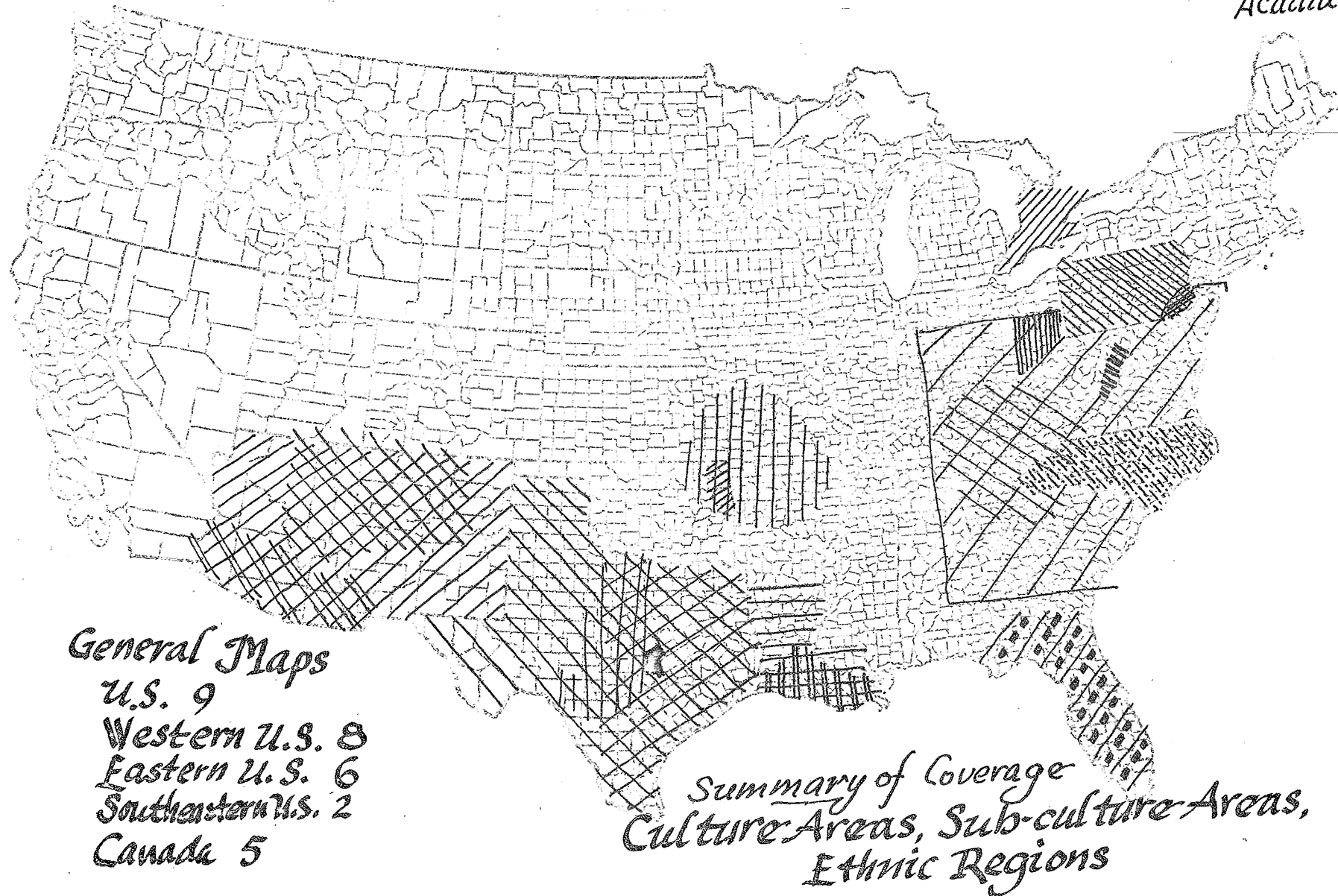


Vancouver 1

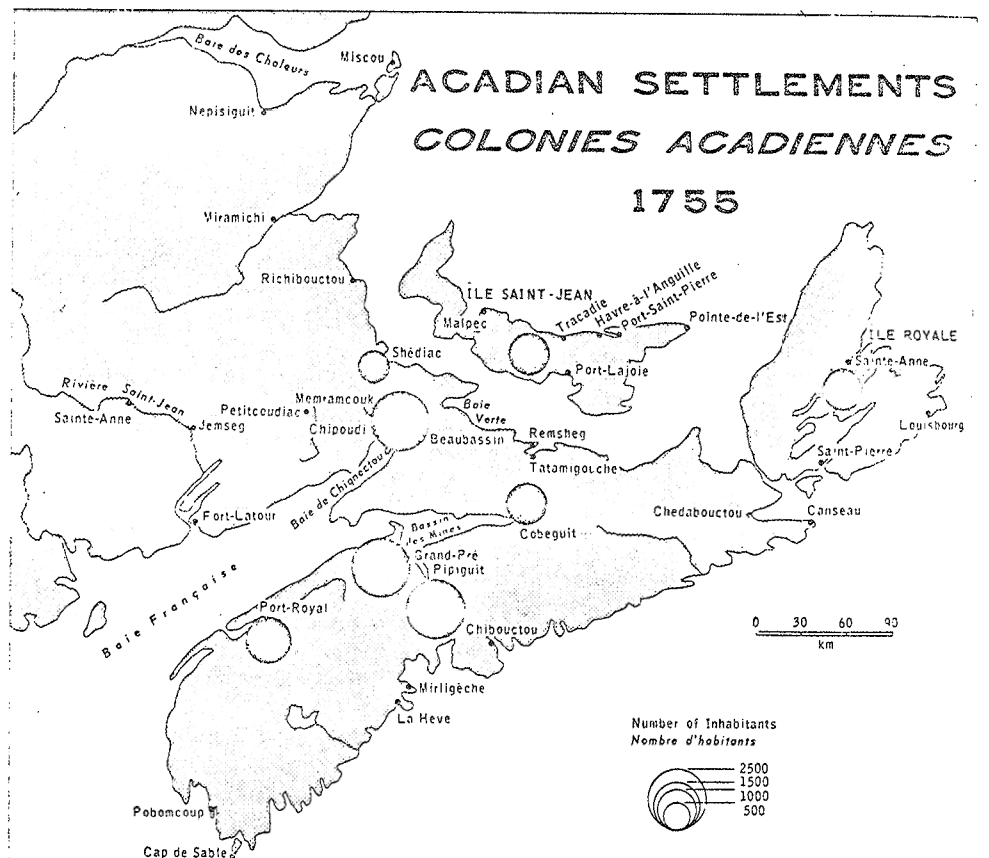
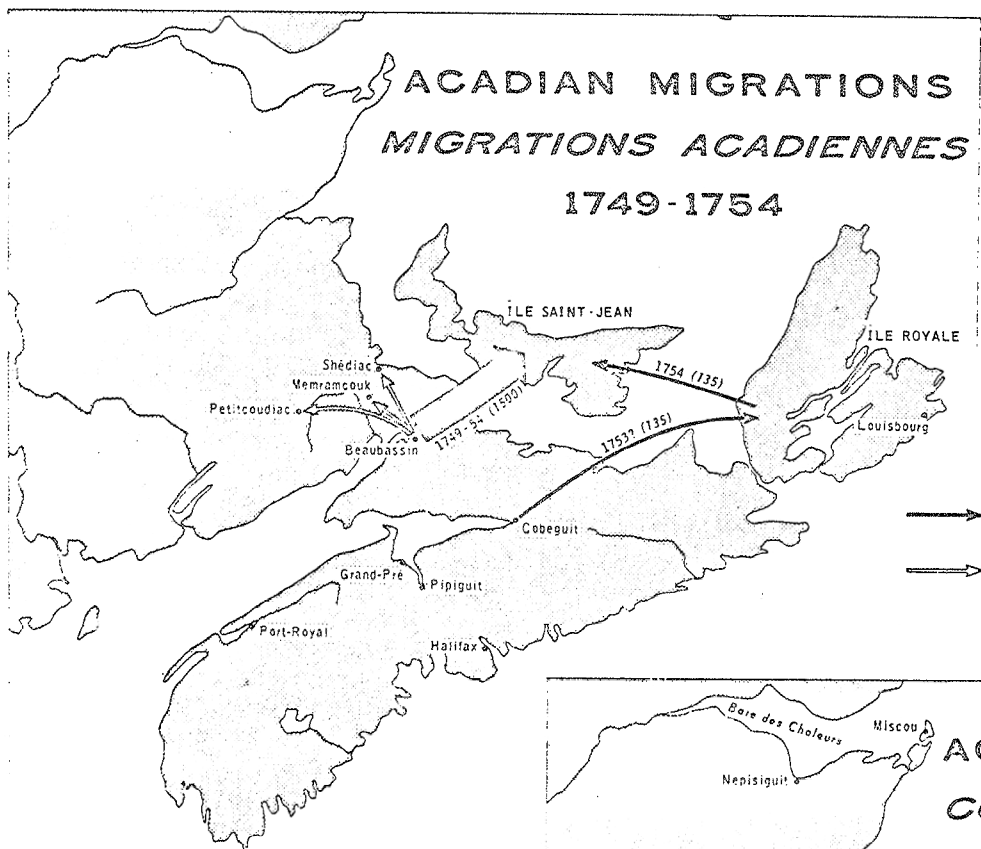
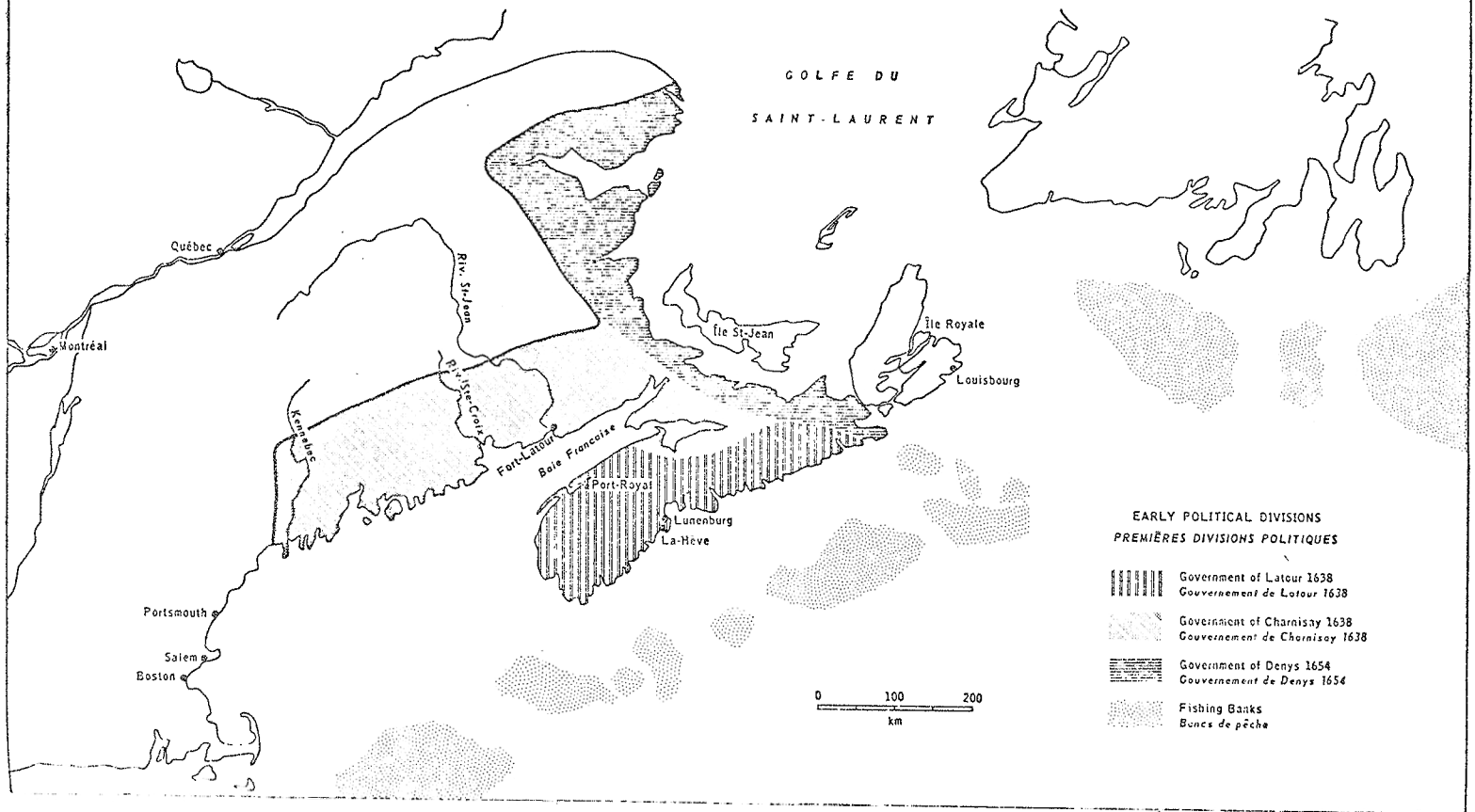
Acadia 4



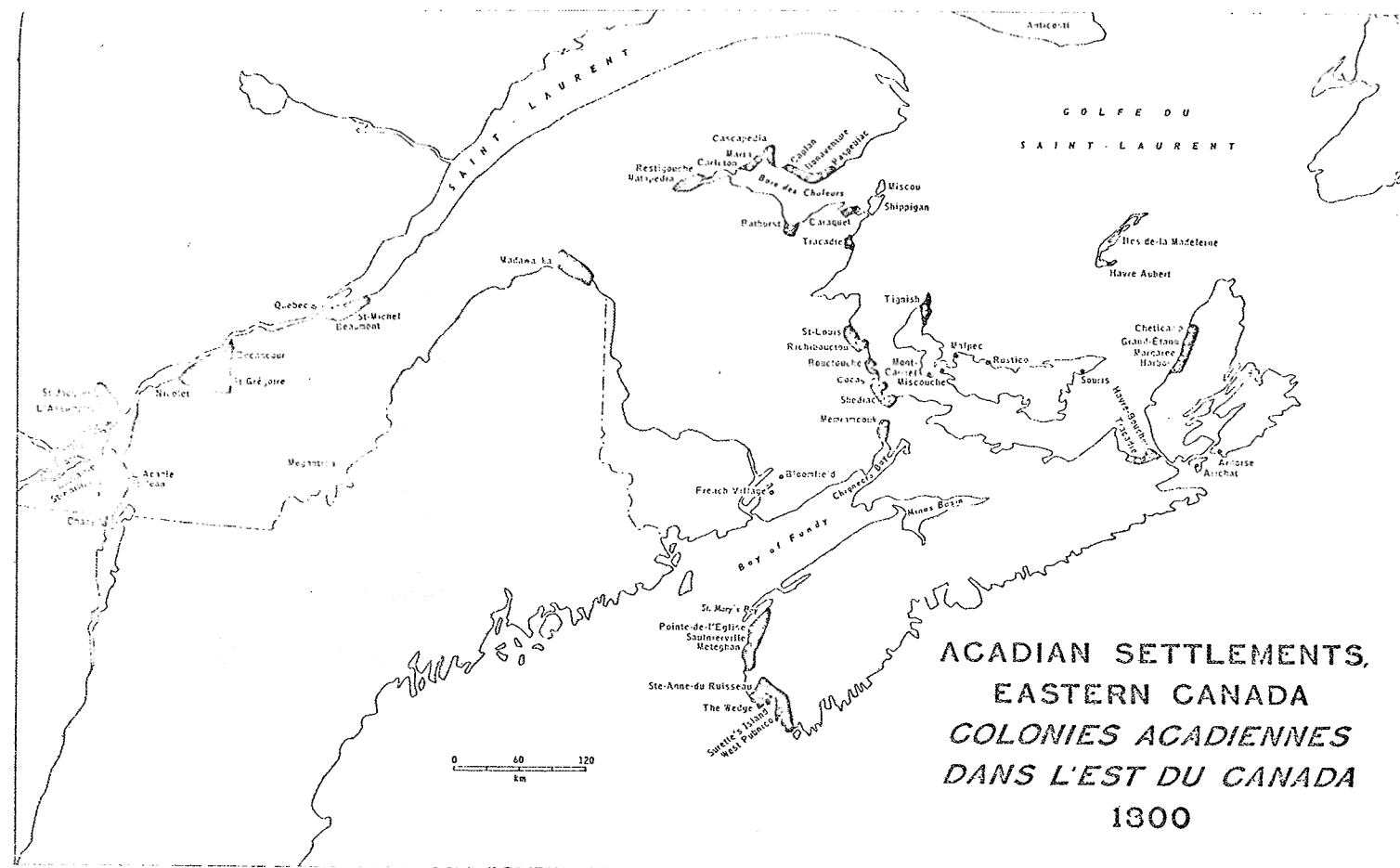
Chapter 1 embraces general, interpretive descriptions of the regions of cultural groups. An element of intuition permeates all such treatments, despite any rigor behind pursuit of data believed to be relevant. Indeed, most of the maps in this Chapter reflect such rigor, but many also show a finely honed intelligence in the selection of criteria and a humane appreciation of the subtleties and complexities of the human existence.

One pattern that emerges here, aside from the Southeast Crescent, is the persistent interest in the unusual: Finns, Acadians, Seminoles, Texas Germans, and the like. But we still seem interested in the emergence of "national culture" (Pennsylvania), the meaning of the South, and that eternal enigma, Texas. And in this chapter, we can also see our great debt to Kniffen, Meinig, and Zelinsky; we peer out at North America from between the legs of friendly, living giants. In fact, the problem (stemming from this Chapter) is the creation of a "center-fold" map of North America, based on a rationalization of the interpretations of Kniffen and Meinig with Zelinsky's 1973 map of the United States and the expansion of its scope to embrace Canada.

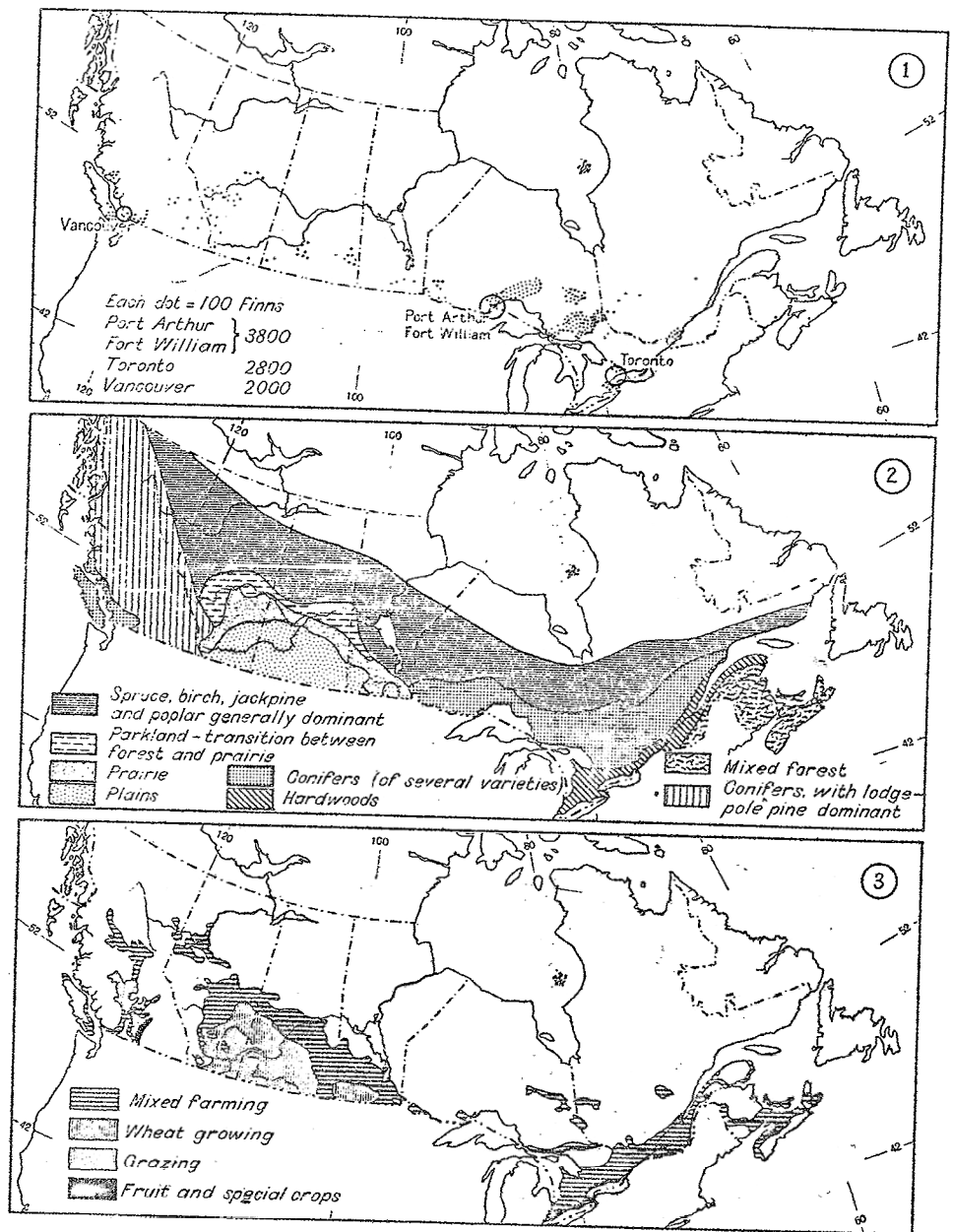
ACADIA - L'ACADIE



LeBlanc
1967



LeBlanc 1967



Van Cleef 1952

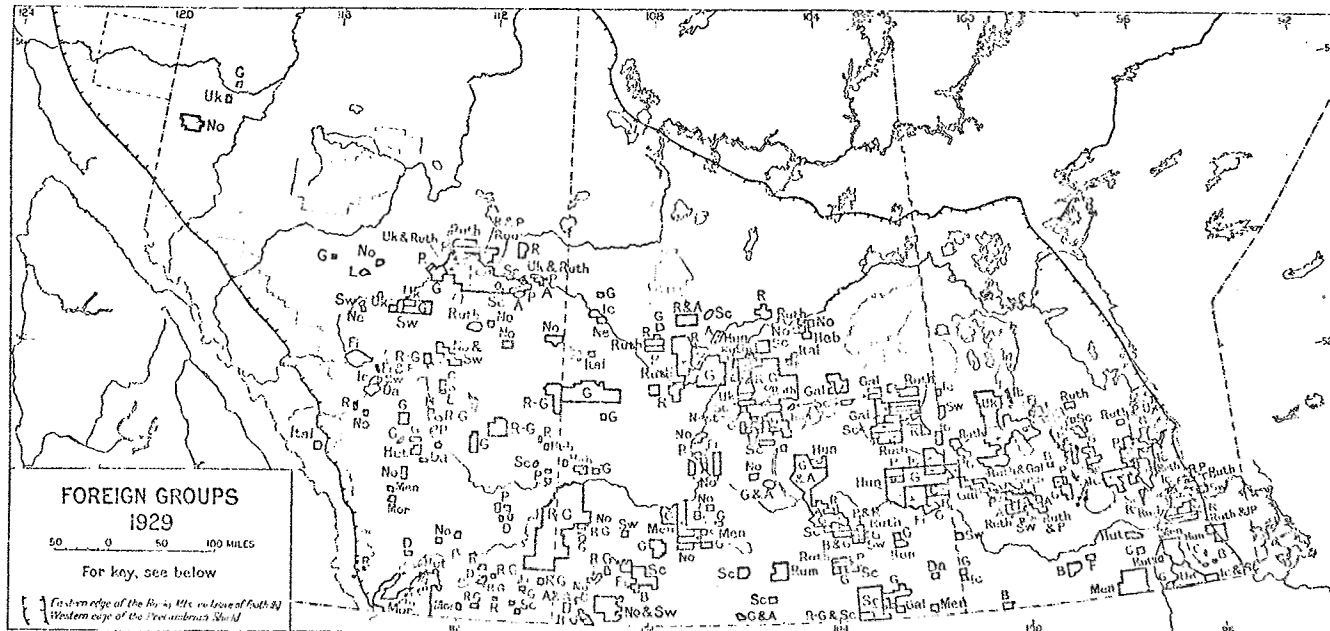


FIG. 5--Foreign groups, 1929. The areas outlined are those in which the groups still retain to some extent their Old World practices and languages. Key to symbols: A, Austrians; B, Belgians; Cz, Czecho-Slovaks; D, Dutch; Da, Danes; E, Estonians; F, French; Fi, Finns; G, Germans; Gal, Galicians; Heb, Hebrews; Hun, Hungarians; Hut, Hutterites; Ic, Icelanders; Ital, Italians; L, Letts; Men, Mennonites; Mor, Mormons; No, Negroes; Nest, Nestorians ("Assyrians"); No, Norwegians; P, Poles; R, Russians; Rum, Rumanians; Ruth, Ruthenians; S, Swiss; Sw, Swedes; Sc, Scandinavians (undifferentiated); Uk, Ukrainians. (Fig. 58, p. 81.)

Innis 1935



MAP 4.1
Kwakiutl Country
and the Home of
Willie Seaweed

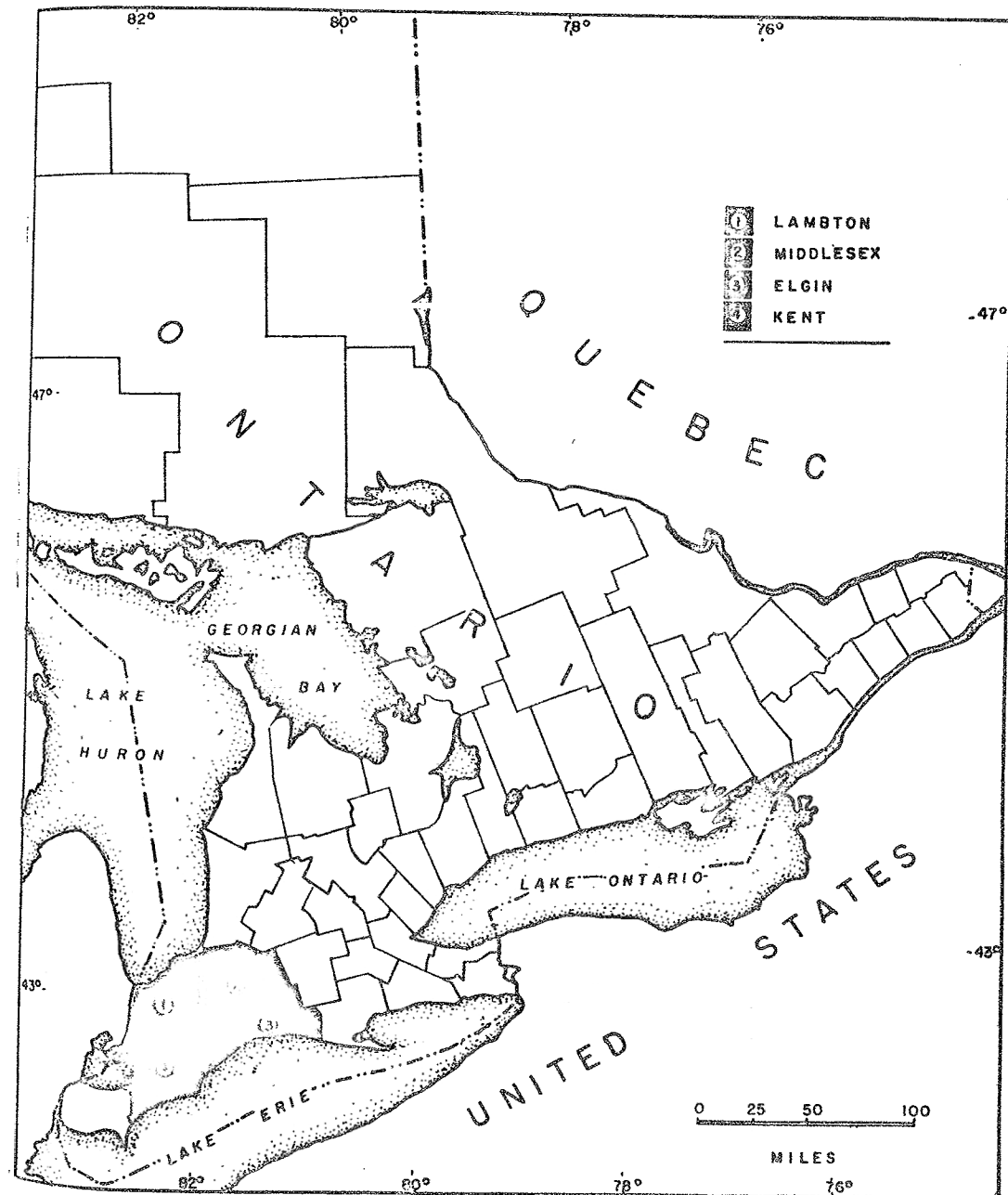
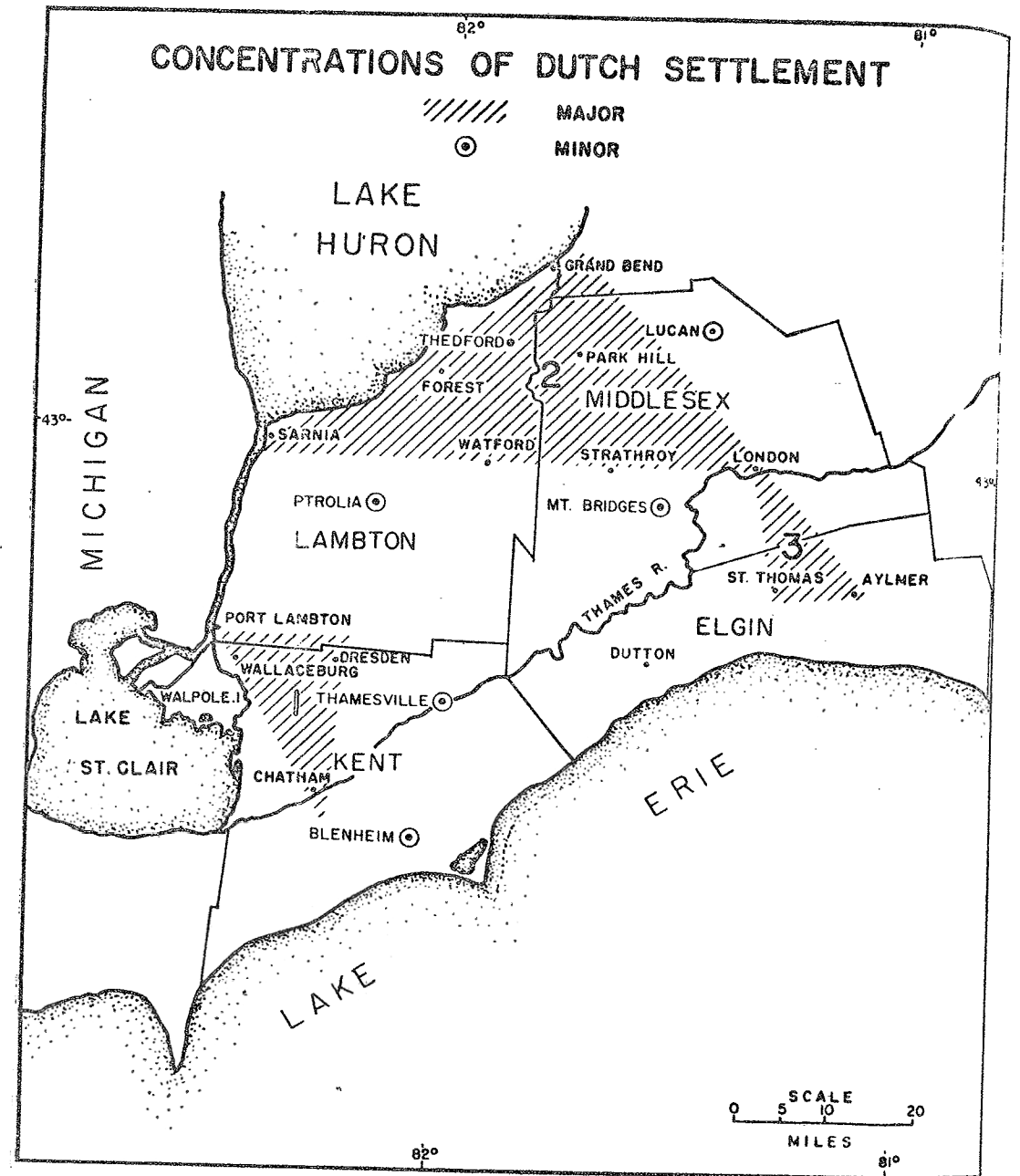
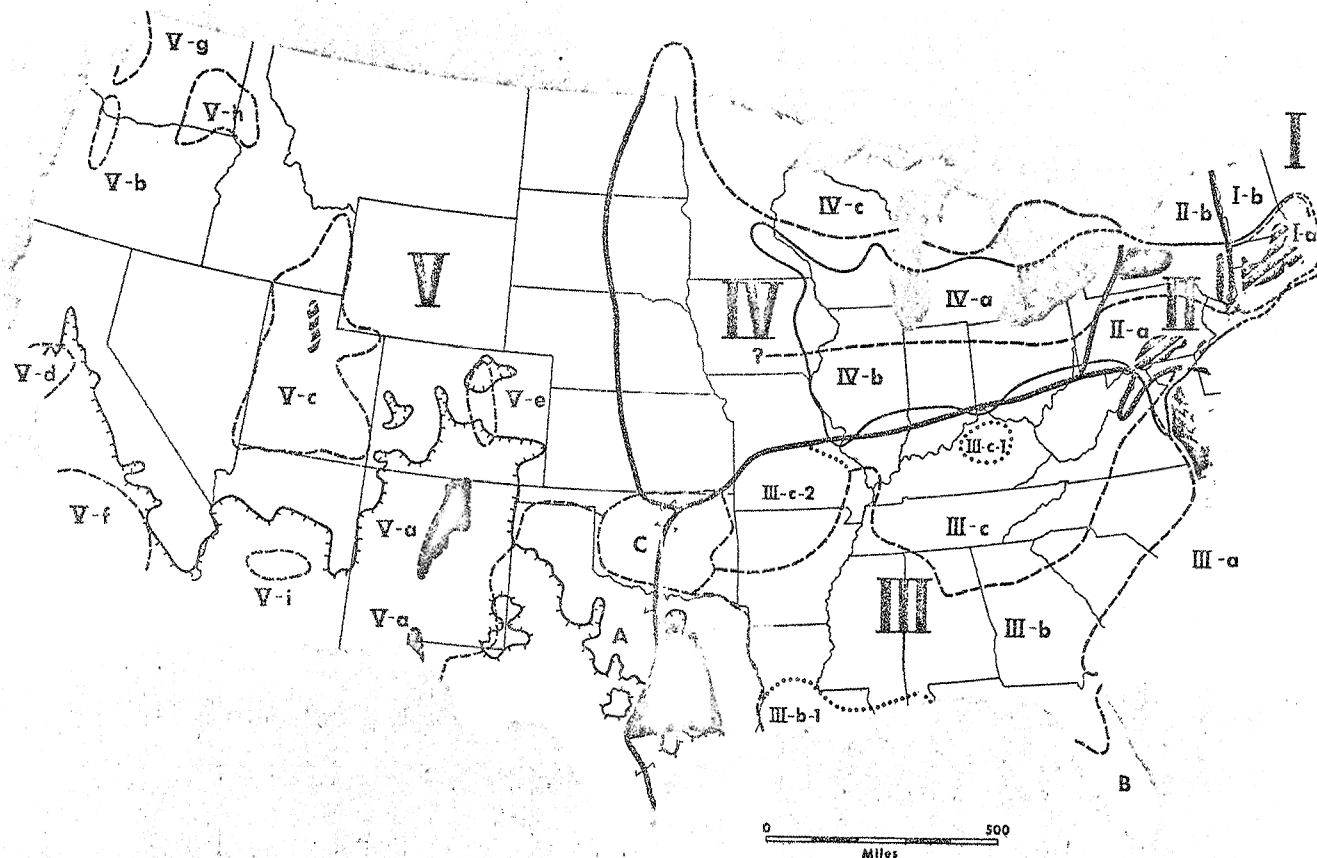


FIG. 2. Location of four study counties in southeastern Ontario.



Sas 1958



— First-order cultural boundary
 - - - Second-order cultural boundary
 . . . Third-order cultural boundary
 [Hatched Box] Documented core area
 [Solid Box] Presumed or incipient core area

— Boundary of Socioeconomic Core Region of North America, ca. 1970
 — Northern boundary of significant Hispanic-American settlement (after Nostrand)

NEW ENGLAND			THE WEST		
I. NEW ENGLAND	1620-1830	England	V. THE WEST		
I-a. Nuclear New England	1620-1750	England	V-a. Upper Rio Grande Valley	1590-	Mexico; Anglo-America; aborigines
I-b. Northern New England	1750-1830	England	V-b. Willamette Valley	1830-1900	Northeast U.S.; Northeast U.S.; 19th Century Europe
		Nuclear New England; England	V-c. Mormon Region	1847-1890	(Mexico)
II. THE MIDLAND			V-d. Central California	(1775-1848)	Eastern U.S.; 19th Century Europe; Mexico; East Asia
II-a. Pennsylvanian Region	1682-1850	England & Wales; Rhineland; Ulster; 19th Century Europe	V-e. Colorado Piedmont	1860-	Eastern U.S.; Mexico
II-b. New York Region, or New England Extended	1624-1830	Great Britain; New England; 19th Century Europe; Netherlands	V-f. Southern California	(1760-1848)	Eastern U.S.; 19th & 20th Century Europe; Mormon Region; Mexico; East Asia
III. THE SOUTH				1880-	Eastern U.S.; 19th & 20th Century Europe; East Asia
III-a. Early British Colonial South	1607-1750	England; Africa; British West Indies	V-g. Puget Sound	1870-	Eastern U.S.; 19th & 20th Century Europe; East Asia
III-b. Lowland, or Deep South	1700-1850	Great Britain; Africa; Midland; Early British Colonial South; aborigines	V-h. Inland Empire	1880-	Eastern U.S.; 19th & 20th Century Europe
III-b-1. French Louisiana	1700-1760	France; Deep South; Africa; French West Indies	V-i. Central Arizona	1900-	Eastern U.S.; Southern California; Mexico
III-c. Upland South	1700-1850	Midland; Lowland South; Great Britain			
III-c-1. The Bluegrass	1770-1800	Upland South; Lowland South			
III-c-2. The Ozarks	1820-1860	Upland South; Lowland South; Lower Middle West			
IV. THE MIDDLE WEST	1790-1880				
IV-a. Upper Middle West	1800-1880	New England Extended; New England; 19th Century Europe; British Canada	REGIONS OF UNCERTAIN STATUS OR AFFILIATION		
IV-b. Lower Middle West	1790-1870	Midland; Upland South; New England Extended; 19th Century Europe	A. Texas	(1690-1836)	(Mexico)
IV-c. Cutover Area	1850-1900	Upper Middle West; 19th Century Europe		1821-	Lowland South; Upland South; Mexico; 19th Century Central Europe
			B. Peninsular Florida	1880-	Northeast U.S.; the South; 20th Century Europe; Antilles
			C. Oklahoma	1890-	Upland South; Lowland South; aborigines; Middle West

Zelinsky - 1973

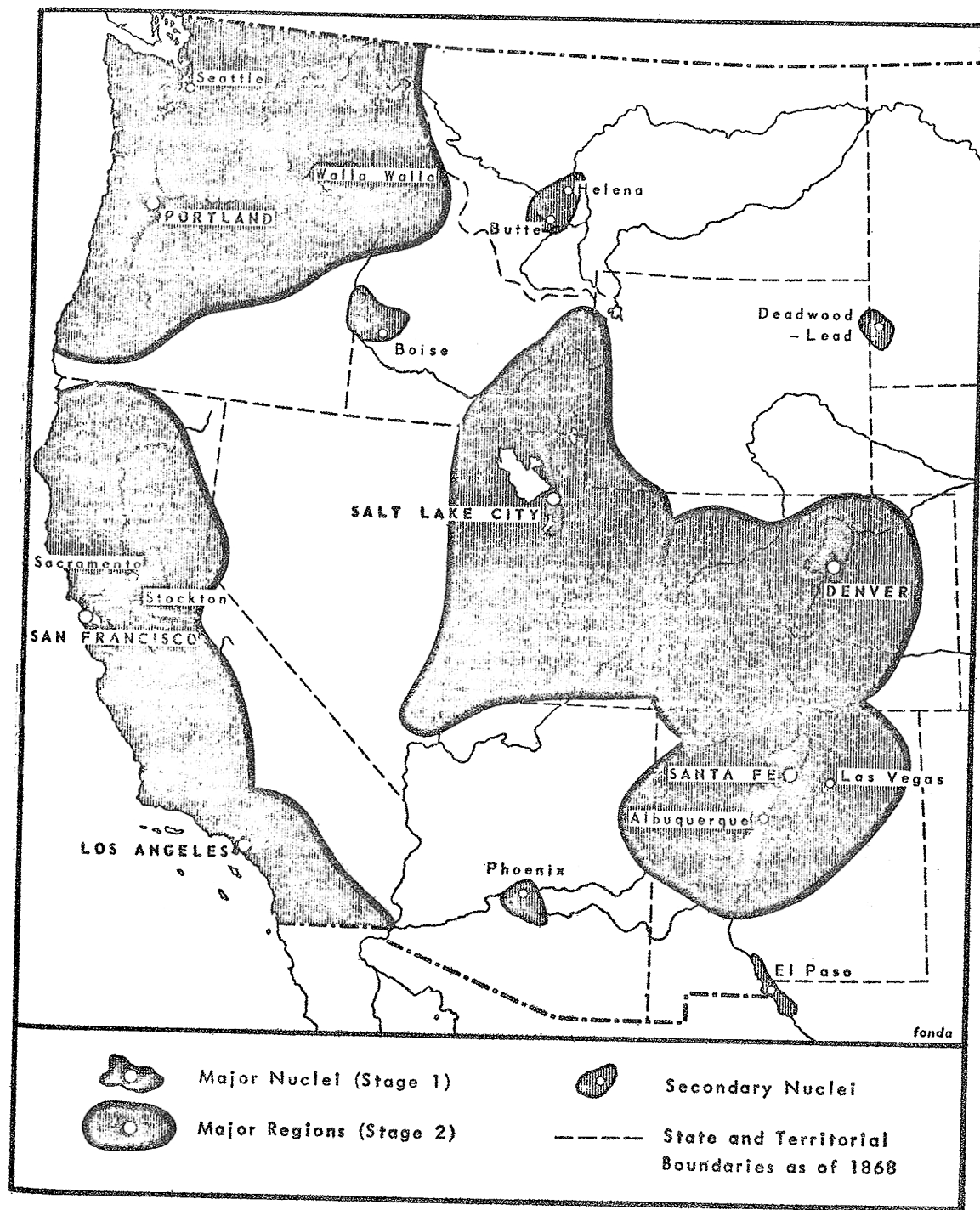


FIG. 2. Major nuclei and regions of the West in Stages I and II.

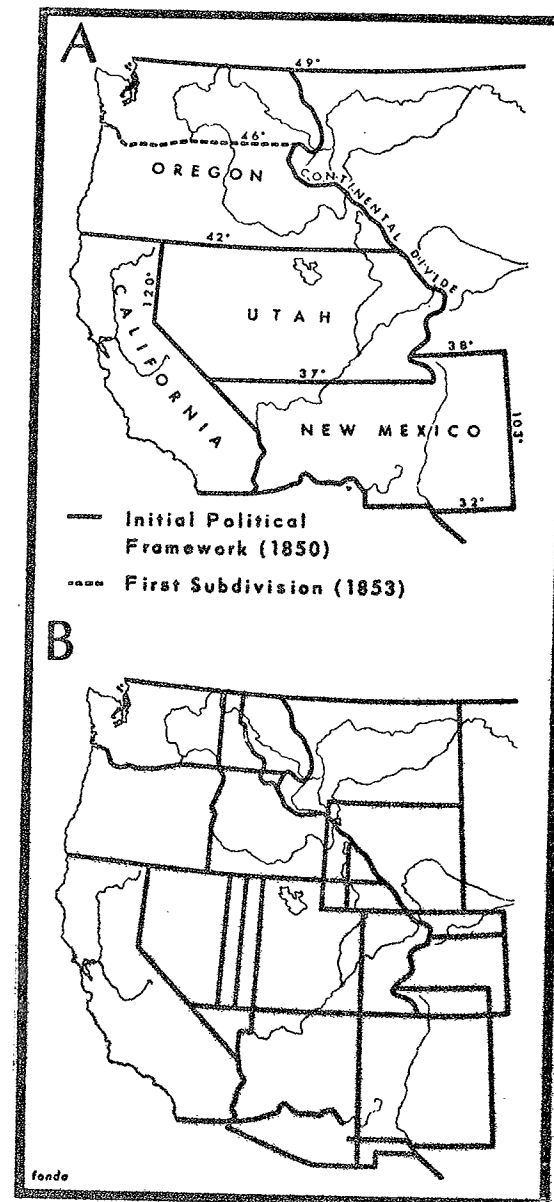


FIG. 3. (A) The initial political framework. (B) Composite of boundaries used during evolution through the territorial stage.

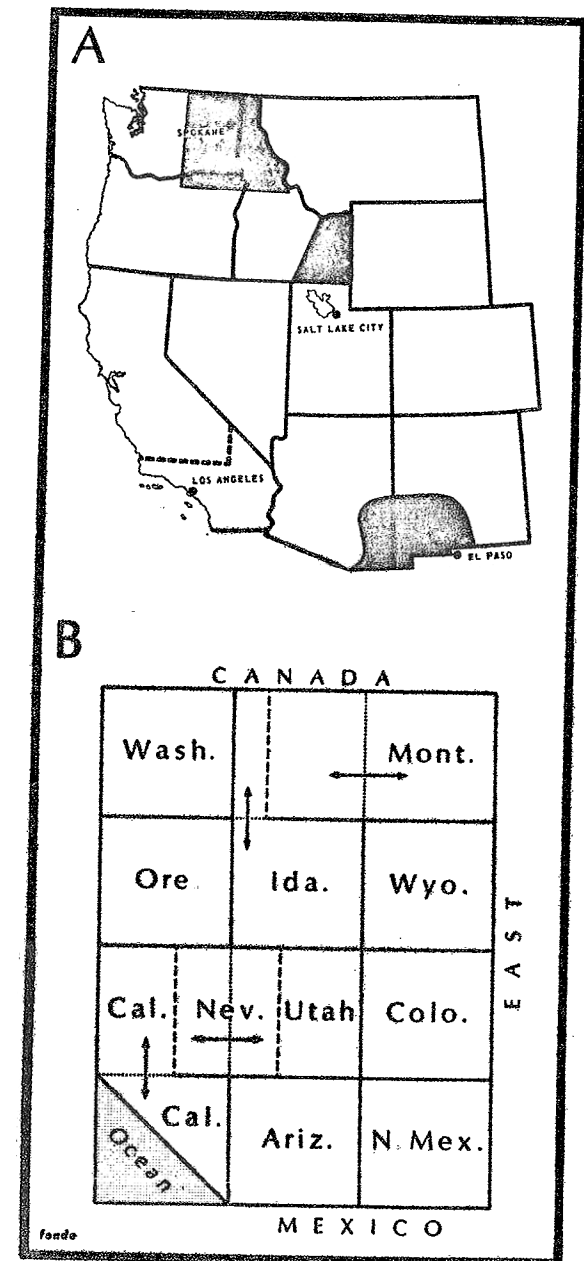
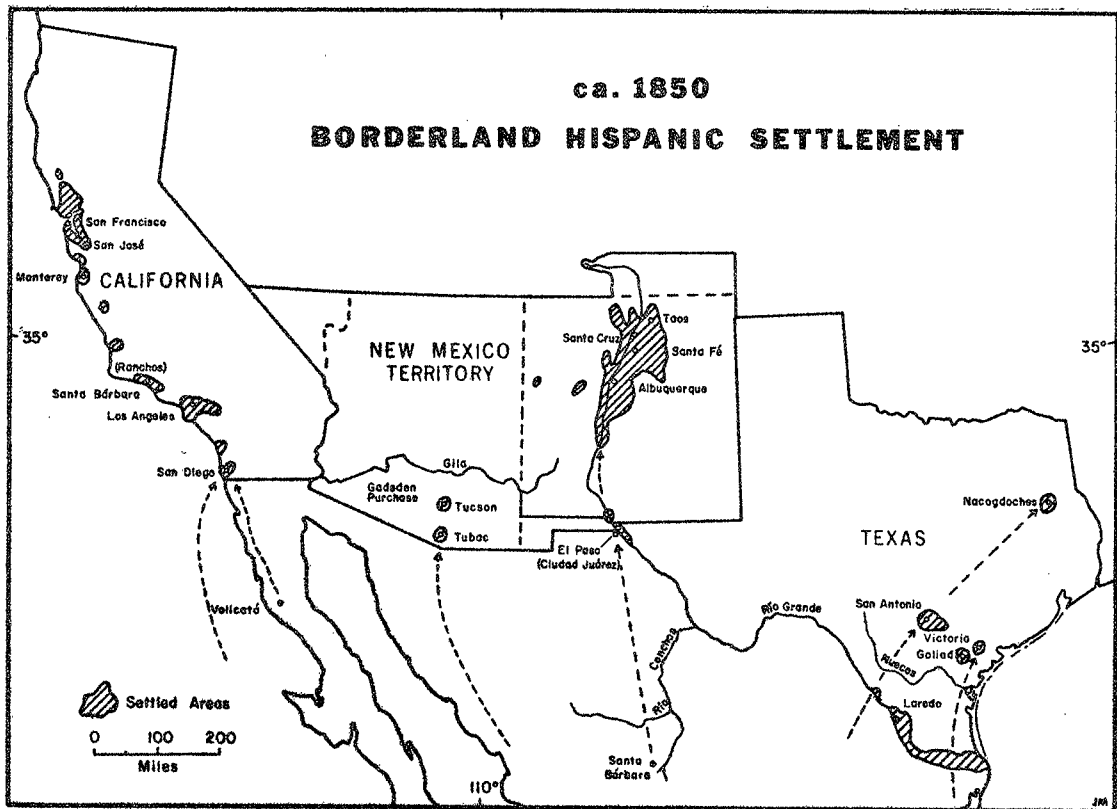
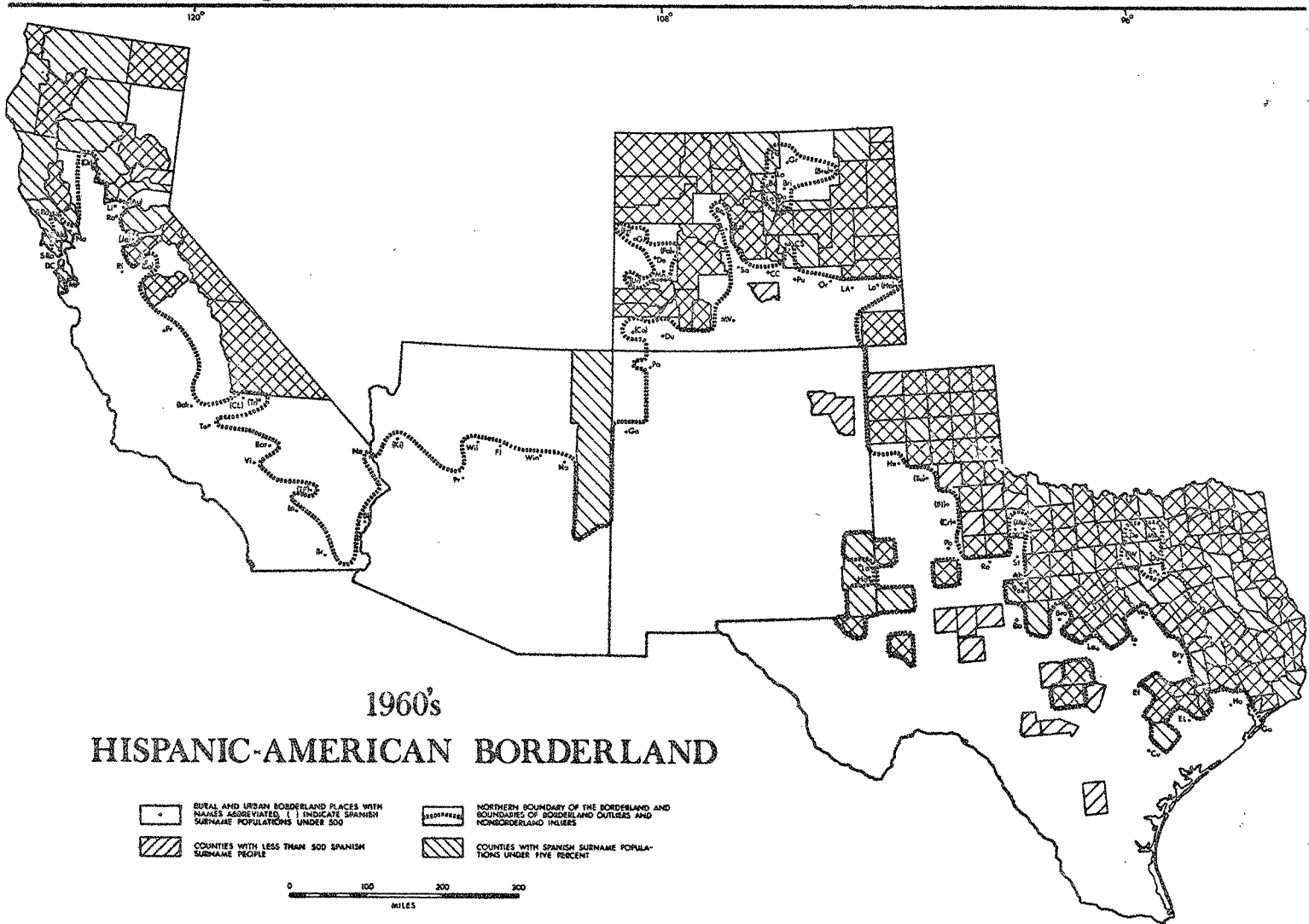


FIG. 4. (A) Major discordances between political and cultural or commercial areas. (B) Schematic representation of departures from theoretical symmetrical subdivision.

Meinig 1972



Nostrand 1970

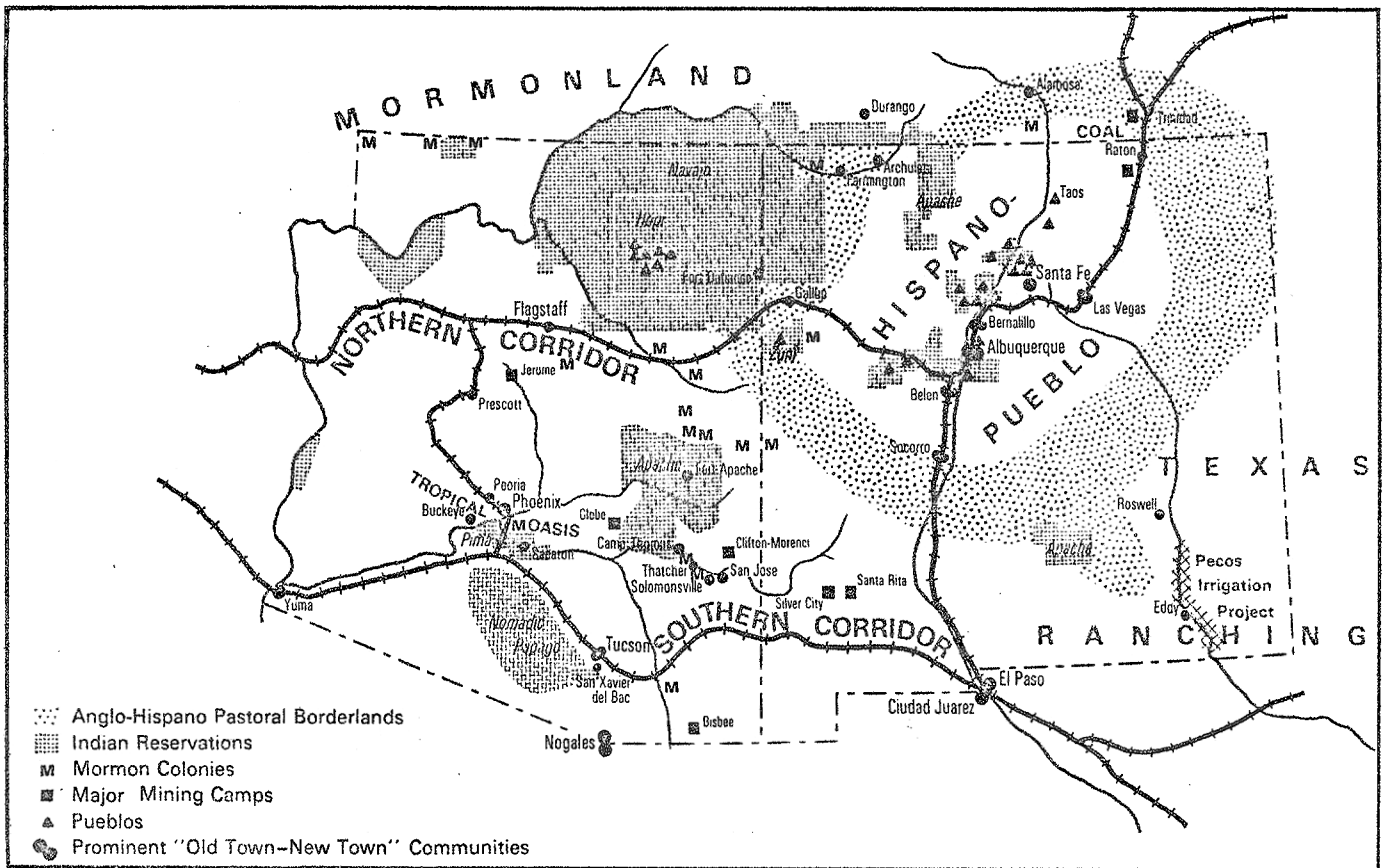
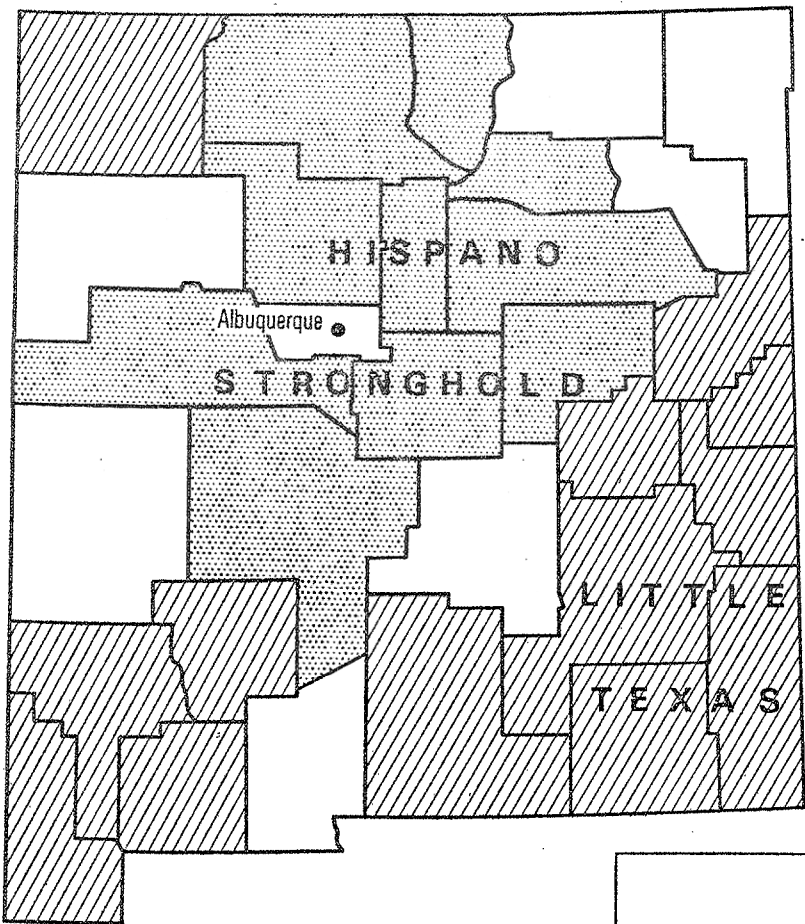


FIG. 6-1. Social Geography c. 1900



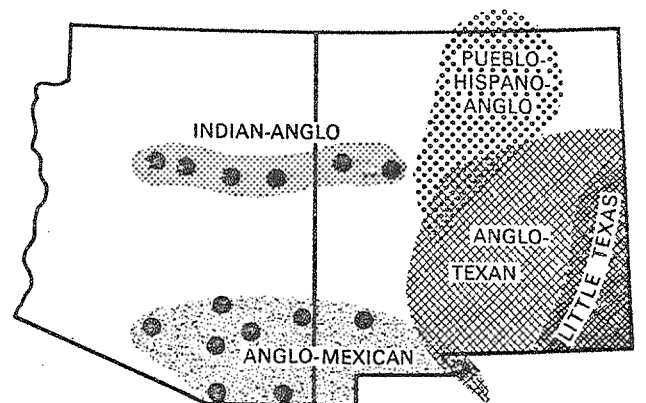
Based on Nominations and Elections to County Offices

Strongly Anglo

Strongly Hispano

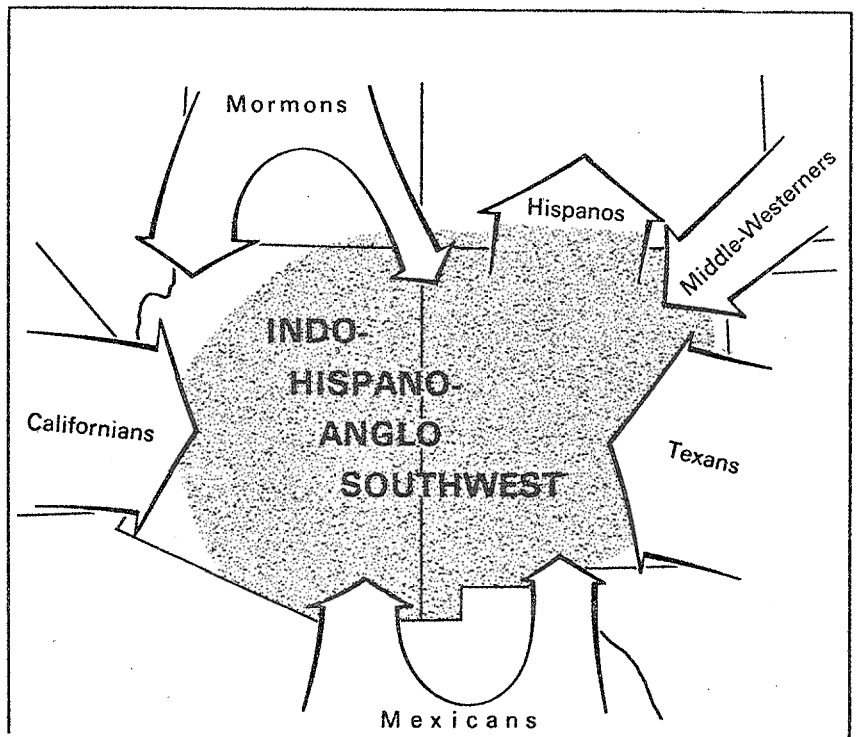
Both Peoples

FIG. 8-4. Political Regionalism (New Mexico)



Interregional Areas of Culture Contact

FIG. 10-2. Border Encroachments



Meinig - 1971

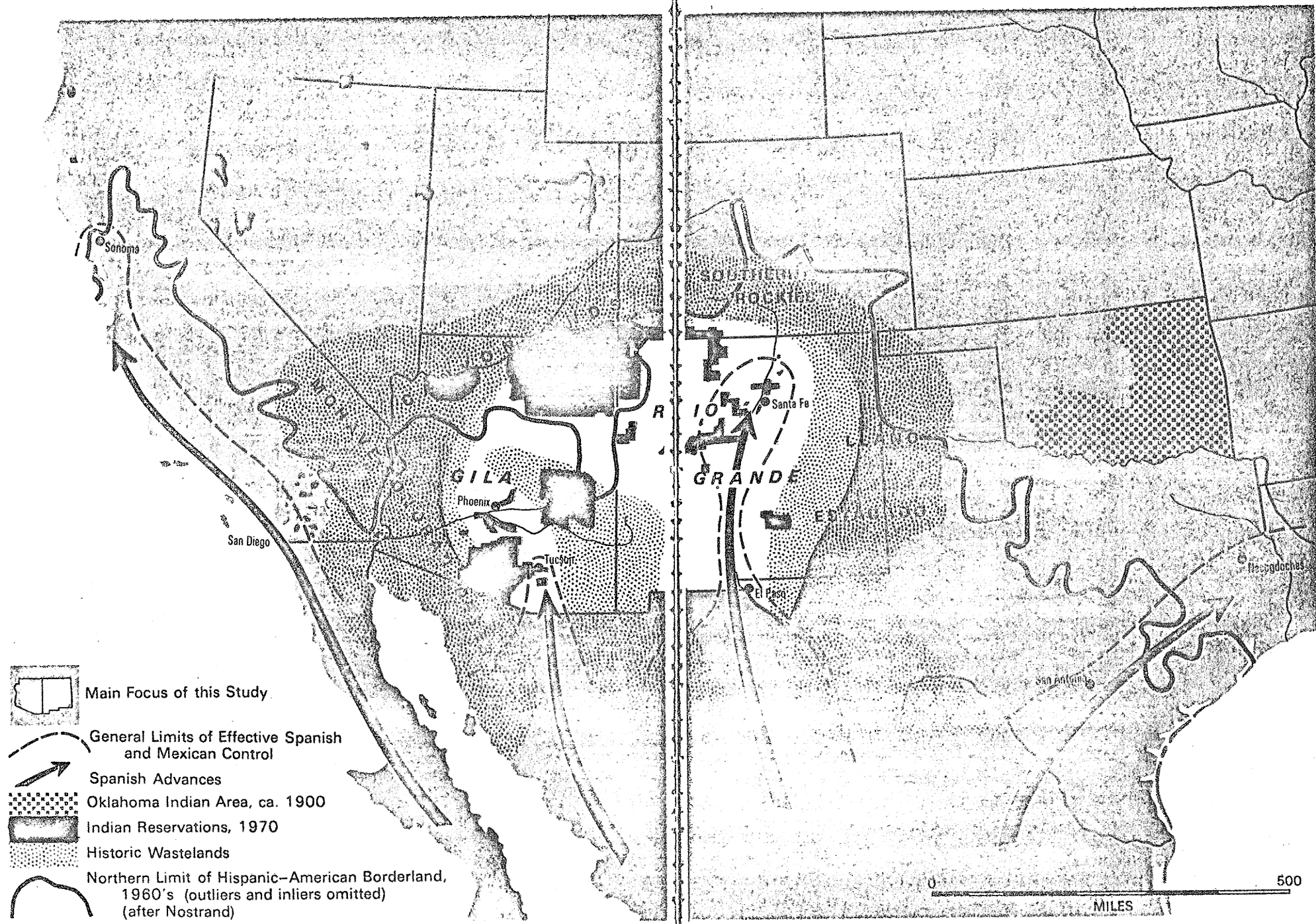


FIG. I-1. The Southwest: A Context for Definition

Meinig - 1971

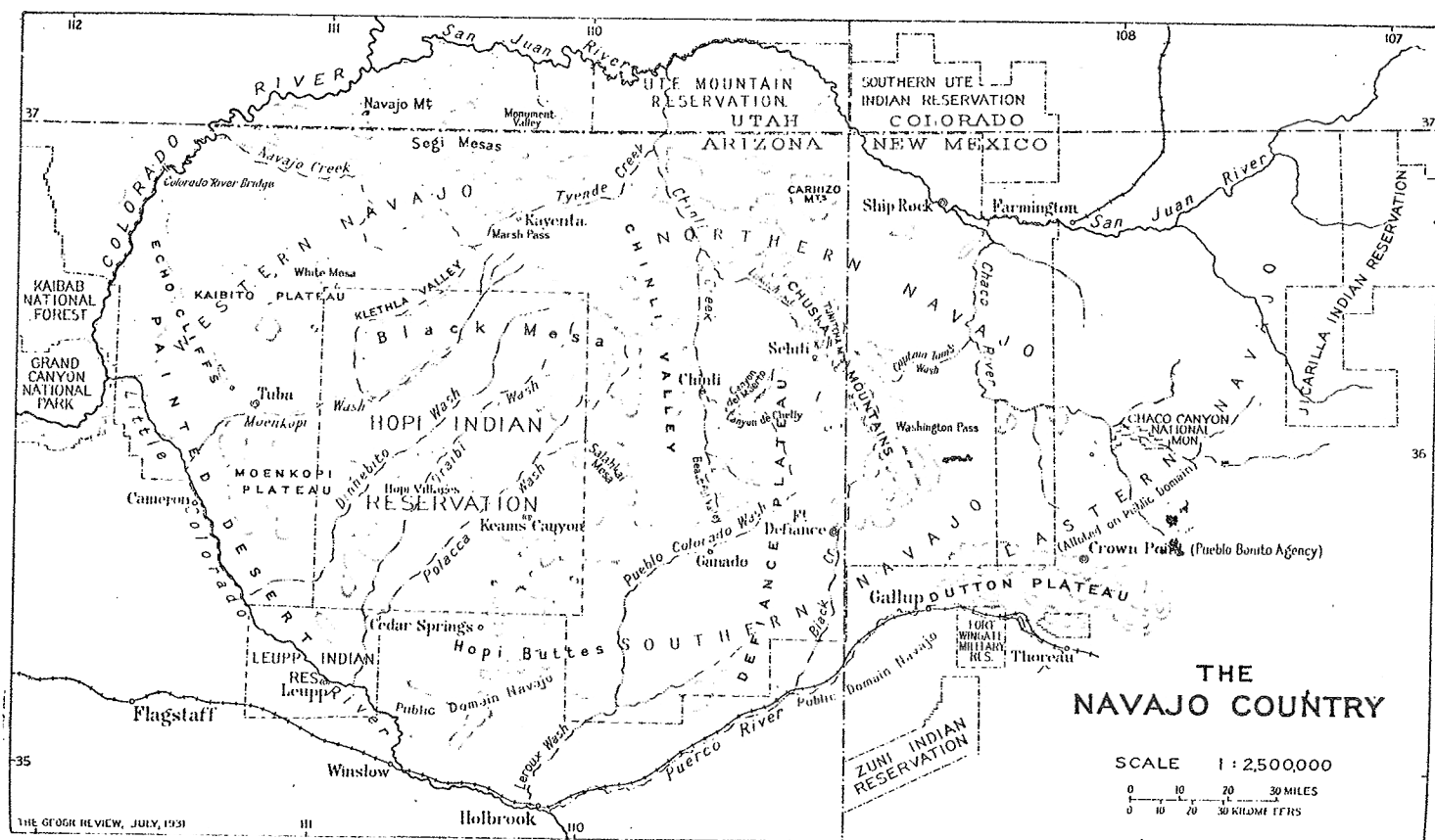


FIG. 1.—Map of the Navajo country showing the Indian reservations. The Indian population of the reservations is estimated at some 40,000 Navajos (about five-eighths in Arizona, the remainder in New Mexico), 2800 Hopis, and 200 Pinites. The white population of the area comprises about 600 traders, missionaries, teachers, or other government employees.

Hoover 1931

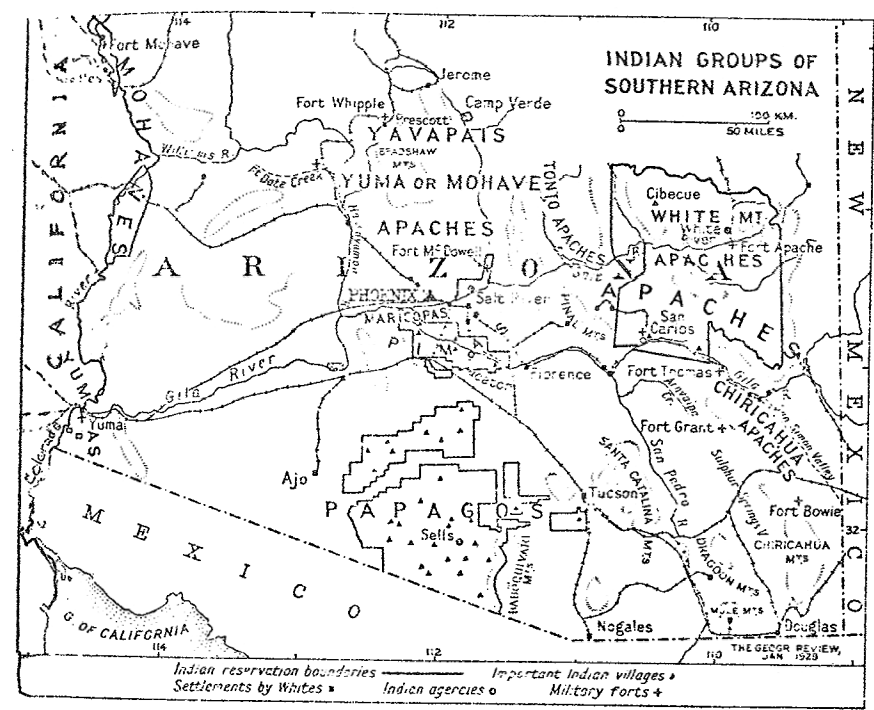


FIG. 1.—Map showing the general distribution of the most important Indian groups of southern Arizona. The scale is a little less than 1:5,000,000.

Hoover 1929



FIGURE 7
THE MAJOR FOLK CULTURAL SOURCE AREAS

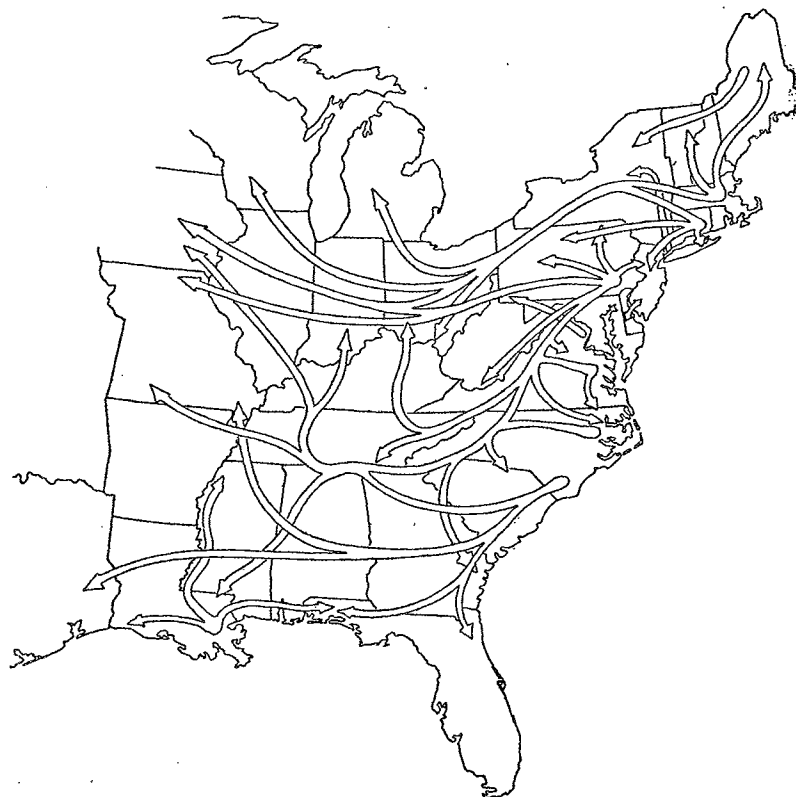


FIGURE 8
THE MOVEMENT OF IDEAS
The arrows give an impression of the directions in which folk cultures were carried out of the source areas by diffusion and migration.

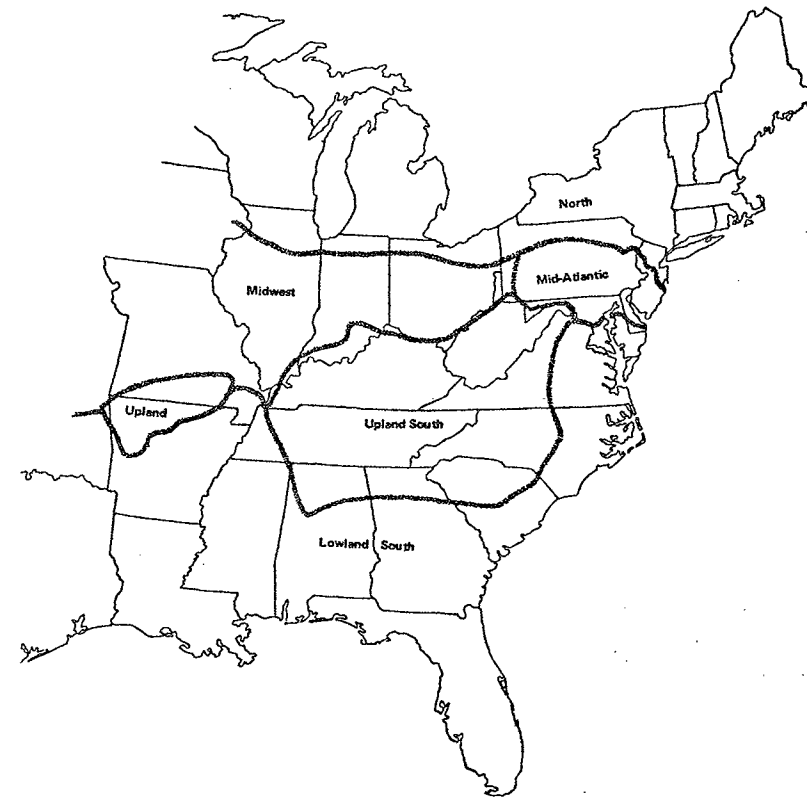


FIGURE 9
MATERIAL FOLK CULTURE REGIONS
Fieldwork clearly reveals the homogeneous source areas (Fig. 7), but the regions have fuzzy, syncretistic borders and any attempt to define them on a map is a process of constant compromise.

Glassie - 1969

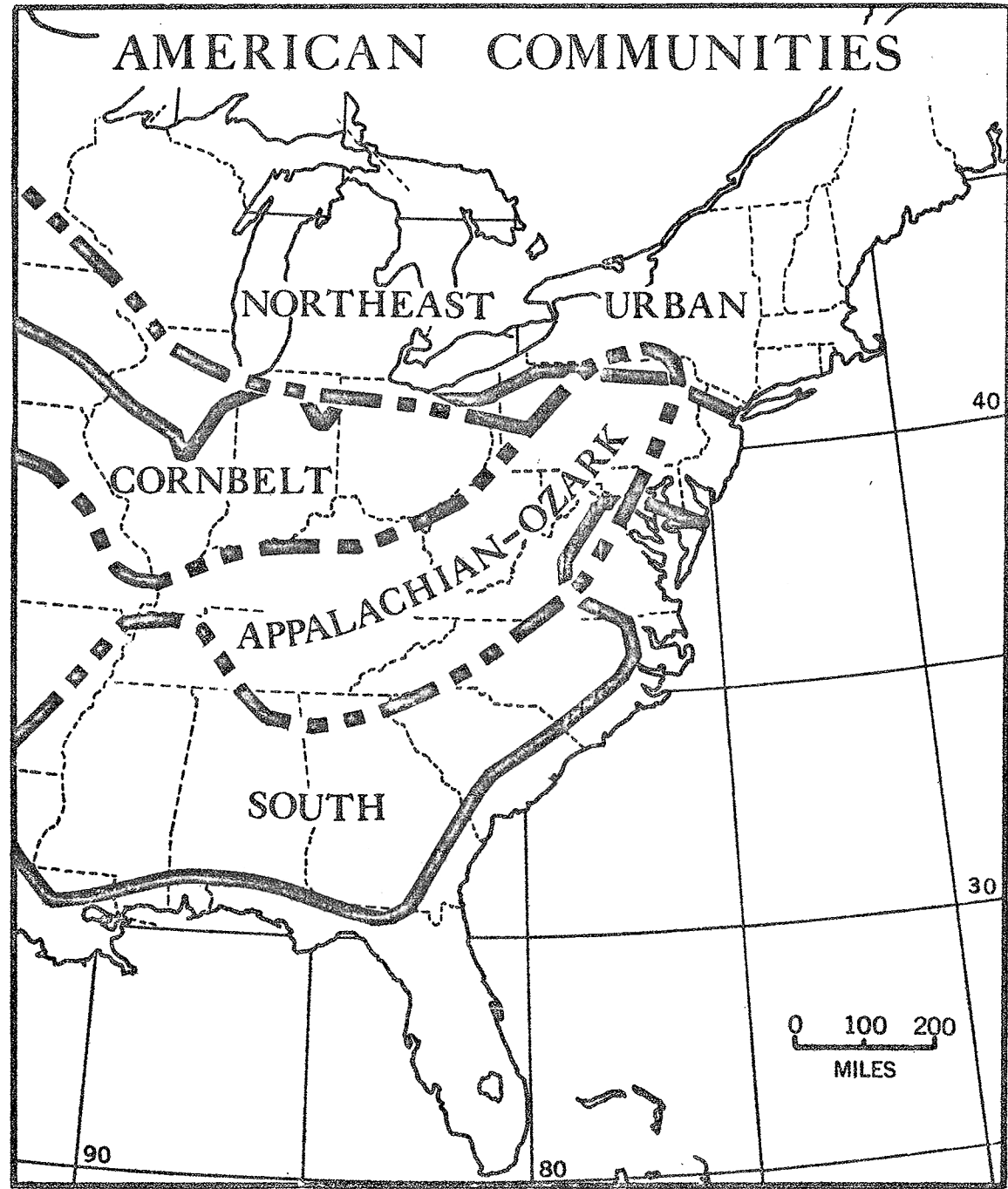


FIG. 32. American communities and housing areas. Community areas after Zimmerman and Du Wors.

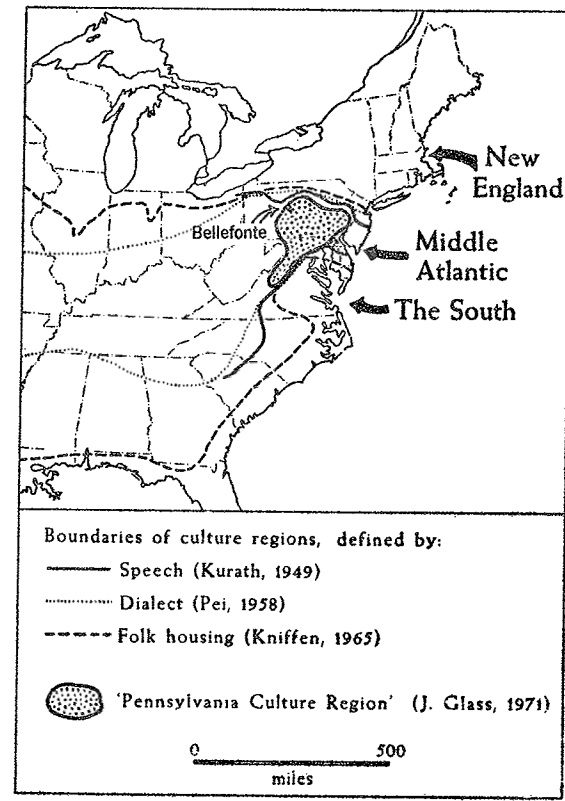
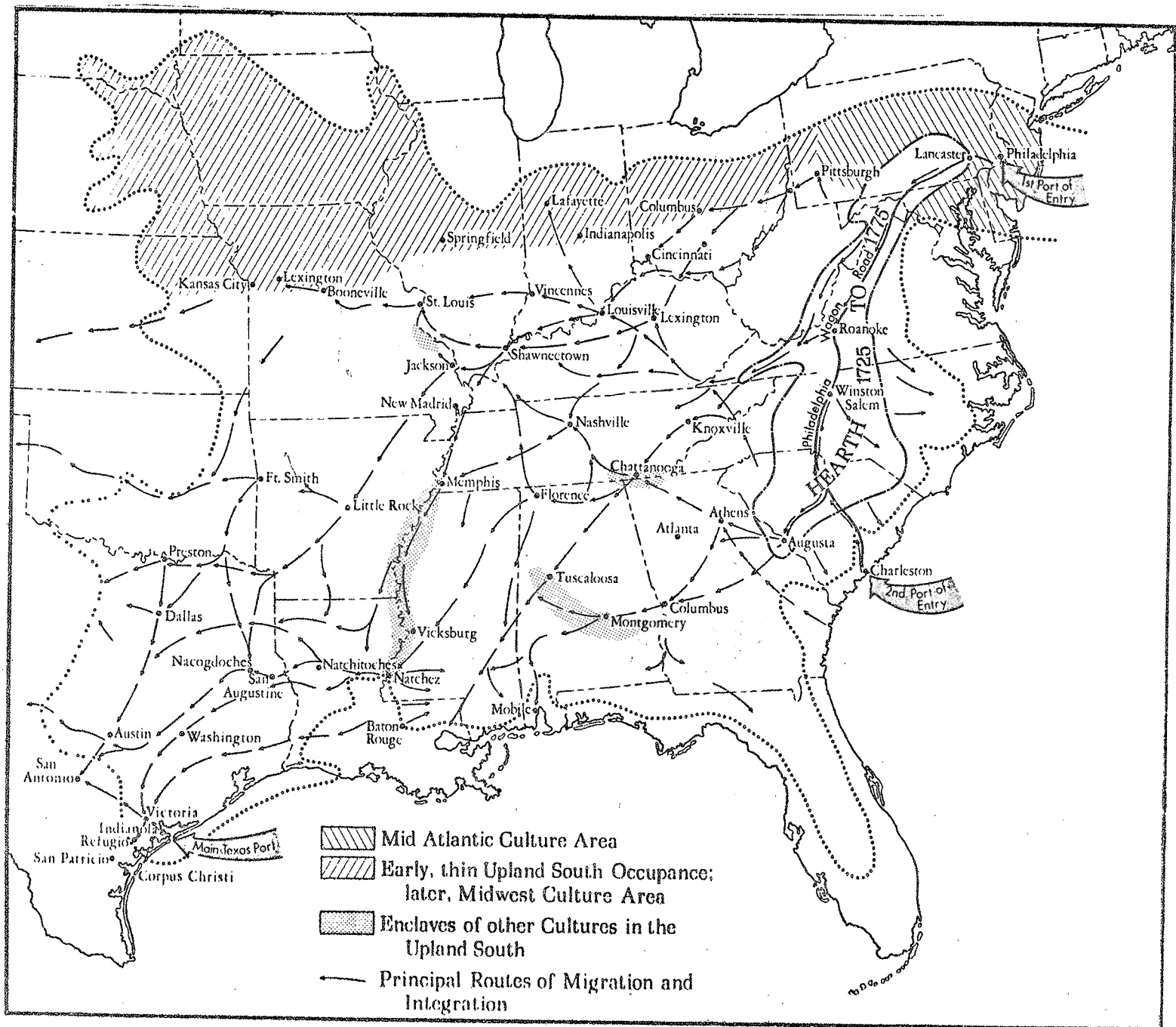


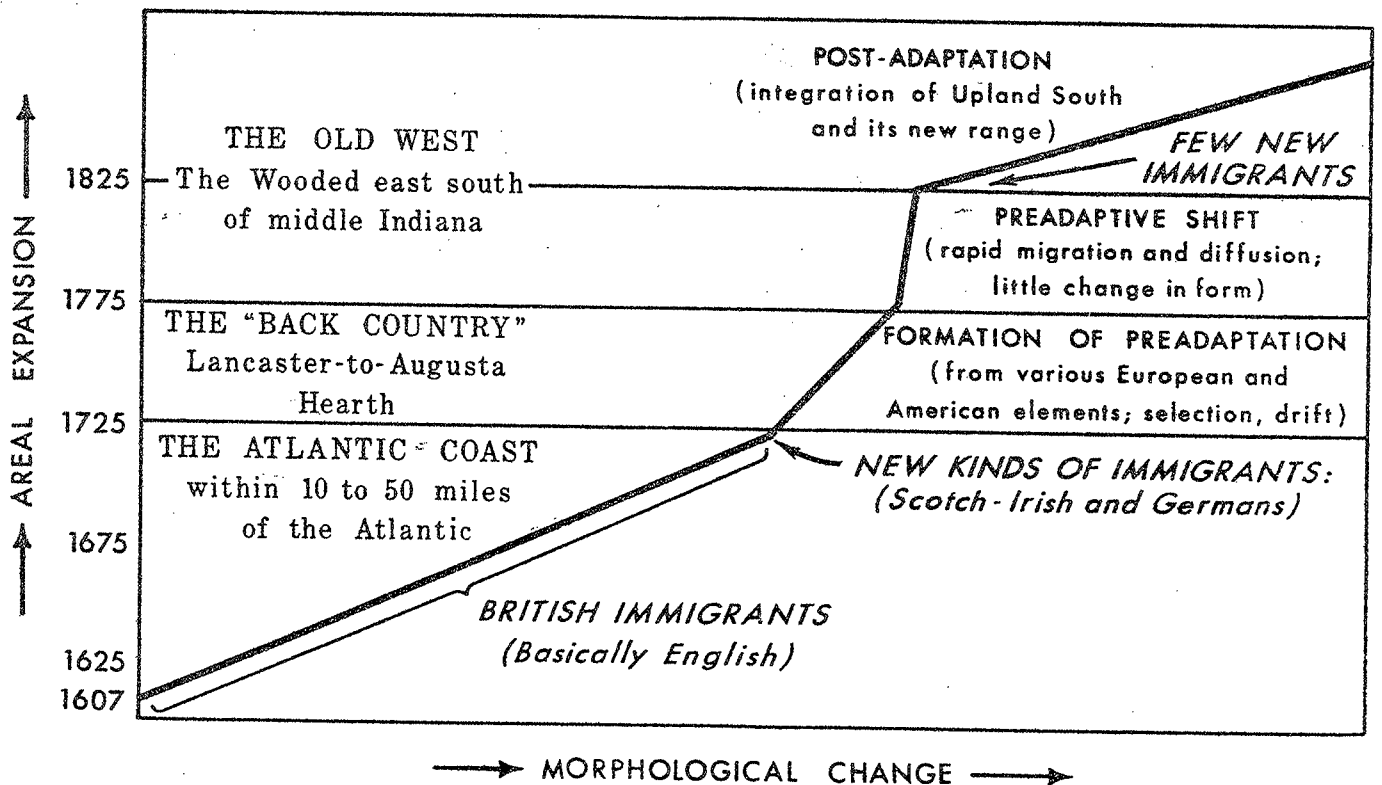
FIG. 1. Bellefonte in the context of eastern American culture regions and the funnel-shaped distribution of Middle Atlantic culture. It is tempting to think of the Pennsylvania culture region as a sieve at the neck of the funnel, filtering and flavoring Middle Atlantic culture before it spread westward across the mid-continent. (Sources: Kurath, Pei, and Kniffen, op. cit., footnote 24, and Glass, op. cit., footnote 23.) Kniffen's southern boundary marks the edge of the Middle Atlantic area only from Philadelphia to mid-Virginia; beyond that, his line divides two parts of the South.

Lewis, P.
1972

Kniffen
1965

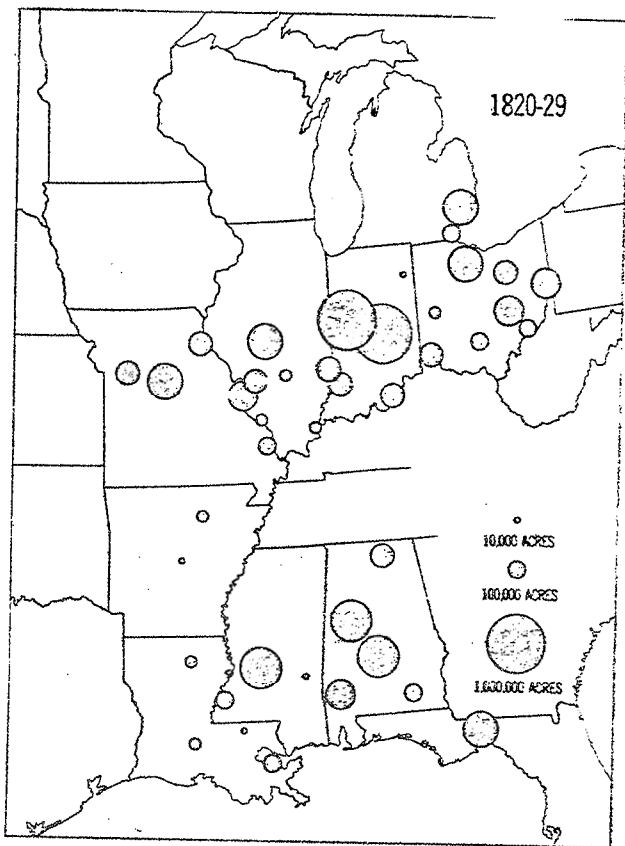


TEXT-FIGURE 1. Extent of Mid Atlantic-Upland South culture at initial occupancy, ca. 1835.

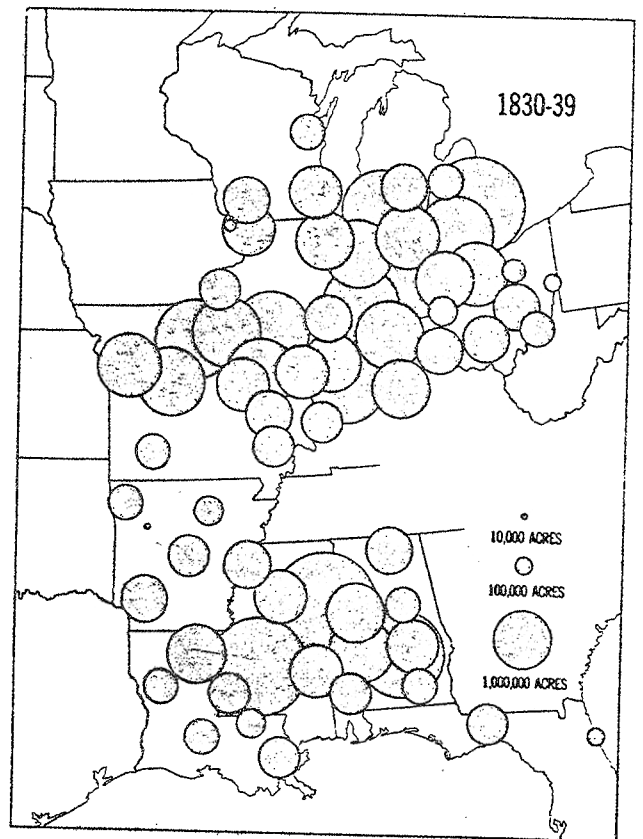


TEXT-FIGURE 2. Schematic representation of cultural preadaptation, Upland South example.

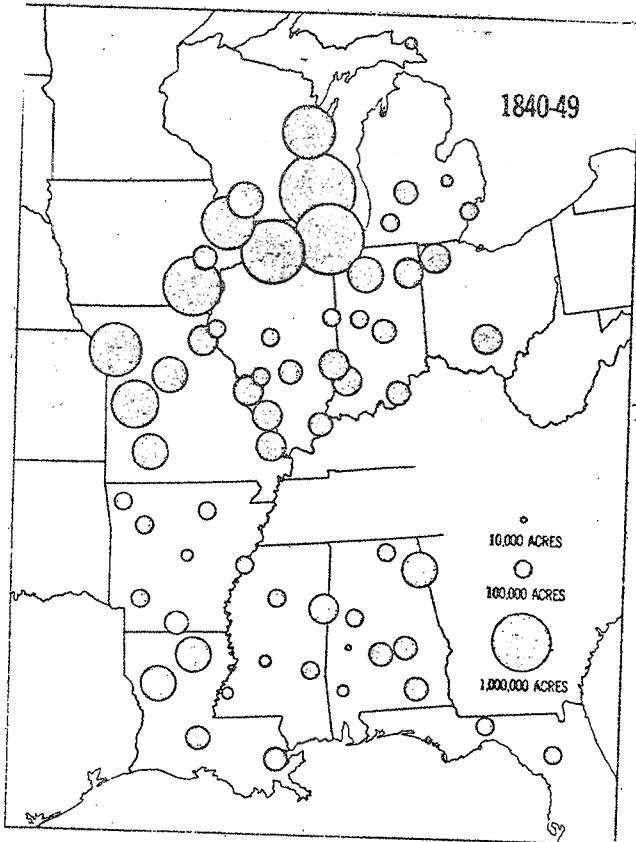
Newton, M. B. Jr. 1974 a



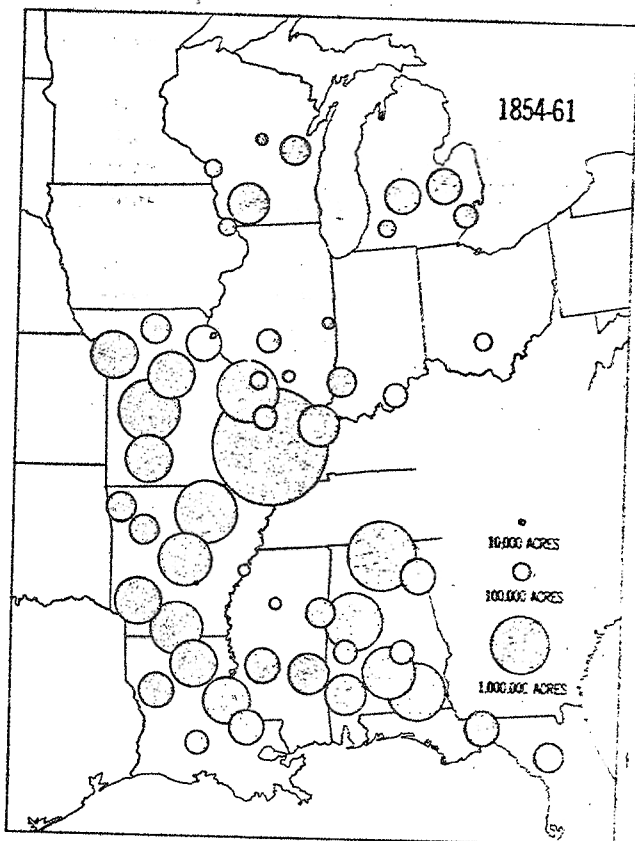
TEXT-FIGURE 4. Sales at land offices, 1820-1829.



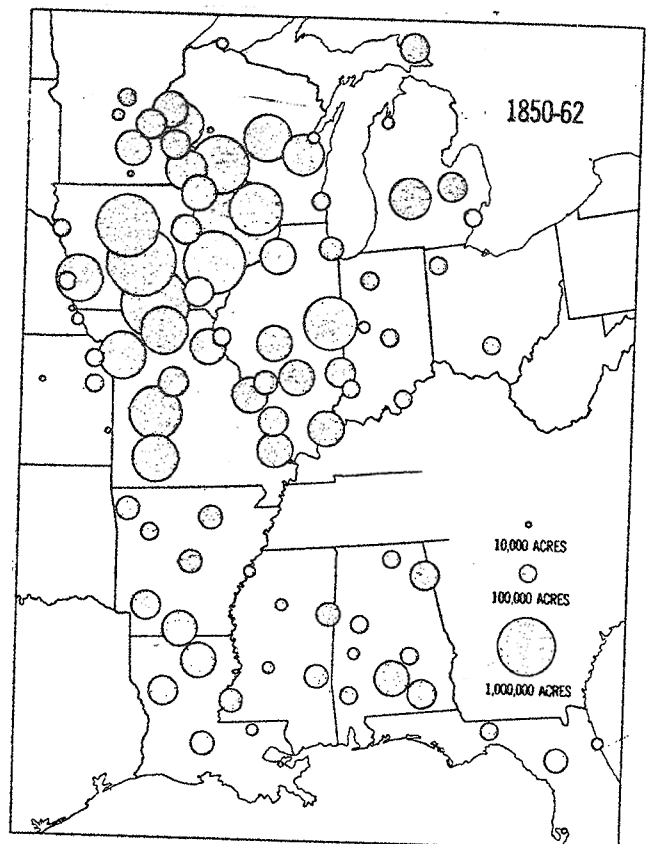
TEXT-FIGURE 5. Sales at land offices, 1830-1839.



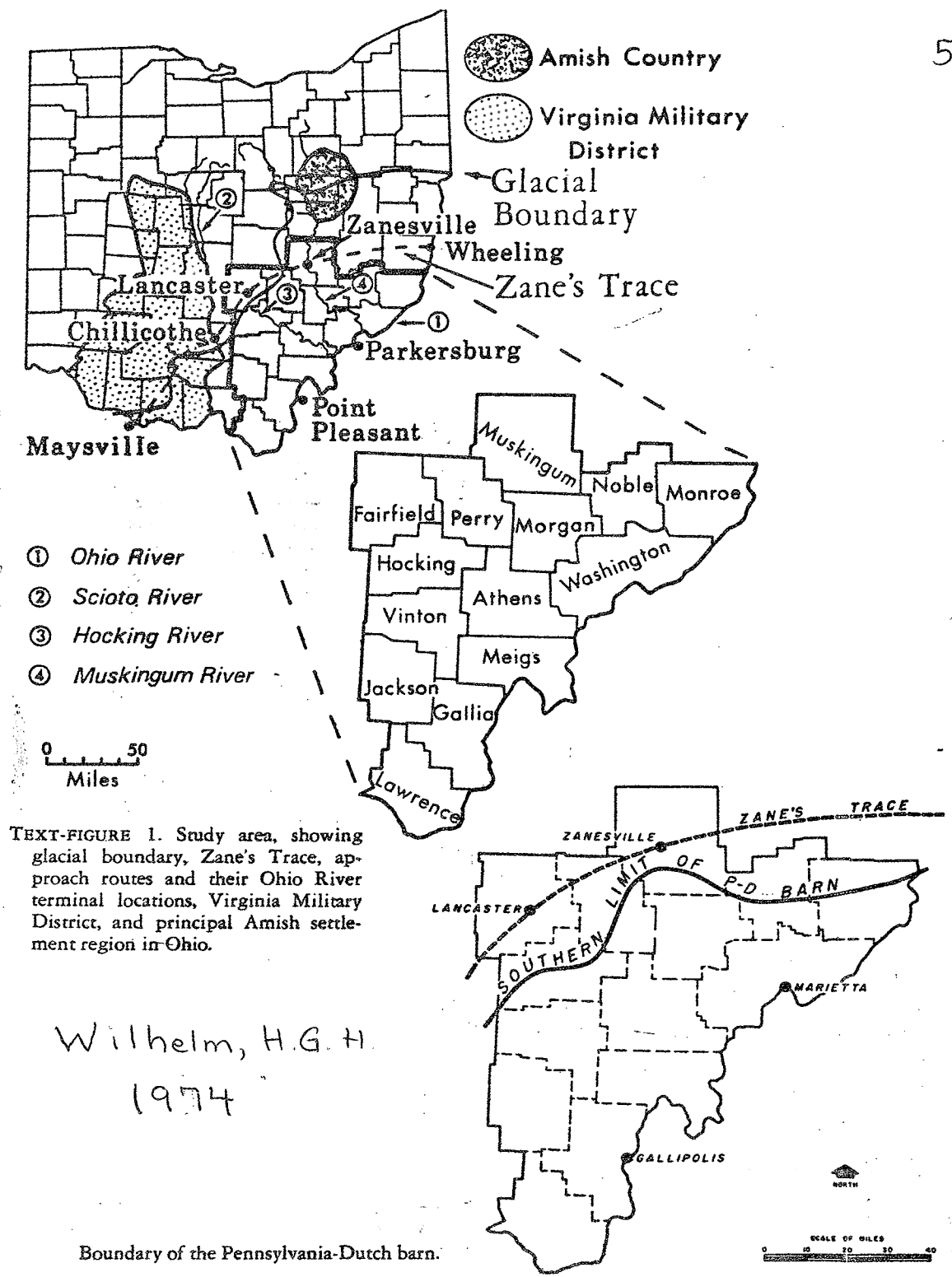
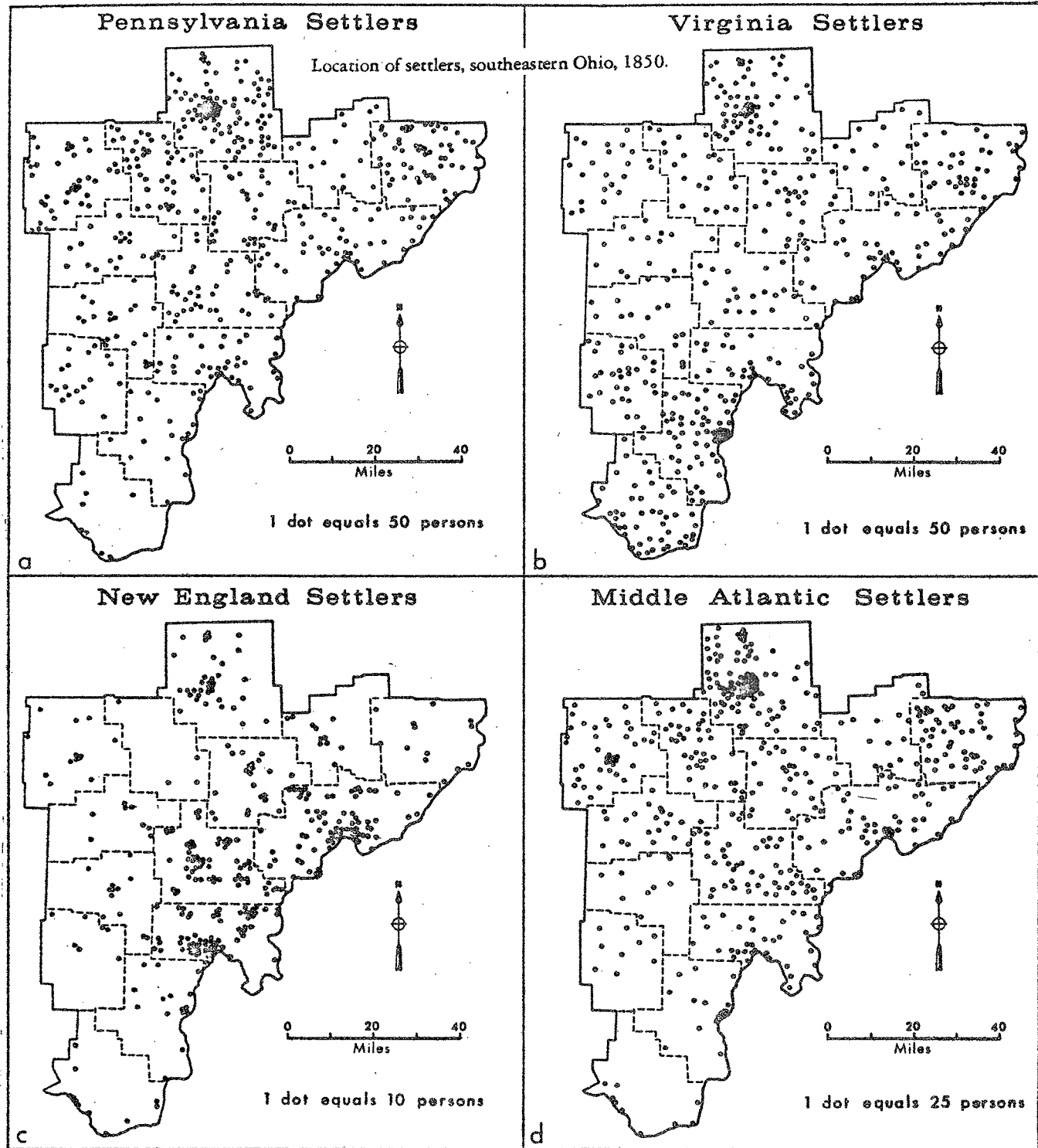
TEXT-FIGURE 6. Sales at land offices, 1840-1849.

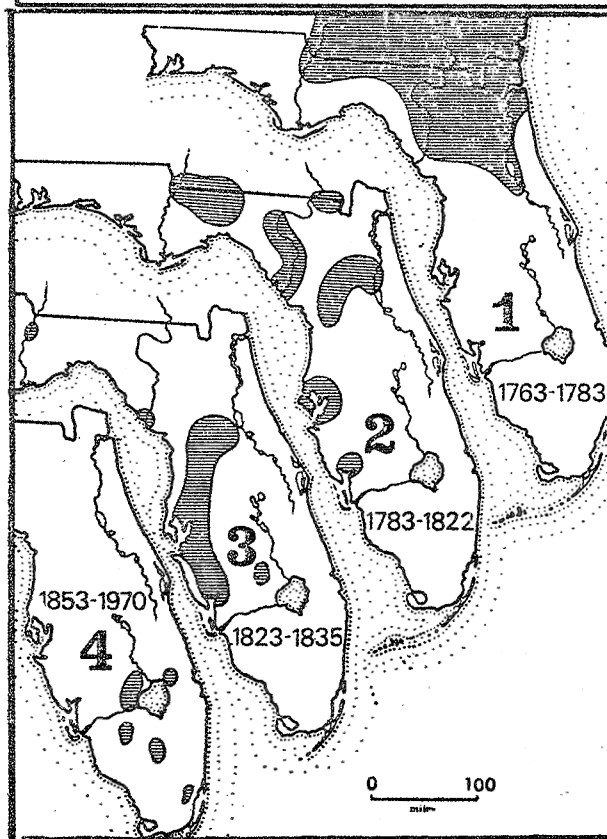
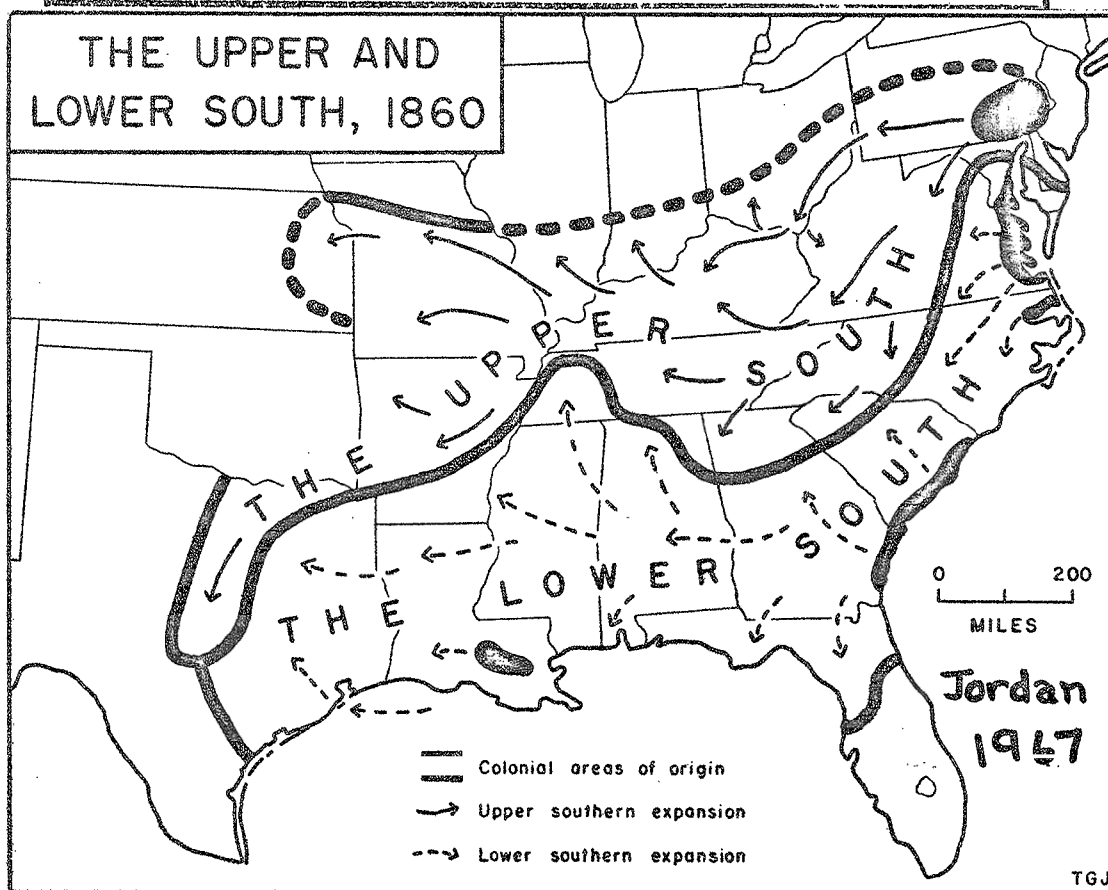
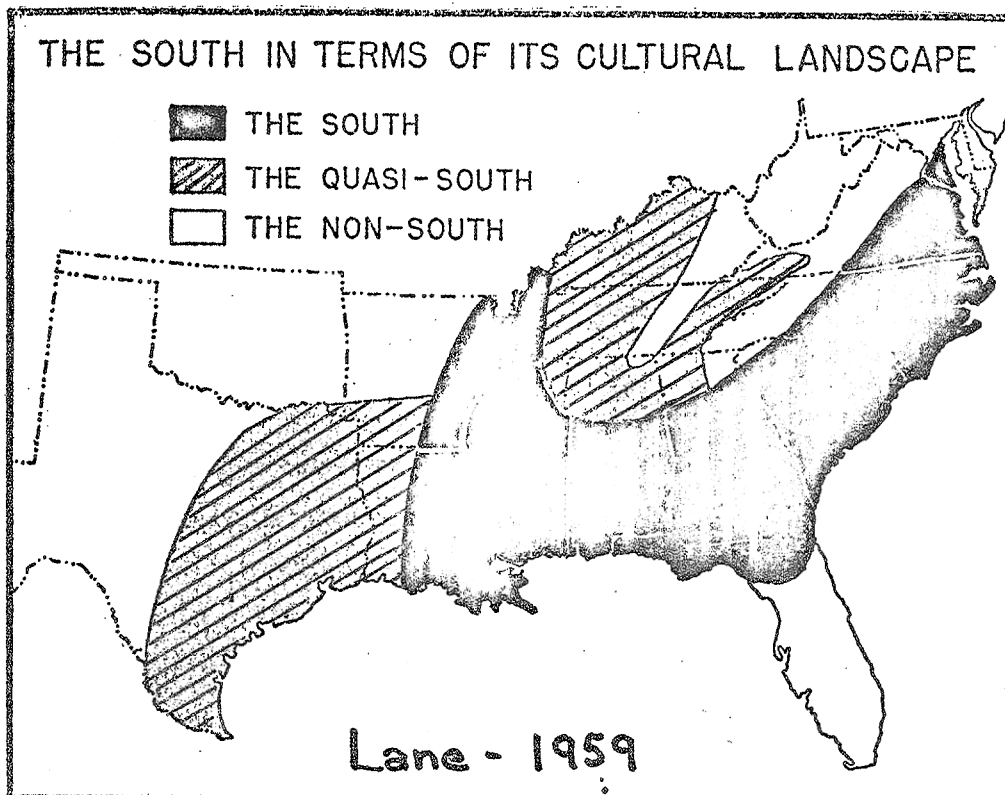


TEXT-FIGURE 8. Sales at graduated prices, 1854-1861.



TEXT-FIGURE 7. Sales at full price, 1850-1862.



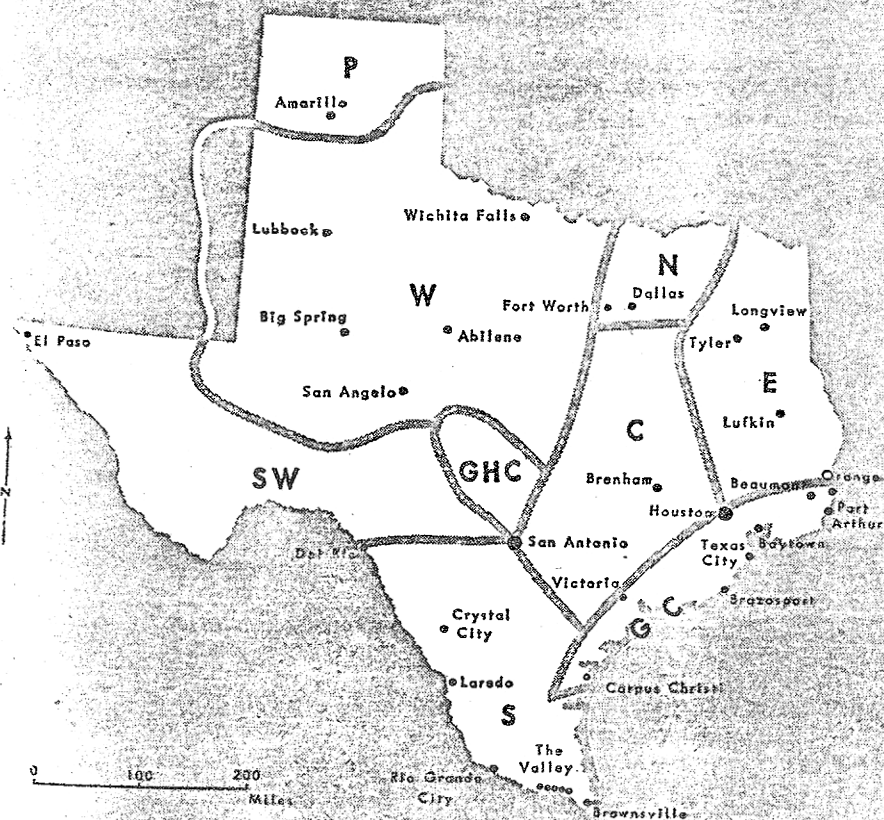


TEXT-FIGURE 1. Chronologic changes in territory effectively utilized by Seminoles.

Craig and Peebles
1974

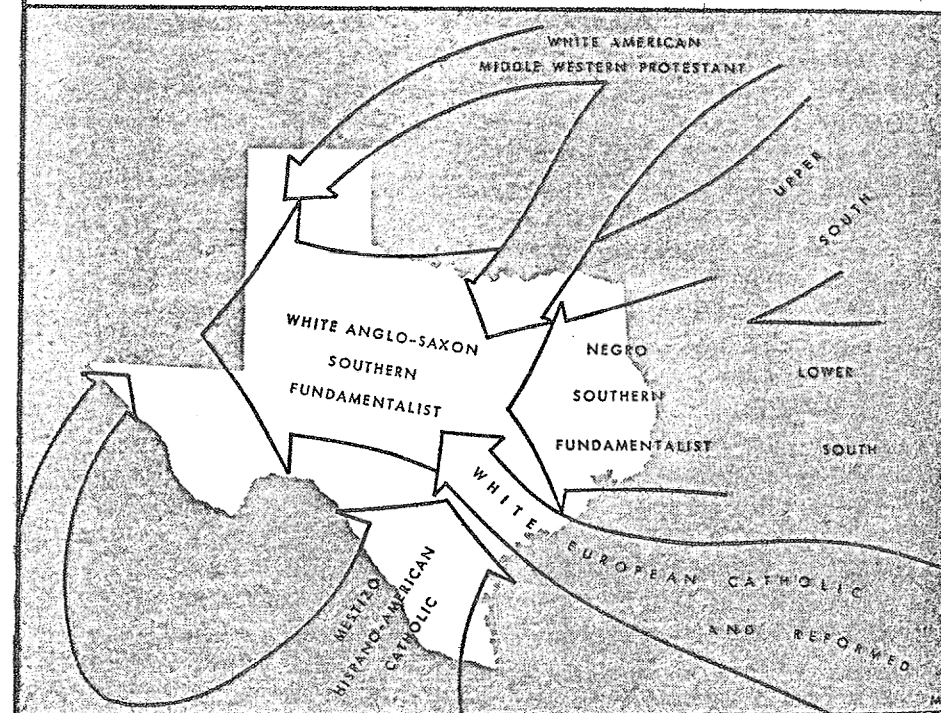
CULTURE AREAS 1960'S

P	PANHANDLE	E	EAST	S	SOUTH
W	WEST	C	CENTRAL	SW	SOUTHWEST
N	NORTH EAST	GC	GULF COAST	GHC	GERMAN HILL COUNTRY



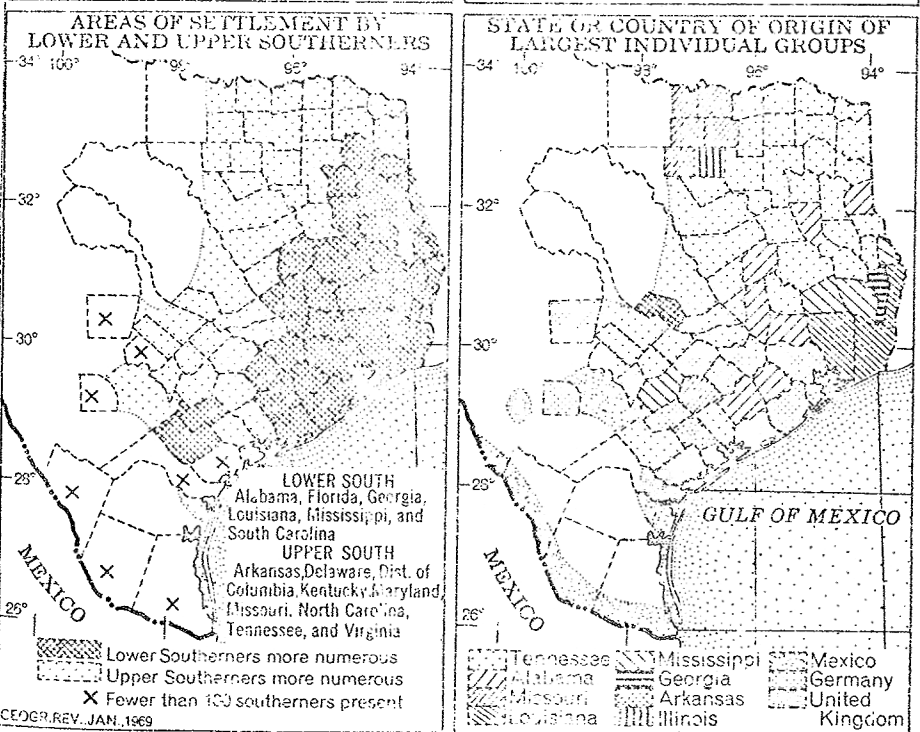
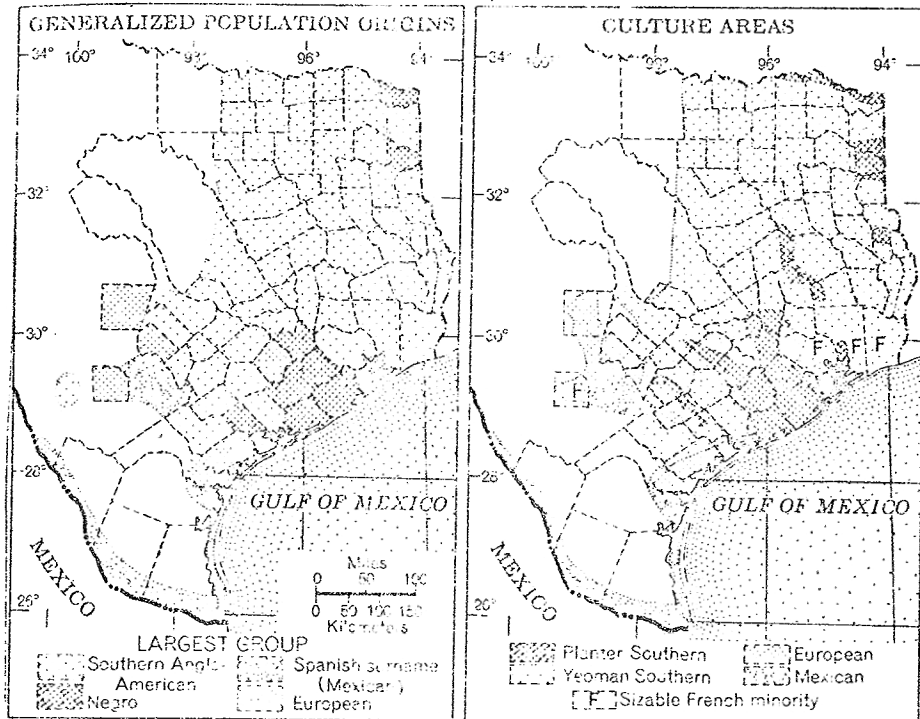
THE DYNAMICS OF HISTORICAL CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(DIAGRAMMATIC)

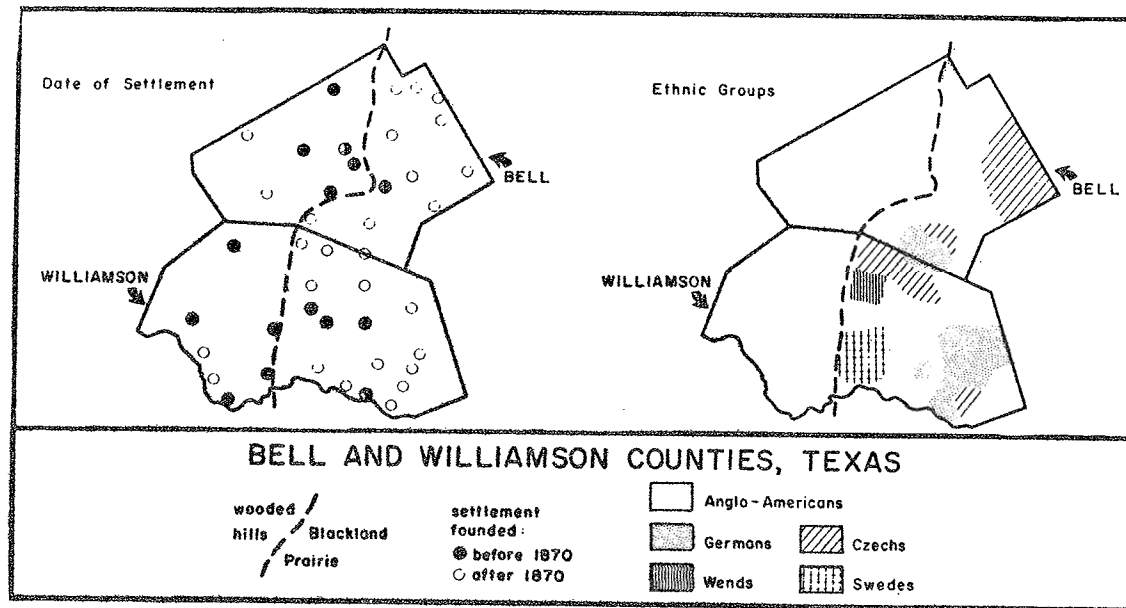


Meinig 1969

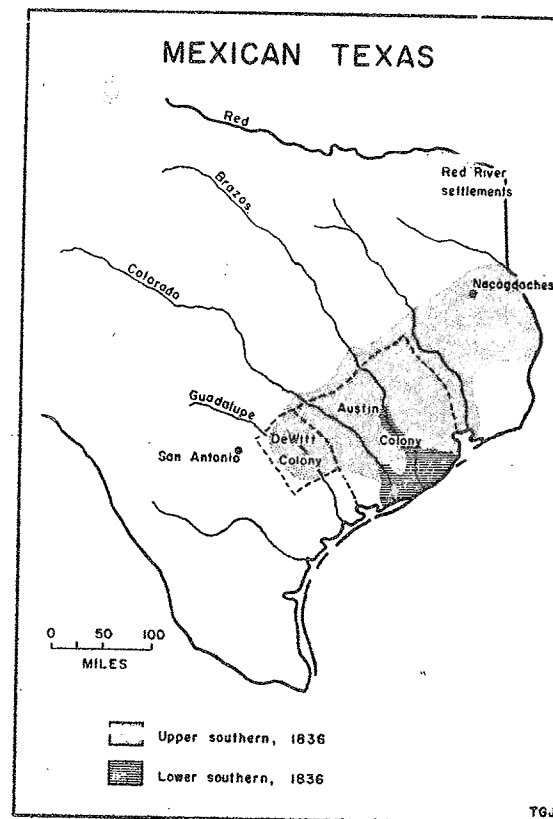
TEXAS, 1850



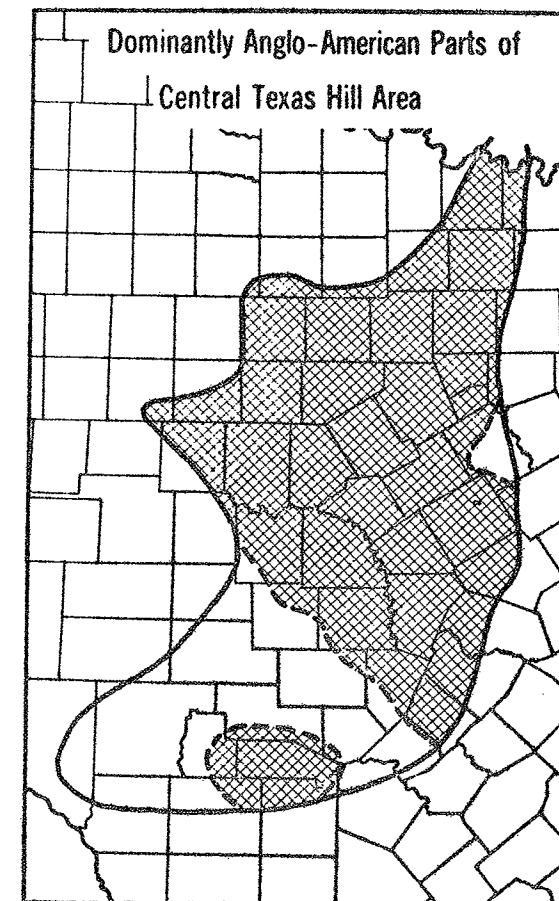
Jordan
1969 b

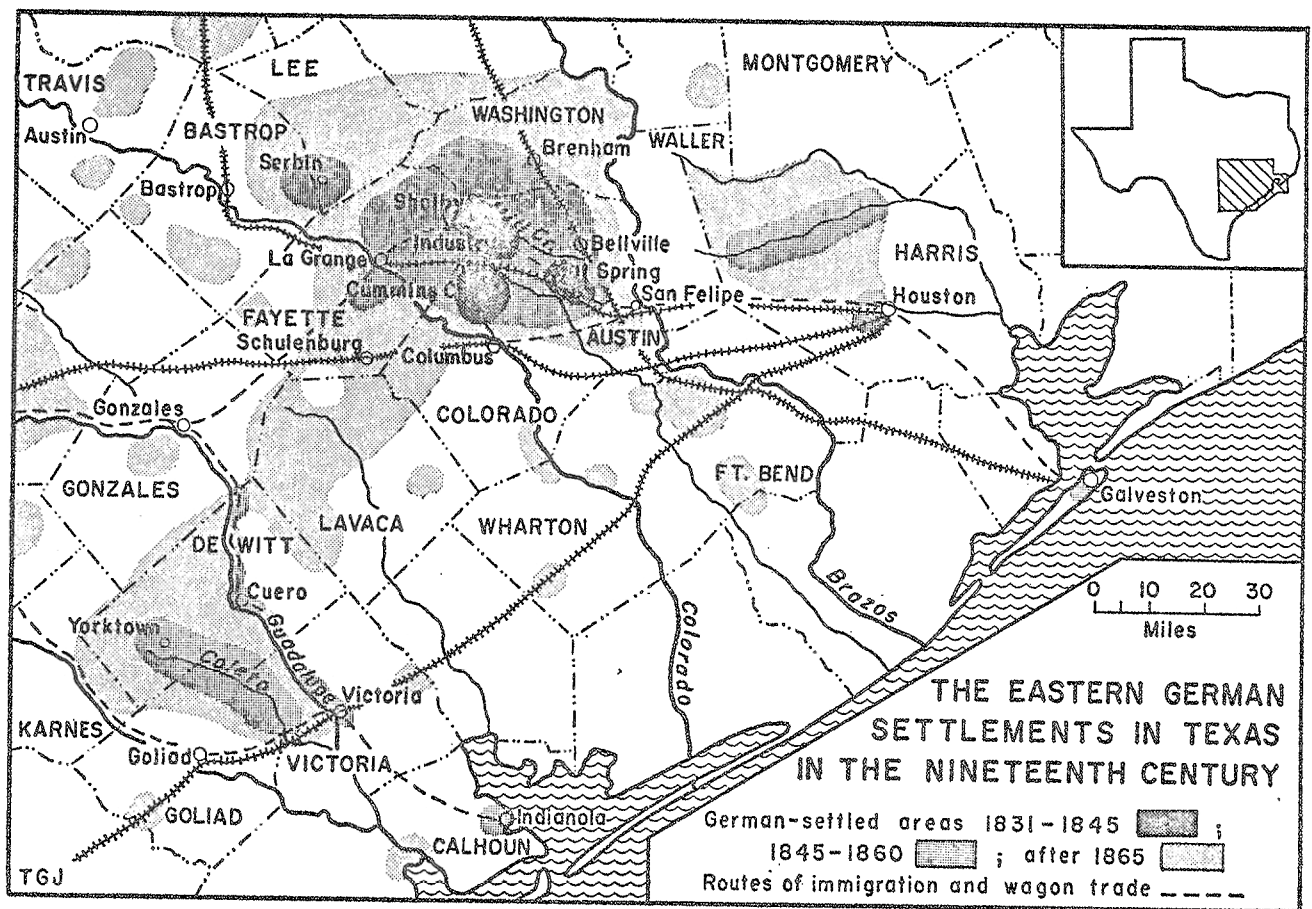


Jordan
1970



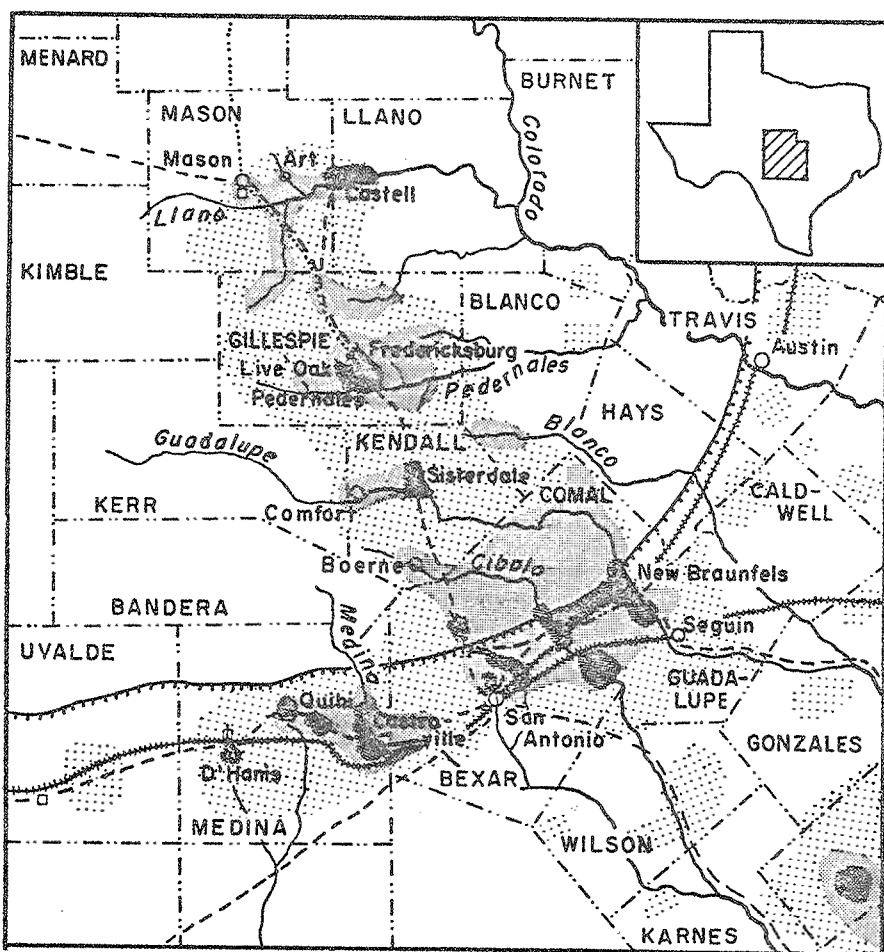
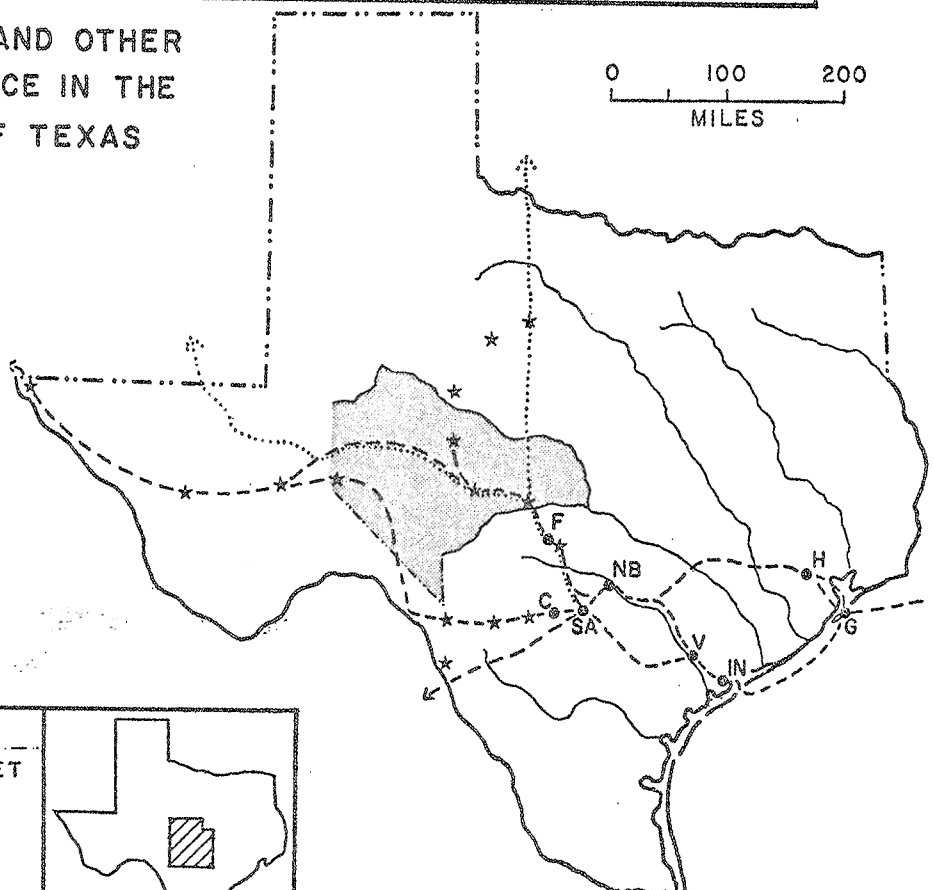
Jordan 1967





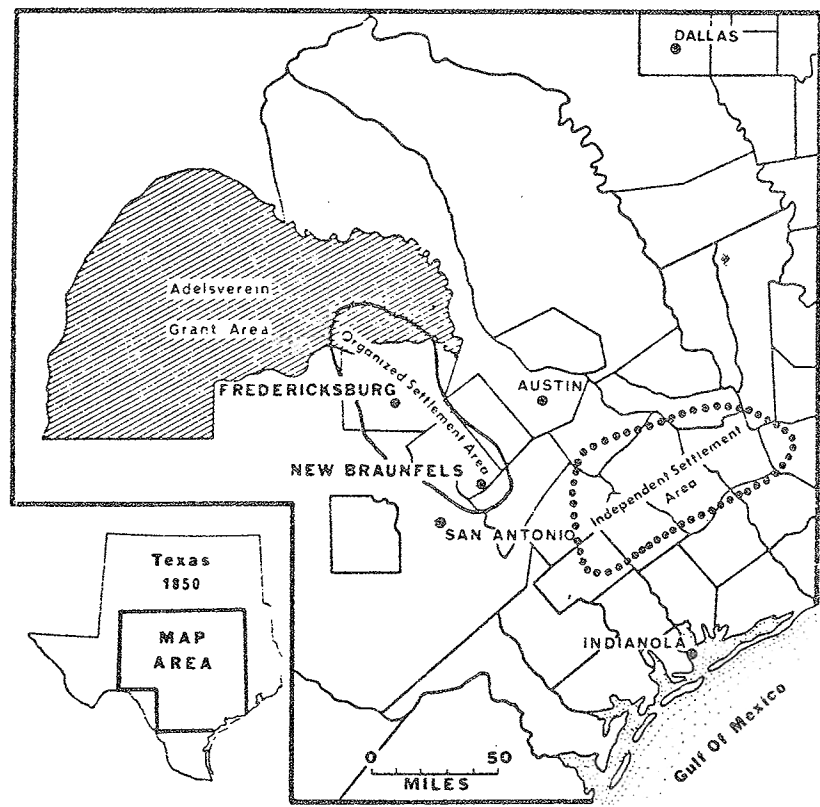
ROUTES, LAND GRANTS, AND OTHER LOCATIONS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS

- C Castroville
- F Fredericksburg
- G Galveston
- H Houston
- IN Indianola
- NB New Braunfels
- SA San Antonio
- V Victoria
- * military post
- cattle trails
- Fisher-Miller Grant
- - - - - major routes of trade and immigration



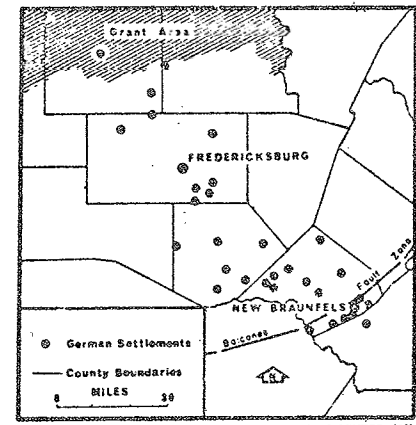
Jordan
1966

INDEPENDENT AND ORGANIZED GERMAN SETTLEMENT AREAS IN TEXAS, 1850

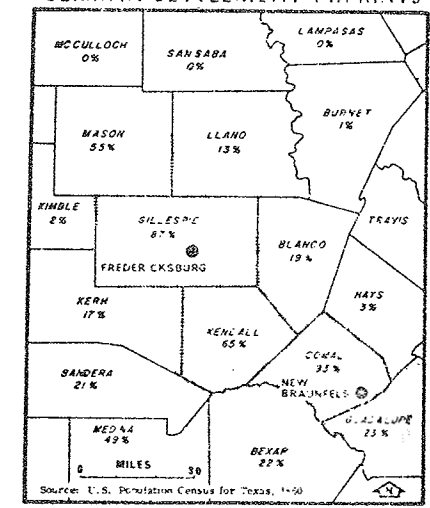


O. L. CARTOGRAPHIC CENTER, 1971

PREDOMINANTLY GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE TEXAS HILL COUNTRY



PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE GERMAN POPULATION, 1860 AND PRESENT AREA OF MOST DISTINCT GERMAN SETTLEMENT IMPRINTS



Wilhelm, H. G. H., 1971

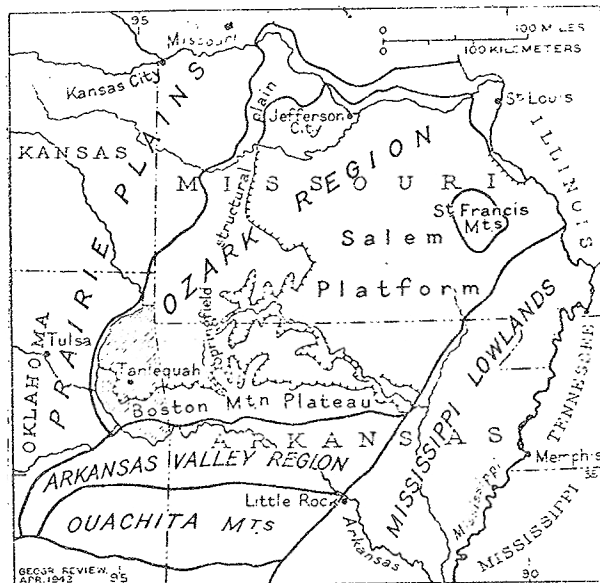


FIG. 1—The Oklahoma Ozarks (ruled) in relation to included and adjoining physical regions. Compare with Figure 3.

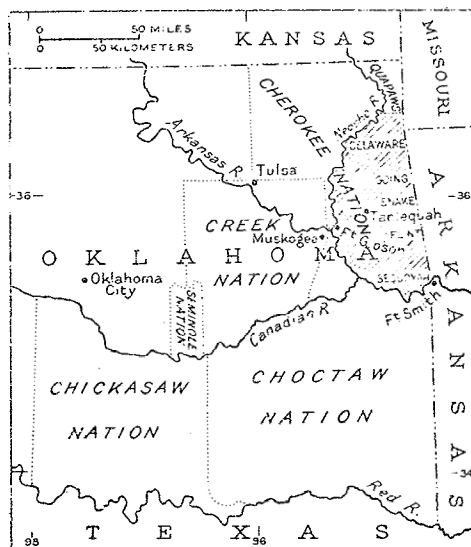


FIG. 3

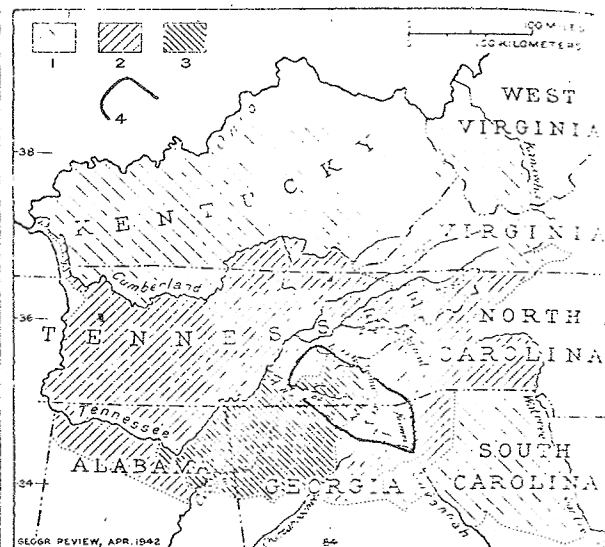


FIG. 4

FIG. 3—Location of the Oklahoma Ozarks in respect to present state boundaries and to the Five Civilized Nations (Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole), as they existed about 1900.

FIG. 4—Cherokee land cessions in the East (1, before 1776; 2, to 1820; 3, in 1836) and homeland (4) at time of American Revolution. The area of Cherokee occupation is based on "The Travels of William Bartram," pp. 301 ff. Before the end of the war a Cherokee settlement had been made near Chattanooga, to the southwest of the area occupied in 1776.

FIG. 6—Distribution of Restricted Indians in 1936. Headquarters for dealing with full-bloods in 1902 are also shown.

FIG. 7—Tie markets and Indian districts of the Oklahoma Ozarks. A disproportionately large share of the ties come from localities in which restricted Indians are numerous. The movement of ties shown is schematic. By the summer of 1936 the tie yards at Choteau, Salina, Grove, and Hulbert had been closed.

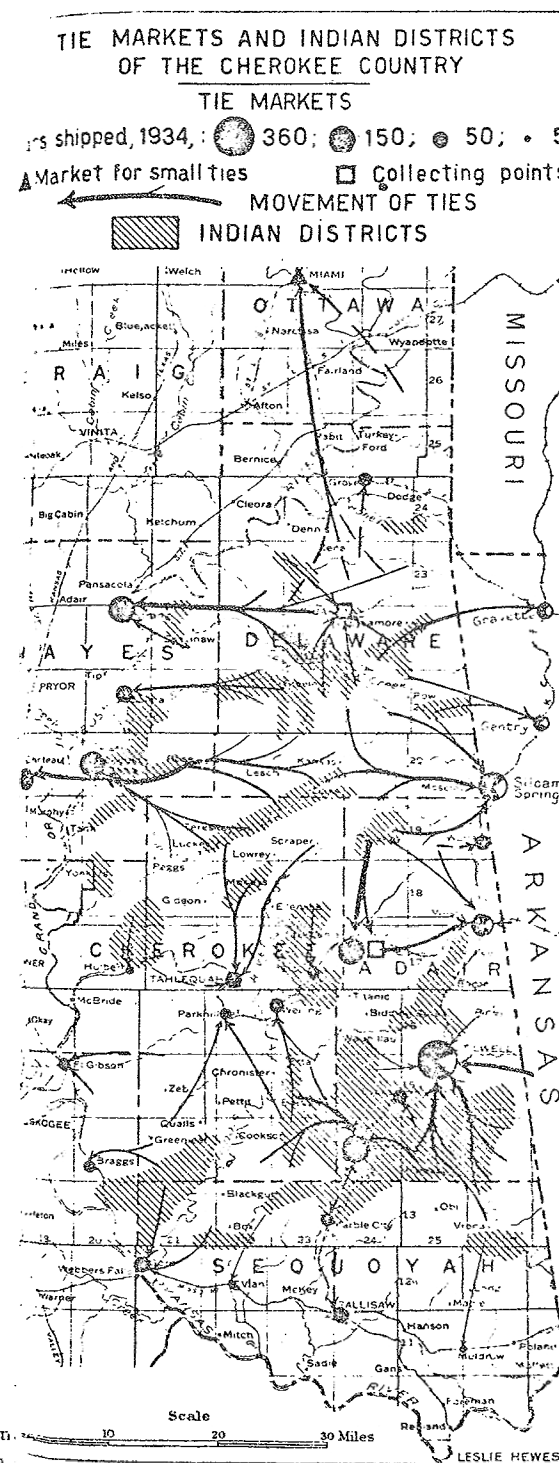


FIG. 6

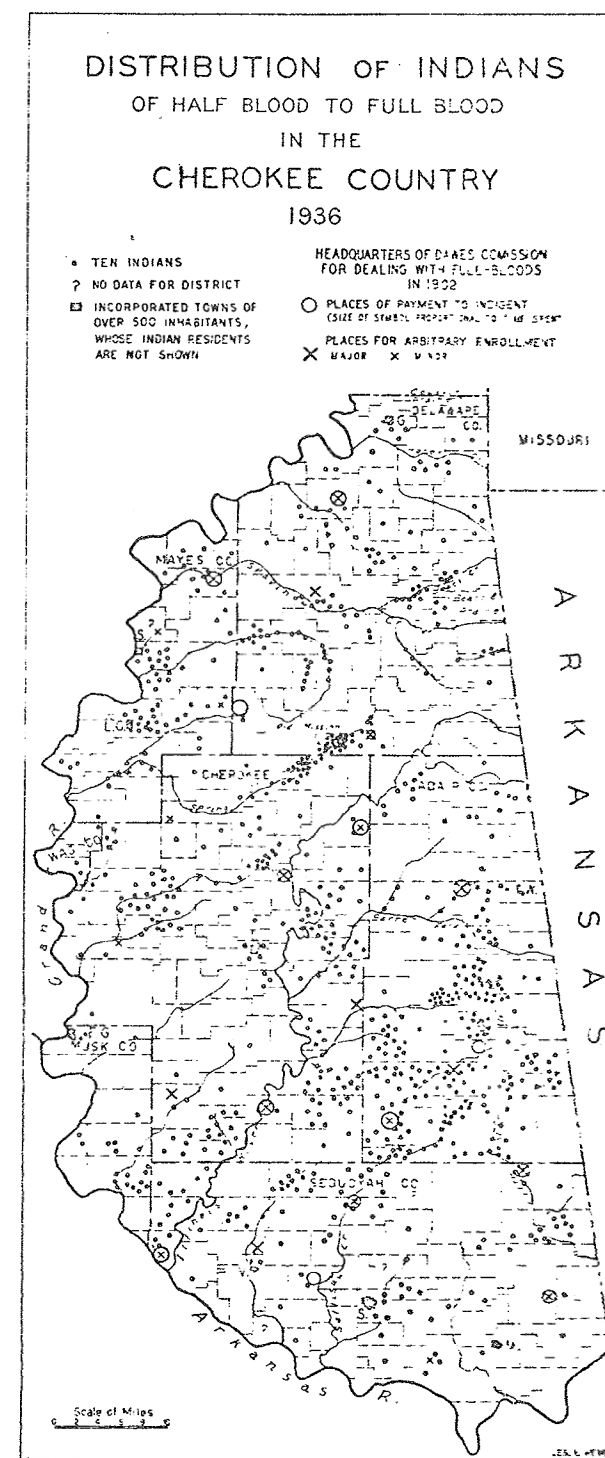
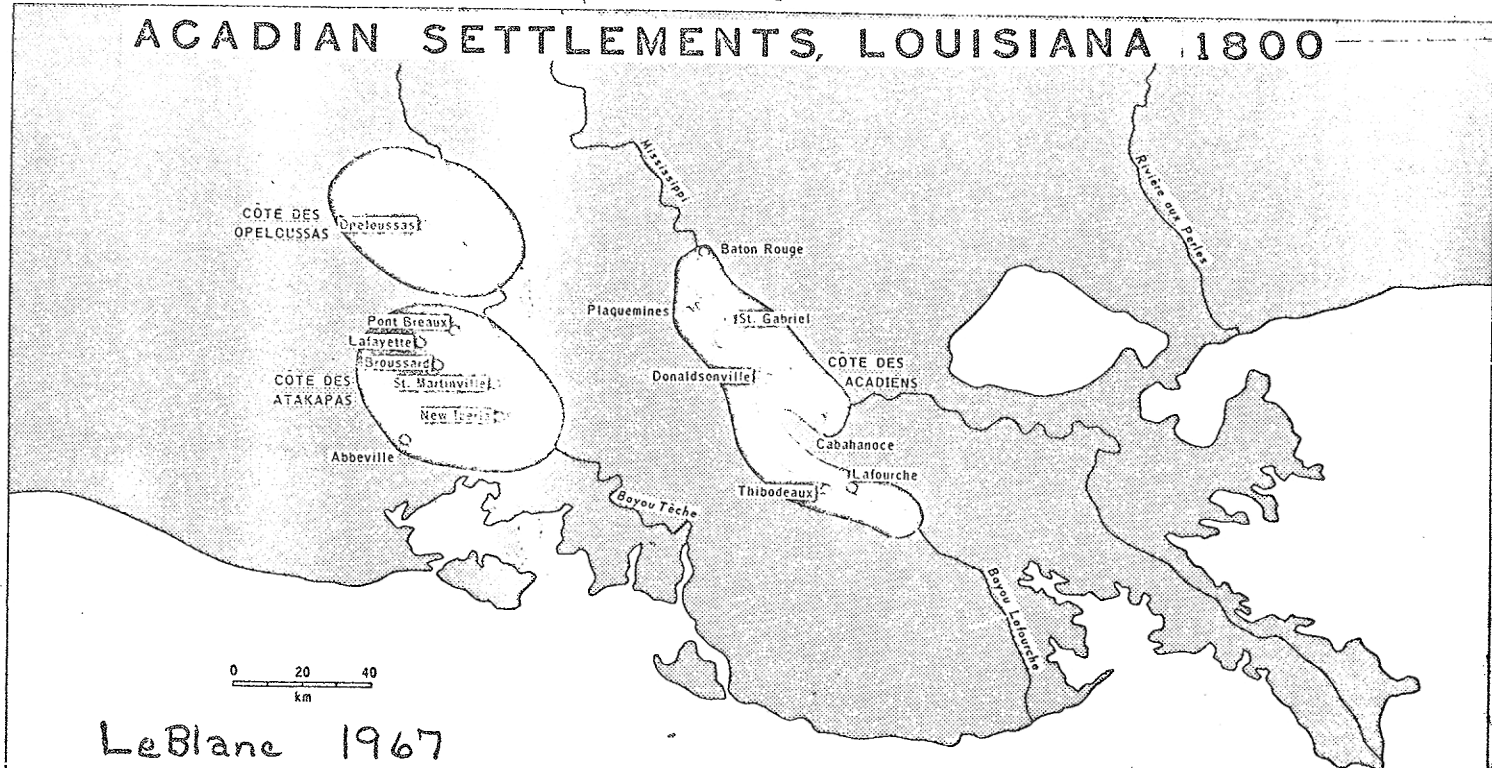
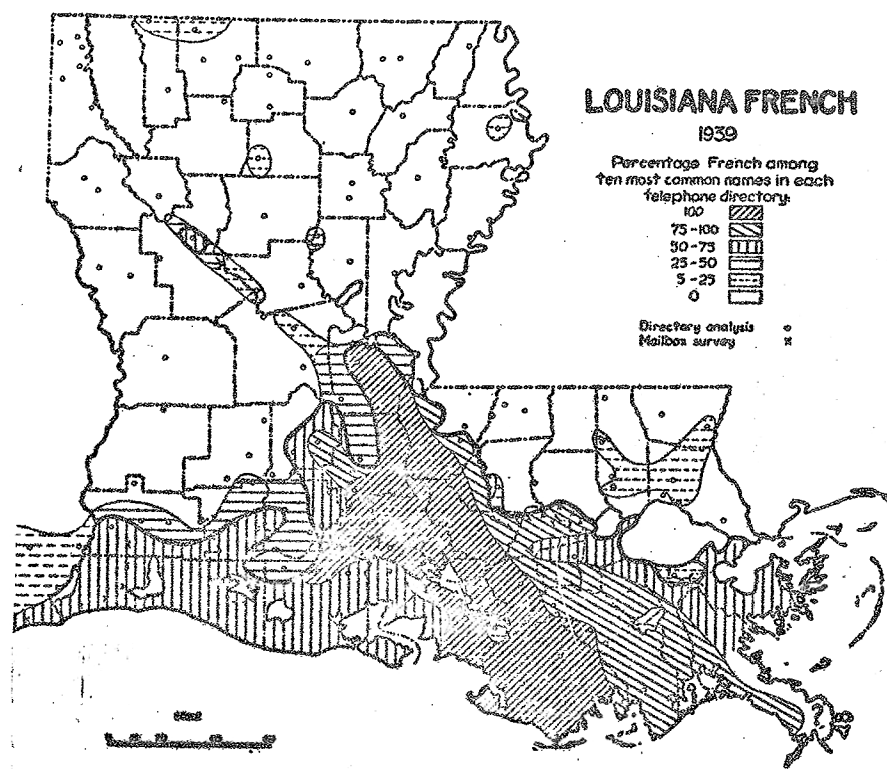
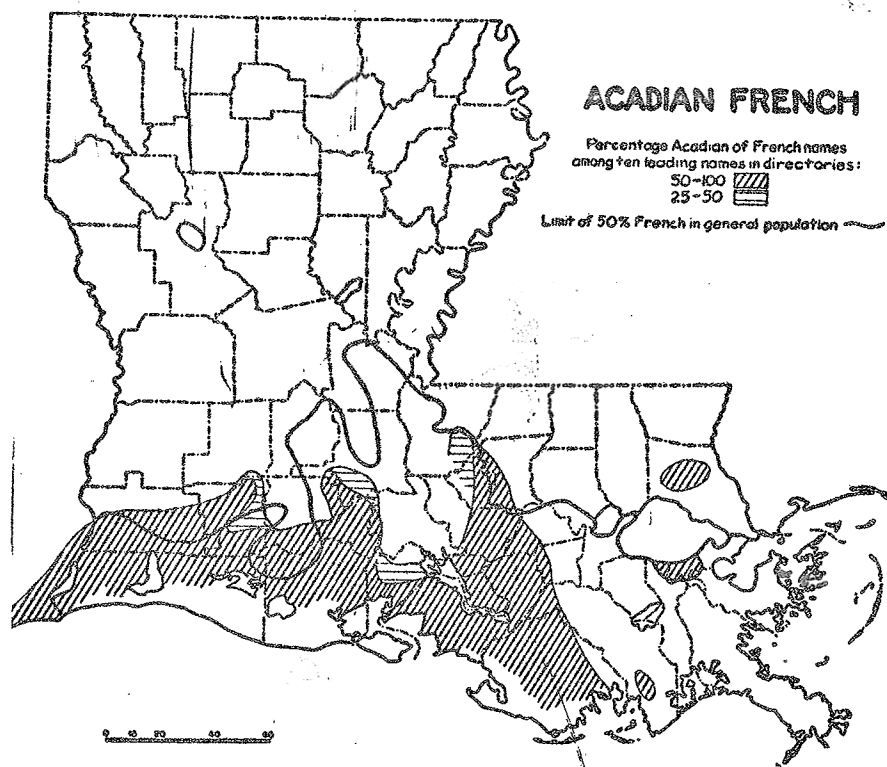
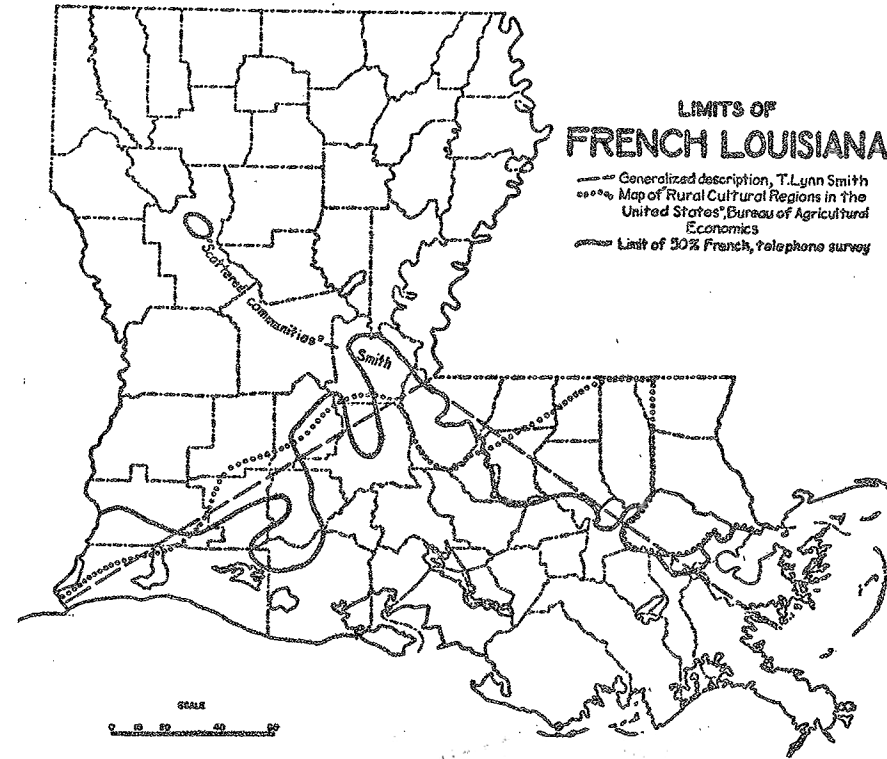
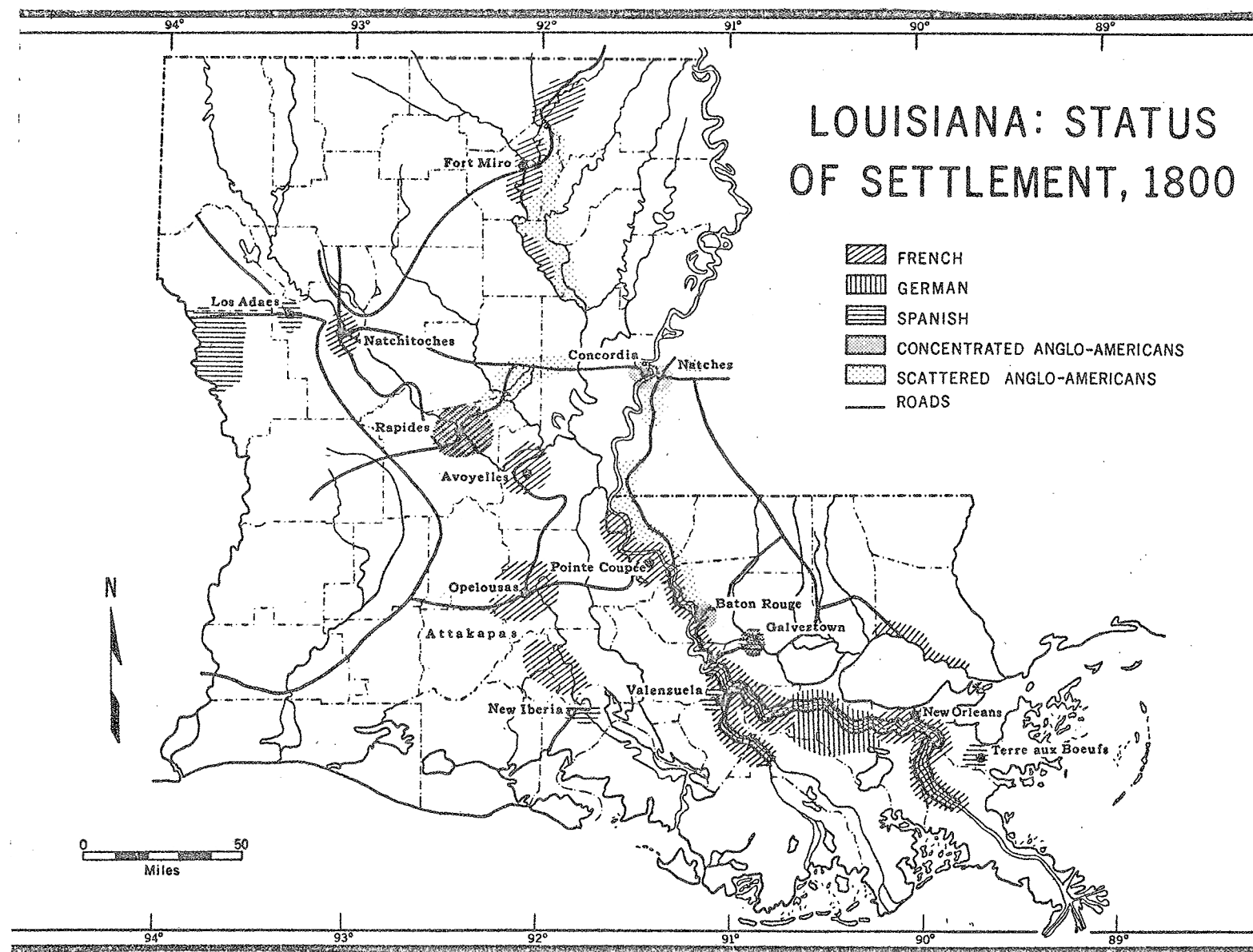
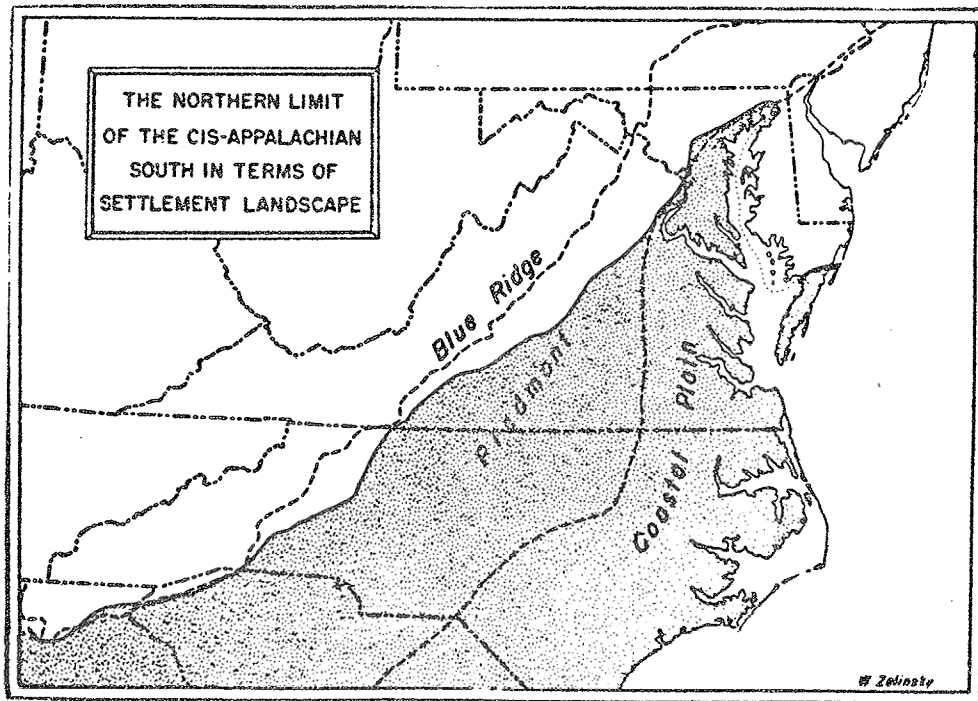


FIG. 7





Detro 1970



Zelinsky 1951

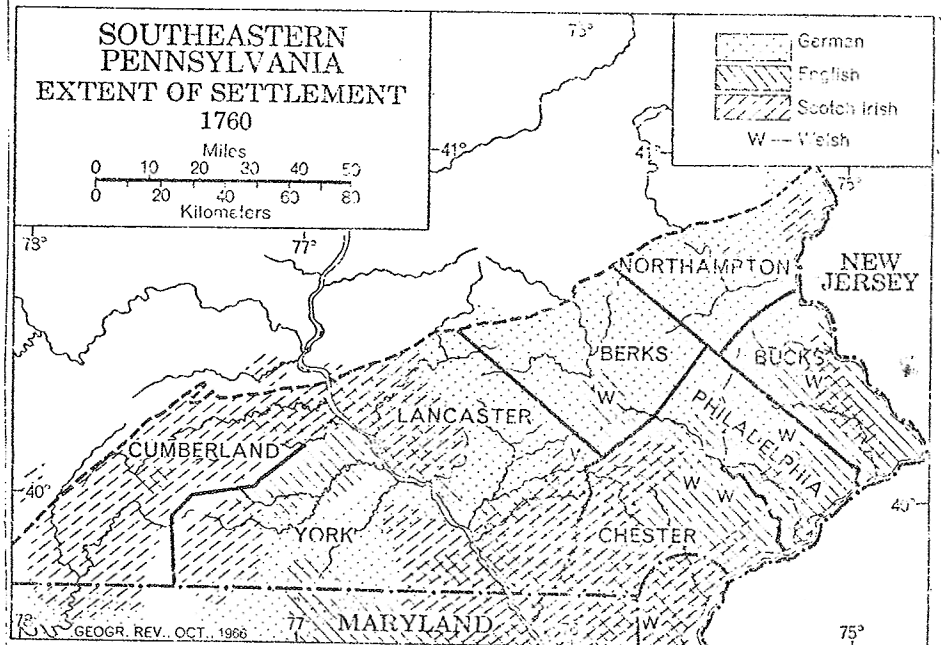
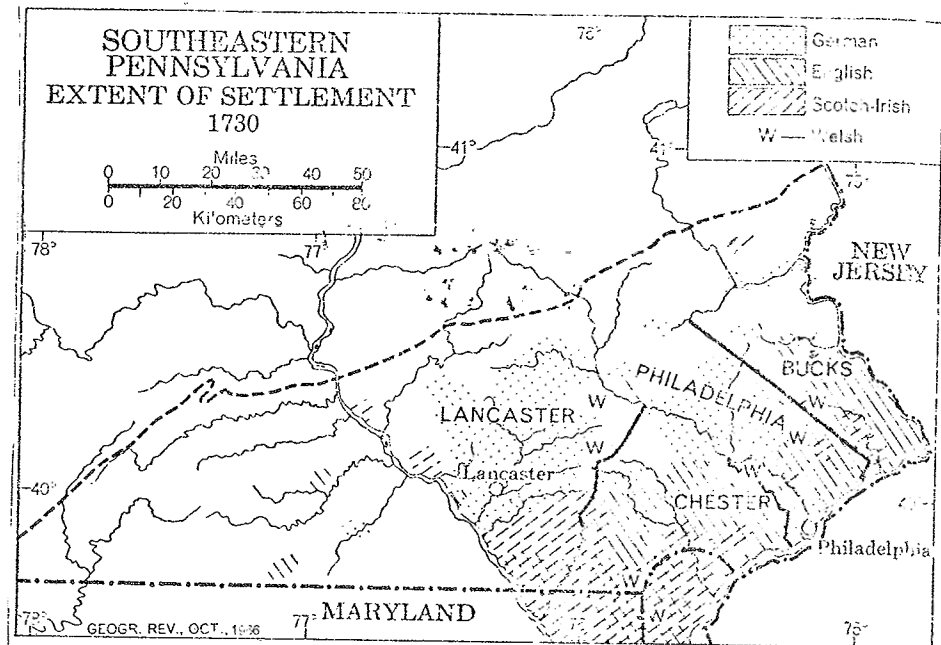
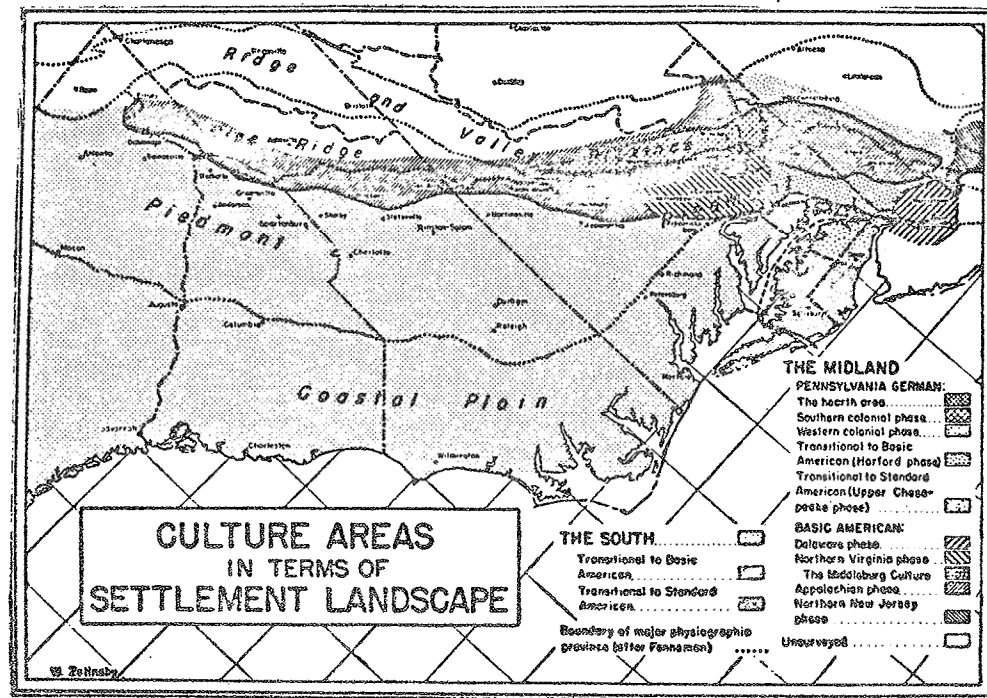


FIG. 1—Data were taken from Frederick L. Weis: The Colonial Churches and the Colonial Clergy of the Middle and Southern Colonies, 1607-1775 (Lancaster, Mass., 1938); from Hunter Rineer: A List of Churches Founded in Pennsylvania before 1800 (manuscript, kindly lent by the author); and from various county histories.

FIG. 2—Source of data same as in Figure 1.

Lemon 1966

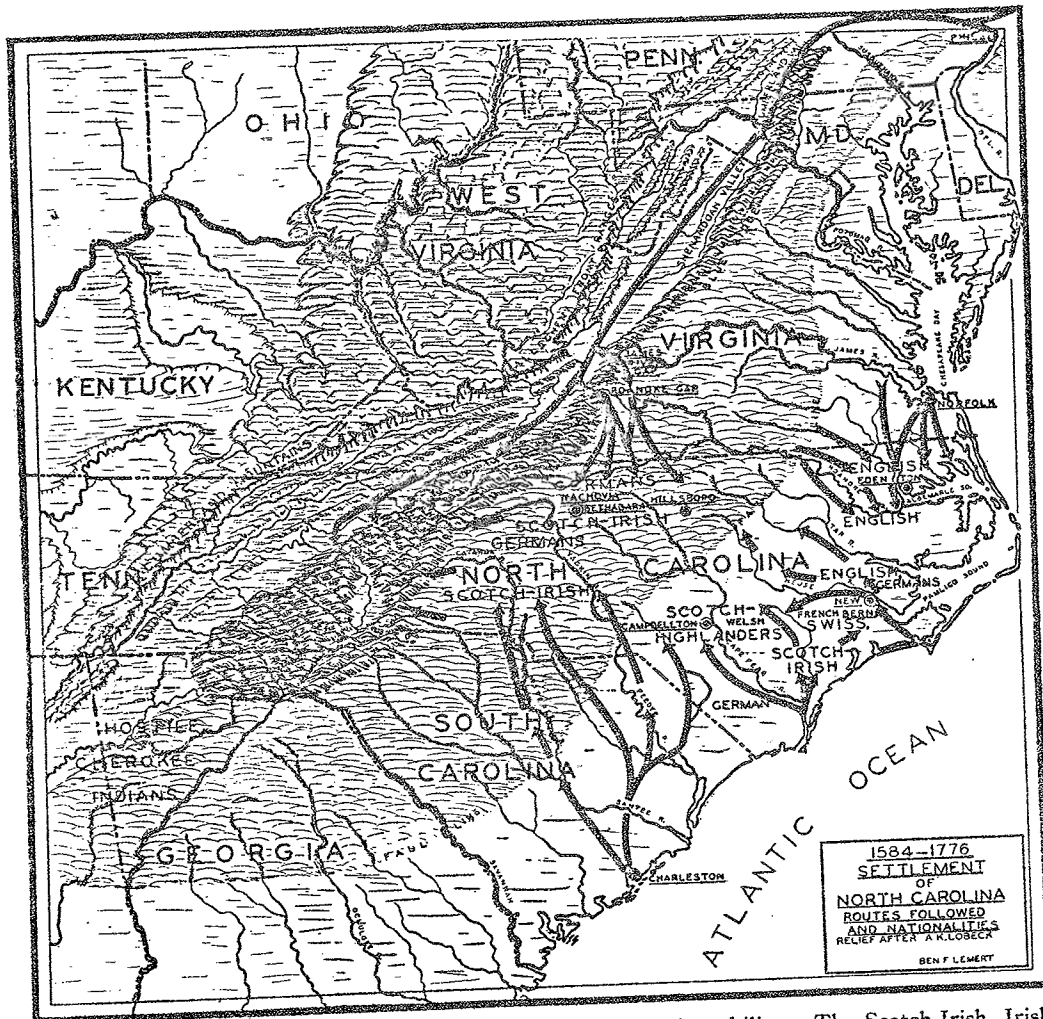


FIGURE 2.—Southern textile workers are noted for their adaptability. The Scotch-Irish, Irish, Germans, and English who settled the South were familiar with spinning, weaving, cabinet making, and other household arts. Adaptability is in large measure an acquired characteristic, each generation acquiring it from the previous generation.

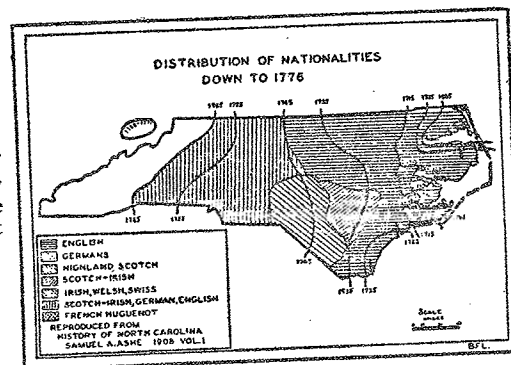
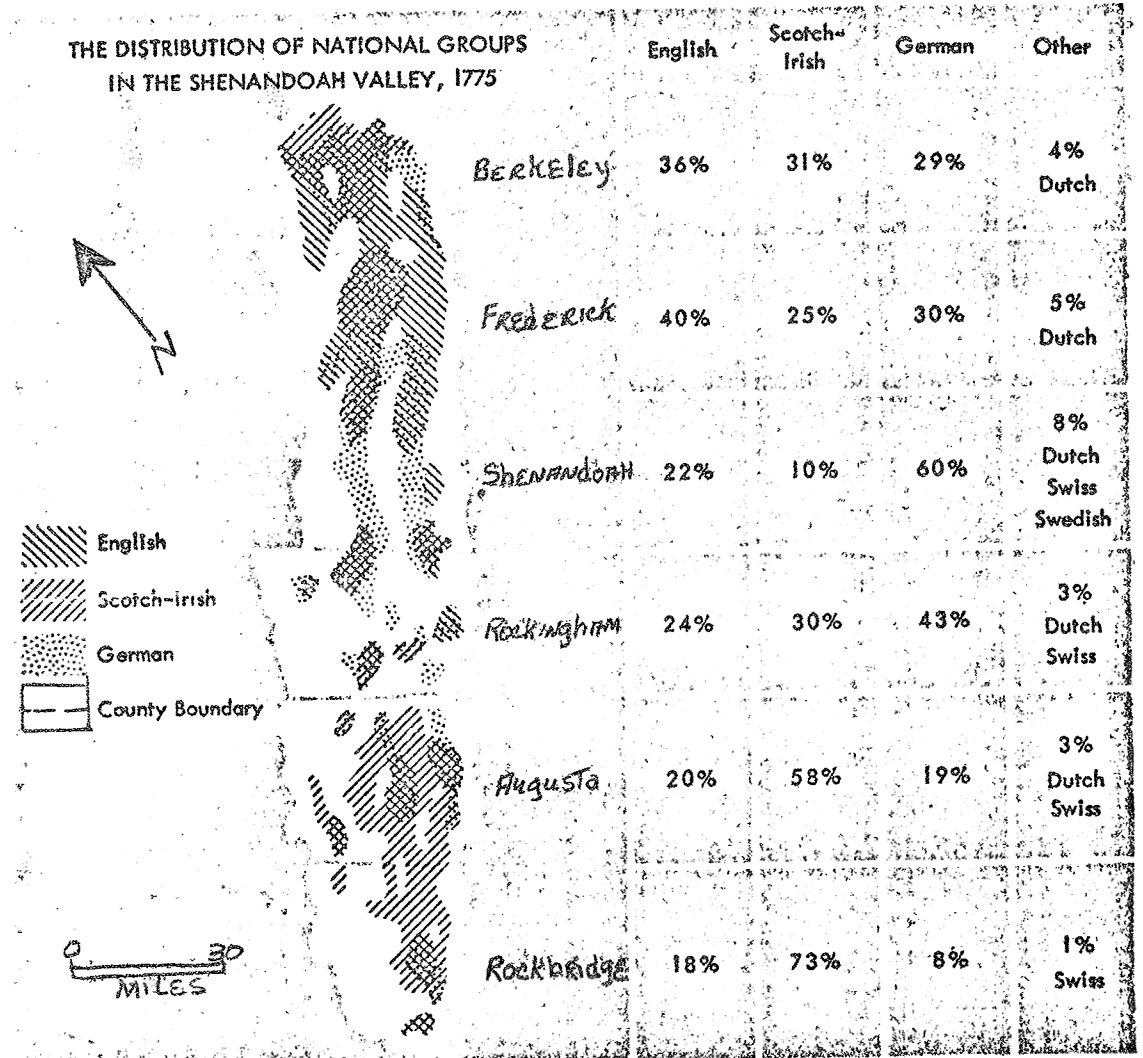


FIGURE 3.—By 1776 North Carolina, east of the Blue Ridge, was completely occupied by north European peoples. People of this type have been responsible for the world's greatest industrial developments.

Lemert 1935

THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL GROUPS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY, 1775



Mitchell 1972

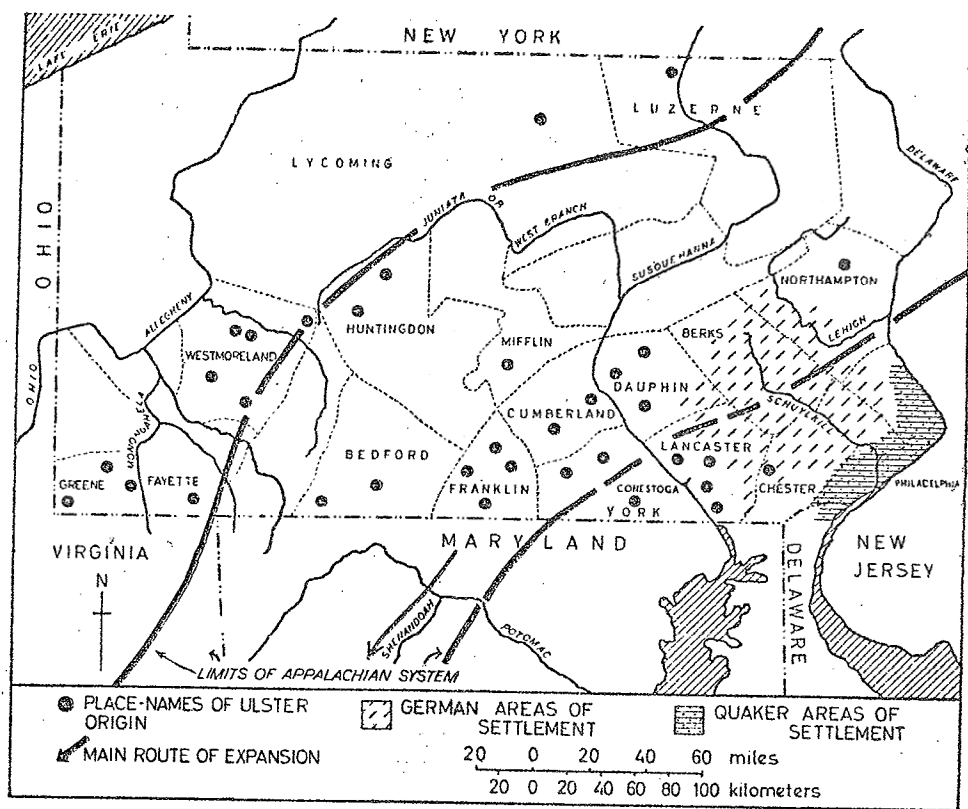


Fig. 2 Scotch-Irish Settlement in Pennsylvania. \

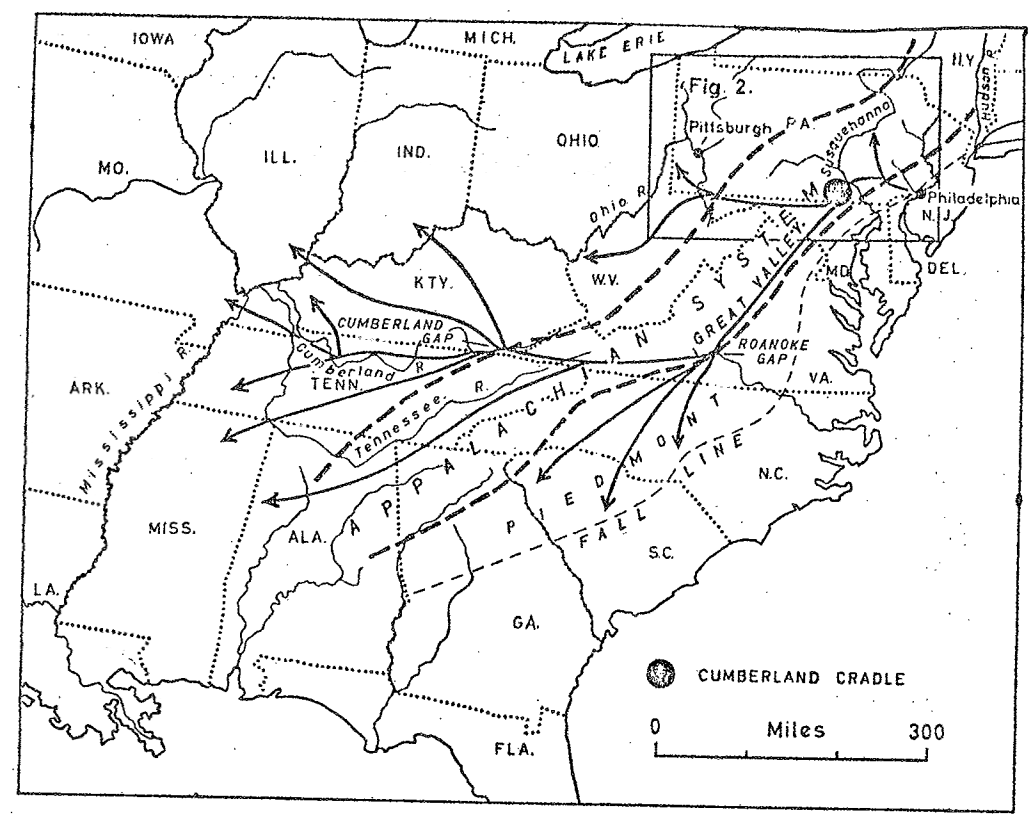
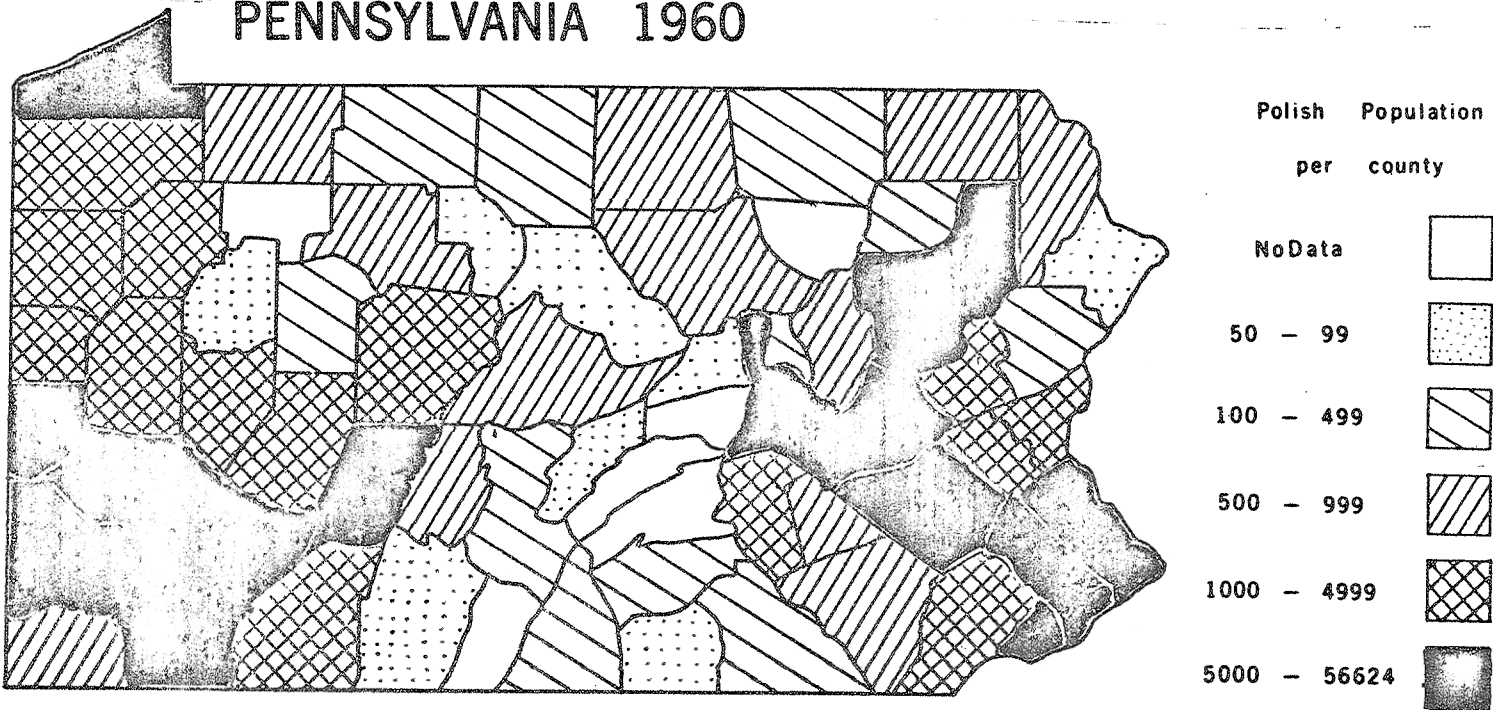


Fig. 1 Lines of Expansion of Ulster Immigrants from the Cumberland Cradle.

Evans 1968

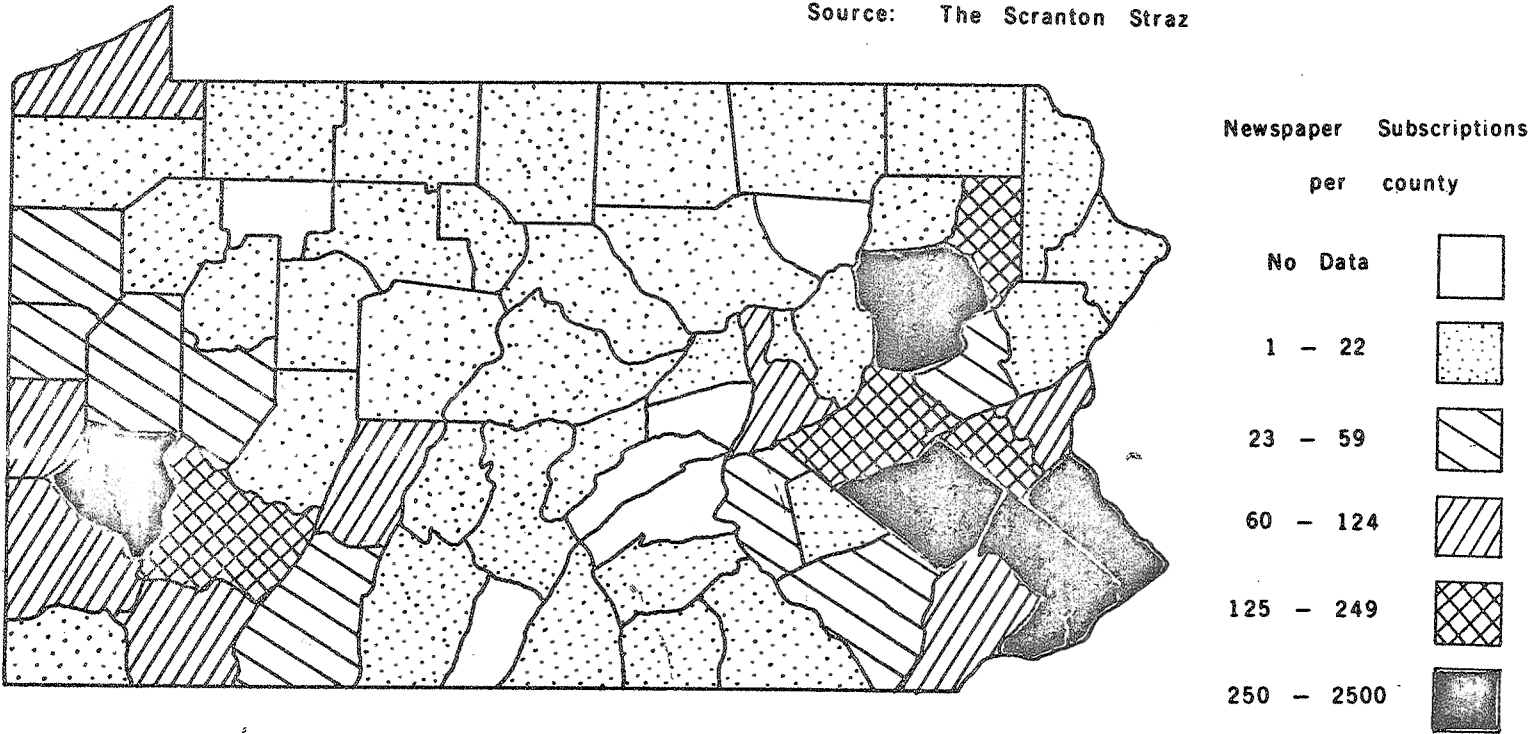
POLISH POPULATION PENNSYLVANIA 1960

Source: U.S. Census of Population 1960

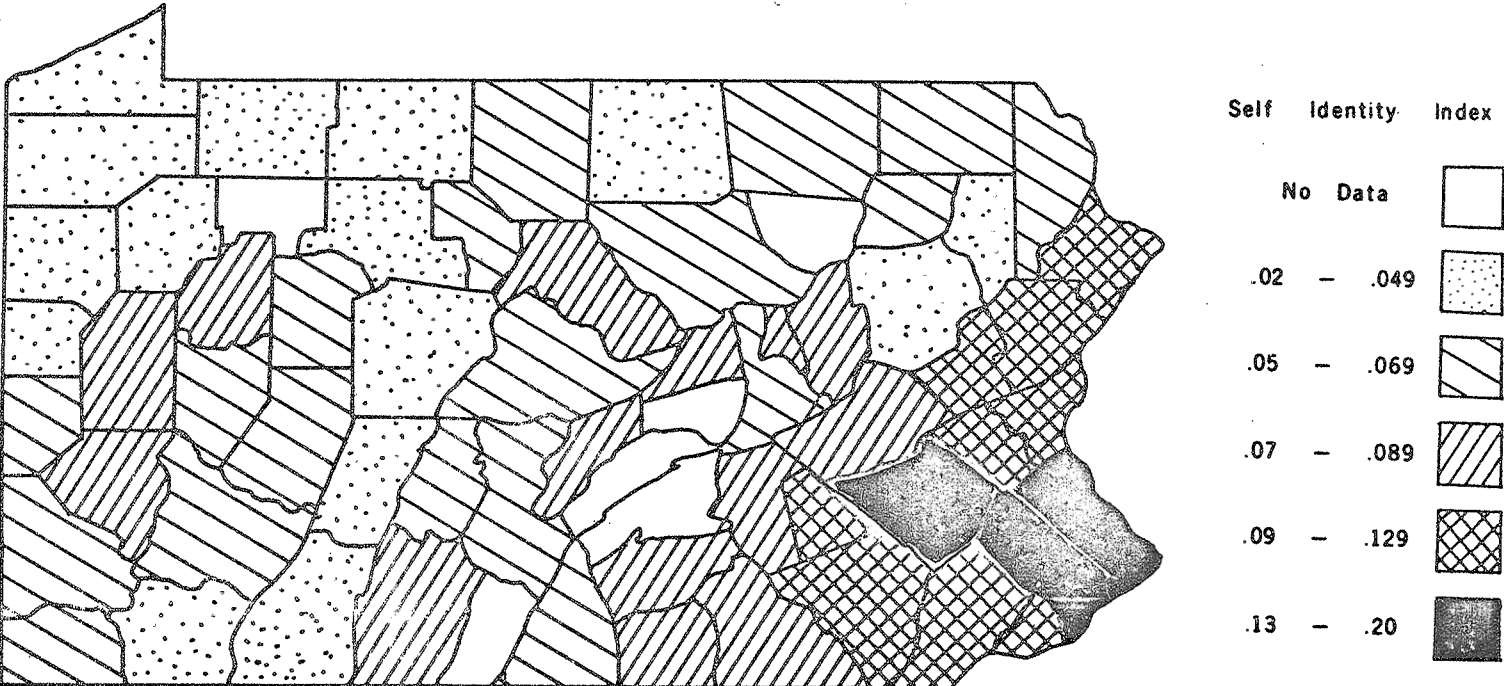


ESTIMATED POLISH NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS - 1960

Source: The Scranton Straz



POLISH ETHNIC REGIONS - 1960



Springer - 1971

Figure 71.

The internal structure of a portion of the Pennsylvania culture area.

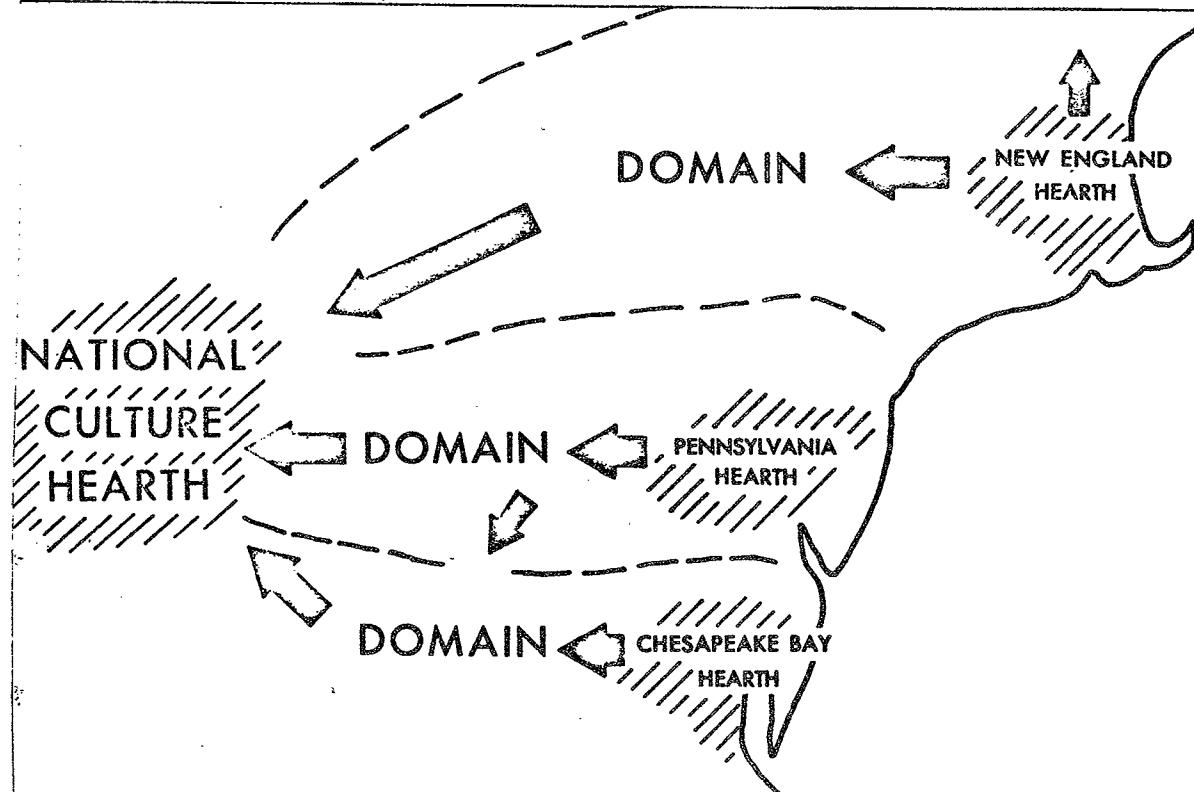
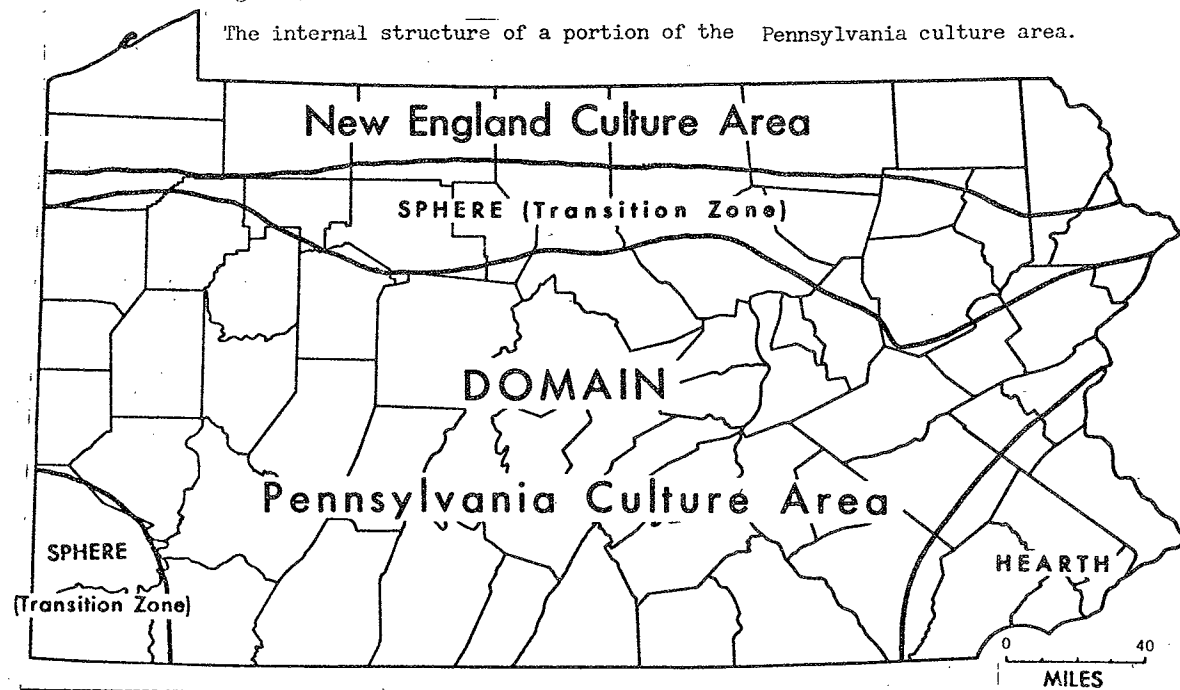


Figure 72. A schematic diagram of the culture areas of the northeastern United States.

Figure 60. Culture regions of Pennsylvania, 1815.

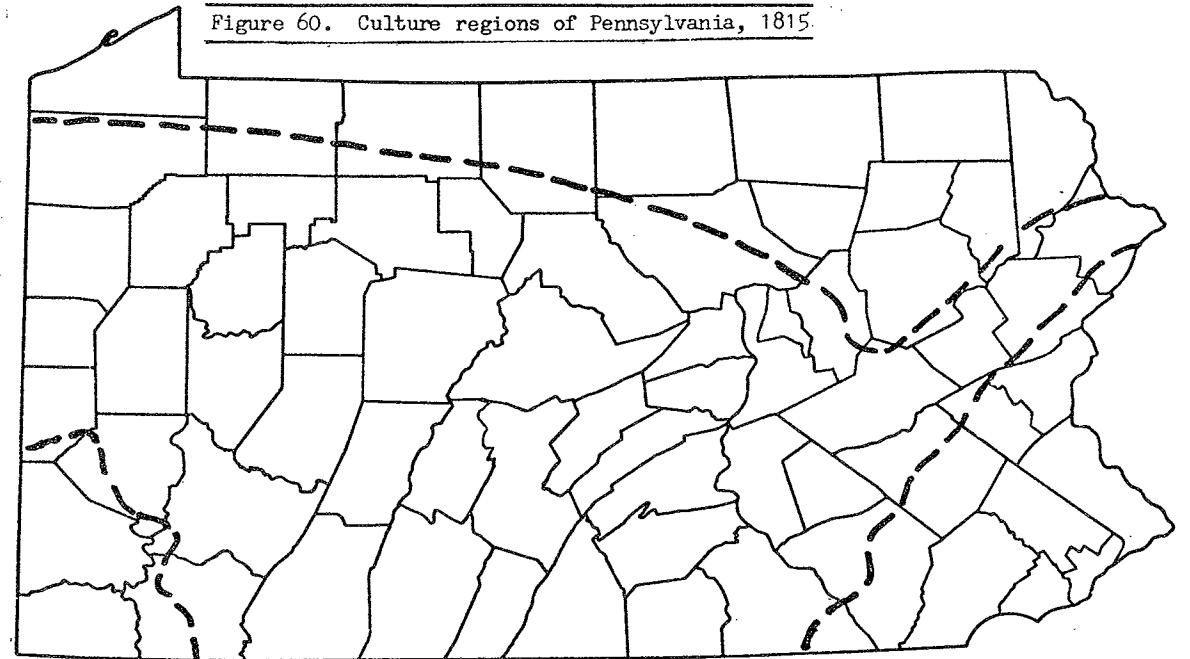
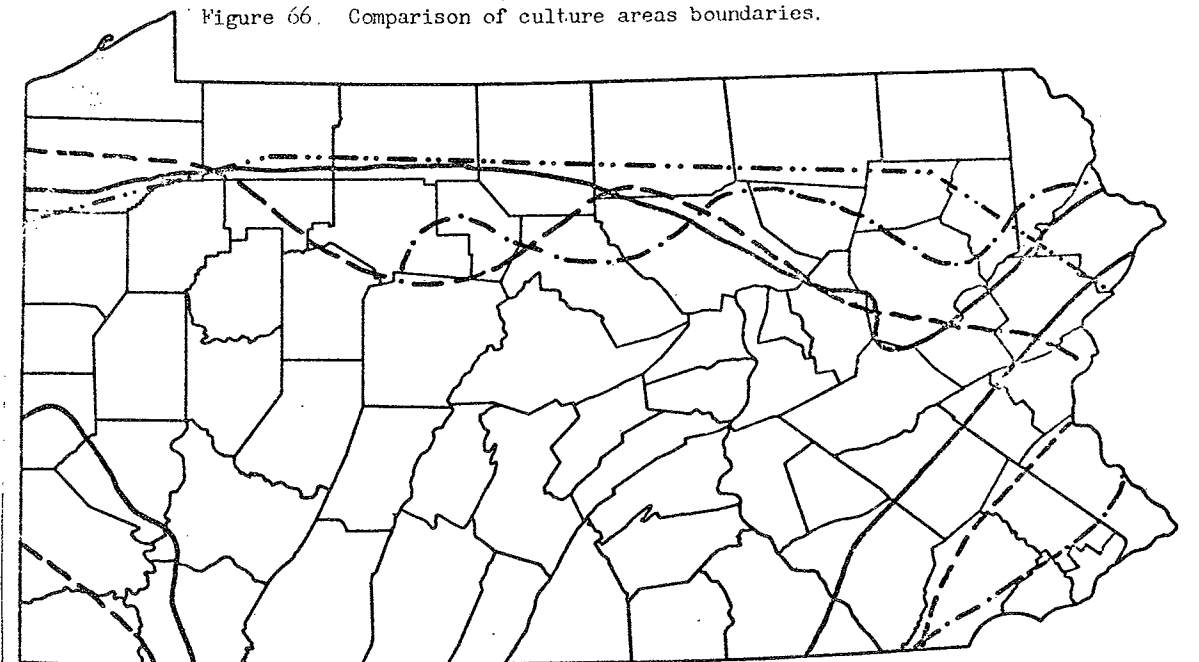


Figure 66. Comparison of culture areas boundaries.

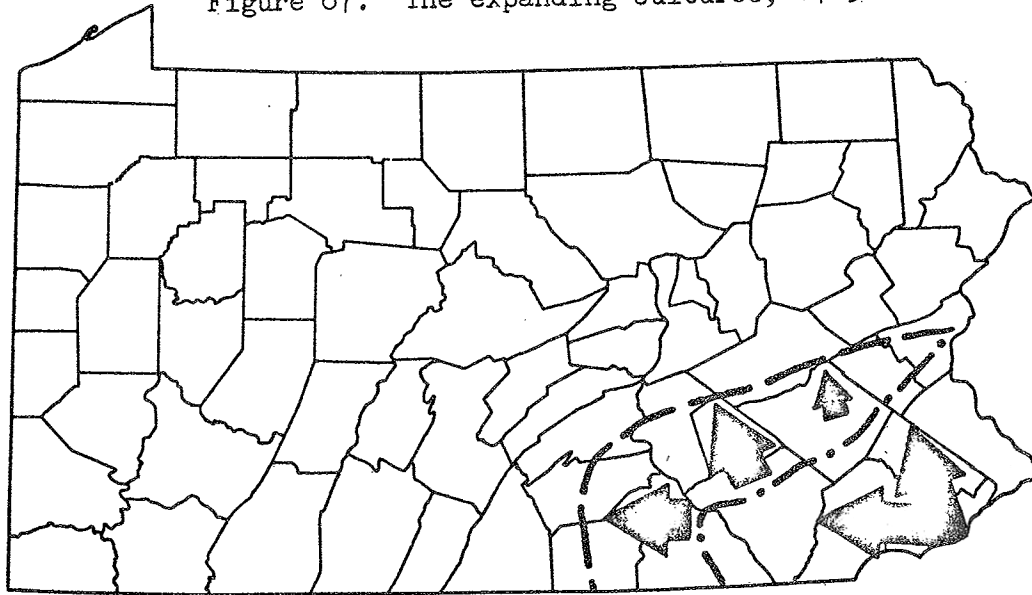


0 40
MILES

— Street pattern region boundary - - - Religious region boundary
 . . . Speech area boundary - · - Folk housing area boundary

Pillsbury
1968

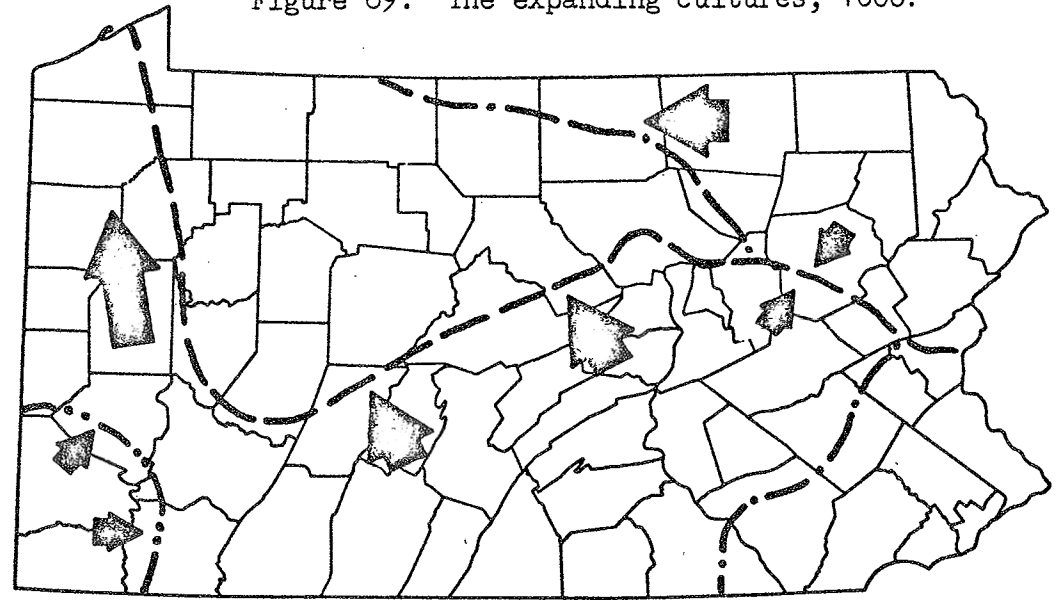
Figure 67. The expanding cultures, 1763.



0 40
MILES

--- Pennsylvania culture
-.- Pre-Pennsylvania culture

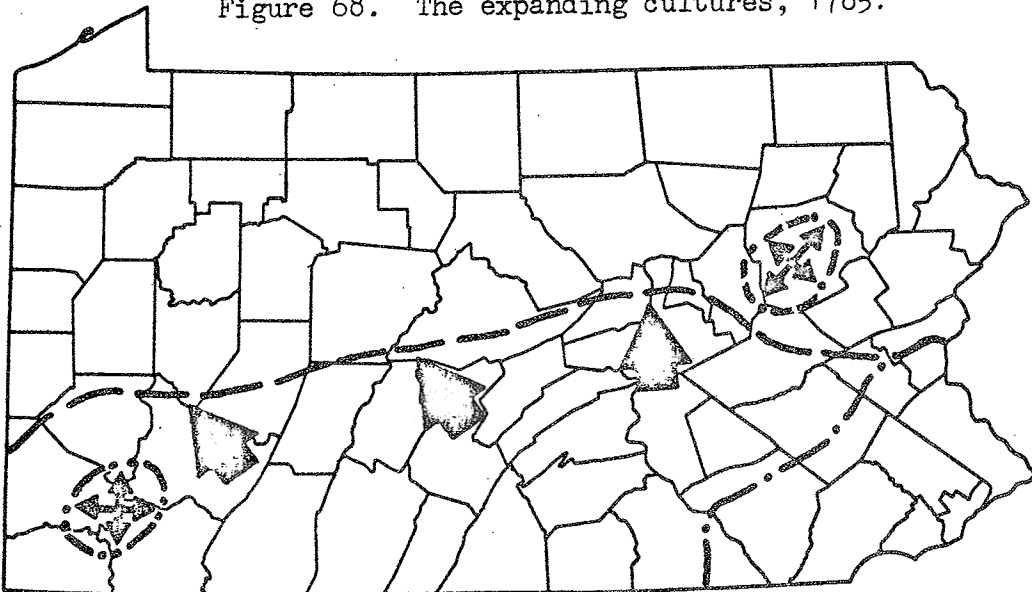
Figure 69. The expanding cultures, 1800.



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--- Pennsylvania culture -.- Pre-Pennsylvania culture
..... New England culture -.- Chesapeake Bay culture

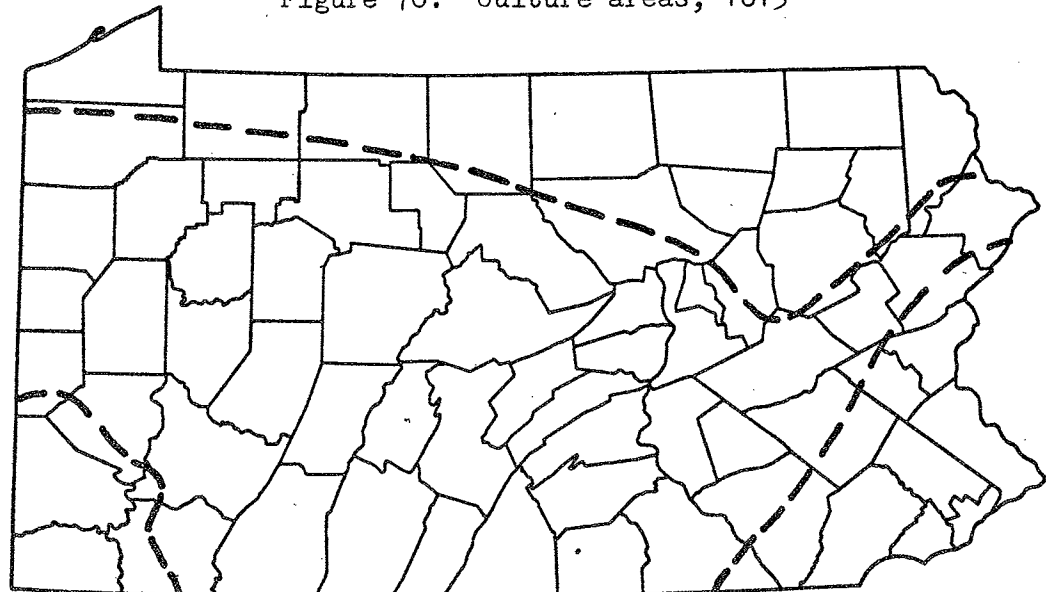
Figure 68. The expanding cultures, 1785.



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MILES

--- Pennsylvania culture -.- Pre-Pennsylvania culture
..... New England culture -.- Chesapeake Bay culture

Figure 70. Culture areas, 1815



0 40
MILES

--- Culture area boundaries in 1815

Pillsbury 1968