



## Mapping Ann-Marie MacDonald

### Project 3 (on Oskar Fried and Henry Froelich) – Glossary of Terms 2.0

#### *The Way the Crow Flies*, Fall 2023-Spring 2024

1. For features that are narrated over several pages, start with a data line marking the start of the narration; if any aspects of the feature shift as the narrative continues (for example, the sense of place [column H] or the relational situation [column I], and so on), start a new data line, copying the aspects of the feature that are the same and changing the aspects that are different. We will find a way to visualize features on the map that are layered or shifting.
2. For Column D - “Character” - the Drop-down list was developed only after the first read-through, as certain patterns of focalization emerged.
3. Link to Project 3 WTCF Data Collection Sheet: [Round 3 Data Collection](#) [\*note – links from this sample Glossary of Terms page are not active]
4. Please use this Project 3 Data Collection Log to record your progress, notes, and rationale for making a data collection choice, if that choice was in any way complex, and reaching out for a second encoder if that seems useful: [Round 3 Worklog](#)

Data Collection Glossary of Terms:

**Column A - AMM Text:** Please choose one of the following, paying attention to the specific edition of the text (Drop-down list):

- [Fall on Your Knees](#) (\* edition)
- [The Way the Crow Flies](#) (Vintage Canada Paper Edition, 2004)
- [Adult Onset](#) (\*edition)
- [Fayne](#) (\* edition)
- [Goodnight Desdemona \(Good Morning Juliet\)](#) (\* edition)
- [The Arab’s Mouth](#) (\* edition)
- [Bella Moral: A Natural History](#) (\* edition)

**Column B - Page #:** Please note page number of the feature being mapped (Integer, no page ranges)

**Column C - Focalizer:** From what sort of perspective is the feature being described? Who is “seeing” the space and/or place? (Drop down list):

- [External Panoramic](#) – the feature is described from a perspective that is unaffected by story events and can see any space and/or place.
- [External Limited](#) - the feature is described from a perspective that is unaffected by story events and can see only limited aspects of a space and/or place.
- [Character Synchronous](#) – the feature is being seen and/or inhabited by an actor within the story, and the description is synchronous with the story event.
- [Character Memory](#) – the feature is being seen by an actor within the story as a memory.
- [Character Imagination](#) – the feature is brought to mind by an actor within the story, not as a memory but as an idea.
- [Other](#) (we’ll see what else comes up and if we need to expand the Drop-down list)

**Column D – Character:** Name of focalizer (Drop down list \*Note: this Drop-down list will be developed after a first reading, using relevant character names from the specific literary text, or for the specific mapping project):

- External – the focalizer is external, panoramic or limited (see Column N)
- Jack – Jack McCarthy, who is the main actor within this story who describes/inhabits features associated with Henry Froelich or Oskar Fried
- Madeleine – Madeleine McCarthy, Jack’s daughter
- Henry – Henry Froelich, Jack’s neighbour
- Other (we’ll see what else comes up and if we need to expand the Drop-down list)

**Column E - Literary Function:** How is the description of the feature being used within the literary text? (Drop-down list)

- Context/Exposition/Foreshadowing – the feature is described as part of the historical, temporal, or narrative world-building, including the foreshadowing of story events and character development.
- Plot - Rising – the feature is described as part of a story event in which relationships develop, events are set in motion, and or complications or conflicts develop.
- Plot - Crisis – the feature is described as part of a story event which acts as a turning point, often for a character who is making a choice or fails to make a choice, or when a conflict between forces is resolved in a way that produces consequences, both foreseen and unforeseen.
- Plot - Falling – the feature is described as part of a story event which is an outcome of a plot crisis.
- Character Development – the feature is described to provide information about a character.
- Thematic – the feature is described to help confirm an important idea developed in the text.

**Column F - Feature Type:** What is does the locator pin refer to? What is being mapped? (Drop-down list)

- Background location – Providing information of the location of any sort of space and/or place that primarily provides historical, geographical, or thematic context for the relational situations associated with the specific mapping project, often linked to an external focalizer.
- Route-related location – Providing information about spaces and/or places that are part of a character or characters’ route from one location to another.
- Encounter location – Providing information about where, for the first time, two or more characters are encountering each other in space and/or place.
- Continuing location – Providing information about a location where one or more characters is perceived to persistently inhabit or move through as a matter of habit, routine, desire, or necessity.
- Remembered location – Providing information about a location that one or more characters recollects.
- After-effect location - Providing information about a location that is perceived to be the site of a layering of story events.
- Thematic location – Providing information on a location that is brought to mind by a focalizer – external or internal – primarily to consider place and/or space as an idea.

**Column G - Feature Description:** A narrative account of what location is being mapped (Free-text, 10 words or fewer).

**Column H - Place:** Focusing on the sense of place, or how a place is defined by human subjectivity (Drop-down list):

- Attachment (the place evokes a sense of fond connection)
- Aversion (the place evokes a sense of dislike or loathing)
- Apprehension (the place evokes a sense of not knowing, whether anxious or curious)
- Ambivalence (the place evokes both positive and negative feelings)
- Displacement (the place evokes a sense of not belonging)
- Custom (the place evokes a sense of routine or accepted practice)
- Other (we’ll see what comes up and if we need to add to the Drop-down list)

**Column I - Relational Situation:** Describe the space and/or place in terms of the relations it appears to allow or enable? (Drop down list):

- Inclusive – the space and/or place appears to be open for use by anybody.
- Exclusionary – the space and/or place appears to exclude certain bodies.
- Negotiated – the space and/or place appears to be a site of agreement about shared use.
- Contested – the space and/or place appears to be a site of disagreement about shared use.

**Column J – Location:** The name of the place being mapped using digital tools – this should be a place name that one could use a search term on a digital map (Free-text, 5 words or fewer).

**Column K - Scale:** What is the zoom level of the map showing the feature marker? (Drop-down list):

- Global (for example a continent or a route across borders)
- Country (for example Canada)
- Regional (for example, provinces of Canada or even a large city)
- Local (for example, a town or community)
- Domicile (a living space, standard or non-standard)
- Body (a body negotiating space)

**Column L - Georeferenced:** The feature location can be specifically tied to an Earth coordinate mapping system (Drop-down list):

- Yes – the feature location can be specifically tied to an Earth coordinate mapping system.
- No – the feature location cannot be specifically tied to an Earth coordinate mapping system, but a general location can be inferred from narrative clues.
- Unmappable – the feature location is unknown.

**Column M – OpenStreet Marker** – Provide a link to the feature location on OpenStreet (use the Zoom tool to find an appropriate scale; use the Share tool to drop a marker and get a short hyperlink; copy and paste the link into the cell); if the feature event cannot be georeferenced, leave this spot blank.

**Column N - Lat:** Provide latitude coordinate (use “where is this” hyperlink in OpenStreet search bar to get latitude coordinates – copy and paste from OpenStreet, to two decimal places); if the feature event cannot be georeferenced, leave this spot blank.

**Column O - Long:** Provide longitude coordinate (use “where is this” hyperlink in OpenStreet search bar to get longitude coordinate – copy and paste from OpenStreet, to two decimal places); if the feature event cannot be georeferenced, leave this spot blank.

**Column P - Time referenced:** The feature event can be tied to a specific year and, ideally, a specific month (Drop-down list):

- Yes – the story event associated with the feature is temporally situated.
- No – the story event associated with the feature is not temporally situated, but the period (year or years) of the event can be inferred from narrative clues.
- Unmappable time – the story event associated with the feature is not temporally situated.

**Column Q - Date:** If the feature event can be time referenced, please include the Year and, if possible, the Month (ISO date format YYYY/MM; if month unknown, use YYYY/00); if the feature event can be generally time referenced, please provide a plausible date, using YYYY/00); if the feature event cannot be time-referenced, leave this spot blank.

**Column R - Quotation:** Quote the relevant passage of the text (Free-text, 50 words or fewer).

**Column S – Encoder:** Initials of researcher writing data line.

**Column T – 2<sup>nd</sup> Encoder:** Initials of second researcher reviewing data line (\*NOTE: not every data line with require a review; researchers should indicate if they would like a data line to be reviewed by a second researcher in the Data Collection Logbook, linked above).