

# Rethinking Maps

Solarpunk stories are often stateless or

States are an absurd construct in modern times, and even more absurd in a solarpunk context. Borders are often based on geographical choke-points for military engagement rather than the culture, language, and peoples who live in the region torn by the arbitrary lines of martial conquest.

Two communities that share a river are not naturally different peoples because they live on opposite banks. They have to coordinate their activities to properly manage their shared biome, and that's complicated by the existence of states that seek to divide them. During long stretches of peace, the land resists these unnatural constraints. Treaties that govern territories are dead as the tree pulp they're written on, but rivers and mountains are alive, and their erosion and meandering redraws maps and cultural regions, creating political enclaves out of river bends.

And that's the best case when it comes to border logic: often borders are drawn based on invisible longitudinal lines chosen because they're a nice round number in a numerical system invented by Babylonian astronomers. They are treaties based on the expected resource extraction to be shared by competing warlords, again with no consideration for the cultural and biological regions these compromises compromise. The state is an affront to nature.

This at least avoids the absurdities of modern borders, which often divide communities

## Watersheds





In a world where states no longer exist, borders drawn by nature may be very useful for administrative purposes. People will still need to coordinate over land and water management.

Water is critically important to any human society and we've seen real life examples of problems that occur when the upper and lower parts of a river have been separated by nation state boundaries, or even [federated state](#) borders within a nation.

One nice aspect of watersheds is that they though their boundaries are defined by nature their scope can be sort of arbitrary, and they can be subdivided down with ever-more specificity. That means you can generally scope these administrative zones to be as large or small as you need for your story, from huge nation-sized chunks of land all the way down to tiny town-sized areas, or even to specific streams.

# THE UNITED (WATERSHED) STATES OF AMERICA

What if Powell's proposal had succeeded? What if all American states were defined by watershed boundary? It might look like this...

Before 1869, no one had successfully navigated the mighty Colorado River. But on August 13, 1869 John Wesley Powell, civil war veteran and geologist, and a small support crew stood at the confluence of the Virgin and Colorado Rivers after having done just that. Powell went on to float the Colorado again in 1872, and recounted the events of these adventures in his book later known simply as *Canyons of the Colorado*. Lesser known, but perhaps more important, Powell proposed in his 1879 Report on the Lands of the Arid Regions of the United States that the boundaries of the emerging western states be formed around watershed, rather than political boundary. This idea rested on the observation that because of an arid climate, a statewide organization decided by any other factor would lead to water conflict down the road.

But the railroad lobby, buoyed by Cyrus Thomas and his theory that 'rain follows the plough', disagreed with Powell. This now discredited theory suggested that as new land was brought into agriculture, moisture from the soil was exposed to the sky resulting in increased precipitation. Since railroad companies owned substantial tracts of lands that would have been difficult – if not impossible – to capitalize on if Powell's proposal had taken root, they used Thomas' theory to successfully sway congressional opinion to accept state boundaries as we see them today.



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Watersheds as administrative areas could also provide some wonderful worldbuilding possibilities. If your setting is in the transition to a post-state world, but is not there yet, then there's excellent potential for factions, feuds, drama, and plot hooks in the existing states losing relevance to watershed organizations that overlap their territory and authorities, but don't necessarily encompass all of them.

There will also be plenty of room for conflict within these administrative areas. For example, the watershed management councils would have to navigate the competing visions of large and populous arcologies at the river forks and the sparsely populated but upstream river highlands. How would this organization mediate between the interests of the two groups? If it was directly democratic, would the highlanders feel politically impotent compared to the more populous lowlanders? How far would the river people go to enforce their vision of water management on the culturally distinct stream tenders?

Depending on what's being managed, dividing things by biome or hardiness zone might make more sense

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