

Project Goals/Rational:

To have student artists create a pictorial map of Oconomowoc documenting parks, architecture, lakes, sites, animals and infrastructure

To have student artists collaborate with an artist and designer in their own community

To have student artists interpret and illustrate a map

To have students develop an understanding of community and Oconomowoc's ecosystems

Lesson Plan: Summit Pictorial Map Project

Artists/Artwork: Vatican Museums 16th century Gallery of Maps by cartographer Ignazio Danti



Maps of Italy, Danti



Media: Paint, pencil, paper, paper mache,

Subjects: Visual Art and Science

Concepts:

Parts of a map: neatline (border), compass rose, title, legend, symbols, color theory, line, shape, 3-Dimensional shape, movement,

Theme- The broad theme for the project is ecosystems and community.

Enduring Ideas: Art is a means of communication and expression. Art has history.

Procedure:

Grade K-4: Mrs. Field will share her portfolio with each class, describe the process of creating an illustration through preliminary sketches to final work of art, and explain how a pictorial map compares to a road map. All grades will view a variety of pictorial maps created throughout history.

Grade K

Discuss and view animals in the forests, streams, lakes, ponds, and grasslands of Oconomowoc. Have students identify each animal's unique characteristics down to their paws. View examples of paw prints of the various animals in Oconomowoc. Students will create paw prints for the neatline.

Grade 1

Students will discuss components and view photographs of the parks of Oconomowoc. A la Roosevelt Park students will create their own *Imagination Station* using paper origami.

Grade 2

Share with students that Oconomowoc was originally known as Coo-No-Mo-Wauk, meaning a place where the waters meet. Have students discuss different sporting events played on the water and the



work of Claude Monet.

Students will create a watercolor of boating utilizing Impressionism style painting.

Grade 3

Discuss and view examples of a compass rose designed by cartographers. Explore examples of radial designs. See history of compass rose below. Students will create a three-dimensional compass rose utilizing paper engineering and paper mache.

Grade Four

Discuss and view architectural landmarks of Oconomowoc.

Possible Landmarks: Memorial Park, Zion Episcopal Church, St. Jerome new/old, Mapleway Bowling, Whitman Park Shopping Center, First Bank of Oconomowoc, Library (Griffins), Pine Terrace, Knollward, band shell, Summit School, cemetery, gazebo, City Hall, Kiltie, Historical Museum, Post Office, Oakbrook Esser Studio, YMCA, Piggly Wiggly, etc. Students will compare and contrast architectural styles. Students will utilize the principal of art emphasis within their own work to highlight map locations.

Timeline

Week One: Mrs. Field visits classrooms and students create thumbnail sketches

Week Two: Mrs. Field creates large mural utilizing artistic freedom to integrate student works of art. A mock-up of mural will be on display in classroom for students to view.

Week Three: Paint all lines on map with white paint

Week Four: Students will paint all components of a map with Mrs. Field

Week Five: Students will view map and discuss the characteristics of a pictorial map, how their drawings are similar to the final map and students will explore the map on foot.

Assessments: Students will be required to compare their work with the work of the visiting artists describing the project theme, the process and media used and the technical skill gained through the project.

Resources:

It is not known exactly where or when the formal magnetic compass originated. However, what little unclear evidence has been found indicates the compass was refined in Italy circa 1200AD. Italy is known for its grand maritime achievements that made them a navigational superpower.

It is believed Flavio Gioia first invented the refined compass, and a monument has been erected in Amalfi Italy to honor his invention. It was probably developed by combining the wind rose and the lodestone. From this device it is supposed the compass rose evolved. A wind rose was glued to the top of a lodestone and placed in a covered container of water. Later, oils were used instead of water to stabilize the compass disk from erratic movement. Then it was found you could magnetize needles and glue them to the bottom of the disk. These needles had to be re-magnetized periodically to maintain a sufficient level of magnetism.

Uses

Like the wind rose, the compass rose was coincidentally designed in a fashion that resembled the rose flower. It helped to orient the map in the proper reading direction and gave the relative directions for certain points on the chart.

Before compass roses were used on maps, lines were drawn from central points. These lines were hard to follow since there were usually many of these lines intersecting each other on one map. The rose design was typically drawn in a way that made it easier to follow the directional lines.

Having good maps that were easier to read and which were developed using the magnetic compass made it much more efficient to trade for goods in faraway lands and over the open seas. Direct routes could be established, and navigation in bad weather enabled transportation to take place year round instead of only on fair weather days during the warmer seasons.

About its design

The four main points (cardinal directions) of the compass were derived from the wind rose: North, East, South, and West. This is also where the four half points originated (ordinal directions). Later, more points were developed to gain more precise bearings, until finally 32 points in total were used. Reciting all 32 points of the compass is called "boxing the compass". Some believe the numbers of the points start at North; however, it actually starts at East. This is because in relation to Western Europe, Jerusalem was in the east and therefore East was considered the primary direction.



The Flour de Lys is primarily used to indicate north. It was typically made in a very elaborate style and prominently placed so it could easily be distinguished from the other directions during low lighting environments, and ensured maps were oriented correctly when being used.

Red, blue, black, and green were the most common colors used in the compass rose. For the times, these colors were the easiest to distinguish in low light situations when using oil lamps.