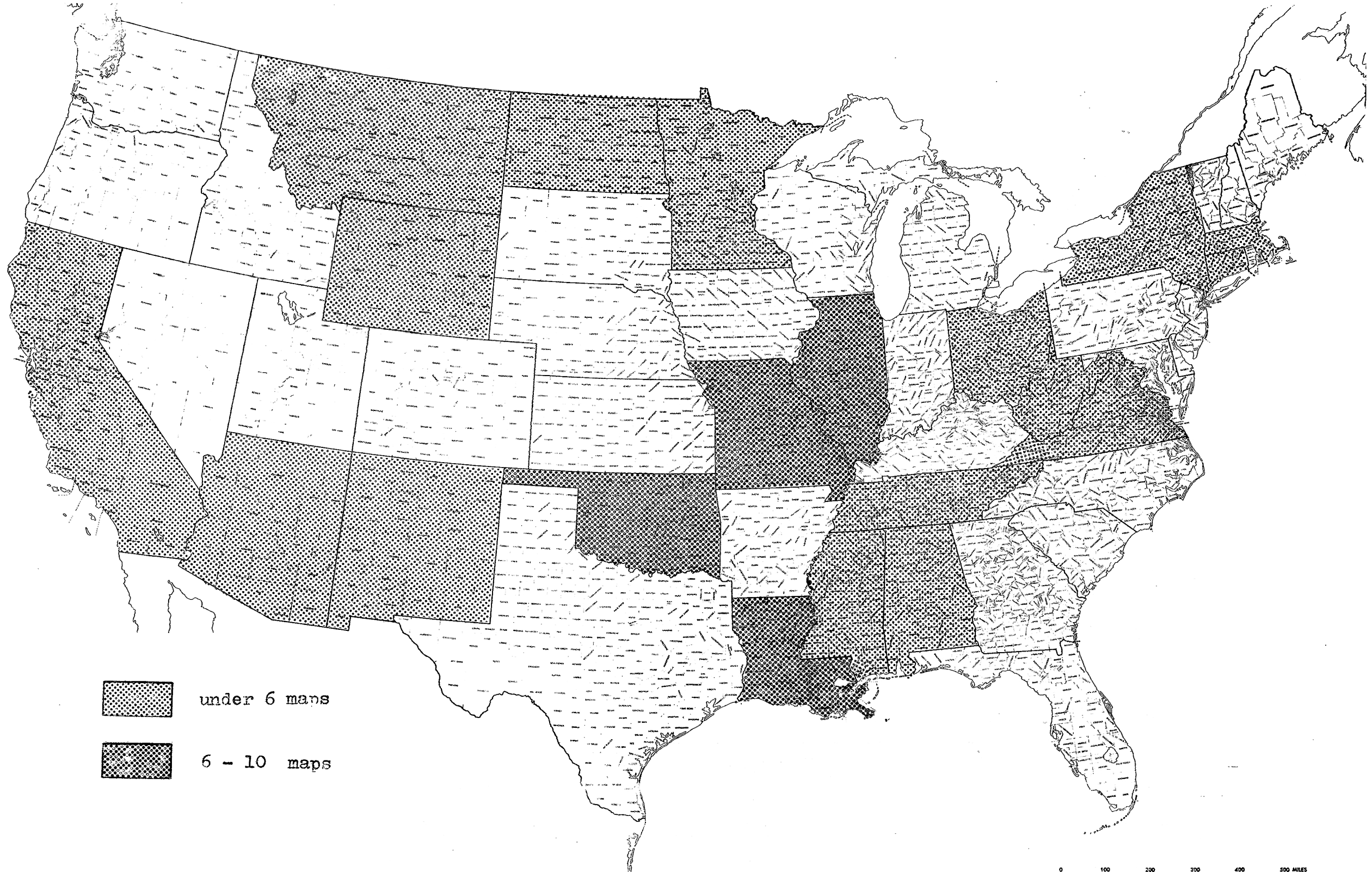


CHAPTER VI - SETTLEMENT

Total number of maps 141

North America	2	West Virginia	3
Canada	9	New York	1
British Columbia	2	New England	4
Alberta	4	Massachusetts	3
Manitoba	2	Connecticut	3
Ontario	1	Alaska	2
Quebec	5	Montana	5
Newfoundland	1	Wyoming	3
U.S.A.	28	New Mexico	2
Western States	1	Arizona	4
California	3	North Dakota	4
Louisiana	10	Minnesota	4
Tennessee	1	Missouri	8
Mississippi	5	Illinois	6
Alabama	1	Ohio	3
South Atlantic States	2	Oklahoma	7
Virginia	2		

This chapter, one of our fullest, consists of maps covering both rural and urban settlement as well as a number of maps dealing with the cultural aspects of population. Coverage of Canada as a whole is improved over the Scratch I chapter on settlement primarily because of the inclusion of the Harris and Warkentin maps. Their maps also provide illustrations of both rural and urban settlement patterns in several of the provinces. One of the needs called for in the Scratch I settlement chapter is partially satisfied with the addition of more local studies including Doran's dissertation on Oklahoma, Rehder's study of sugar plantation settlements in Louisiana, and McManis' work on Illinois. Other local studies focussing on urban settlement include Smith's maps on Calgary and Edmonton, Sargent's work on Tucson, and Adkins' analysis of Mississippi extinct towns. Gillenwater has provided us with a settlement model for coal mining towns using West Virginia as an example.



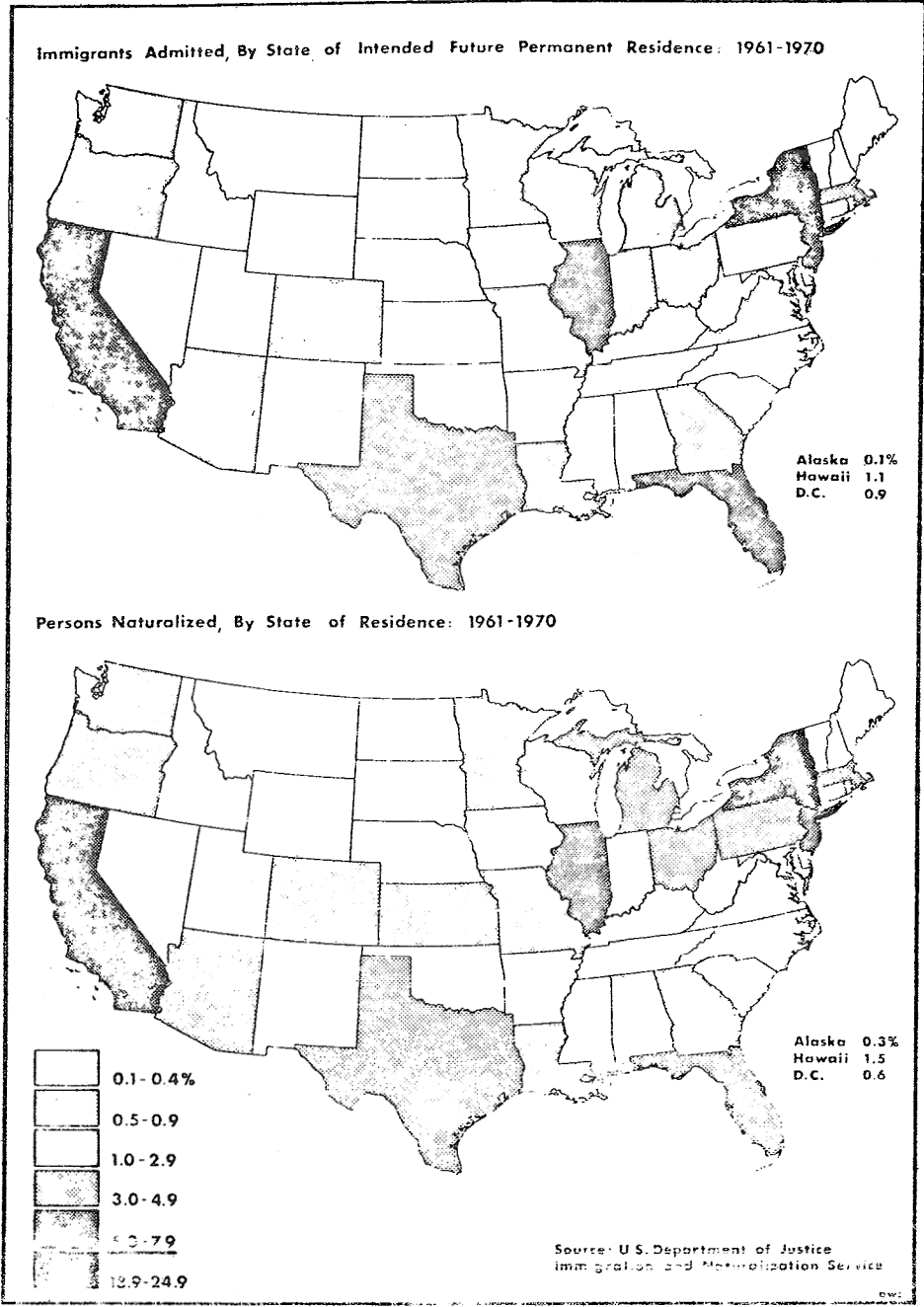


Figure 2

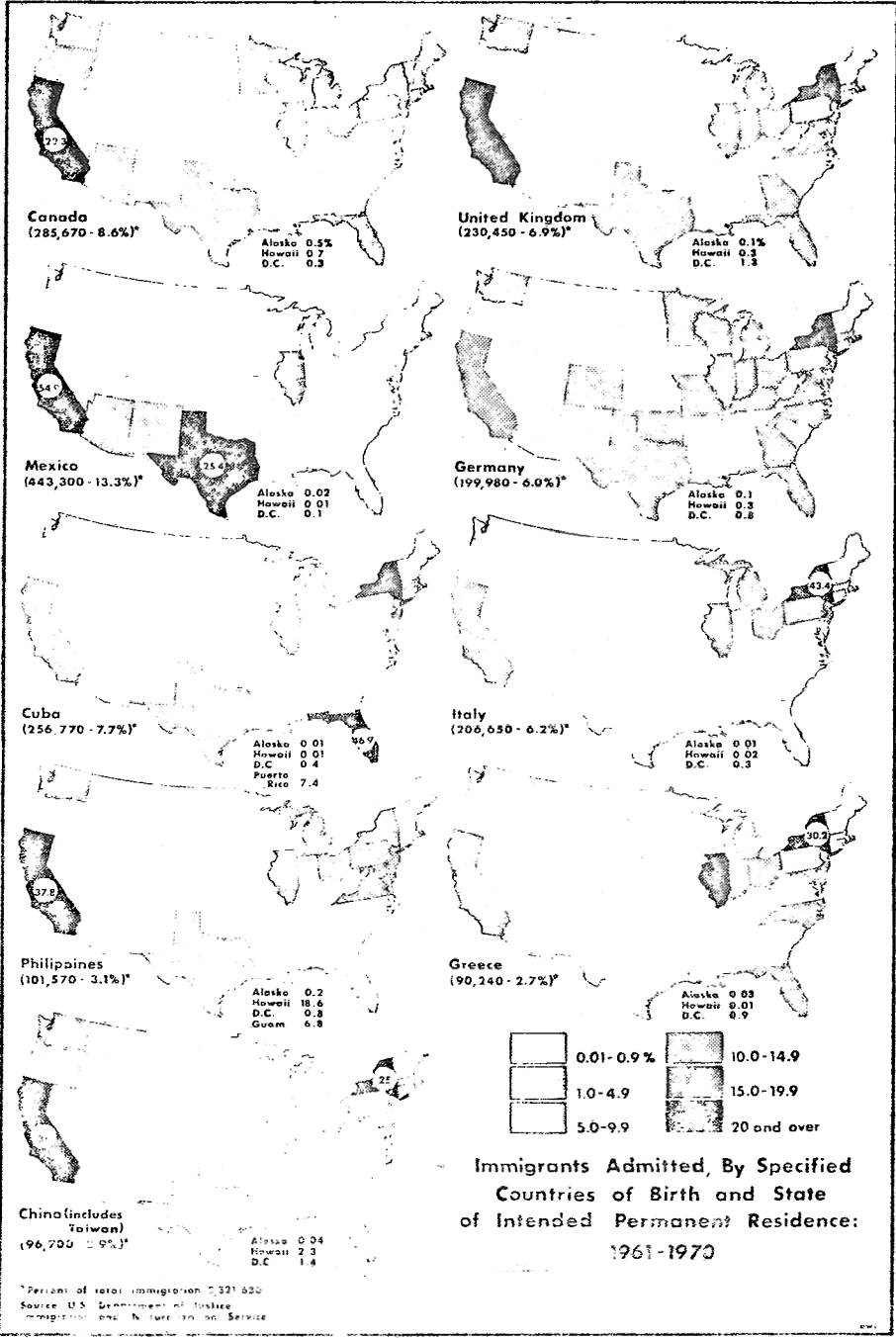
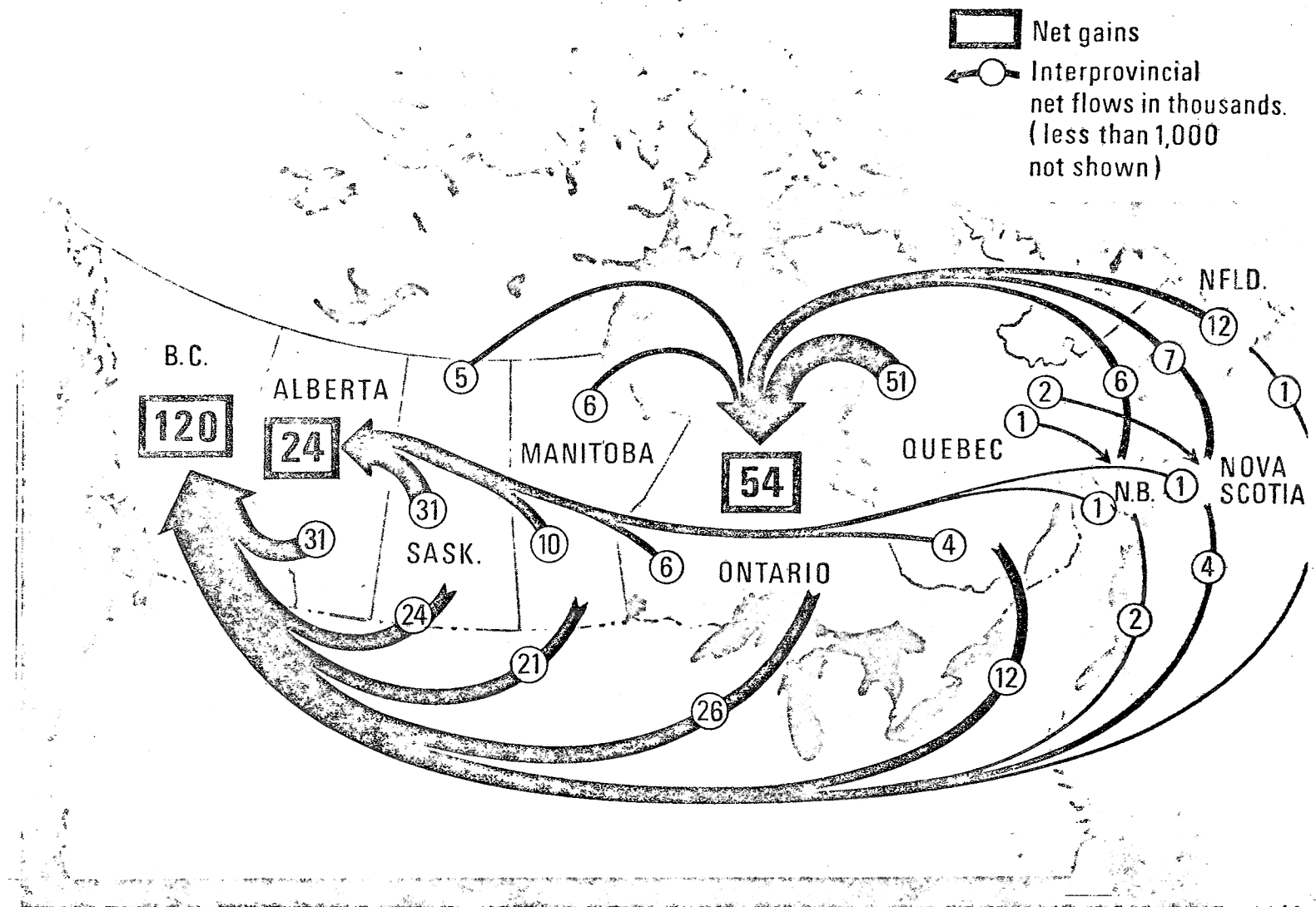
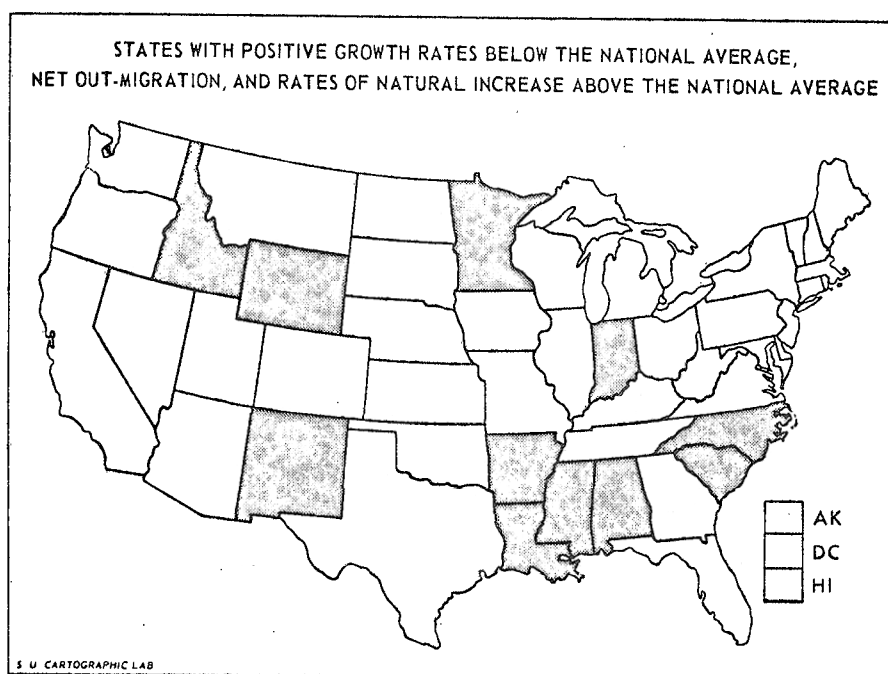
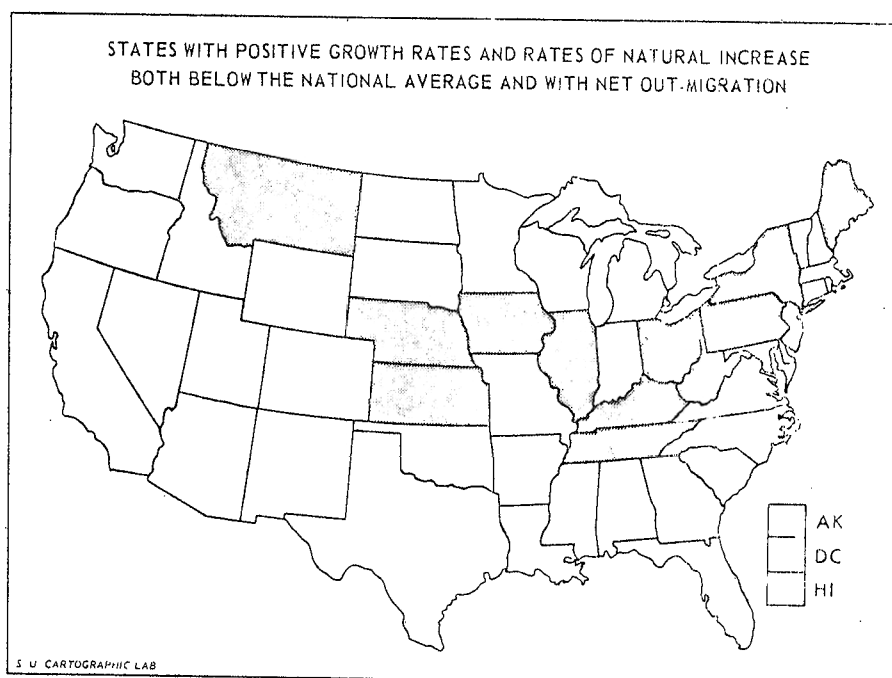
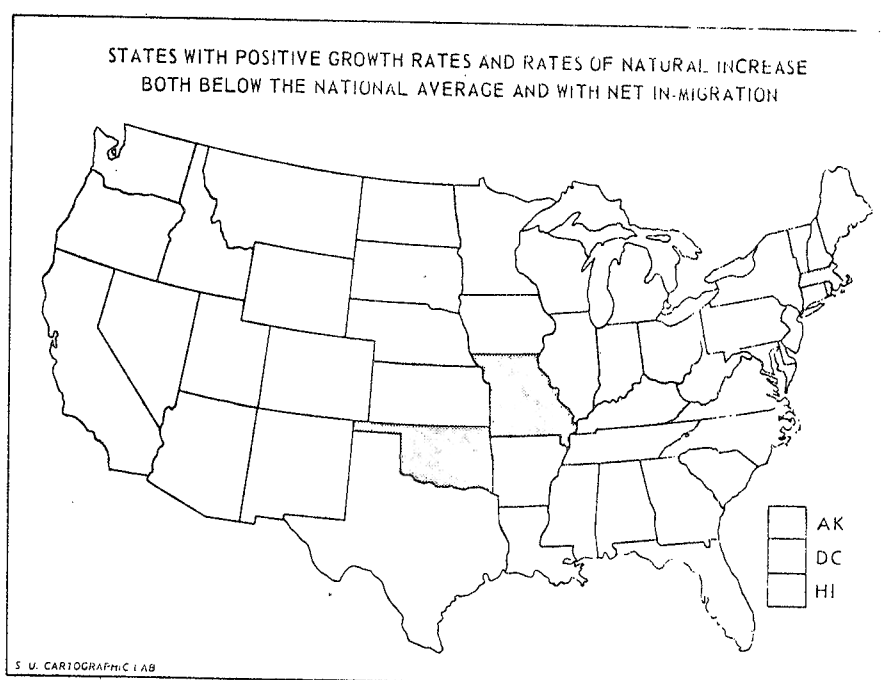


Figure 3





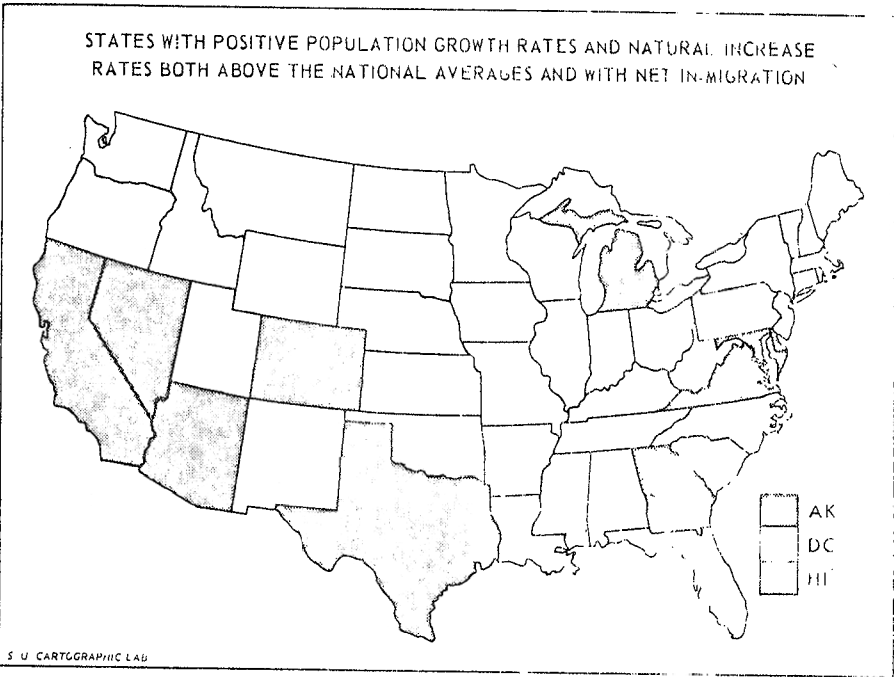


Fig. 5. Type 1 States

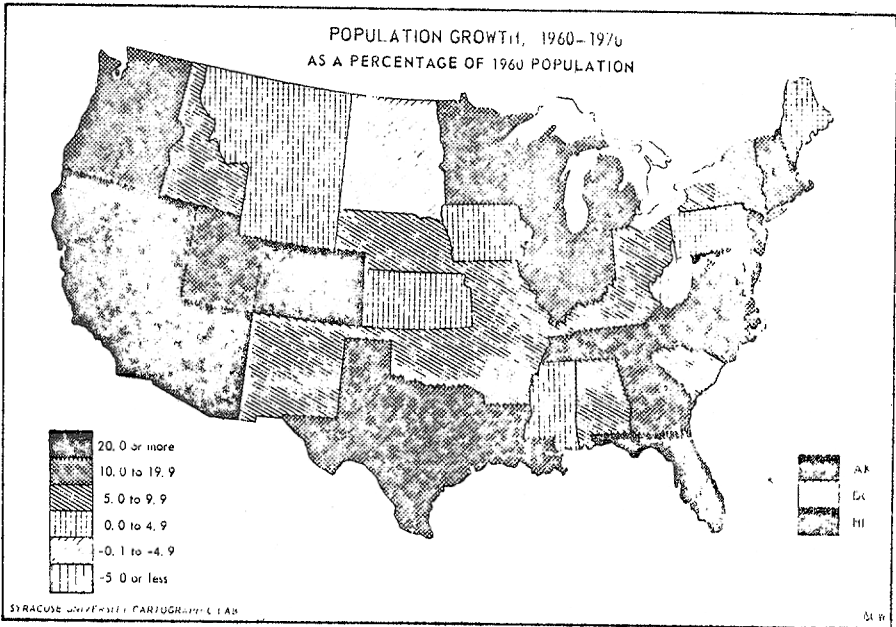
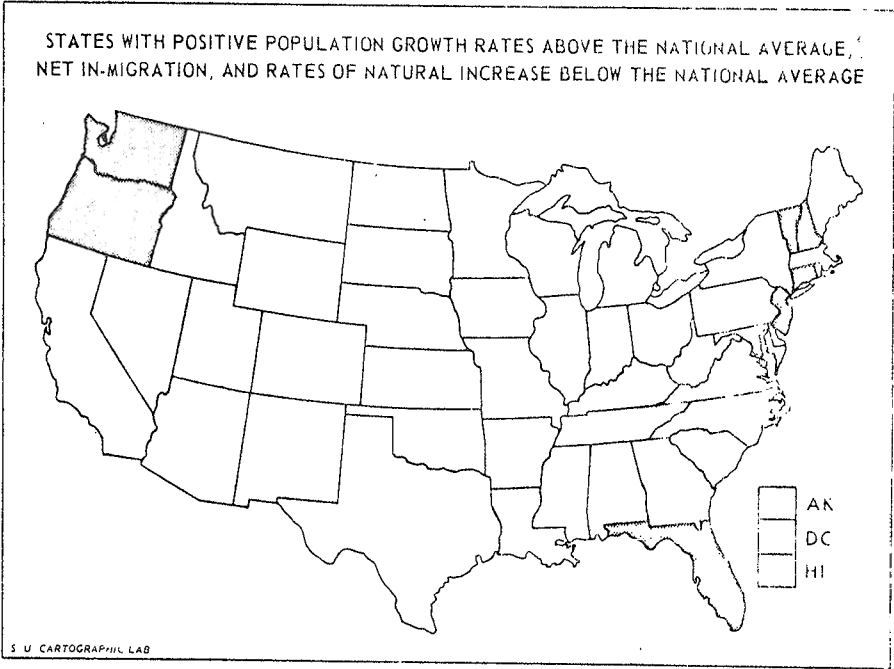
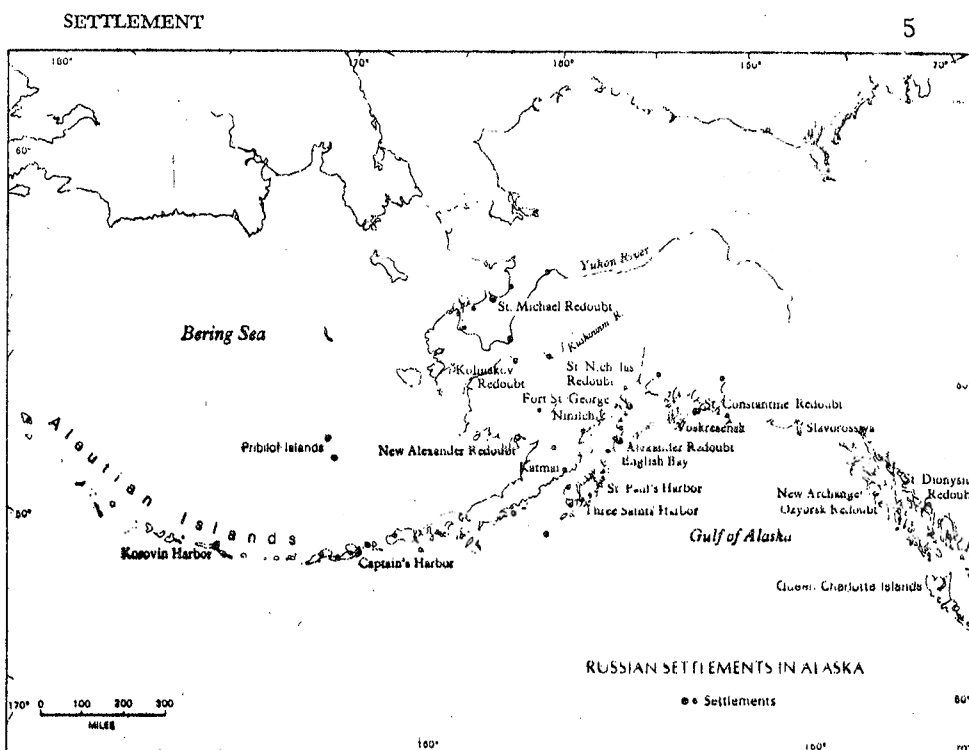
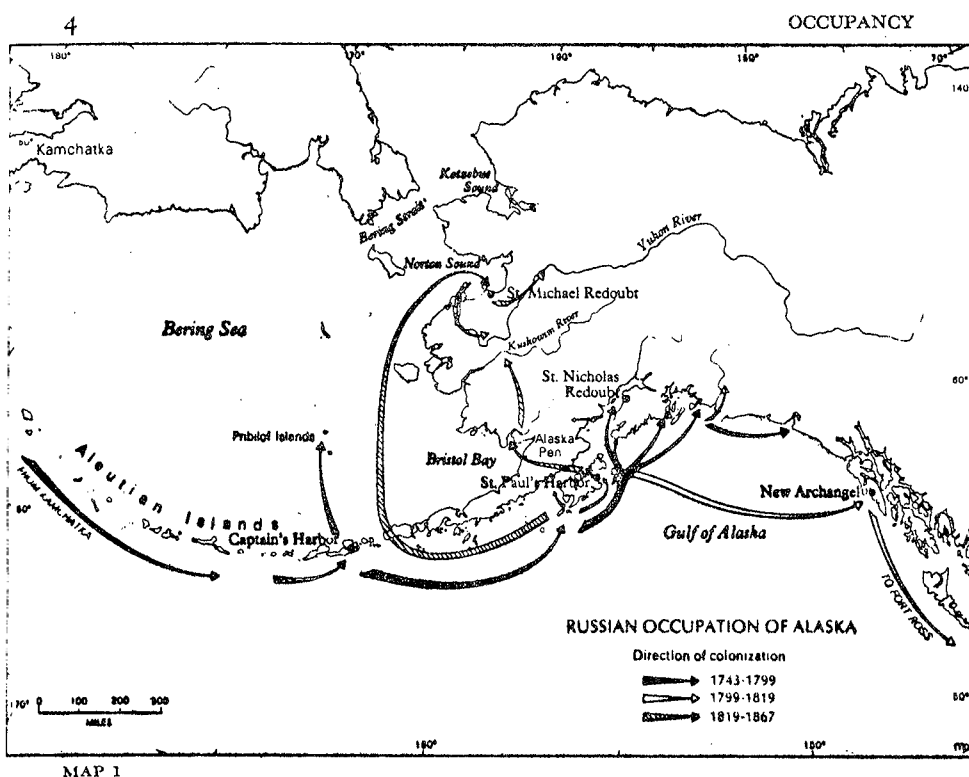


Fig. 3. A Traditional Six-Category Map of Population Change



Fig. 10. Type 8 States



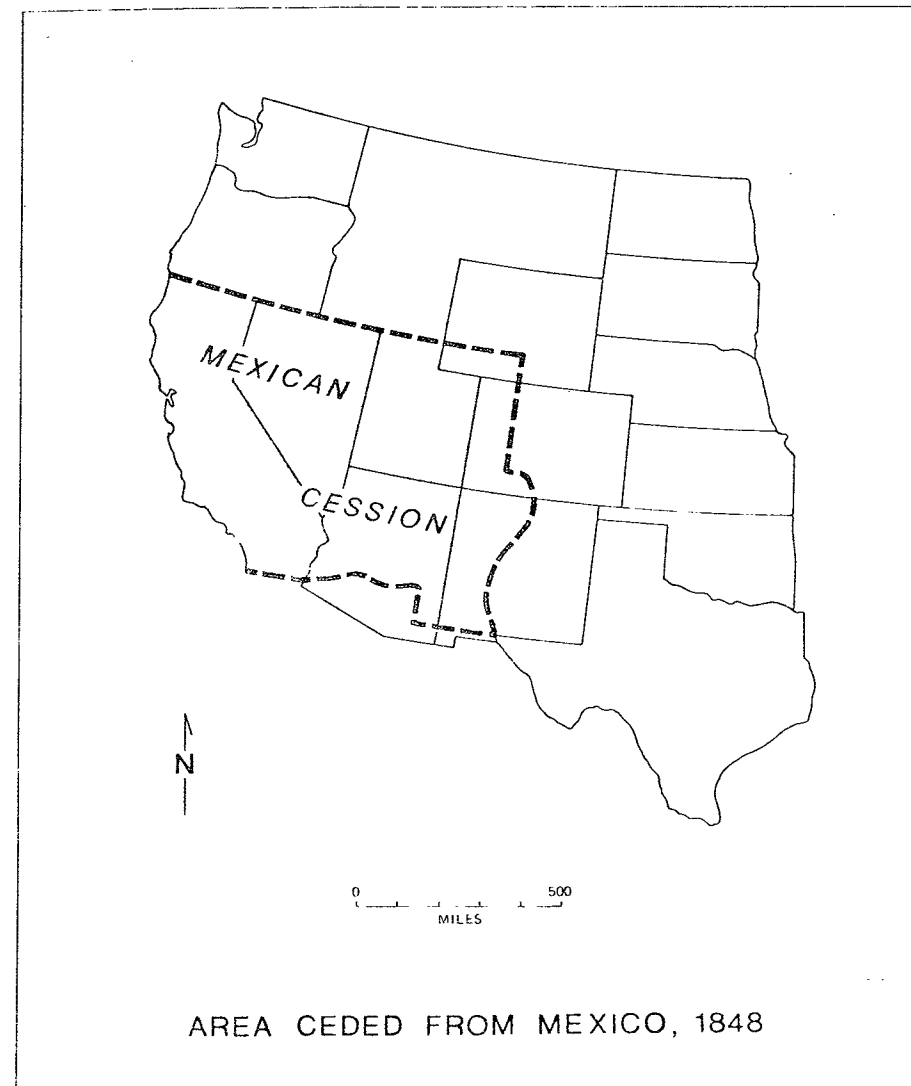


Figure 1

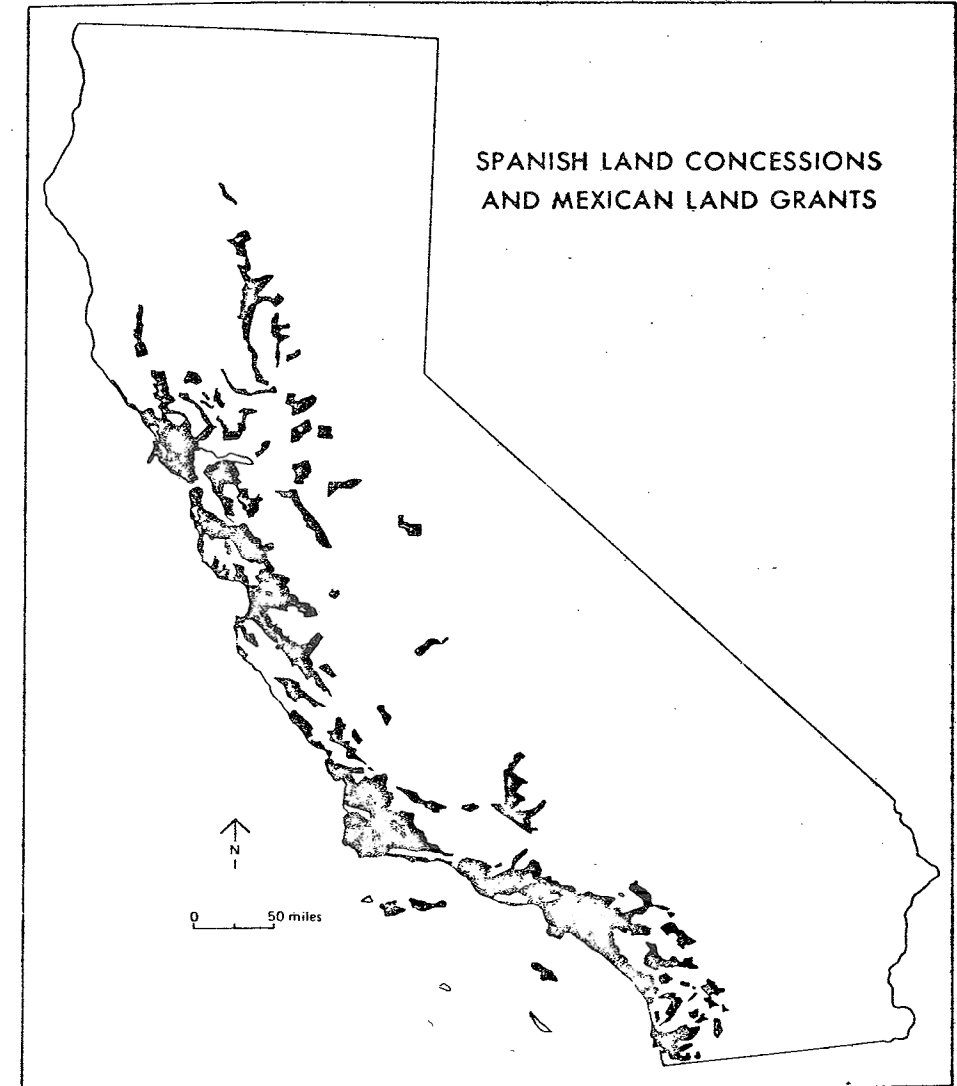


Figure 4

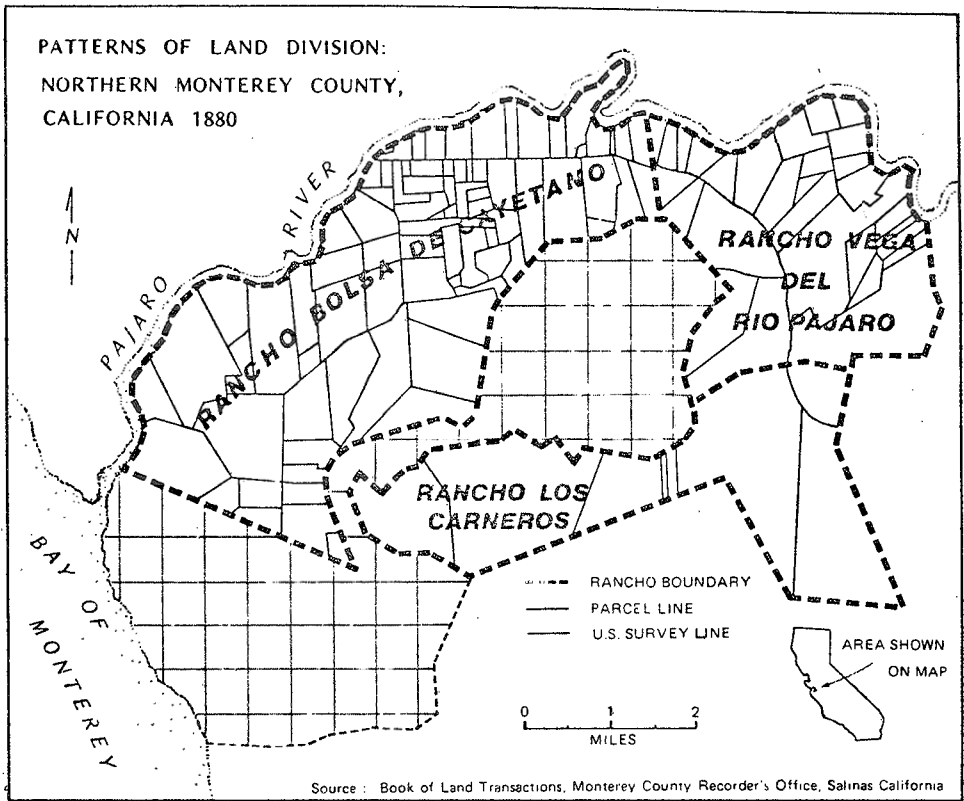
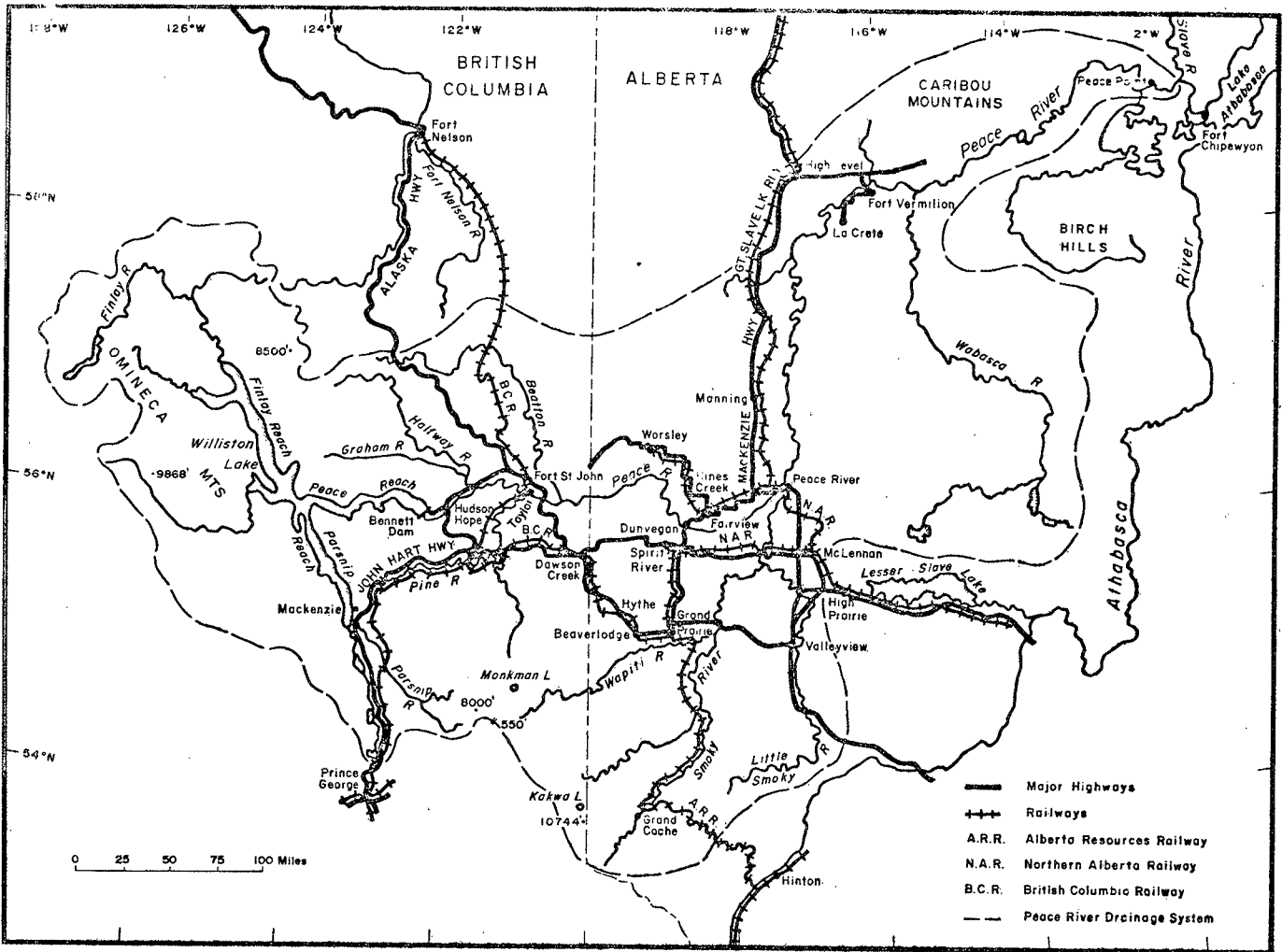


Figure 6



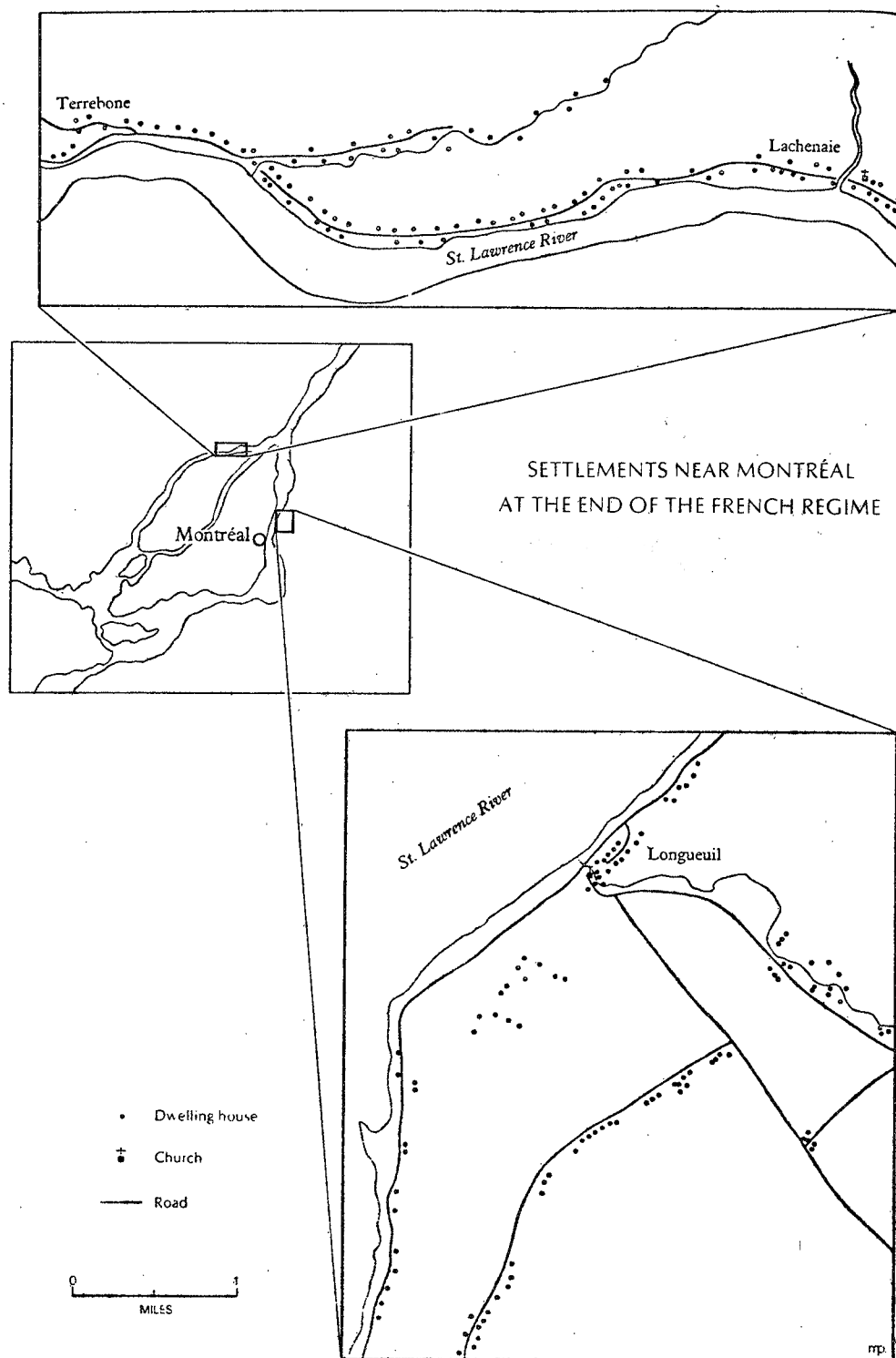


Figure 2-6.

Harris and Warkentin 1974

Figure 2-4.

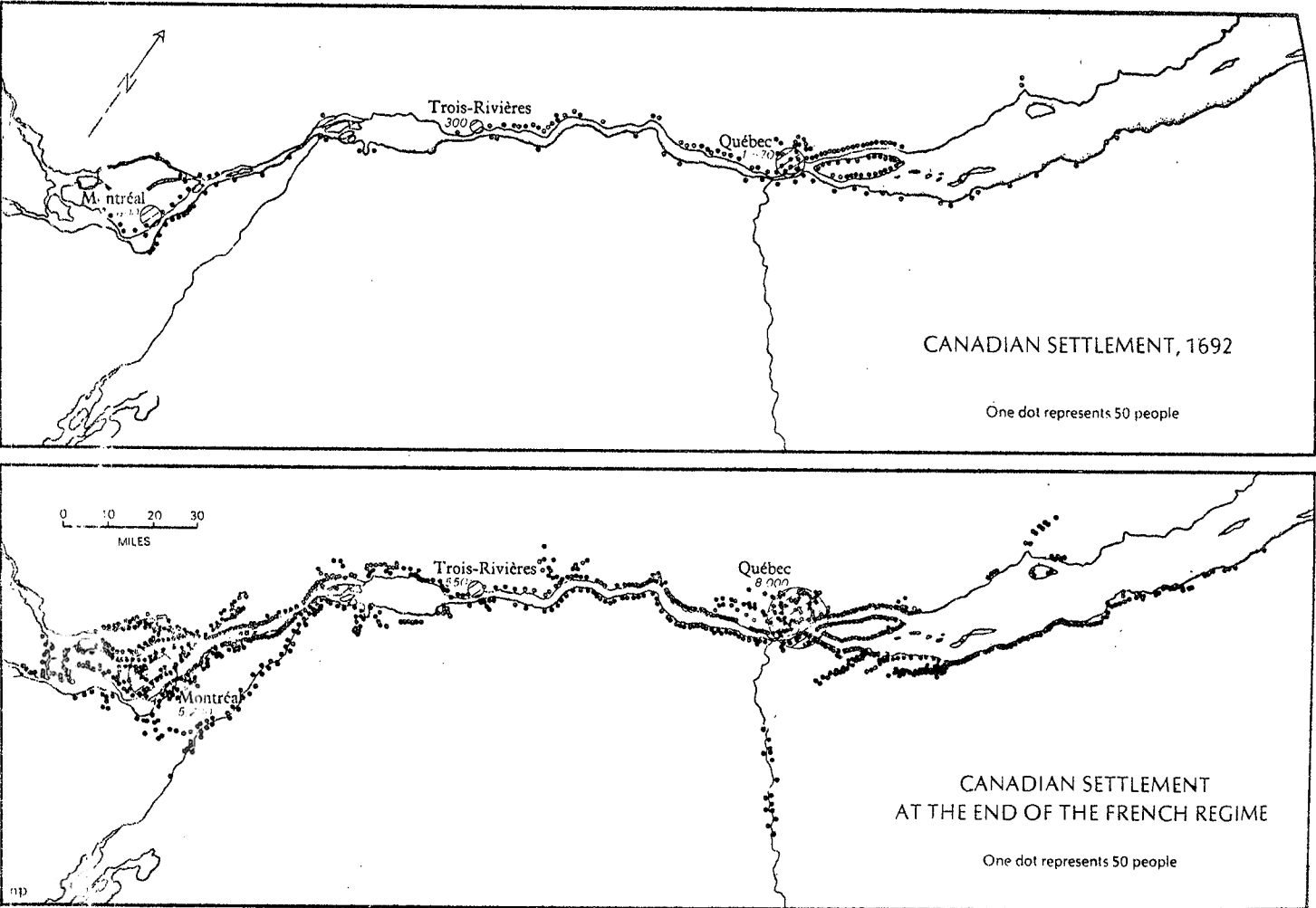


Figure 2-5.

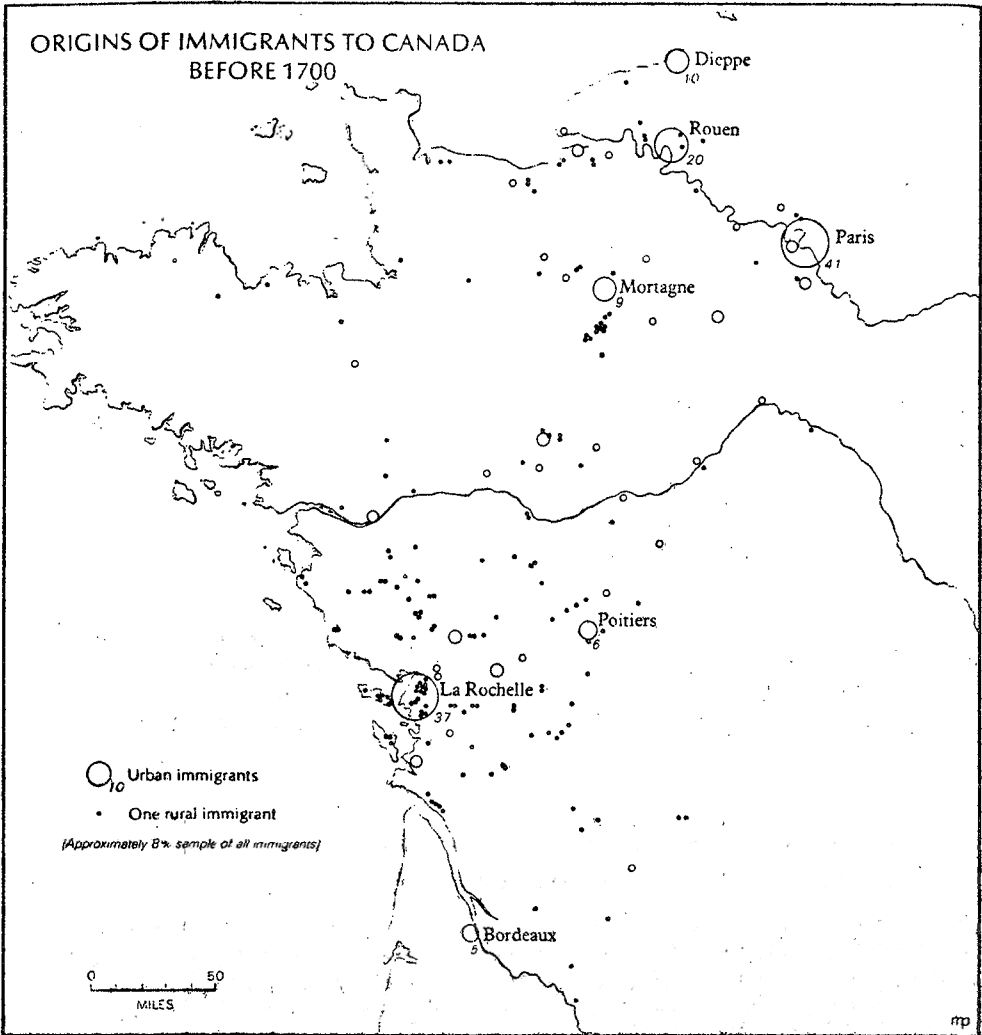


Figure 2-1.

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

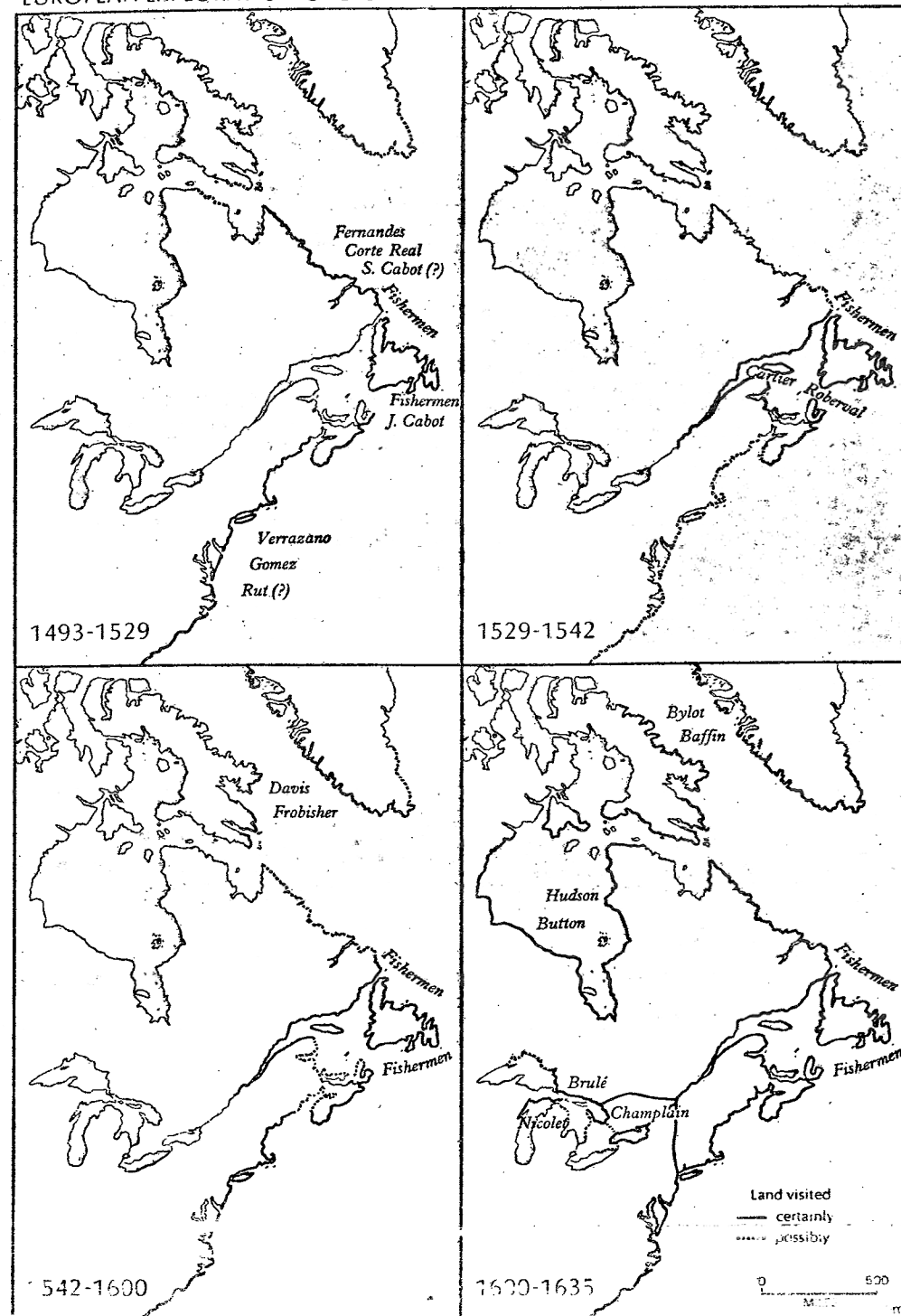


Figure 2-1

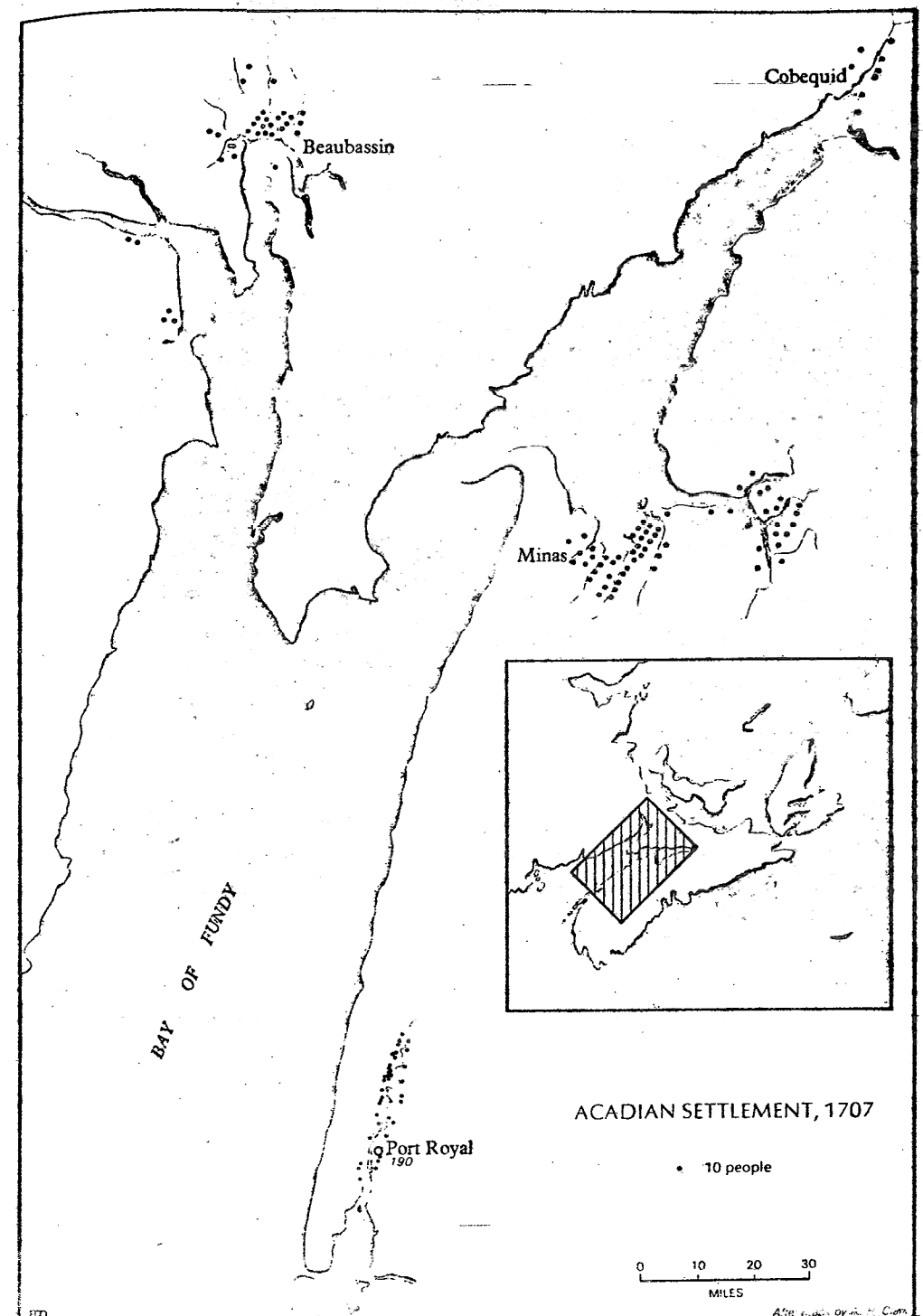


Figure 2-2

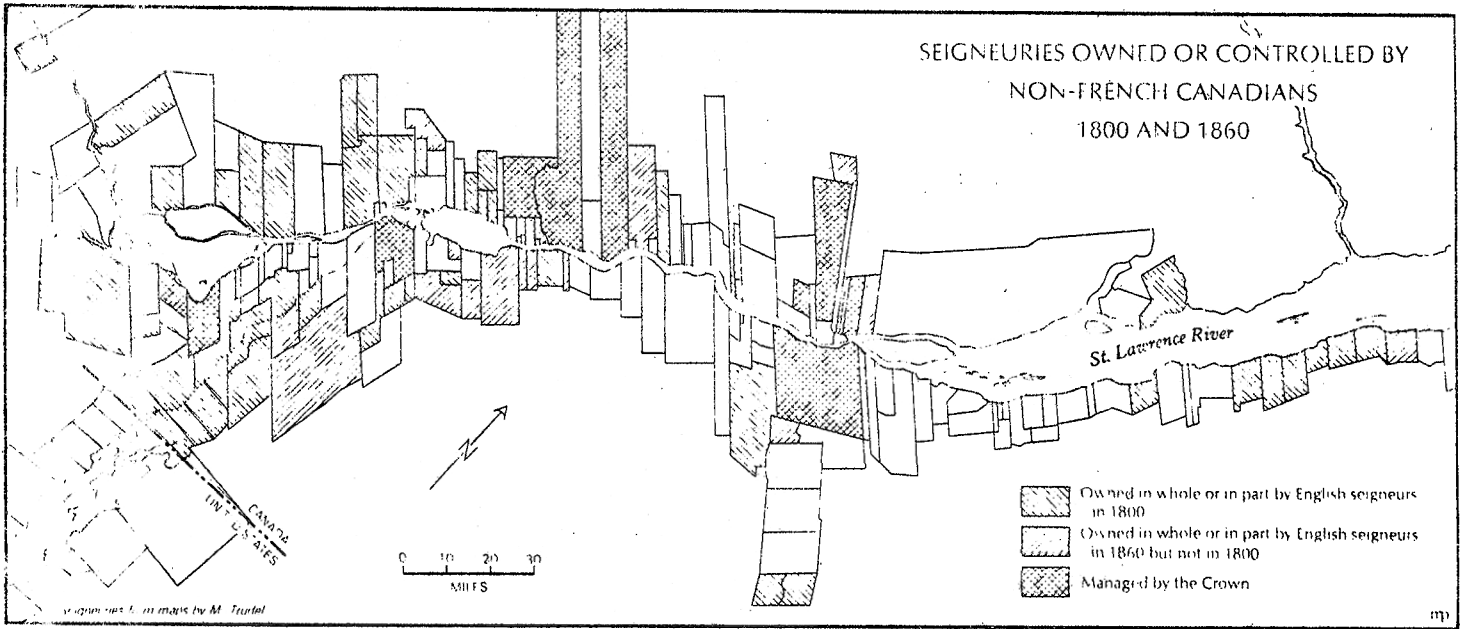


Figure 3-3.

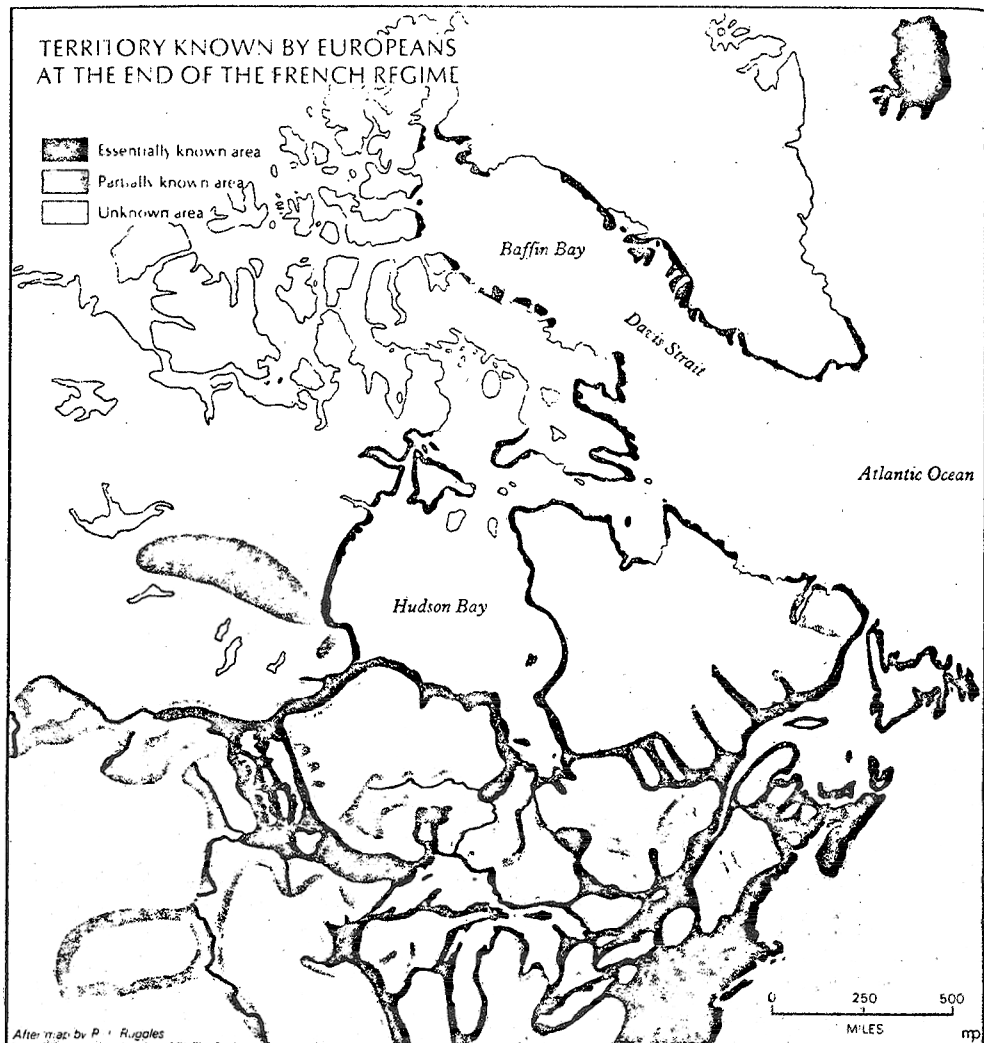


Figure 1-2.

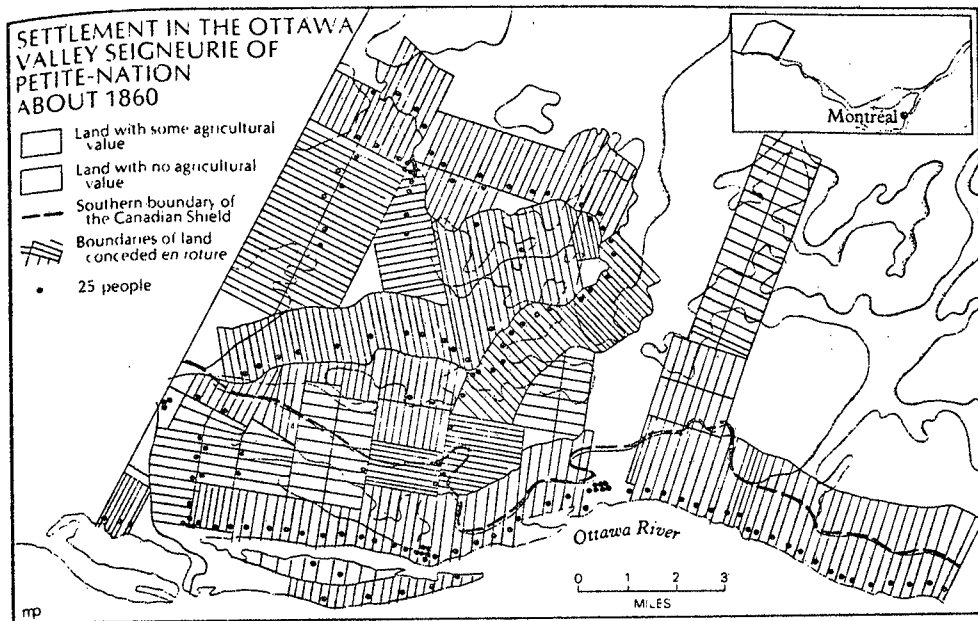


Figure 3-6.

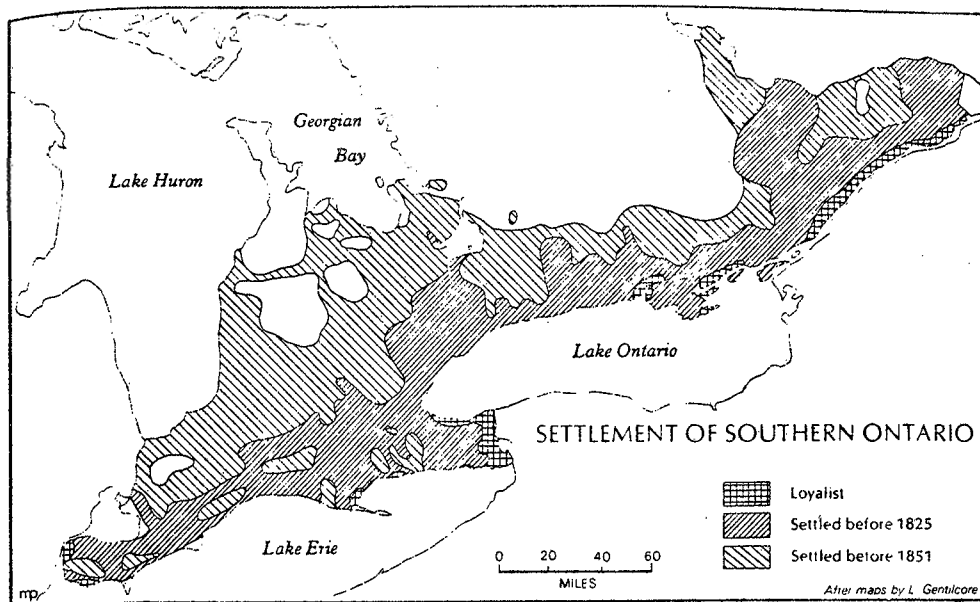
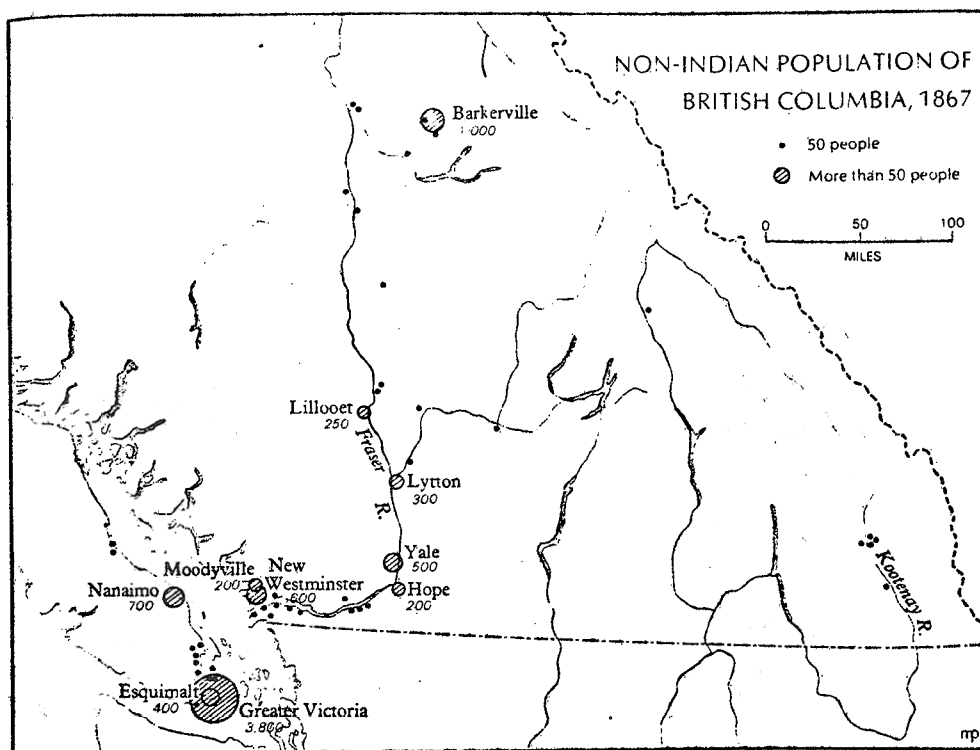
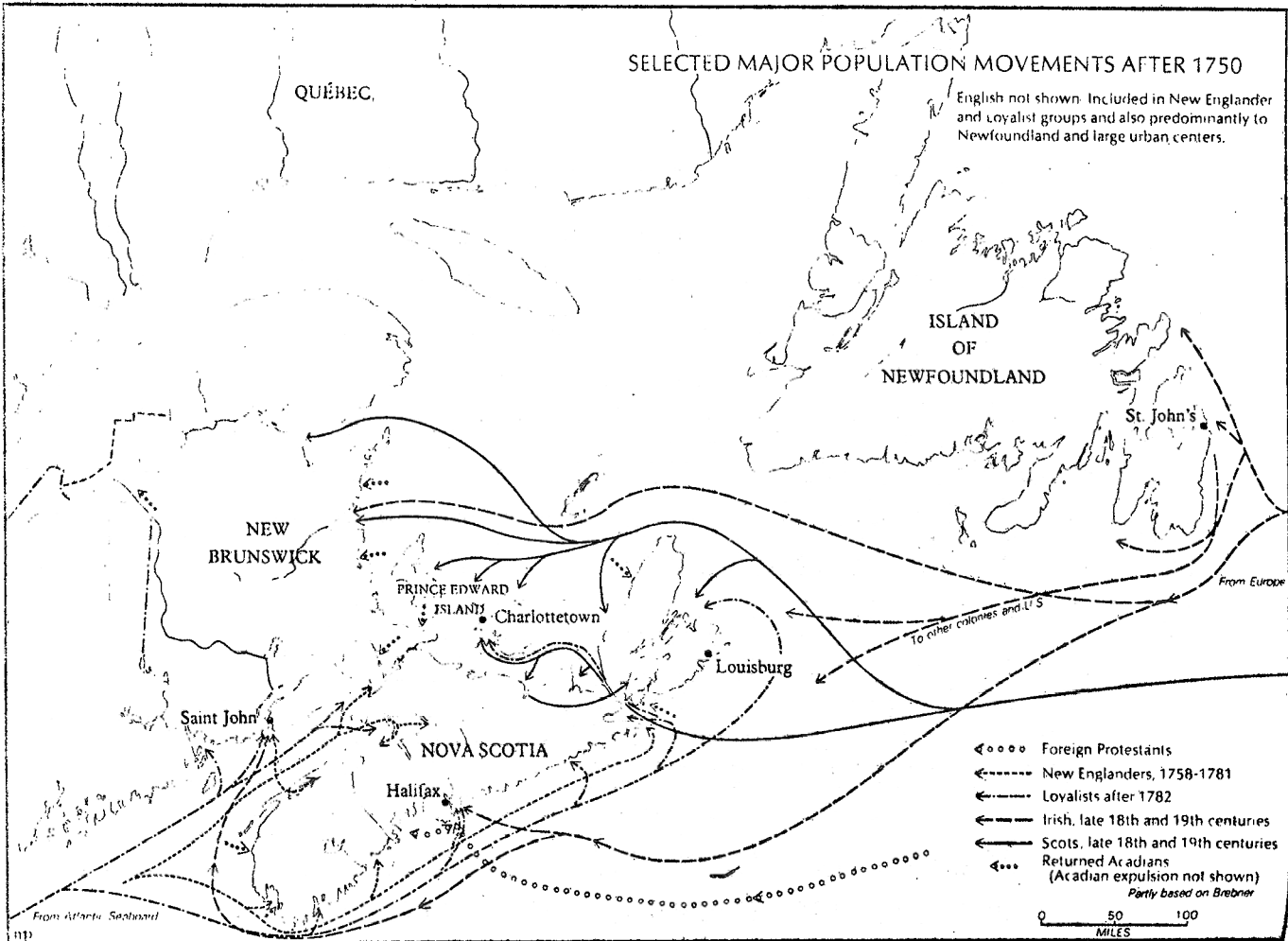
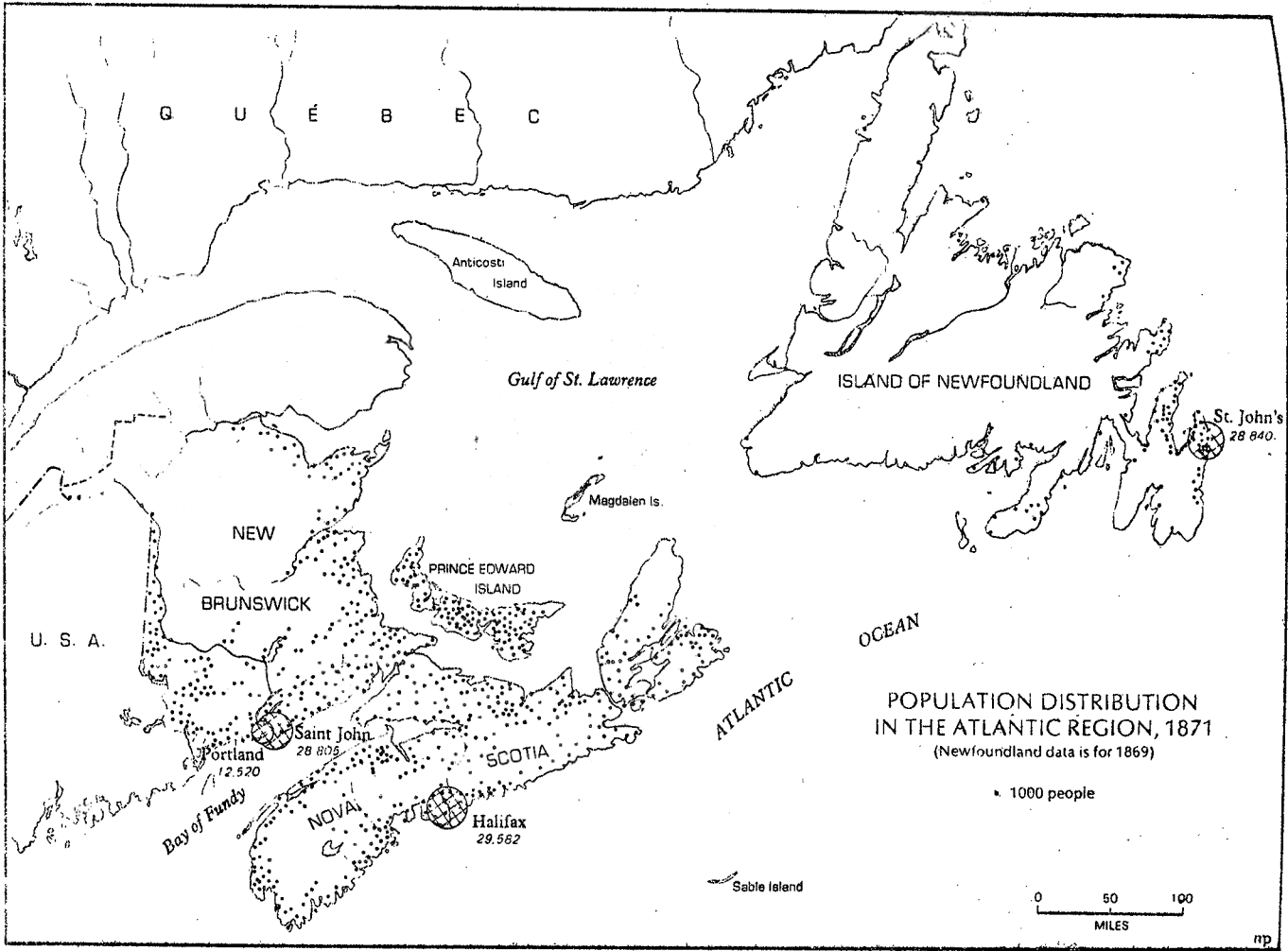


Figure 4-1.





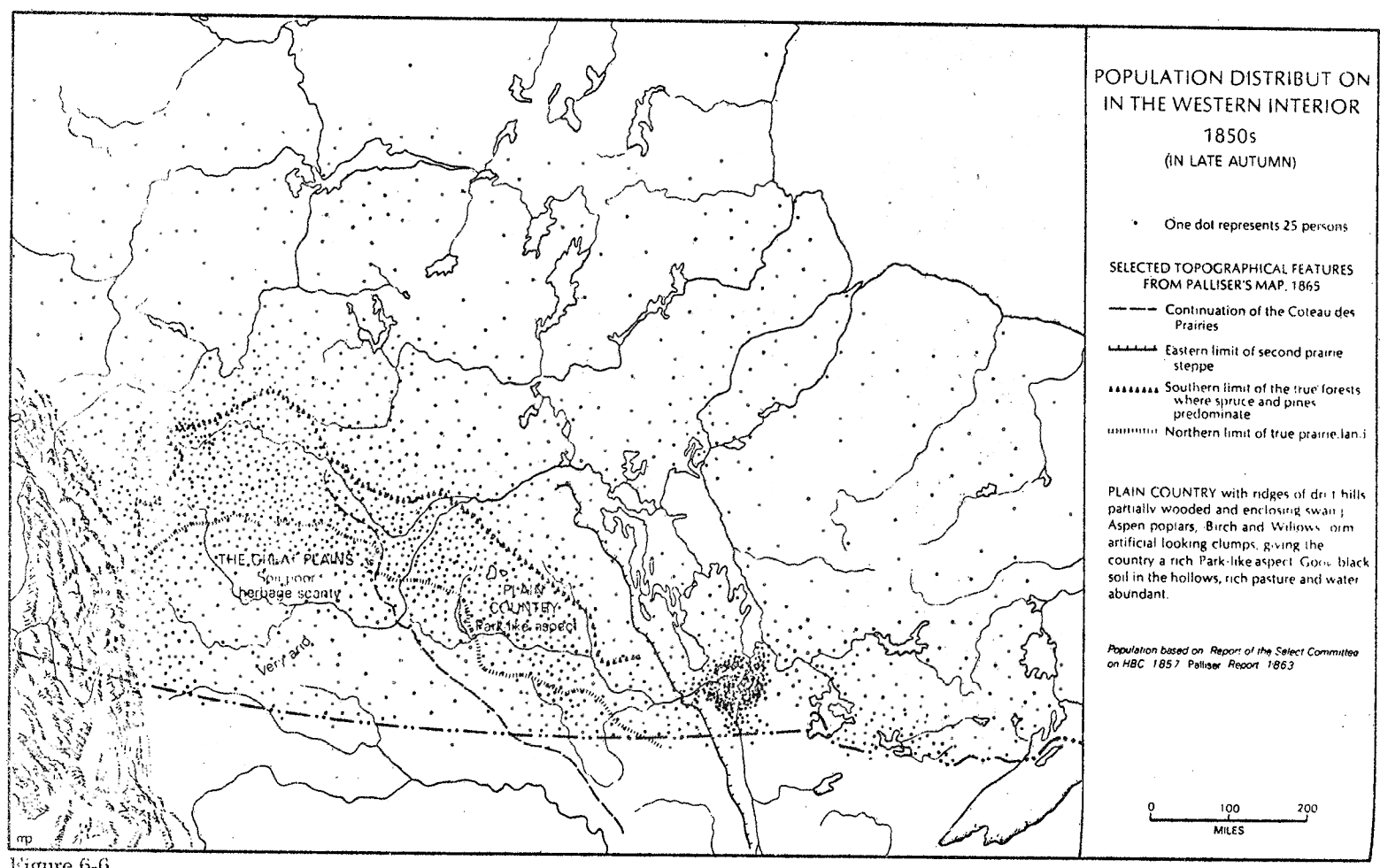
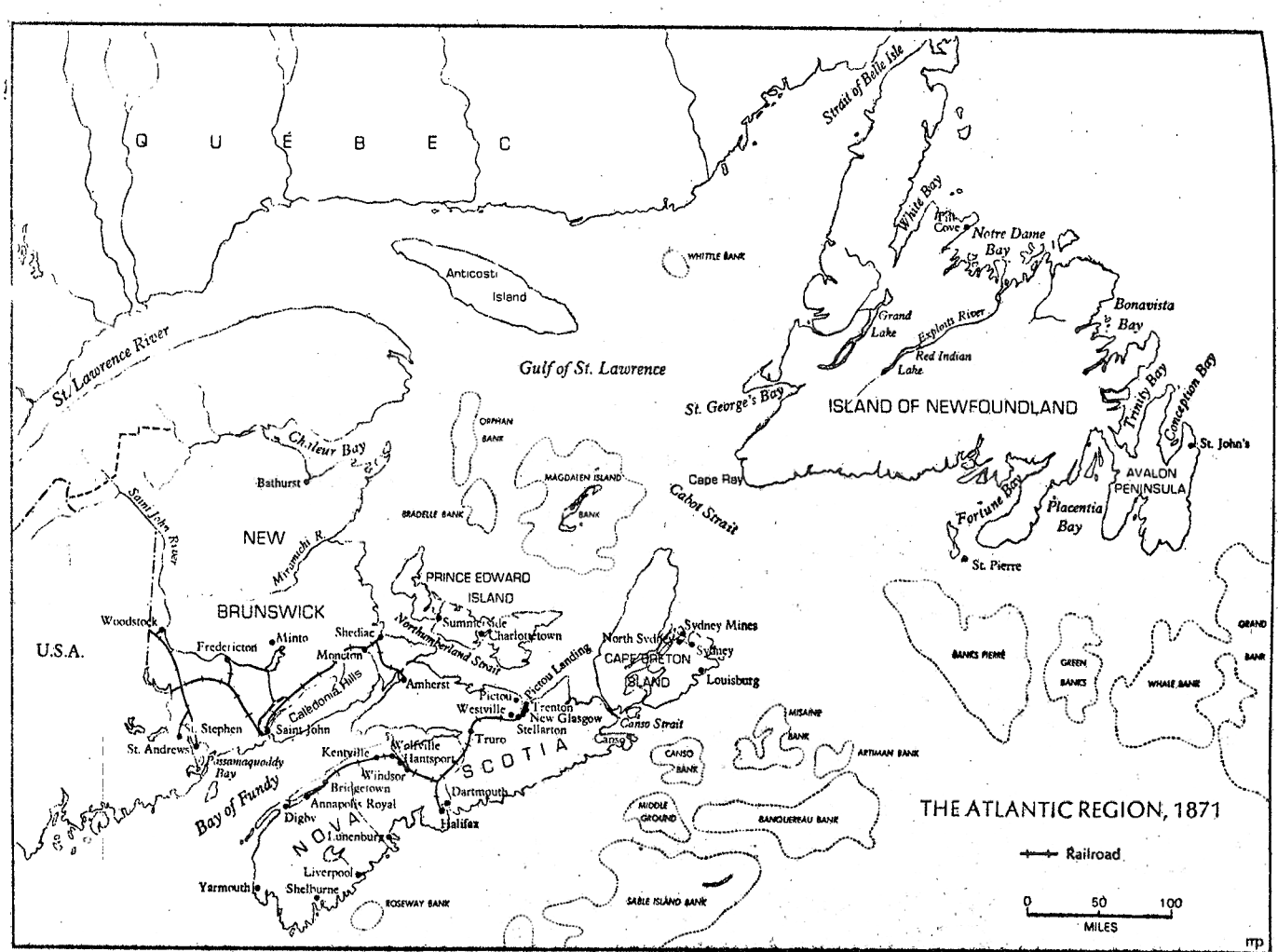


Figure 6-6.



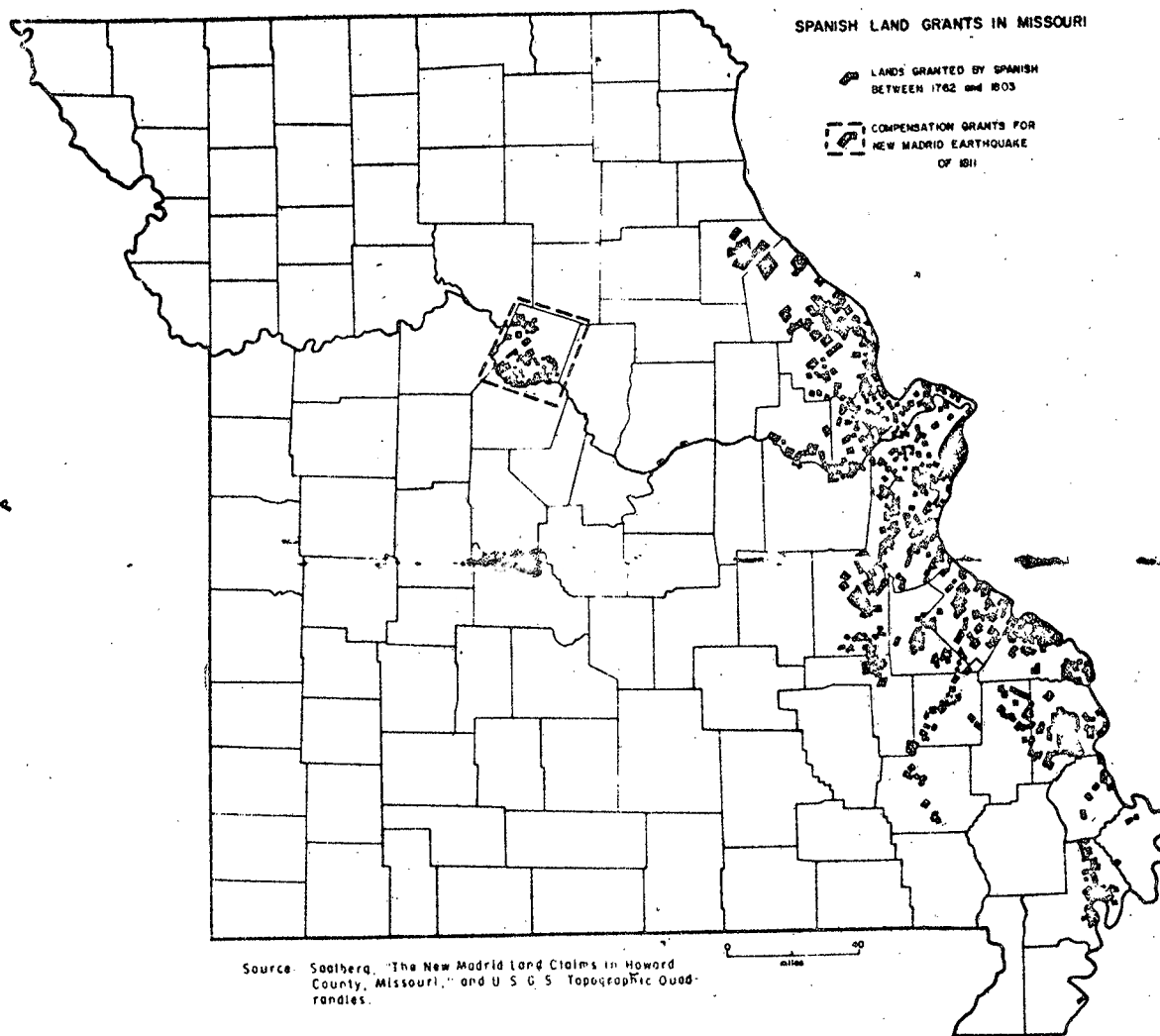
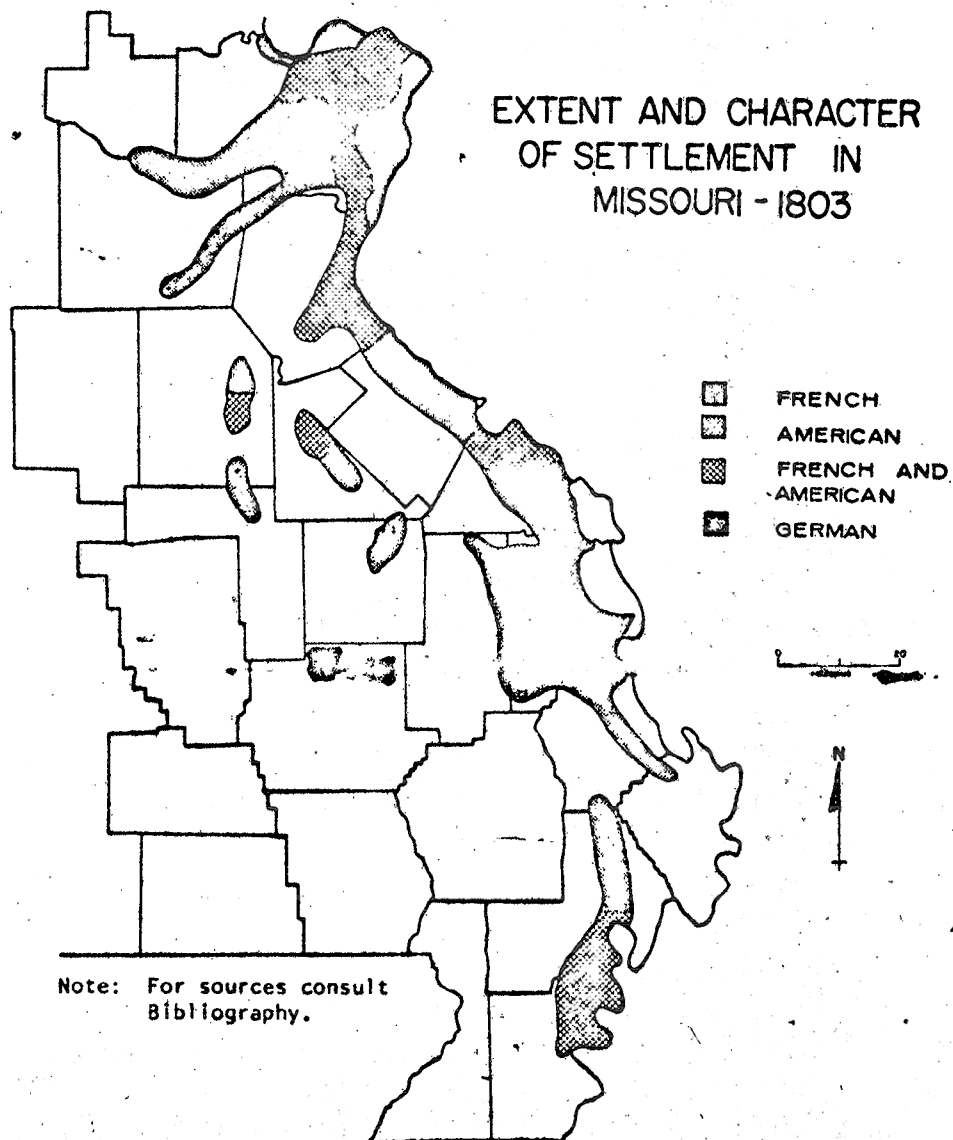


Figure 8

Gerlach 1974



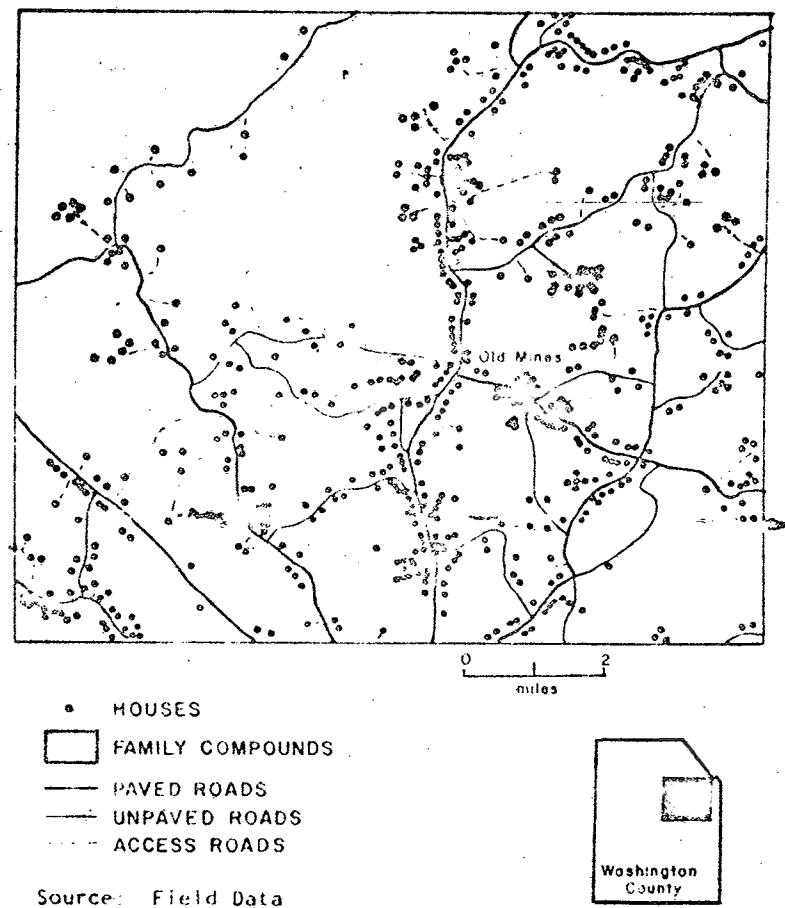


Figure 156. Distribution of Rural Settlement at Old Mines.

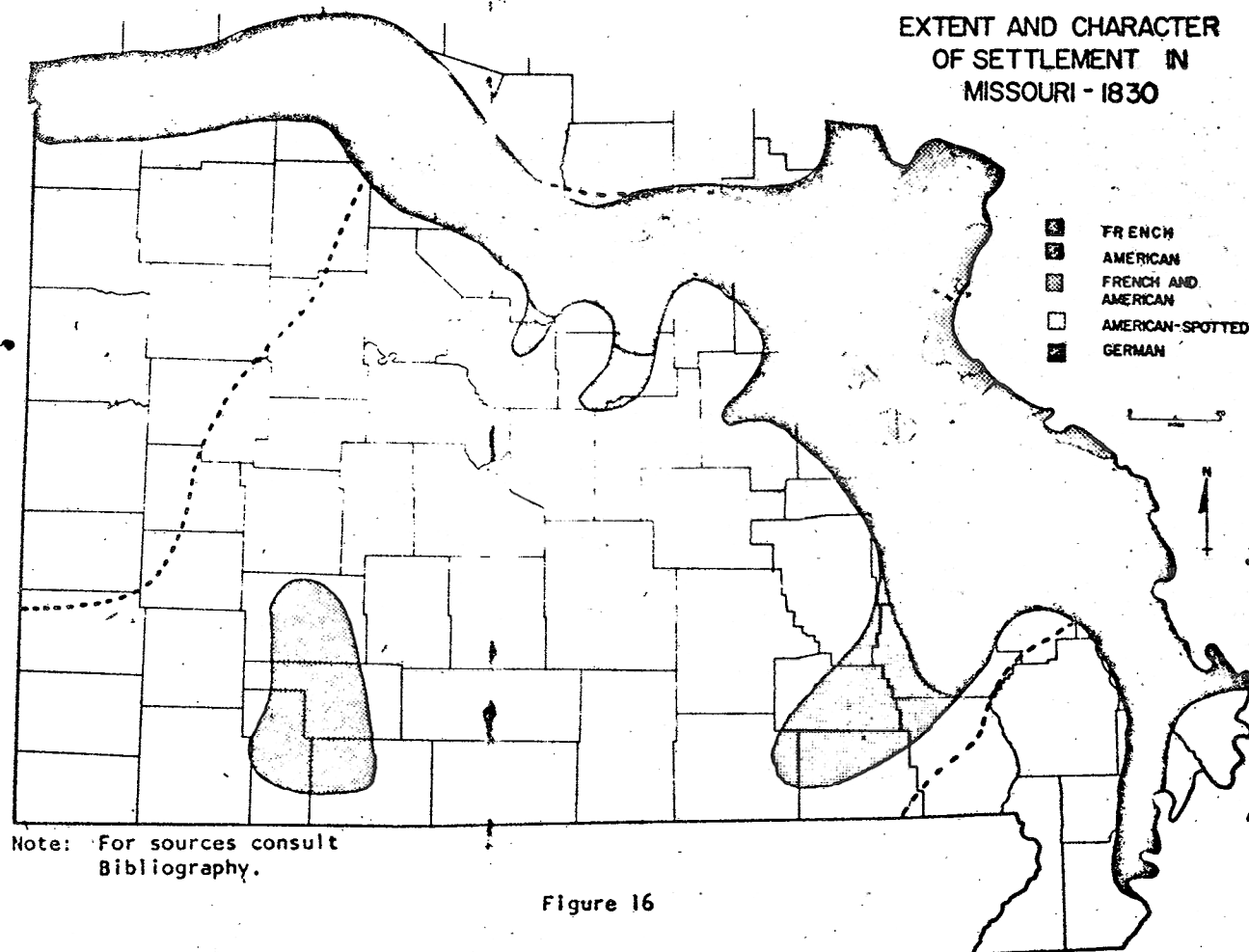


Figure 16

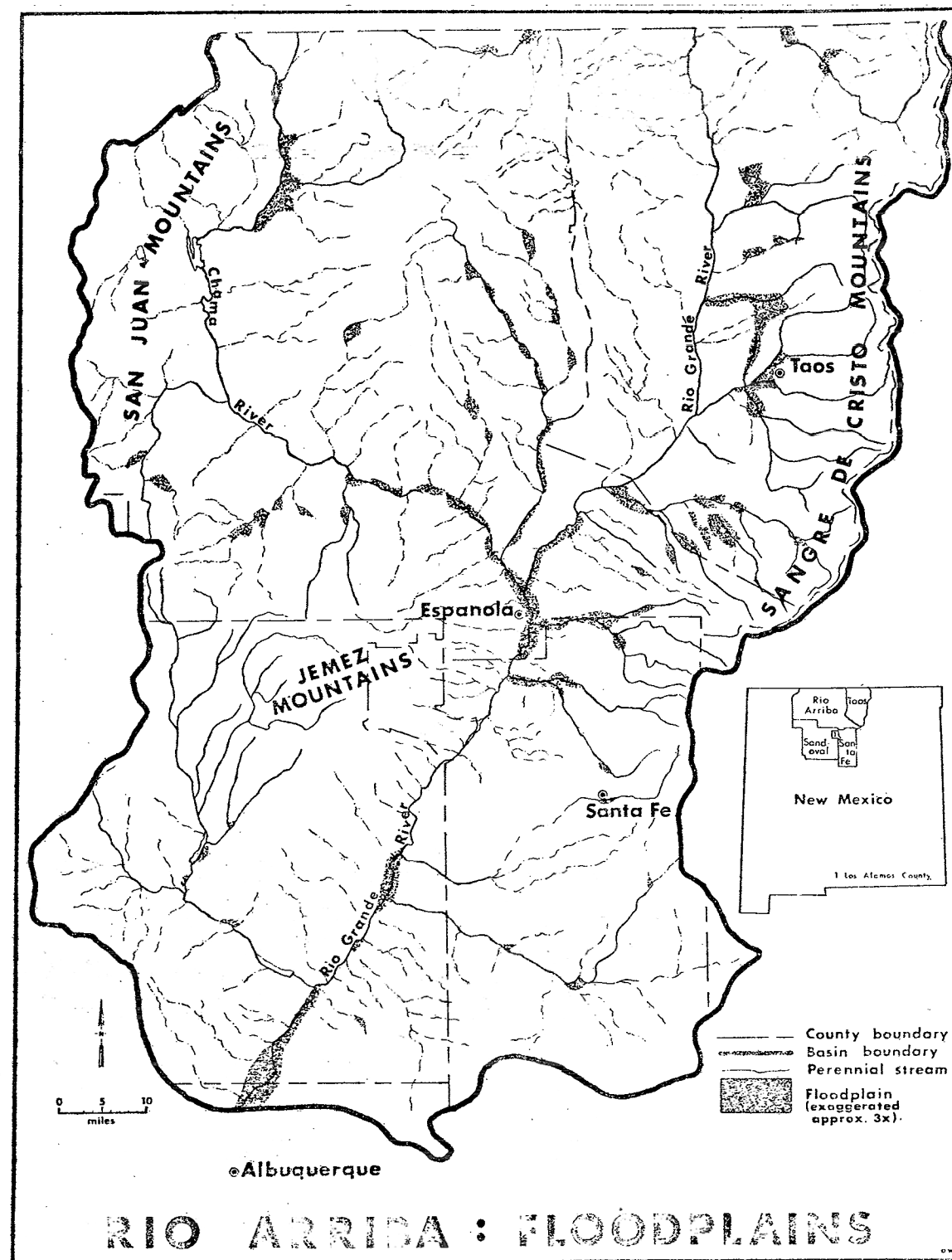


FIG. 1. Source: Aerial photography from the Rio Grande Project, 1935, in the National Archives and U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1962-63. U.S. Geological Survey maps and field work.

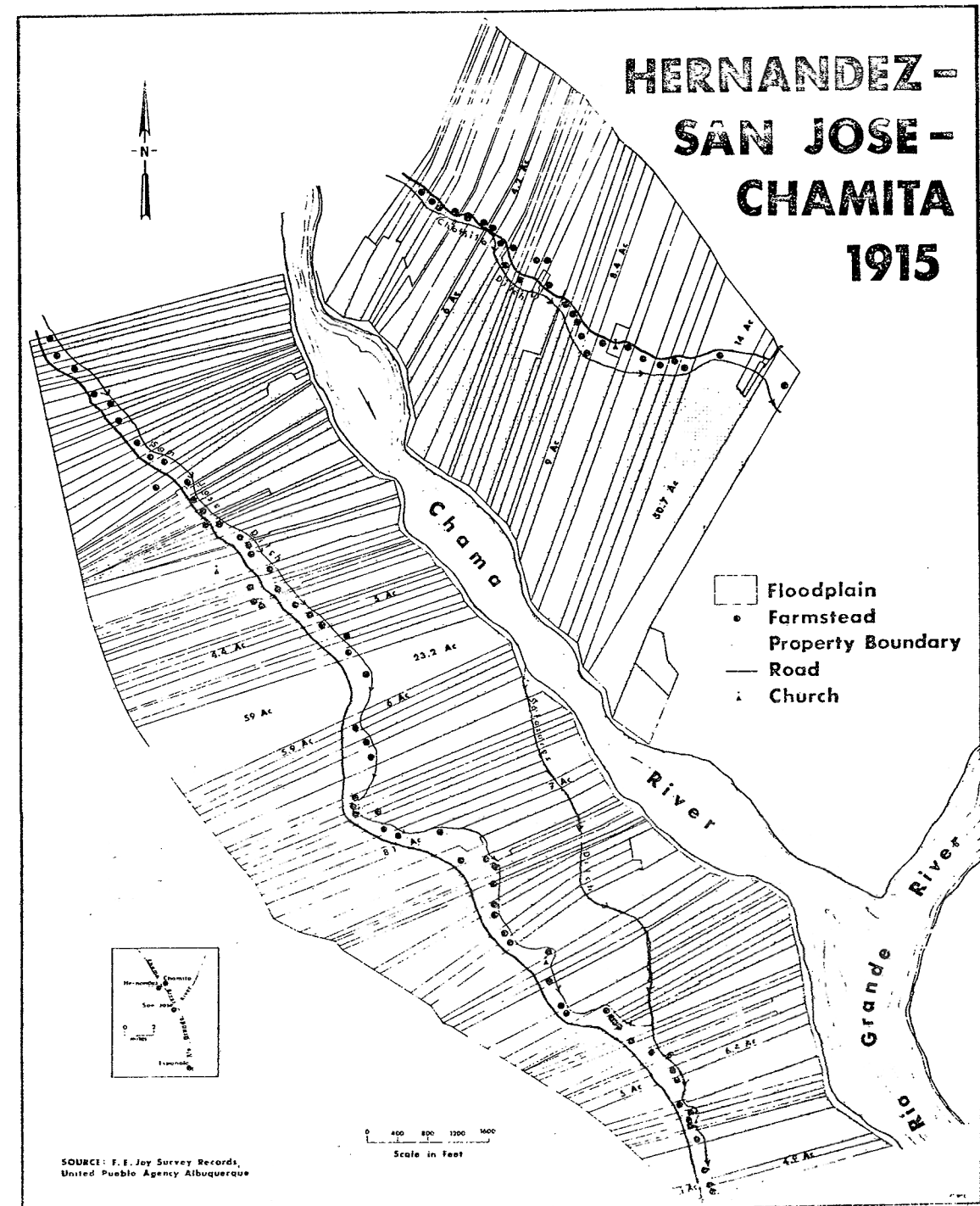


FIGURE 2

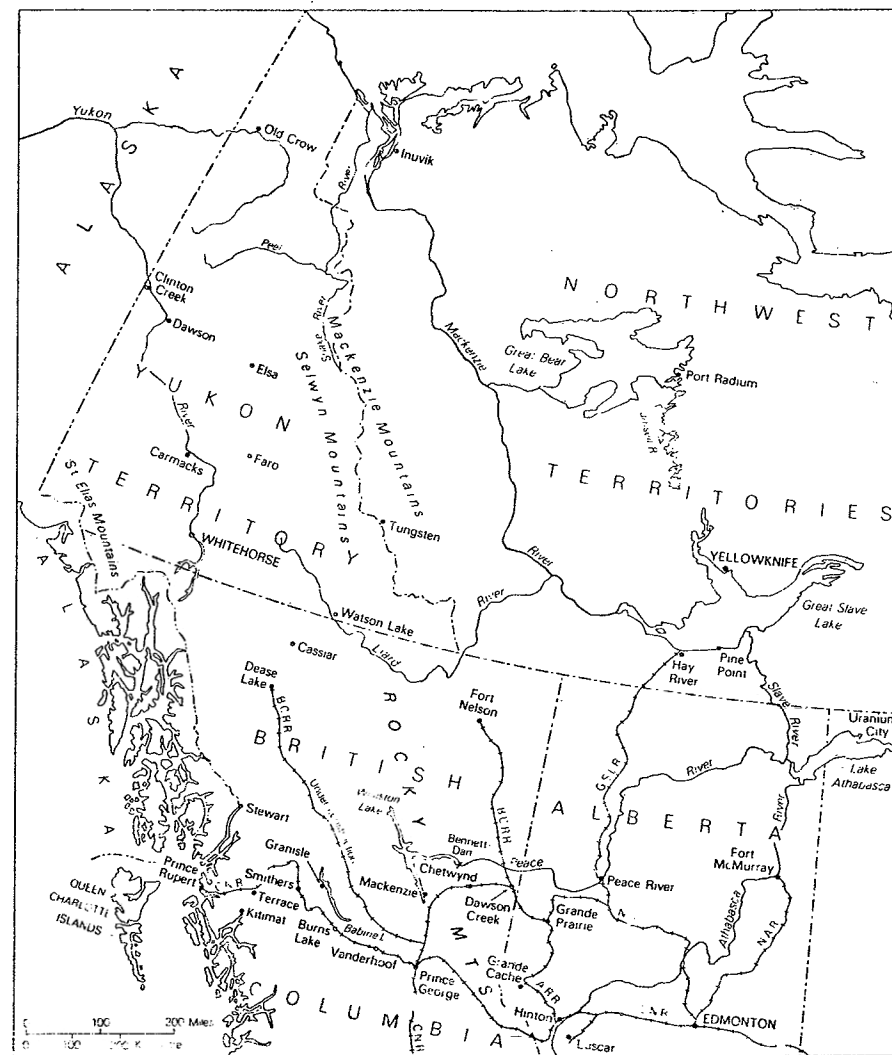


Fig. 1 The Canadian Northwest

Wonders 1976

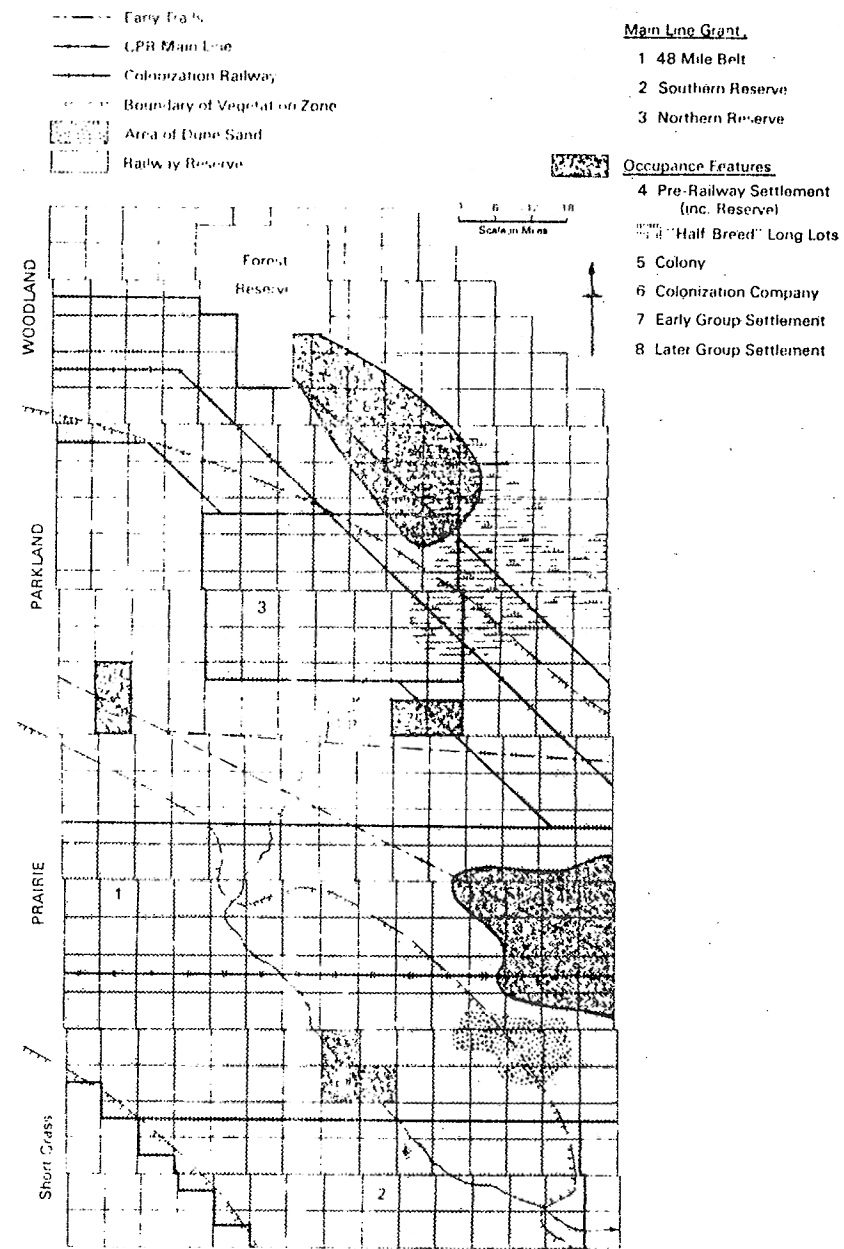
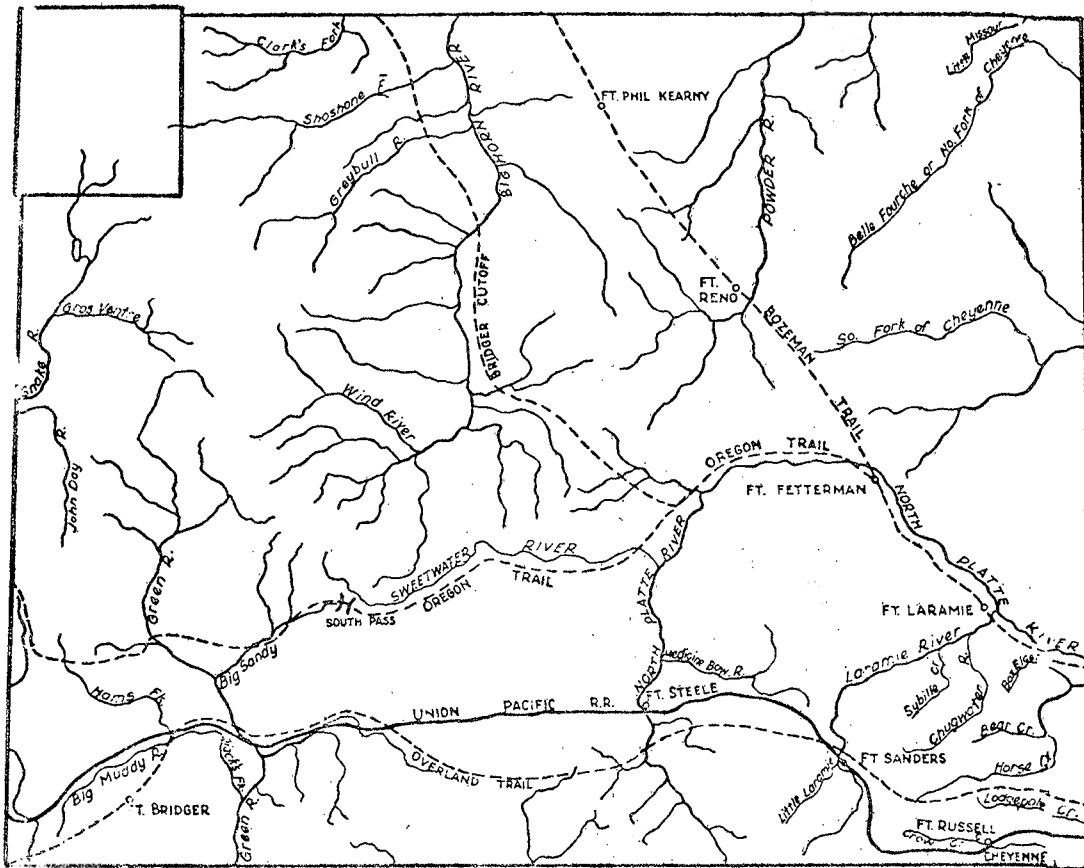


Fig. 6. Settlement model.

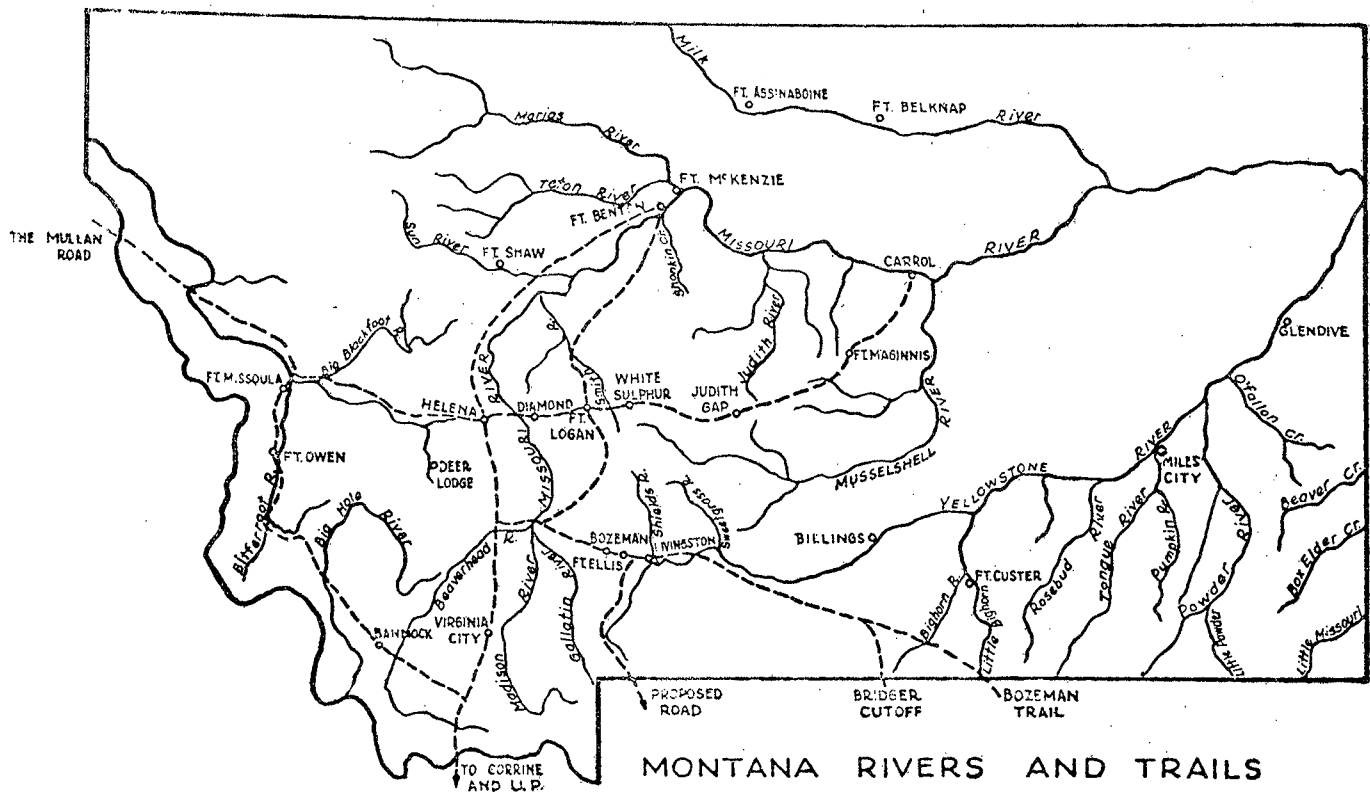
J.L.T. 1970

Tyman 1972



OS20003 1964

WYOMING RIVERS AND TRAILS



MONTANA RIVERS AND TRAILS

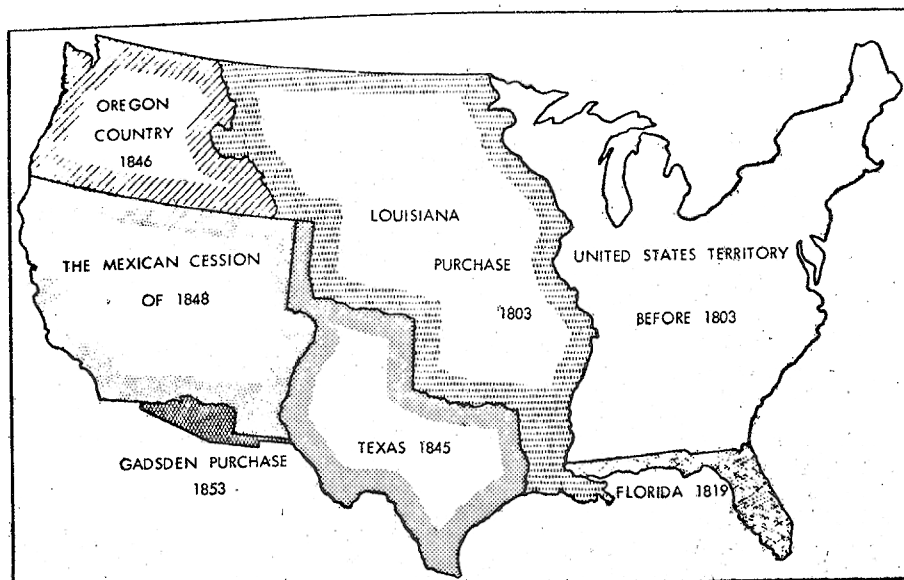


Fig. 1. Territorial Expansion of the United States, 1803-53

Augelli 1976

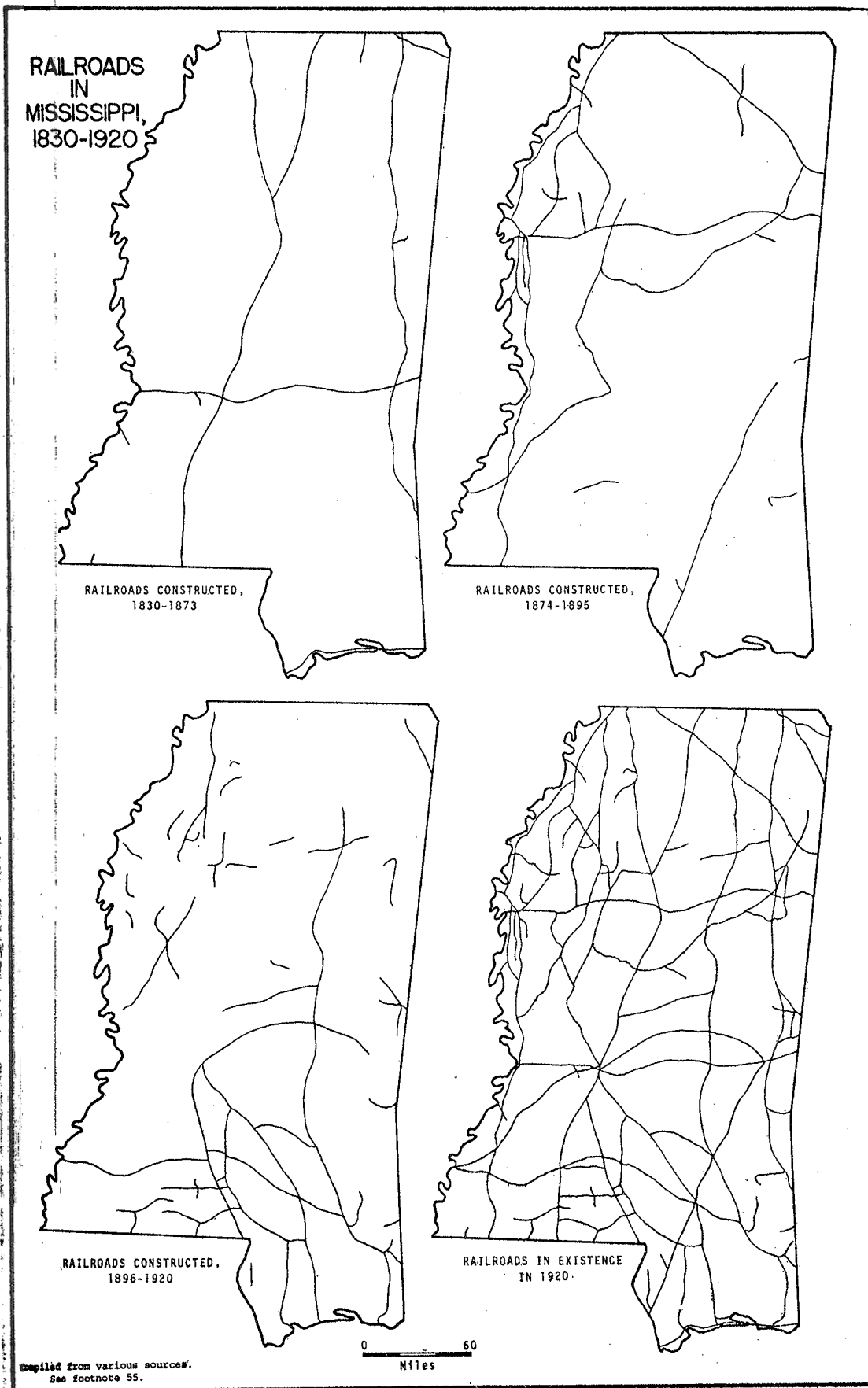


Figure 17. Railroads in Mississippi, 1830-1920.

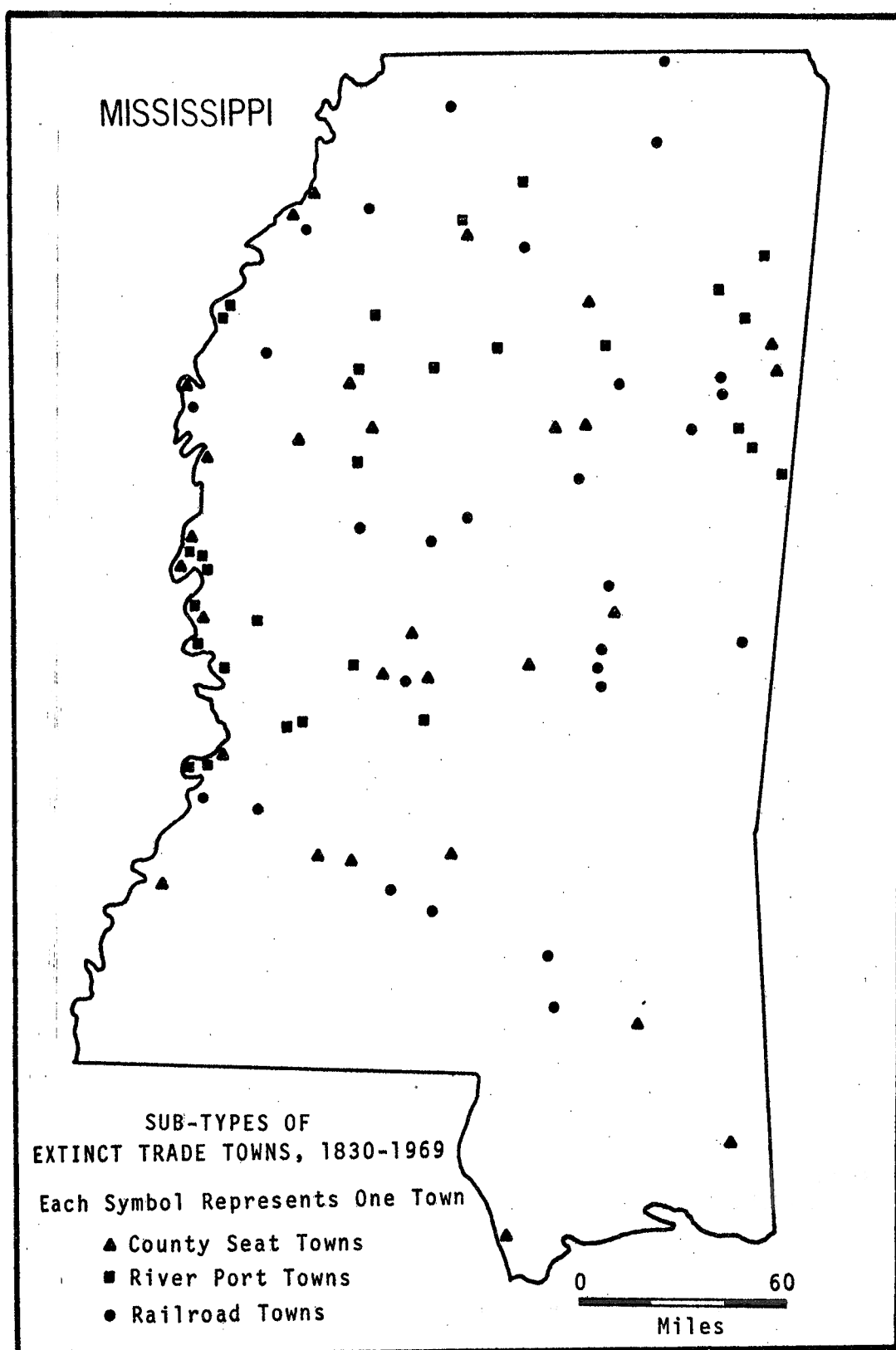


Figure 14. Sub-types of extinct trade towns, 1830-1969.

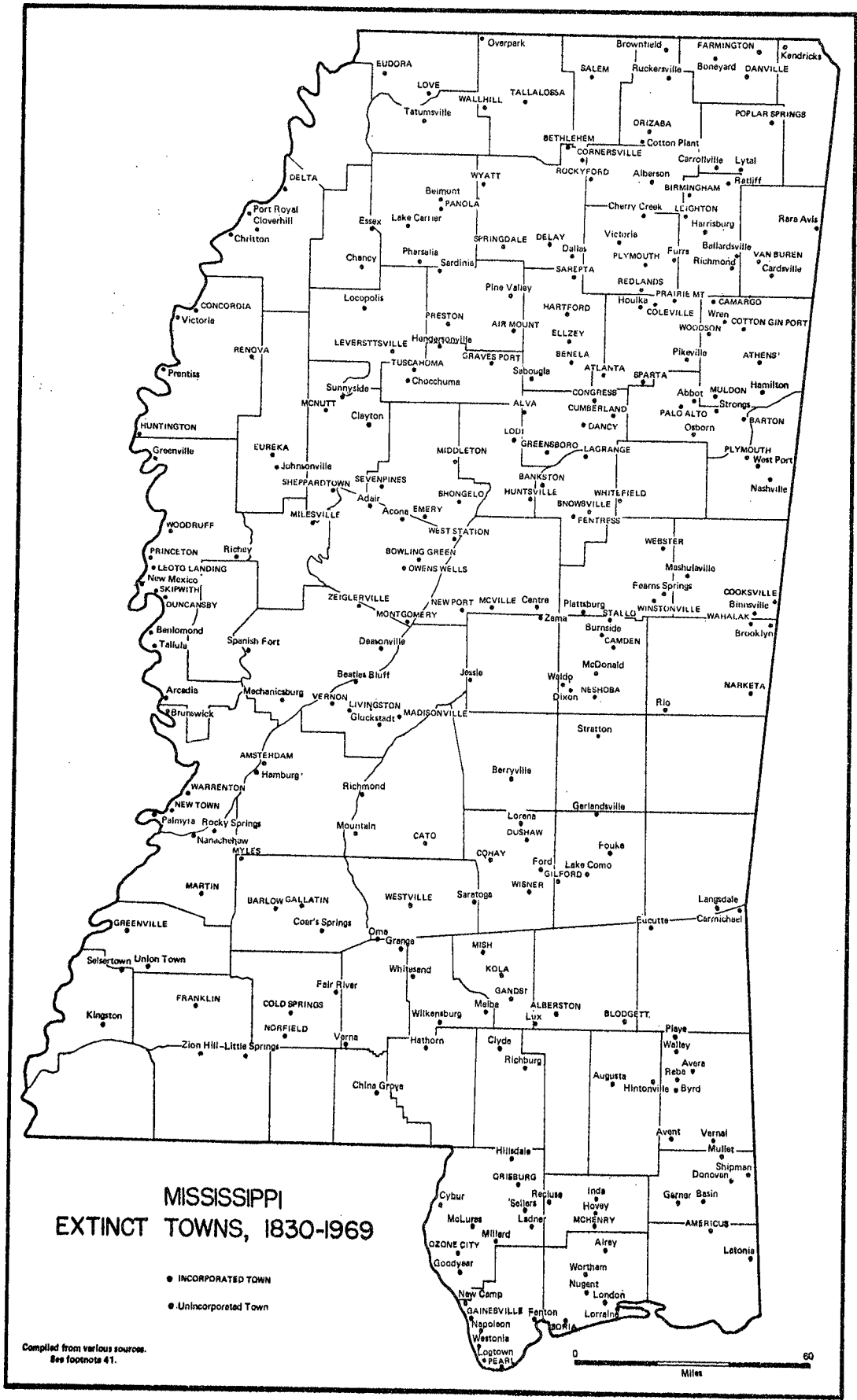


Figure 2. Mississippi extinct towns, 1830-1969.

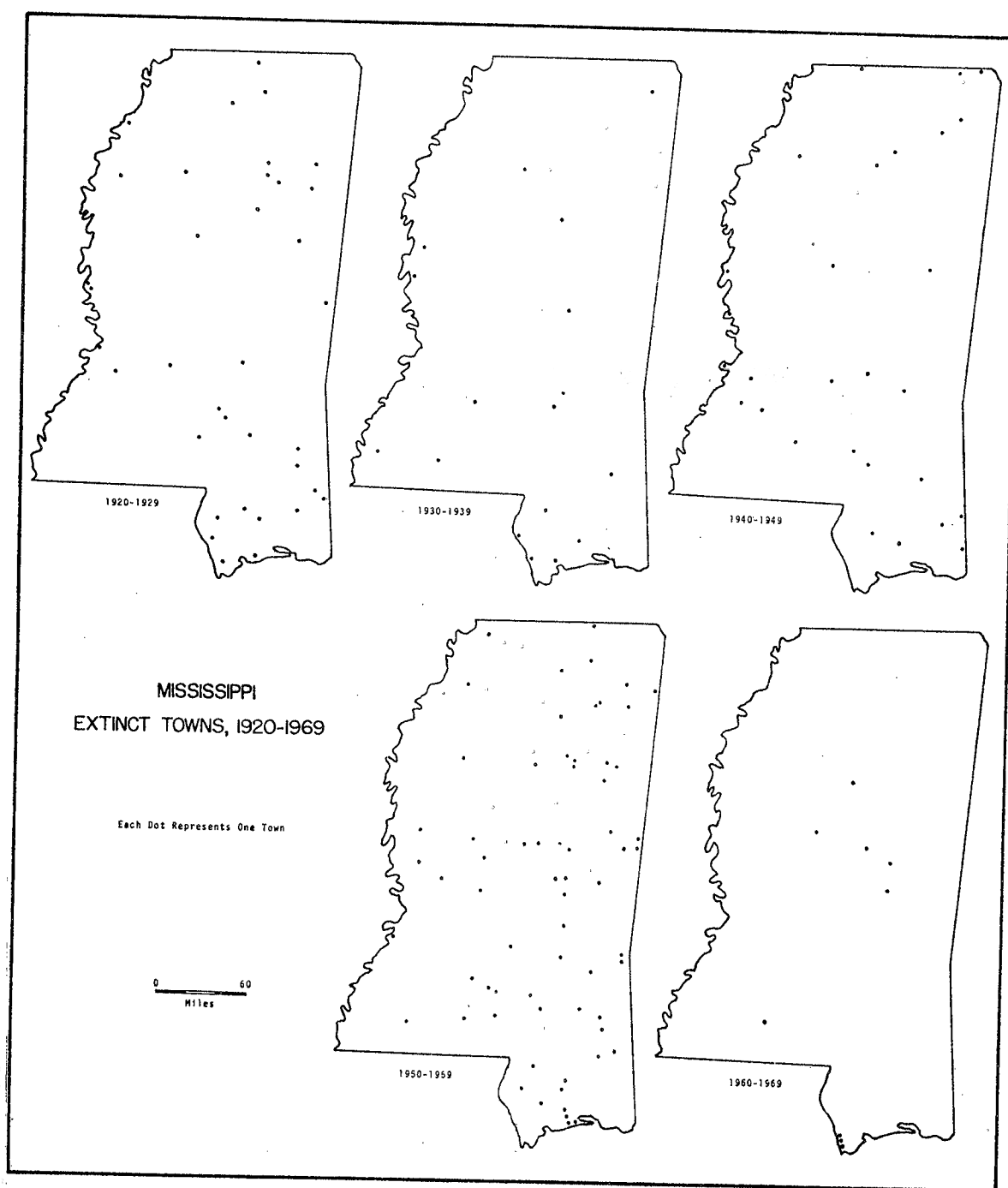


Figure 31. Mississippi extinct towns, 1920-1969.

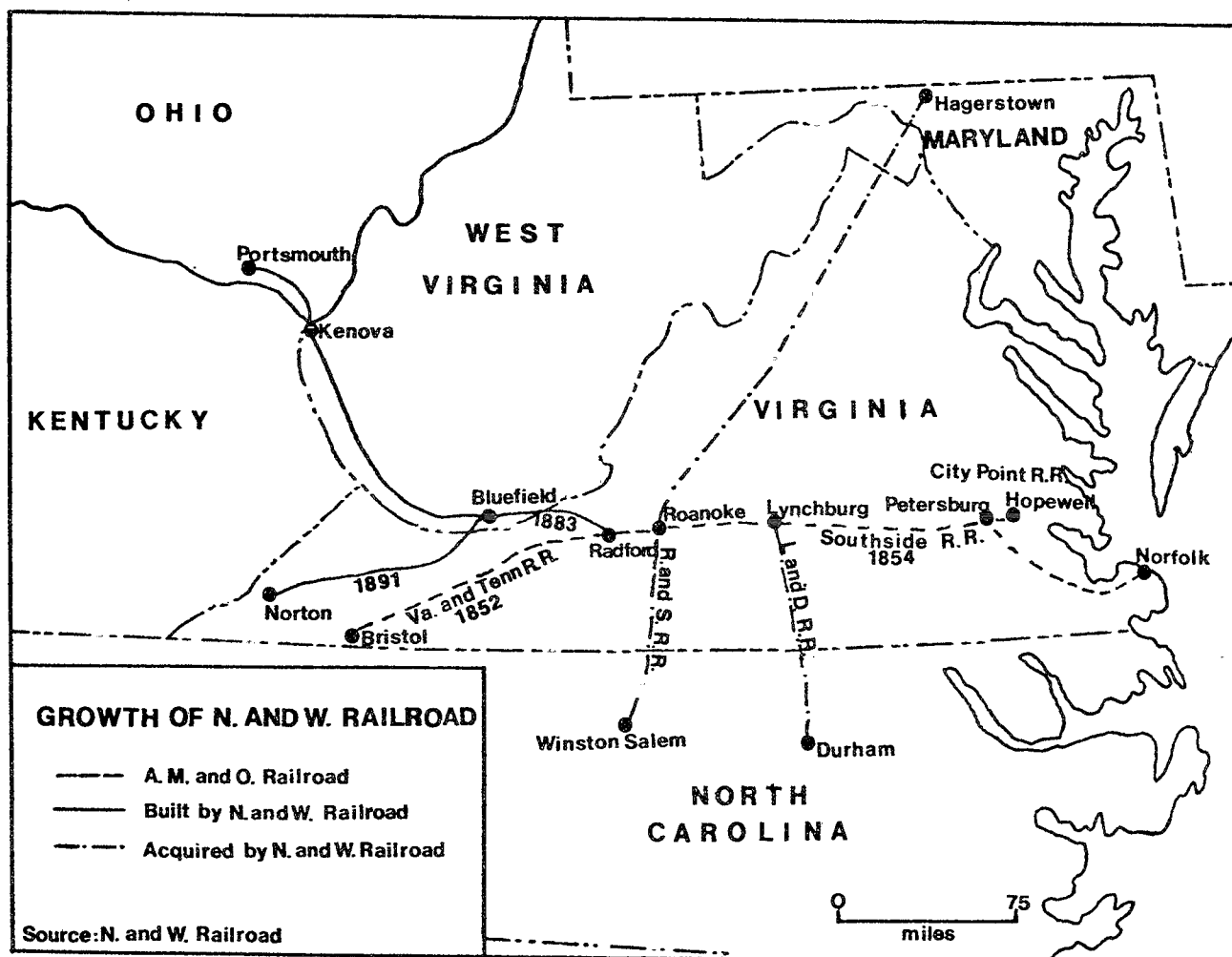


Figure 5. Growth of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

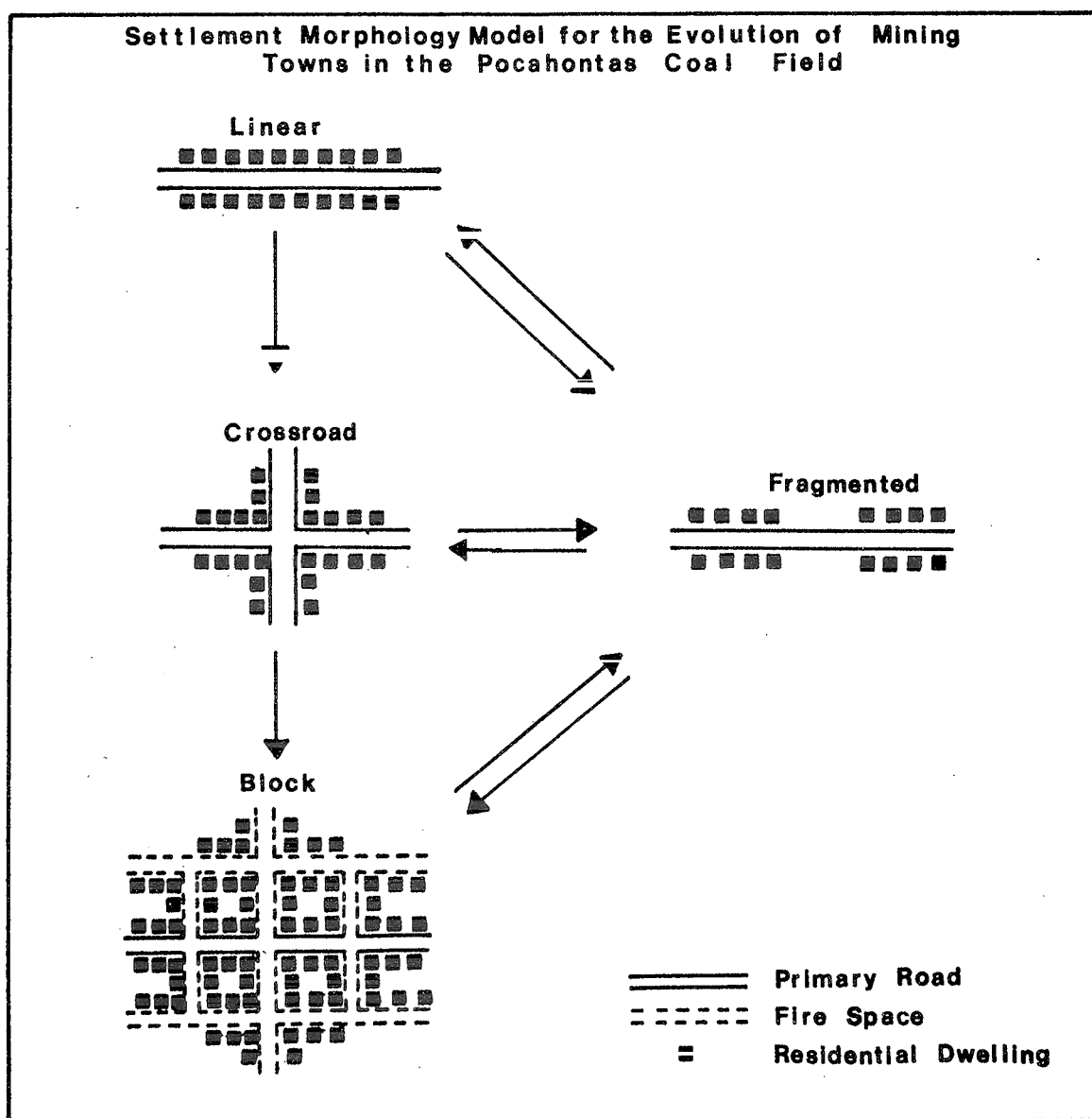


Figure 21. Settlement morphology model for the evolution of mining towns in the Pocahontas Coal Field.

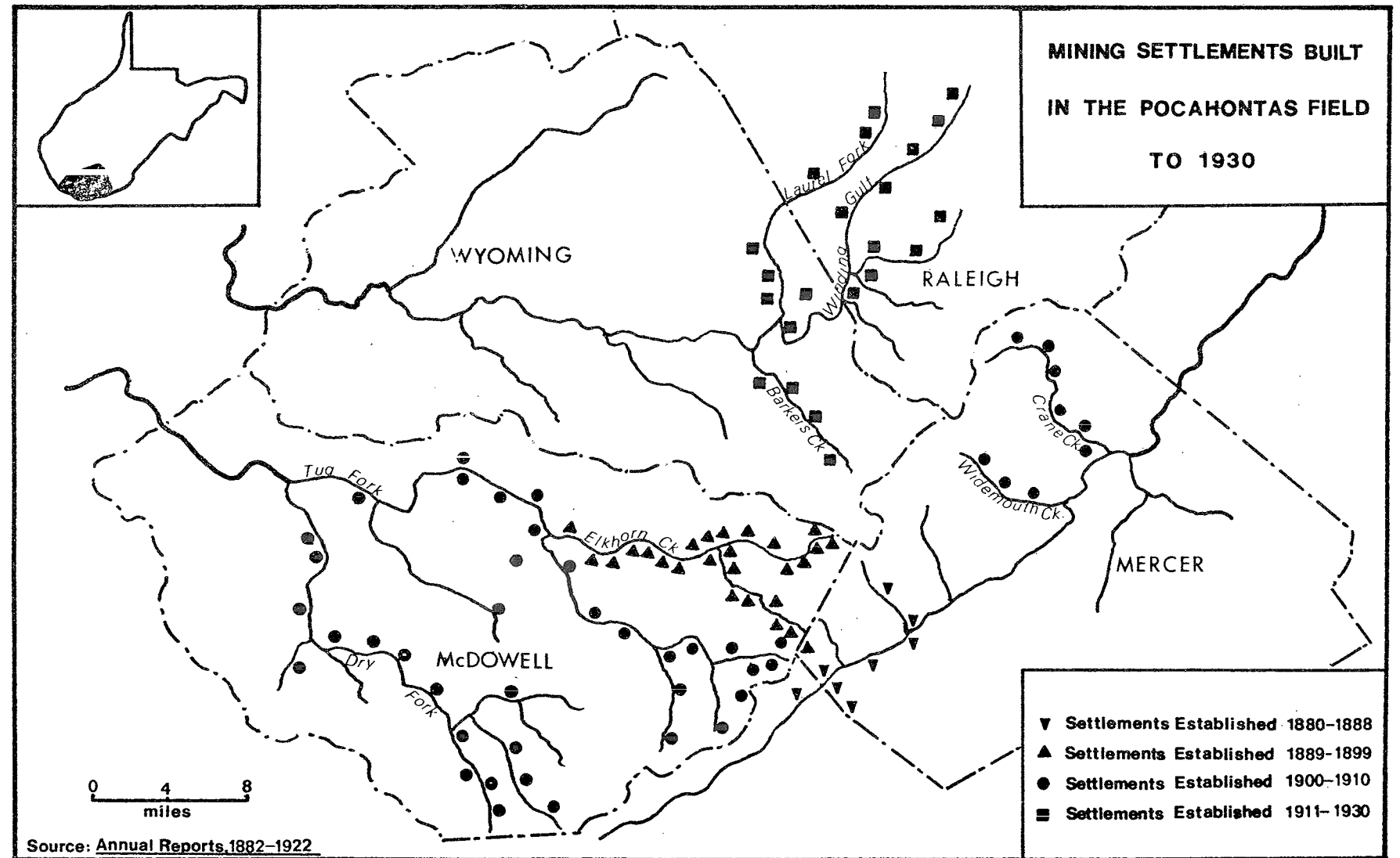


Figure 7. Mining settlements built in the Pocahontas Field to 1930.

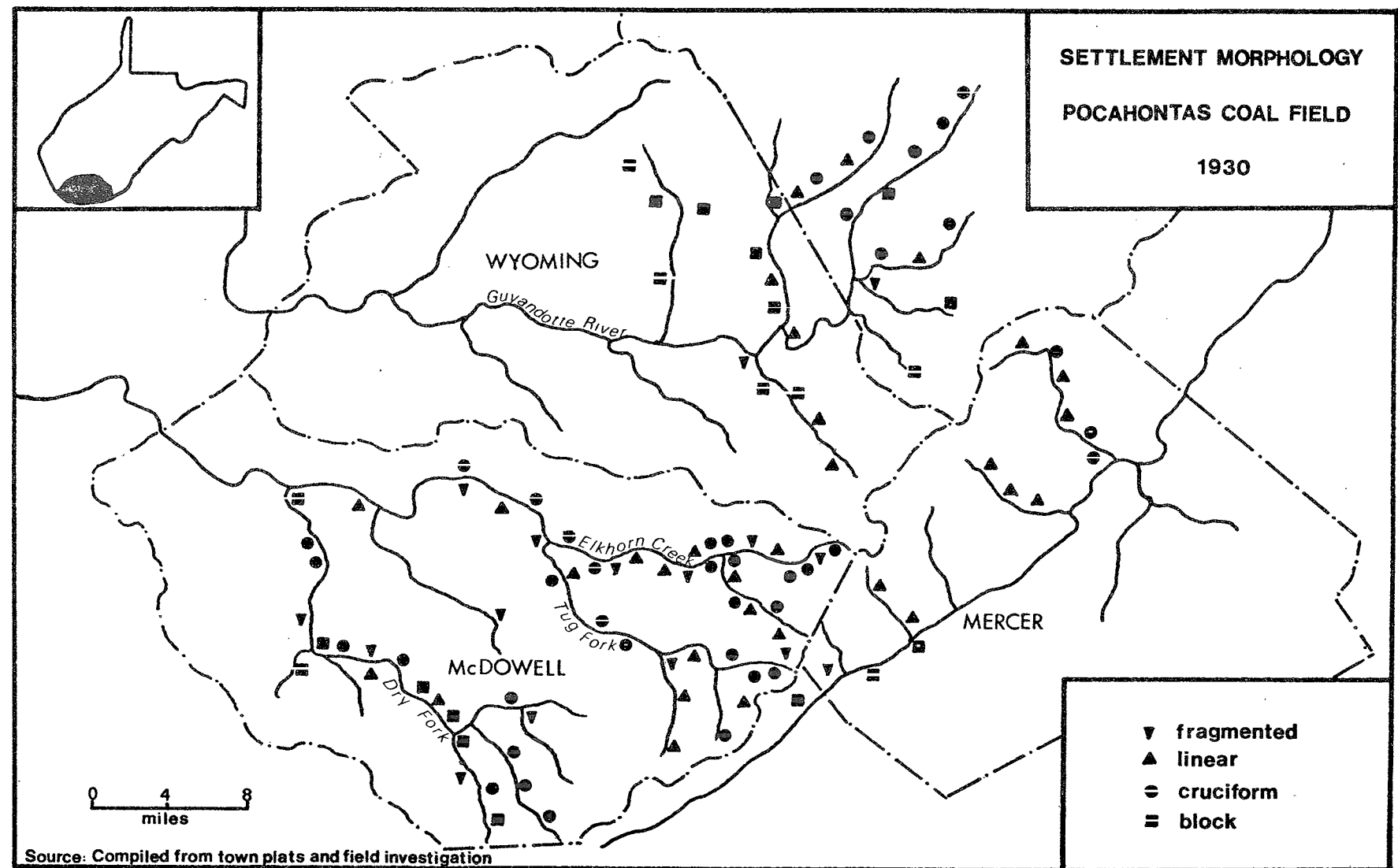


Figure 16. Settlement morphology, Pocahontas Coal Field, 1930.

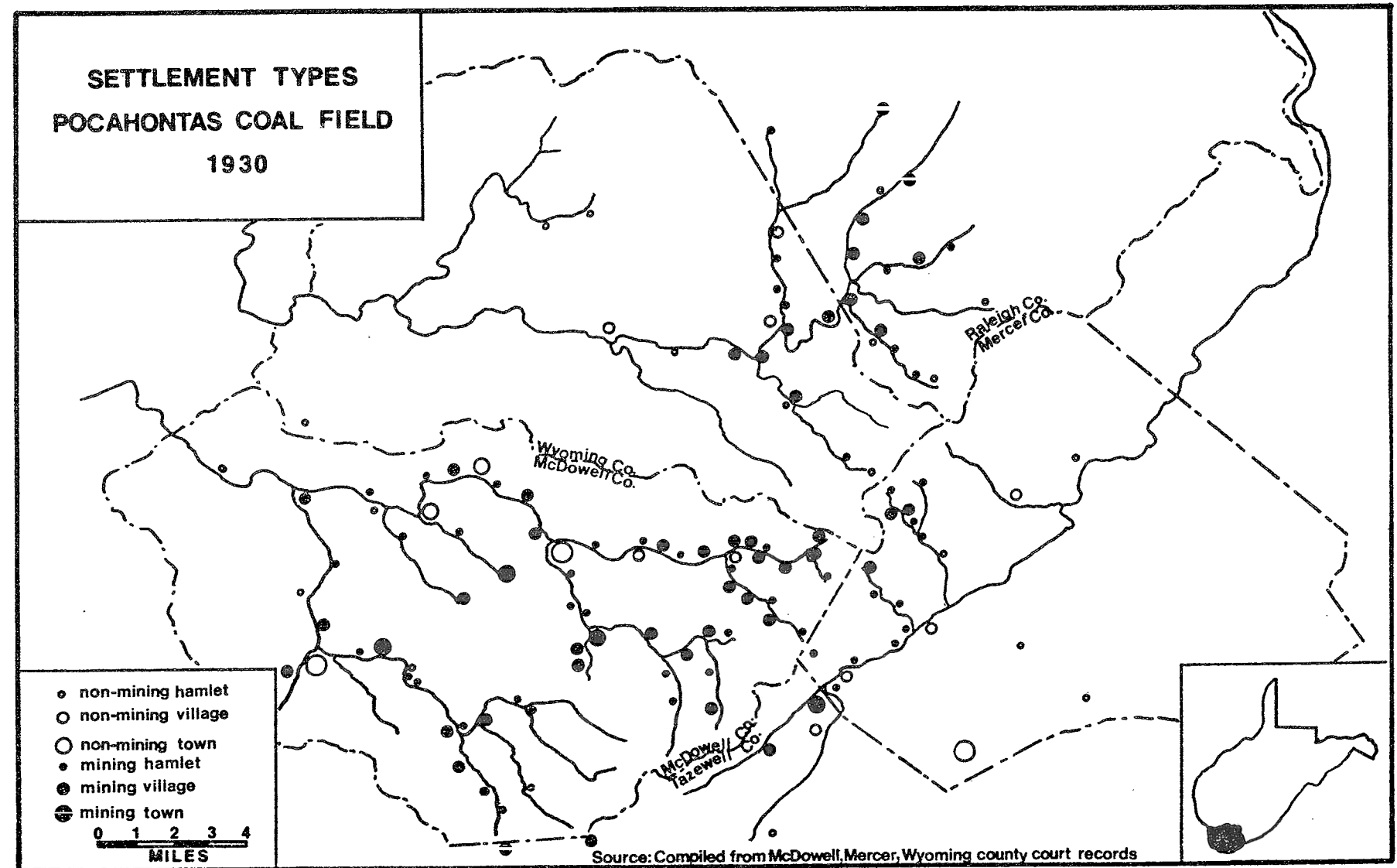


Figure 9. Settlement types, Pocahontas Coal Field - 1930.

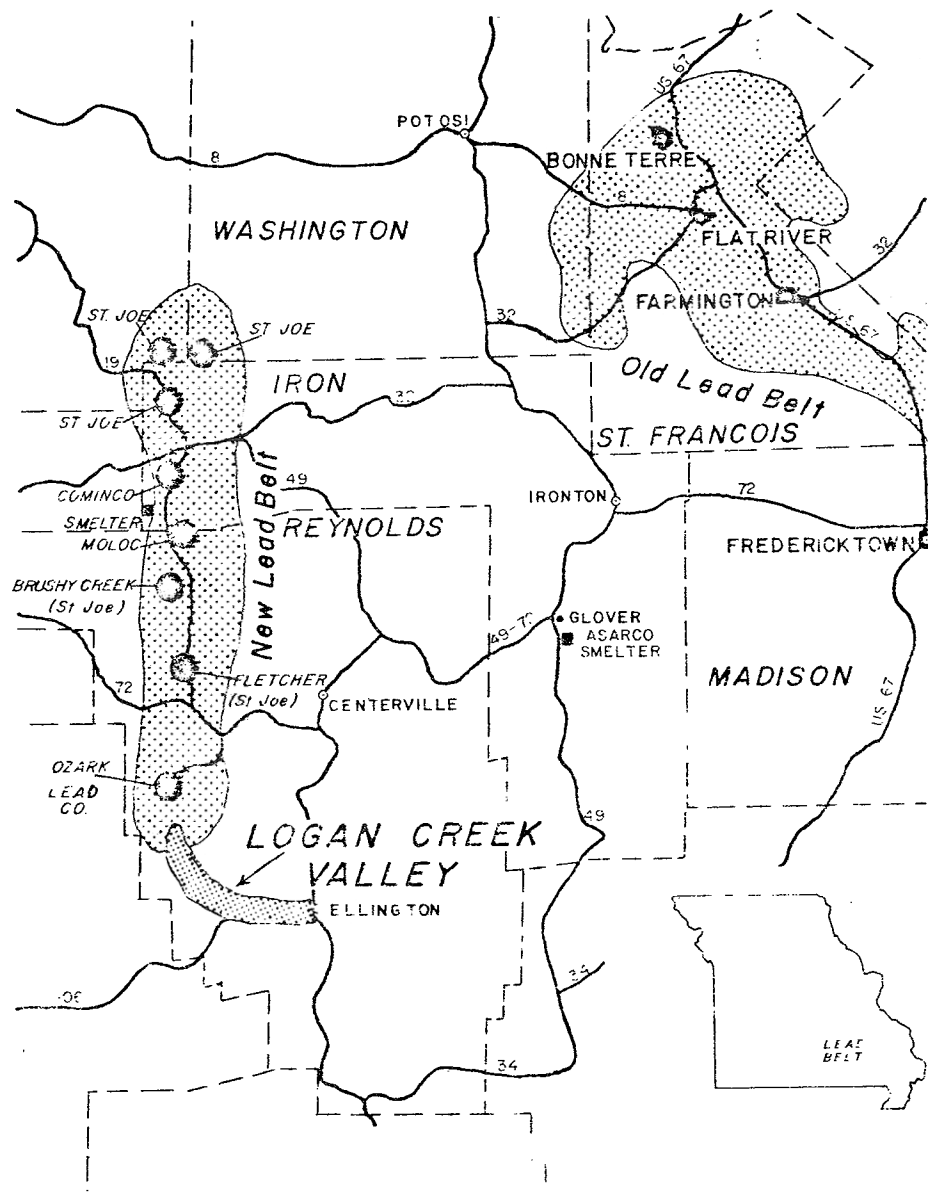


Figure 1

Rafferty and Hrebec 1973

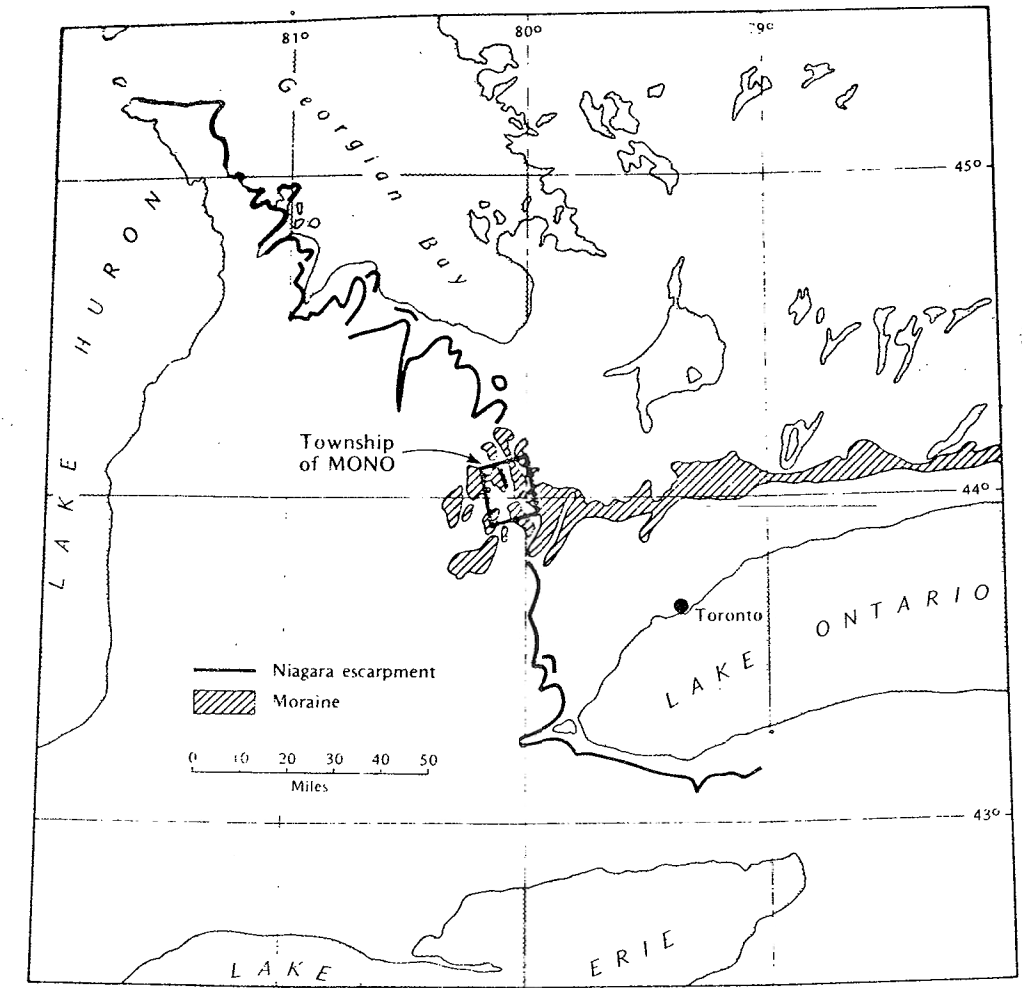


FIGURE 1. The location of Mono Township.

Harris, Coulston and Prentiss, 1975

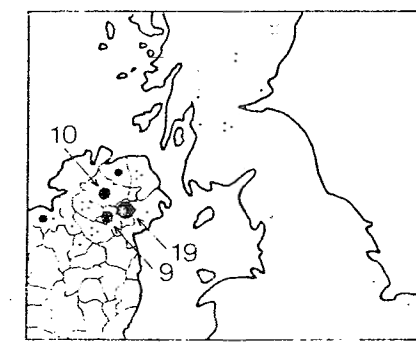
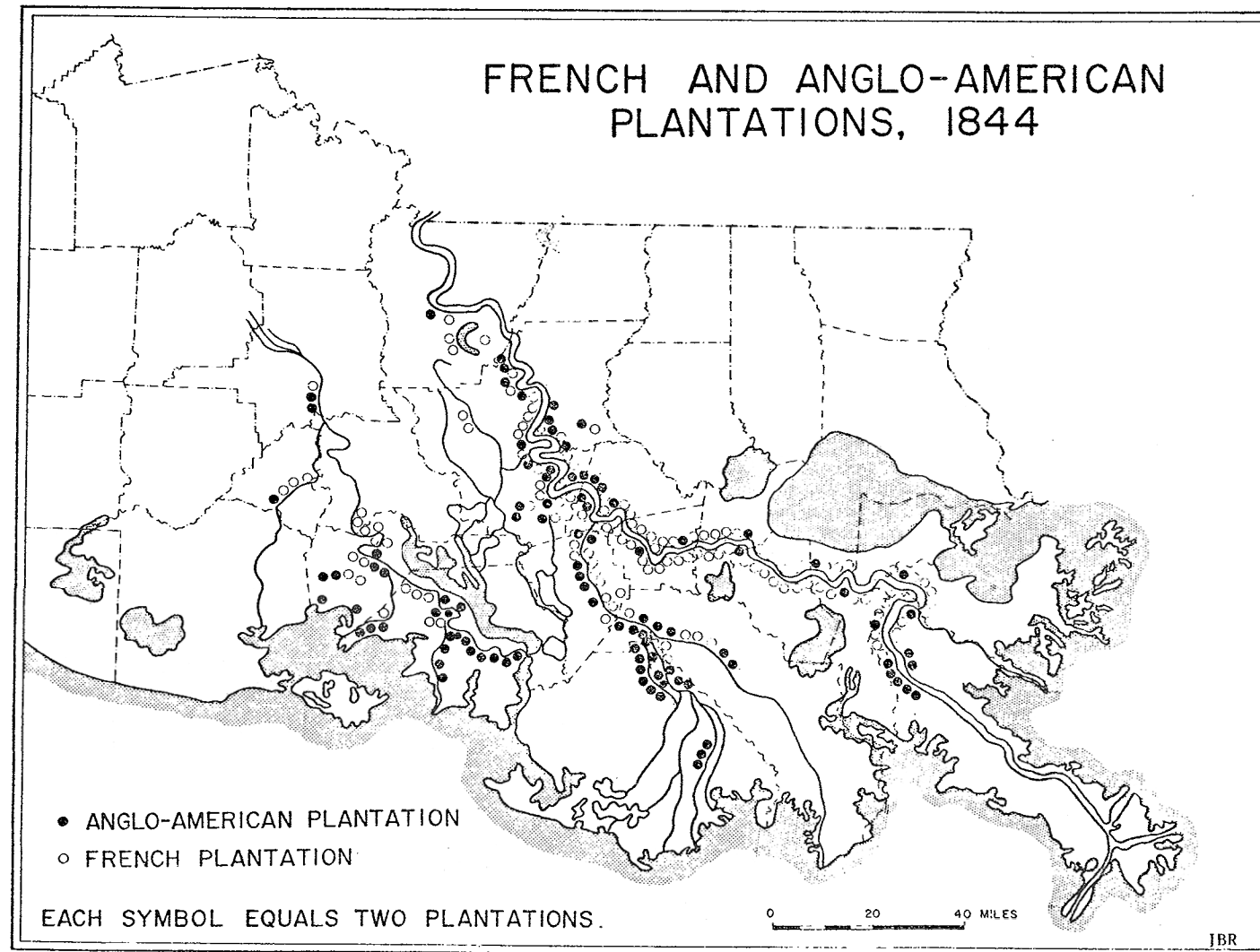
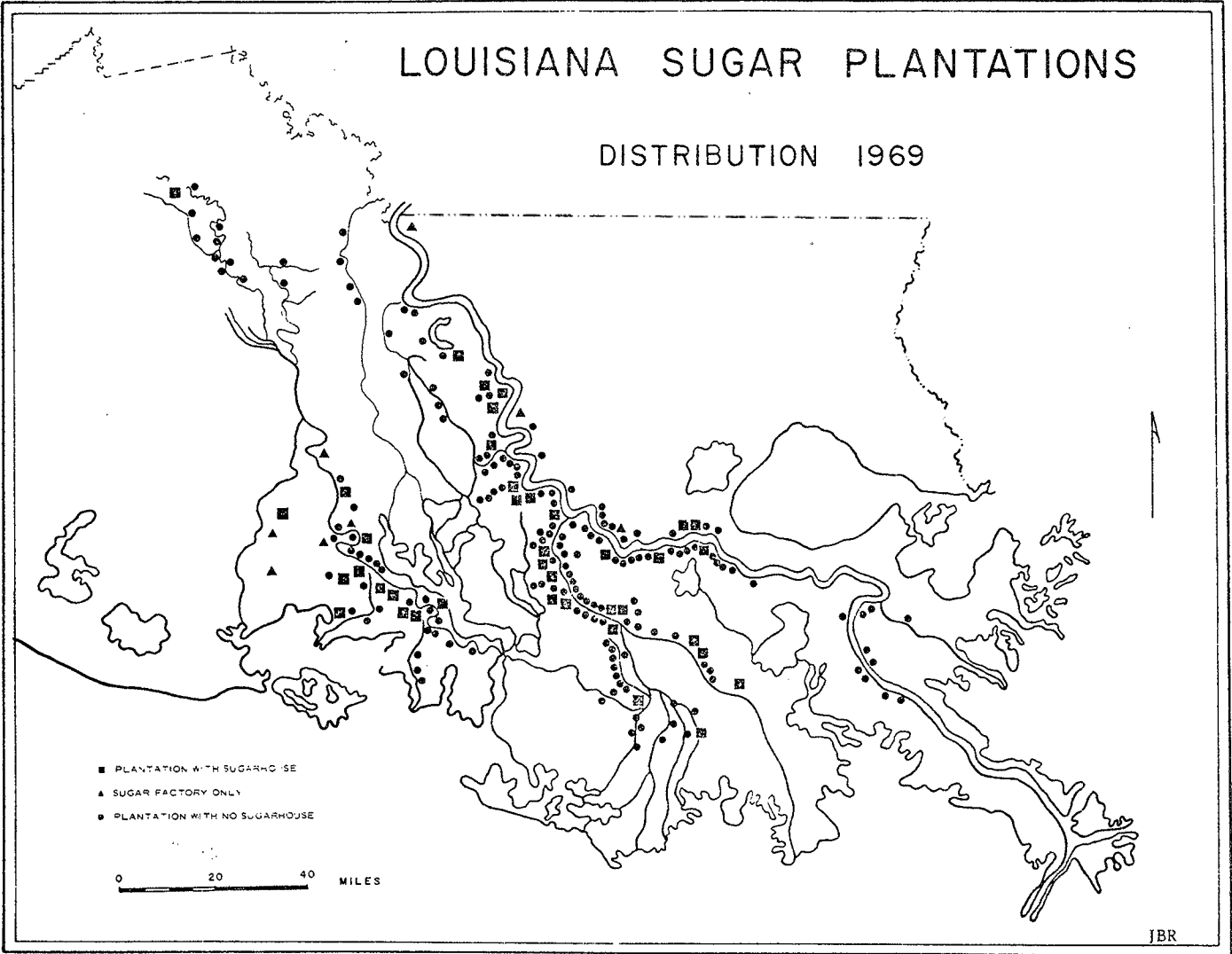


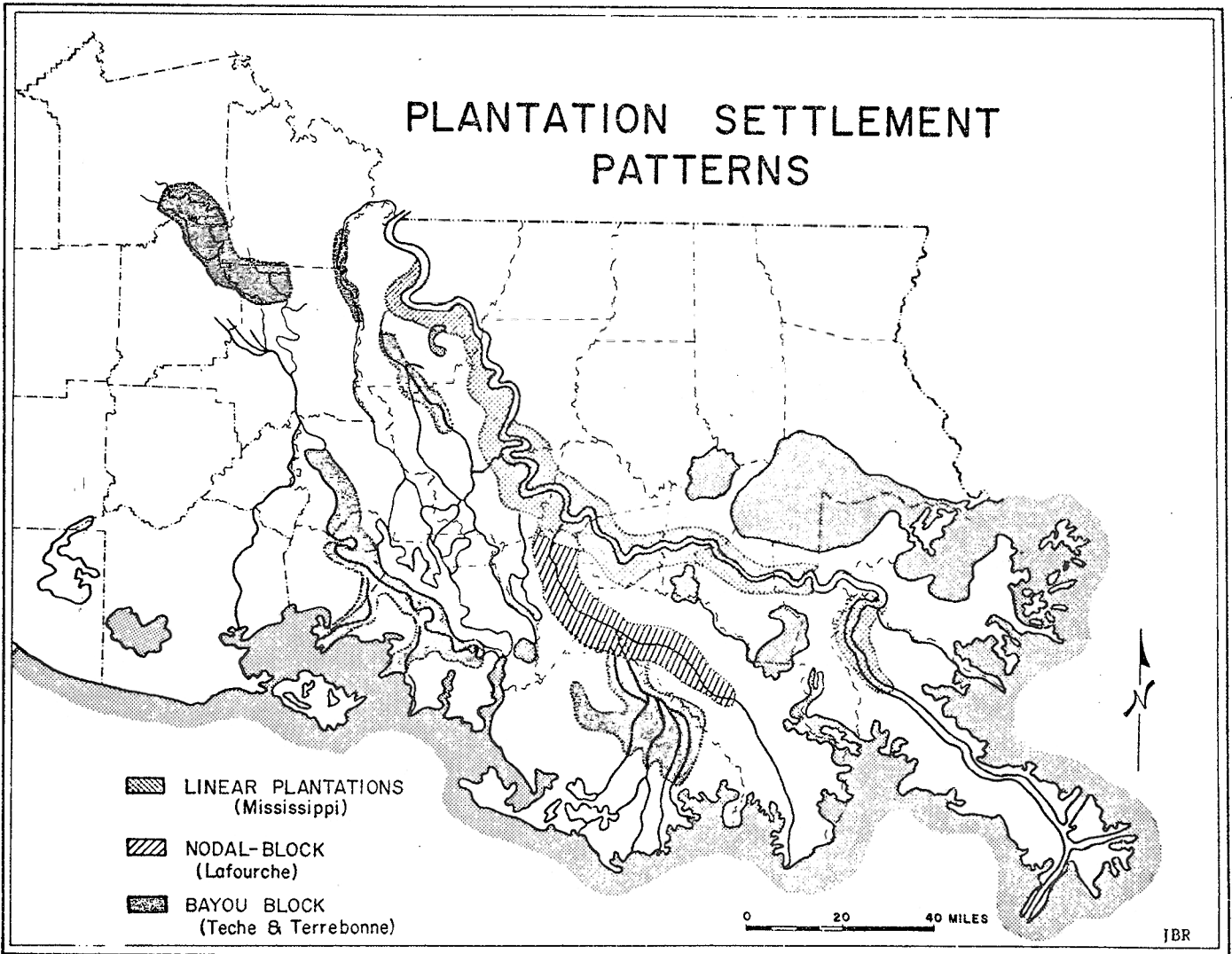
FIGURE 2. The Ulster origin of immigrants to Mono (data from Mono tombstones).



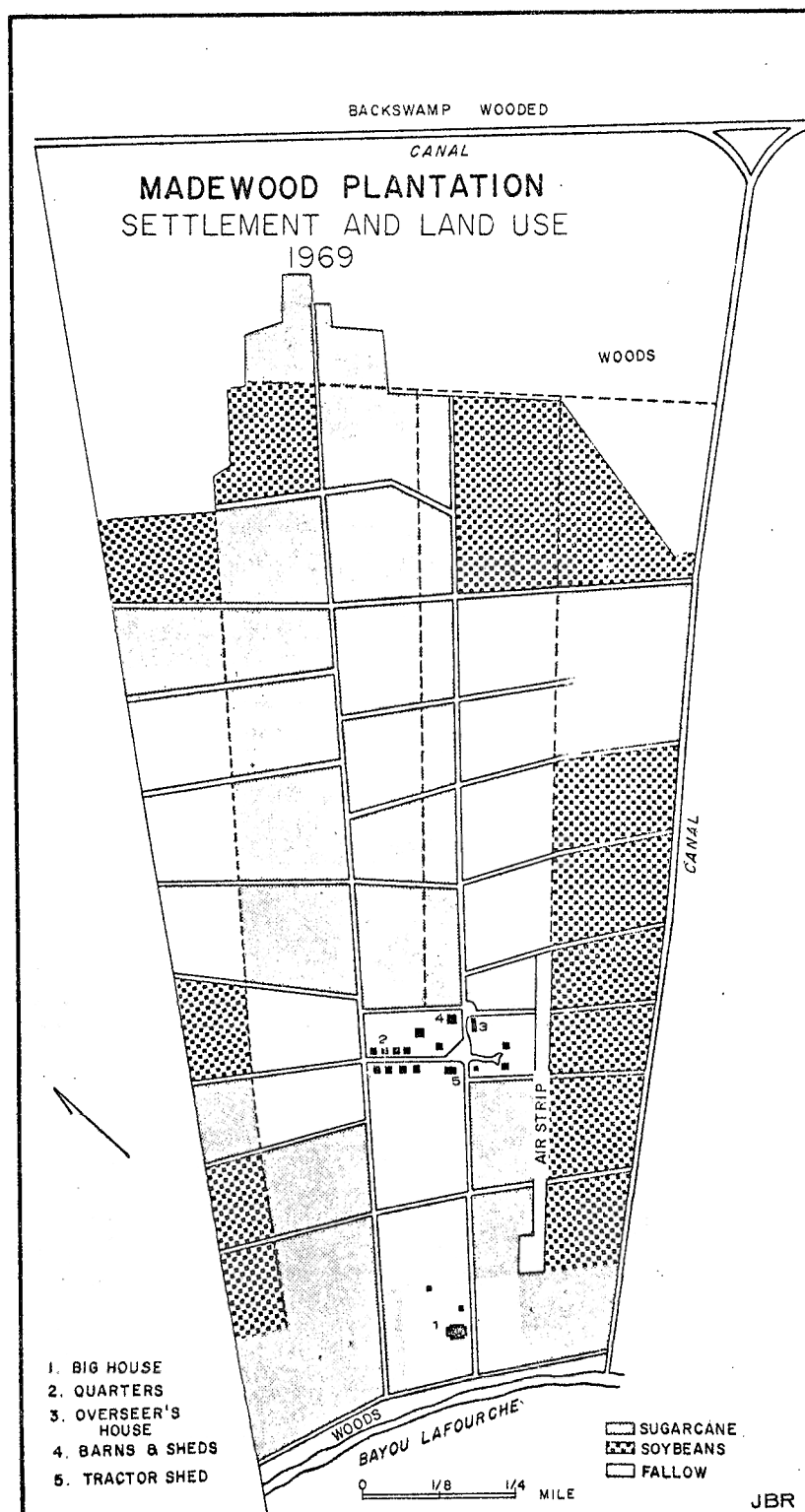
Map 13. French and Anglo American Plantations of 1844. Compiled from: P. A. Champomier, Statement of Sugar Made in Louisiana in 1844. (New Orleans: P. A. Champomier 1844).



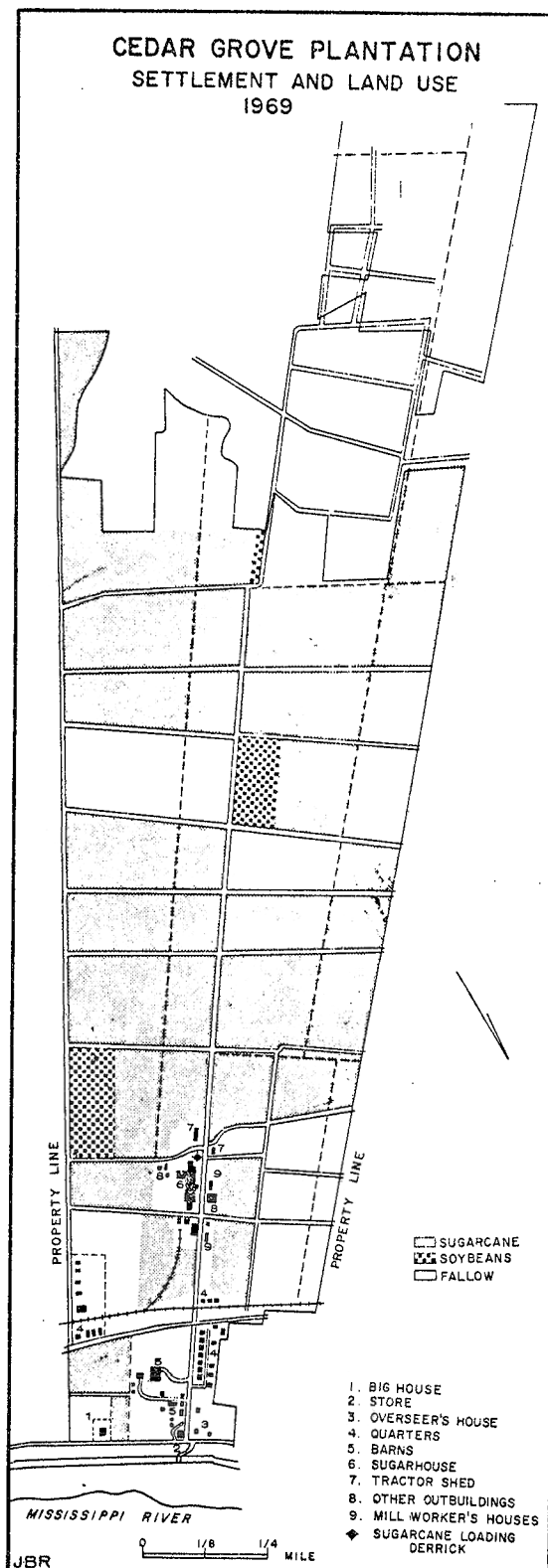
Map 9. Distribution of Louisiana sugar plantations-1969.



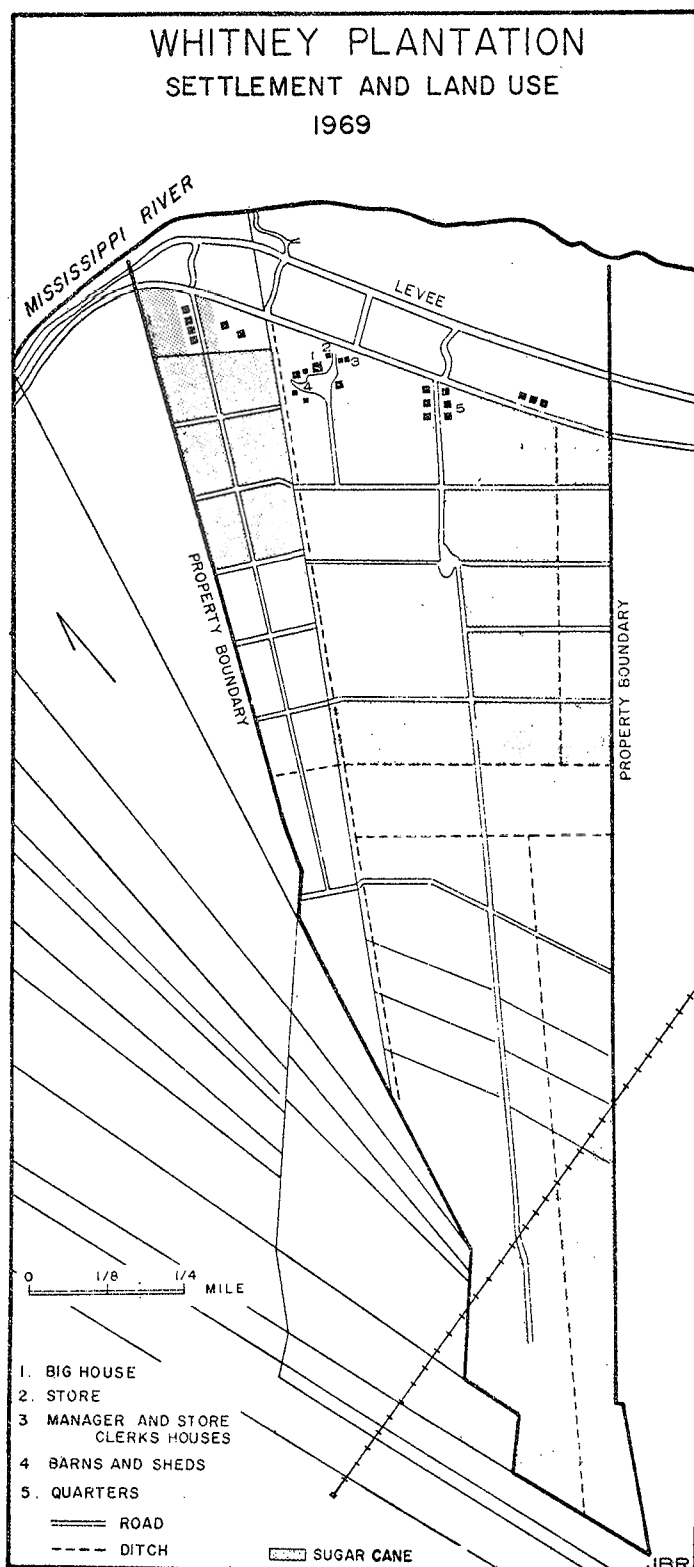
Map 13. Distribution of plantation settlement pattern types - 1969.



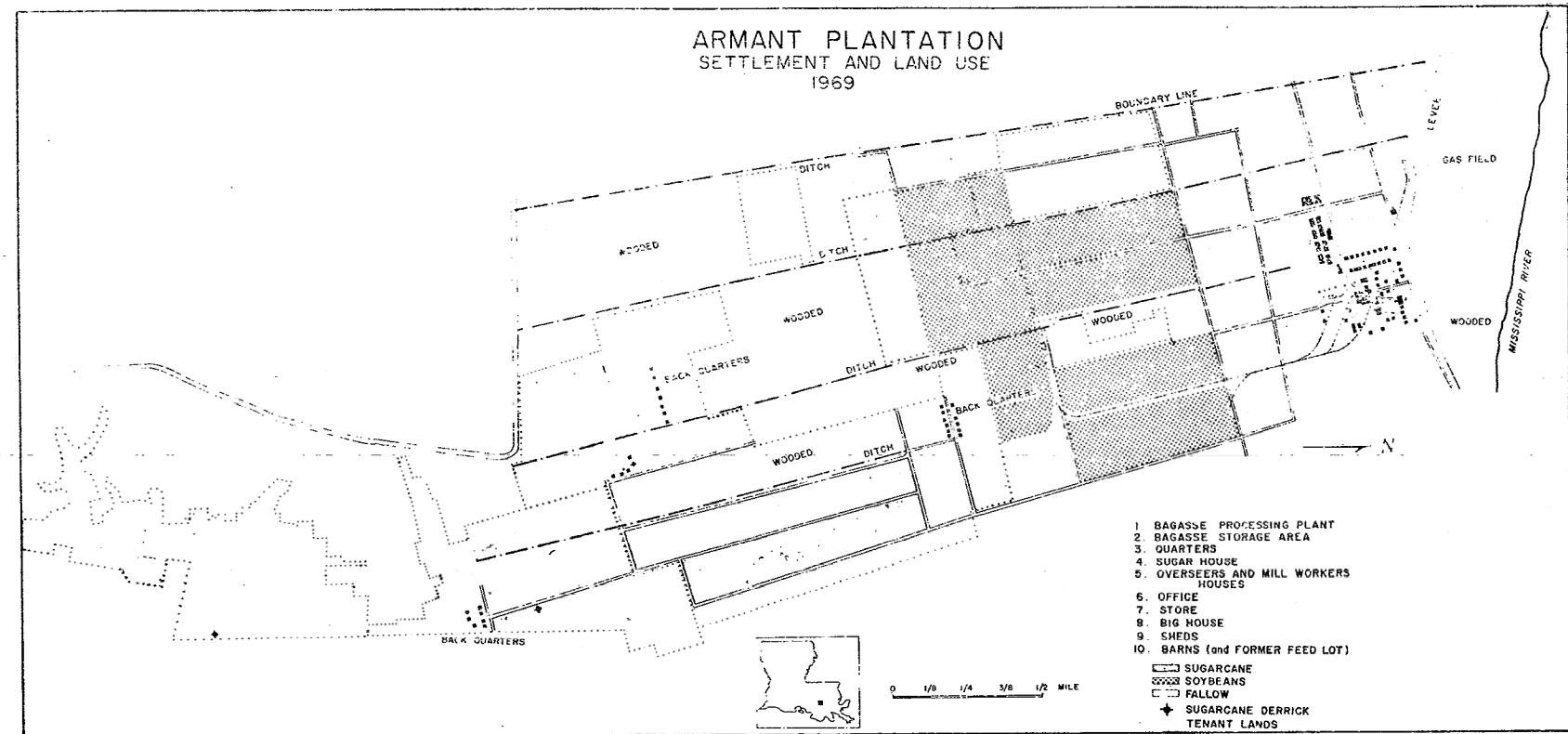
Map 33. Madwood Plantation settlement and land use-1969.



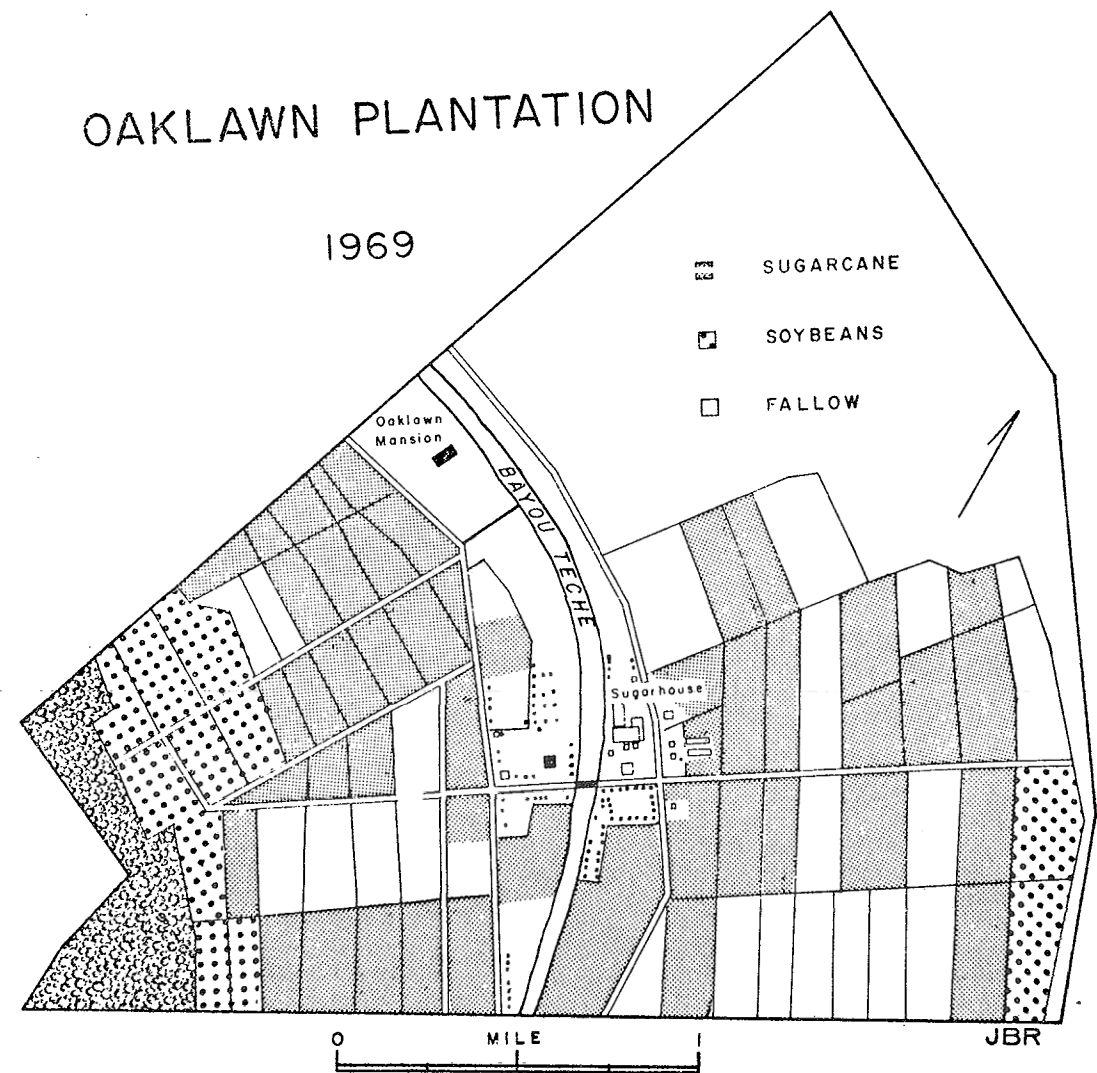
Map 31. Cedar Grove Plantation settlement and land use-1969.



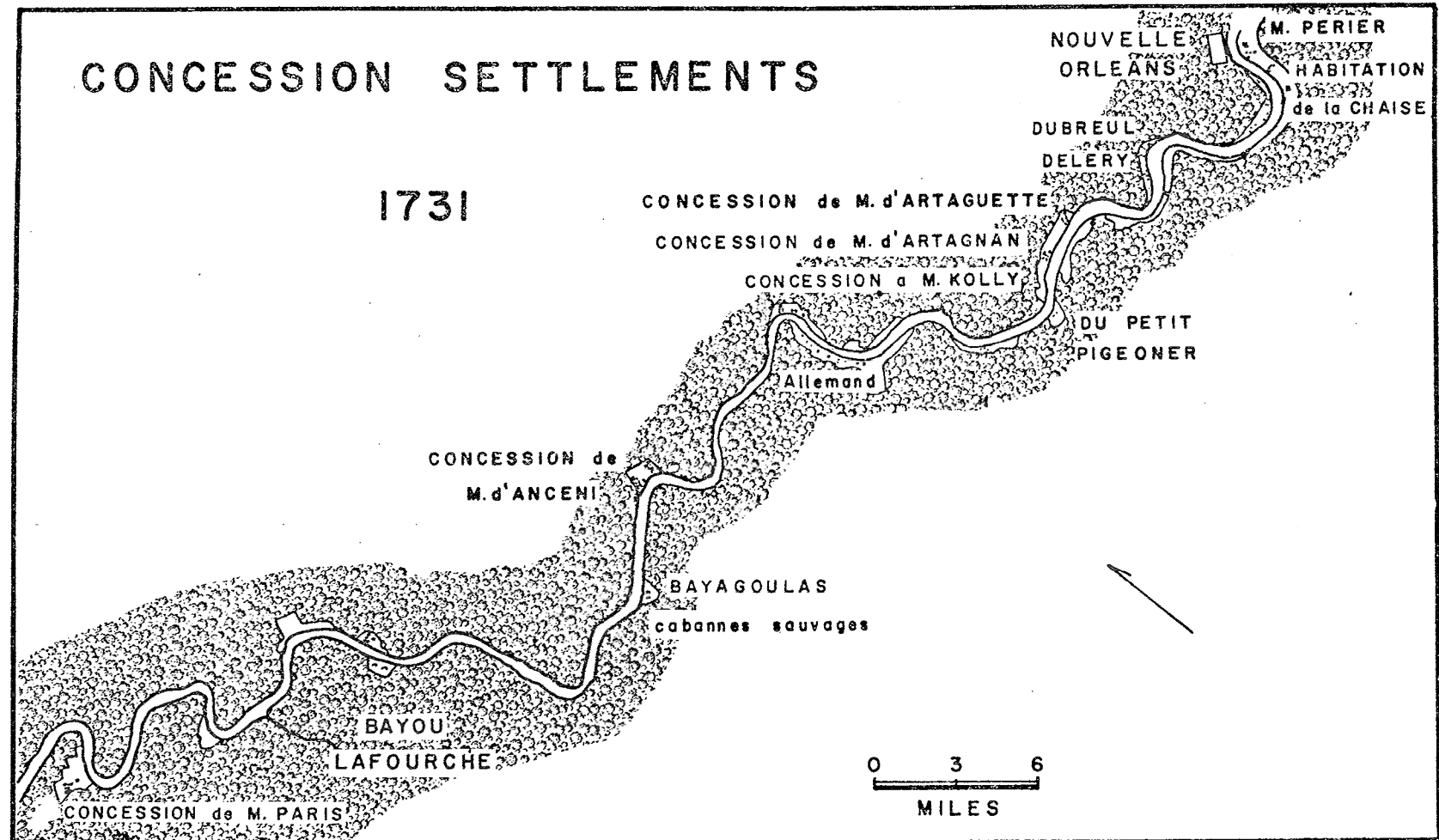
Map 29. Whitney Plantation settlement and land use-1969.



Map 25. Armant Plantation settlement and land use-1969.



Map 35. Oaklawn Plantation showing settlement and land use - 1969.



Map 7. Concession settlements in 1731 between New Orleans and Bayou Manchac. Source: Broutin "Carte particuliere du cours du fleuve Mississippi ou St. Louis a la Louisiana, depuis la Nouvelle-Orleans jusqu' au Natchez" 1731.

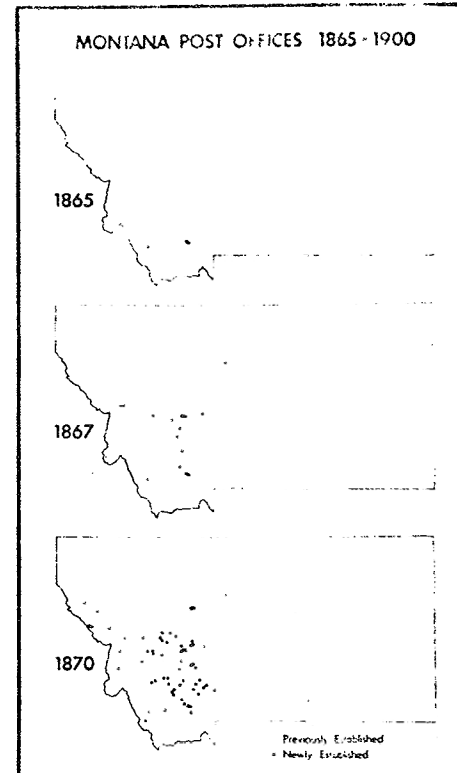


Figure 1.

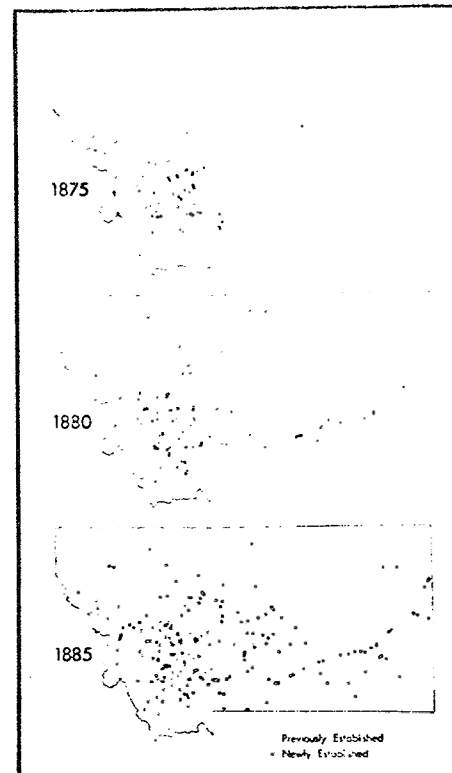


Figure 2.

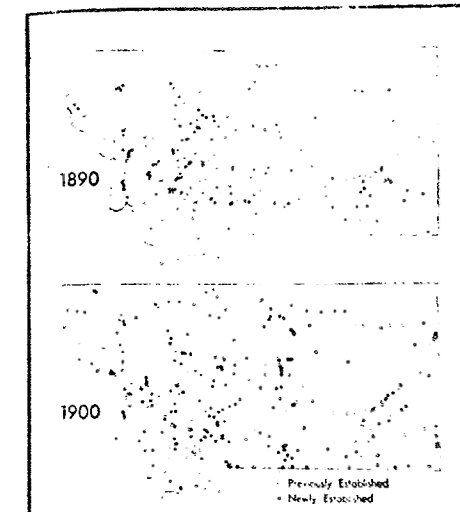


Figure 3.

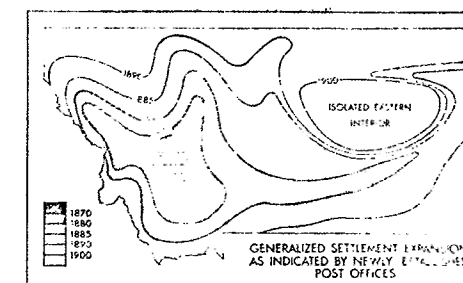


Figure 4.

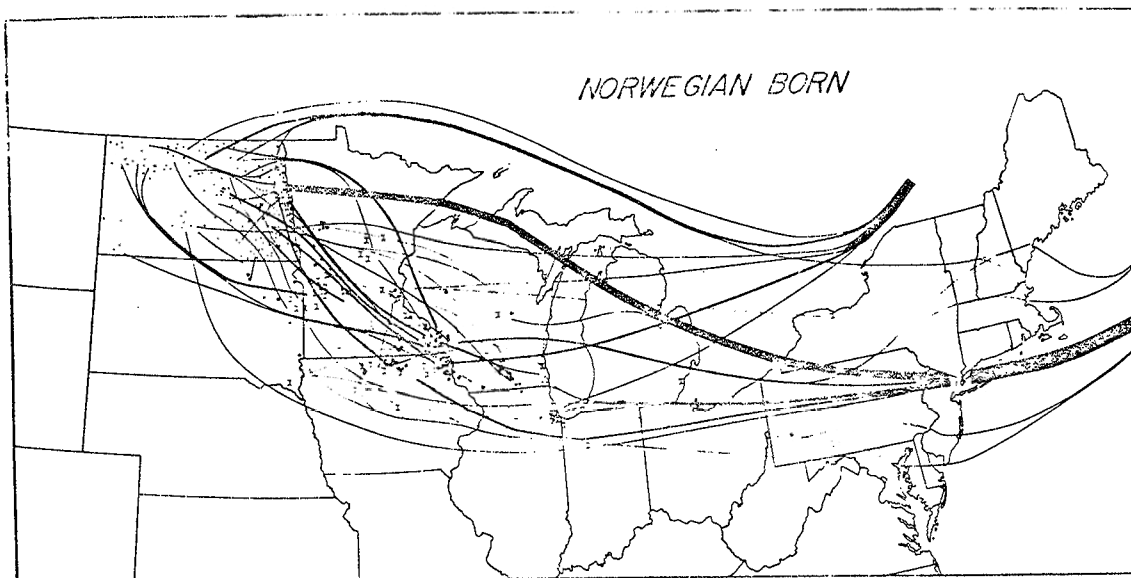


FIG. 9. Migration routes and previous occupations of Norwegian-born North Dakota pioneers. See caption for Figure 6.

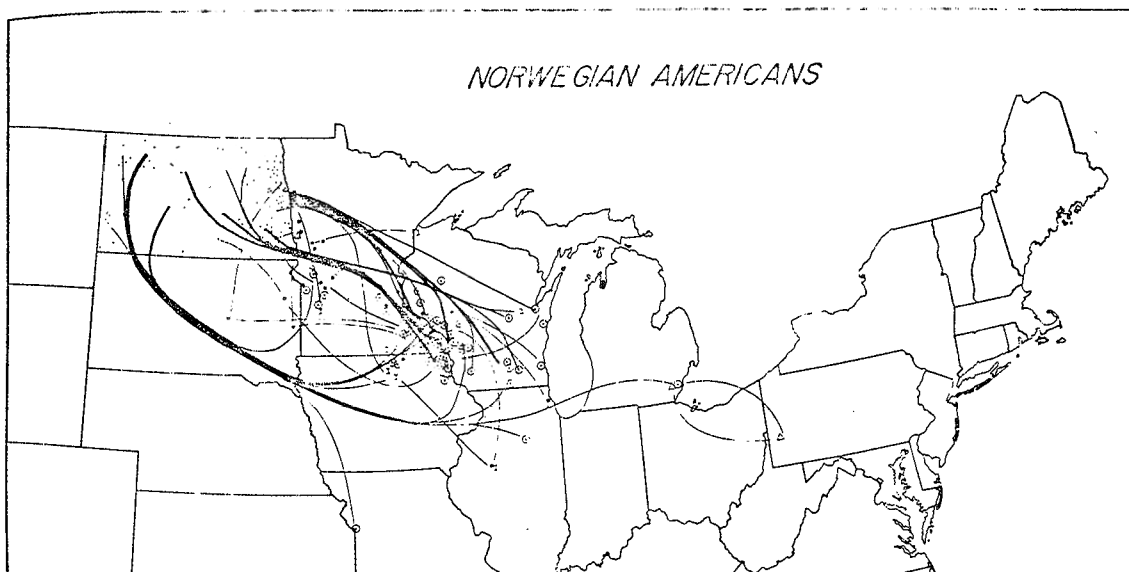


FIG. 10. Birthplaces, migration routes, and previous occupations of Norwegian American pioneers in North Dakota. See captions for Figures 6 and 7.

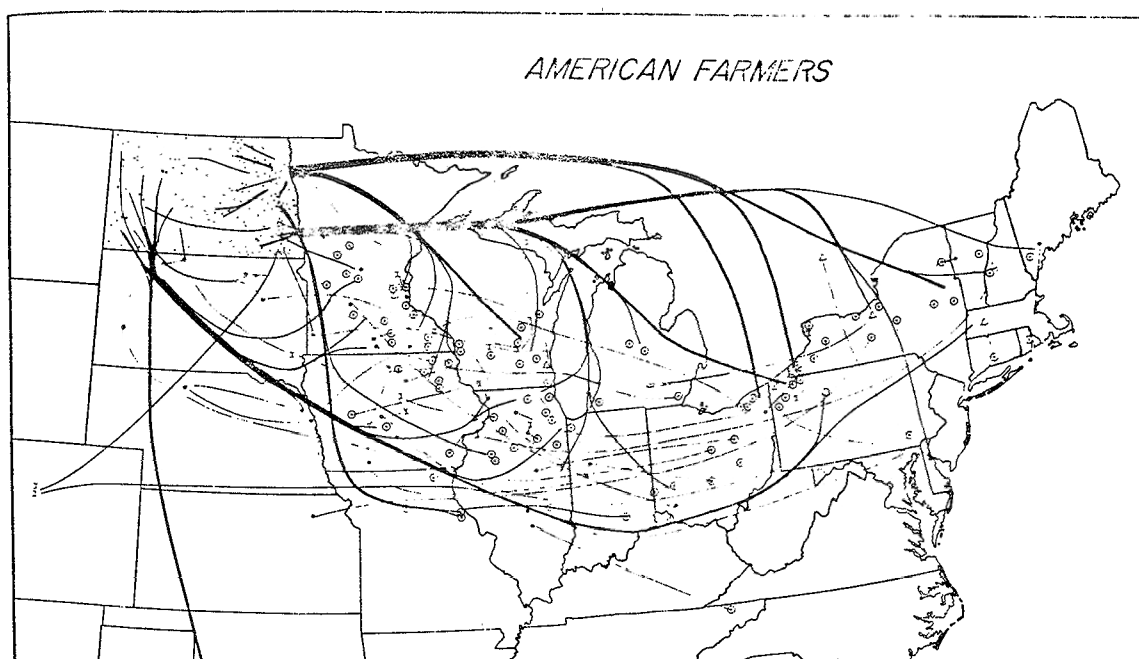


FIG. 11. Birthplaces and occupational changes for Dakota pioneers with American-born parents. Those who engaged mainly in farm work during their first five years in North Dakota are shown. See captions for Figures 6 and 7.

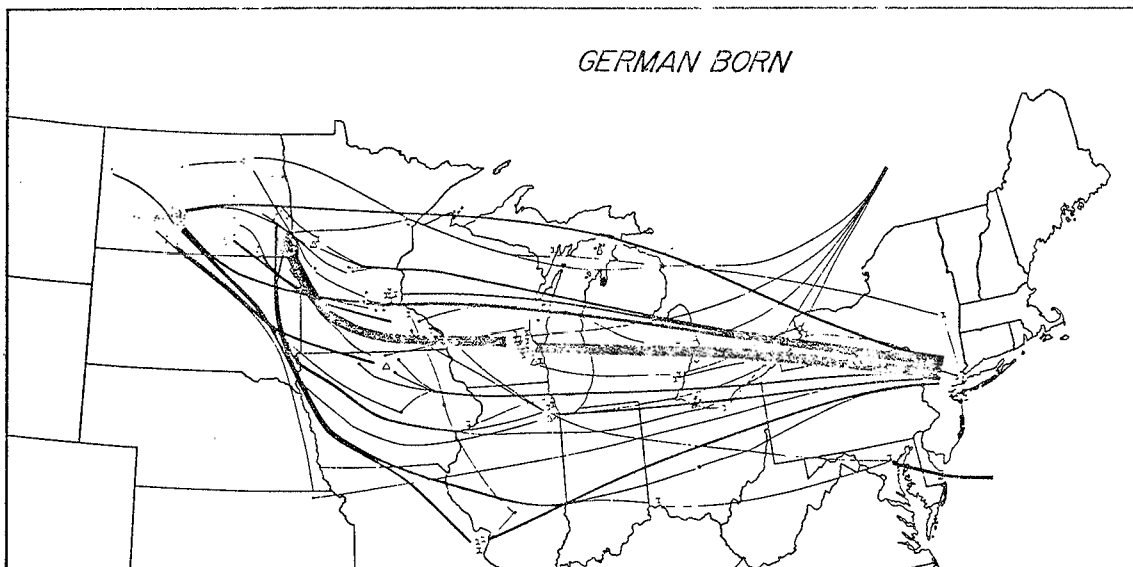


FIG. 6. Migration routes and previous occupations of German-born North Dakota settlers. "I" indicates work as a farm or nonfarm laborer; open triangle indicates employment as a skilled or clerical worker, merchant, or professional; a dot indicates farm owner or tenant. Occupations are not differentiated within North Dakota.

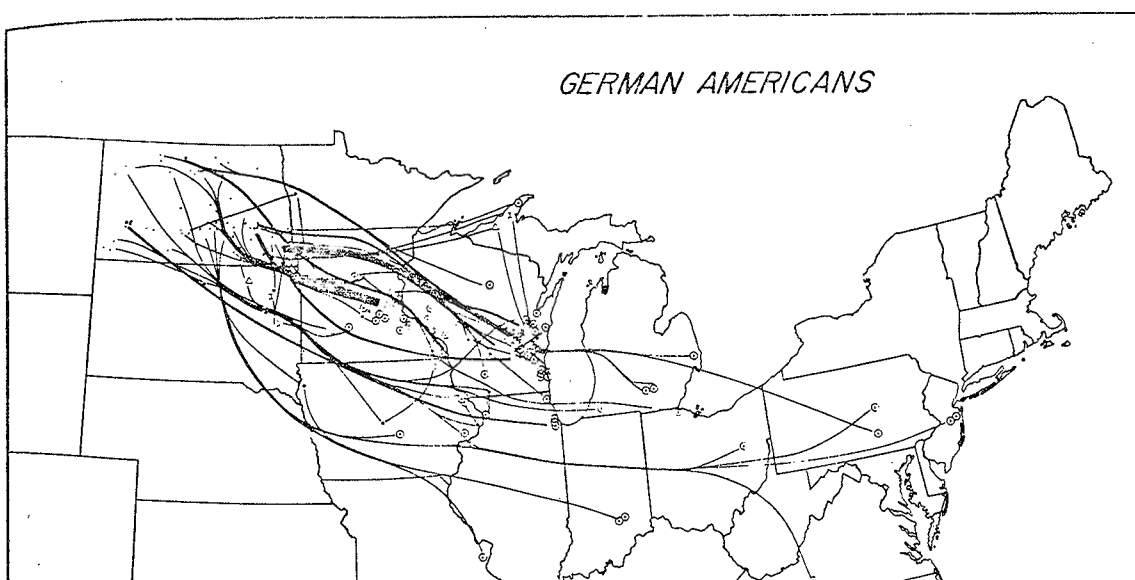


FIG. 7. Birthplaces and migration to North Dakota of German Americans. Birthplaces are indicated with circled dots. See caption for Figure 6.

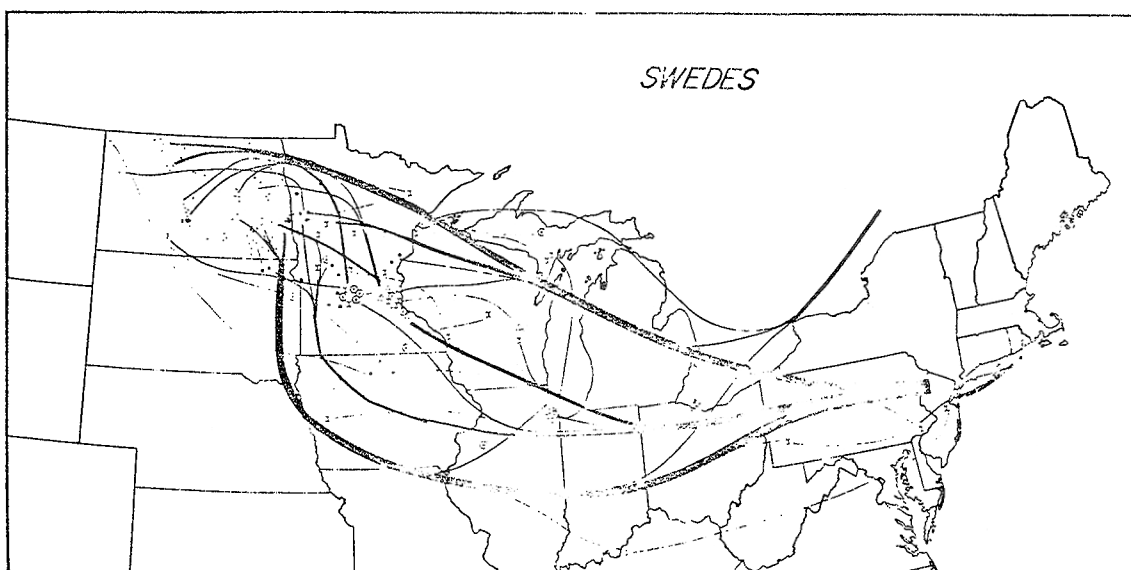
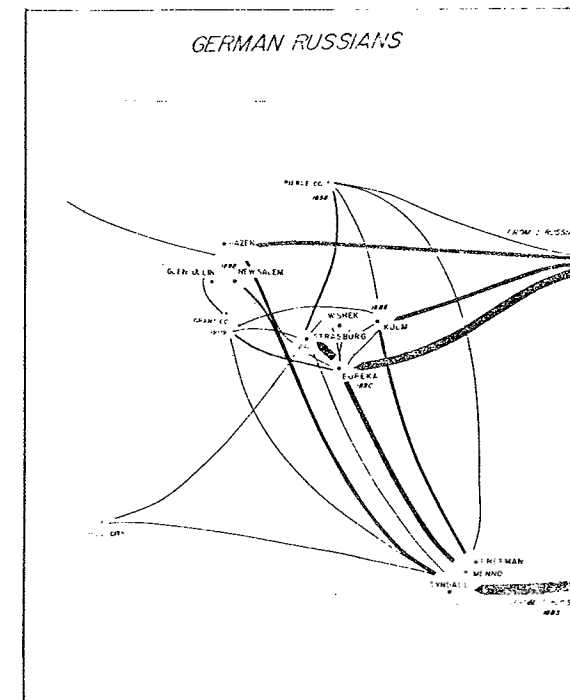
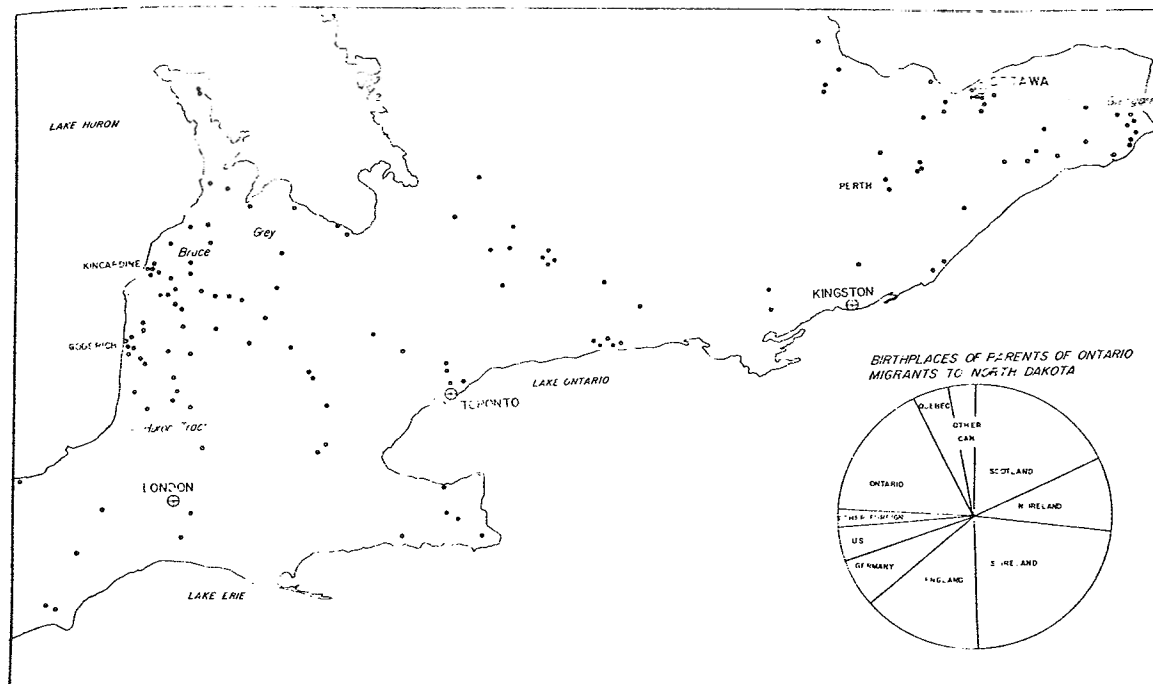
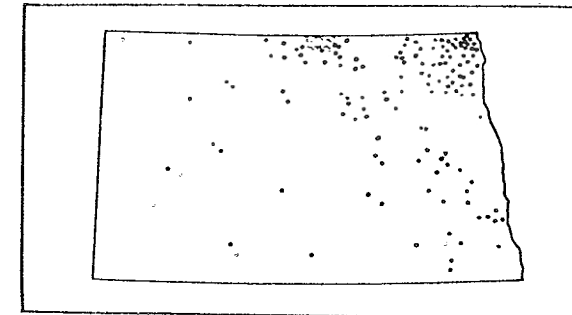
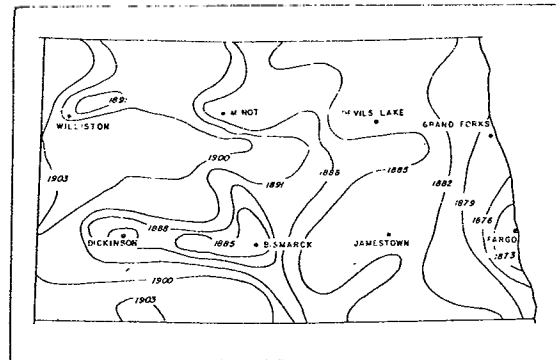


FIG. 8. Migration routes and occupations of Swedish and Swedish American pioneers in North Dakota. See captions for Figures 6 and 7.



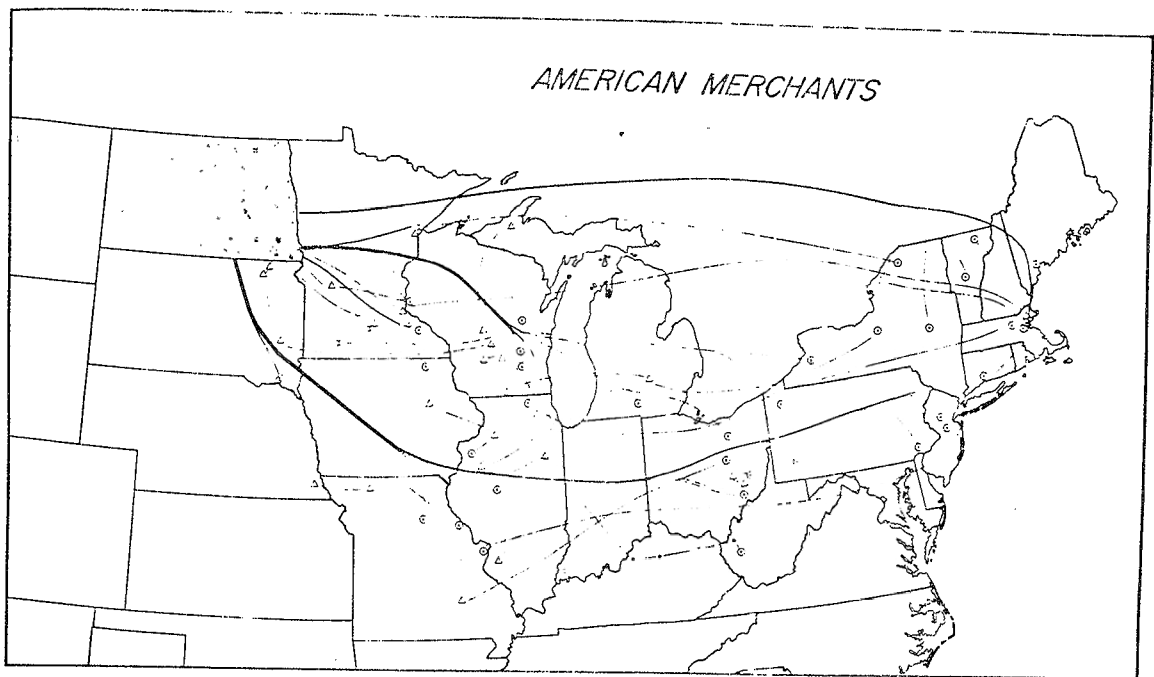


FIG. 13. Birthplaces and occupational changes for Dakota pioneers with American-born parents. Those who were principally self-employed in the trades during their first five years in North Dakota are shown. See captions for Figures 6 and 7.

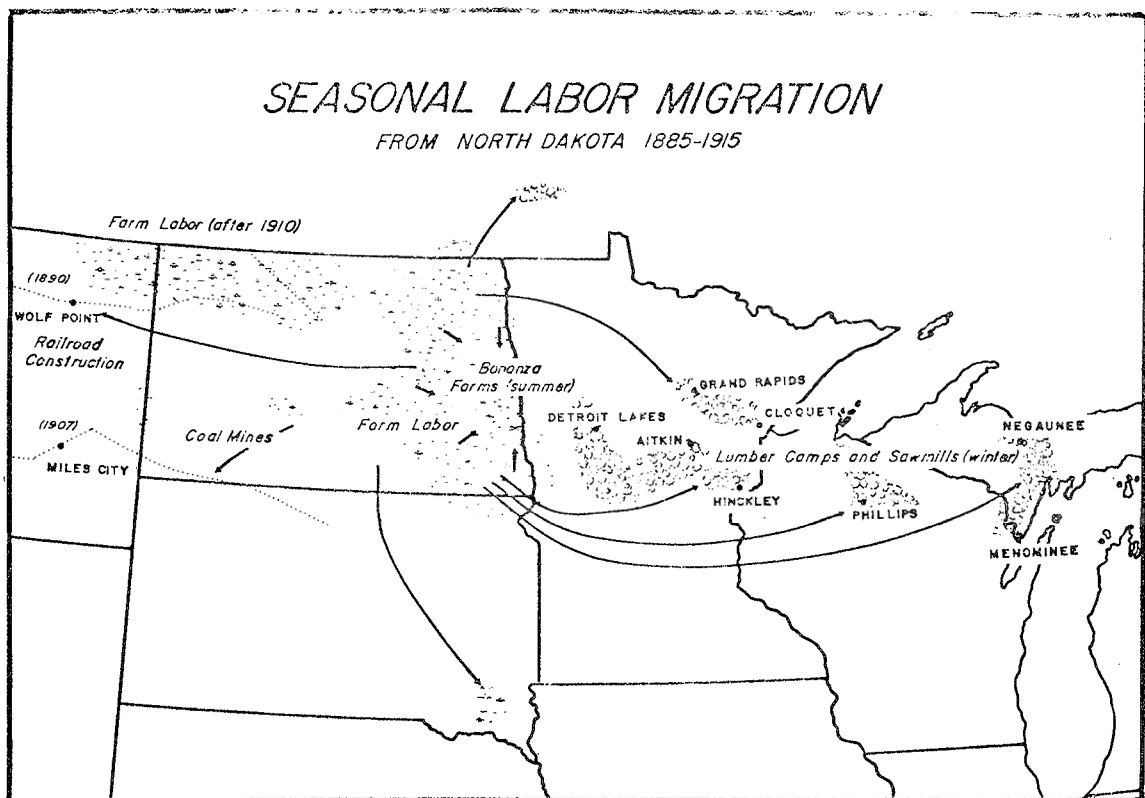


FIG. 16. Seasonal labor migration on the Dakota frontier. Dotted lines indicate principal transcontinental railroad activity. The general direction of seasonal movement was toward the east in winter and toward the west in summer. Coal mines in western North Dakota drew farmers from the southwestern corner of the state.

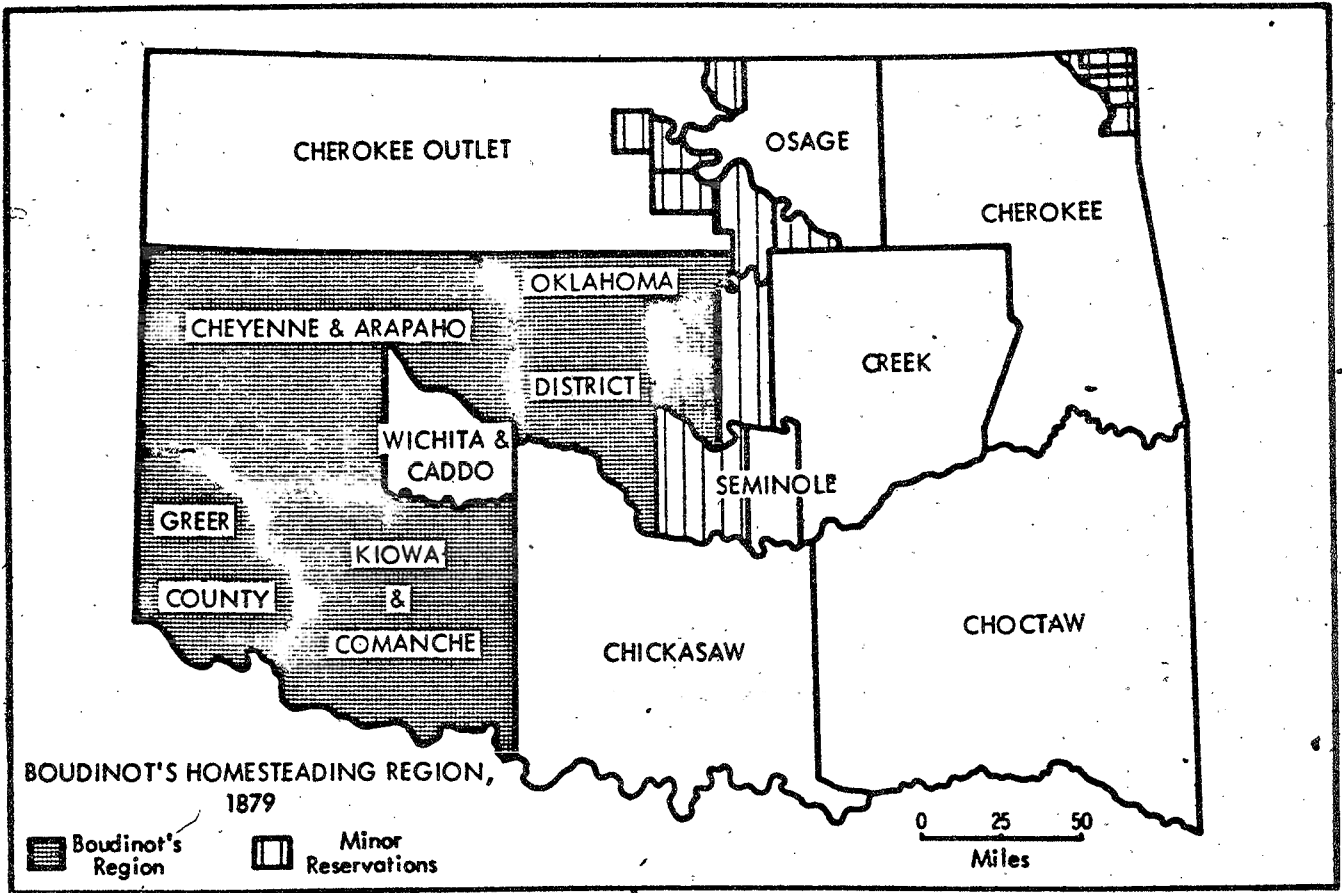


Fig. 4:8 - Source: Elias C. Boudinot, 1879a: Map of Indian Territory, opposite p. 27.

169

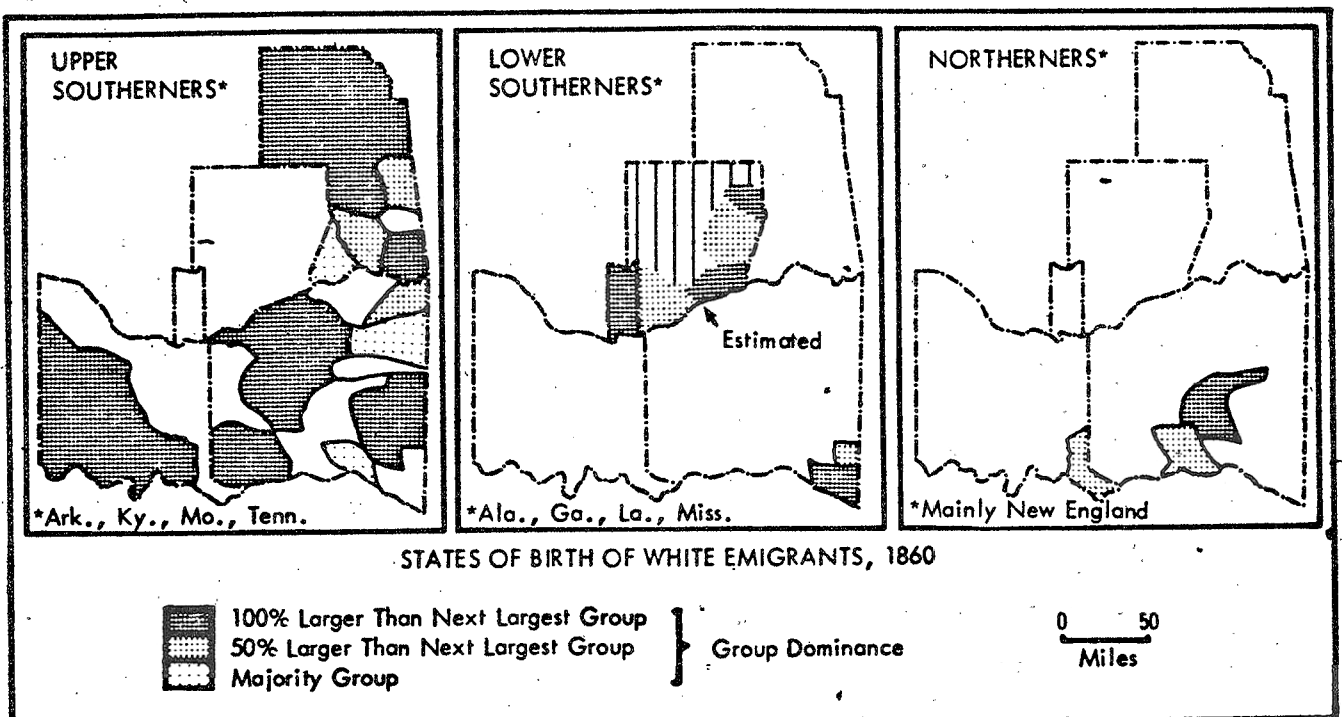


Fig. 3:5 - Source: Manuscript Schedules of Free Population, 1860: "Territories to the West of Arkansas."

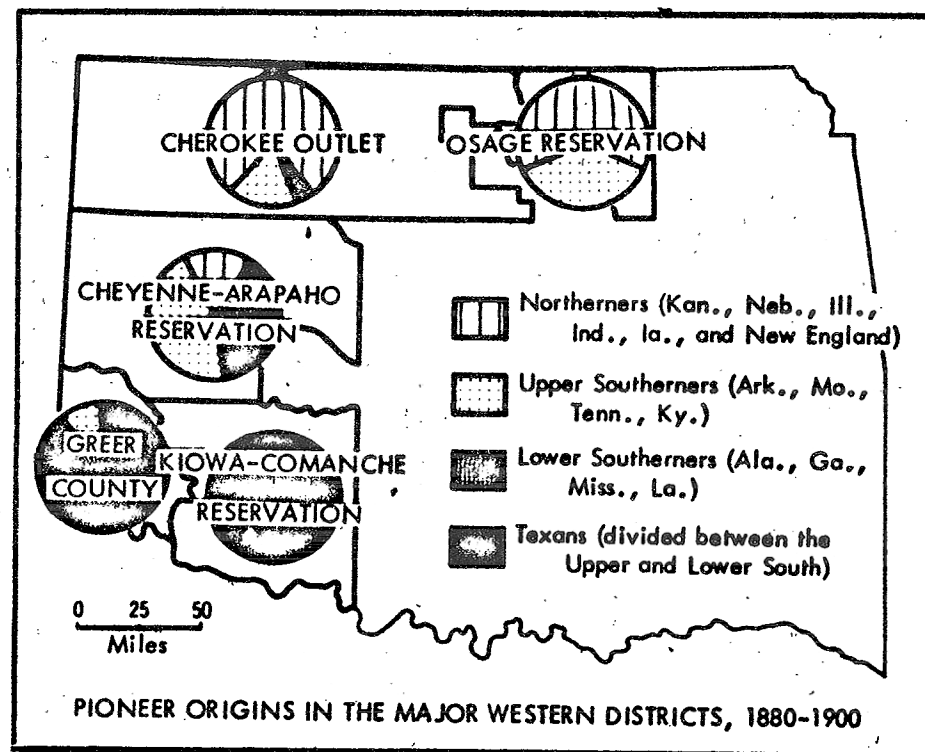


Fig. 4:10 - Source: Oklahoma Historical Society - Indian Archives: "Indian-Pioneer History."

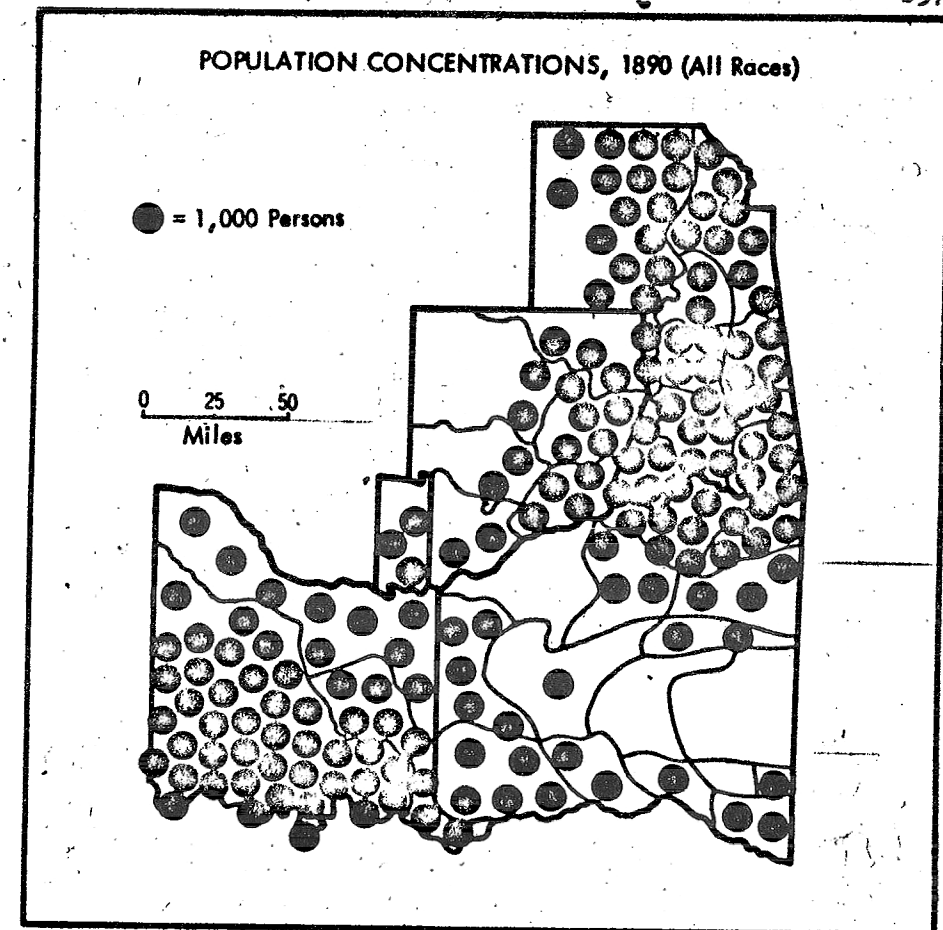


Fig. 4:4 - Source: Census Office, 1894; Report on Indians... at the Eleventh Census. 1890, pp. 255-257.

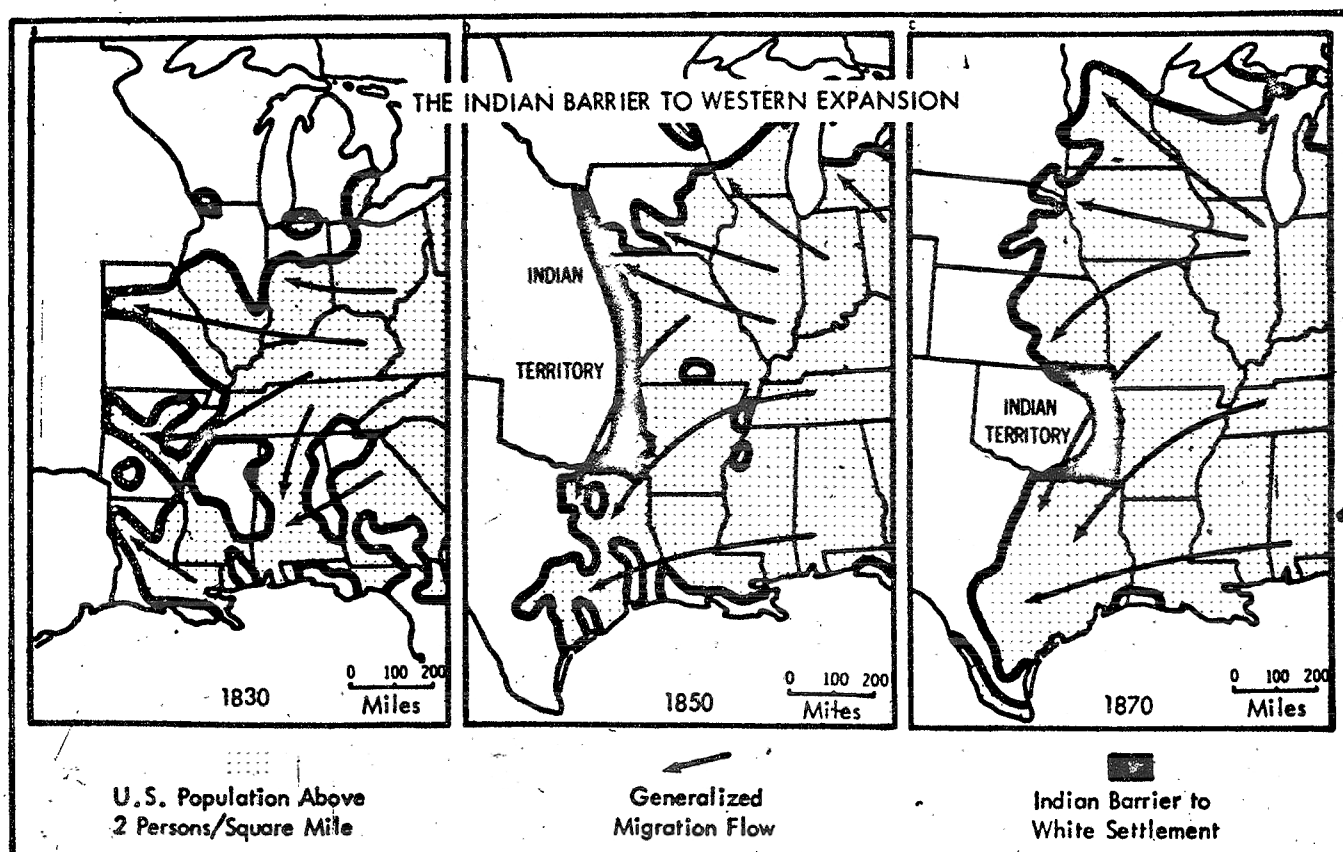
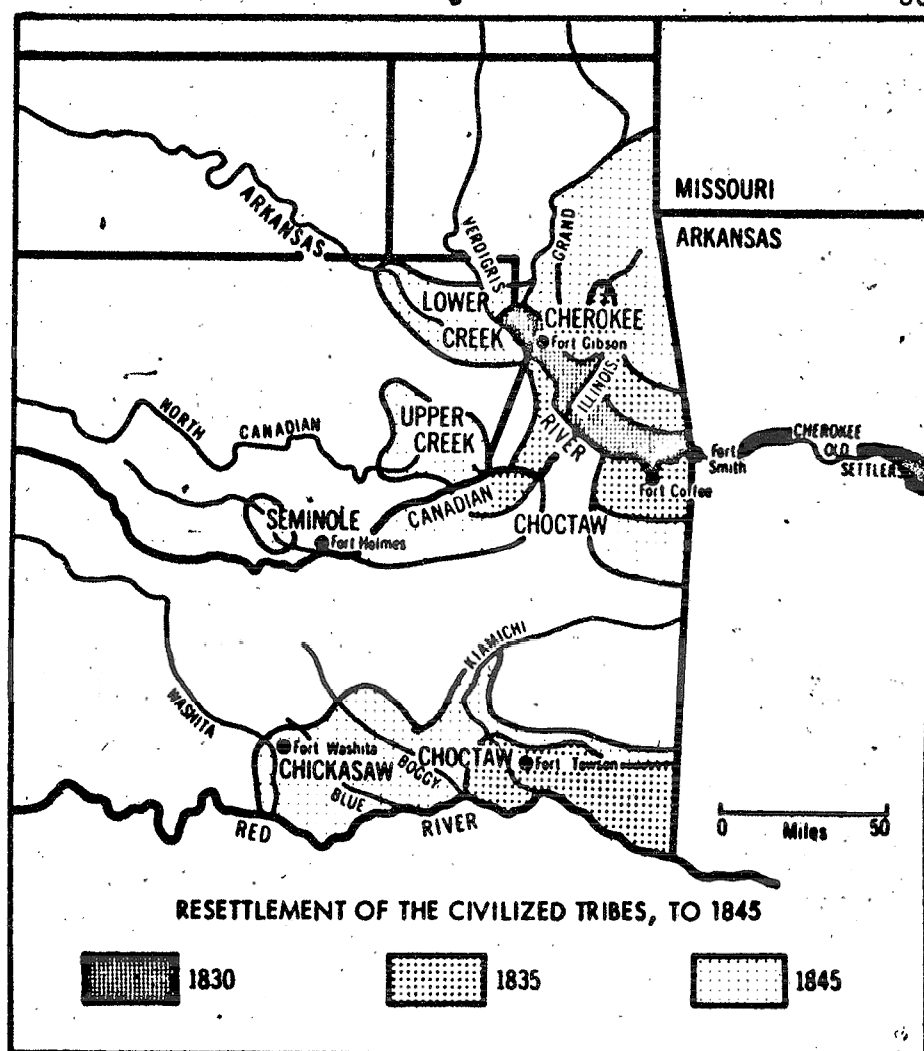


Fig. 3:1 - Source: Randall D. Sale and Edwin D. Karn, 1962: American Expansion. A Book of Maps, pp. 11, 15, 19.



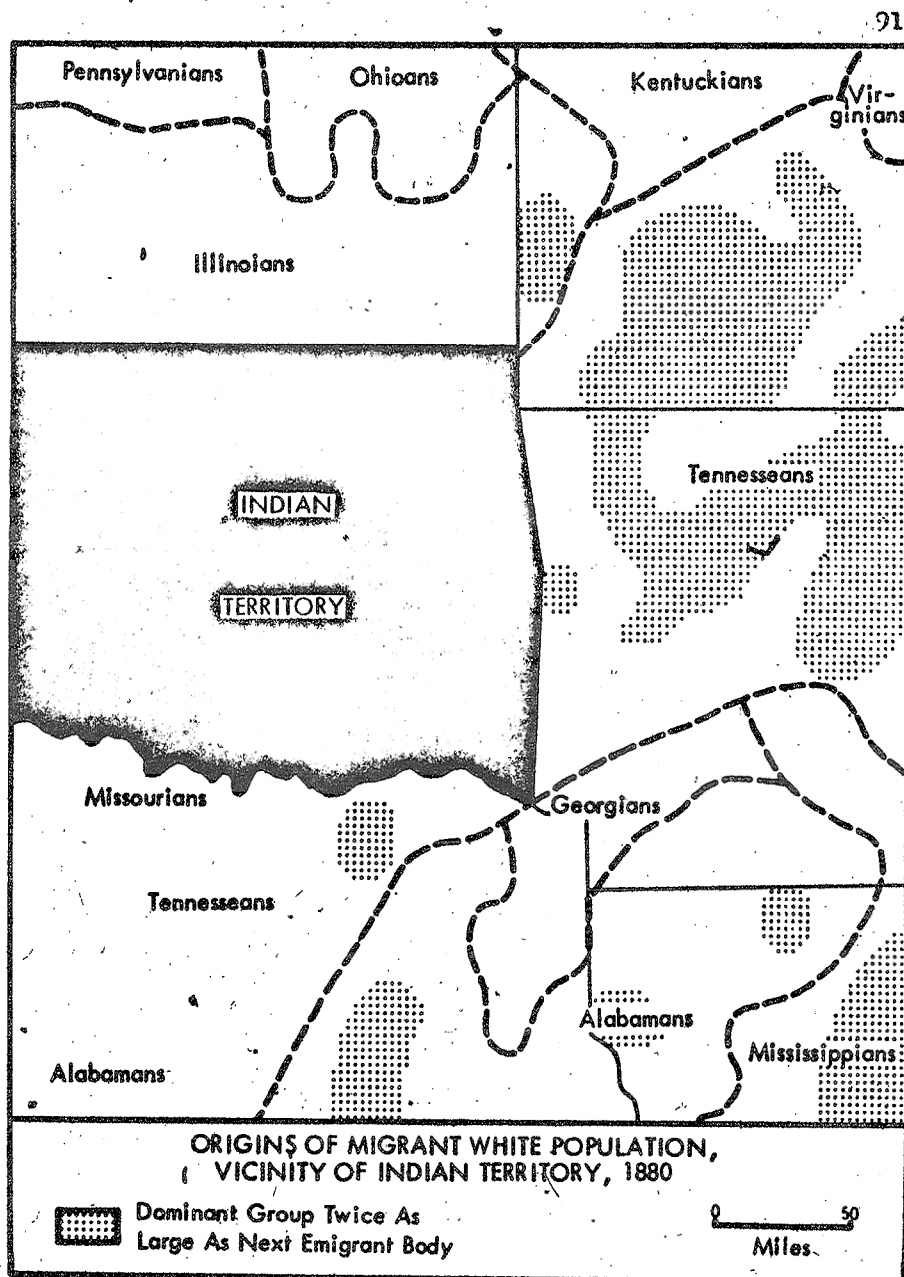
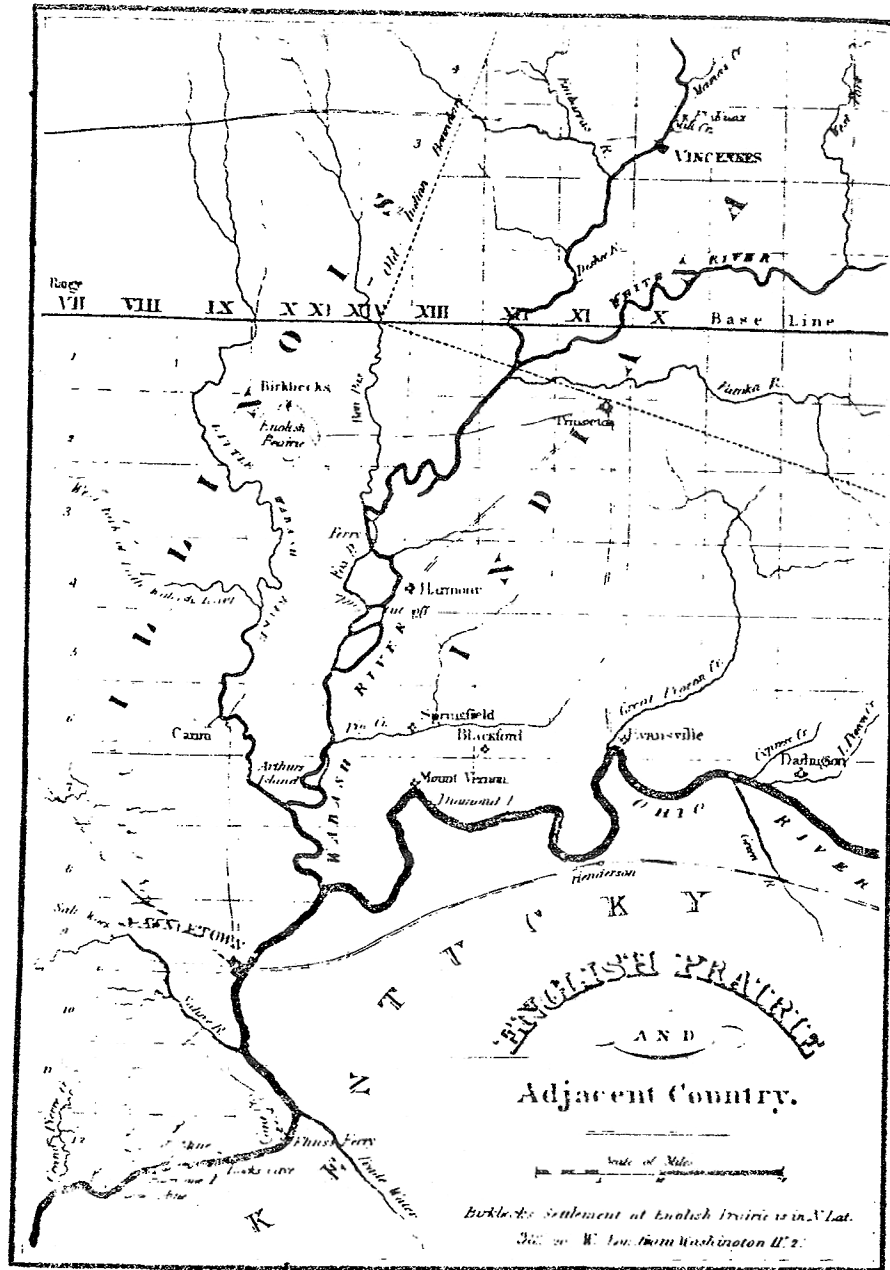
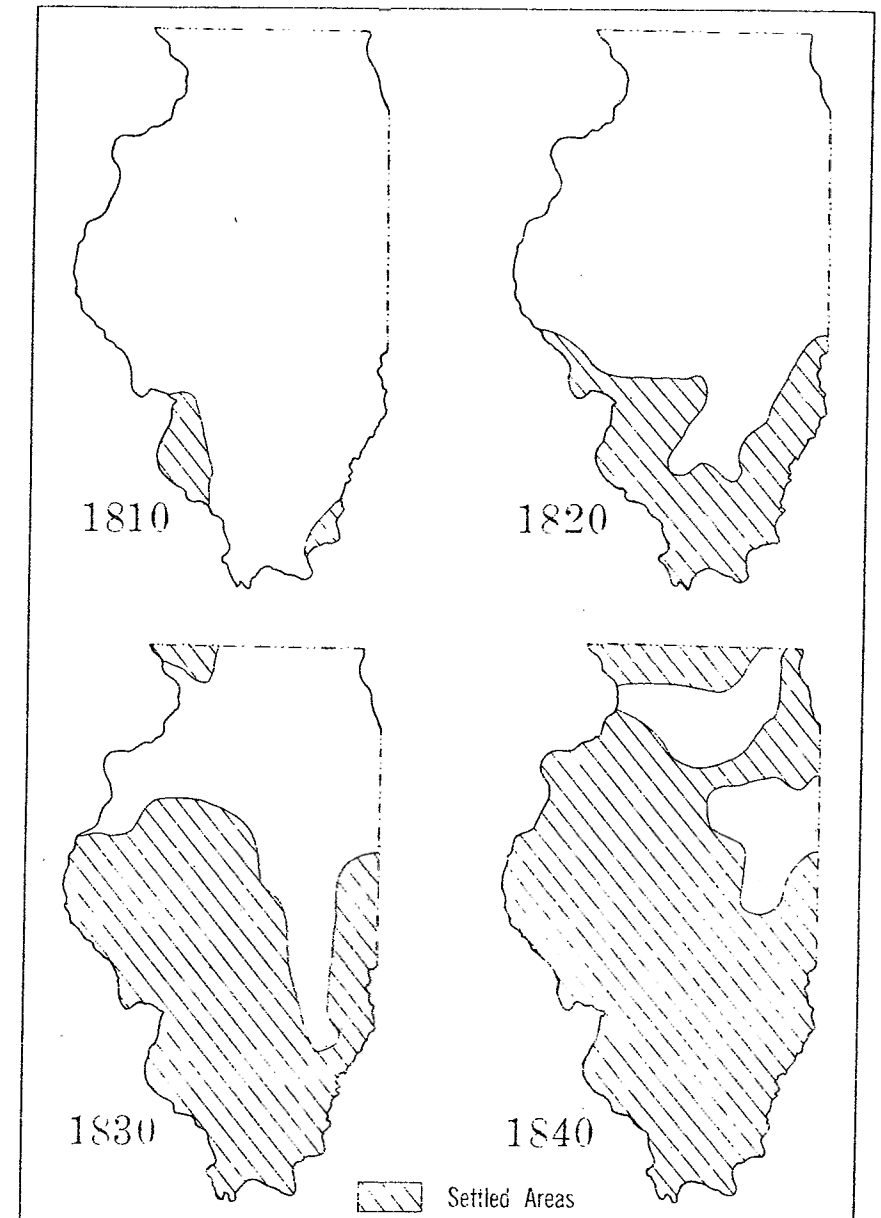


Fig. 3:2 - Source: Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Population, pp. 497-498, 517-518, 528-531.



Source: John Melish, Information and Advice to Emigrants to the United States and From the Eastern to the Western States (Philadelphia: John Melish, 1819). Reproduced by courtesy of the Western Reserve Historical Society Library.

Fig. 10.--English Prairie and Adjacent Country



Source: Adapted from Theodore C. Pease, The Frontier State 1815-1848 (Chicago: McClurg and Co., 1919), and U.S. Census Office, Statistical Atlas of the United States 1900 (Washington: United States Census Office, 1903).

Fig. 3.--Settled Areas of Illinois by Census Years 1810-40

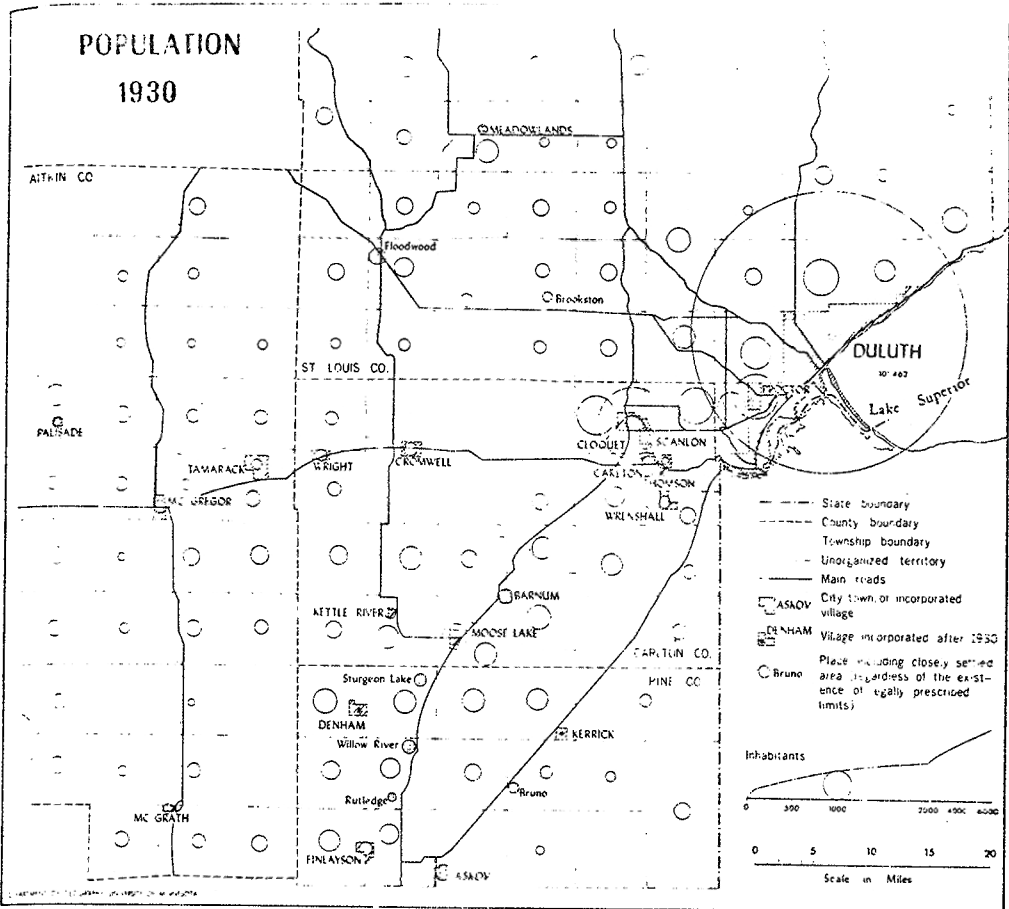


FIG. 1. The study area and its population distribution for 1930. Data from U.S. Census.

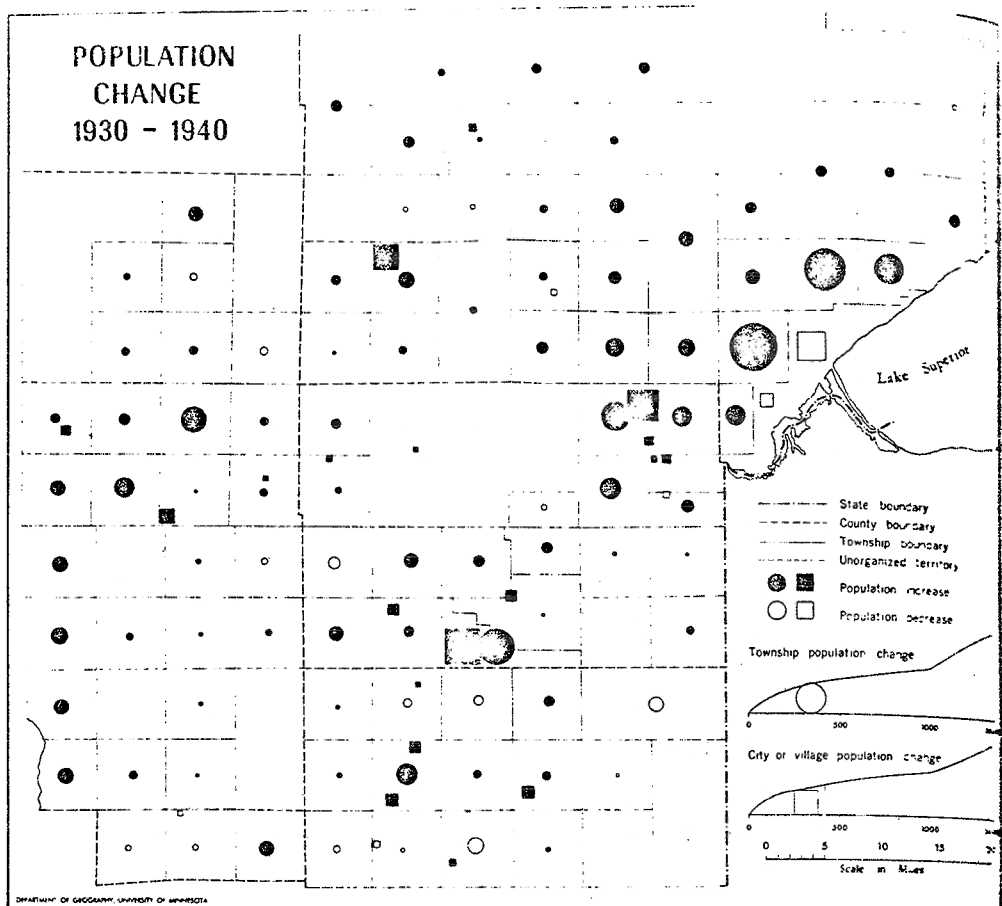


FIG. 2. Population change from 1930 to 1940. The changes which are indicated by circles and squares are directly comparable to one another. Data from U.S. Census.

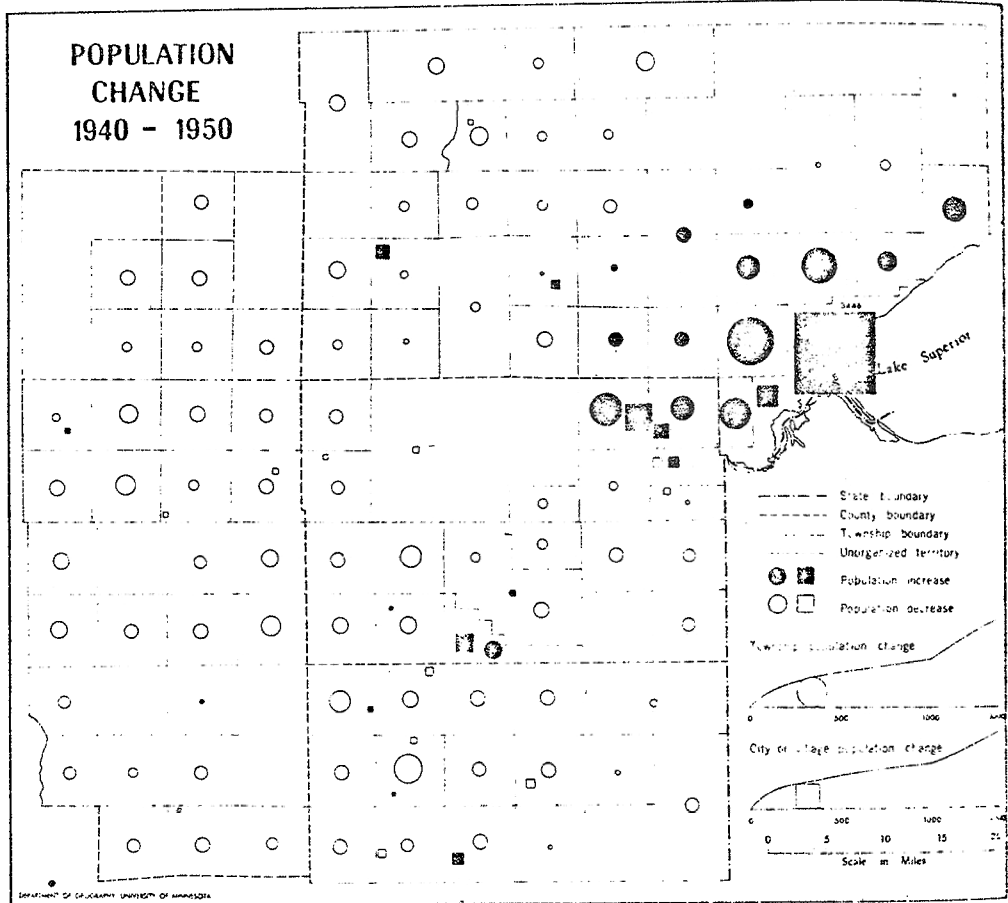


FIG. 5. Between 1940 and 1950 the Duluth-Cloquet zone grew greatly; most places in the outer zone declined. Data from U.S. Census

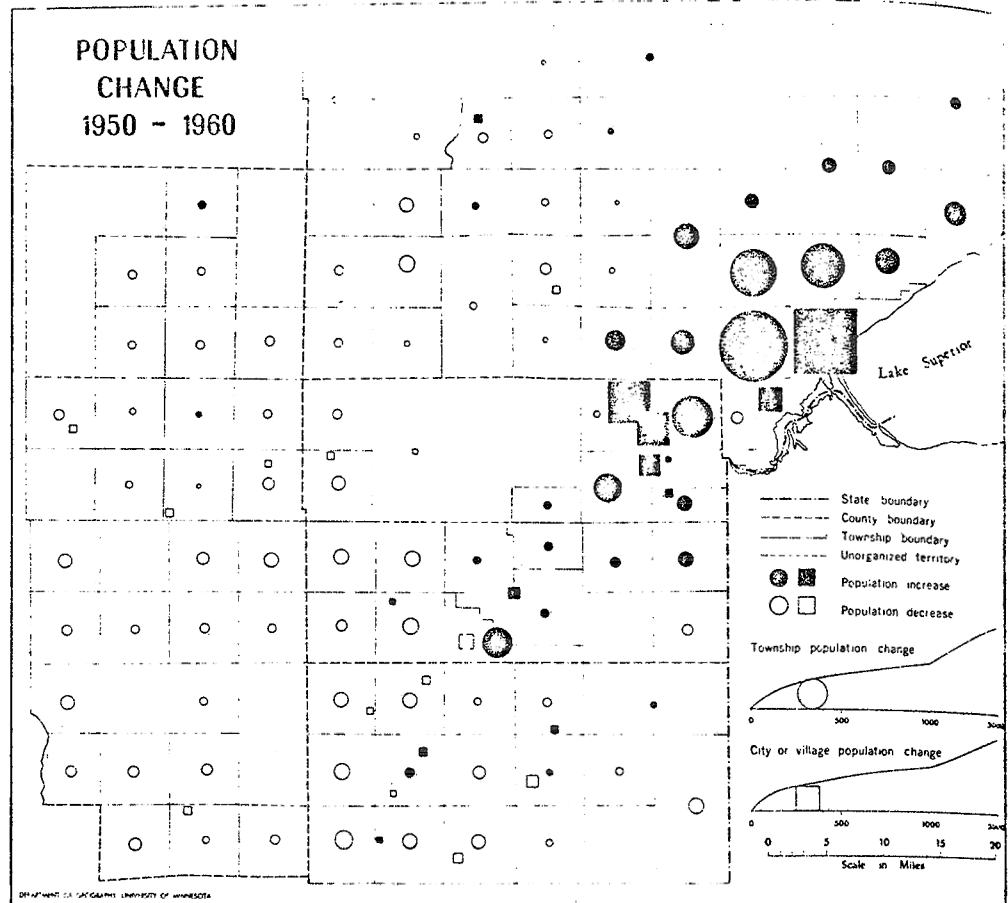


FIG. 8. Between 1950 and 1960 pronounced increases occurred near Duluth. Data from U.S. Census.

Figure 24

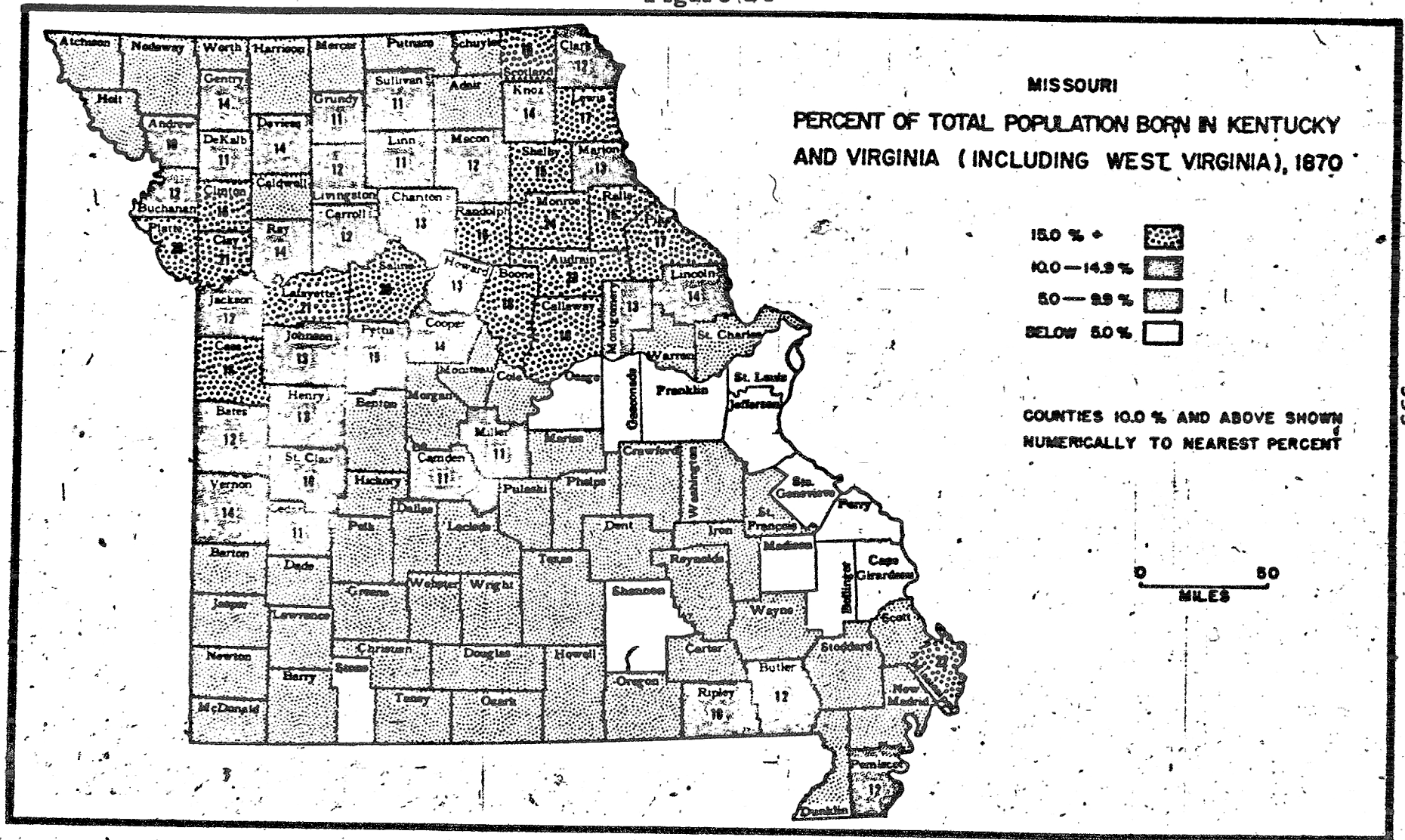
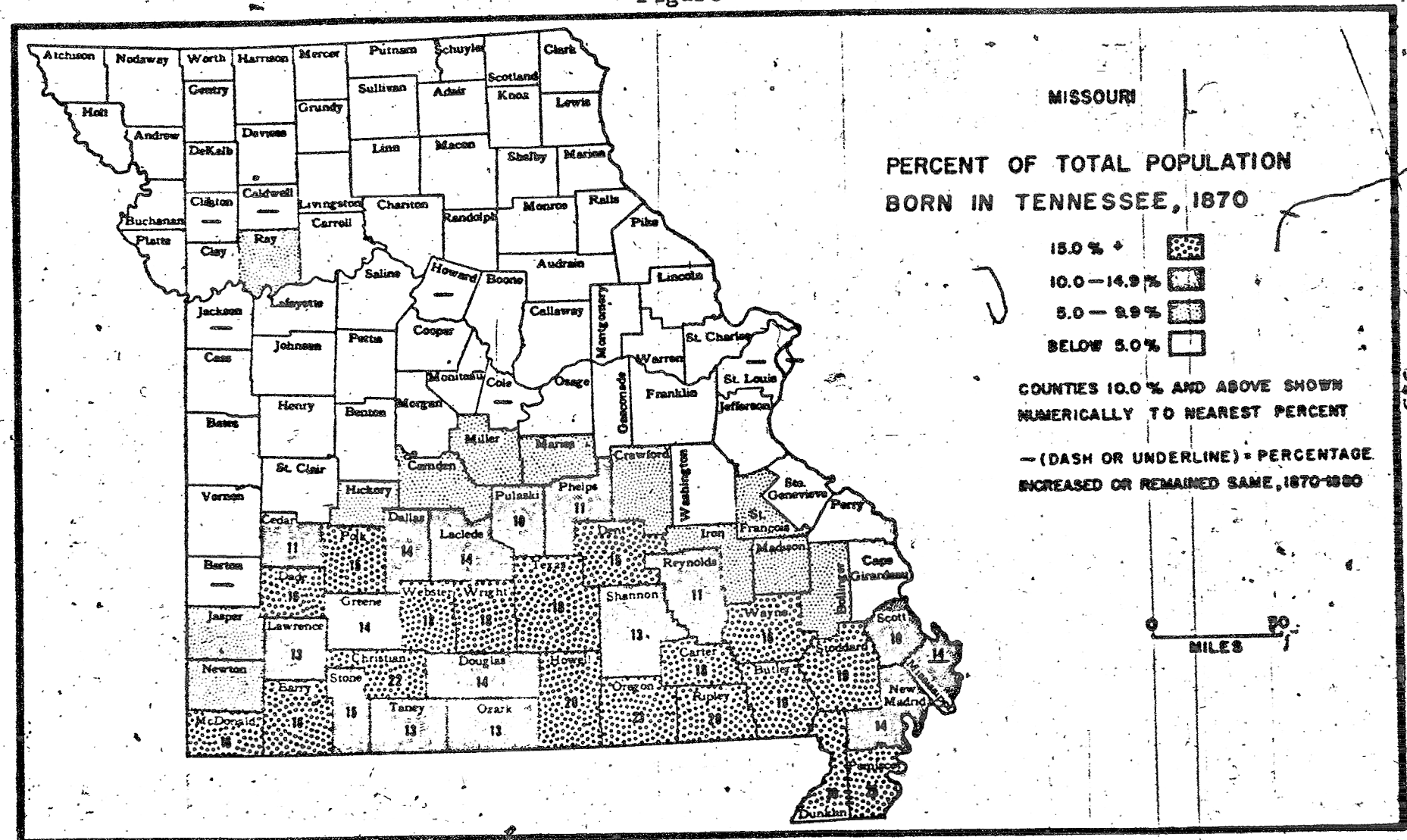
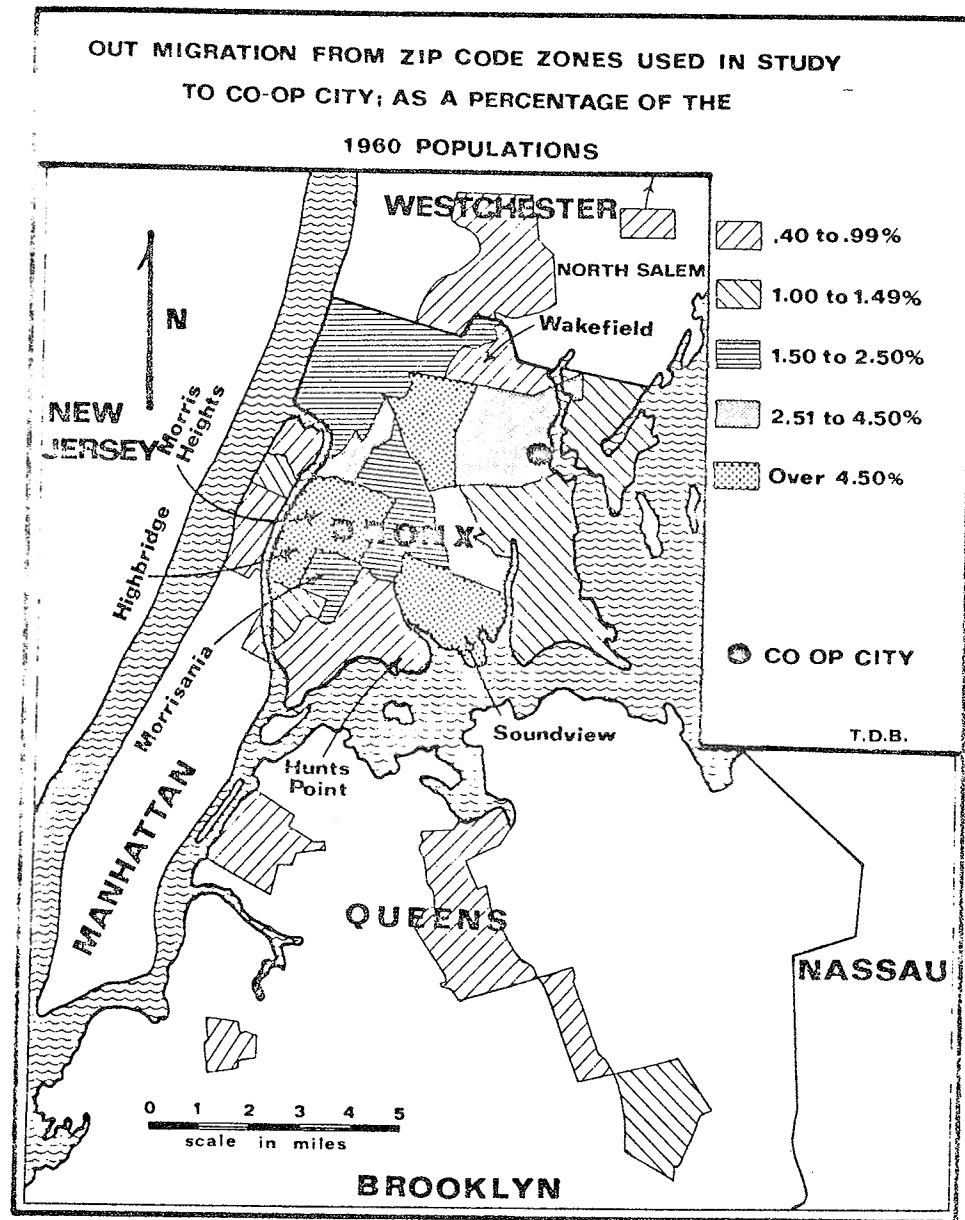
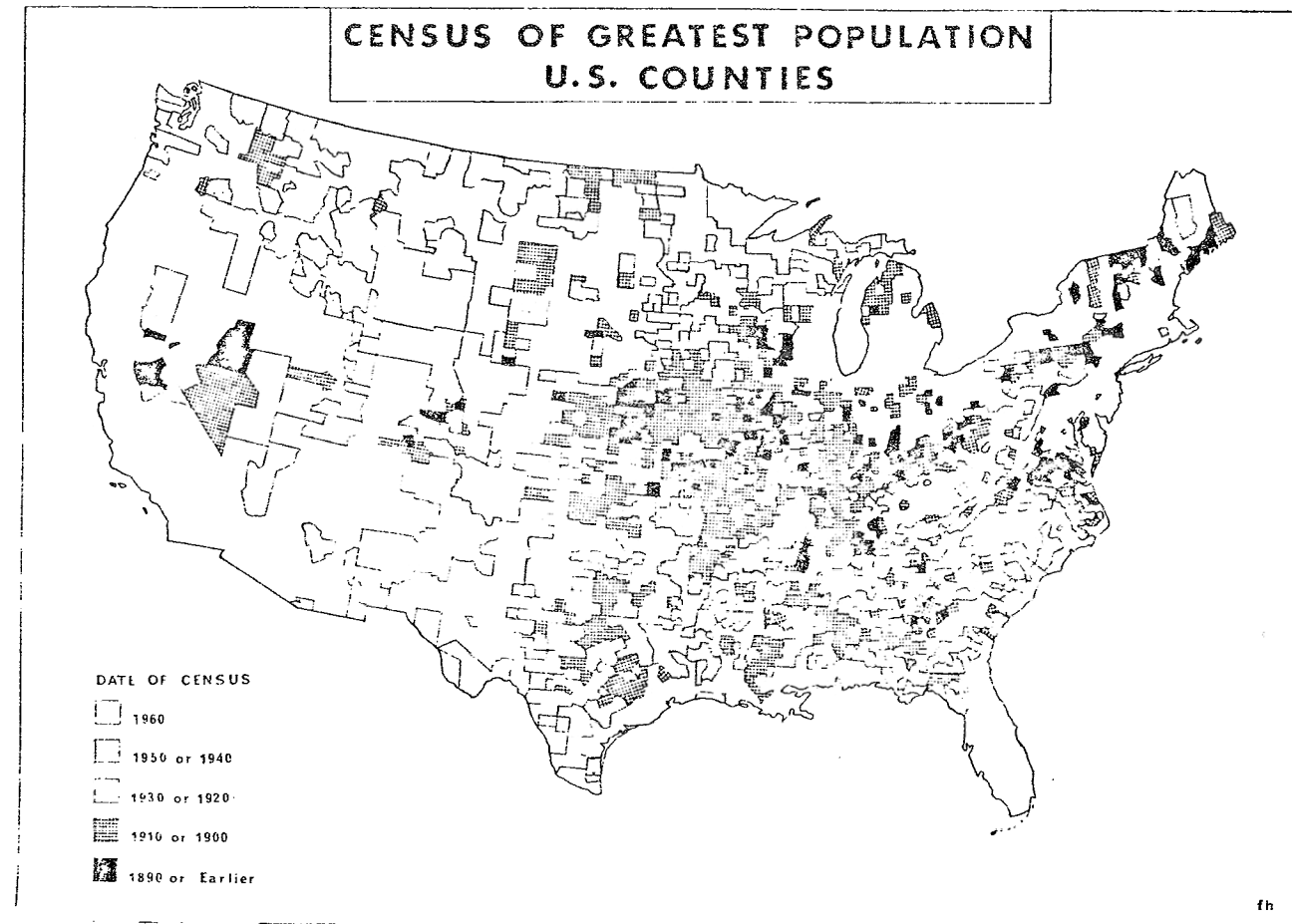


Figure 26

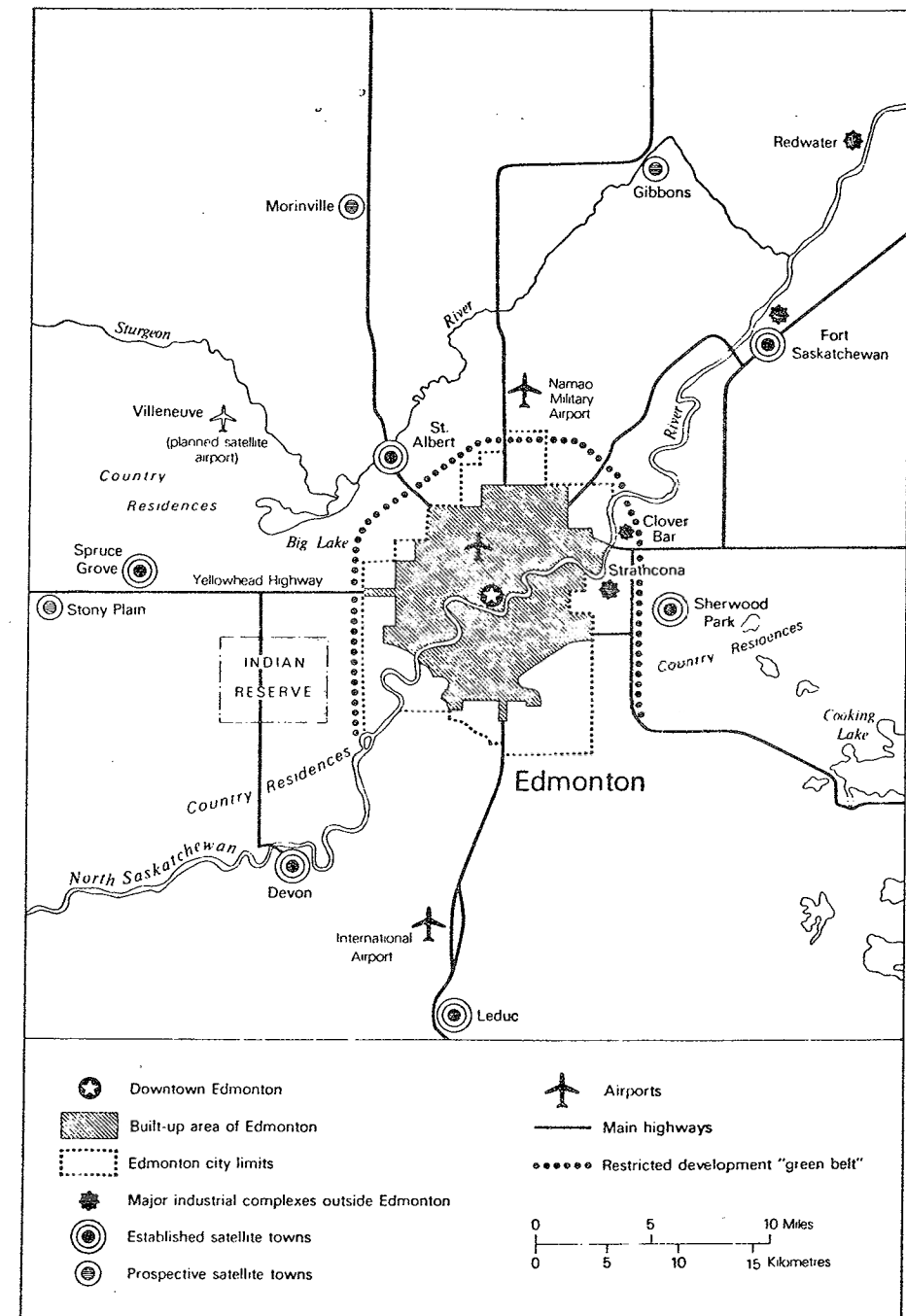
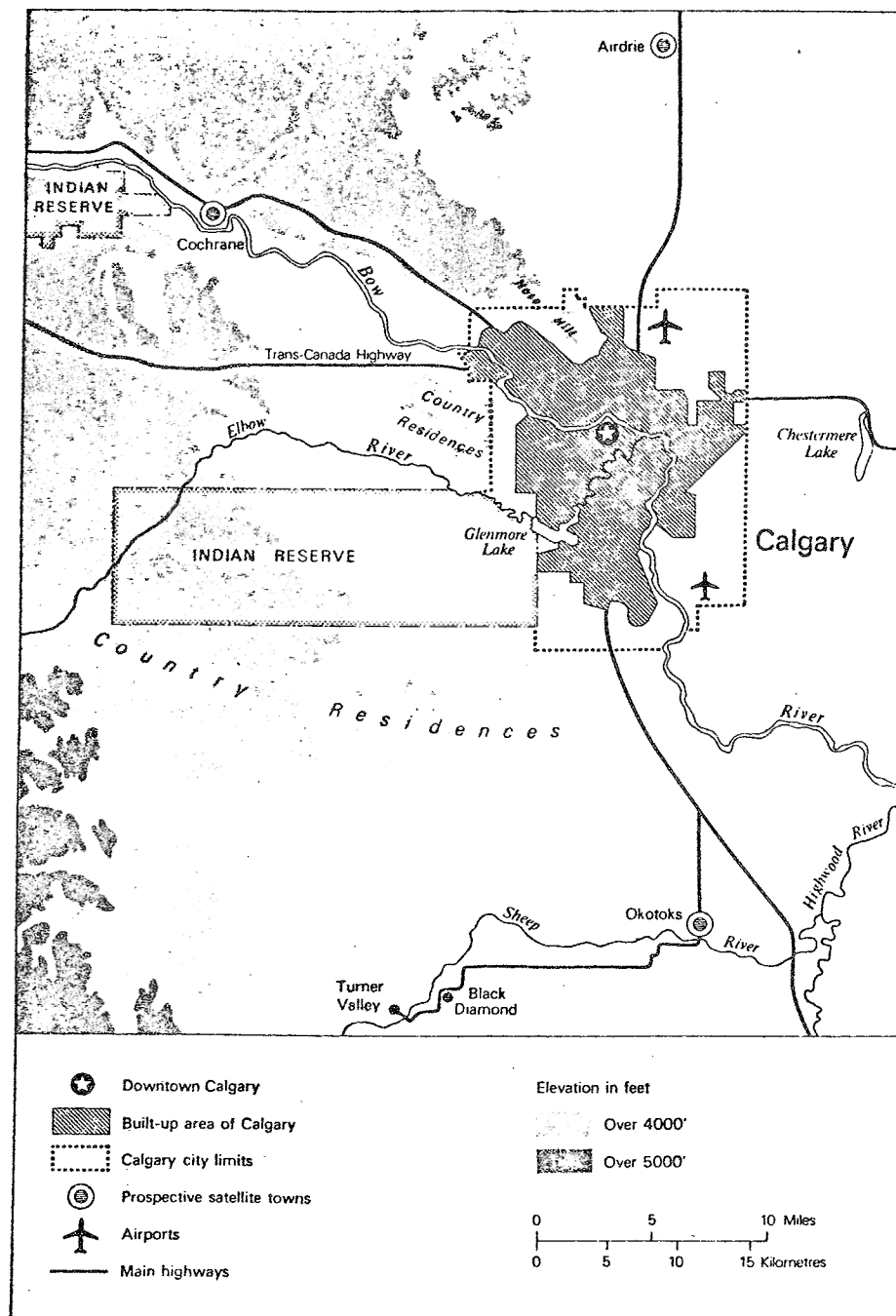


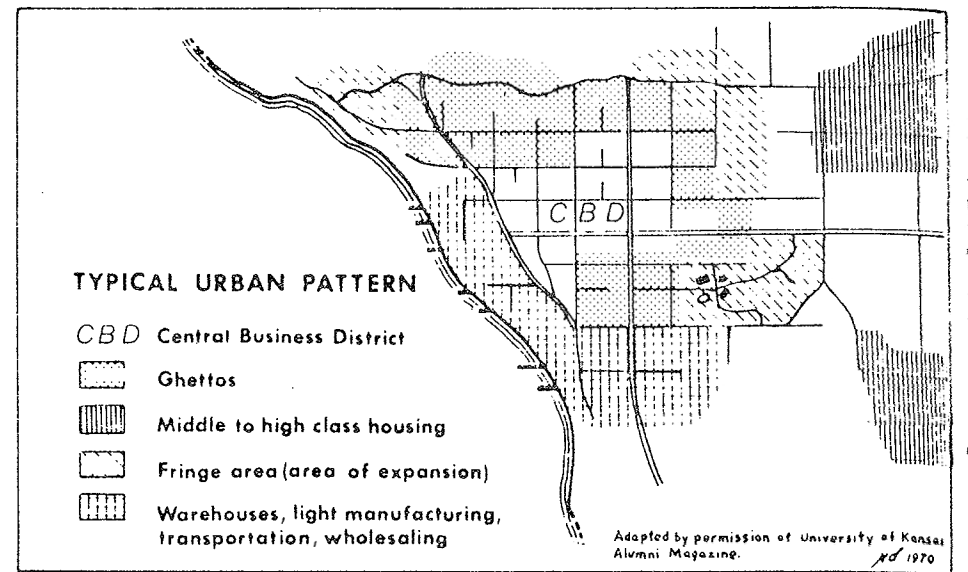


Greenberg and Boswell 1972



Hirsch 1970





Kariel and Kareil 1972

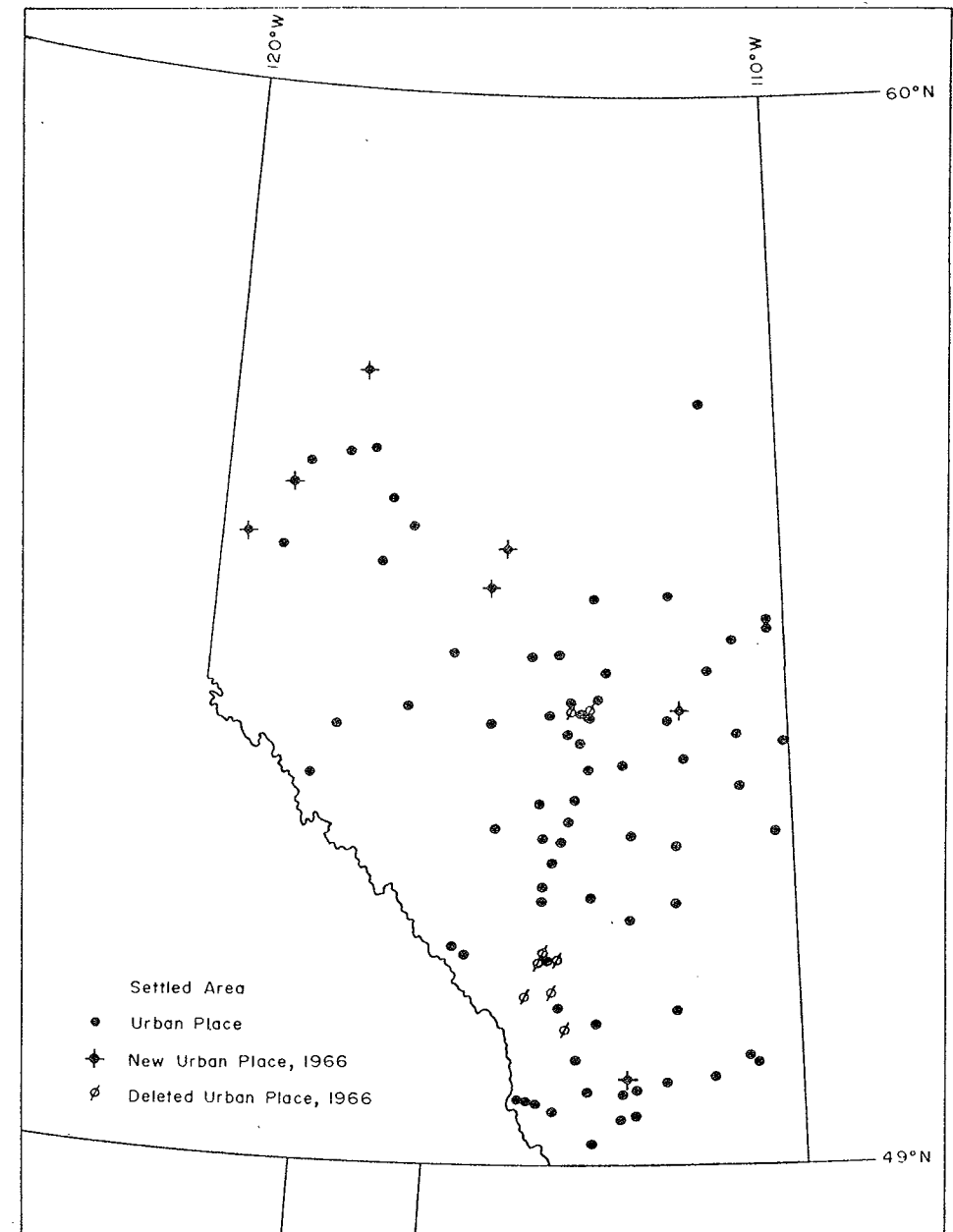


Fig. 9.10. Distribution of urban places in Alberta for 1961 and 1966. Source: Kariel, 1970.

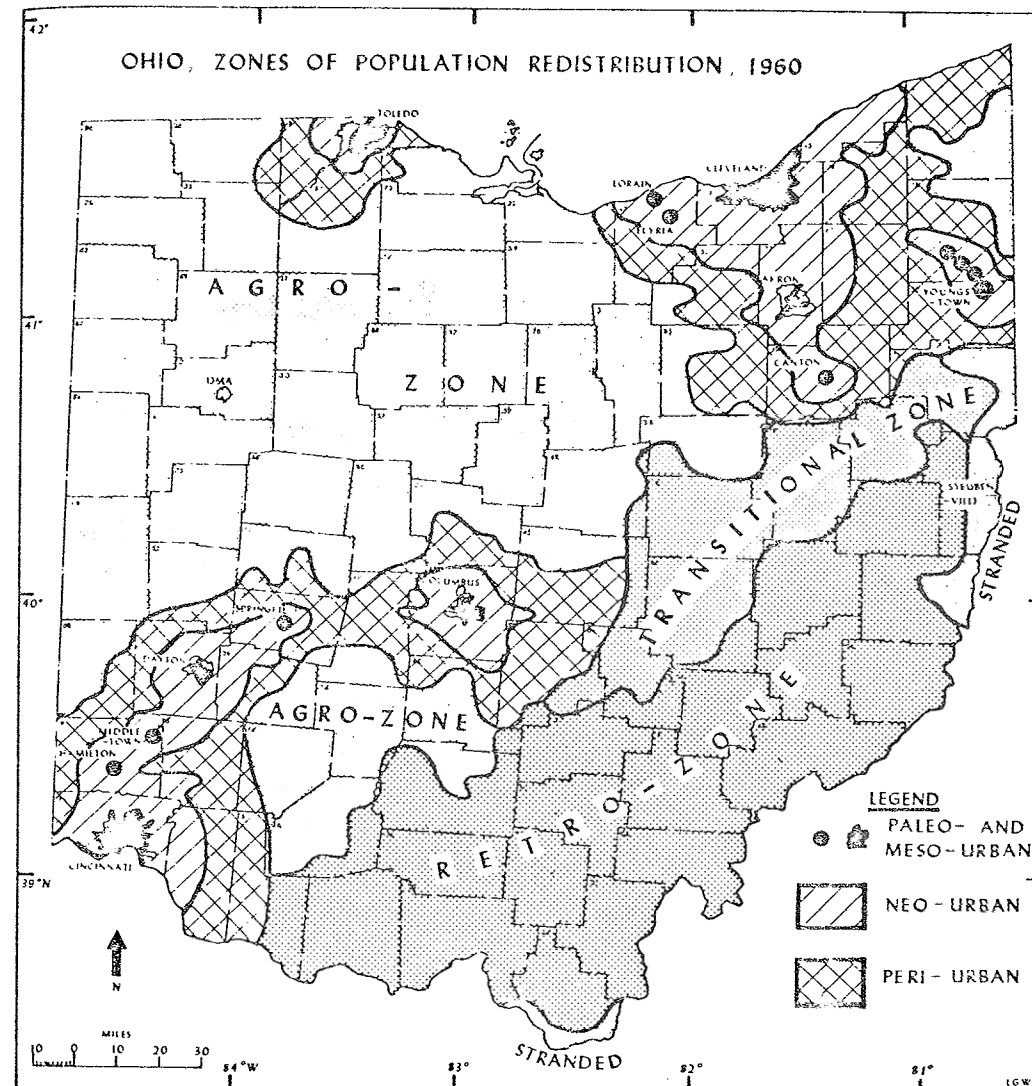


FIG. 3. Metropolitan Redistributive Zones as of 1960. Zonal boundaries generalized from township and census tract data.

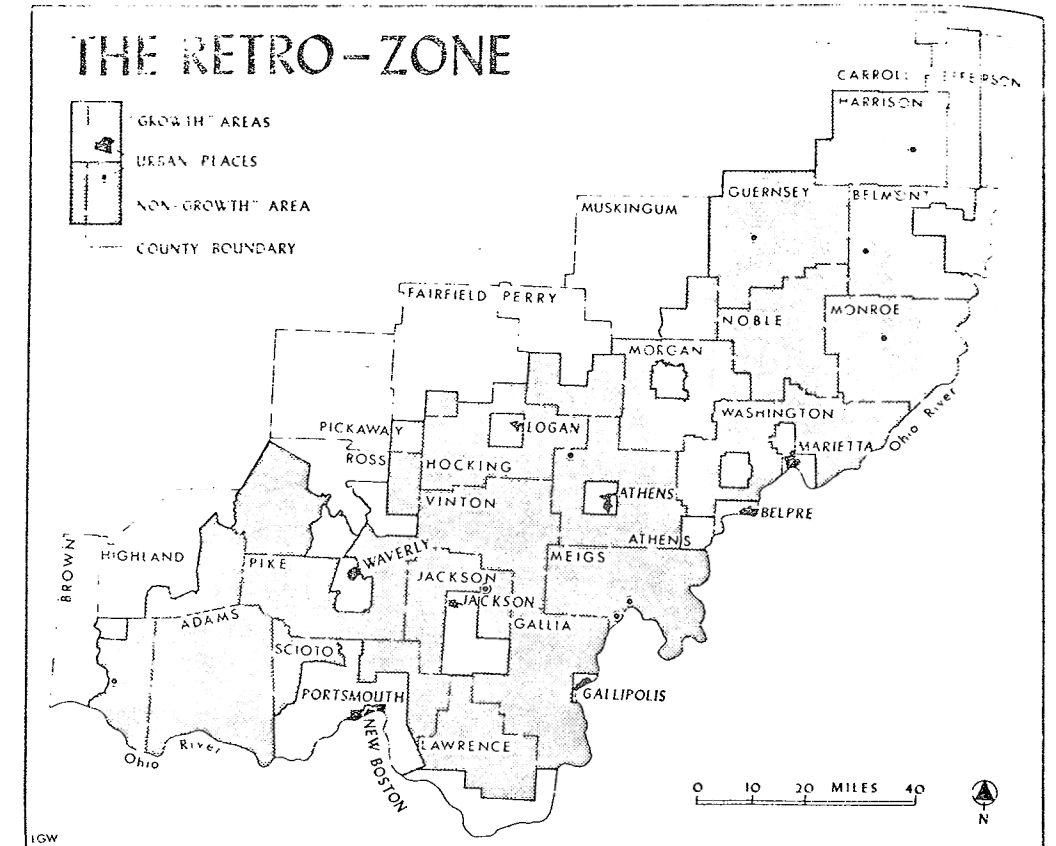


FIG. 7. "Growth" and "Non-growth" areas within the retro-zone. (Source: U.S. Censuses of Population, 1930-1960, inclusive.)

Wolf 1969

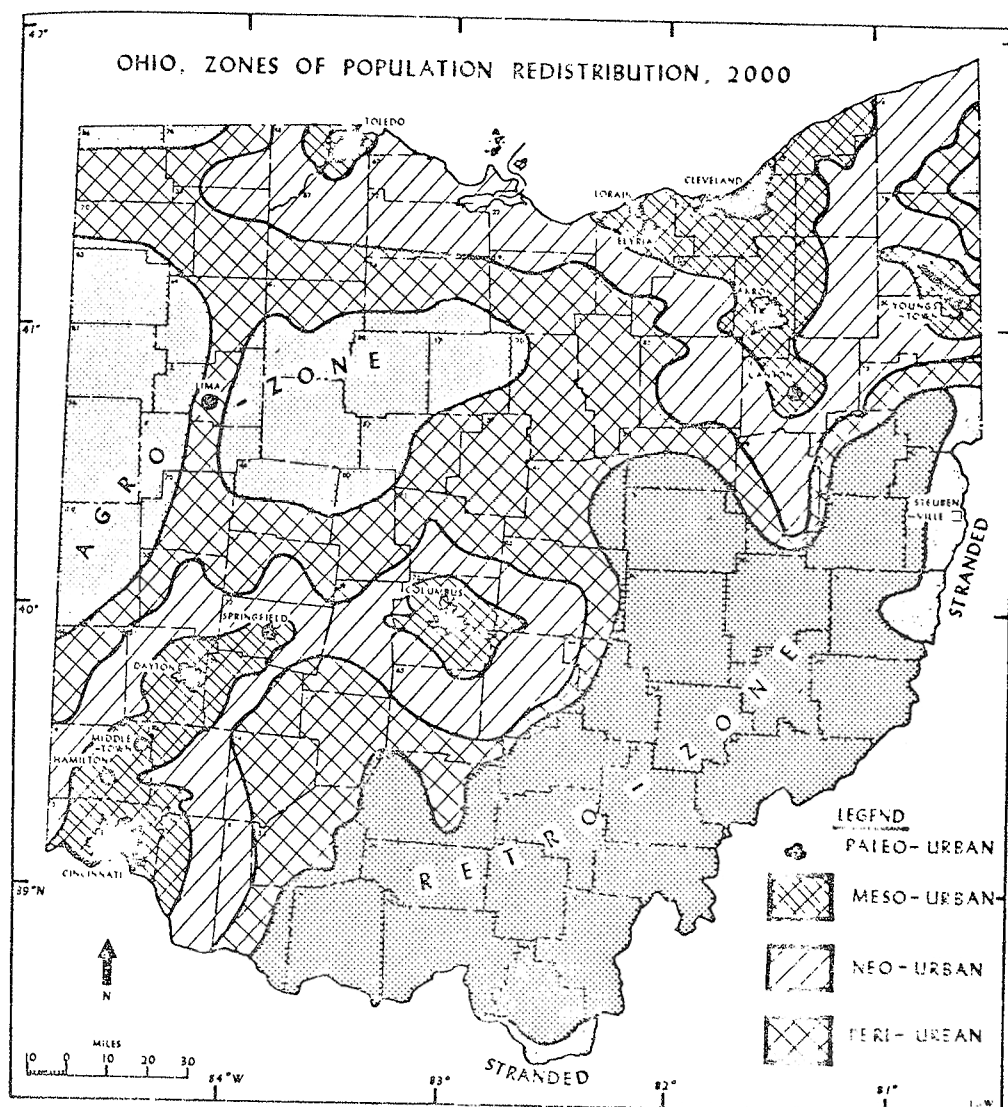


FIG. 5. Metropolitan Redistributive Zones as of 2000. Modified from Figure 3.

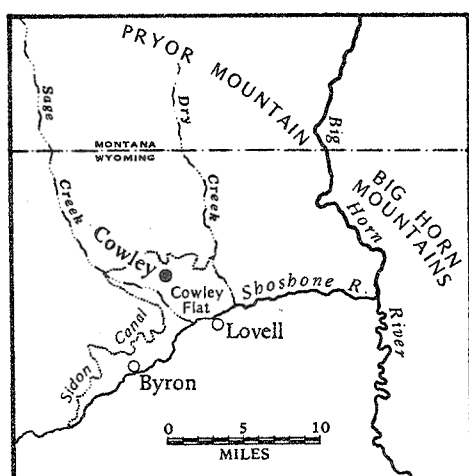


Figure 3. The setting of Cowley, Wyoming.

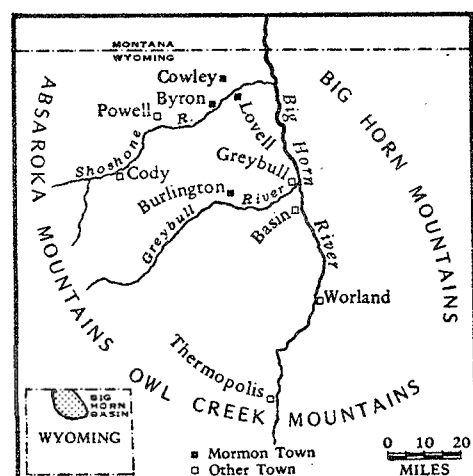


Figure 1. Mormon settlements in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

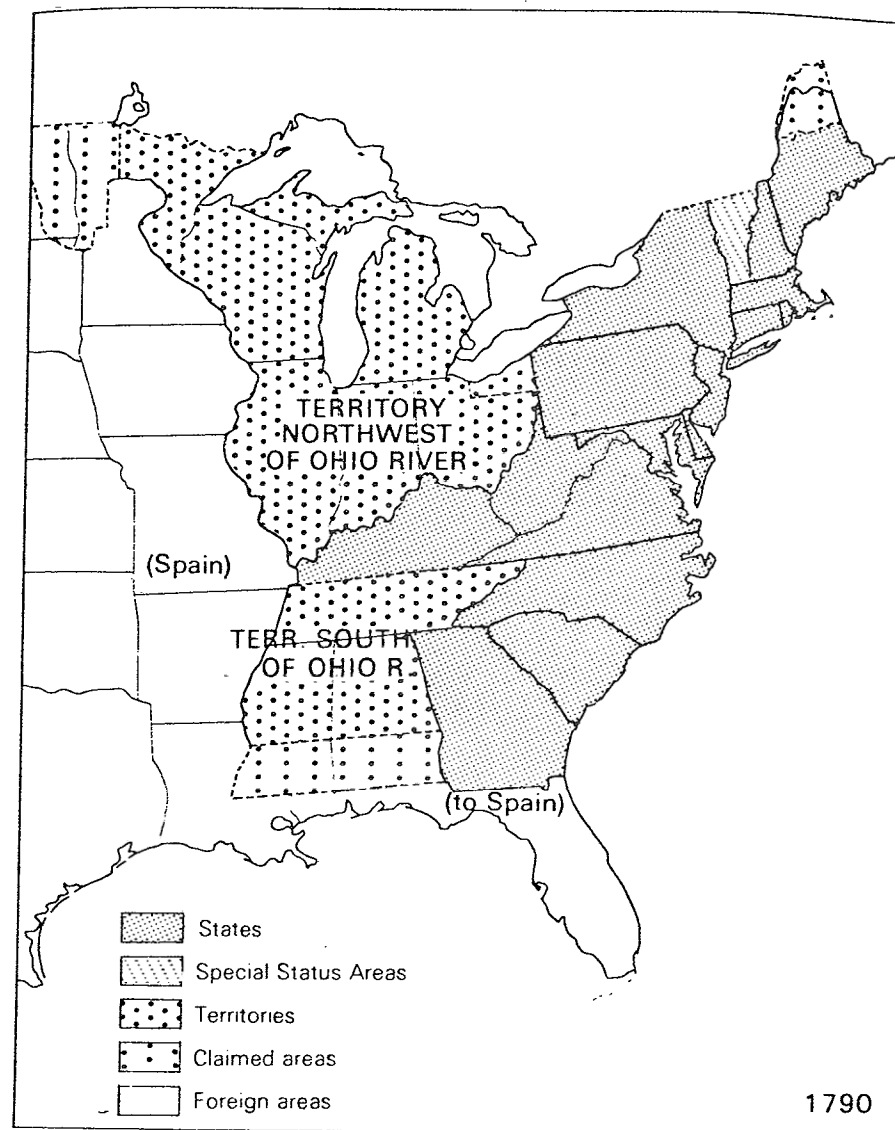


Figure 2-3. Territorial Organization, 1790.

H. B. Johnson 1976

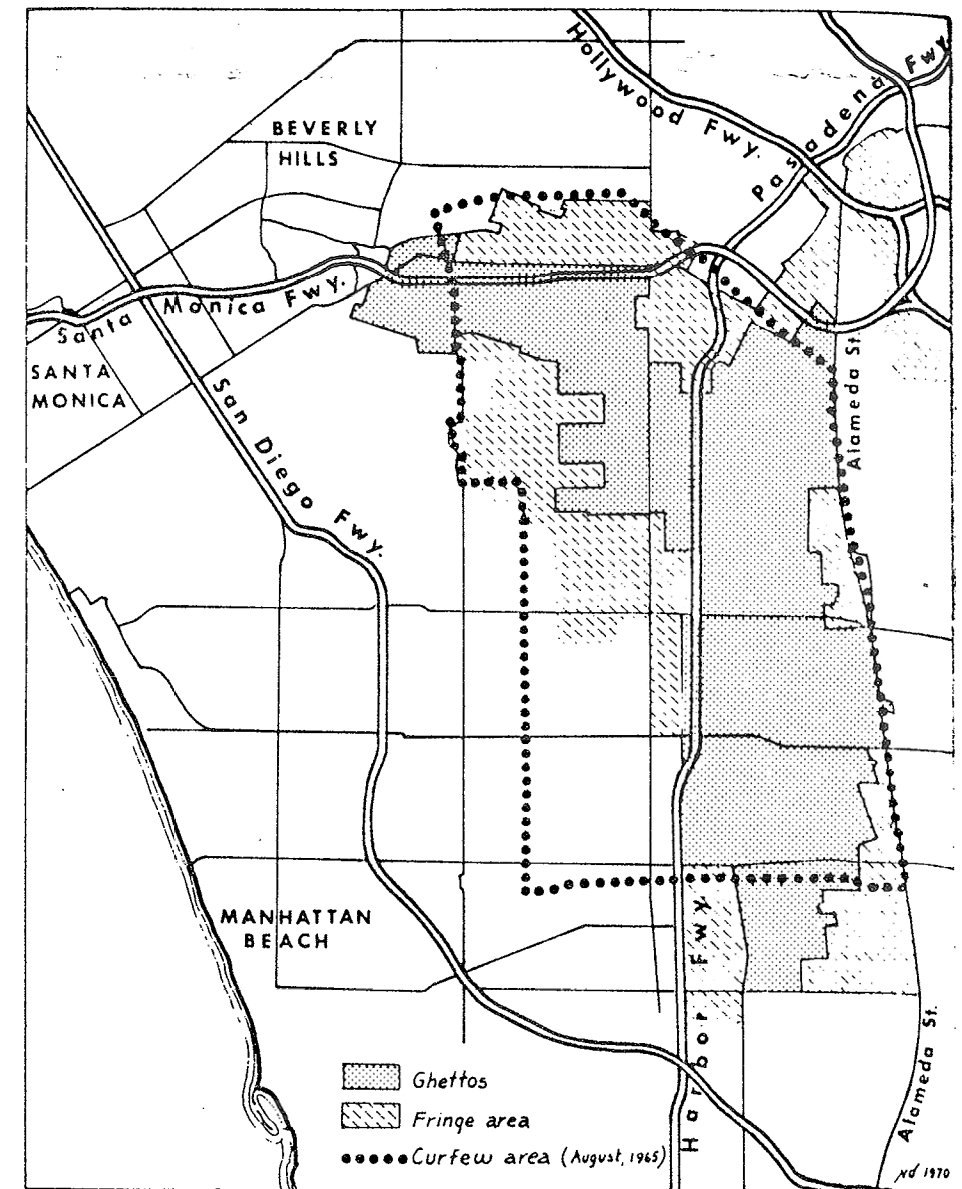
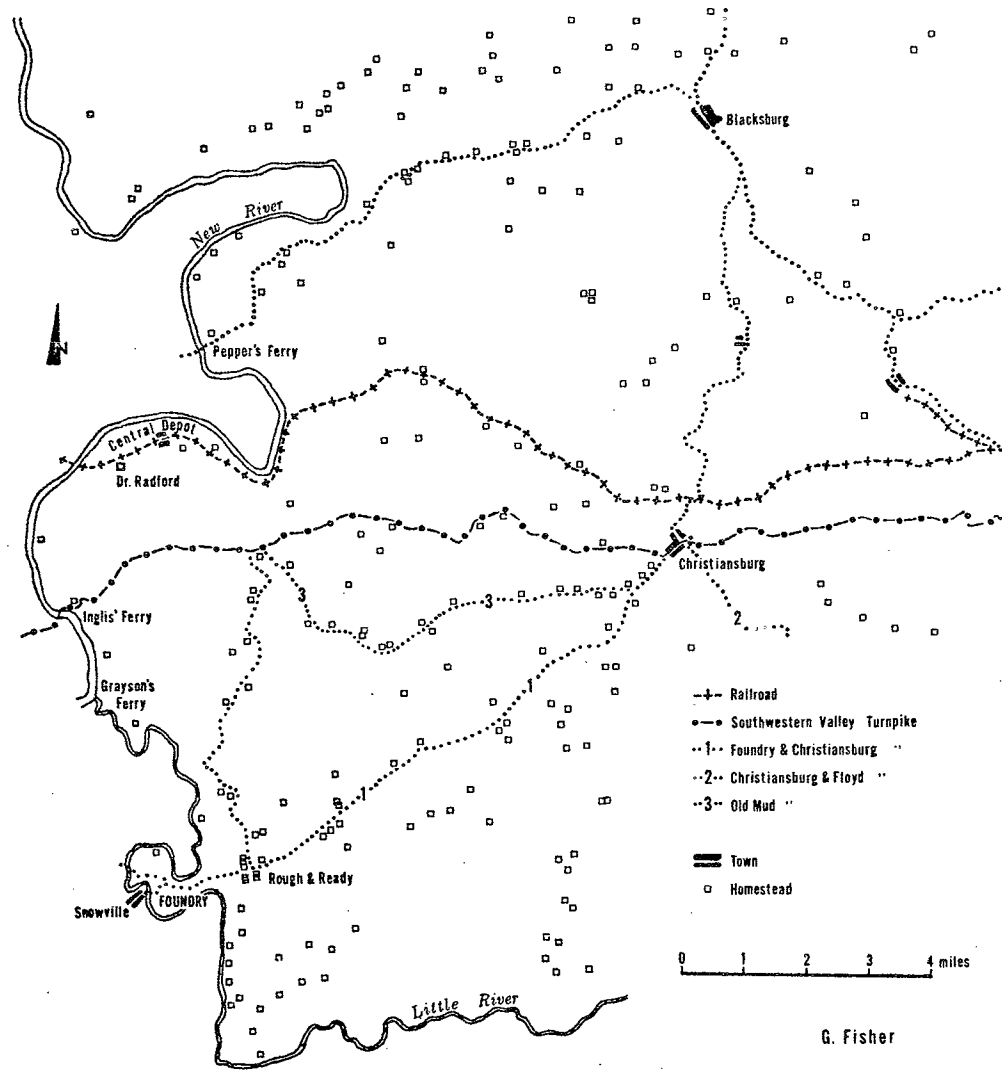


Figure 2. Ghettos in south central Los Angeles.



The Radford area in the Civil War

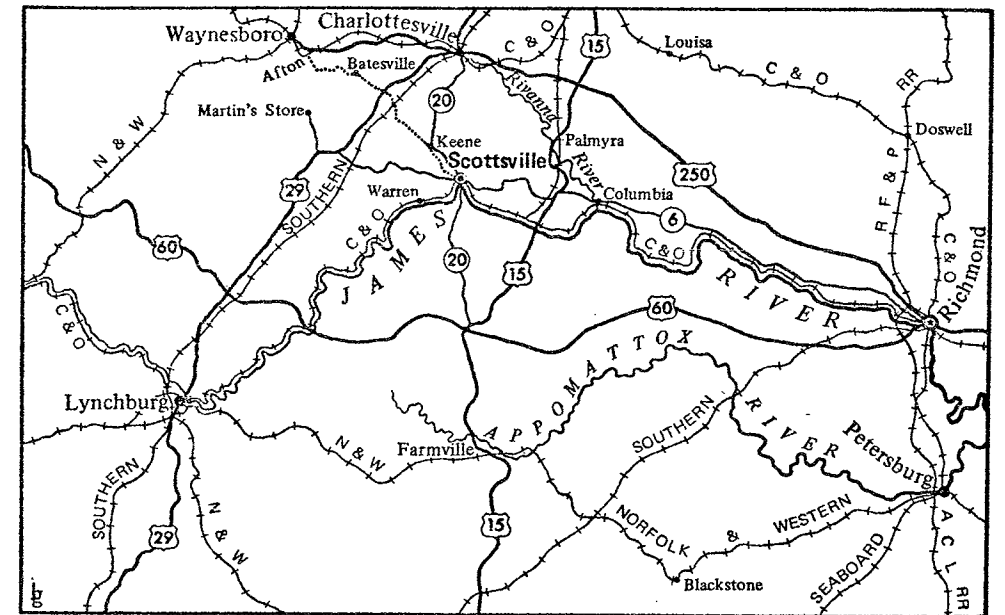
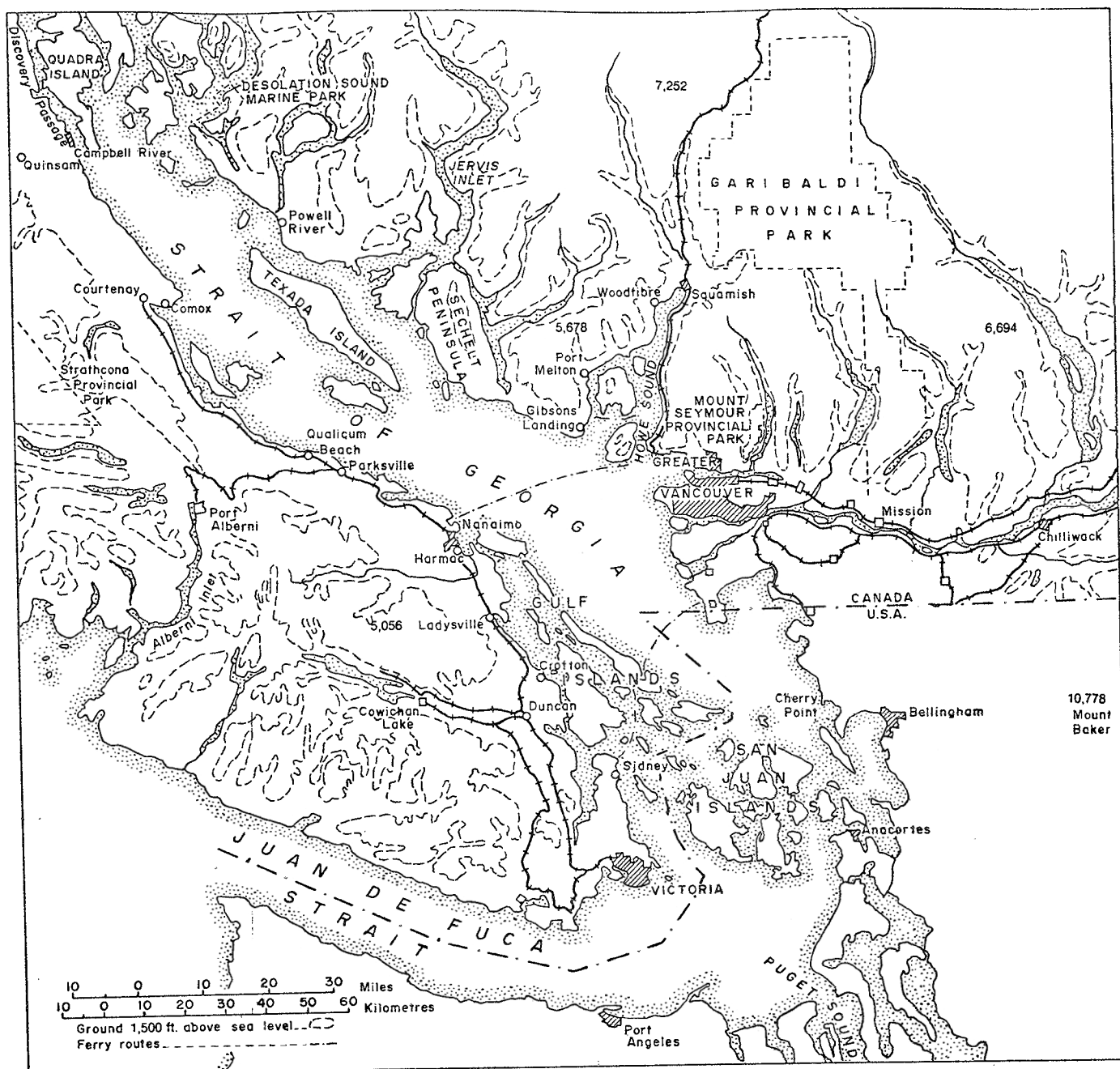
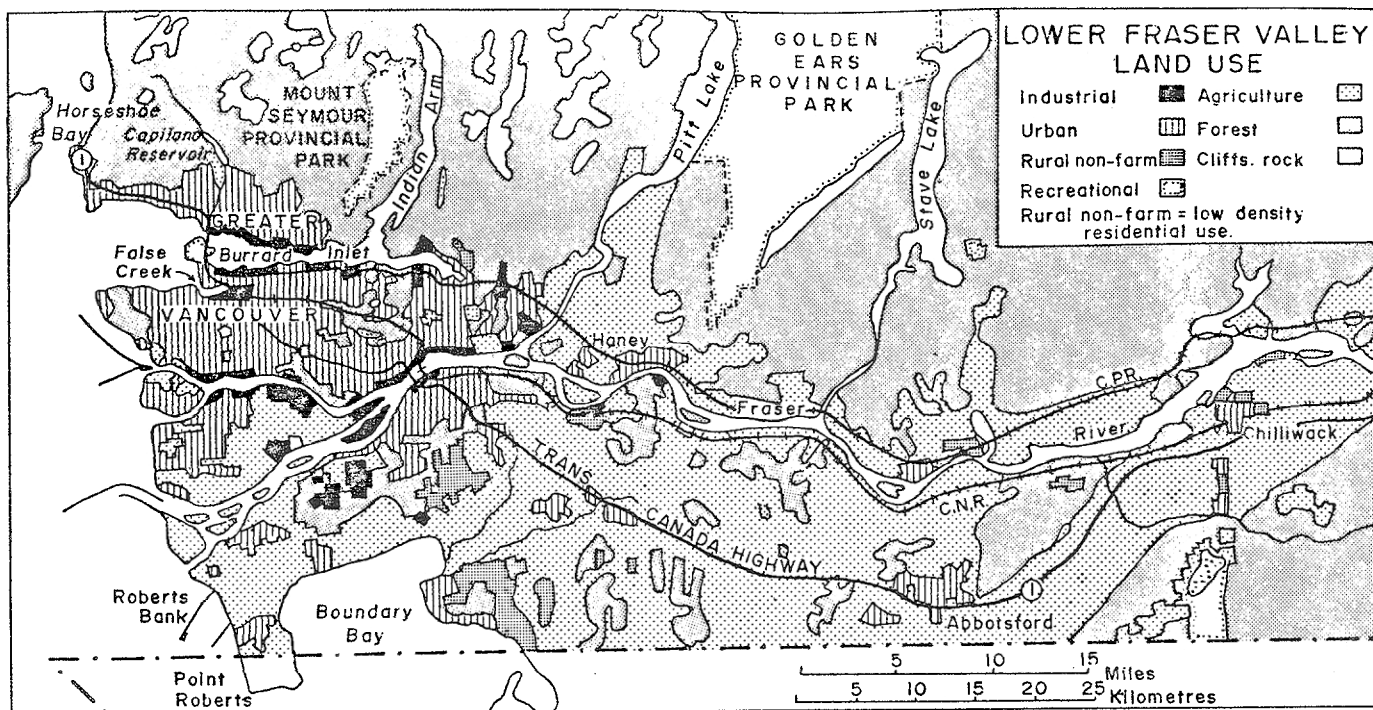
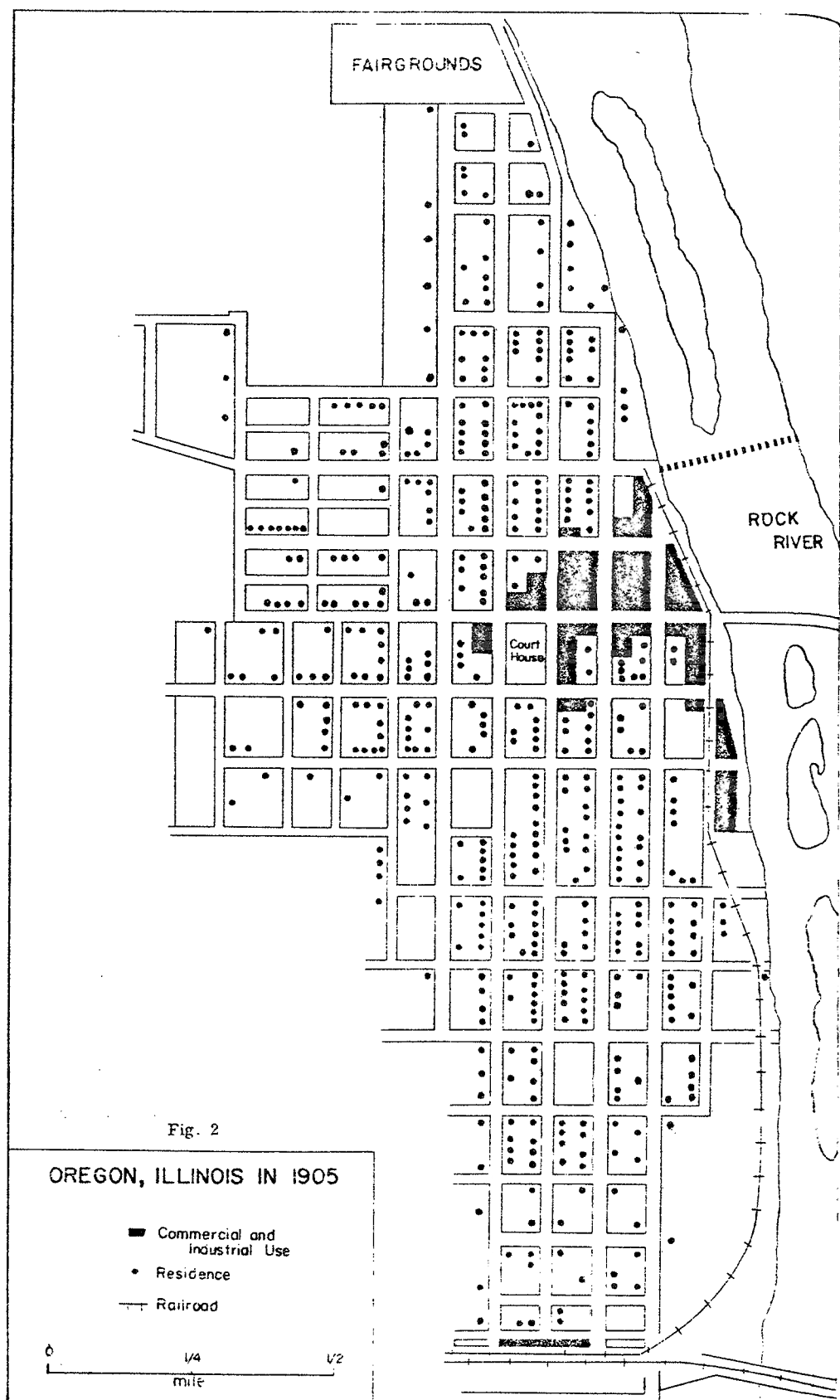


Figure 1. Location of Scottsville. The route of the James River Canal is for practical purposes depicted by the James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Route of the Staunton and James River Turnpike is shown by a dotted line. [After Goldstone, 1953.]

Landreth 1972





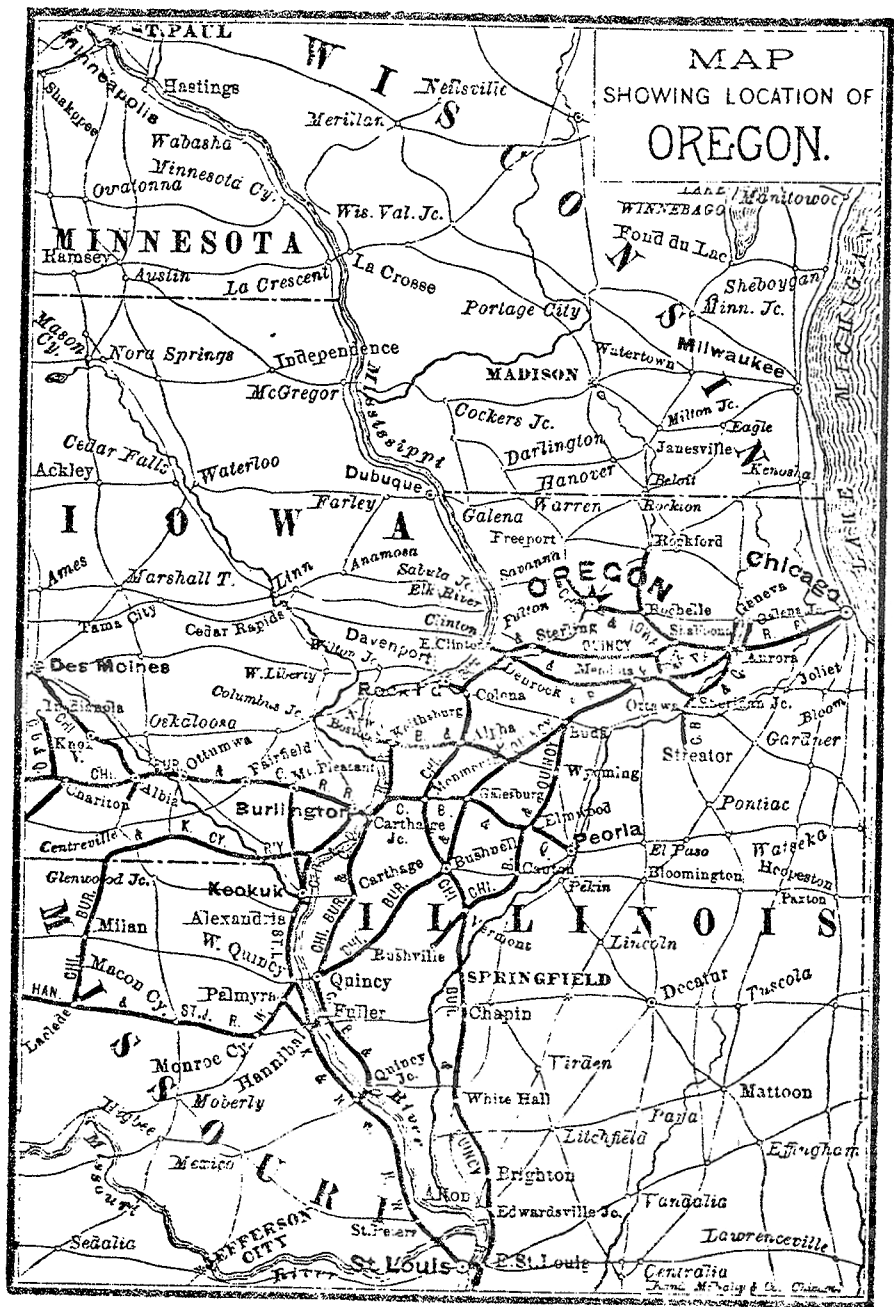


Fig. 1.--Location of Oregon, Illinois. (Adapted from An Inimitable Summer Resort: Oregon, Illinois (Chicago, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (1860's)). The symbolic emphasis on Oregon was in the original map.)

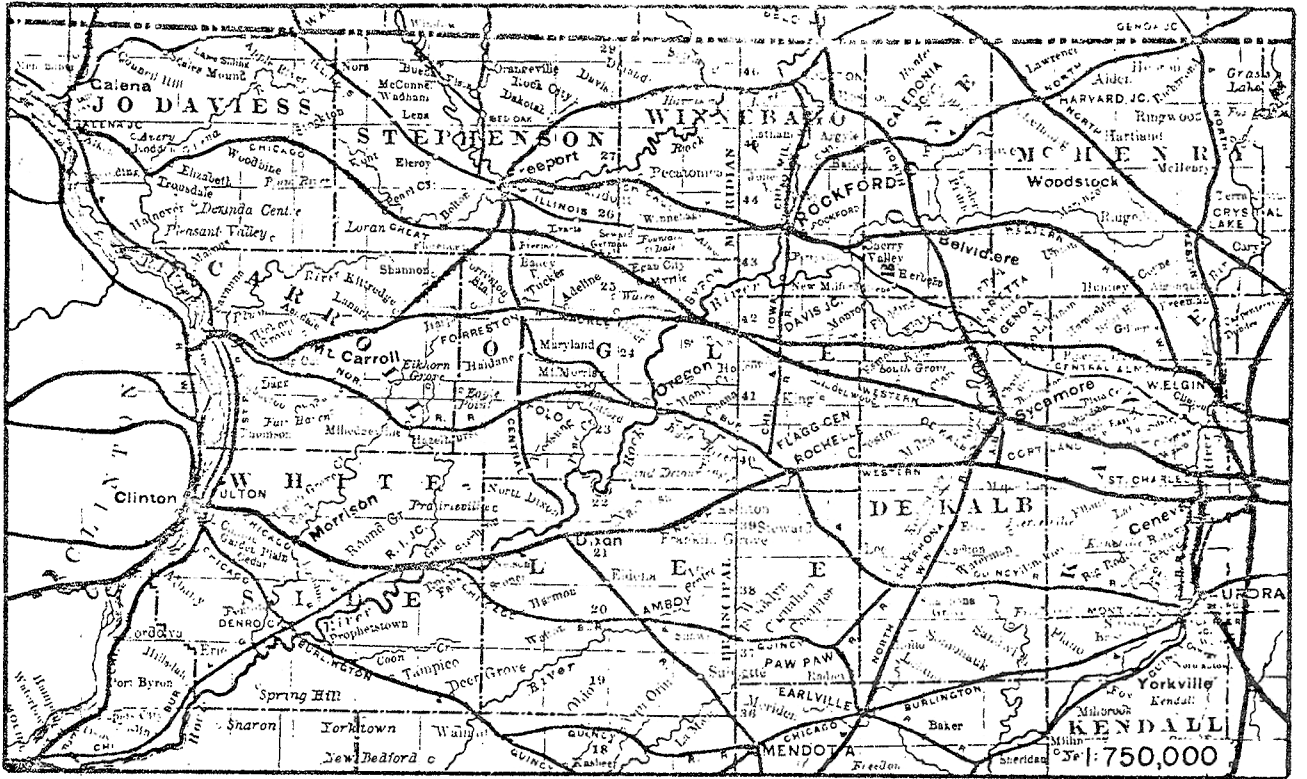


Fig. 6.--Railroads of Northern Illinois in 1898. (Adapted from the Railroad Commissioner's Map of Illinois, 1898 [Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1898].)

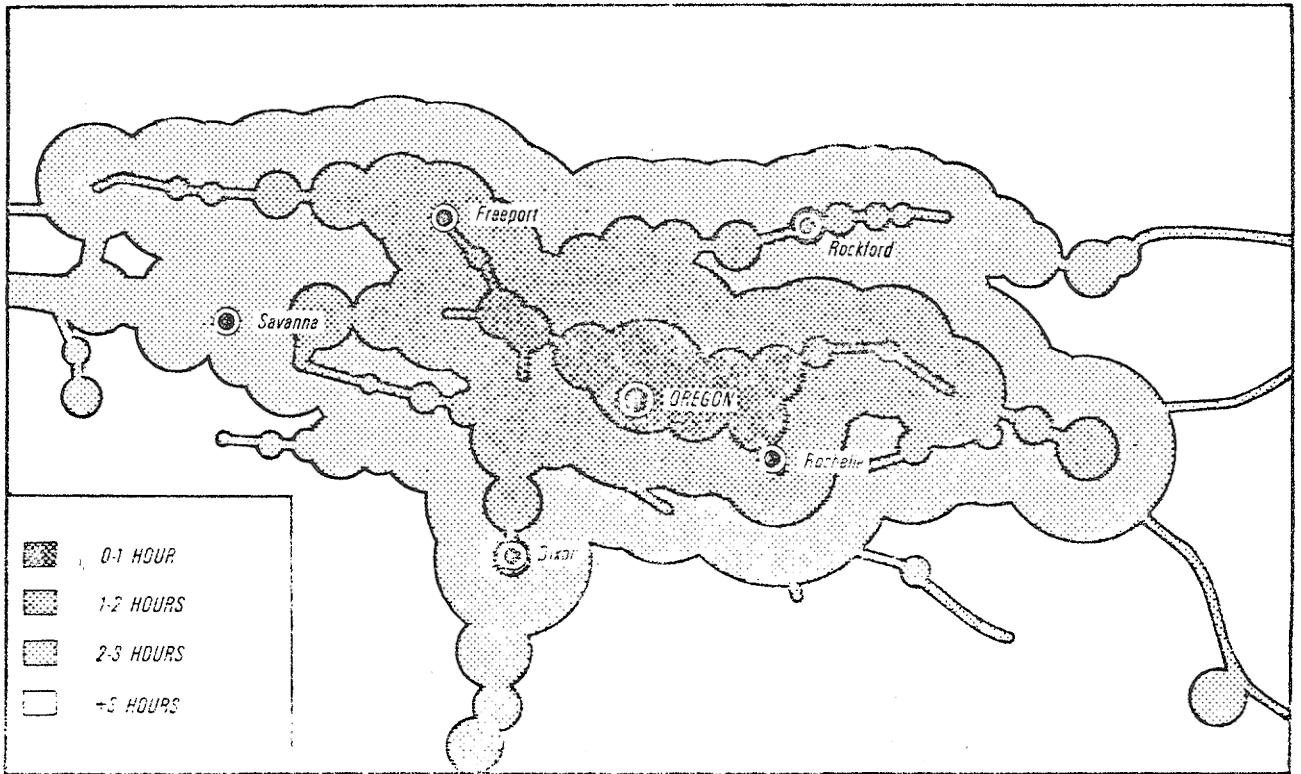


Fig. 7.--Travel times from Oregon, 1900, for area shown in Fig. 6

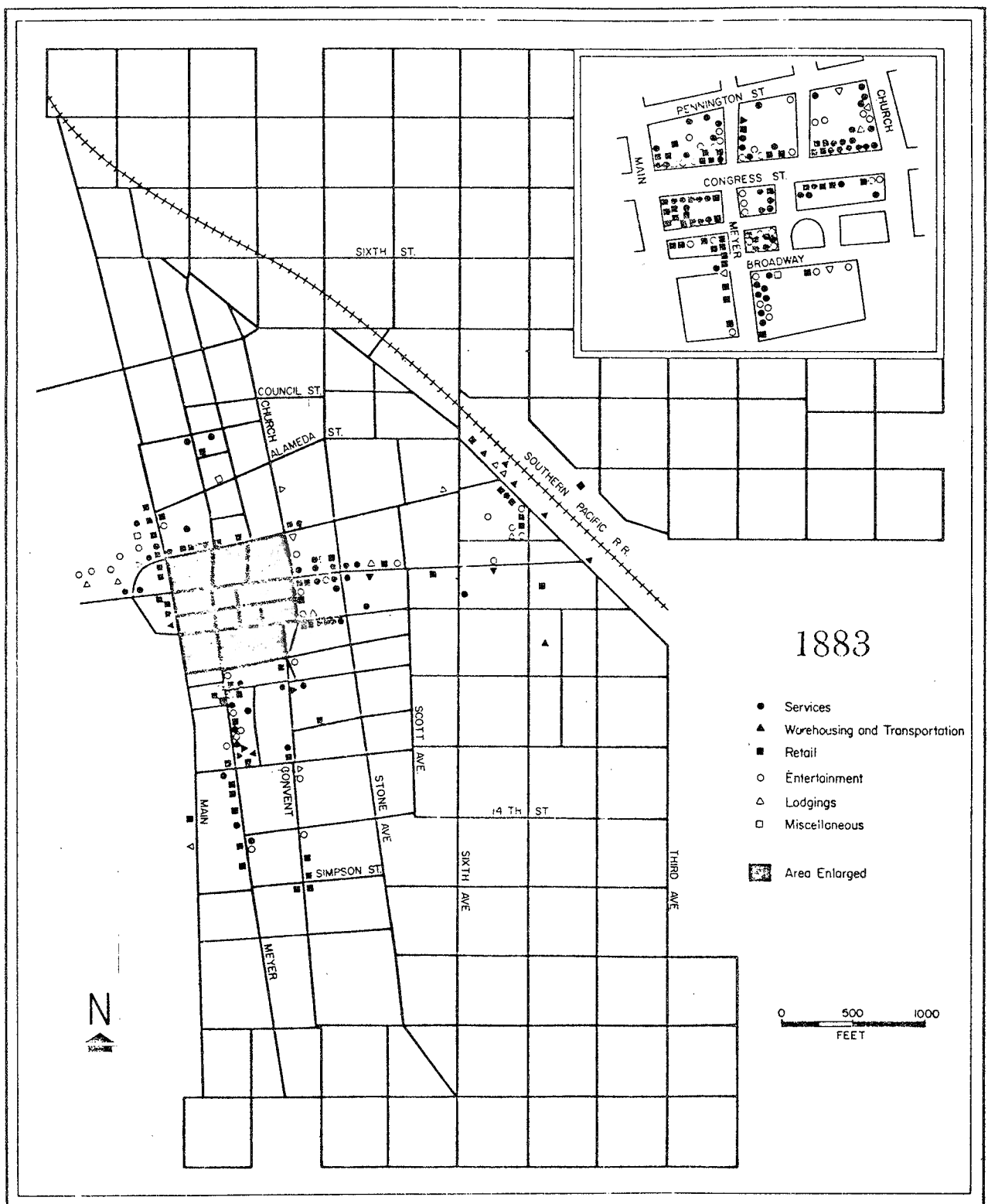


Figure 1. Tucson's Commercial Establishment, 1883.

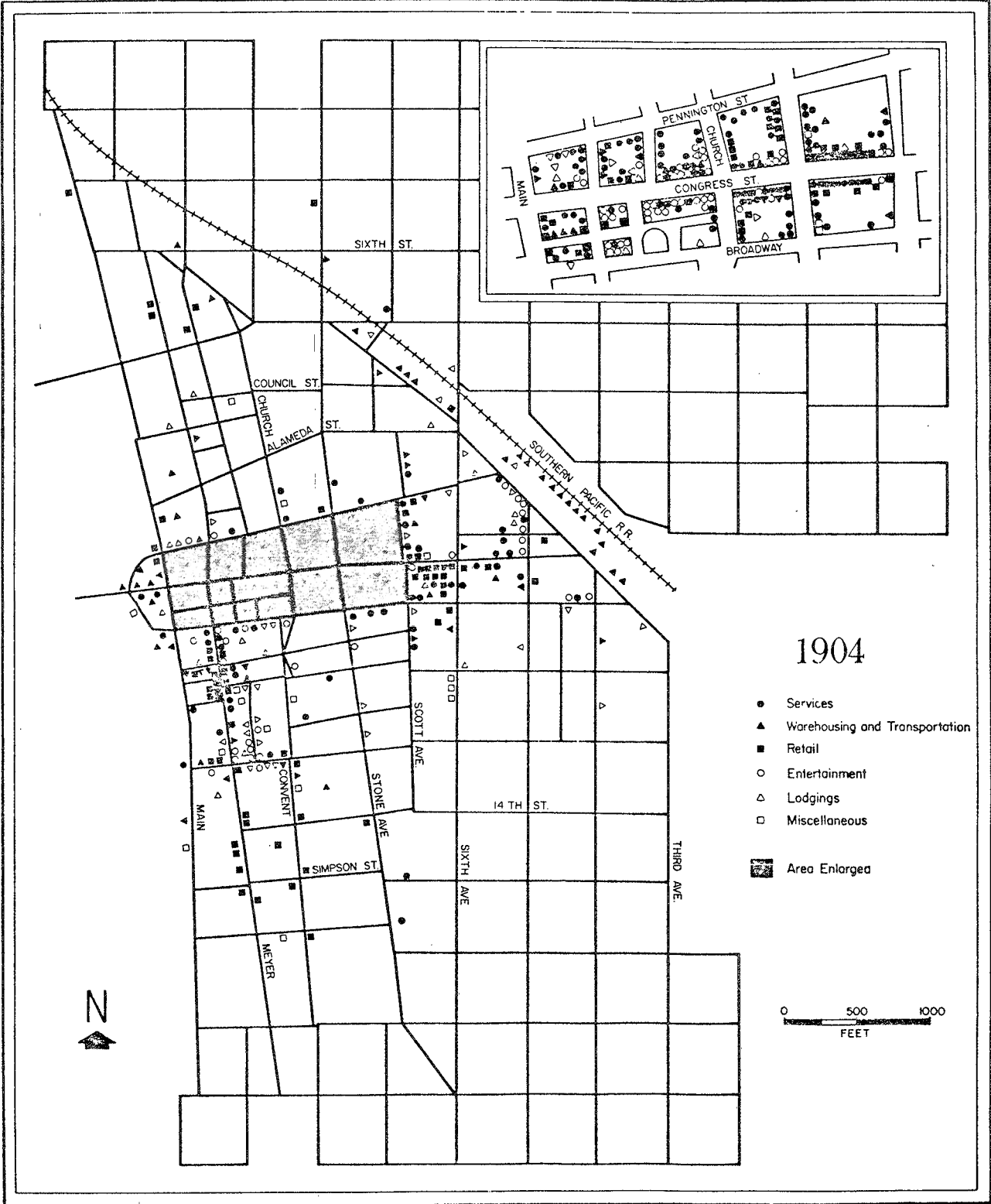


Figure 2. Tucson's Commercial Establishment, 1904.

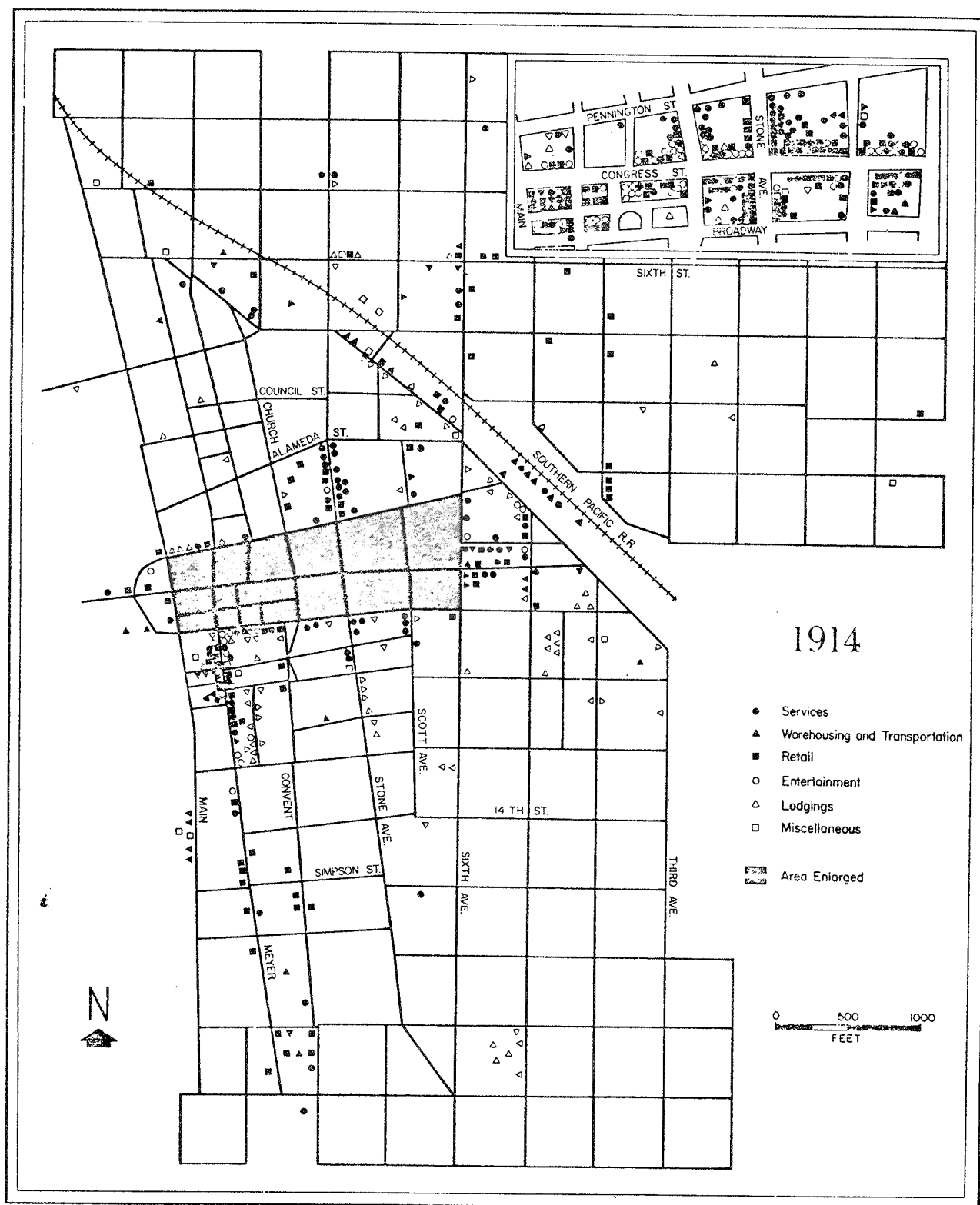


Figure 3. Tucson's Commercial Establishment, 1914.

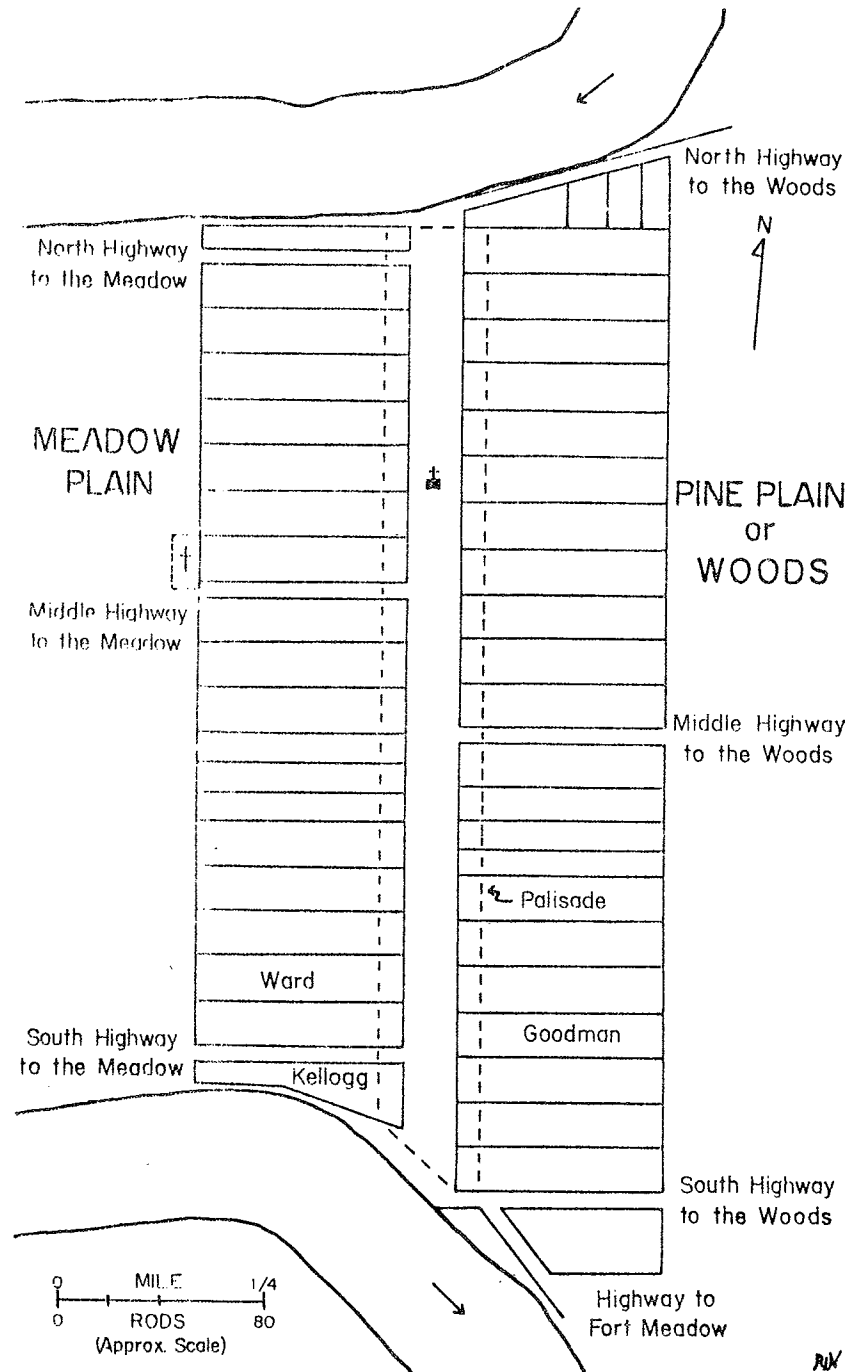


FIGURE 1
Village of Hadley, 1663. Redrawn and modified from map on p. 319 in *History of the Town of Hadley, Massachusetts*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1879), I. Note: Meeting house constructed between 1663-1670, and palisade erected in 1675-1676; location of palisade is approximate and is after Judd (p. 152).

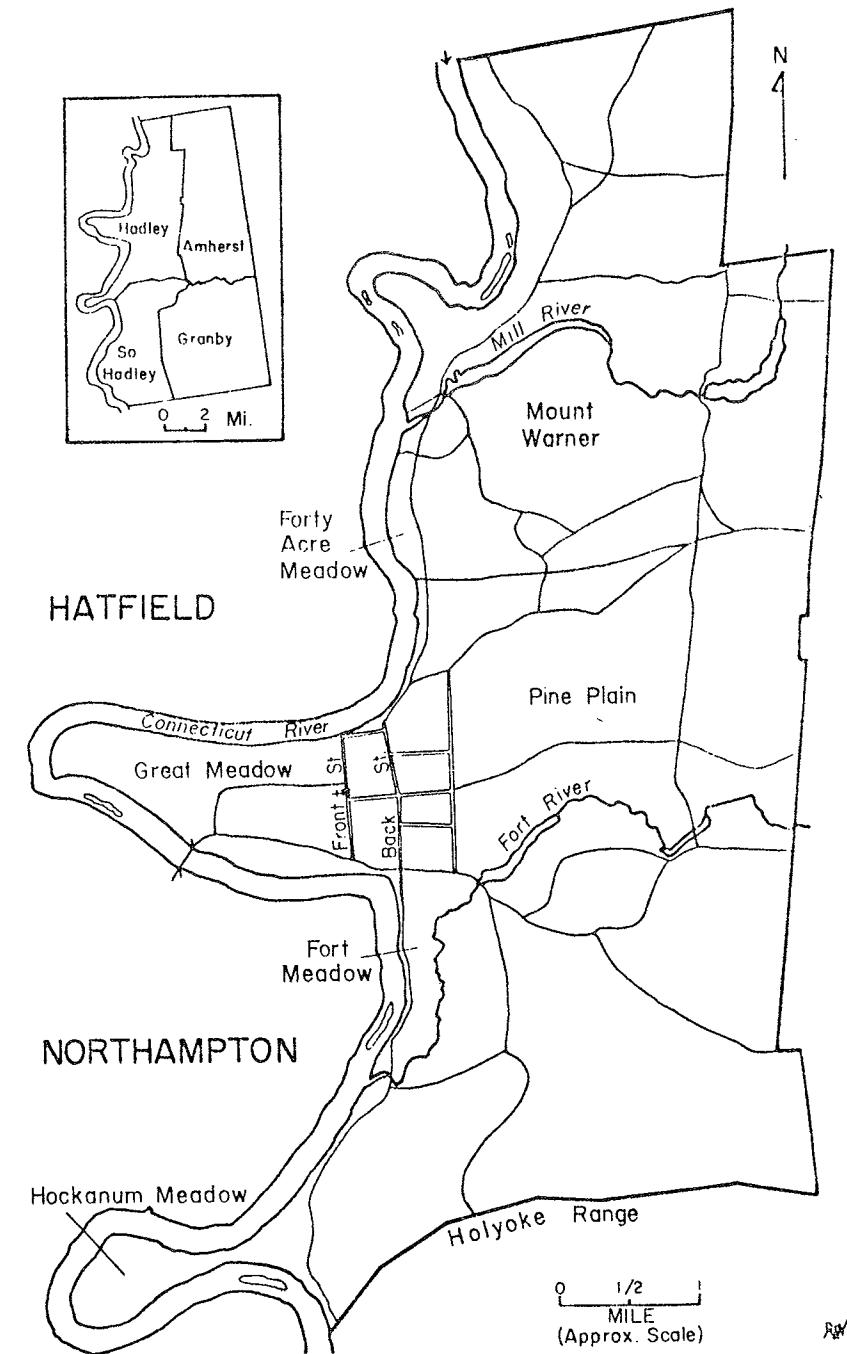


Figure 2
Town of Hadley, 1830. Redrawn and modified from photostatic copy of "Plan of the Town of Hadley, 1830" in Archives Division, State House, Boston. Note: Preponderance of houses were on Front and Back streets with few on the lesser roads shown.

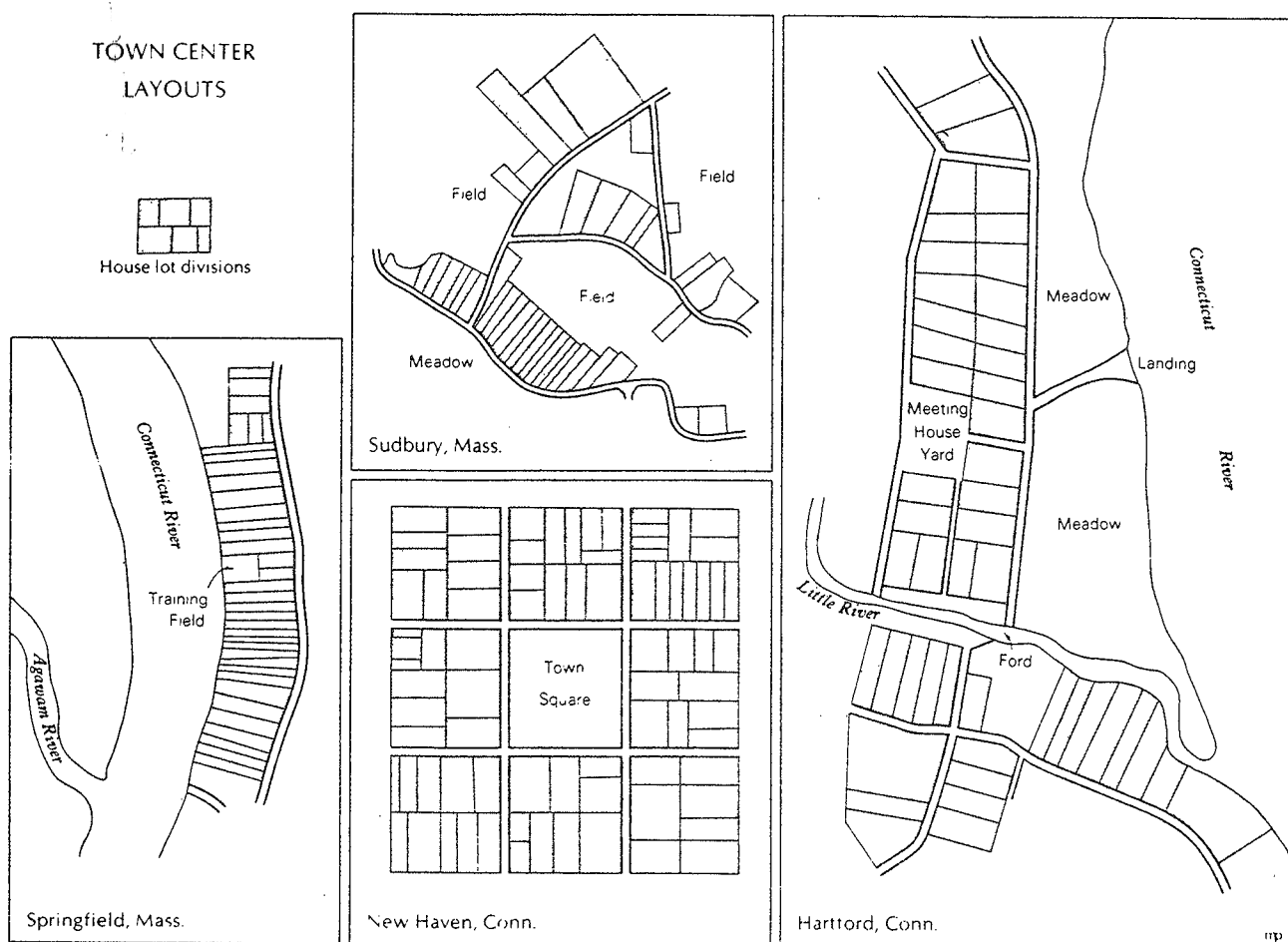


Figure 3-2

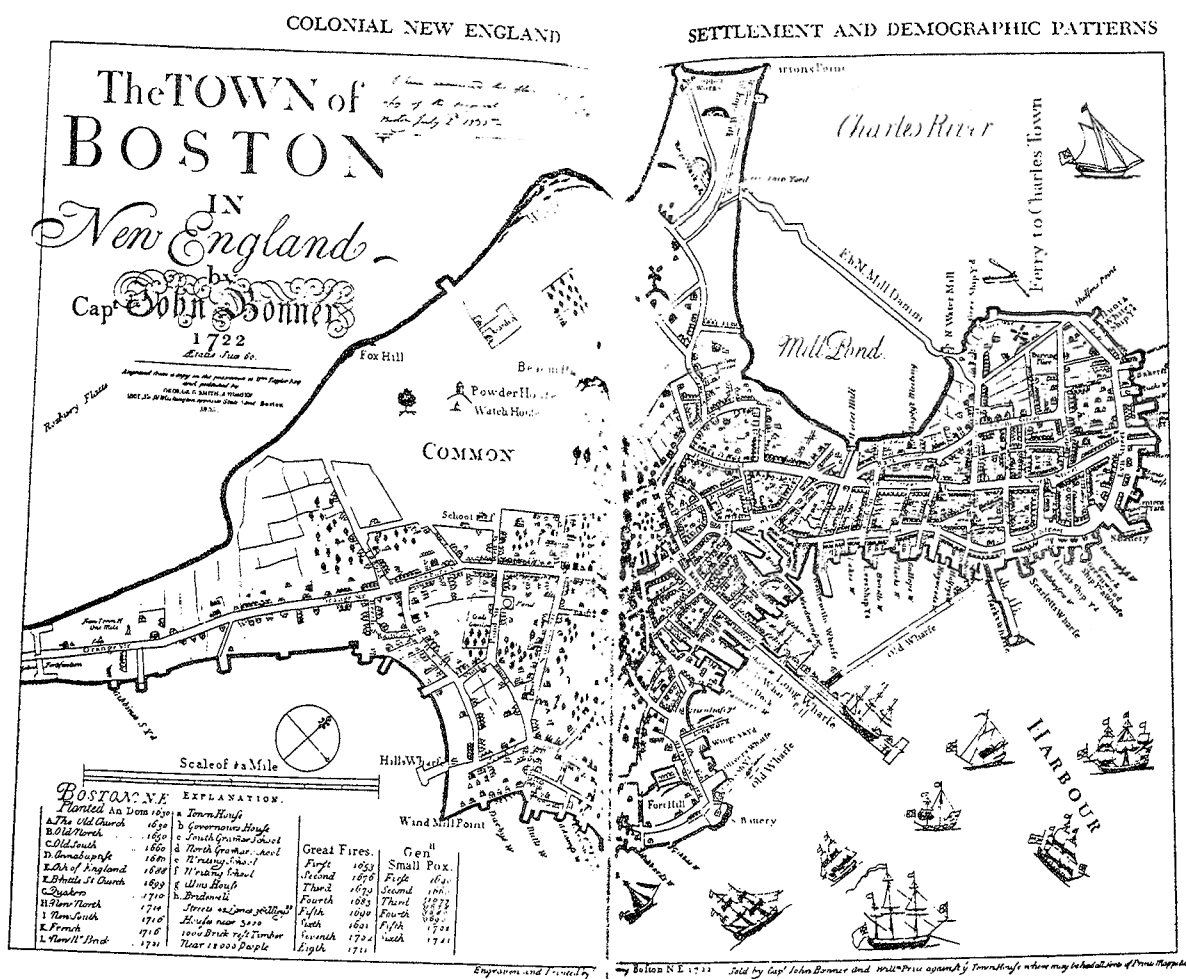
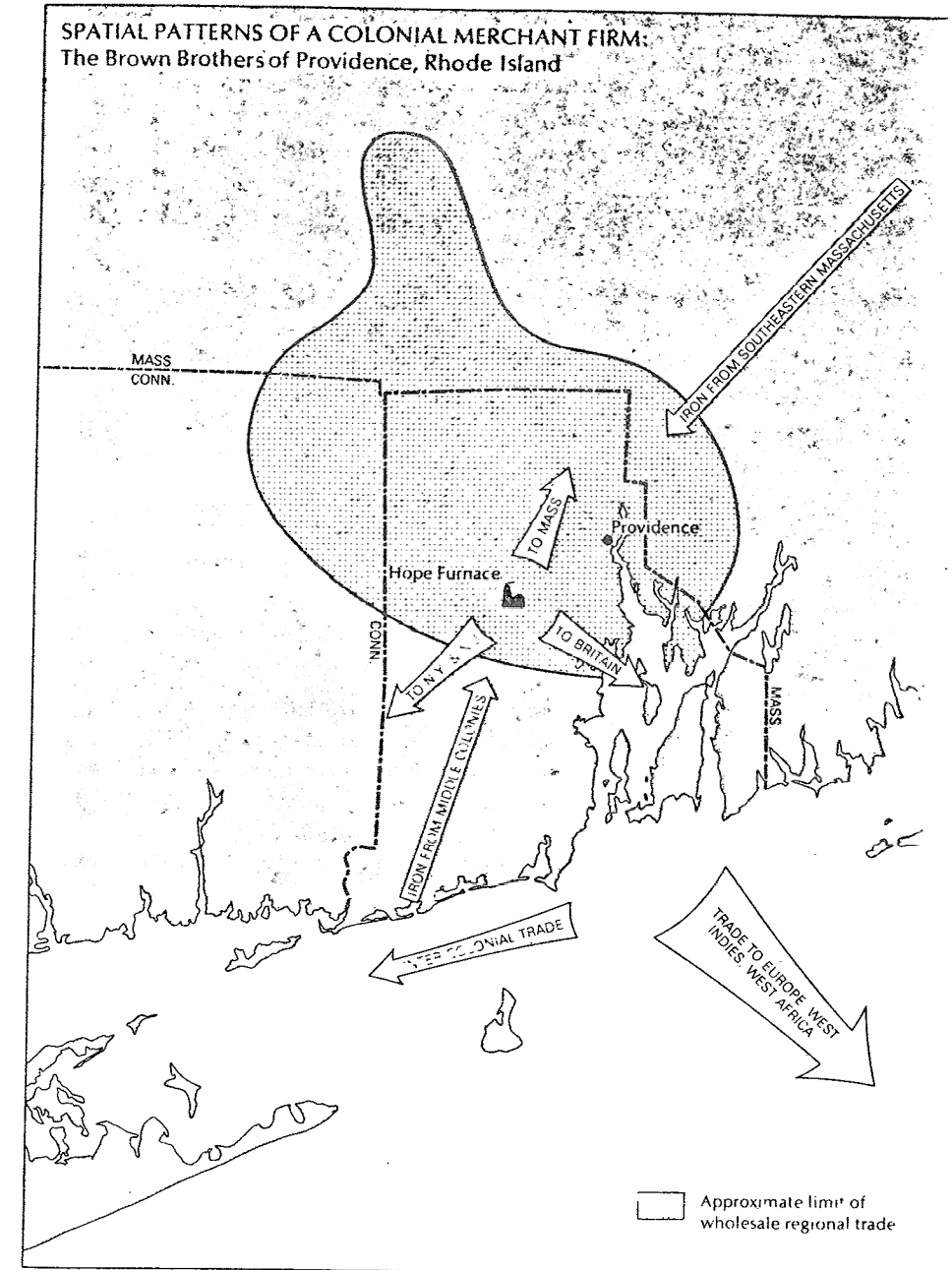
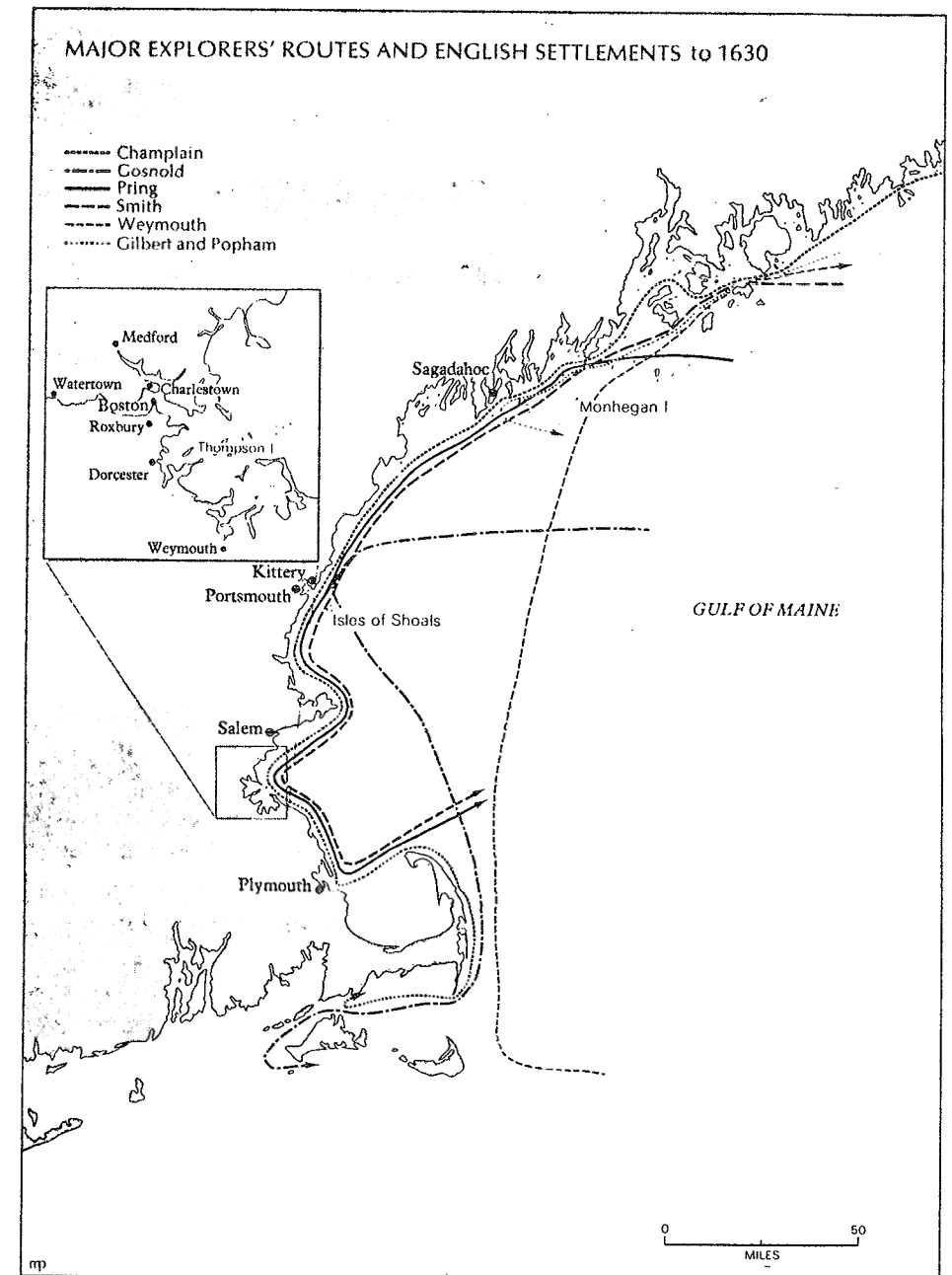
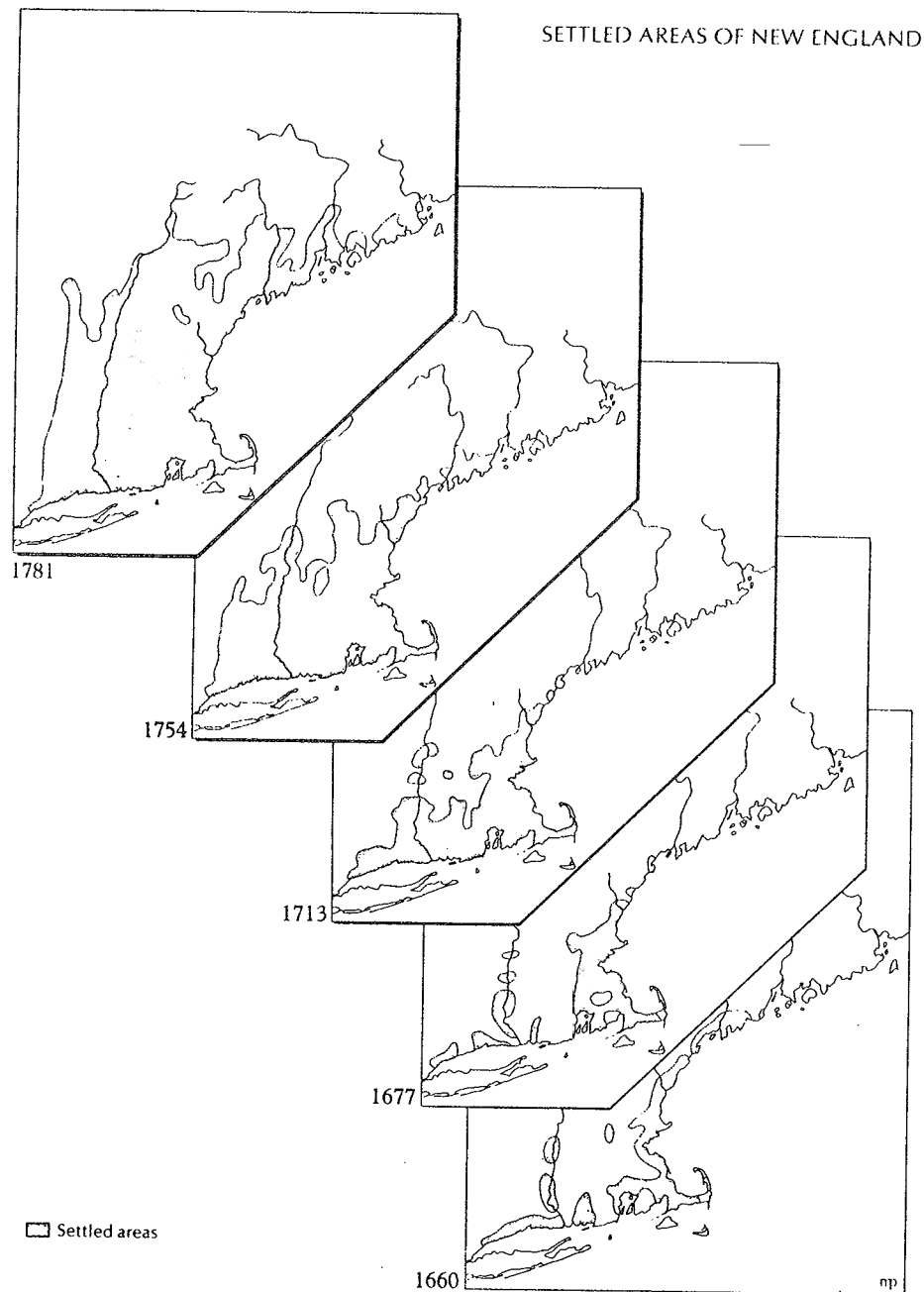


Figure 3-8. Captain John Bonner's Map of

Boston, 1722. (Massachusetts Historical Society)





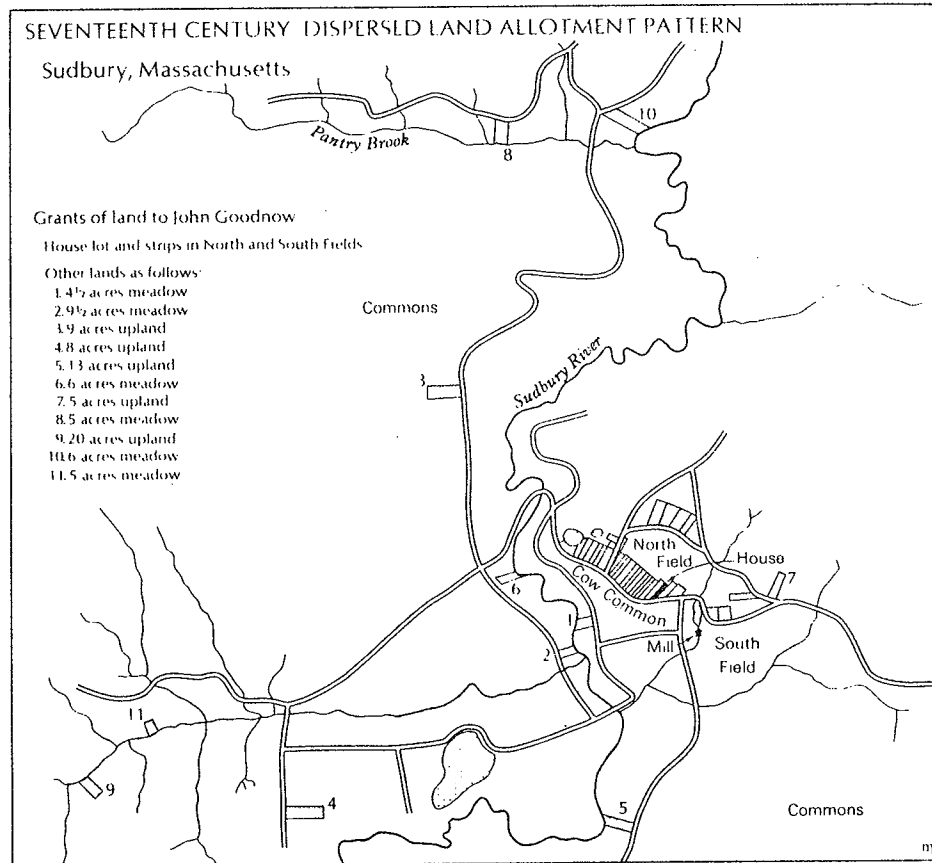


Figure 3-3. (From *Puritan Village* by Sumner Chilton Powell, Copyright © 1963 by Wesleyan University Press, by permission)

