

Group 3: Historical Aerial Photographs

This group examined historical aerial photographs, and experimented with glass lenses to visually overlay different images atop one another. They used the historical basis of photography itself—as a method of imposing order—to consider how they might use alternative methods to disorient readers. To this end, the group constructed a 3D stereoscope out of cardboard and glass lenses scrounged from the Cartography Lab. They then used the stereoscope to combine aerial photos of Legend Lake, Wisconsin, located on the Menominee Reservation. Unlike the precise, high-resolution images taken from above, the group’s “counter-stereoscope” combined images in a blurry, uncertain way, highlighting change, and inviting its users to question what we are seeing.

Group #6: Historic Aerial Imagery

Counter Stereoscoping Through Time

Module #1

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1934: The Indian Reorganization Act is passed to allow tribes to self govern.

1952-1954: Congress withheld 1,500\$ (18,410\$ today's money) per person unless the Tribe voted to terminate federal supervision and protection

1954: A grouping of 5% of Menominee voted to terminate tribal protections, which was used to justify the termination.

1961: Creation of Menominee Enterprise, Inc, a tribe owned company who legally owned all tribe lands. Allowed payment of taxes which funded county development.

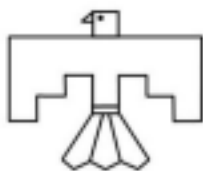
1968: The tribe sold 5,100 acres of lake-adjacent land to a development company to build a recreational development. 41 beach fronts were built.

1968-1970: Extensive construction on Legend Lake project. Approval and creation of 3 dams for lake. 1971:

Determination of Rights & Unity of Menominee Shareholders (DRUMS) marched 220 miles to Madison to draw support for the restoration of the reservation to tribal status.

1973: Restoration of Menominee land and assets to full tribal status.

Module #1



LEGEND LAKE



LEPA Boat Launch



Public Boat Launch



Beach Club



Conservancy



Cemetery



Boat



Road Index

1. Delaney Sun Road	26. Highlands Lane	51. Wood Duck Court	76. Dead Tree Path	101. Fox Ridge Road
2. Great Bear Road	27. Rainbow Road	52. Red Wing Court	77. Spotted Fawn Trail	102. Fox Ridge Trail
3. Great Bear Road	28. Twin Falls Lane	53. Wood Duck Trail	78. Meadowlark Trail	103. Spotted Fawn Court
4. Great Bear Lane	29. Rainbow Court	54. Meadowlark Trail	79. Other Ponds Court	104. Spotted Fawn Road
5. Great Bear Court	30. Rainbow Trail	55. Meadowlark Lane	80. Other Ponds Lane	105. Spotted Fawn Trail
6. Morning Star Trail	31. Rainbow Road	56. Meadowlark Court	81. Other Ponds Trail	106. Spotted Fawn Lane
7. Morning Star Road	32. Rainbow Lane	57. Meadowlark Trail	82. Other Ponds Court	107. Meadowlark Trail
8. Thunder Road	33. Rainbow Lane	58. Meadowlark Lane	83. Other Ponds Lane	108. Meadowlark Court
9. Thunder Road	34. Rainbow Lane	59. Meadowlark Trail	84. Other Ponds Trail	109. Meadowlark Lane
10. Broken Bear Road	35. Spotted Fawn Court	60. Meadowlark Lane	85. Meadowlark Lane	110. Meadowlark Court
11. Broken Bear Road	36. Spotted Fawn Trail	61. Meadowlark Lane	86. Meadowlark Lane	111. Meadowlark Lane
12. Broken Bear Lane	37. Sun Rise Road	62. Meadowlark Lane	87. Meadowlark Lane	112. Meadowlark Lane
13. Broken Bear Lane	38. Sun Rise Lane	63. Meadowlark Lane	88. Meadowlark Lane	113. Meadowlark Lane
14. Broken Bear Lane	39. Sun Rise Lane	64. Meadowlark Lane	89. Meadowlark Lane	114. Meadowlark Lane
15. Broken Bear Lane	40. Sun Rise Lane	65. Meadowlark Lane	90. Meadowlark Lane	115. Meadowlark Lane
16. Broken Bear Lane	41. Sun Rise Lane	66. Meadowlark Lane	91. Meadowlark Lane	116. Meadowlark Lane
17. Broken Bear Lane	42. Sun Rise Lane	67. Meadowlark Lane	92. Meadowlark Lane	117. Meadowlark Lane
18. Broken Bear Lane	43. Sun Rise Lane	68. Meadowlark Lane	93. Meadowlark Lane	118. Meadowlark Lane
19. Broken Bear Lane	44. Sun Rise Lane	69. Meadowlark Lane	94. Meadowlark Lane	119. Meadowlark Lane
20. Broken Bear Lane	45. Sun Rise Lane	70. Meadowlark Lane	95. Meadowlark Lane	120. Meadowlark Lane
21. Broken Bear Lane	46. Sun Rise Lane	71. Meadowlark Lane	96. Meadowlark Lane	121. Meadowlark Lane
22. Broken Bear Lane	47. Sun Rise Lane	72. Meadowlark Lane	97. Meadowlark Lane	122. Meadowlark Lane
23. Broken Bear Lane	48. Sun Rise Lane	73. Meadowlark Lane	98. Meadowlark Lane	123. Meadowlark Lane
24. Broken Bear Lane	49. Sun Rise Lane	74. Meadowlark Lane	99. Meadowlark Lane	124. Meadowlark Lane
25. Broken Bear Lane	50. Sun Rise Lane	75. Meadowlark Lane	100. Meadowlark Lane	125. Meadowlark Lane

Aerial Photography, abstracting the landscape

Aerial photography emerged in the late 19th c as a tool for observing the Earth, for military reconnaissance and environmental observation. Cameras attached to balloons and aircraft recorded natural and man-made features and events. Aerial photography, alongside other late 19th c innovations in photography (like Étienne-Jules Marey's chronophotography or Frank and Lillian Gilbreth's chronocyclegraph), was an essential tool for imposing "order" onto unruly landscapes and bodies, dislocating them onto abstract grids and times.



Arab Horse Gallon (1887), Étienne-Jules Marey



Chronocyclegraph showing motion paths, worker observed by Frank Gilbreth, c. 1917.

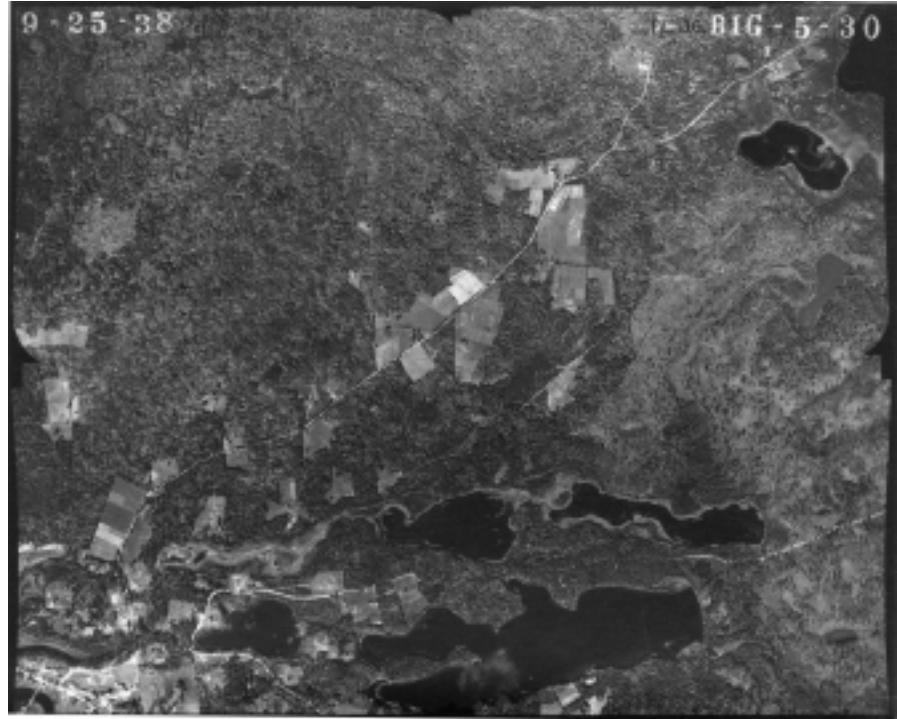
Frank G. Gilbreth Motion Study Photograph Collection

TURTLE RIVER from Aerial Stereo Photographs 1973

Aerial

Photography in Wisconsin

Aerial photographs were taken throughout Wisconsin beginning in 1936 as part of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) program, part of New Deal legislation. AAA was an effort to stabilize crop prices by reducing supply. To do this, the government offered incentives for reducing planted acreage, and aerial photographs were used to ensure farms met the required criteria to receive government payouts.



DISORIENTATION

How to Counter Stereoscope

Close your eyes. You are on a plane through time. A Time Plane. Turbulence hits.

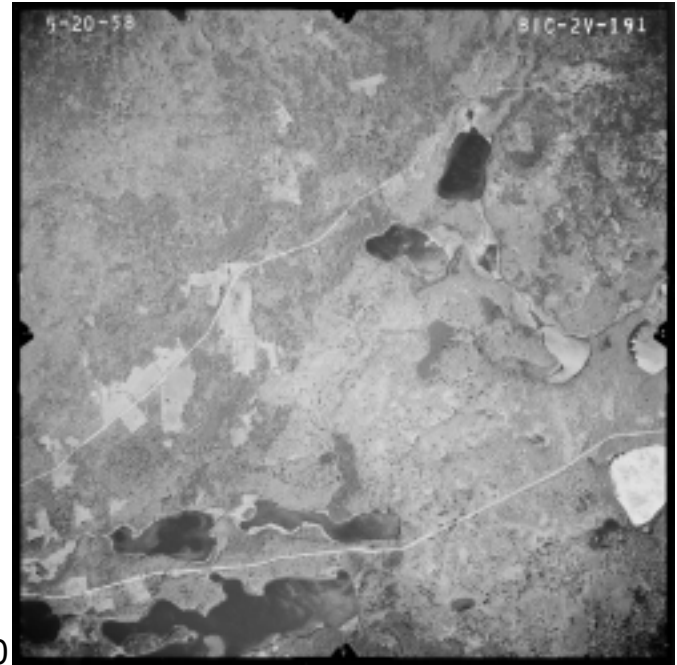
1. You open your left eye. A moment of calm. You grasp your radio, and whisper the year to your comrade on the ground: 1938.
 - a. What do you see? Describe.
 - b. Who took this image? How was this photo taken?
 - c. What is happening on the land?
 - d. What is missing from this picture?
2. You close your left eye, and open your right eye; the year has changed. It's 1982. The plane has not moved, but the landscape has transformed.
 - a. What changes do you notice?
 - b. What has remained the same?
 - c. How did we get here?
3. The time plane rumbles: more turbulence. You shut your eyes, then, in a flash, open them both. You are in *both times, seeing double*.
 - a. Do not panic. Wait, rest. What do you notice, in your double-vision?
 - b. What questions arise?
 - c. How is the past inscribed onto the present landscape?
4. Your window into the future remains blank before you. Take your stylus, and write your questions, hopes, and visions for the future. Place the transparent sheet in front of your scope, and press the ignition.



If the aerial photograph dislocates the landscape from its relations, the counter stereoscope disorients the user from the “God’s eye” view of the aerial photograph. Instead, the user dives into the landscape(s) and takes part in its construction.

Module #2:

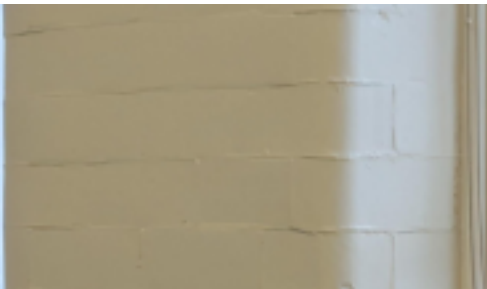
How can your maps promote the indigenous identity? How do your maps disrupt colonial ideals?



USGS Topo 1938 USGS Topo 1982 USGS Topo 2020



Module #3: What's
point???



the



To look for change. If people recognize the change that happened, they can recognize what could be.

