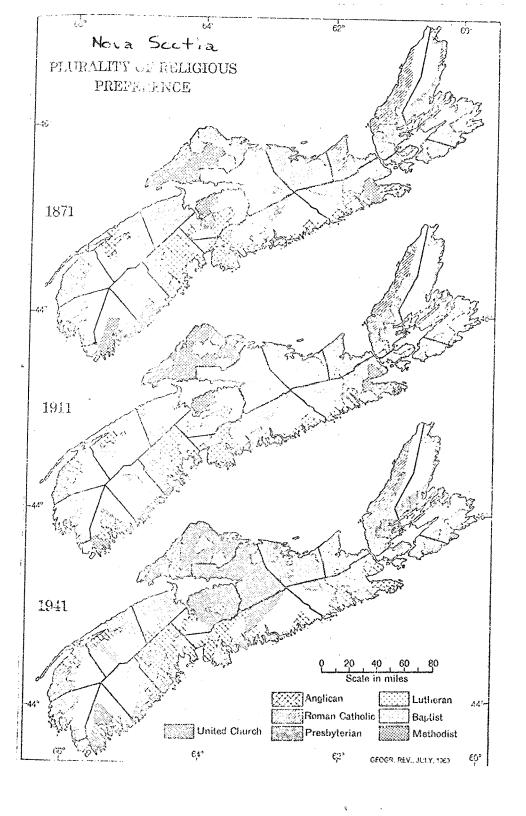


Chapter 17 concerns maps of belief and confession. And it offers pretty slim pickings. Despite the great effort that these studies required, we lack a plausible demonstration of the connection of these phenomena with culture and cultures. That, in the face of what must be a basic tenet of students of culture, is quite disappointing. Perhaps, more remain to be found. In any case, the Survey simply cannot put forward an atlas pretending to coverage of North American cultures and fail to have an extensive, definitive treatment of religion.

Of course, a good, general treatment is already available in Gaustad, in Zelinsky, and in a few other general works. Perhaps, the Survey will merely "synthesize" these; but, it is fondly to be hoped, students of North American cultures have still more to say, something between the portion of Lutherans by state and the locations of single churches by decade and by denomination.

Clark 1960



17

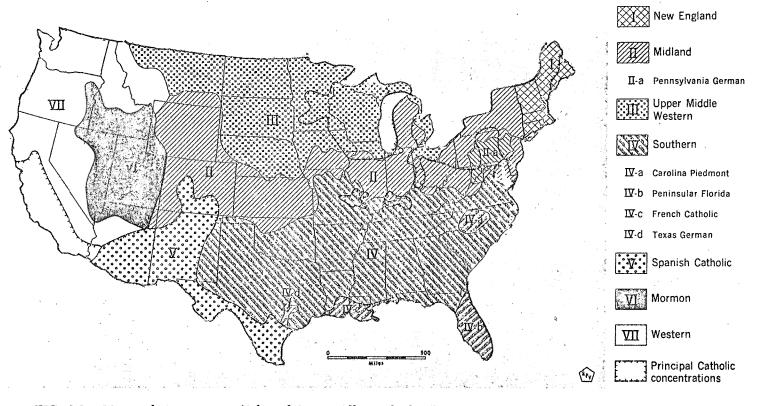
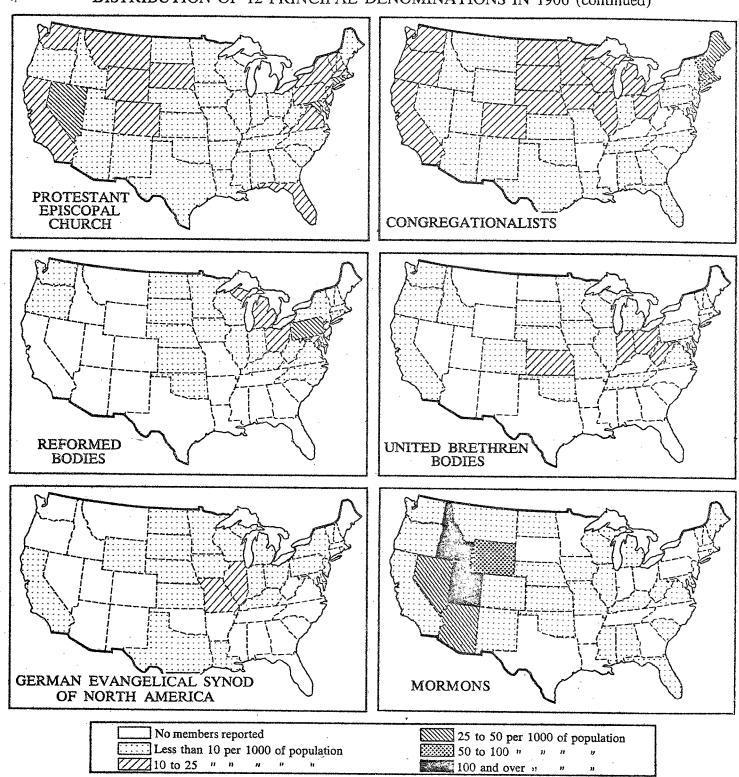


FIG. 3.3. Major religious regions. (Adapted from: Wilbur Zelinsky, "An Approach to the Religious Geography of the United States," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 51, No. 2 [June 1961], 193.)

Zelinsky 1973

## DISTRIBUTION OF 12 PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS IN 1906 (continued)



Gaustad 1962

## DISTRIBUTION OF 12 PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS IN 1906. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH METHODIST BODIES BAPTIST BODIES LUTHERAN BODIES PRESBYTERIAN BODIES DISCIPLES OR CHRISTIANS No members reported 25 to 50 per 1000 of population 50 to 100 " " " " Less than 10 per 1000 of population 10 to 25 " " " "

Gaustad 1962

100 and over " "

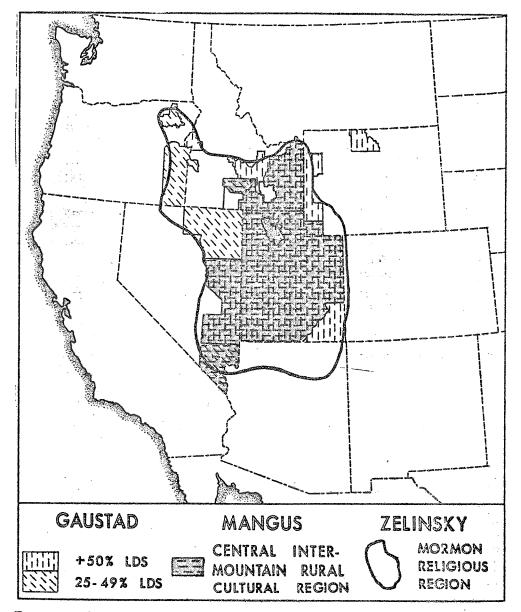


FIGURE 1: The Mormon regions—some recent definitions. The Gaustad and Mangus distributions are by counties. The Gaustad proportions refer to percentages of the total membership in all denominations according to the religious census of 1952. Zelinsky's region was generalized primarily from the data in that same census.

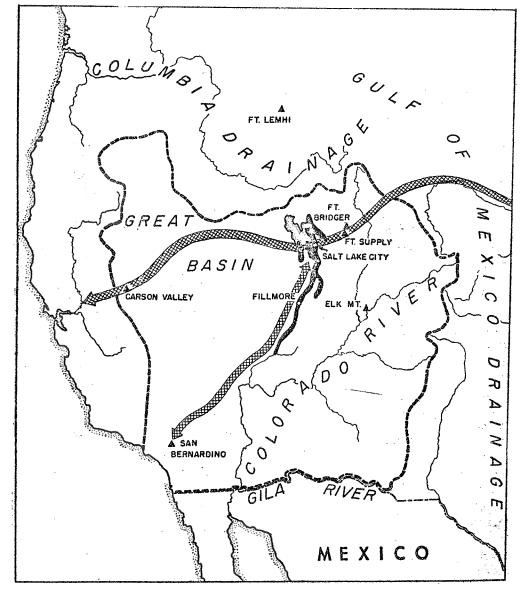


FIGURE 2: Deseret, the proposed Mormon state of 1849, showing the several outposts and missions established near its borders during the years 1850-1857 and principal thoroughfares of that era.

Meinig 1967

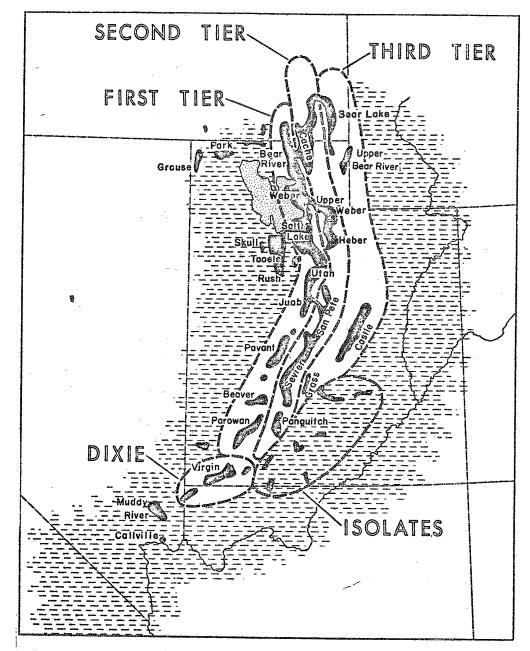


FIGURE 3: "Contiguous" colonizations.

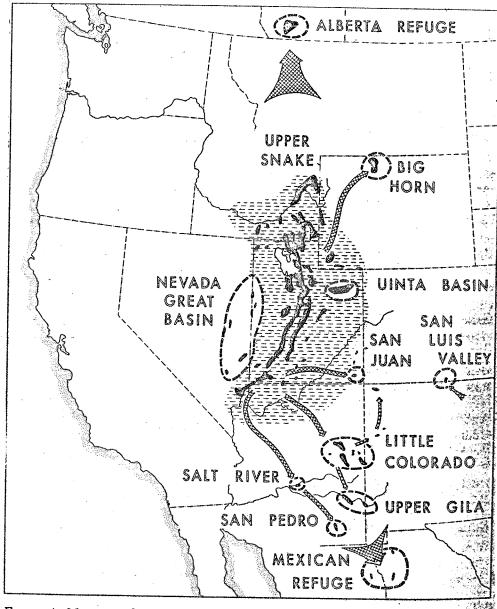


FIGURE 4: Mormon colonization, ca. 1870-1900, showing the expansion to the margins of and beyond the "girdle of wastelands" (indicated by the dashed line pattern).

Meinig 1967

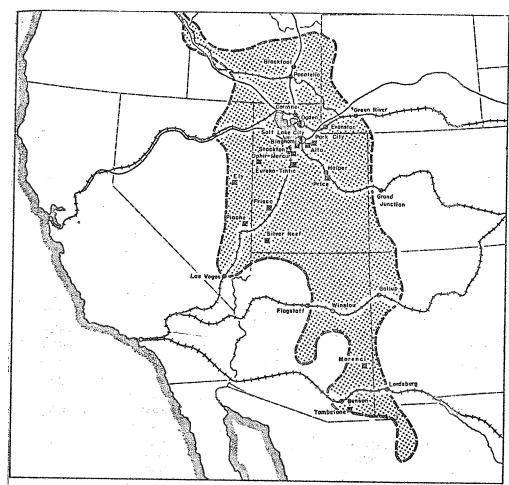


FIGURE 5: Gentile intrusions. The map is designed to be indicative rather than complete, showing the intrusions directly into Mormon centers (split circles), Gentile railroad towns (solid circles), mining camps (squares), and the main railway and wagon routes across the general Mormon sphere of influence (stipple).

Meinig 1967

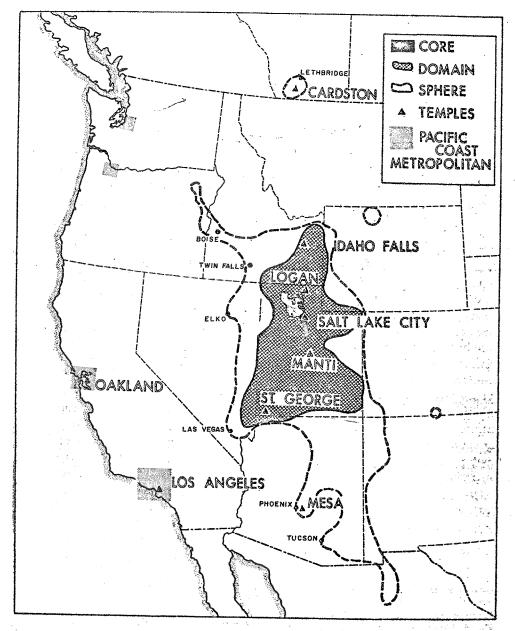
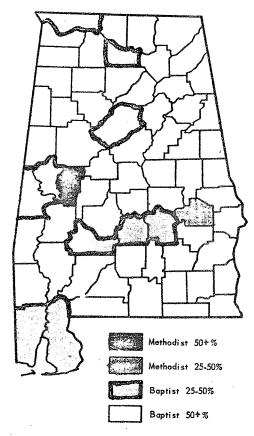


FIGURE 6: The Mormon culture region.



LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS
1950

Source: The National Atlas of the United States of America

Lineback 1973

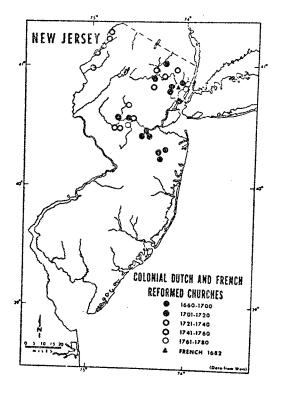
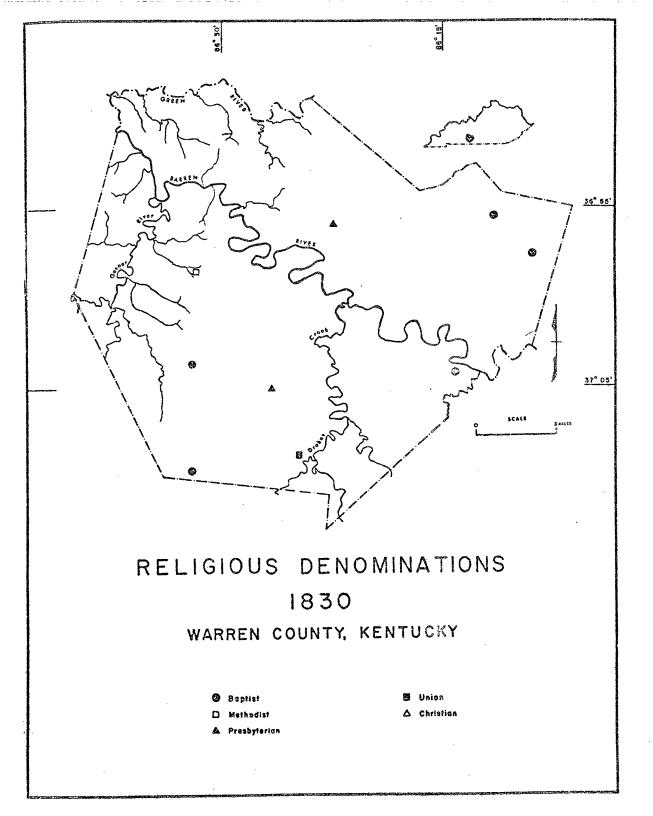
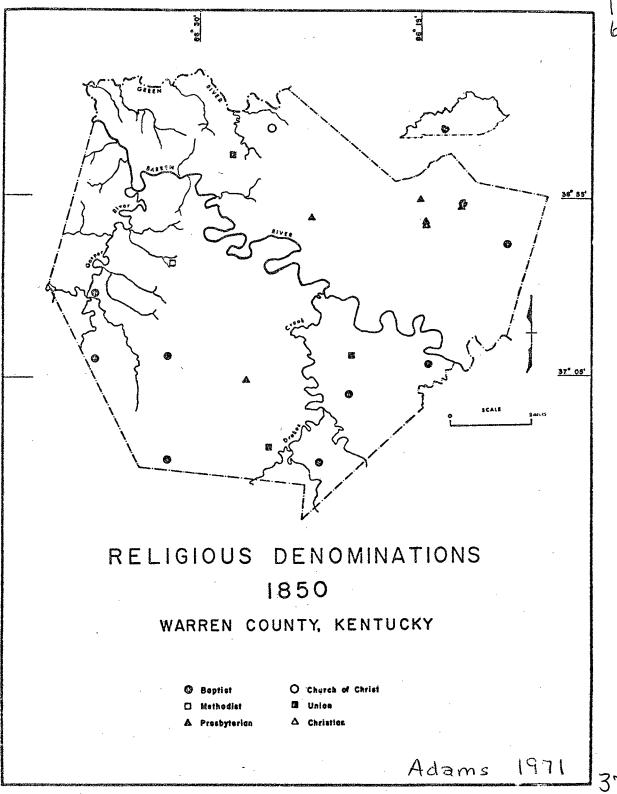
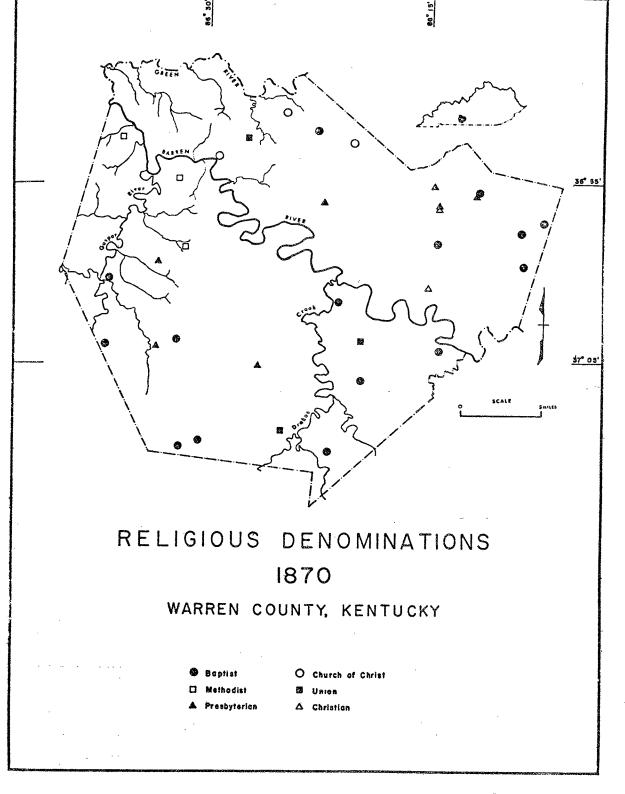


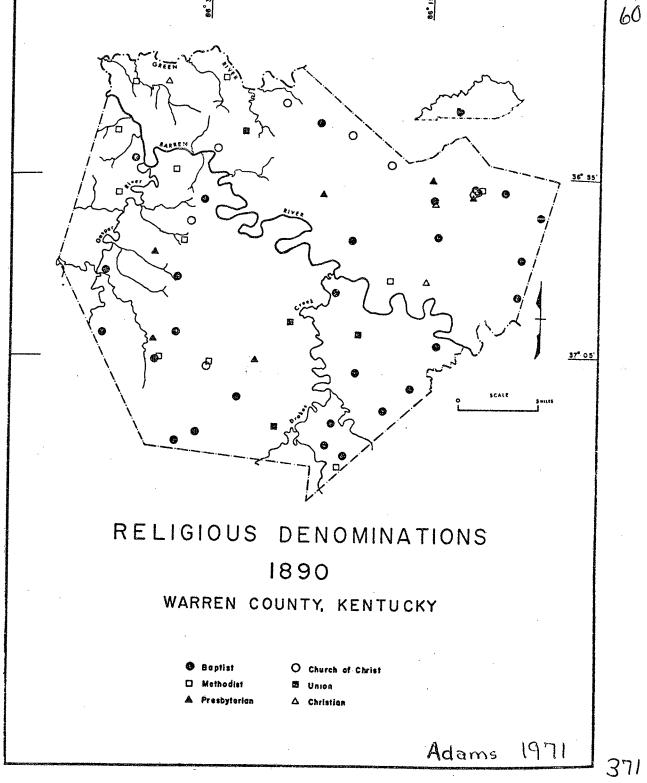
Figure 1. The data for Fig. 1 were derived from Frederick L. Weis, *The Colonial Churches and Colonial Clergy of the Middle and Southeastern Colonies* (Lancaster, Massachusetts: Society for the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, 1938).

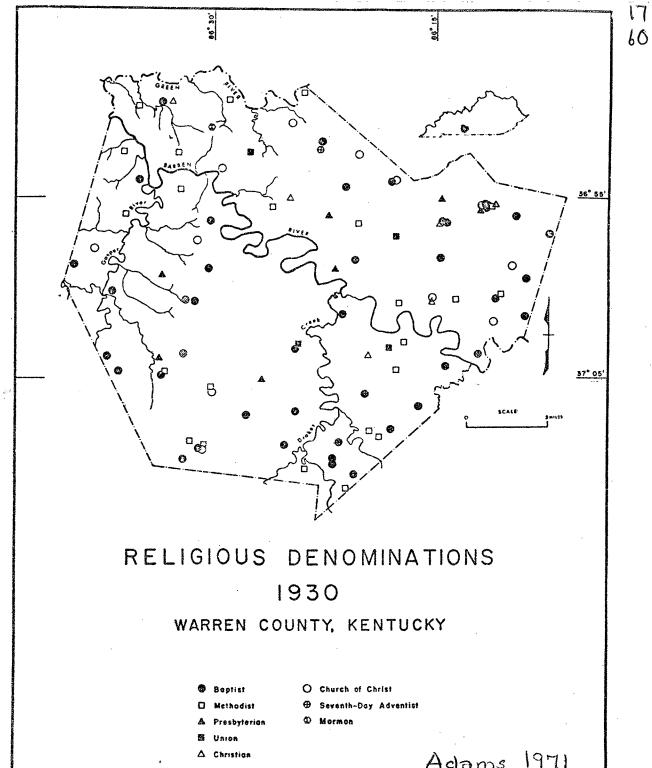
Wacker 1973

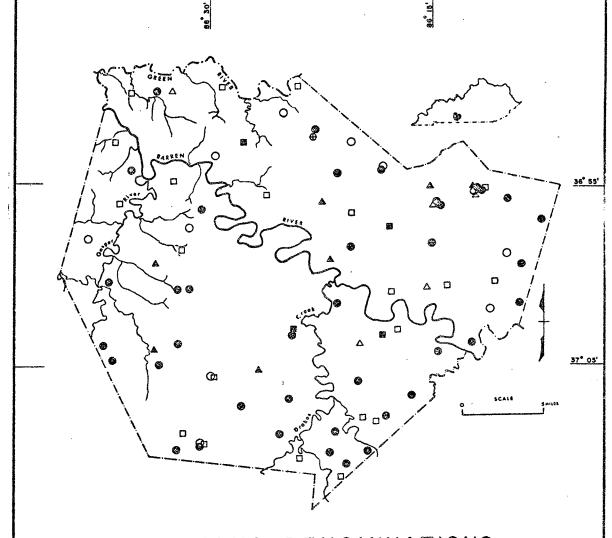












RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS 1910

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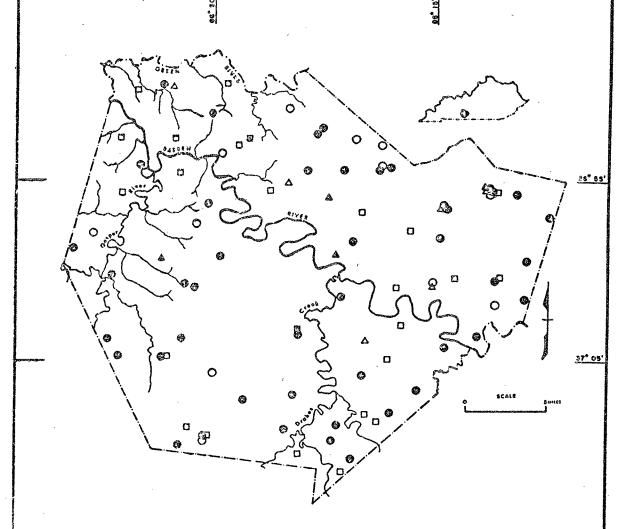
O Church of Christ

🖾 Union △ Christian

A Presbyterion

Adams 1971





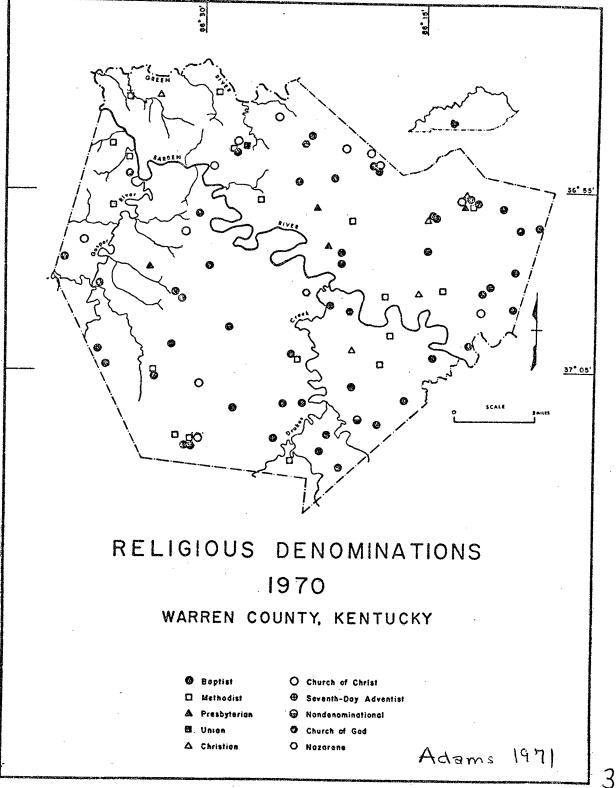
## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS 1950

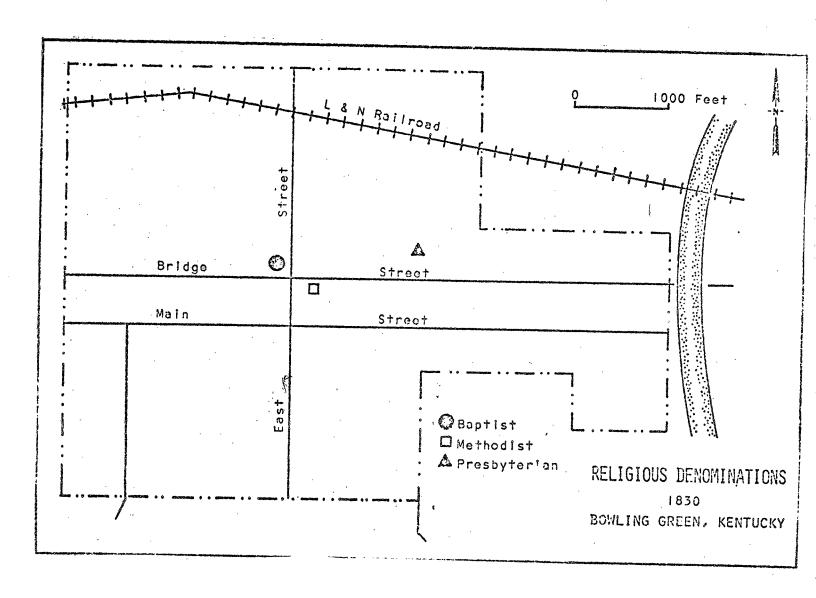
WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

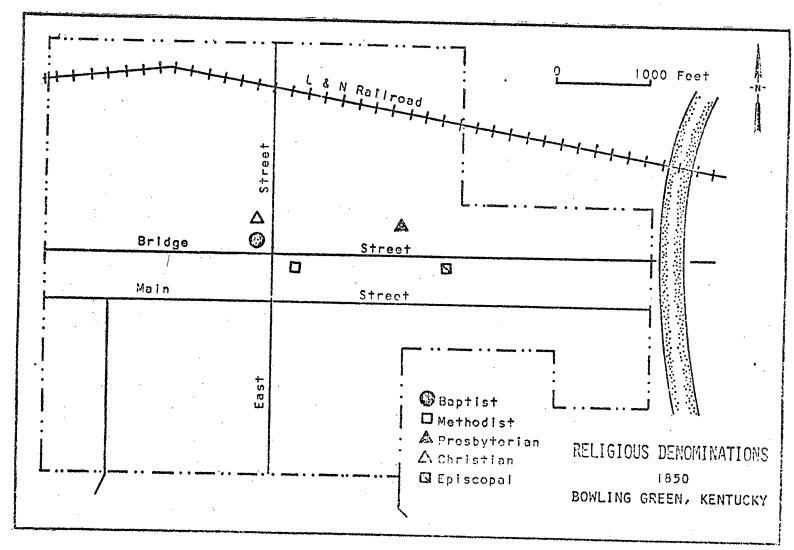
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- O Church of Christ

@ Hermon

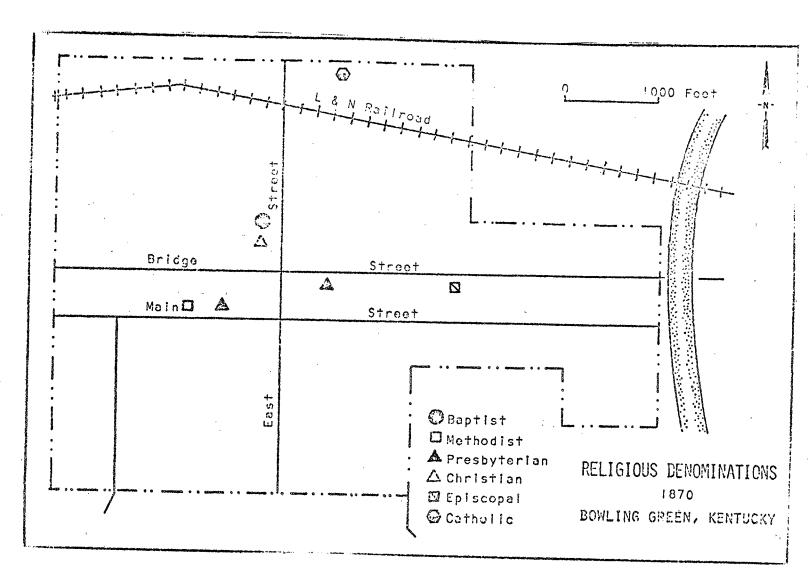
- Methodist
- @ Seventh-Day Adventist
- A Presbyterion
- 3 Union
- △ Christian

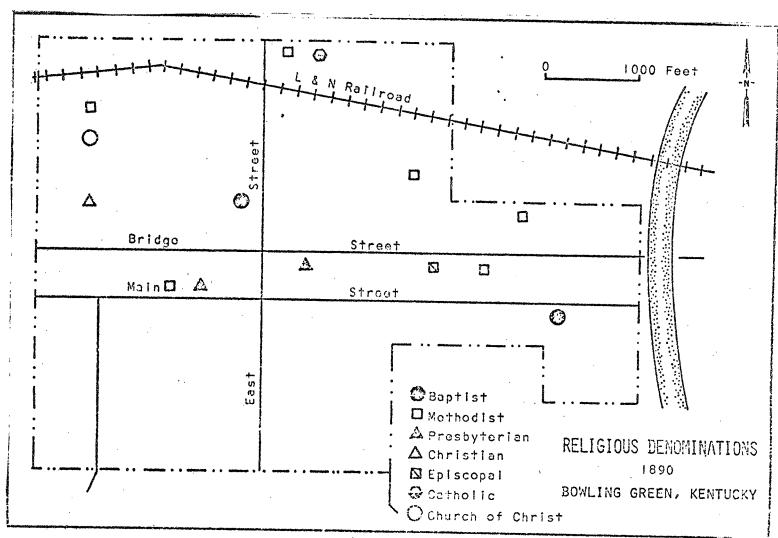




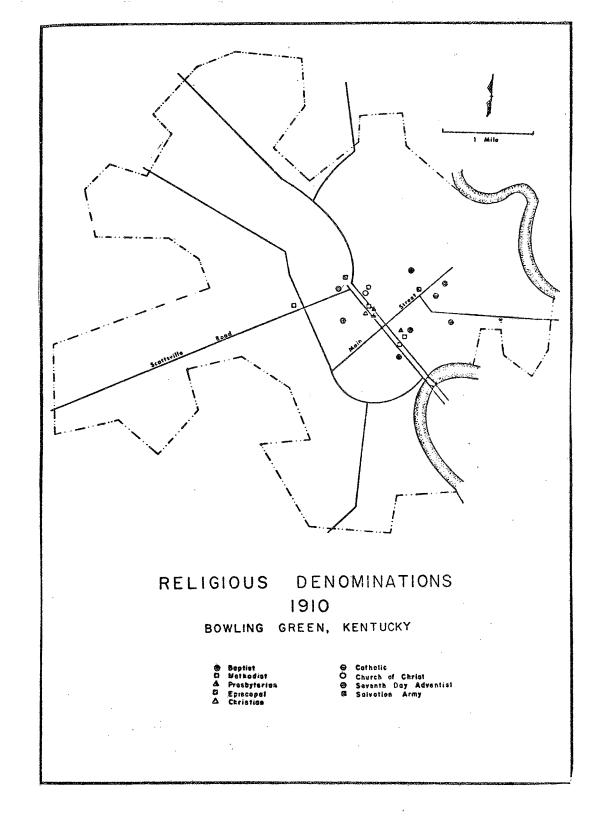


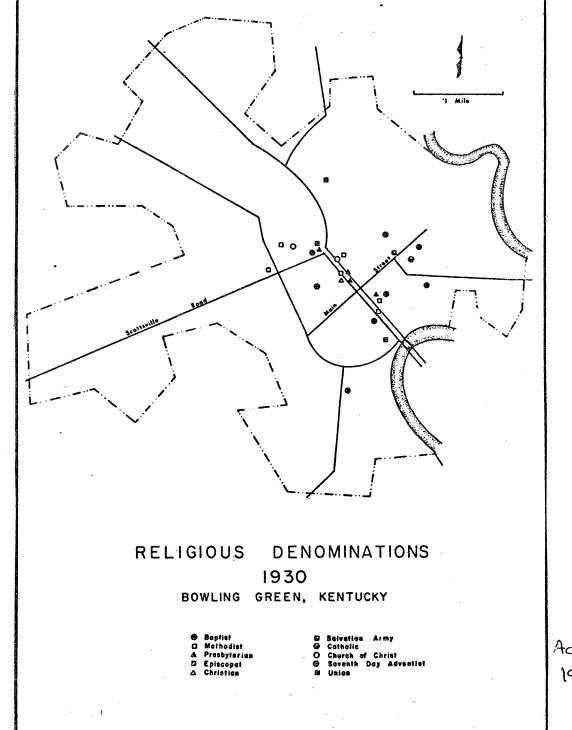
Adams 1971



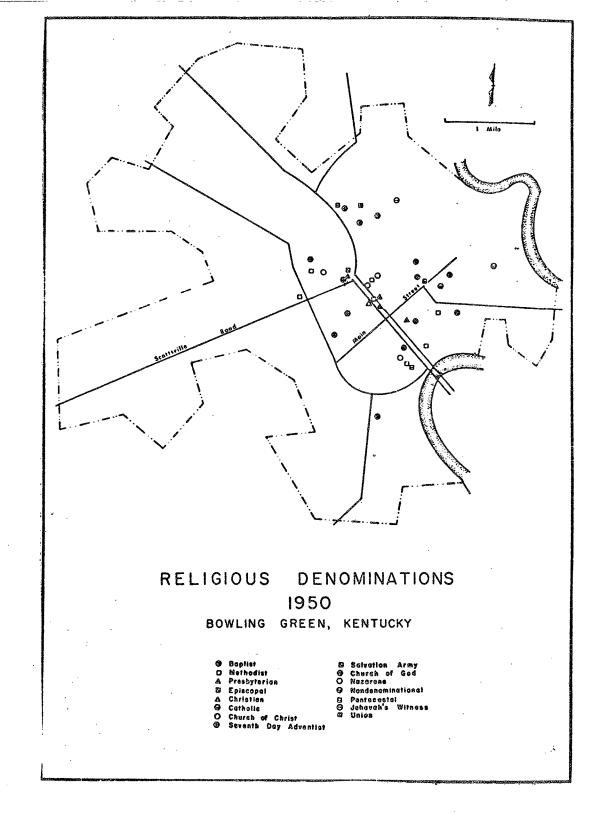


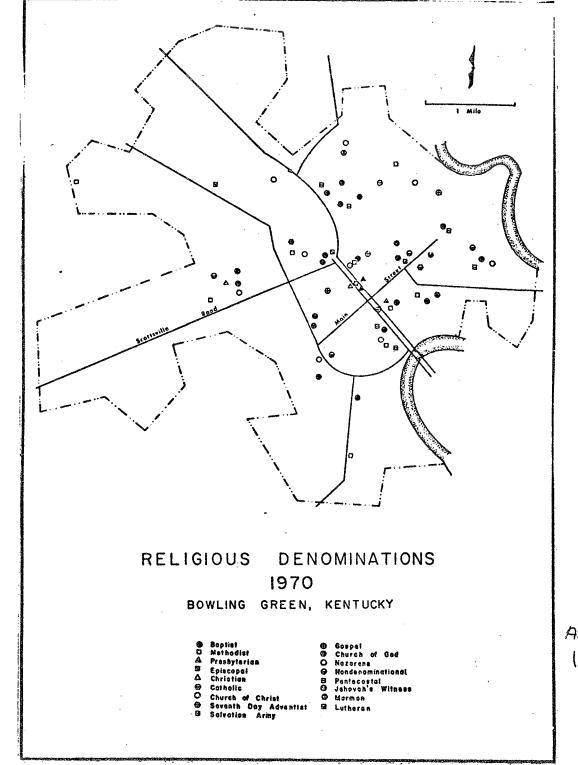
Adams 1971



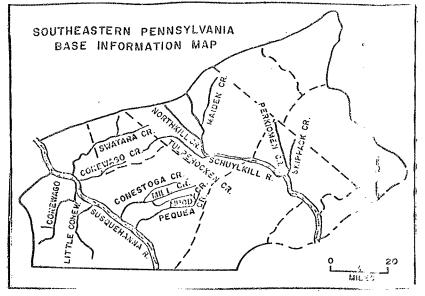


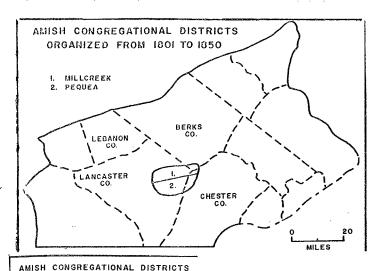
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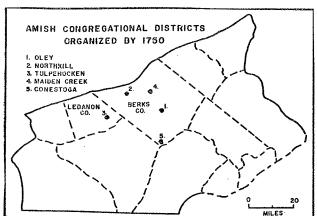


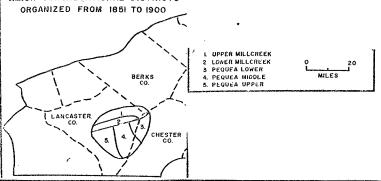


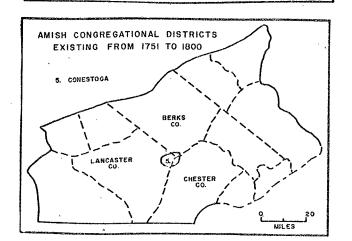
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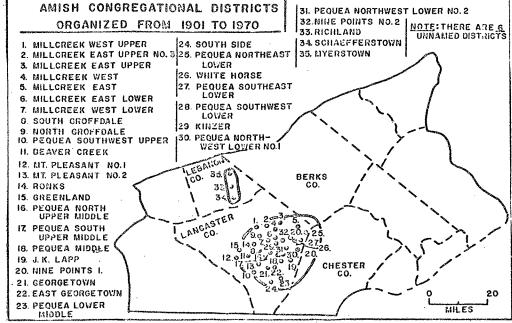


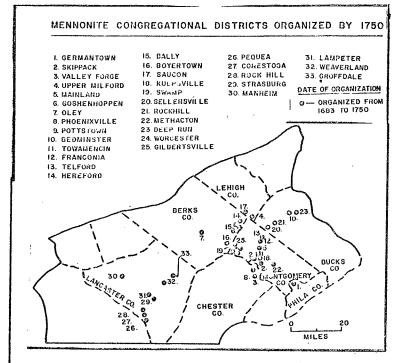


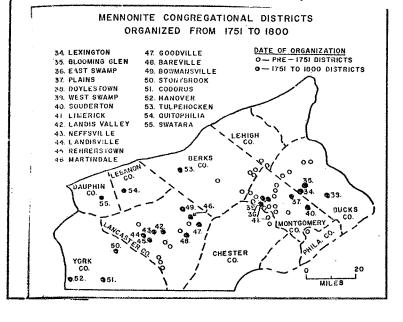




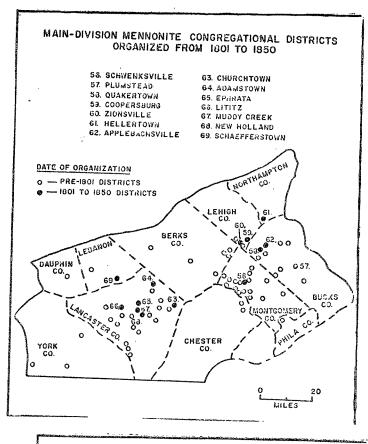


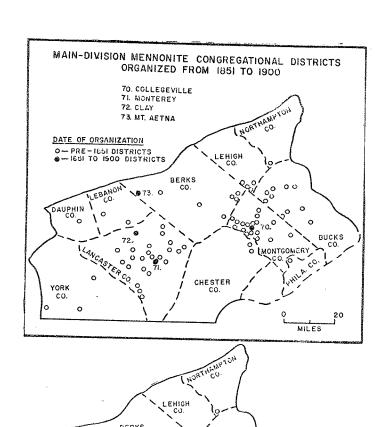






Hopple 197





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CHESTER

CANCASTER CO.

YORK CO.

MAIN-DIVISION MENNONITE CONGREGATIONAL DISTRICTS
ORGANIZED FROM 1901 TO 1970 74 MYERSTOWN 61. HOPELAND 61. HOPELAND
02. HESSDALE
83. NEW PROVIDENCE
84. SMITHVILLE
83. BUCK
86. BART
07. SARTVILLE 75 REISTVILLE 76. RICHLAND 76. RICHLAND 77. HINKELTOWN 78. BROWNSTOWN 79. NEFFSVILLE 80. BRICKERSVILLE DATE OF ORGANIZATION O-PRE-1901 DISTRICTS

MENNONITE SUB-SECT OLD ORDER MENNONITES CONGREGATIONAL DISTRICTS 15. WEAVERLAND 21. NEW HOLLAND ORGANIZED FROM 1812 TO 1970 16. GROFFDALE 22. HINKELTOWN 17. BOWMANSVILLE 23.PENN VALLEY REFORMED MENNONITES (HERRITES) 9 18. MARTINDALE HORNUNG MENNONITES C 19. CHURCHTOWN 20. MUDDY CREEK I. STRASBURG 24. GROFFDALE 2. LANDISVILLE. 25 BOWMANSVILLE 3. REHRERSTOWN 26. MARTINDALE EAST PENNA. DISTRICT 27 CHURCHTOWN MENNONITES (OBERHOLTZER | 28. NEW HOLLAND LEHIGH MENNONITES) CO. 29. WALNUTTOWN 4 SKIPPACK BERKS 5. EAST SWAMP 6. WEST SWAMP 7 BALLY 8. DOYERTOWN 8.0 60009. 9. SCHWENKSVILLE IO. SAUCON LANCASTER 3 11. PHOENIXVILLE 20.000 II. LMONTGOMERY EVANGELICAL MENNONITES 12. UPPER MILFORD JOHNSON MENHONITES 13. SCHWENKSVILLE 20 14. EAST SWAMP MILES

@-- 1901 TO 1970 DISTRICTS

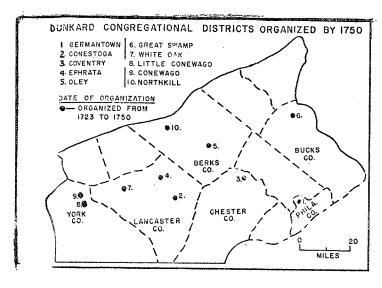
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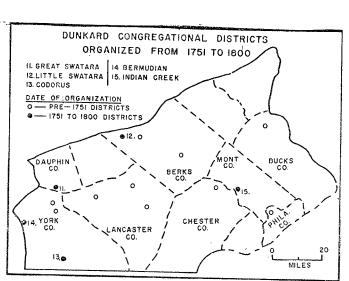
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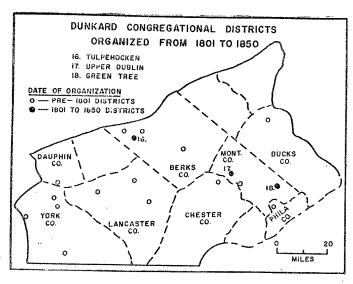
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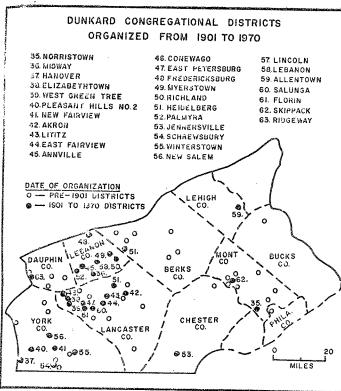
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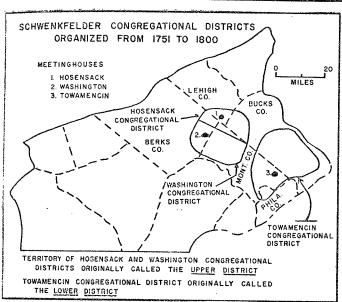
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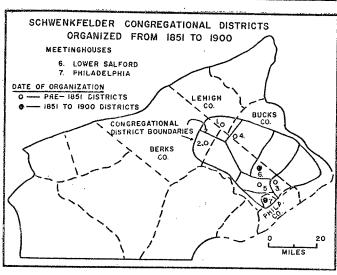












Hopple 1972

