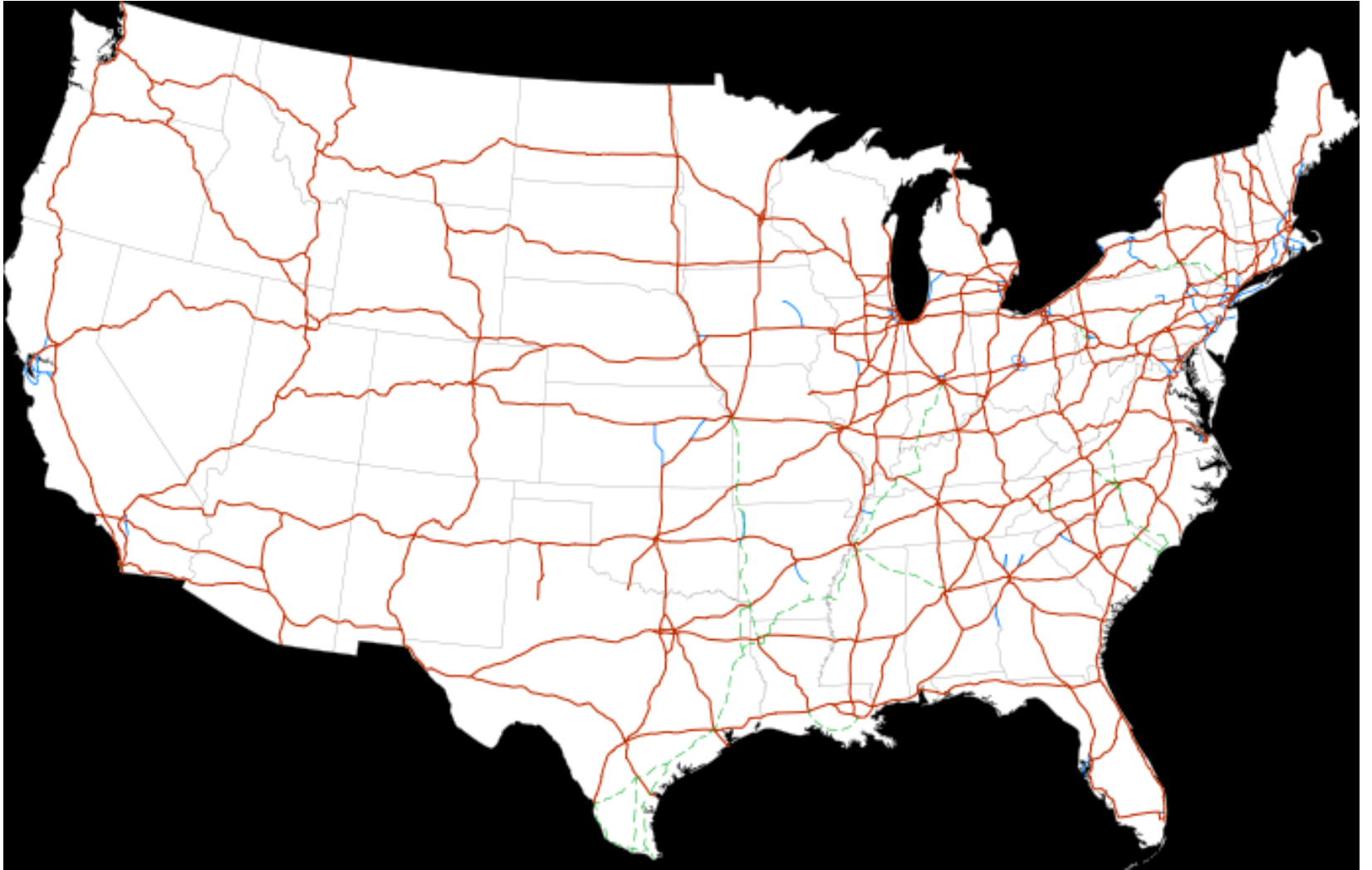


# Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways

- Commonly known as the Interstate Highway System
- Network of limited-access roads including freeways, highways, and expressways forming part of the National Highway System
- Named for President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who championed its formation
- Serves nearly all major U.S. Cities
- Construction authorized by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, original portion was completed 35 years later
- As of 2016, about one-quarter of all vehicle miles driven in the country used the Interstate Highway System, which had a total length of 48,191 miles (77,556 km)
- Cost of construction was \$425 billion (in 2006 dollars), making it the largest public works project in history.



# Interstates



# Interstate Numbering

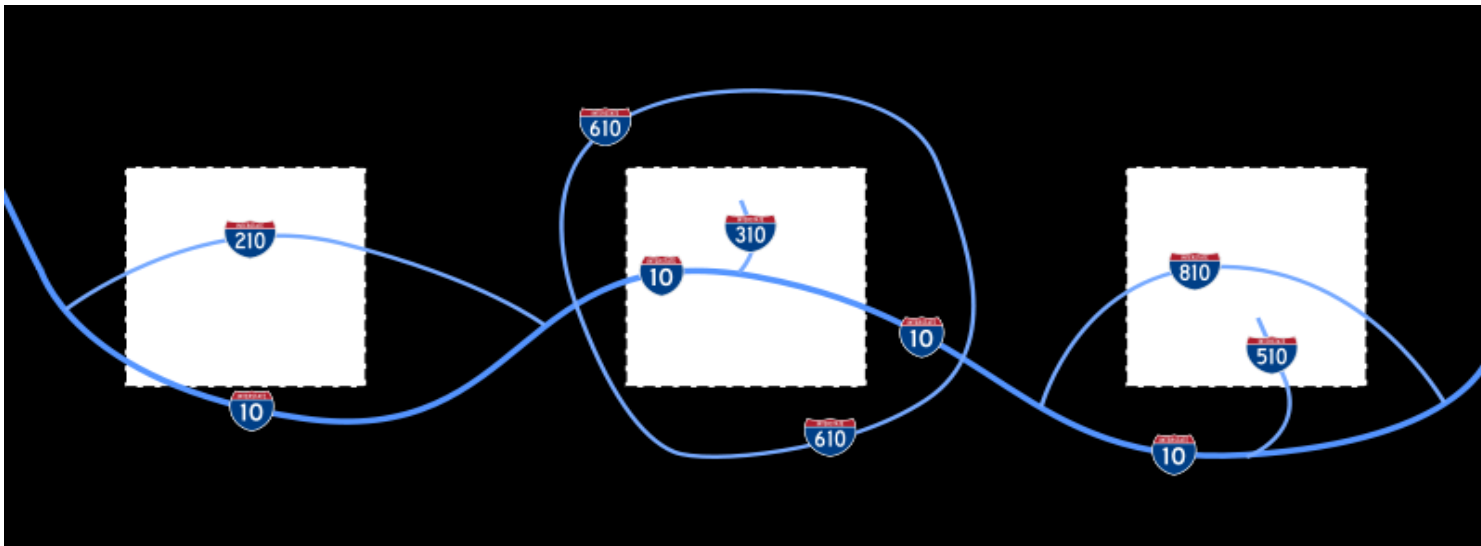
East-west highways assigned even numbers

North-south highways are assigned odd numbers

Odd route numbers increase from west to east

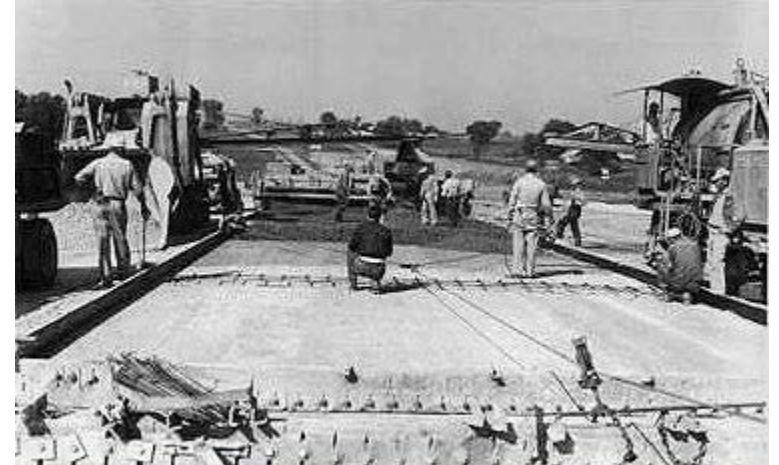
Even-numbered routes increase from south to north

Numbers divisible by five are major arteries on primary routes





# Completing the System 1991...

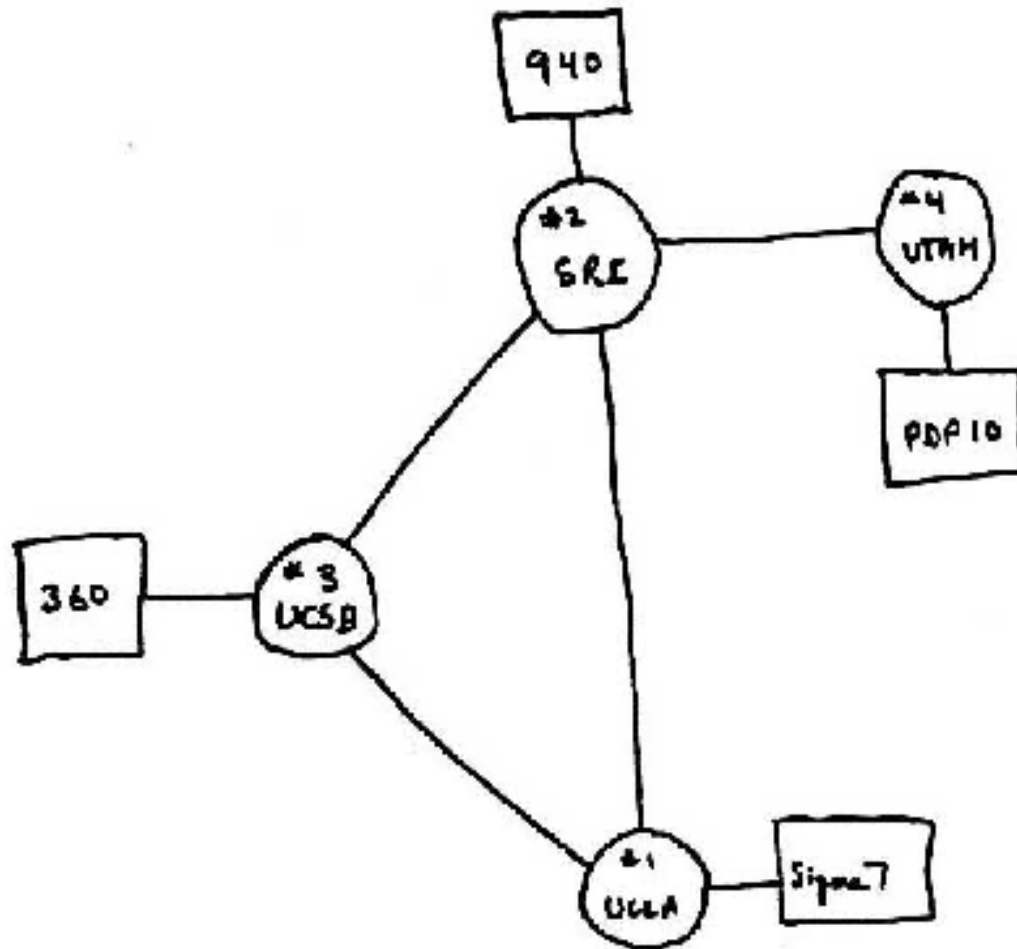


Construction of the first U.S. Interstate in 1956, I-70 in Missouri and Kansas.

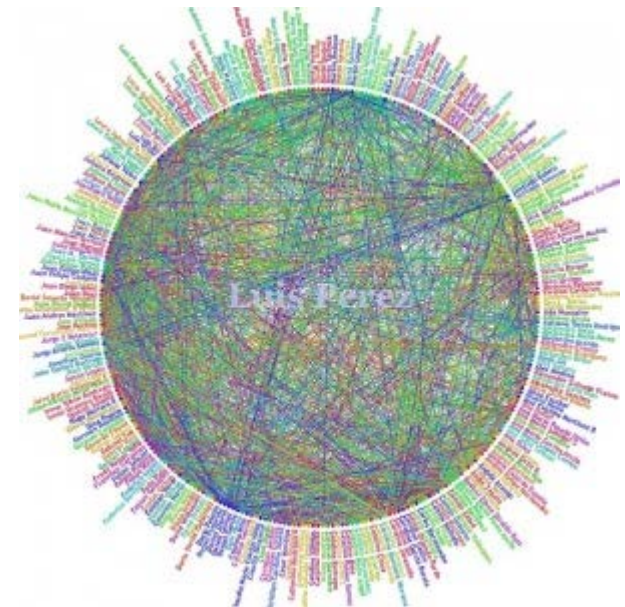
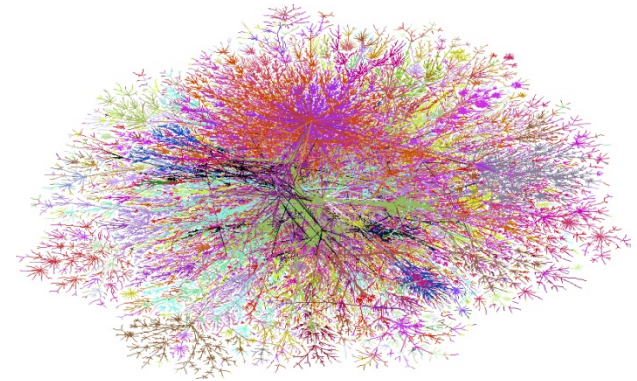


# First map of the Arpanet: 1967

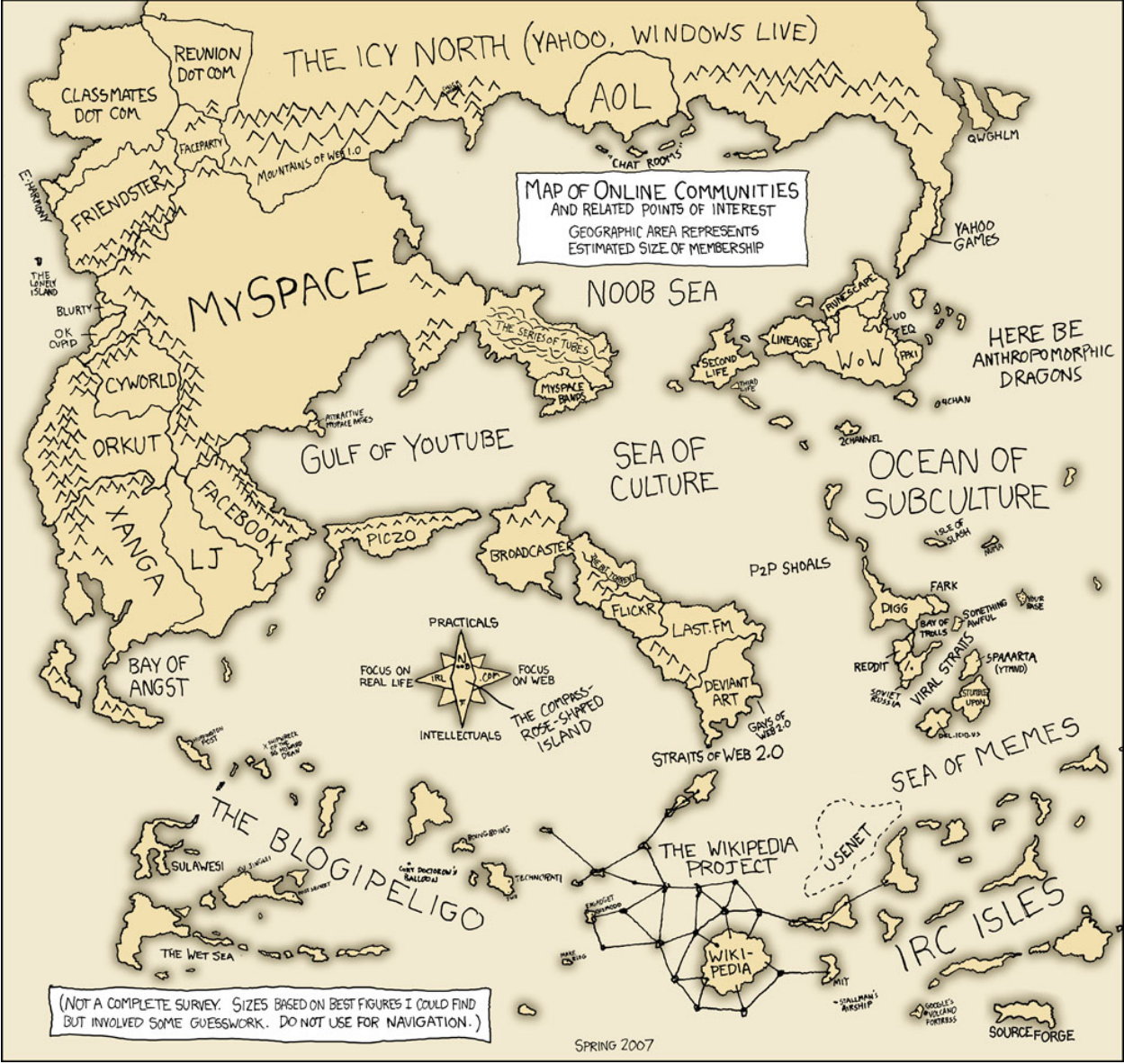
From Computer Desktop Encyclopedia  
Reproduced with permission.  
© 2000 The Computer Museum History Center



# Internet Maps



# Historical Map of the World Wide Web

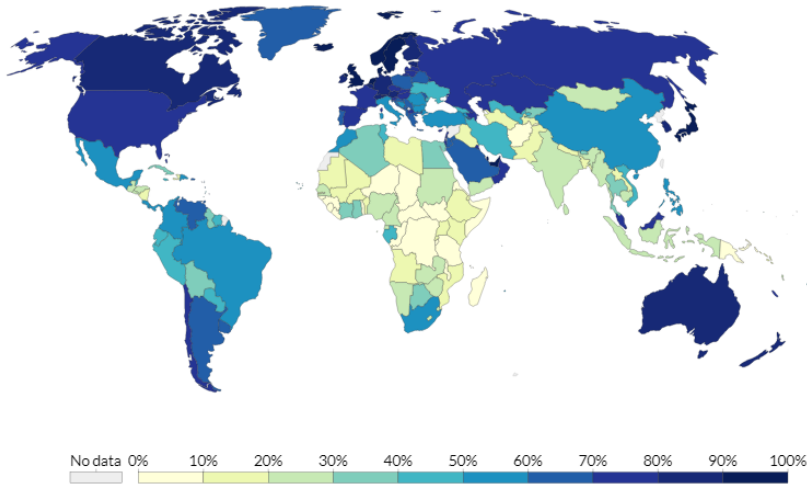


# Our distorted web maps

## Share of the population using the Internet, 2015

All individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months are counted as Internet users. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

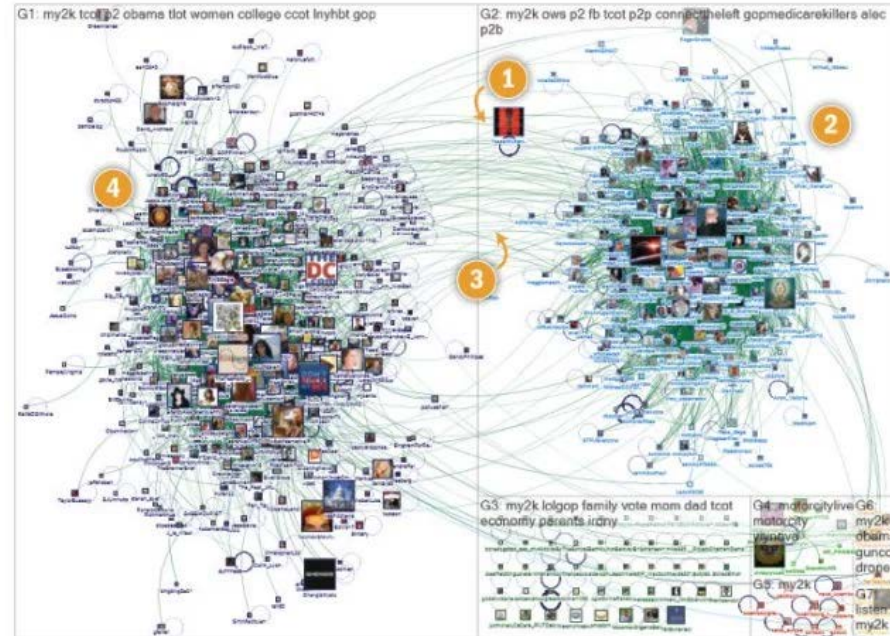
Our World  
in Data



Source: World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/technology-adoption/ • CC BY

## The Digital Divide



## Polarized cloud

# Conclusion

- Graph theory useful when route maps are abstracted
- Route maps have history back to Romans
- Walk, Horse, Sail, Railroad, Car, Internet
- Network cartography expanding!