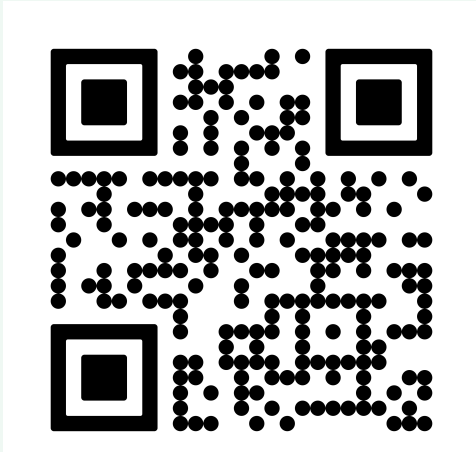


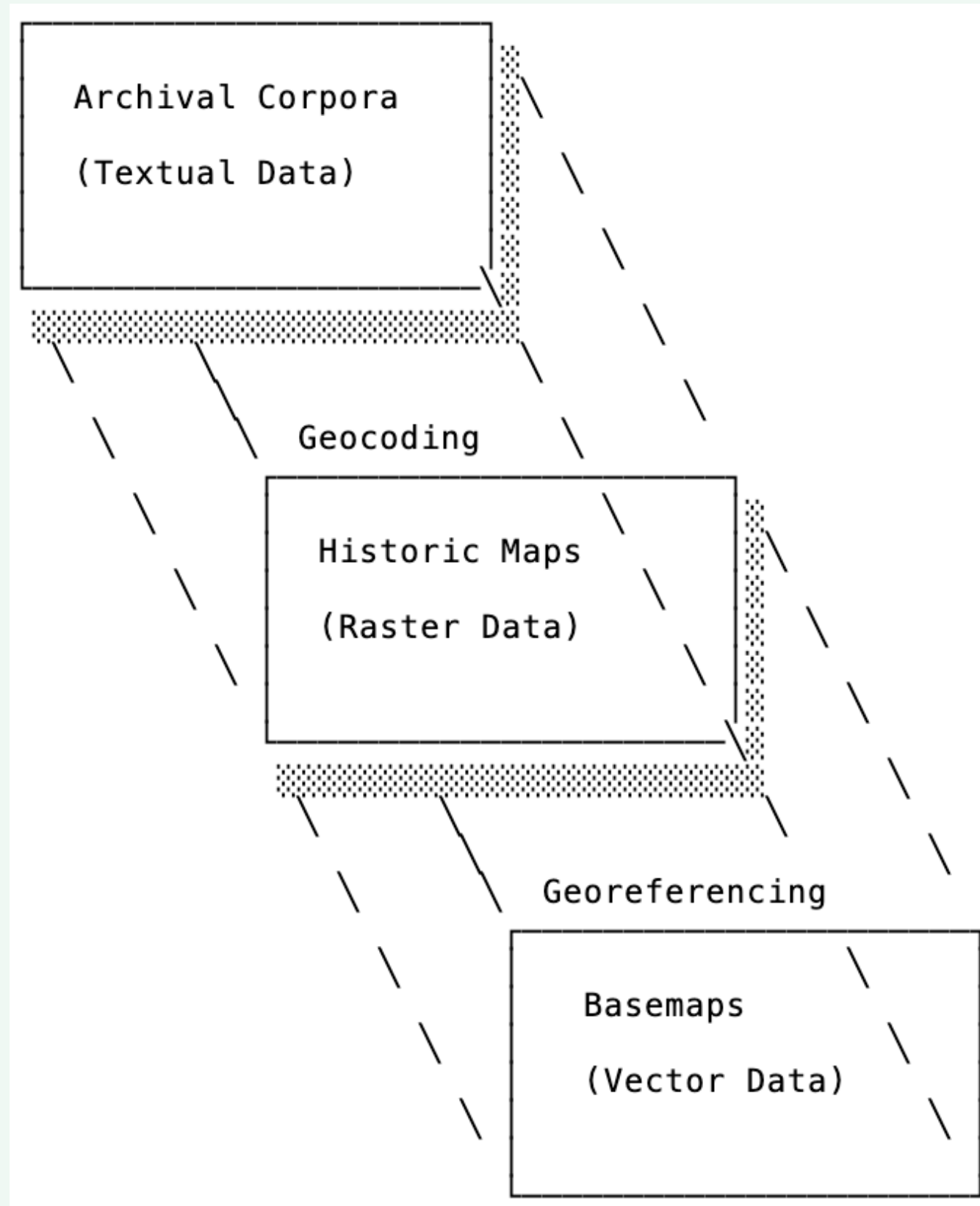
Deep mapping of local archives to envision forgotten landscapes: A case study of the Onondaga Nation

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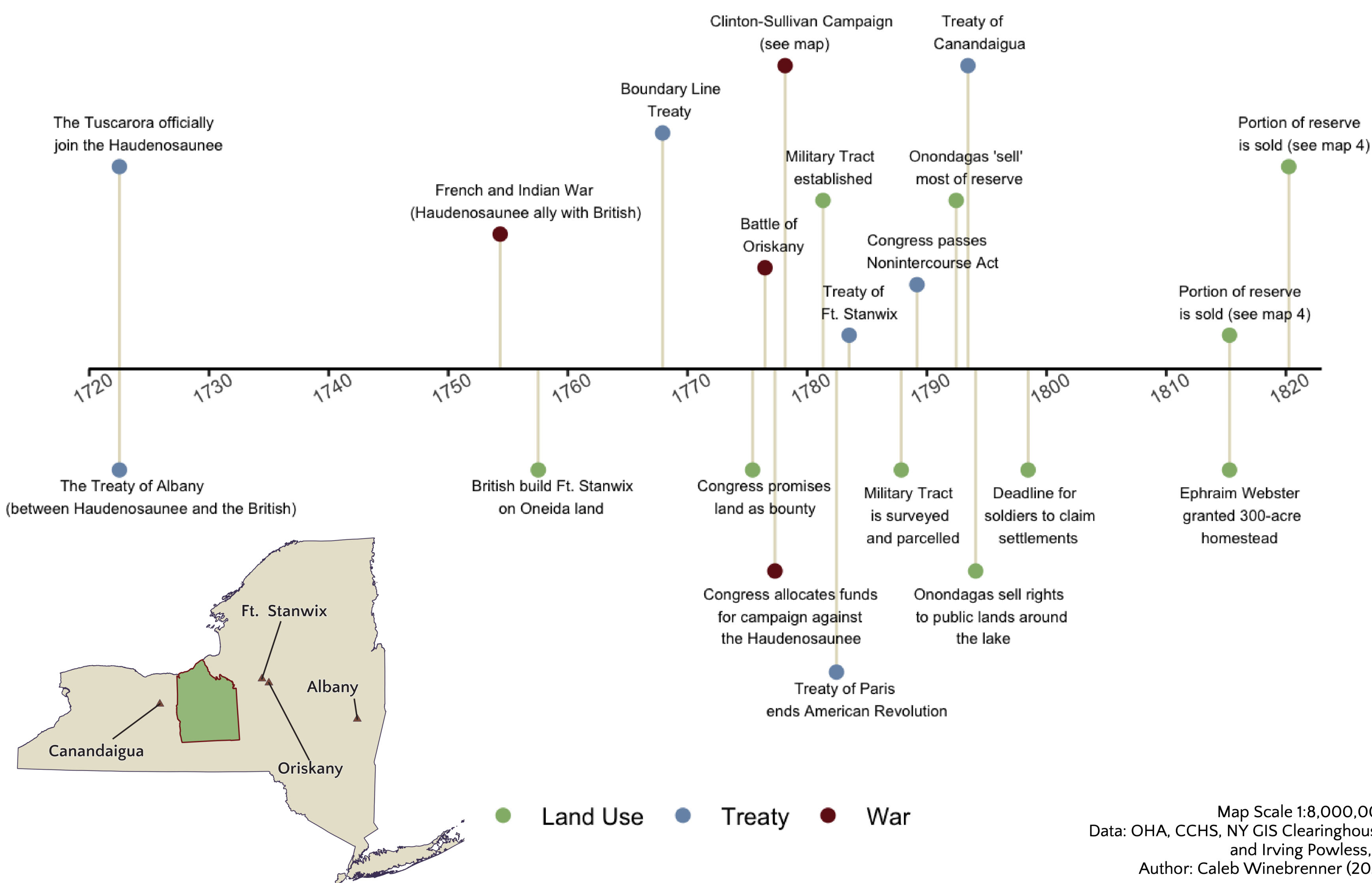


Abstract

History is told by the victors. In the spring of 1779, the Clinton–Sullivan Campaign -- a military action authorized by President Washington -- forcibly removed the indigenous Onondaga Nation from their homes in Central New York. Archival texts suggest that 30–40 settlements were destroyed, and historic maps showed troop movements for the military campaign. Much of this narrative has not been represented cartographically. This project used a “deep mapping” approach to visualize the temporal and spatial historiography. By georeferencing and overlaying historical maps and augmenting data with geocoded textual sources from local archives, a map was generated showing the villages which were destroyed during the military campaign. The map featured in this poster is part of a larger narrative (and an accompanying series of maps) visualizing the land-grab perpetrated in the aftermath of the American Revolution. This poster will be of interest to scholars attempting the amplify the voices of those previously unrepresented in both cartographic documentation and history.

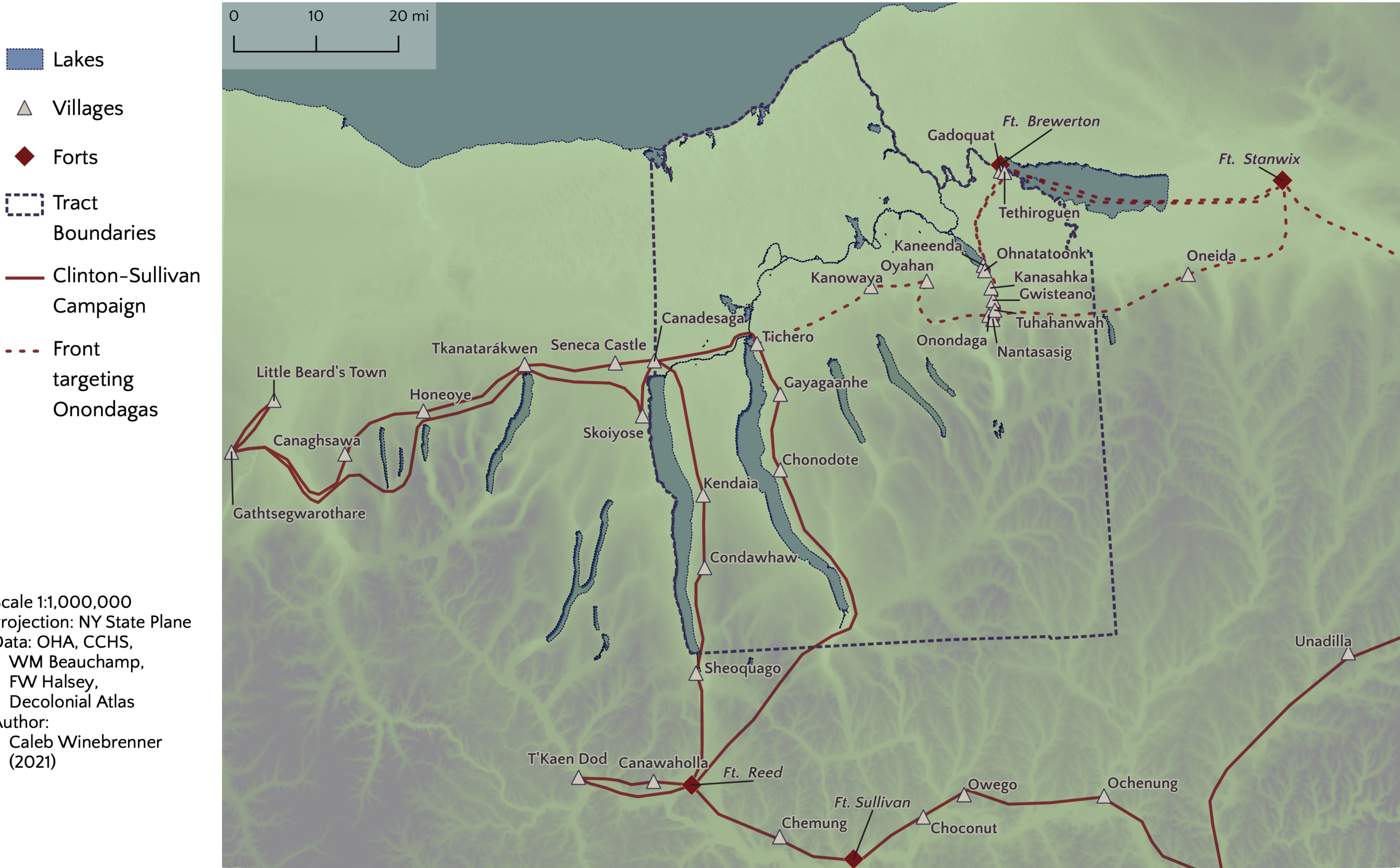


Timeline of Critical Events



Map Scale 1:8,000,000
Data: OHA, CCHS, NY GIS Clearinghouse, and Irving Powless, Jr.
Author: Caleb Winebrenner (2021)

Haudenosaunee Villages Burned in the Clinton–Sullivan Campaign



Scale 1:1,000,000
Projection: NY State Plane
Data: OHA, CCHS, WM Beauchamp, FW Halsey, Decolonial Atlas
Author: Caleb Winebrenner (2021)

Our sense of space and place has become more complex and problematic, but in the process it has assumed a more interesting and active role in how we understand history and culture.
-- David Bodenhamer

