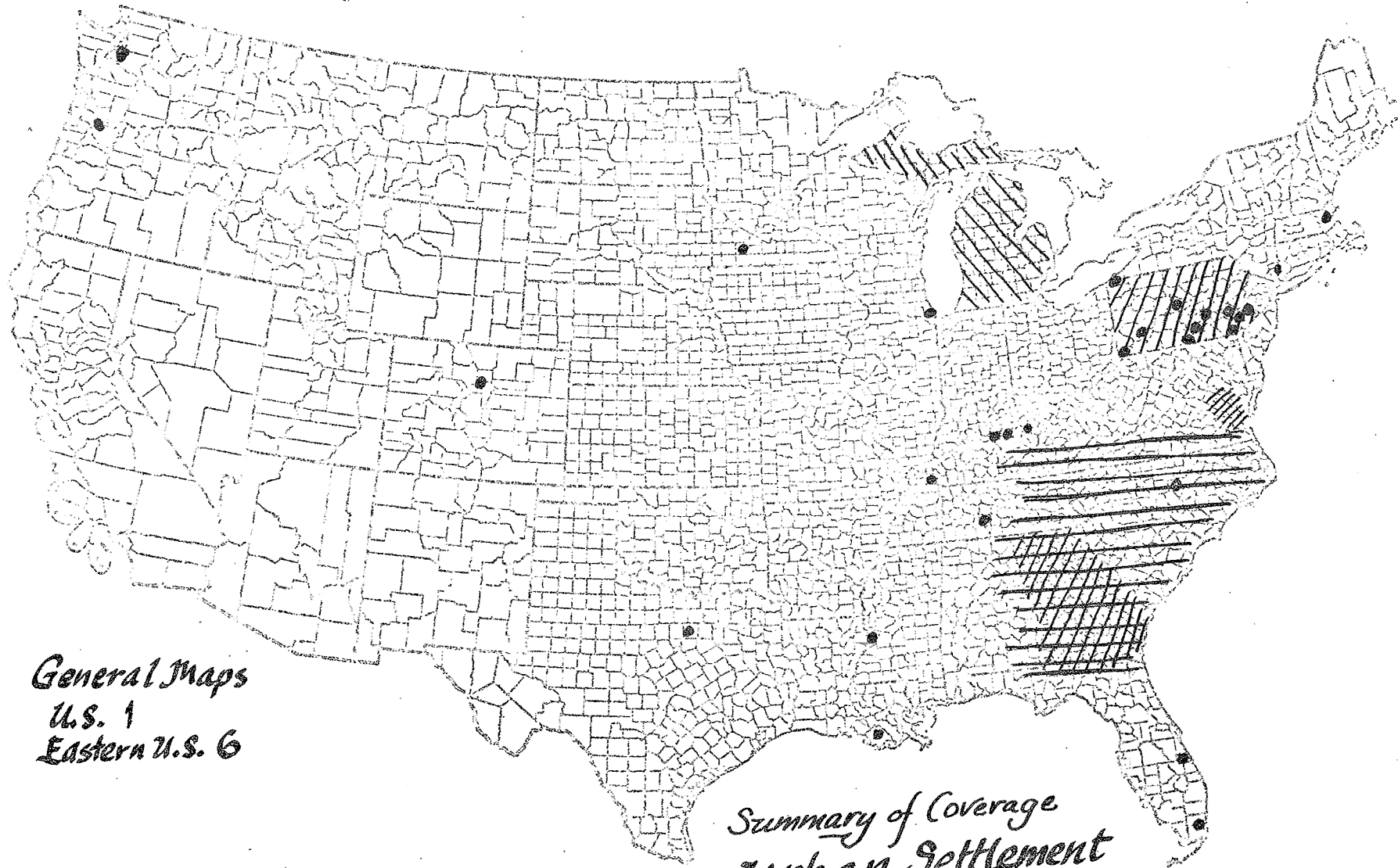


Labrador 1



General Maps
U.S. 1
Eastern U.S. 6

Summary of Coverage
Urban Settlement

Chapter 4 shows rather vividly that the study of city form as an aspect of culture languishes. So has the study of the operations cultures within the urban structure. The few examples that we have here show promise, but the job remains nearly unbegun. How do cultures build urban frames, and how do they cope with such frames that they did not build? Are these not our legitimate concerns? How can they be satisfied?

In any case, one must refer to Chapter 3, rural and regional settlement, while considering Chapter 4.

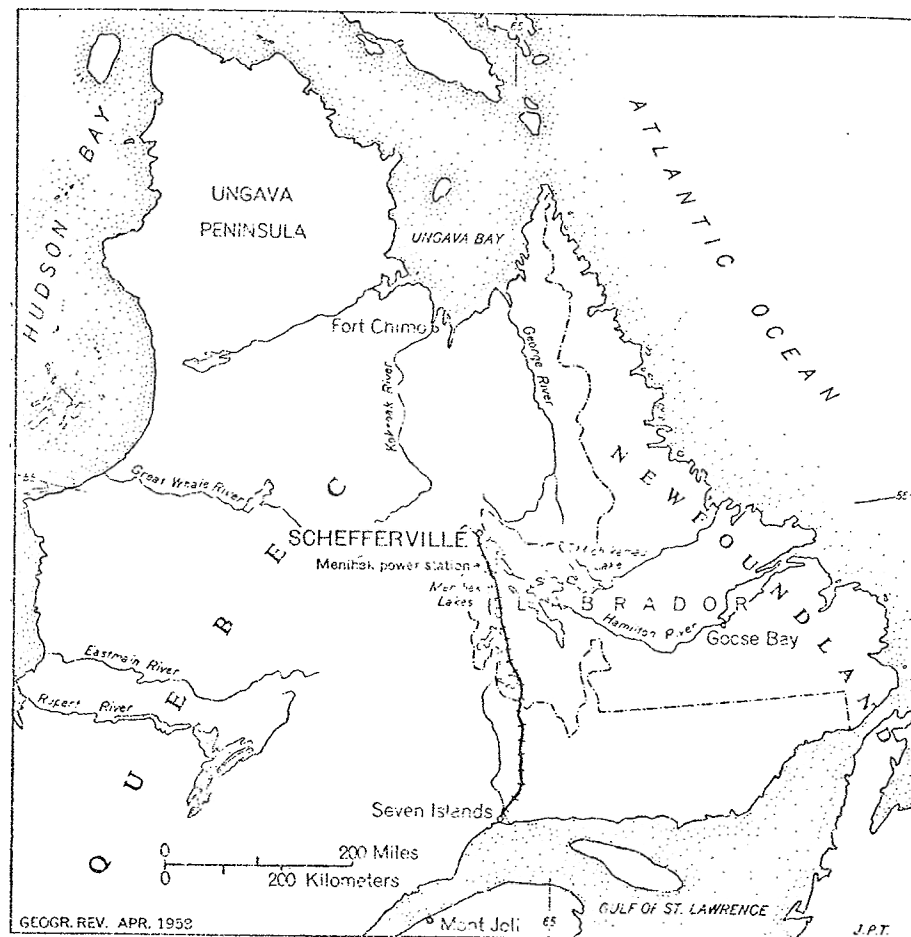


FIG. 1--Schefferville, in the Labrador-Ungava peninsula.

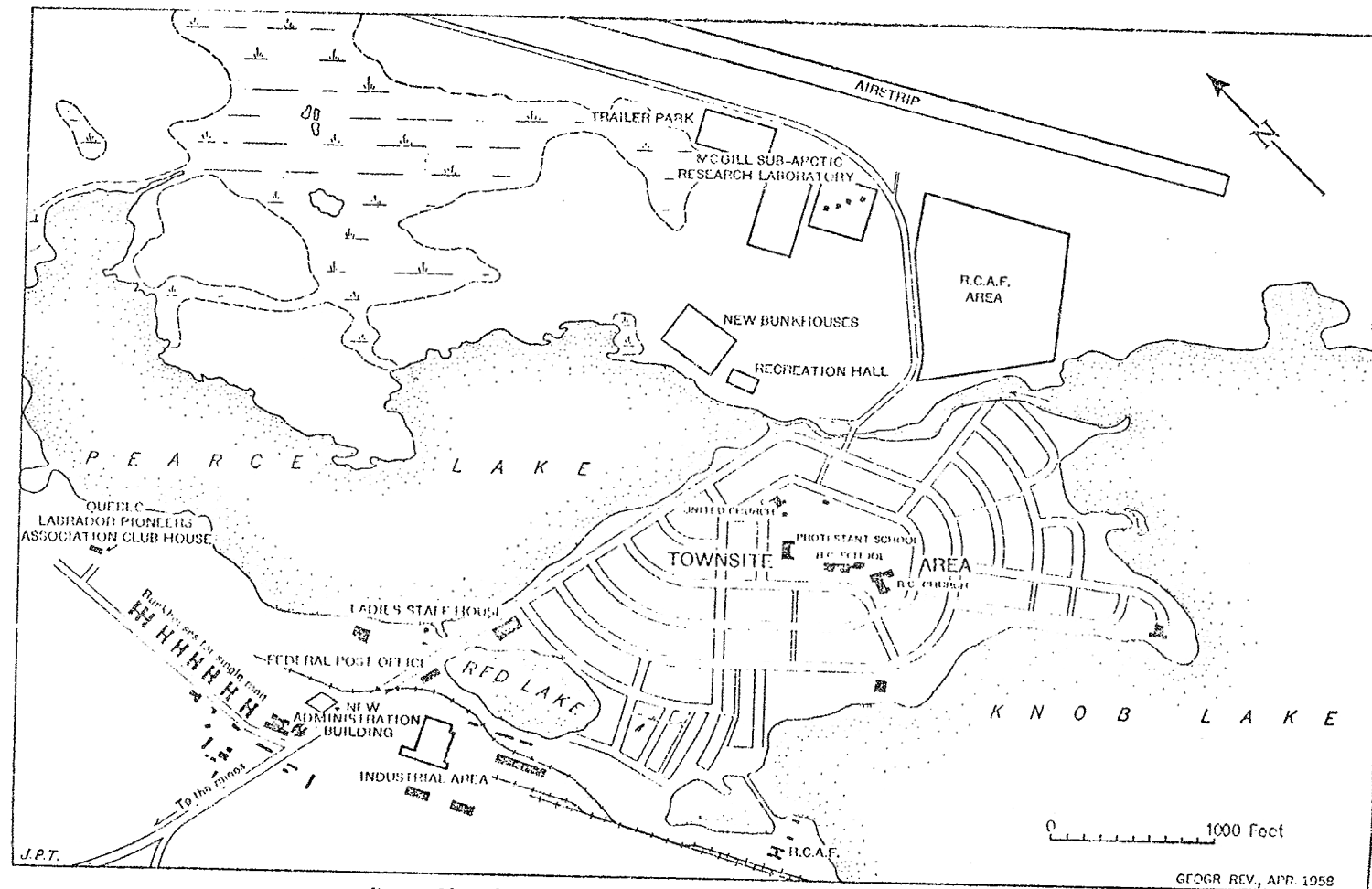


FIG. 4- Plan of Schefferville, showing site relationships and principal buildings.

Humphrys 1958

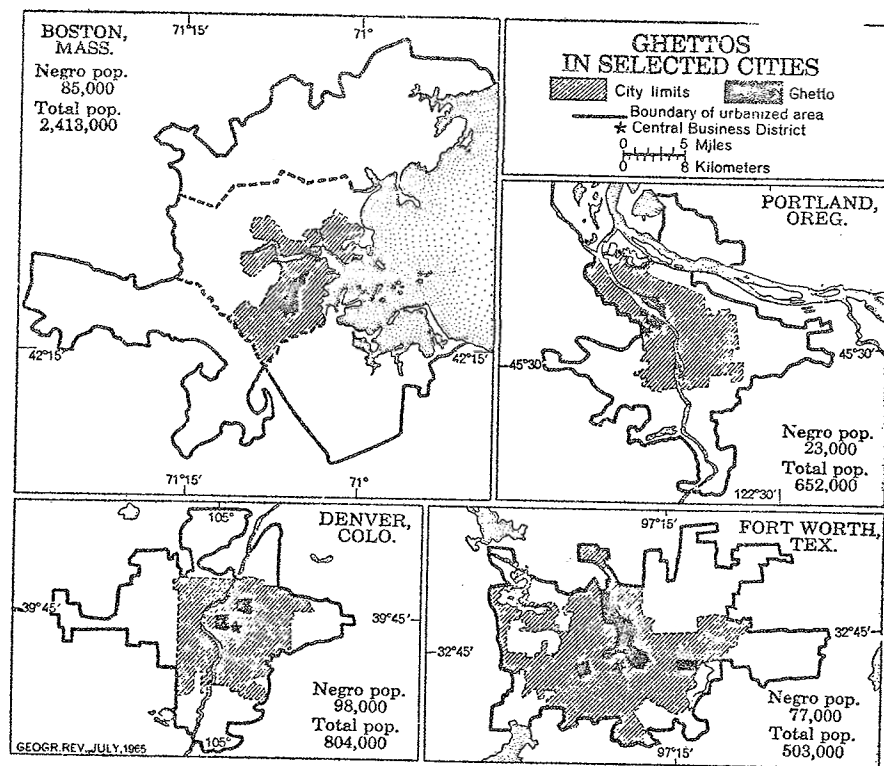


FIGURE 1: A group of representative ghettos. The dashed-line boundary on the Boston map indicates the inner urbanized area. Source: 1960 census data.

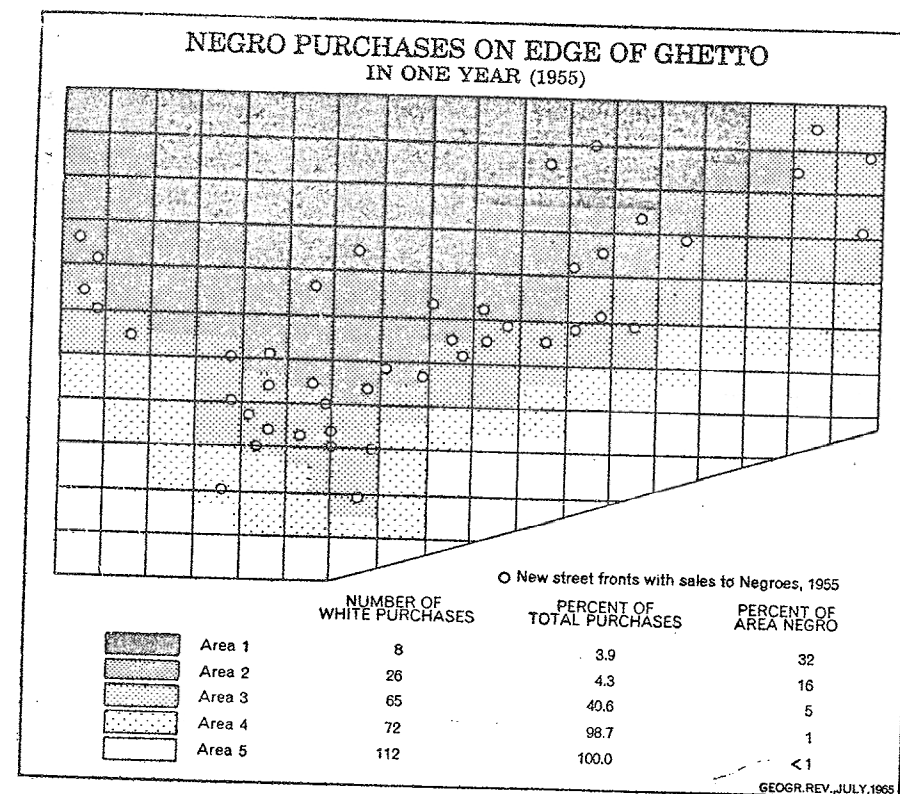
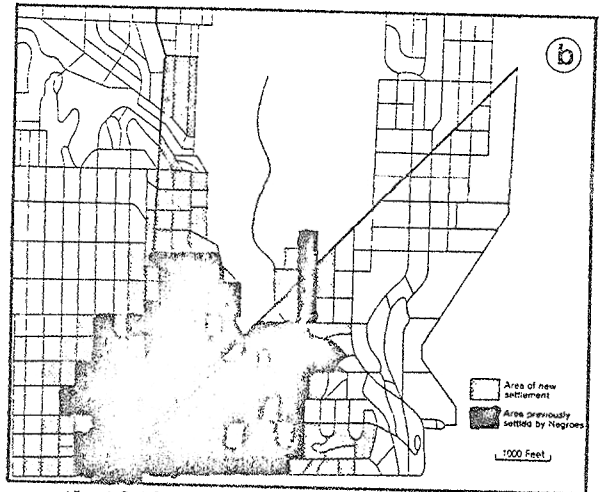
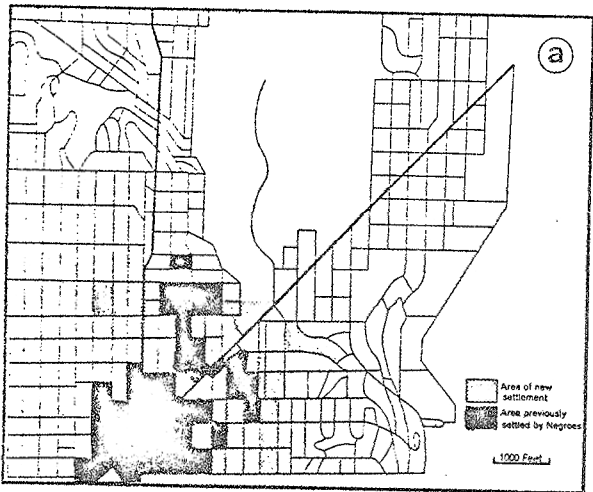
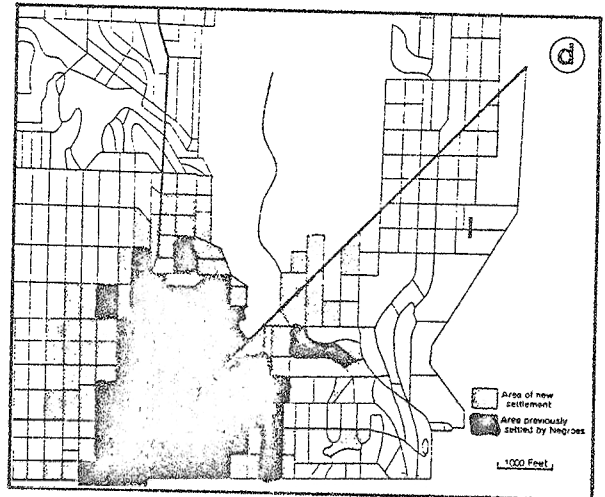
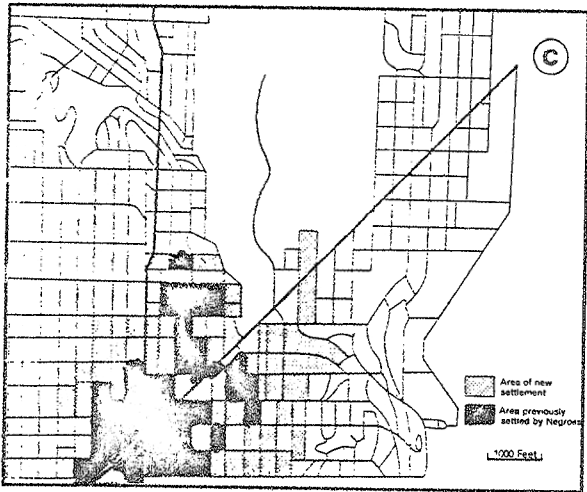


FIGURE 2: Distribution of Negro purchases on the edge of the ghetto, showing initial entry of street fronts, 1955. Adapted from diagram in Rapkin and Grigsby, *The Demand for Housing in Racially Mixed Areas* (see text footnote 11 for reference) p. 76.

Morrill 1967



FIGURES 46a-b. Seattle: ghetto growth 1940-50 and 1950-60
(adapted from Morrill, 1965)



FIGURES 46c-d. Simulated expansion of ghetto, 1940-50 and 1950-60
(adapted from Morrill, 1965)

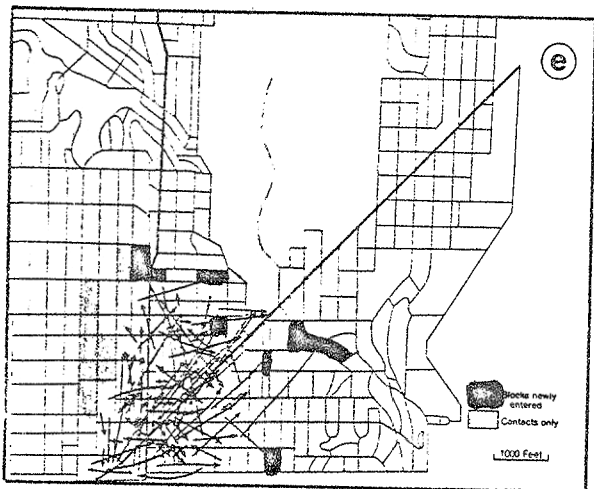


FIGURE 46e. A two-year stage in a ten-year simulation (adapted from Morrill, 1965)

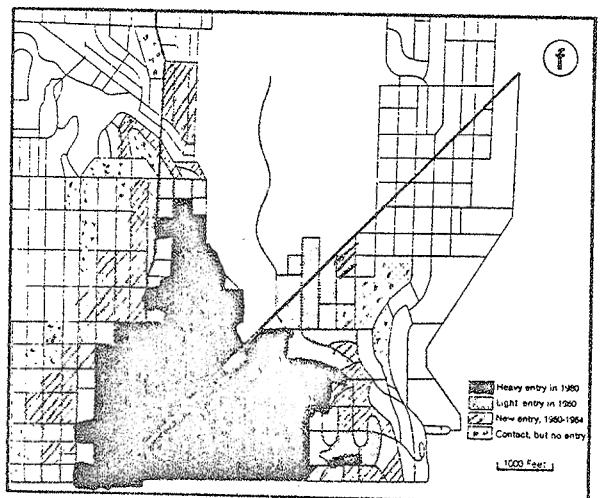


FIGURE 46f. Simulated expansion of ghetto, 1960-64 (adapted from Morrill, 1965)

Gould 1969

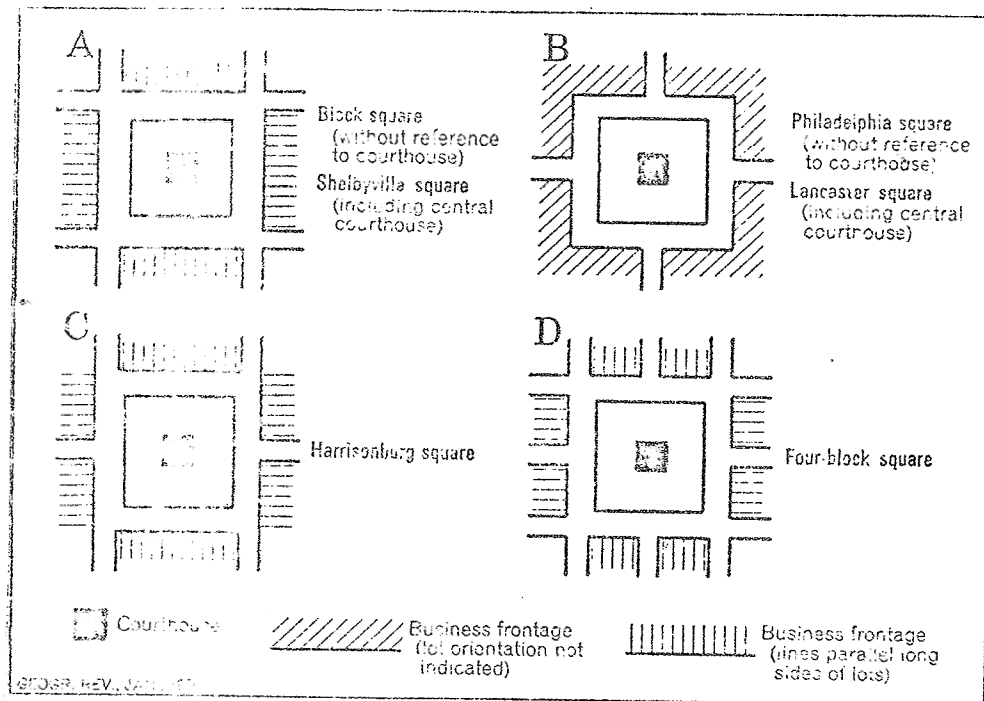


FIG. 7.—The most common types of central courthouse squares, with identifying terms used in the text

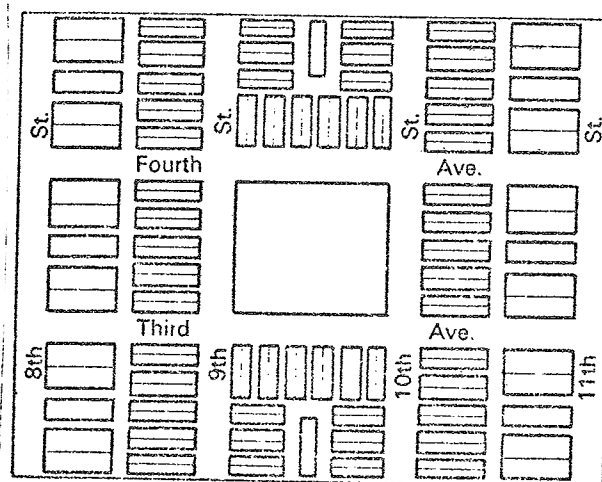


FIG. 22.—Part of Windom, Minnesota, redrawn from a plat of 1872. The courthouse did not reach the square until 1904, when merchants effected a swap of land between the county and the city, which formerly owned the square.

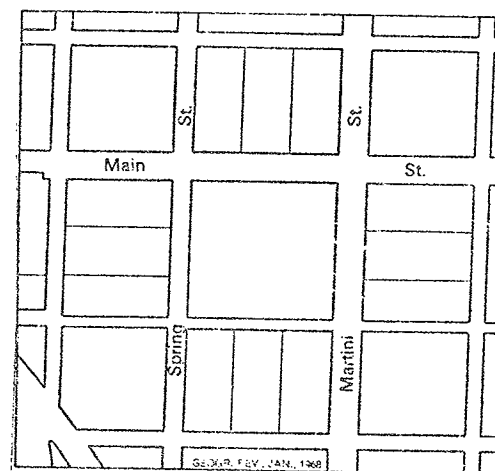


FIG. 17.—Part of Shelbyville, Tennessee, redrawn from an 1827 map of the original plat. Although the streets bounding the square are not uniform in width, the square is clearly the central focus.

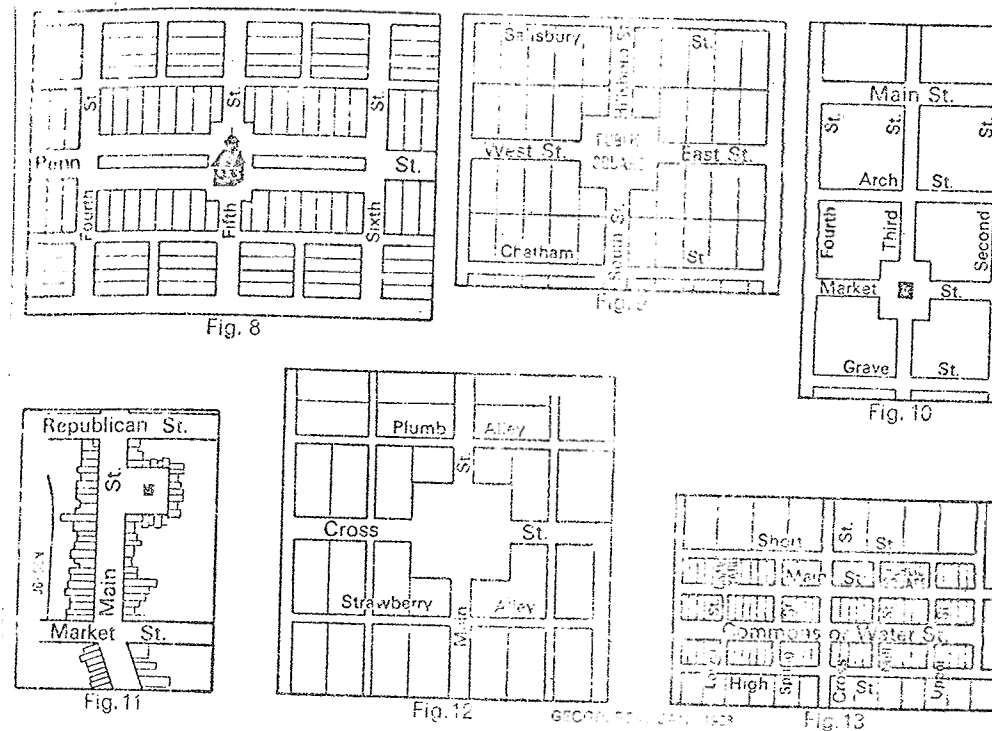


FIG. 8.—Part of Reading, Pennsylvania, redrawn from an 1804 copy of an early plat. The square is an elaboration of the Philadelphia plan, and the center strips were used for markets. The courthouse held the central spot until 1840.

FIG. 9.—Part of Pittsboro, North Carolina, redrawn from an 1890 copy of a 1785 plat. Today, most of the business is along Salisbury Street. The courthouse still occupies the center of the square, but when it first did so is not certain.

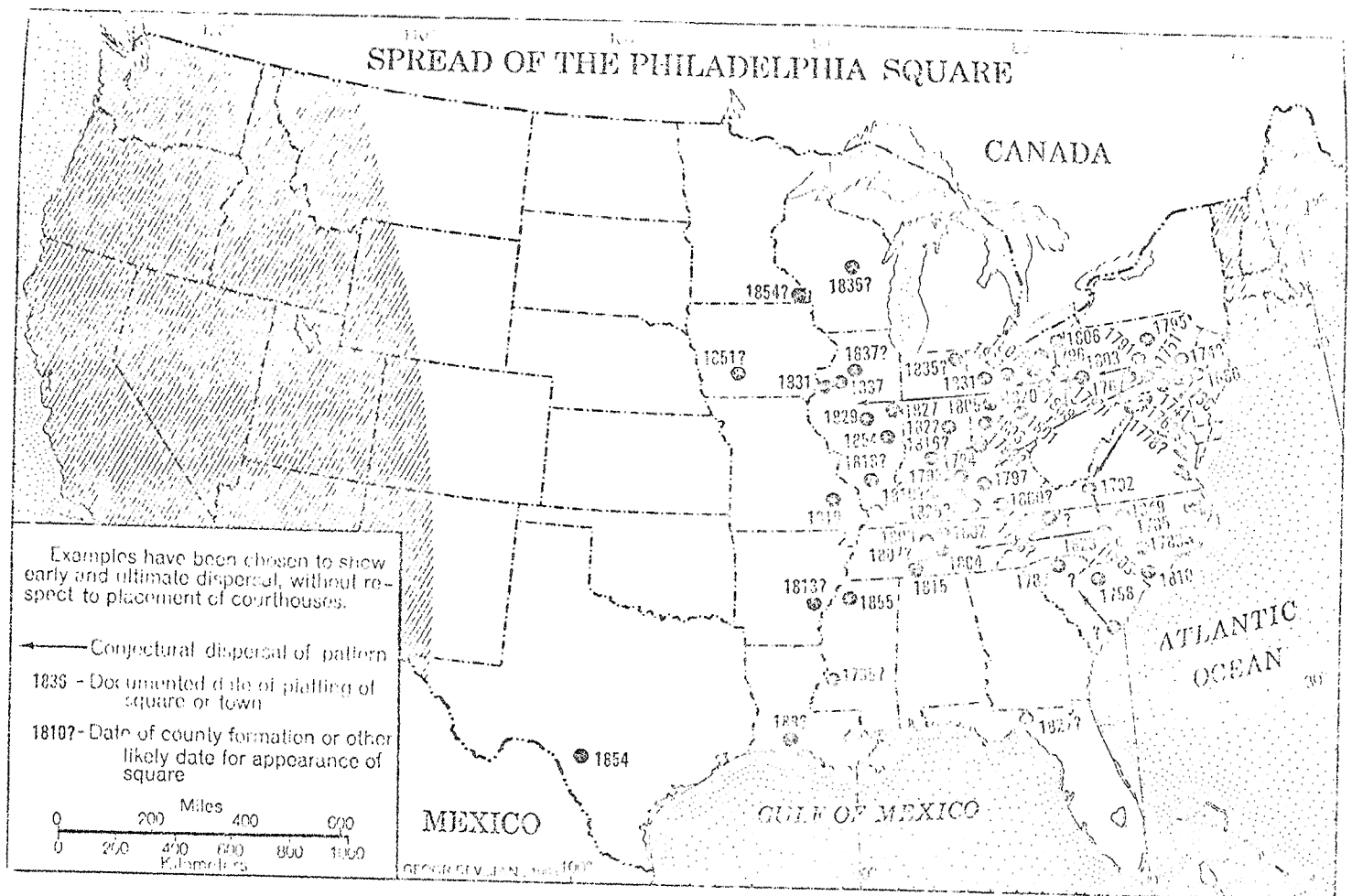
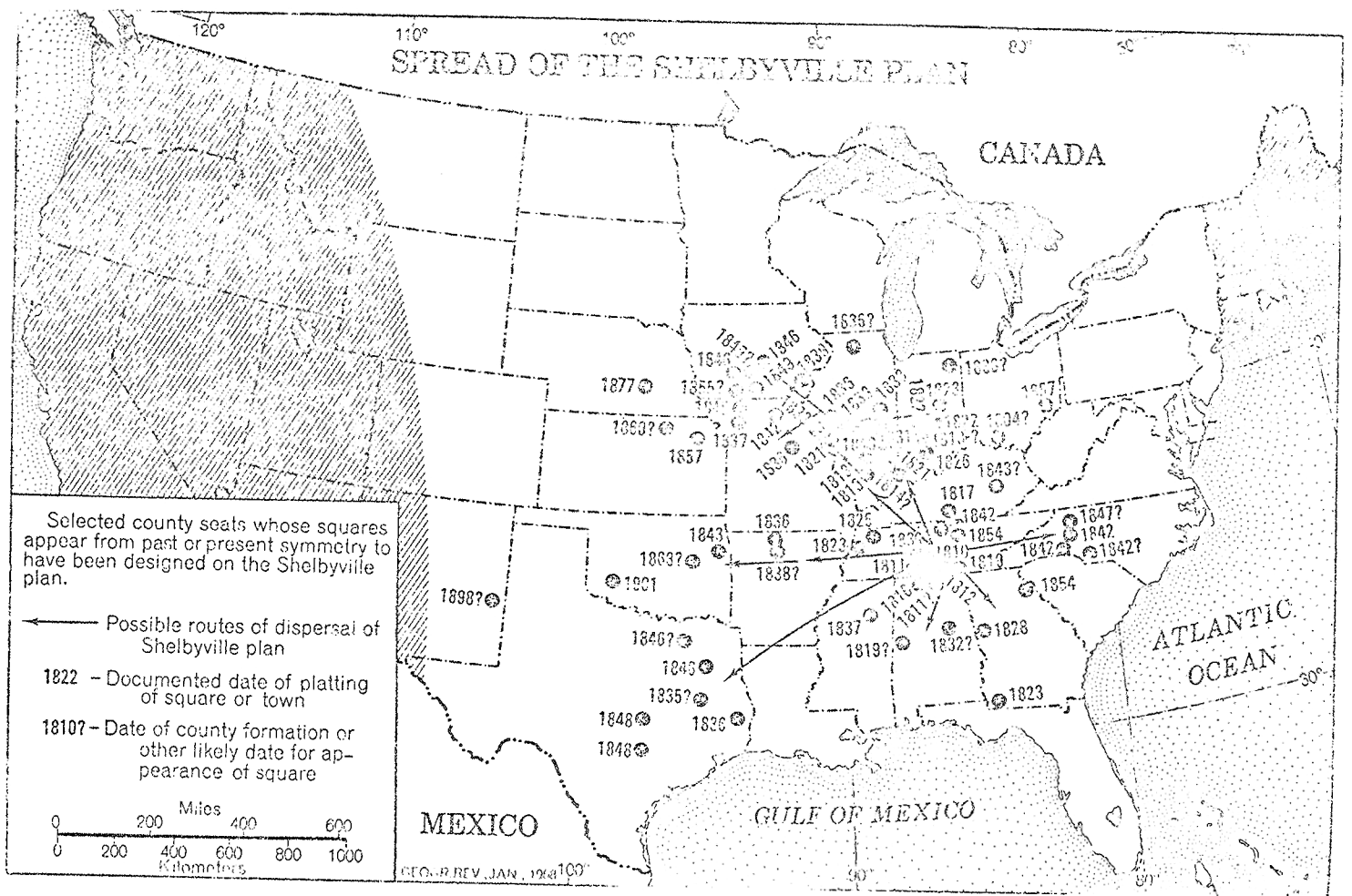
FIG. 10.—Part of Bardstown, Kentucky, redrawn from an 1807 plat that presumably was in accord with a plat of 1785. Bardstown was named for a Pennsylvania family who donated the land for the square and probably were responsible for the plat. Third Street, between the courthouse and Main Street, is now the business center. Main Street may have been the locus of a settlement that preceded the plat.

FIG. 11.—Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1863, redrawn from a map published in the *Lebanon Enterprise* (June 27, 1963). The layout has changed very little in the last hundred years. The buildings around the square may have started as a lawyers' row; they now contain a variety of businesses.

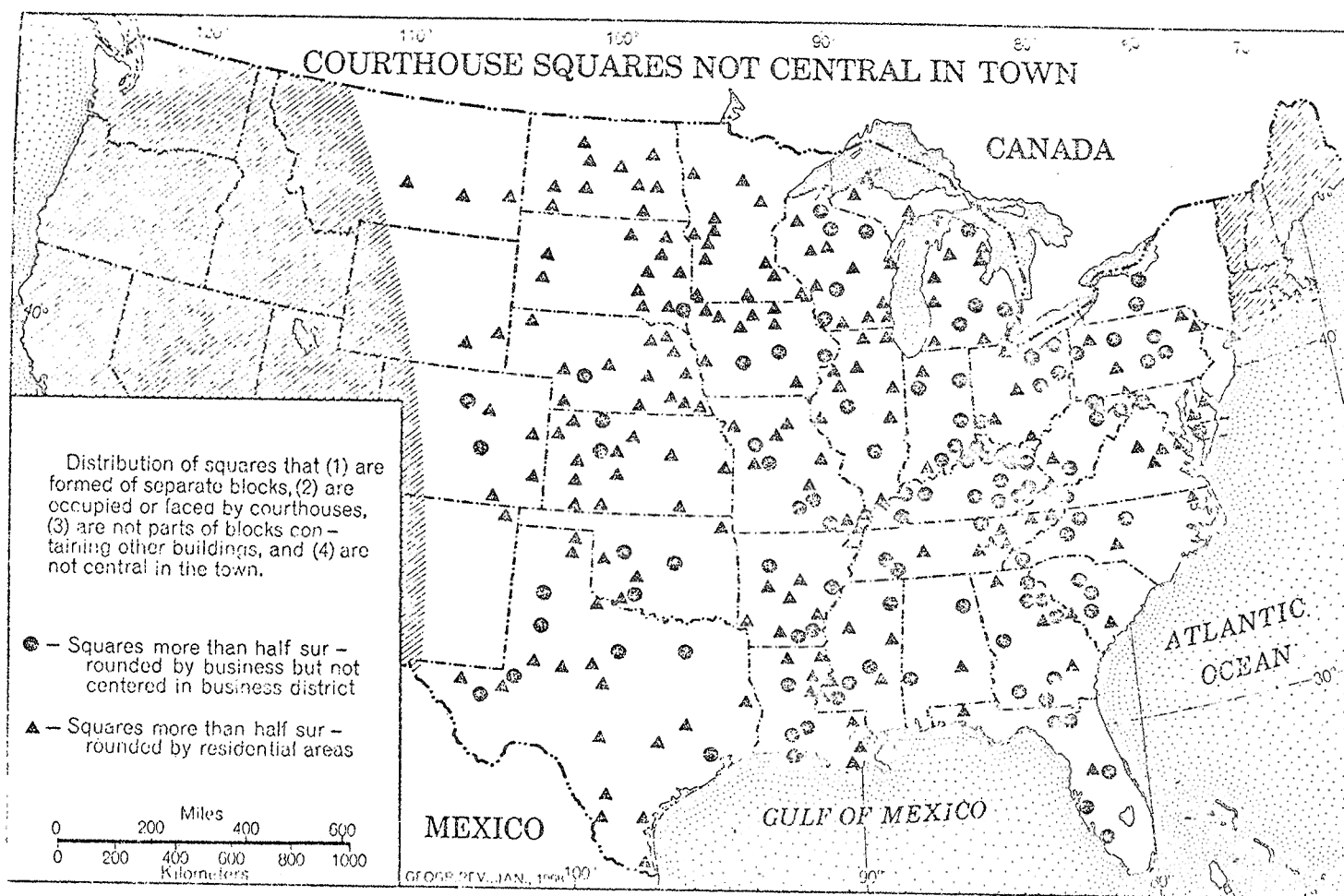
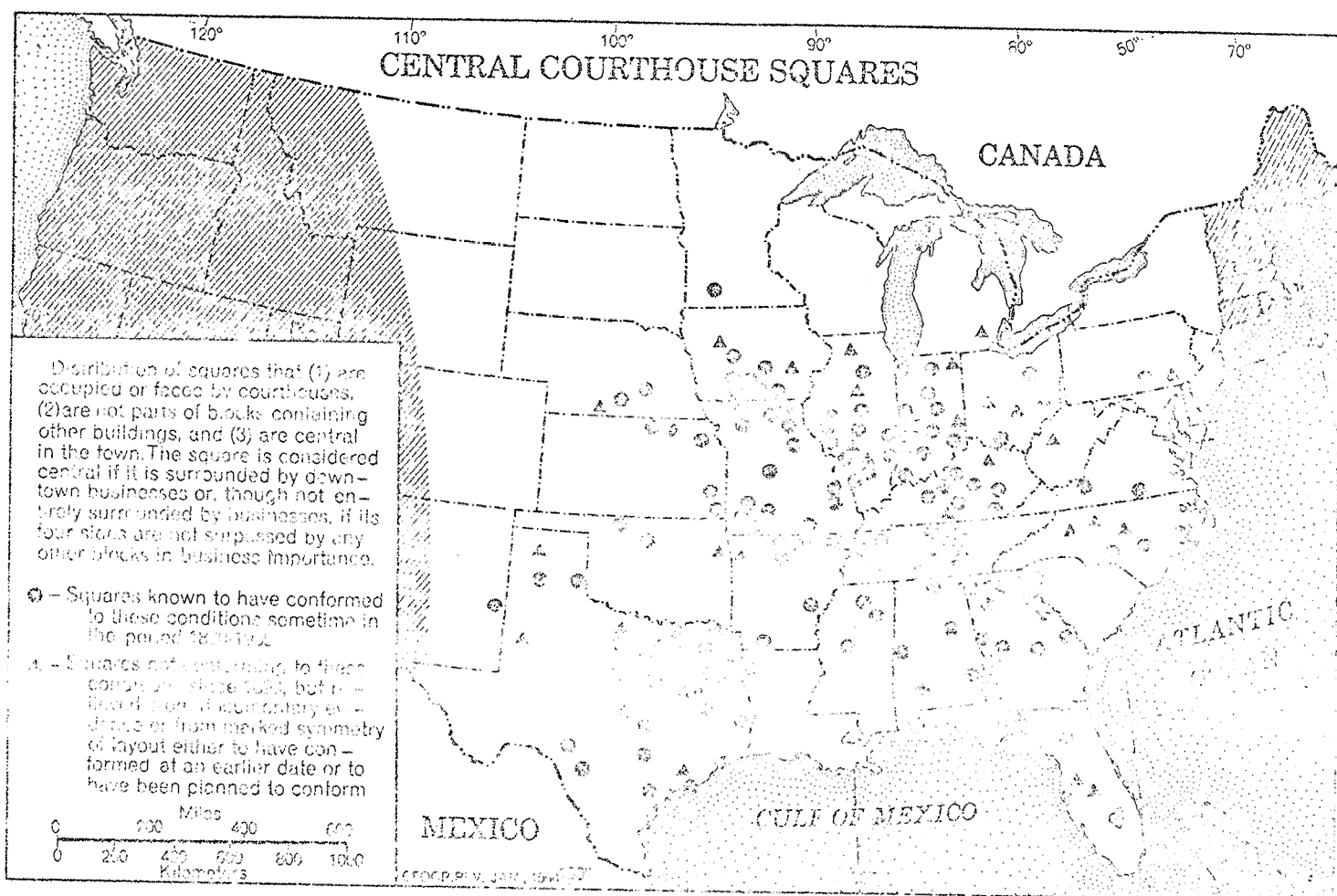
FIG. 12.—Part of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, redrawn from an 1835 copy of the original plat by Andrew Hynes. The 1805 courthouse stood in one quadrant of the square, but the 1872 courthouse, still extant, was sited in the middle of the square.

FIG. 13.—Part of Lexington, Kentucky, redrawn from a map of 1791 (reproduced as a frontispiece in Staples, *op. cit.* [see text footnote 55 for reference]). The town provided a corner lot for its first courthouse at Main Street and Main Cross; the 1788 courthouse was placed in the Public Square.

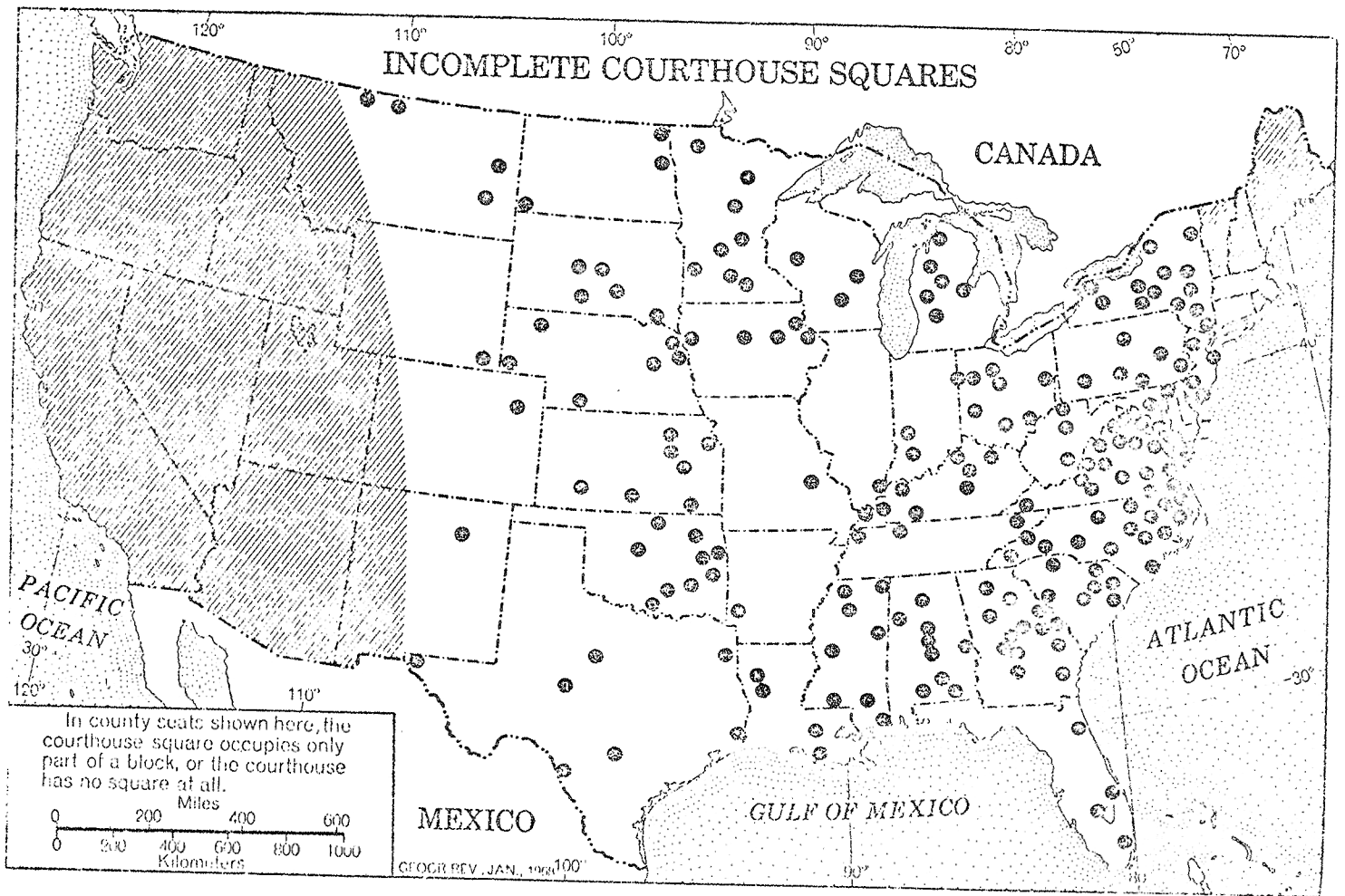
Price 1968



Price 1968



Price 1968



Price 1968

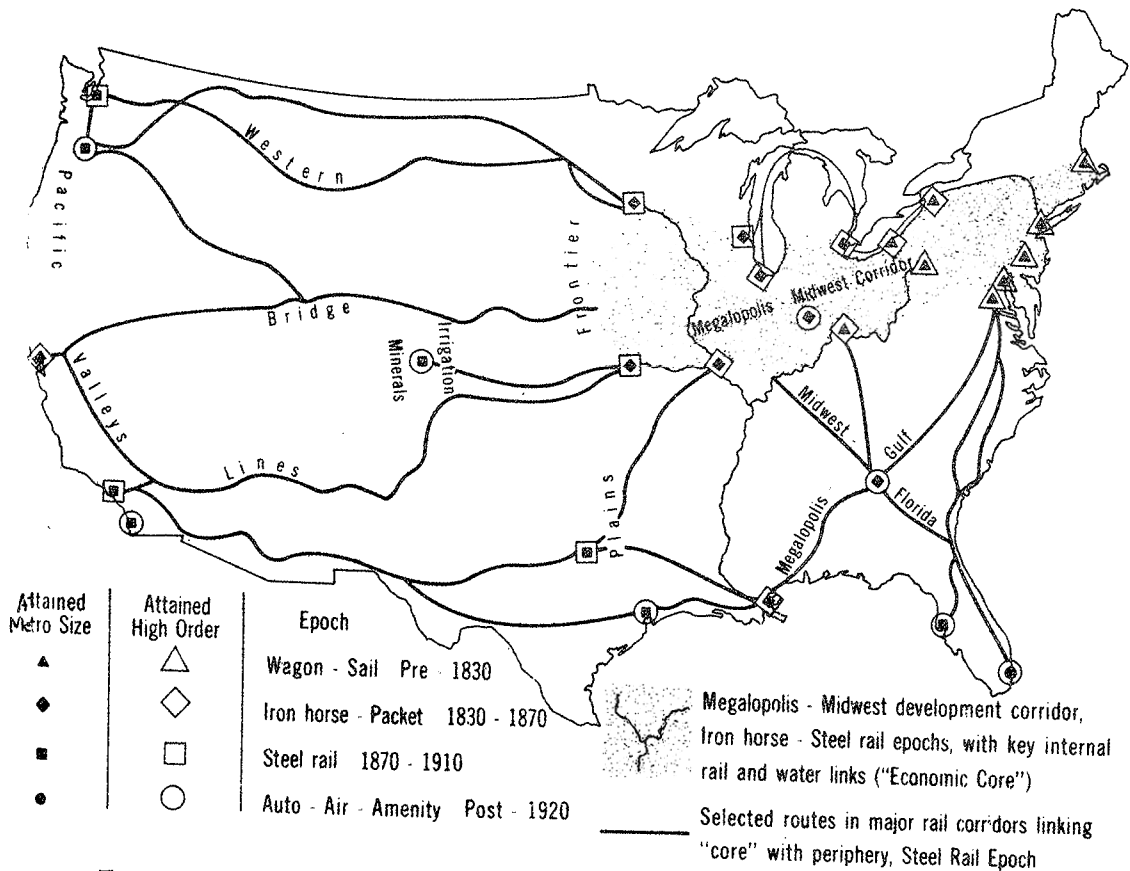
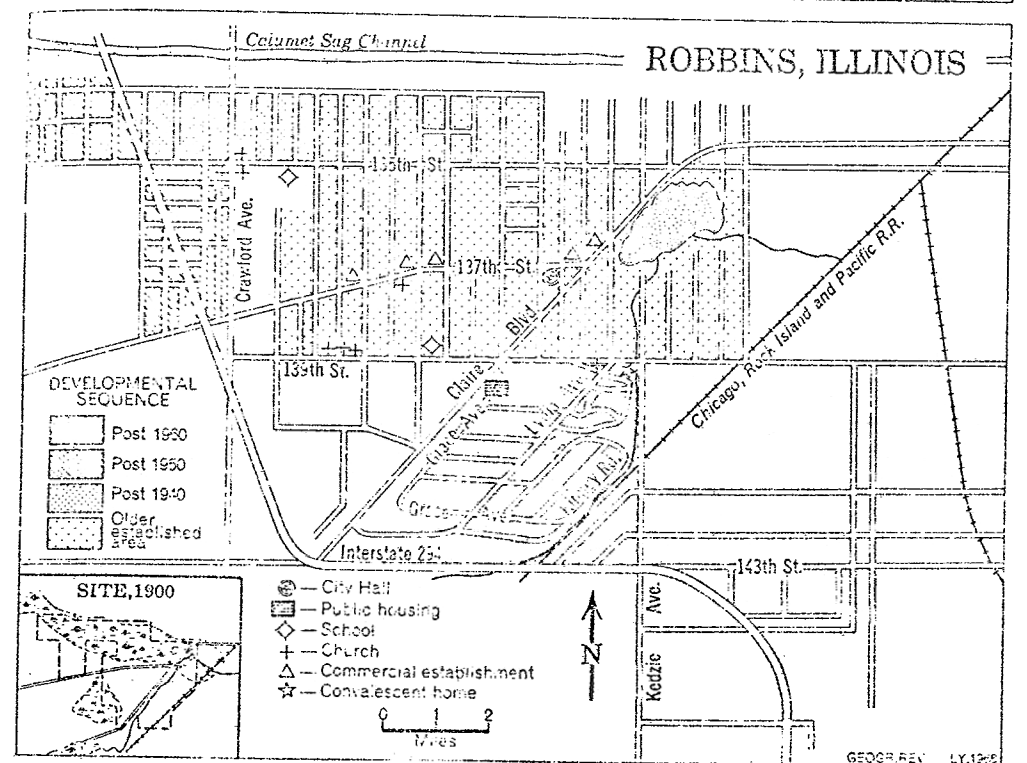
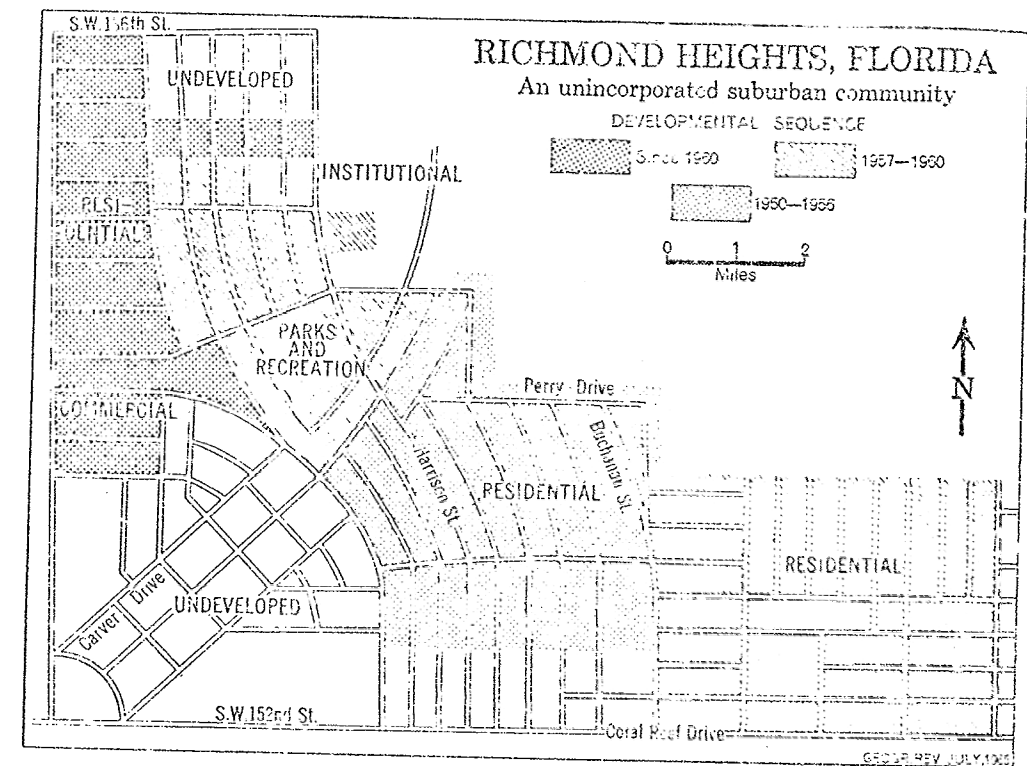
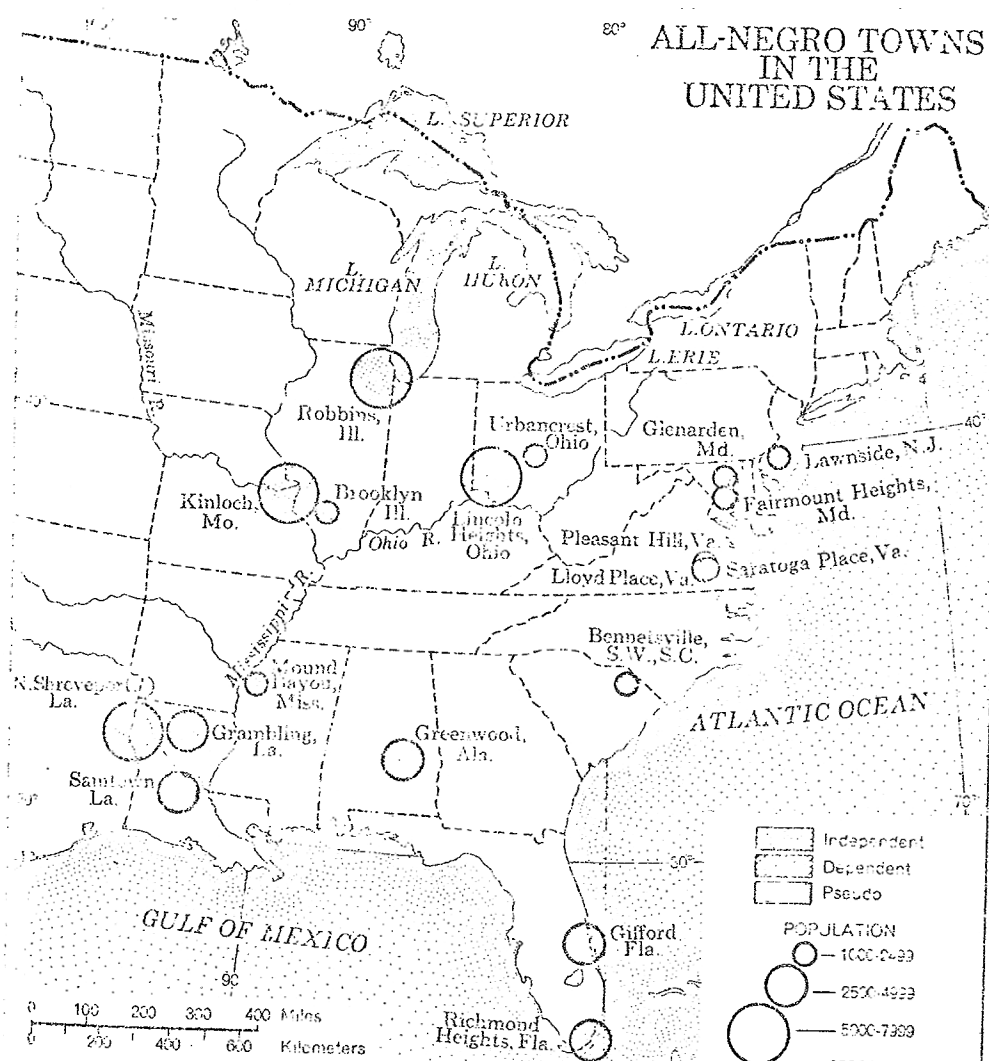


FIG. 3. The historical emergence of America's high-order metropolitan areas. Dates of epochs: Wagon-Sail—before 1830; Iron Horse-Steam Packet—1830–1870; Steel Rail—1870–1920; Auto-Air-Amenity—since 1920. Source: Borchert, op. cit., footnote 4.

Brochert 1972



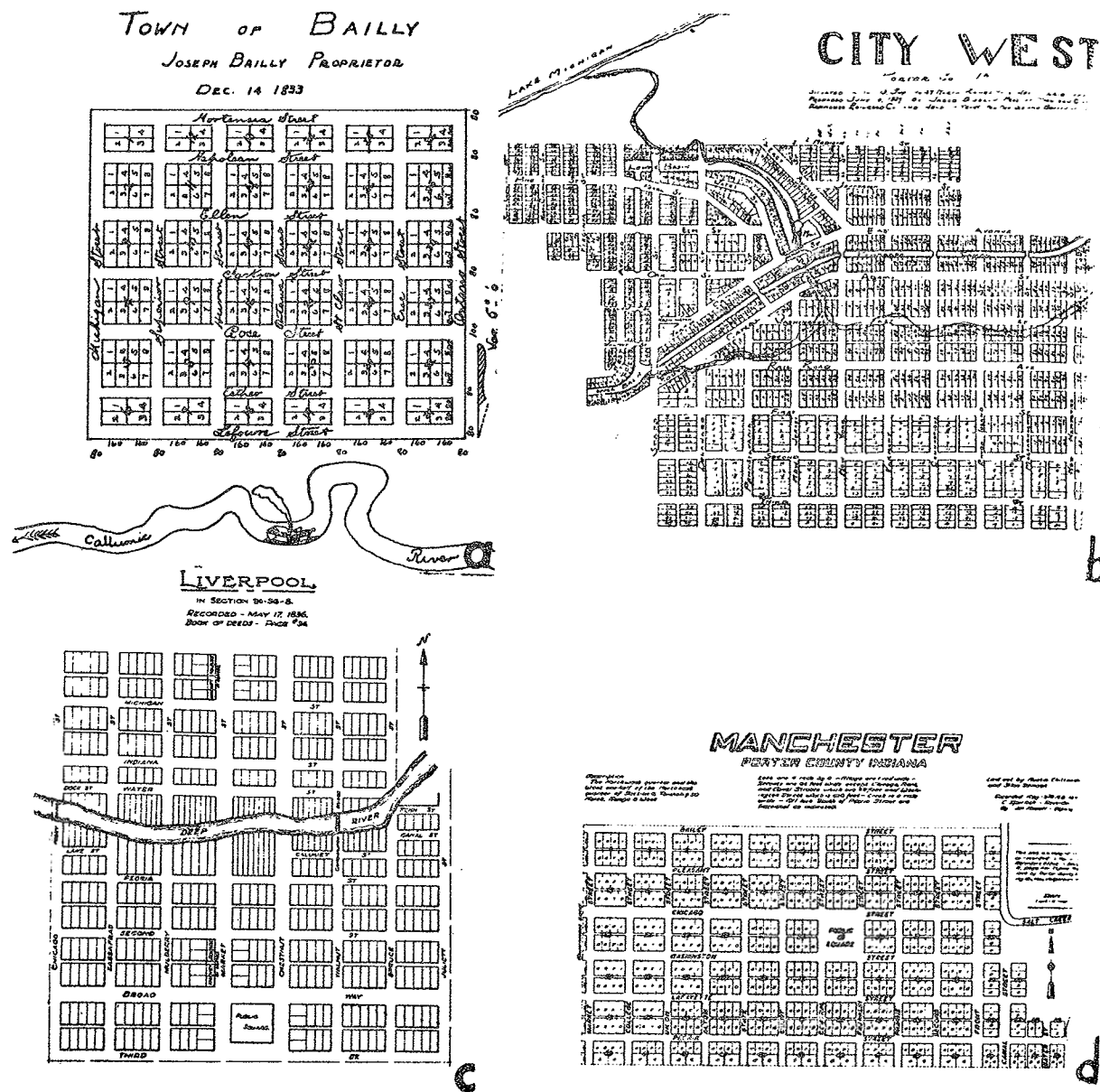


FIG. 7. Plats of Pioneer Calumet "dream" towns, such as these (a, b, c, d), illustrate some good geographic planning, but competition of a better geographic site and real estate promotion at Chicago (Fig. 8) proved too much for these paper communities which hardly advanced beyond the plat stage. (Courtesy, Gary Library).



Fig. 8. Chicago plat, 1830, by James Thompson (Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society).

Meyer 1956

FIG. 2 (below).--Seasonally vacant dwelling units in Michigan, 1950, according to the Census of Housing.

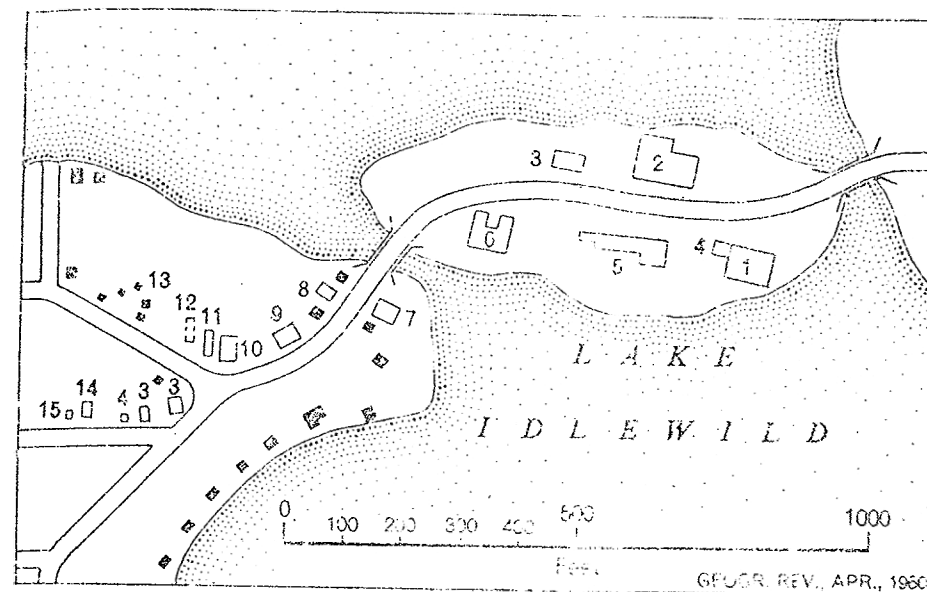
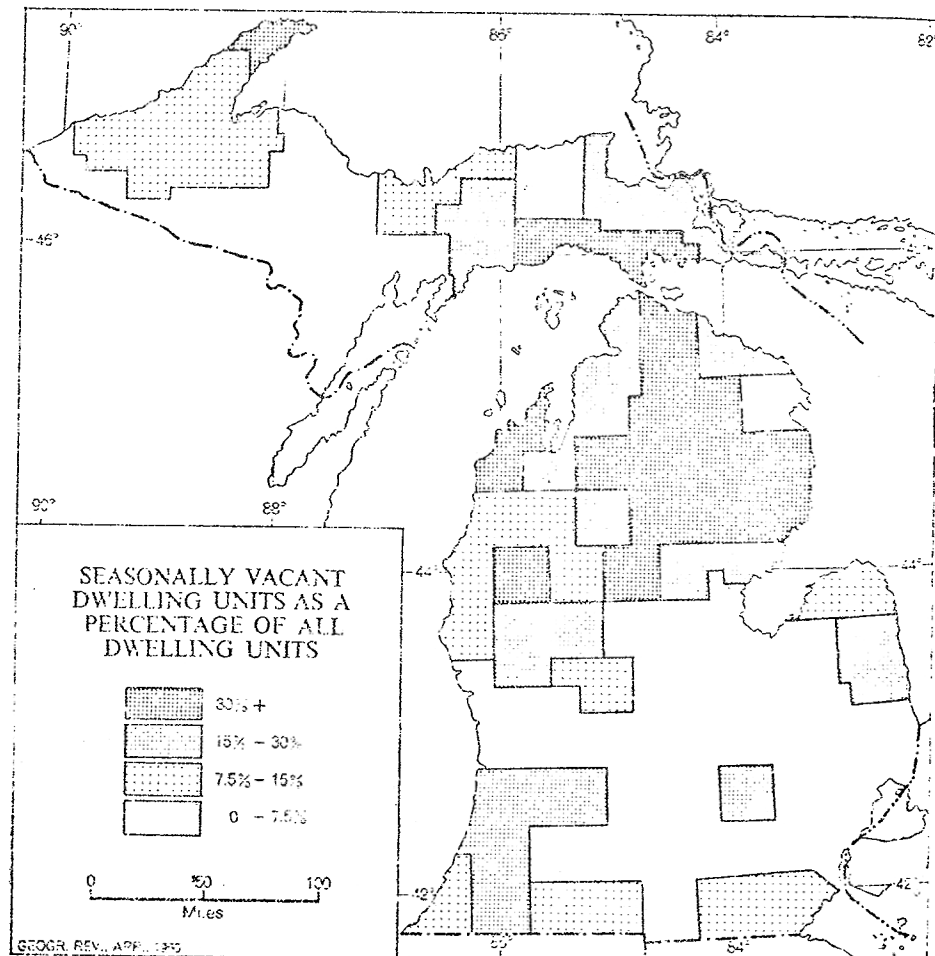


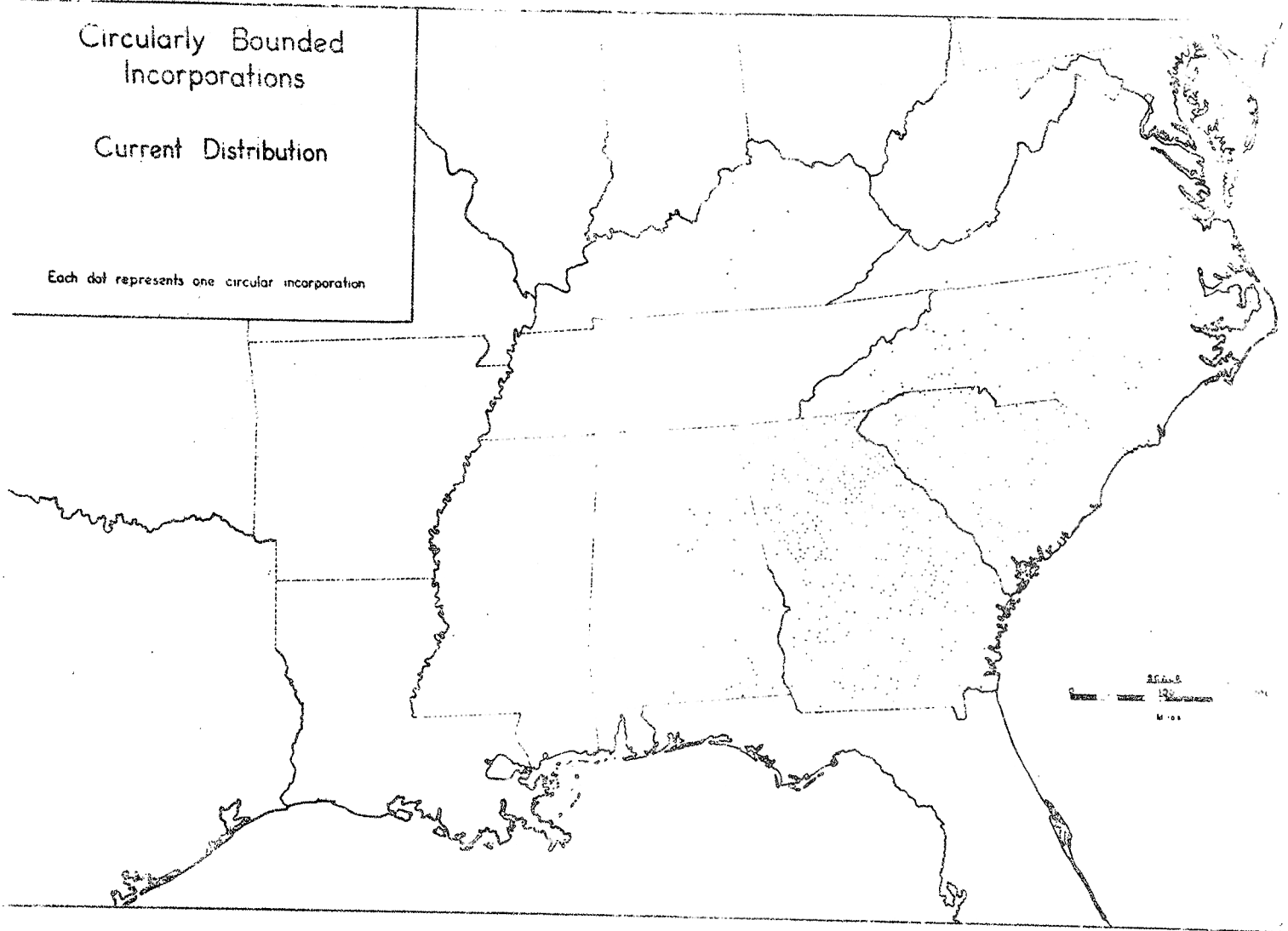
FIG. 9--The center of Idlewild, showing the variety of establishments and their dispersion even here in the area of greatest concentration. Key: 1, roller-skating rink; 2, night club; 3, cafe; 4, hot-dog stand; 5, concession stands; 6, hotel; 7, dime store; 8, clothing store; 9, restaurant; 10, grocery; 11, drug-store; 12, Chamber of Commerce (under construction); 13, movie; 14, post office; 15, beauty shop.

Hart 1960

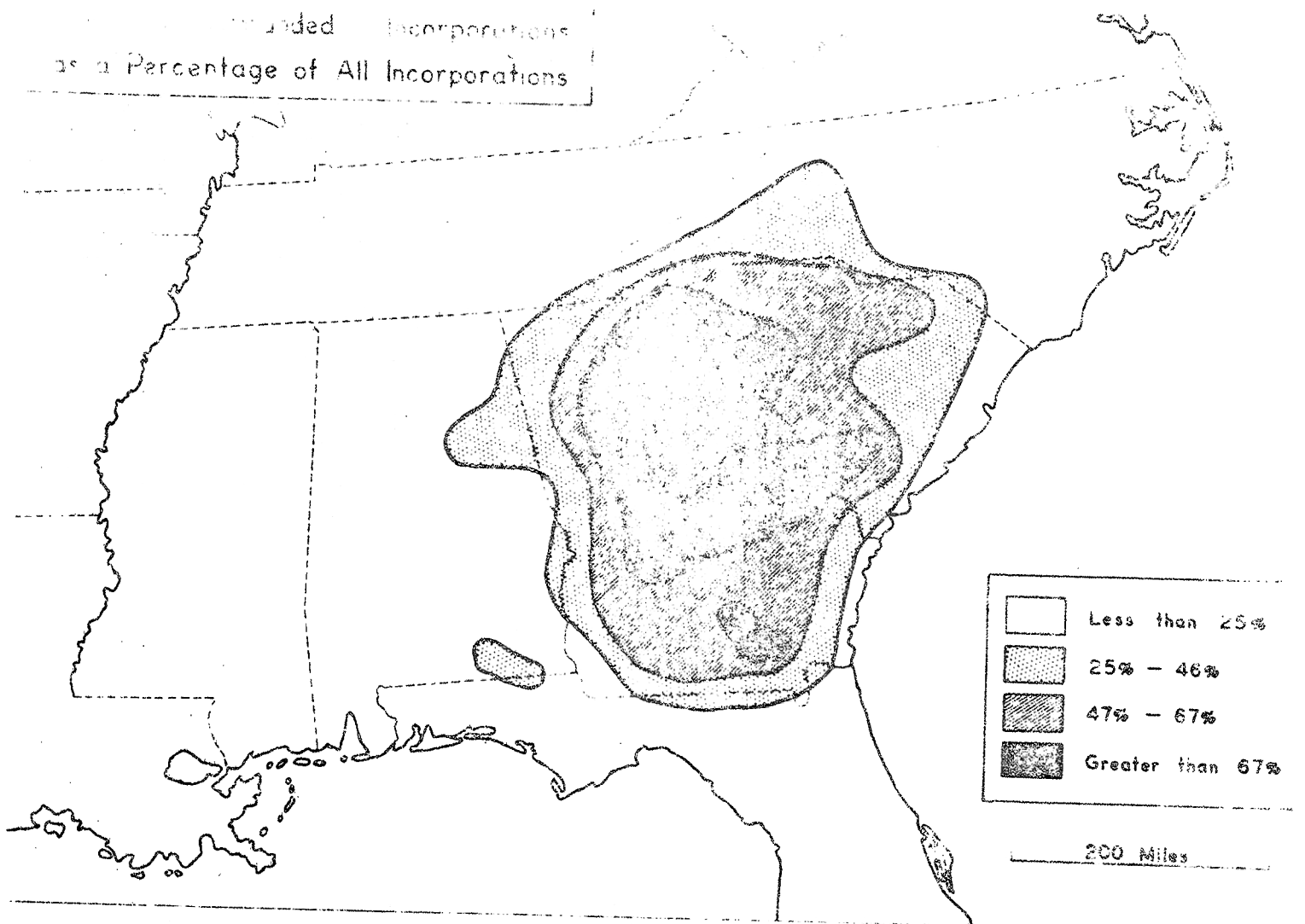
Circularly Bounded Incorporations

Current Distribution

Each dot represents one circular incorporation



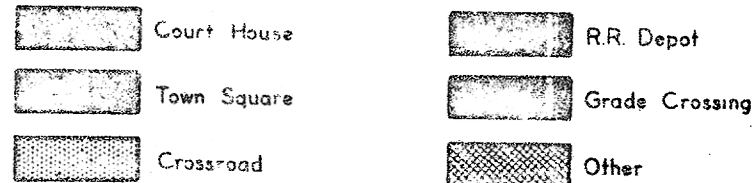
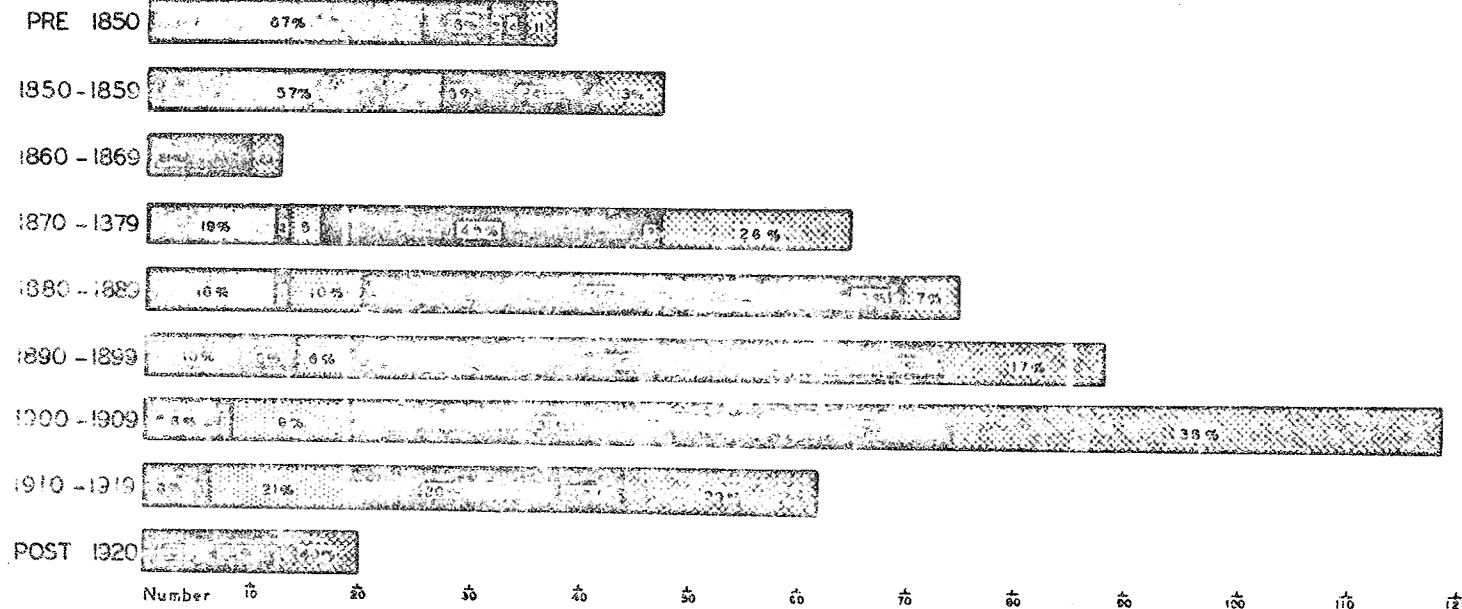
Circularly Bounded Incorporations as a Percentage of All Incorporations



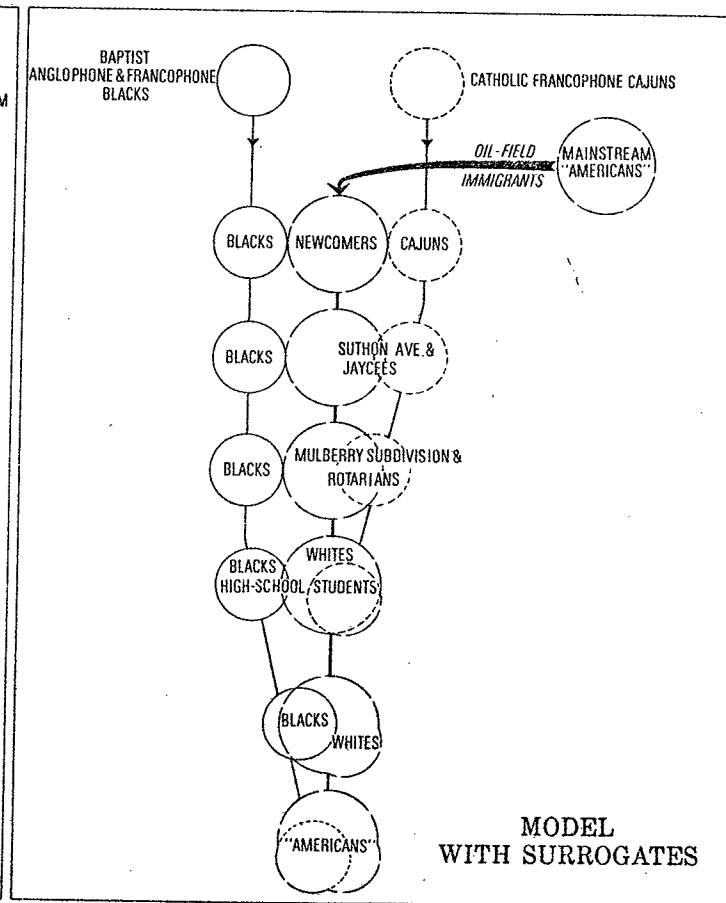
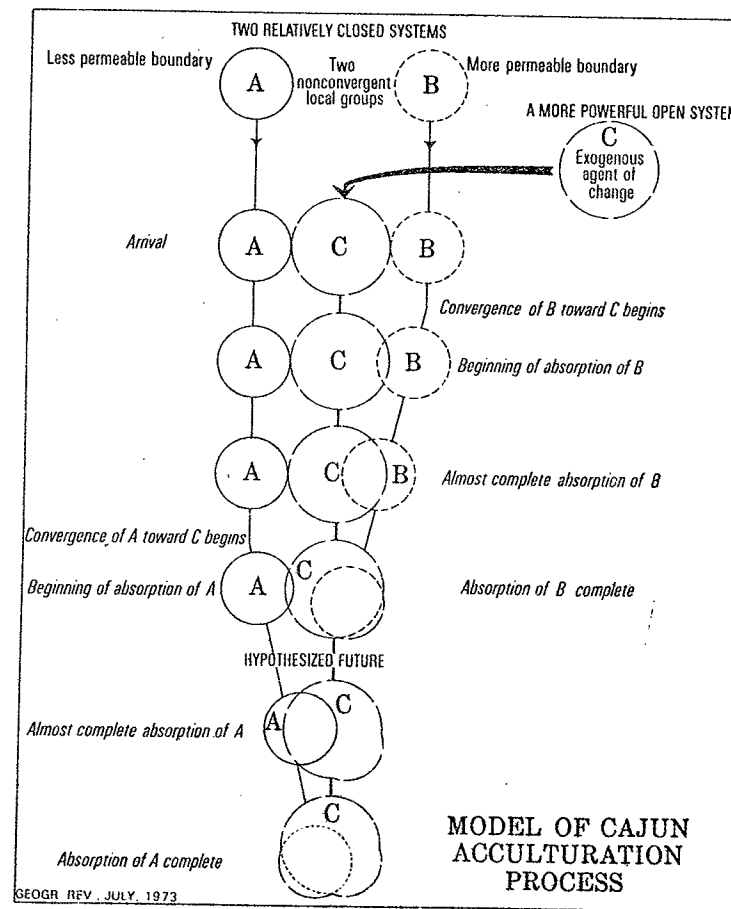
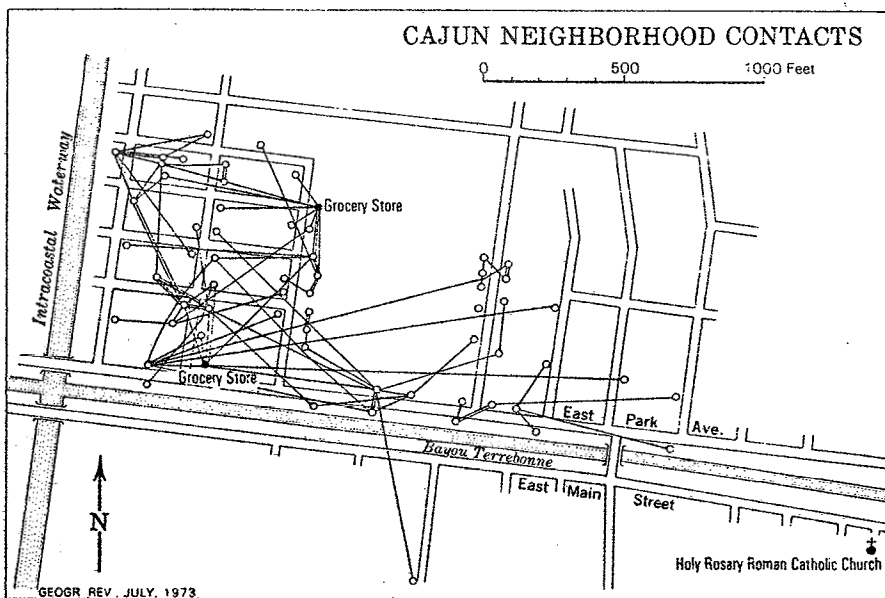
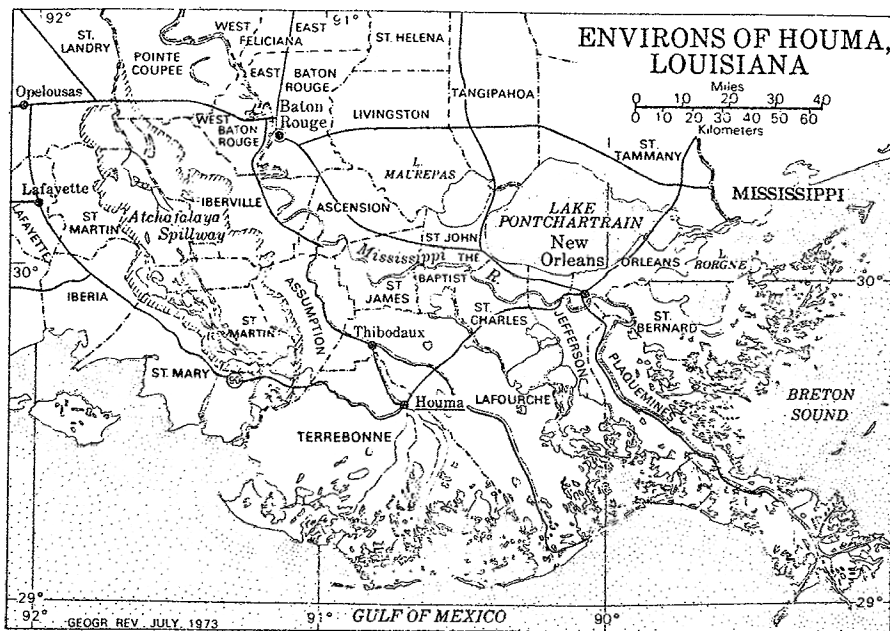
Schretter 1963

CIRCULAR PLACE CENTERS

Date Adopted



Schmetter 1963



Western 1973

FIG. 4—Cajun neighborhood contacts, based on the replies of thirty households to the questions listed on page 308 of the text.

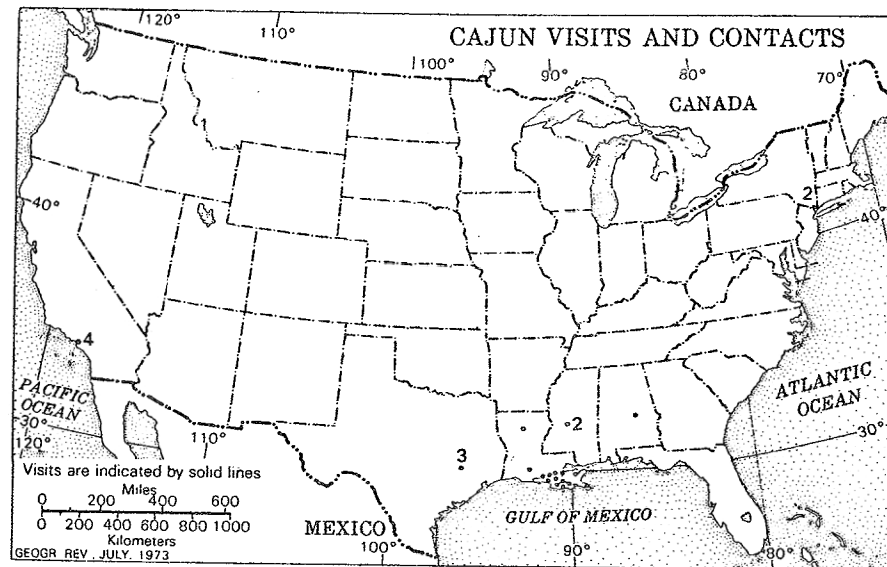


FIG. 11—Cajun visits and contacts outside Houma, based on replies to the questions listed on page 315 of the text.

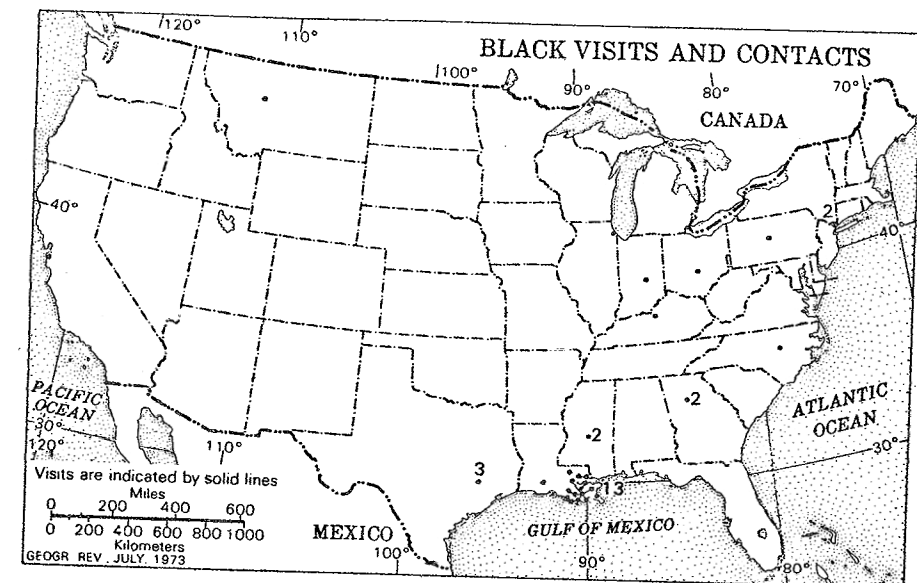


FIG. 13—Black visits and contacts outside Houma, based on replies to the questions listed on page 315 of the text.

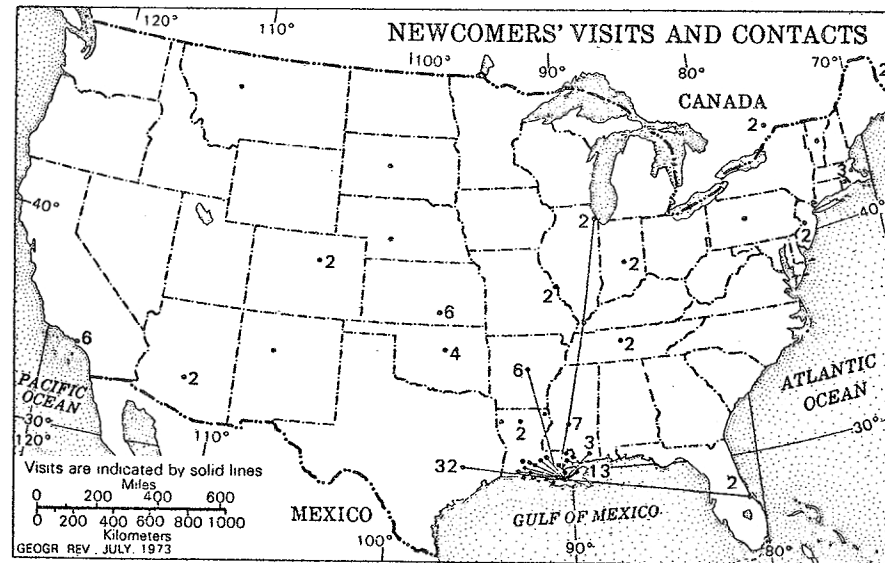


FIG. 12—Newcomers' visits and contacts outside Houma, based on replies to the questions listed on page 315 of the text.

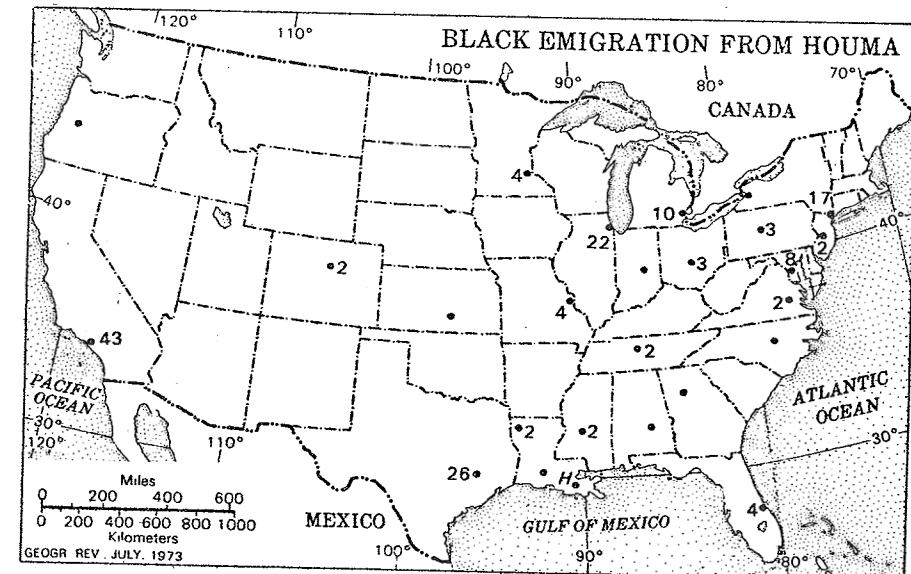


FIG. 14—Black emigration from Houma, based on the locations and numbers of friends and relatives of blacks interviewed in Houma.

Western 1973

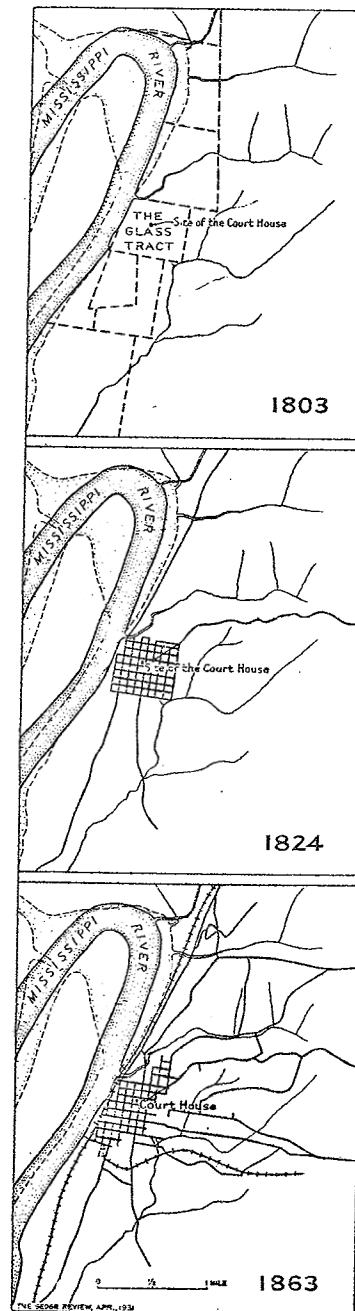


FIG. 5—Steps in the earlier development of Vicksburg. The Glass tract and other land grants near the site of Vicksburg, 1803, as surveyed in 1828; the layout of Vicksburg in 1824; the street pattern in 1863.

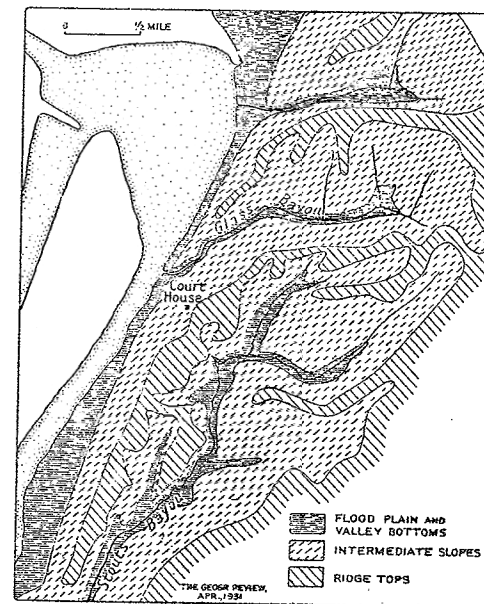


FIG. 6—The land surface of the site of Vicksburg.

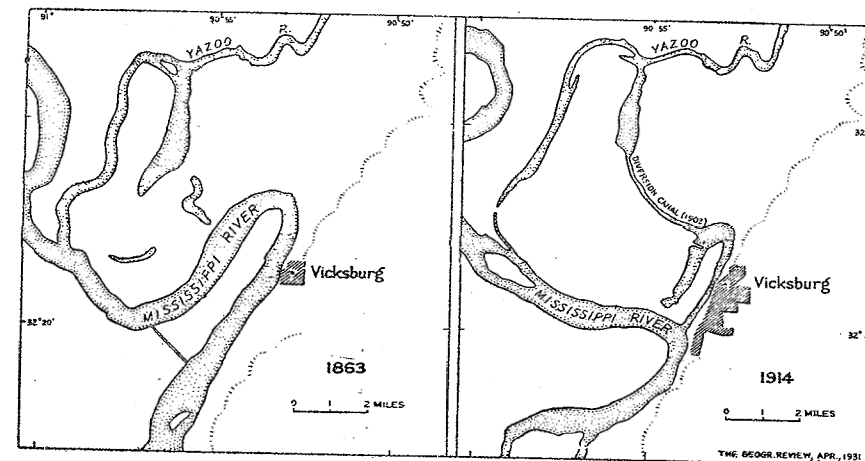


FIG. 7—The Mississippi and Yazoo rivers in 1863 and in 1914.

James 1931

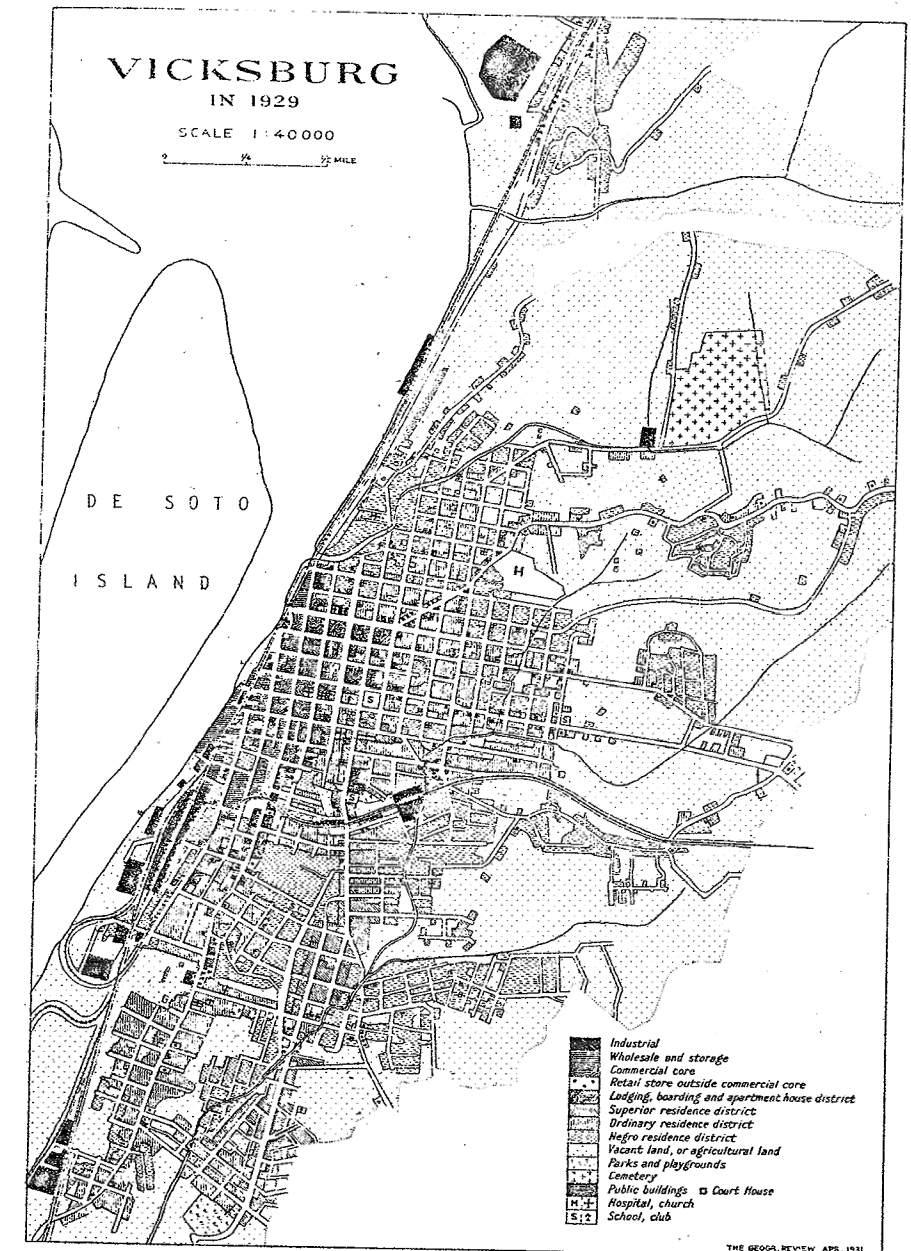
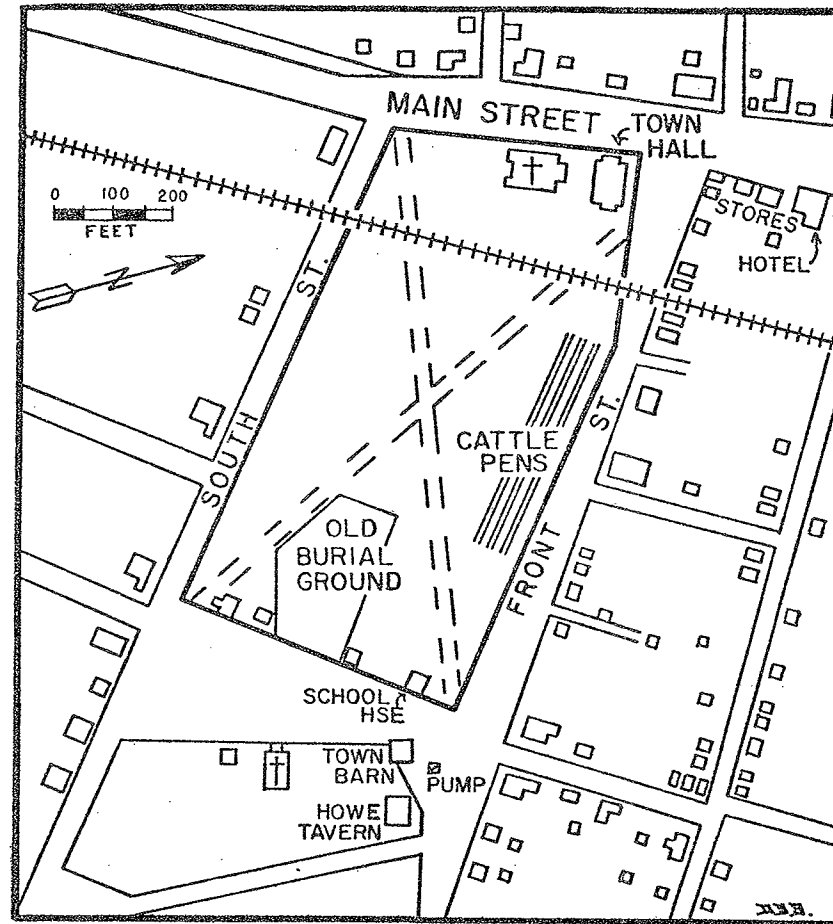
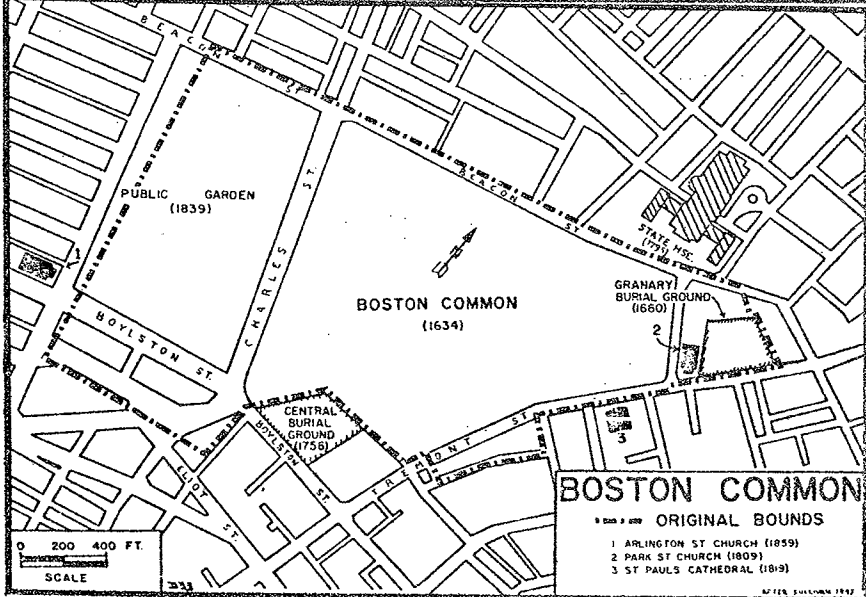
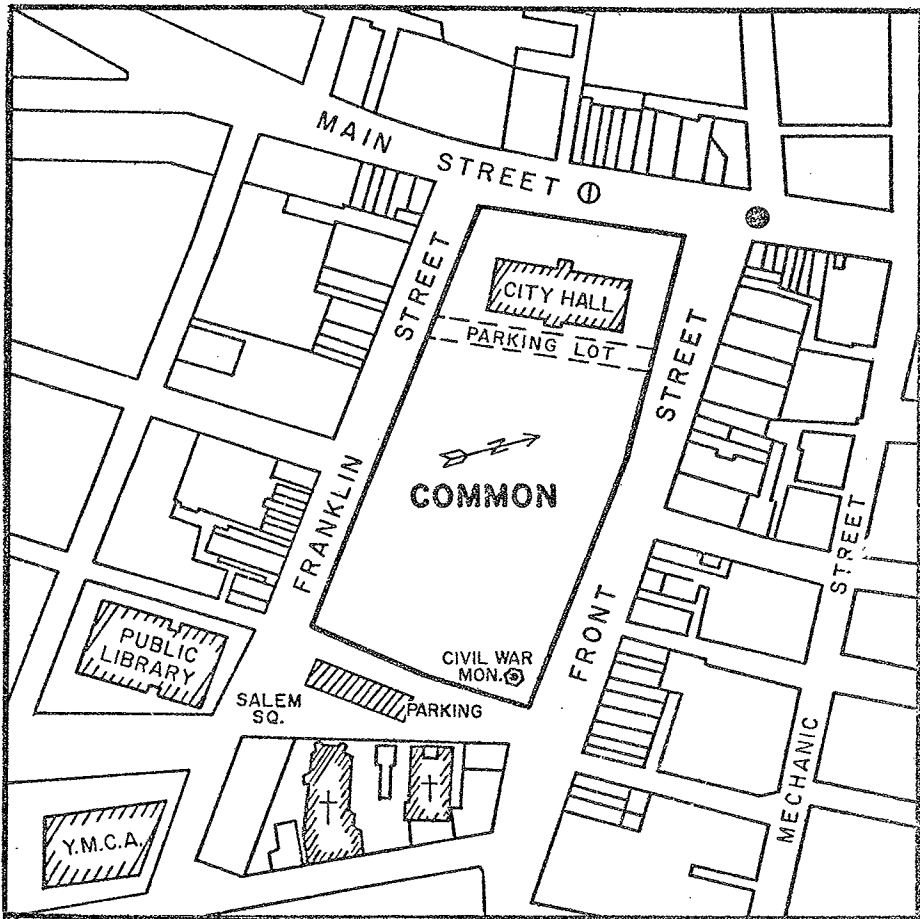
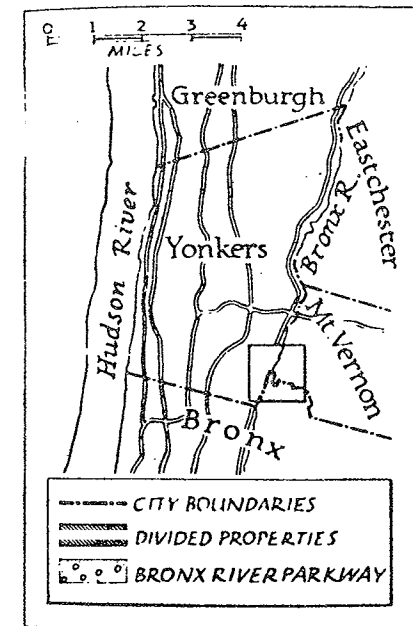
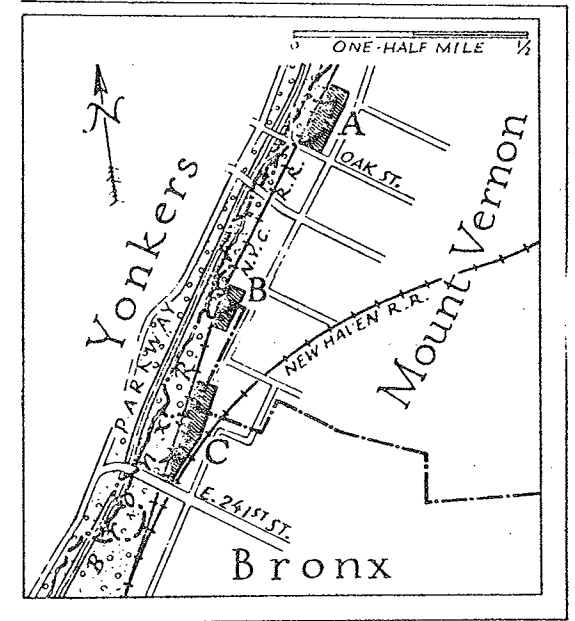


FIG. 8—Vicksburg in 1929. A quantitative analysis of the area occupied by various utilities gives the following result in percentages: industries, 7; wholesale and storage, 2; commercial core, 3; lodging and boarding-house zone, 3; superior residence, 27; ordinary residence, 41; vacant or agricultural land within urban limits, 9; playgrounds and parks, 1. The total area in reference to which these percentages are measured is the area of the geographical city and does not include the agricultural and vacant land beyond the limits of urban development even though within the political city limits.



Brodeur 1967



Melamid 1966

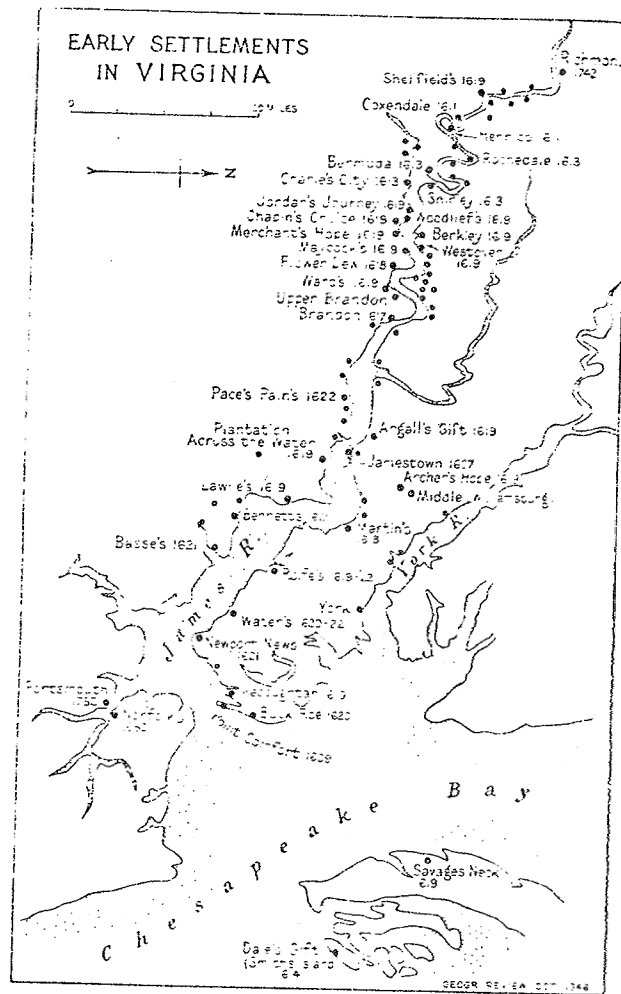


FIG. 7—With three exceptions (Richmond, Portsmouth, and Norfolk) the named and dated settlements were in existence by 1622. (Compiled from data contained on map opposite p. 201 in Lyon G. Tyler: *The Cradle of the Republic*, 2nd edit., Richmond, 1906; and from maps prepared by Lyon G. Tyler in M. P. Robinson: *Virginia Counties*, *Bull. Virginia State Library*, Vol. 9, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 1916, following p. 124. In the latter publication there is a series of eight maps showing the progress of settlement in Virginia from 1607 to 1671.)

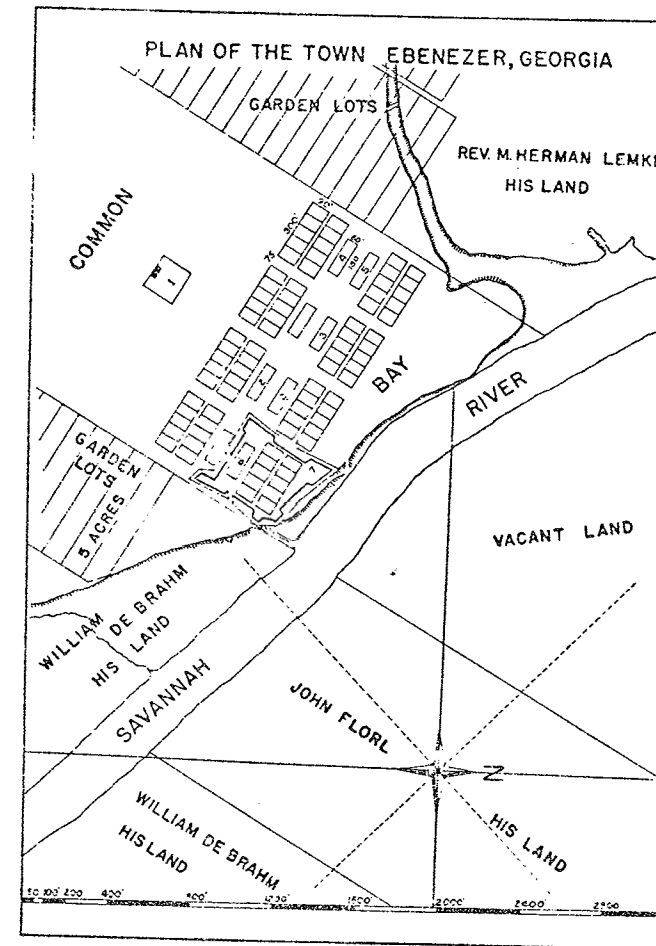
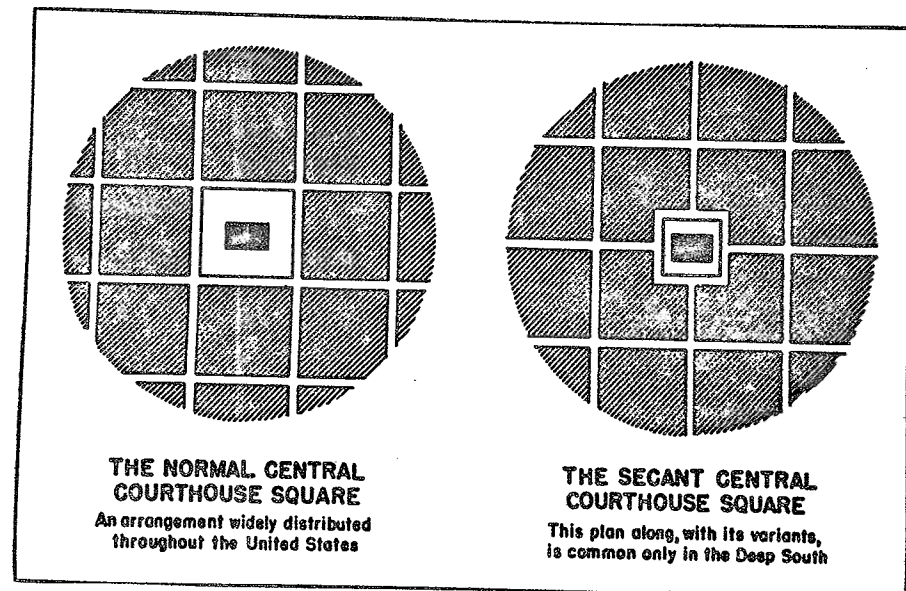
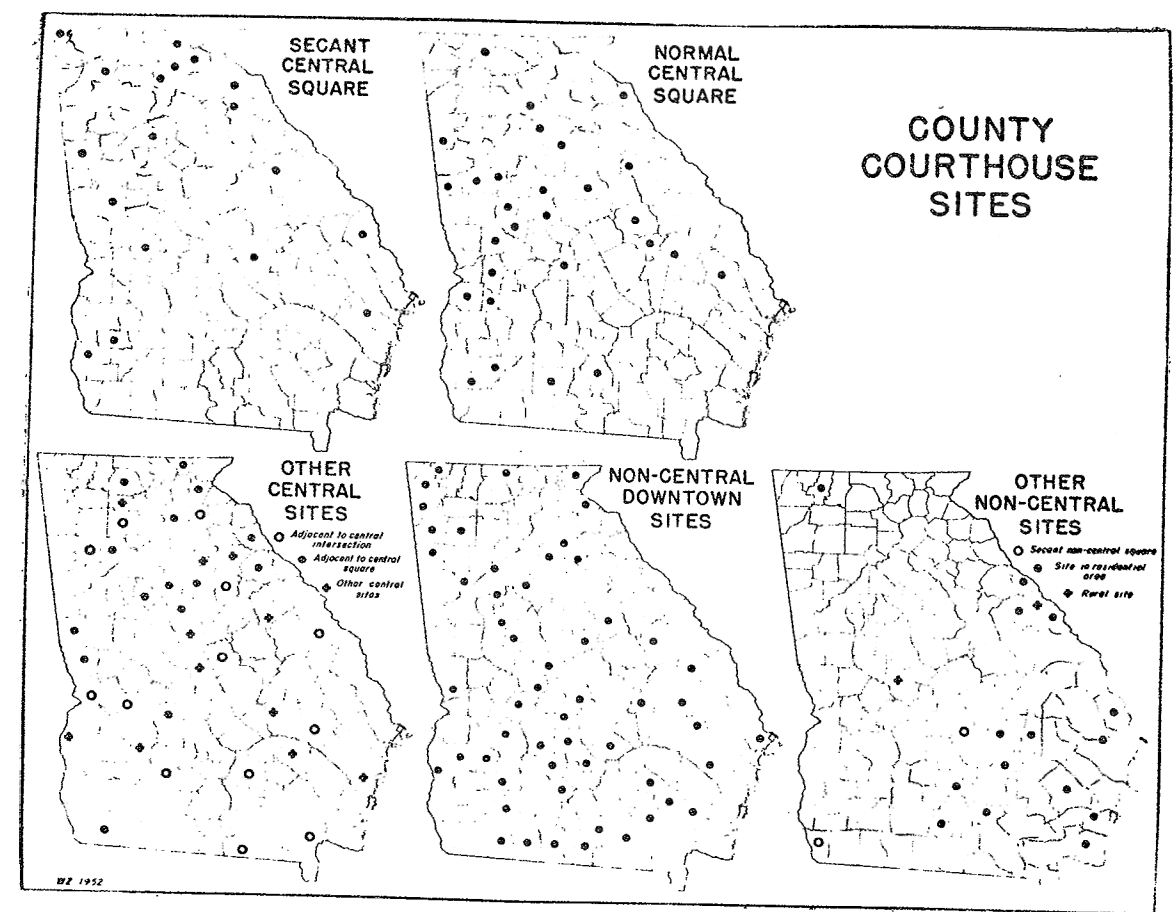
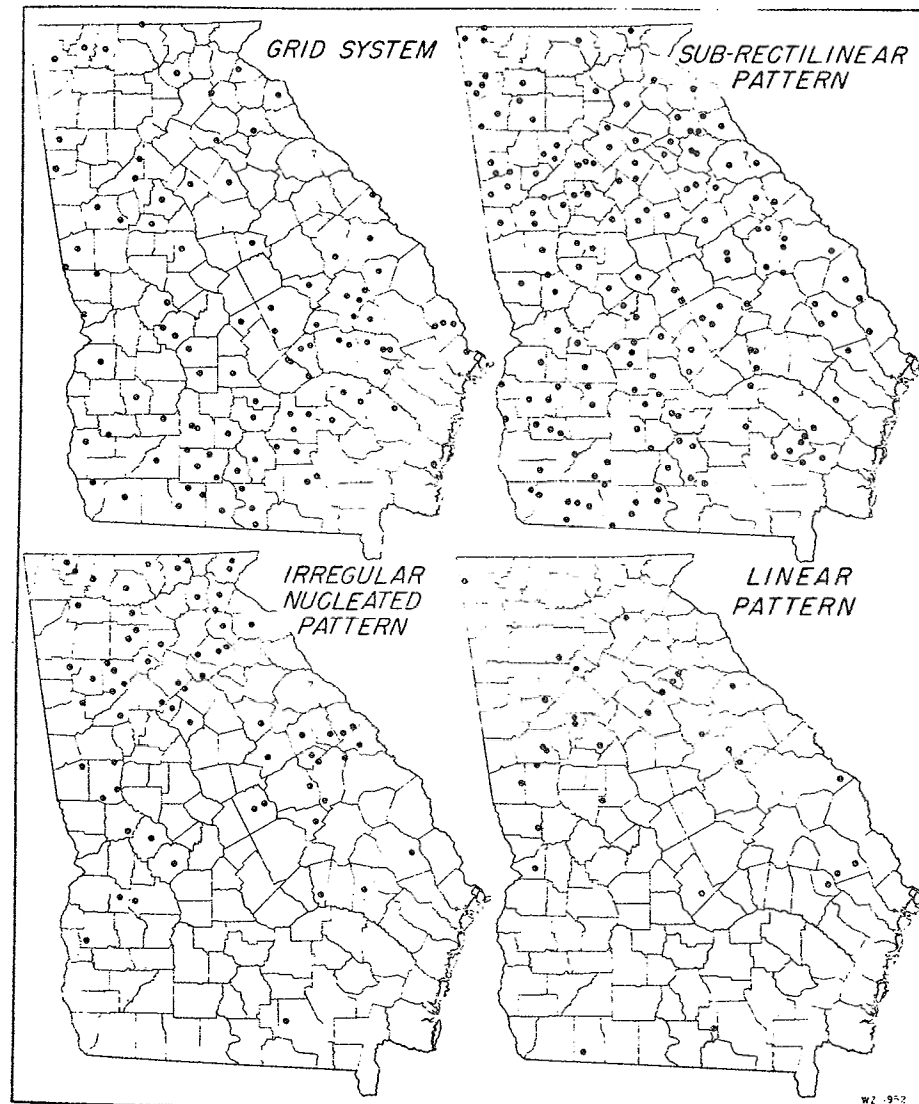


FIG. 9—Ebenezer is representative of early agglomerated settlements in the colony of Georgia. The estate of each man consisted of a home lot 60 feet by 90 feet, a garden plot of nearly 5 acres adjacent to the village, and 45 acres farther away. 1, burying ground; 2, parson's land; 3, church lot; 4, store; 5, opera house; 6, filature; 7, the fortified part. (Redrawn and modified from map opposite p. 24 in De Brahm, *History of the Province of Georgia* [cited in footnote 51].)

Trewartha 1946

URBAN STREET PATTERNS



Zelinsky
1952

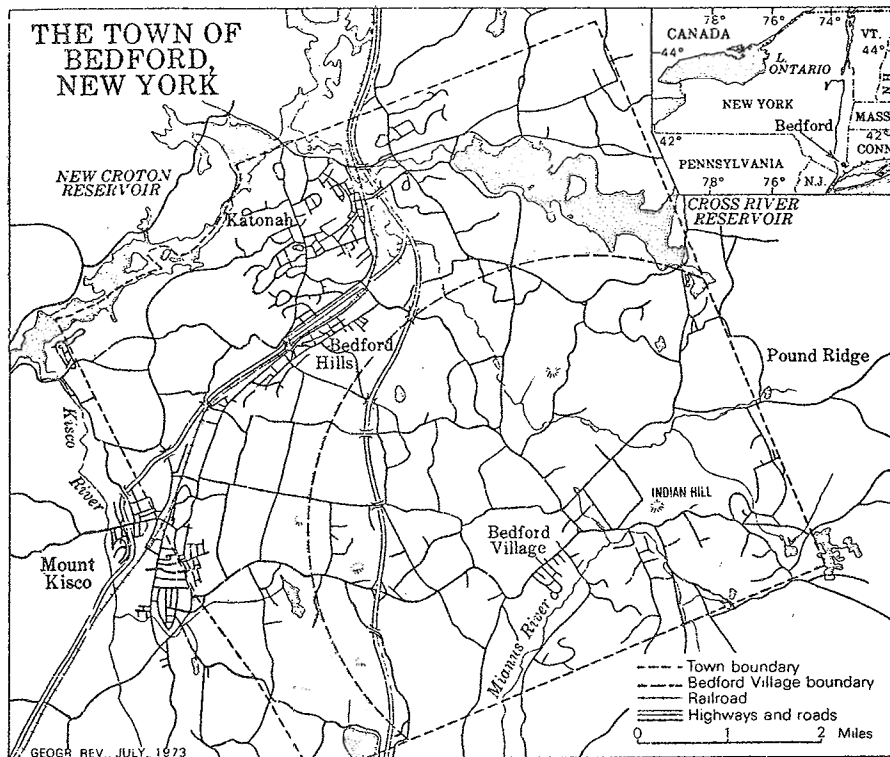
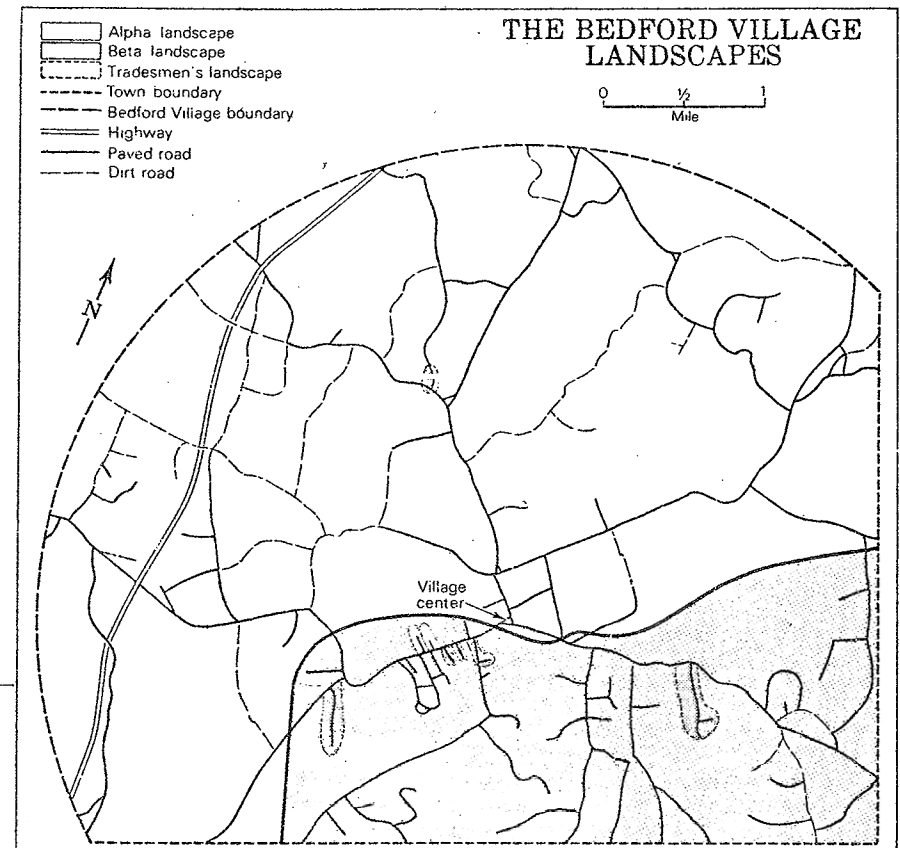
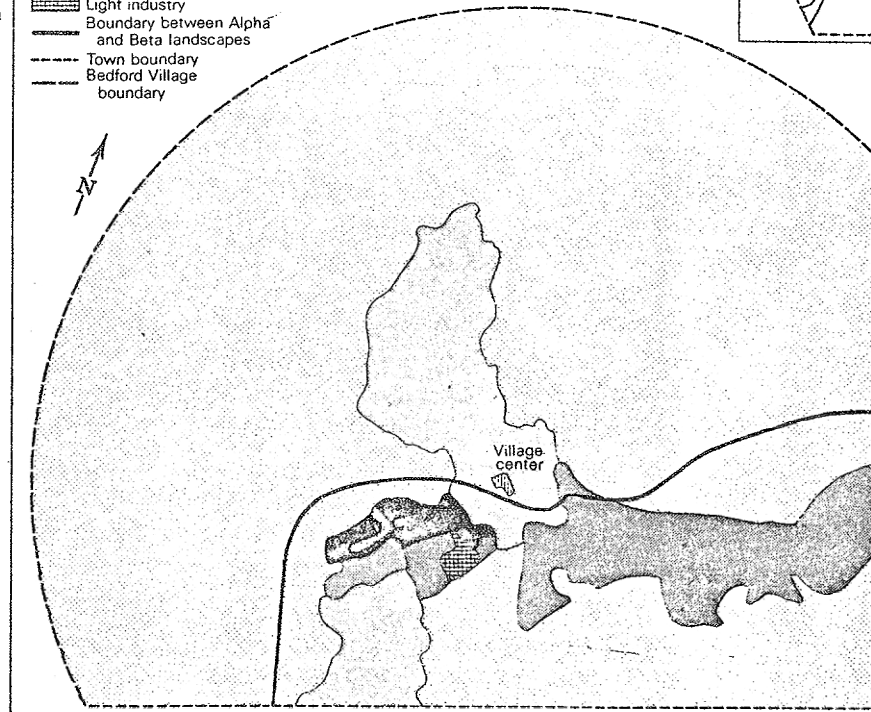
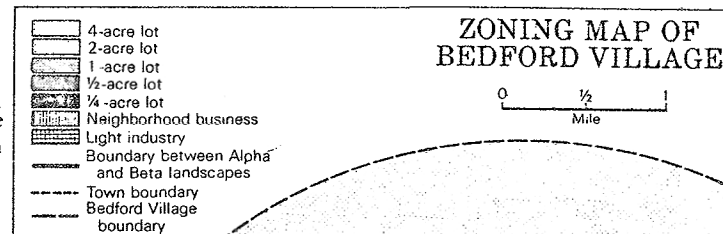
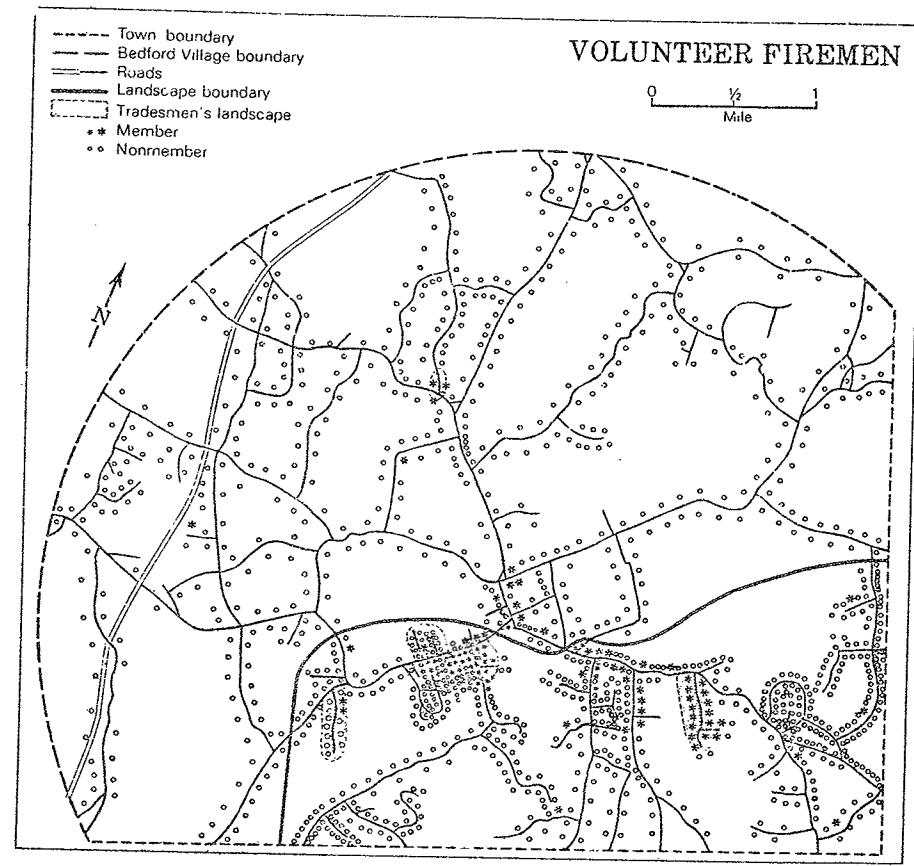
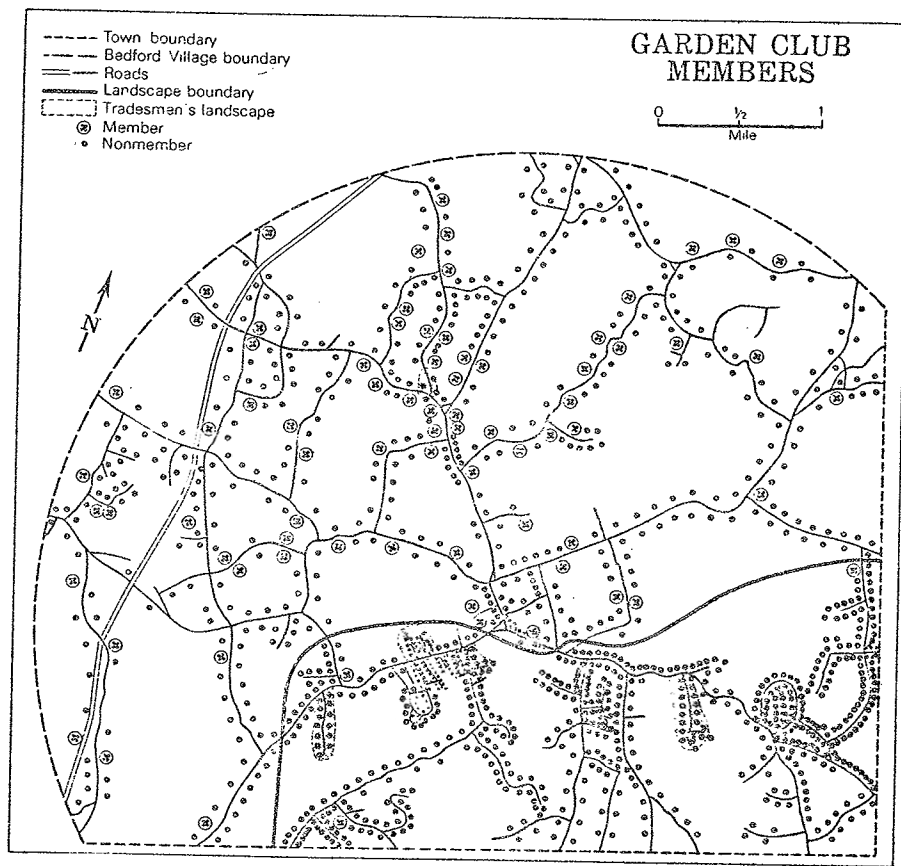


FIG. 1—The town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York. The Bedford Village boundary is only an estimate, for there are no official borders between the villages in the town.



Duncan
1973



Duncan 1973

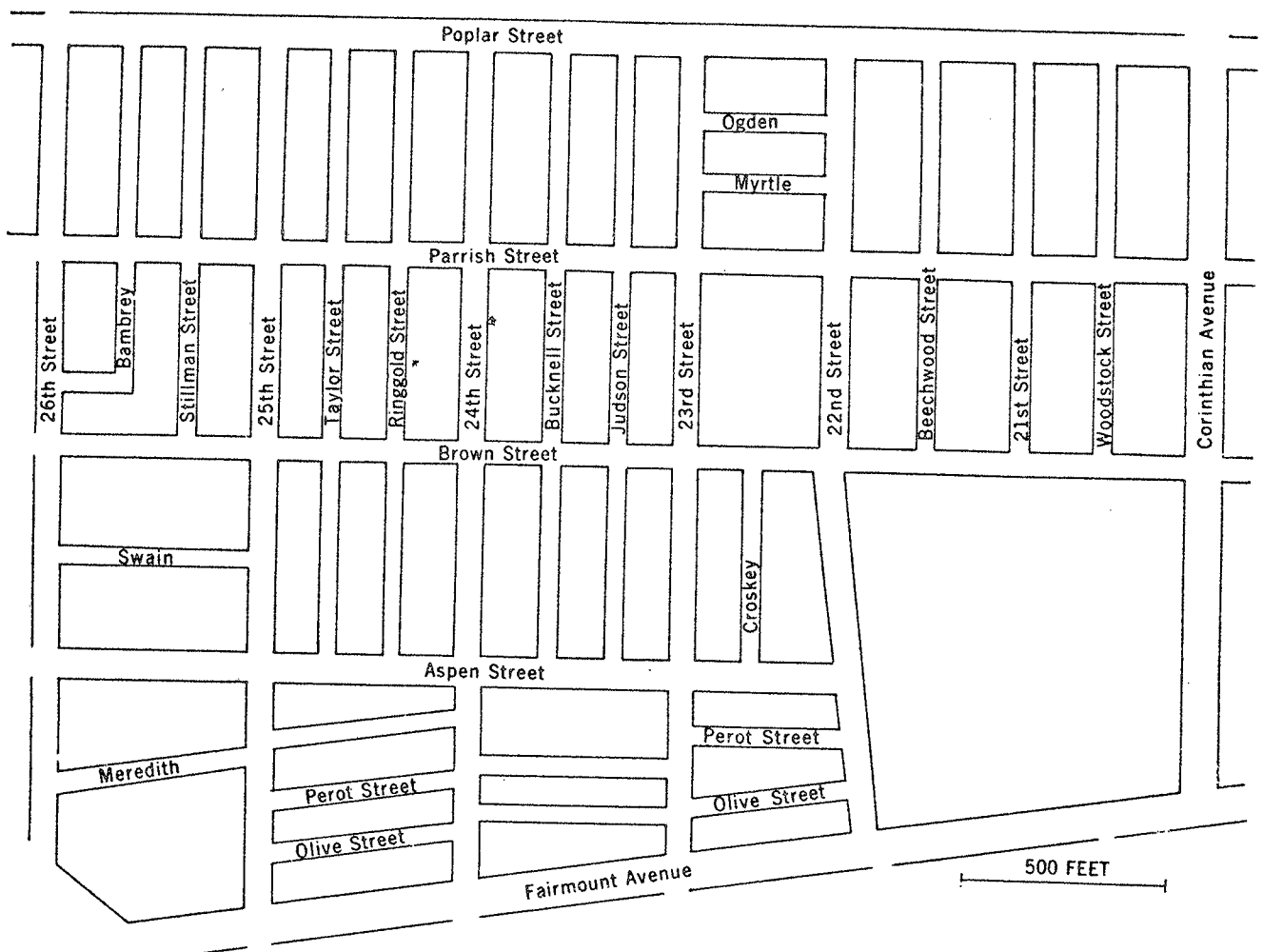
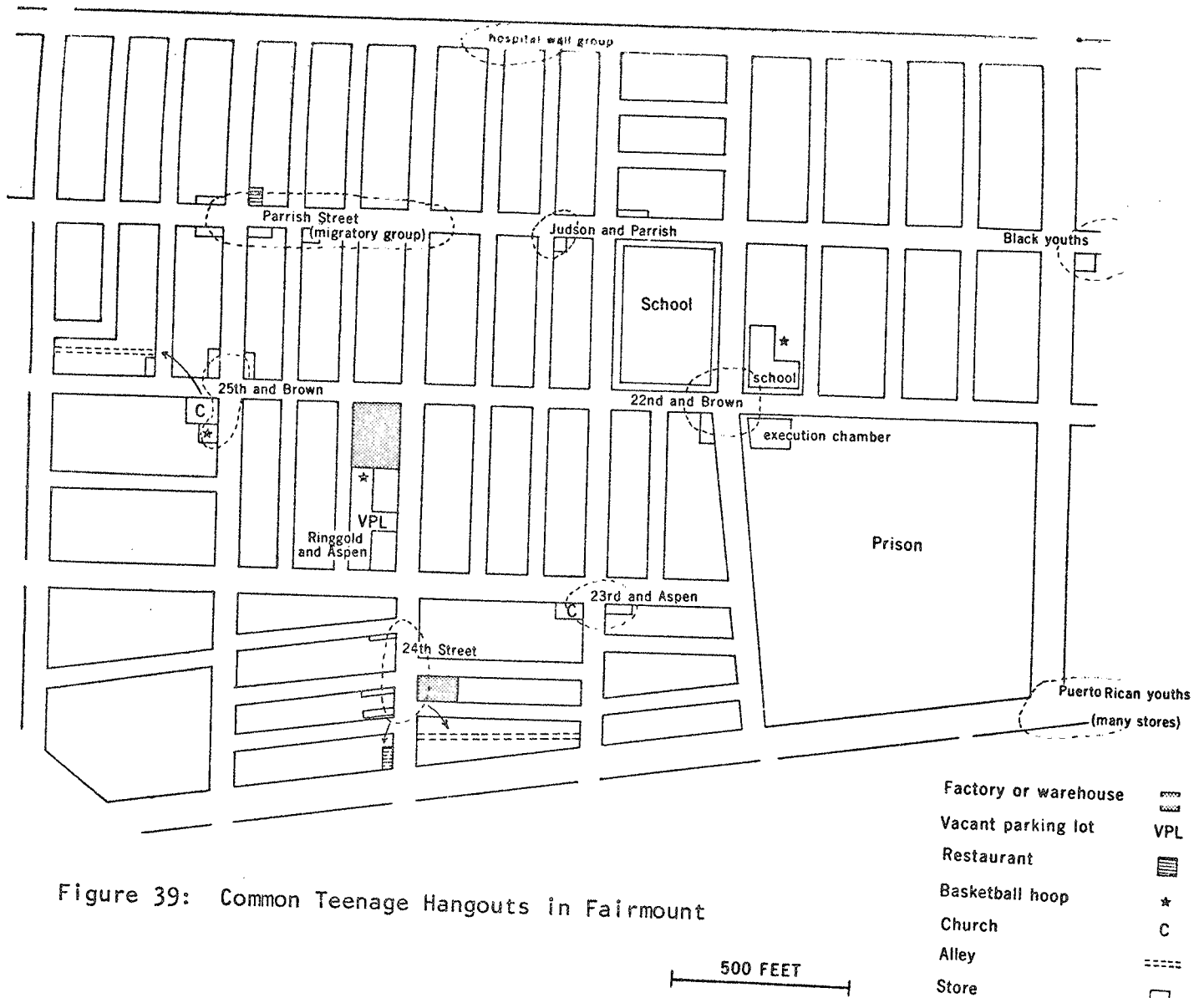
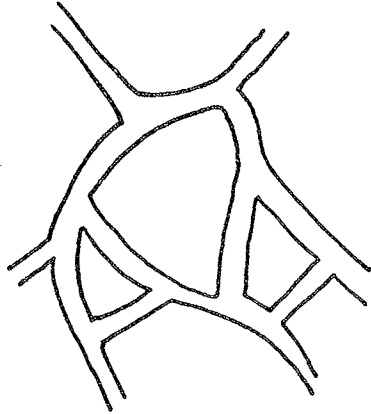


Figure 48: Street Names in Fairmount

Cybrilsky 1972

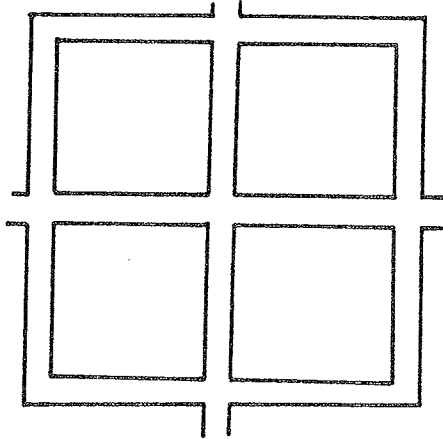
IRREGULAR

Any street pattern which appears to be without recognizable plan with more than a single linear element.



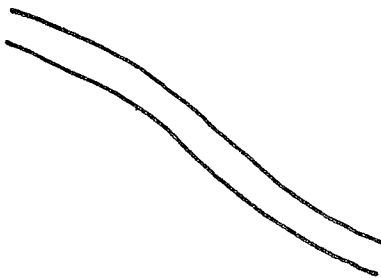
RECTILINEAR

Any street pattern based on parallel streets with cross streets intersecting at constant angles.



LINEAR

Any street pattern which has only a single linear element which does not fall into the Linear-R category.



LINEAR-R

Any street pattern with a single main street and flanking parallel rear access lanes intersected by right angle access lanes at the ends of town.

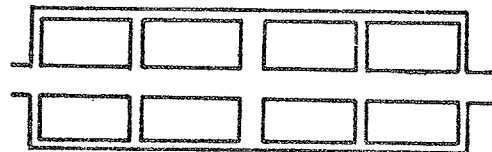
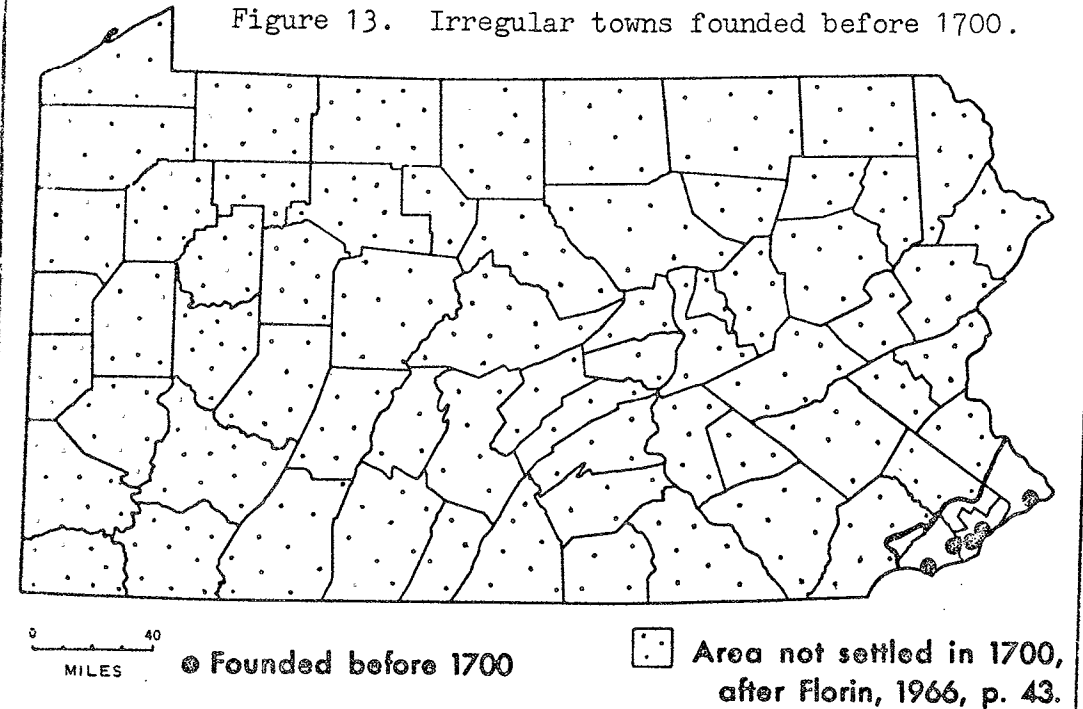


Figure 3. The classification system.

Pillsbury 1968

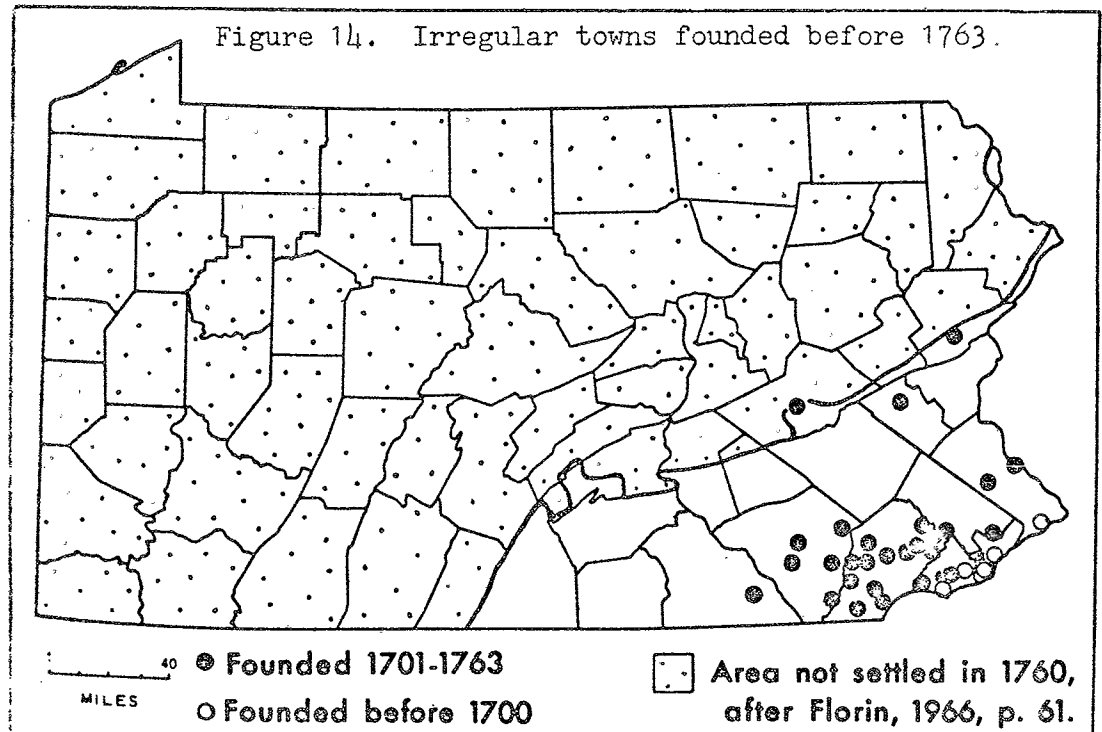
Figure 13. Irregular towns founded before 1700.



● Founded before 1700

□ Area not settled in 1700, after Florin, 1966, p. 43.

Figure 14. Irregular towns founded before 1763.



● Founded 1701-1763

○ Founded before 1700

□ Area not settled in 1760, after Florin, 1966, p. 61.

Figure 15. Irregular towns founded before 1785.

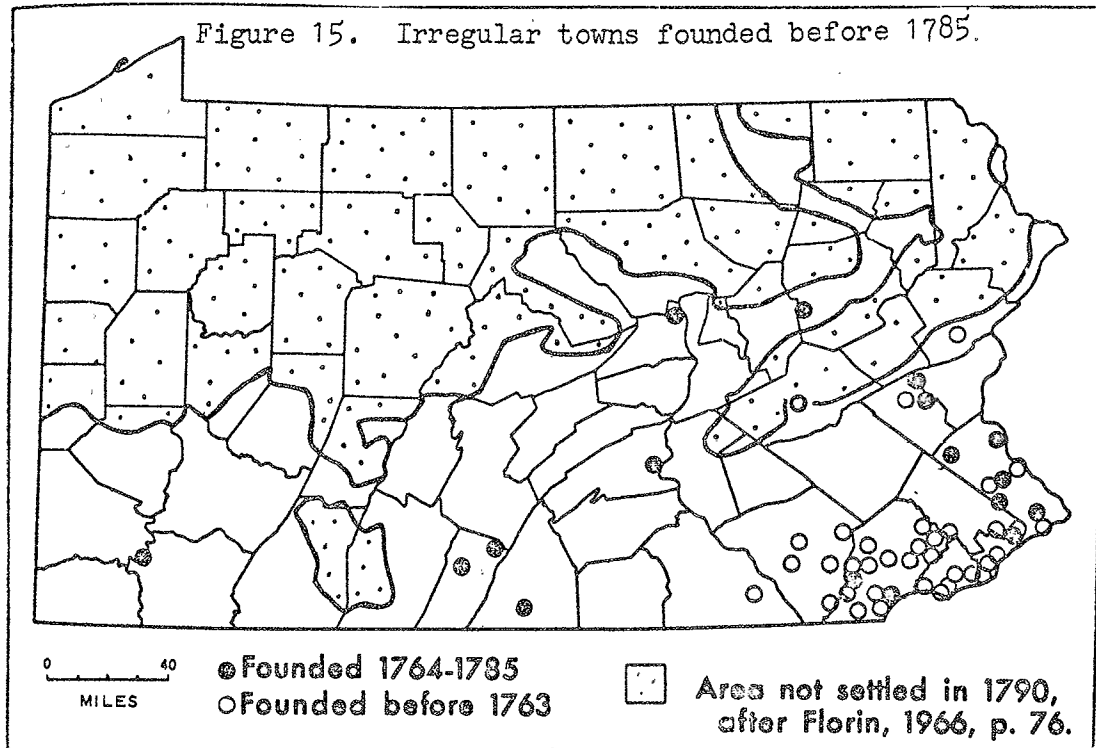


Figure 17. Irregular towns founded before 1815.

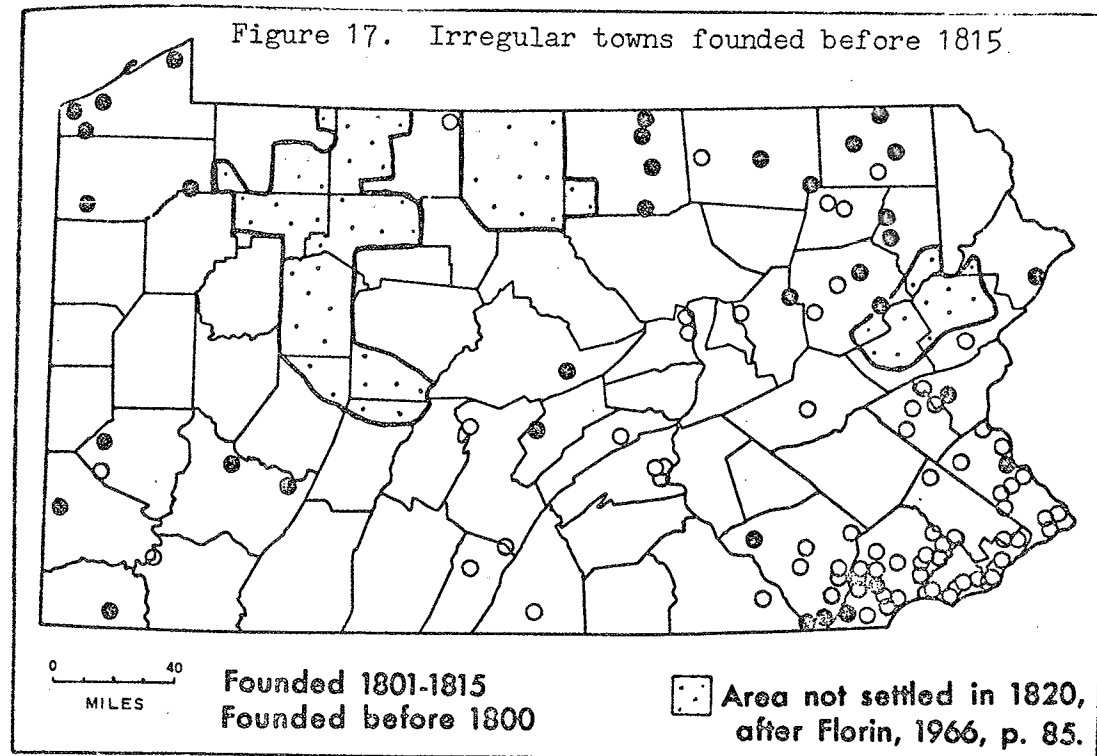


Figure 16. Irregular towns founded before 1800.

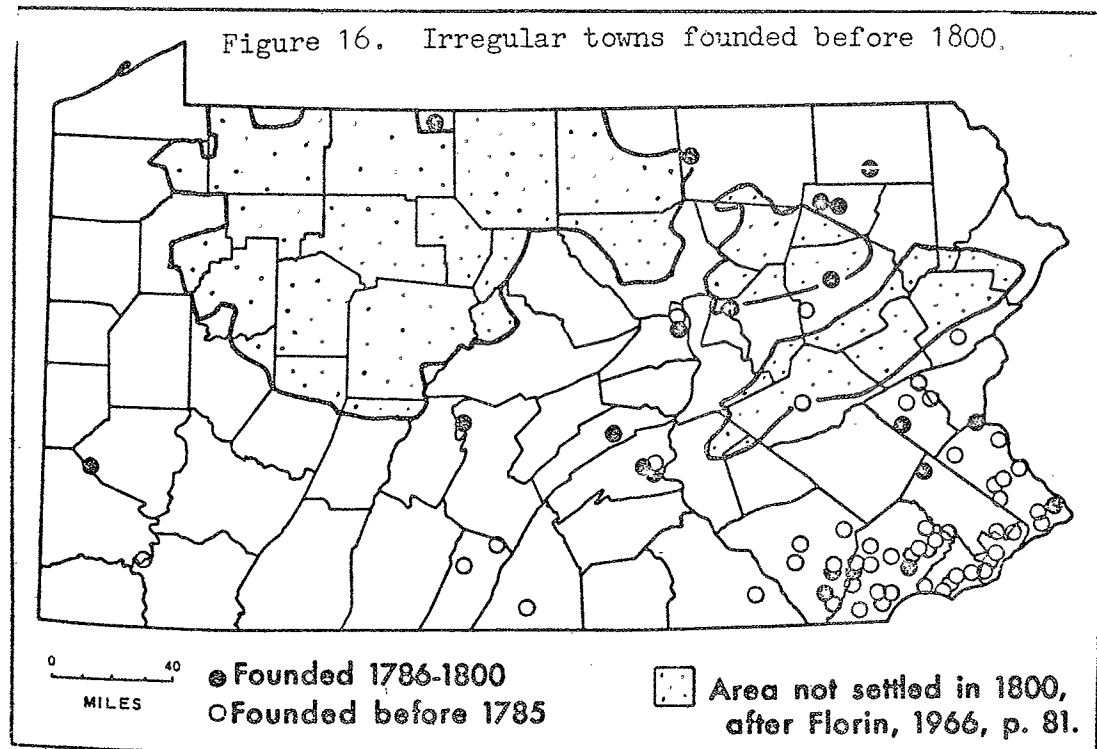
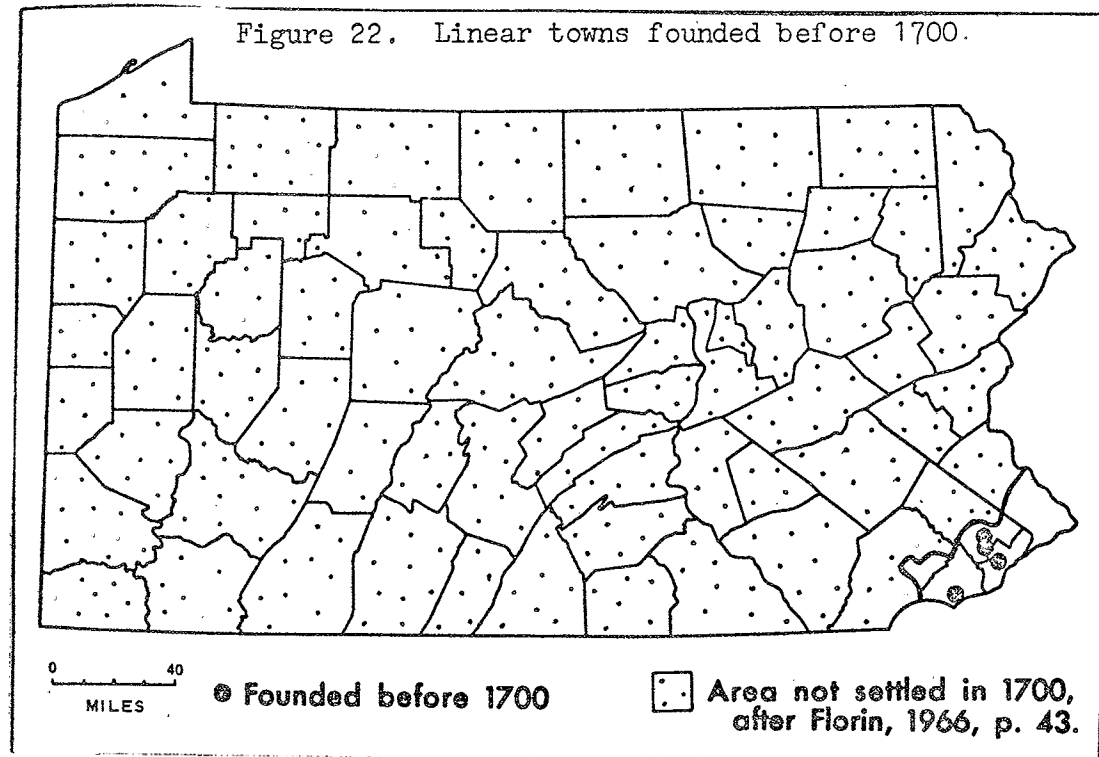


Figure 22. Linear towns founded before 1700.



Pillsbury 1968

Figure 23. Linear towns founded before 1763.

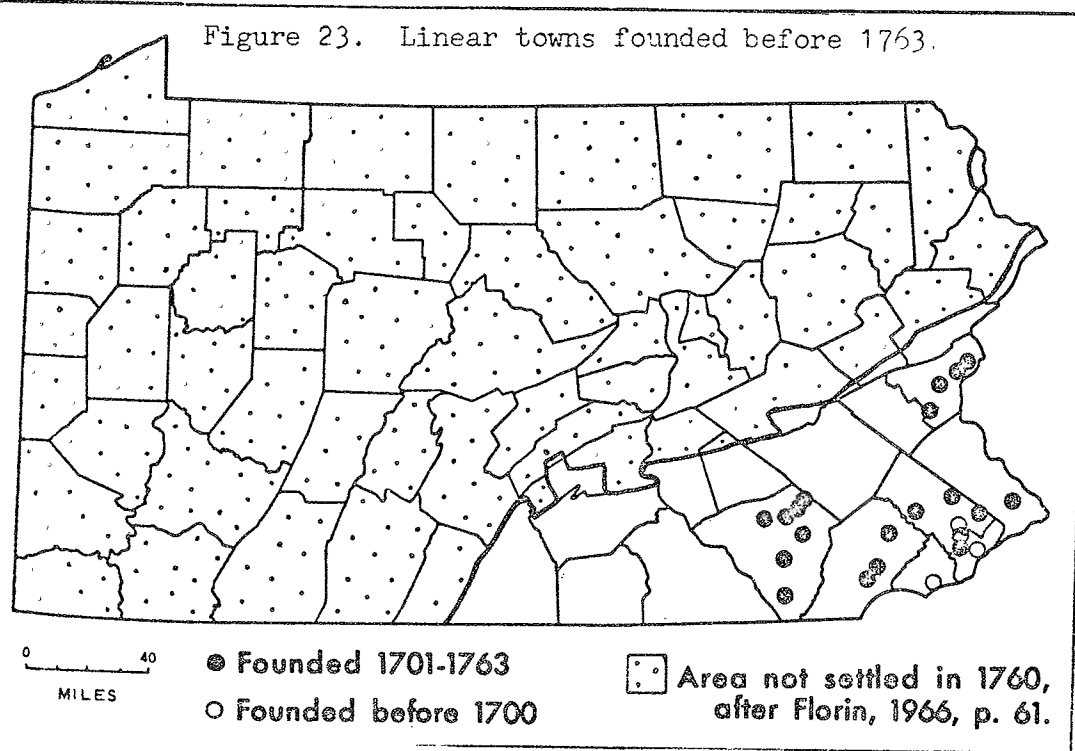


Figure 25. Linear towns founded before 1800.

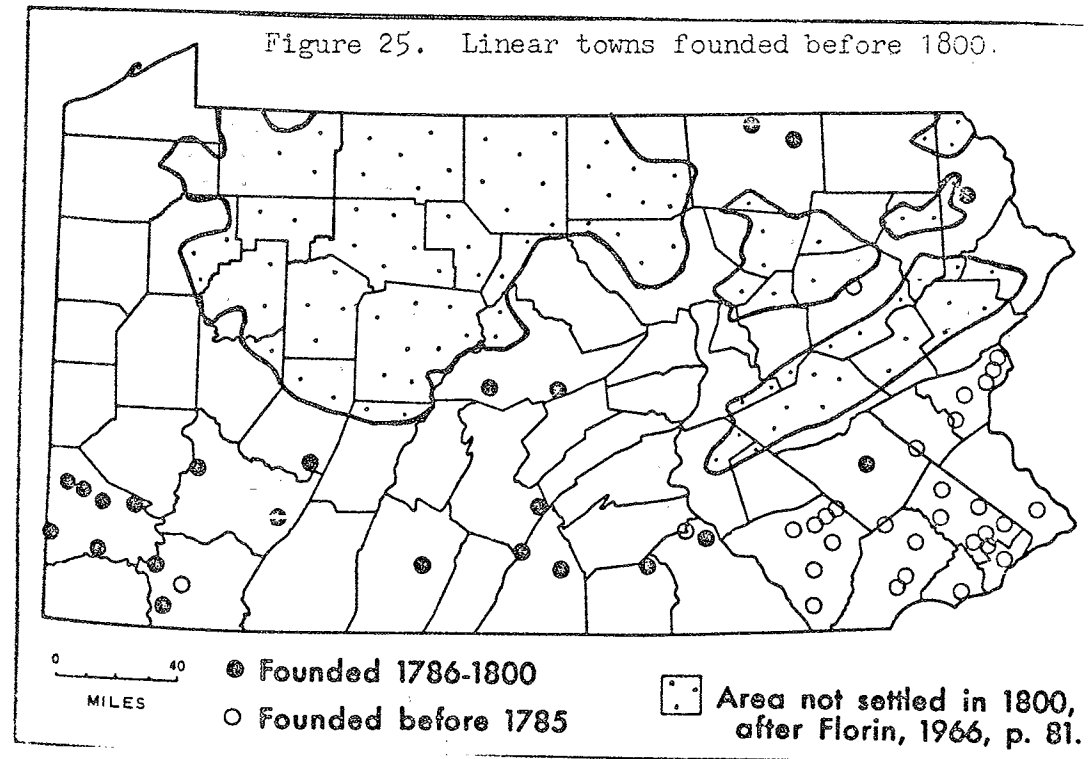


Figure 24. Linear towns founded before 1785.

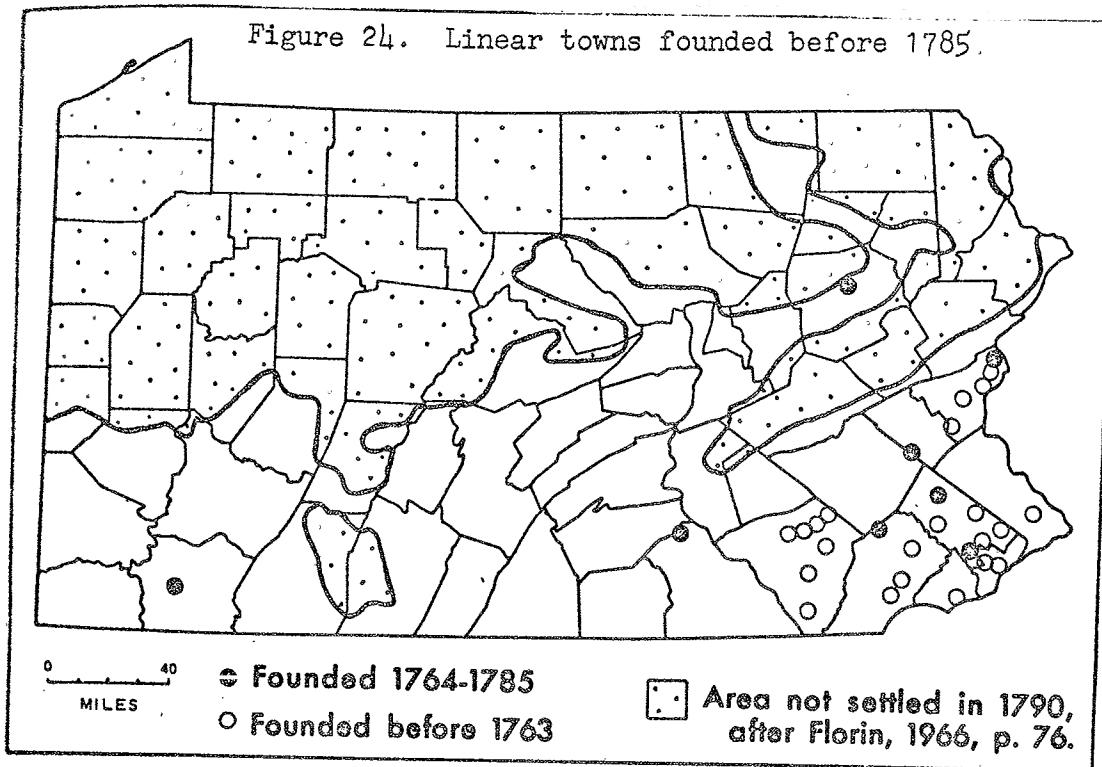
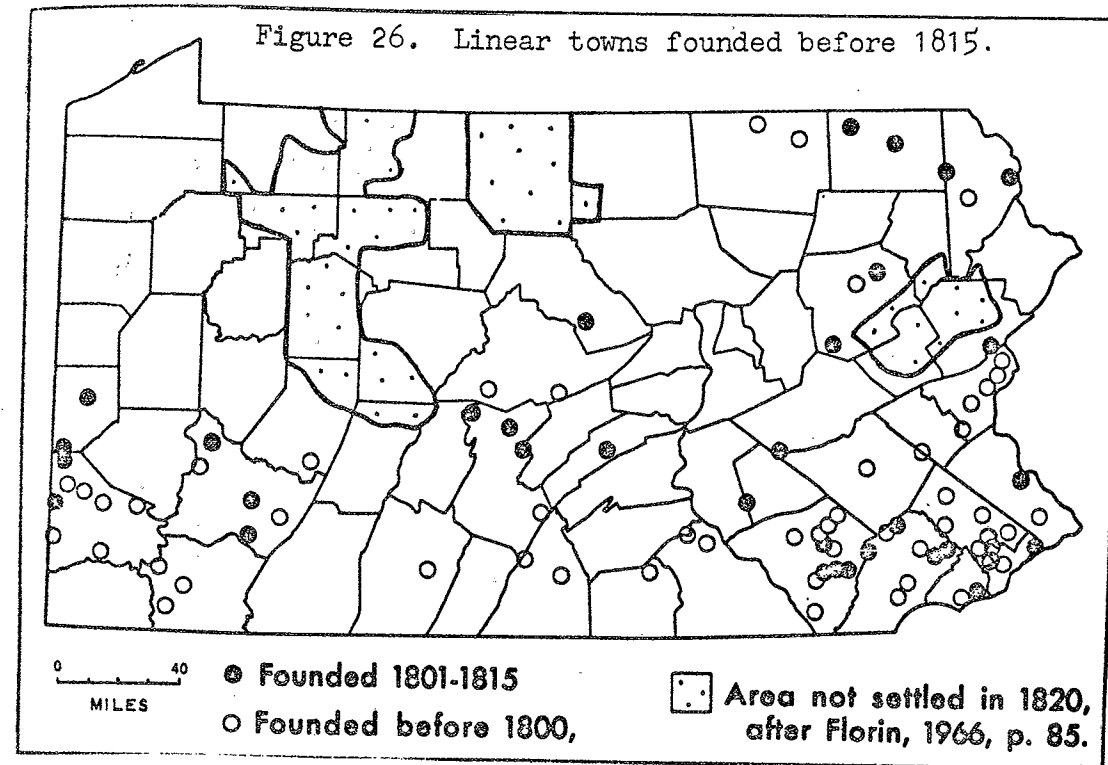


Figure 26. Linear towns founded before 1815.



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Figure 33. Rectilinear towns founded before 1763.

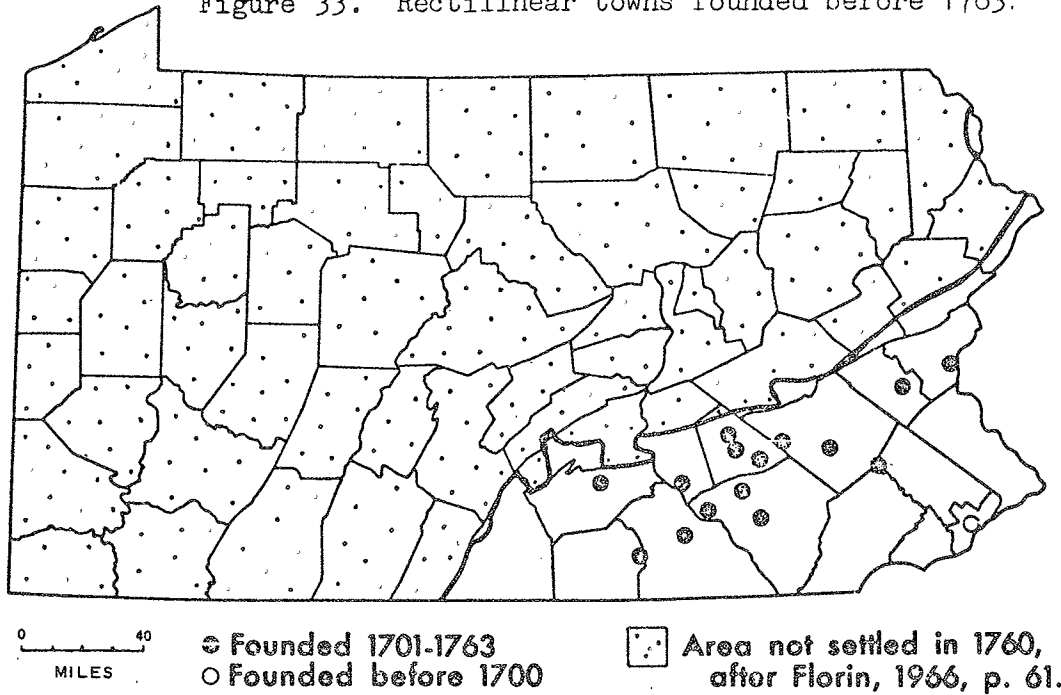


Figure 35. Rectilinear towns founded before 1800.

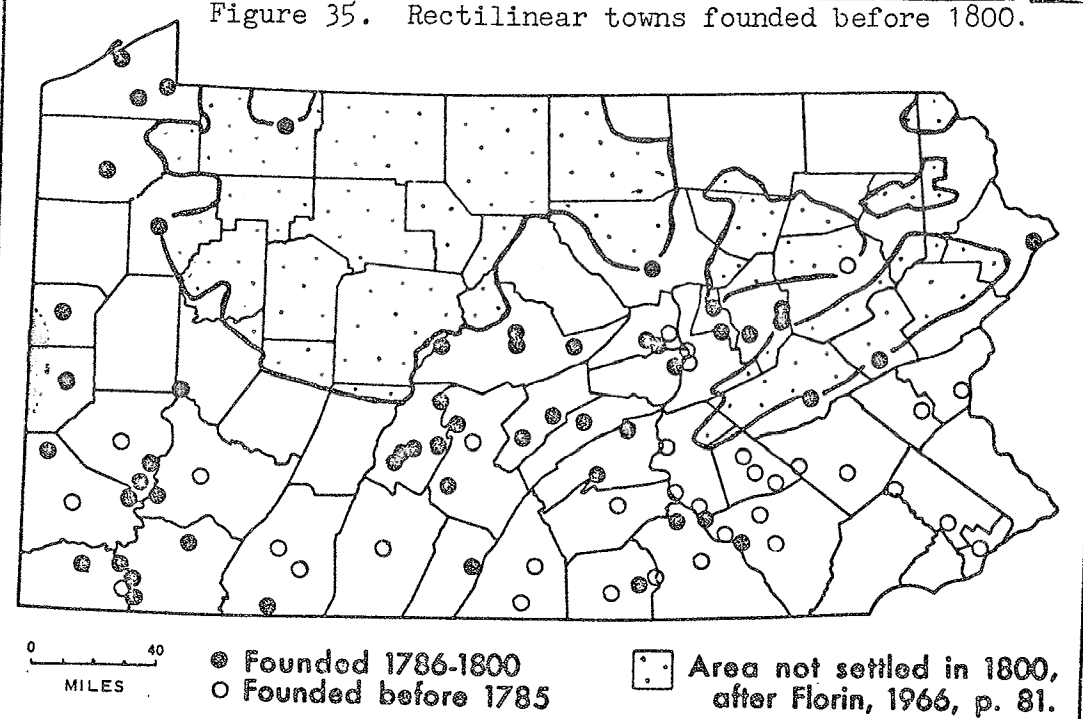


Figure 34. Rectilinear towns founded before 1785.

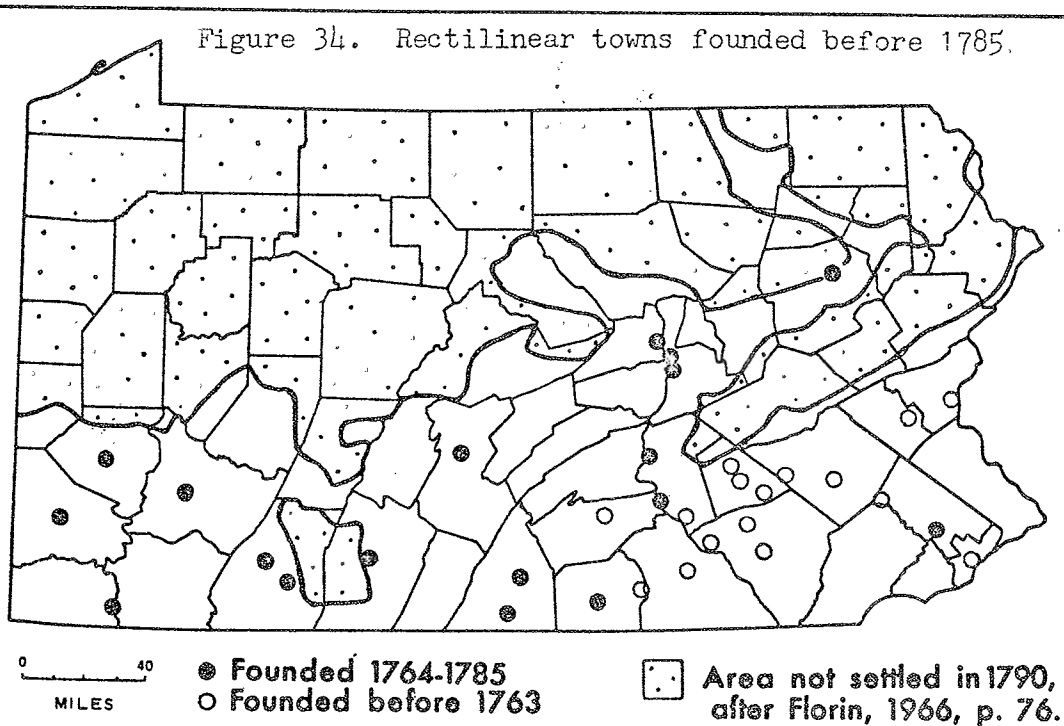
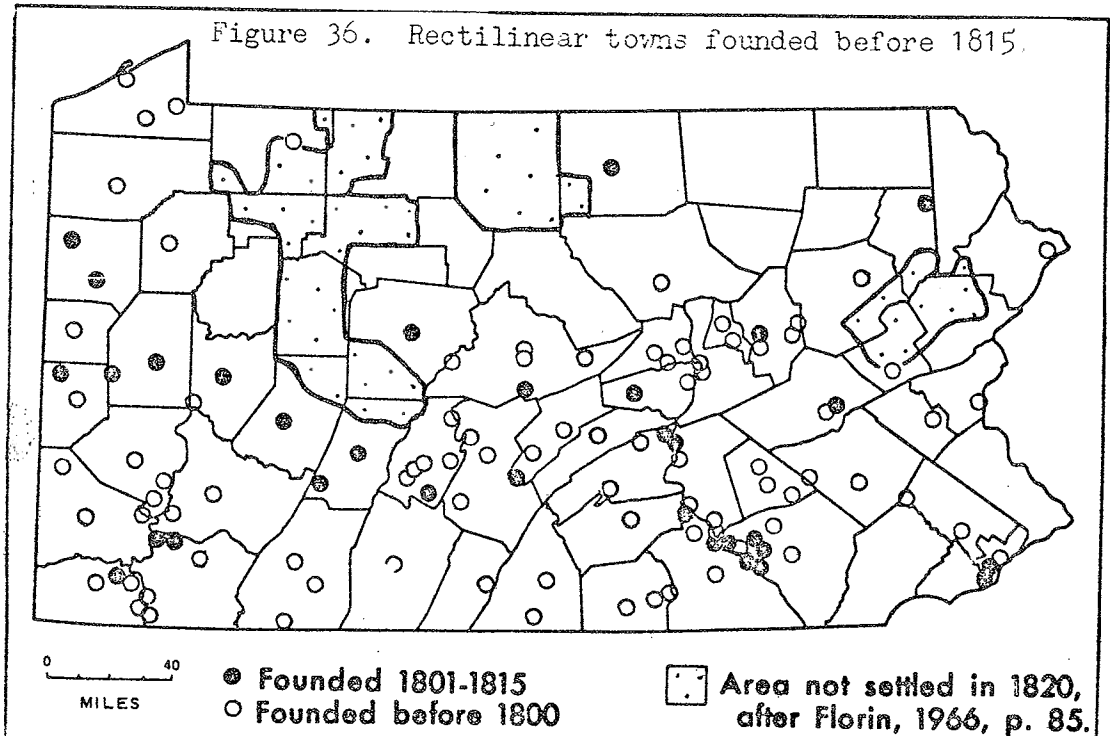
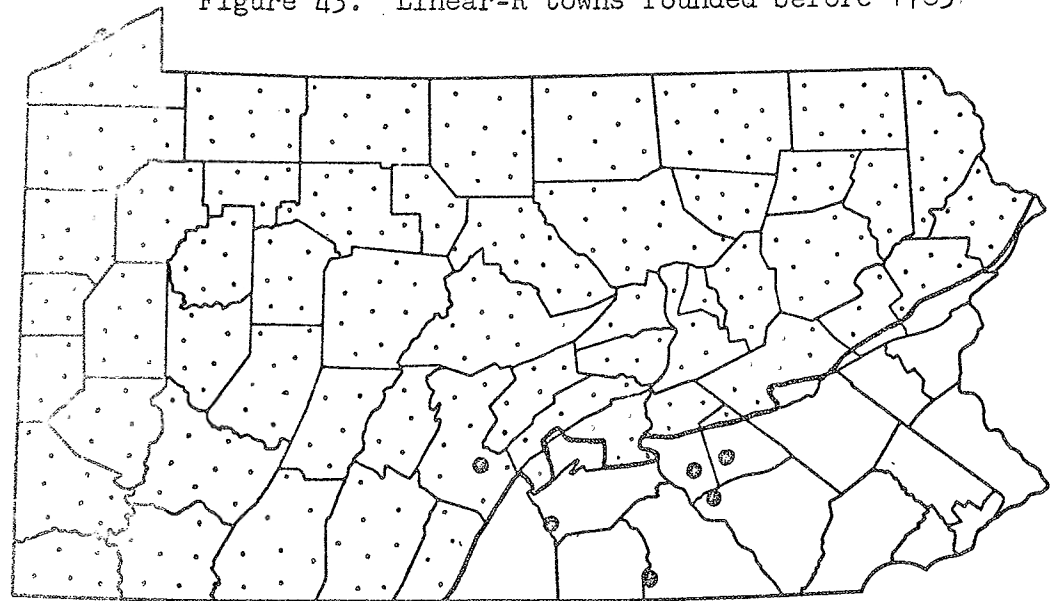


Figure 36. Rectilinear towns founded before 1815.



Pillsbury 1968

Figure 43. Linear-R towns founded before 1763.



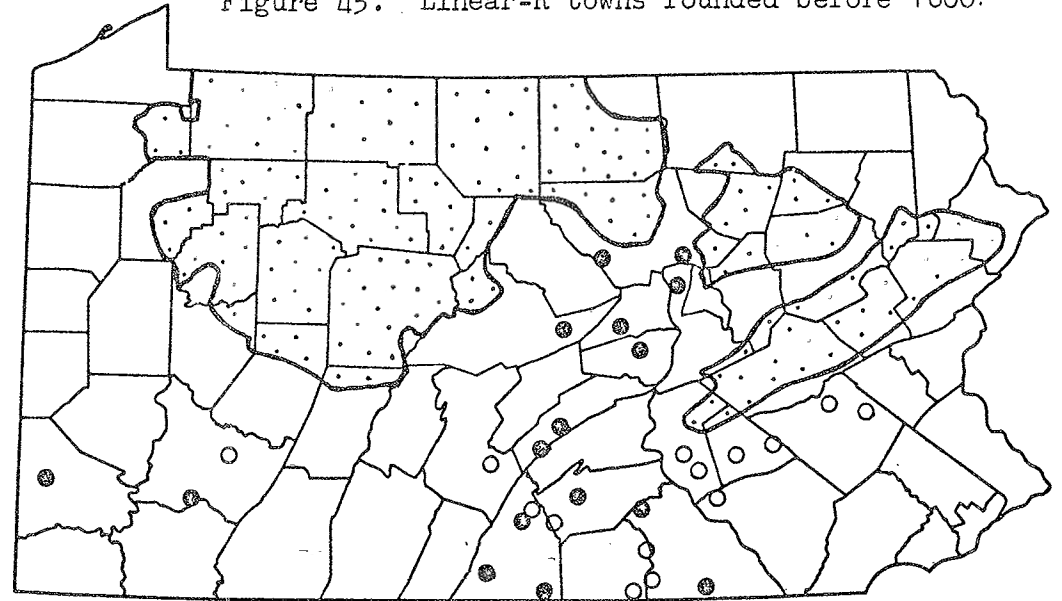
0 40
MILES

● Founded before 1763



Area not settled in 1760,
after Florin, 1966, p. 61.

Figure 45. Linear-R towns founded before 1800.



0 40
MILES

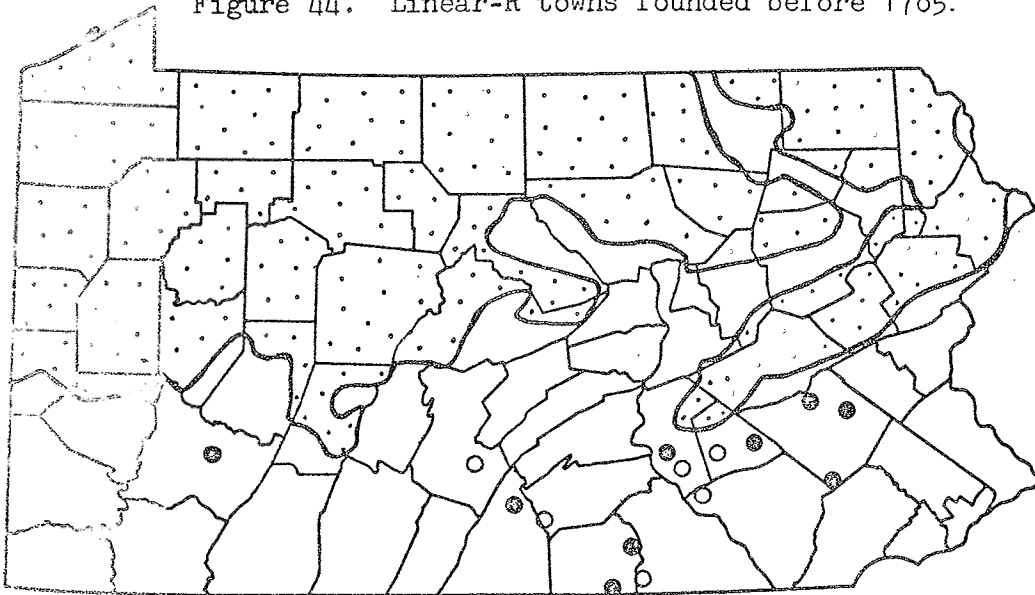
● Founded 1786-1800

○ Founded before 1785



Area not settled in 1800,
after Florin, 1966, p. 81.

Figure 44. Linear-R towns founded before 1785.



0 40
MILES

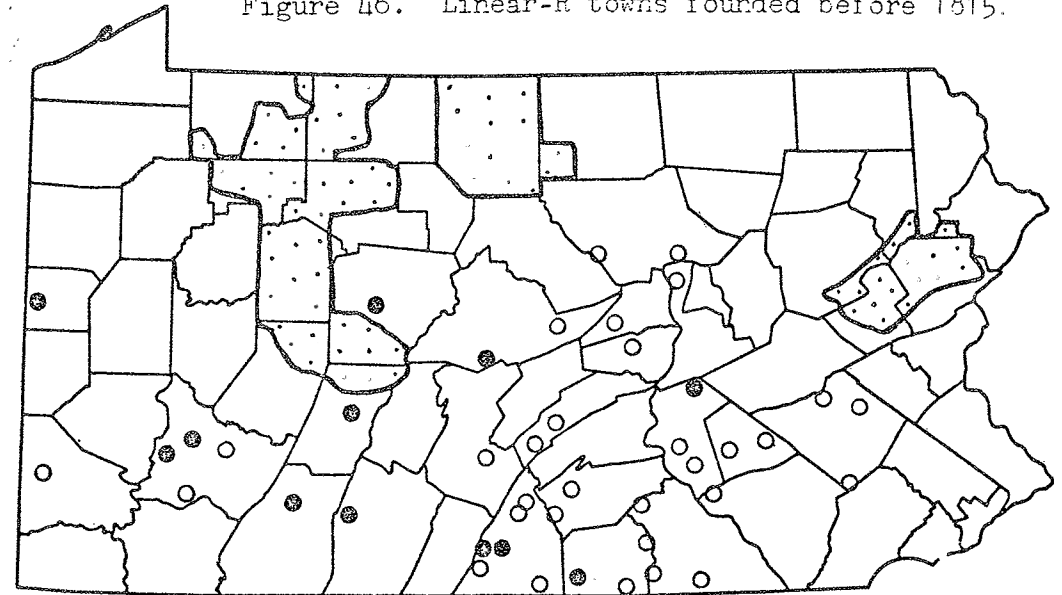
● Founded 1764-1785

○ Founded before 1763



Area not settled in 1790,
after Florin, 1966, p. 76.

Figure 46. Linear-R towns founded before 1815.



0 40
MILES

● Founded 1801-1815

○ Founded before 1800



Area not settled in 1820,
after Florin, 1966, p. 85.

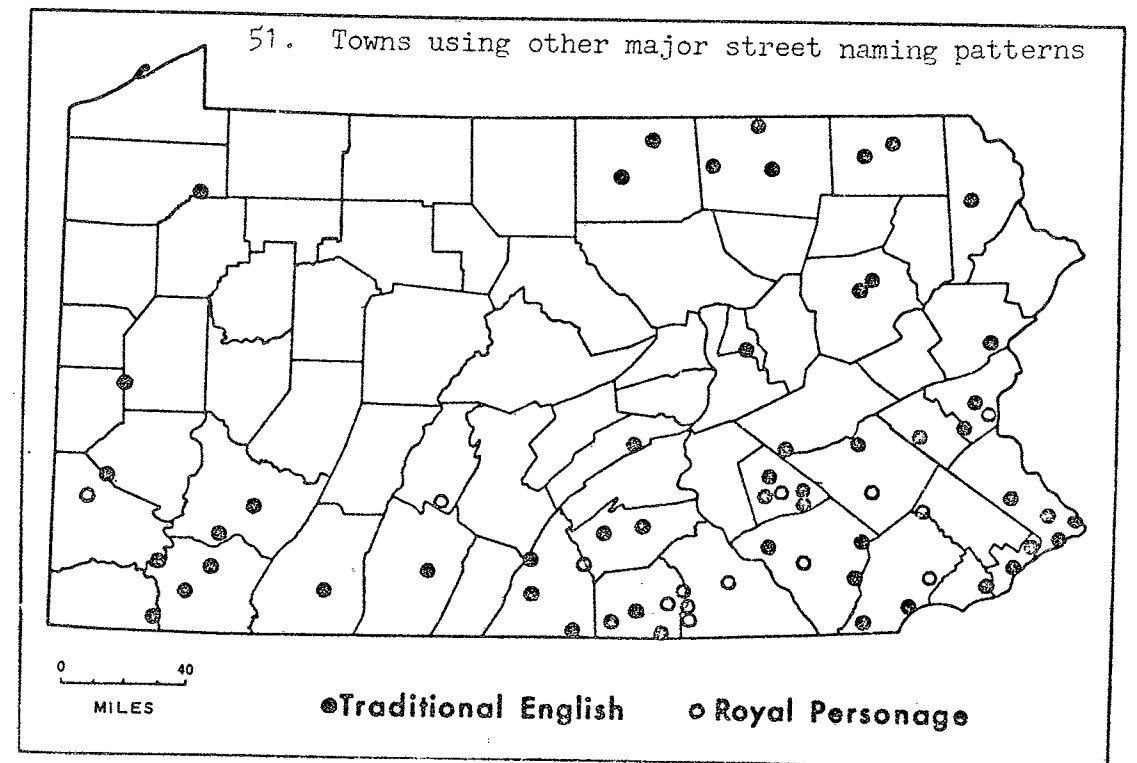
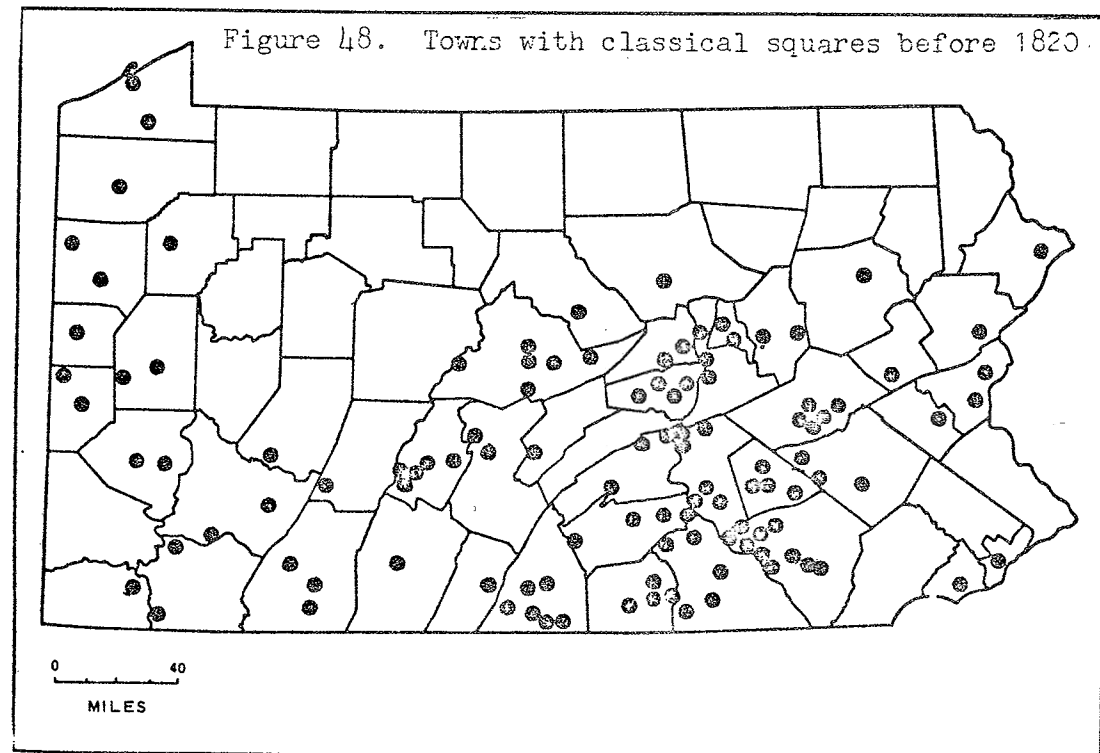
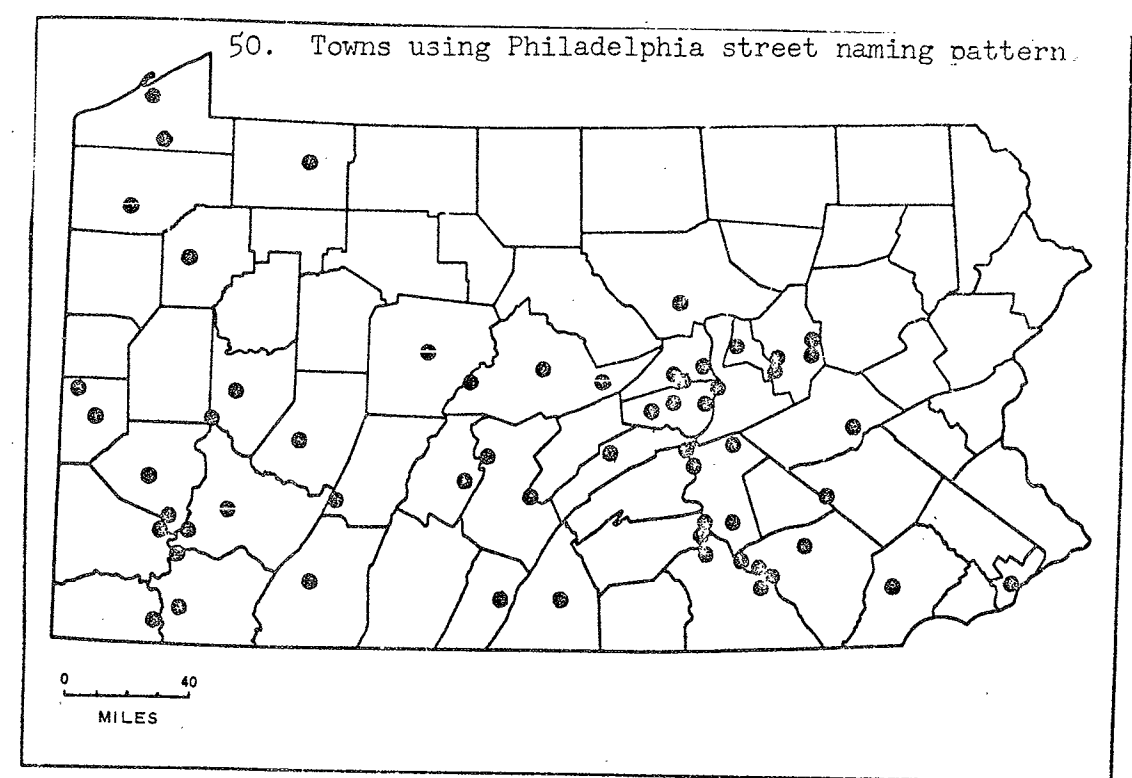
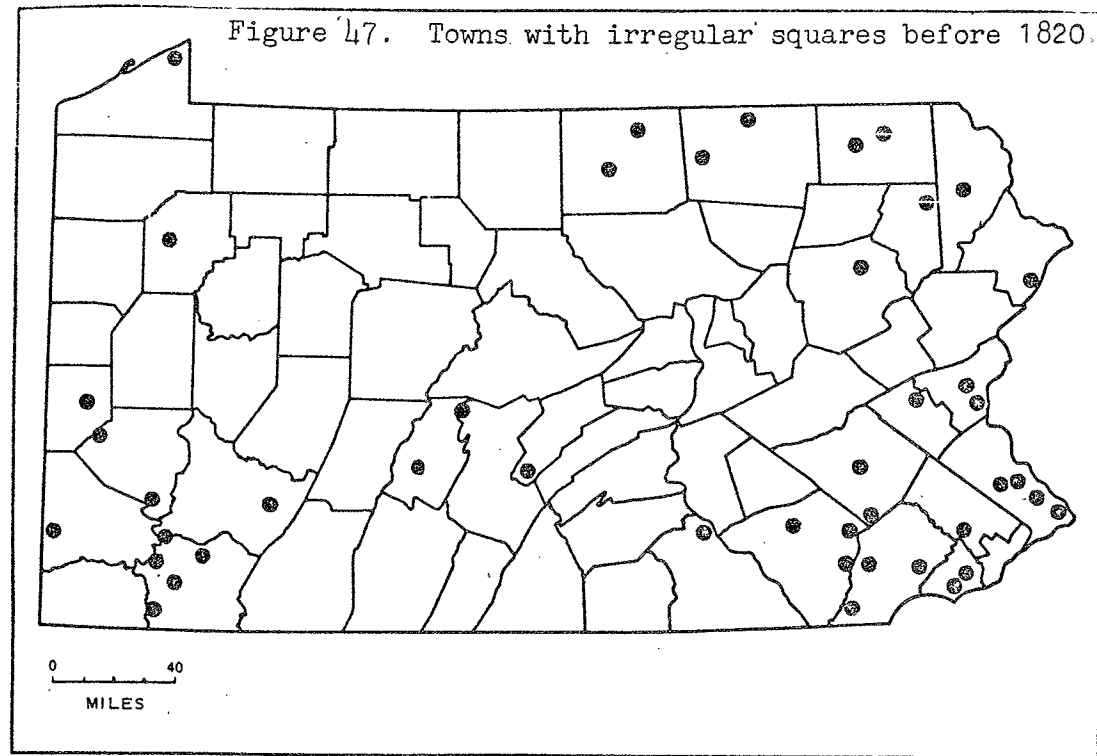


Figure 59. Distribution of geometric and non-geometric pattern towns in Pennsylvania, 1815.

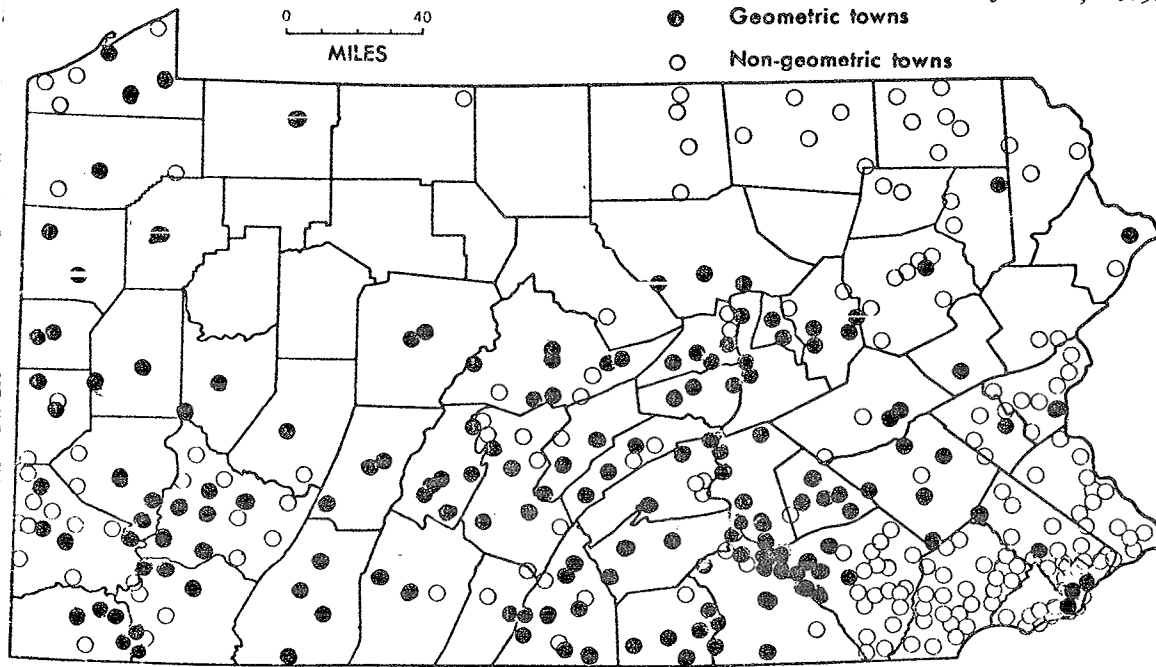
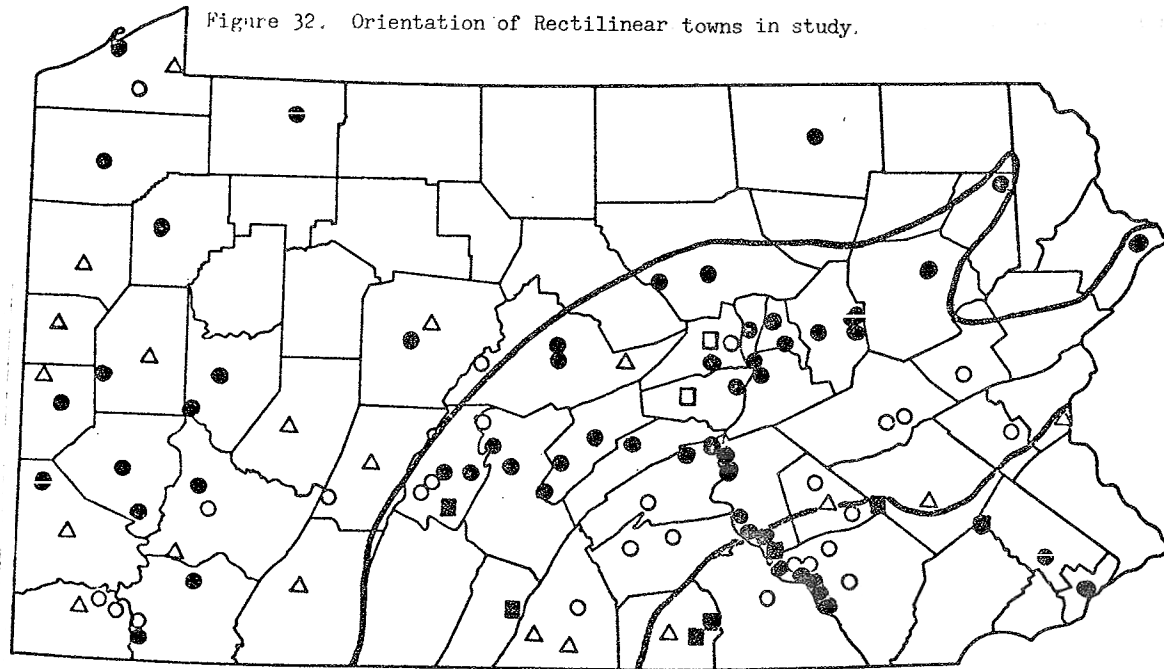


Figure 32. Orientation of Rectilinear towns in study.



- 0 40
MILES
- Parallel to river
 - Aligned to ridges
 - △ Oriented to cardinal directions
 - No apparent orientation
 - Oriented to road system
 - Major physiographic province bdy.

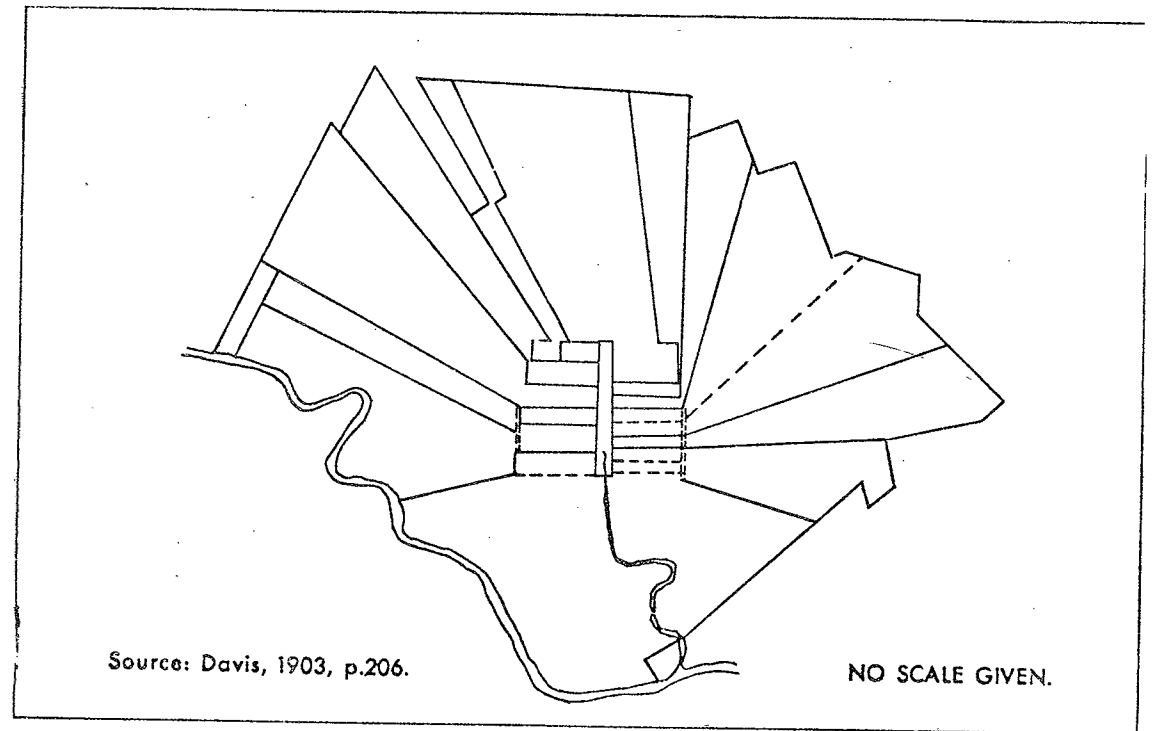


Figure 21. Newtown, Bucks County (1703).

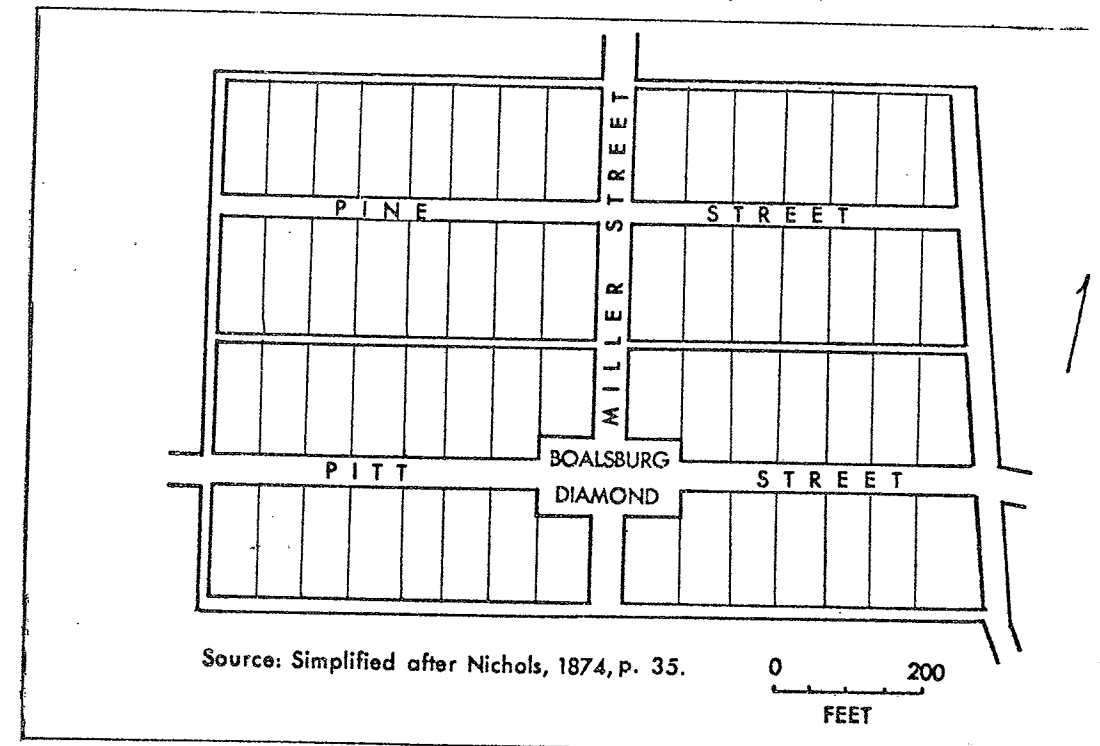
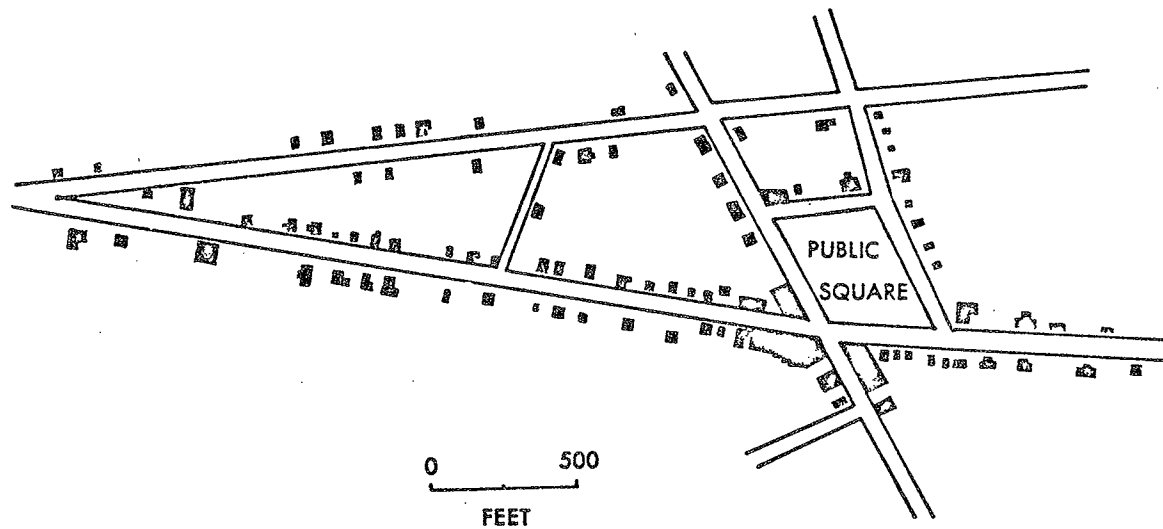


Figure 29. Boalsburg, Centre County, a Sub-rectilinear village.

Pillsbury
1968

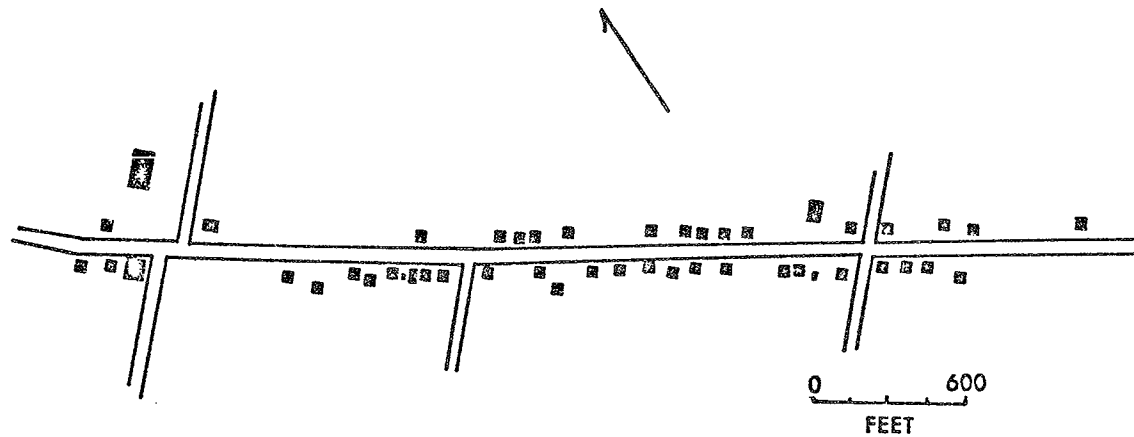
4
7

181



Source: Simplified after Beers, 1865, p. 10.

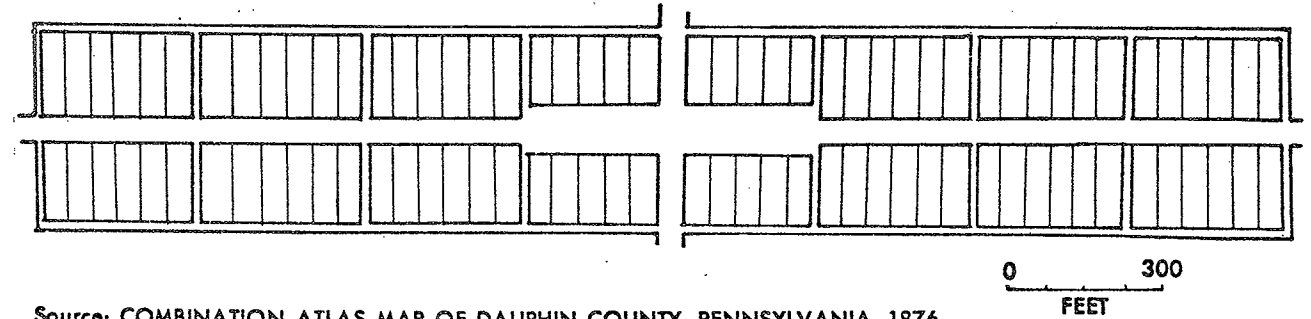
Figure 9. Northeast, Erie County, an Irregular village.



Source: Simplified after Hopkins, 1871, p. 56.

Figure 19. Trappe, Montgomery County, a typical Linear regional center.

Figure 40. Linglestown, Dauphin County, a Linear-R town.



Source: COMBINATION ATLAS MAP OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1876,

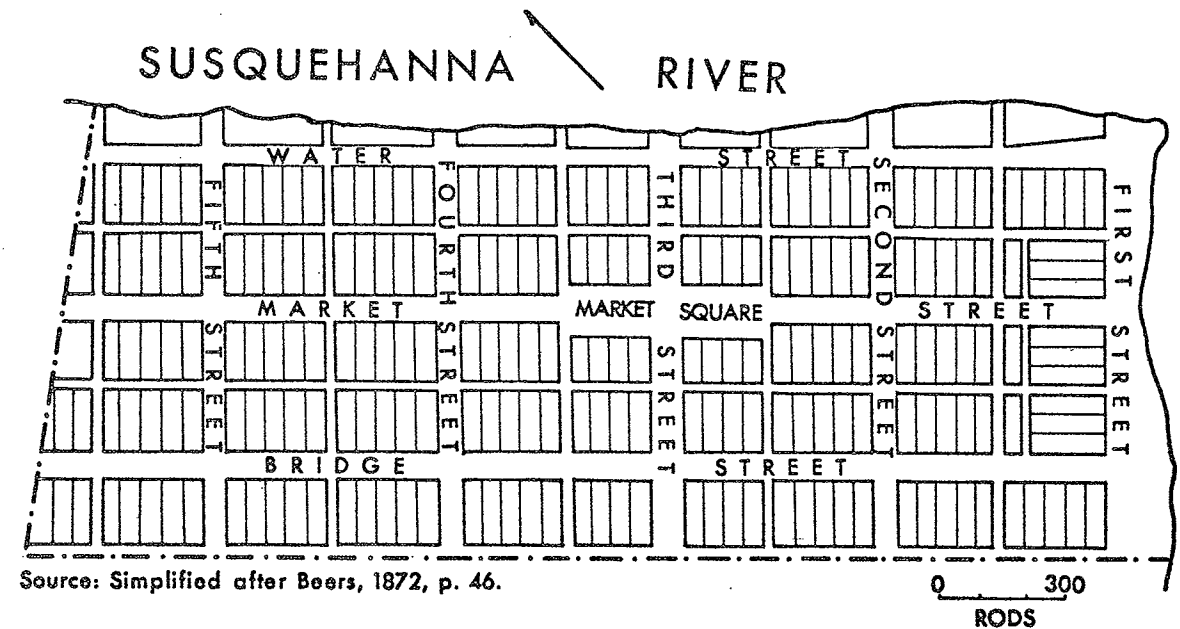
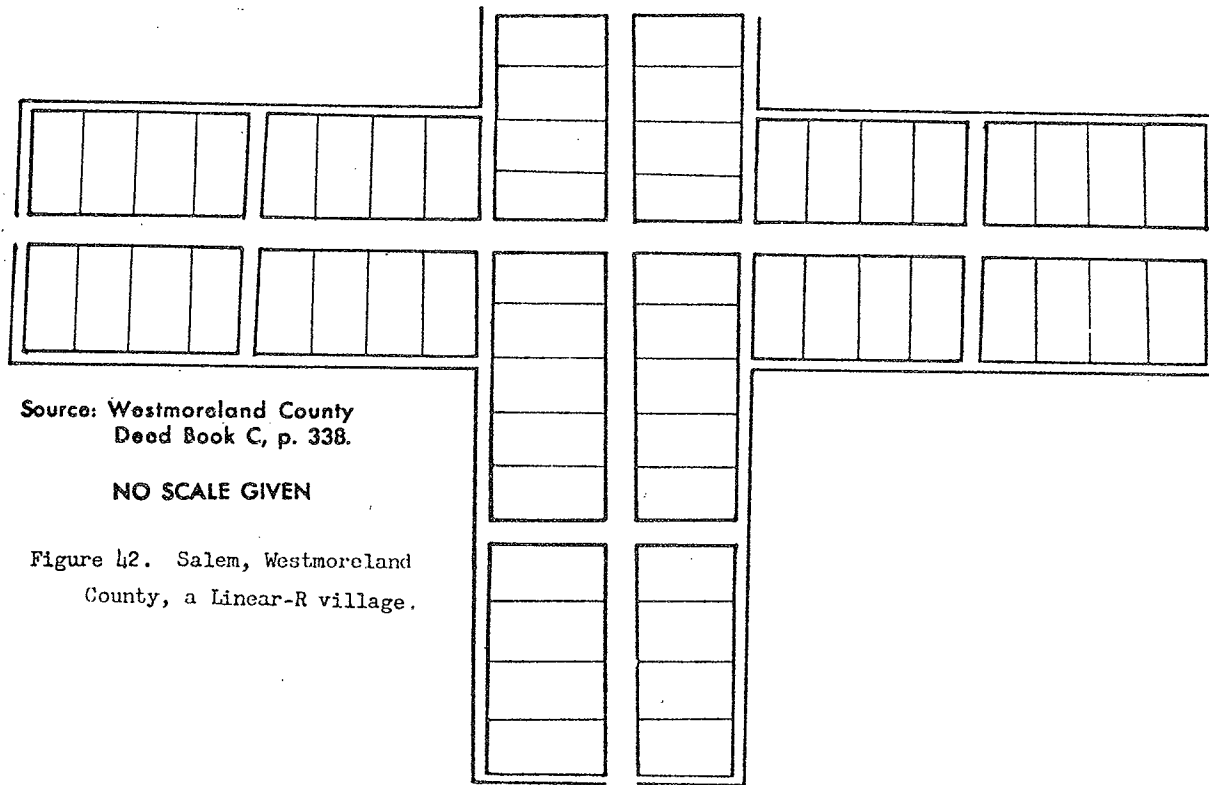


Figure 28. New Cumberland, Cumberland County, a Rectilinear town.

Pillsbury 1968

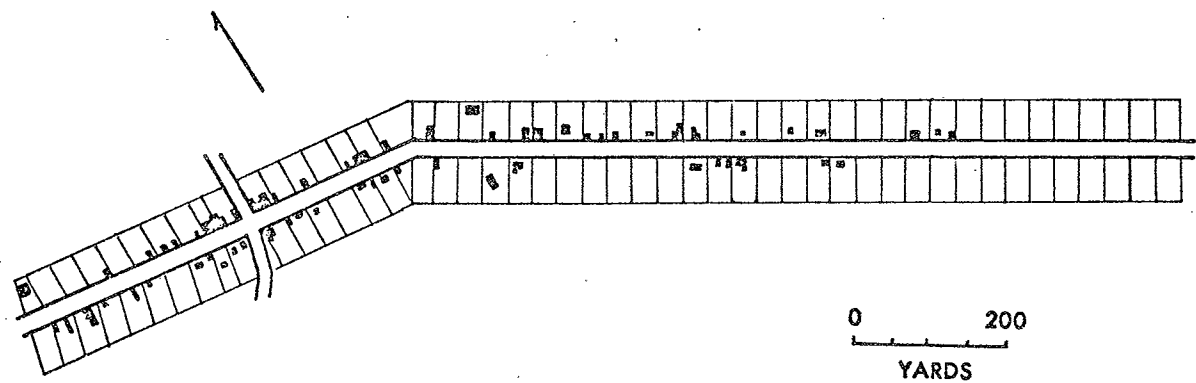


Source: Westmoreland County
Deed Book C, p. 338.

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Figure 42. Salem, Westmoreland
County, a Linear-R village.

Figure 18. Fannetsburg, Franklin County, a Linear village.



Source: Simplified after Beers, 1868, p.33.

0 200
YARDS

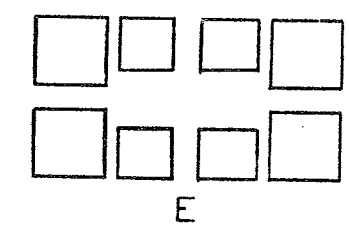
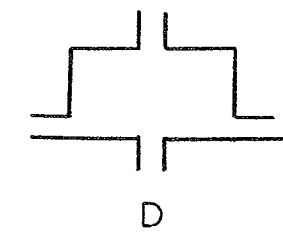
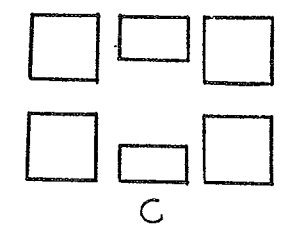
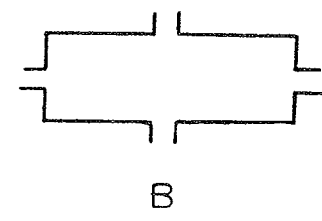
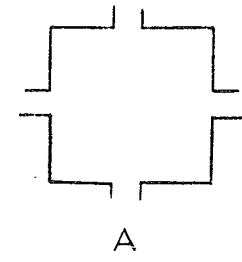


Figure 49. Principal classical square patterns found in Pennsylvania.

Pillsbury 1968

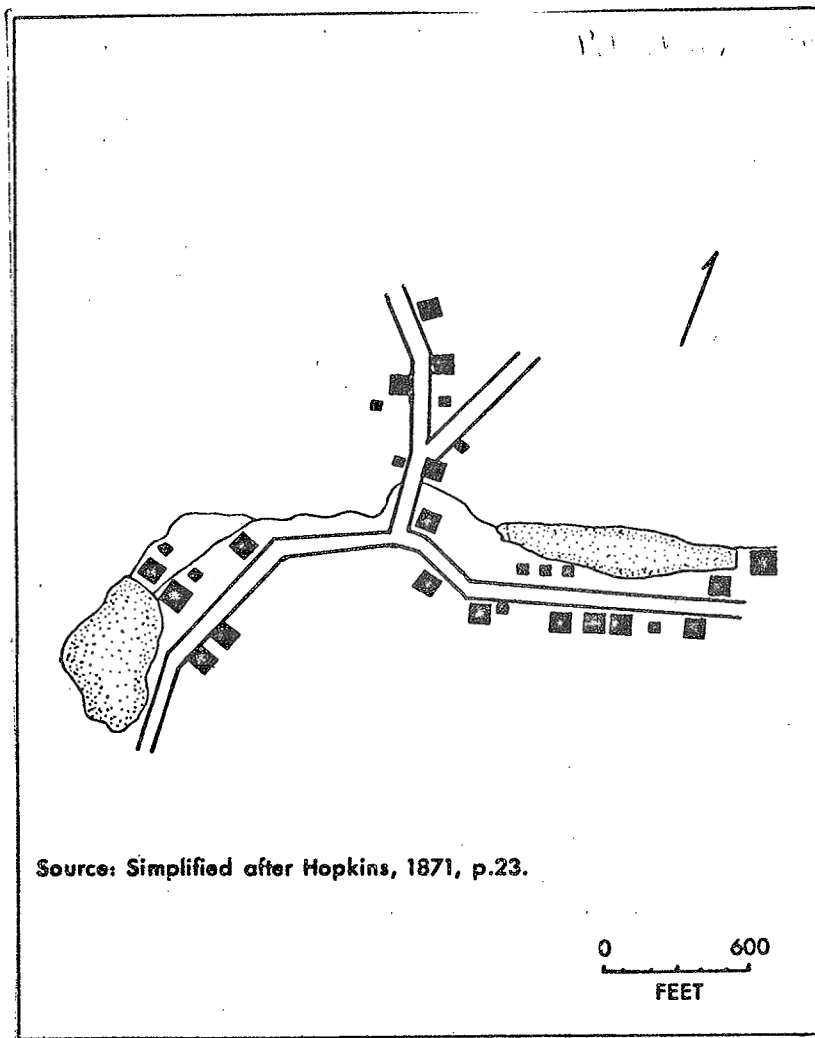


Figure 11. Gulf Mills, Montgomery County, an Irregular hamlet.

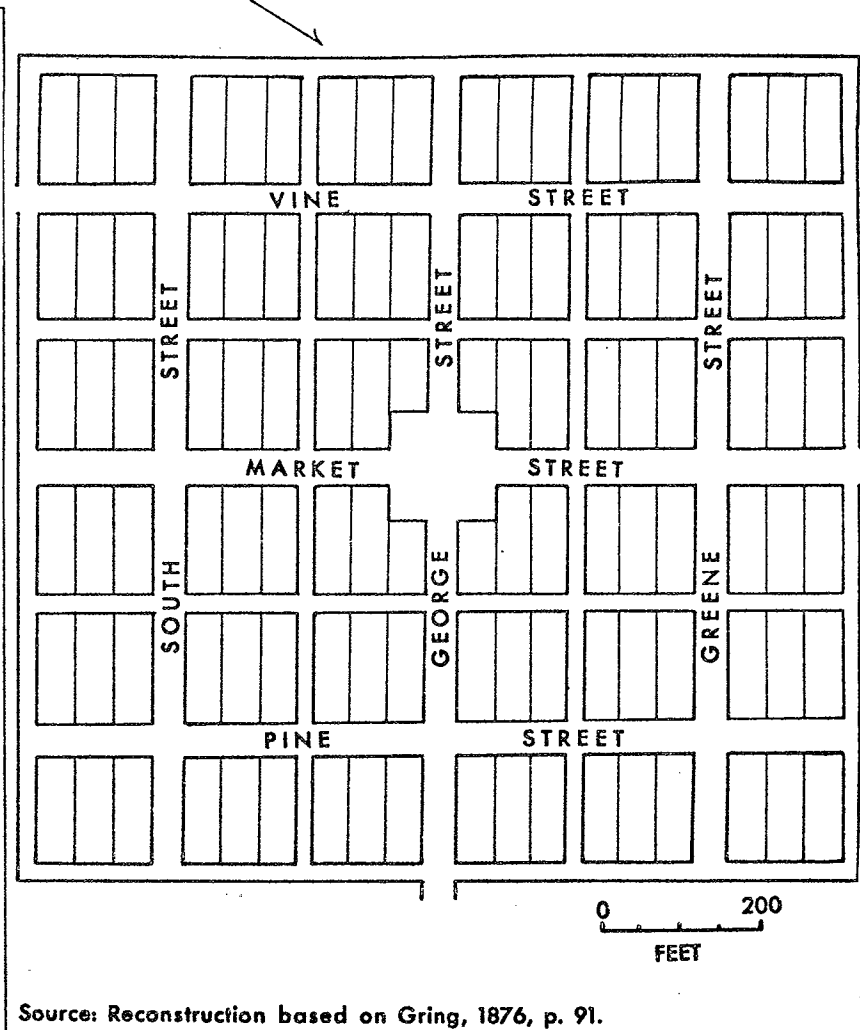
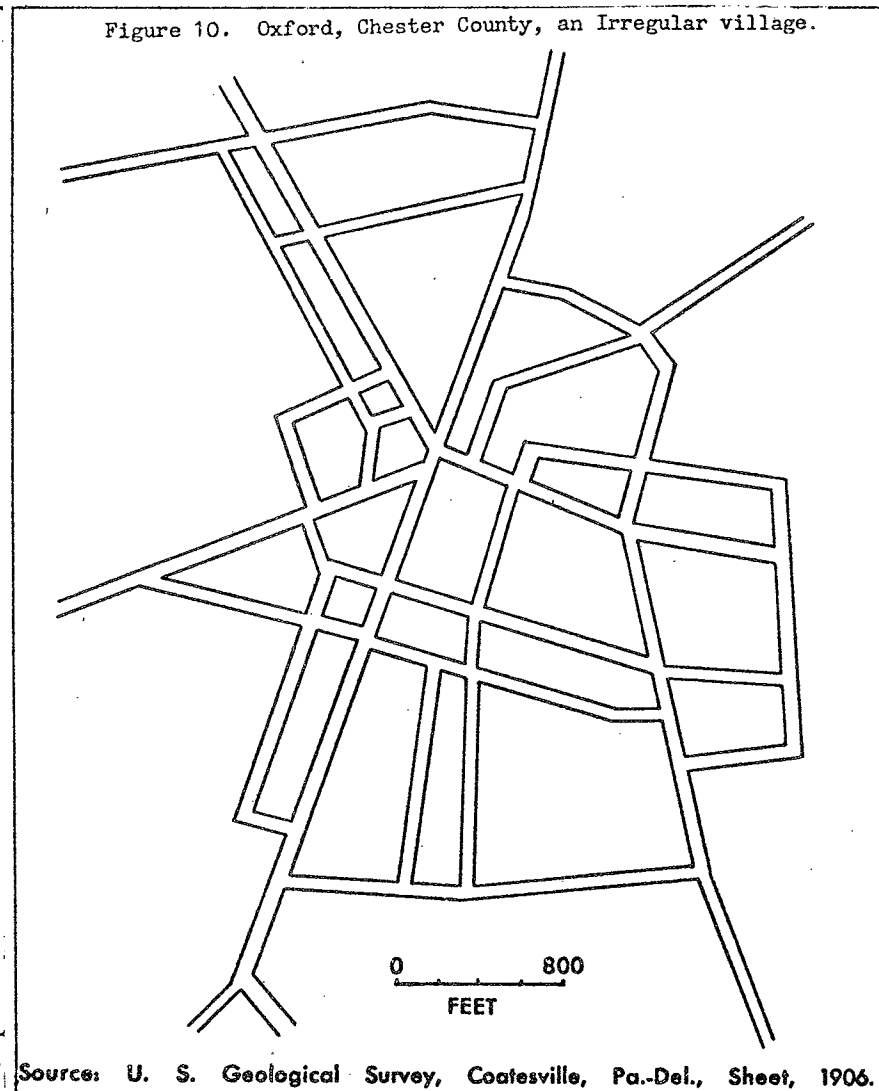
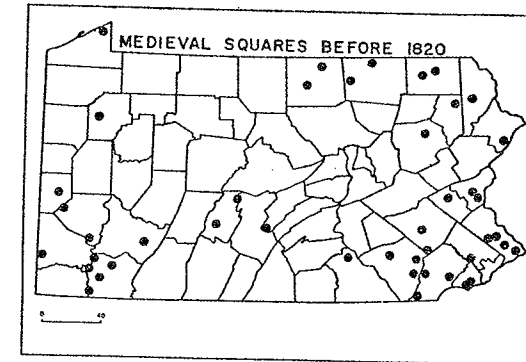
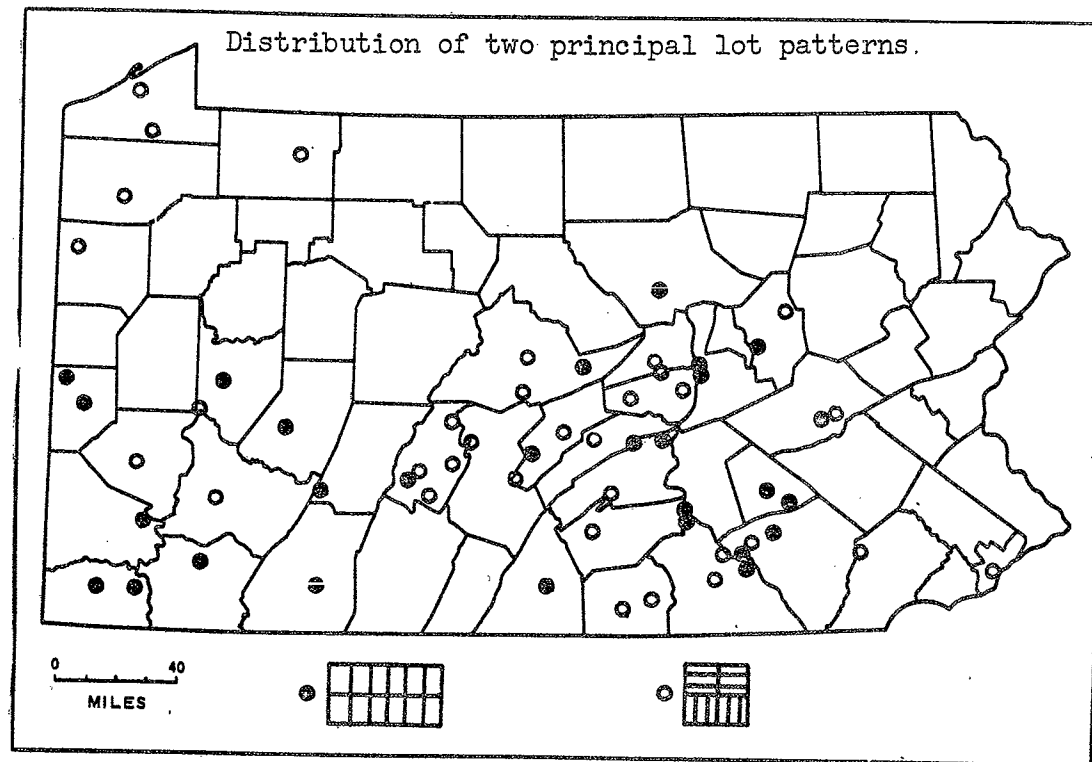
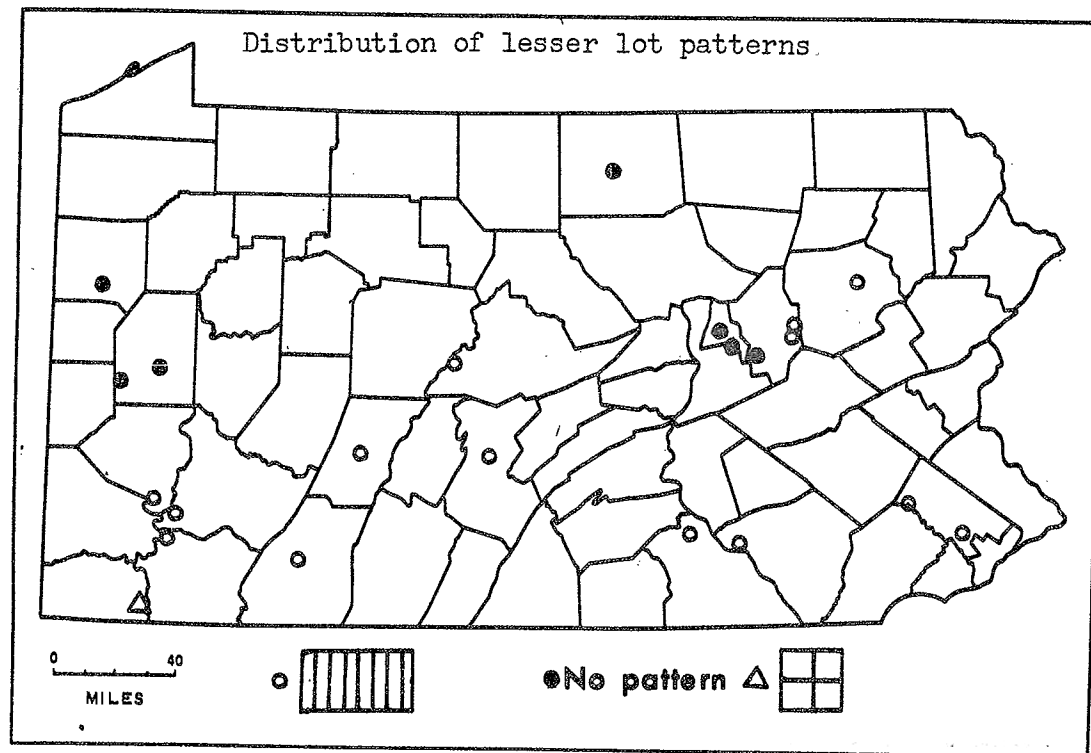
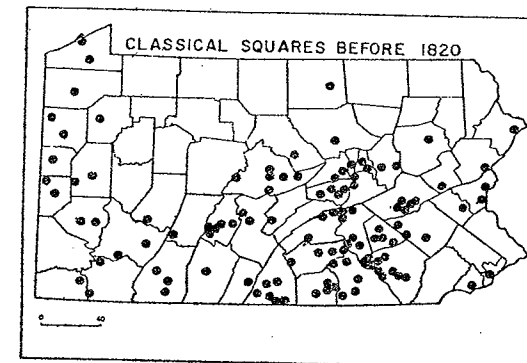


Figure 27. Carmichael's, Greene County, a Rectilinear town.

Pillsbury 1968



MAP 1. The Medieval Square in Pennsylvania before 1820. The dominance of the southeastern area is quite apparent from this map. The locations in the center of the state seem to be associated with migration of Maryland settlers up the Juniata River.



MAP 2. The Classical Square in Pennsylvania before 1820. The dominance of the classical square in central and western Pennsylvania is very apparent here. Almost all dots in the northwest represent towns which were laid out after 1800.

Pillsbury
1968

Pillsbury 1967

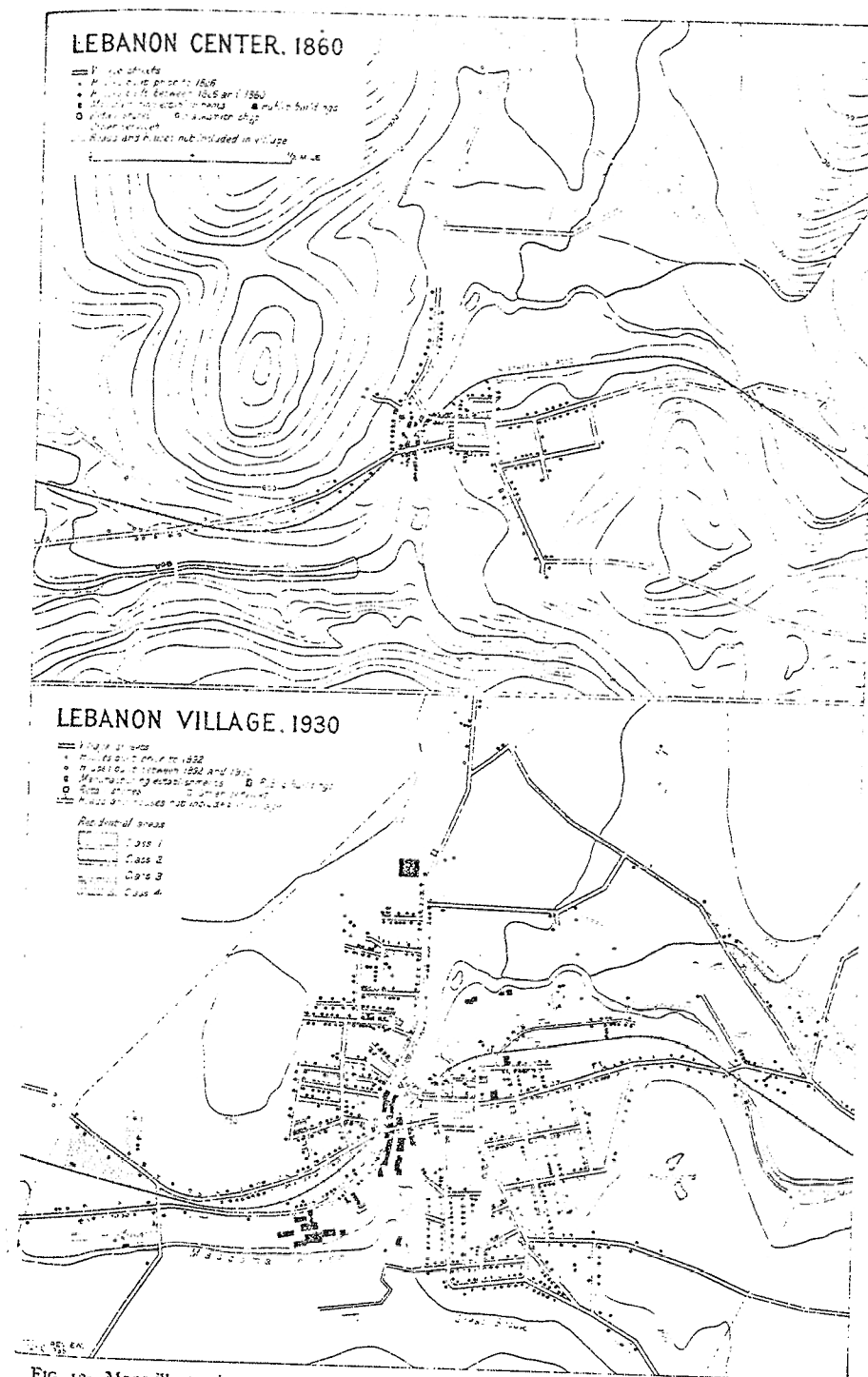


FIG. 12—Maps illustrating two stages in the development of Lebanon's chief center. On the map for 1860, roads, streets, and buildings are from H. E. Walling's "Topographical Map of Grafton County," 1860. Contour interval on the map for 1860 is 200 feet; on the map for 1930 the 700-foot contour only is shown. Maps of Lebanon Village for 1826 and 1892 have also been prepared and similar maps for West Lebanon-White River Junction in 1855 and 1930.

(New Hampshire)

Torbert 1935