

Chapter 6, another of our longest, embraces folk and vernacular architecture. But, again, the South-eastern Crescent appears, with Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ontario being better represented. The deficiencies in the eastern United States and virtually all of the Midwest, West, and Canada, as well as the nearly complete absence of studies of modern structures, glowers out at us.

Houses and barns constitute the mainstay of material culture, but we know more than we are telling cartographically. Perhaps an oblique criticism is in order: Many departments have shifted emphasis to "problem-solving" approaches for theses and dissertations. The fruit of such a policy is a blank map. Will we wind up with explanatory theories and still lack material to explain? Or does our lack of coverage show a failure of contributors to this atlas to send in maps from the theses produced at their schools?

This chapter, particularly, needs supplementary illustrations. Should these be drawn or photographed? How many variants should we include? And how shall we handle the accumulation of successive types and styles in particular areas? Are there regional patterns in these accumulations?

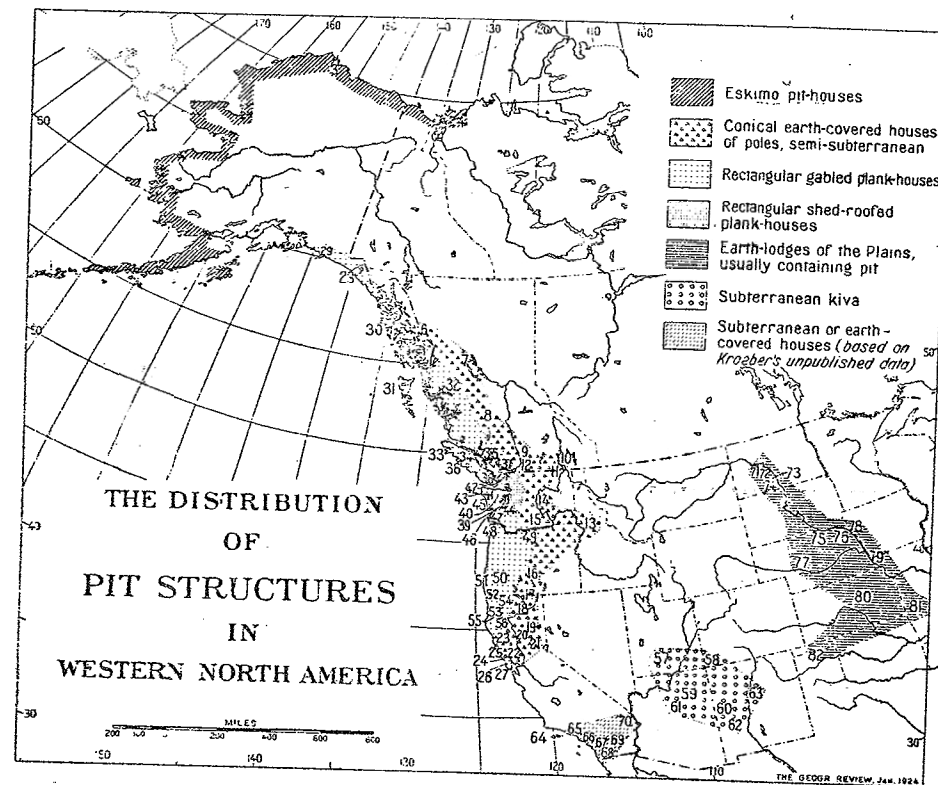


FIG. 10.—Map showing the distribution of pit structures in western North America. (From T. T. Waterman and collaborators: Native Houses of Western North America (Indian Notes and Monographs), Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 1921.

Waterman 1924

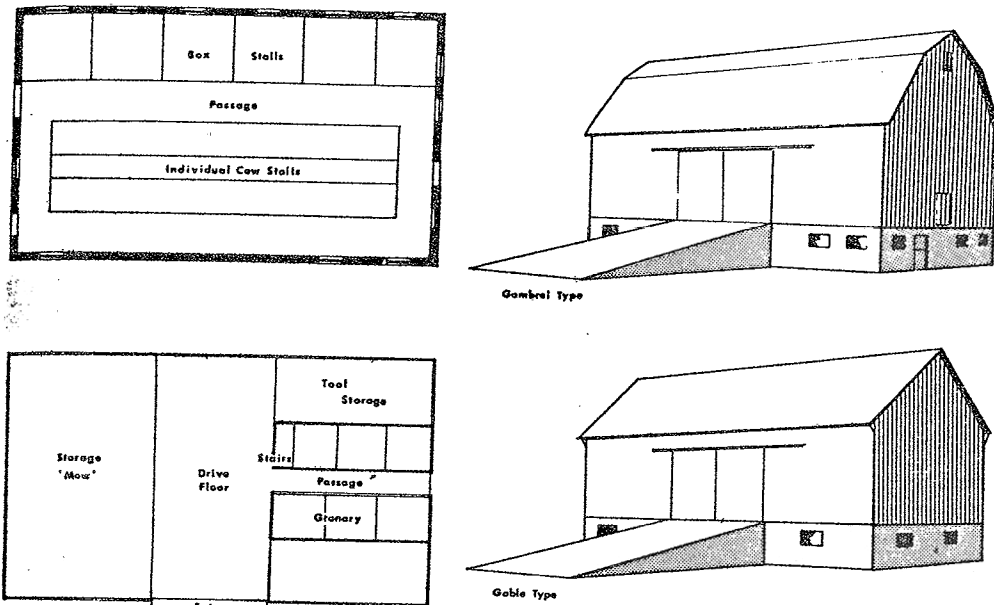
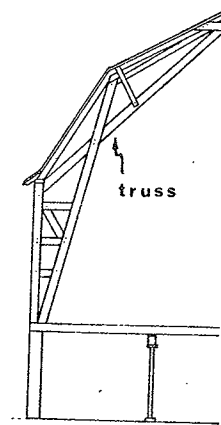
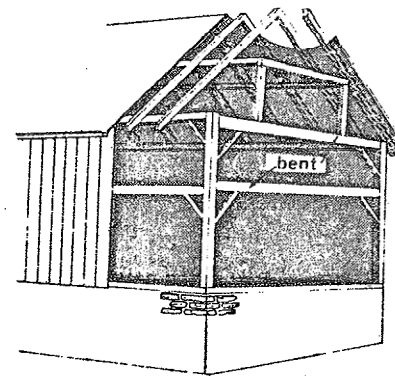


FIGURE 1. The Central Ontario Barn.



Lumber Frame



Timber Frame

FIGURE 2. Diagram showing the two different structural techniques common to Ontario barns.

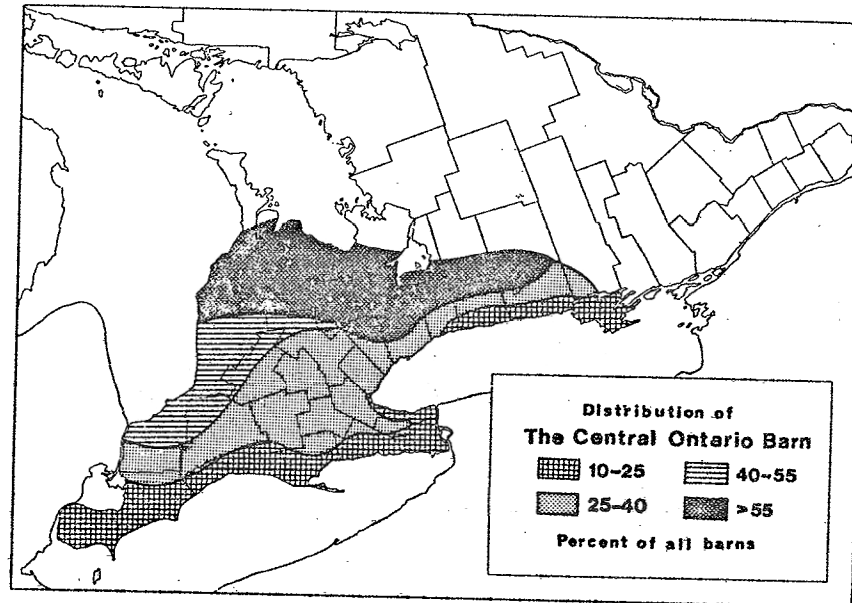
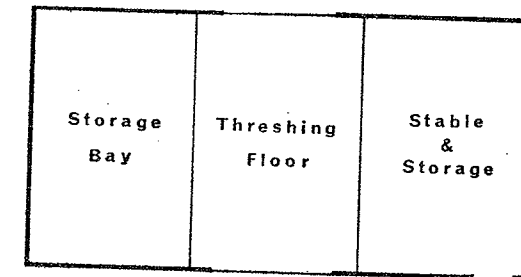
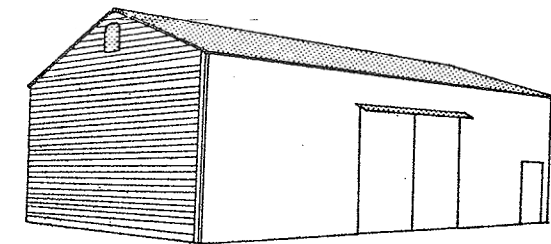


FIGURE 3. Distribution of the Central Ontario Barn.



0 10 feet

FIGURE 4. The Two-Bay Barn.

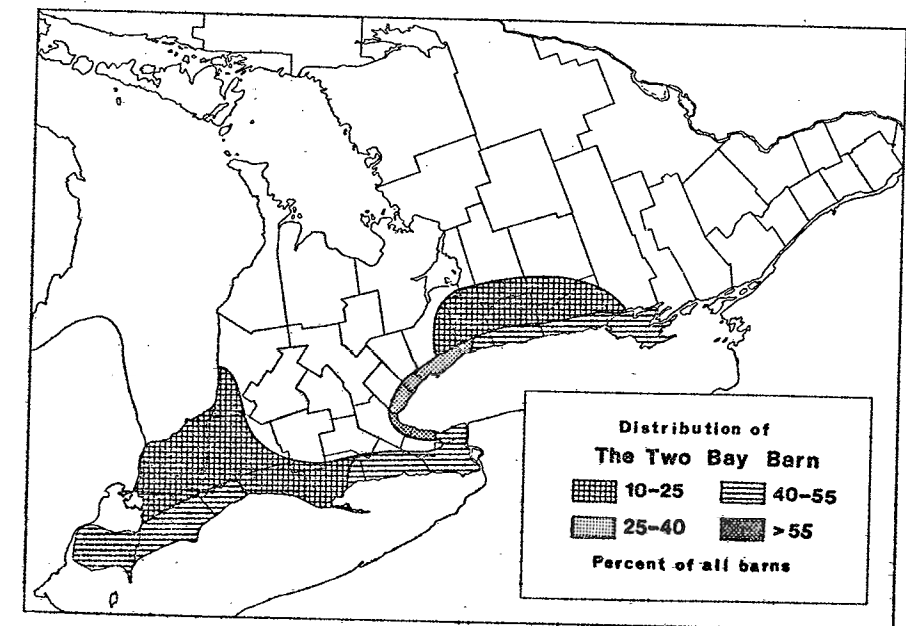


FIGURE 5. The distribution of the Two-Bay Barn.

Ennals 1972

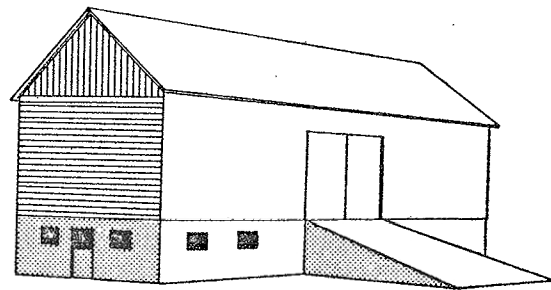


FIGURE 6. The Raised Two-Bay Barn (plan as for Central Ontario Barn).

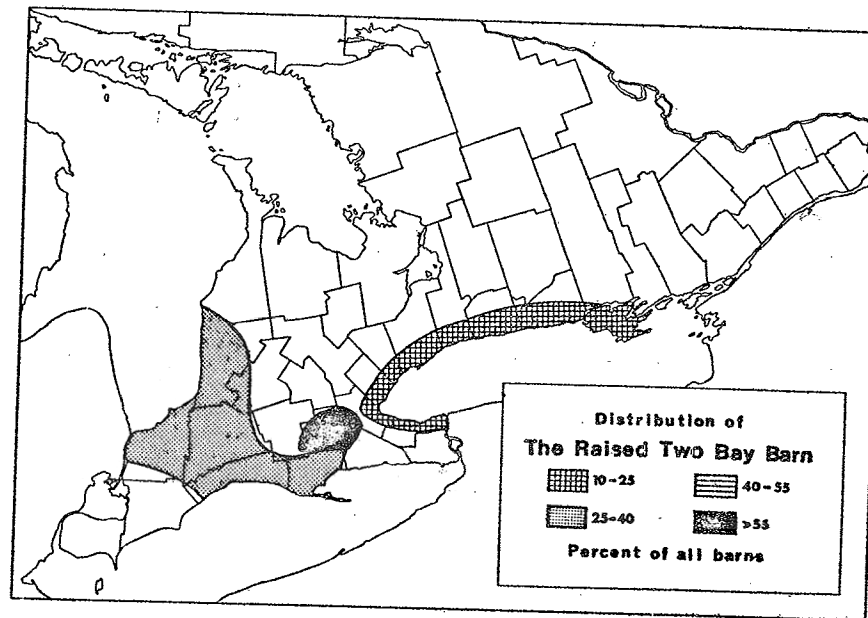
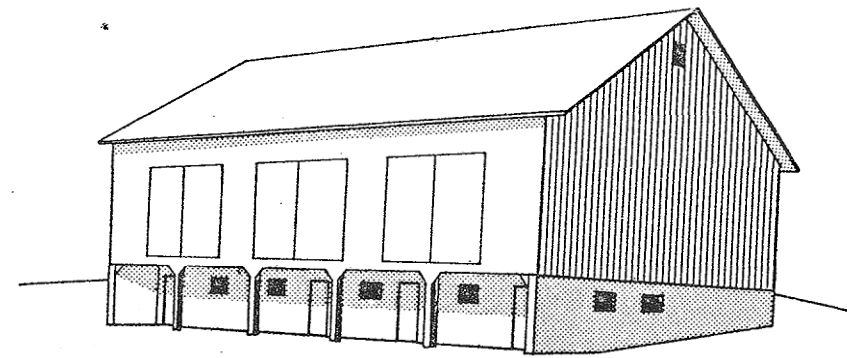


FIGURE 7. The distribution of the Raised Two-Bay Barn.



Lower Plan

Upper Plan

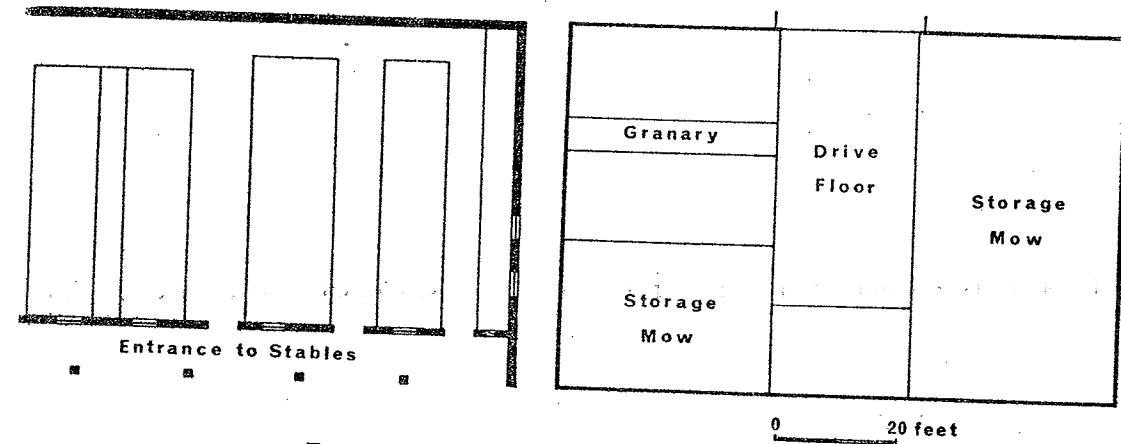


FIGURE 8. The Pennsylvania German Barn.

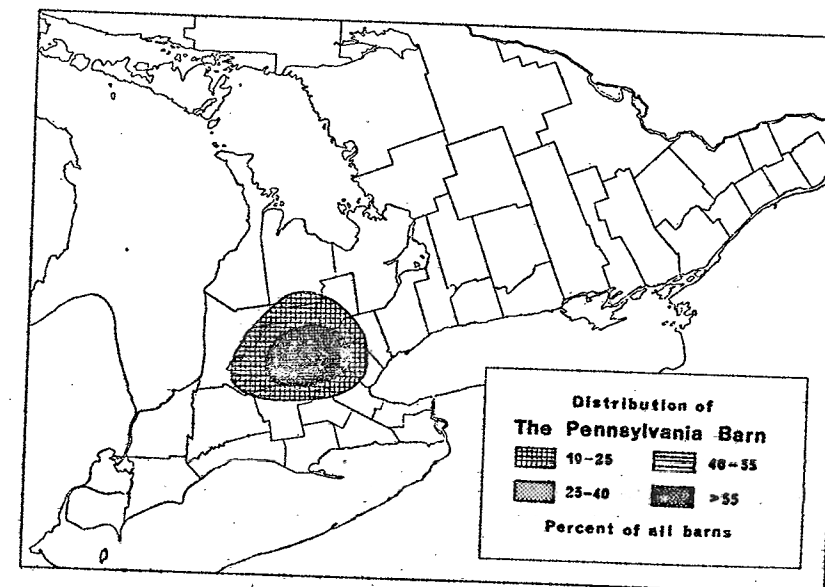


FIGURE 9. The distribution of the Pennsylvania German Barn.

ENNAIS
1972

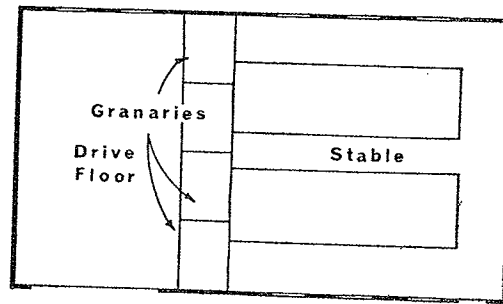
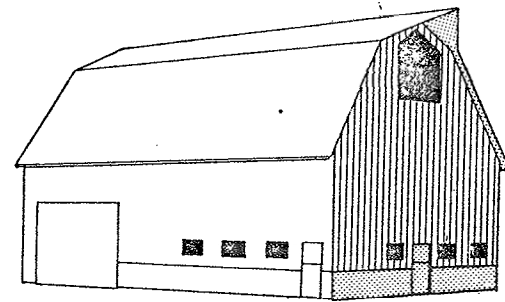


FIGURE 10. The Erie Shore Barn.

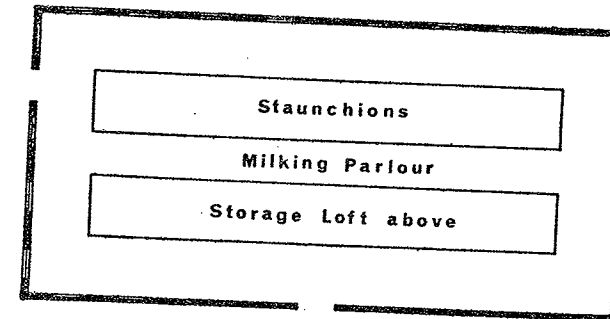
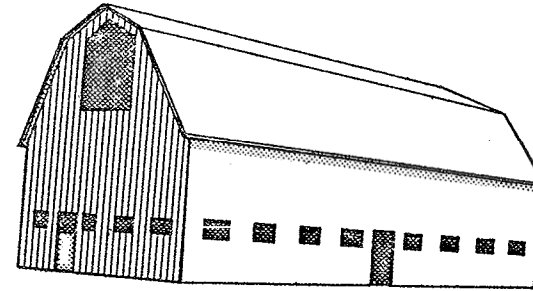


FIGURE 12. The Wisconsin Barn.

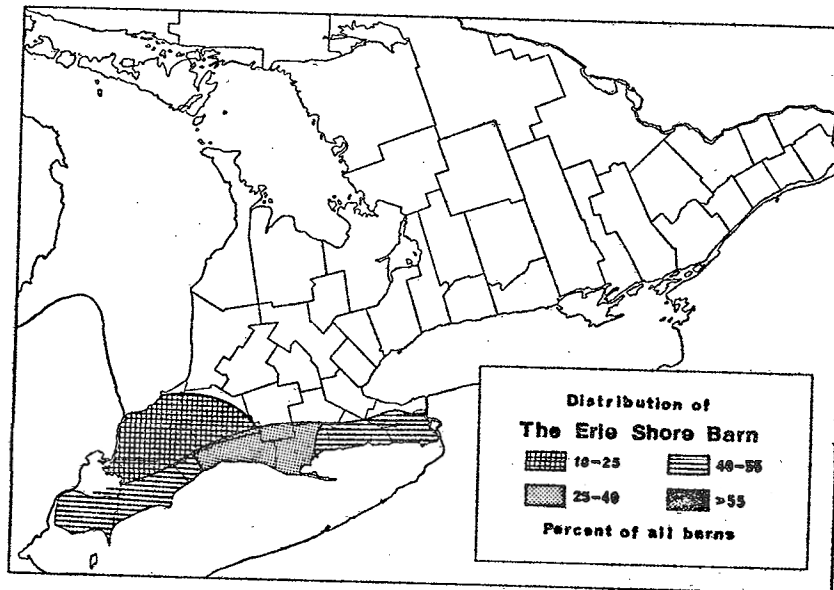


FIGURE 11. The distribution of the Erie Shore Barn.

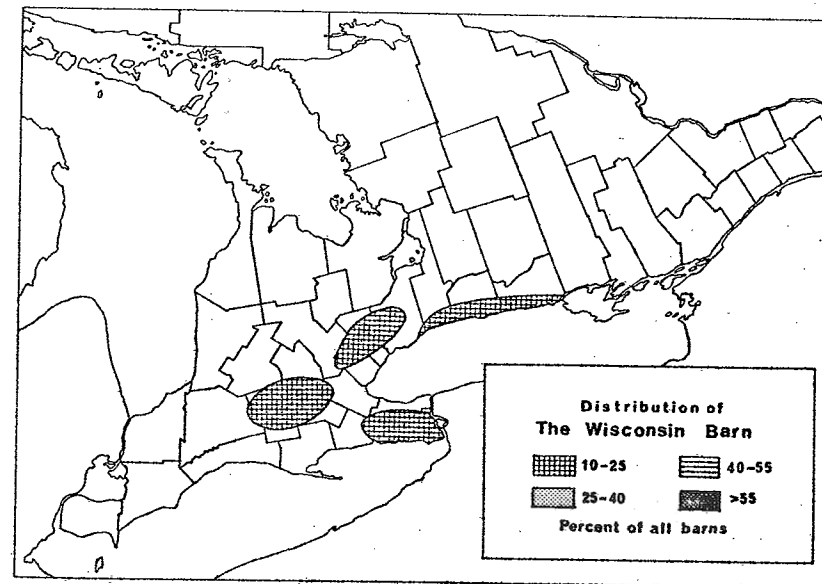
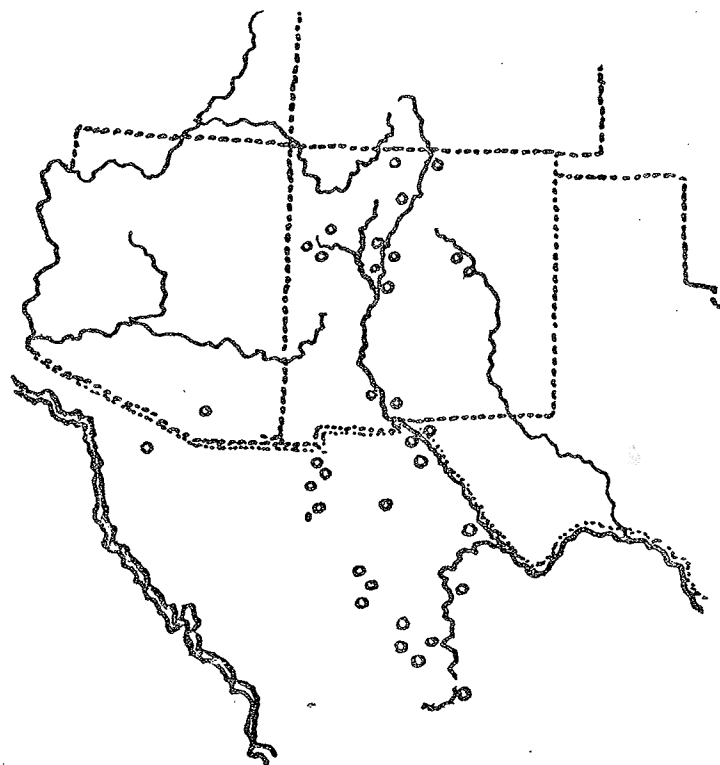


FIGURE 13. The distribution of the Wisconsin Barn.

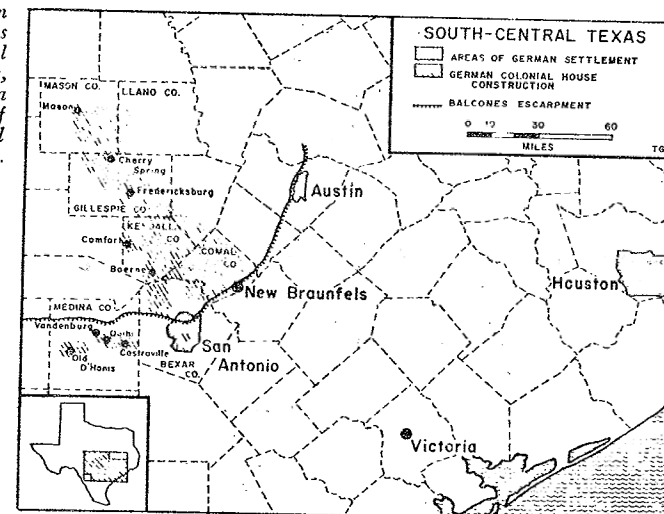
Ennals
1972



Approximate distribution of casa-corral type in the Southwest

Conway 1951

*Distribution
of German Colonists
in South-Central
Texas,
and area
of
German-Colonial
houses.*



Jordan 1964

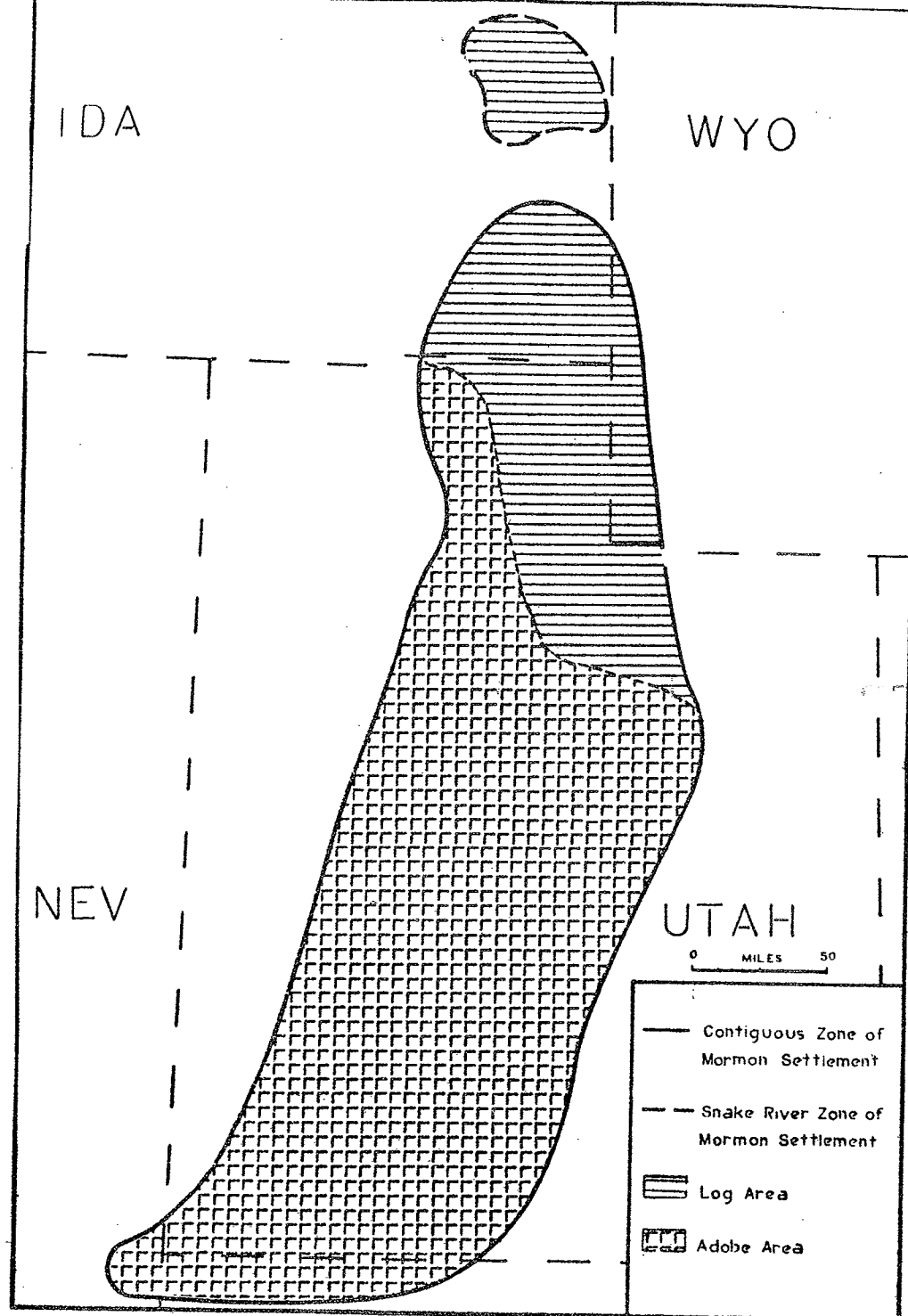


Fig. 5. Areas of adobe and log predominance during second-phase construction in the Mormon culture region

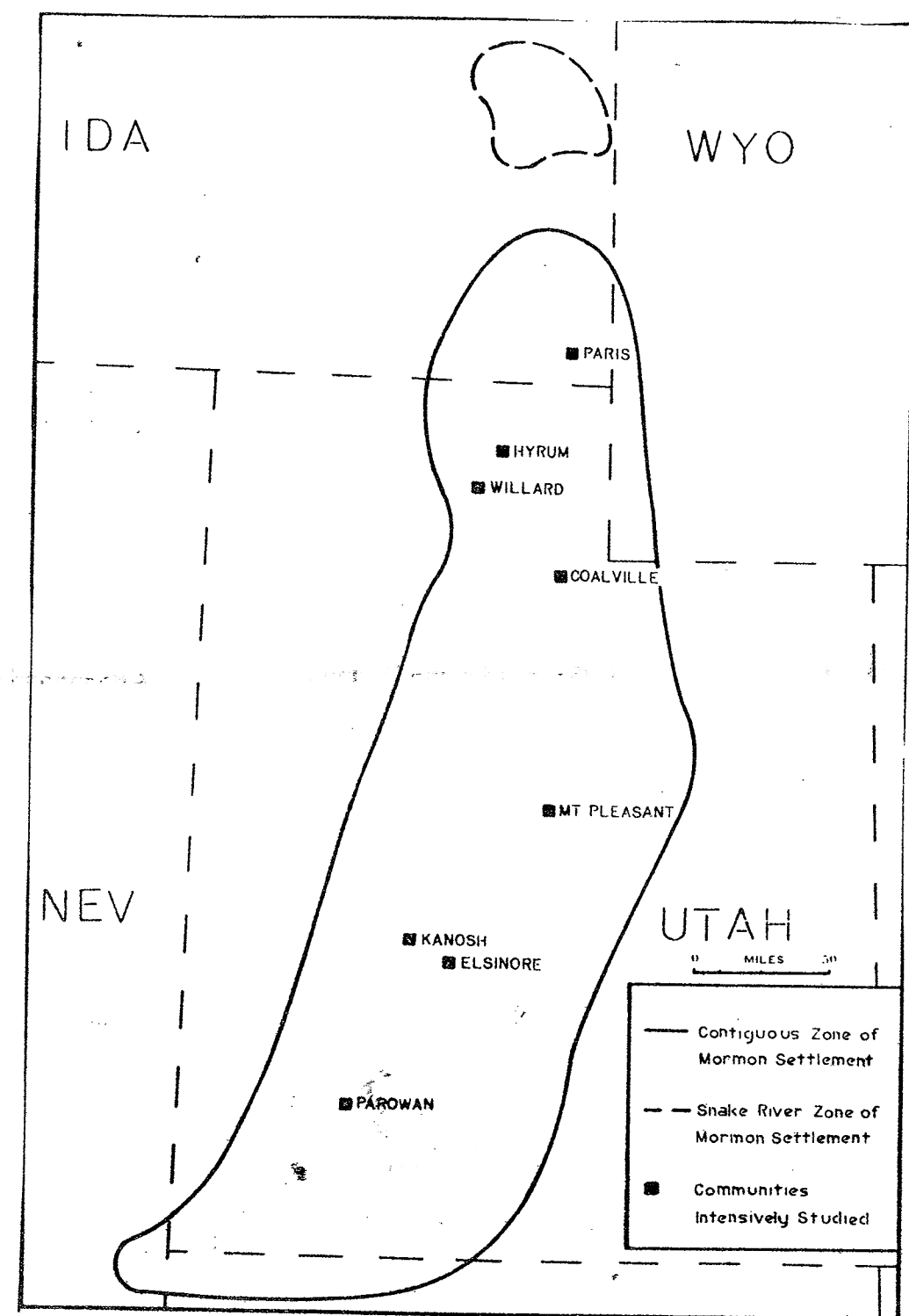


Fig. 1. The contiguous and Snake River zones of Mormon settlement--1847-1890 (Based on Meinig, 202)

Pitman
1973

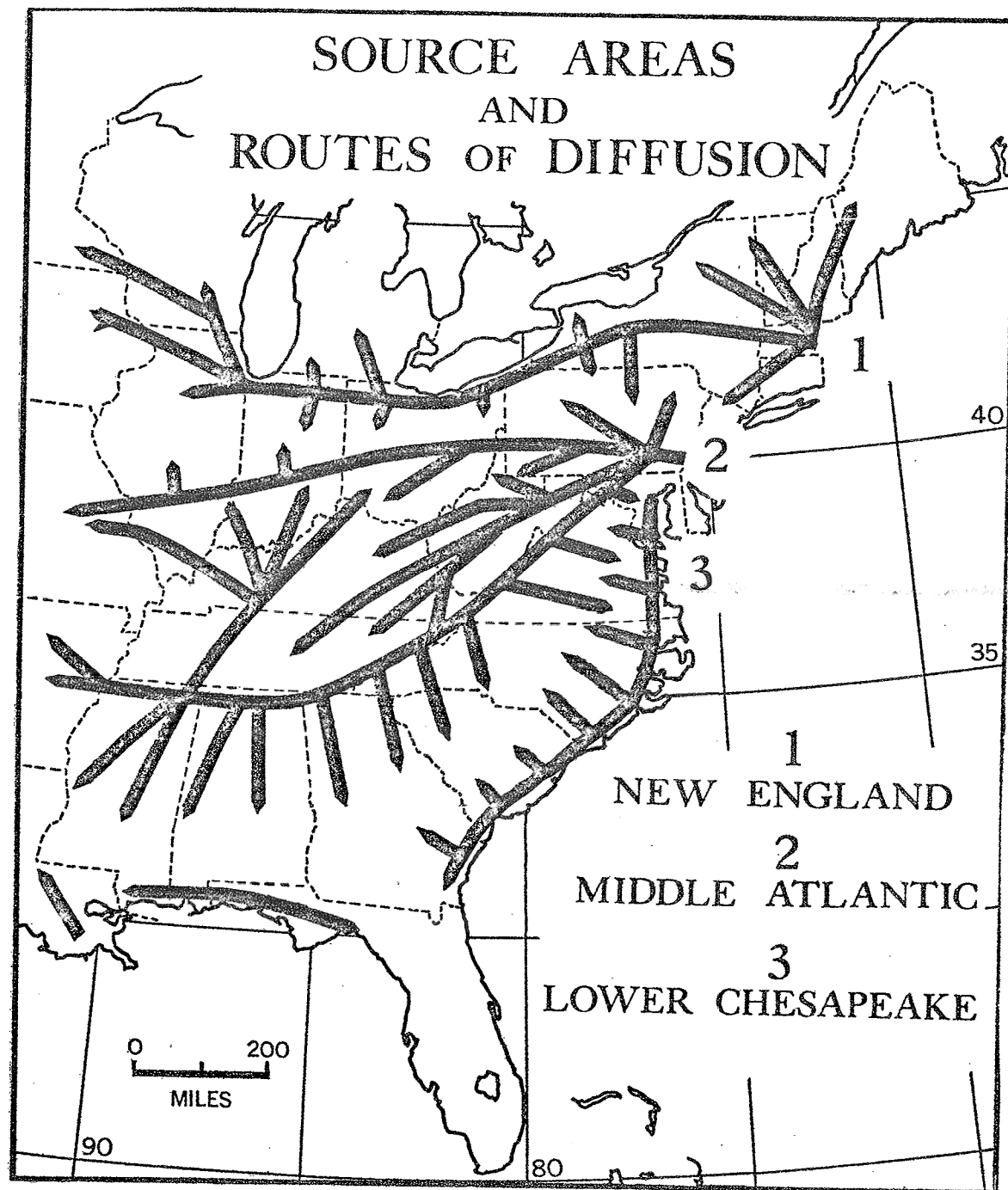


FIG. 11. Source areas and diffusion routes. The routes are generally suggestive rather than precise.

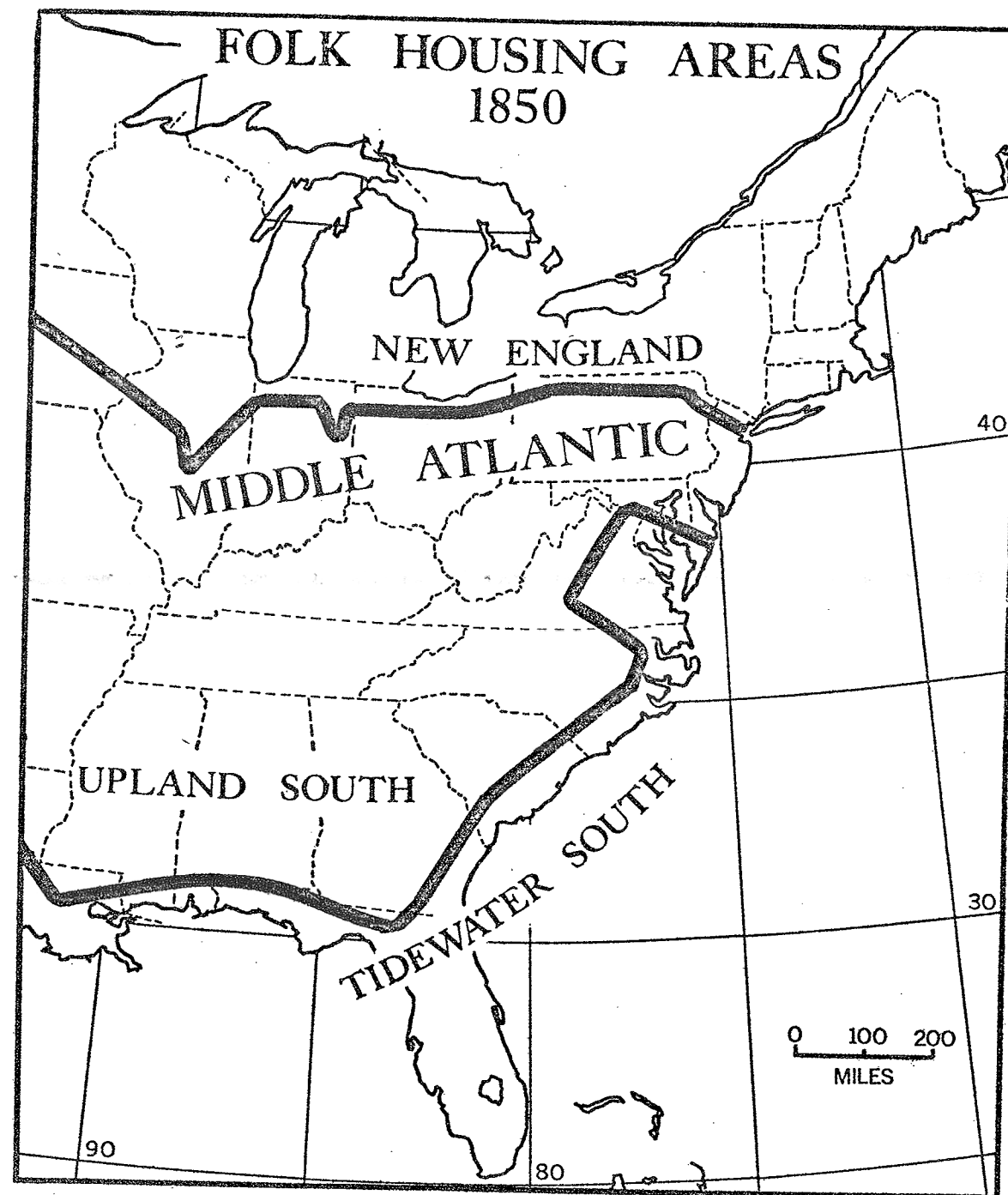


FIG. 30. Folk housing areas circa 1850. Kniffen 1965

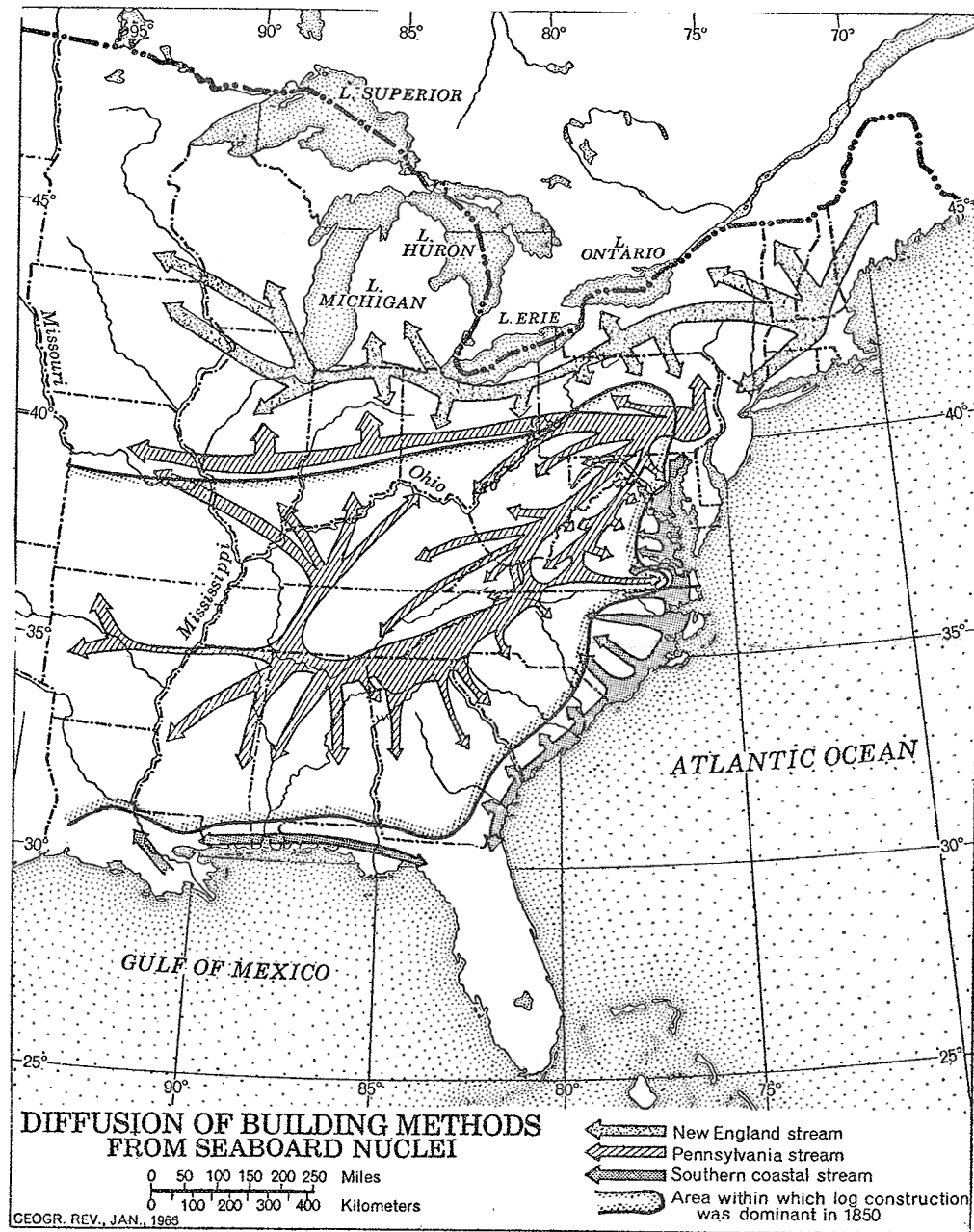
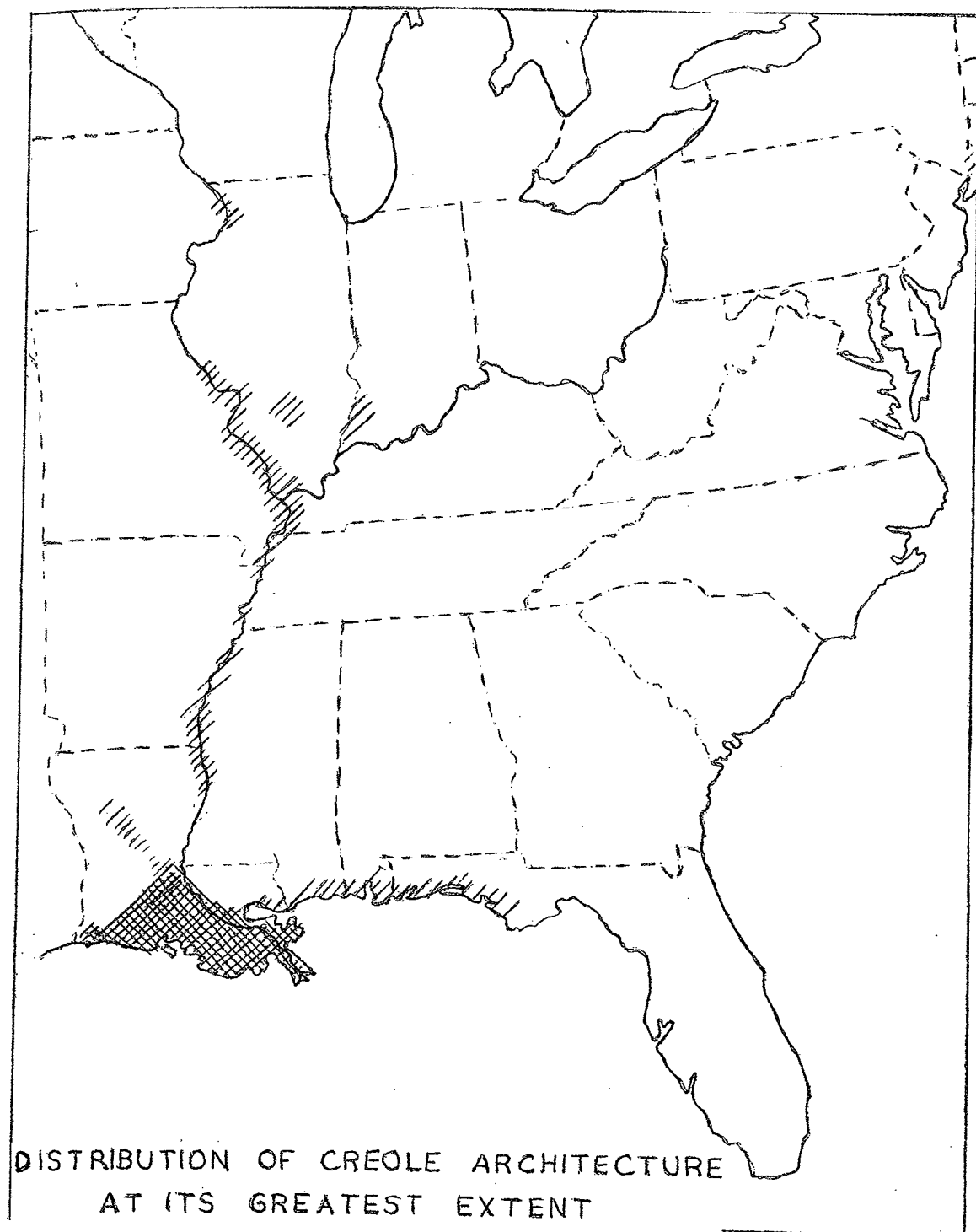


FIG. 27—Diffusion of building methods from seaboard nuclei, and areas of predominantly log and frame construction as of 1850. Routes are diagrammatic. Variation in width of streams suggests strength of diffusion.



FIG. 28—Distribution and dominance of methods of horizontal log construction. Based on approximately one thousand individual examples. Differences in weight of terms are indicative of relative importance.

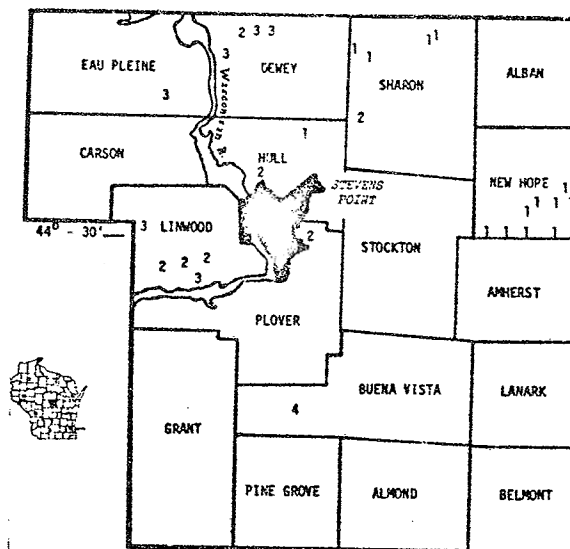
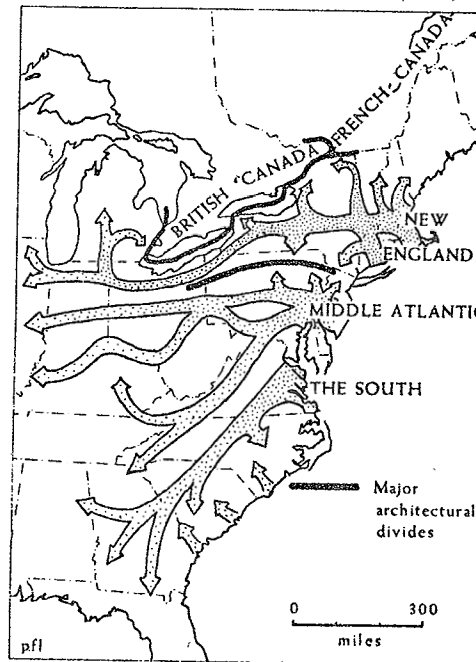
Kniffen and Glassie 1966



Knipmeyer 1956

ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF EARLY AMERICAN HOUSE-TYPES

(modified from Kniffen, 1965, and Glassie, 1969)



PORTAGE COUNTY WISCONSIN BY POLITICAL TOWNSHIP

CORNER-TIMBERING STYLES

- 1 FULL DOVETAIL
- 2 HALF DOVETAIL AND SQUARE NOTCH
- 3 SADDLE NOTCH
- 4 DOUBLE NOTCH

0 5 miles
0 5 Kilometers

Lewis
1970

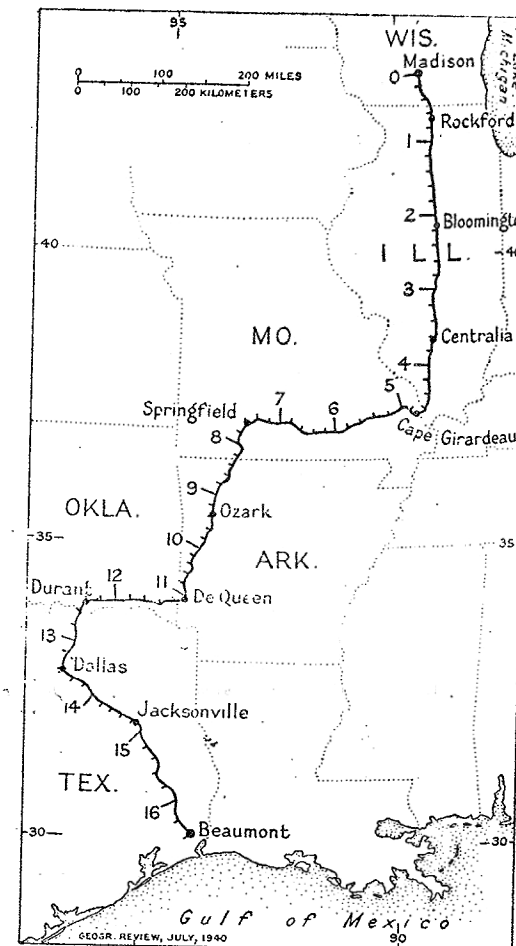


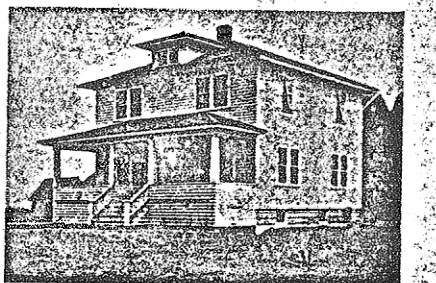
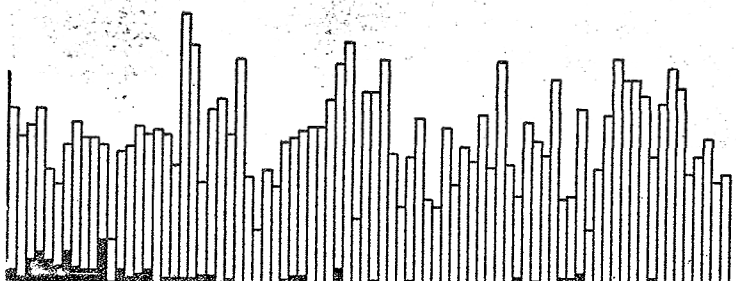
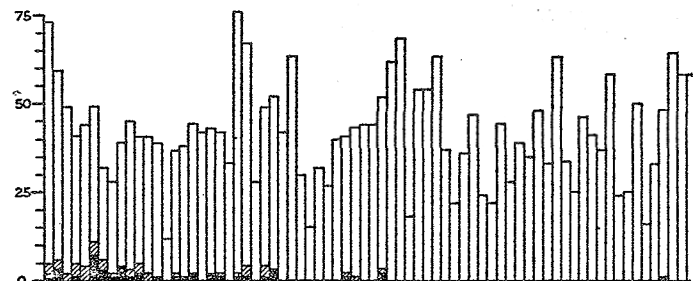
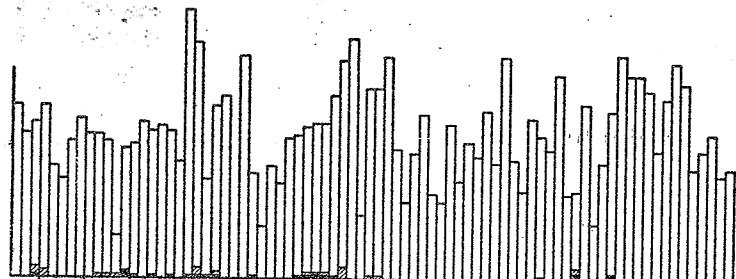
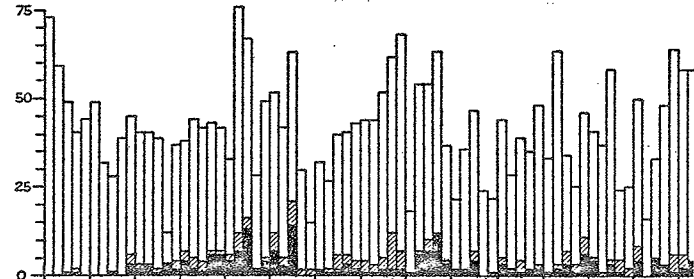
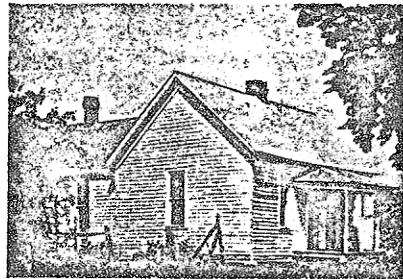
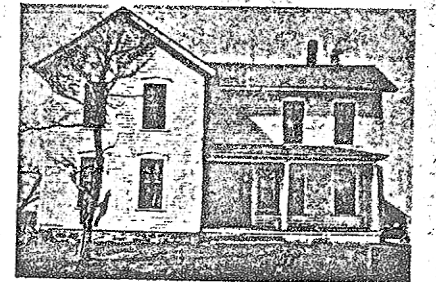
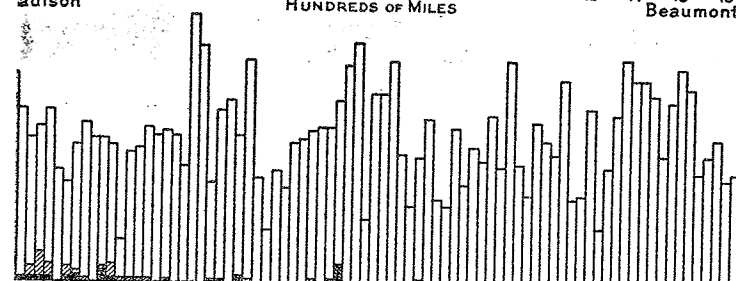
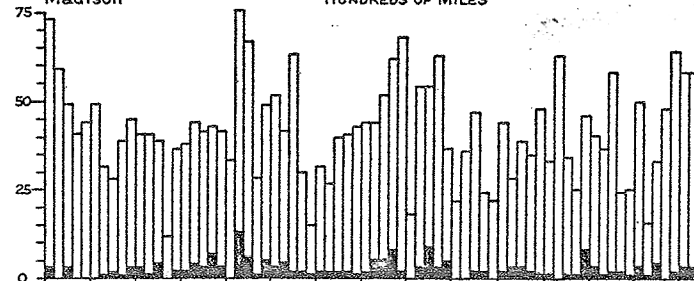
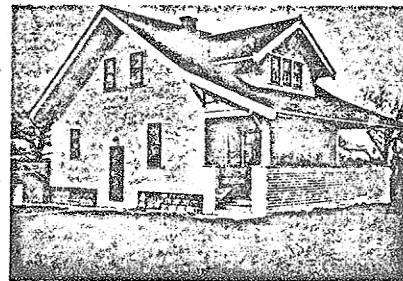
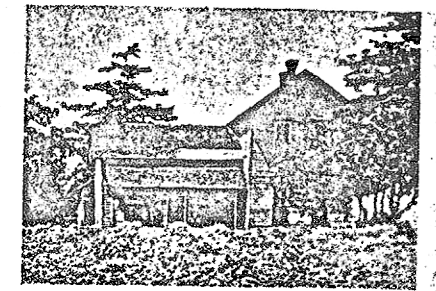
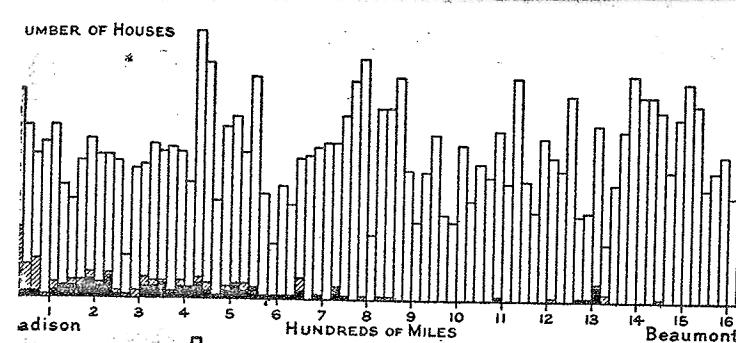
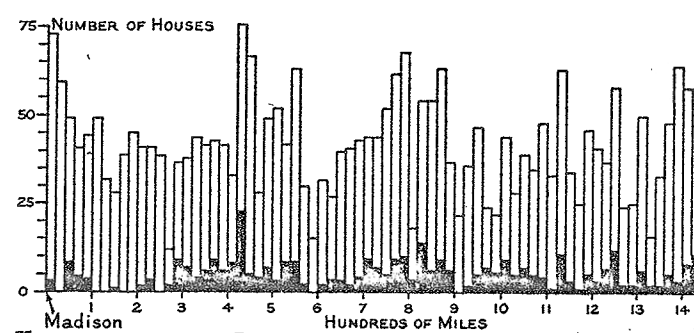
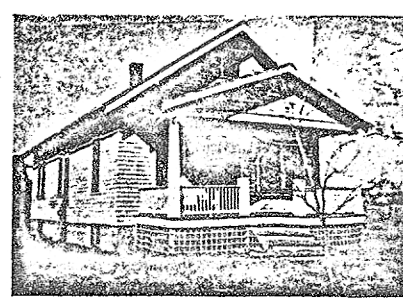
FIG. 1—Route of traverse described in text. The figures indicate distances in hundreds of miles from Madison. The 20-mile sections correspond to those shown on Figures 2-17.

Finley and Scott
1940

(see next pages)

Braatz
and

L.R.B. Brandt 1972



FIGS. 2-17—Profiles of dispersed dwelling types on traverse between Madison, Wis., and Beaumont, Tex. (see Fig. 1).

FIGS. 2-4—Well distributed types (A). FIG. 2—Bungalow A. One story high, two rooms wide, two rooms or more deep; ridge of roof perpendicular to front. Porch may be like that shown or smaller, or it may be built in under a continuation of the roof, either extending the width of the house or with one room at side. Seems to be of fairly recent origin and is in fair to good condition of upkeep.

FIG. 3—Bungalow B. Differs from Bungalow A in more nearly square form of ground plan, greater height in proportion to lateral dimensions, and ridge of roof parallel to front of house. At least two rooms deep. Usually has dormer window. Porch variable or lacking. Upkeep better than average.

FIG. 4—One-story T house. Simple, one-story dwelling with T-shaped ground plan. Two subtypes: (a) with crossbar of T parallel to front (black bars); (b) with crossbar perpendicular to front (ruled bars). The difference in orientation not only results in a different placement of porches and entrances but usually means a different orientation of the house with respect to the highway.

FIGS. 5-11—Types found predominantly in the North (B). FIG. 5—Two-story T house. Resembles one-story T in ground plan but has a larger base, attached porches, and usually a basement. Well above the average in quality. Two subtypes, as in one-story T houses.

FIG. 6—Two-story—one-story T, or Midwestern type. Crossbar of T two stories high; perpendicular; segment only one story. Porches of two-story portion attached; those of the one-story wing either attached or built-in. Quality slightly above the average. There may or may not be a basement. Subtypes as in one-story T houses. (See F. B. Kniffen: Louisiana House Types, *Annals Assn. of Amer. Geogr.*, Vol. 26, 1936, pp. 179-193.)

FIG. 7—Two-story L house. Resembles two-story T (Fig. 5) except that ground plan is L-shaped. Of slightly better quality than two-story T but has fewer representatives. Has a basement and attached porches. Two subtypes, in which front of house is (a) outside the angle formed by the wings (black bars), (b) within the angle of the L or in the end of one of the wings (ruled bars).

FIG. 8—Two-story—one-story L. Same ground plan as two-story L; roof profile like that of Midwestern type (Fig. 6). Two subtypes, as in two-story L houses. Has the fewest representatives of all the types.

FIG. 9—Two-story pyramid. A square structure with pyramidal roof, attached porches, usually a basement, and often a dormer. Substantially built; averages highest of all types in quality.

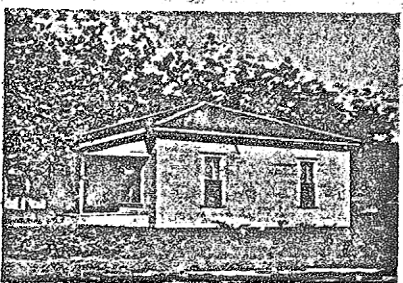
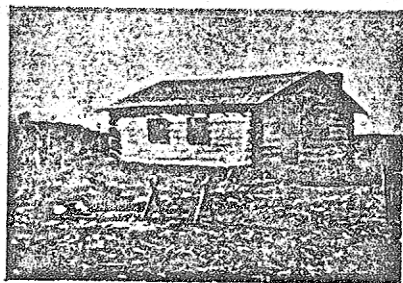
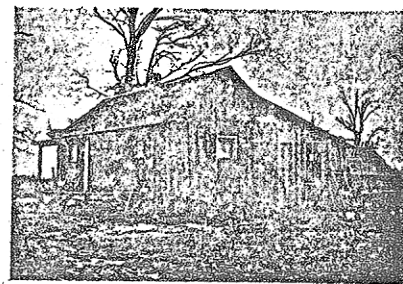
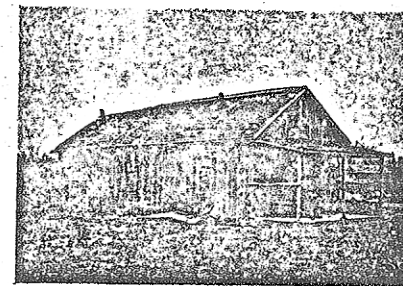
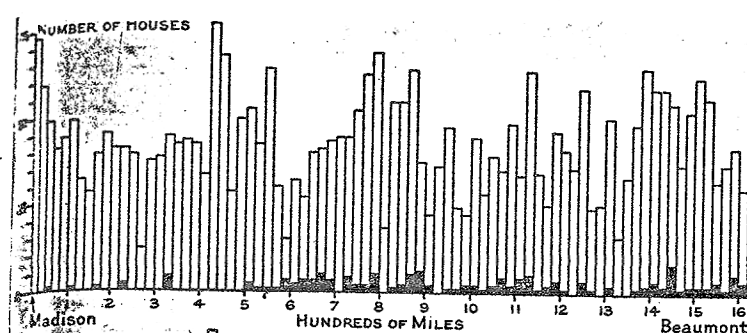
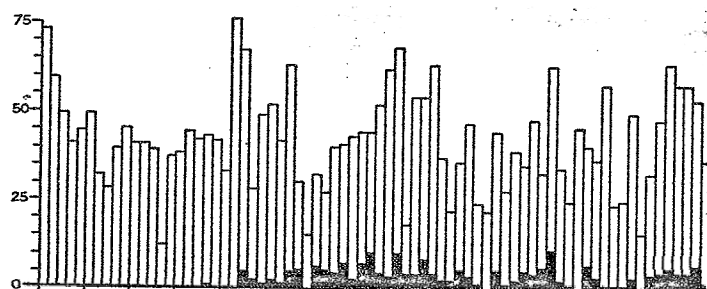
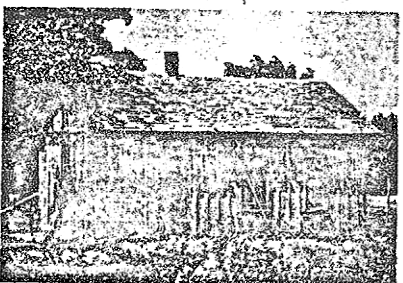
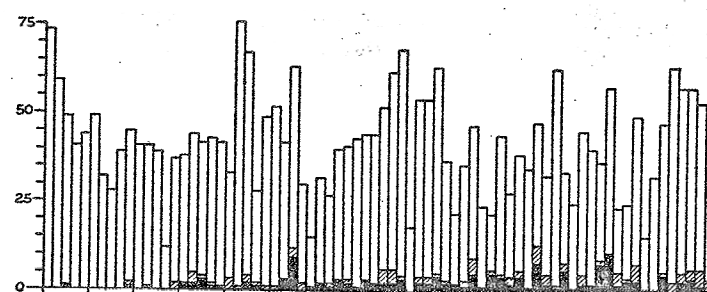
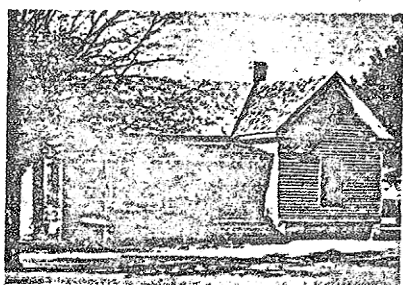
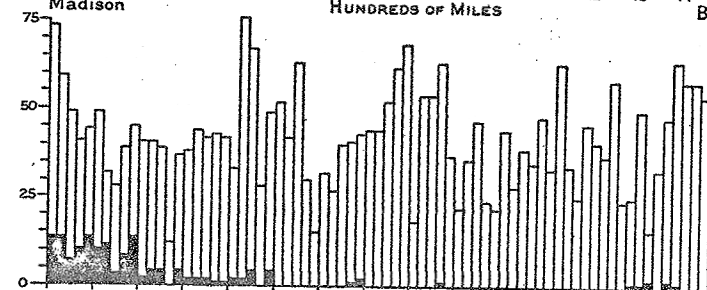
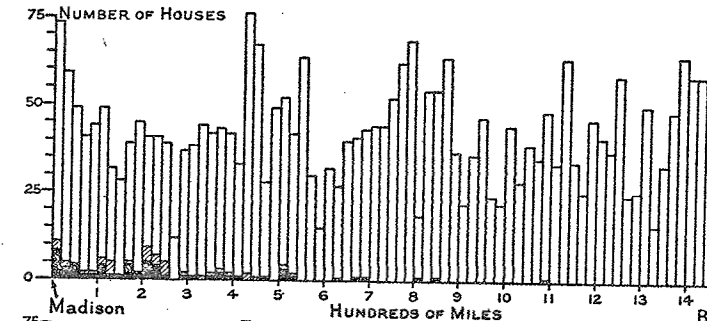


FIG. 10—Two-story linear house. Simply constructed, well built, with two-slope roof, ridge of which extends length of house. Depth greater than width. Porches attached almost without exception. Two subtypes, in which the main entrance is (a) at end of house (black bars), (b) at side of house (ruled bars).

FIG. 11—Corn Belt type. Although easily recognized when observed in the field, this is not strictly a type, since it lacks definite form and cannot be classified in terms of ground plan or roof. Characteristically a large, rambling, substantially built structure with seven rooms or more and a basement; usually well painted. It ranks high in quality; and its surroundings show evidence of present or past prosperity.

FIGS. 12-17—Types found predominantly in the South (C). FIG. 12—One-story L. Resembles two preceding L types in ground plan and orientation but is smaller and in poorer state of repair. Similar to one-story T (Fig. 4) in size and quality. Two subtypes, as in the other L types.

FIG. 13—Ozark type. A poor house, two rooms wide, one room deep; ridge of roof parallel to front. Exterior walls characteristically of rough, unpainted boards running vertically or of logs; foundation usually of low wooden blocks or loose stones. Occurs in Ozark hill lands of Missouri and Arkansas and southward to end of traverse. In Oklahoma and Texas commonly used as a tenant house.

FIG. 14—Shotgun type. A linear house, one room wide, three rooms deep; ridge of roof perpendicular to front. Usually has some form of attached or built-in porch across the front. Vertical boards characteristic of exterior walls; foundation usually of wood or stone blocks. Found mostly from the Ozarks southward.

FIG. 15—Shed-room type. Main part of house two rooms wide, one room deep, and one or one and a half stories high; ridge of roof parallel to front. Shed room with one-slope roof built against the back. Front porch may be either attached or built-in. Vertical boards and a block foundation again the rule. Ranks lowest in quality of all the types observed.

FIG. 16—One-room shack. A small dwelling with only one room; may have a simple one-slope roof or a ridge roof. Found principally in the Ozark and Ouachita hill lands but extends to south end of traverse. Ranks next to lowest in quality.

FIG. 17—One-story pyramid. Square house with pyramidal roof. Often well built and painted yet in general ranks below the average in quality. Porch either attached or built in under the roof. Occurs throughout traverse but is most prominent in the southern part and especially in the Black Prairie of Texas.

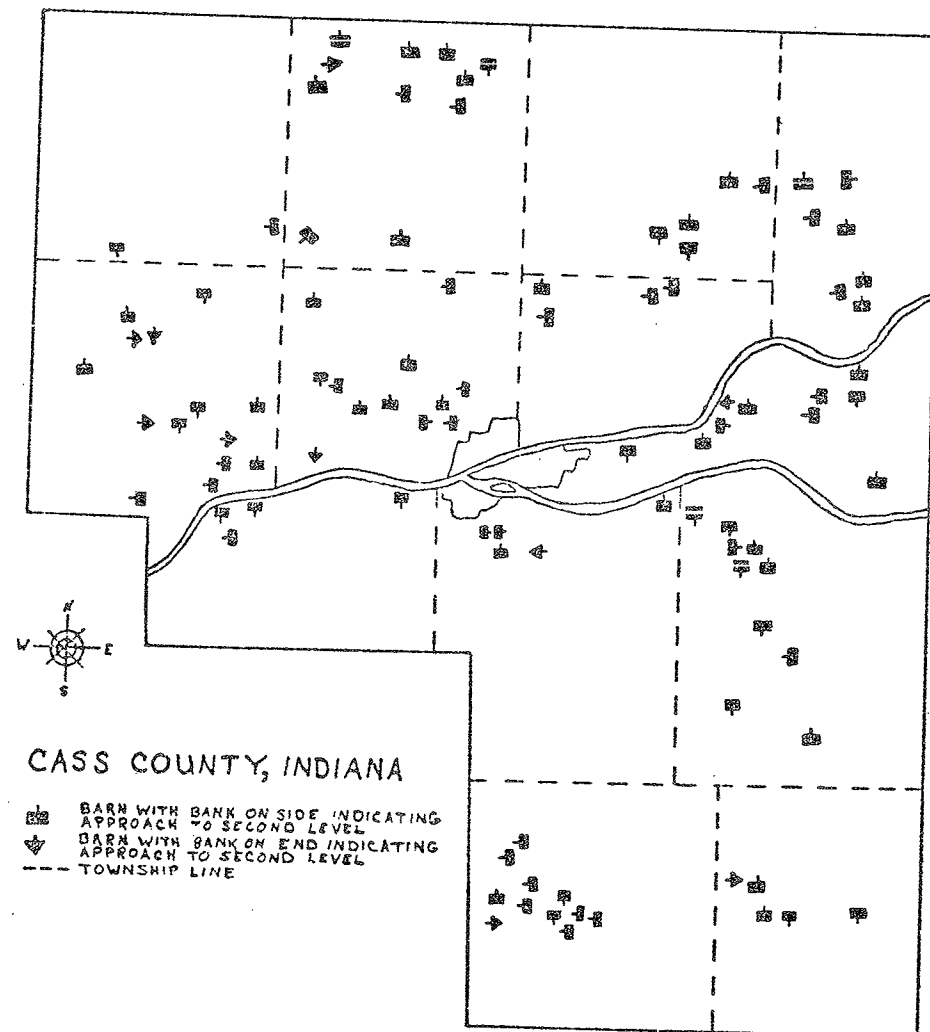


FIGURE 2. Distribution of the bank barn without a forebay.

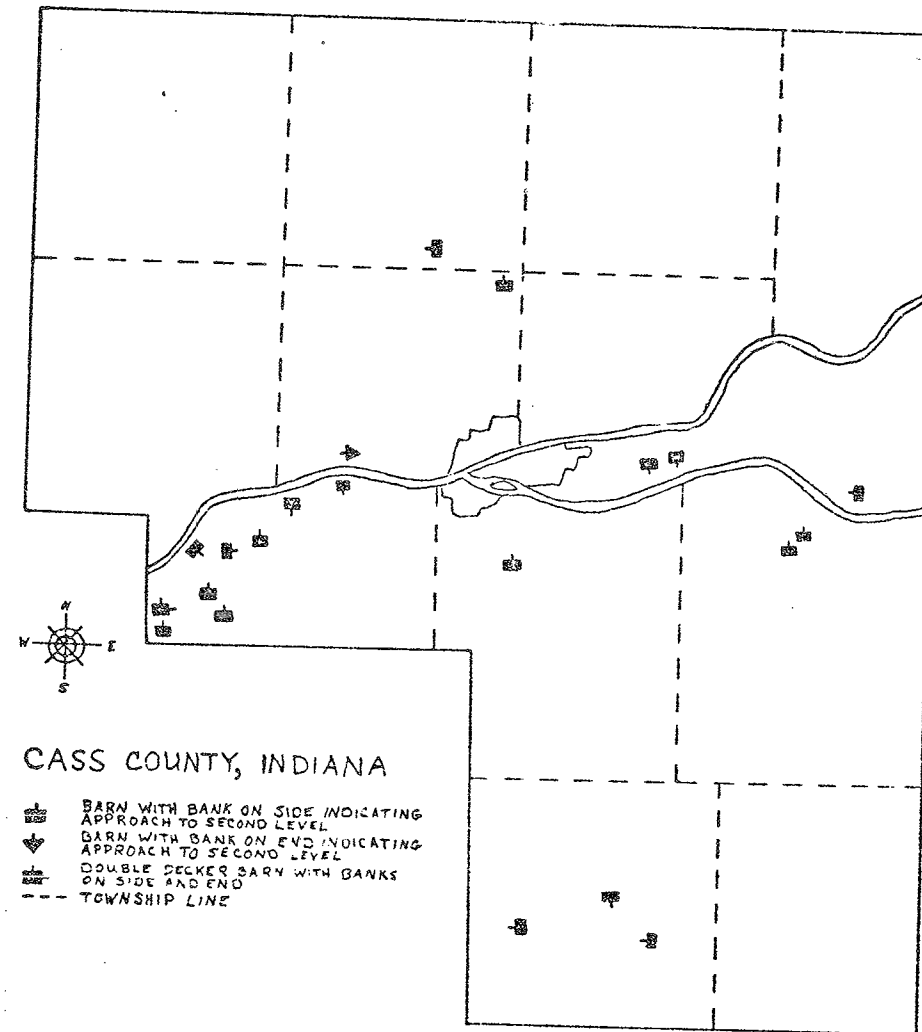
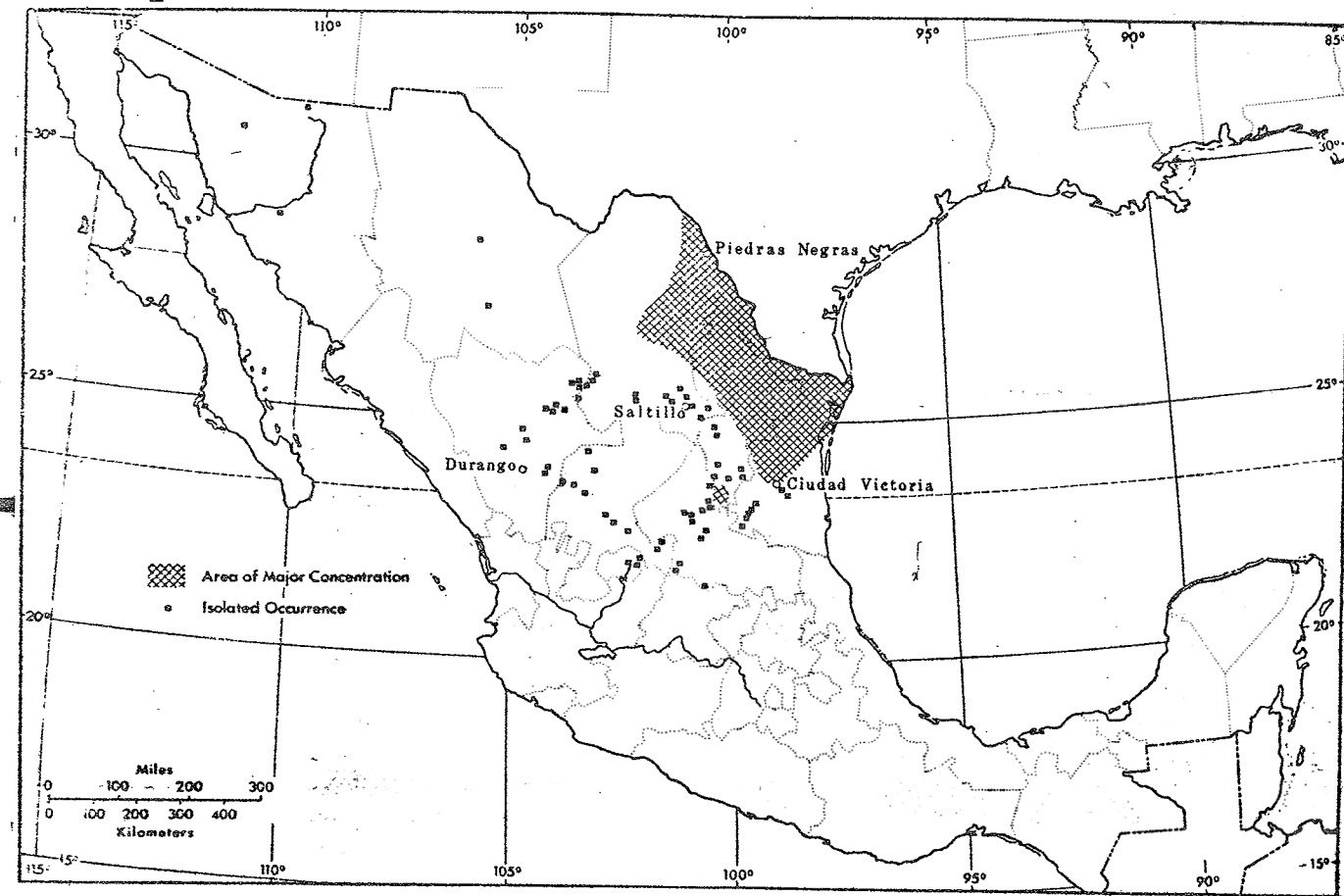


FIGURE 3. Distribution of the bank barn with a forebay.

Ridlen 1972

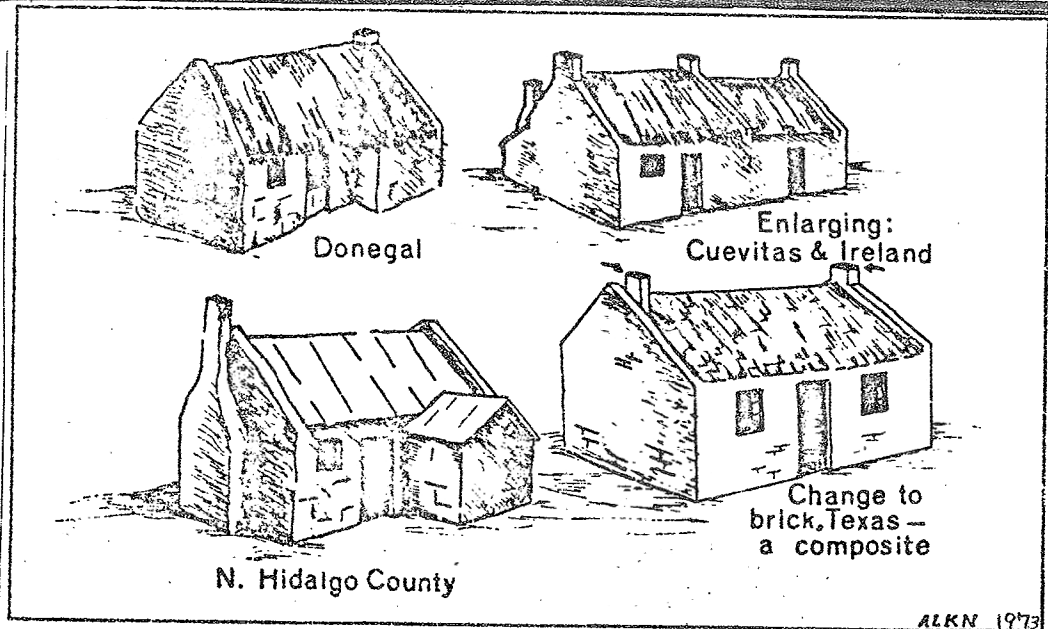
ANGLO-IRISH HOUSE ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

Newton, A.
1975



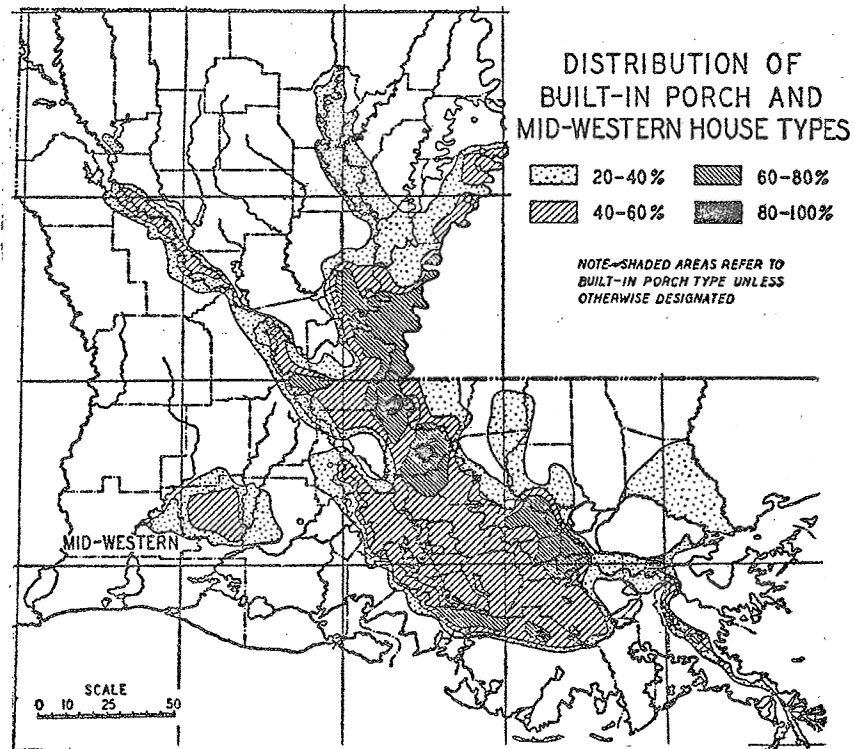
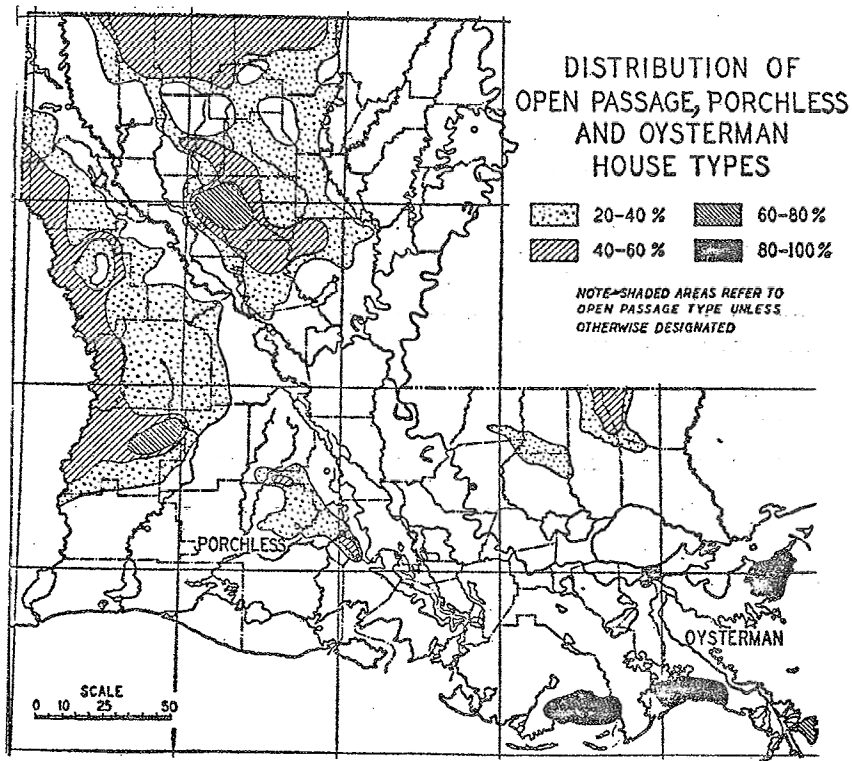
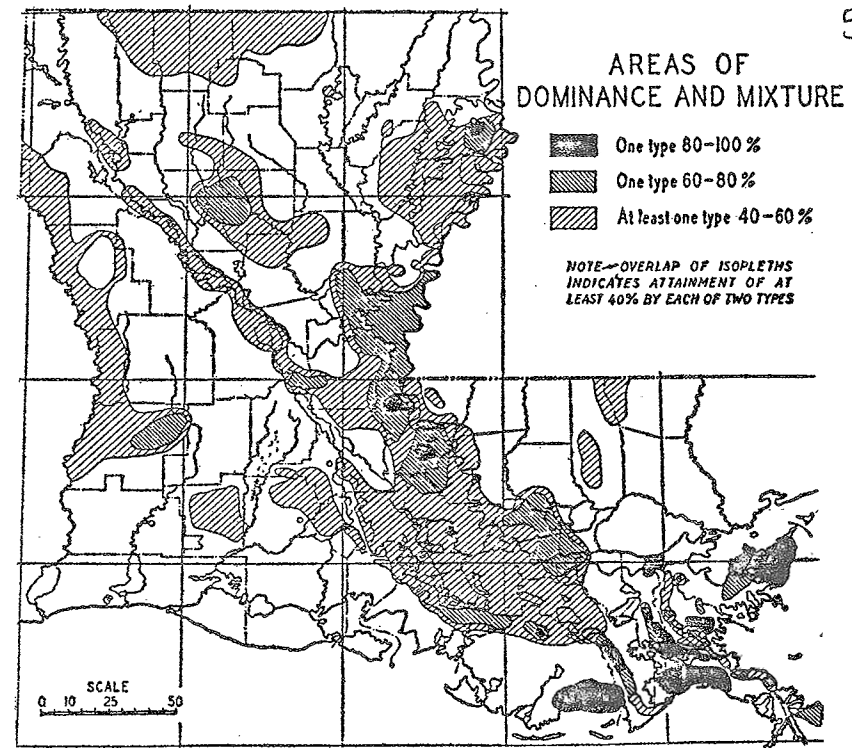
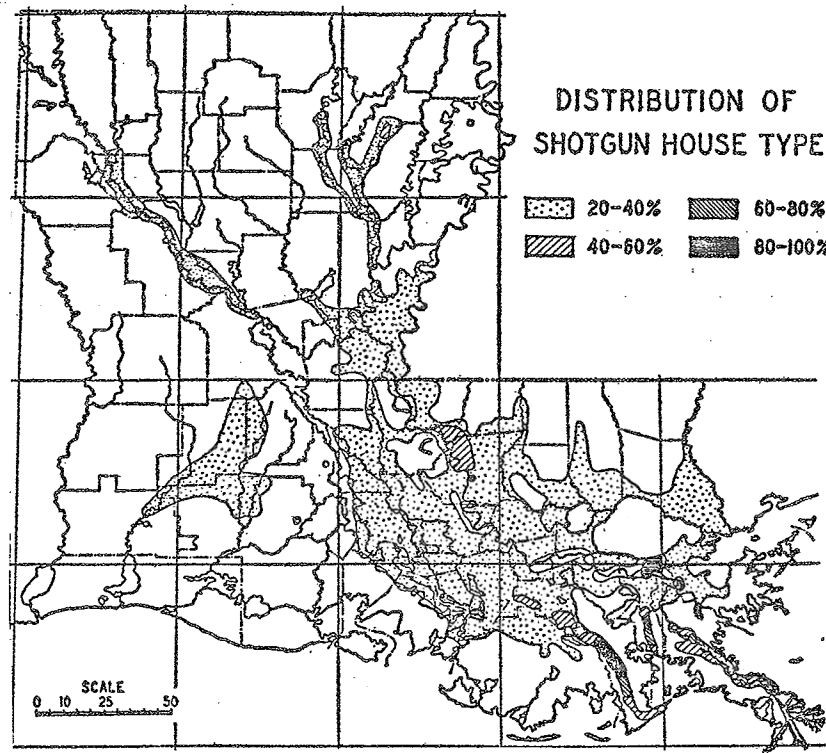
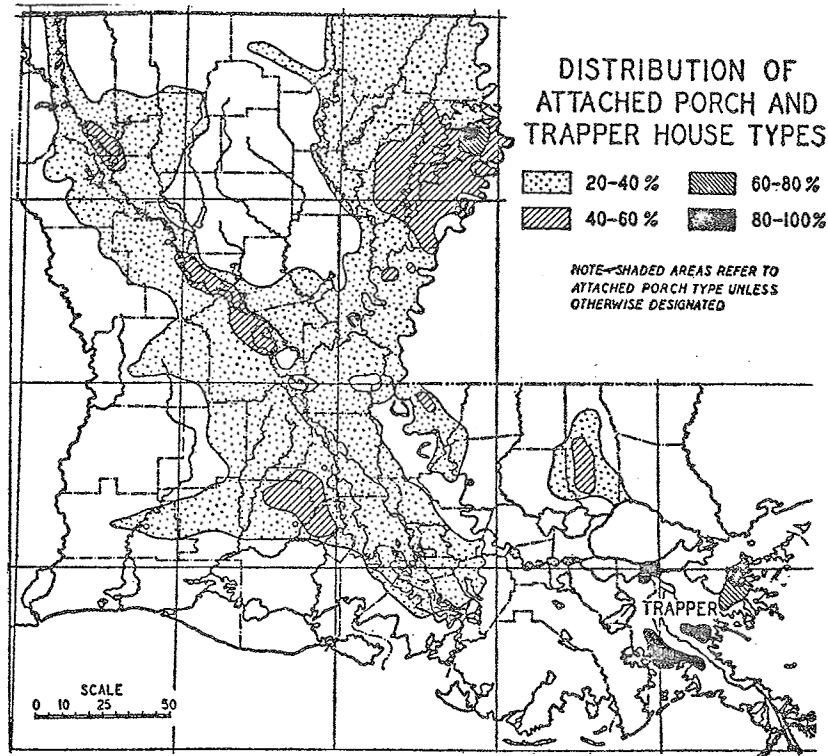
TEXT-FIGURE 8. Present-day distribution of the outside chimney in Mexico.

West 1974



ALKN 1973

Newton, A. 1973



Kniffen 1936

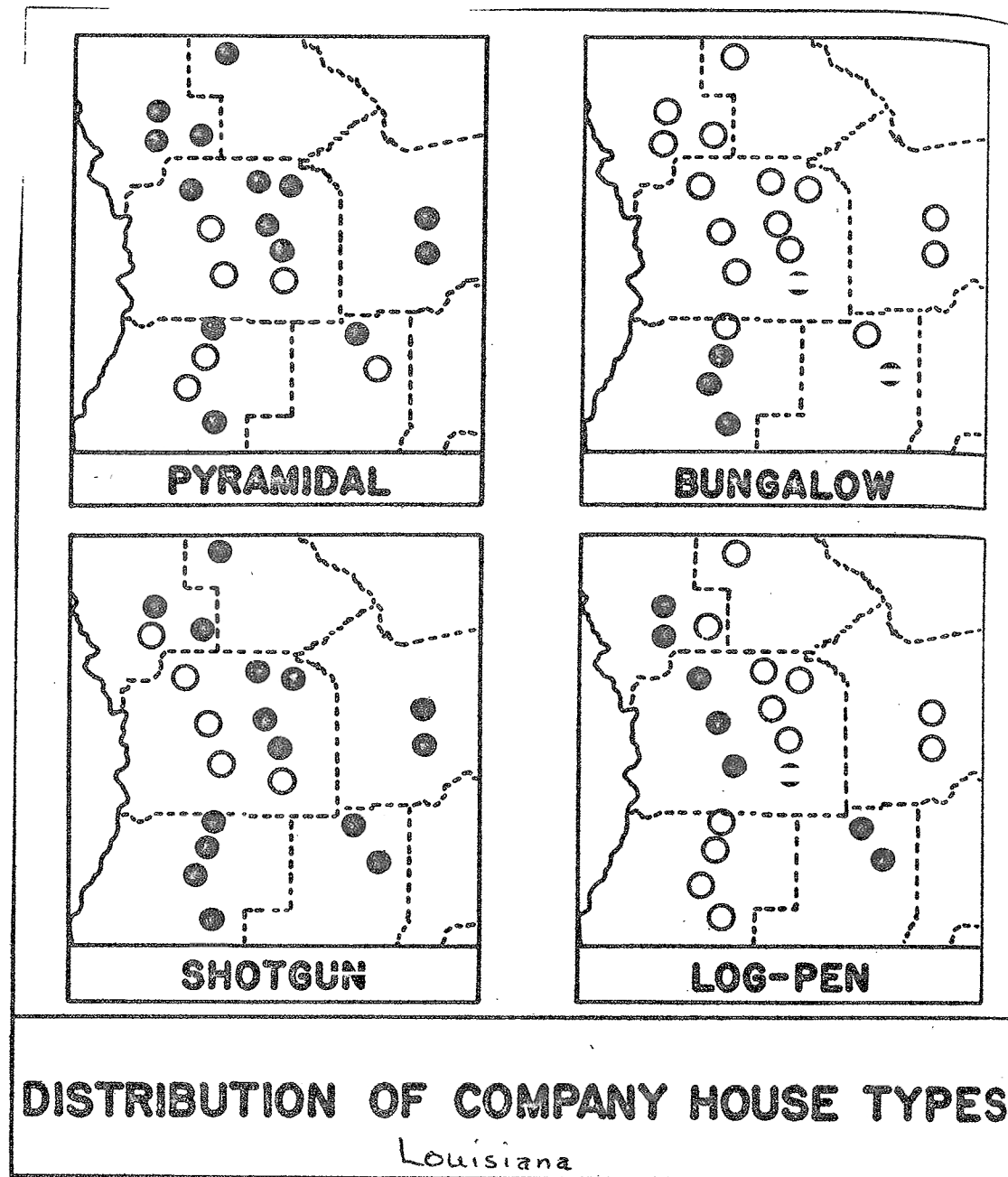
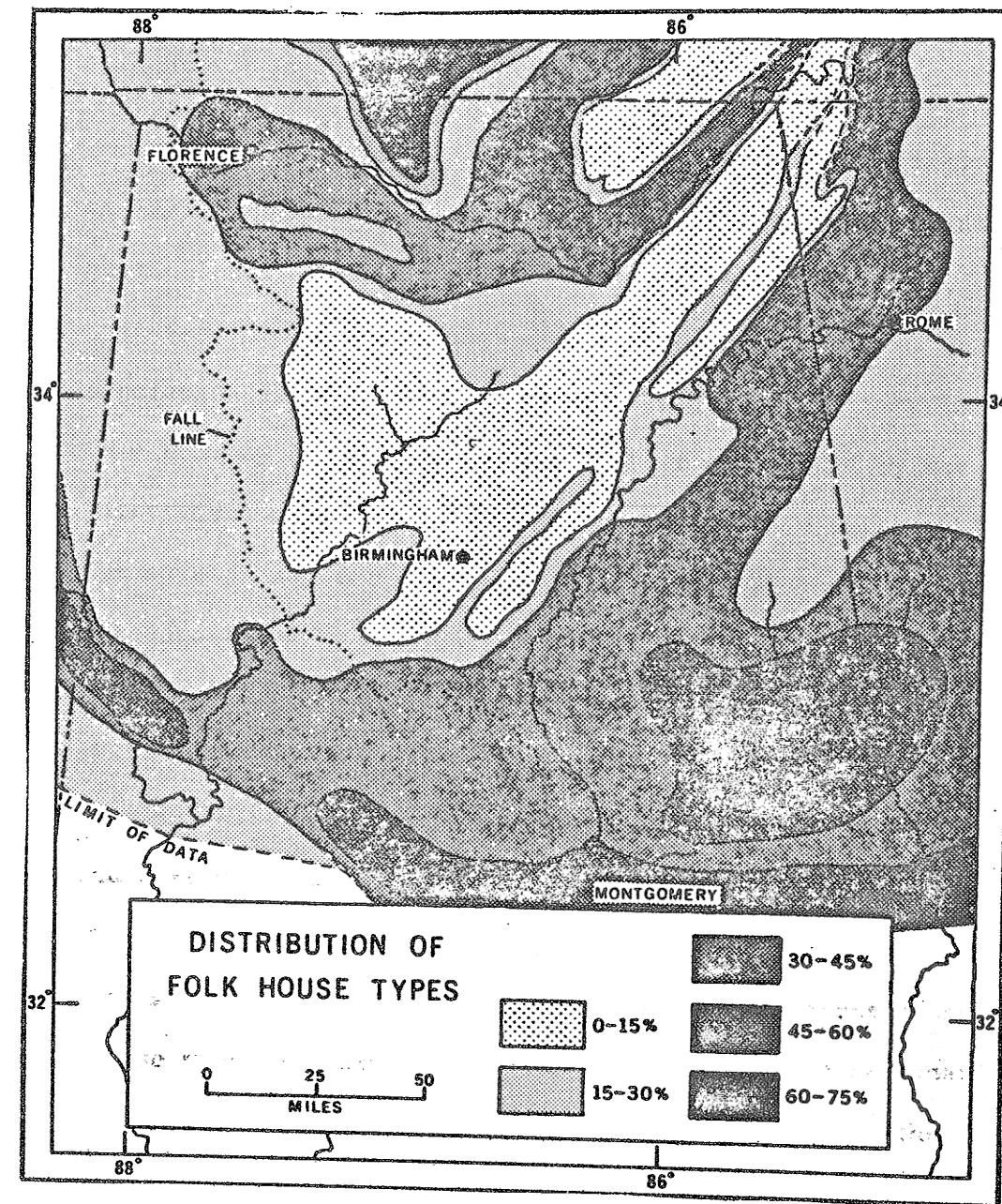
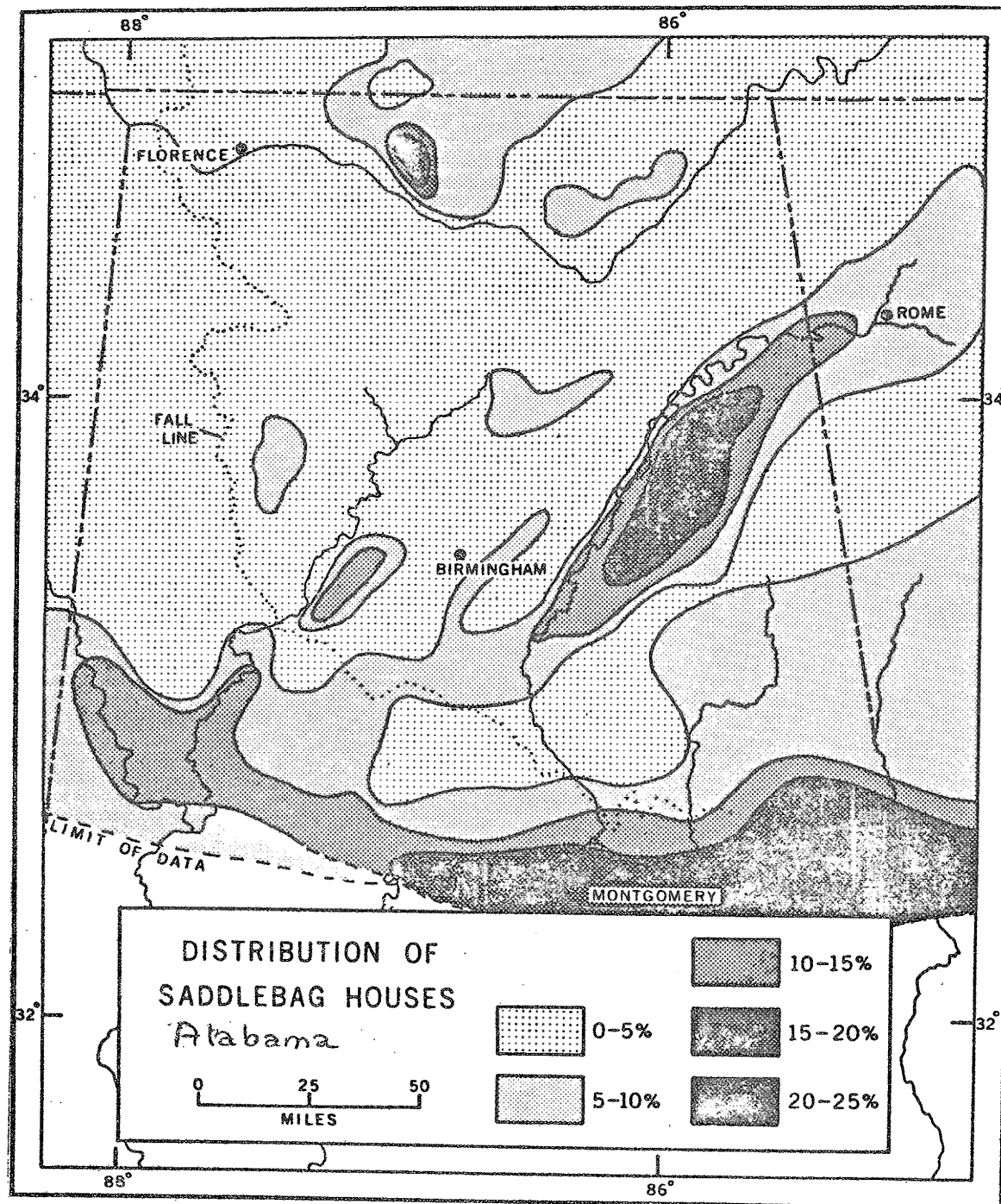
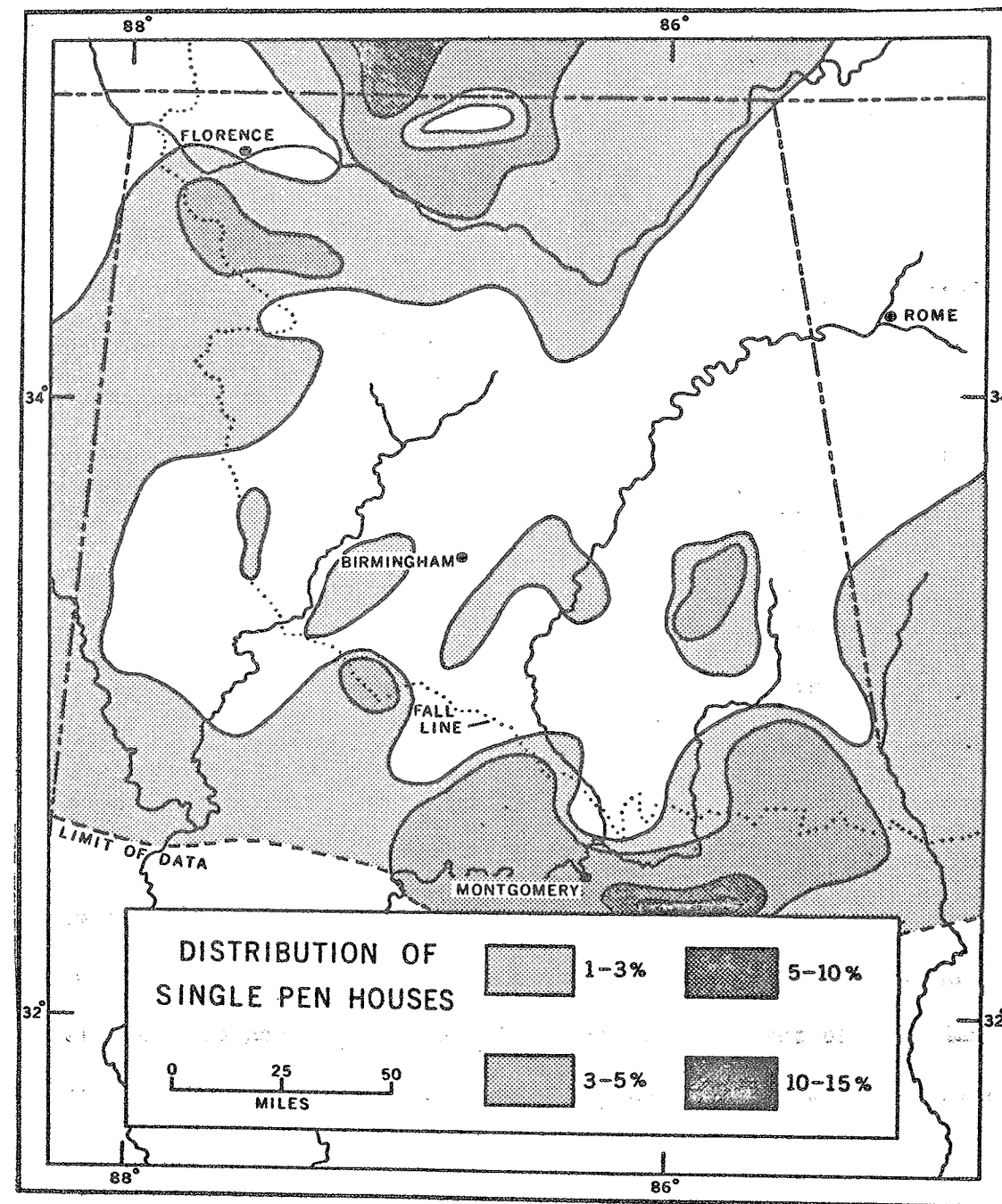
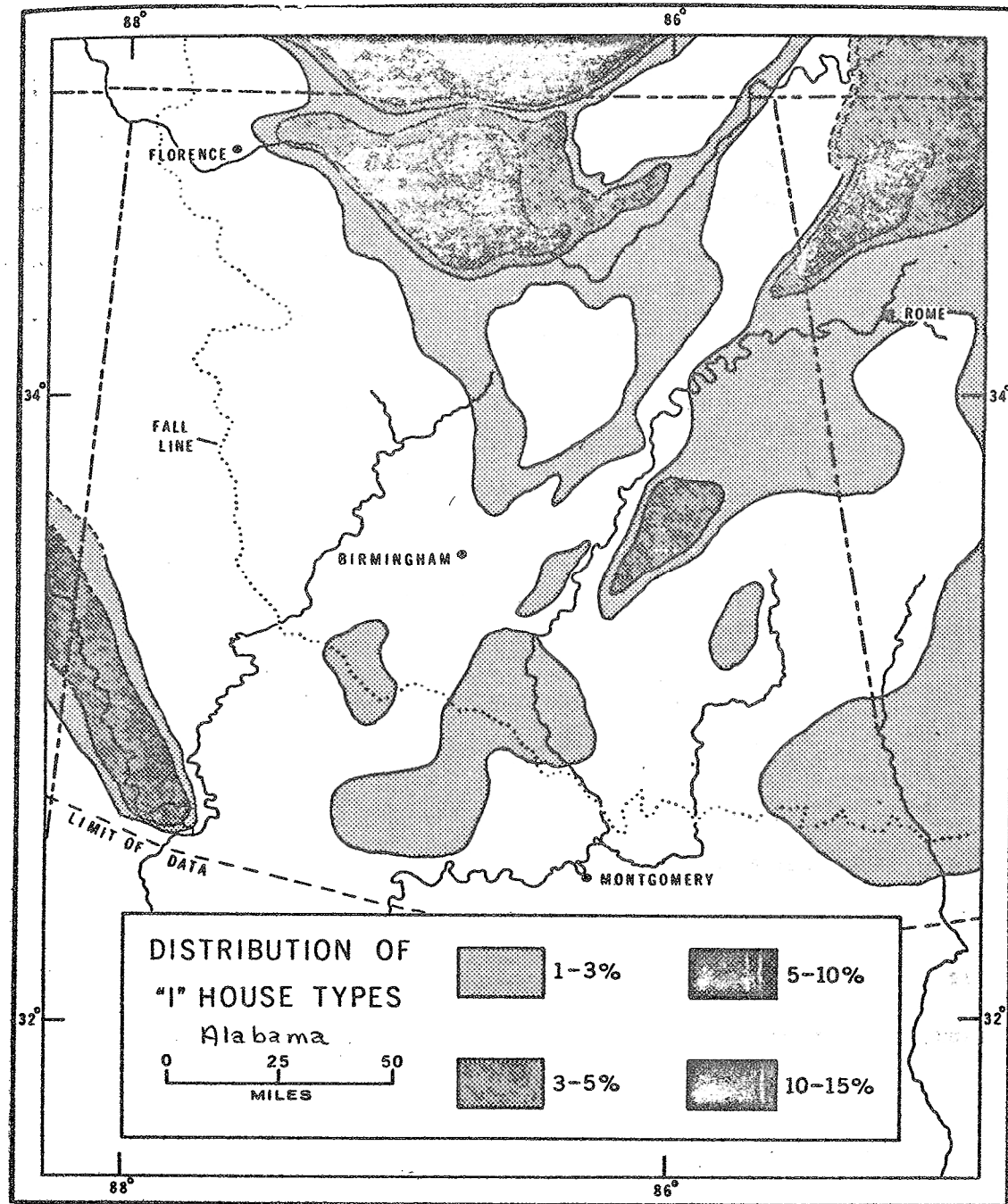


FIG. 8. The solid dots indicate the company towns studied in which each of the four basic house type occurred.

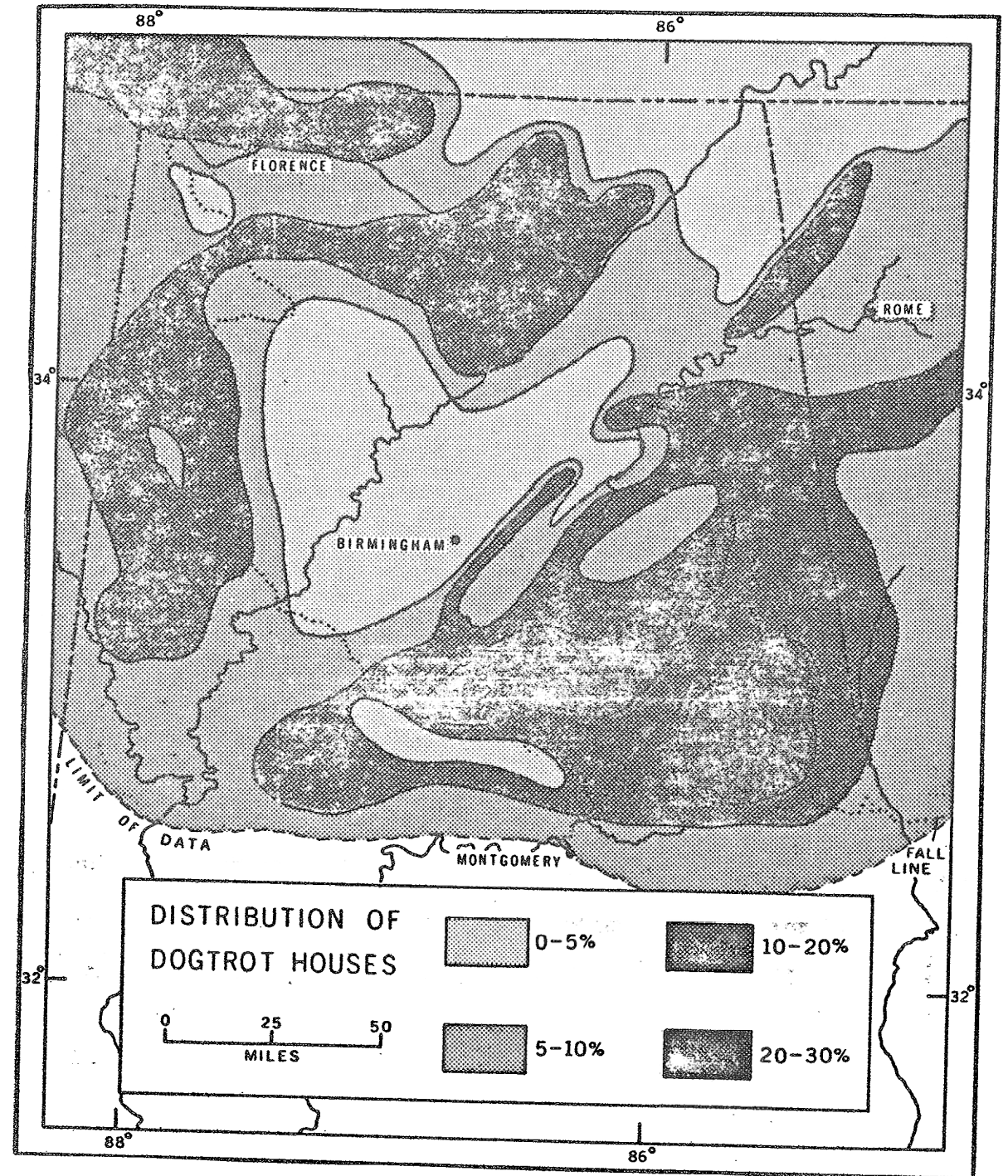
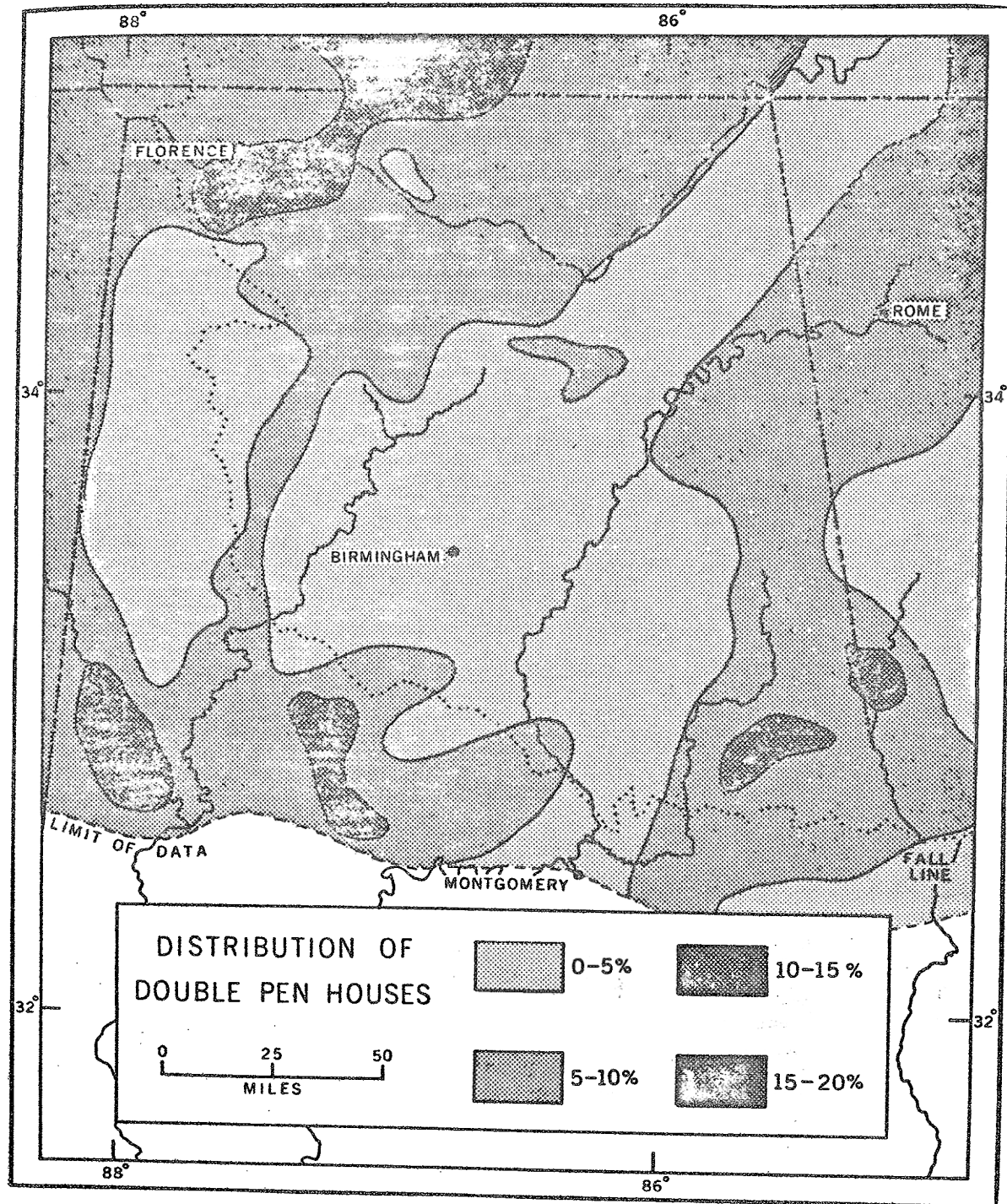
Stokes 1957



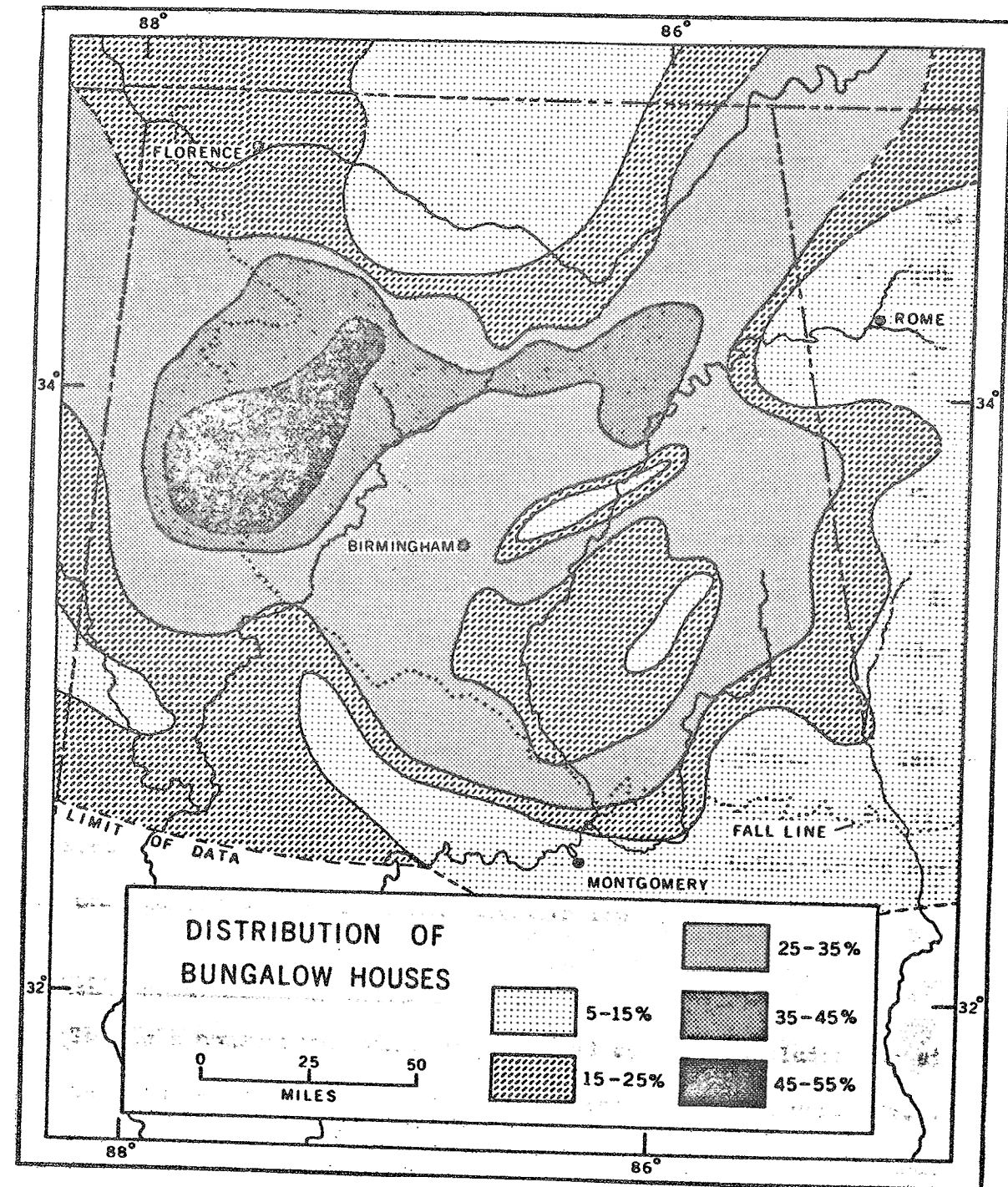
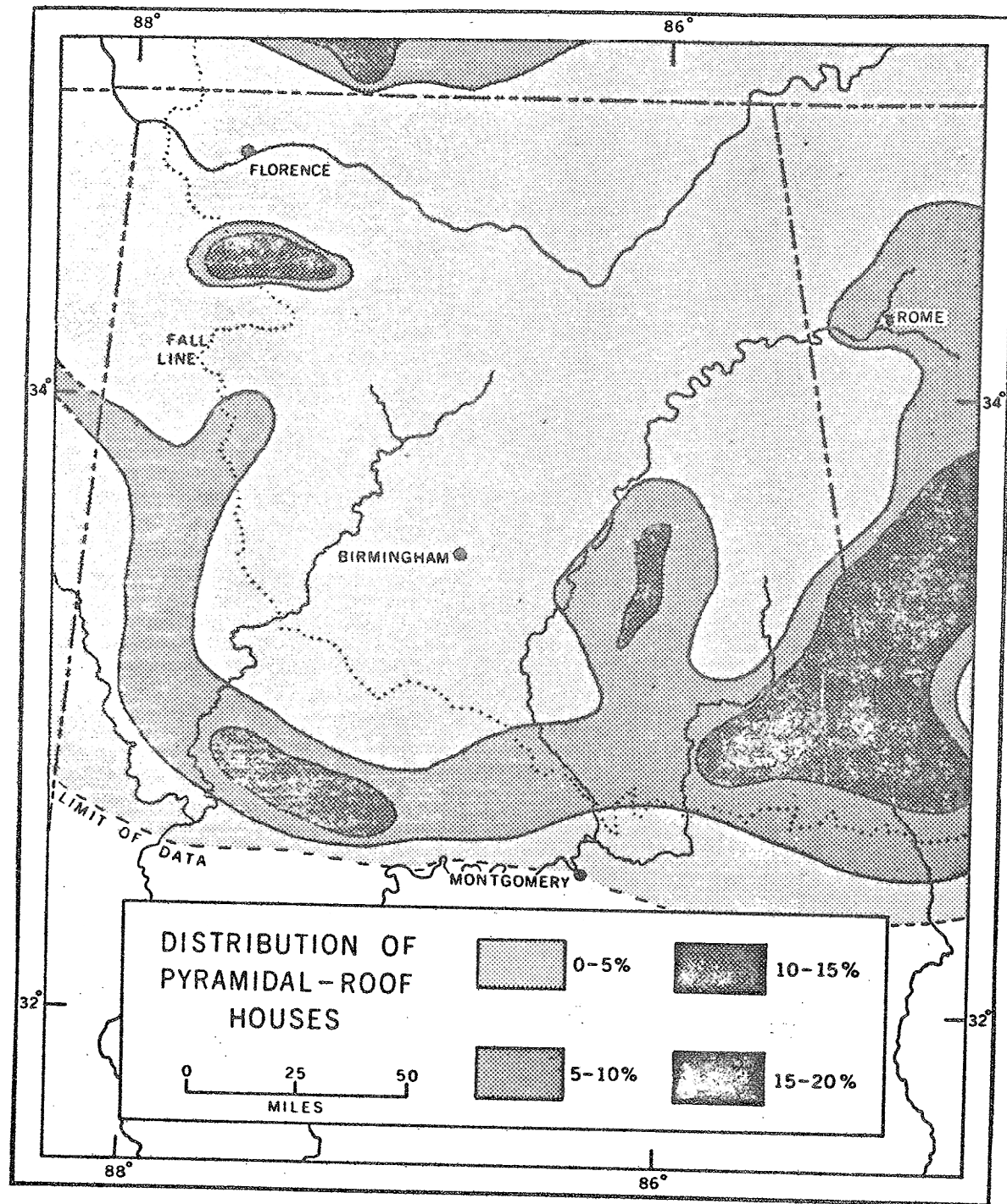
Wilson 1969



Wilson 1969



Wilson 1969



Wilson 1969

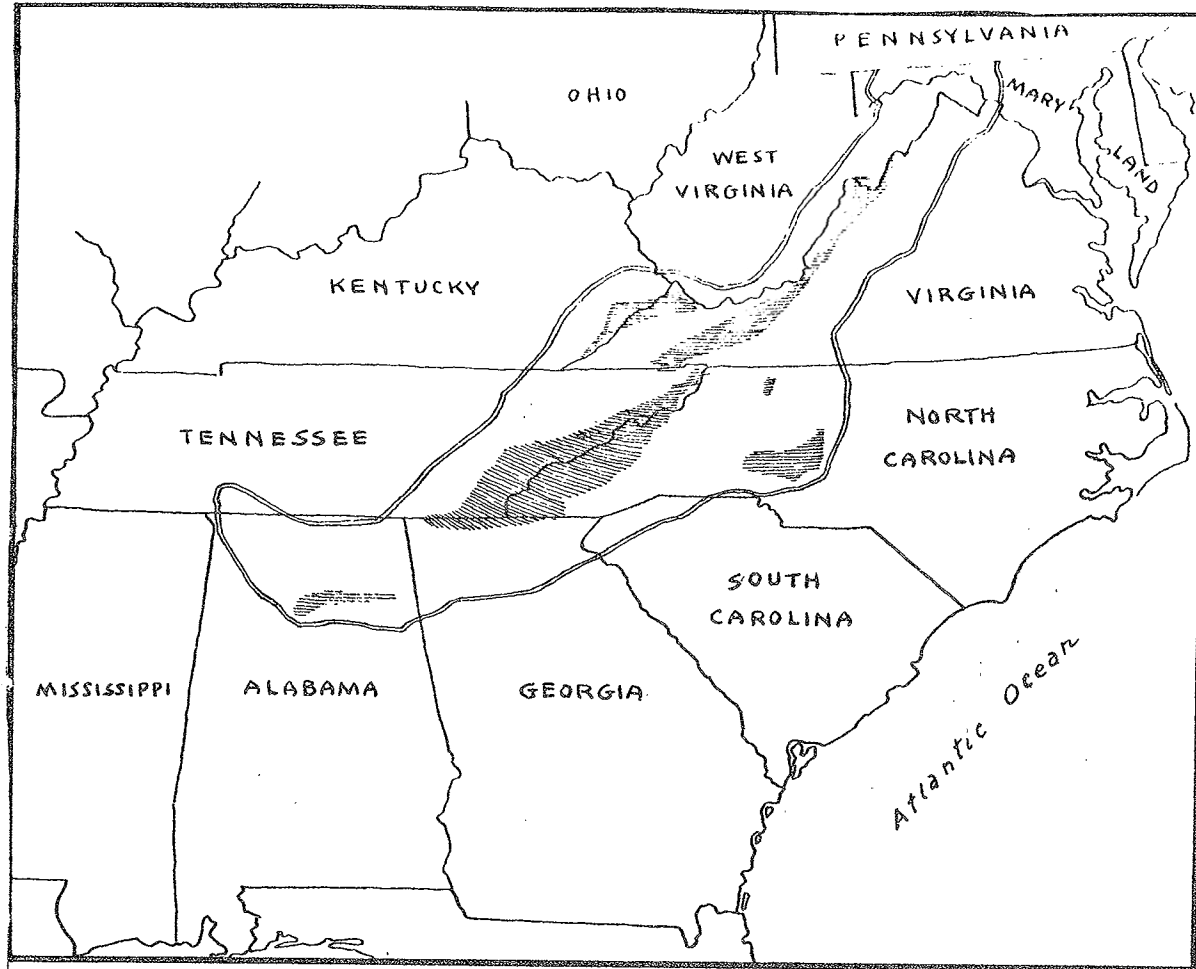


FIG. 16—Distribution of the Double-Crib Barn in the South. The double-crib barn may appear almost anywhere in the South, but it is found with regularity in the area within the double lines and is very common in the shaded areas.

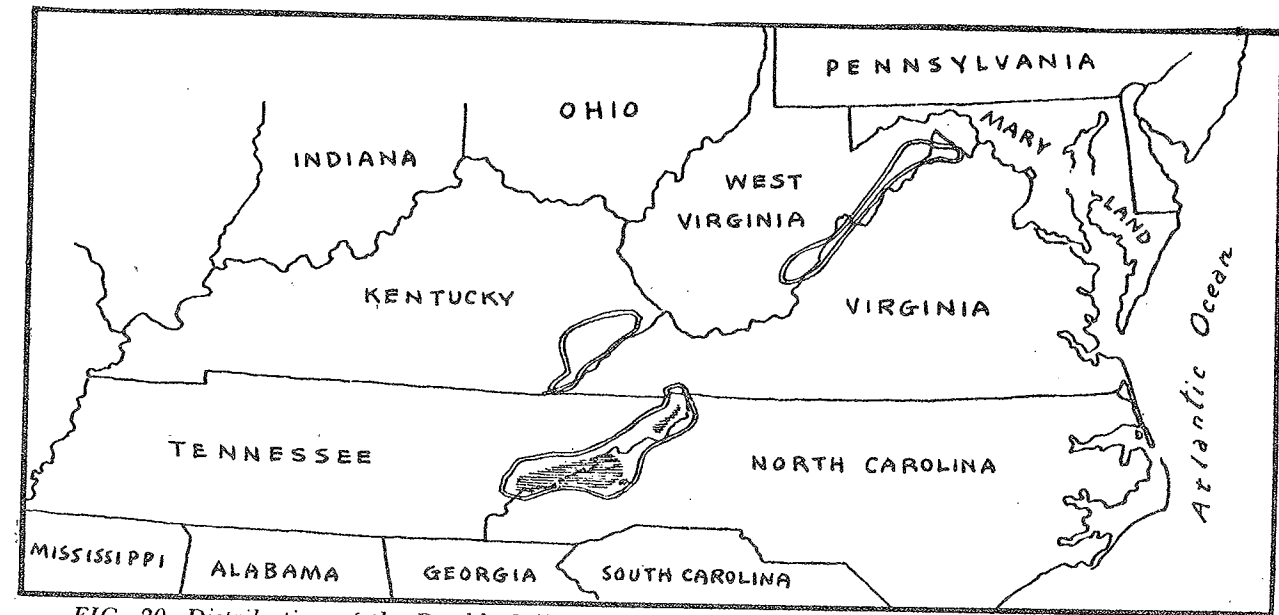
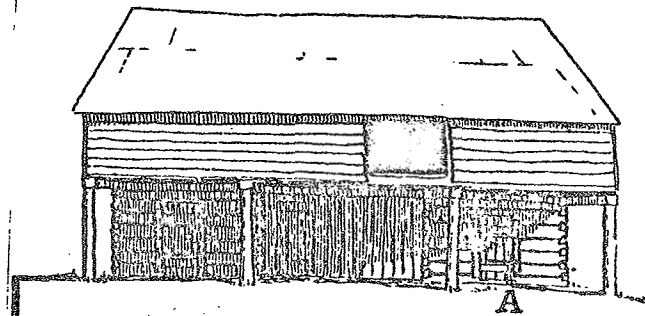


FIG. 20—Distribution of the Double-Crib Barn with Cantilevered, Overhanging Loft in the South. This barn type appears in the areas bordered by double lines and is common only in the shaded areas.

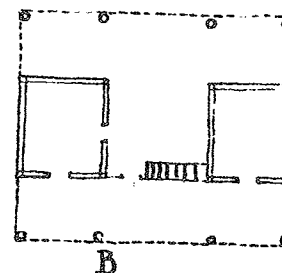
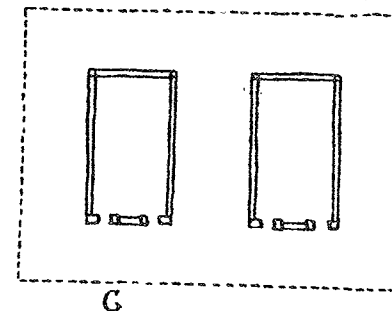


FIG. 17—The Double-Crib Barn with Cantilevered, Overhanging Loft. A) Located near Villus, Watauga County, North Carolina; the cribs are V-notched (August, 1964). B) Floorplan of Fig. 17A. C) Located north of Maryville, Blount County, Tennessee; see 18 for a photograph of this barn (May, 1964).



Glassie 1965

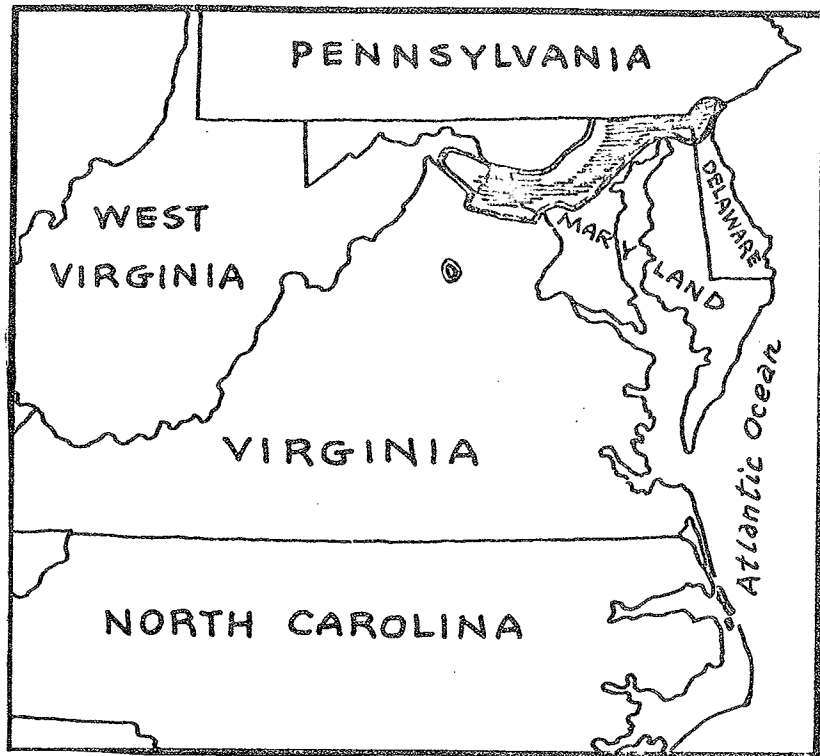


FIG. 10—Distribution of the Pennsylvania Barn Type H in the South. Examples have been observed in the area bound by the double lines; this barn type is found commonly in the shaded areas.

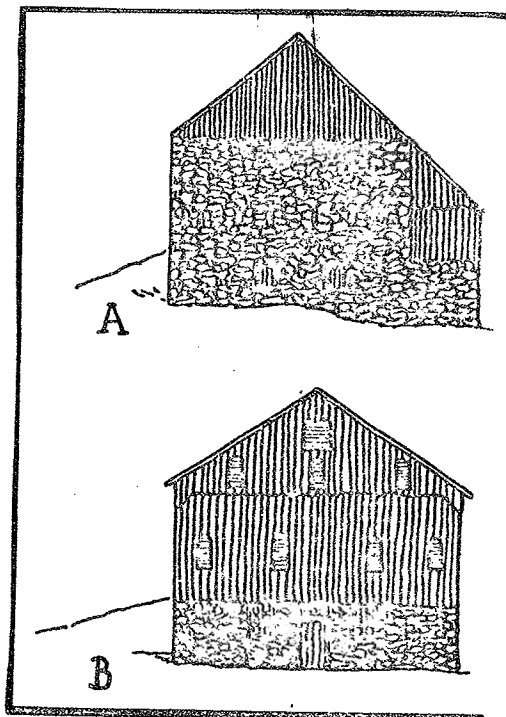


FIG. 11—Gable End Profiles of Barns Pennsylvania Type H. A) East of Le Loudoun County, Virginia (March, 19 Near Knoxville, Frederick County, M. (April, 1963).

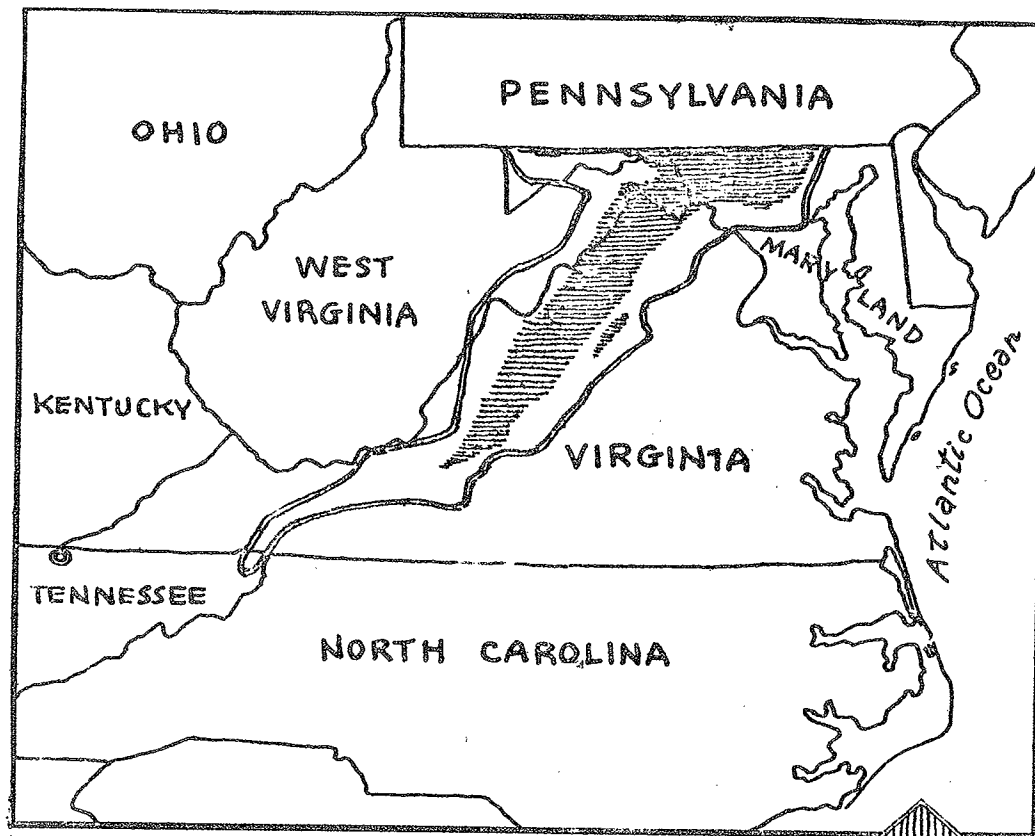


FIG. 3—Distribution of the Pennsylvania Barn Type F-G in the South. Examples have been observed in the area bounded by the double lines; this barn type is found commonly in the shaded areas.

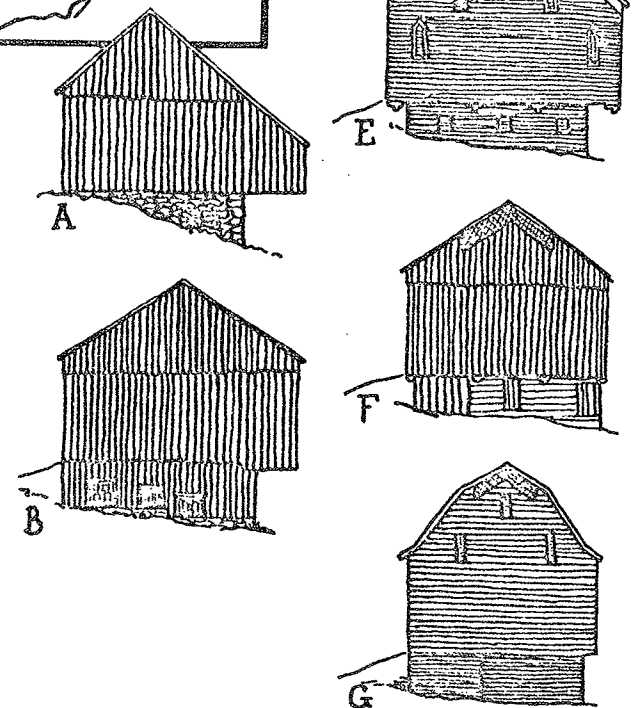


FIG. 4—Gable End Profiles of Barns of the Pennsylvania Type F-G. A) Near Monrovia, Frederic County, Maryland (May, 1963). B) In Accident, Garrett County, Maryland (August, 1963). C) South of Mt. Spring, Augusta County, Virginia (July, 1963). D) West of Daleville, Botetourt County, Virginia (Jul 1964). E) Between Waynesboro and Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia (August, 1962). F) Near Fairfield, Rockbridge County, Virginia (July, 1963). G) North of Shenandoah, Page County, Virginia (Jul 1964).

Glassie 1966

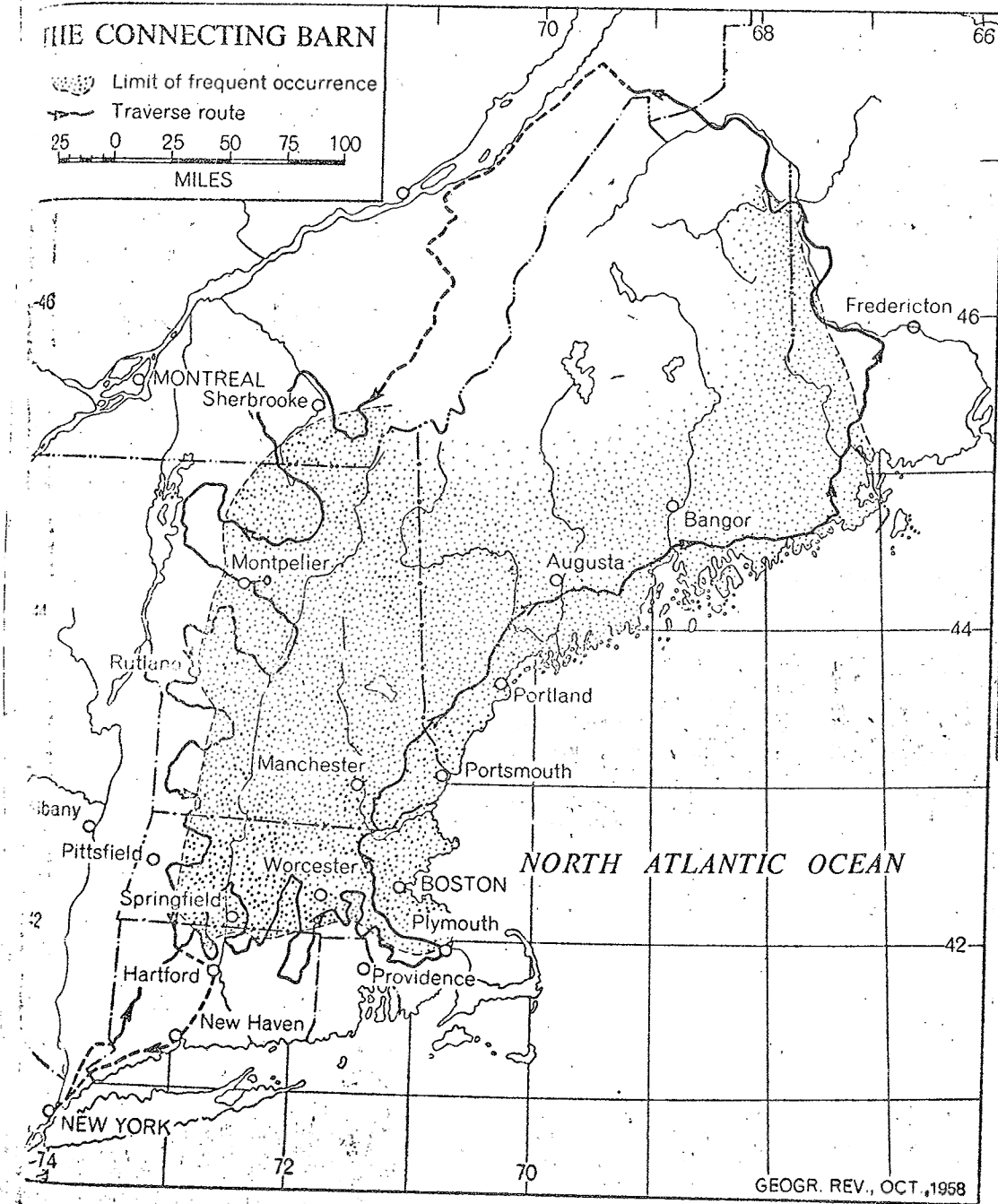
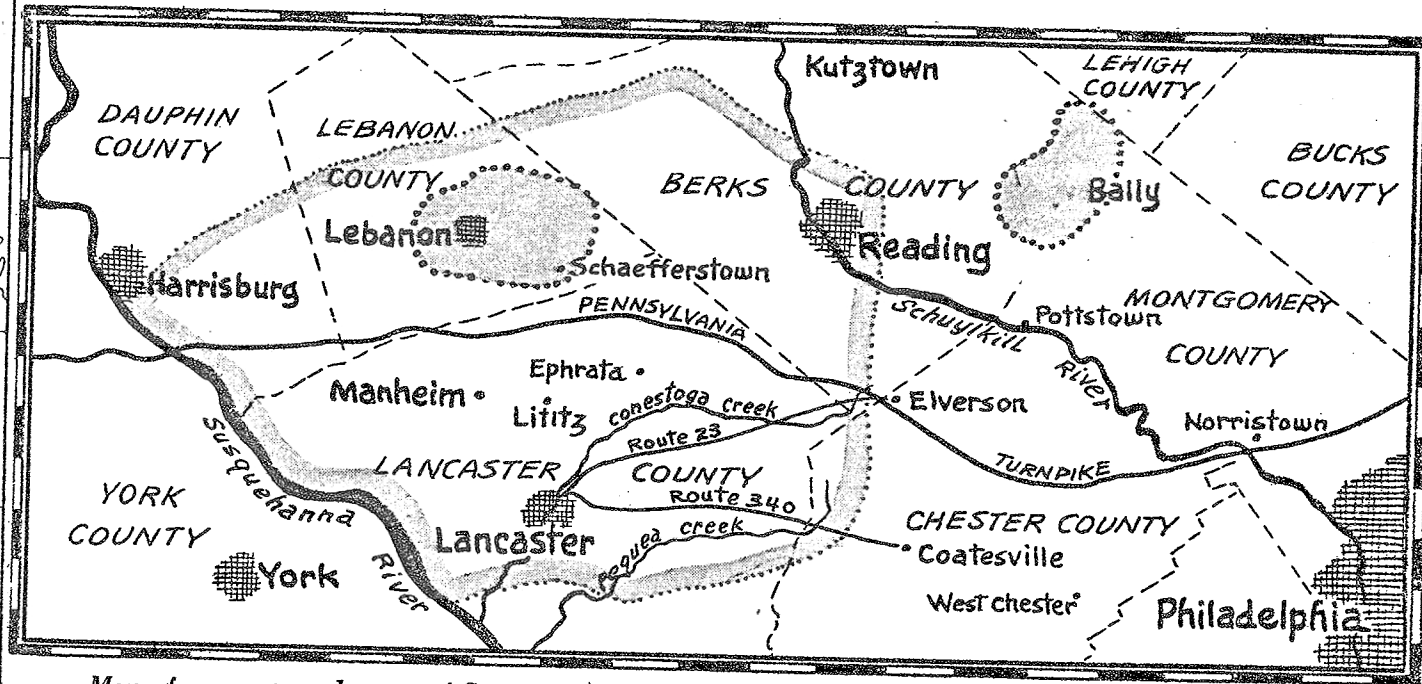


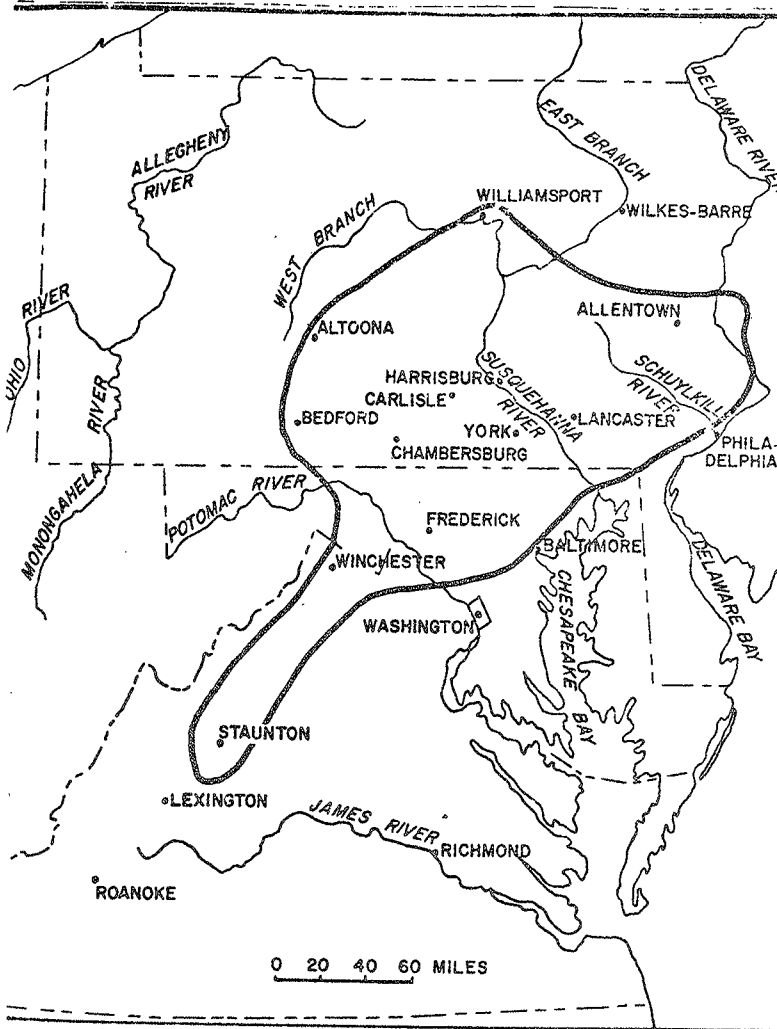
FIG. 1—Distribution of the connecting barn in New England.

Zelinsky
1958



Map of concentrated areas of Swiss settlement in eastern Pennsylvania. Two distinct areas of Swiss settlement are shown on the map above. The small eastern area centers around the village of Bally where the New Gaschenhoppen Mennonite people settled along with a small number of Pennsylvania Dutch Catholics. The large area runs from Reading west to the Susquehanna River. The heavy concentration around Lebanon is encircled for emphasis. Other heavy concentrations were the Conestoga area along Route 23 west of Elverson, the Pequea group south along Route 340 and the area around Manheim. These above areas are the only ones included in this study, with western Pennsylvania, Canada and other parts of the United States still to be studied.

Location of Swiss bank houses in Pennsylvania - Bucher 1969



— PENNSYLVANIA BARN REGION

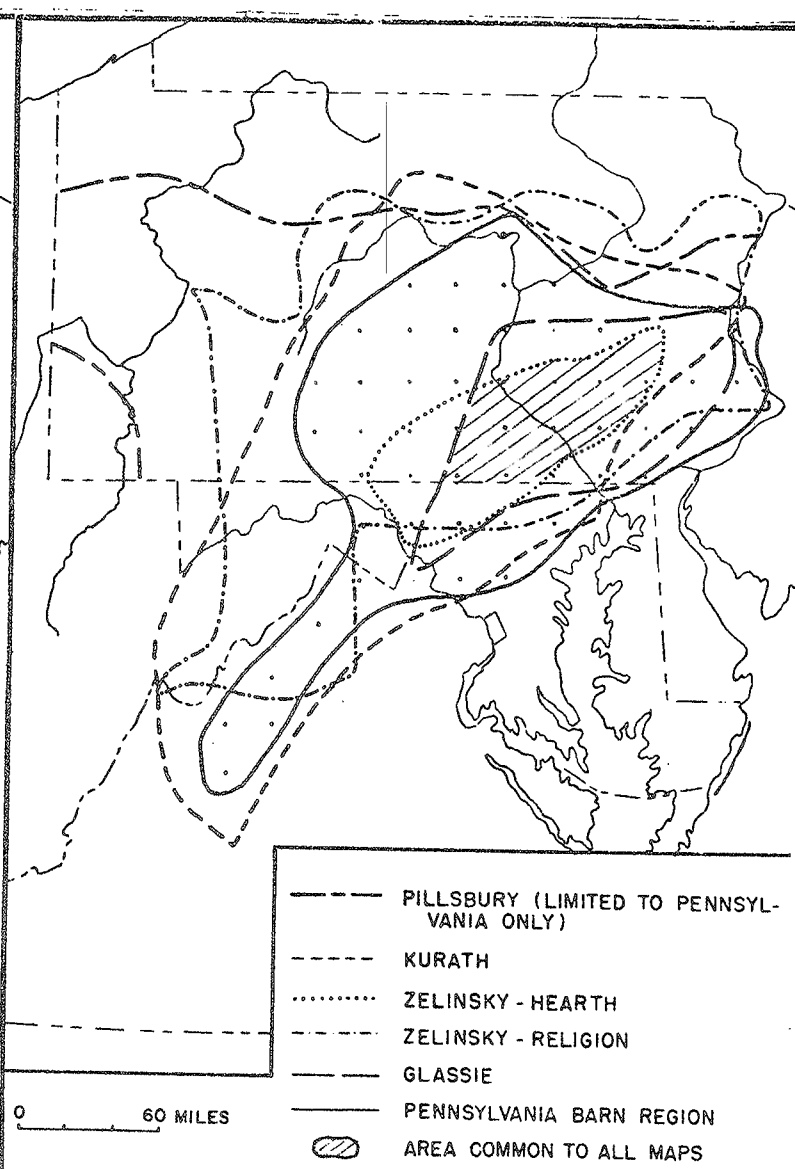
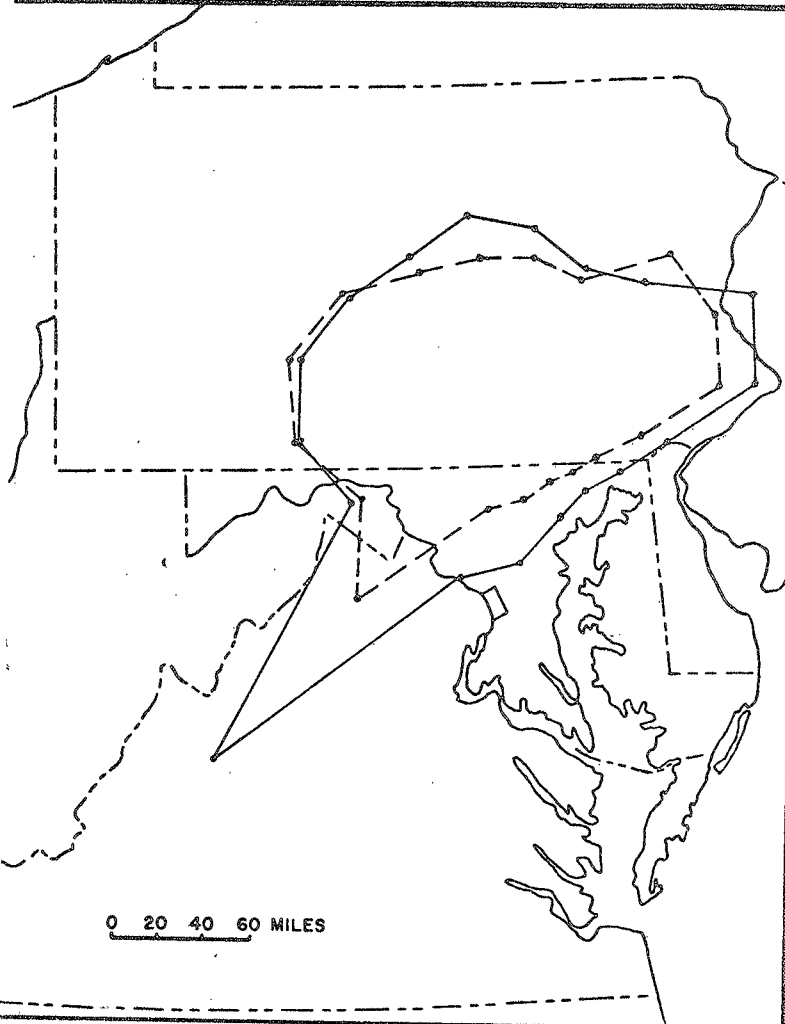


Figure 2. The Pennsylvania Barn Region.

Figure 18. Composite of "Pennsylvania" Maps.



— PENNSYLVANIA BARN REGION
 - - - COMPOSITE OF RELATED REGIONS

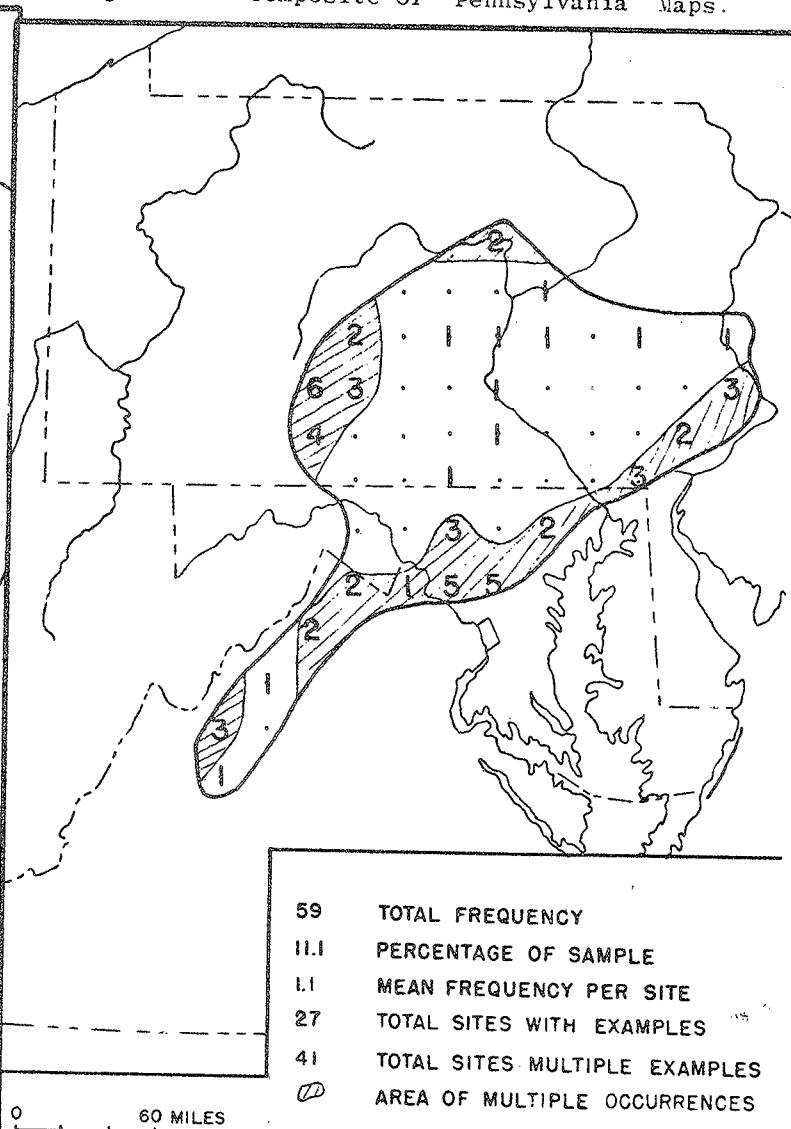


Figure 22. Barns Without Forebays: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

229 Glass 1971

659

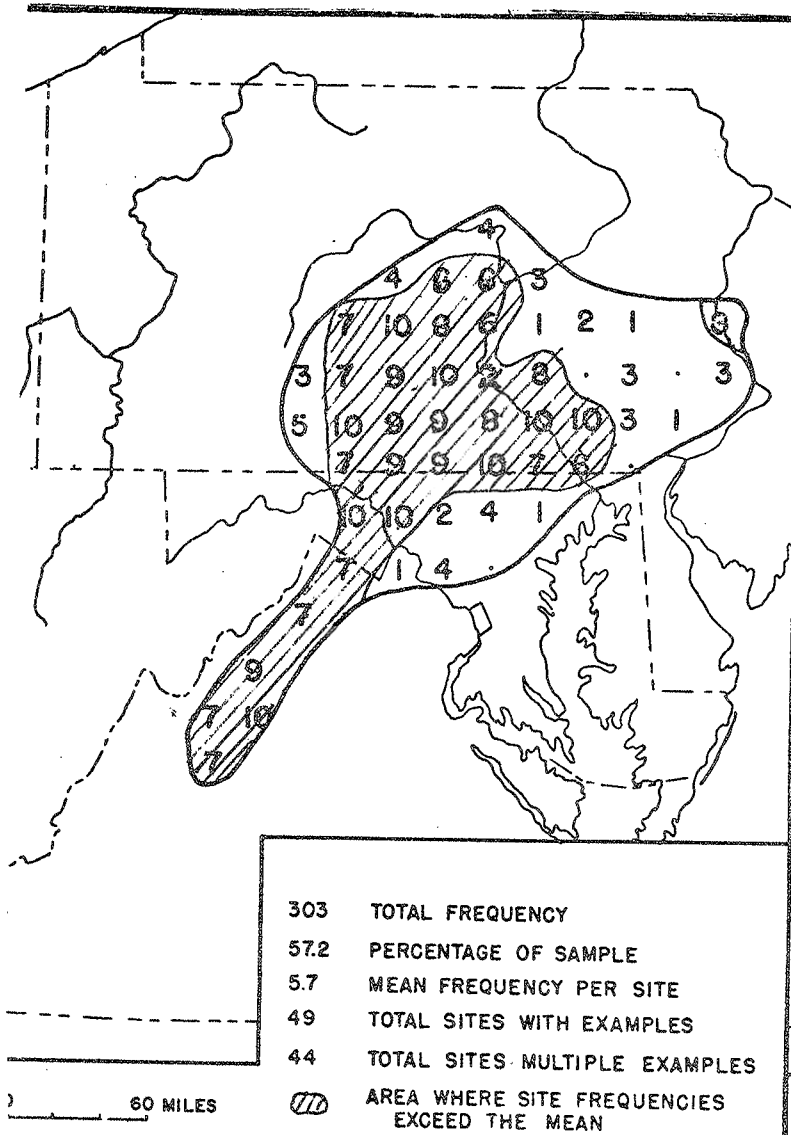


Figure 25. Barns with Classic Forebays: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

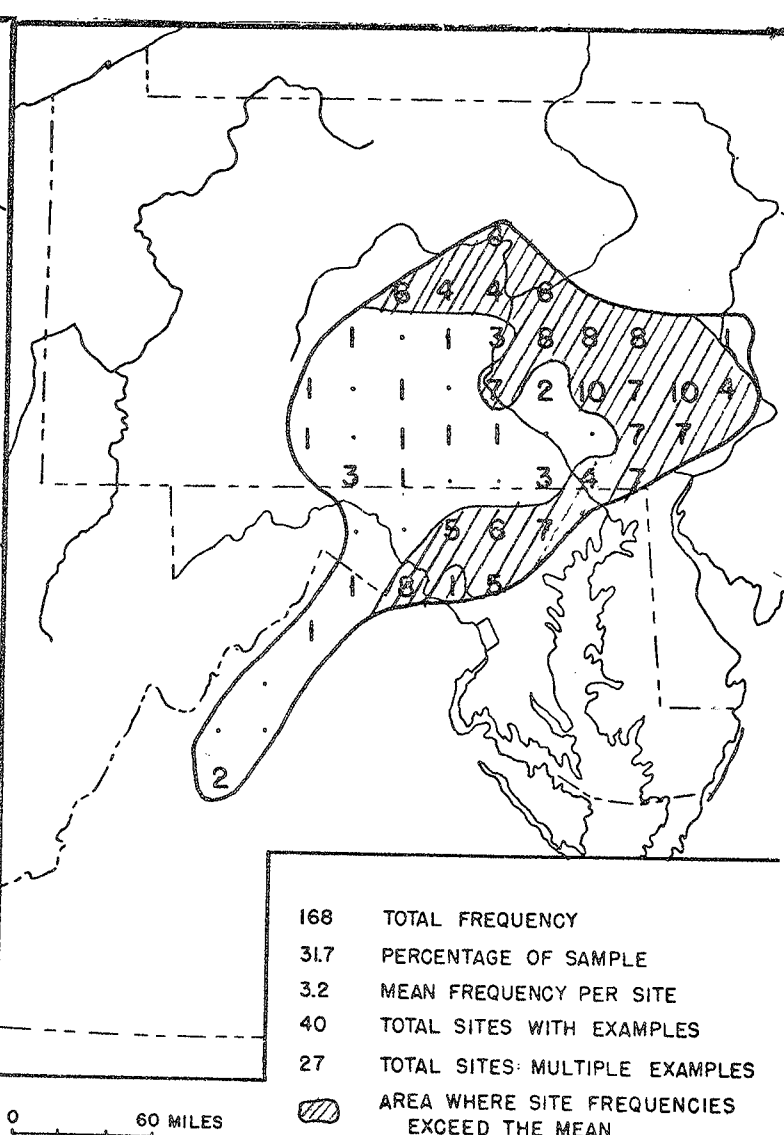


Figure 26. Barns with Proto-Forebays: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

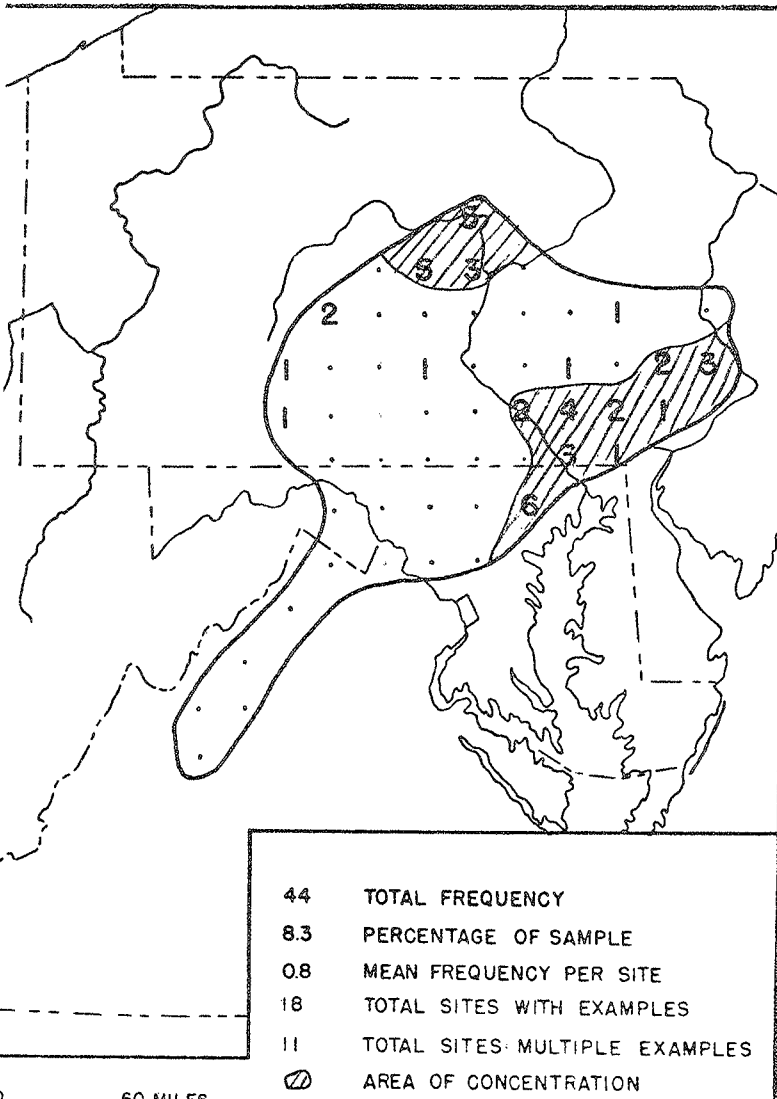


Figure 33. Ell-Shape Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

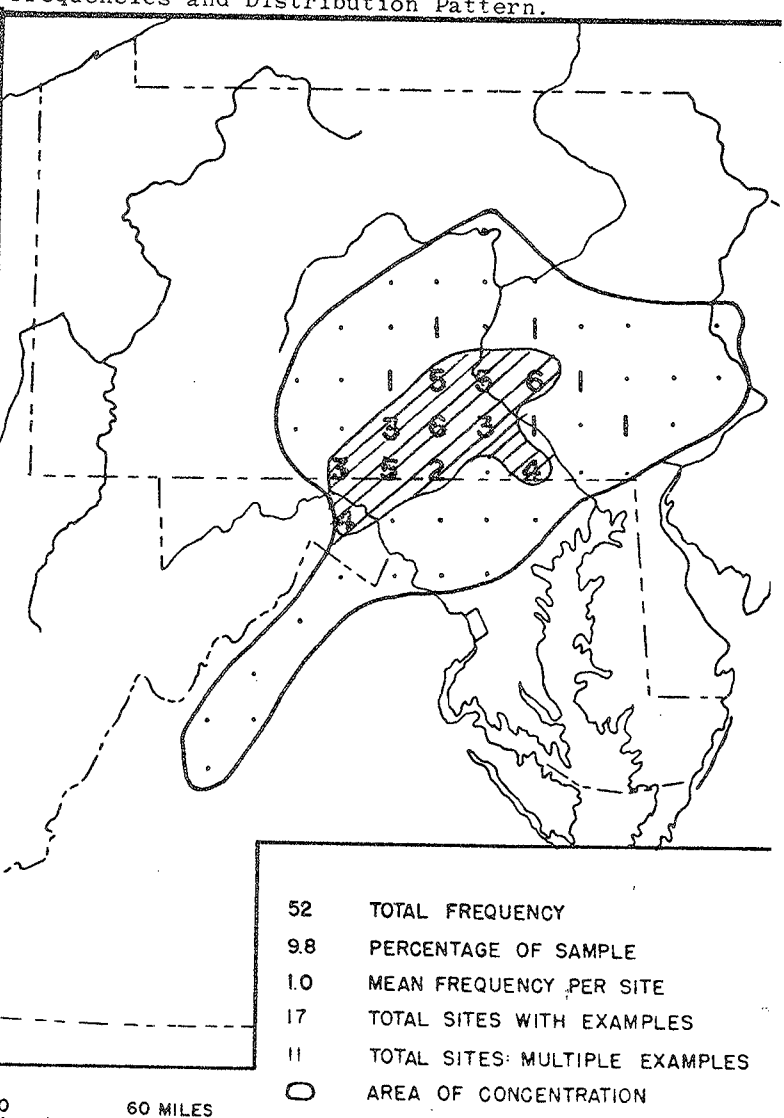


Figure 34. Barns with Granary Extensions: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

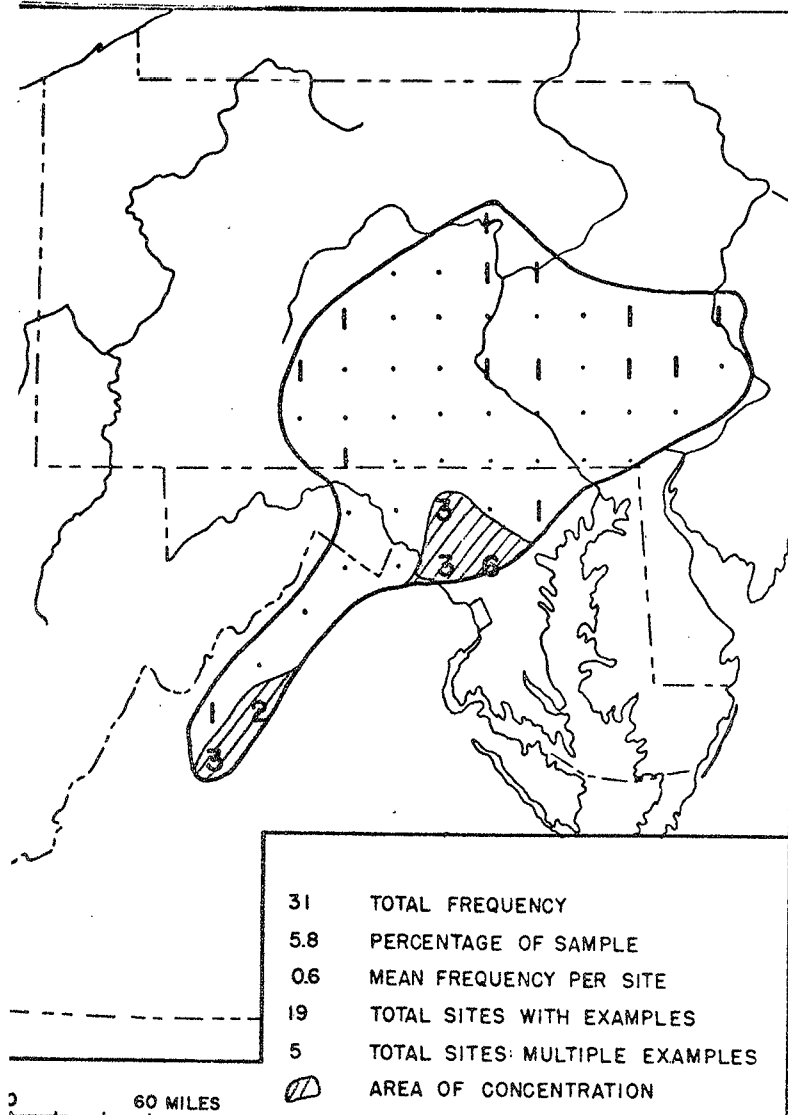


Figure 35. Barns with Gambrel Roofs: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

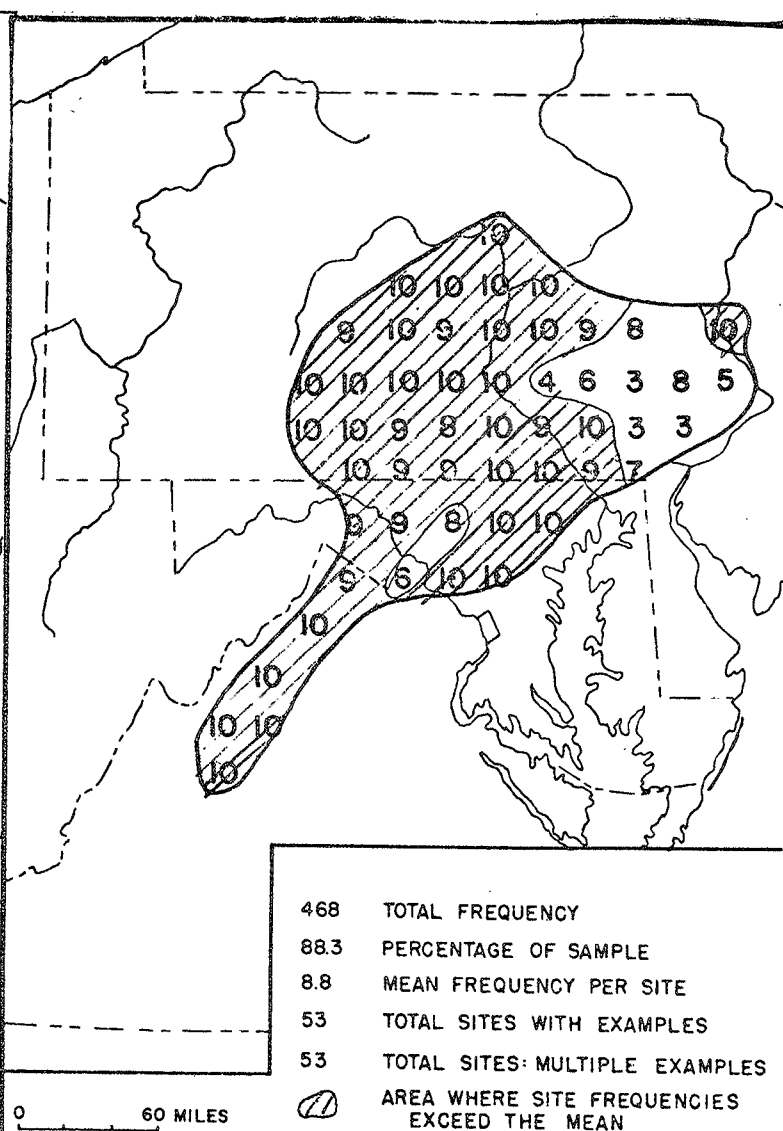


Figure 36. Wooden Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

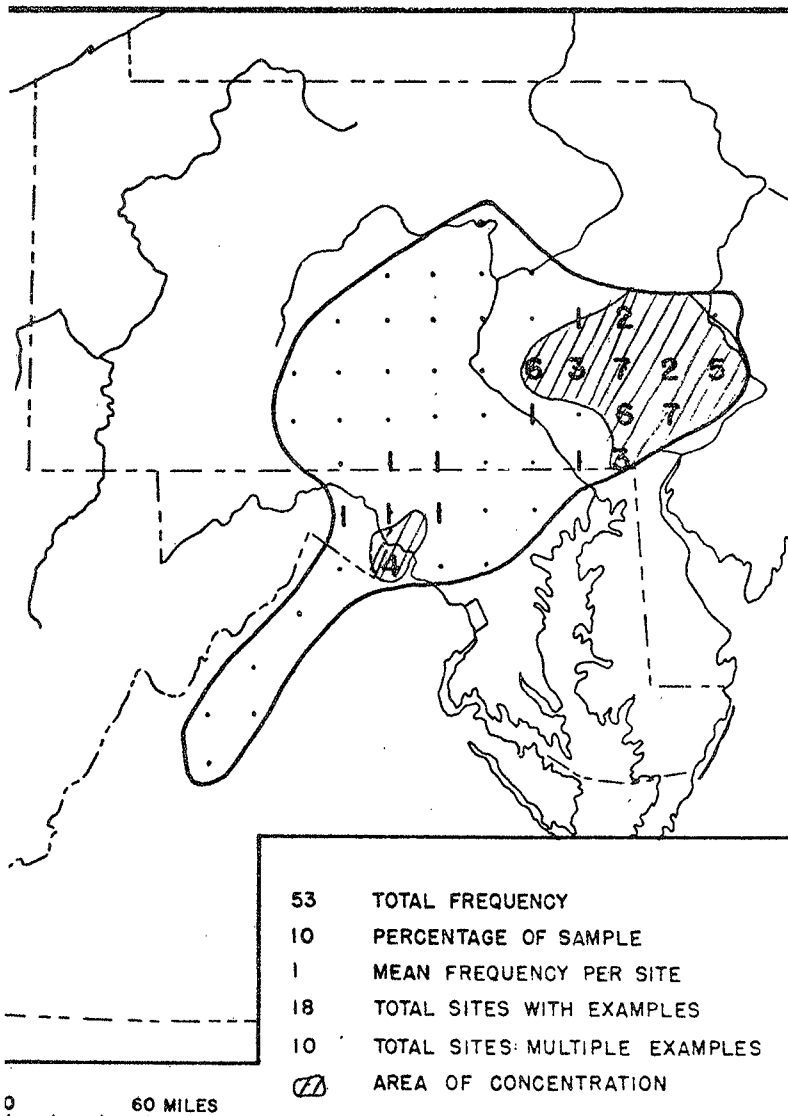


Figure 37. Stone Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

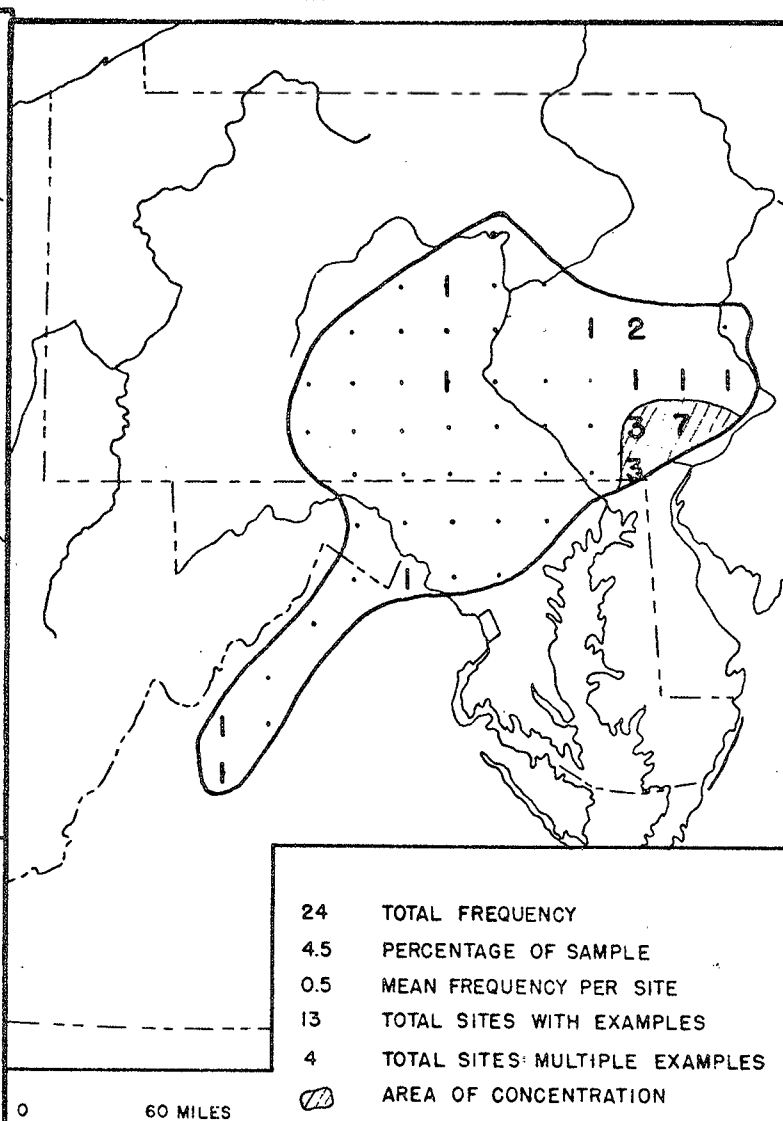


Figure 38. Stucco Covered Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

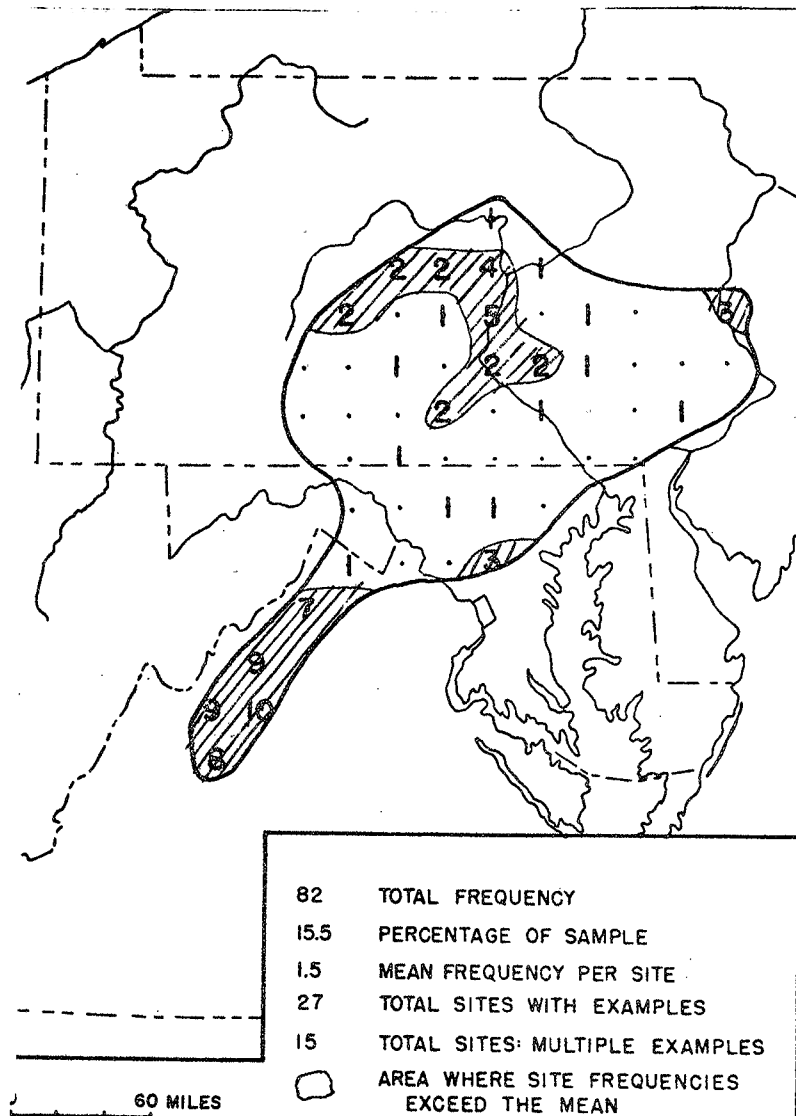


Figure 39. Barns with Horizontal Siding: Site Frequencies and Distribution Patterns.

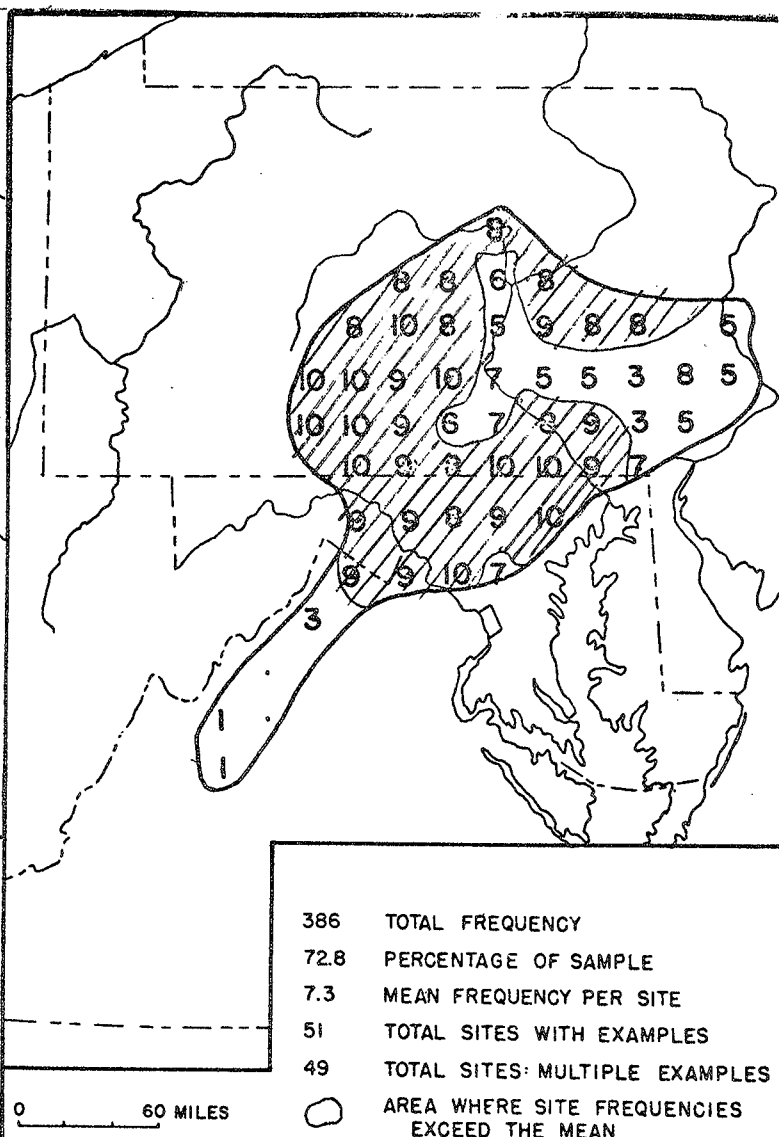


Figure 40. Barns with Vertical Siding: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

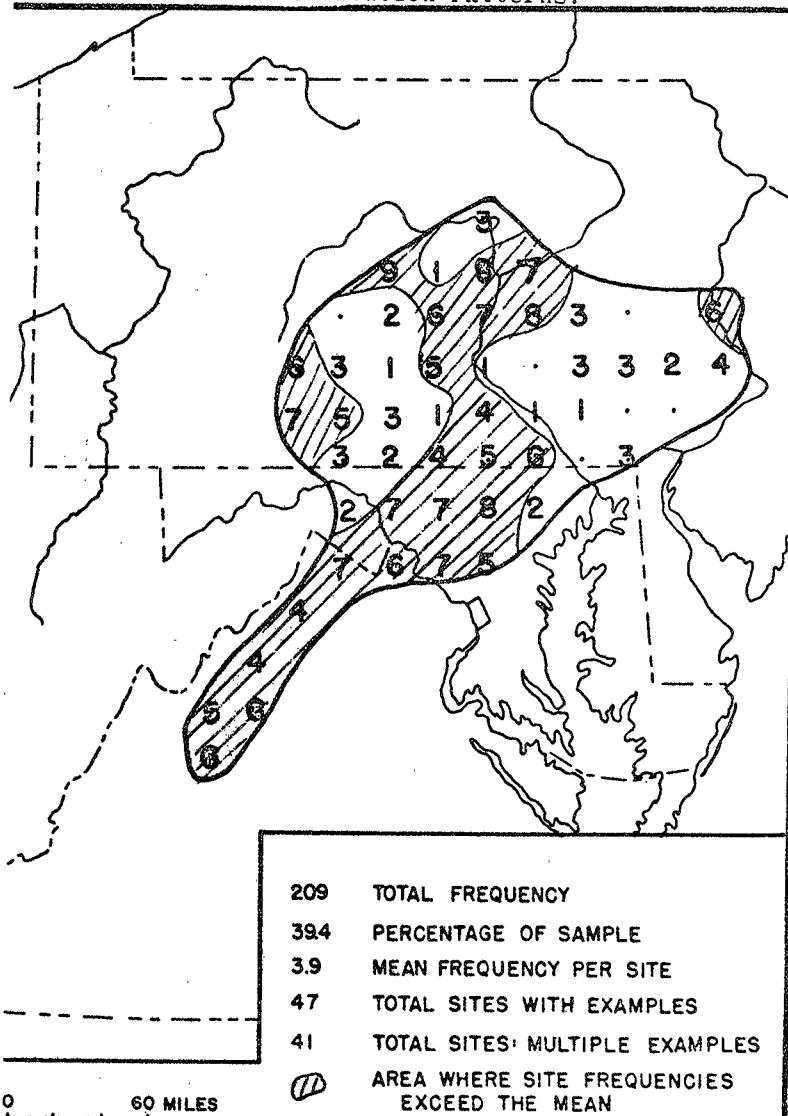


Figure 42. Red Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

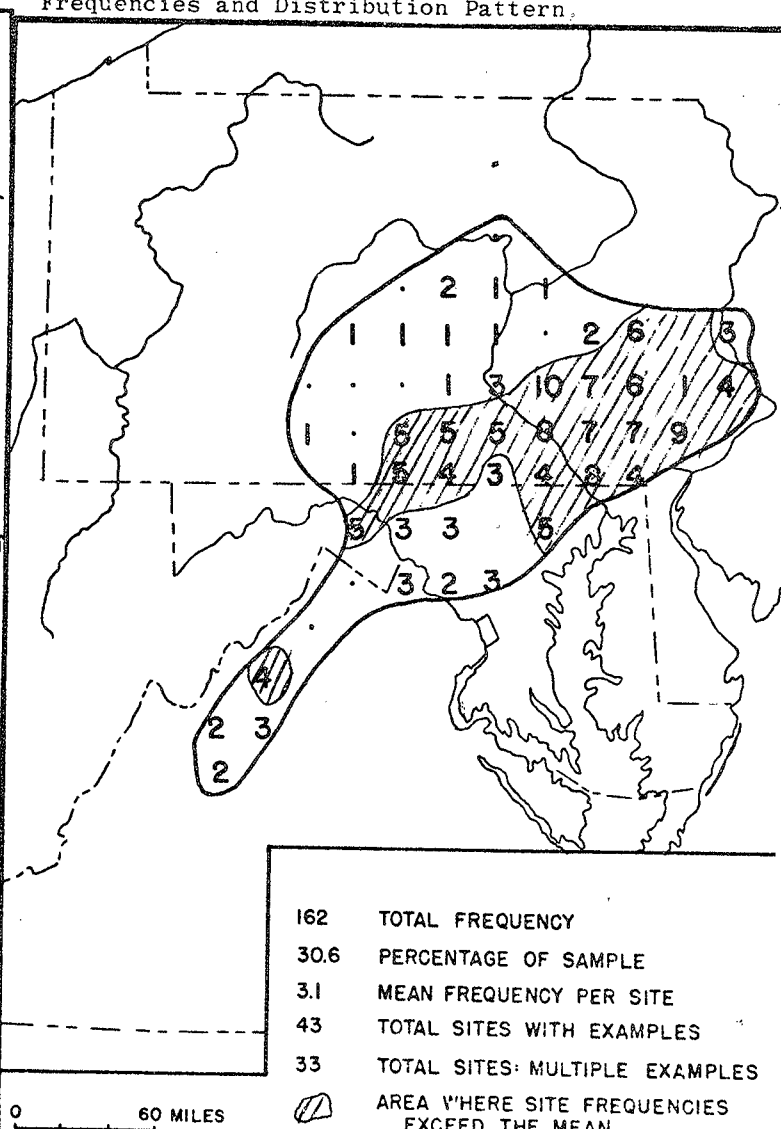


Figure 43. White Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

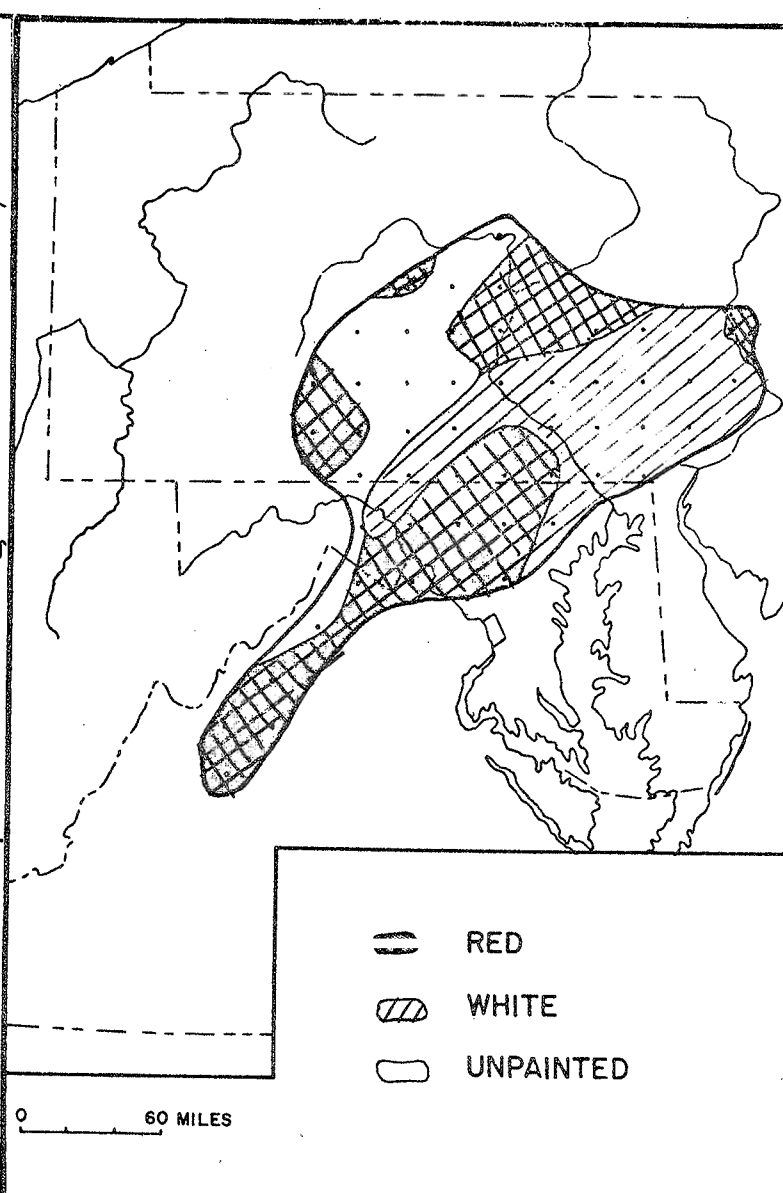
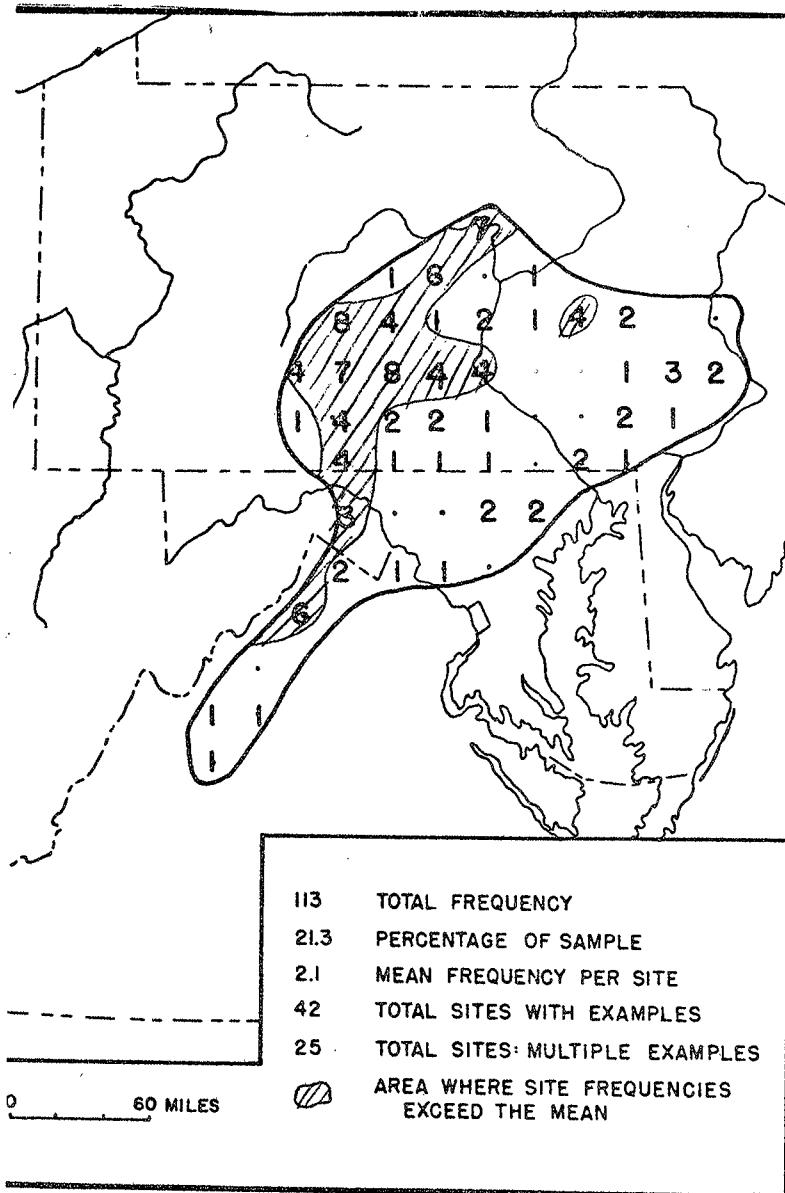


Figure 44. Unpainted Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

Figure 45. Patterns of Major Barn Colors.

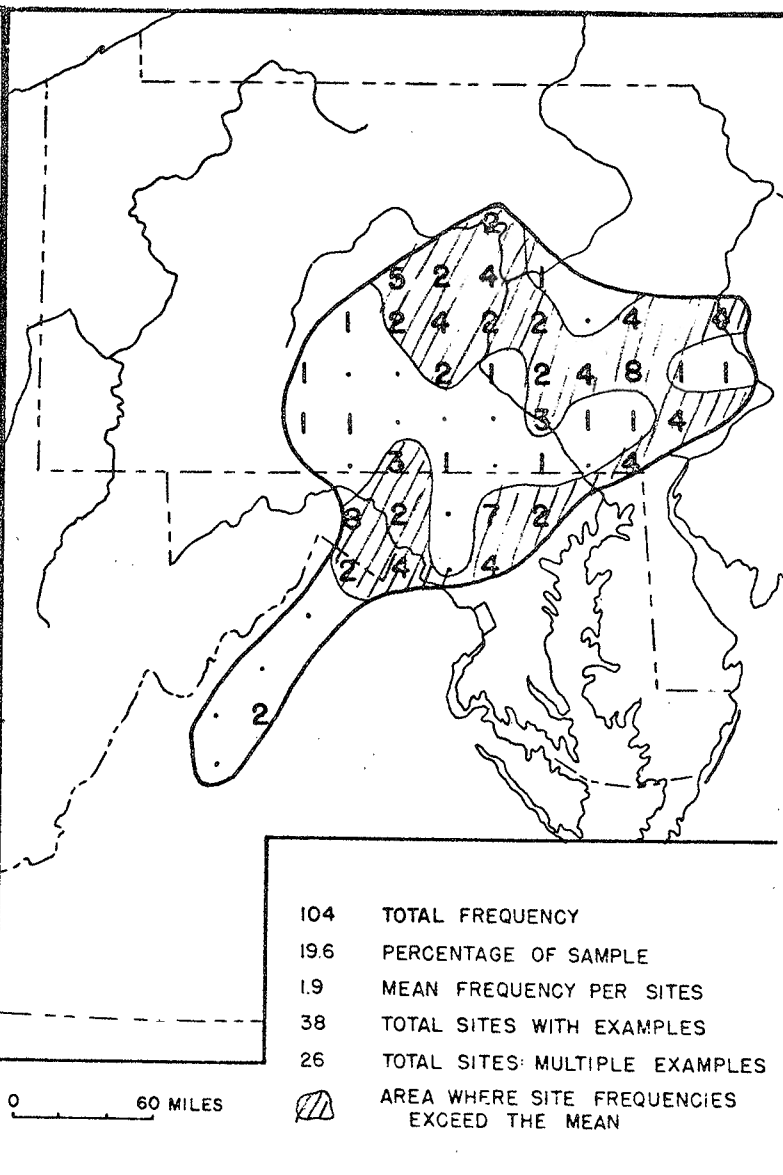
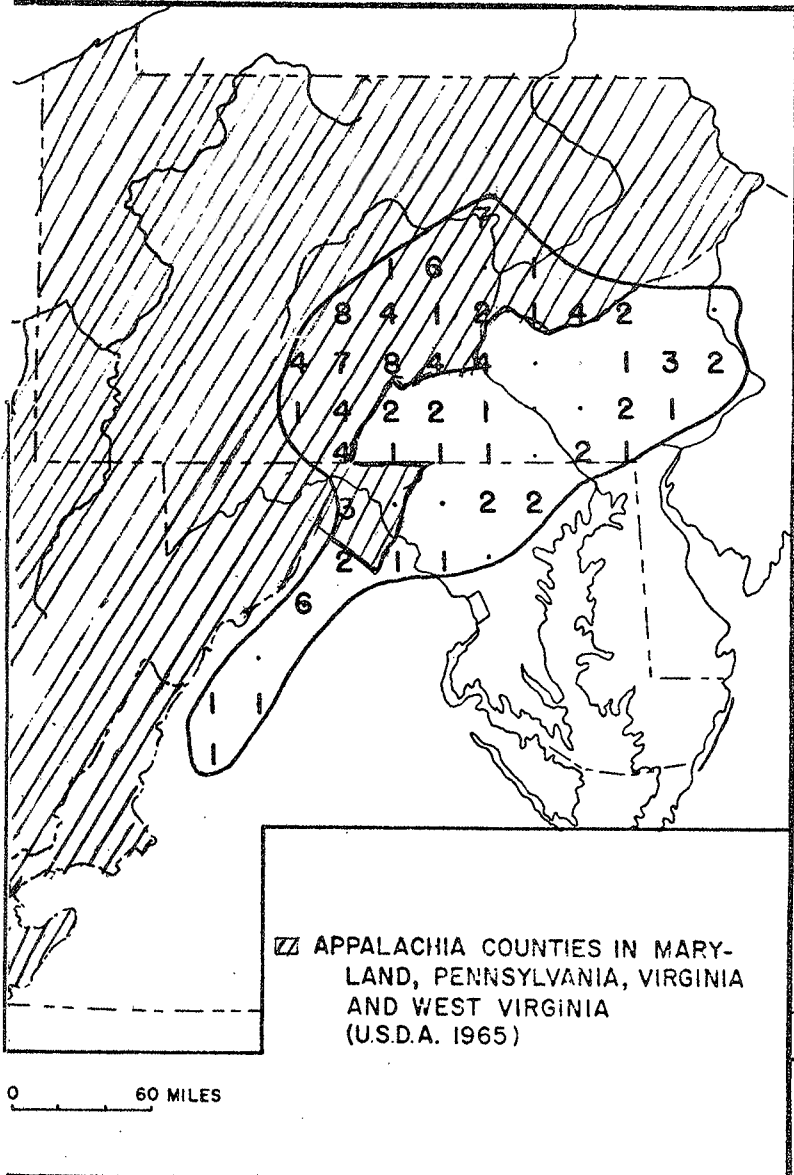


Figure 46. Unpainted wooden Barns, Appalachia and The Pennsylvania Barn Region.

Figure 49. Five Opening Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

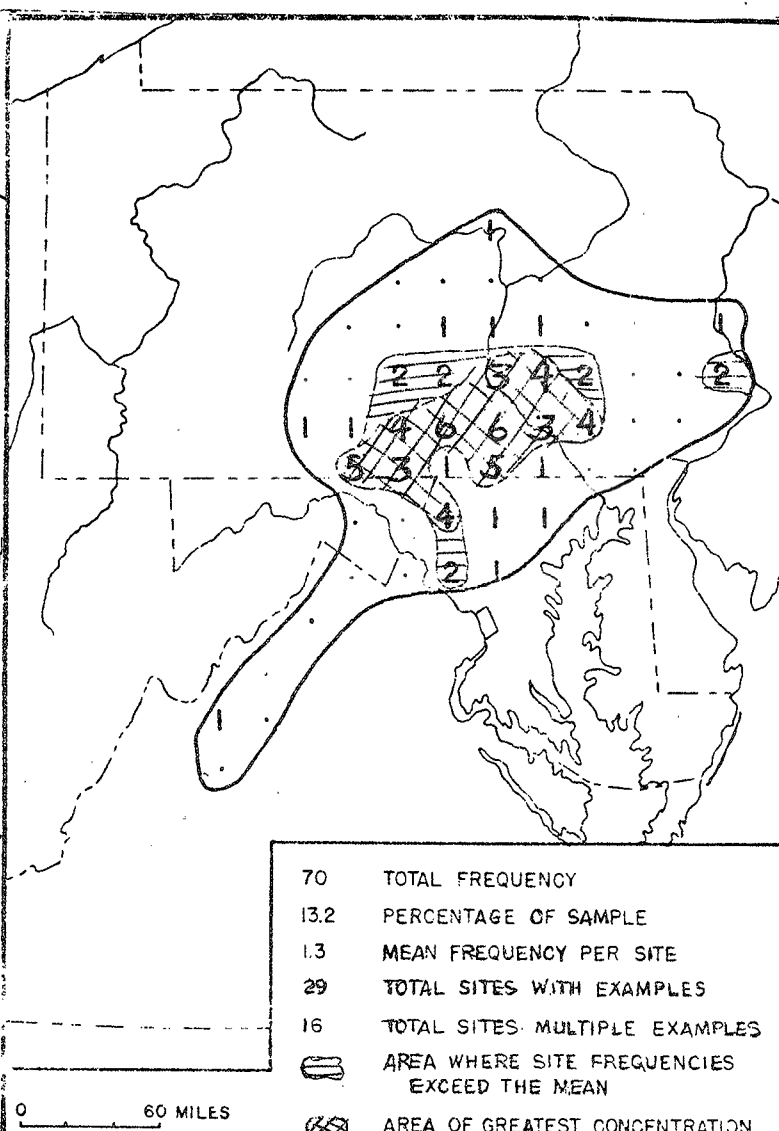
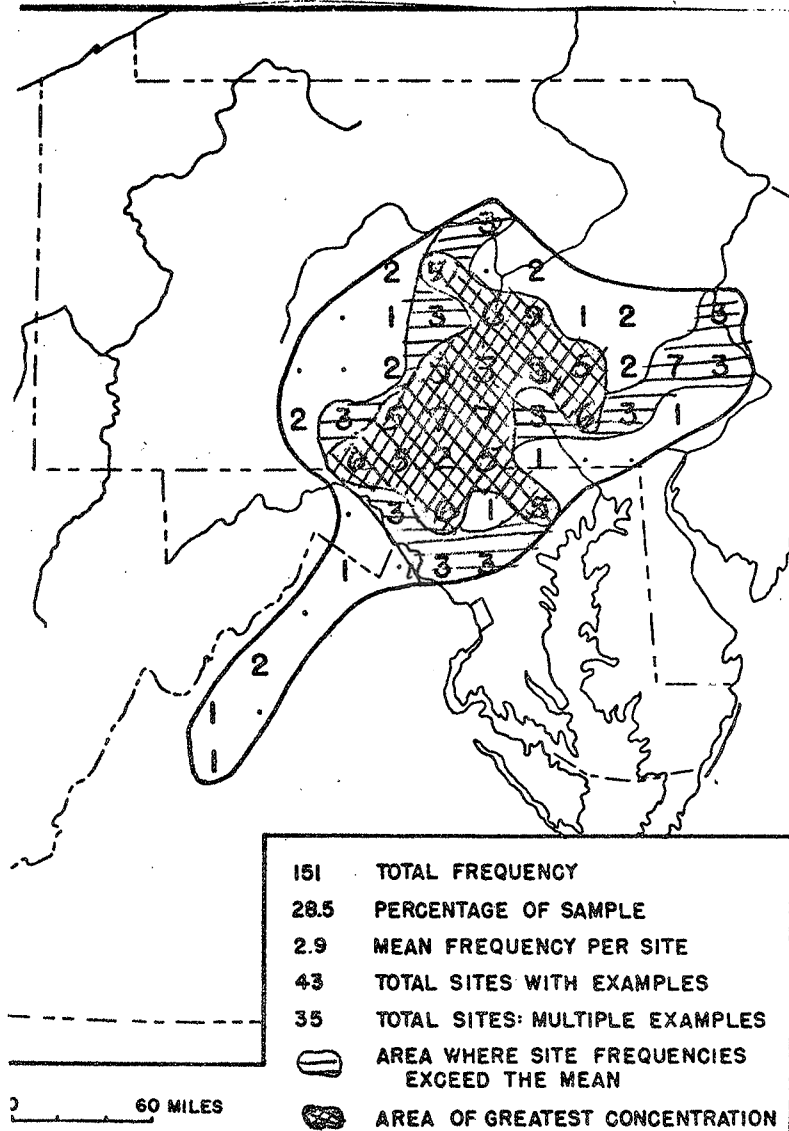


Figure 51. Four Opening Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

Figure 53. Farmhouses with Double Center Doors: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

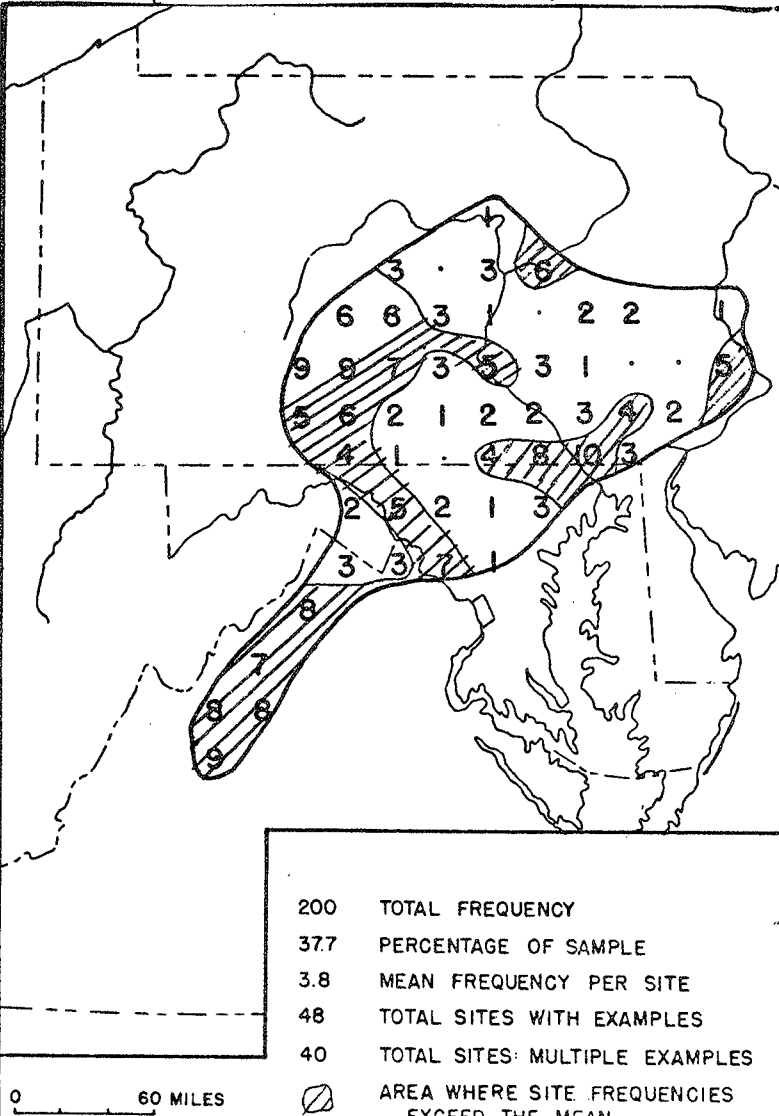
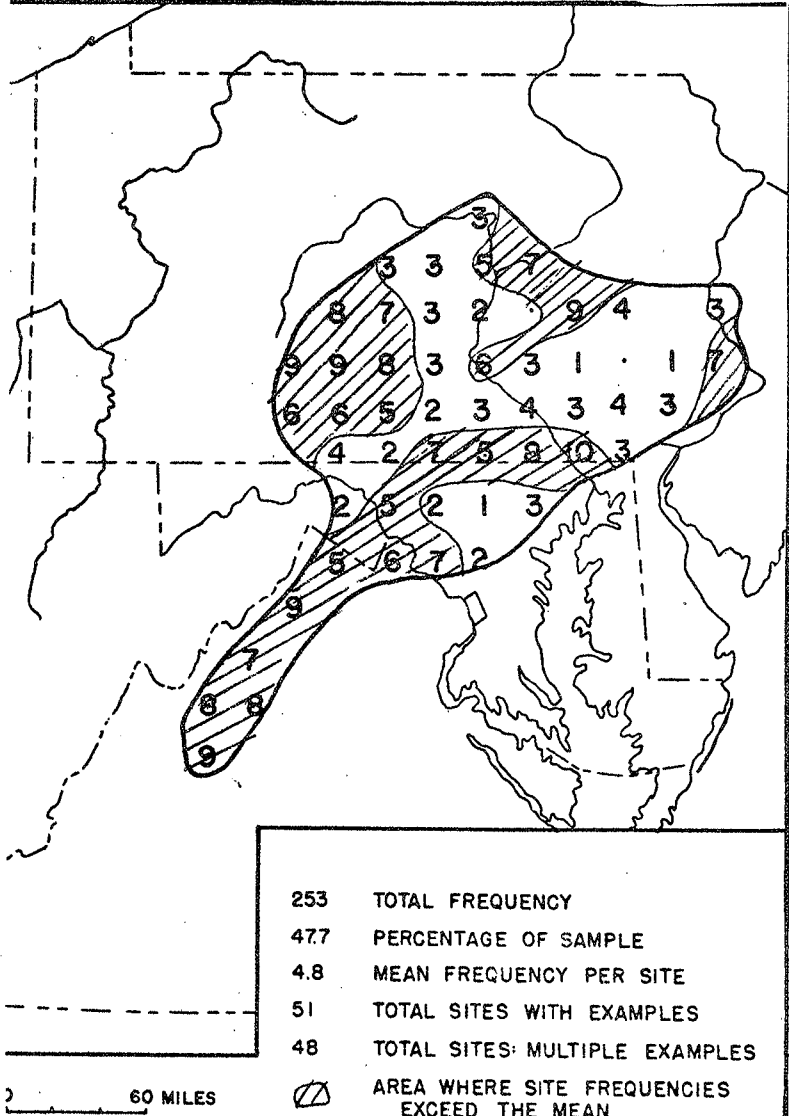


Figure 54. Three Front Opening Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

Figure 55. Three Opening Farmhouses with Center Doorways: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

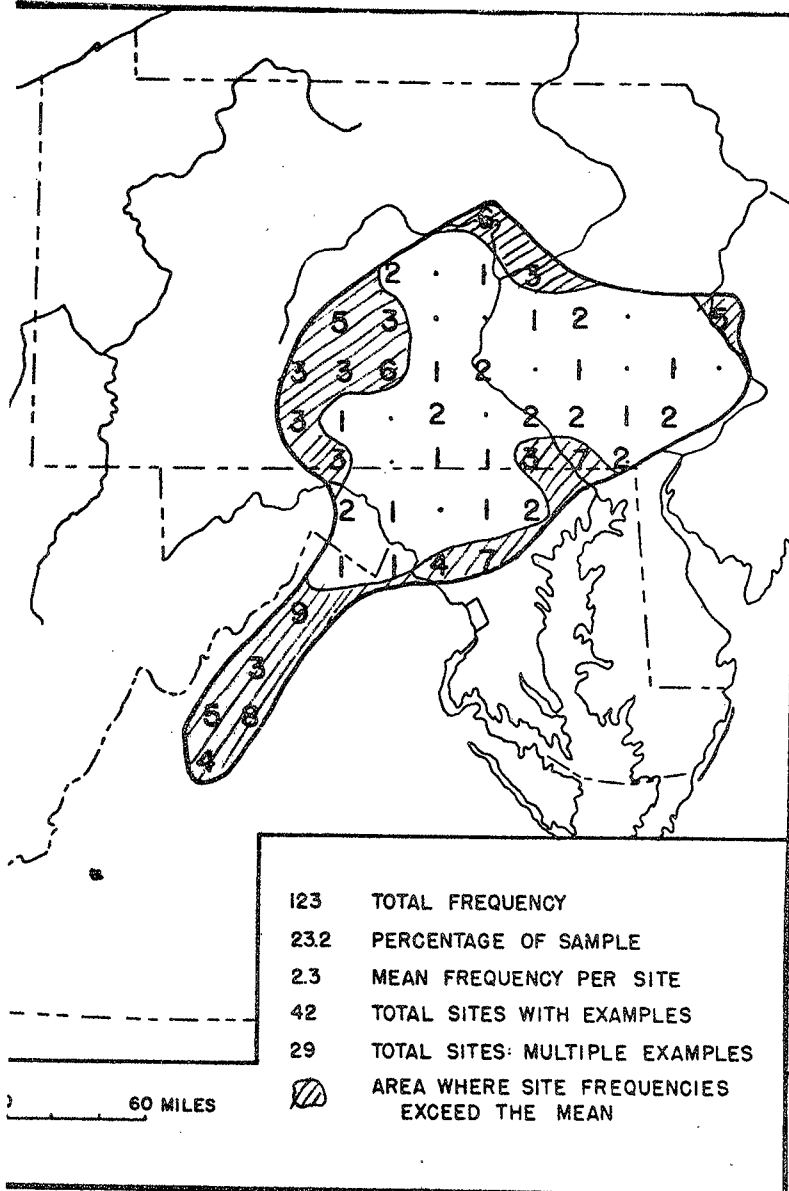


Figure 57. Farmhouses with a Single Vertical Row of Gable End Windows ("I" house): Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

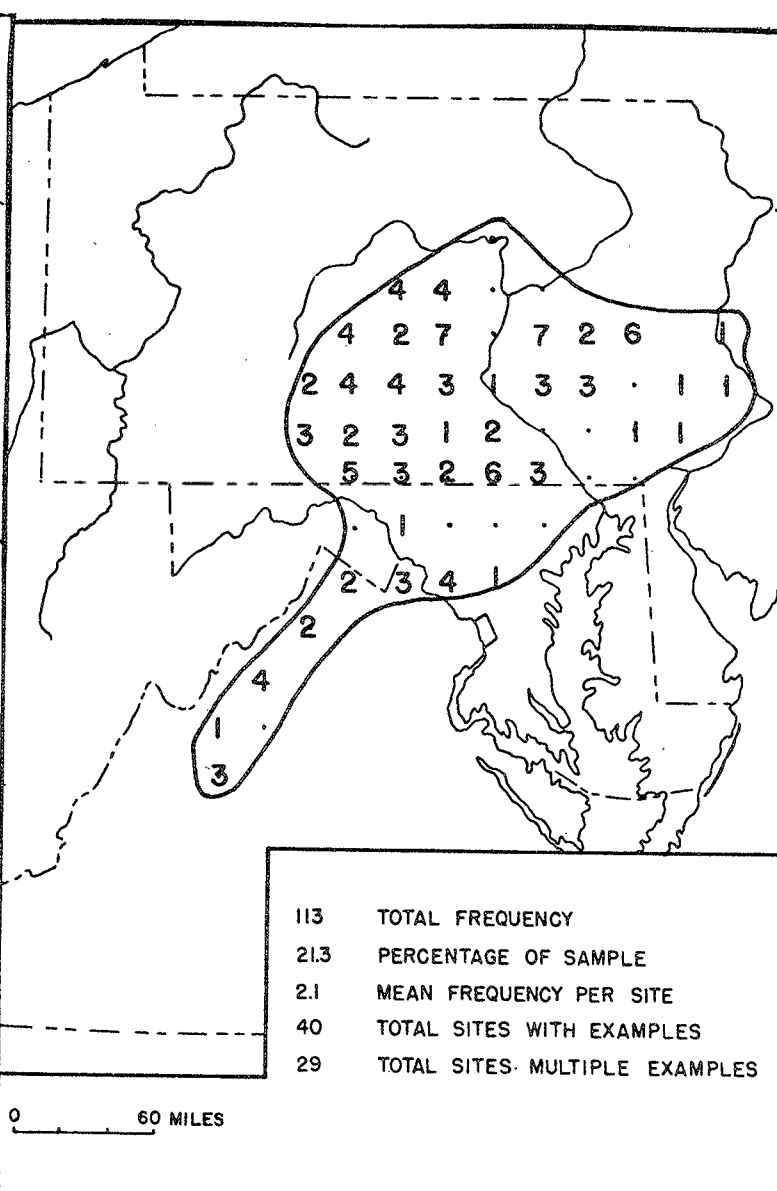


Figure 59. Square Farmhouses: Site Frequencies.

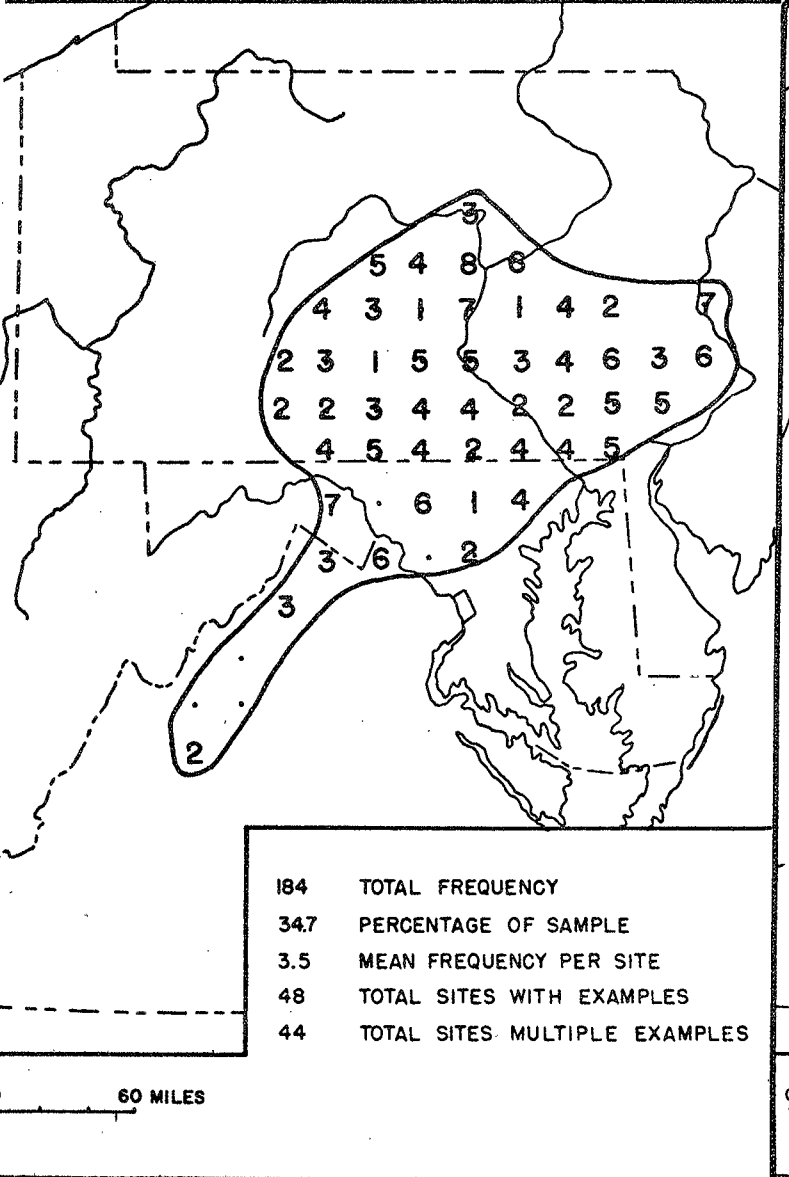


Figure 60. Rectangular Farmhouses: Site Frequencies.

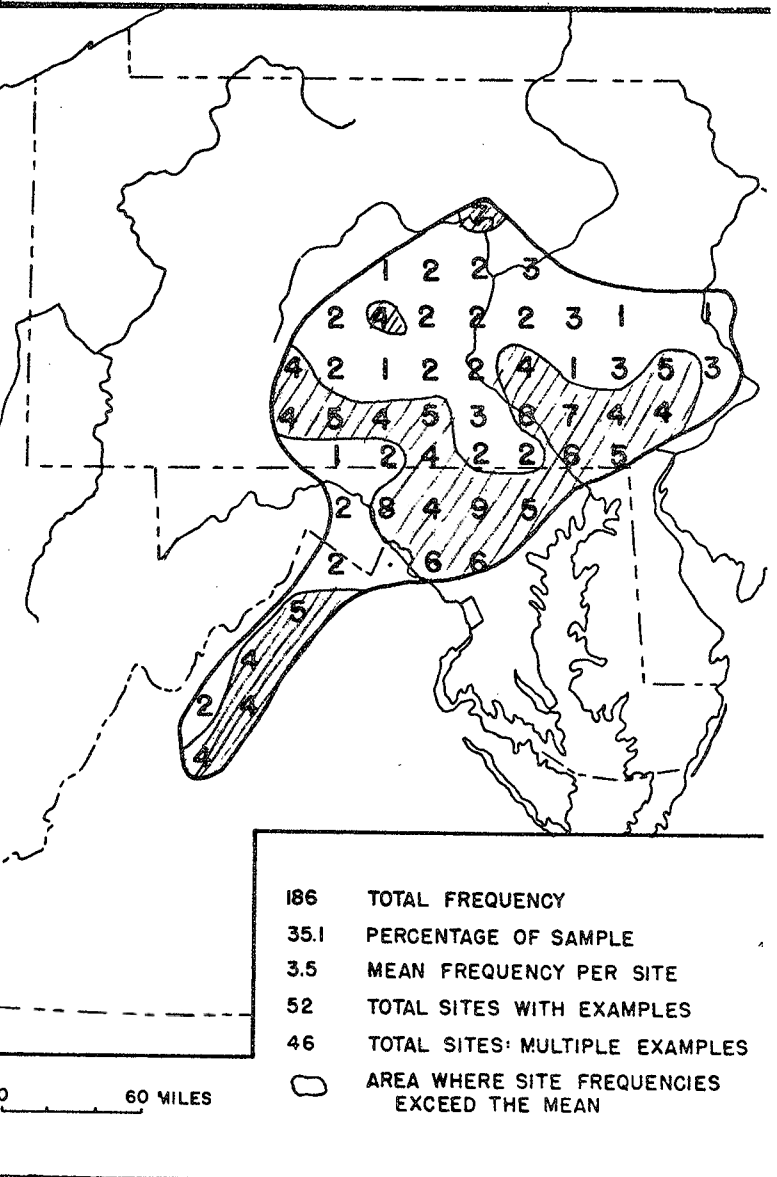
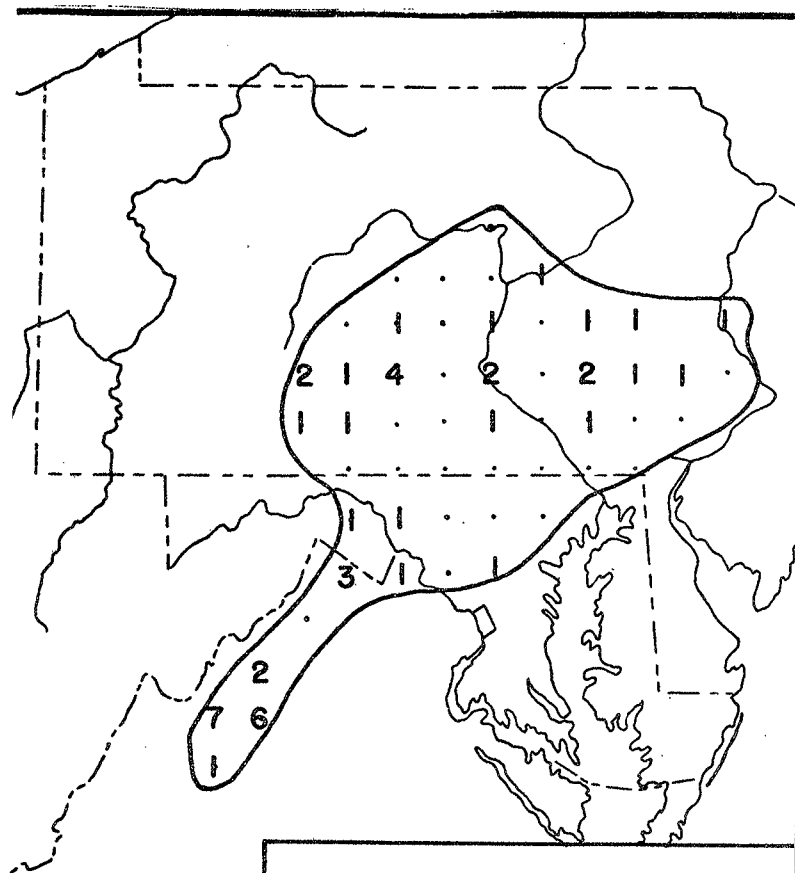


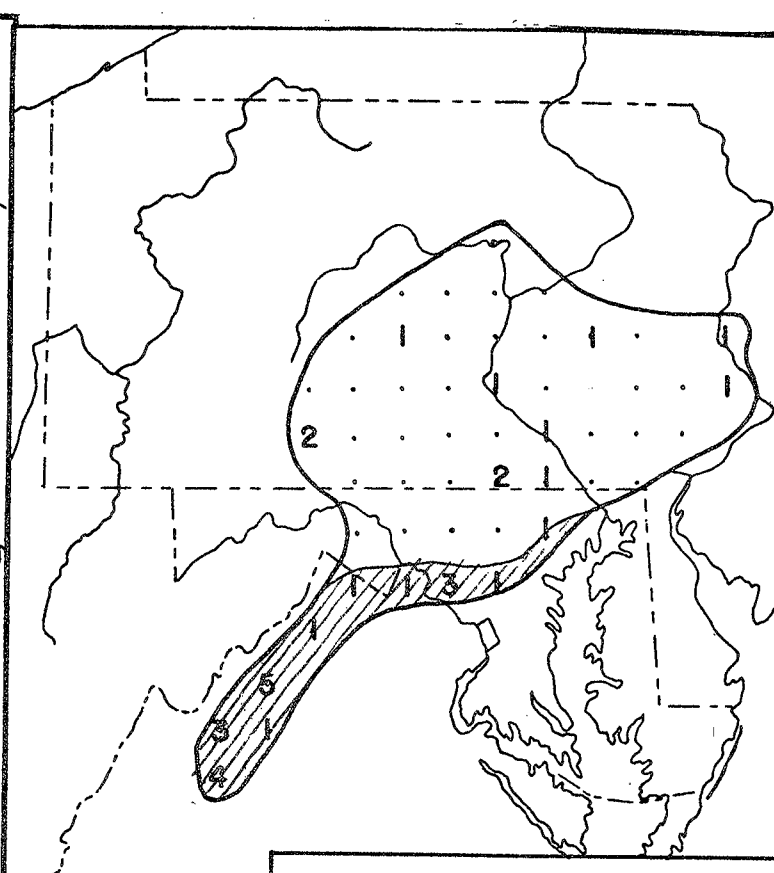
Figure 61. Originally Ell-Shape Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.



46 TOTAL FREQUENCY
8.7 PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE
0.9 MEAN FREQUENCY PER SITE
26 TOTAL SITES WITH EXAMPLES
8 TOTAL SITES: MULTIPLE EXAMPLES

0 60 MILES

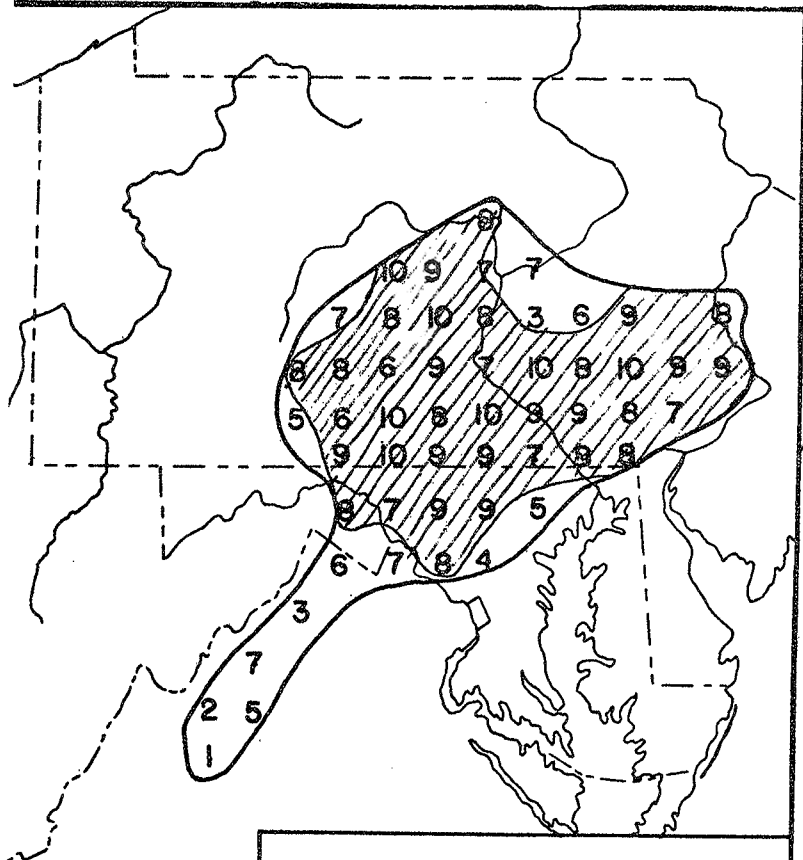
Figure 62. Originally Tee-Shape Farmhouses: Site Frequencies.



32 TOTAL FREQUENCY
6.0 PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE
0.6 MEAN FREQUENCY PER SITE
19 TOTAL SITES WITH EXAMPLES
6 TOTAL SITES: MULTIPLE EXAMPLES
AREA OF CONCENTRATION

0 60 MILES

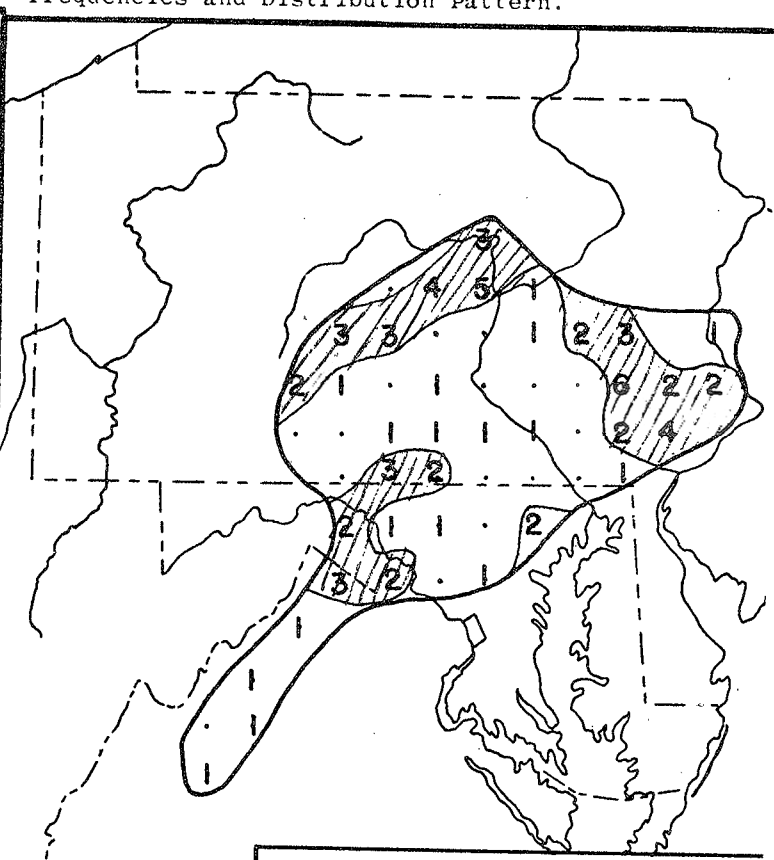
Figure 64. Farmhouses with Hip Roofs: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.



397 TOTAL FREQUENCY
74.9 PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE
7.5 MEAN FREQUENCY PER SITE
53 TOTAL SITES WITH EXAMPLES
52 TOTAL SITES: MULTIPLE EXAMPLES
AREA OF CONCENTRATION WHERE THE MEAN IS GENERALLY EXCEEDED

0 60 MILES

Figure 65. Farmhouses with Inside Cable End Chimneys: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.



72 TOTAL FREQUENCY
13.6 PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE
1.4 MEAN FREQUENCY PER SITE
36 TOTAL SITES WITH EXAMPLES
19 TOTAL SITES: MULTIPLE EXAMPLES
AREA WHERE SITE FREQUENCIES EXCEED THE MEAN

0 60 MILES

Figure 66. Farmhouses Without Front Porches: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

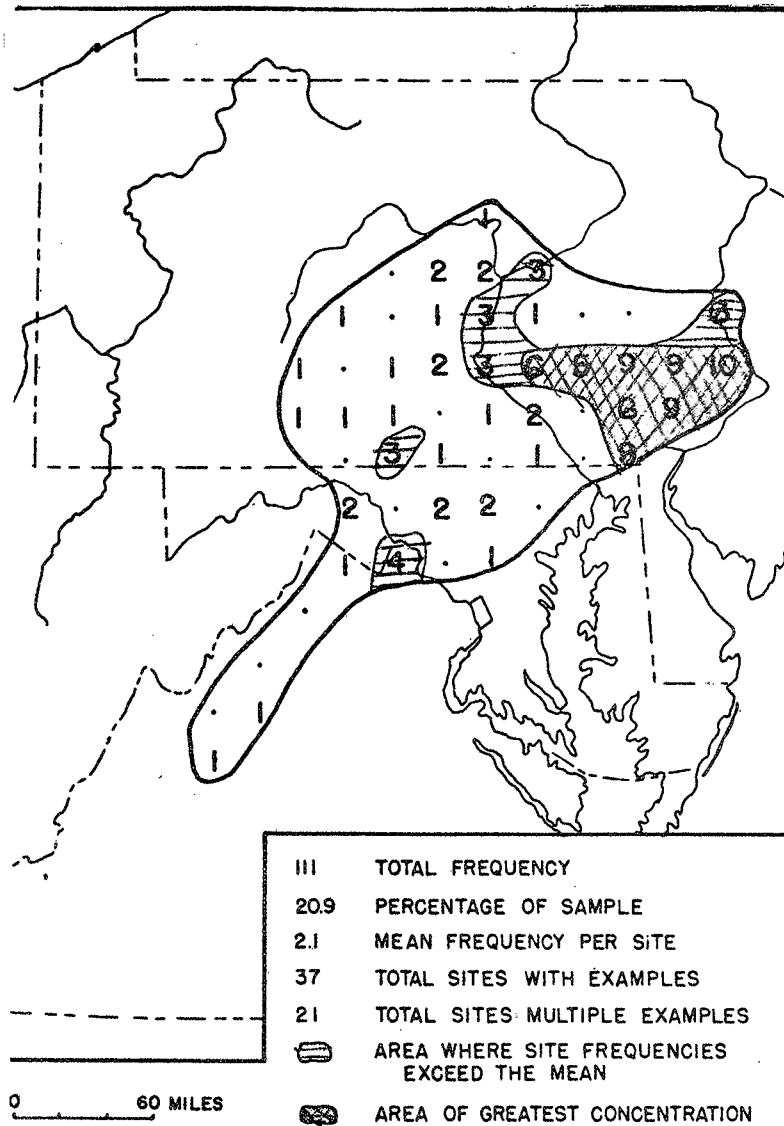


Figure 67. Stone Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

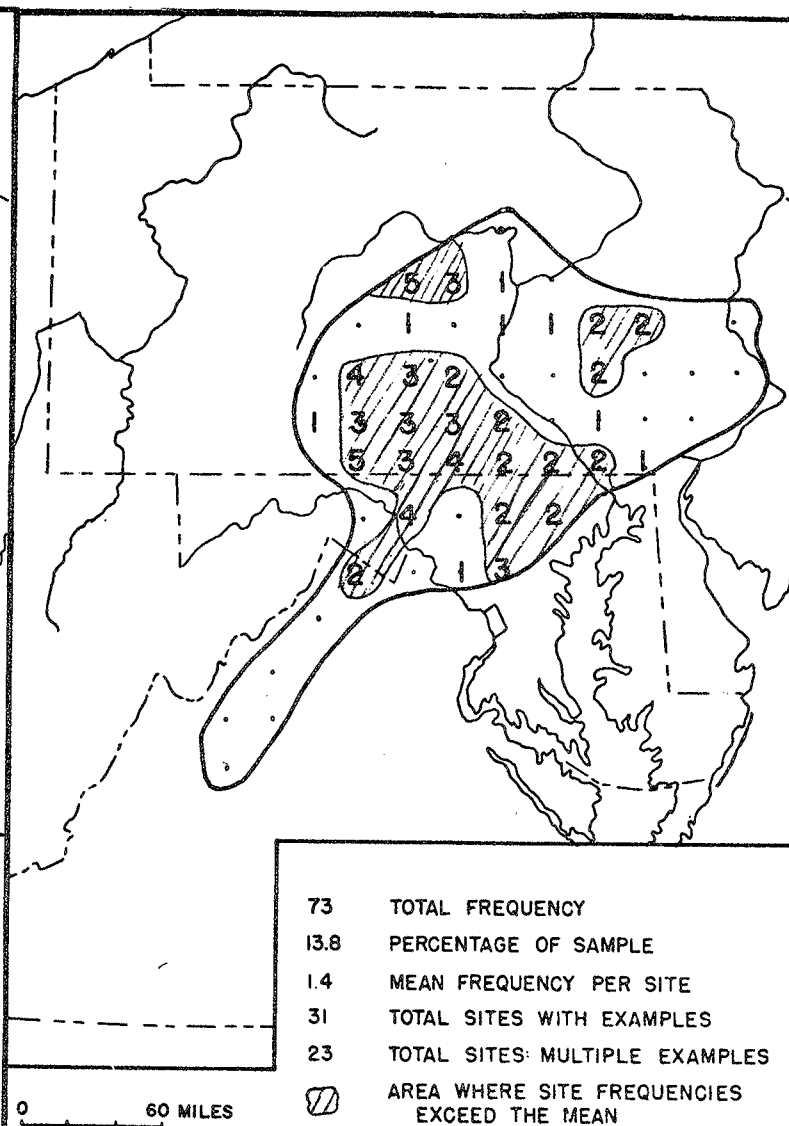


Figure 70. Log Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

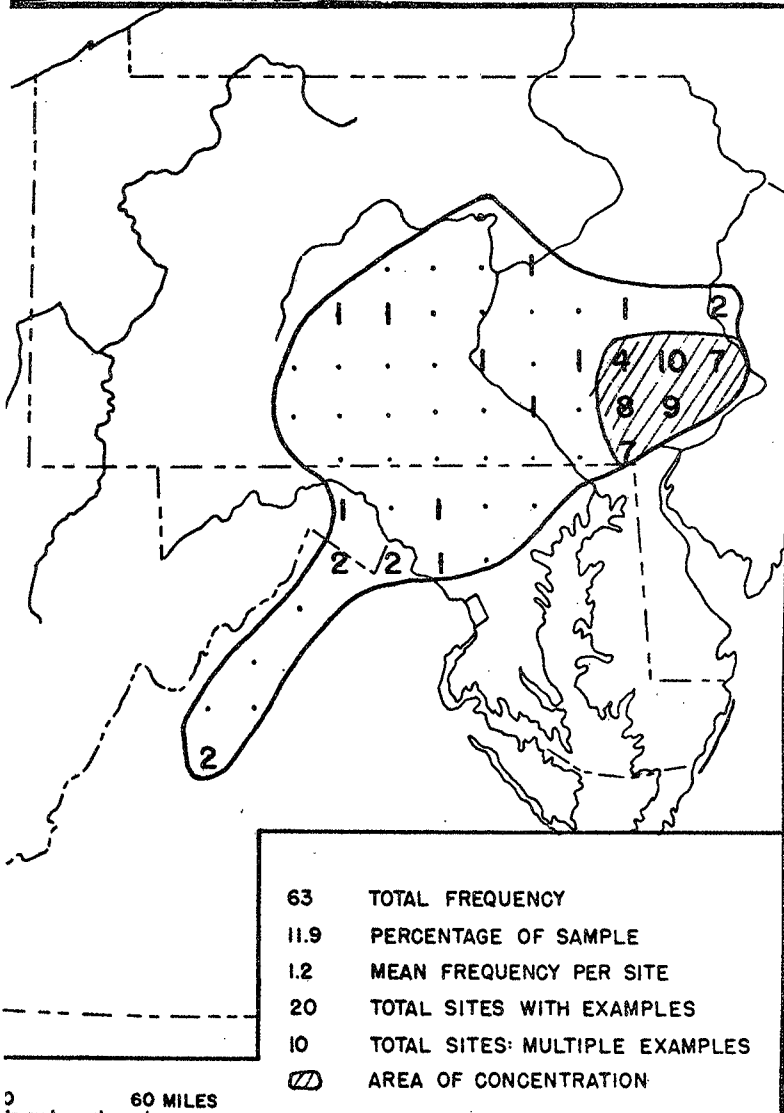


Figure 68. Stucco Covered Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

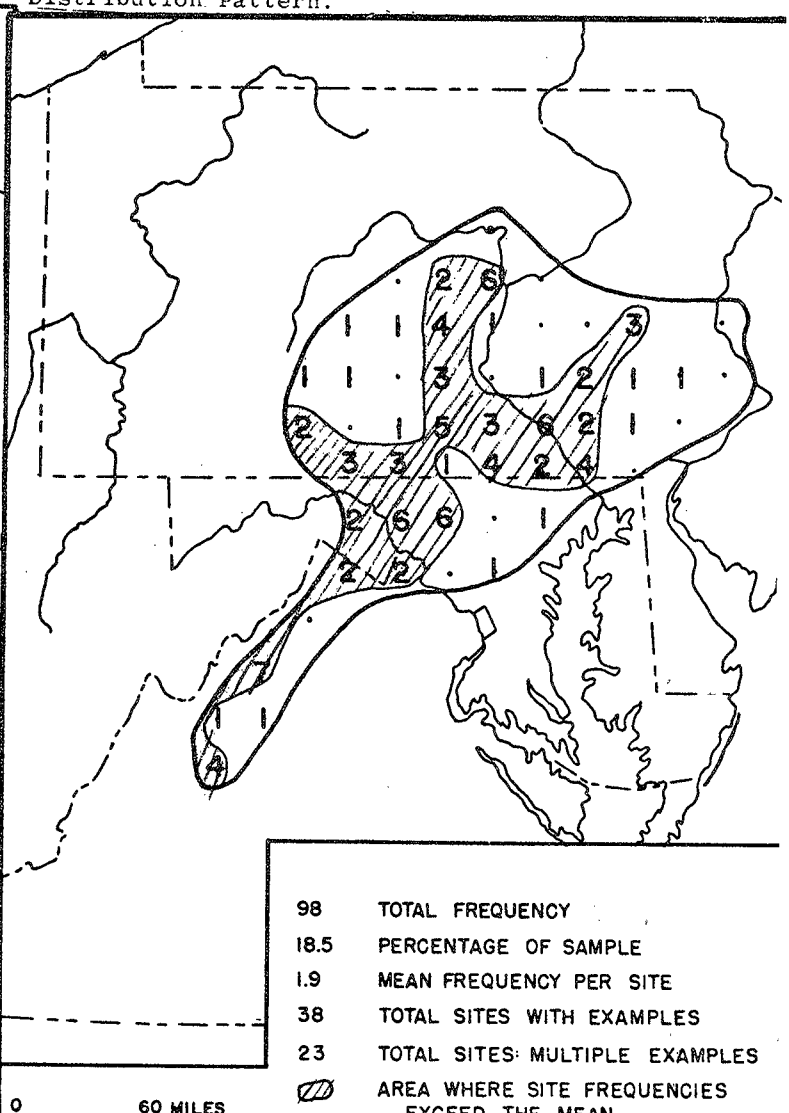


Figure 69. Brick Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

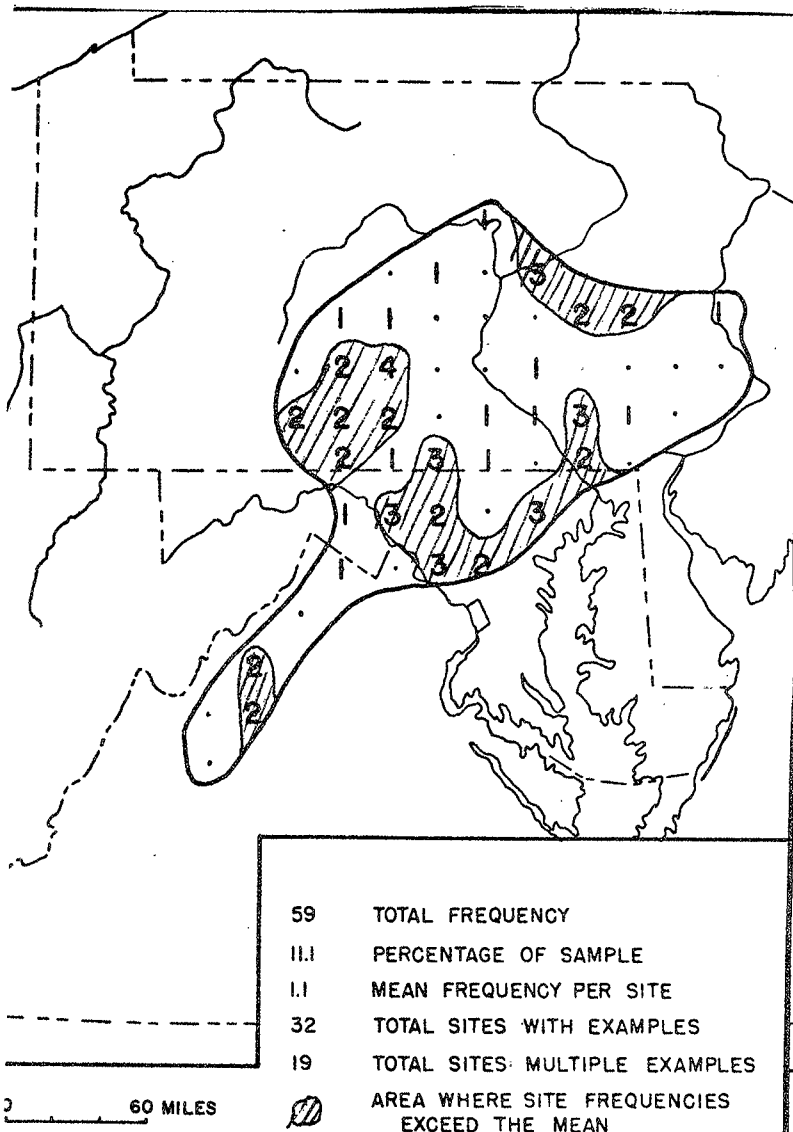


Figure 75. Grey Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

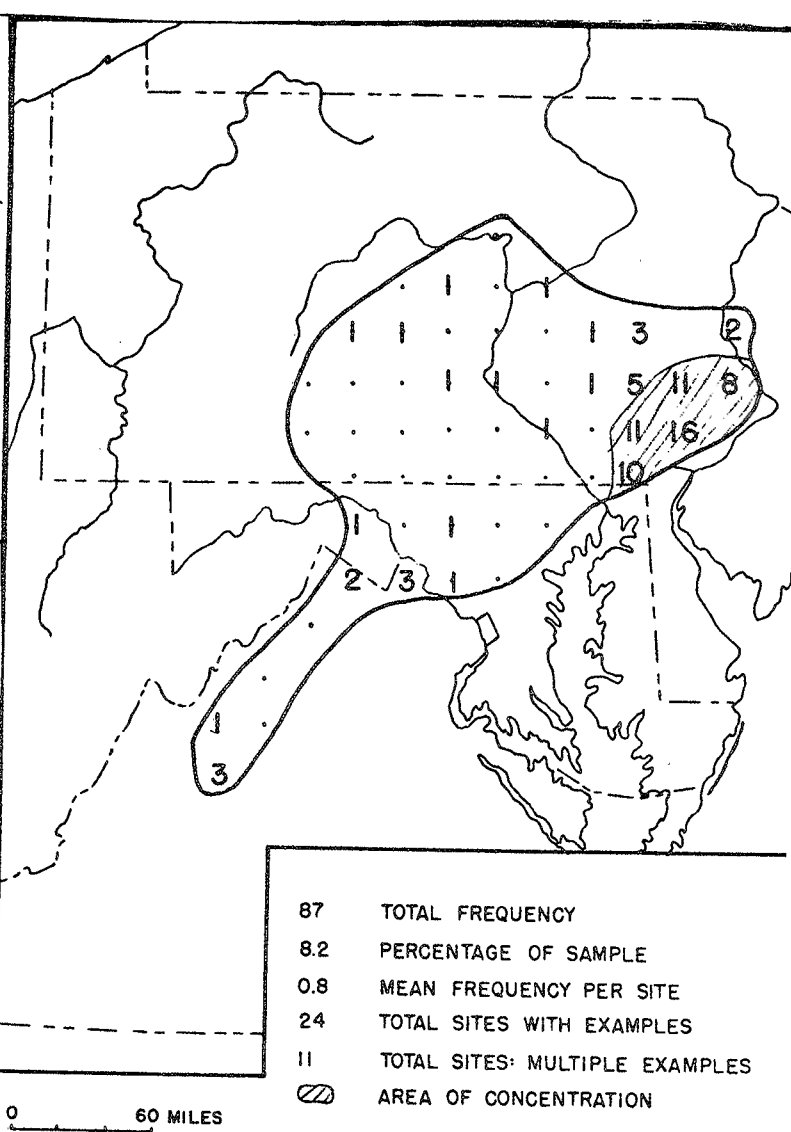


Figure 76. Stucco Covered Farmhouses and Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

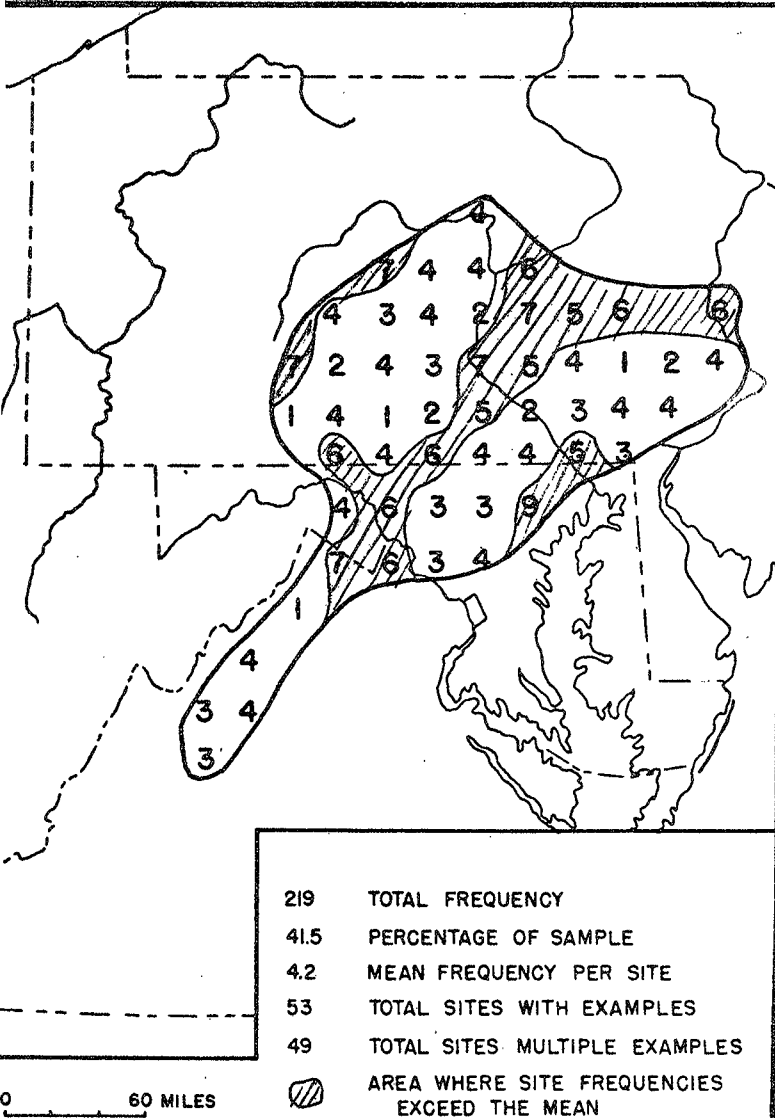


Figure 78. Parallel Farmhouse/Barn Placement: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

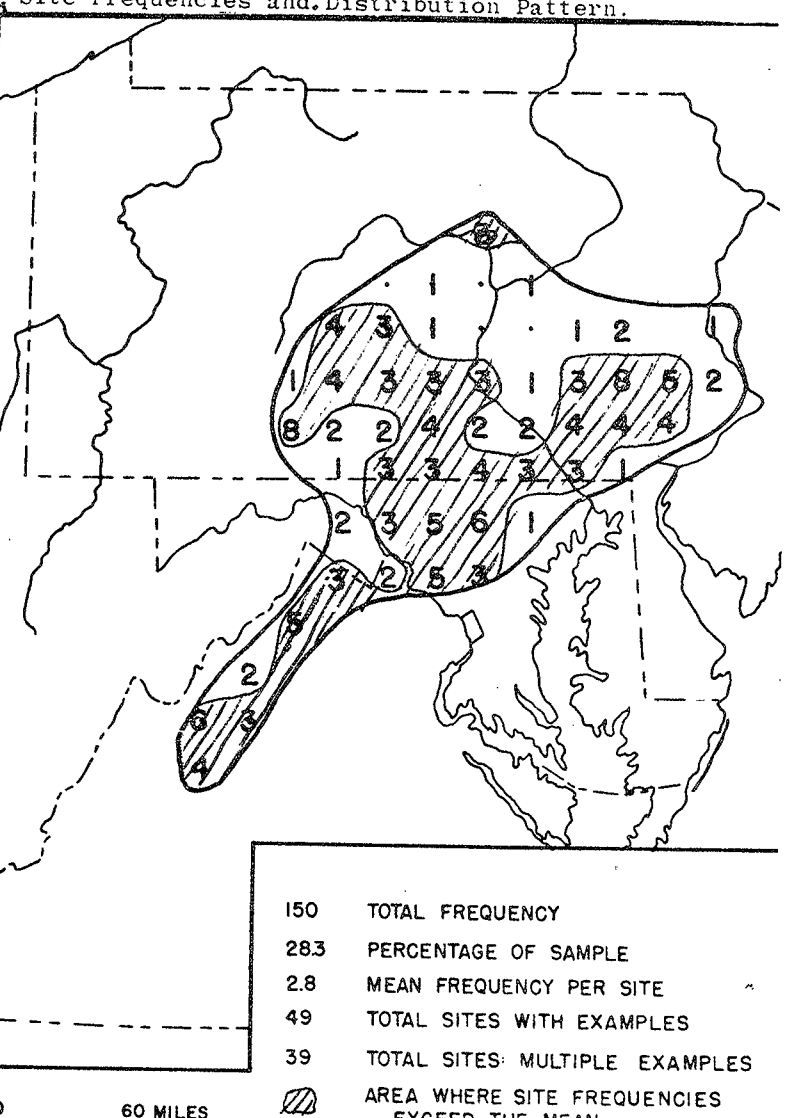


Figure 79. Perpendicular Farmhouse/Barn Placement: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

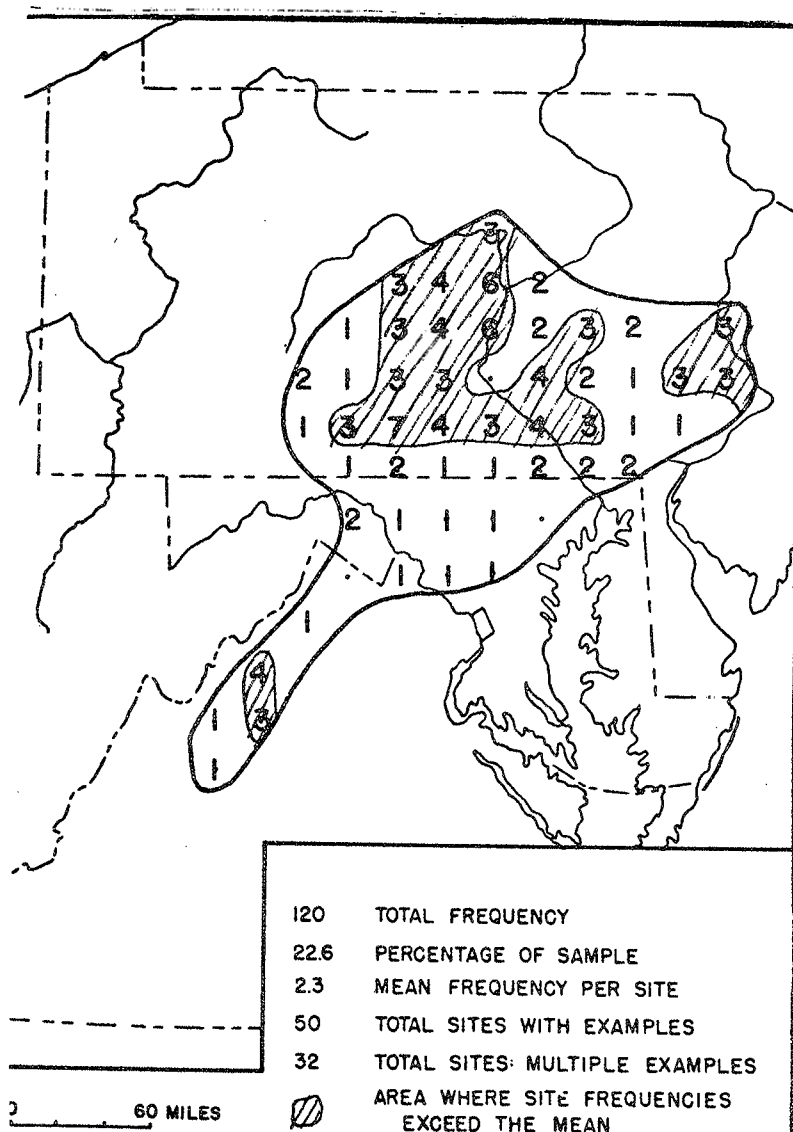


Figure 80. End-to-End Farmhouse/Barn Placement: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

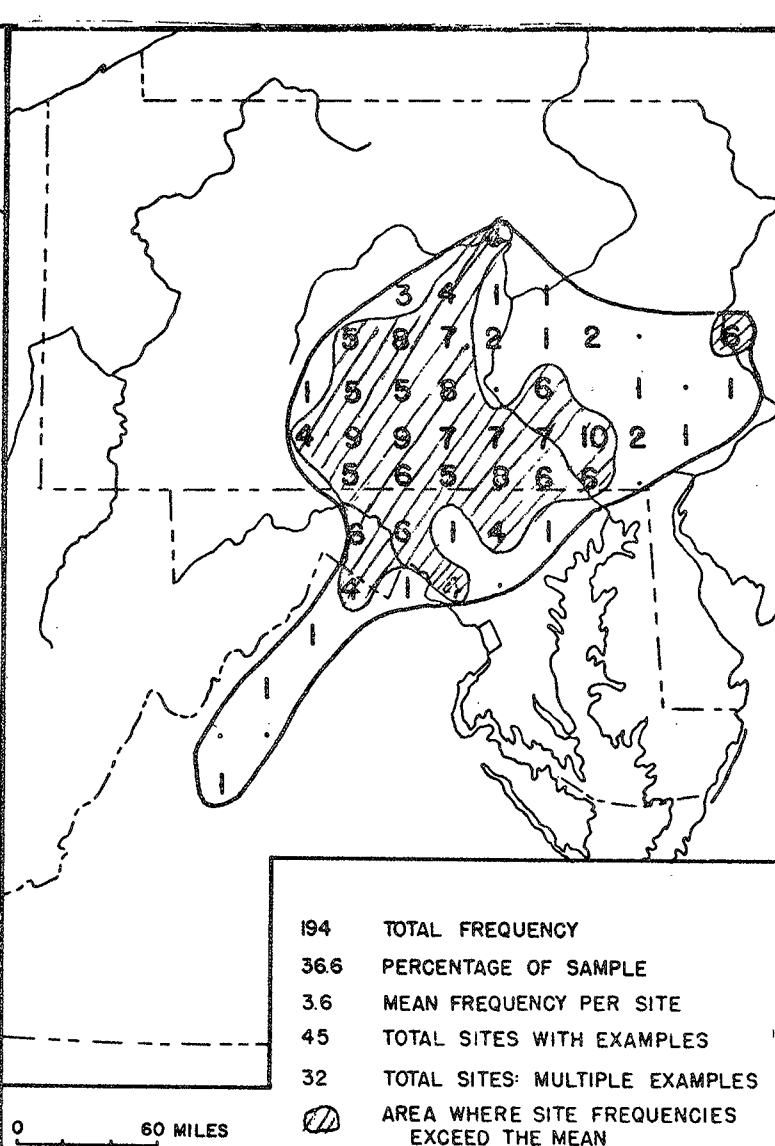


Figure 82. Totally Pennsylvanian Barns: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

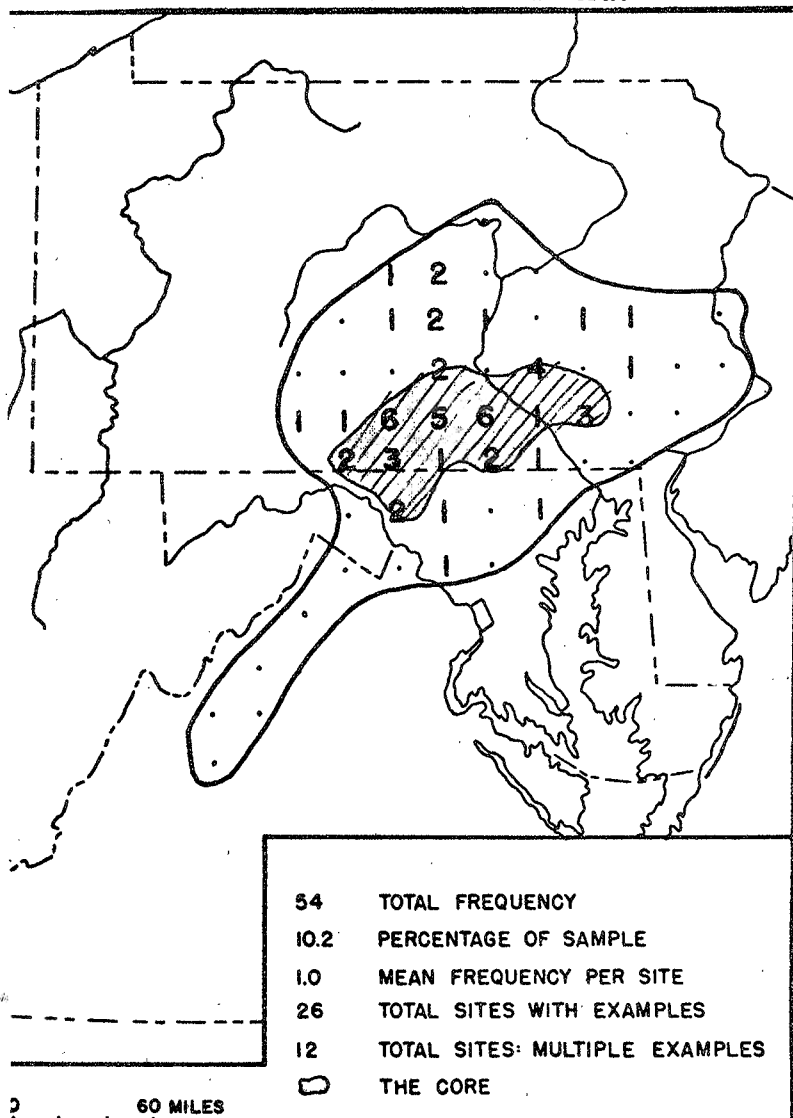


Figure 84. Totally Pennsylvanian Farms: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

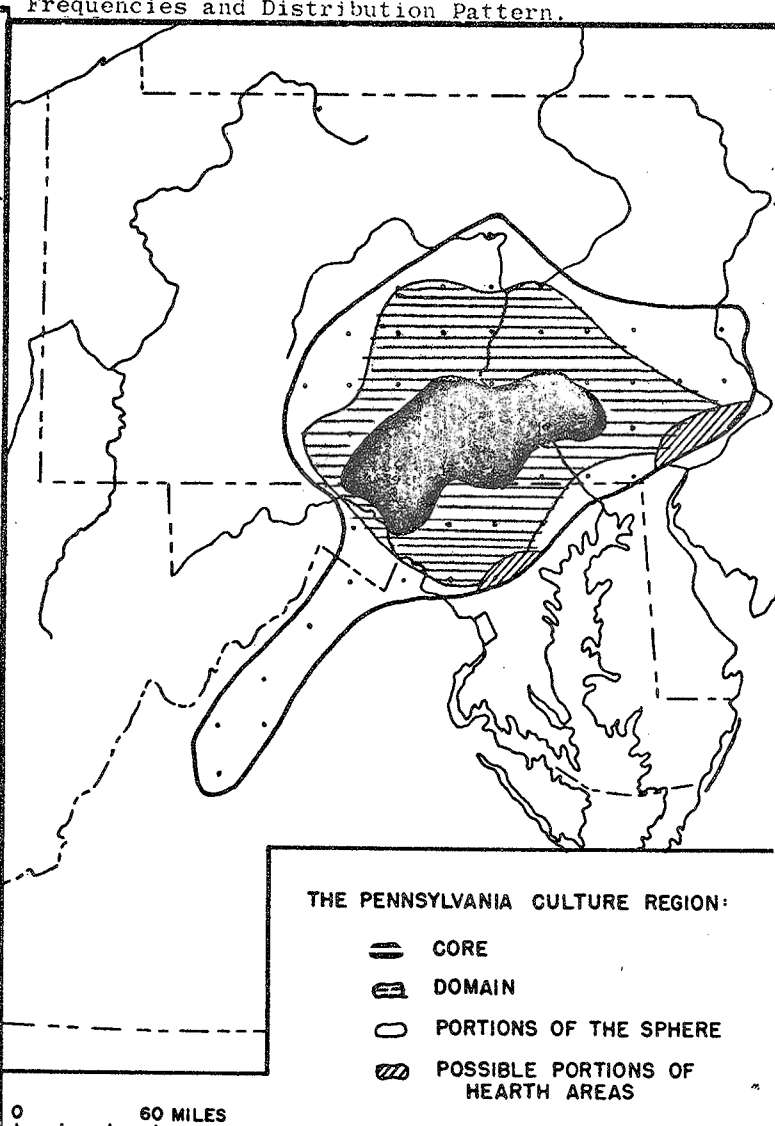
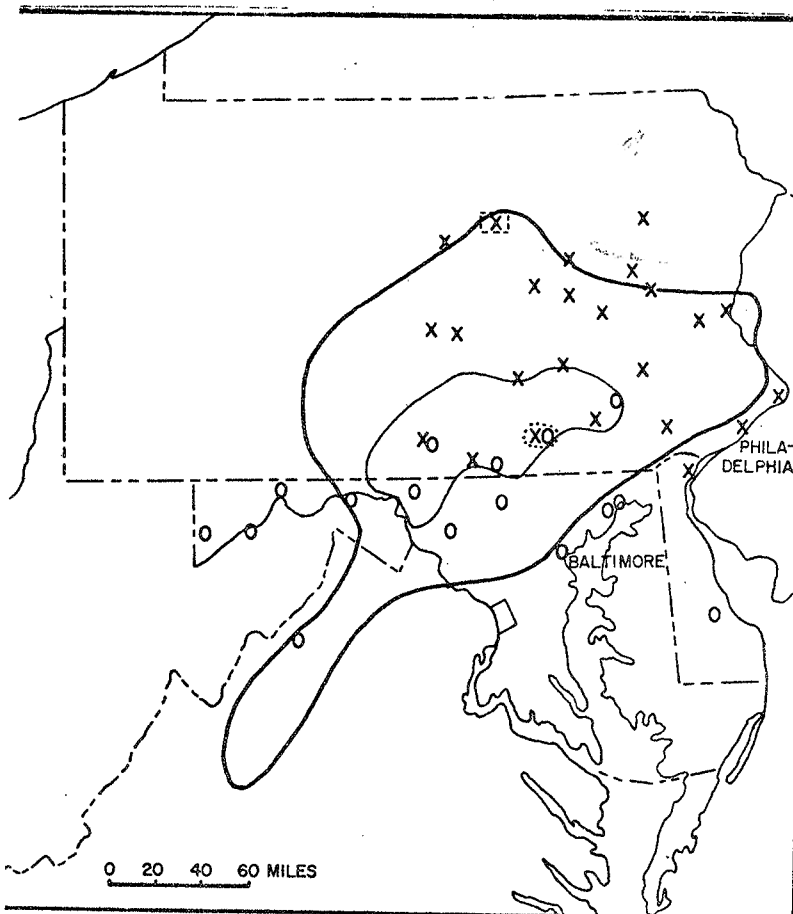


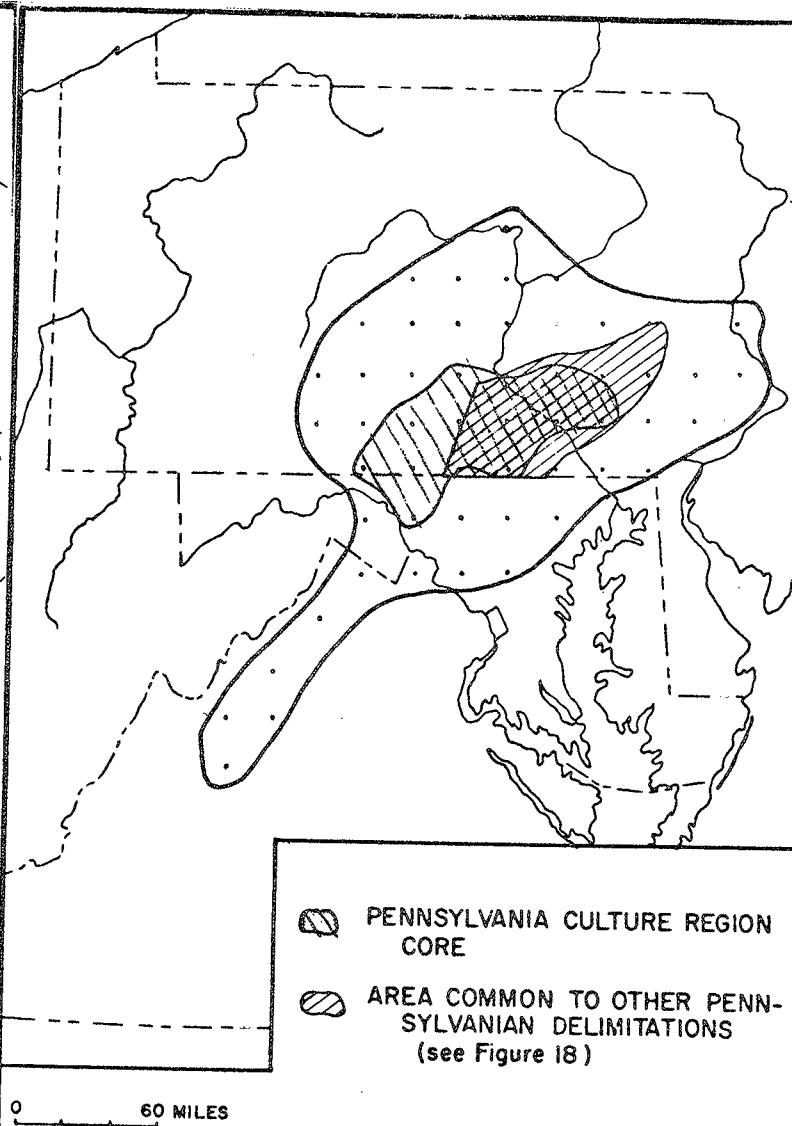
Figure 93. The Pennsylvania Culture Region.



- X STATIONS IN THE PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 1970 RADIO NETWORK
- O STATIONS IN THE BALTIMORE ORIOLES 1970 RADIO NETWORK
- XO WORK (YORK, PENNSYLVANIA) "WILL NOT BROADCAST PHILLIES GAMES WHICH CONFLICT WITH BALTIMORE ORIOLES"
- [X] WRAK (WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA) WILL BROADCAST PHILLIES DAY GAMES "THAT DO NOT CONFLICT WITH NEW YORK YANKEE BROADCASTS."

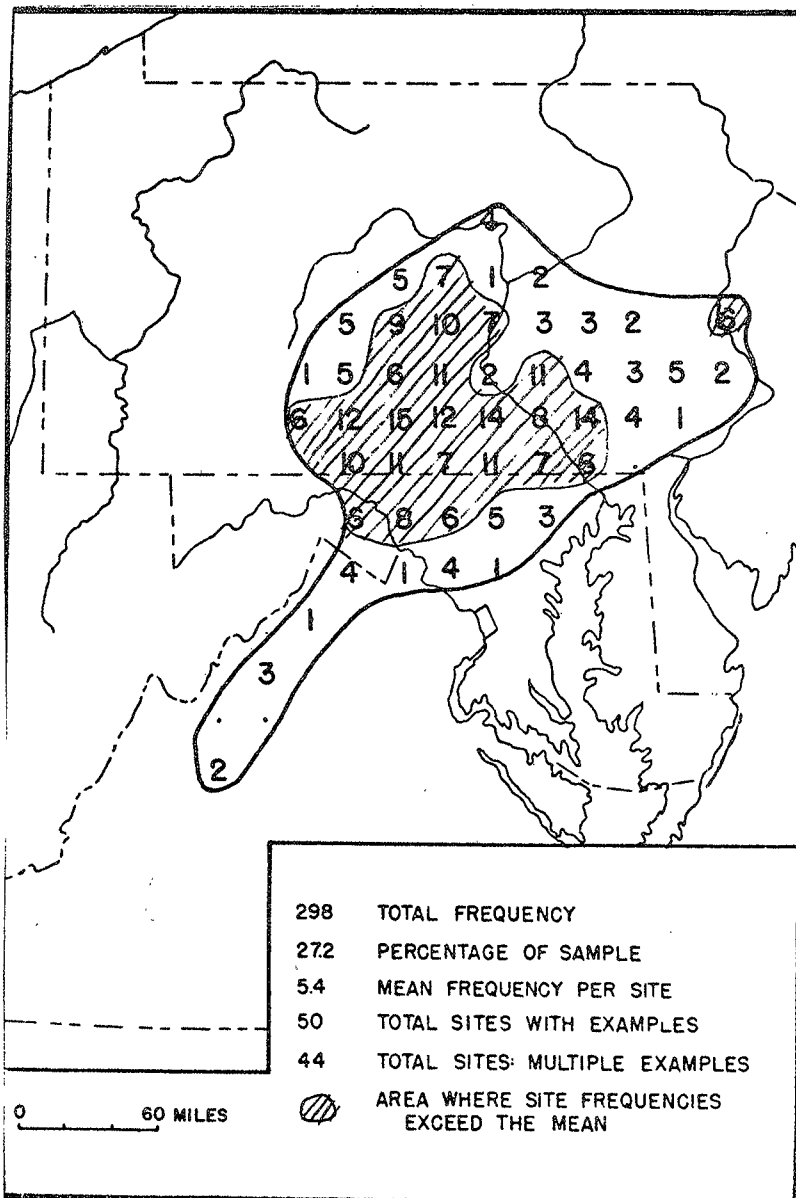
SOURCE: CORRESPONDENCE FROM BALTIMORE ORIOLES AND PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES.

Figure 85. Some Phillies and Orioles Radio Network Stations (1970) and the Pennsylvania Culture Region Core.



- PENNSYLVANIA CULTURE REGION CORE
- AREA COMMON TO OTHER PENNSYLVANIAN DELIMITATIONS (see Figure 18)

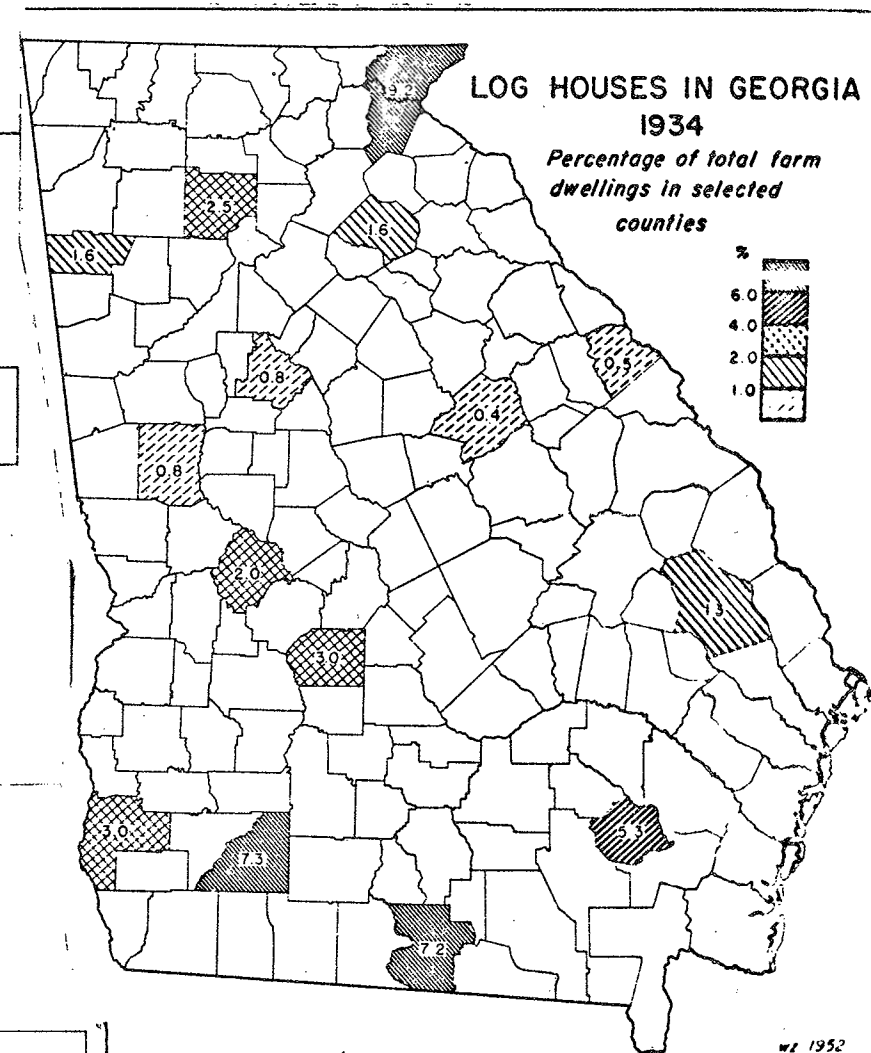
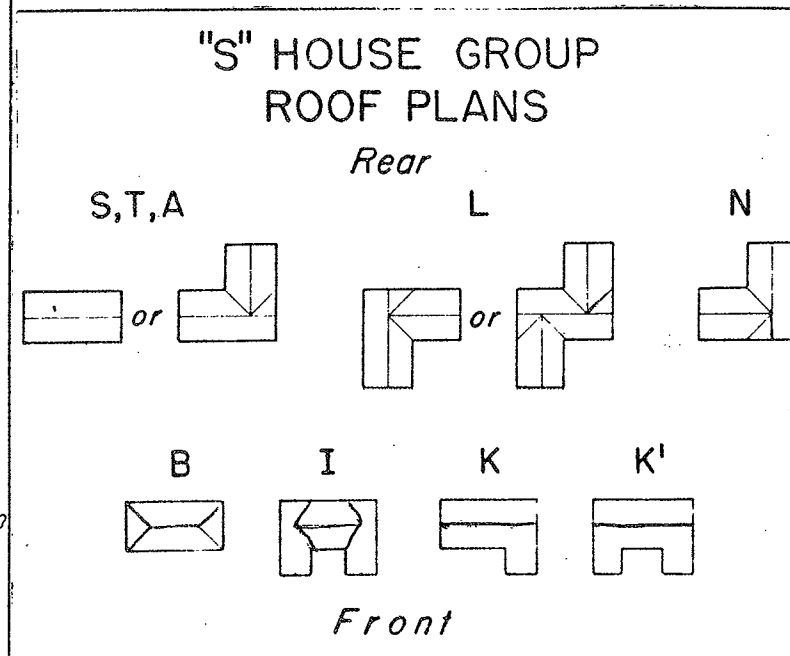
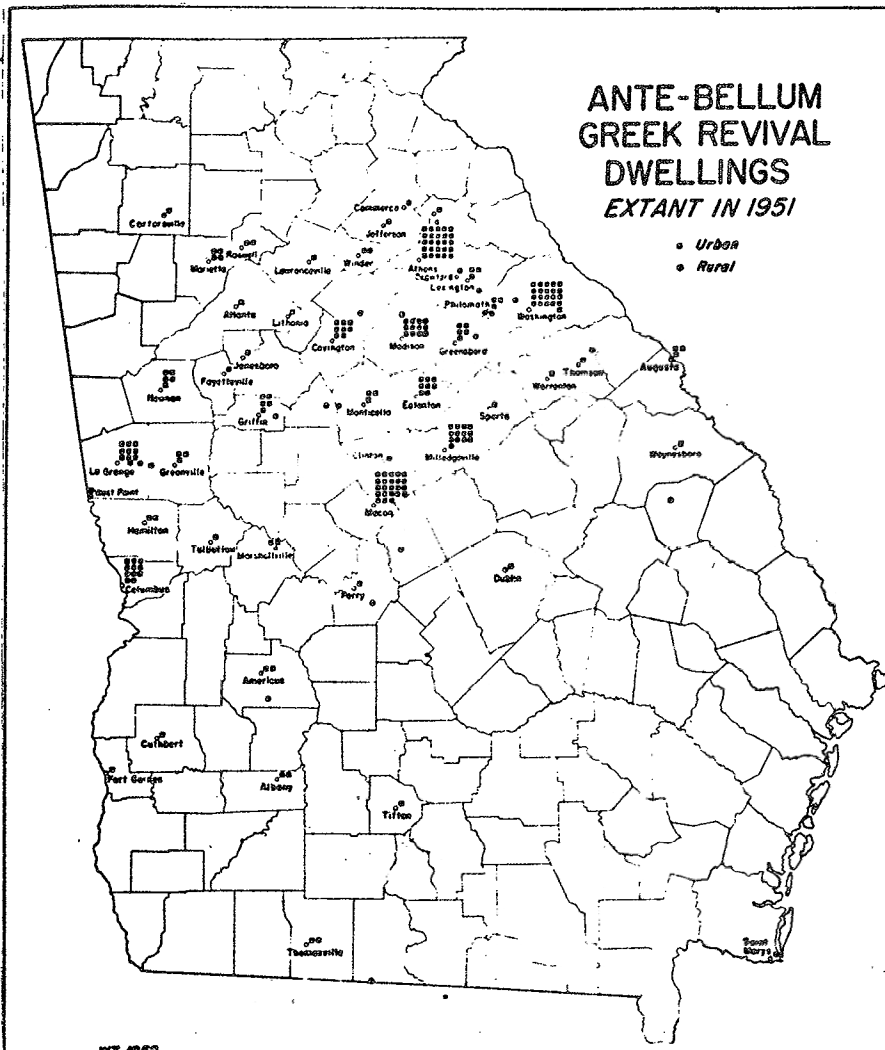
Figure 91. The Pennsylvania Culture Region Core and the Area Common to Other "Pennsylvanian" Spatial Delimitations.



- 298 TOTAL FREQUENCY
- 272 PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE
- 5.4 MEAN FREQUENCY PER SITE
- 50 TOTAL SITES WITH EXAMPLES
- 44 TOTAL SITES: MULTIPLE EXAMPLES
- AREA WHERE SITE FREQUENCIES EXCEED THE MEAN

Figure 94. Totally Pennsylvanian Barns and Farmhouses: Site Frequencies and Distribution Pattern.

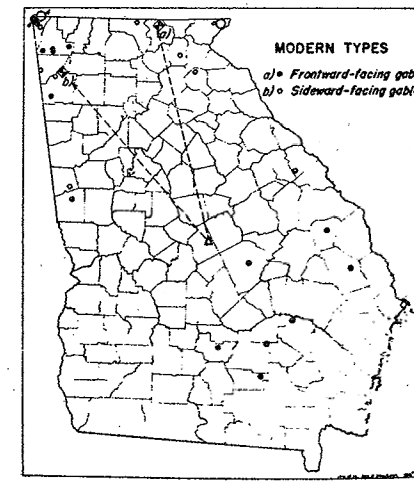
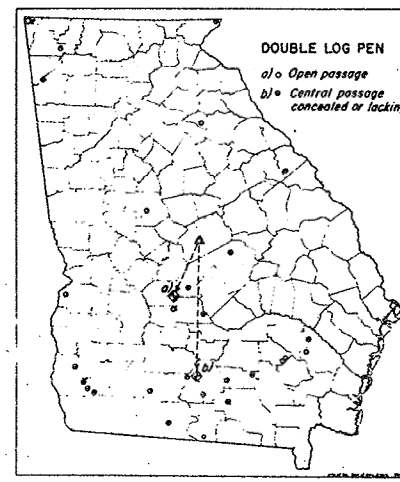
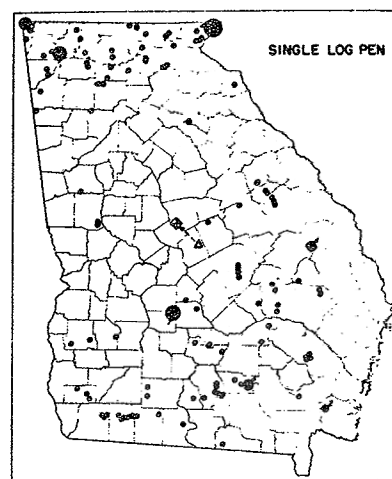
Glass 1971



SOURCE: "The Farm-Housing Survey",
U.S.D.A. Misc. Publ. 323, March, 1939

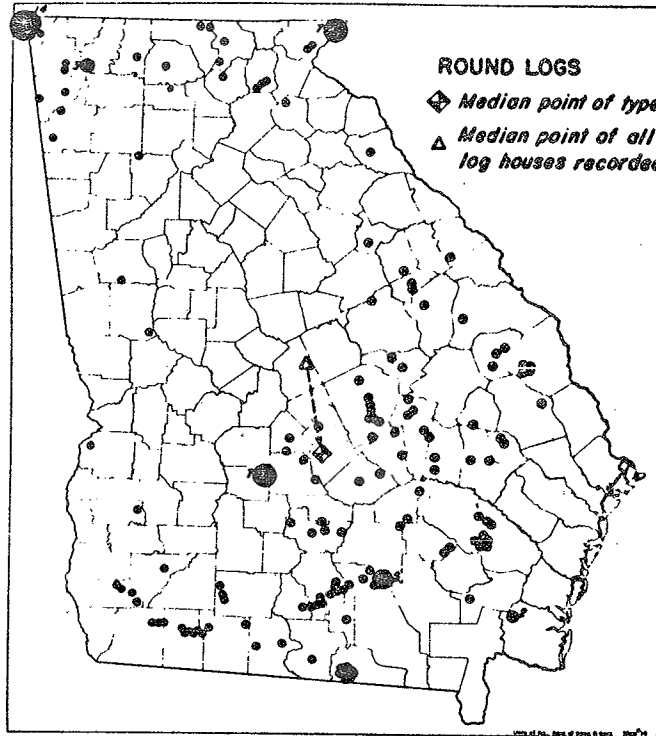
LOG HOUSES BY TYPES

- Number recorded in intensive local survey
- ◆ Median point of type
- ▲ Median point of all log houses recorded

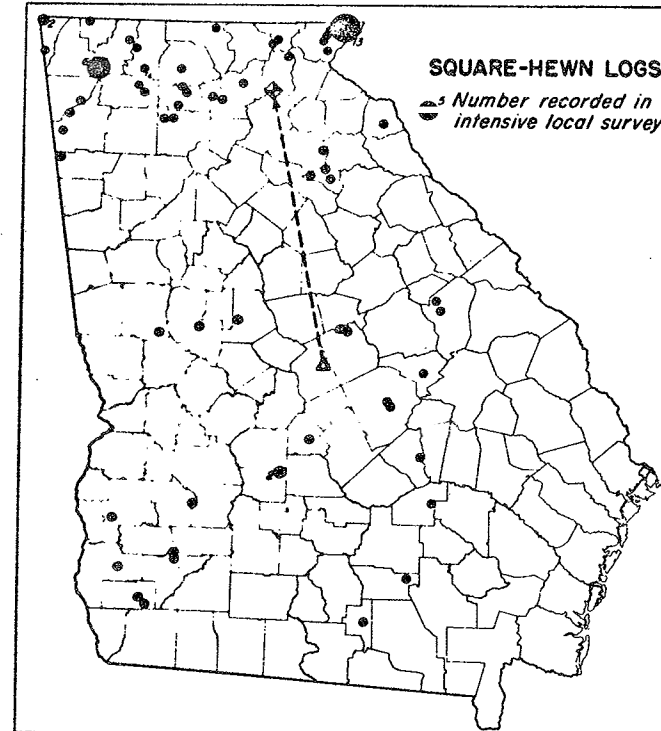


Zelinsky 1952

LOG HOUSES, BY MATERIAL

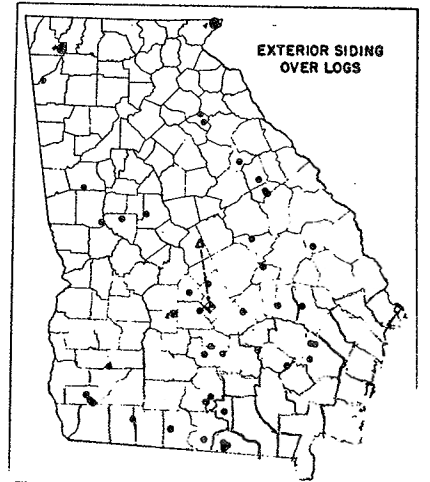
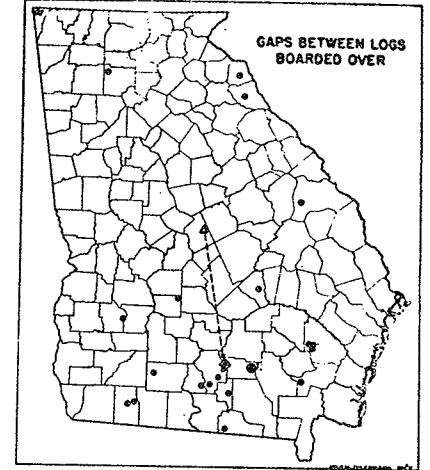
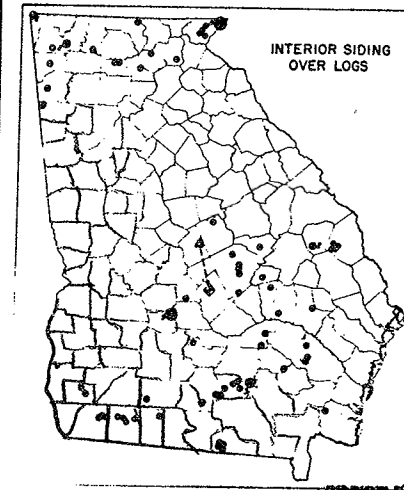


WZ 1952



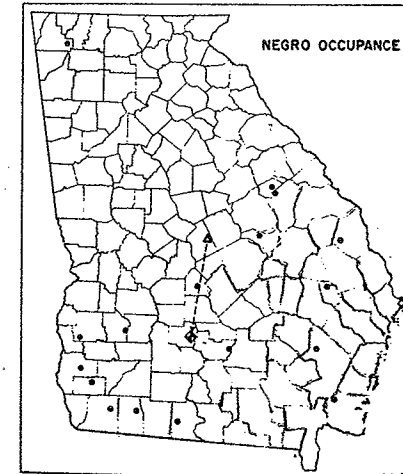
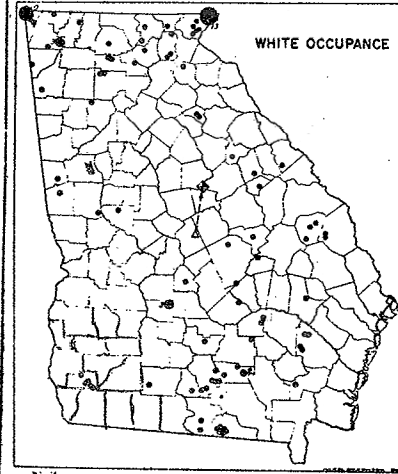
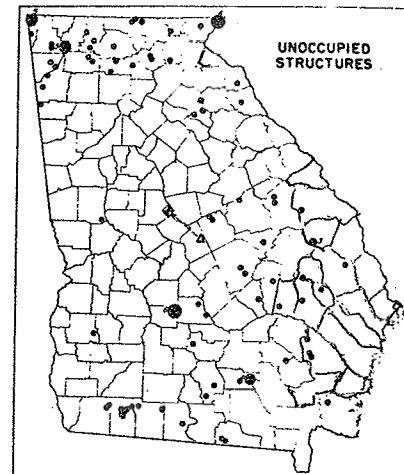
BOARDED LOG HOUSES

- Number recorded in intensive local survey
- ◆ Median point of type
- ▲ Median point of all log houses recorded

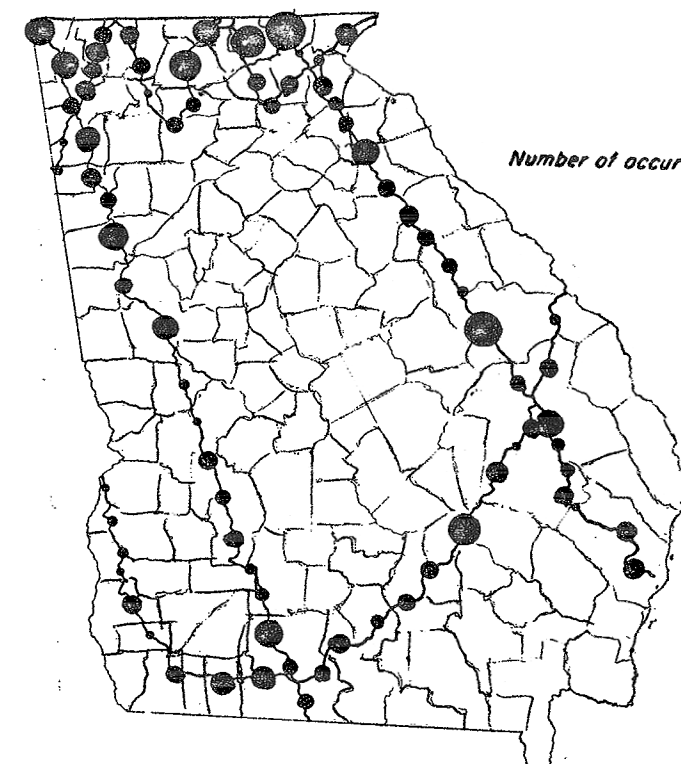
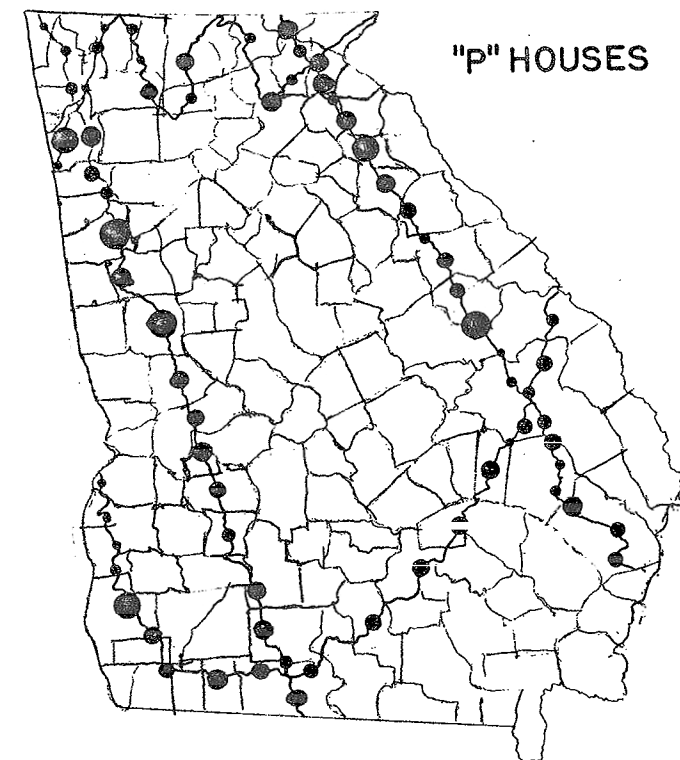
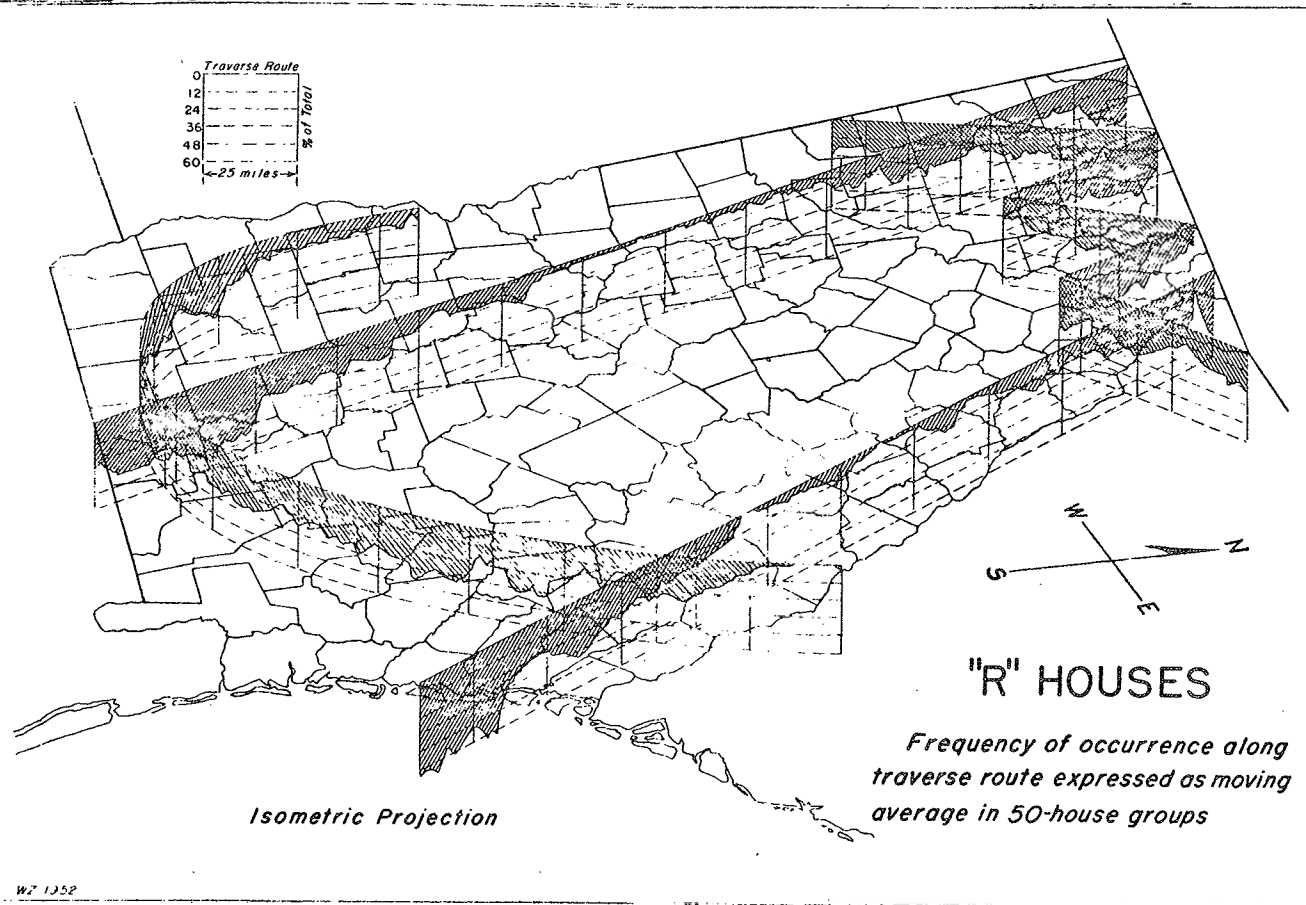


LOG HOUSES BY OCCUPANCE

- Number recorded in intensive local survey
- ◆ Median point of type
- ▲ Median point of all log houses recorded



Zelinsky 1952



Number of occurrences of each type noted on cross-state traverses, by county

"M" HOUSES

Zelinsky 1952

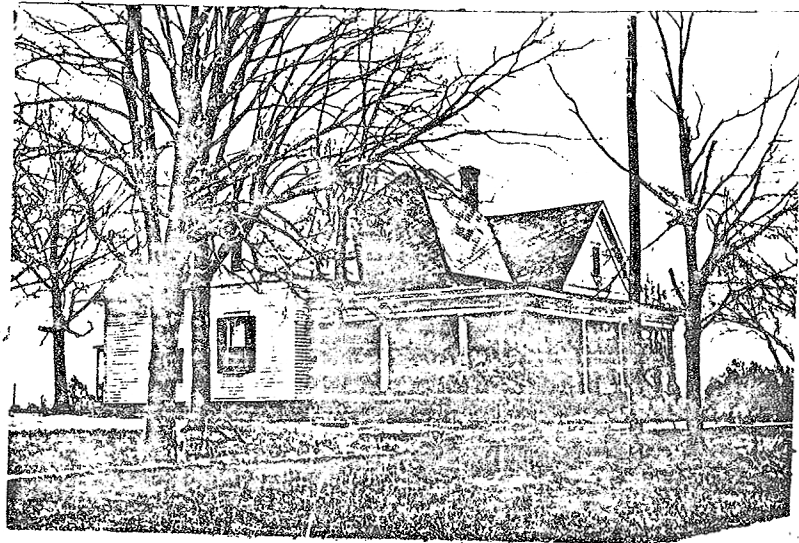


Plate 40-a:
The characteristic middle class P-house with complex roof and large porch.

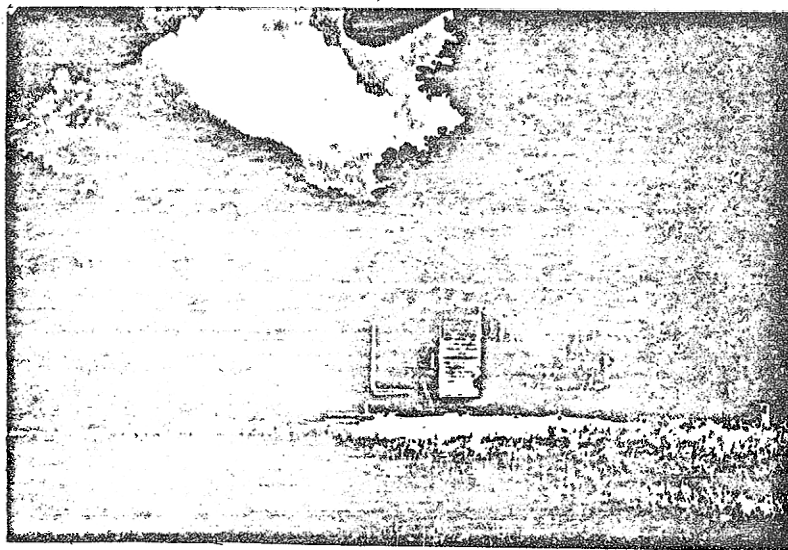


Plate 40-b:
Lower class dwellings with pyramidal roofs are not nearly as common as the variety shown in the preceding plate. The porch, when present, is seldom larger or more complex than the one appearing here.

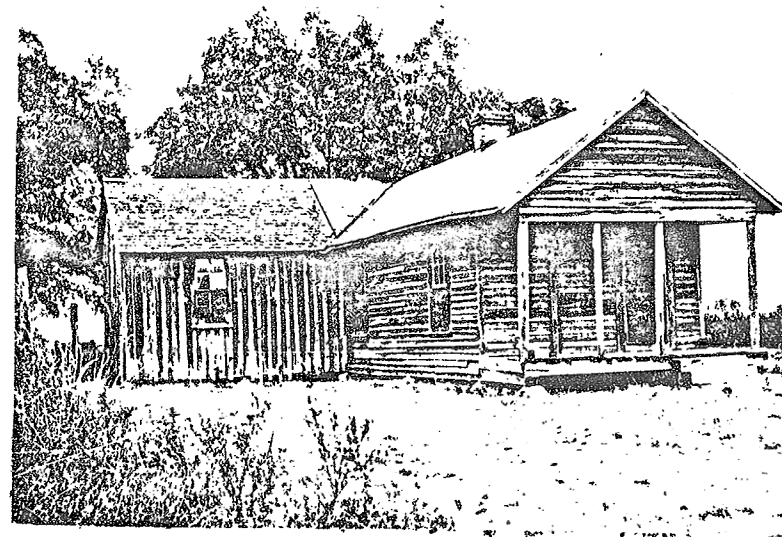


Plate 42-a:
The lateral appendage to the R-house is uncommon and is virtually the only variation on the basic type to be encountered in the Deep South.

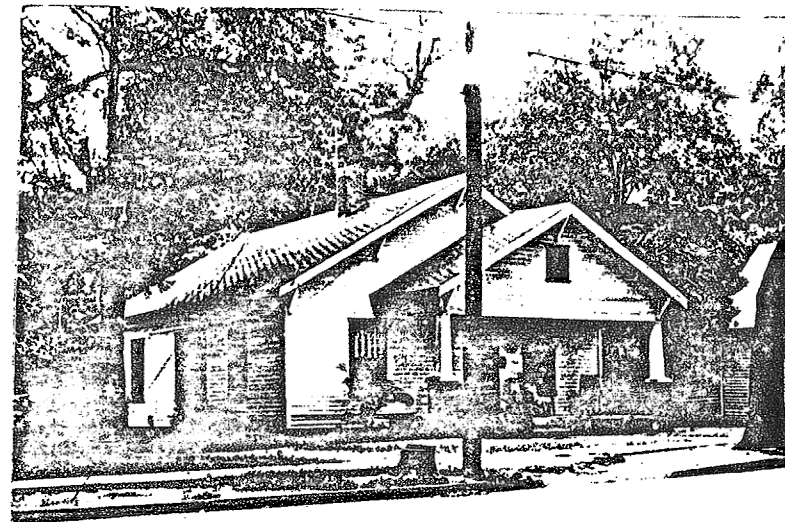
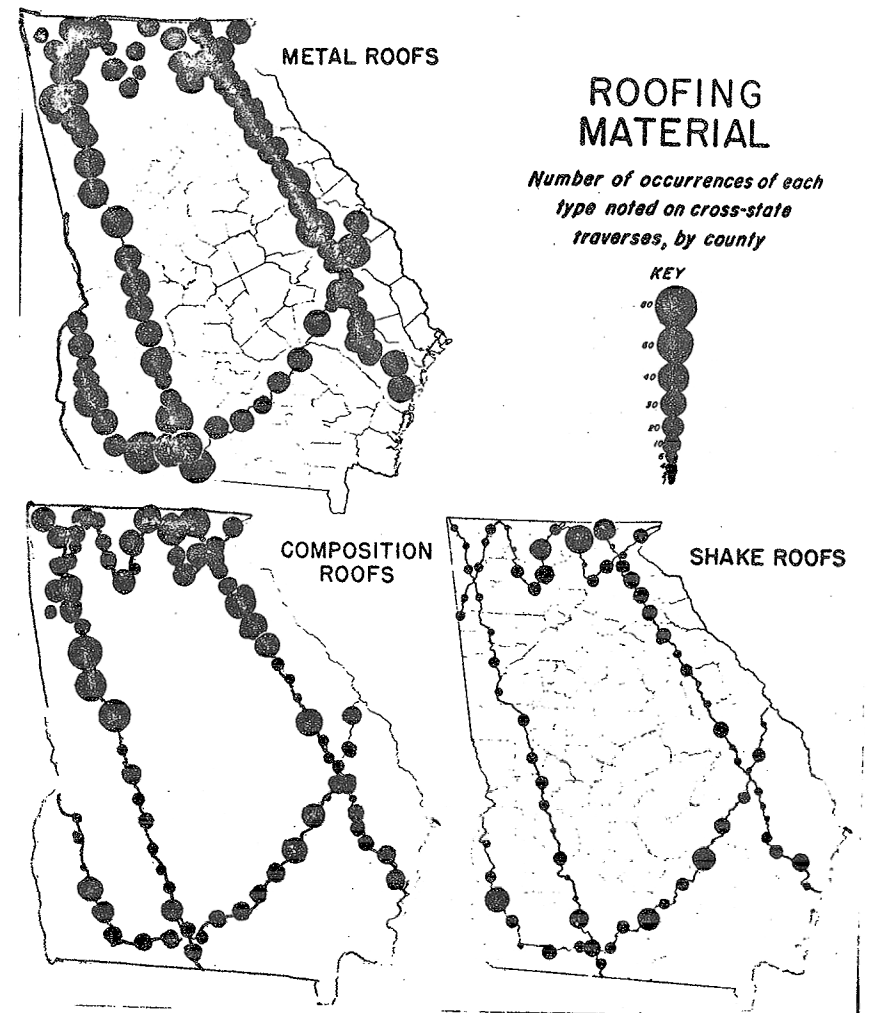
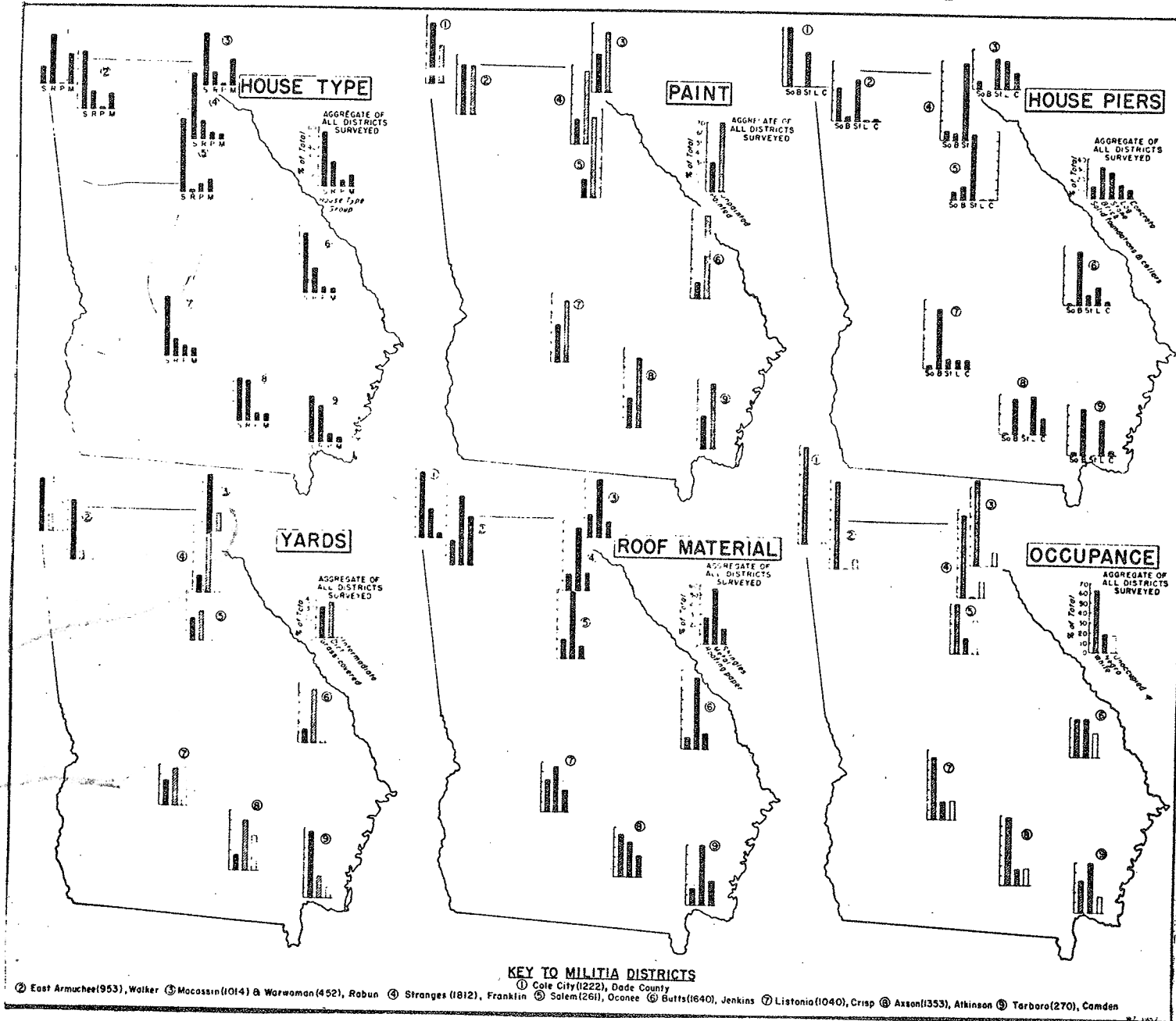
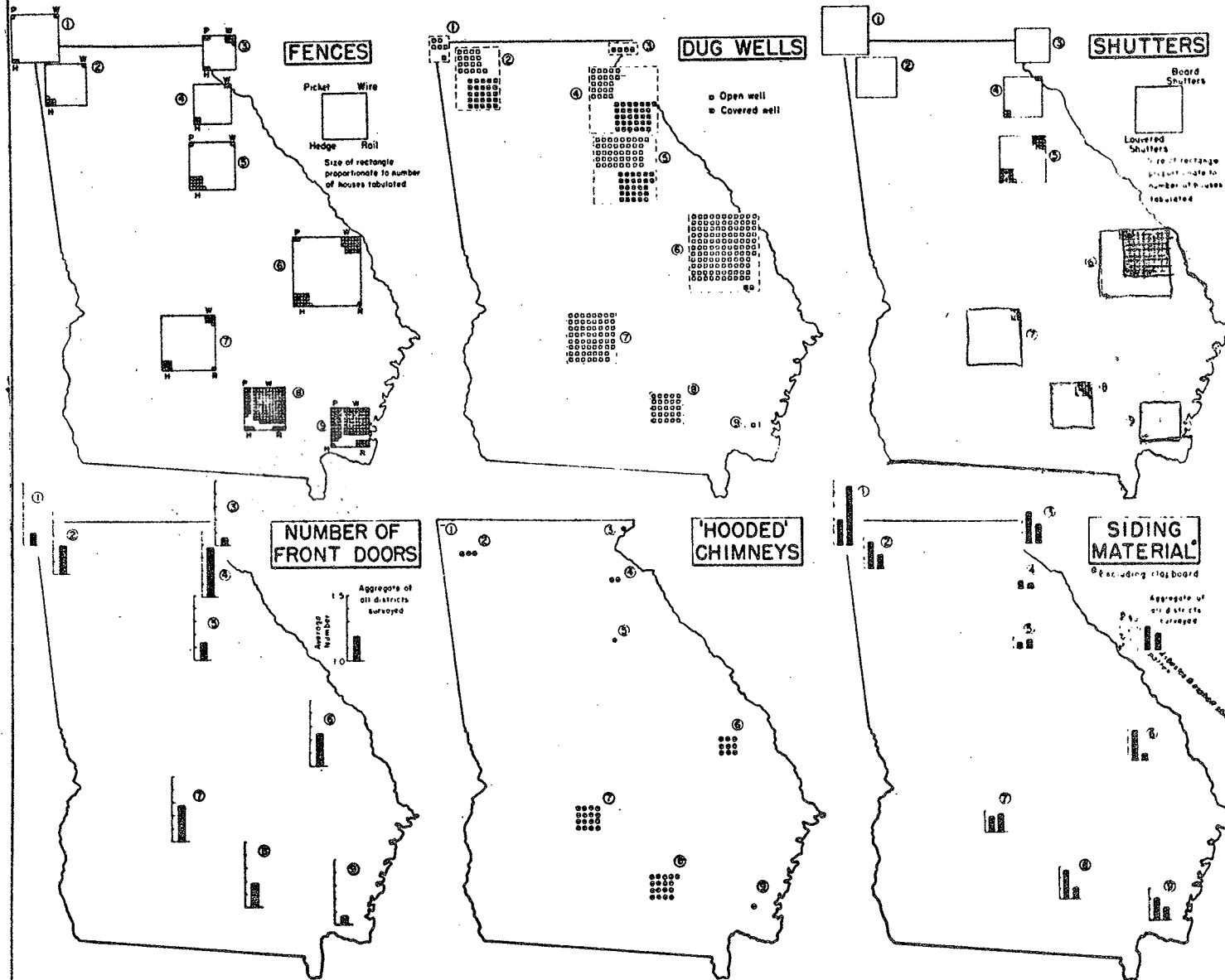


Plate 42-b:
The R-m house, a recent development that is widespread not only in the South but throughout the nation.

HOUSE CHARACTERISTICS SELECTED GEORGIA MILITIA DISTRICTS-I



HOUSE CHARACTERISTICS SELECTED GEORGIA MILITIA DISTRICTS-II



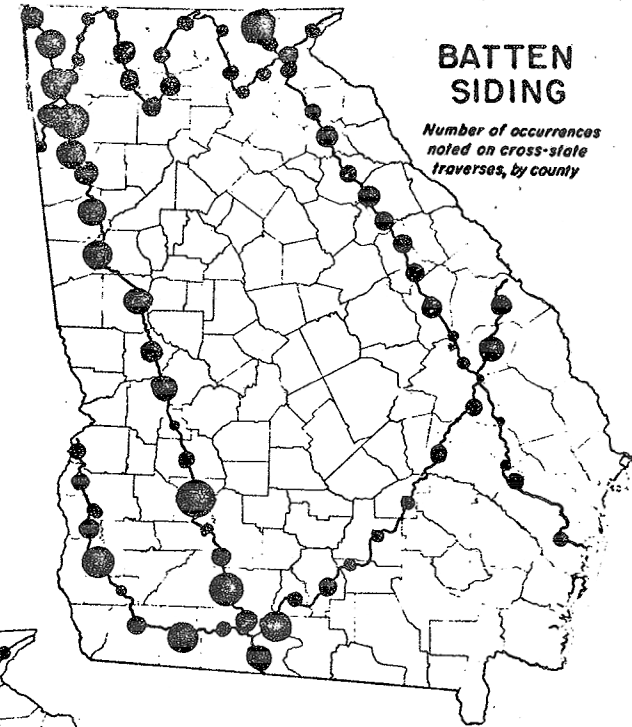
KEY TO MILITIA DISTRICTS
① Cole City (1222), Dodge County

② East Armuchee (953), Walker ③ Moccasin (1014), & Warmwater (452), Rabun ④ Stranges (1912), Franklin ⑤ Salem (261), Orange ⑥ Belts (1640), Jenkins ⑦ Littleton (1040), Crisp ⑧ Anson (1593), Alkinson ⑨ Terboro (270), Camden

KEY

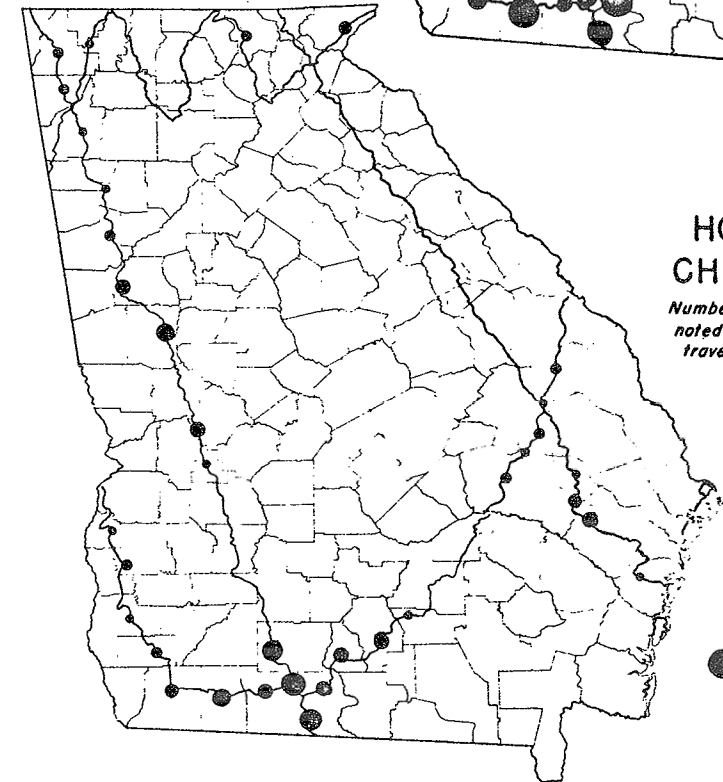
BATTEN SIDING

Number of occurrences noted on cross-state traverses, by county

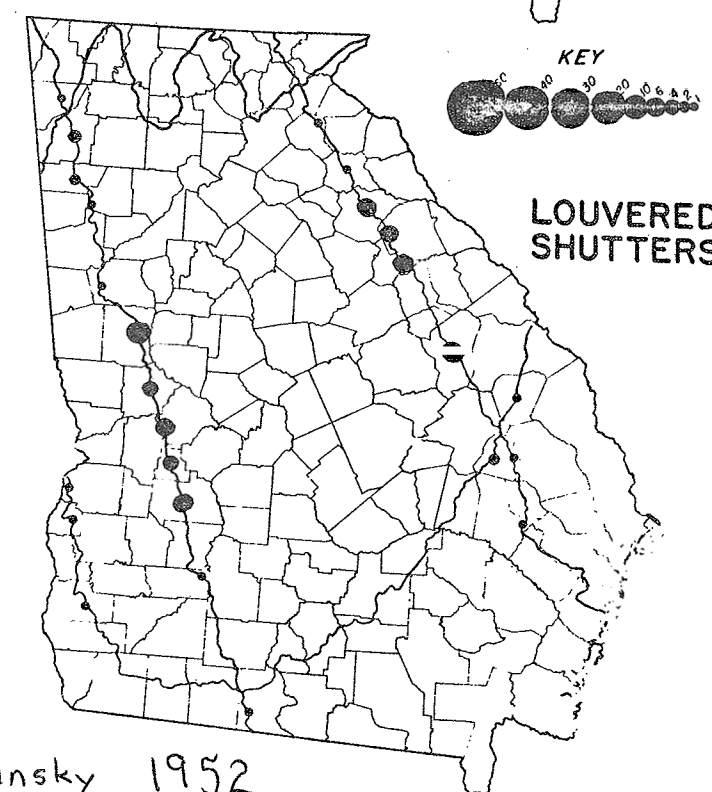
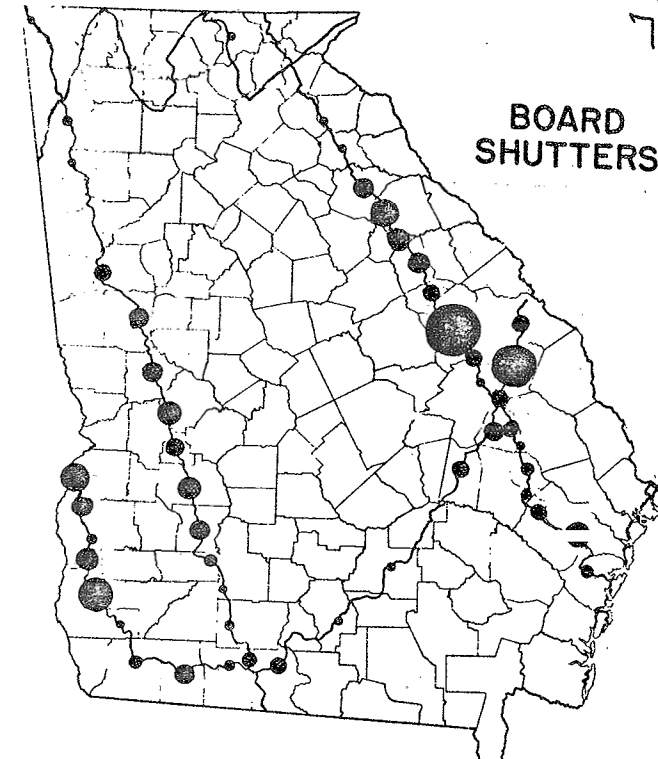
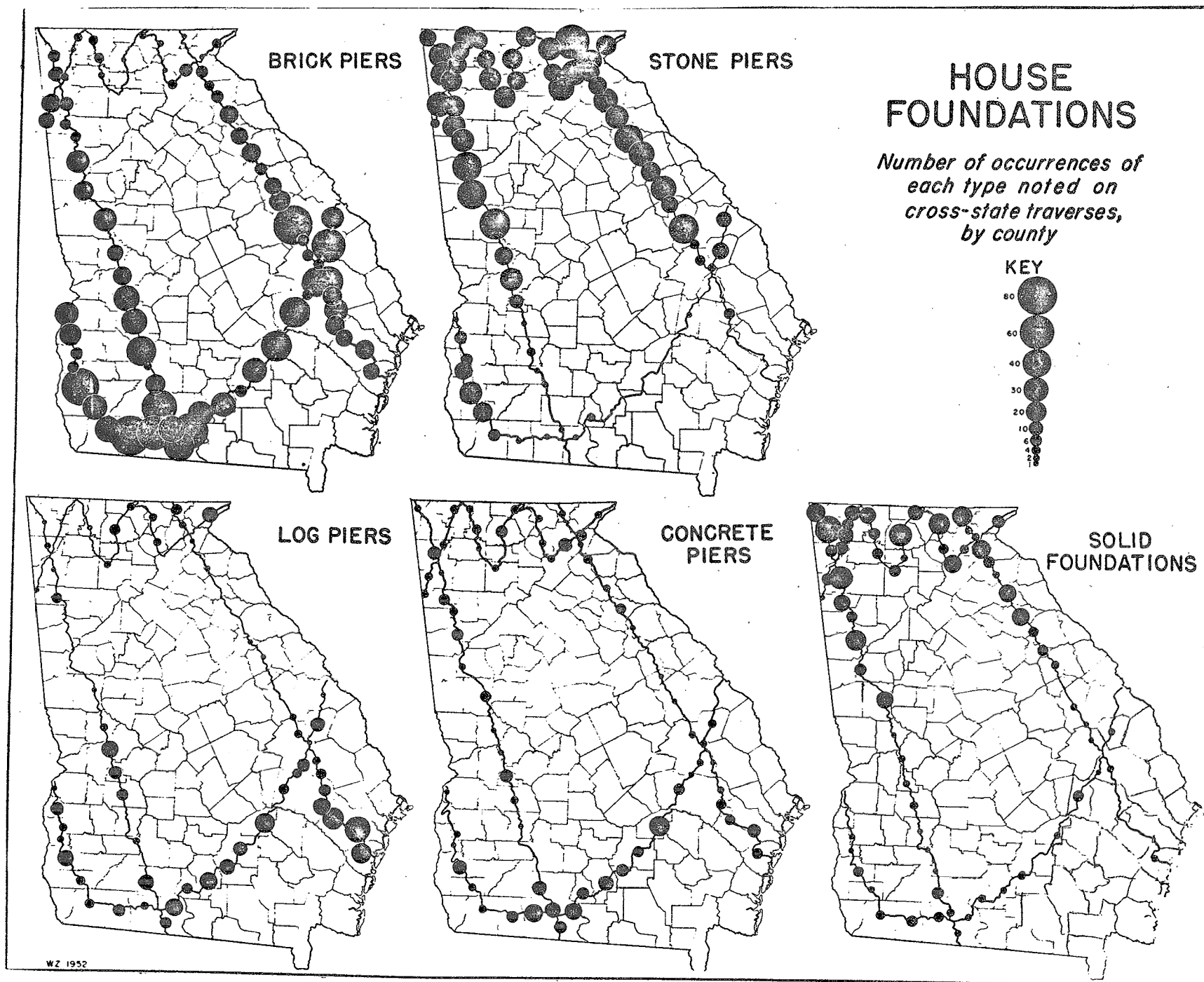


HOODED CHIMNEYS

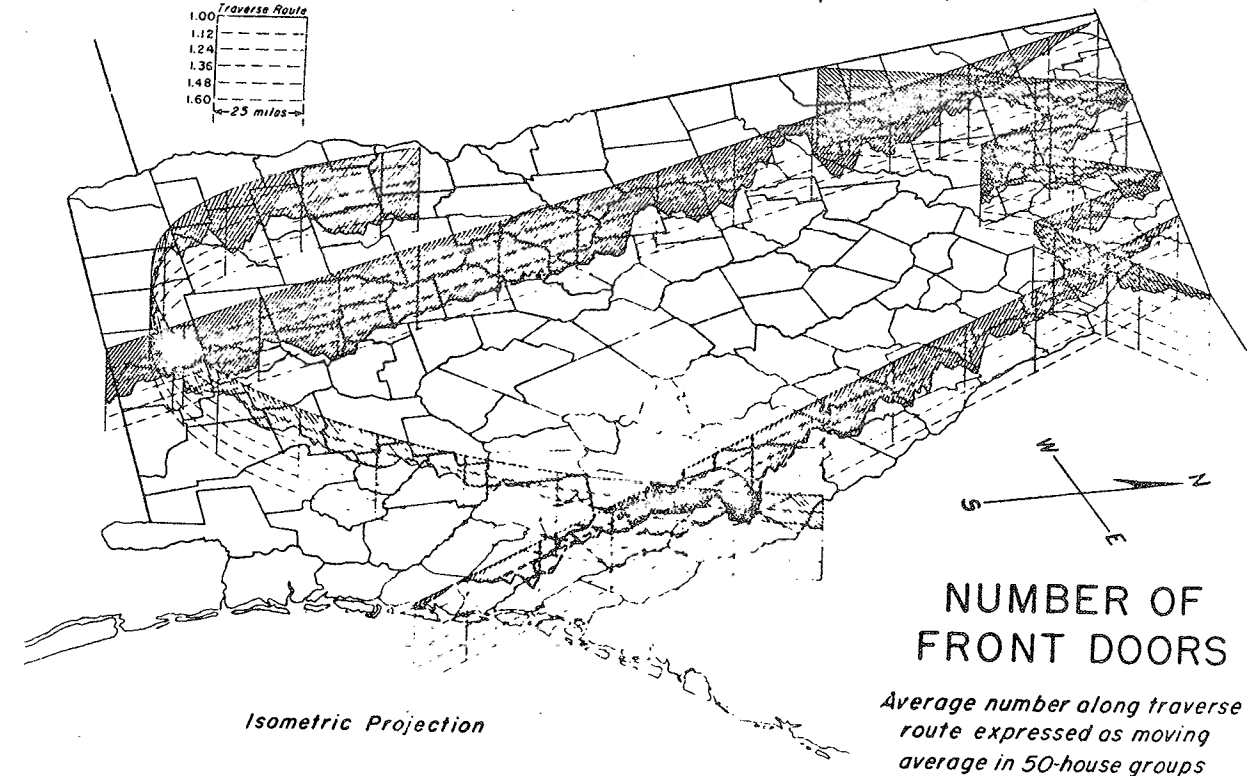
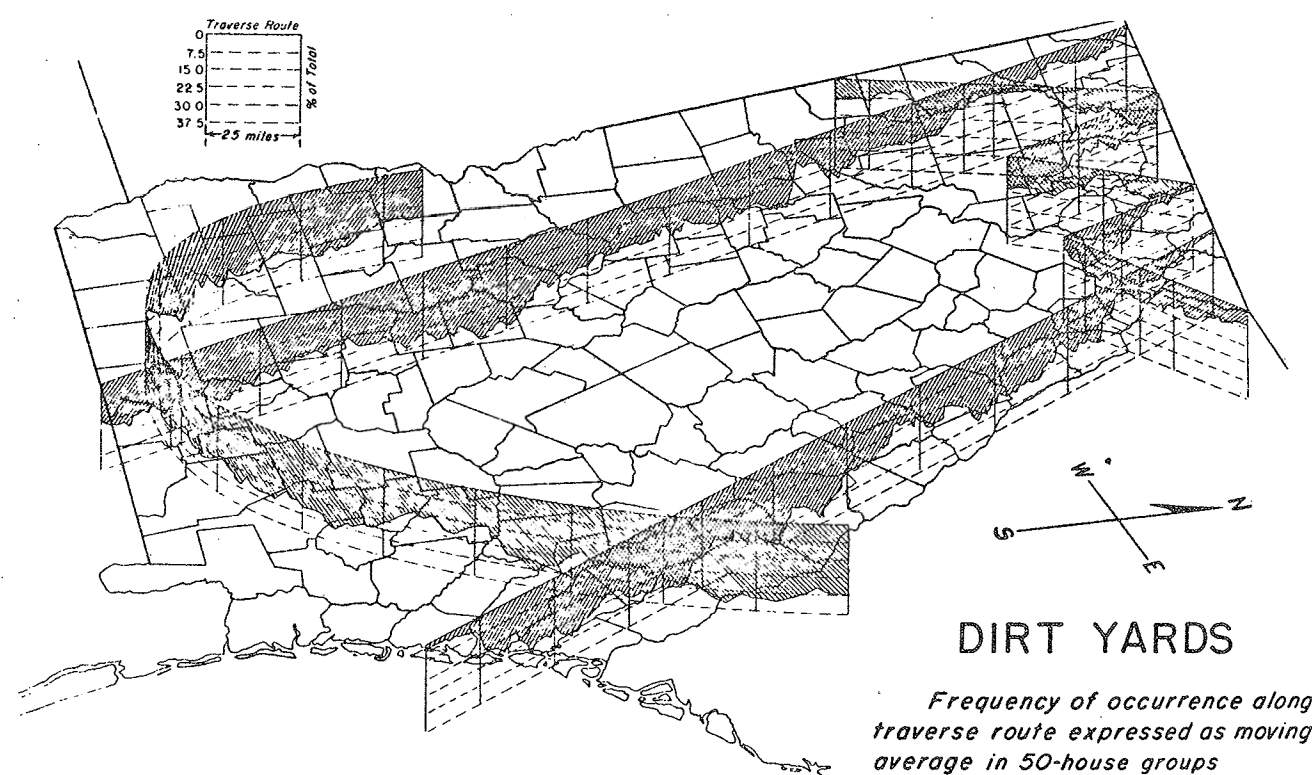
Number of occurrences noted on cross-state traverses, by county



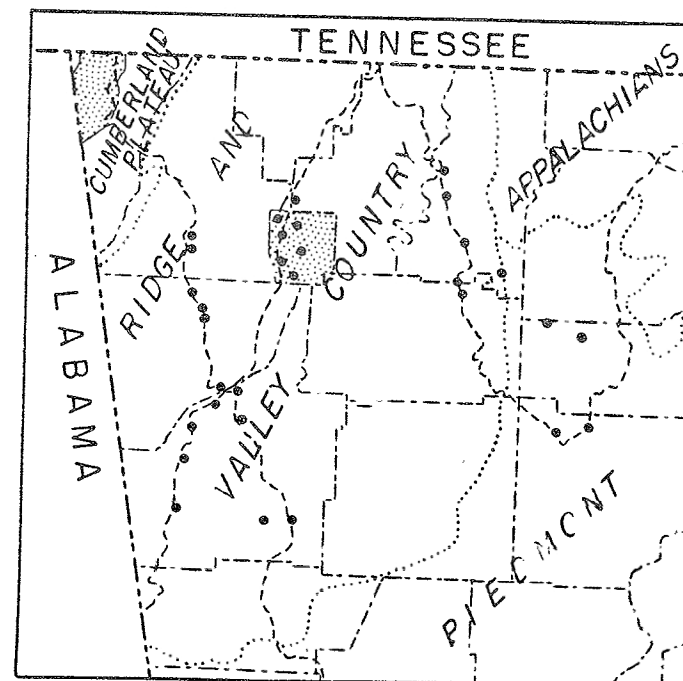
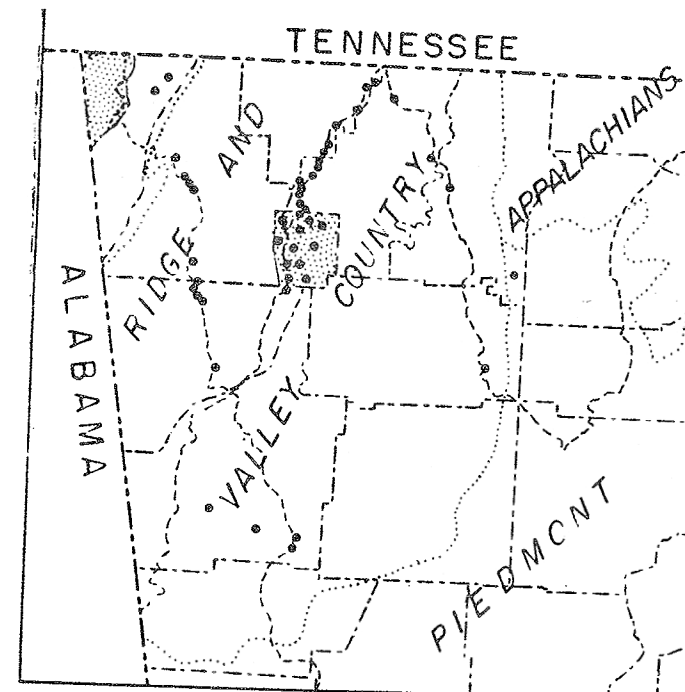
KEY



Zelinsky 1952



NORTHWEST GEORGIA BARN TYPES



BEAKED-ROOF BARN

----- Traverse Route

Intensively Surveyed Area

LATTICE BARN

Zelinsky 1952

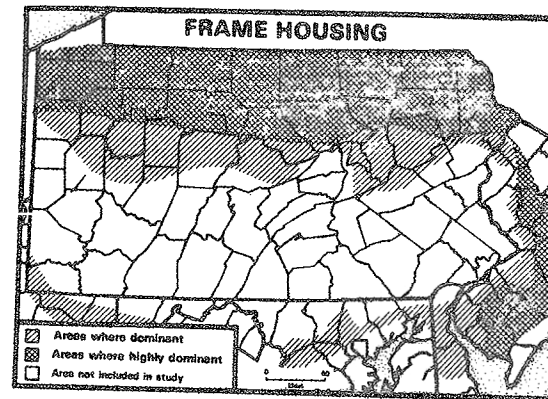
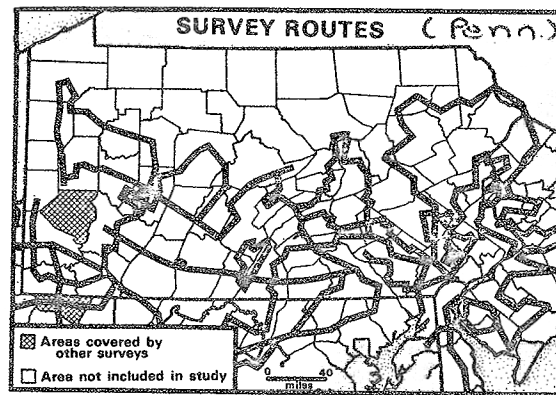


Figure 2

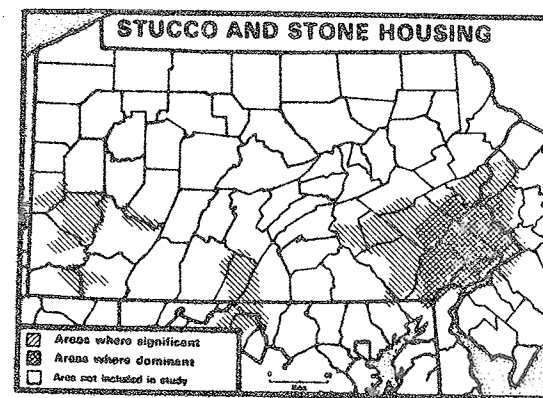
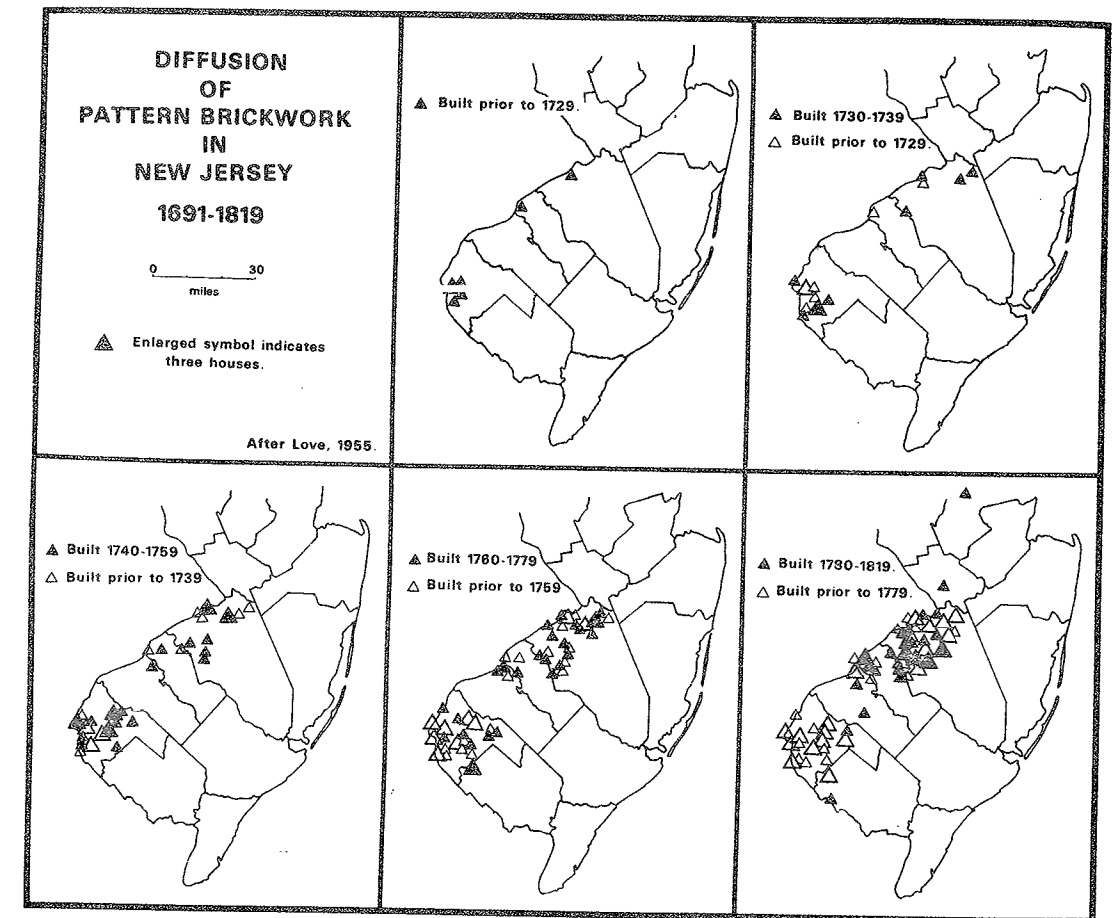
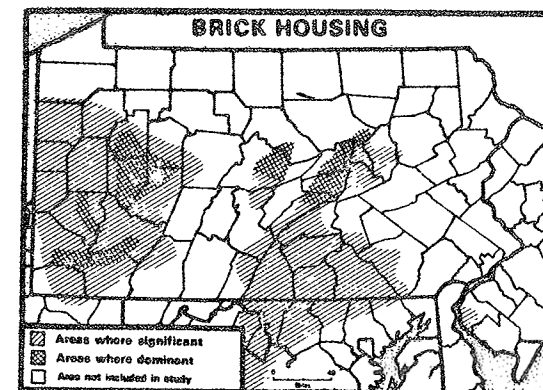
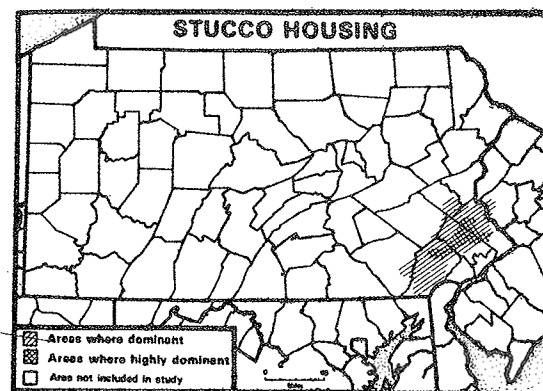
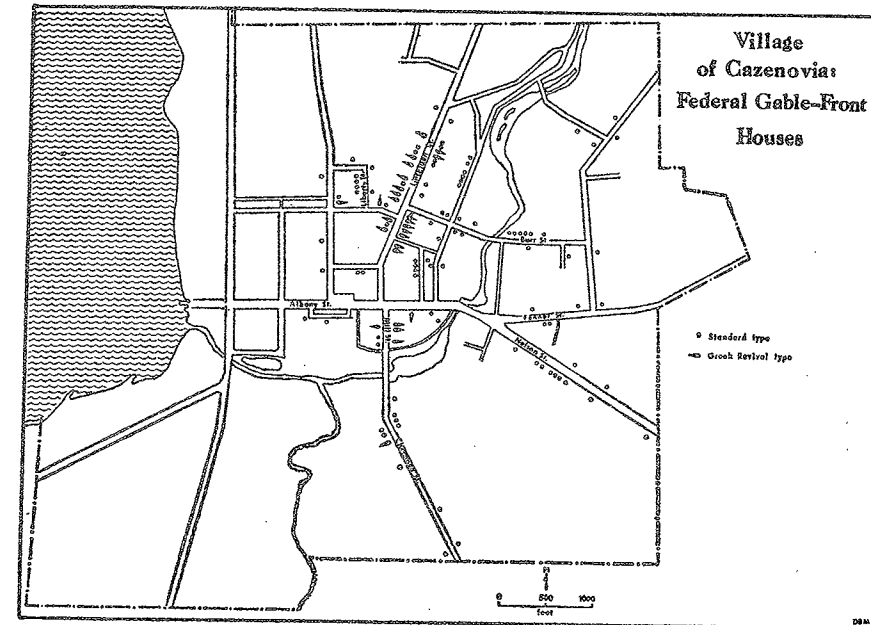
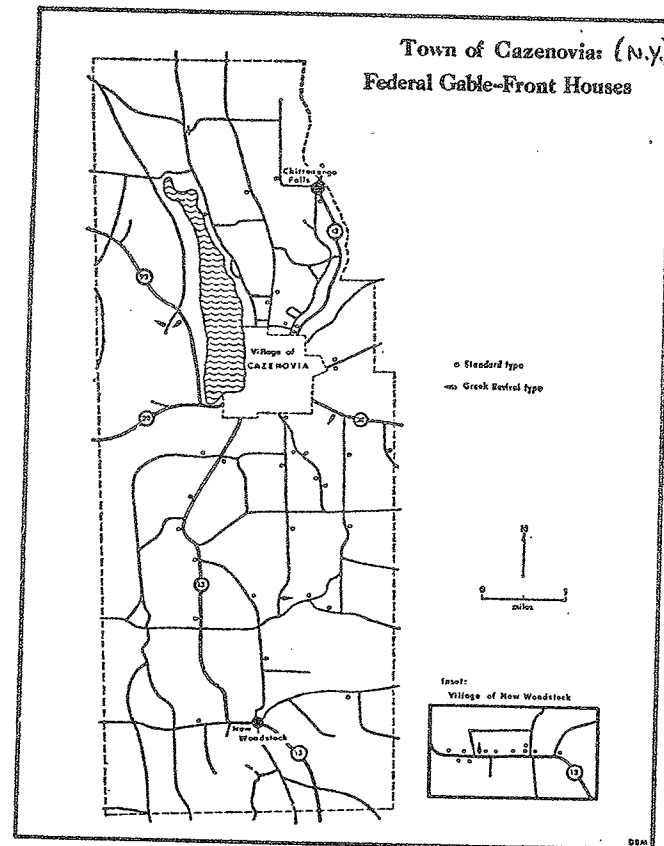


Figure 3

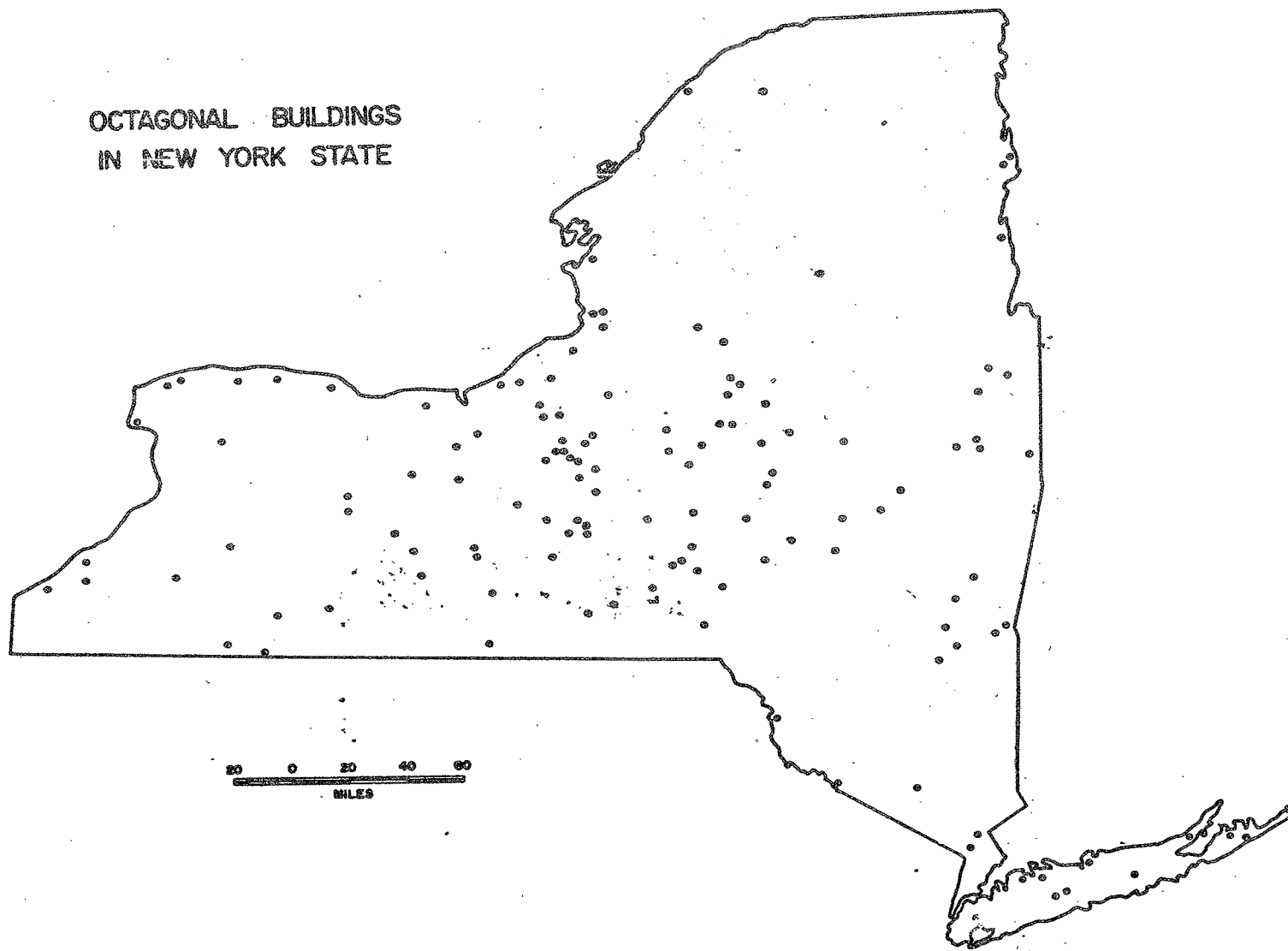


Pillsbury 1974 b

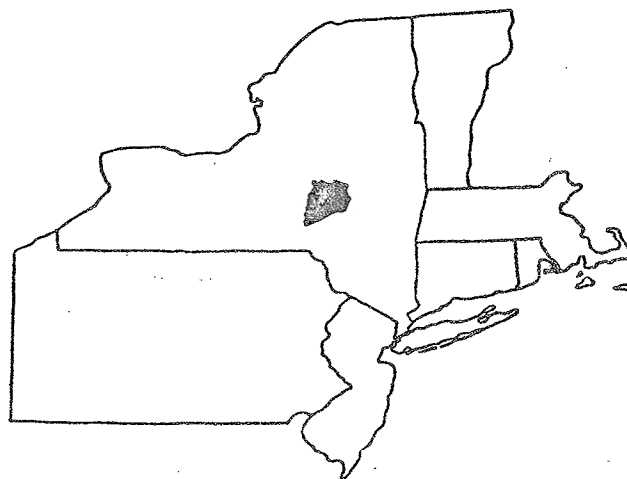


Lamme and McDonald 1973

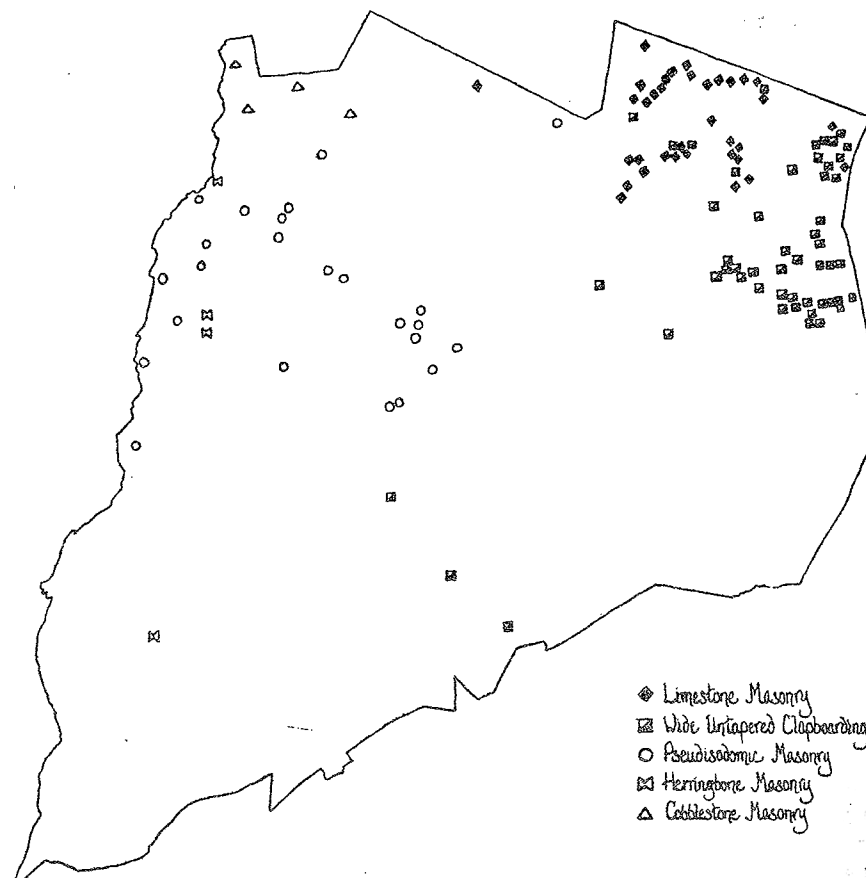
OCTAGONAL BUILDINGS
IN NEW YORK STATE



Henderson 1974



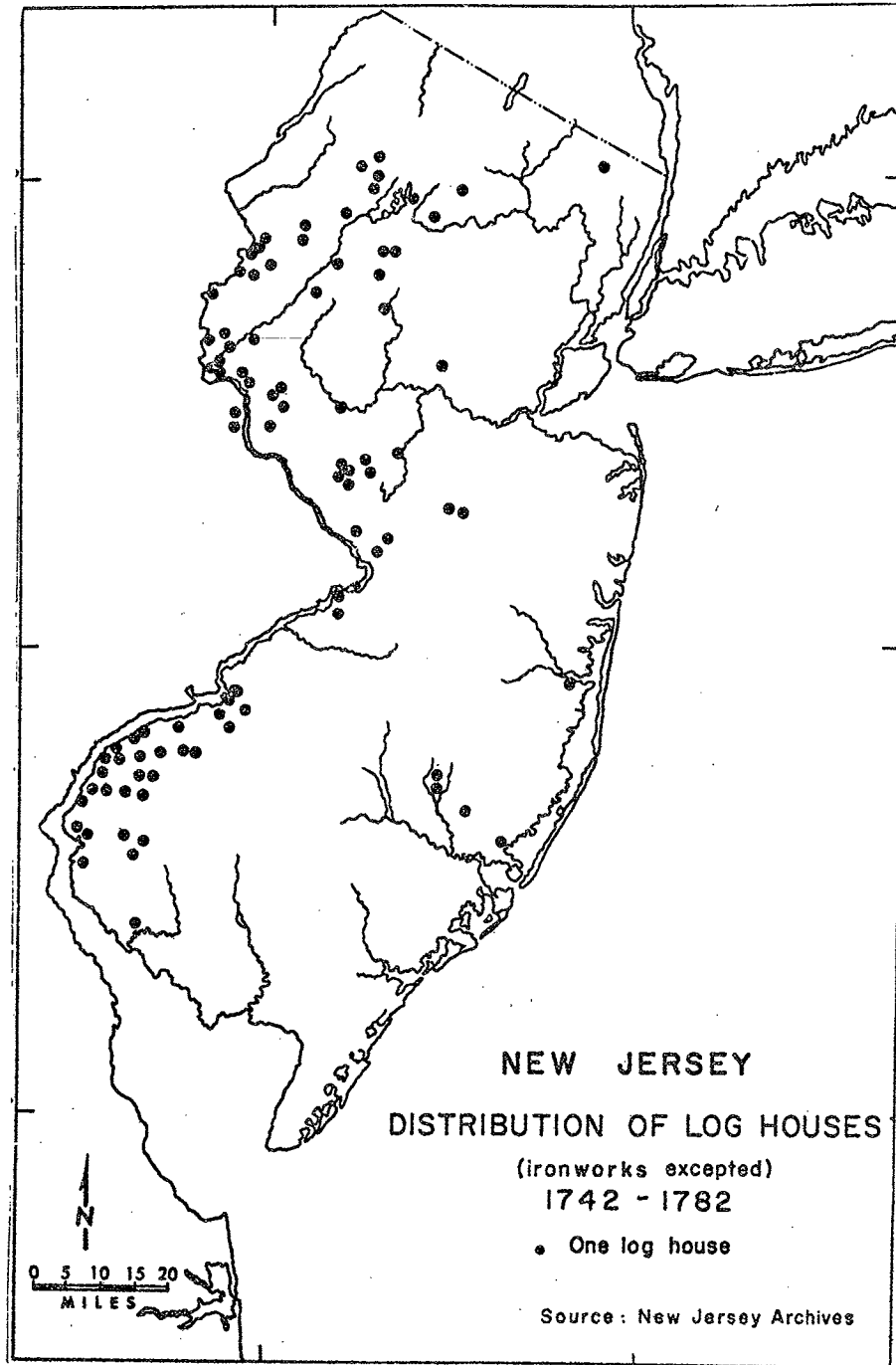
TEXT-FIGURE 1. Location of Otsego County, New York.



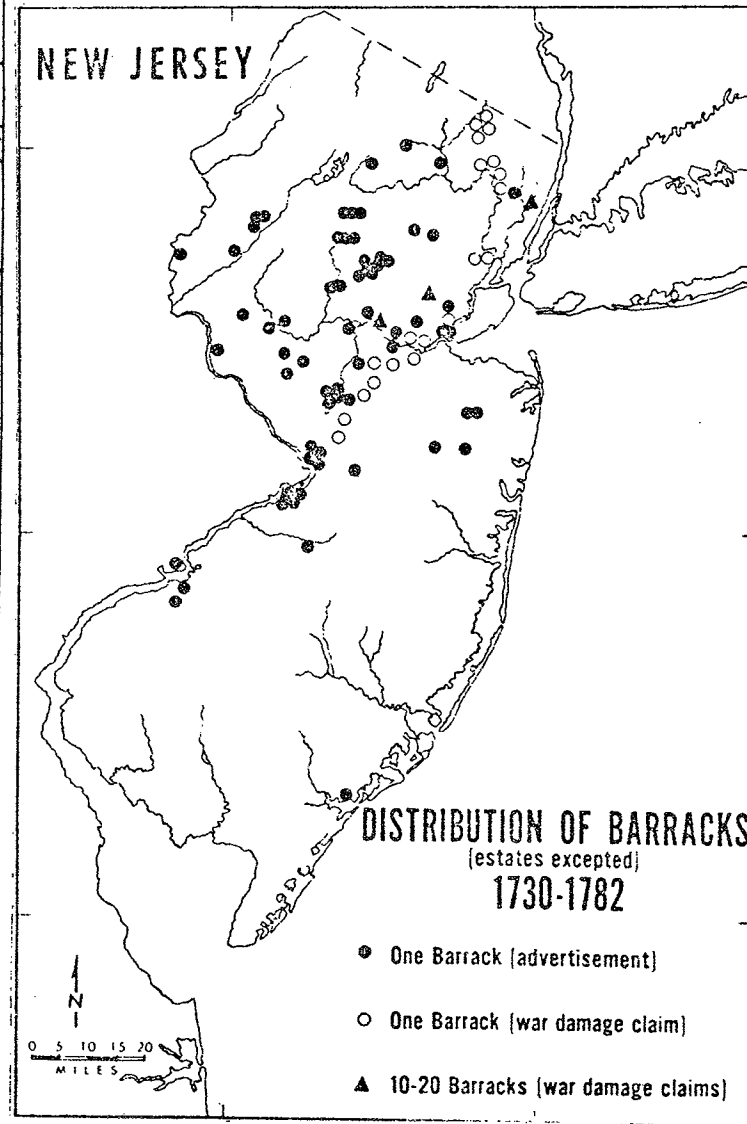
- ◆ Limestone Masonry
- Wide Untapered Clapboarding
- Pseudisodomic Masonry
- ⊠ Herringbone Masonry
- △ Cobblestone Masonry

TEXT-FIGURE 60. Map of traits that reveal spatial patterning within Otsego County. Limestone masonry can be seen in Text-fig. 25. Wide, untapered clapboarding can be seen in Text-fig. 4, 8, 19, 59a. Pseudisodomic masonry can be seen in Text-fig. 27, herringbone masonry in Text-fig. 29, and cobblestone masonry in Text-fig. 28.

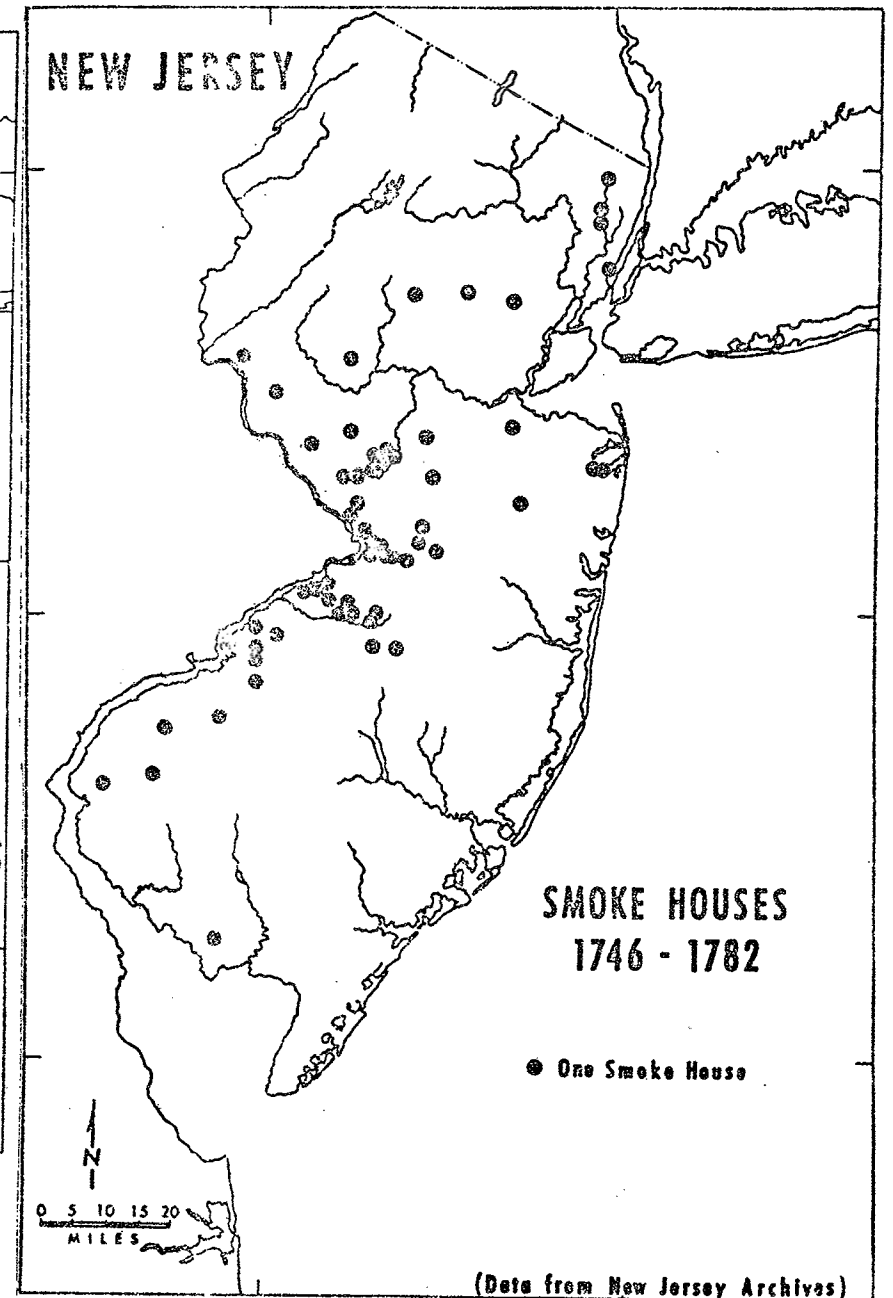
Glassie 1974



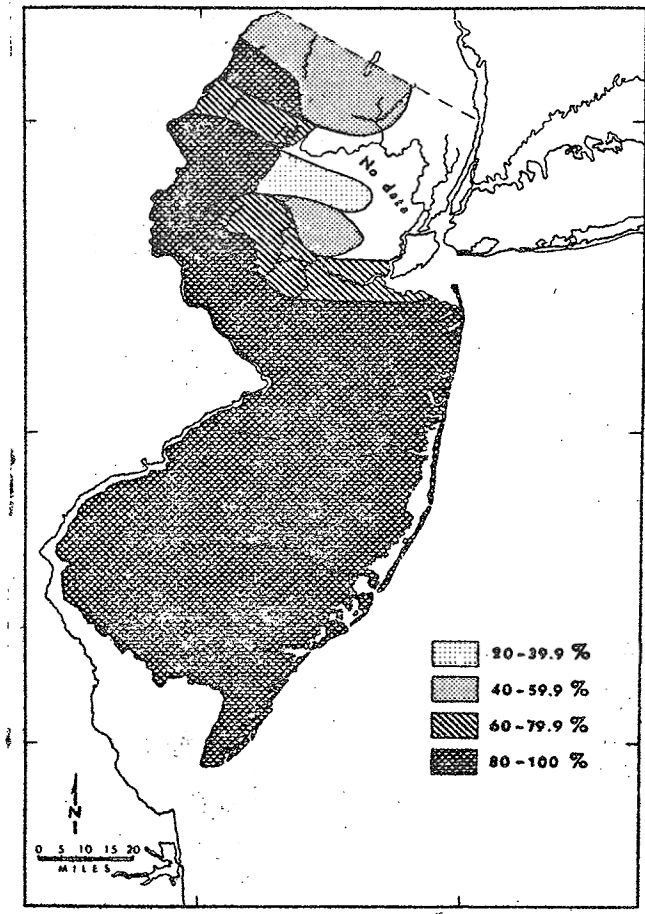
Wacker and Trindell
 1969



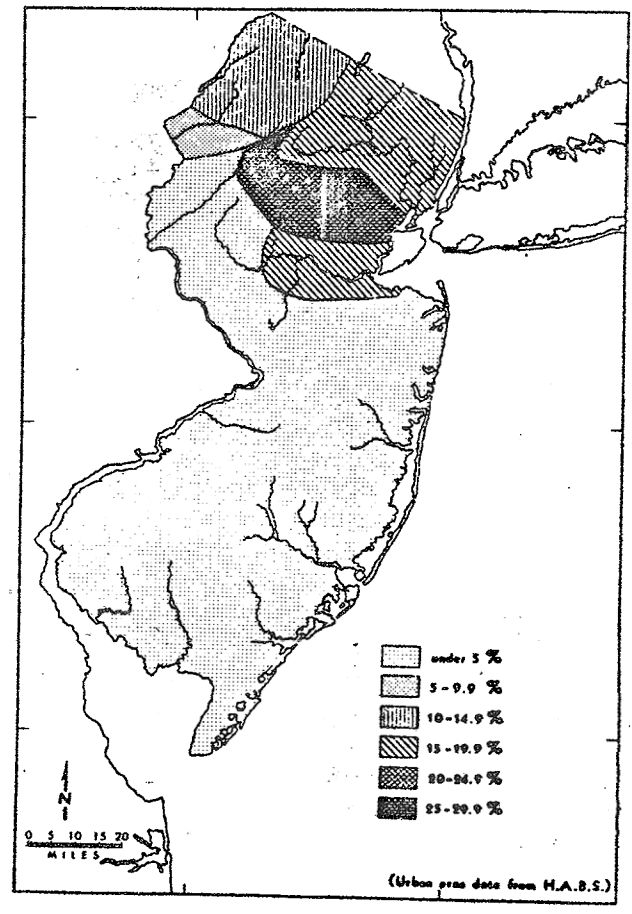
Wacker 1973



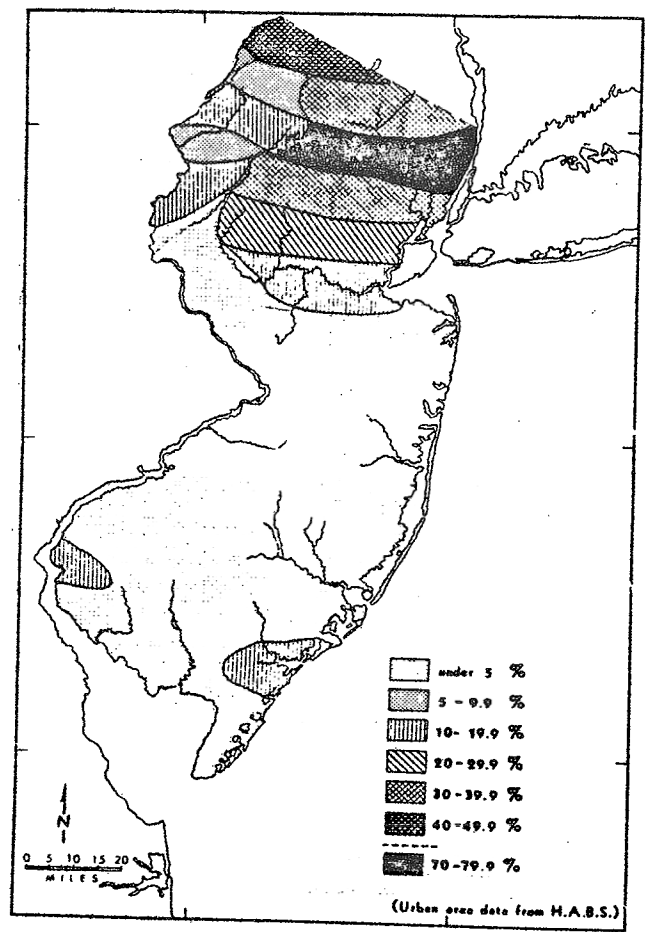
Wacker 1971



TEXT-FIGURE 3. Distribution of I houses, New Jersey, 1967.



TEXT-FIGURE 5. Distribution of Deep East Jersey cottages, New Jersey, 1967.



TEXT-FIGURE 4. Distribution of East Jersey and Flemish cottages, New Jersey, 1967. Urban area data from H. A. B.S.

Wacker 1974