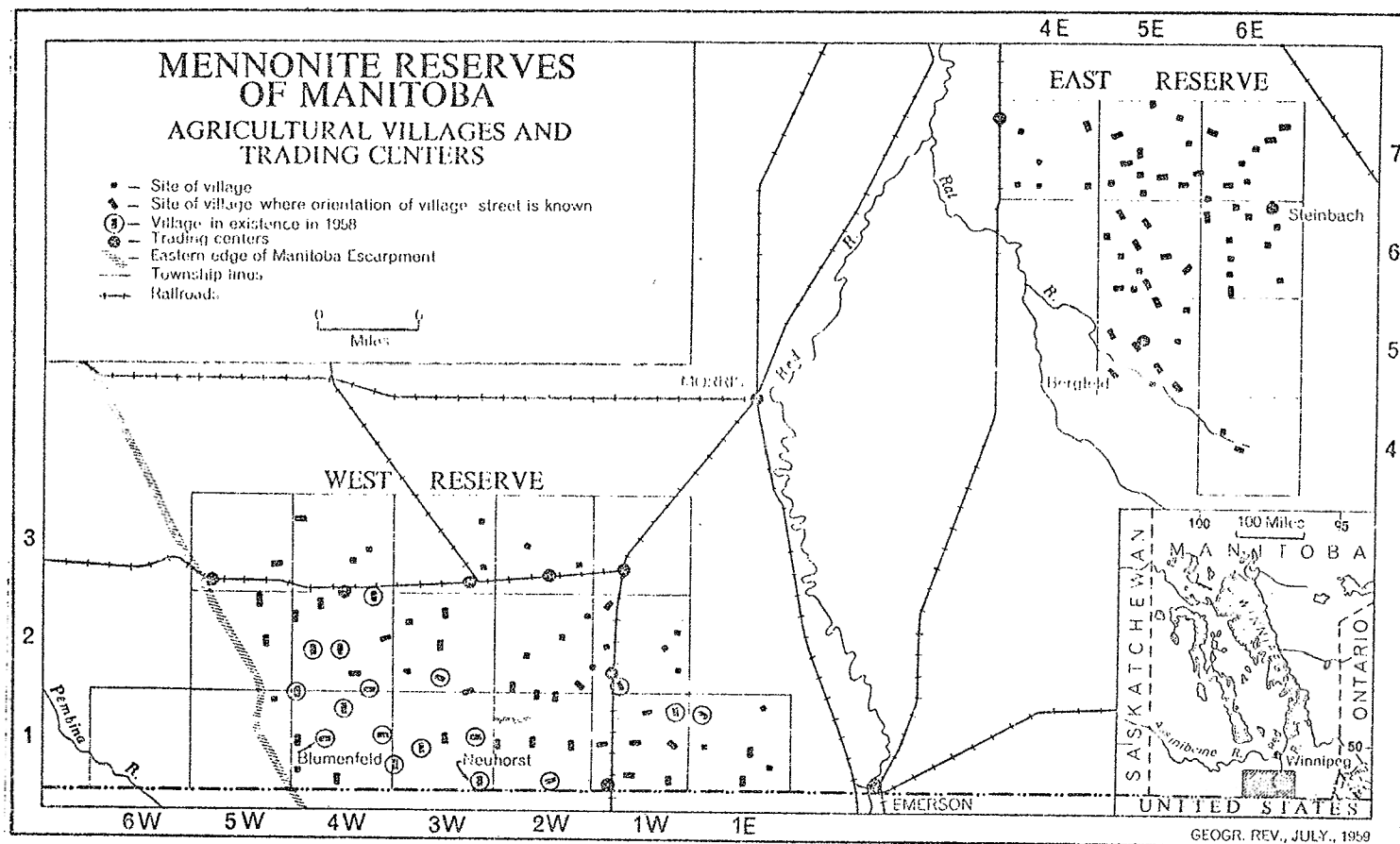


Chapter 3, one of our fullest, comprises those maps defining regional and rural patterns of settlement, which usually amount to the same thing. The layouts of farms and farmsteads, the local arrangements of manmade features, the identification of community in the landscape, the forms of hamlets and villages, and regional conformities of these make up the content of these maps. When settlement is properly understood, we realize that even the present large number of maps is quite inadequate.

Two major needs emerge: We need still more local studies, especially plausible regional models; and this is no small task, in view of sharply divergent aims and dispositions of scholars. We also need a complete, uniform, and consistent overall treatment of the continent, perhaps at several intervals. The overall treatment should be a--if not the--major element within the "center-fold" suggested in Chapter 1. Our problem arising from Chapter 3 seems to be to provide a competent list of models (with profiles?) and specimens, together with an equally competent general map of rural settlement patterns.



Warkentin 1959

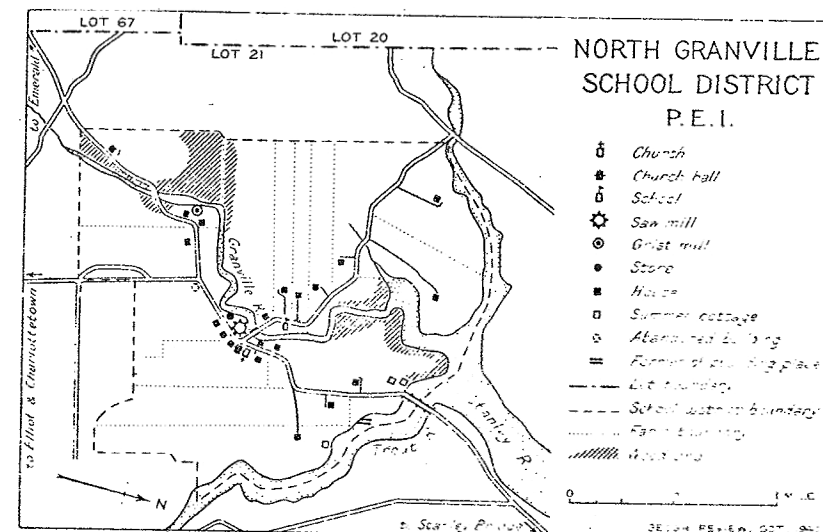


FIG. 6—Sketch map of one district studied. It is on an inlet of the north shore of the island some 22 miles northwest of Charlottetown.

Anthony and Charles 1942

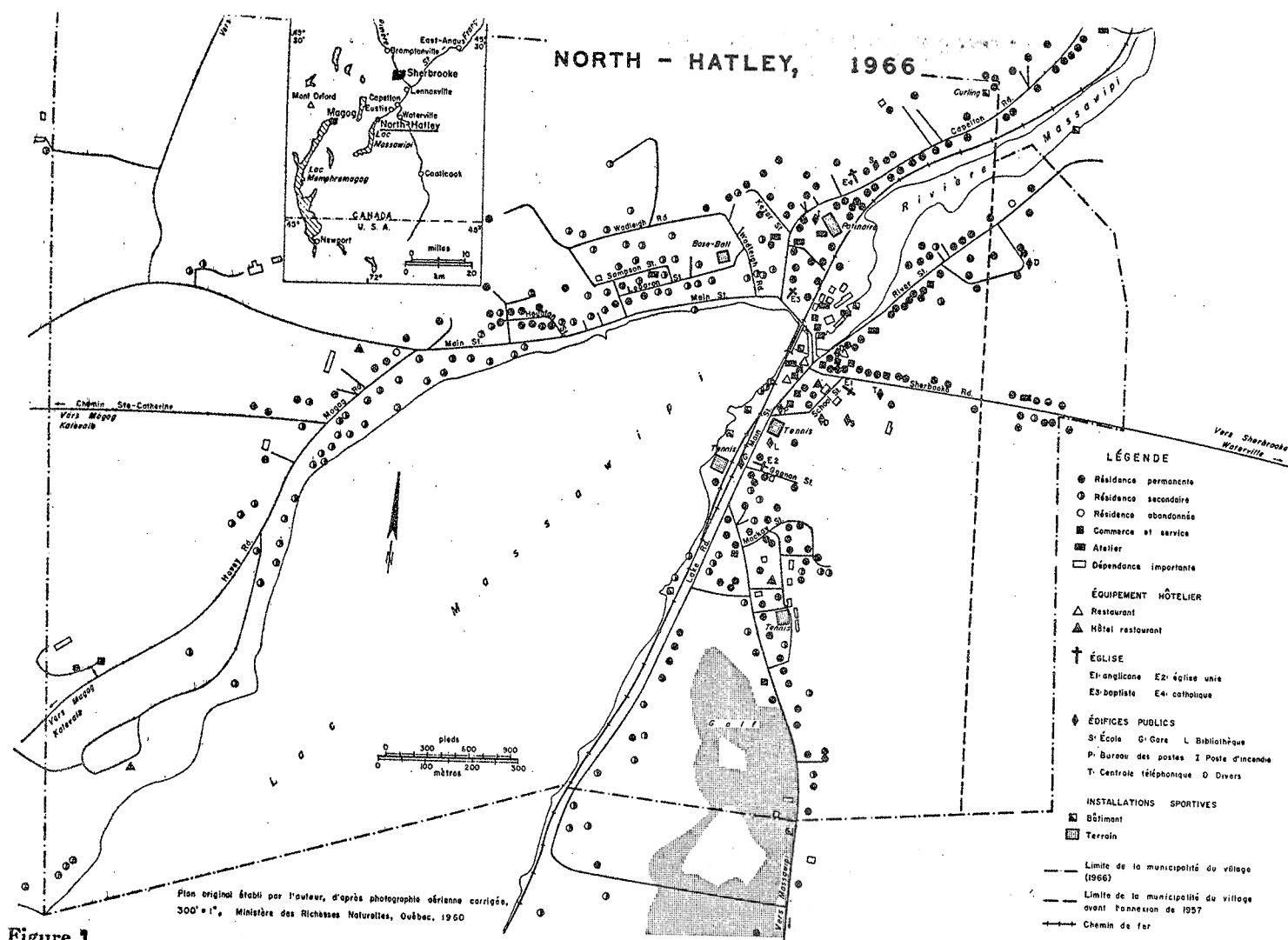


Figure 1

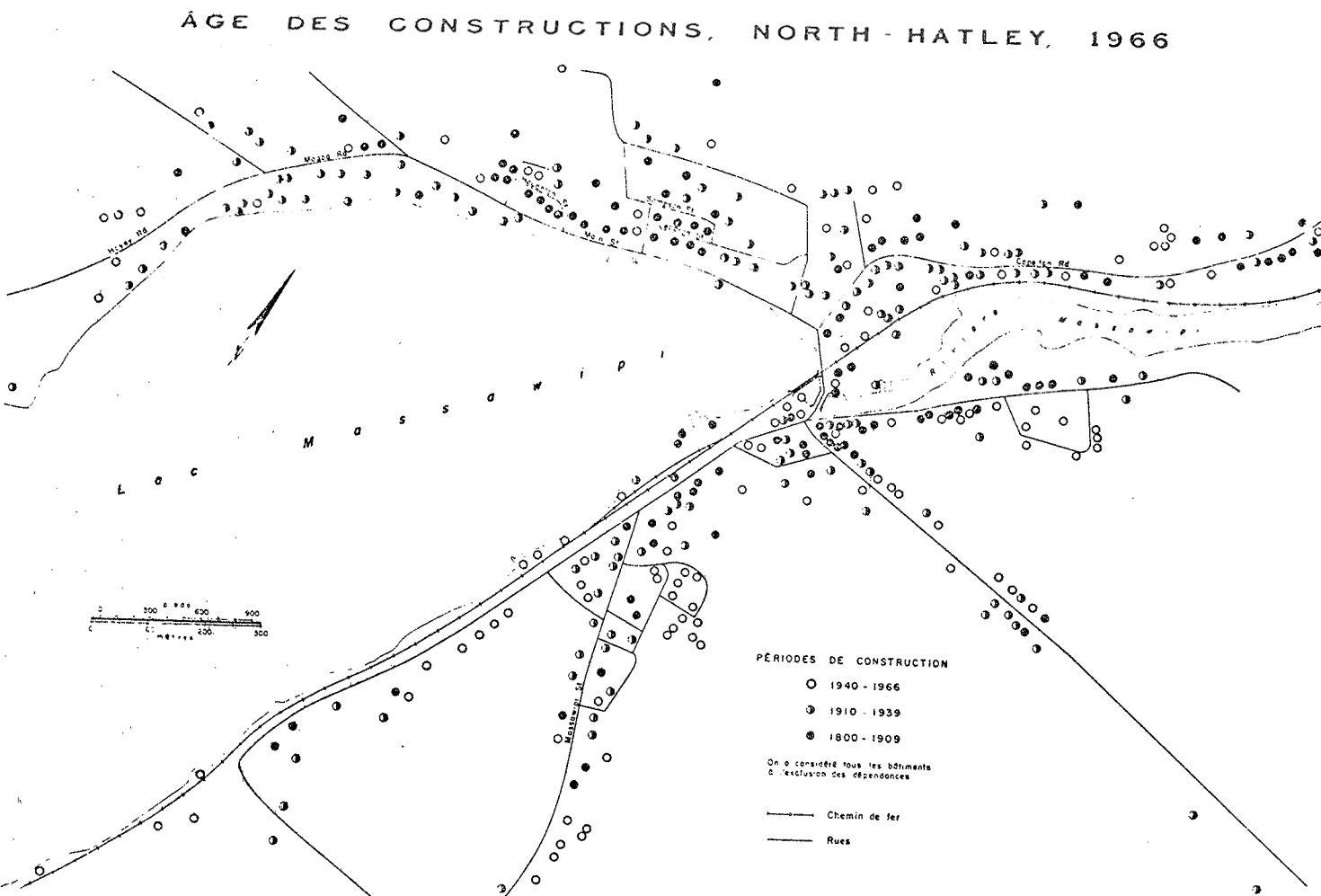
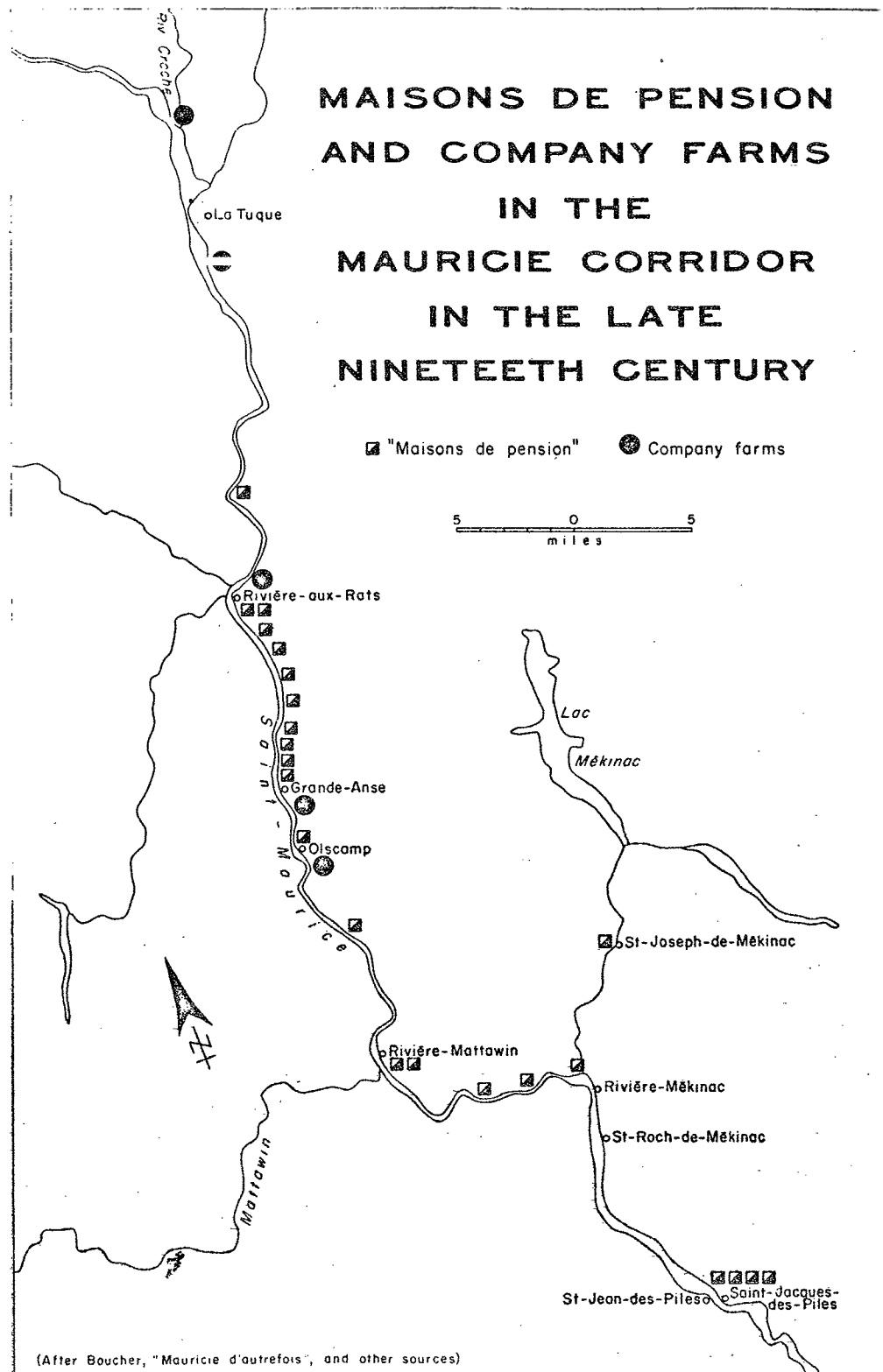


Figure 2

Raveneau 1967



(After Boucher, "Mauricie d'autrefois", and other sources)

Clibbon
1969

FIG. 15.

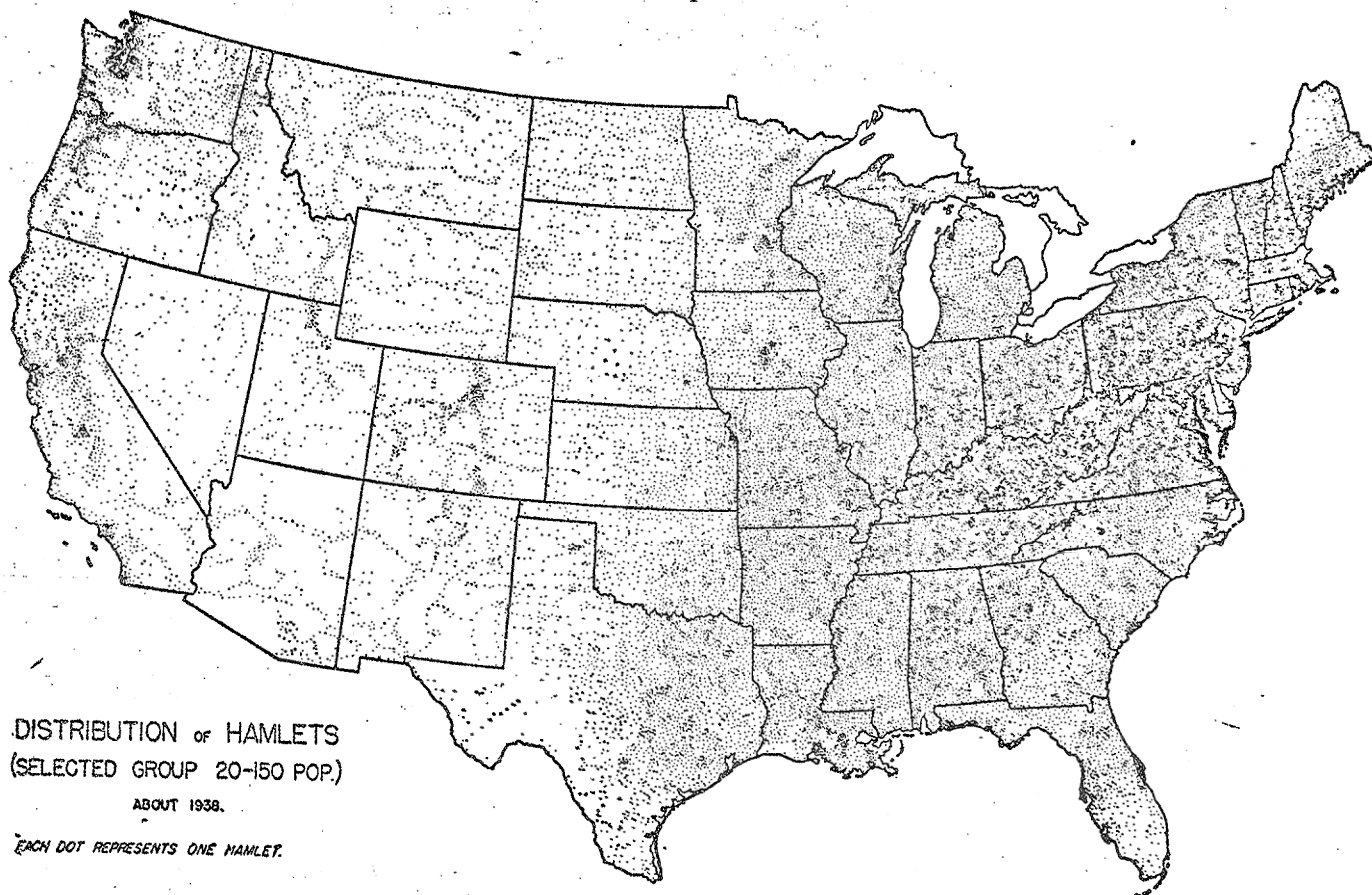
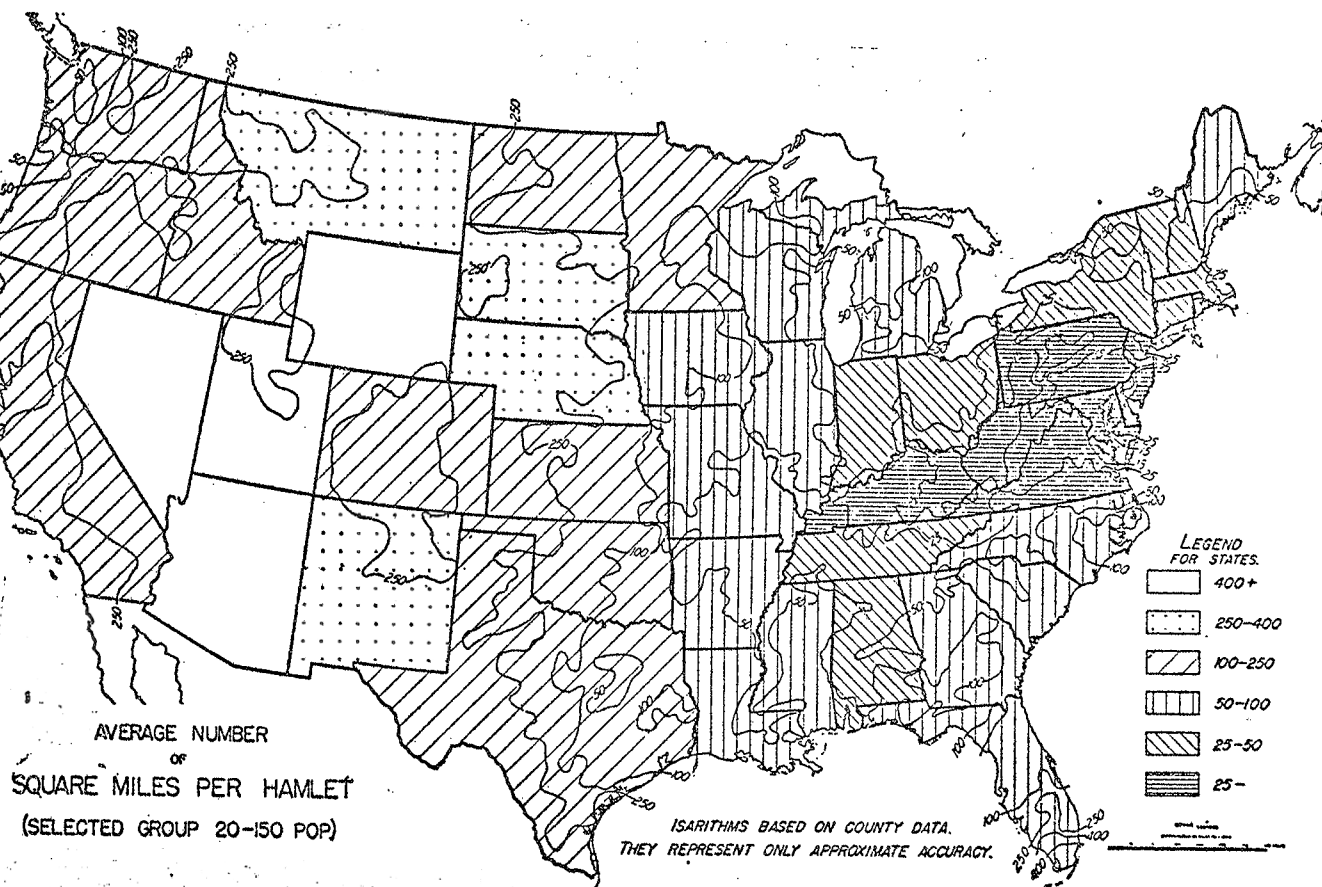
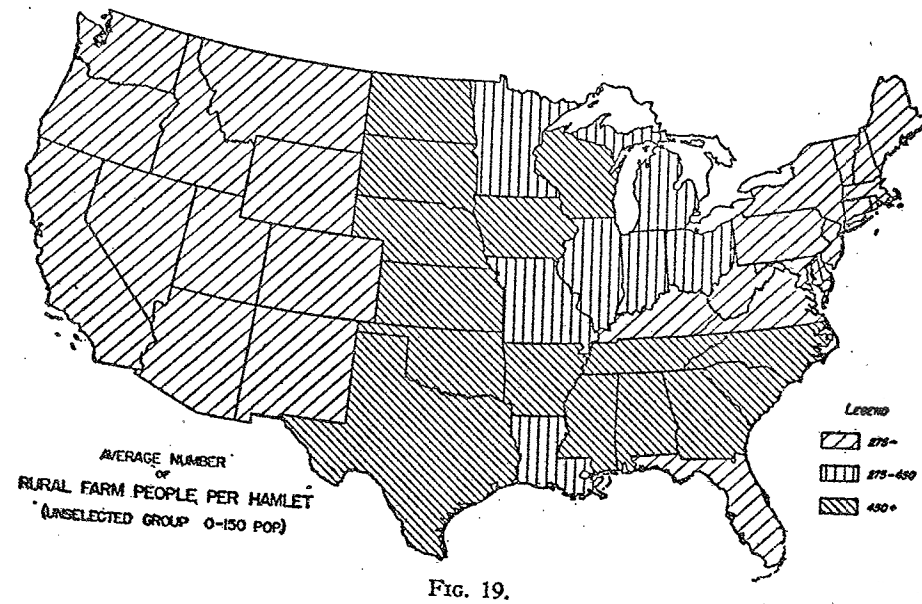
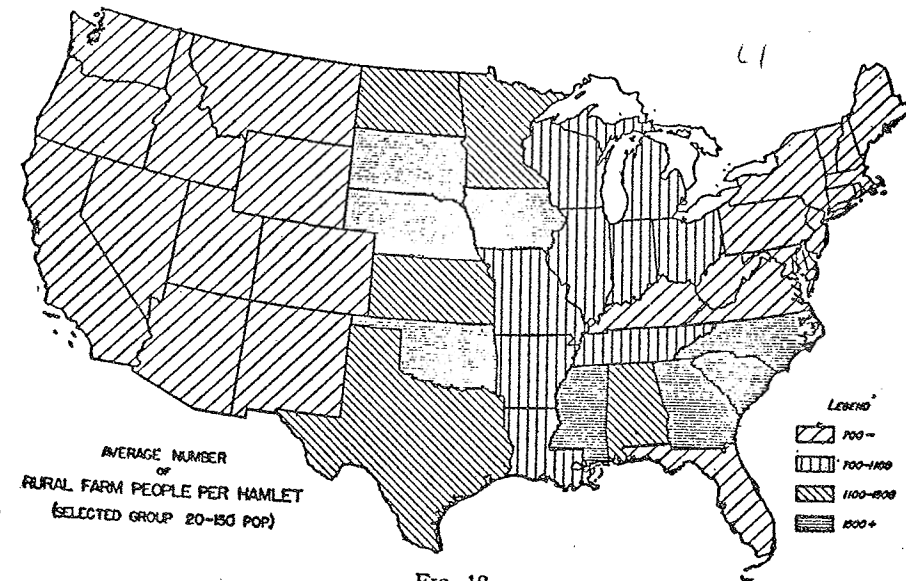
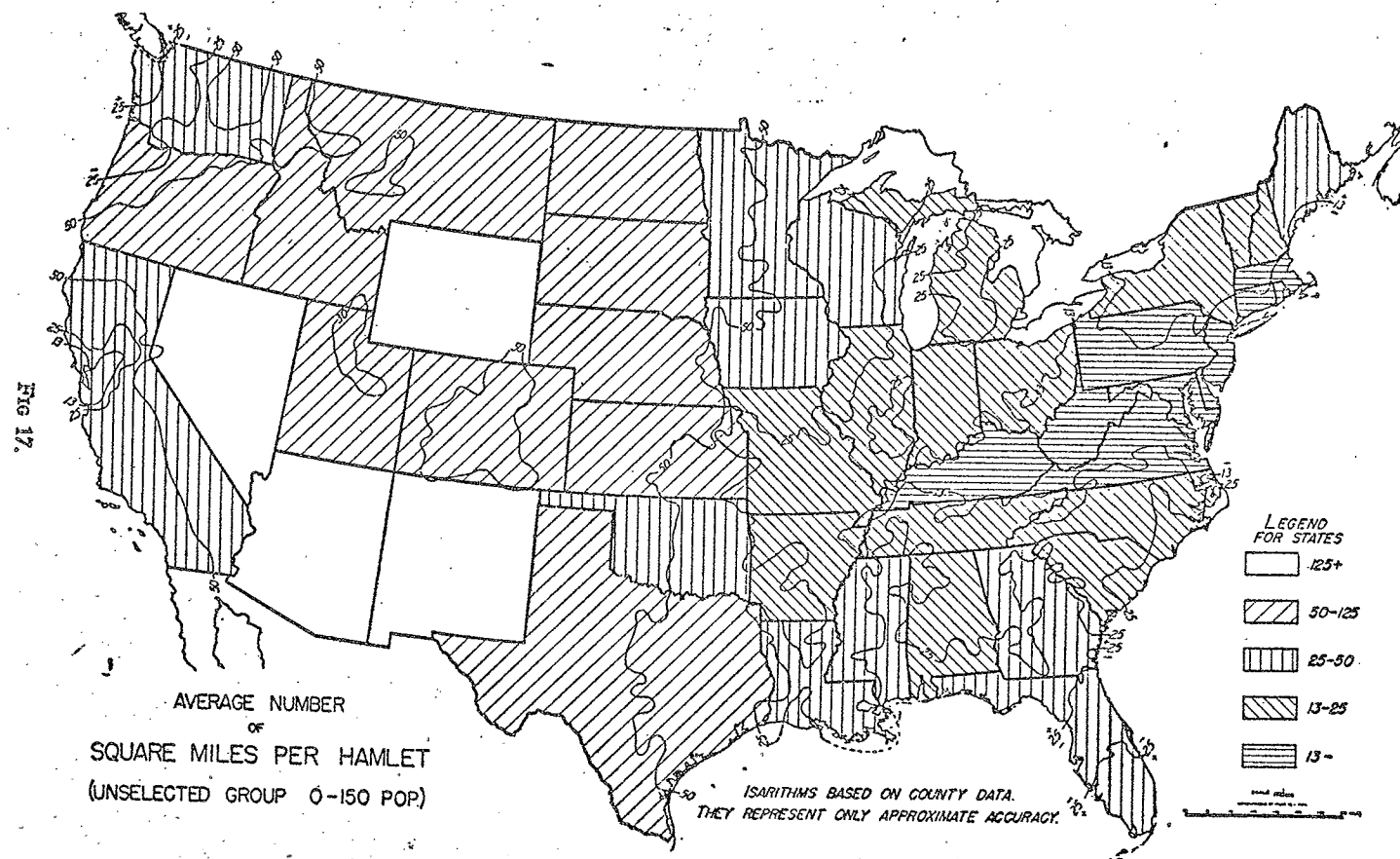


FIG. 16.



Trewartha 1943



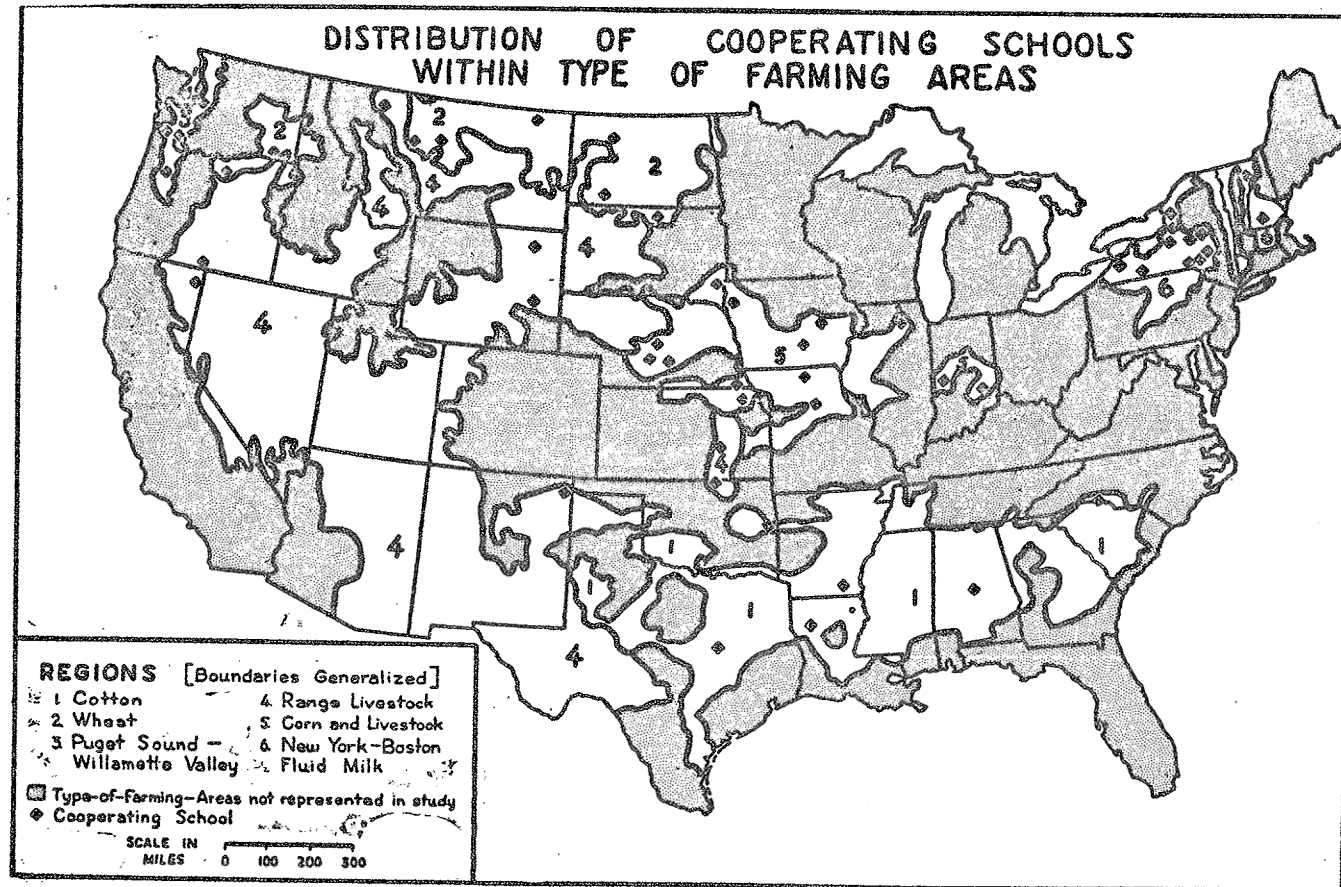


FIG. 22.

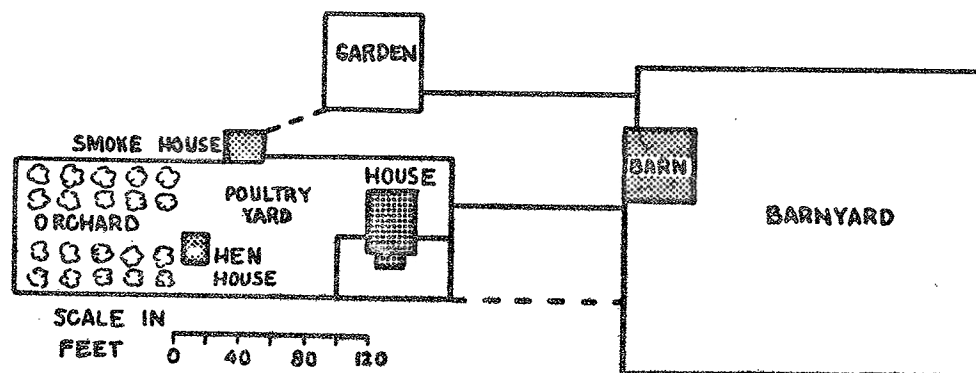


FIG. 30. A representative farmstead in the Cotton Belt.

Trewartha
1948

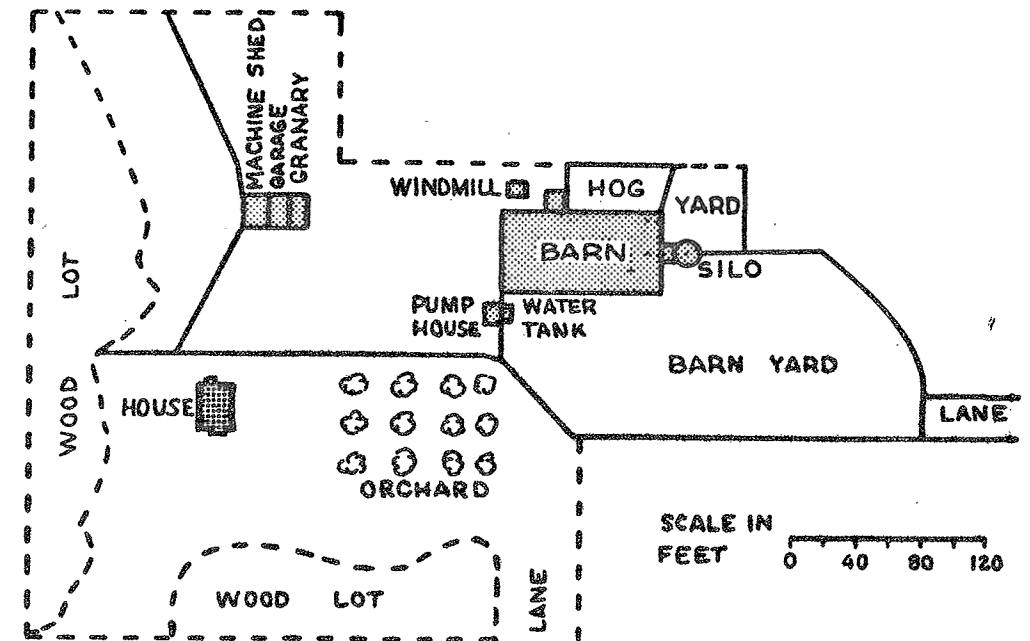


FIG. 21. A representative farmstead on a dairy farm in the Driftless Hill Land.

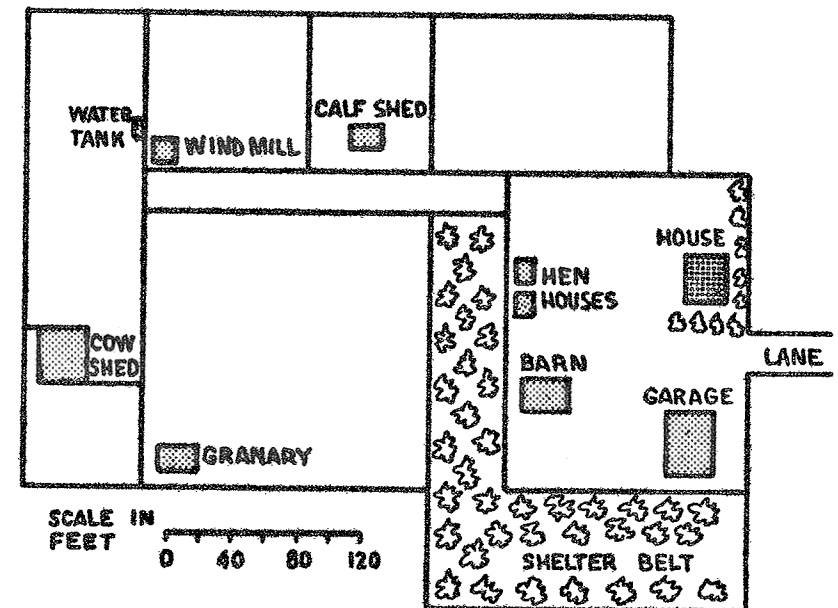


FIG. 31. A representative farmstead in the spring wheat region.

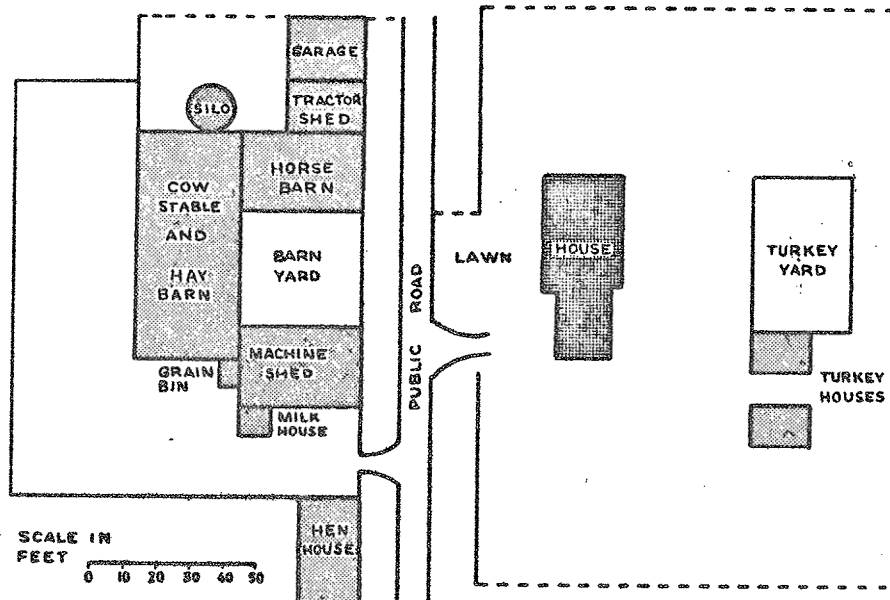
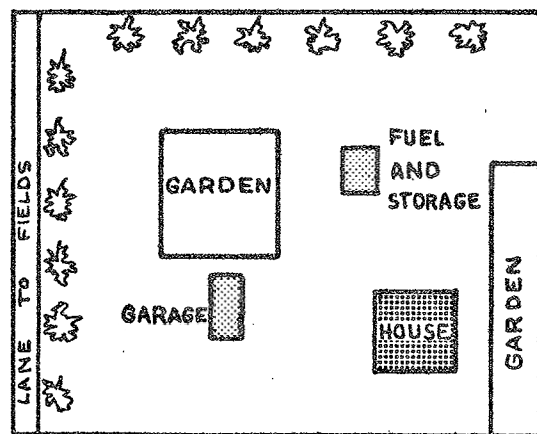


Fig. 36. A representative farmstead in the New York-Boston fluid milk region.

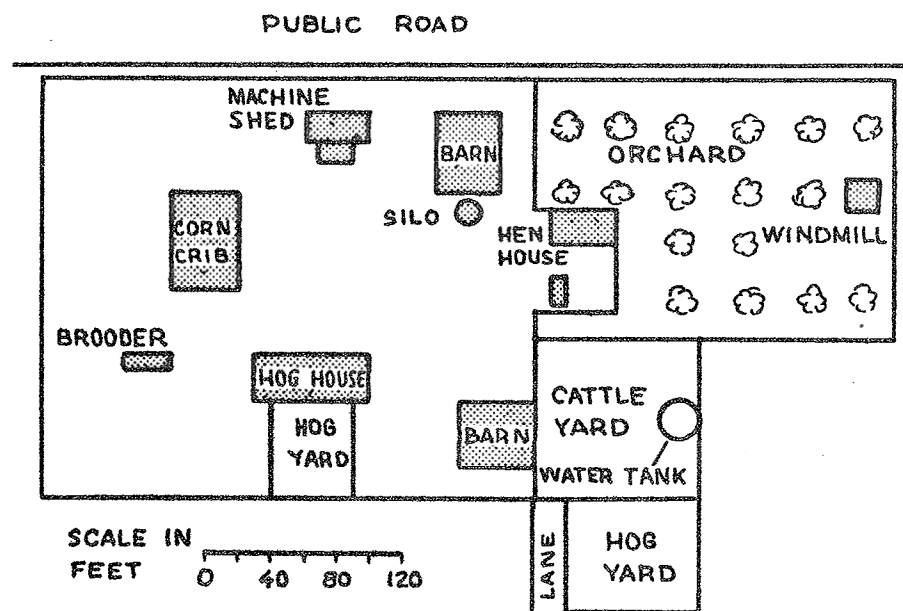


Fig. 35. A representative farmstead in the Corn Belt.

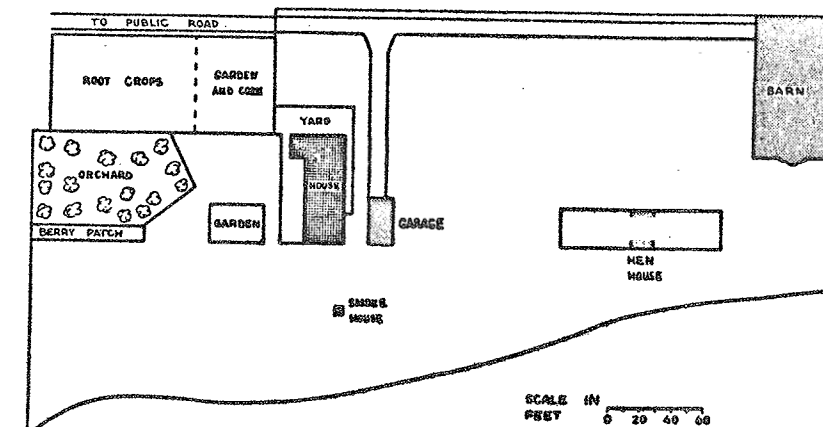


Fig. 33. A representative farmstead in the Puget Sound-Willamette Valley region.

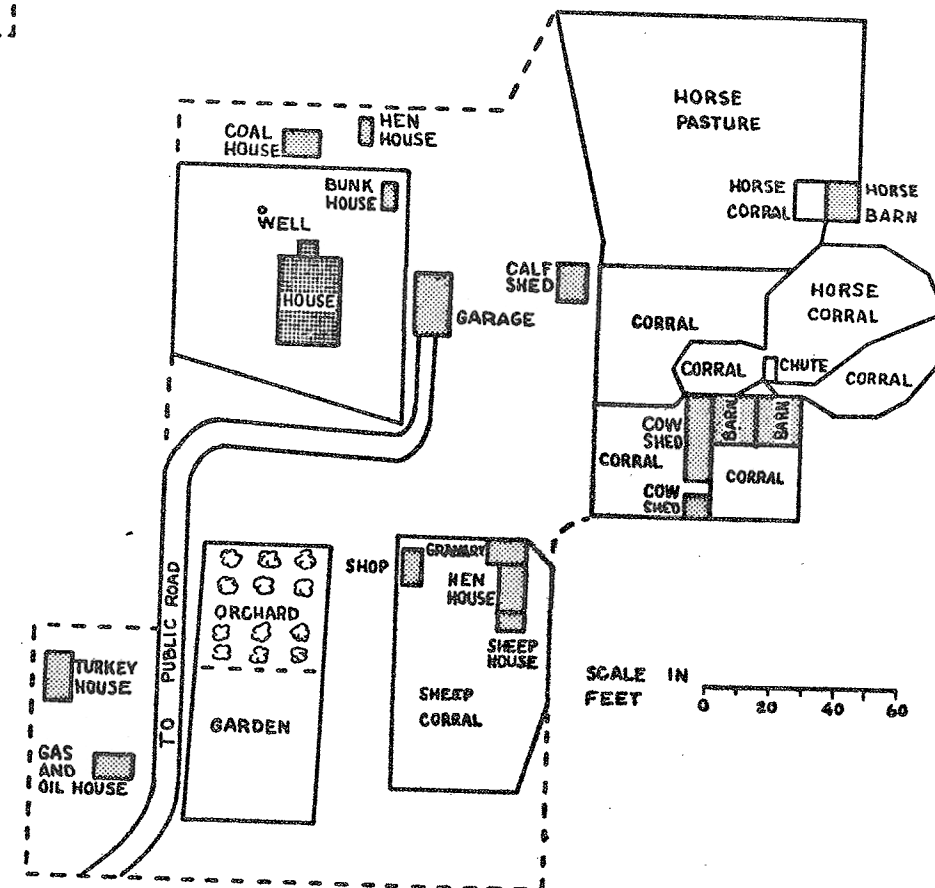


Fig. 34. A representative farmstead in the range livestock region.

Trewartha

1948

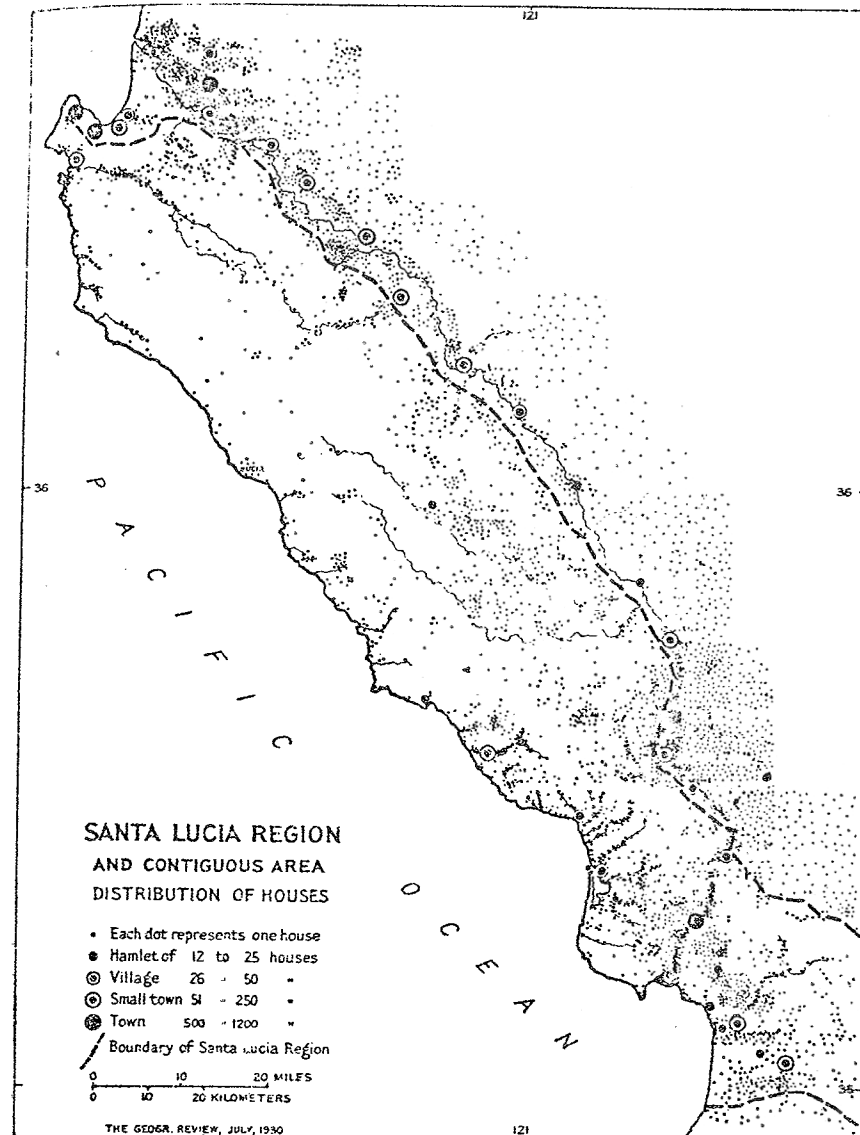


FIG. 5—Distribution of population in the Santa Lucia region and contiguous area.

Coulter 1930

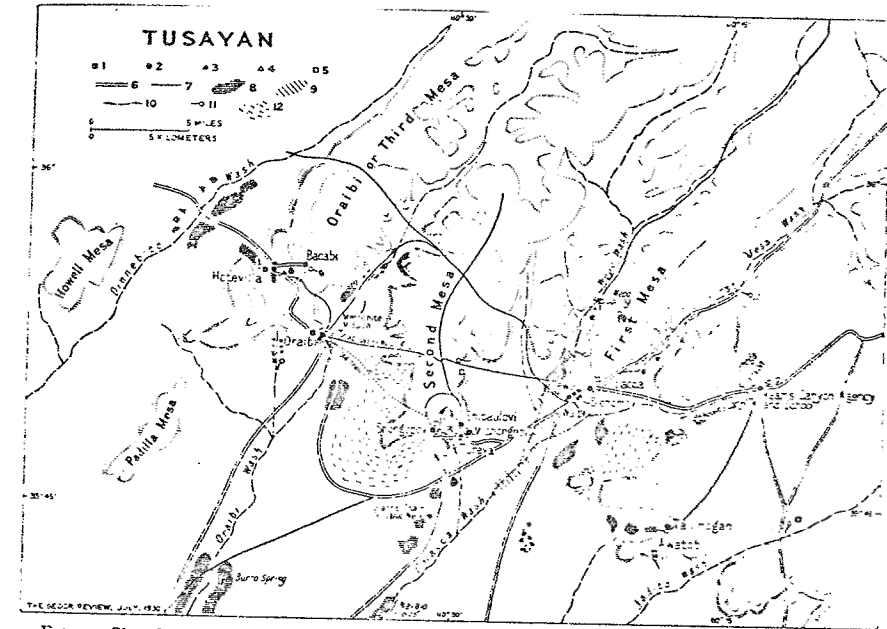
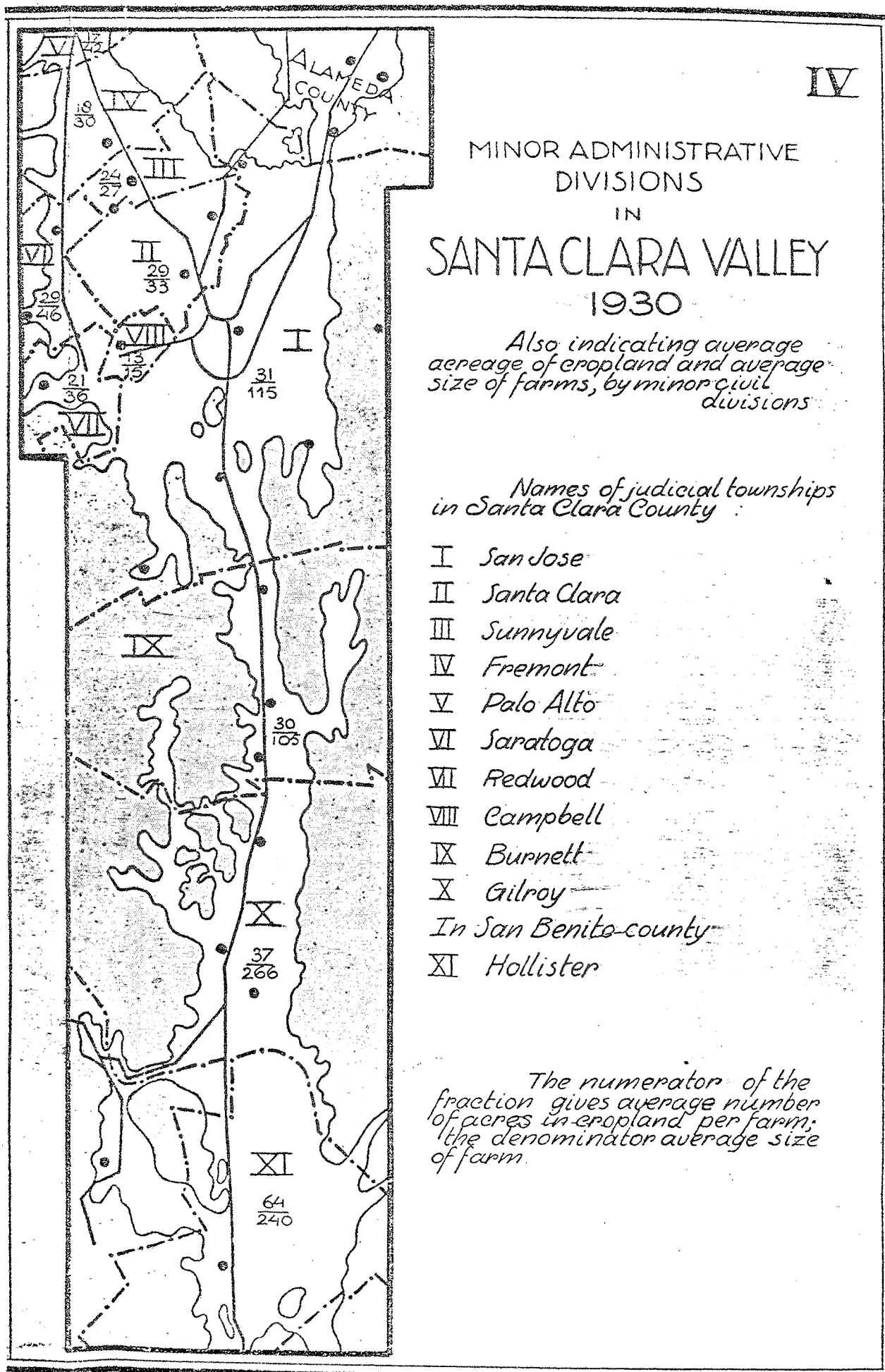
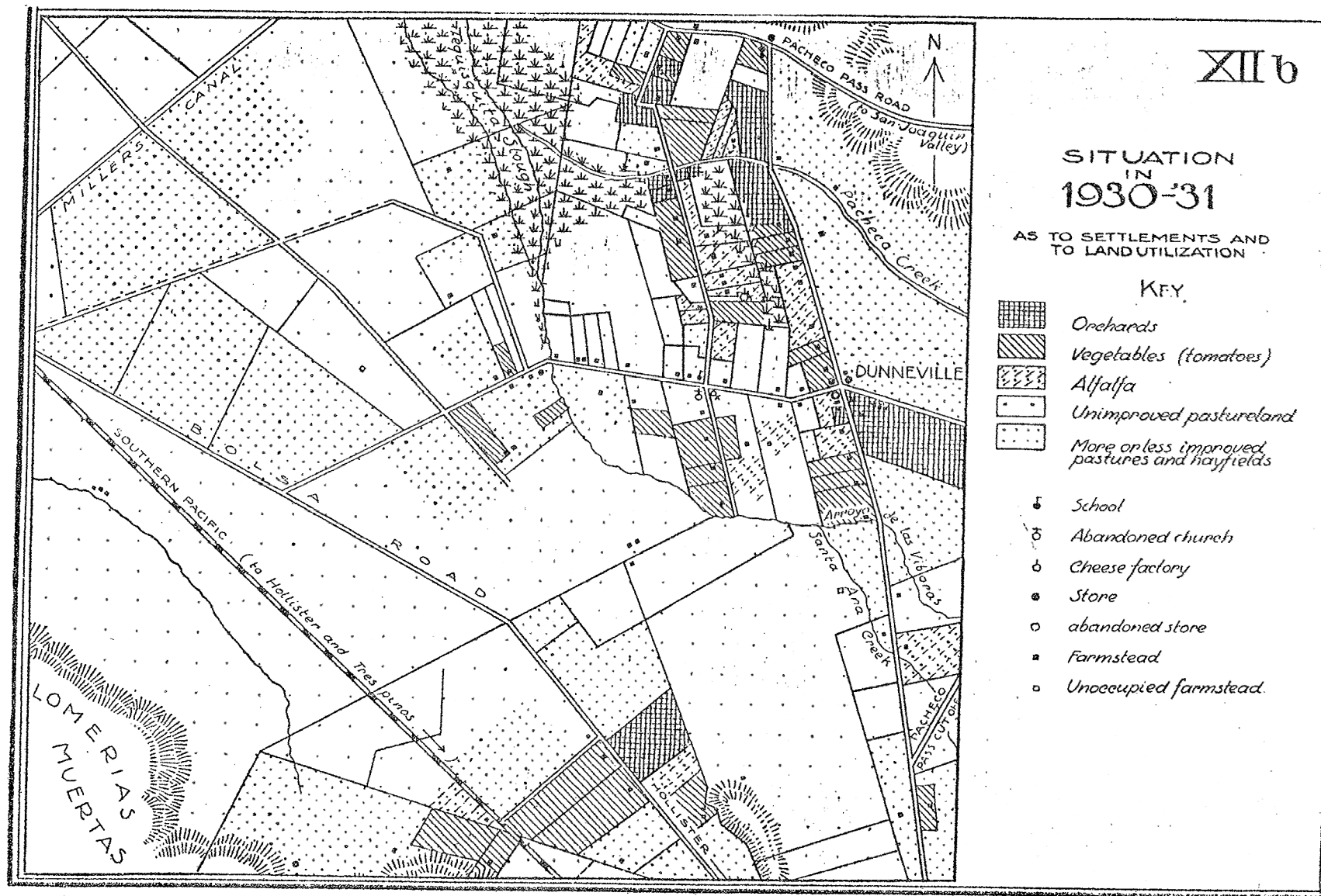


FIG. 1—Sketch map of the Hopi Indian country of Arizona. The numbers have reference: 1, Hopi pueblos; 2, other villages; 3, school and post office; 4, school; 5, pueblo ruins; 6, frequented roads; 7, secondary or abandoned roadways; 8, areas subject to tillage; 9, abandoned fields; 10, most important washes; 11, springs; 12, badlands. Scale 1 : 650,000.

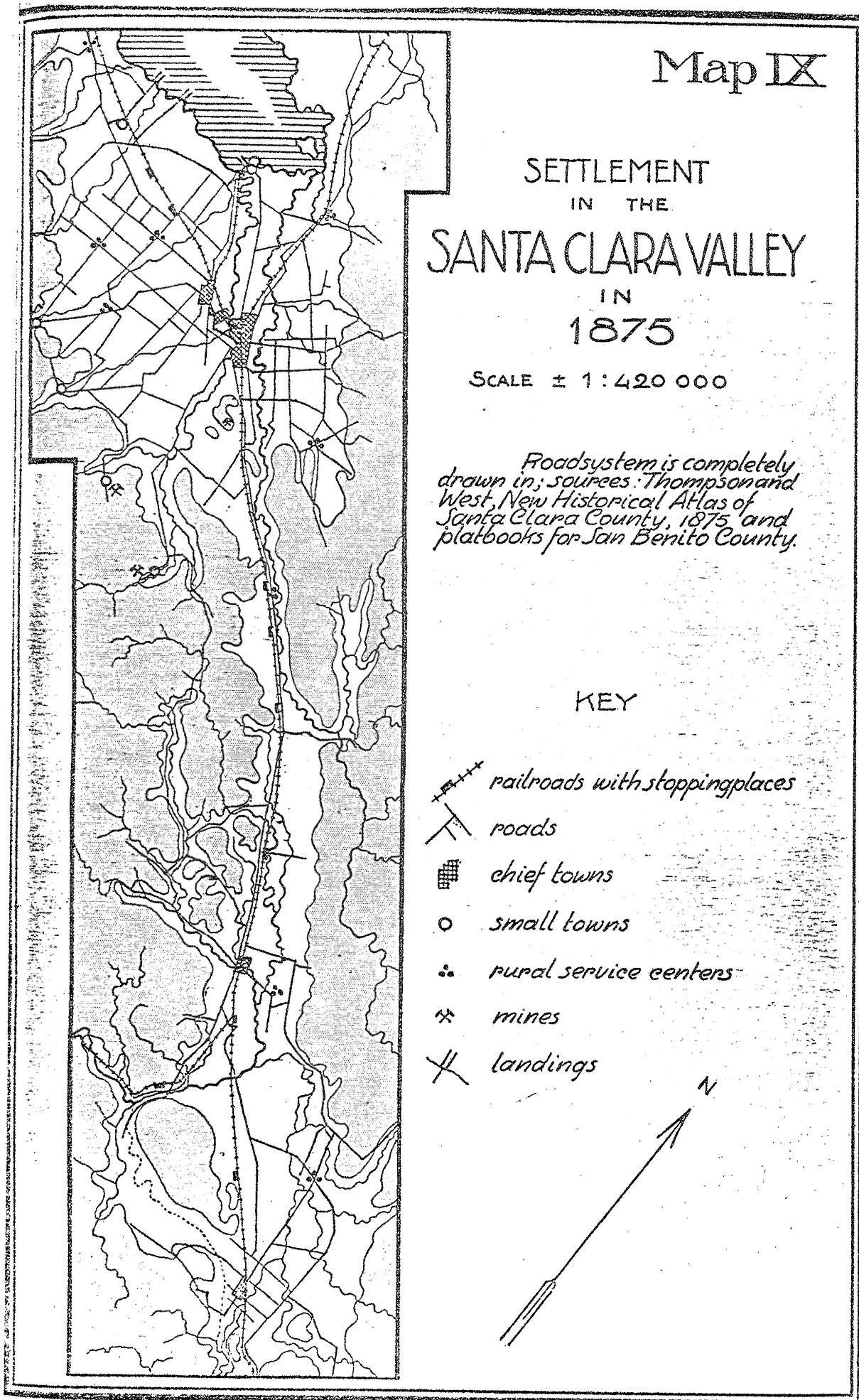
Hoover 1930



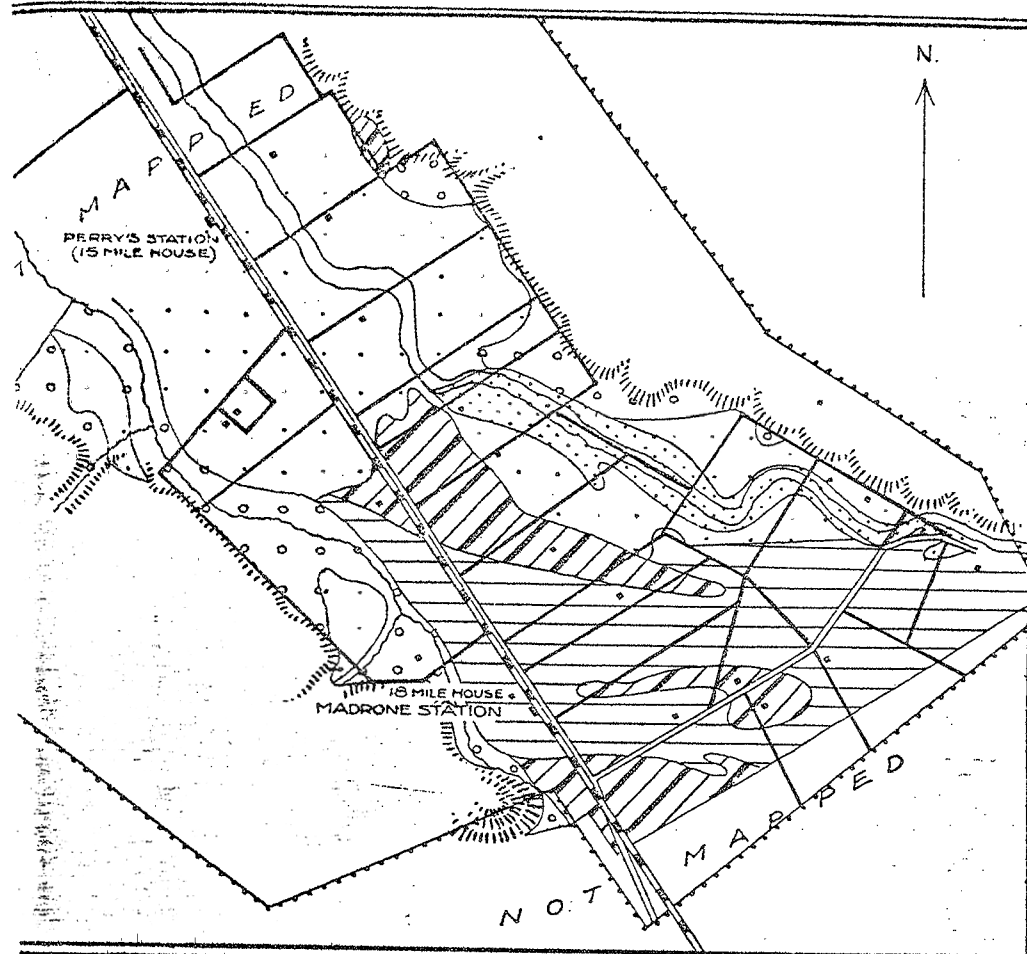
Broek 1932



Broek 1932



Broek 1932



XIa

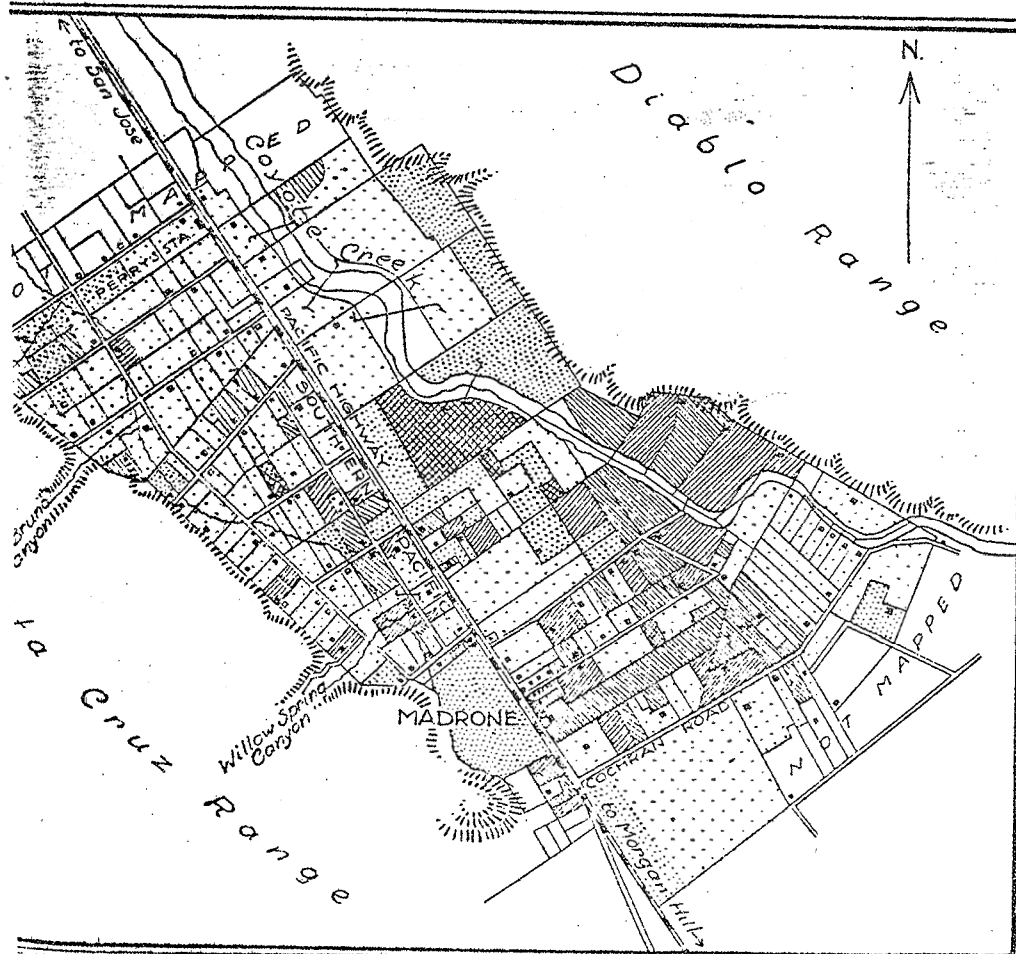
SITUATION
IN
1875

AS TO PROPERTIES AND HOUSES
ALSO SHOWING SOILS

KEY

- Yolo loams
- Yolo gravelly loams
- Dublin (clay) adobes
- Pleasanton loams
- Pinalo loam
- Residual soils
- Spanish grant boundaries still in use

Source for houses and property
lines: Thompson and West, New Historical
Atlas of Santa Clara County, 1875.



XIb

SITUATION
IN
1930-'31

SHOWING SETTLEMENTS
AND LANDUTILIZATION

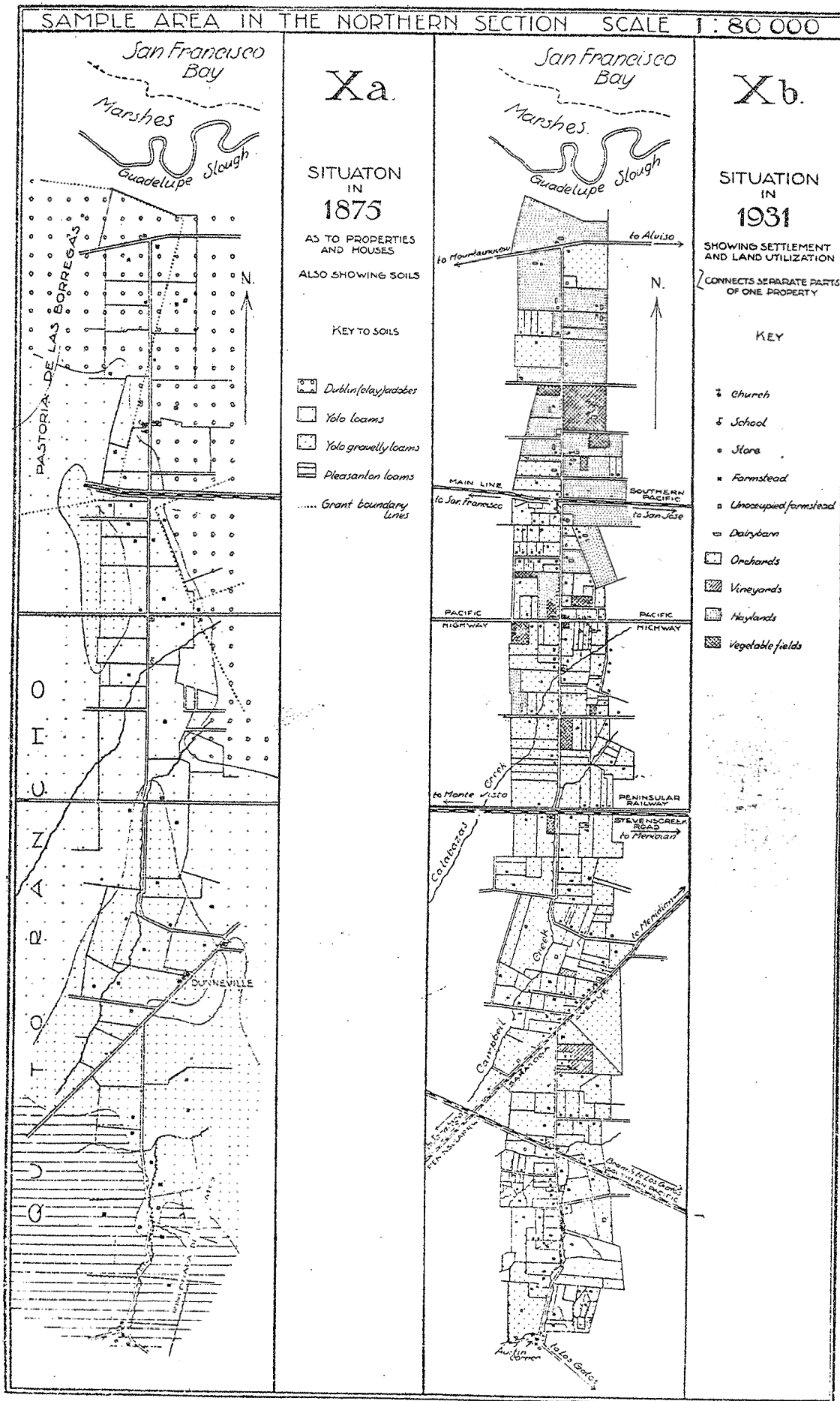
KEY

- Orchards
- Vineyards
- Grapes and fruit trees mixed
- Vegetables
- Hayland, idle

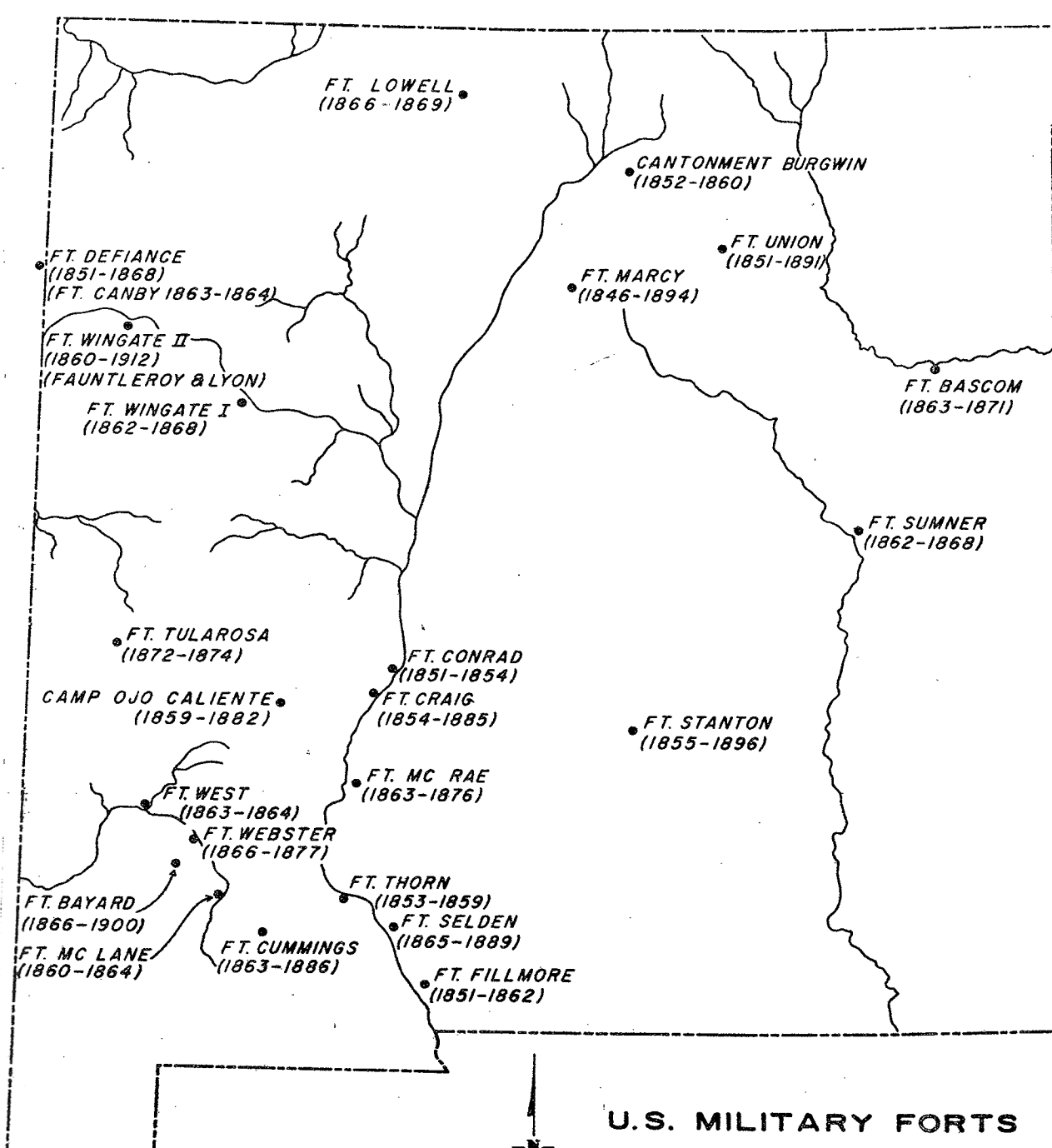
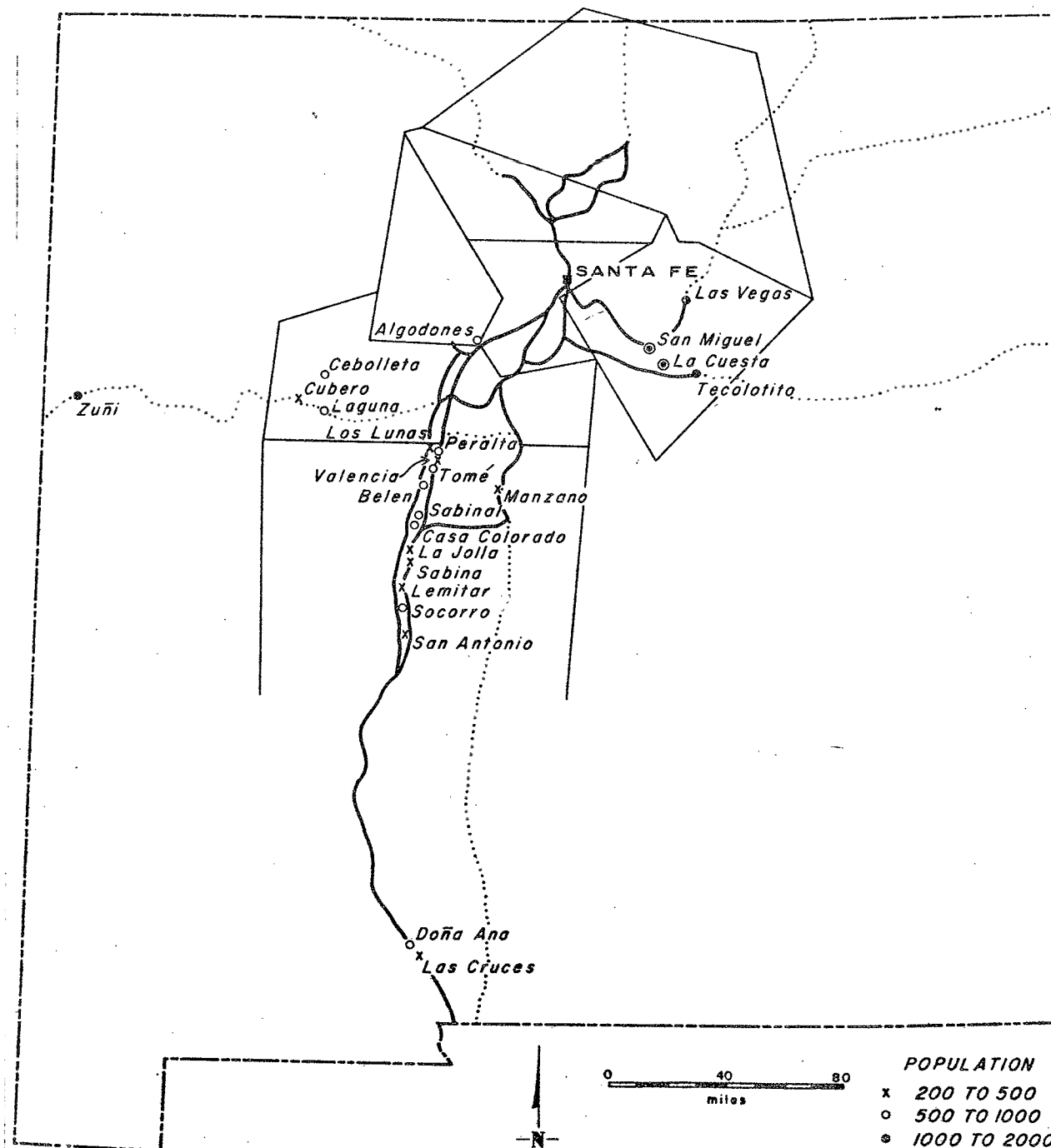
- Church
- School
- Store
- Farmstead
- Unoccupied farmstead

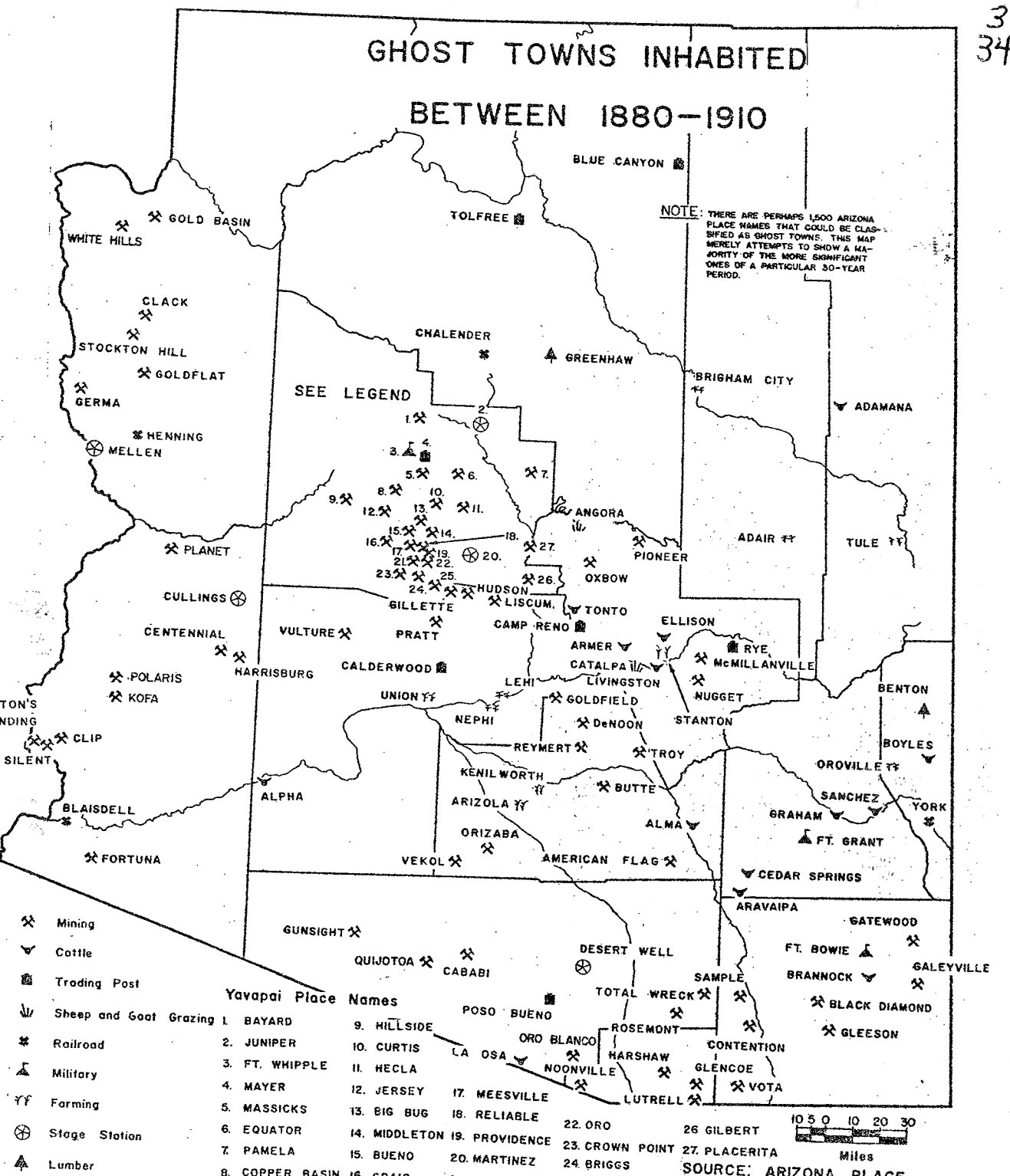
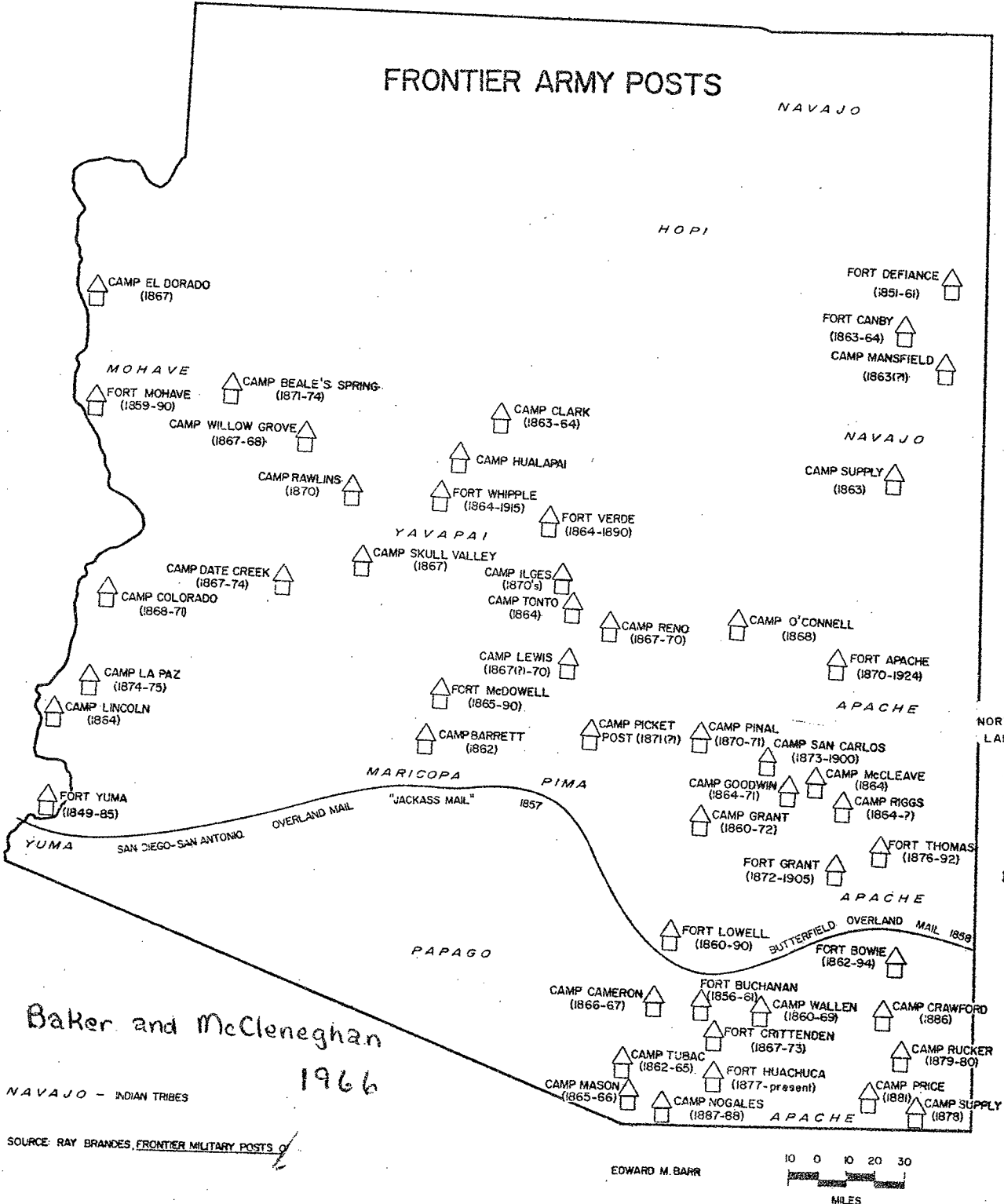
connects two parts of
one property

Broek 1952



Broek 1932





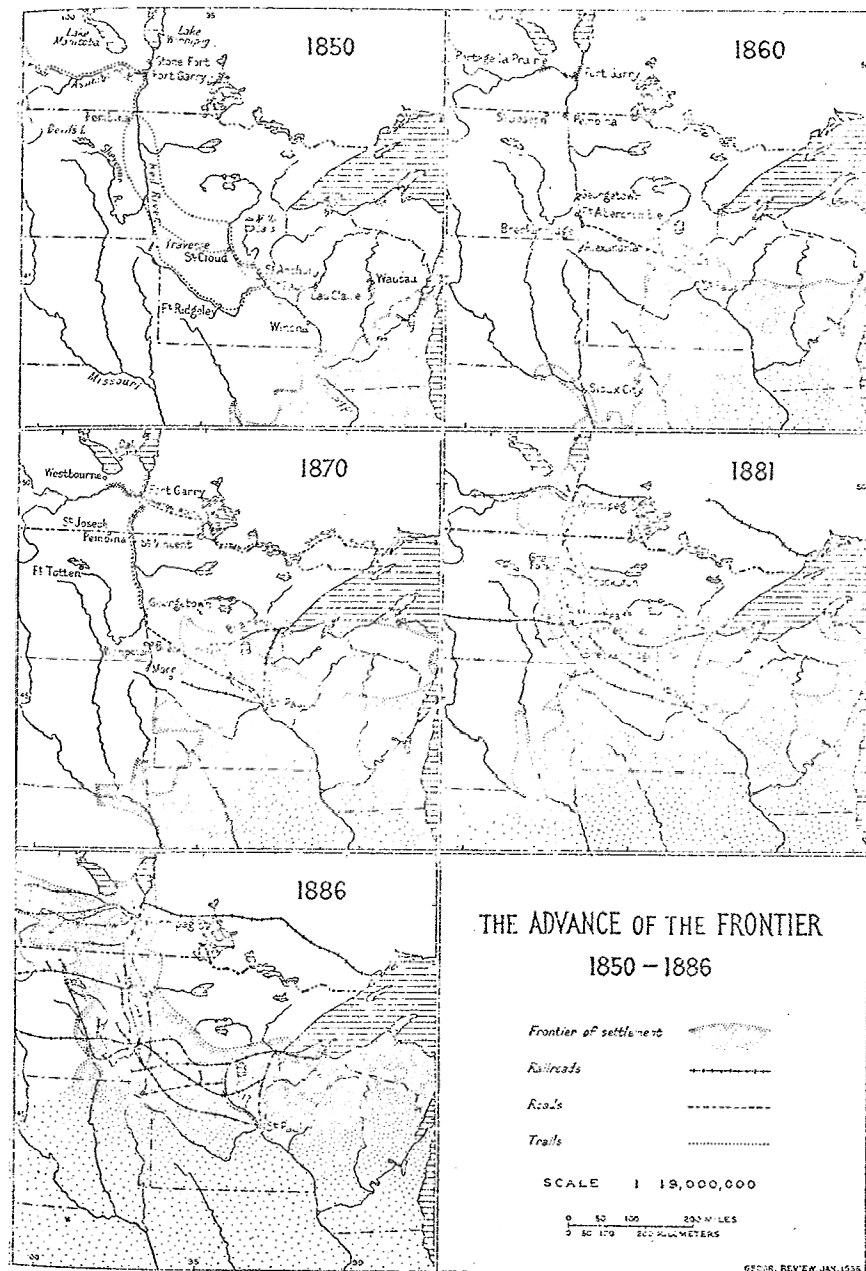
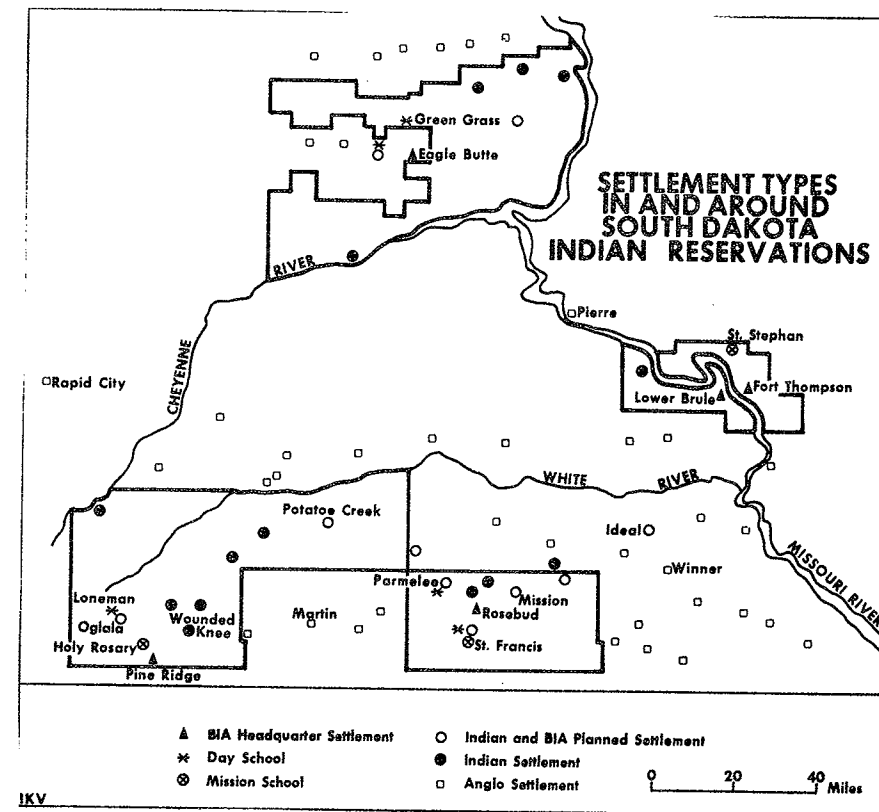
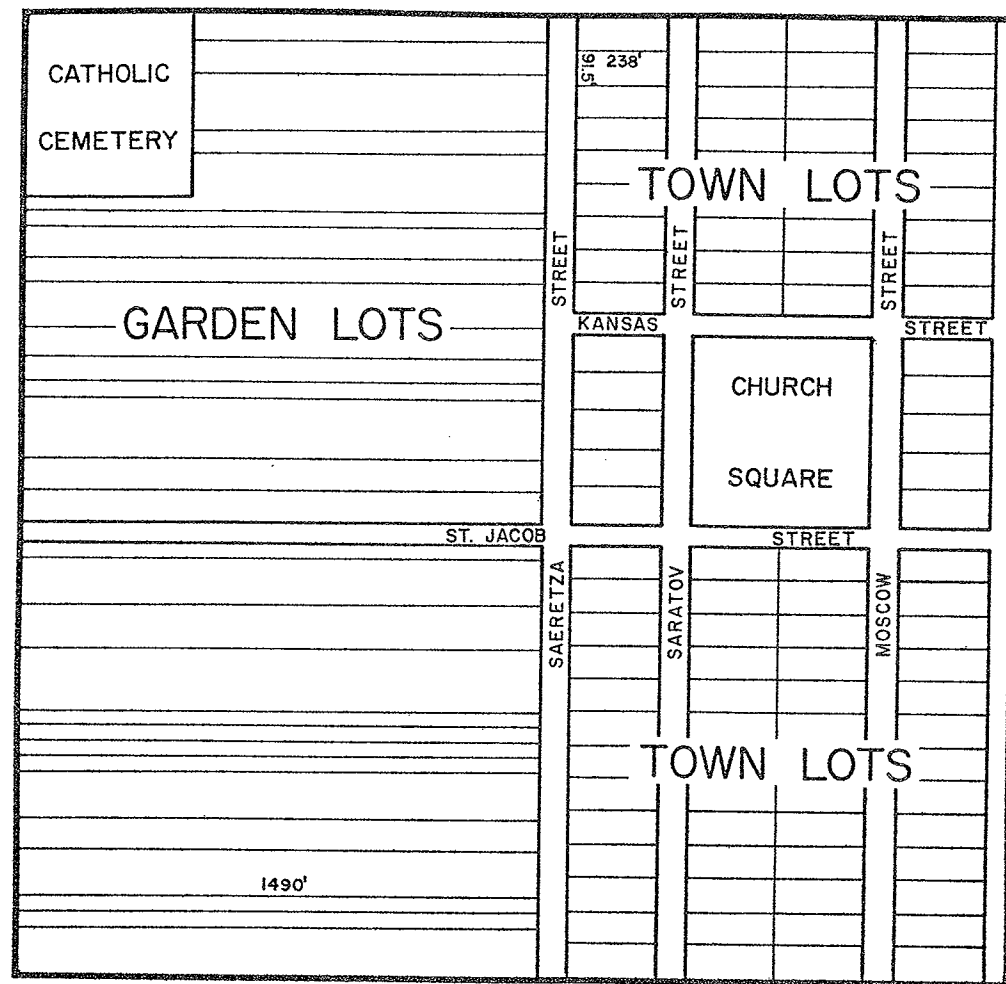


FIG. 1.—Maps showing the advance of the frontier of settlement and the chief communications in frontier territory. The population figures were taken from the records of the United States, Dominion of Canada, North Dakota, and Minnesota censuses together with the early population enumerations in Assiniboia. The areas upon which the densities were plotted were drawn from the corresponding descriptions in the Statutes of Manitoba, Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, and the parish areas noted in Hind (see footnote 15). Contemporary maps and descriptions were used in the final drawing of the lines. The route locations were plotted from the annual reports of the Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and St. Paul and Minneapolis railroads, from the Dominion's Department of Railways and Canals, and from contemporary records.

Moehlman
1935



Vogeler and Simmons
1975



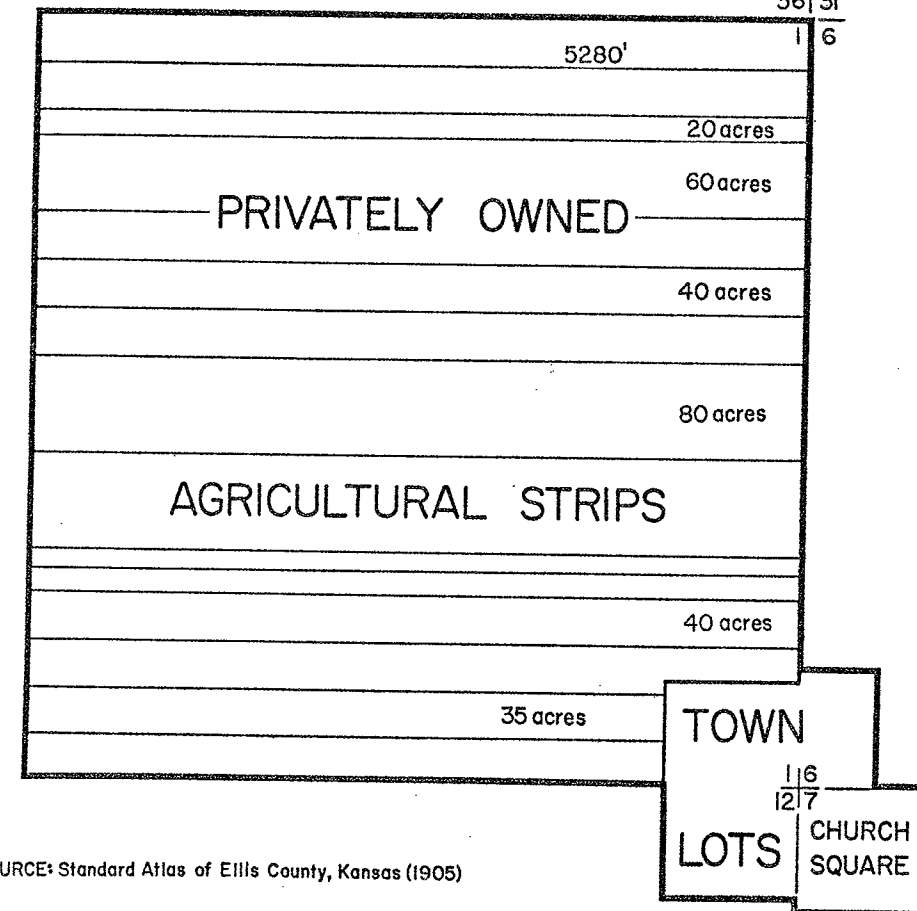
PFEIFER VILLAGE

NW 1/4 of SECTION 36, T15 S, R17 W



SOURCE: Standard Atlas of Ellis County, Kansas (1905)

AJP



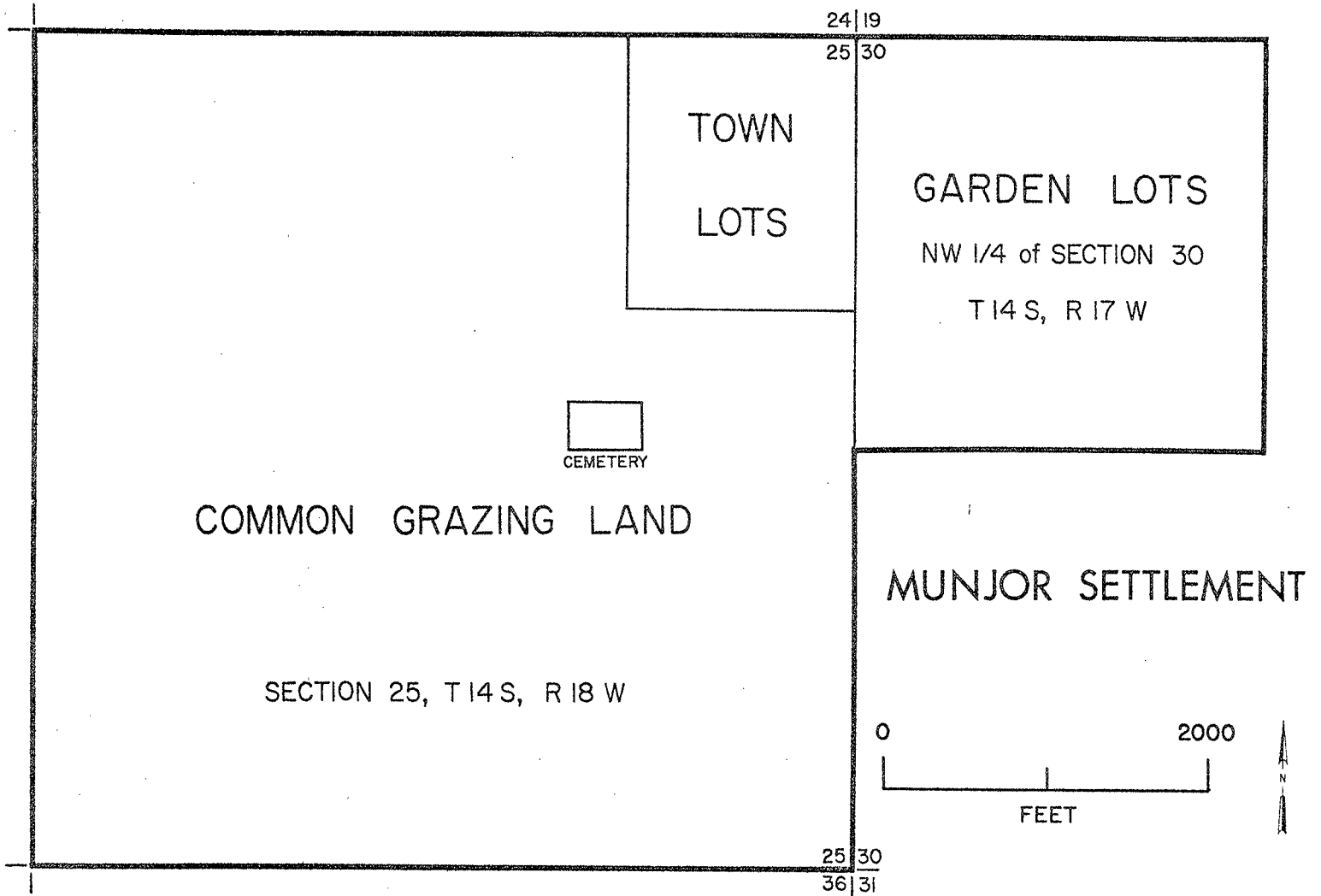
SOURCE: Standard Atlas of Ellis County, Kansas (1905)

HERZOG SETTLEMENT

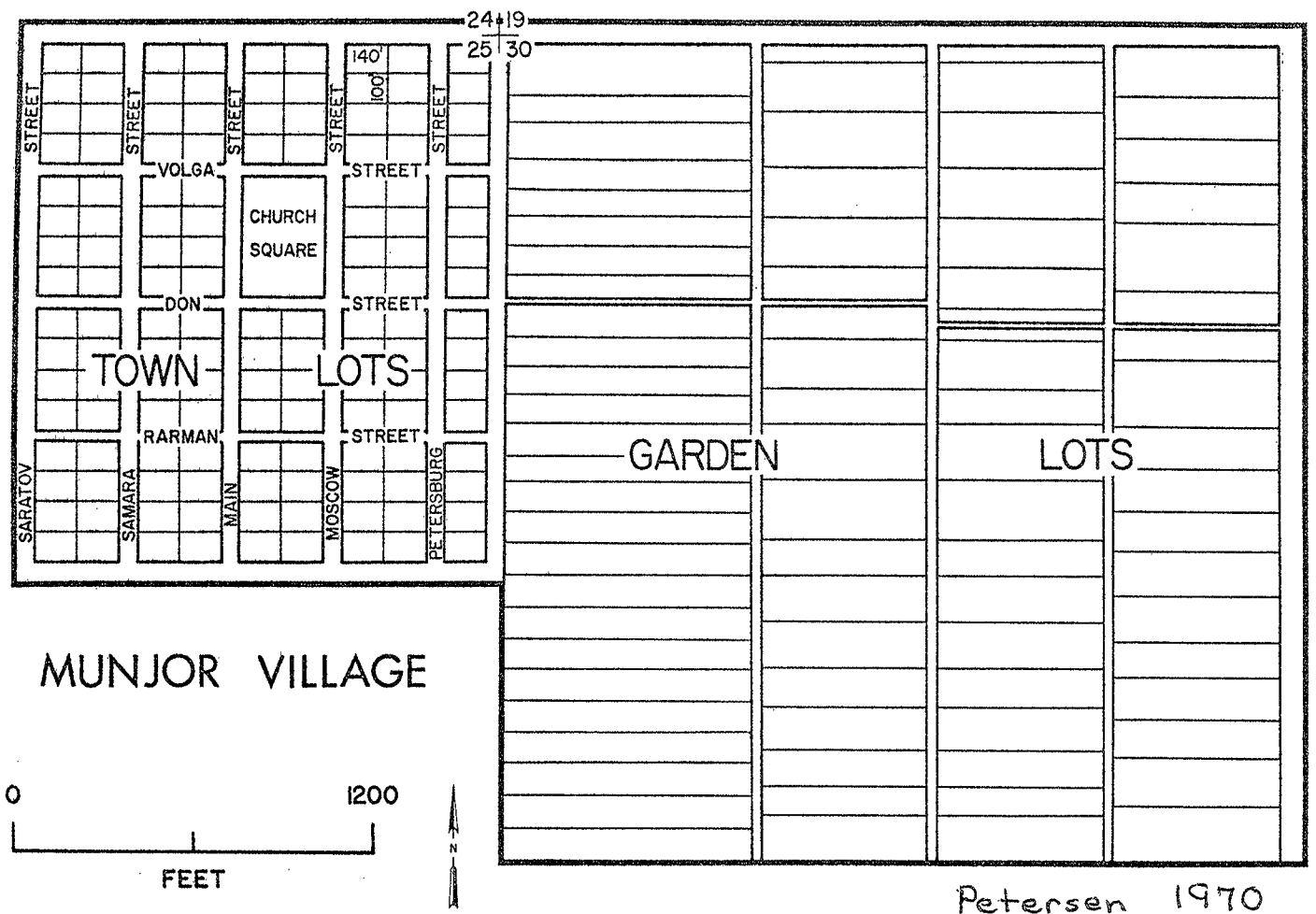
SECTION 1, T14 S, R17 W



Petersen
1970

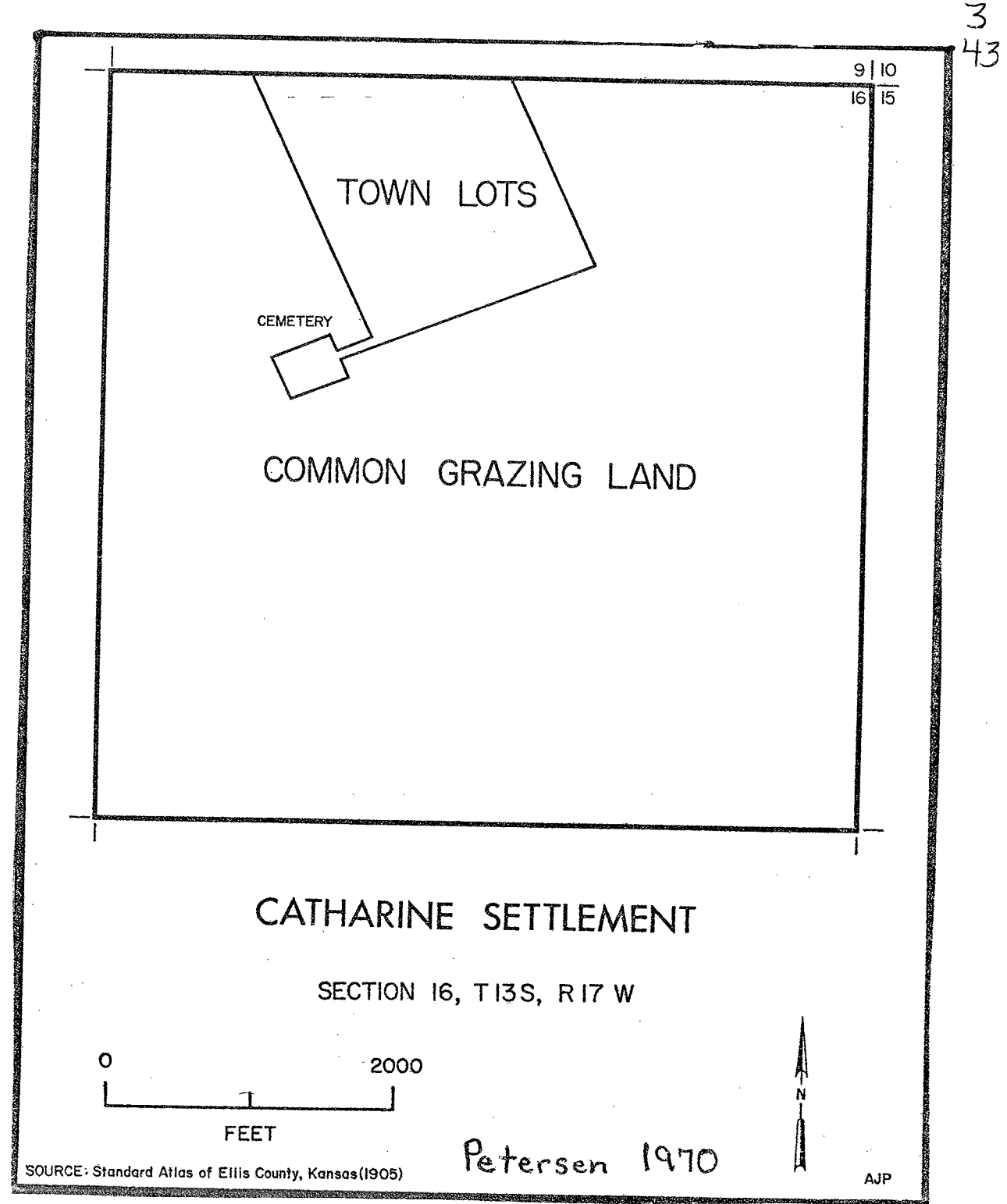
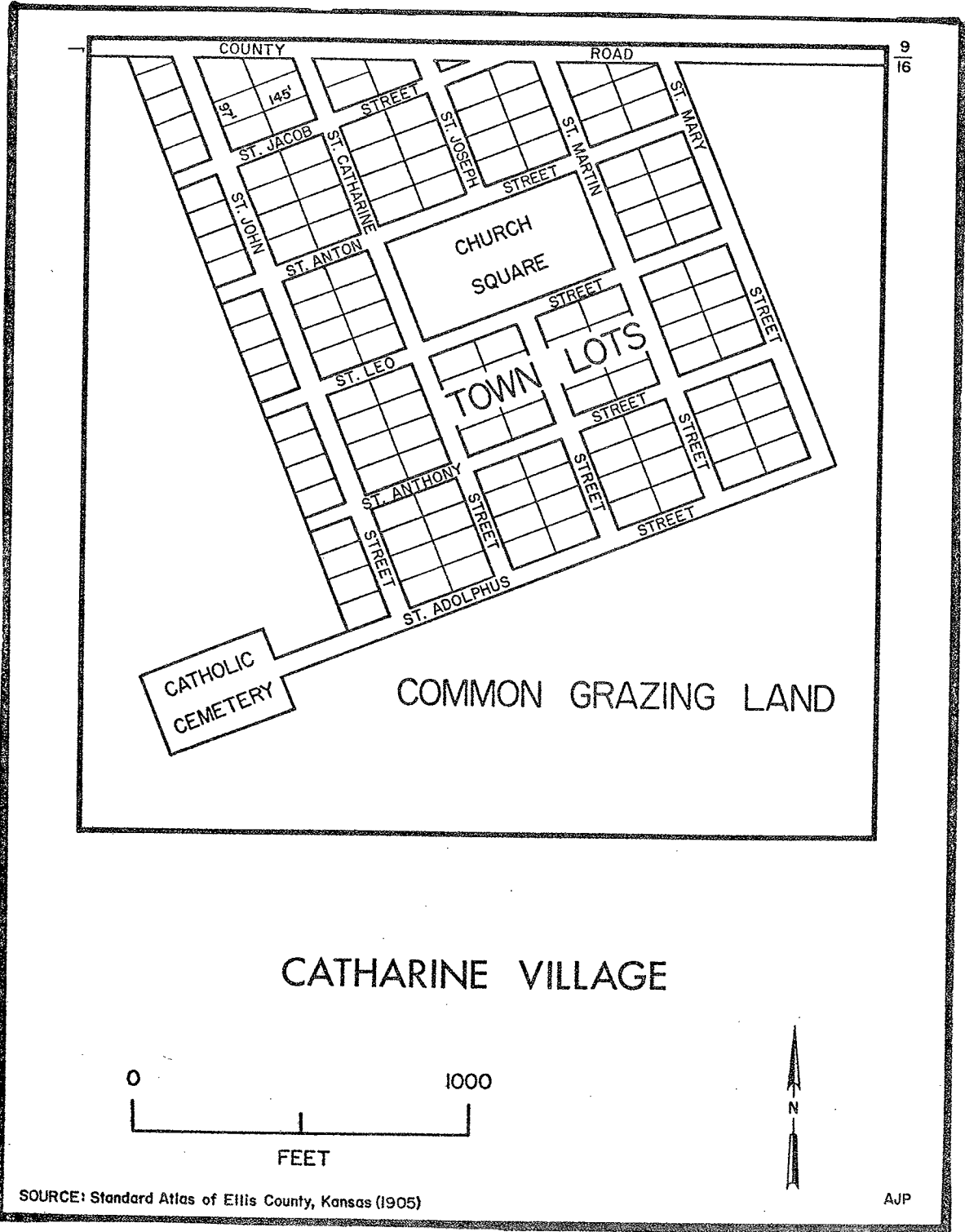


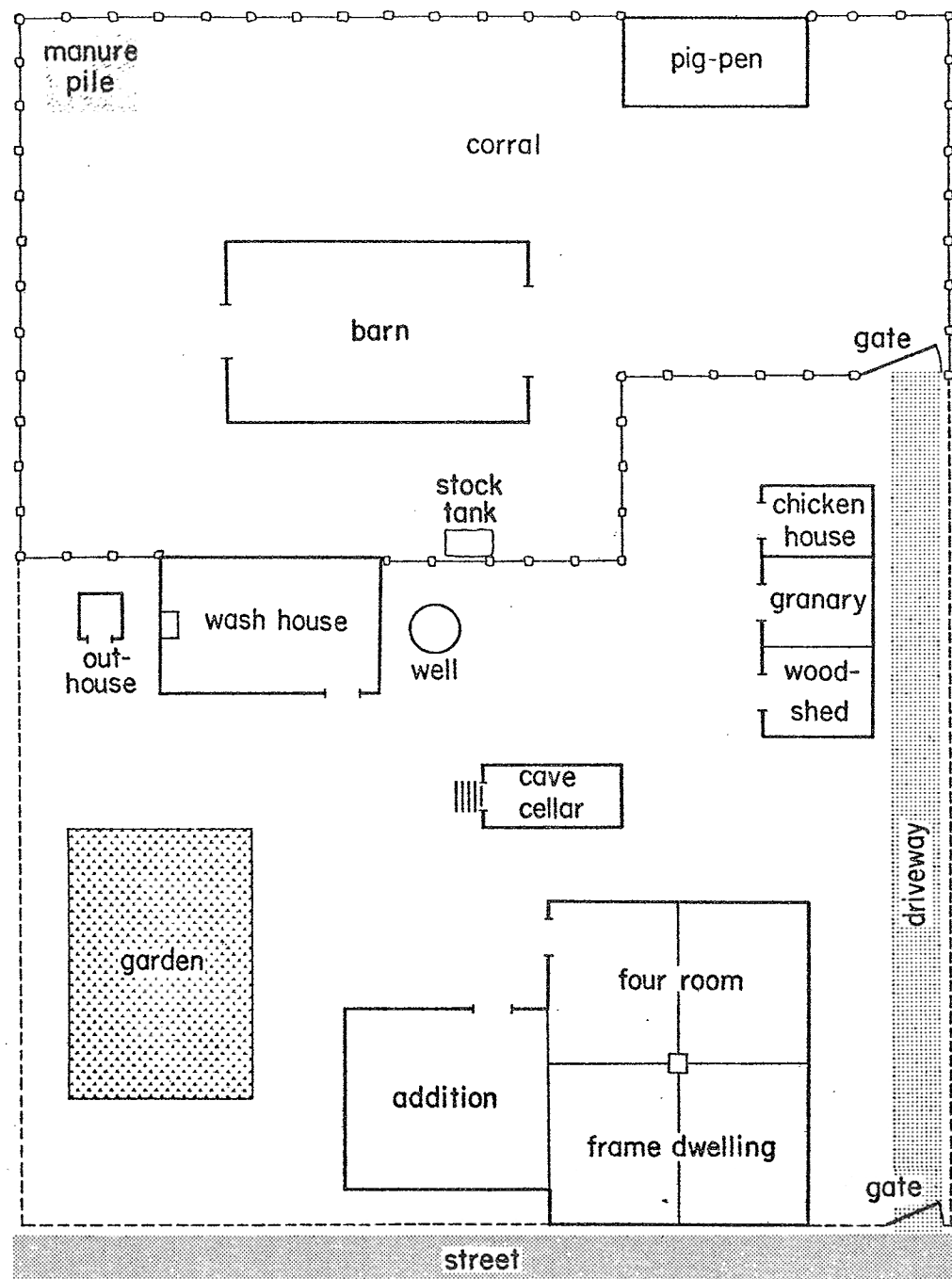
SOURCE: Standard Atlas of Ellis County, Kansas (1905)



SOURCE: Standard Atlas of Ellis County, Kansas (1905)

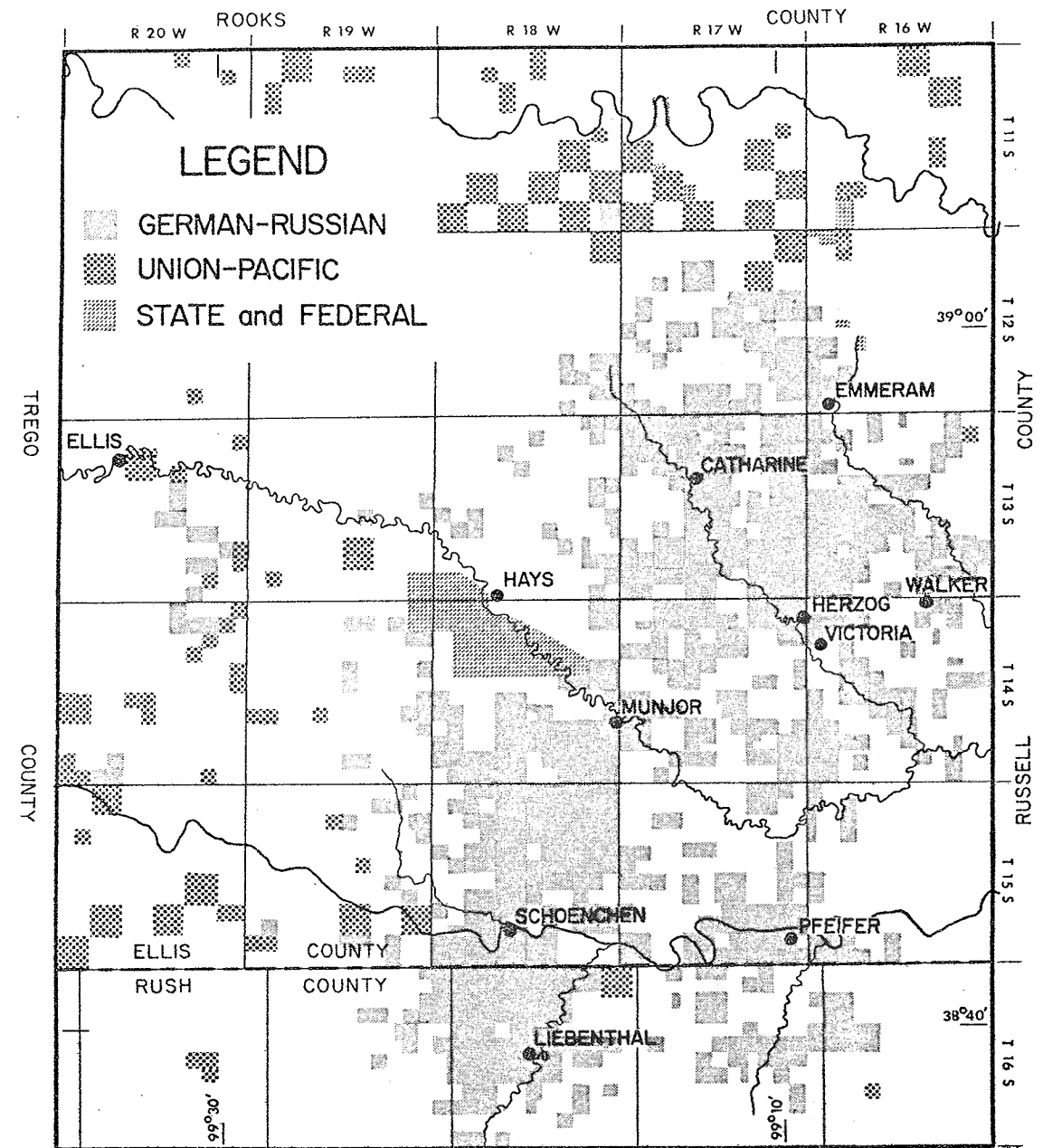
FW



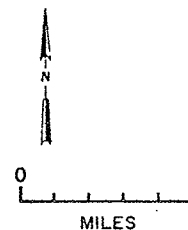


CATHARINE TOWN LOT

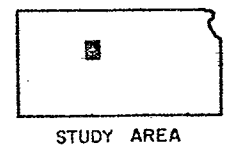
0 30 feet ca 1890 SOURCE: Ed Meis personal interview (6/21/69) --- Barbed-wire Fence --- Board Fence



SOURCE: Standard Atlas of Ellis County, Kansas (1905)

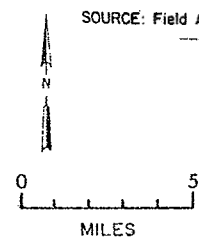
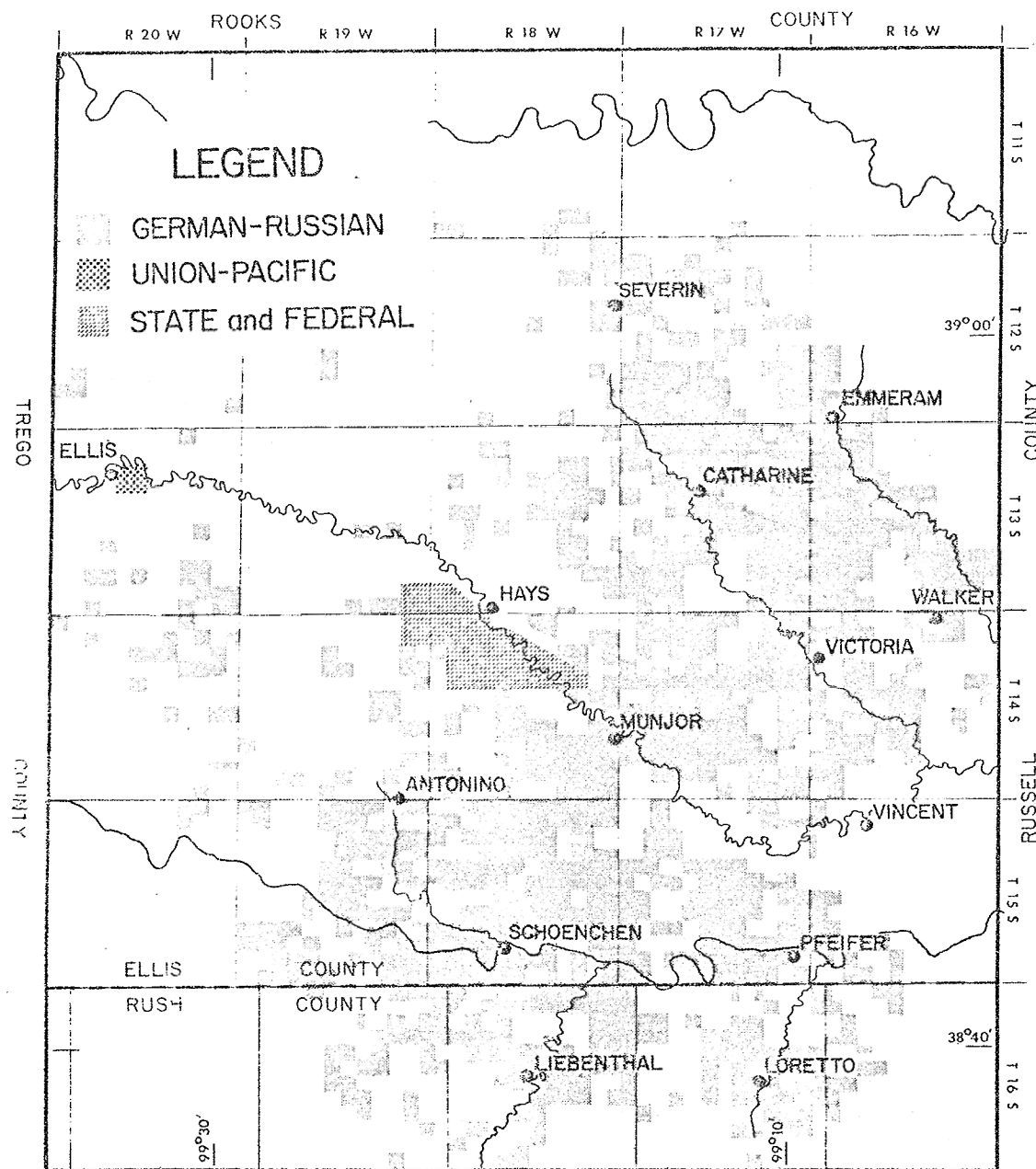


LAND OWNERSHIP

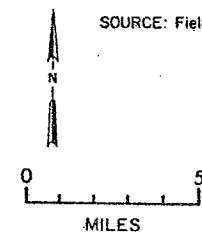
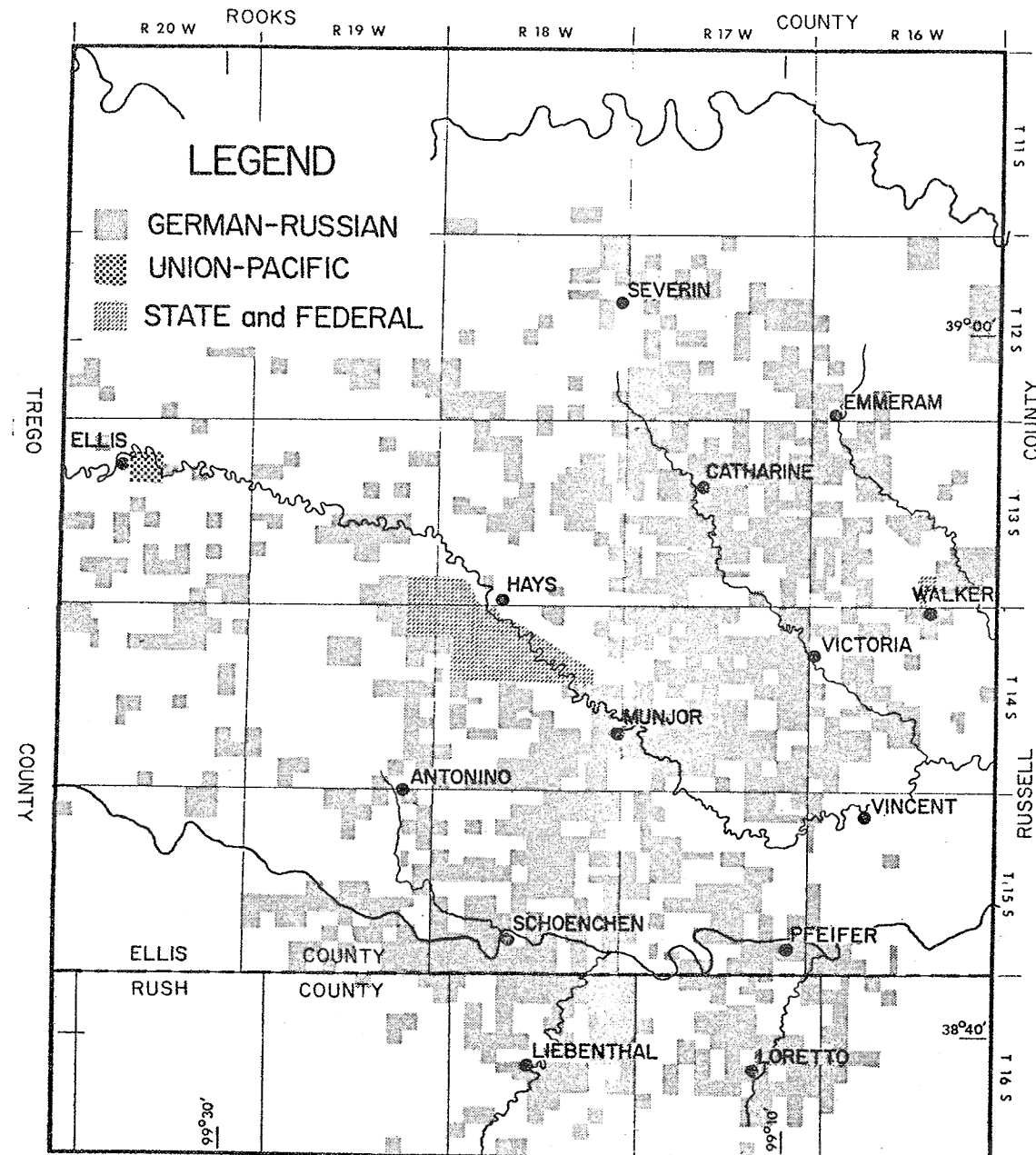
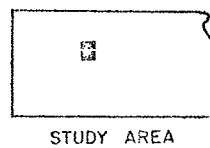


1905

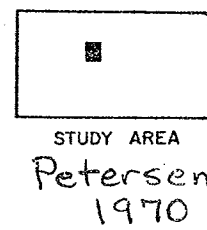
Petersen 1970

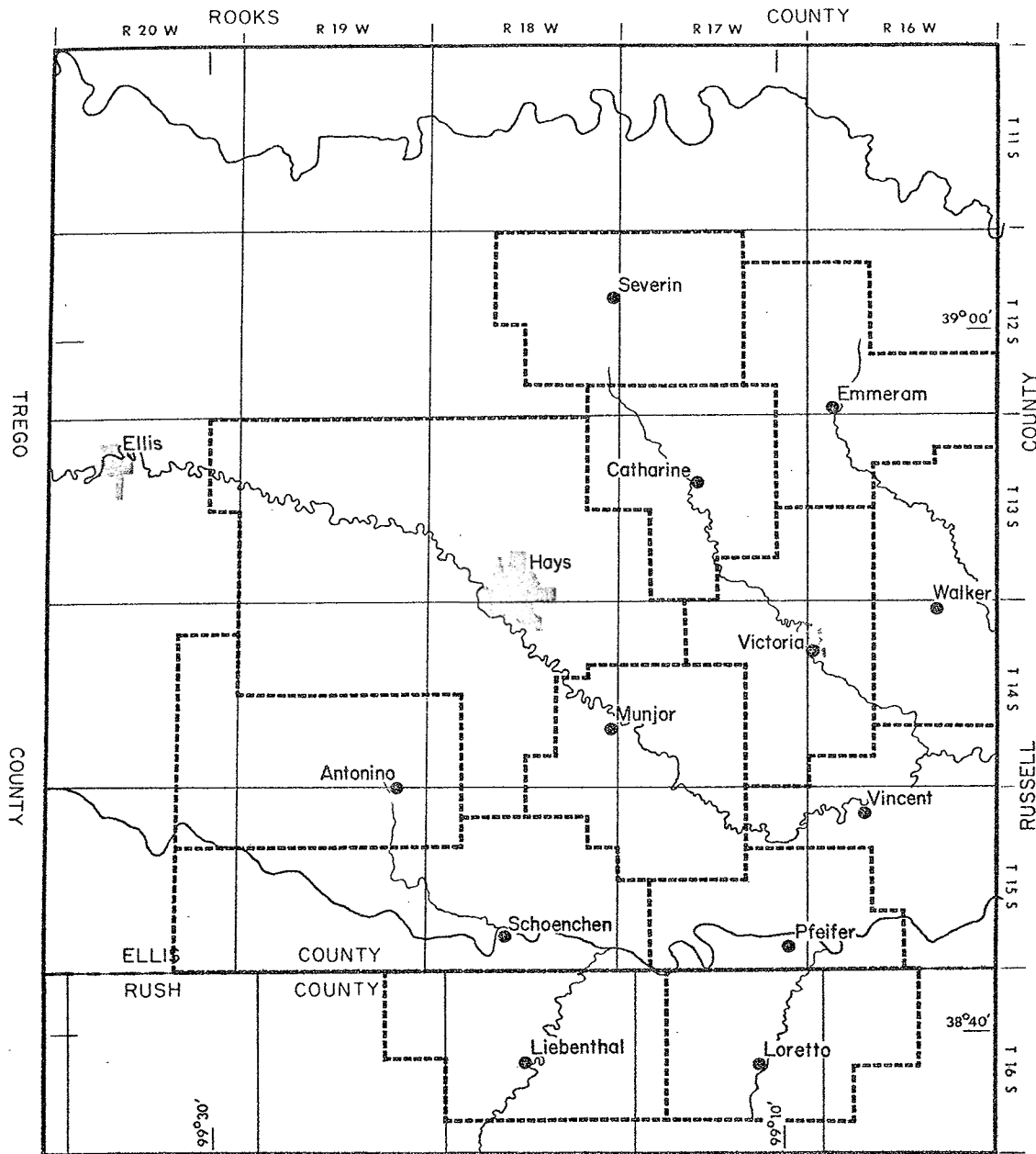


LAND OWNERSHIP
1935



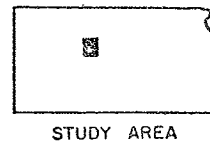
LAND OWNERSHIP
1965



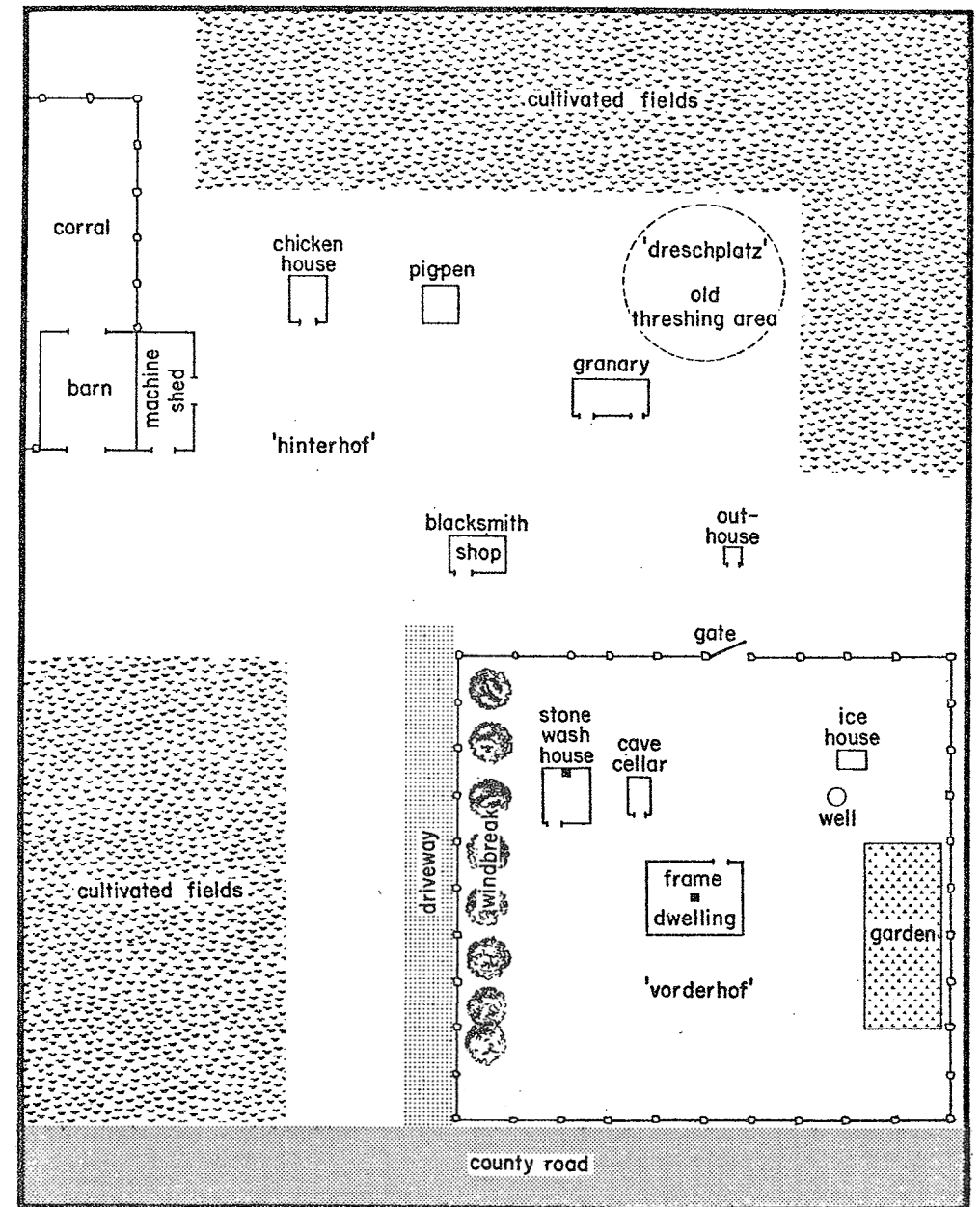


SOURCE: A.H. Anderson and Randall C. Hill (1948)

GERMAN-RUSSIAN NEIGHBORHOODS ca 1940



STUDY AREA



SOURCE: Richard Herl personal interview (6/69)

GERMAN-RUSSIAN 'EINZELHOF'

KANSAS ca 1900

—○—○— Barbed-wire Fence

Petersen 1970

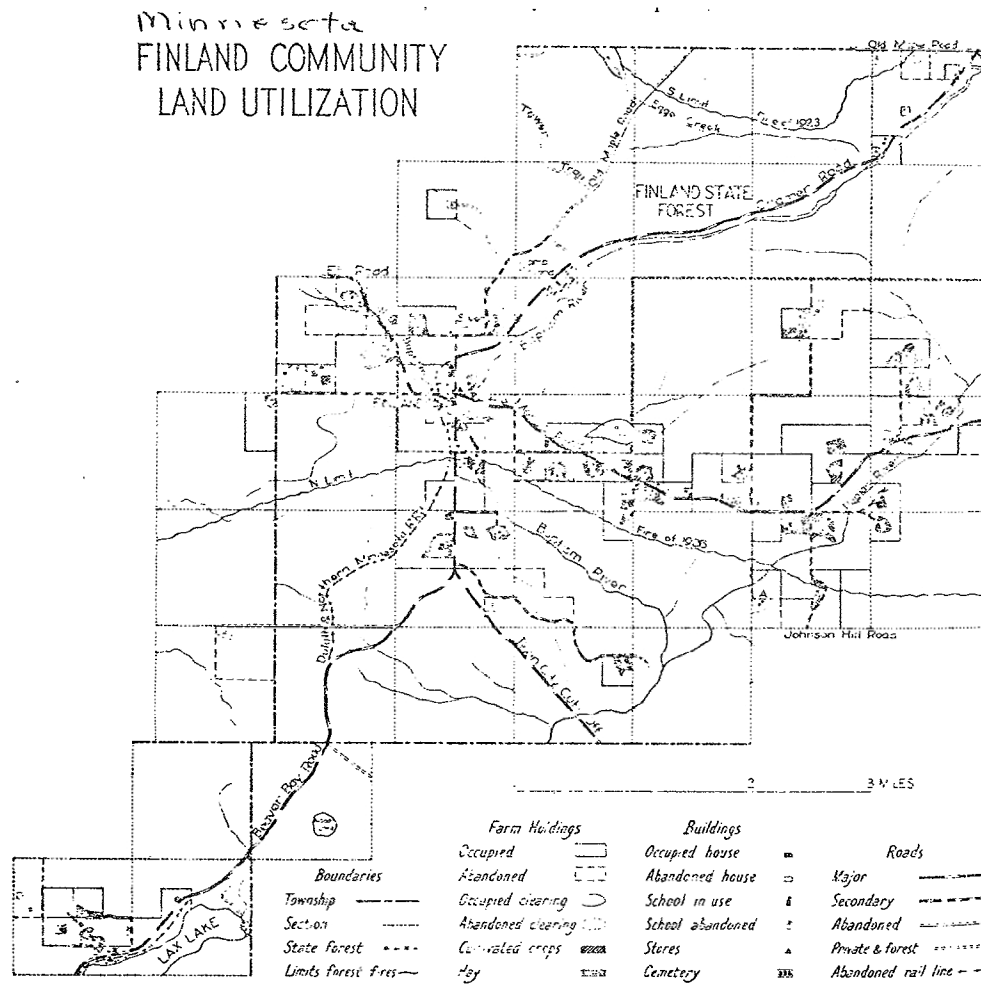


FIG. 4—Land utilization.

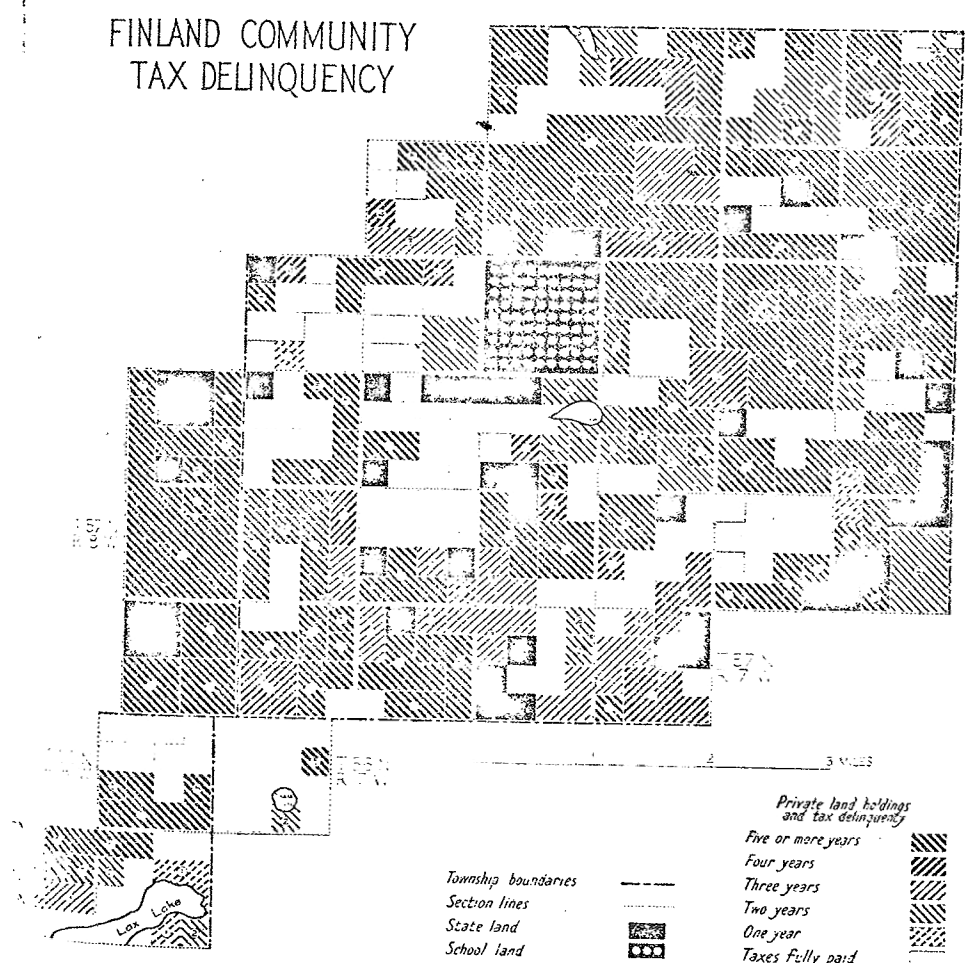
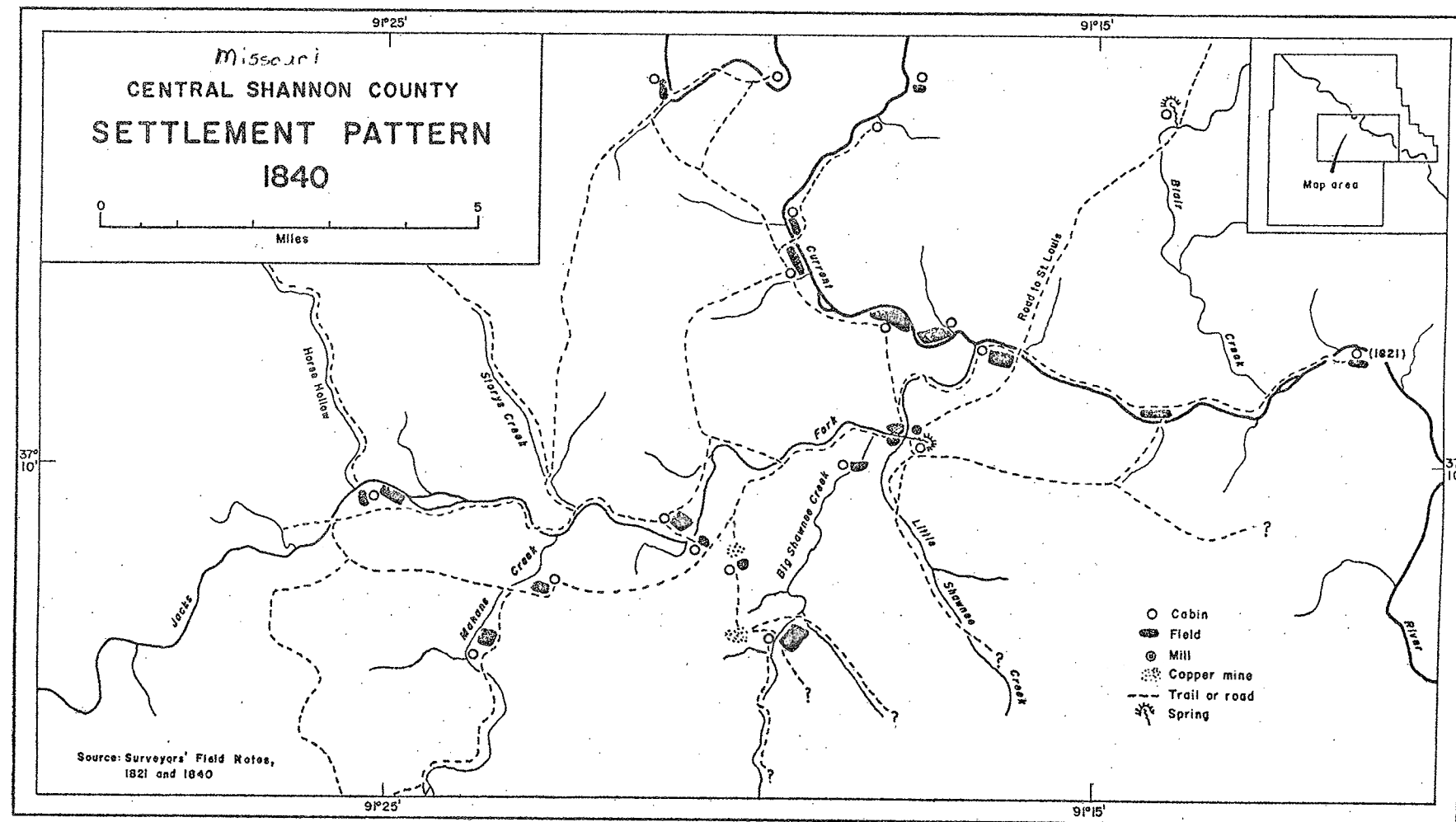
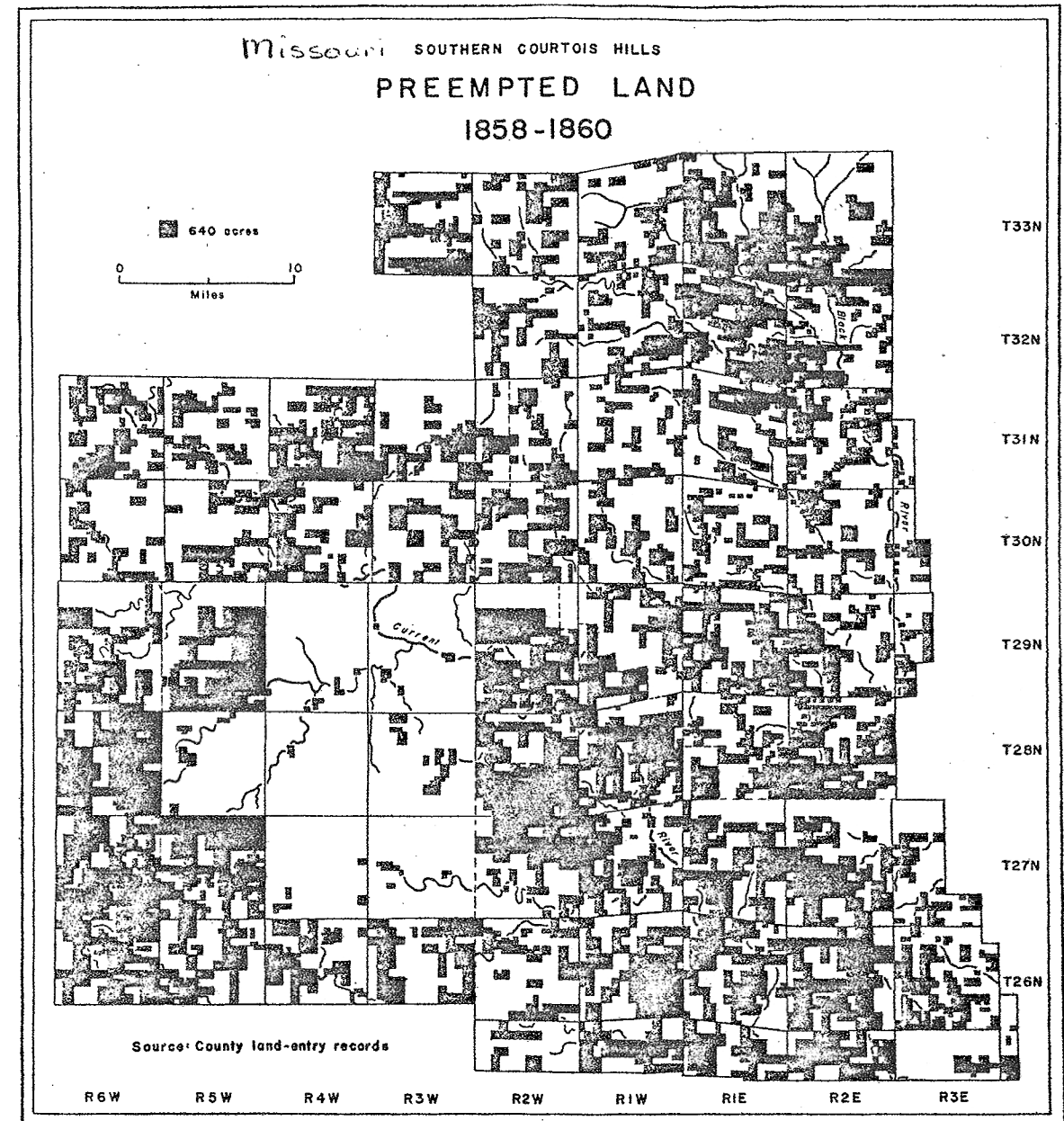
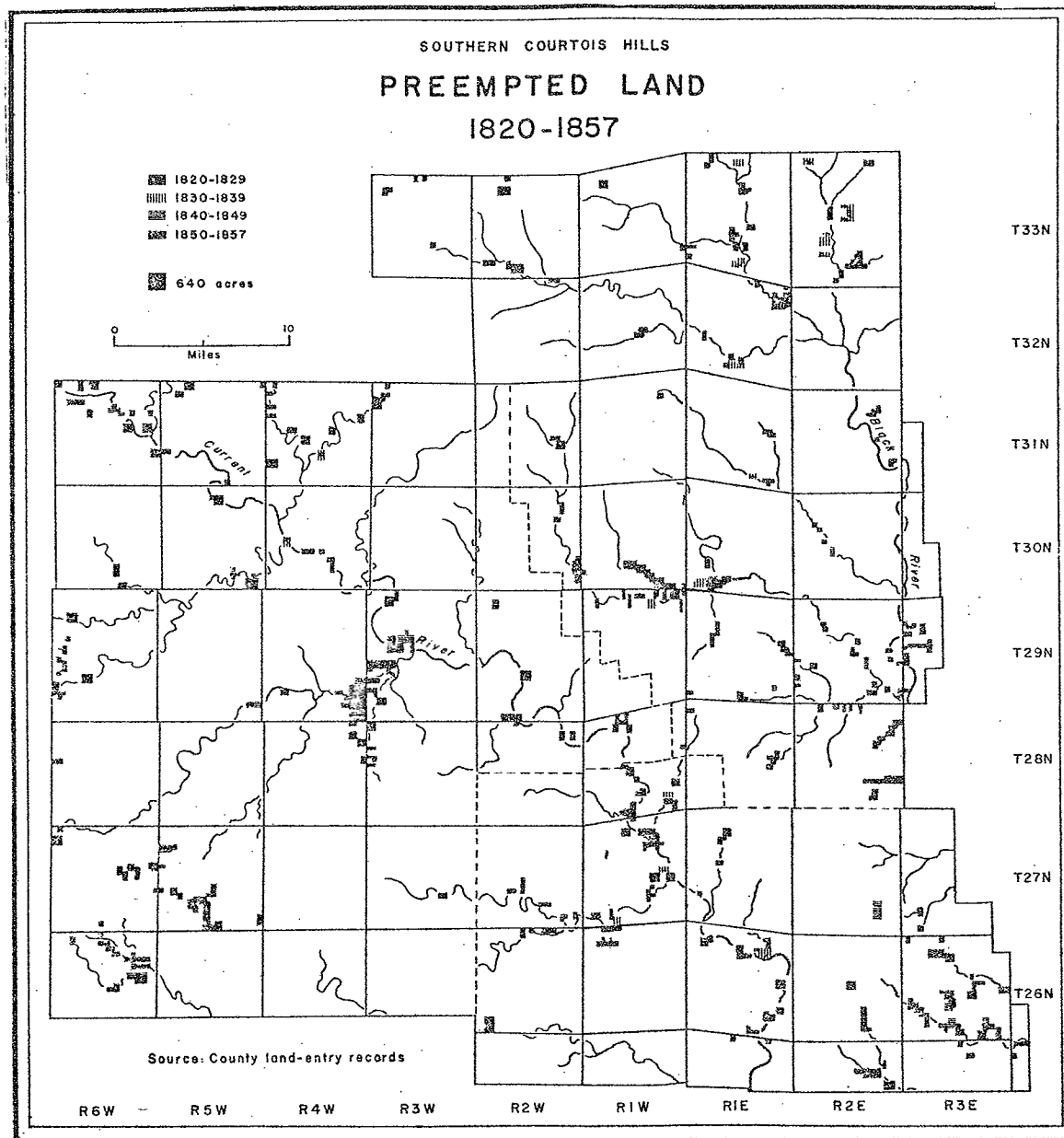


FIG. 5—Land ownership and tax delinquency.

Davis 1935



Clendenon 1973



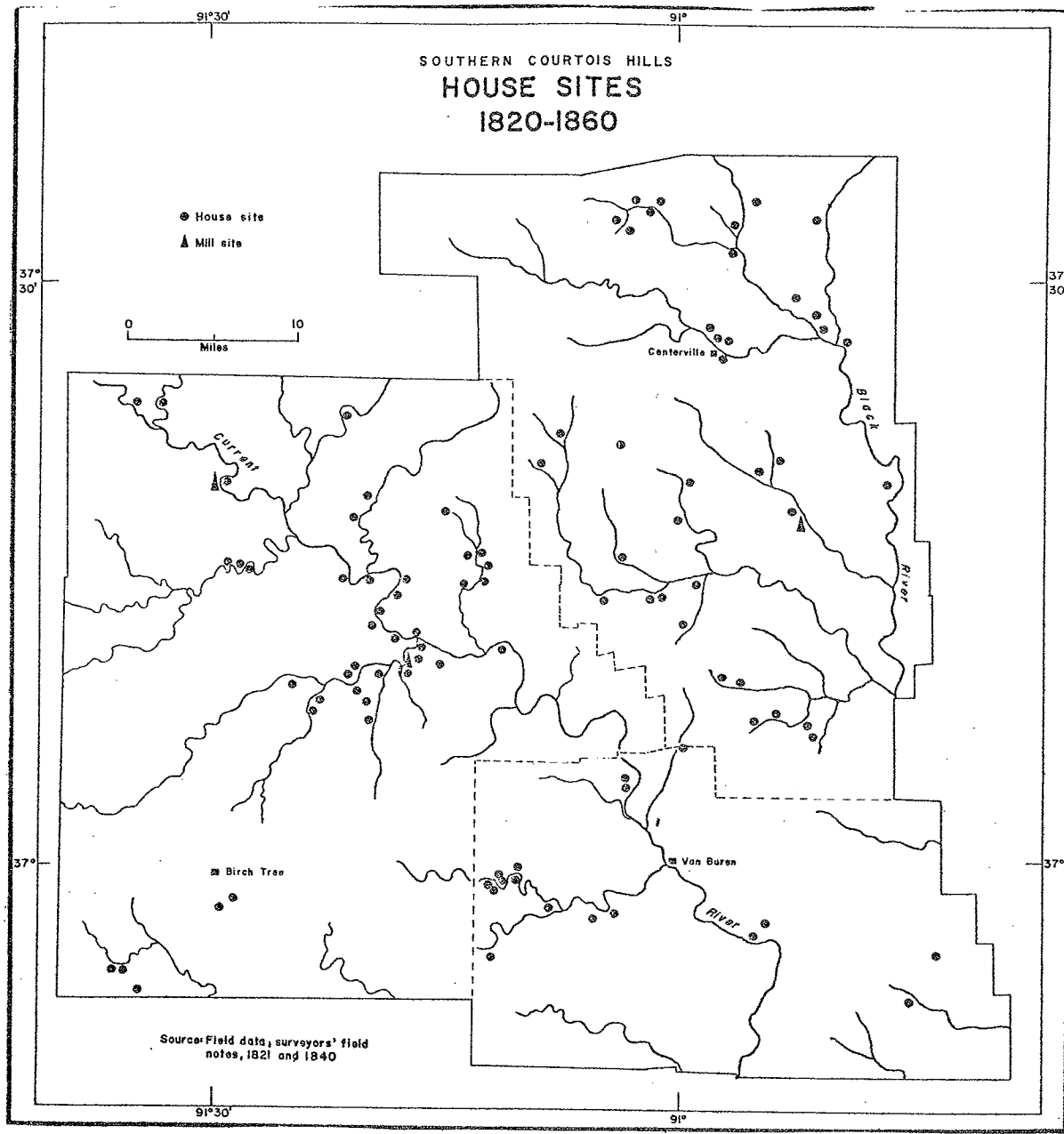
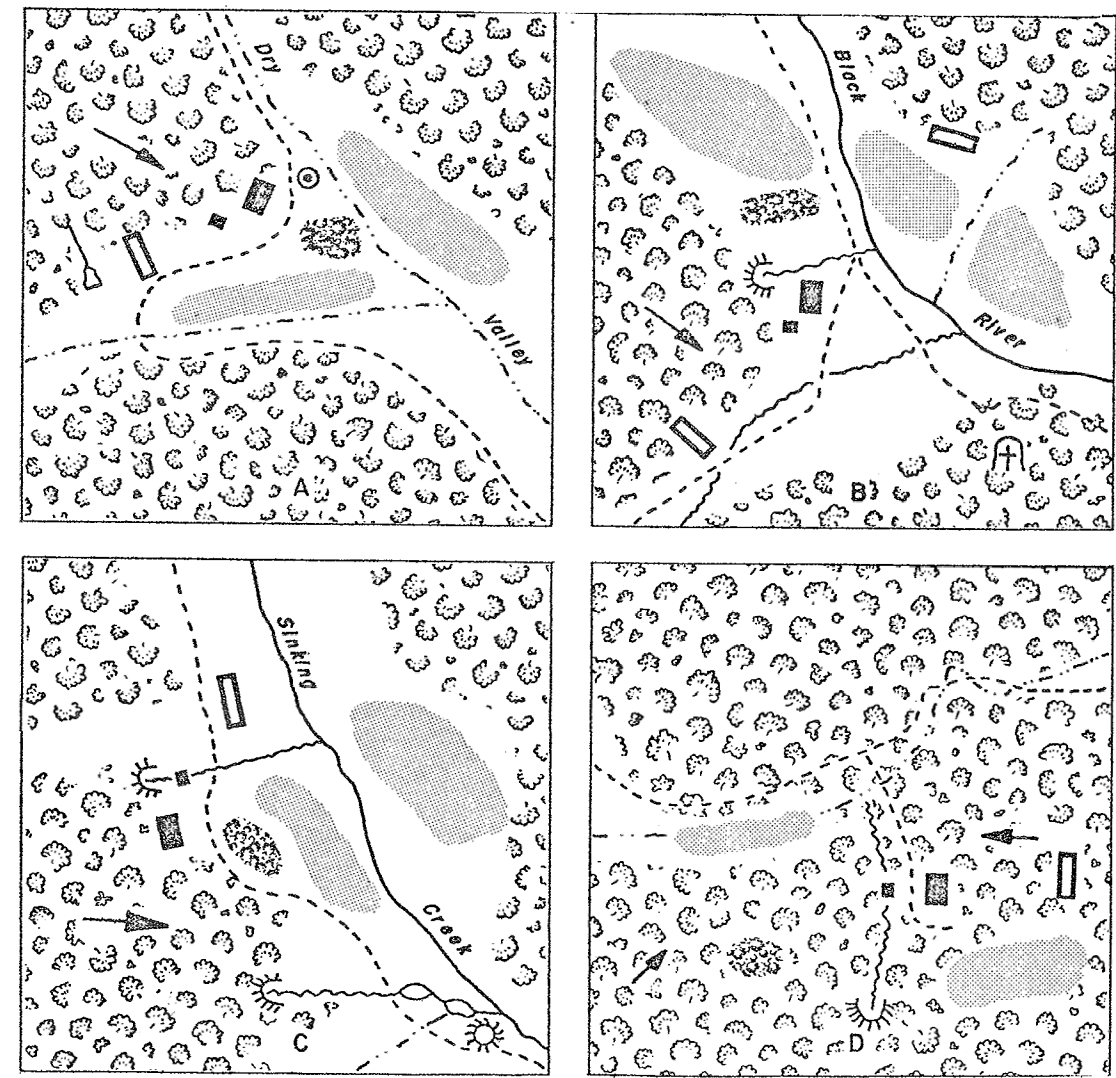
Clendenon 1973

3
46

SOUTHERN COURTOIS HILLS
EARLY 19th CENTURY FARMSTEADS



- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| House | Road | Spring |
| Barn | Sawmill | Well |
| Minor outbuilding | Cemetery | Stream |
| Field | Mill pond | Upland |
| Orchard | Stock pond | Down slope |



Clendenon 1973

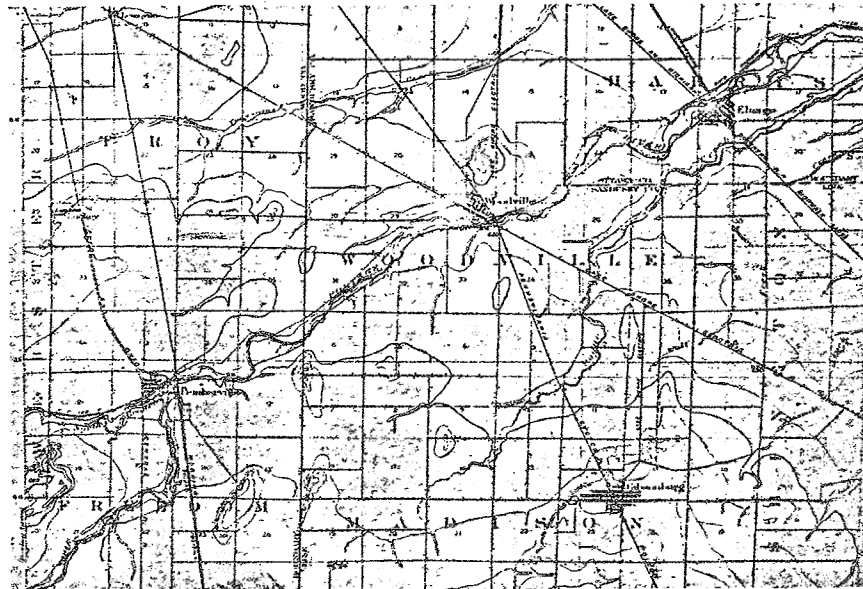


FIG. 7—The most recently settled portion of Ohio is the old lake plain of the north. Its towns manifest a characteristic railroad dominance. Reduced from U. S. G. S. topographic map, Elmore Quadrangle. Scale approximately three miles to an inch.

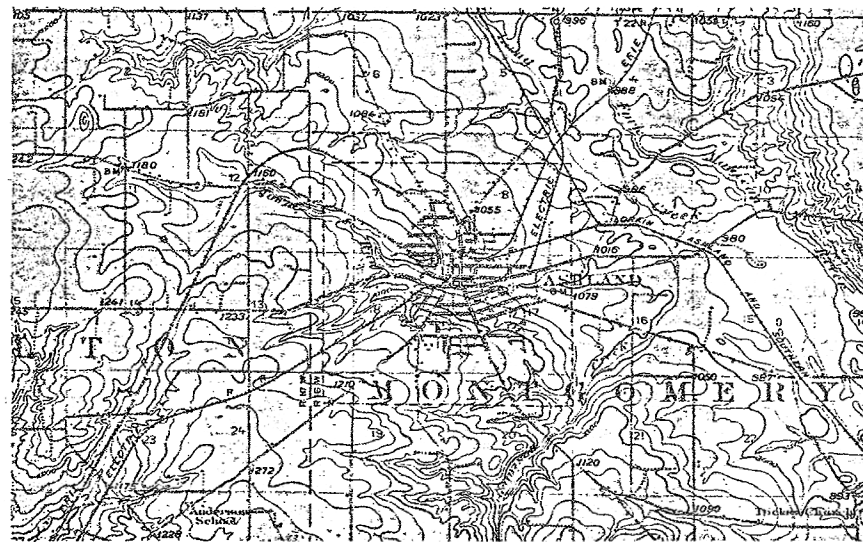
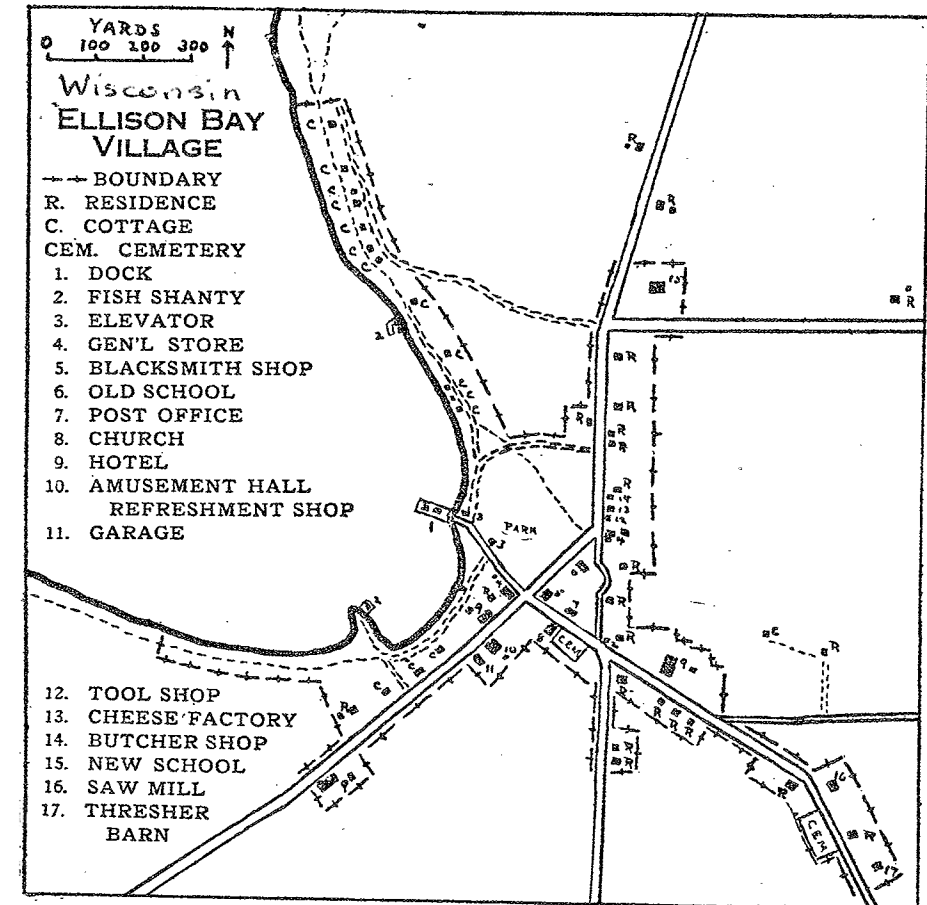


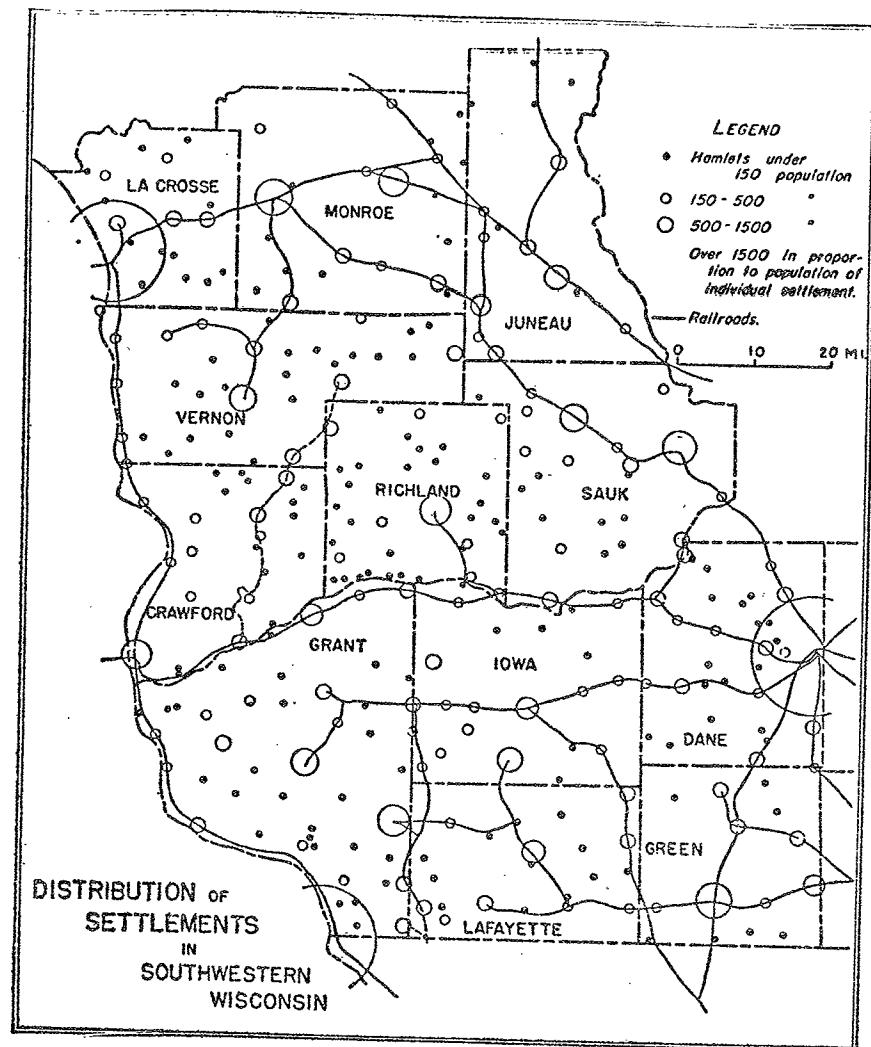
FIG. 8—Ashland is one of the towns in eastern Ohio the form of which is dominated by the radial system of roads. Reduced from U. S. G. S. topographic map, Ashland Quadrangle. Scale approximately one and three-fifths miles to an inch.

Wright 1937



Platt 1928

F (1)



Types of Hamlet Ground Plans

1. Linear or shoestring plan.
 - a. Not associated with road intersections (Fig. 9a).
 - b. Associated with road intersections (Fig. 9b).
 - c. With bends (Fig. 9c).
2. Radial plan.
 - d. Along 4 or more roads (Fig. 10a).
 - e. Along 3 roads (Fig. 10b).
3. With some evidence of a street pattern distinct from highway (Fig. 11).
4. Two-cluster (Fig. 12).
5. Insignificant hamlets too tiny to have a distinct form (Fig. 13).
6. Complex (Fig. 14).

1943]

TYPES OF HAMLET GROUND PLANS

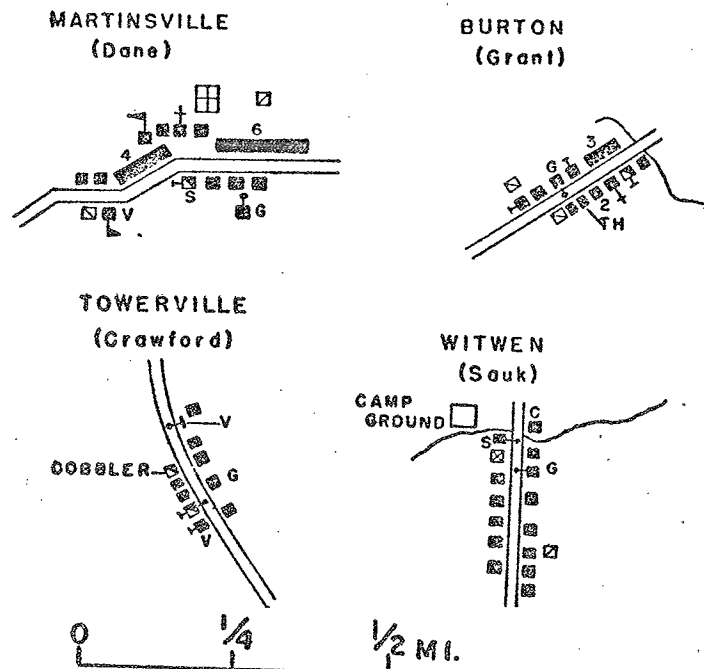


FIG. 9a.—Figures 9 to 14 show representative ground plans, together with the distribution of functional units, in six different classes of hamlets. Fig. 9a illustrates the linear type of hamlet not located at road intersections. See legend on p. 69.

LEGEND

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| ■ NON-FARM RESIDENCE | PO POST OFFICE |
| ■ GROUP OF RESIDENCES | ✕ BLACKSMITH |
| □ FARMSTEAD | BS BARBER SHOP |
| ■ COMBINATION RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS | — TAVERN |
| ⊥ FILLING STATION | — SAW MILL |
| S STORE | — GRIST MILL |
| G GARAGE | V VACANT |
| — SCHOOL | TH TOWN HALL |
| + CHURCH | H HALL |
| C CREAMERY | RR RAILROAD |
| CH CHEESE FACTORY | □ CEMETERY |

67

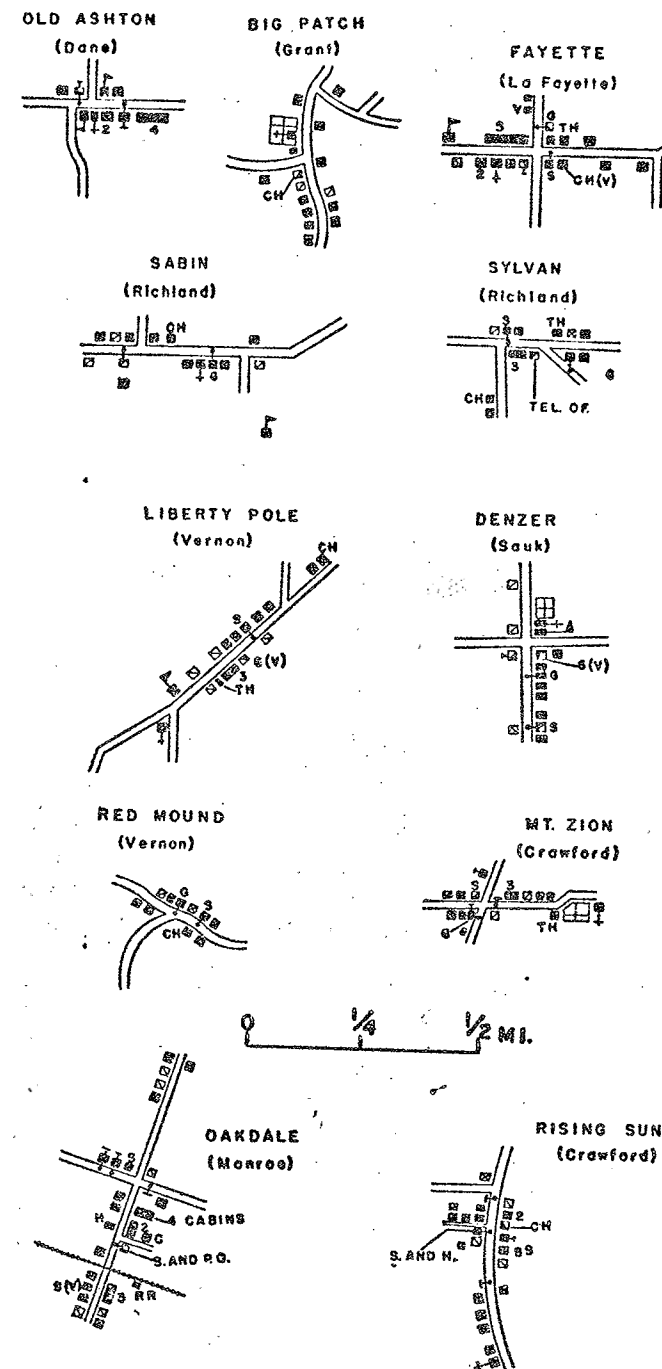


FIG. 9b.—Representative hamlets of the linear type located at road intersections.

Trewartha 1943

3
48

125

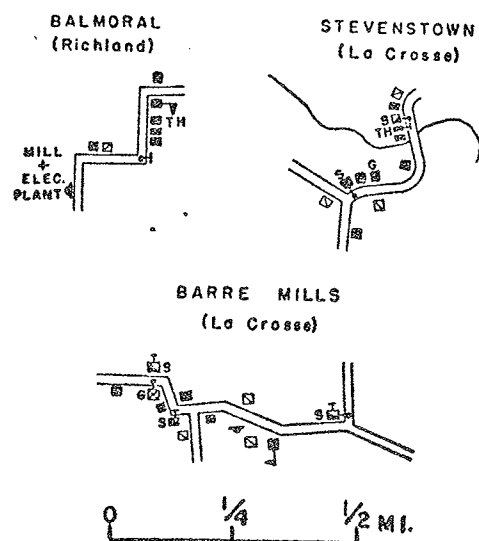


Fig. 9c.—Representative hamlets of the linear type associated with crooked roads.

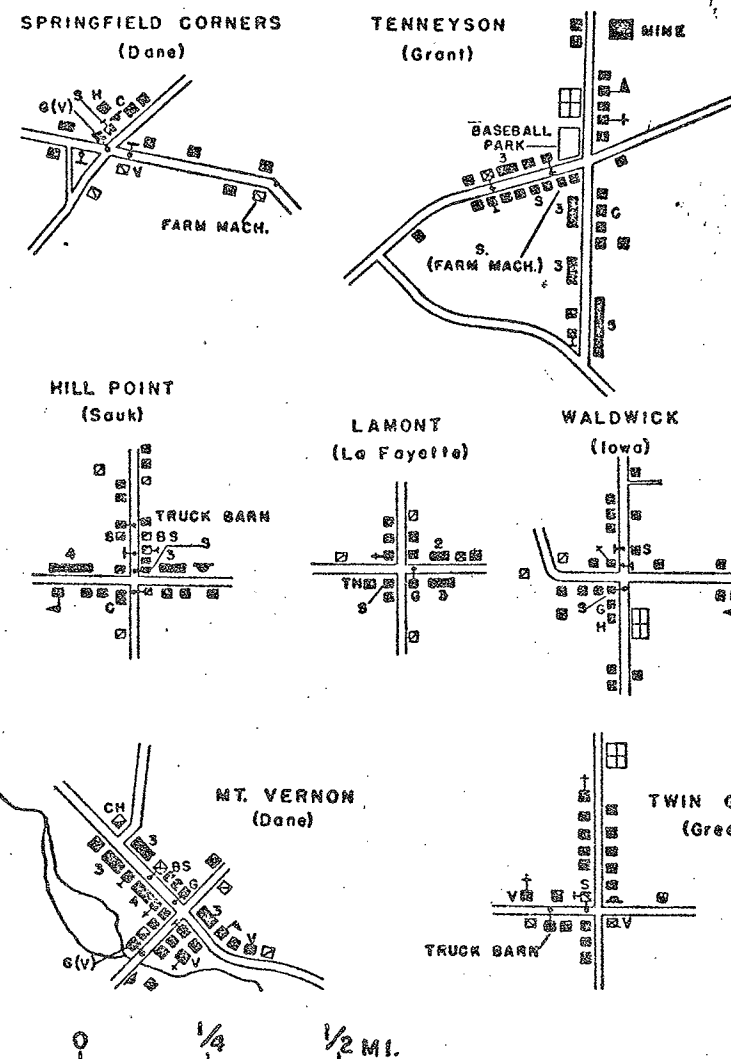


FIG. 10a.—Representative hamlets of the radial type associated with an intersection involving four or more roads.

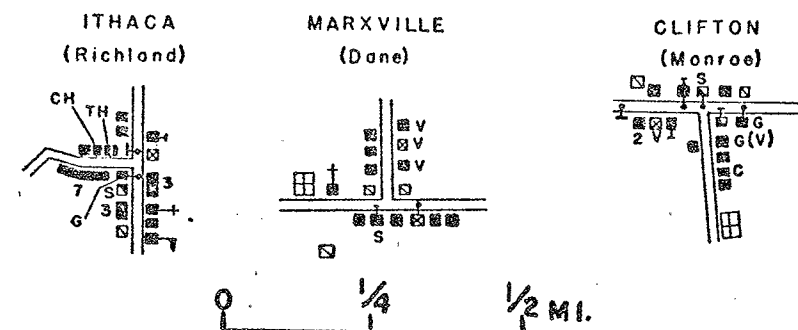


FIG. 10b.—Representative hamlets of the radial type associated with an intersection involving three roads.

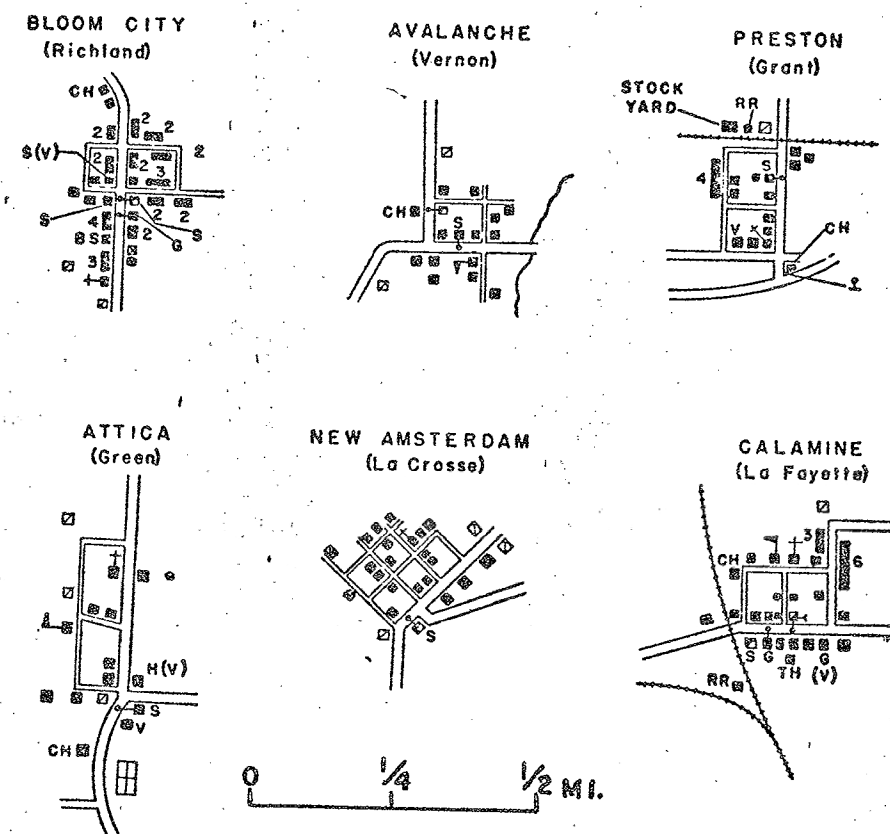


FIG. 11.—Representative hamlets having some evidence of a street pattern distinct from the highways on which they are located.

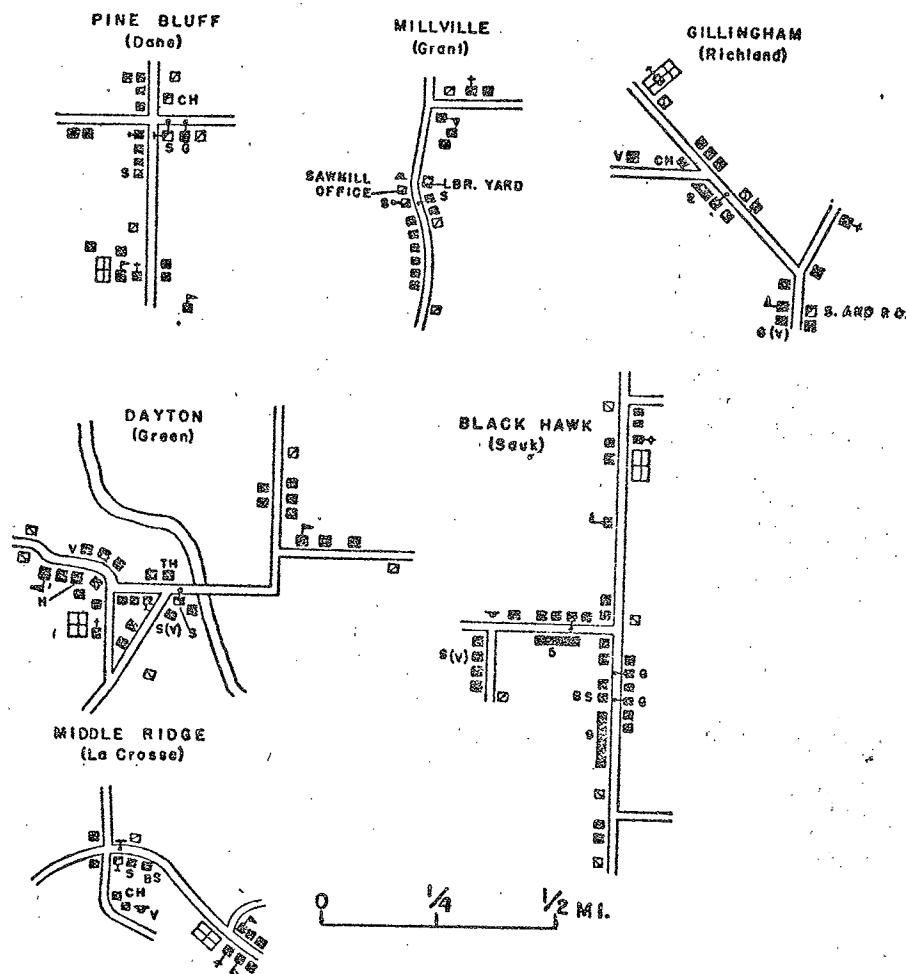


FIG. 12.—Representative hamlets of the binodal or two-cluster plan.

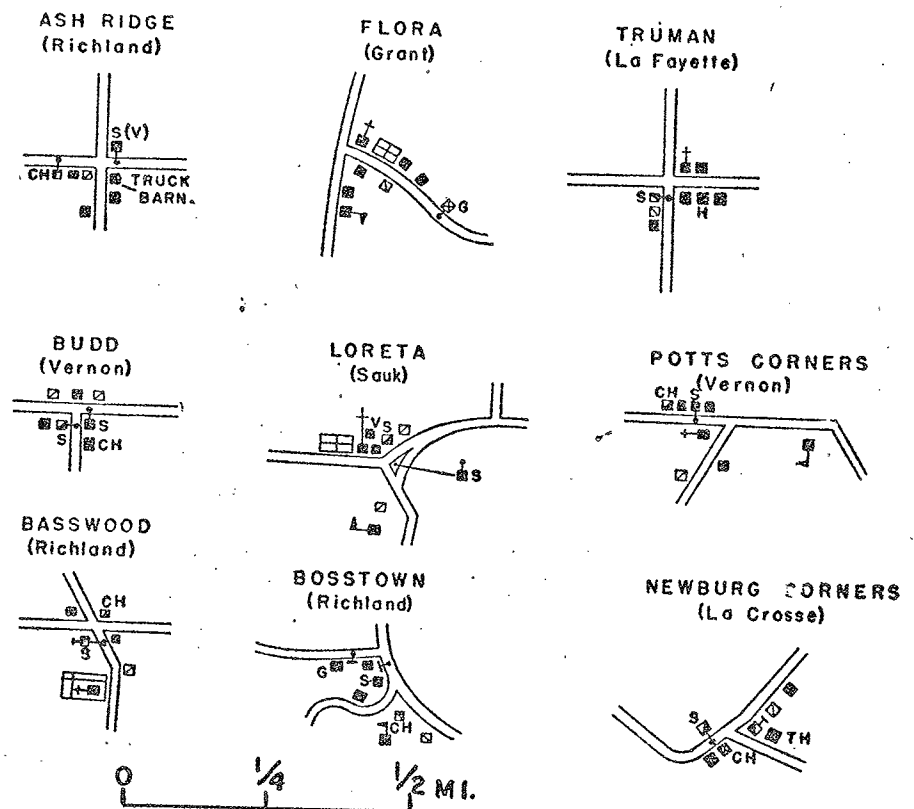


FIG. 13.—Representative hamlets which are too tiny to have a distinct ground plan.

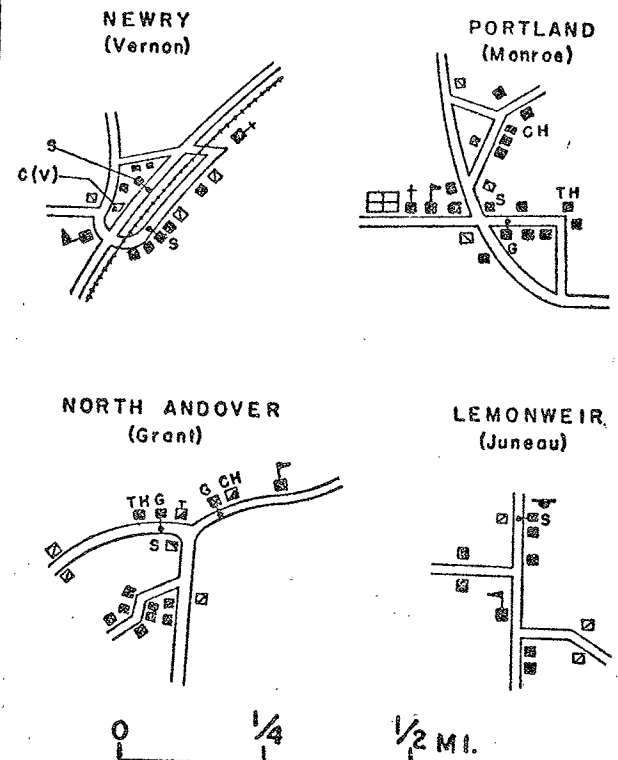


FIG. 14.—Representative hamlets of the complex-plan group.

Trewartha 1943

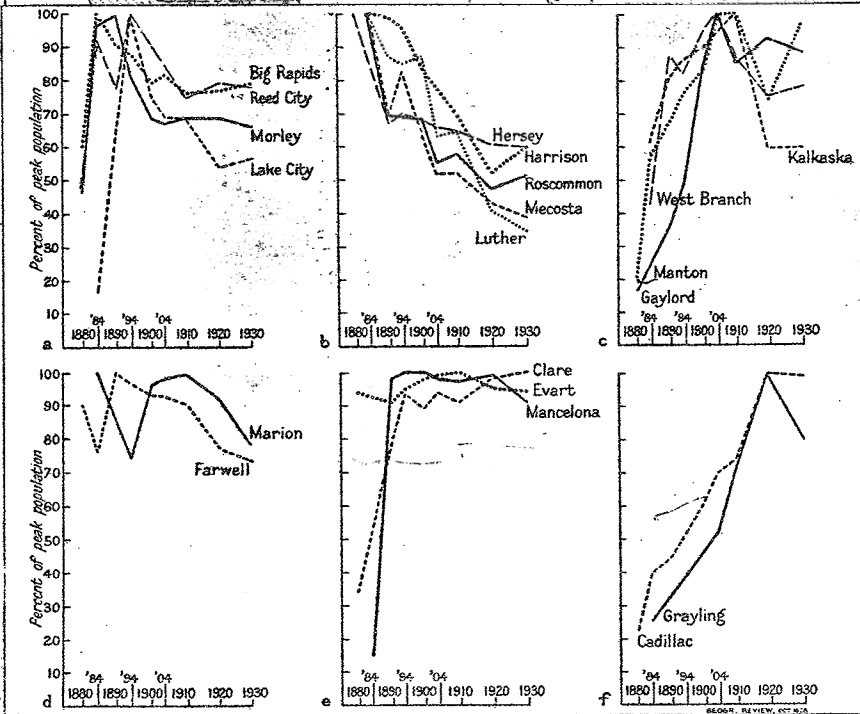
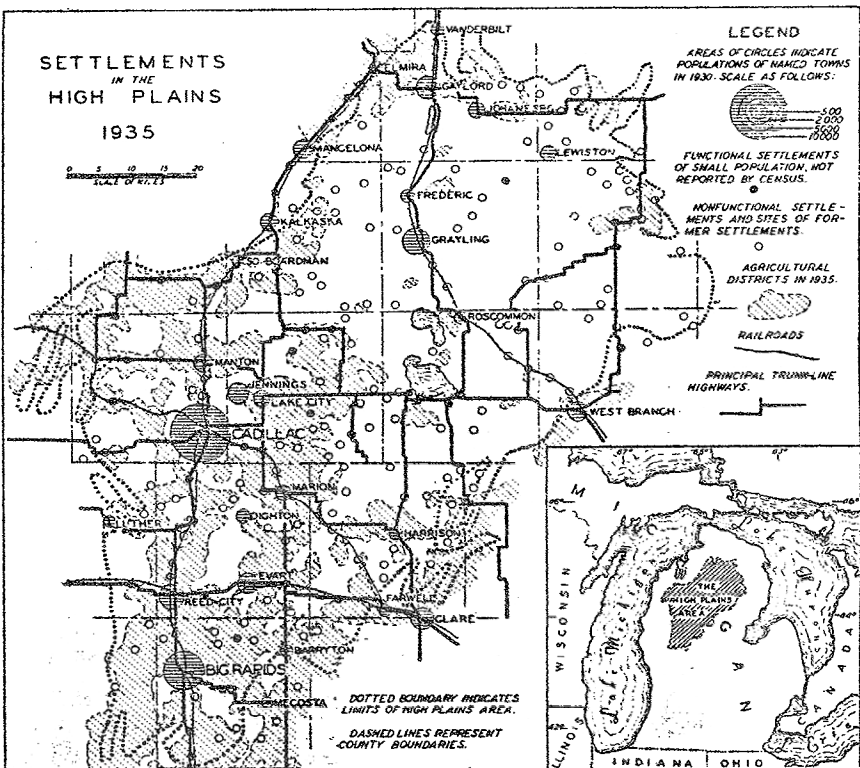
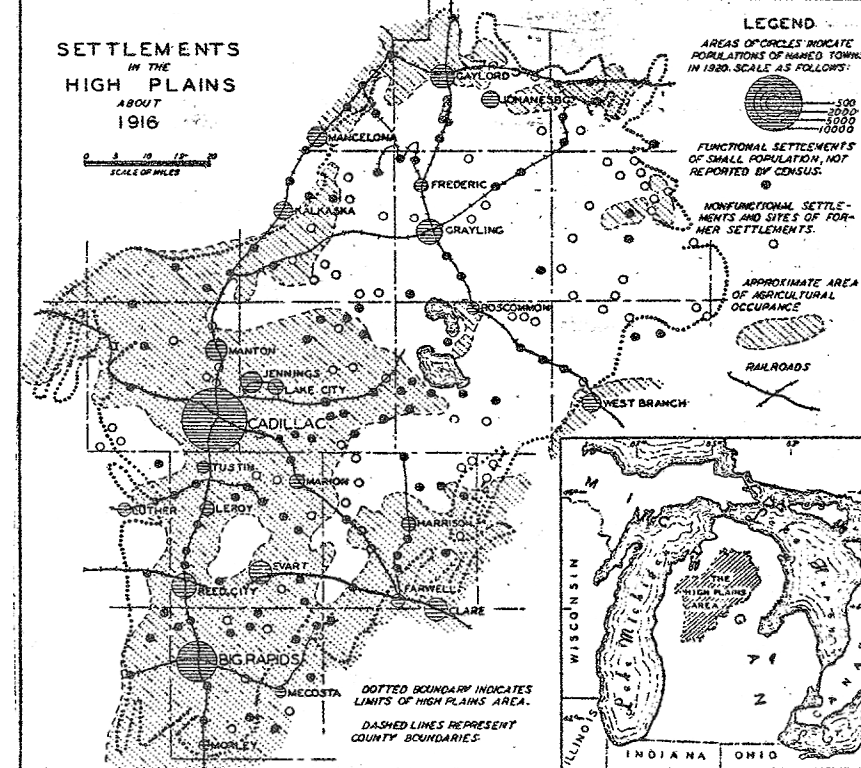
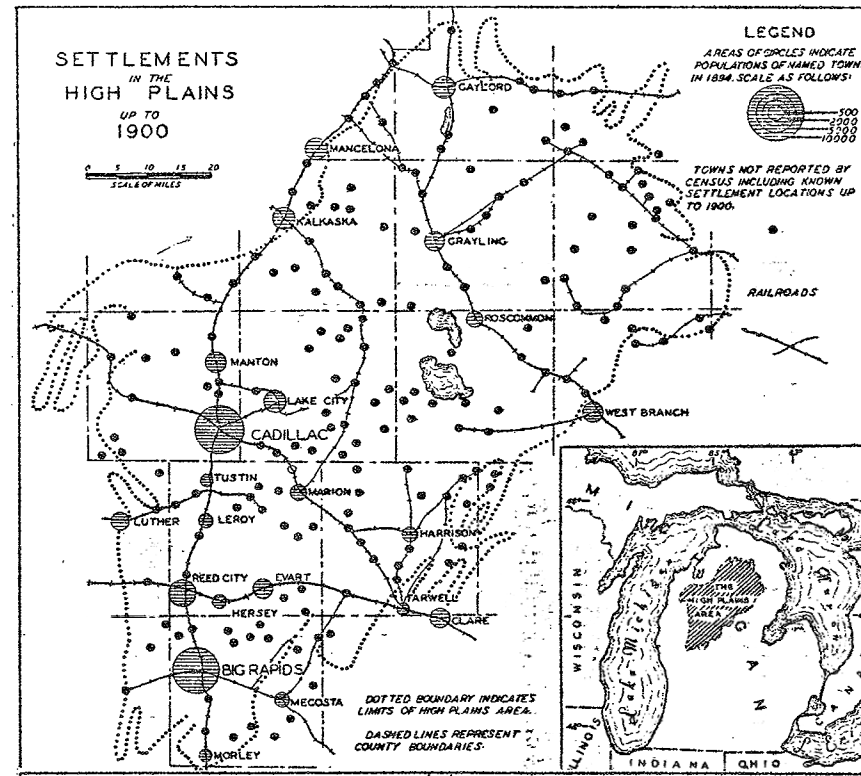
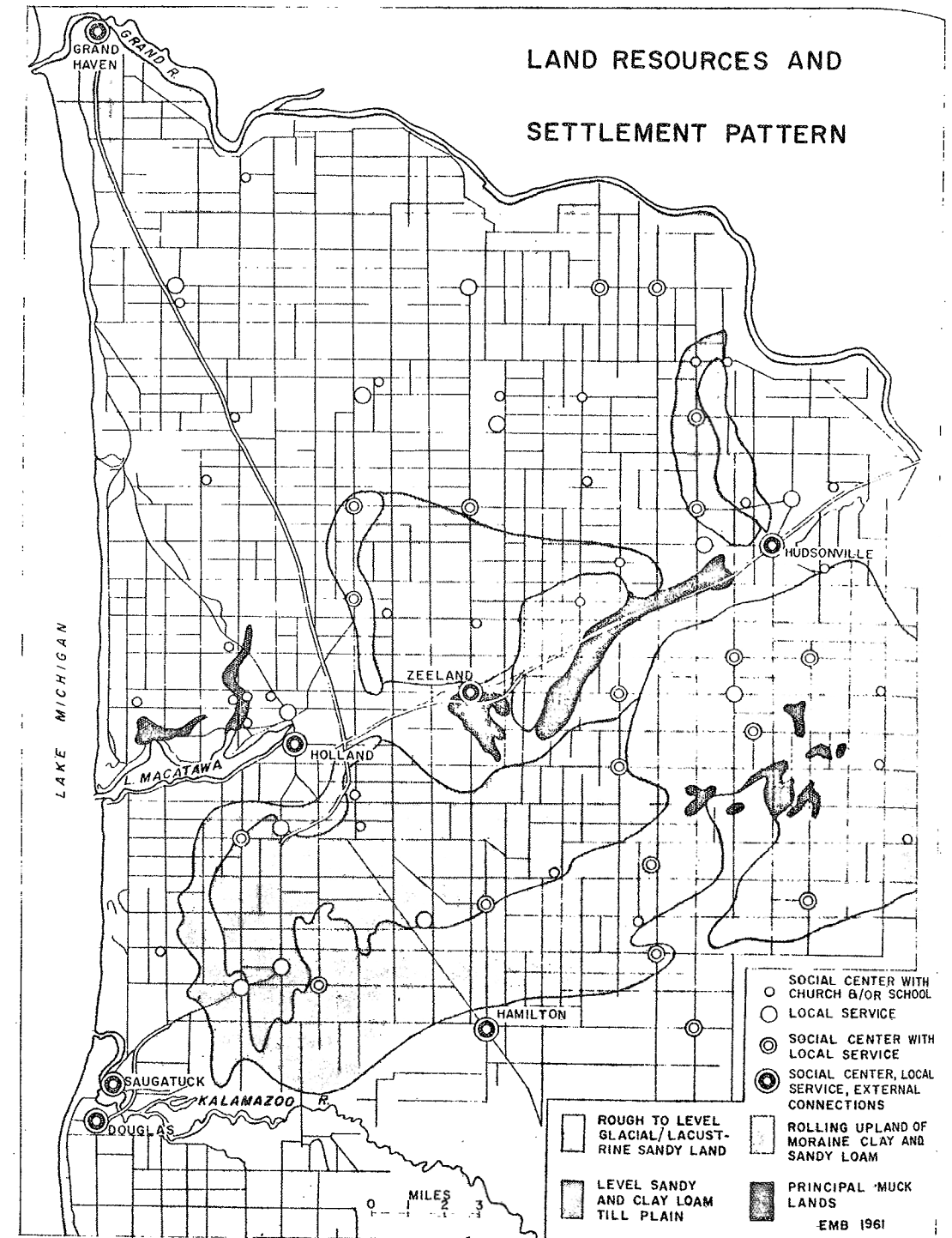
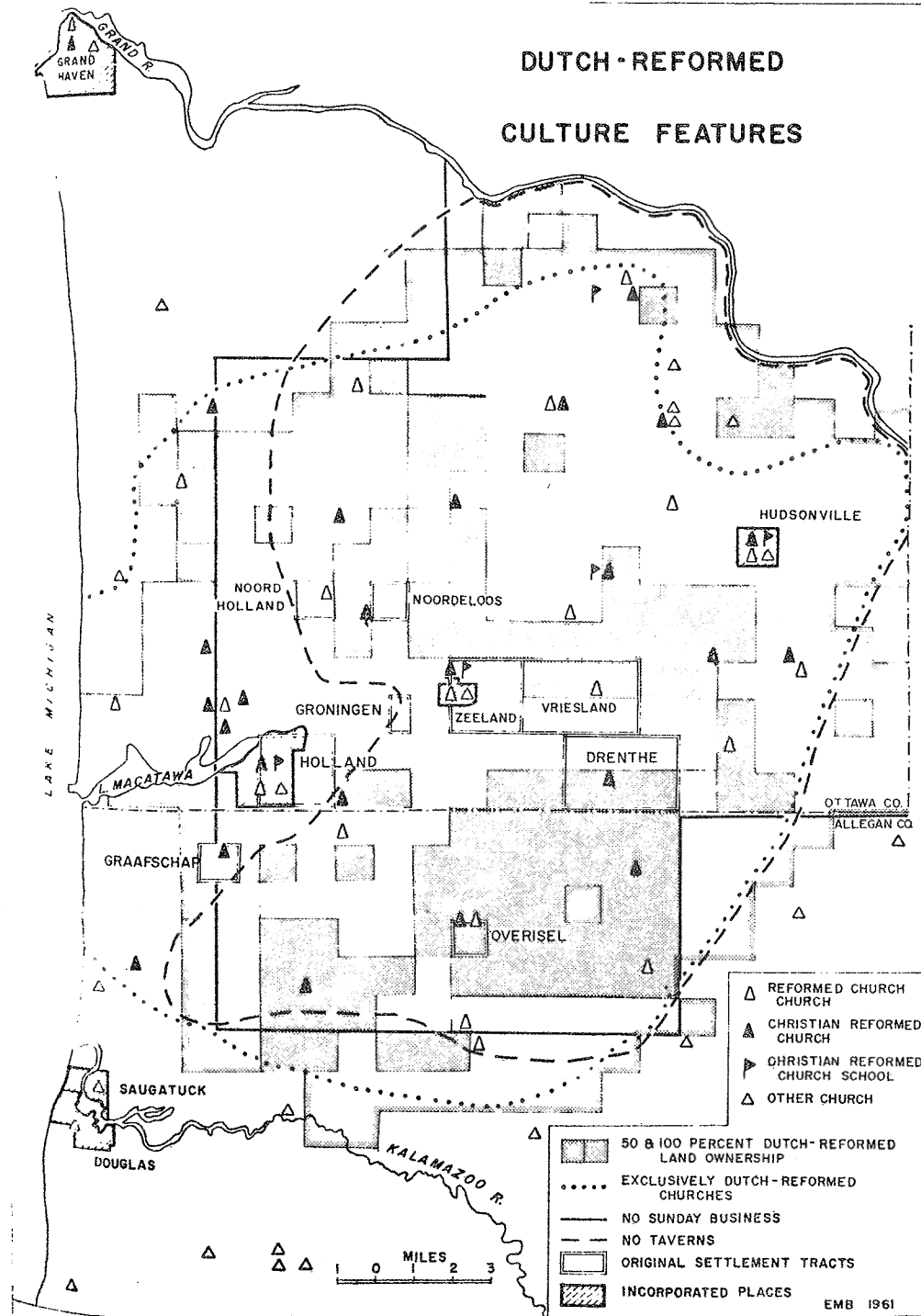


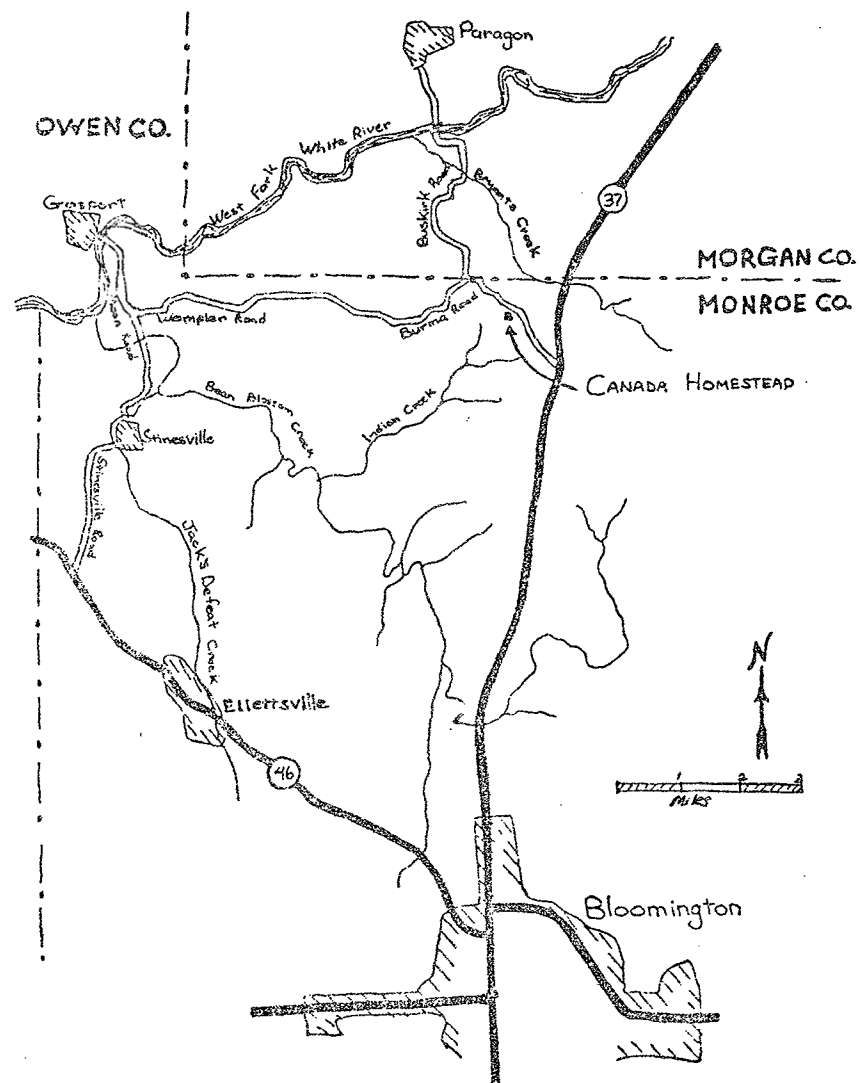
FIG. 5—Graphs showing the development of towns of the High Plains of Michigan. Data from federal and state censuses expressed as per cent of the peak of population.



Davis, C.
 1938



Bjorklund 1964



Indiana

FIG. 2. Location of the Canada homestead. There are many more roads in the county than are indicated on the map. It is important to note that Wampler and Burma Roads run along the crest of a ridge bounded by Bean Blossom and Bryants Creeks and the west fork of White River.

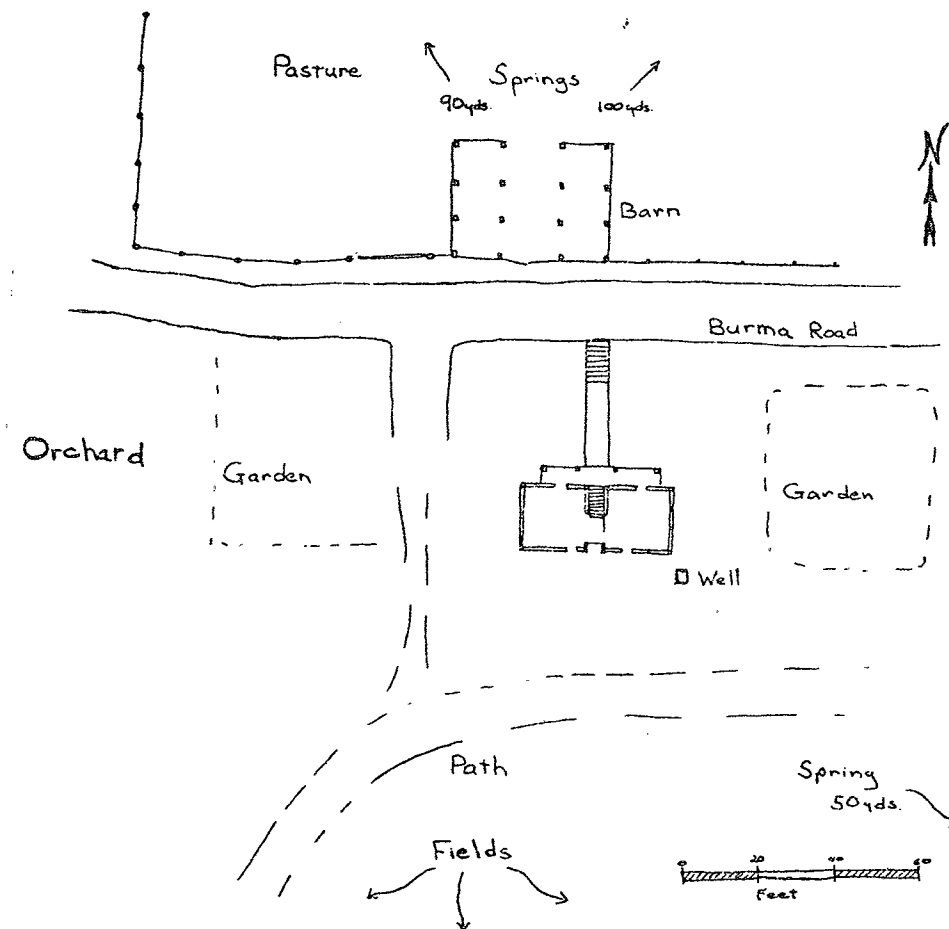
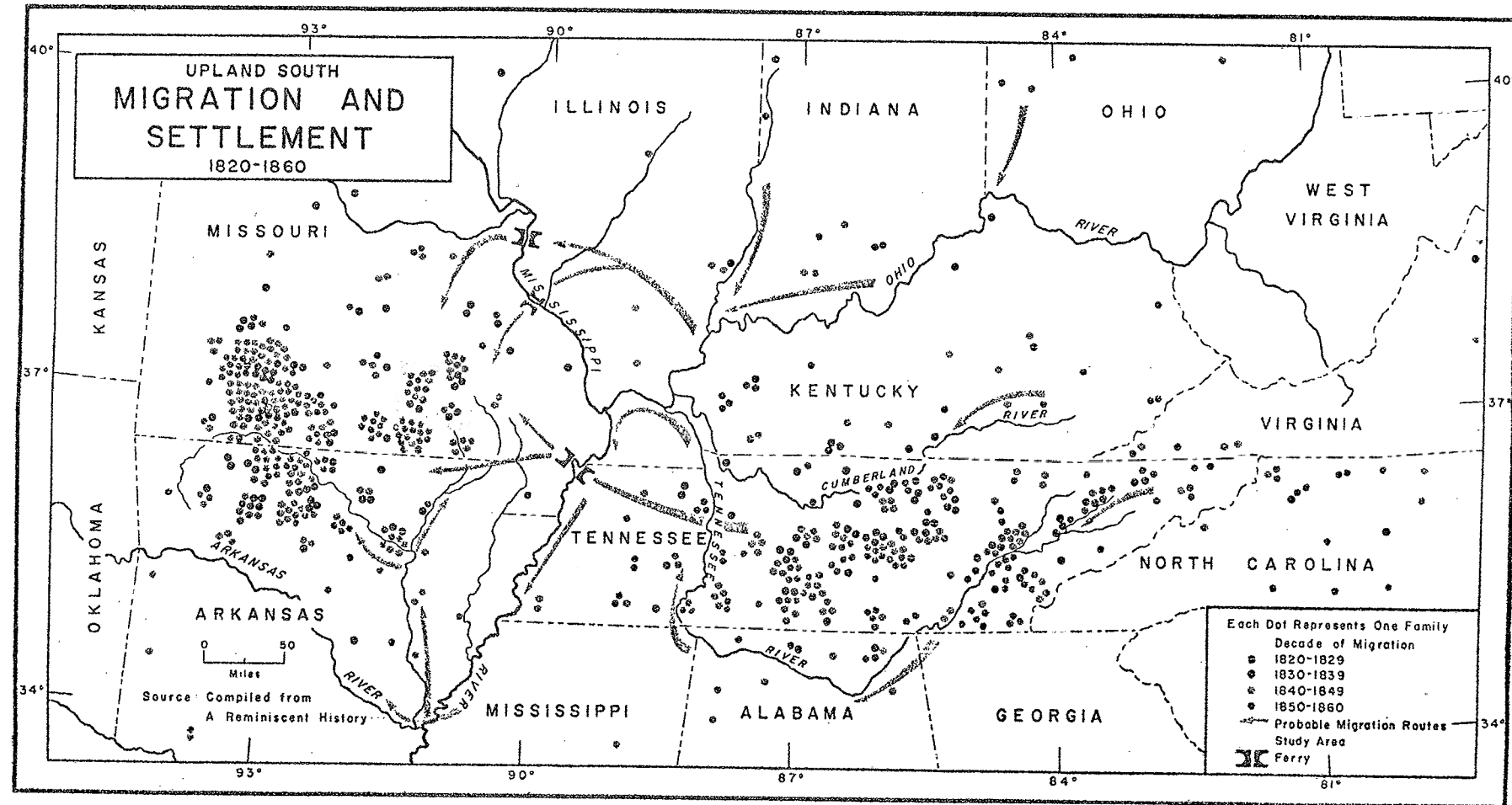


FIG. 3. The Canada Homestead. This map is a reconstructed version of the Canada farm circa 1880 when approximately 150 acres were under cultivation. Several outbuildings are omitted from this plan because there were no physical remains available to plot them with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Among those buildings were: a smokehouse, a privy, and two sheds.

Vlach 1972



Clendenon 1973

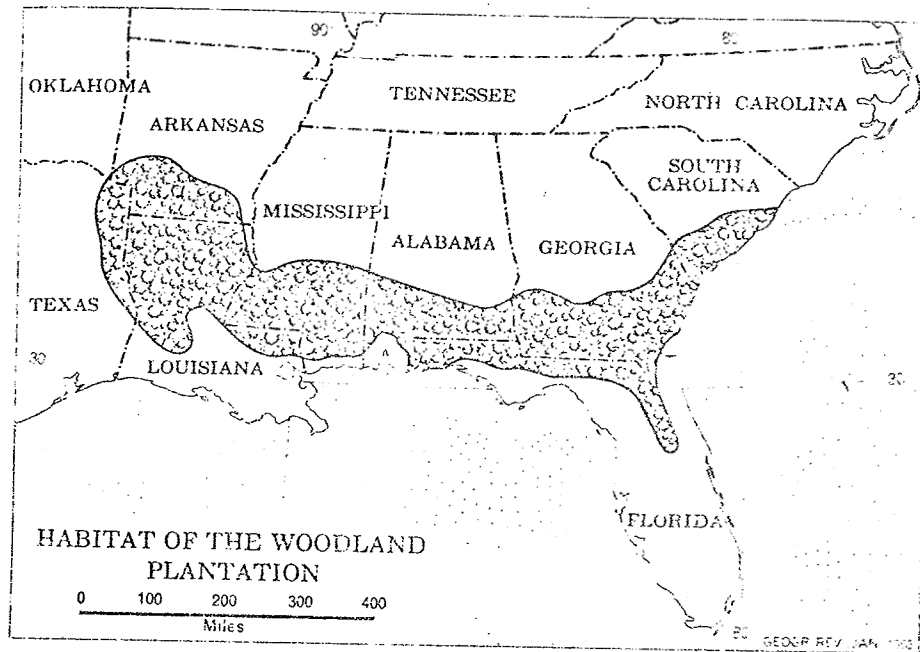


FIG. 8—Habitat of the woodland plantation in the Southeast.

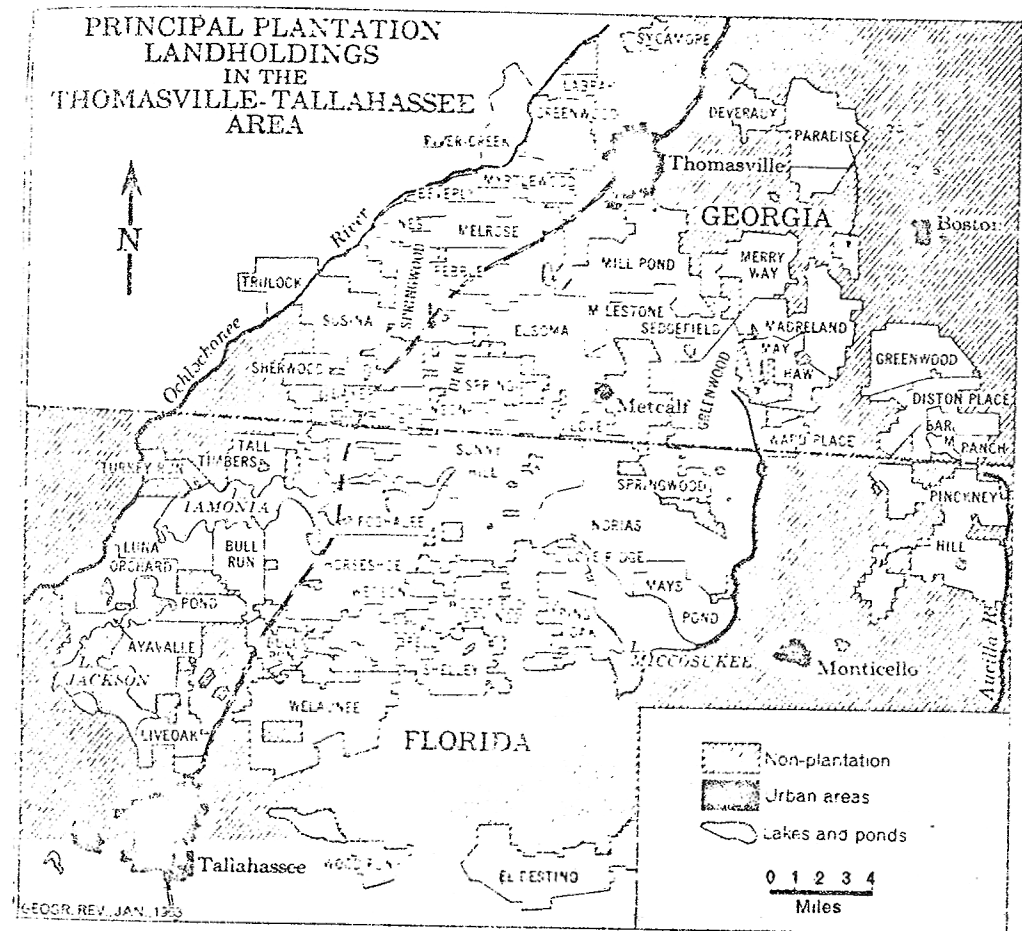


FIG. 7—Principal plantation landholdings in the Thomasville-Tallahassee area. Compiled from information supplied by the Georgia-Florida Field Trial Club and by H. L. Stoddard and E. V. Komarek.

Prunty 1963

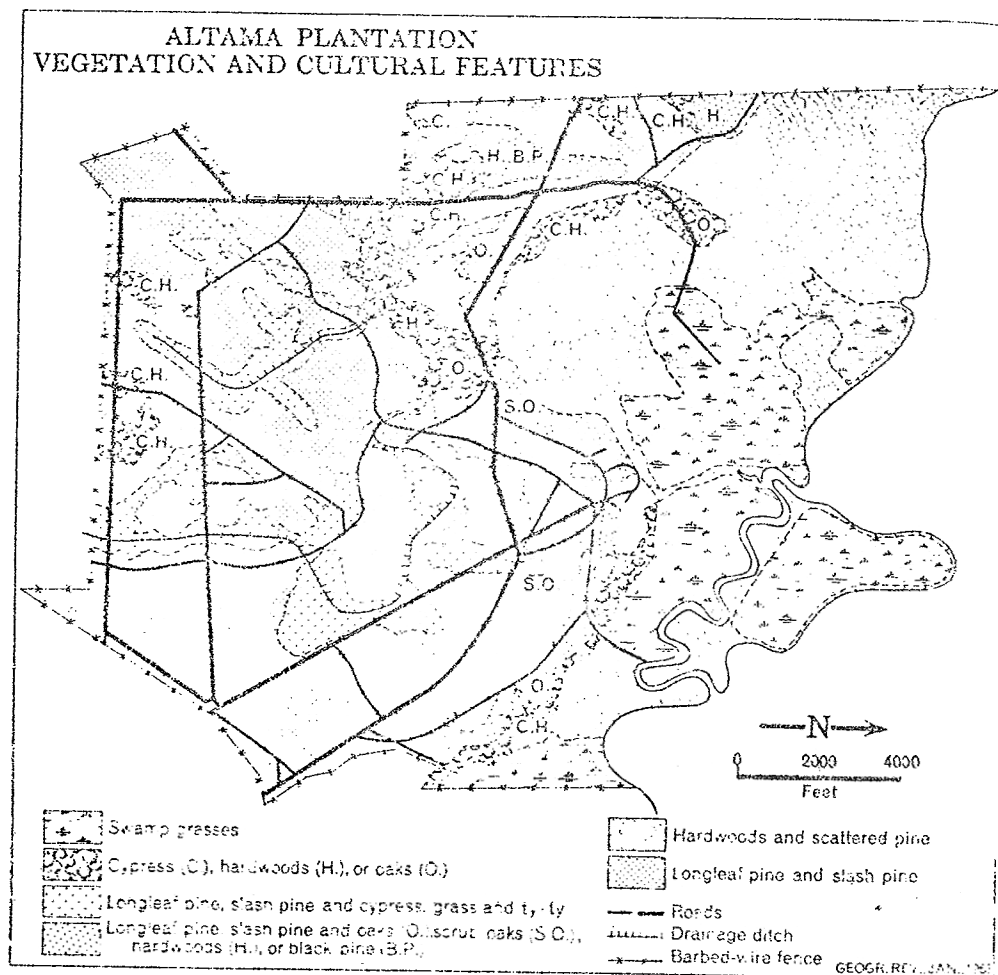


FIG. 9—Vegetation and cultural features of Altama Plantation, near Brunswick, Ga. Adapted from a Soil Conservation Service map of 1947, and updated in the field in 1956, by William A. Noble.

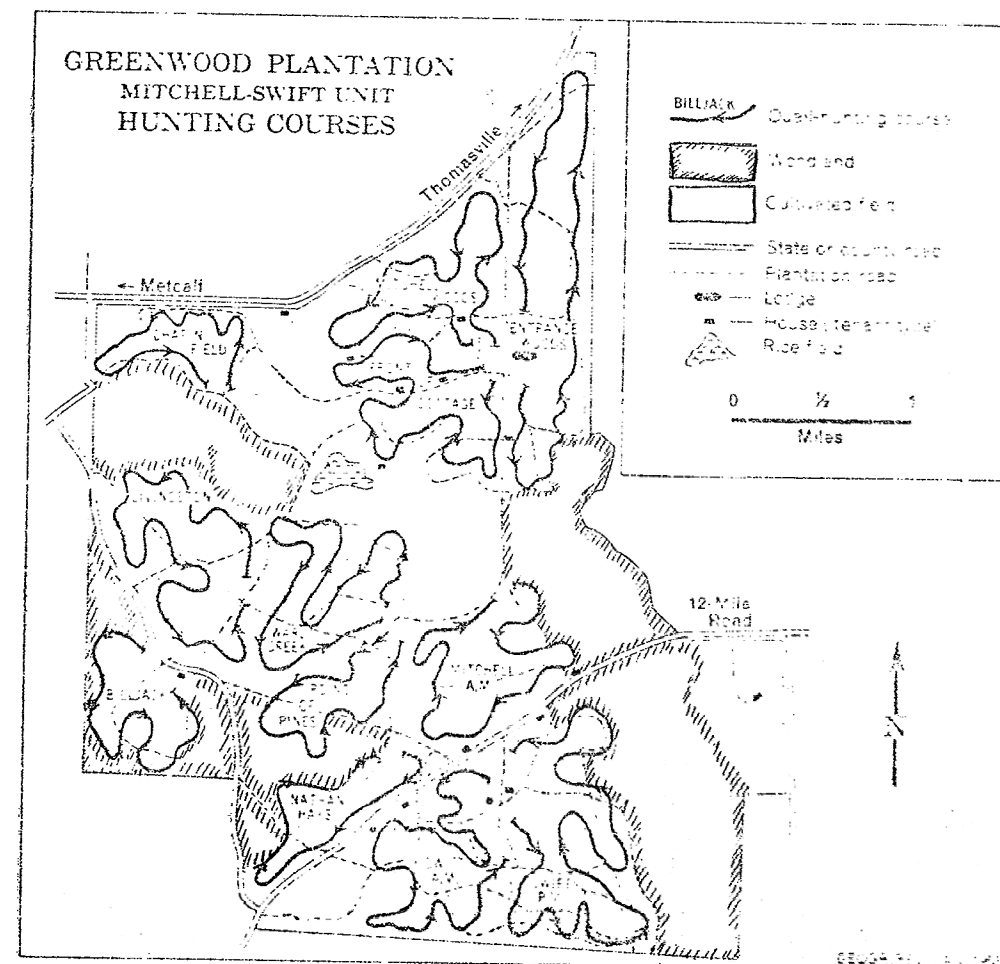


FIG. 11—Hunting courses, Mitchell-Swift unit, Greenwood Plantation. Forest cover is approximately 10, land use generalized. Data from the Greenwood Seed Company, Thomasville, Ga.

Prunty 1963

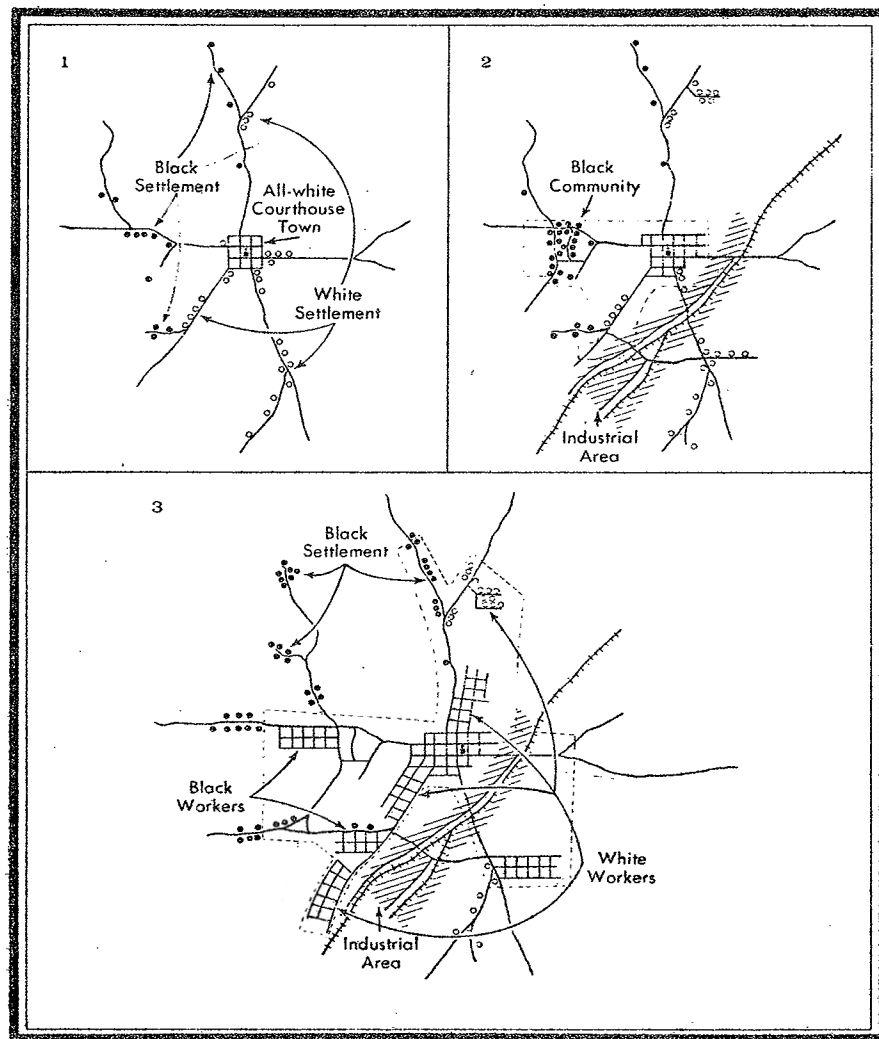
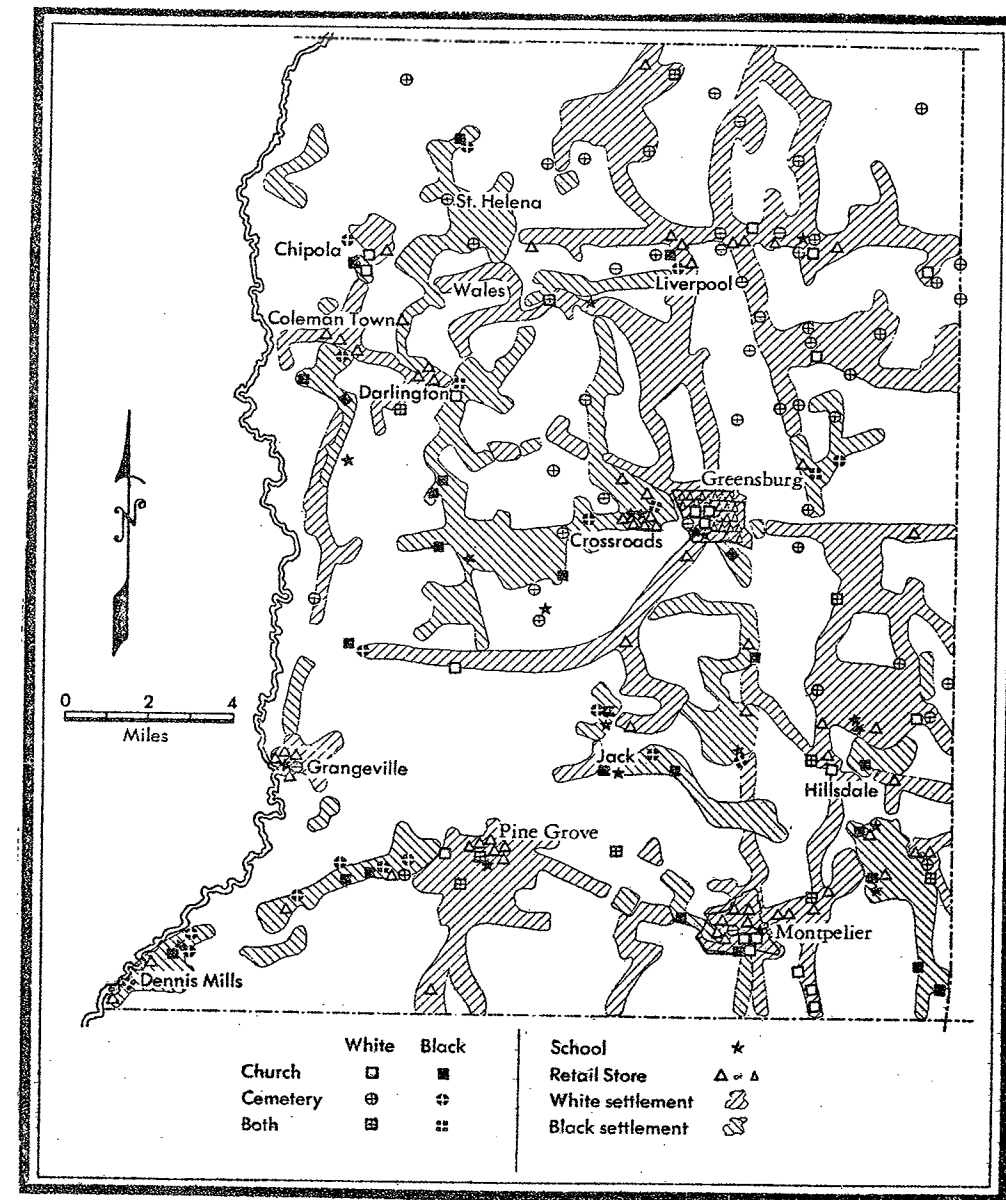


FIG. 14.1 Schematic Evolution of an Upland South County Seat



St. Helena Parish, La.

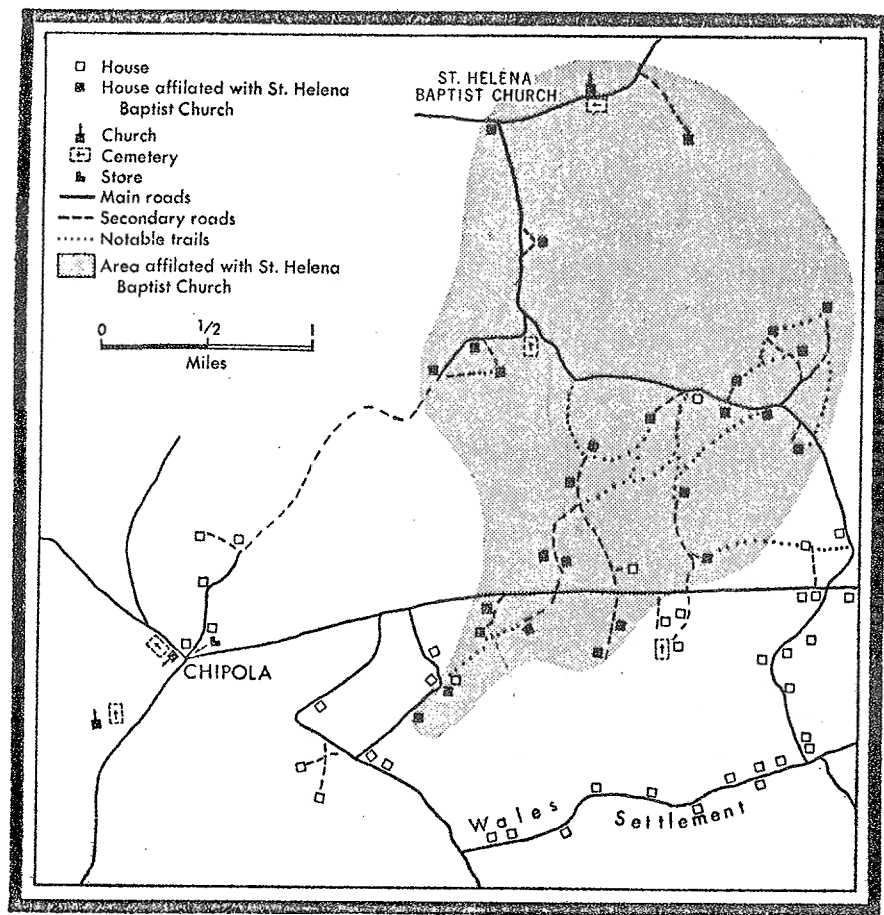
MAP 14.2 Races and Service Points

Newton, M.B. Jr.

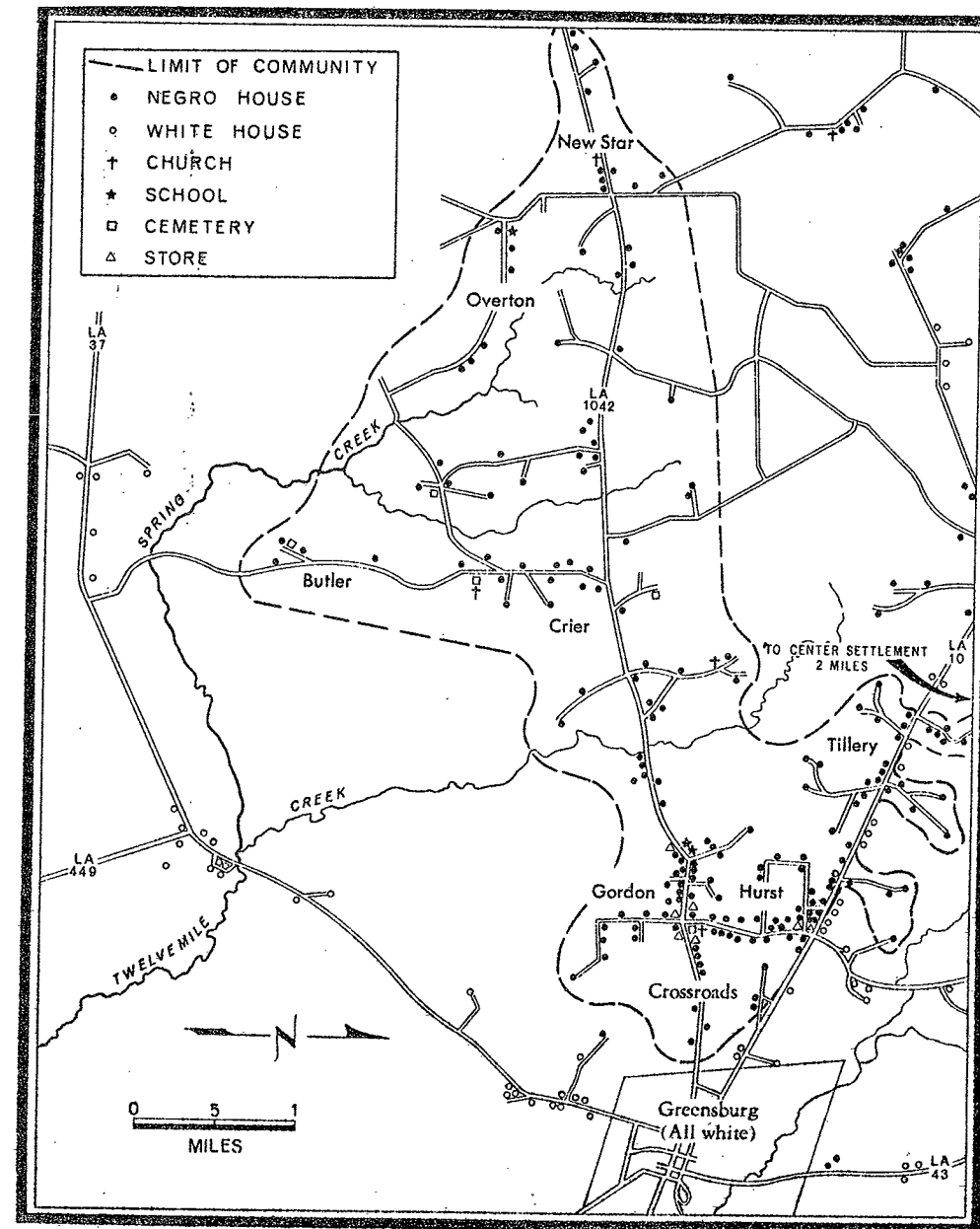
1974 b

515

124

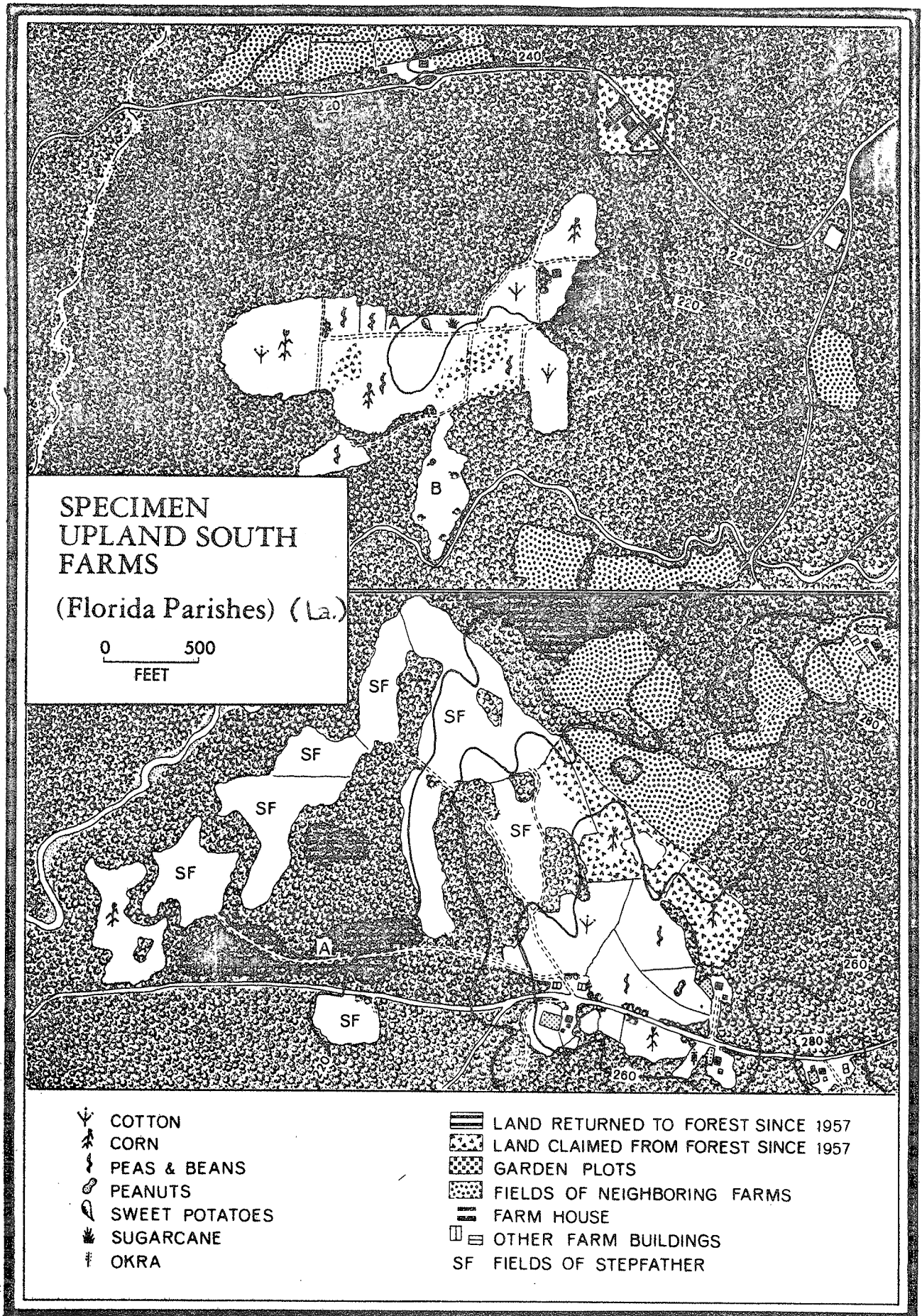


MAP 14.3 St. Helena Baptist Church Settlement



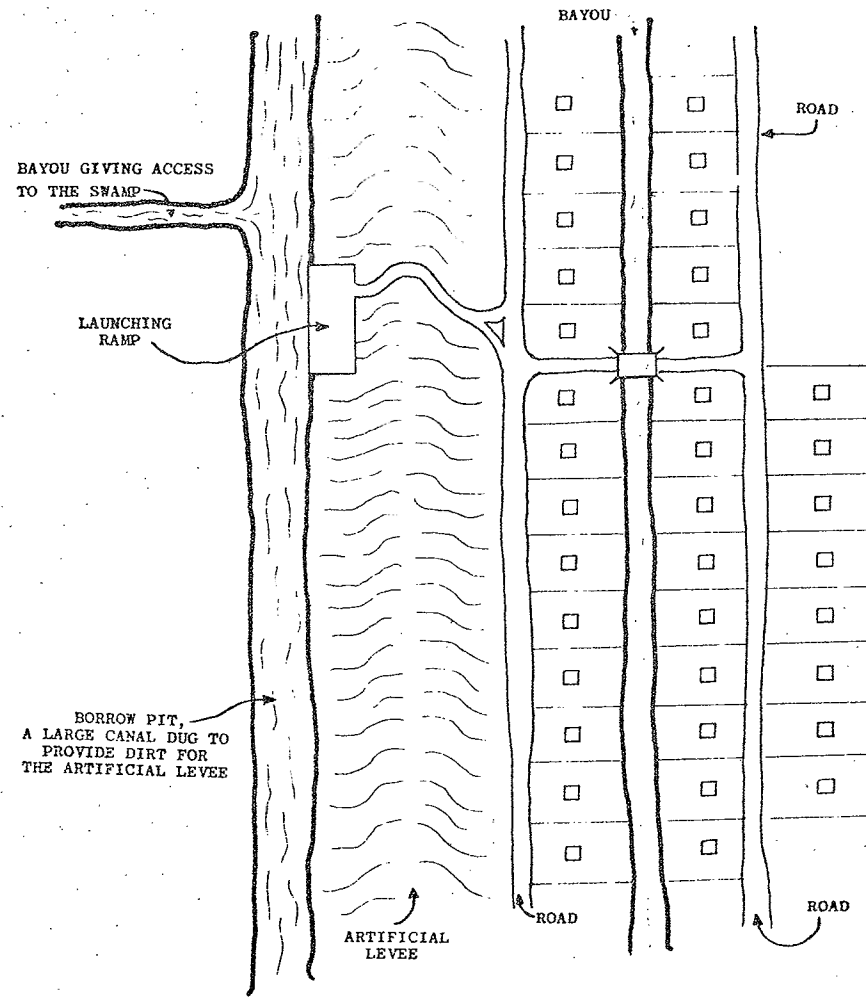
St. Helena Parish, La,
MAP 14.4 Crossroads Community

Newton, M. B. Jr.
1974 b



Newton 1967

TYPICAL SETTLEMENT FORM

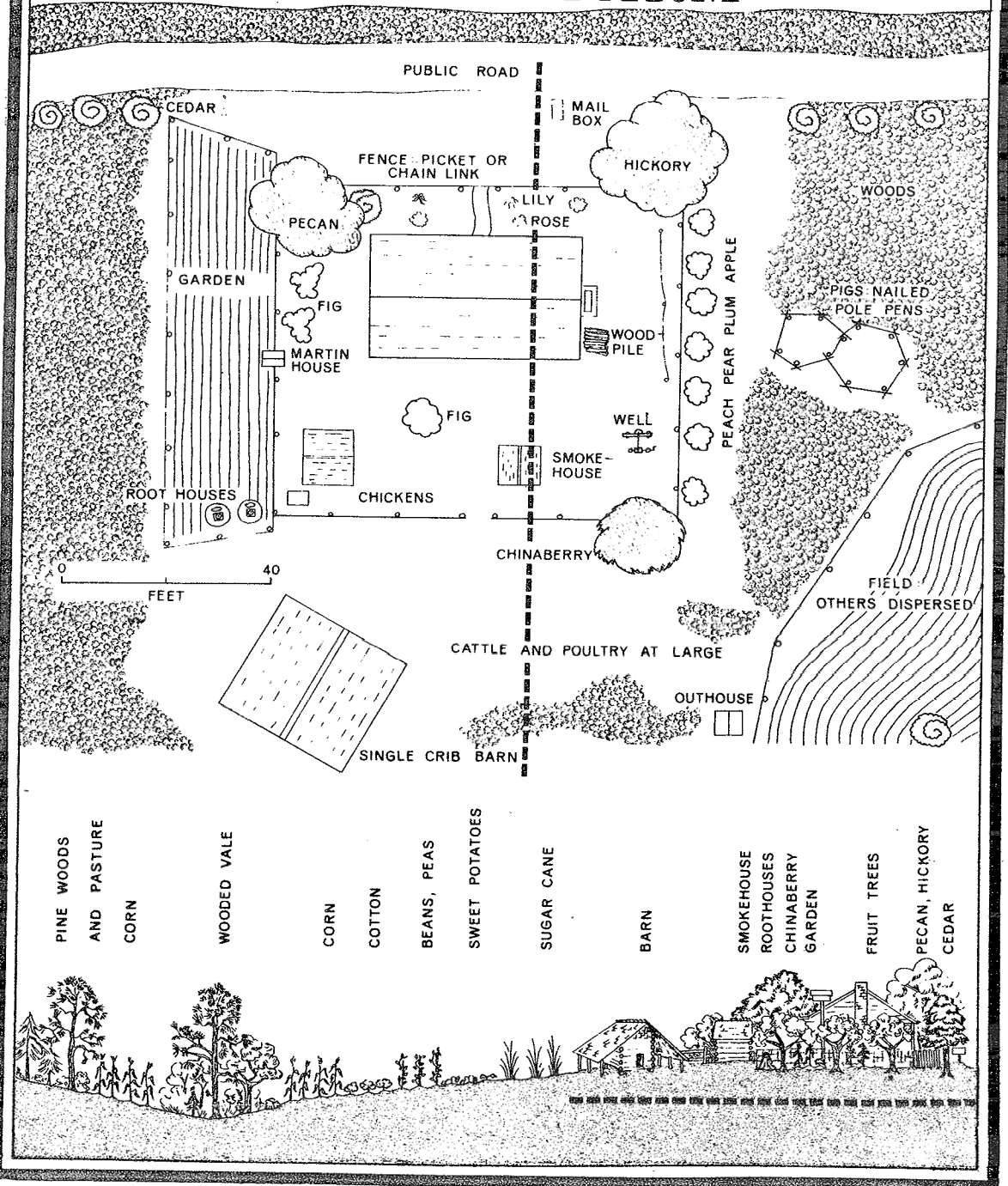


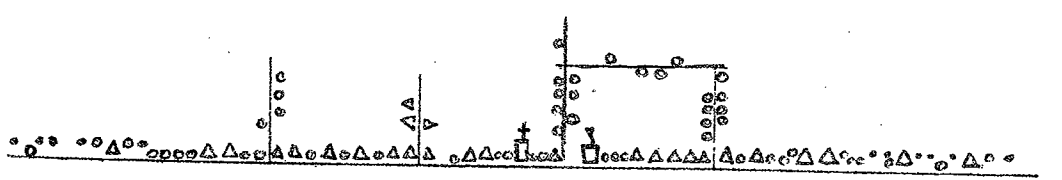
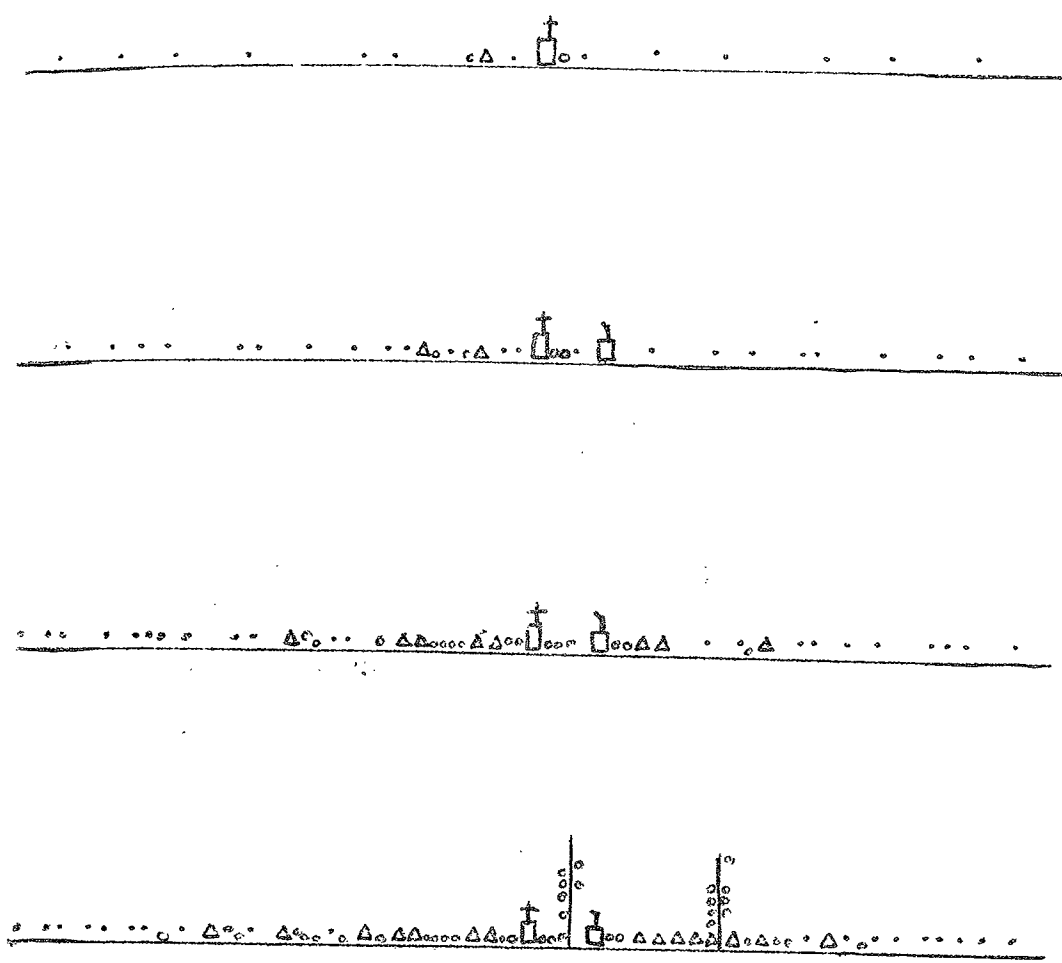
A type form of the new communities along the edges of the Atchafalaya Spillway. (La.) Houses are shown as small squares.

Comeaux 1972

Newton, M.
1971

ST. HELENA PARISH MODEL FARM





- ⛪ Church
- ⛪ School
- △ Business Unit
- Farm Residence
- ◉ Non Farm Residence
- Road

DIAGRAMS OF LINEAR HAMLET GROWTH SEQUENCE

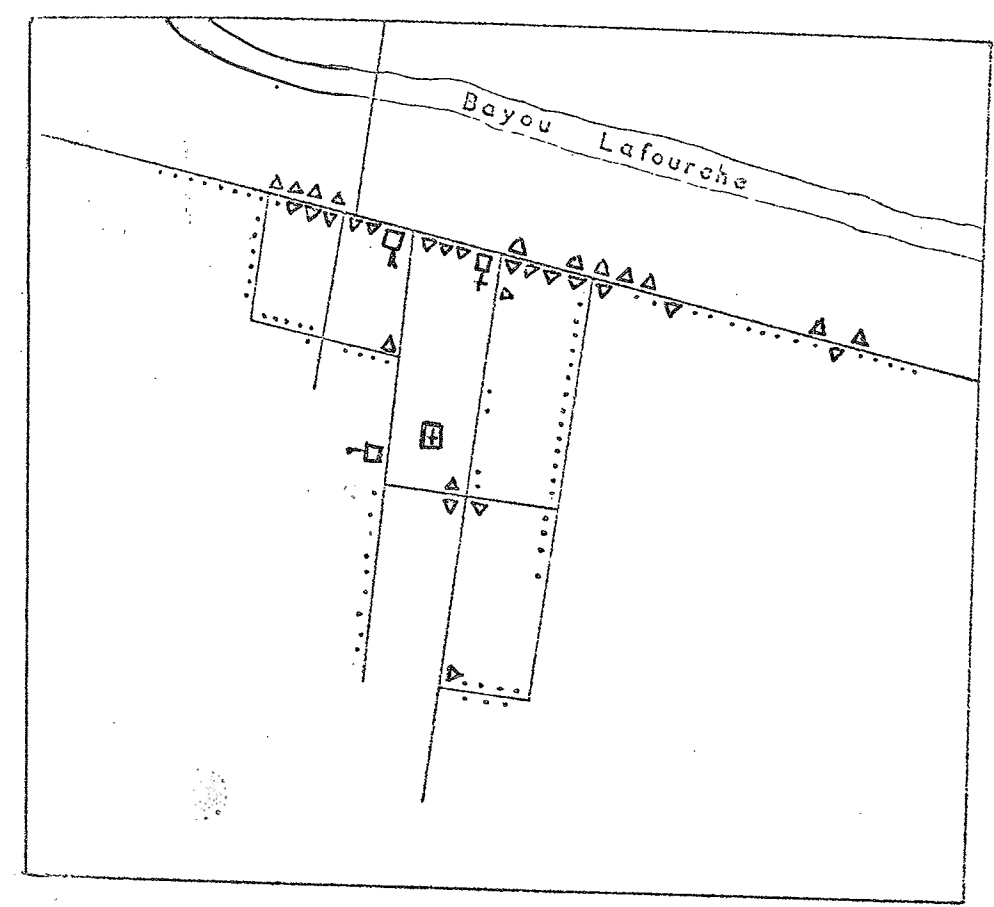


DIAGRAM OF A T-TOWN
(Simplified Plan of Labadieville) (La.)

- ⛪ Church
- ⛪ School
- ◻ Cemetery
- Dwelling
- △ Business Unit

1 10 MILE

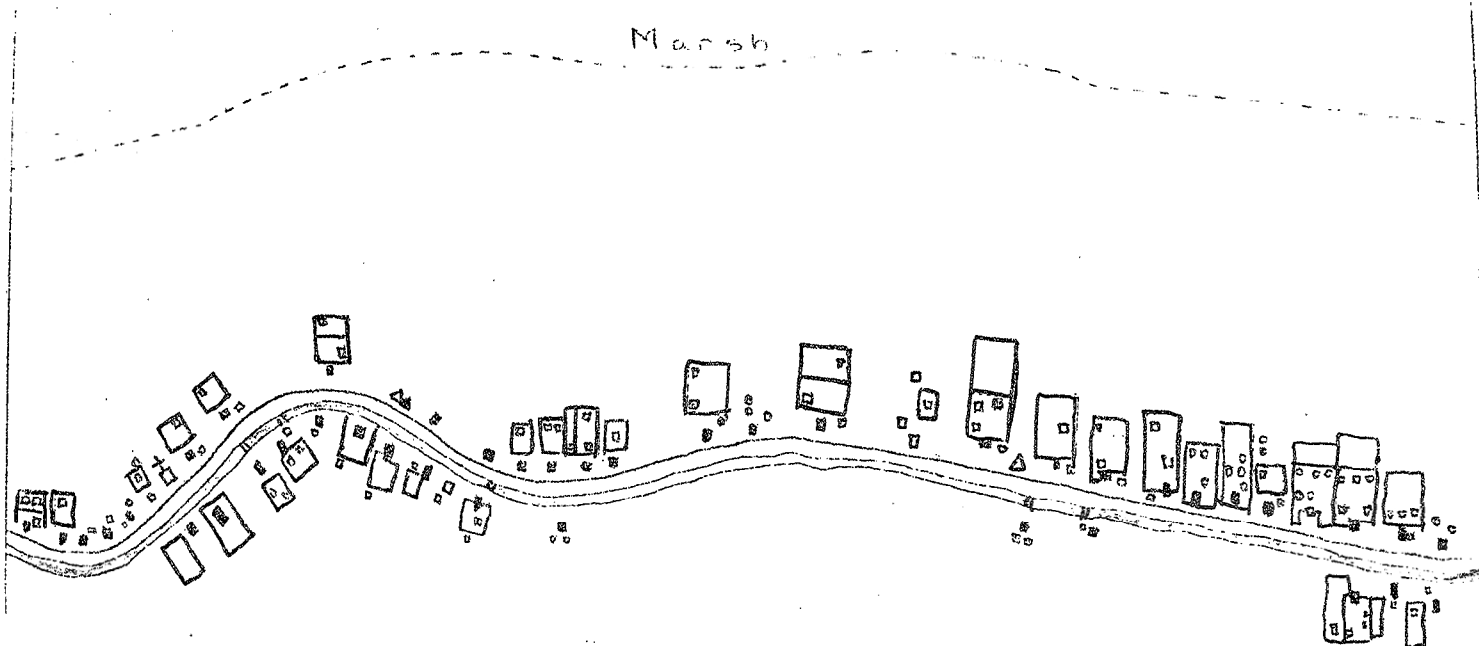
Knipmeyer 1956

FARM LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE (Bayou Pointe Au Chien)

- Dwelling
- Outbuilding
- Fenced Enclosure
- ⊕ Church
- △ Store
- △ Tavern
- ~ Road

1/5 MILE

Marsh

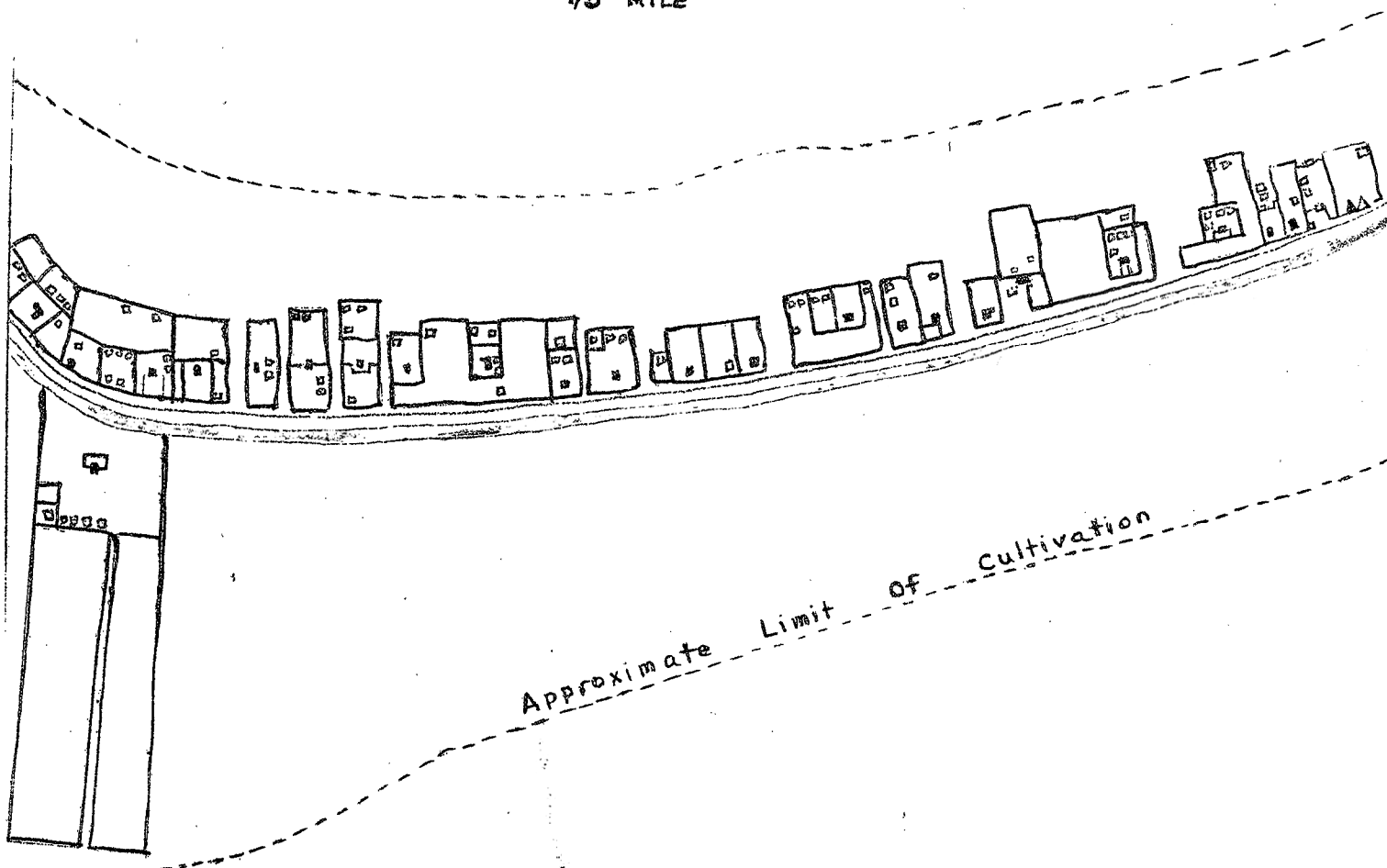


Approximate Limit of Cultivation

FARM LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE (Bayou L'Ourse)

- Dwelling
- Outbuilding
- △ Tavern
- △ Store
- Fenced Enclosure
- ~ Road

1/5 MILE



Approximate Limit of Cultivation

Knipmeyer 1956

SW

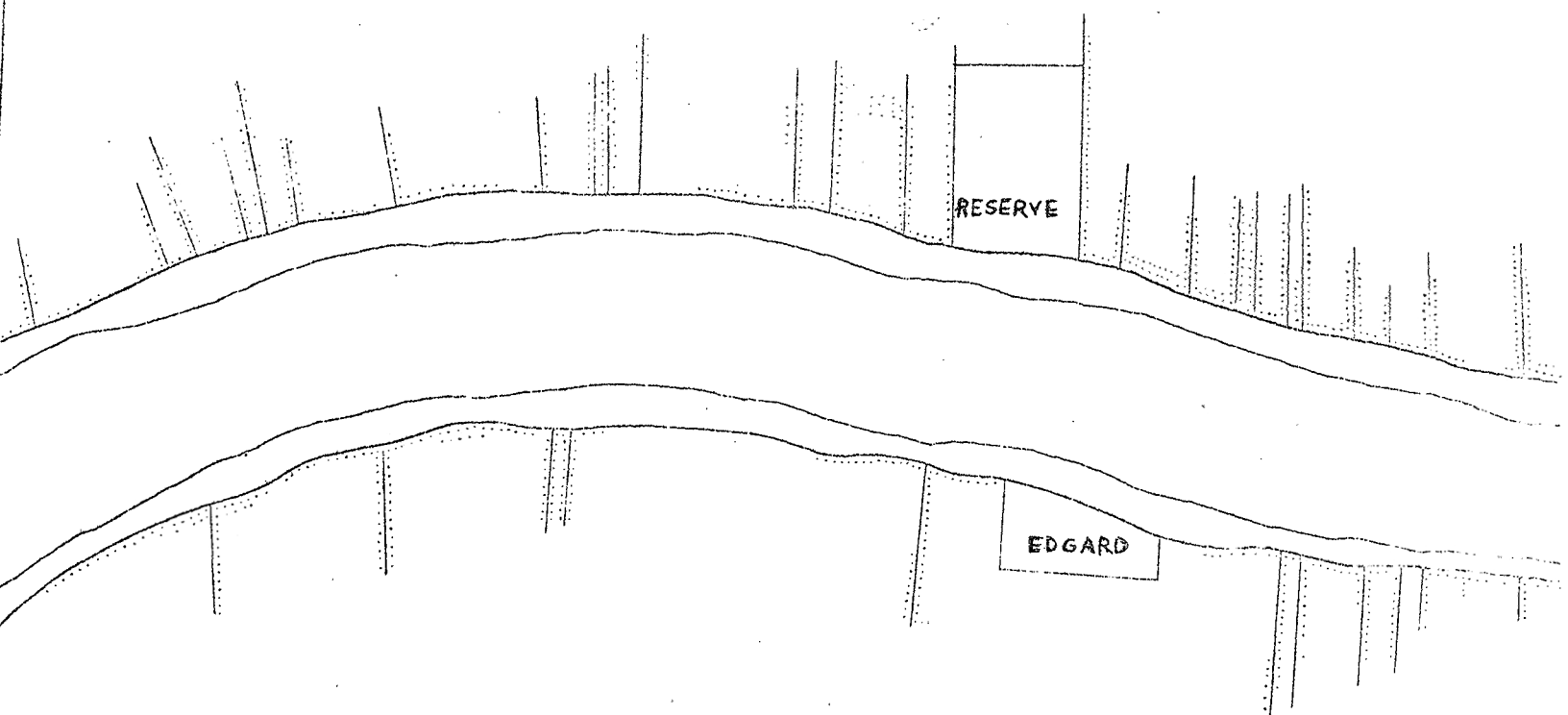
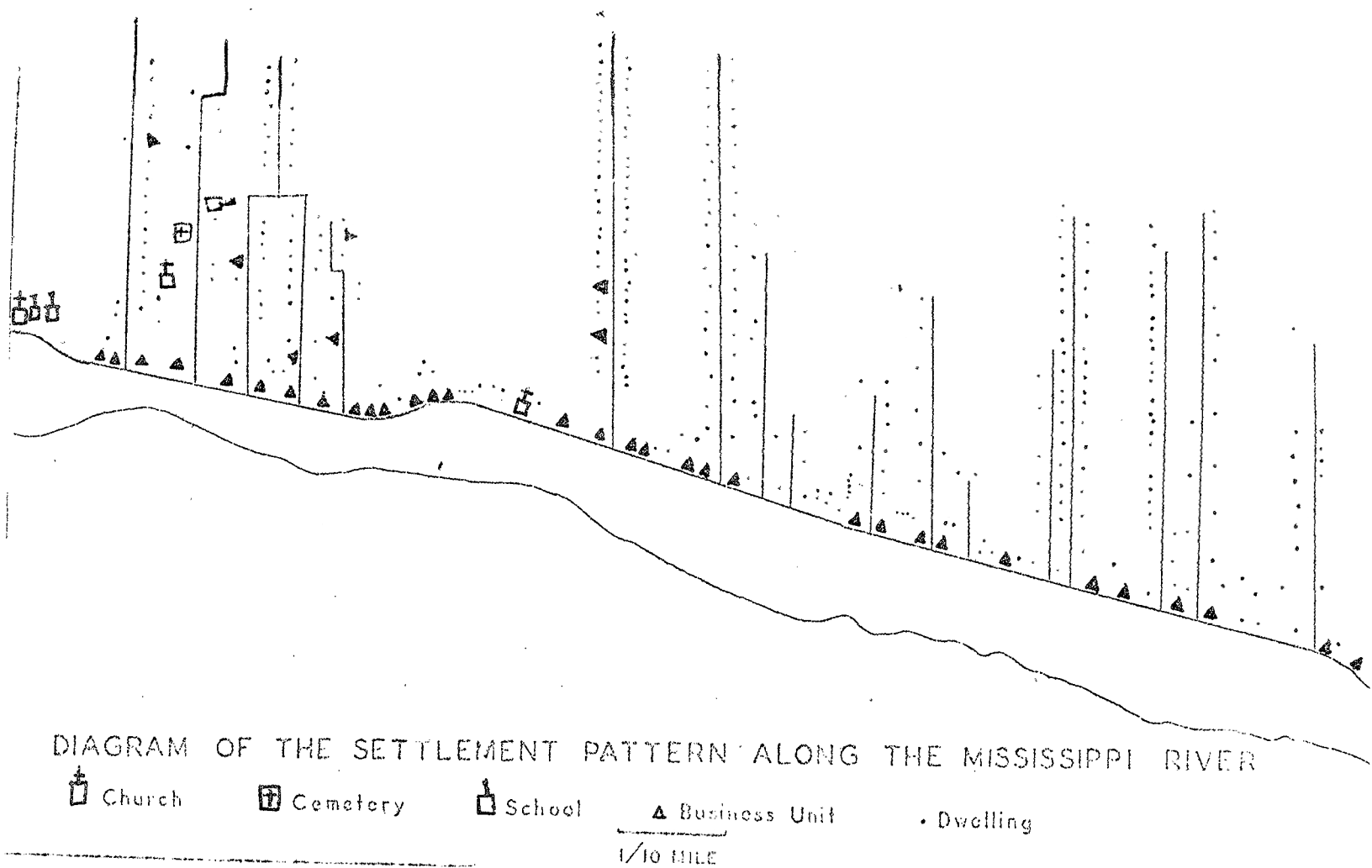
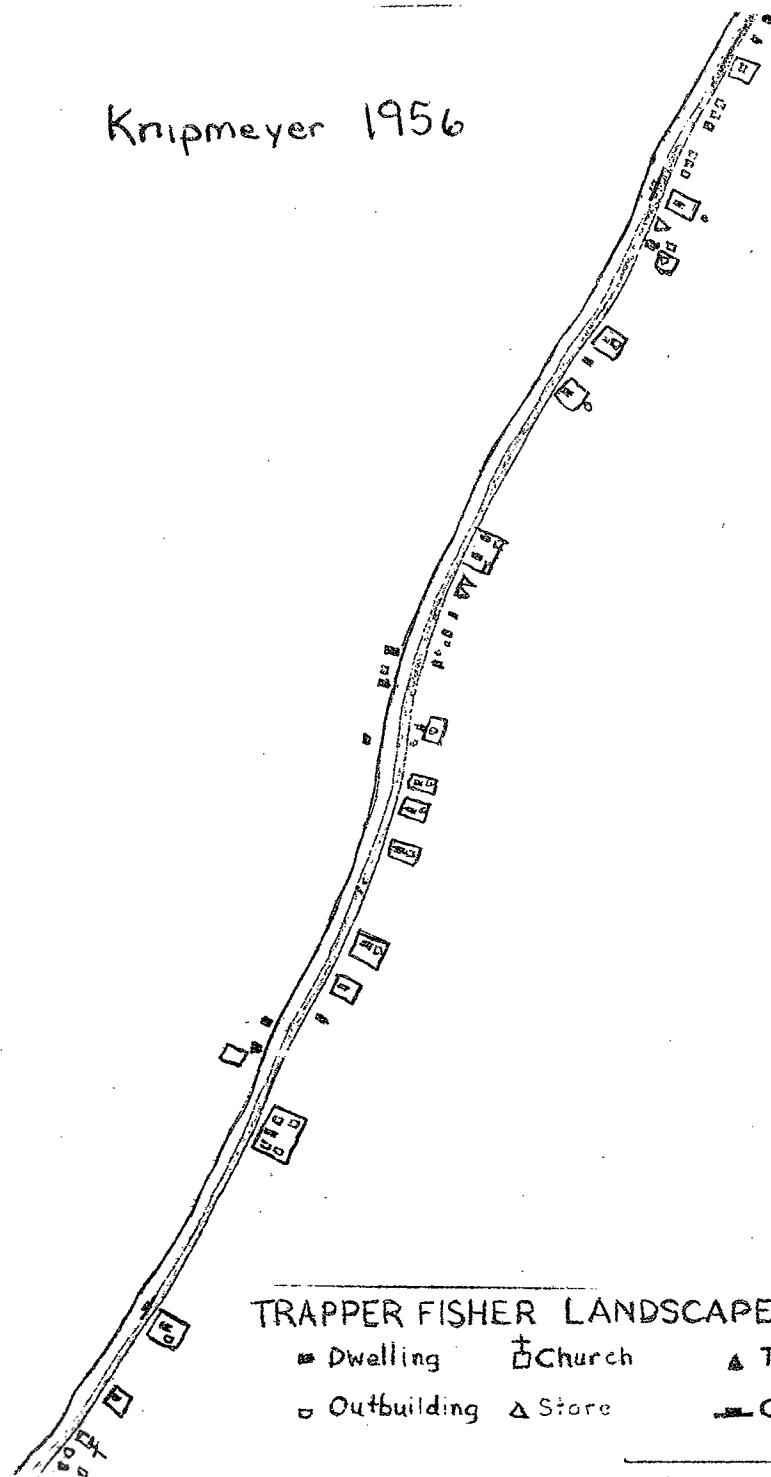


DIAGRAM OF THE SETTLEMENT PATTERN ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Knipmeyer 1956

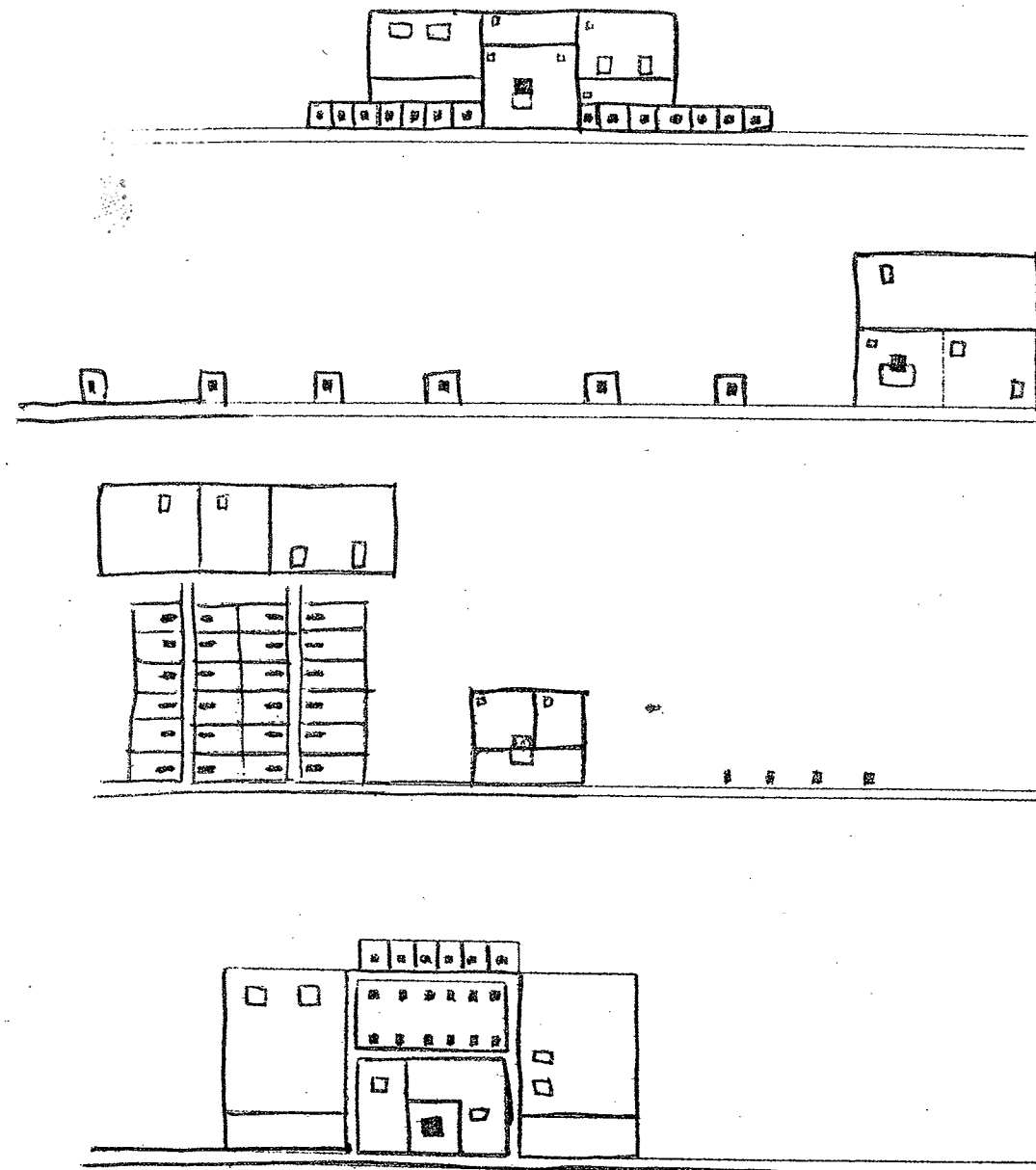
Knipmeyer 1956



TRAPPER FISHER LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE (Bayou Du Large)

- Dwelling
- ⊕ Church
- ▲ Tavern
- Fenced Enclosure
- Outbuilding
- △ Store
- Camp Boat
- ~ Road

1/5 MILE



■ Plantation House

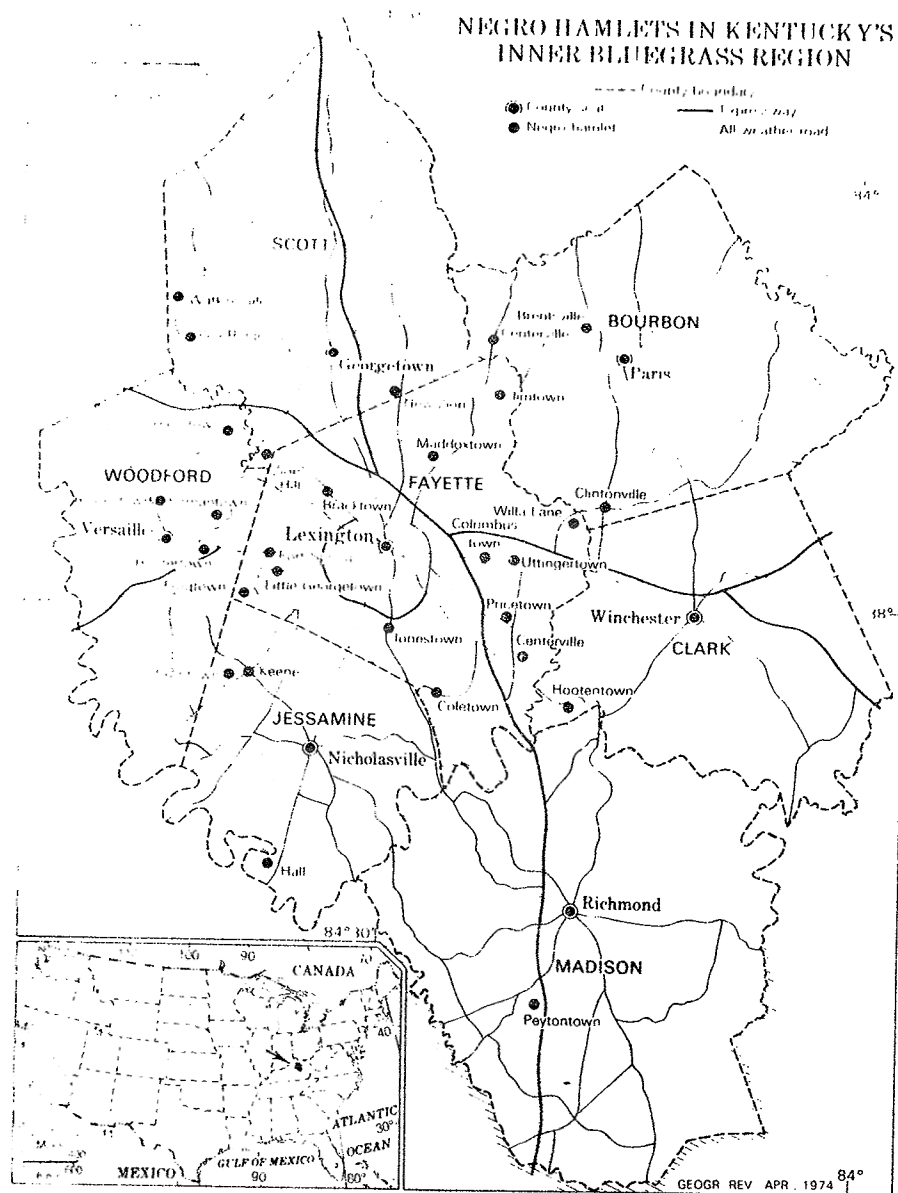
■ Quarter House

□ Outbuilding

|| Road

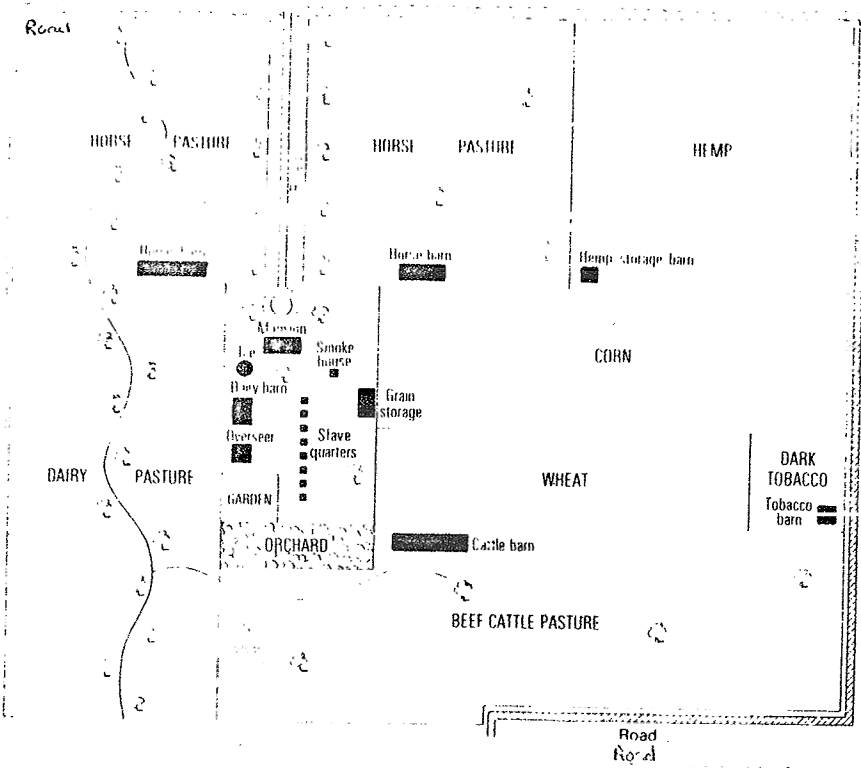
| Fence

GENERALIZED PLATS OF TYPES OF PLANTATION CENTERS



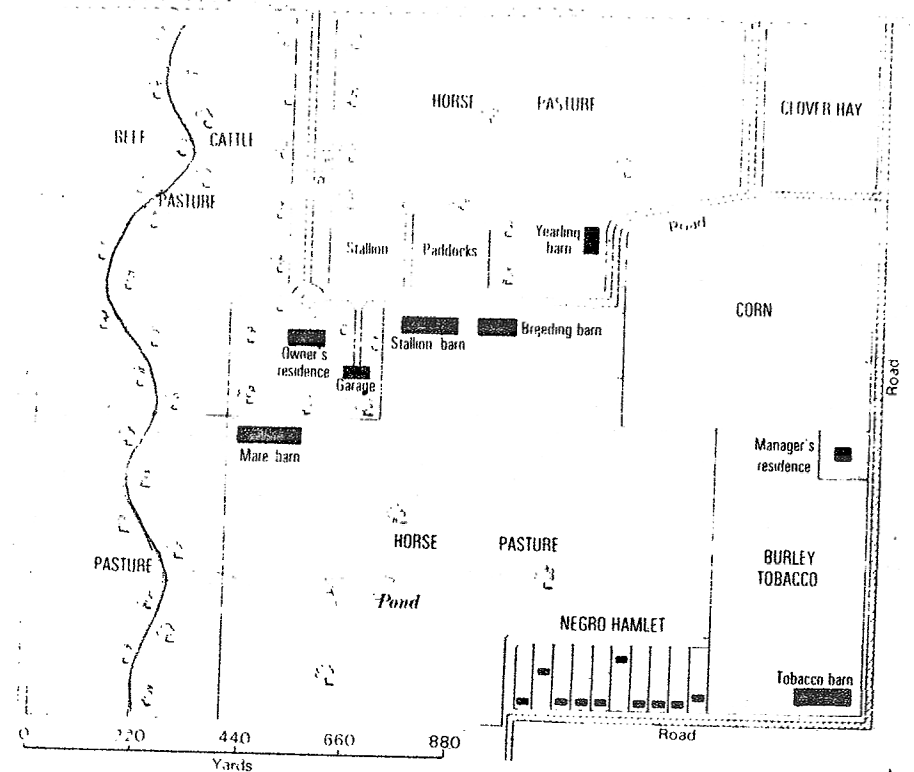
CONTEMPORARY BLUEGRASS ESTATE

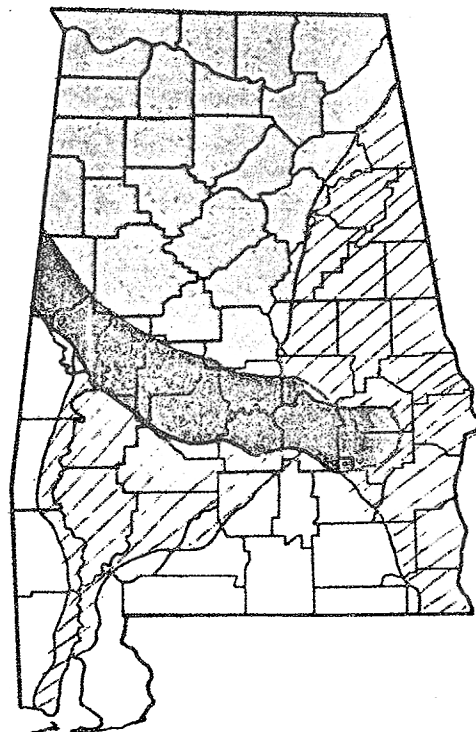
FIG. 5 — A map of the antebellum estate in Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass region, based on descriptions in Bullitt, *op. cit.* [see text footnote 19], pp. 29-33 and 128, and in Rogers, *op. cit.* [see text footnote 11], pp. 9-12.



THE ANTEBELLUM BLUEGRASS ESTATE

Smith and Raitz
1974





Area of large landholdings, settled by people from the tidewater regions of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Most of the tidewater landholders from South Carolina had already moved into the Black Belt.



Area settled primarily by migrants from interior Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and east Tennessee. Many Germans and Irish moved down the Appalachian Valley into this area of Alabama.



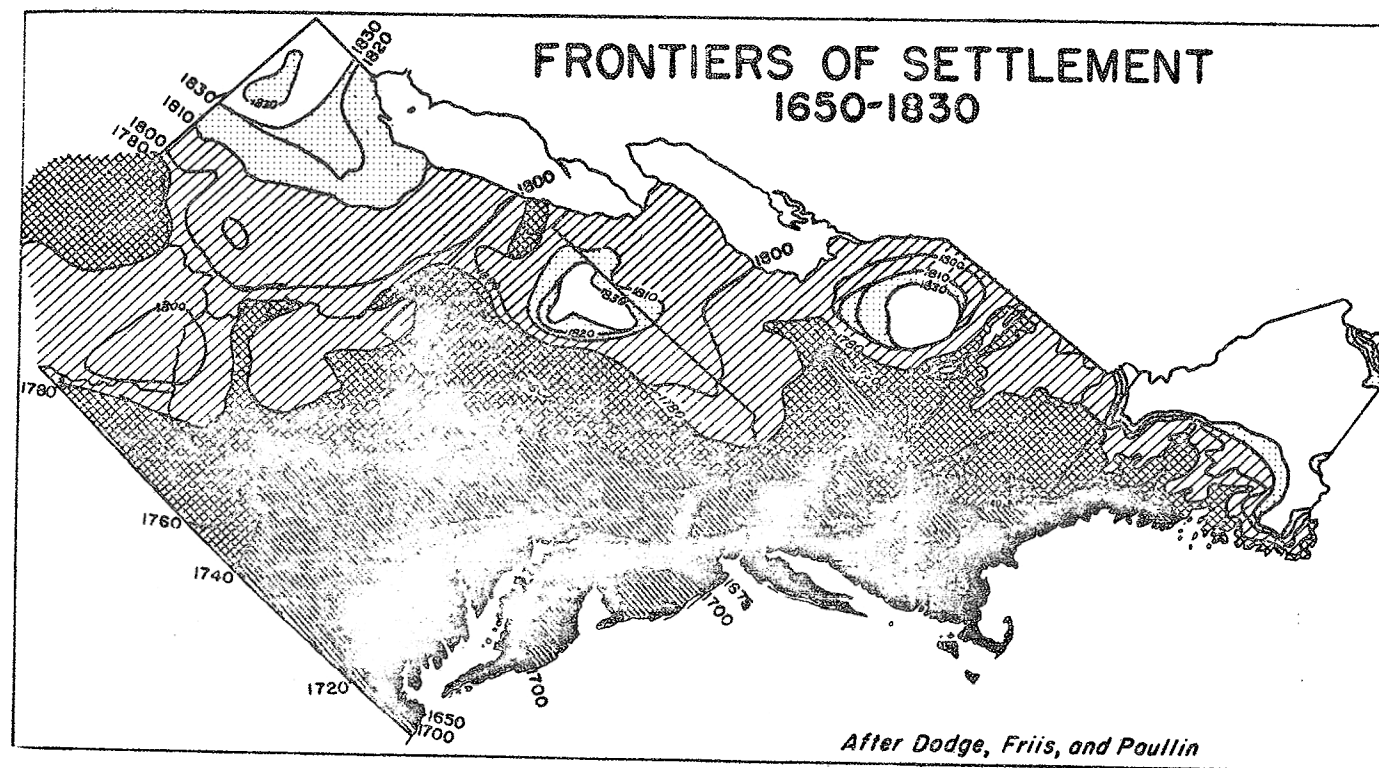
Area settled by migrants from eastern Tennessee, South Carolina and western Georgia.



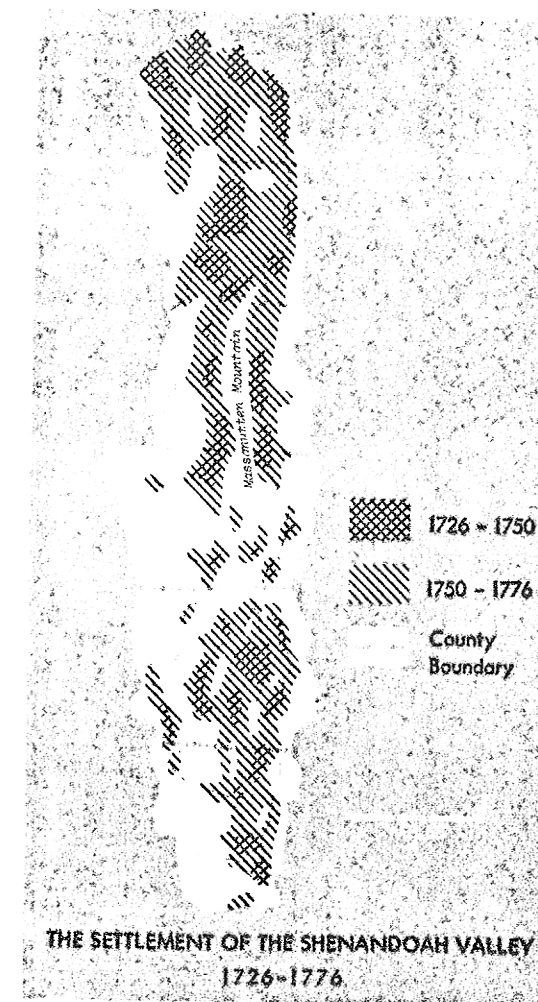
Area of large landholdings dominated by farmers from the tidewater areas of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
1860

Lineback 1973



Zelinsky 1955



Mitchell 1972

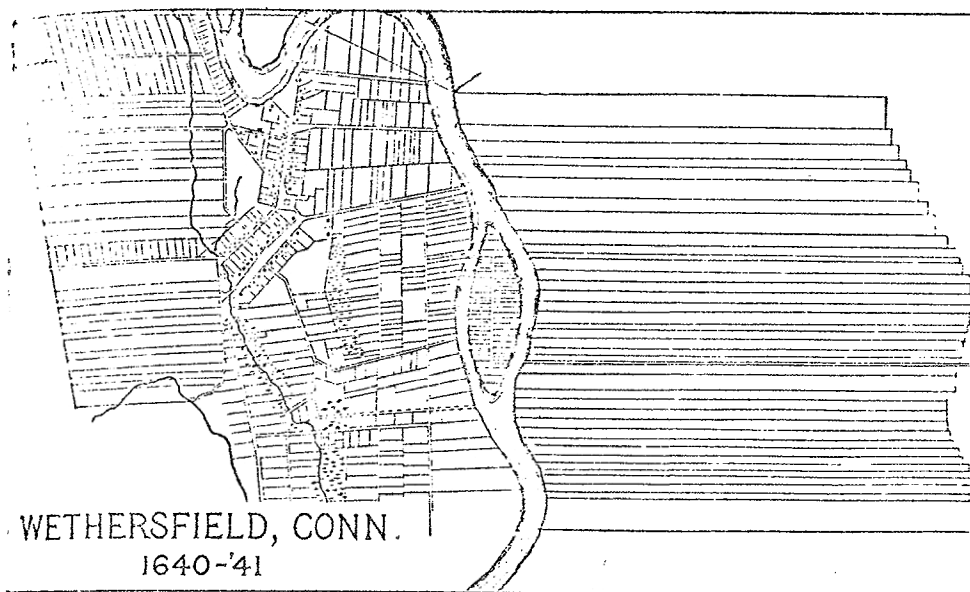


FIG. 1—Wethersfield, Conn. Land subdivisions as of 1640-1641. The town common with the meetinghouse at its center stood in the middle of the village. Occupied home lots are indicated. Orderly arrangement of fields, which were usually long, narrow strips, is conspicuous. The home lots were generally about three acres in extent; the fields east of the river were three miles long. (Redrawn from map opposite p. 5 in C. M. Andrews: *The River Towns of Connecticut, The Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in Hist. and Polit. Sci.*, Ser. 7, No. 1-9, 1889.)

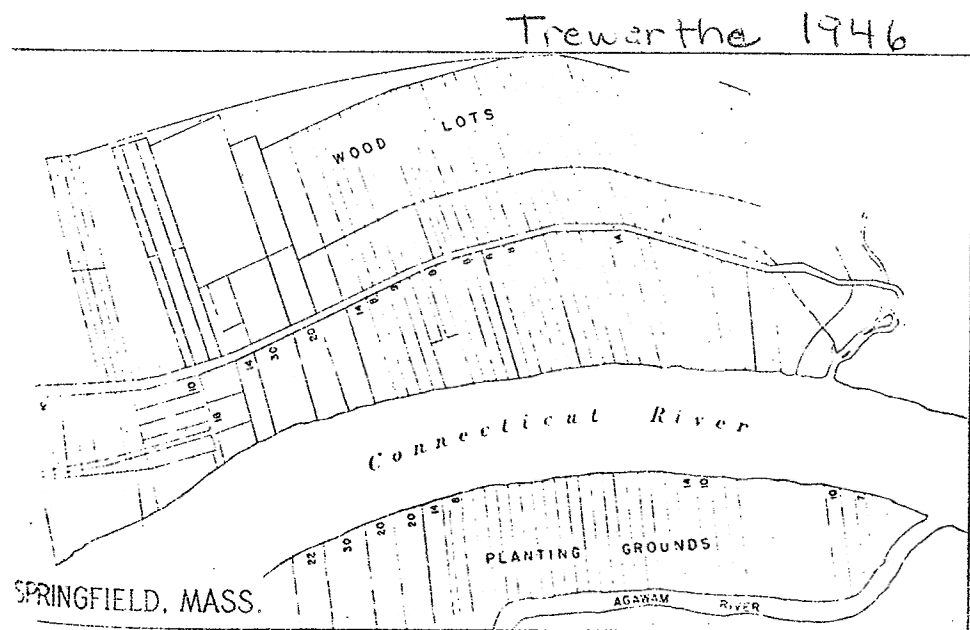


FIG. 2—Land subdivided into long tiers, and the tiers in turn divided into regular, narrow strip fields of approximately equal size and shape, is very well developed in the part of the Town of Springfield shown here. Most of the lots were eight rods wide. The top of the map is east. (Redrawn and simplified from frontispiece of H. M. Burr: *The First Century of the History of Springfield, Springfield, Mass.*, 1898.)

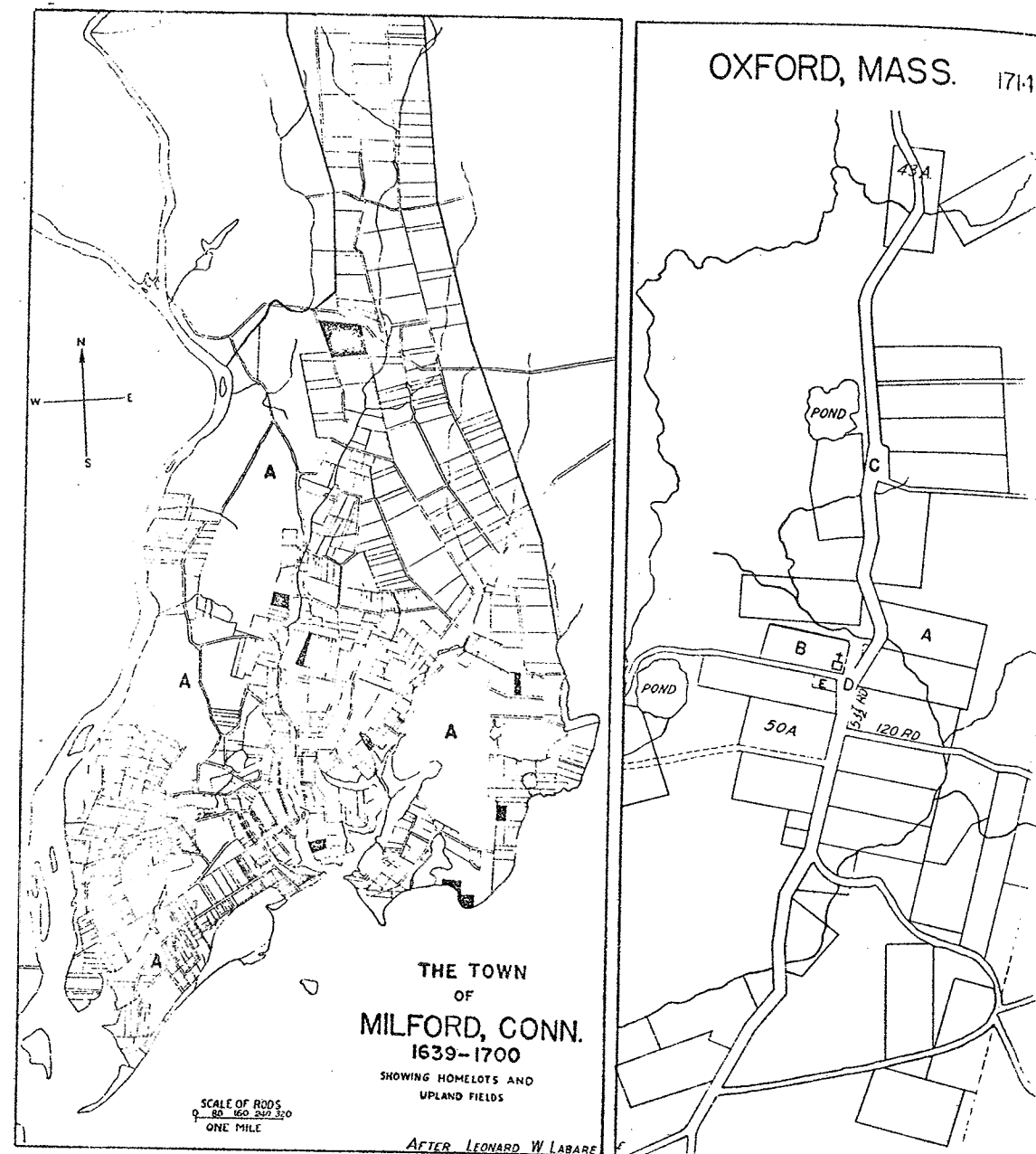


FIG. 3—The settlement pattern of Milford exemplified to an unusual degree the Puritan town of seventeenth-century England. Home lots, in the form of narrow rectangles, ranged in size from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 acres. The farm of proprietor Deacon R. Platt, which was fairly representative, was composed of 14 parcels; the northernmost and southernmost fields were 7 miles. The home lot and nine upland fields are shown on the map; four unfenced strips of meadow are not shown. (Modified from statistics of an original drawing prepared and copyrighted by Leonard W. Labaree and lent by him.)

FIG. 4—Oxford is typical of eighteenth-century towns with home lots so large that compact form had almost disappeared. Roughly 40-acre lots were relatively contiguous and fronted on a highway, with the longer dimension at right angles to it. Houses would be as close together as possible. The presence and central location of the meetinghouse (B), burying ground (E), common (C), and minister's lot (A) give evidence of a persisting Puritan type of community organization. (Redrawn and modified map on p. 32 in G. F. Daniels: *History of the Town of Oxford, Mass., Oxford*, 1892.)

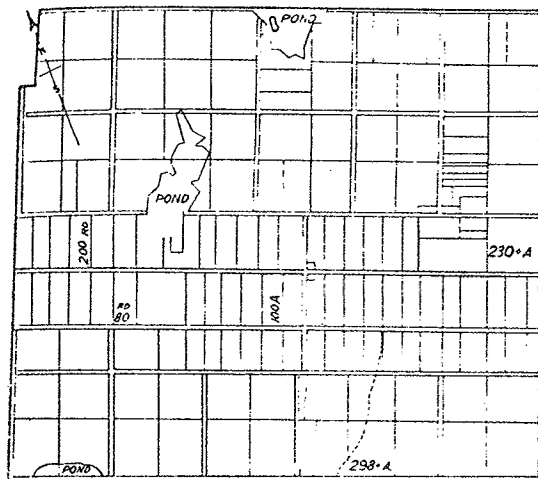


FIG. 5—The original plat of Pittsfield in 1738 called for 64 home lots, each to contain 100 acres. They were intended to be uniformly 80 rods wide and 200 rods deep, arranged in orderly fashion along parallel streets or roads; errors in surveying, however, caused slight variations in size. The later subdivisions provided for larger parcels, lying both north and south of the original fields. (Redrawn from map on p. 125 in J. E. A. Smith: *The History of Pittsfield*, Boston, 1869.)

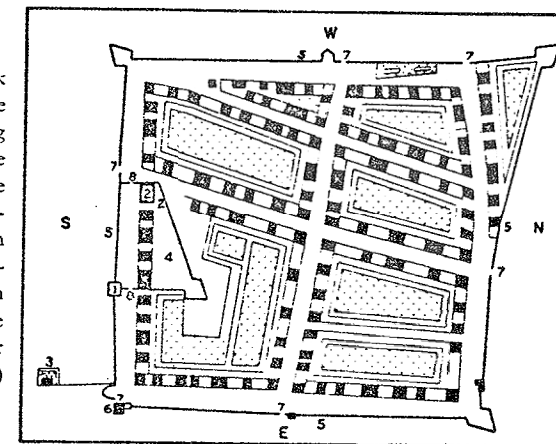
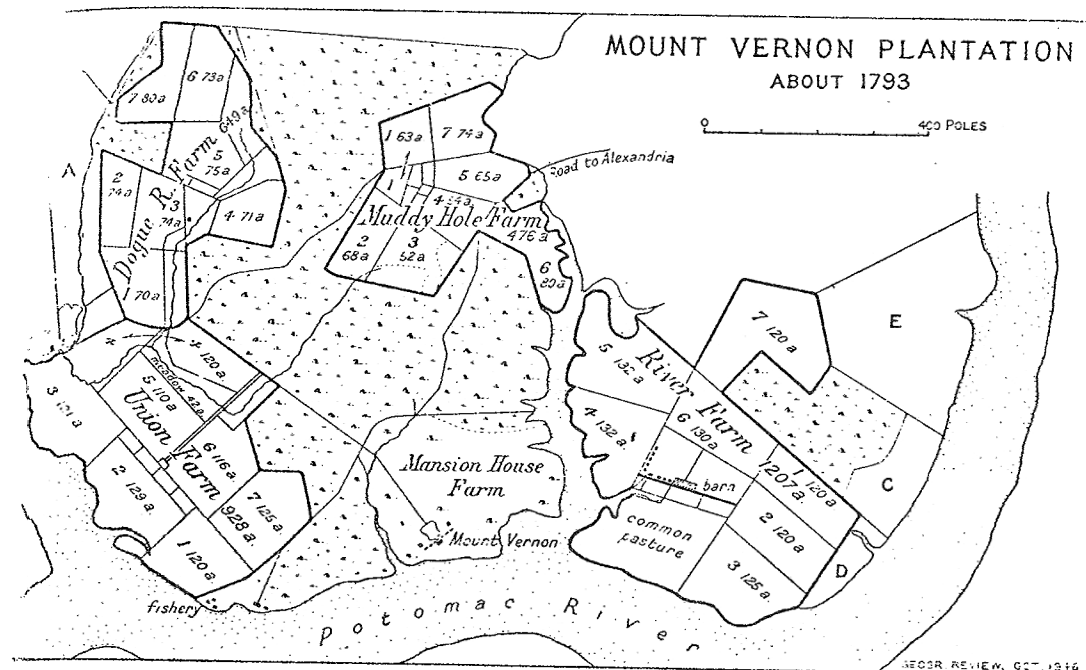


FIG. 6—A Dutch village, Wiltvick (now Kingston, N. Y.), 1693. 1, the blockhouse; 2, the church and burying place; 3, the minister's house; 4, the part separated and fortified; 5, the stockade; 6, the house where the governor was entertained; 7, the town gates; 8, the gates of the separate fortified part. (Redrawn from sketch in John Miller: *A Description of the Province and City of New York . . . in the Year 1695*, London, 1843; New York, 1862.)



The layout of an extensive southern plantation of the eighteenth century: George Washington's map of Mount Vernon, 1793, simplified from a copy of the original published by the University of Chicago Press, 1932. The cultivated part of the plantation was chiefly contained in four farms, the Mansion House Farm apparently having been more of a residential and service farm. The Potomac estate occupied about 10,000 acres. As was characteristic of Virginia plantations, a large part of Mount Vernon was in the hands of slaves.

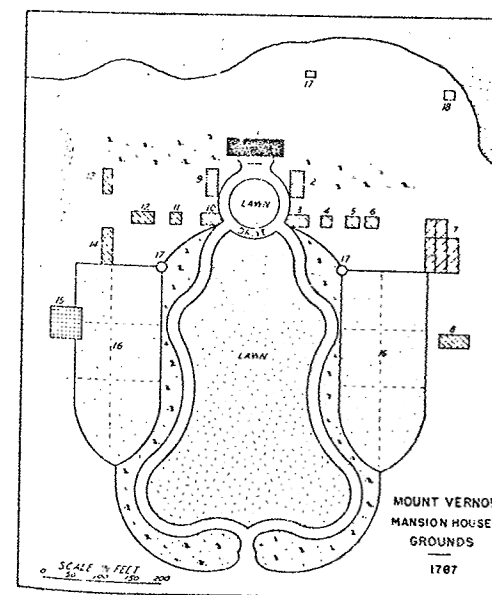


FIG. 11—Mount Vernon, about 1787. Slave quarters and many agricultural buildings are lacking, being on the individual farms of the plantation. 1, mansion house; 2, kitchen and servants' hall; 3, storehouse; 4, smokehouse; 5, washhouse; 6, coach house; 7, coach house and stables; 8, barn and carpenter's shop; 9, lodgings for white servants; 10, tailor and shoemaker's shop; 11, unknown; 12, spinning house; 13, blacksmith shop; 14, house for families; 15, hothouse; 16, kitchen gardens; 17, toilets; 18, springhouse. (Simplified from map by Samuel Vaughan in 1787, reproduced in "The George Washington Atlas," United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, 1932, Plate 7. Another plan of the central farmstead of a representative southern plantation is available in Gabriel, *Tools of Land and Sea* [cited in footnote 6], Fig. 121, on p. 62.)

Trewartha 1946

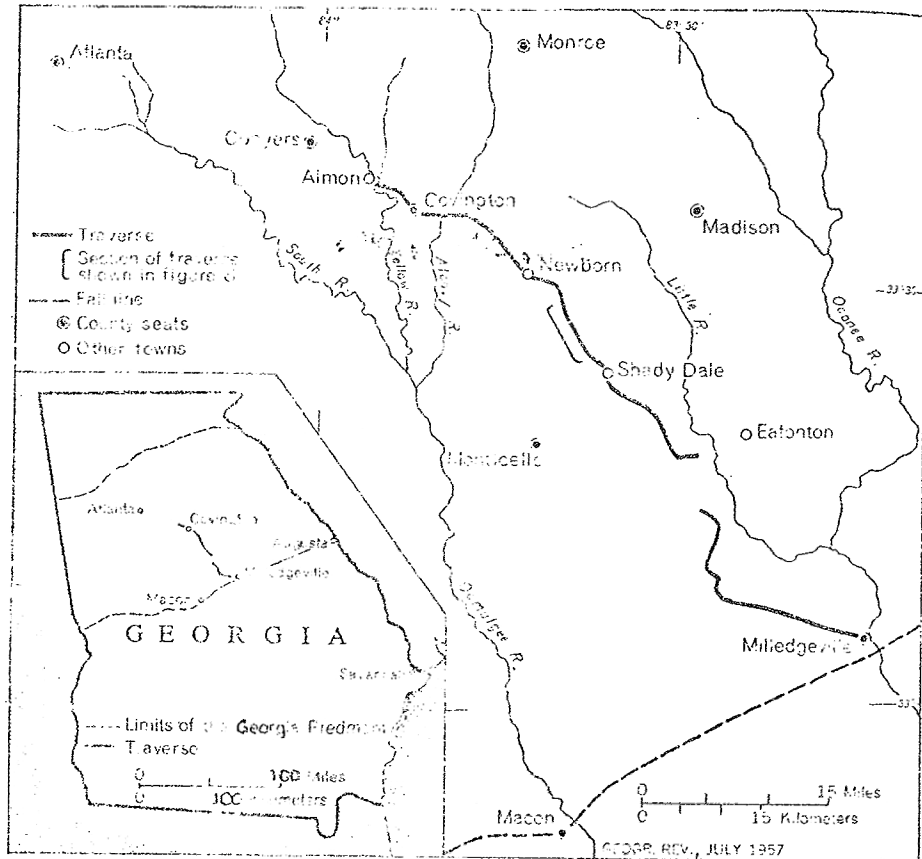
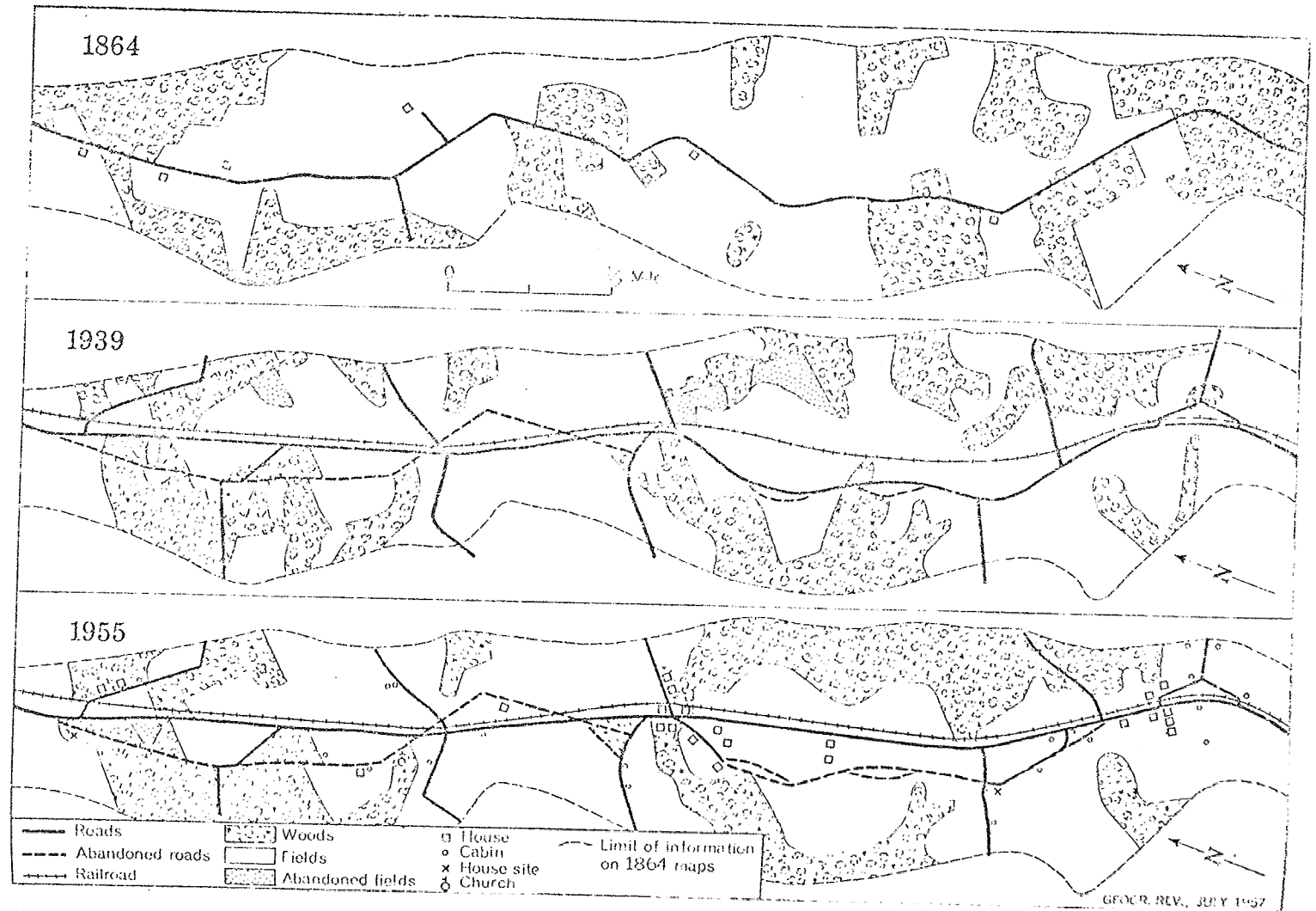


Fig. 1—Location map, showing Captain Raha's traverse. Bracket indicates section covered in Figure 8.

de Laubenfels · 1957



Section of Captain Raha's 1864 traverse remapped in 1939 and 1955, showing changes in pattern of woods and fields. This area lies between Shady Dale and Newborn.

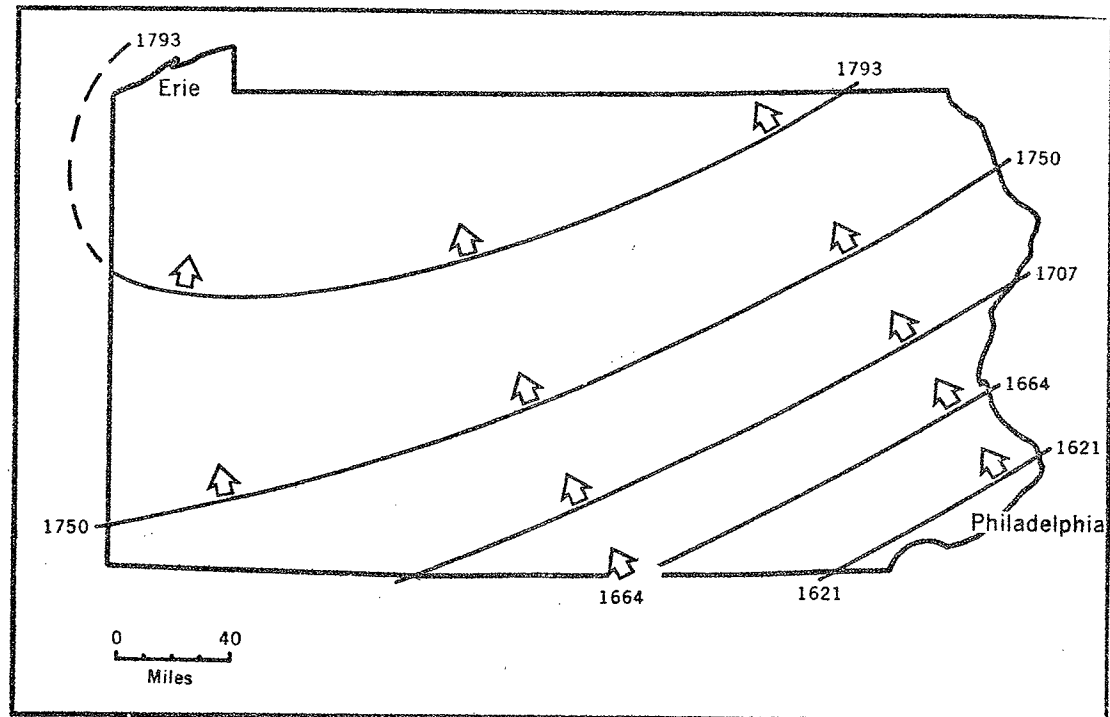


FIGURE 50. Time waves of settlement across the space of Pennsylvania (from Florin, 1965)

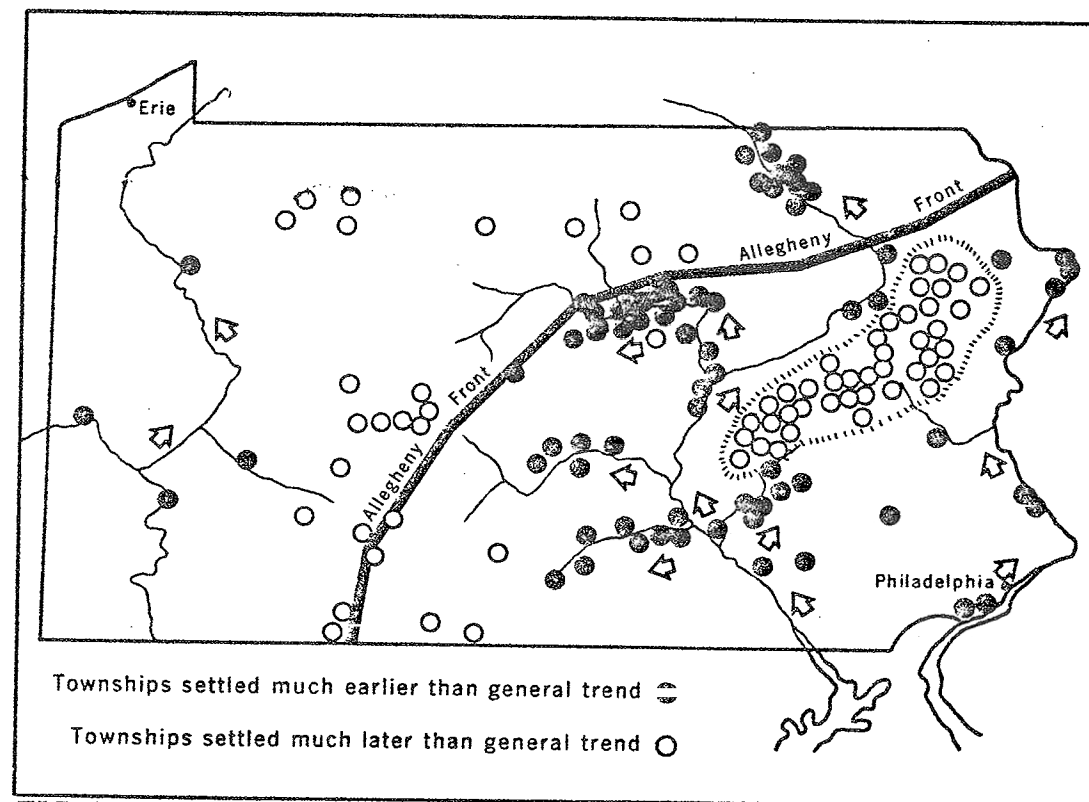
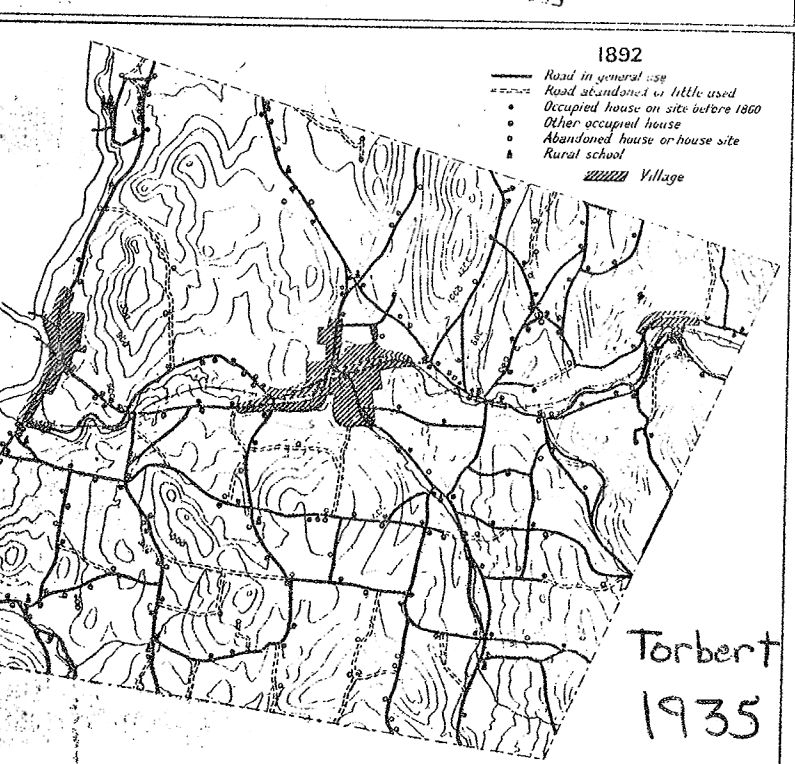
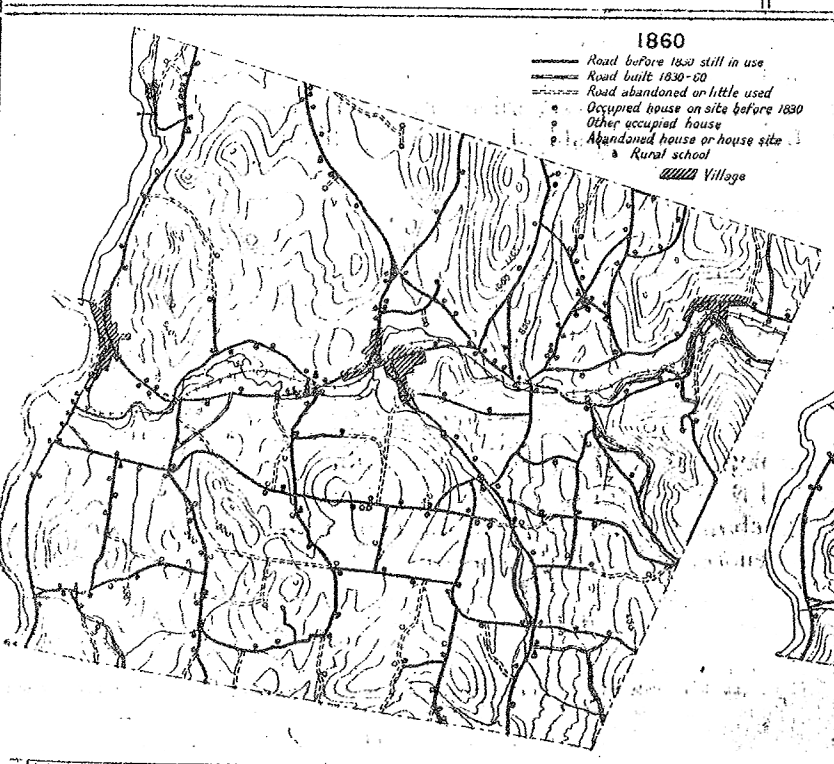
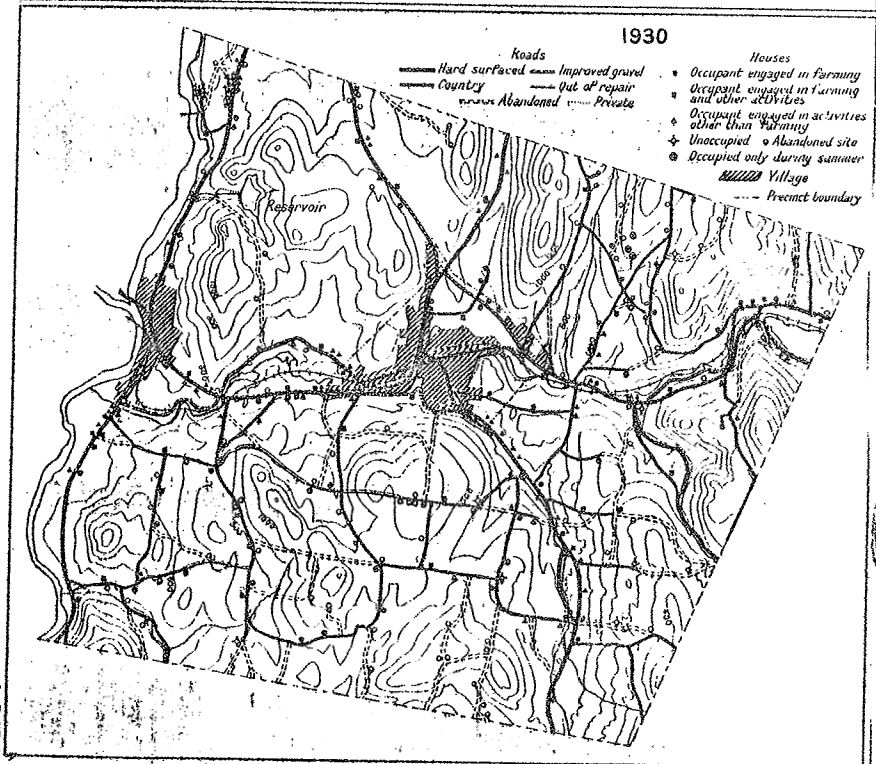
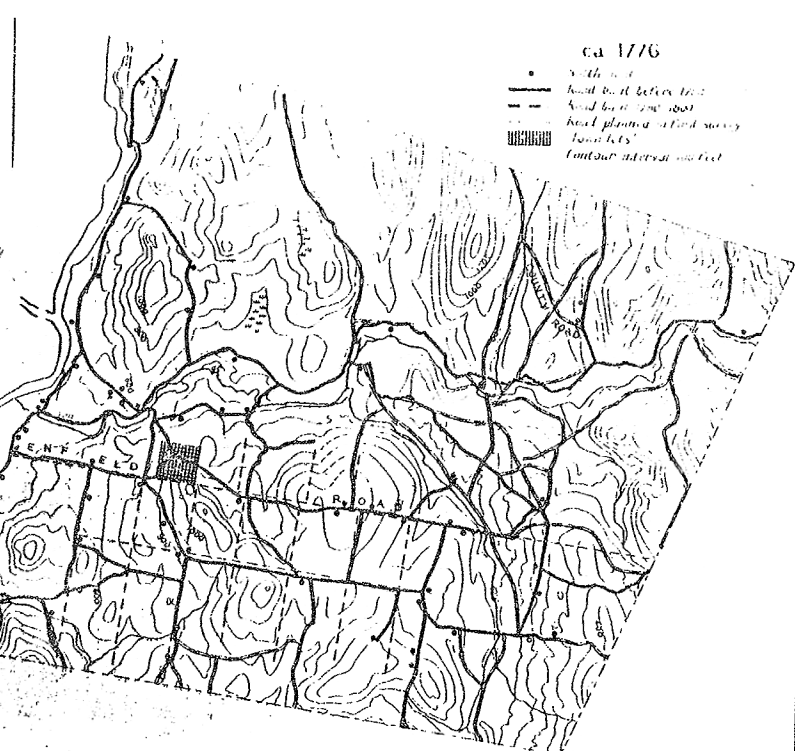
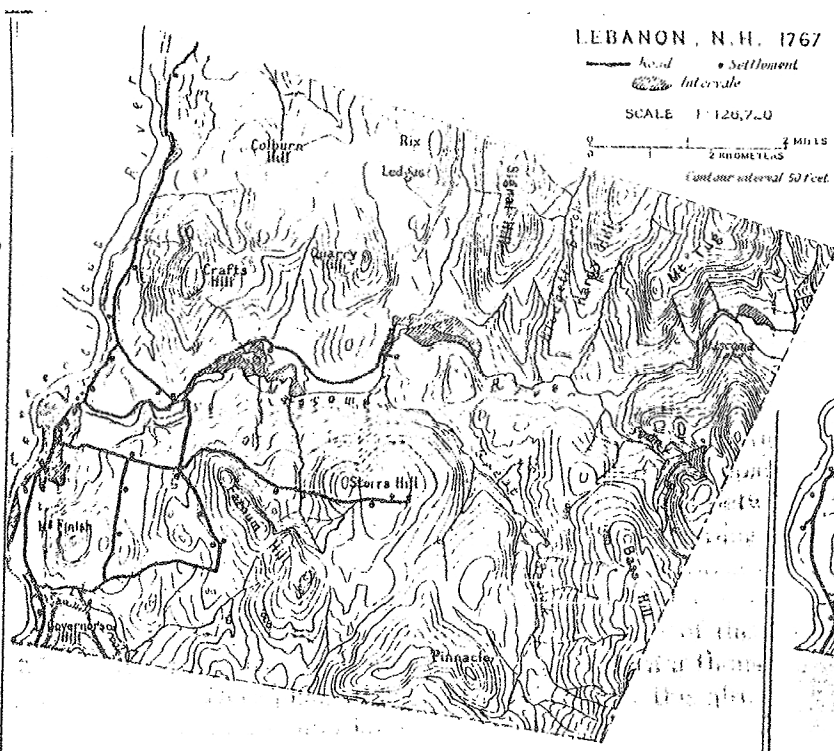
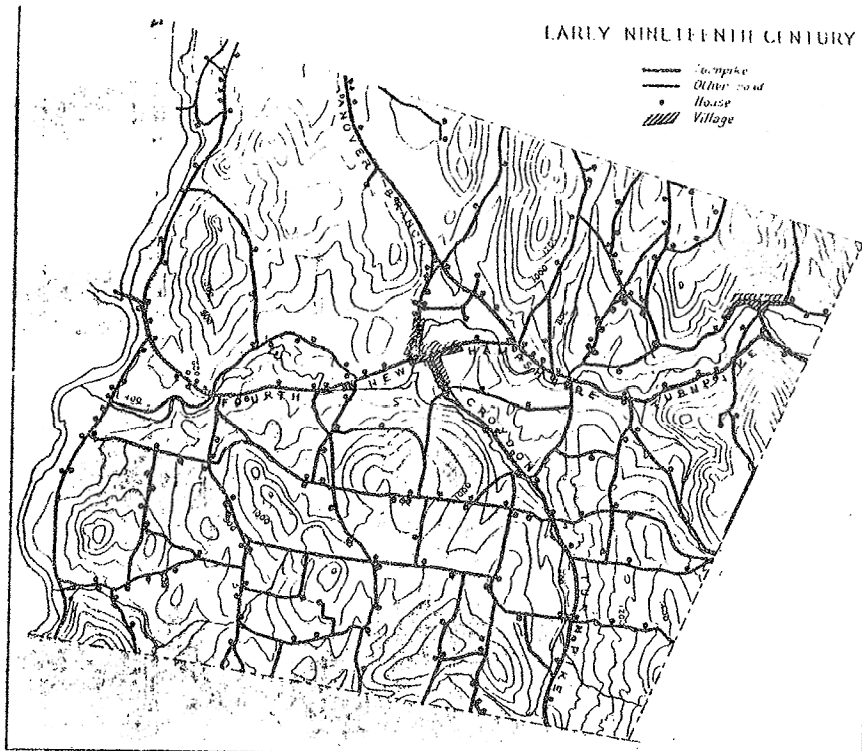


FIGURE 51. Townships of Pennsylvania settled much earlier or much later than general trend

Gould 1969



Torbert
1935

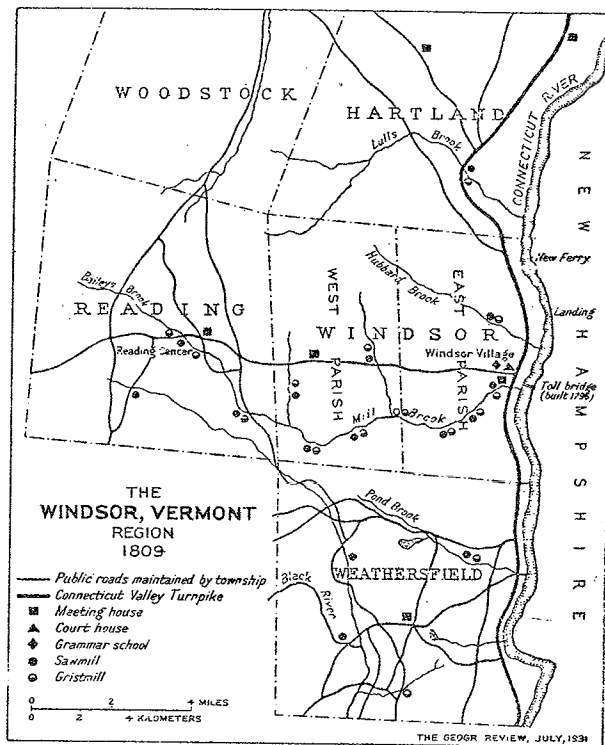


FIG. 2—The Windsor, Vt., region in 1809. Drawn from "A Correct Map of the State of Vermont" by James Whitelaw, surveyor-general, 1810.

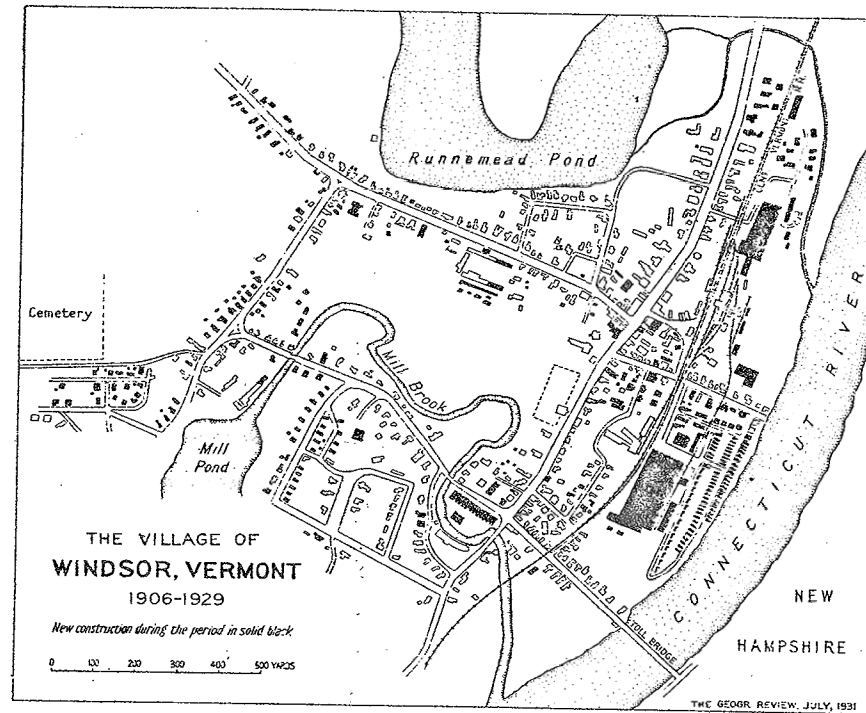


FIG. 6—Map of the village of Windsor based on the author's investigations in 1929.

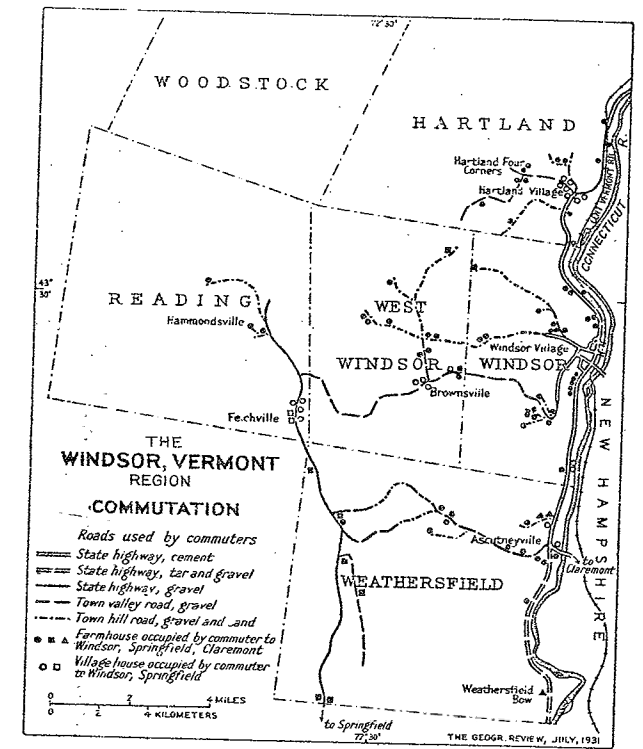


FIG. 18—"Commuters' map" of Windsor. Only the roads used by commuters are shown.

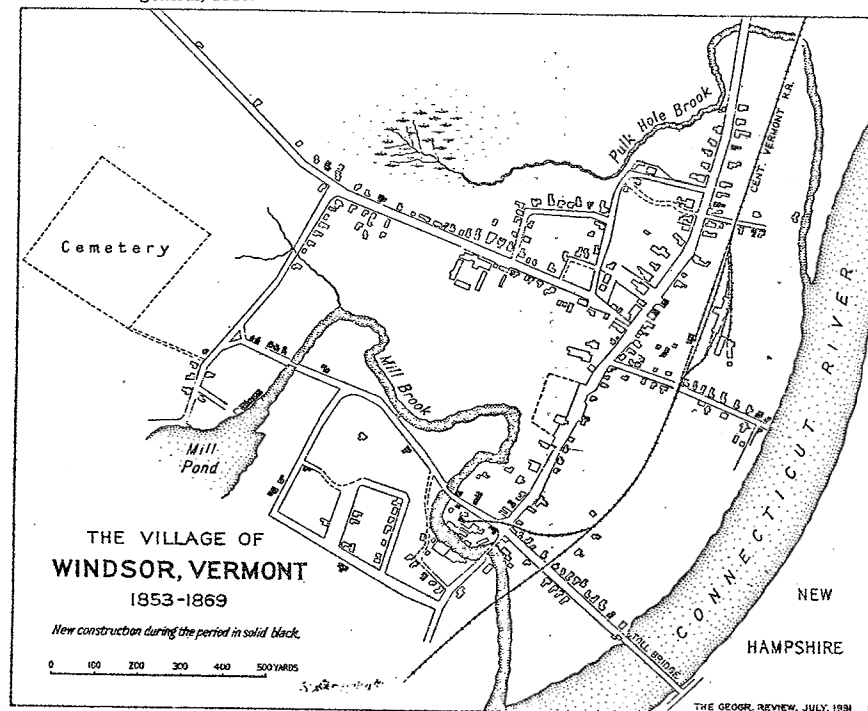
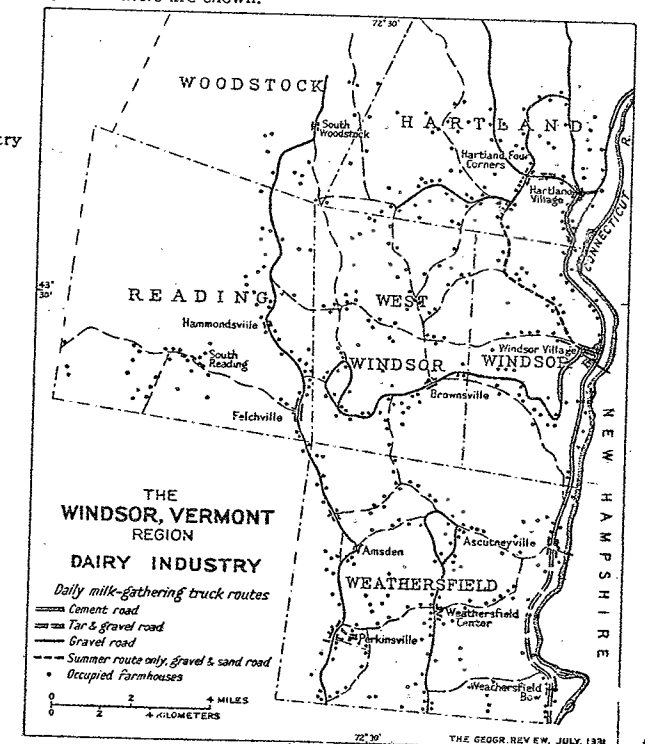
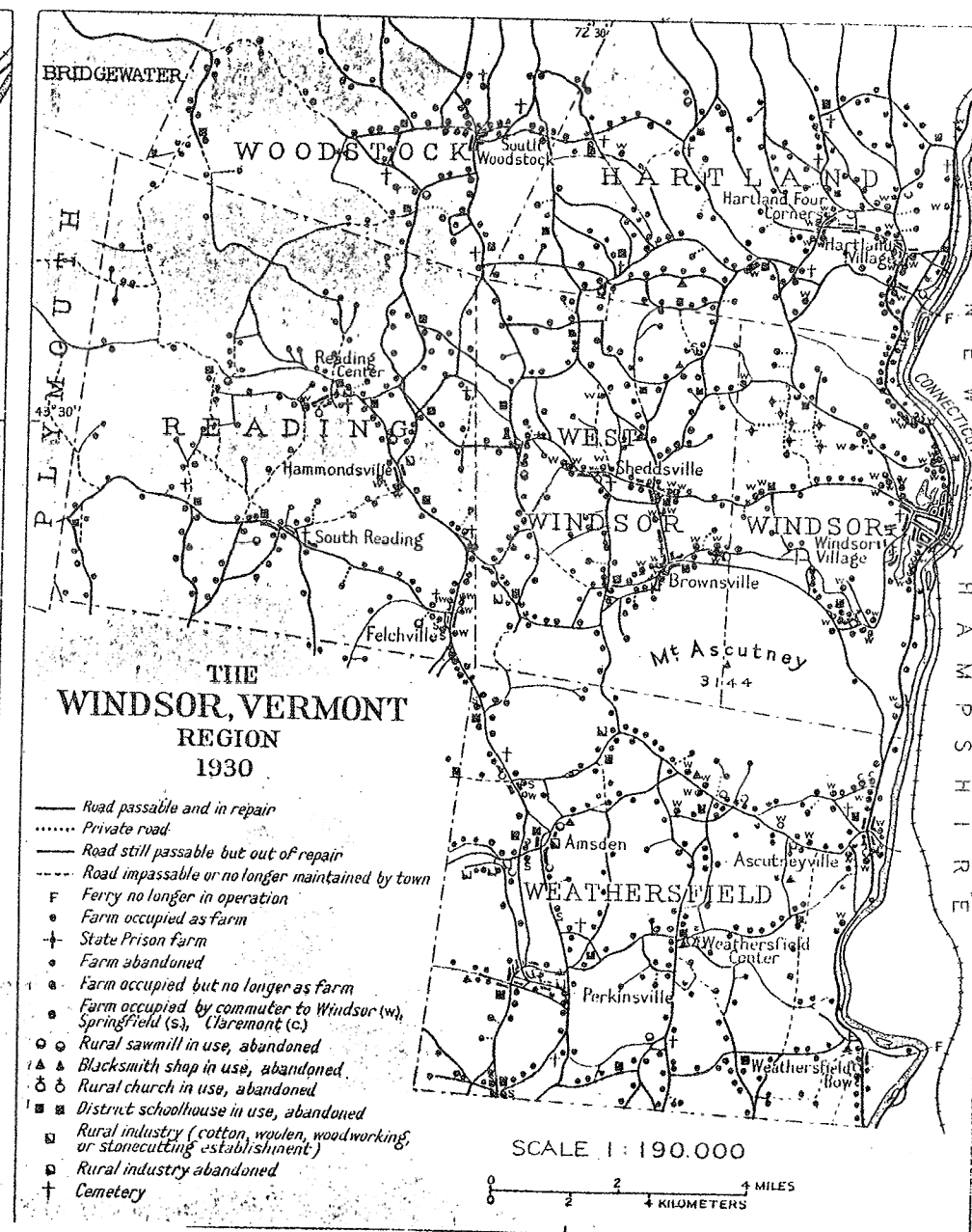
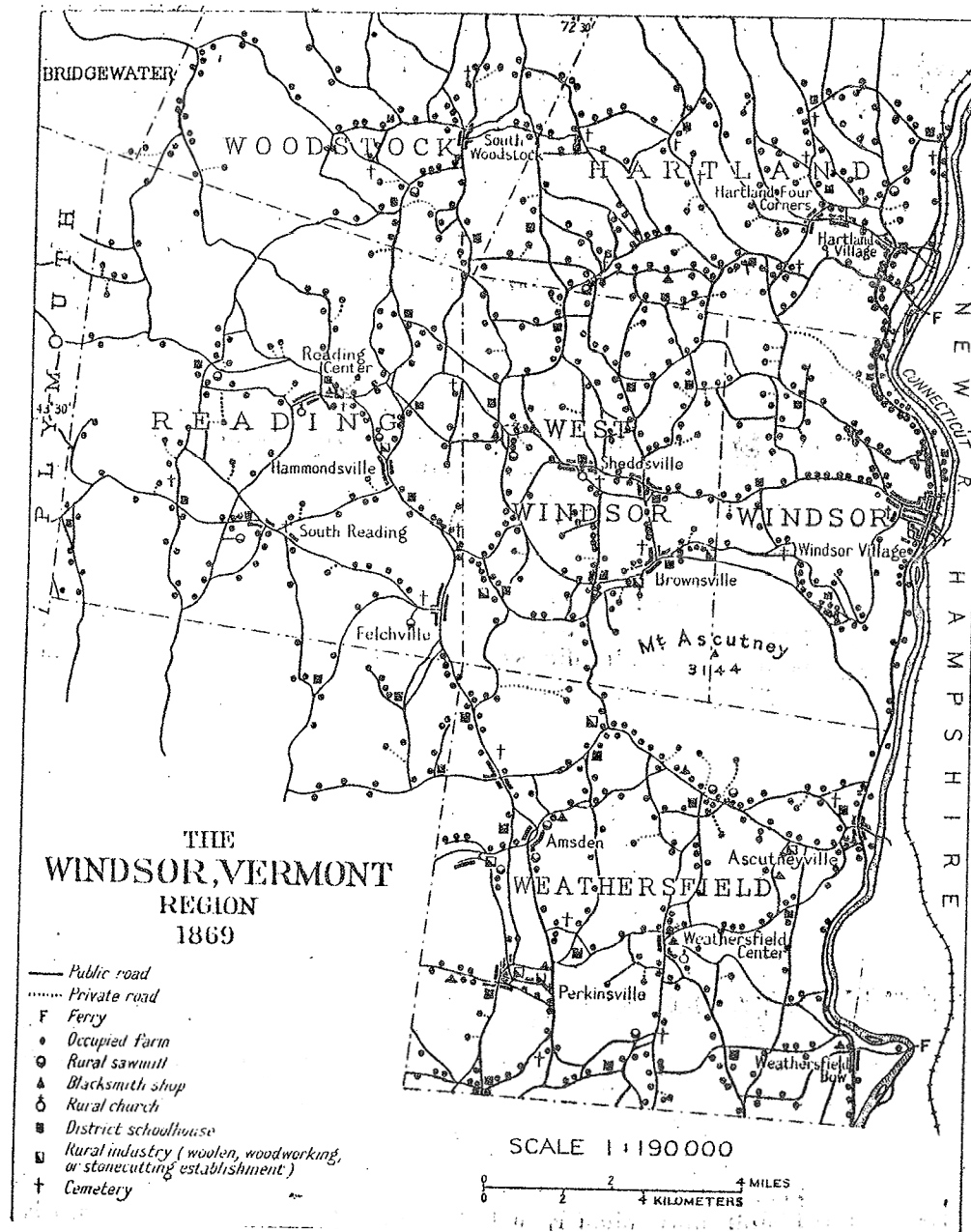


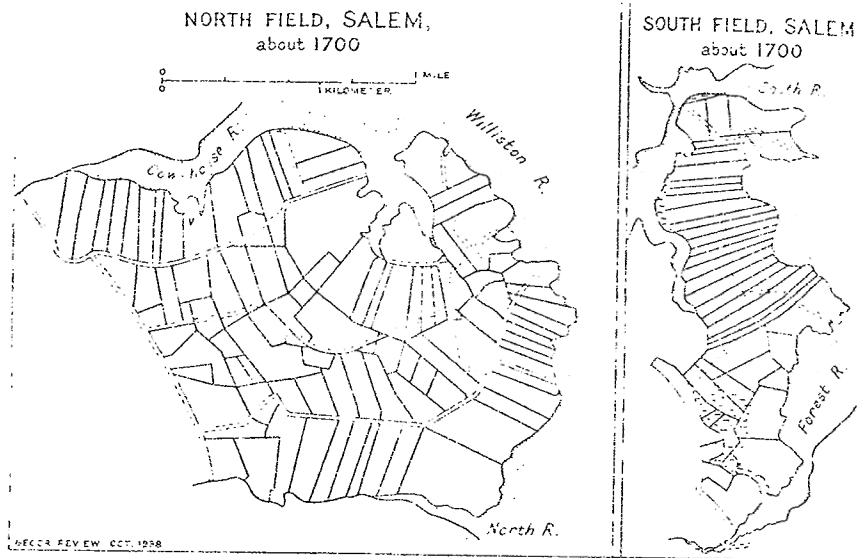
FIG. 5—Map of the village of Windsor based on Presdee and Edwards' map of 1853, hanging in Old Constitution House, Windsor, and on Beer's map in the County Atlas, 1869.

Wilson 1931

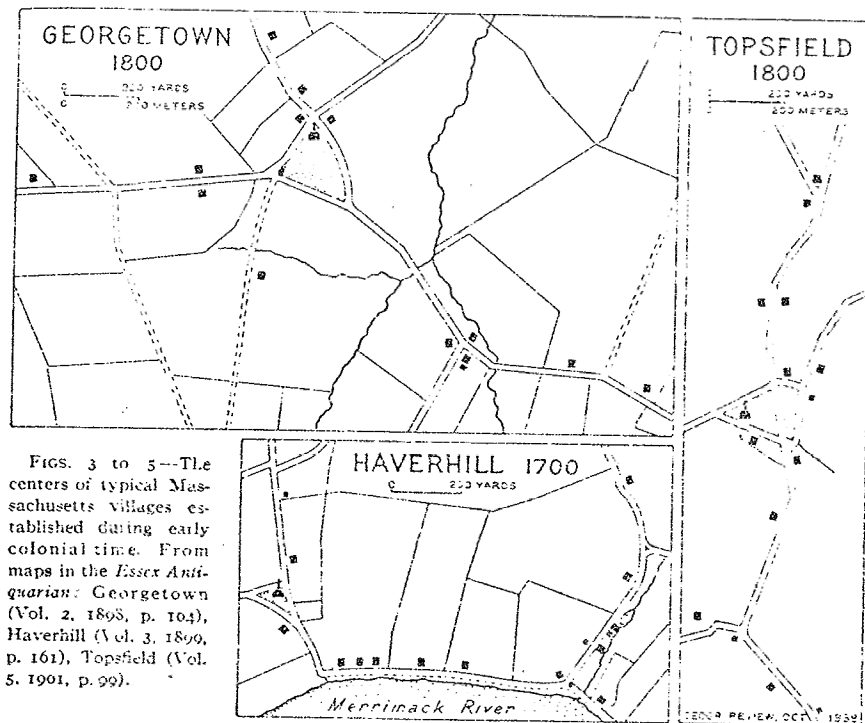




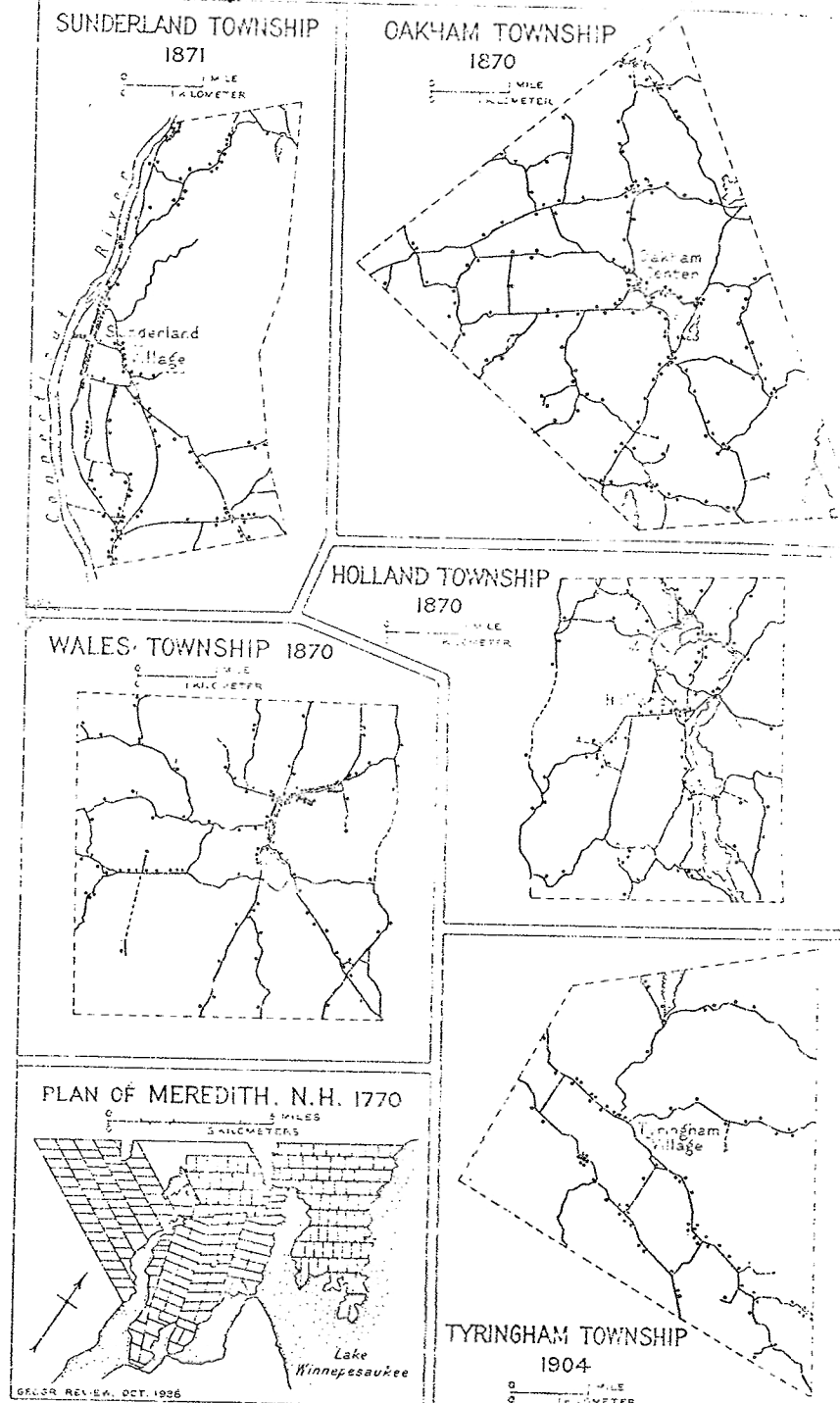
Wilson 1931



FIGS. 1 and 2—North Field and South Field, Salem, about 1700. From D. Perley: *History of Salem*, 3 vols., Fig. 1 from Vol. 1, p. 315; Fig. 2 from Vol. 1, p. 317.



FIGS. 3 to 5—The centers of typical Massachusetts villages established during early colonial time. From maps in the *Essex Antiquarian*: Georgetown (Vol. 2, 1898, p. 104), Haverhill (Vol. 3, 1899, p. 161), Topsfield (Vol. 5, 1901, p. 99).



FIGS. 6-11—The maps of Sunderland, Wales, Oakham, and Holland Townships are from *Berkshire County Atlases*; the map of Tyringham Township is from *Barnes and Farnham's Atlas of Berkshire County*. The plan of Meredith is drawn from the plan (44D) reproduced in C. O. Paulin: *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States* (Carnegie Instn. of Washington and Amer. Geogr. Soc. of New York, 1932).

Scofield
1938