

Leader- Janet Santos

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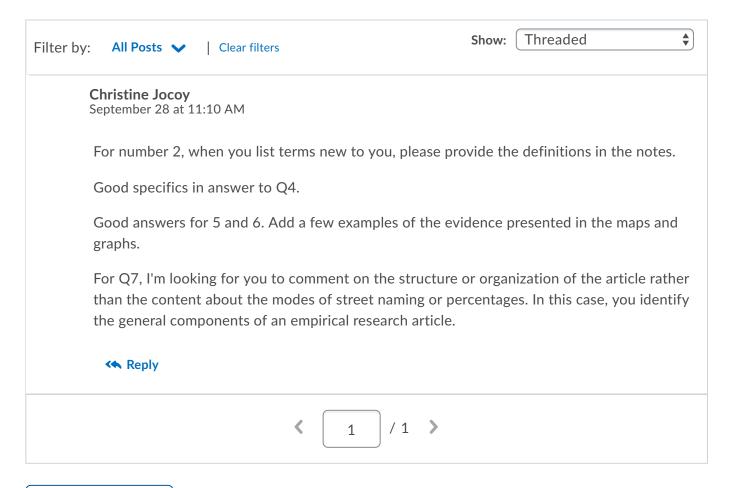
Participant- Sofia Cunningham

Participant- Adina Bakos

- 1. Spatial distribution and diffusion of numerical street system and lettering in the U.S.
- 2. Spatiotemporal, cadastral, and nomenclature.
- 3. The main argument of the article is to offer a patterned analysis of street numbering and lettering in the U.S and show how it has intervened in urban spatial distribution and in building cities. (Pg 40)
- 4. The article's argument is supported through data sets of street patterns in all fifty U.S. states from the U.S. Census Bureau of 2007 to Google maps, and from state almanacs to the historical timeline of the rise and fall of street numbering.
- 5. We agree that the patterned analysis of street numbering and lettering in the U.S shows how this specific technique intervenes in urban spatial distribution. The authors provide sufficient evidence through graphs, database, and figures of maps showing the percentage of places in the U.S. following specifically the Washington DC, Philadelphia, or New York models based on population size and its prevalence in the numerical street system.
- 6. This articles reflects human geography through population sizes, naming and identifying of places like cities and states, percentages of spatial distribution of streets through numbers and lettering, and the human activity of the diffusion of street systems affecting and influenced by urban spatial distribution across the earth's surface.
- 7. The components of the article that reported the results identified the different models (primarily the Philadelphia and New York plan) that were followed nationwide with percentages and numbers

comparing the results of big cities from little cities, and following the timeline of the rise and fall of the spatial distribution of street numbering and lettering within the urban areas.

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