Beginning with a story from Deleuze and Guattari of a child in the dark who hums to comfort himself, this essay presents a spatial theory of everyday life through an exploration of the idea of home. Macgregor Wise begins with discussing the idea of a “milieu” by which we construct through song, repetition, and other ways of marking in order to create personal territories in search for comfort. The idea that a combination of milieu’s, or essentially a multitude of voids in space which we fill with a certain level of meaning through various strategies creates a home. “Each milieu opens up to others; indeed, it is these connections with other milieu beyond the immediate place that give the markers their resonance” (298). This brings the idea that no space might be enclosed, or not open to influence from other milieu’s, however it can be said that certain combinations of milieu’s may begin to form certain regions which we may define as “territories”. “Territories are more bounded; milieu markers are arranged to inflict a more common character on that space” (298). Macgregor argues that the home is more than this, it is rather both a territory as well as an expression. “Home can be a collection of objects, furniture, and so on that one carries with one from move to move” (299), home is also a feeling created by its subjects.

Culture impacts how subjects create this home territory. For it is “one culture which differs from another based on how each culture assumes its territories” (300). The essay concludes by returning to the idea of culture on a more general level and how a theory of home and everyday life as territorialization may help better explain how cultures move, adapt, and resist.

Is there a certain number of parts or “milieu’s” needed in order to complete a territory within a cultural context? Do different cultures have different effects on territorialization techniques?
How far might one be able to break down the idea of a milieu? The voids of space are in essence the areas which allow for milieu's to be created, how might the same void be interpreted differently between cultures?