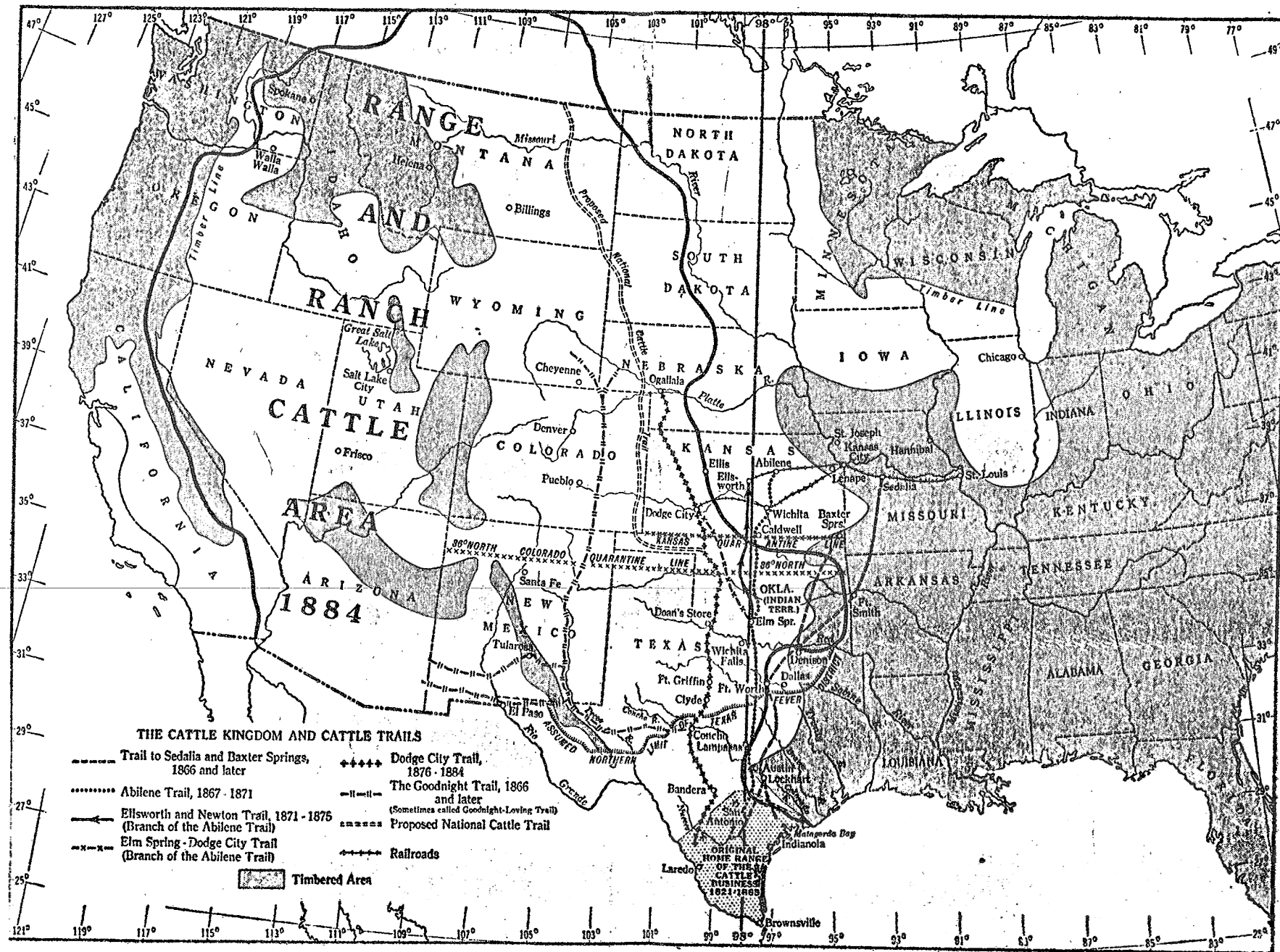


Chapter 14, industries and crafts, embraces topics epitomized by the range livestock, salt, grist milling, jug making, lumbering, and ethnic dairying industries. We have here (and no doubt, more elsewhere) a good beginning on this aspect of culture. As in the case of routes (Chapter 5), the tale told by the development and spread of folk and vernacular crafts and industries must ultimately conform to, and serve as a test for, our other cultural patterns. Indeed, livelihood activities serve as the chief tokens of identification for culture areas, a conception that accords with much anthropological and historical usage.

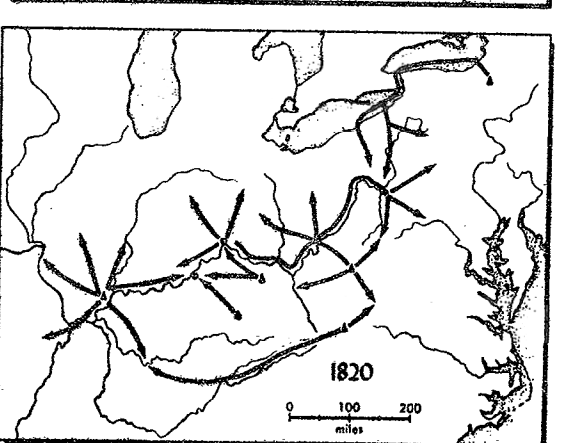
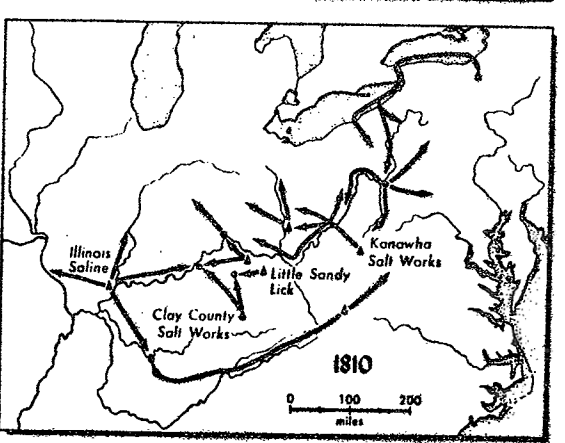
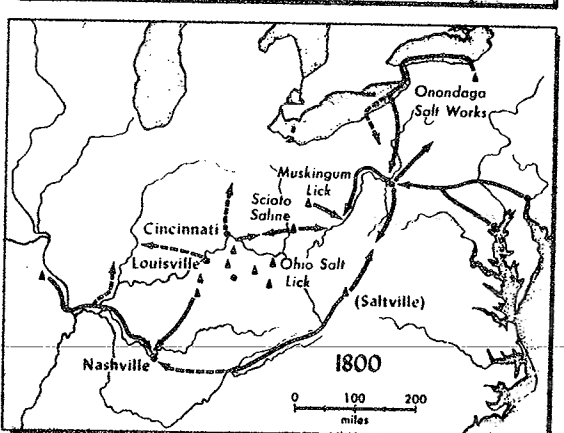
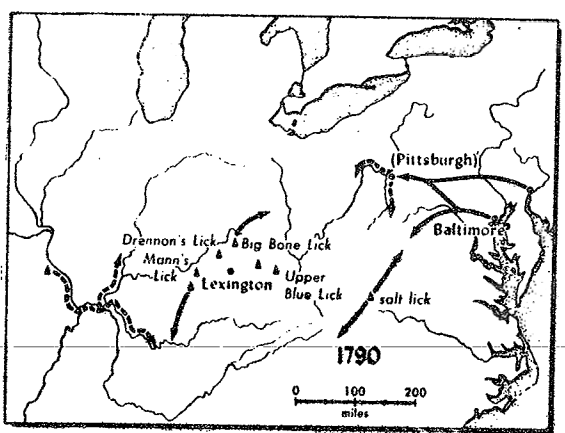
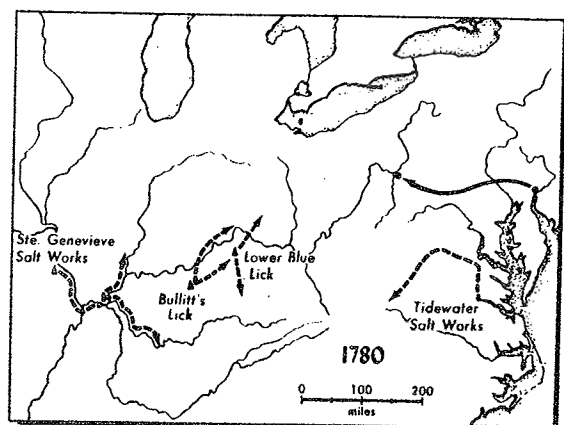
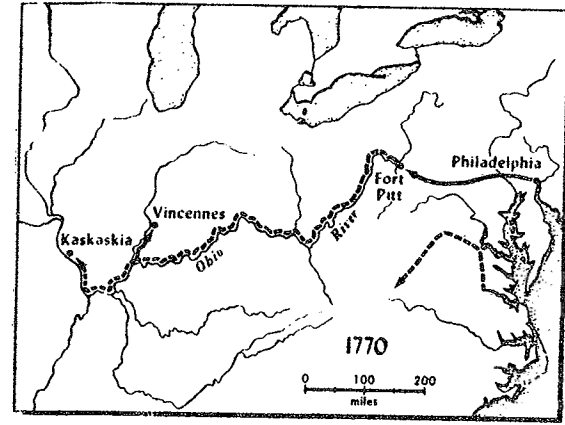
The great problem in Chapter 14 lies in deciding how crafts and industries are to be viewed. Shall folk and vernacular cultures be seen as economic areas? Or will we see such activities are most closely related to the natural endowment of the land? Or did some ethnic groups, possessing distinctive industries, seek areas where they could follow their trade with the least change? Deciding on these matters, will give access to the next problem: How shall the content of Chapter 14 be related to other chapters (such as 3, settlement patterns; 5, routes; 9, artifacts; 13, animals and plants; 22, music; and others)?

Deciding all of these problems will lead to the greatest difficulty for Chapter 14: the shortage of finished studies of the relevant topics.

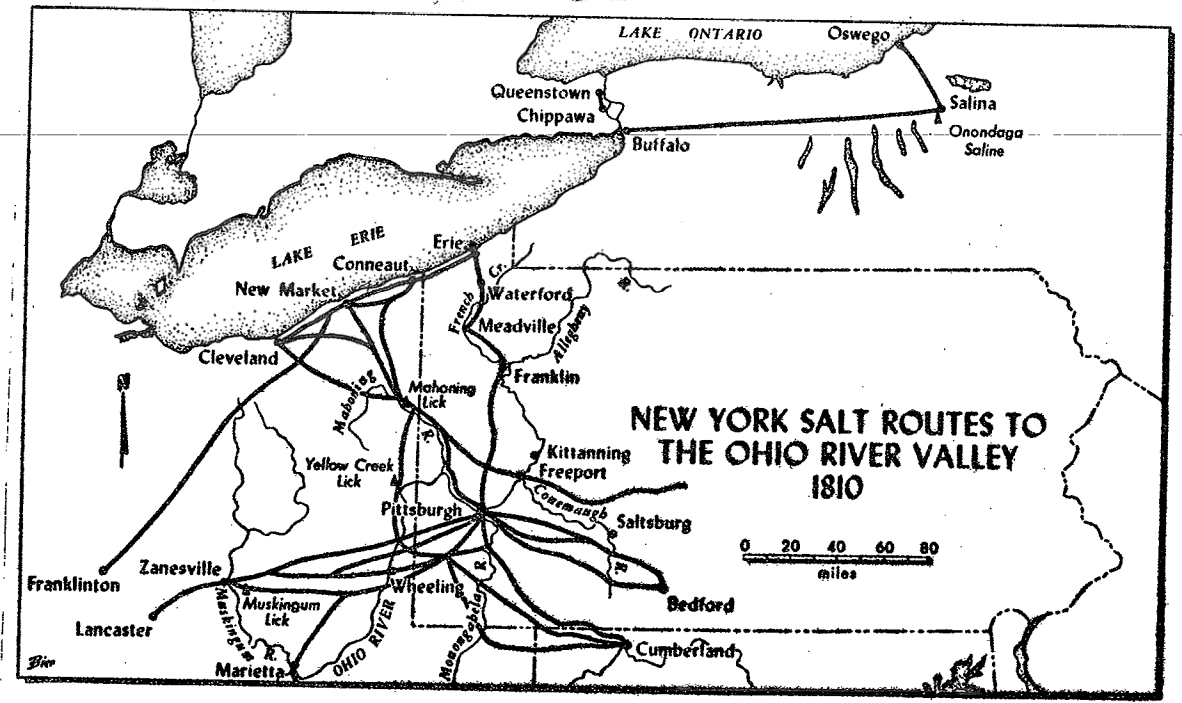
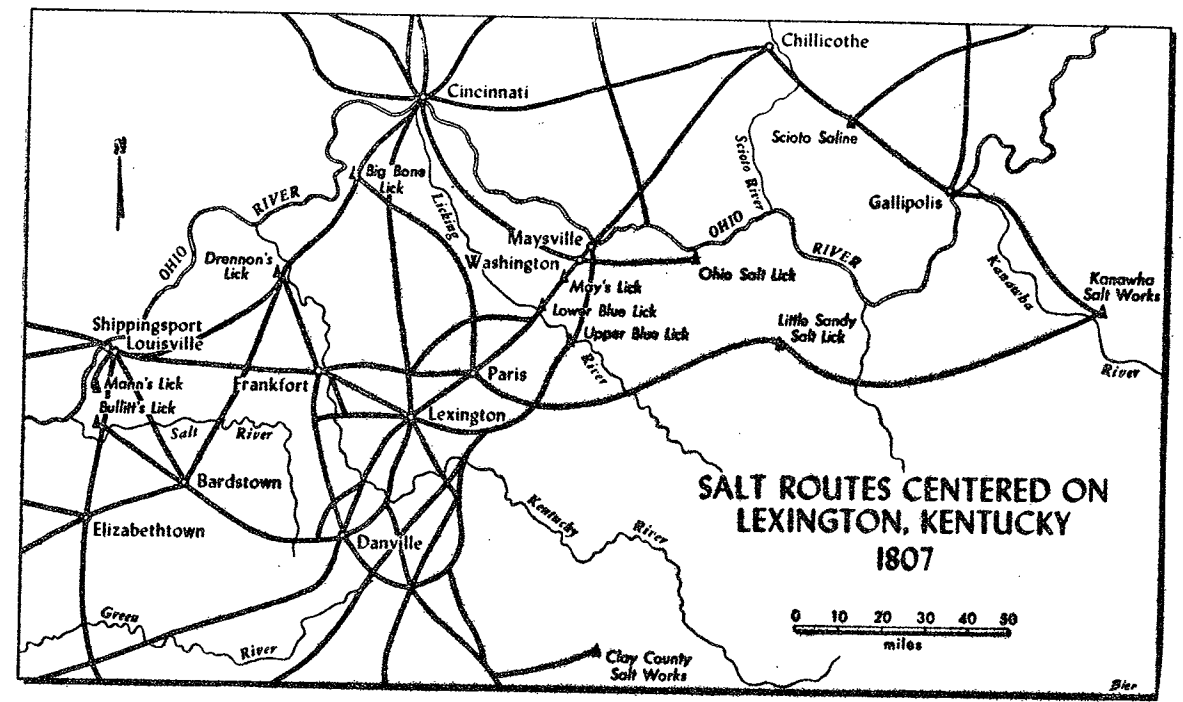


Webb
1936

**SALT ROUTES CENTERED IN
THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY
1770-1820**



- Stable salt flow
- - - - - Irregular salt flow
- Major marketing center
- ▲ Major producing saline



Jakle 1969

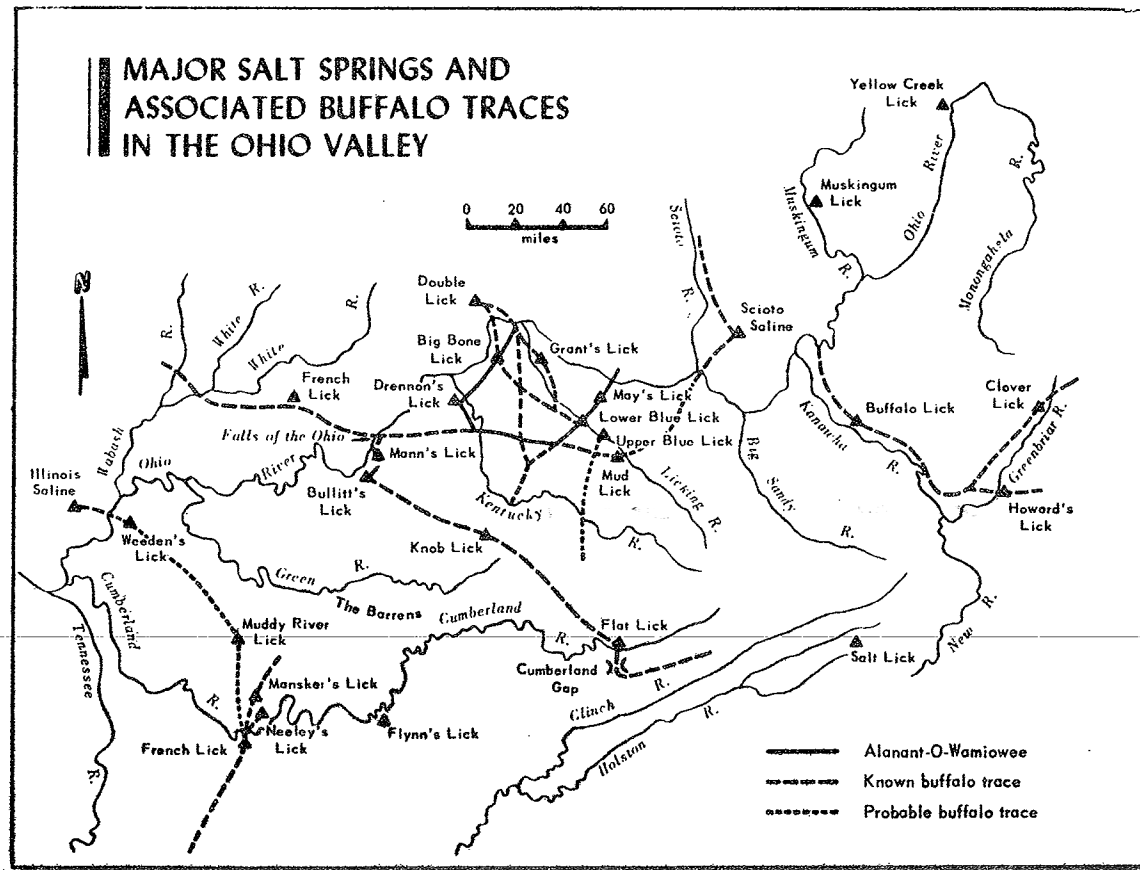
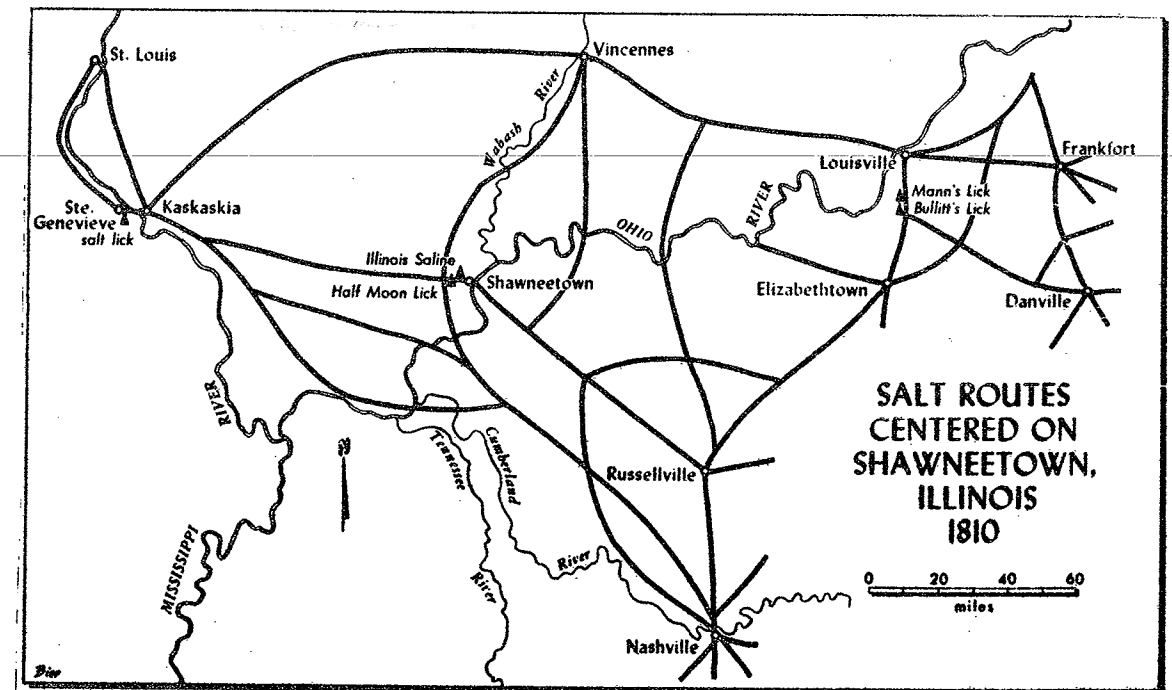
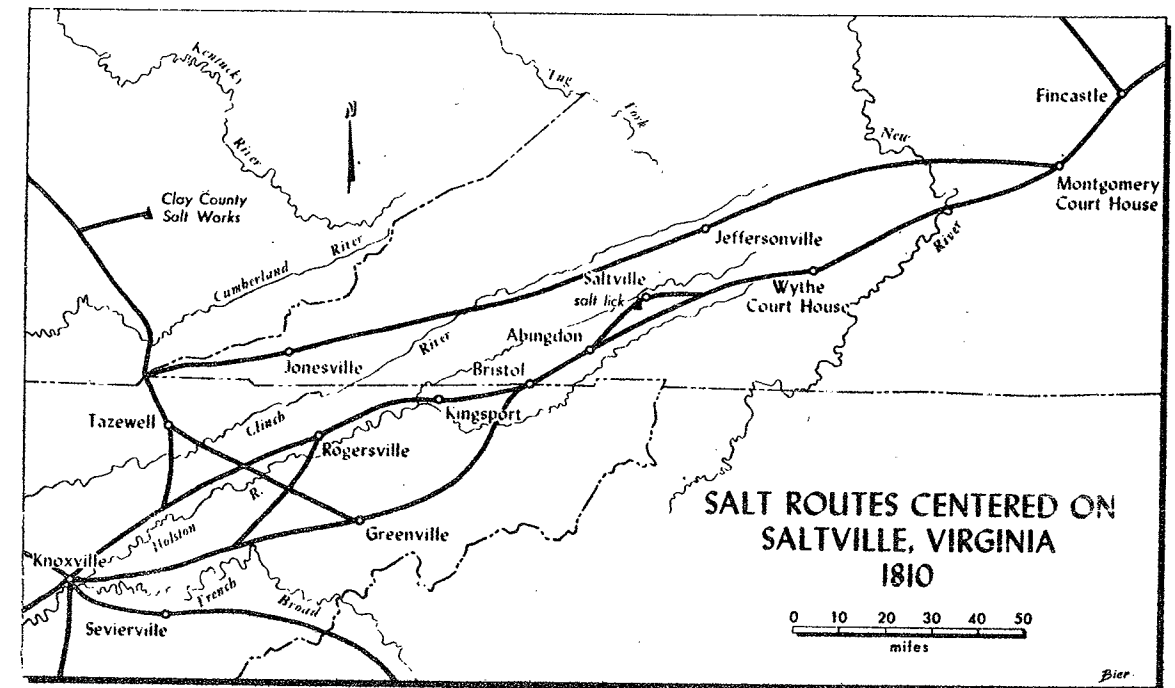
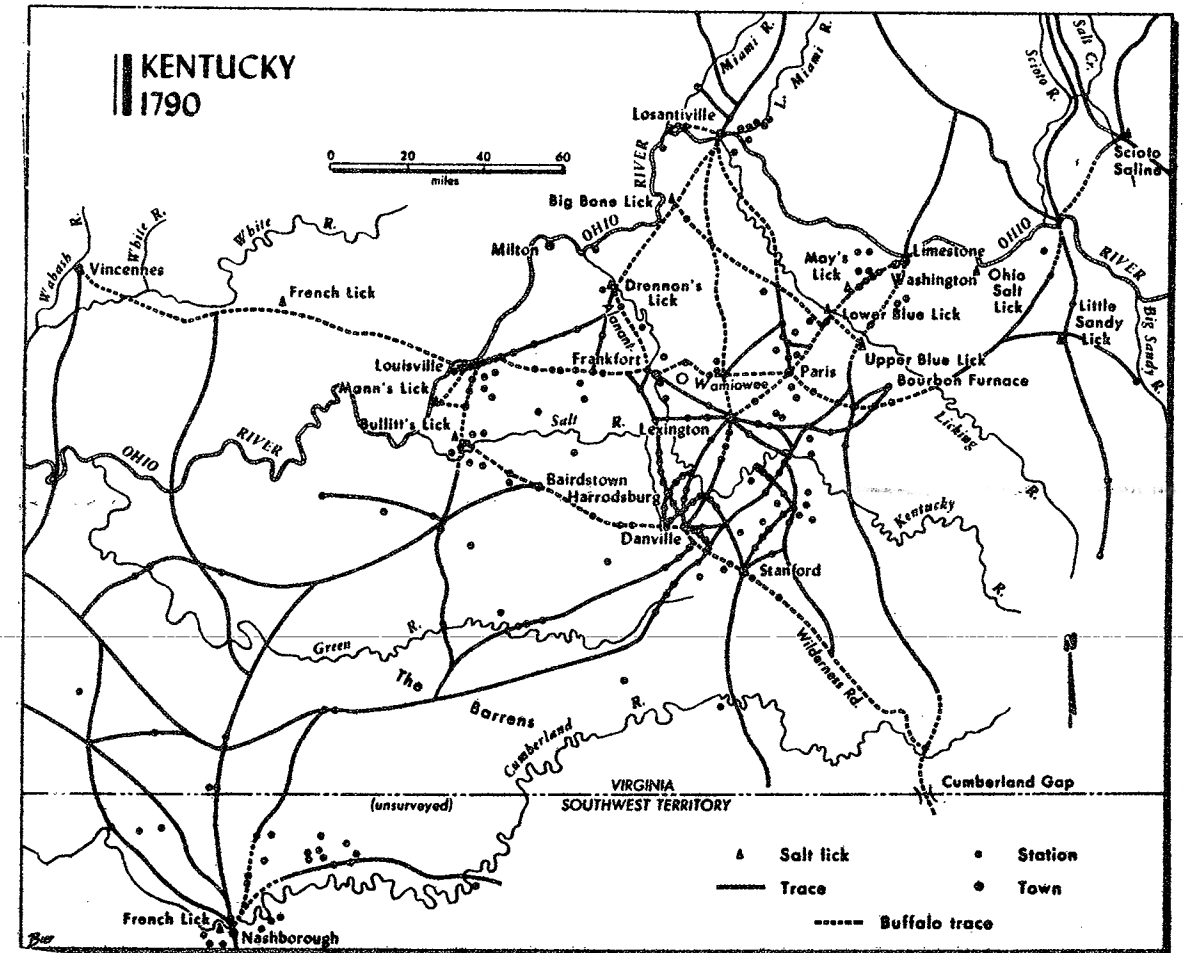
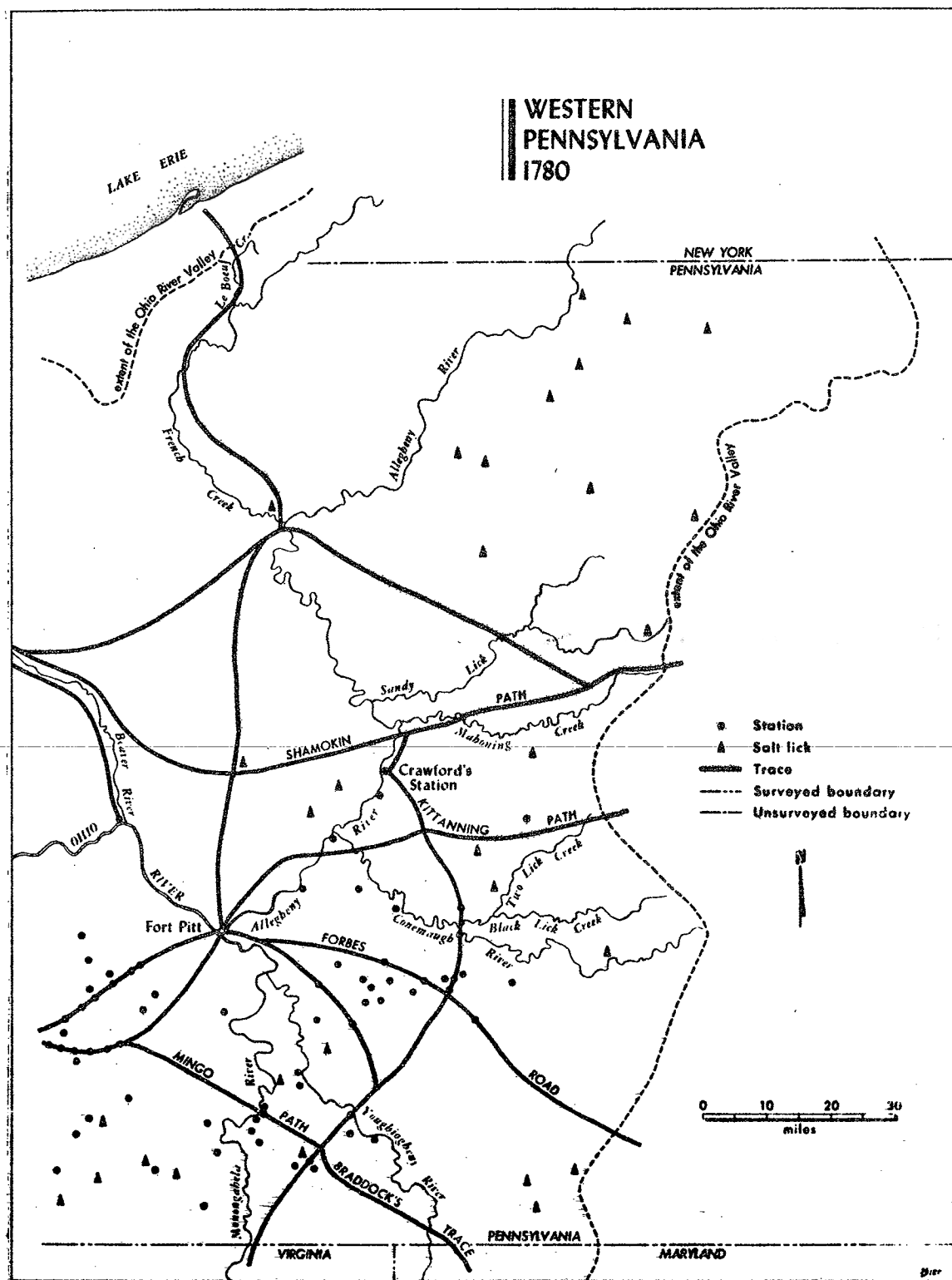


Fig. 1. Shown are the buffalo traces adopted by Anglo-Americans as routeways.



Jakle 1969



Jakle 1969

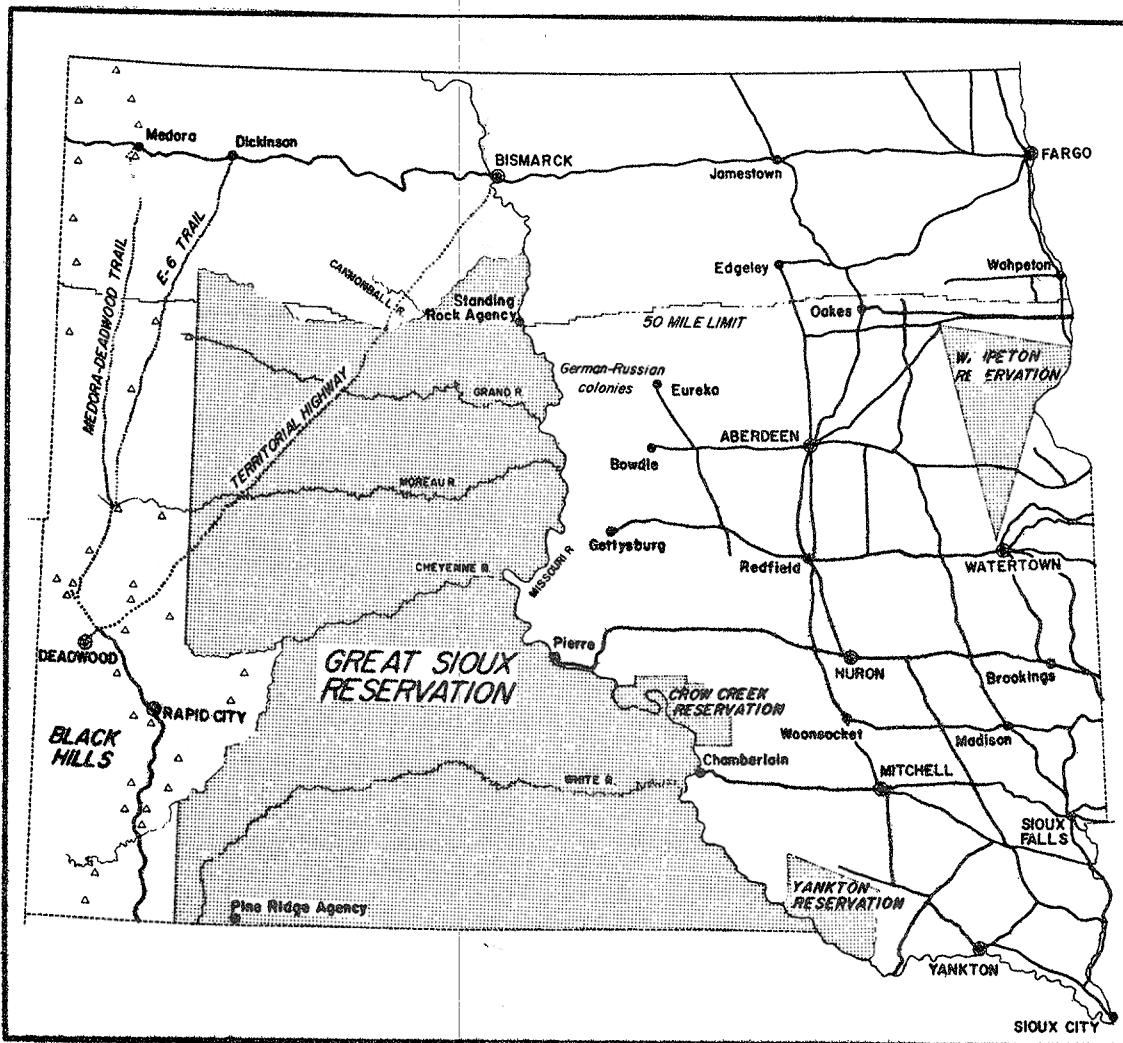


FIG. 6. Southern Dakota Territory in 1887. Land offices are circled. Headquarters of principal cattle outfits are indicated with triangles.

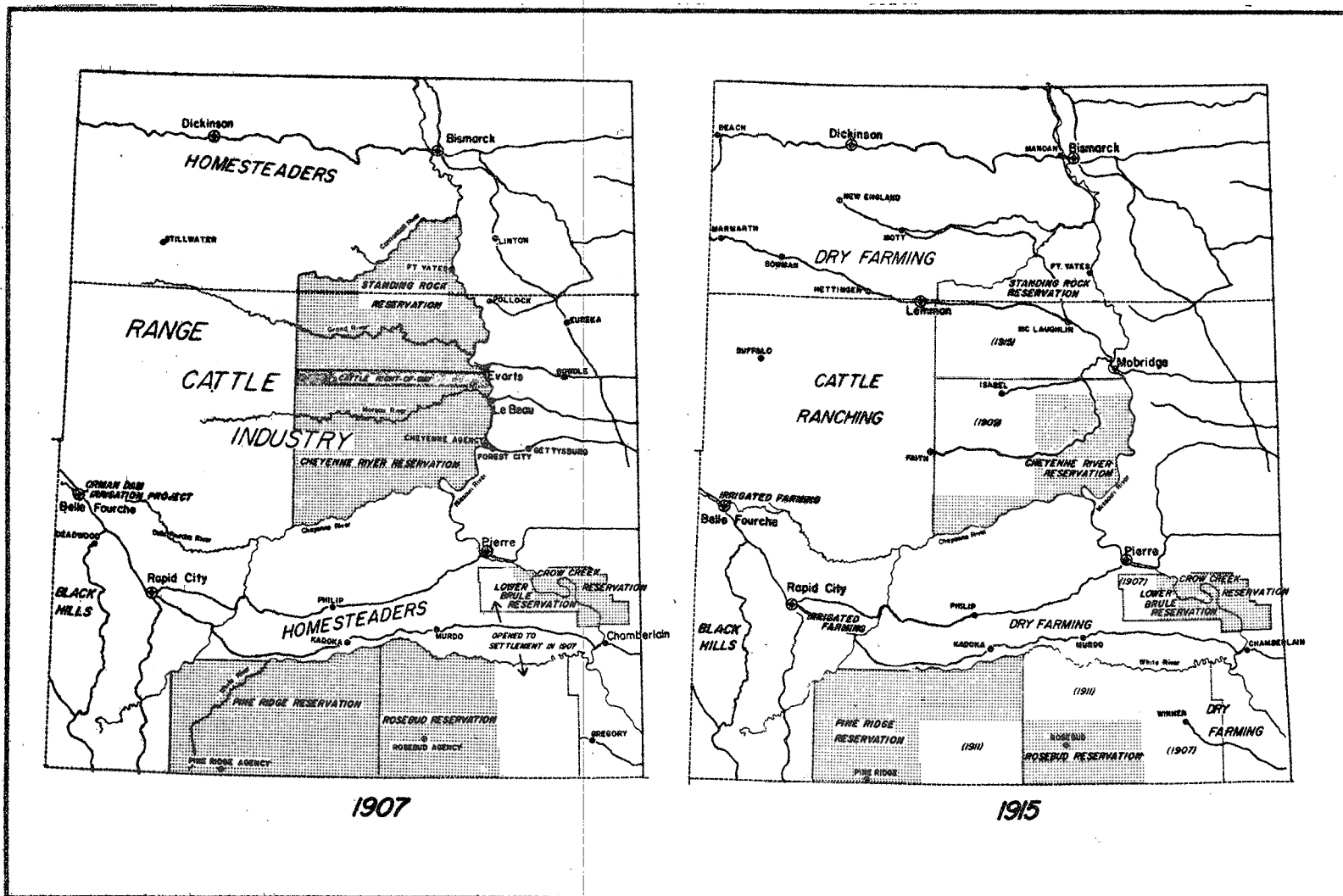


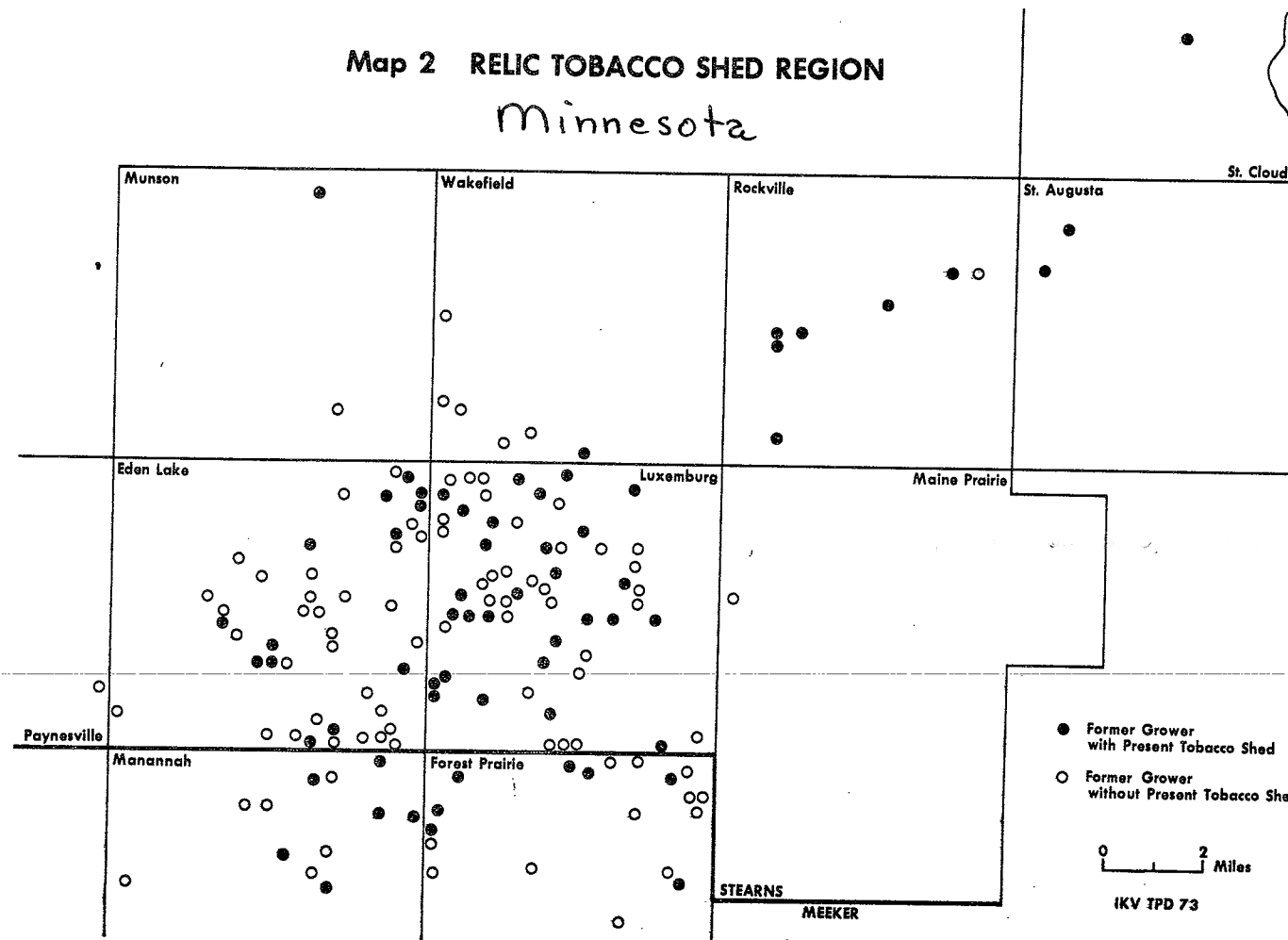
FIG. 7. The Southwestern Dakotas in 1907 and in 1915. Dates of Indian reservation openings are in parentheses. Land offices are circled.

Hudson 1973

14
44

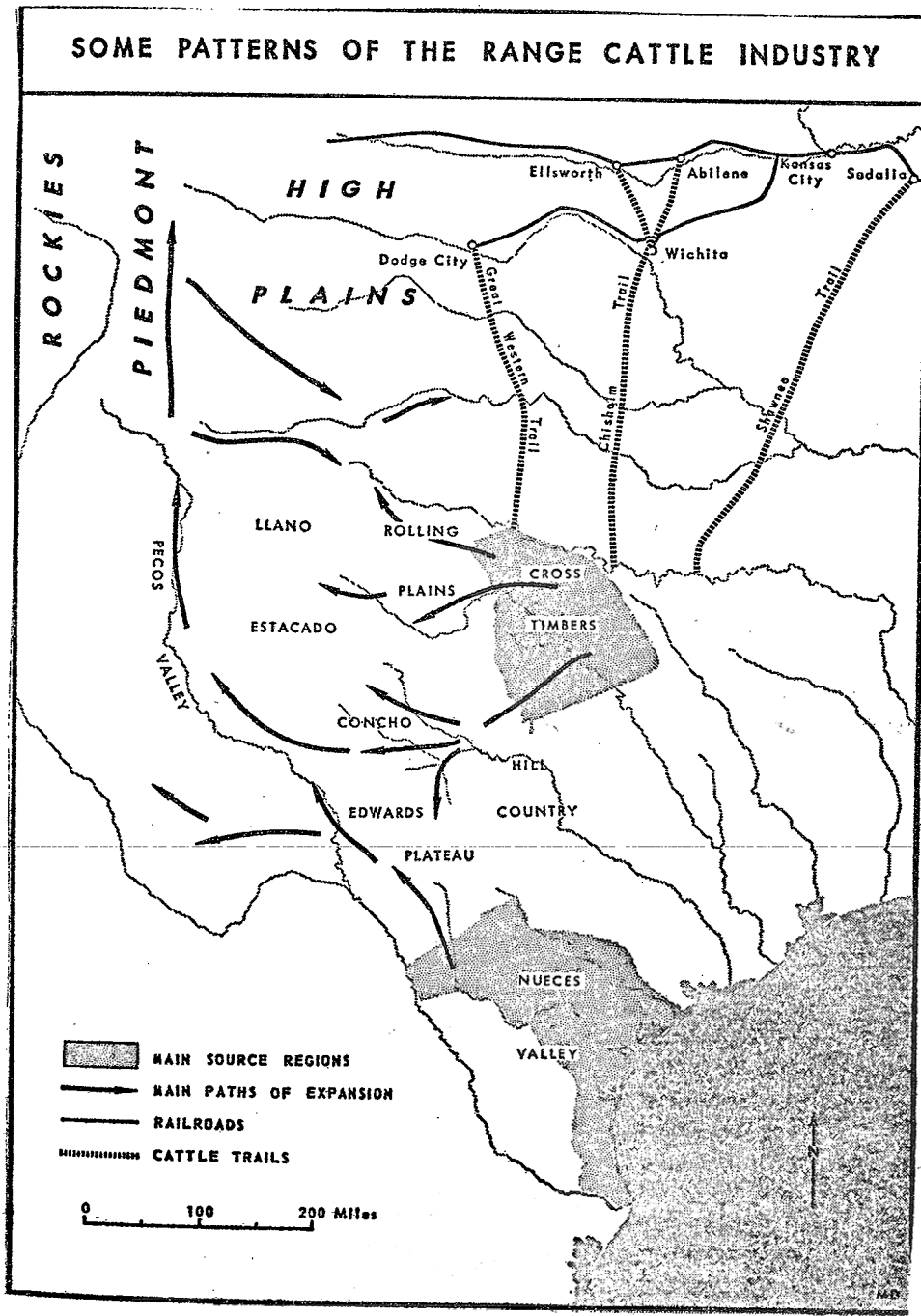
Map 2 RELIC TOBACCO SHED REGION

Minnesota



Vogeler and Dockendorff

1973



Meinig 1969

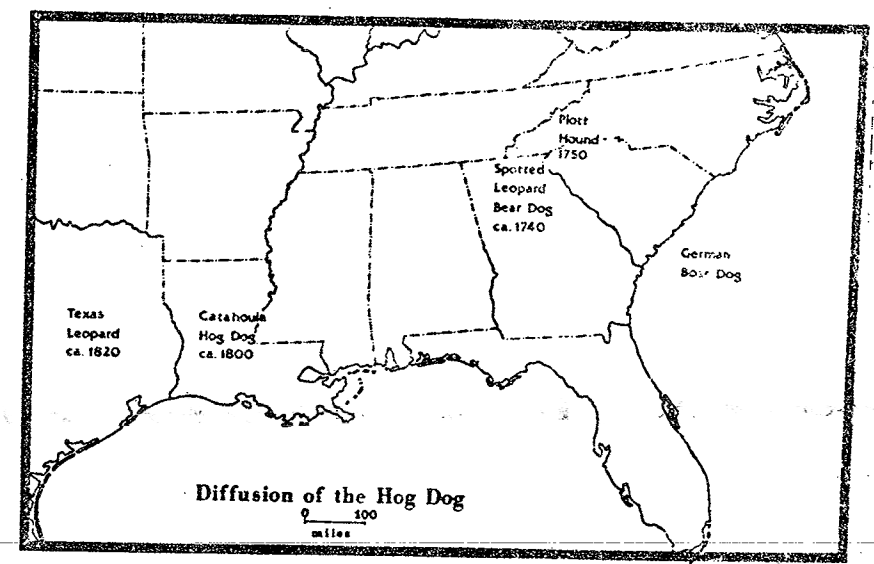
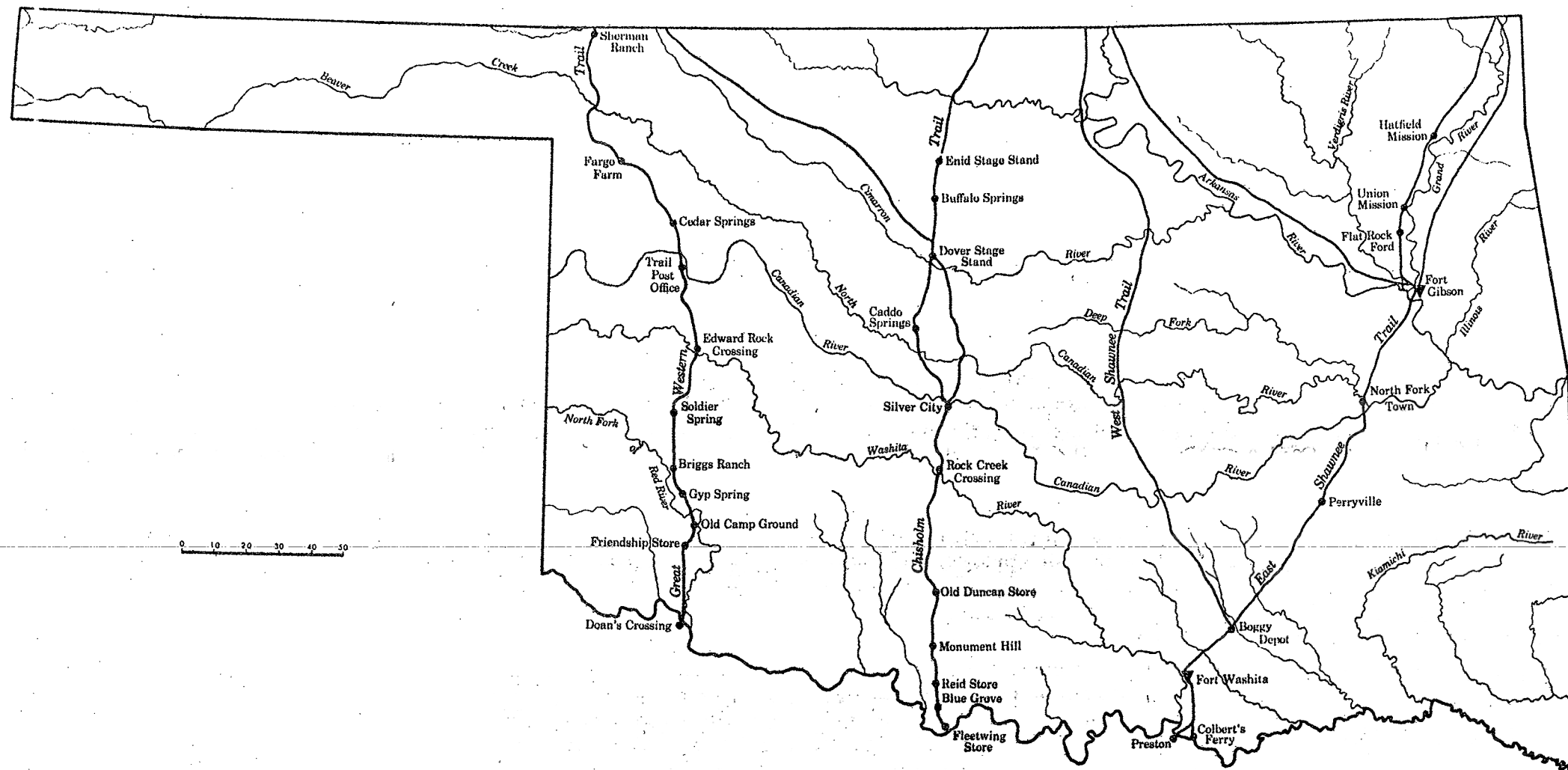


Figure 10. Distribution of German boar hounds in the United States.

Le Bon 1971



MAP NUMBER 40 — CATTLE TRAILS

Morris and McReynolds 1965

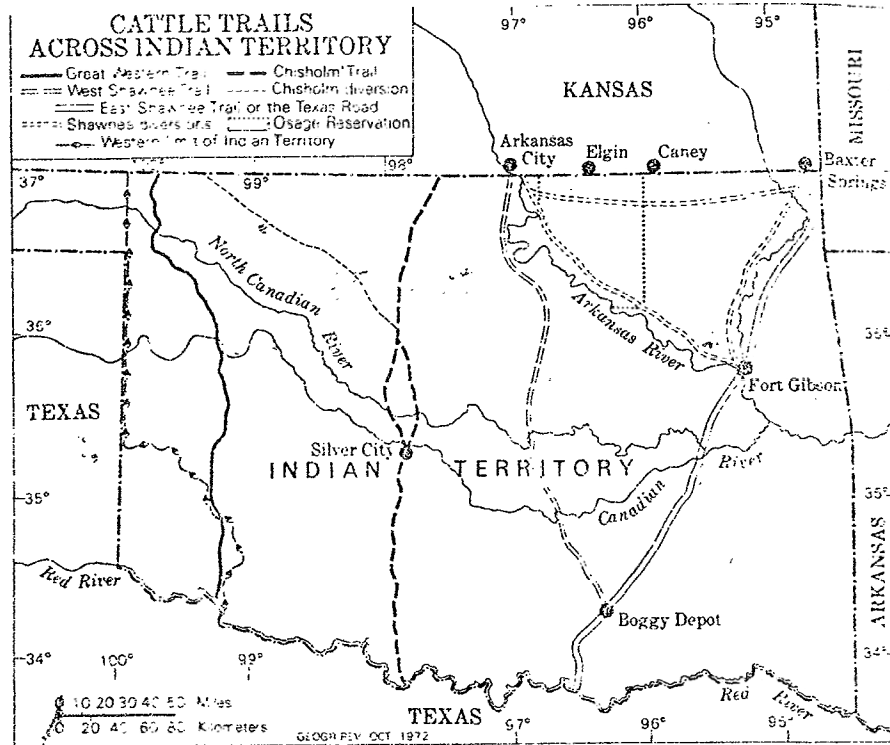


FIG. 1—Indian Territory, showing major cattle trails. Source: Maps 40 and 51 in John W. Morris and Edwin C. McReynolds: Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman, Okla., 1965).

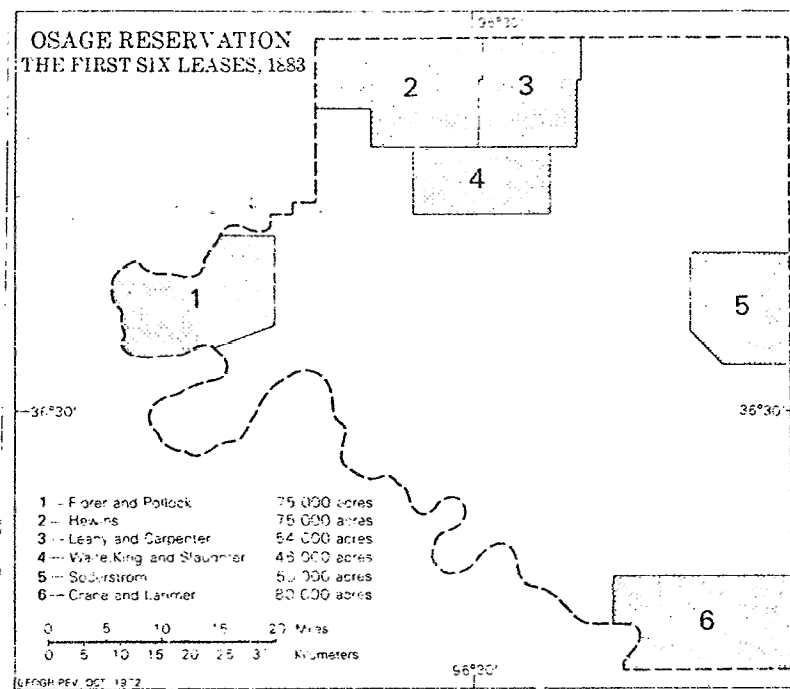


FIG. 2—The first leases. Boundaries were verified from actual lease descriptions on file in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. Source: *U. S. Senate Rept.*, Vol. 8, 1885 [see text footnote 37 for reference], pp. 278-290.

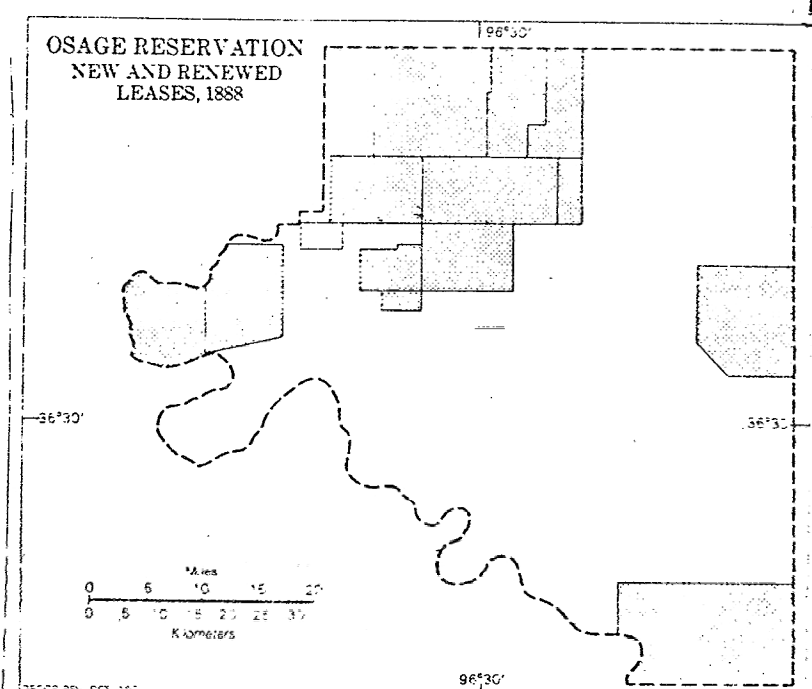


FIG. 3—New and renewed leases, 1888. Compiled from descriptions on original leases in the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, on file in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

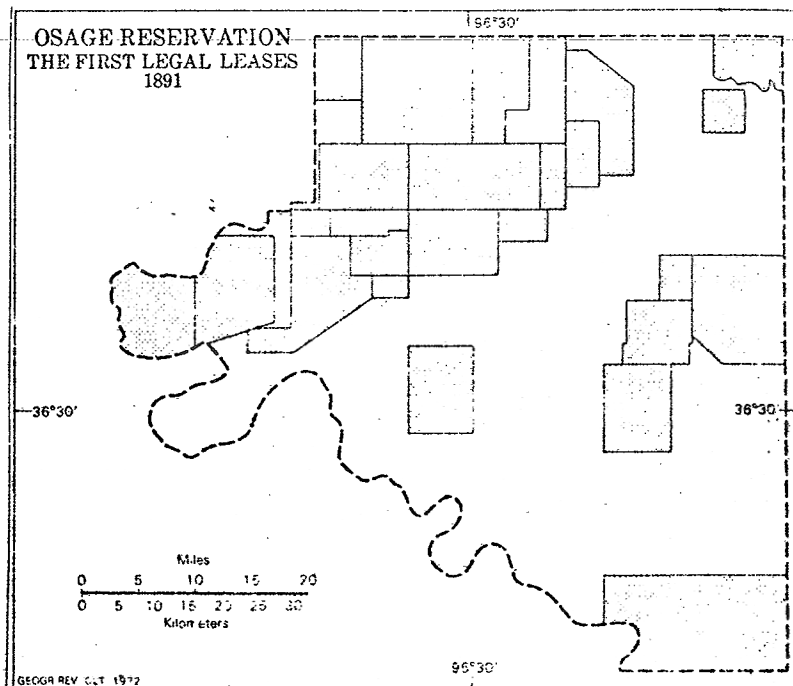
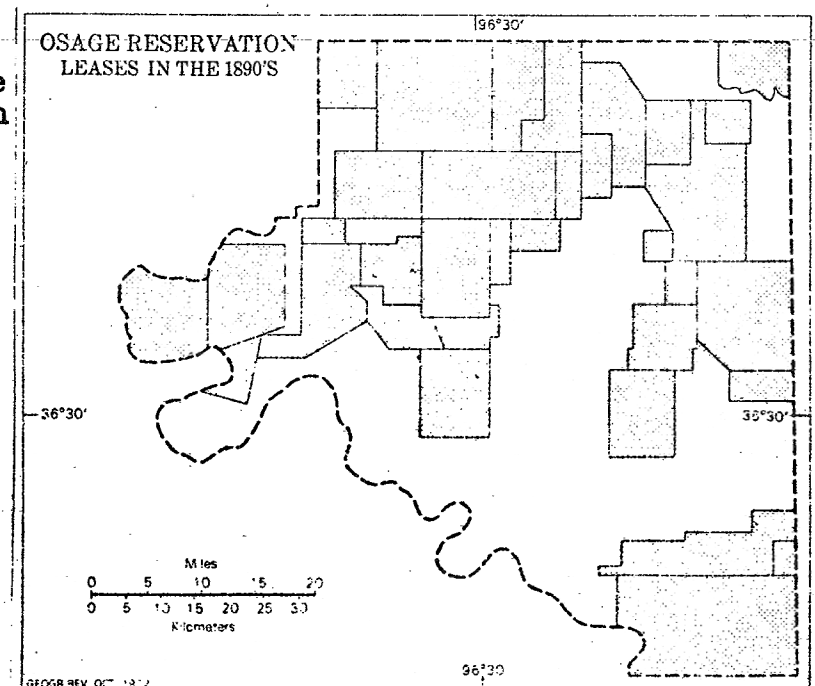


Fig. 4 - The first legal leases. Compiled from descriptions on original leases in the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, on file in the National Archives, Washington.

Burrill 1972

FIG. 5—Leases in the 1890's. Compiled from descriptions on original leases, as above, and from statements concerning action on the leases in the files of the Osage Agency Archives, Pawhuska, Okla.



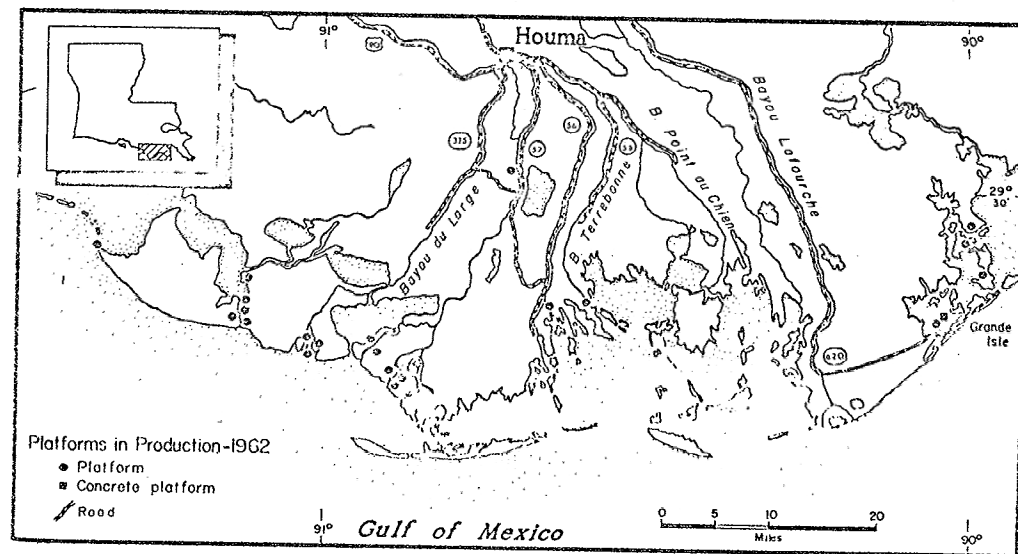


FIG. 3. This map of southern Louisiana shows the locations of all licensed dried shrimp platforms in the state. The platforms tend to be located near the prime shrimping grounds to allow the fishermen to sell their catch without leaving the area. Note the single indicated concrete platform near Grand Isle.

Pillsbury 1964

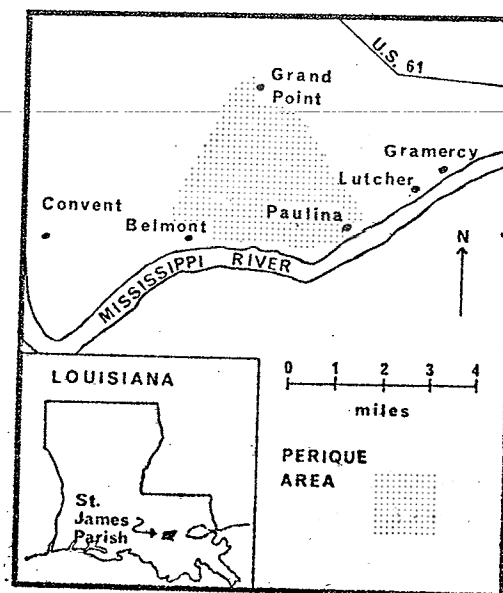


FIG. 1. East-central St. James Parish, Louisiana. Perique tobacco is raised within the indicated stippled area. The boundaries of this area are only approximate.

Rense
1970

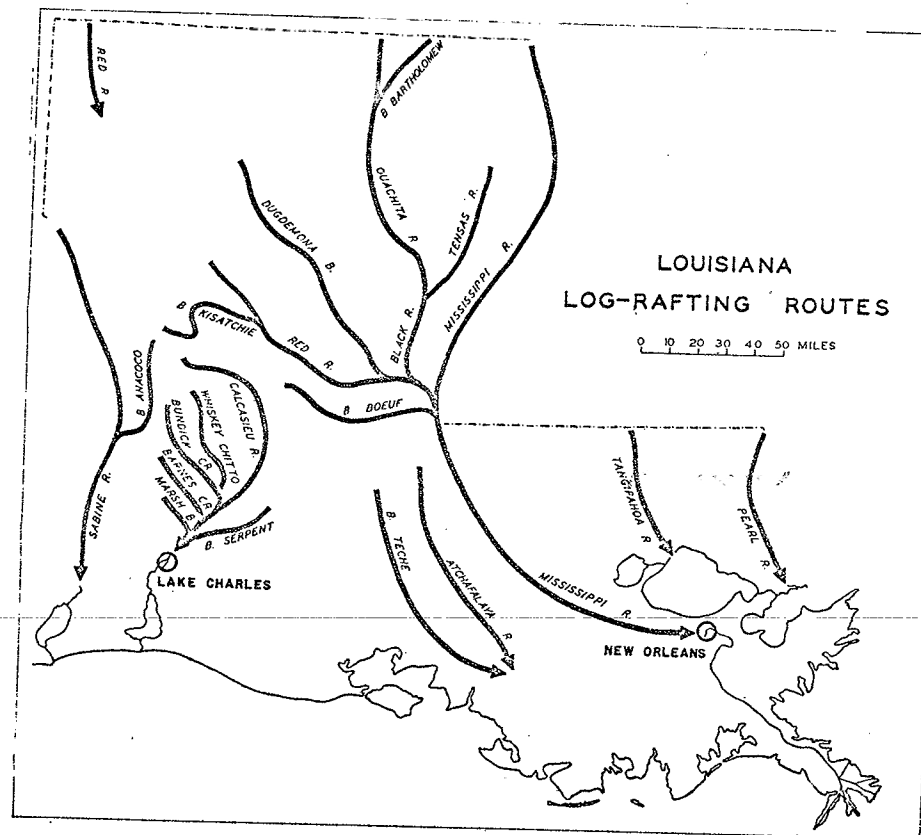


FIG. 2. Principal log-rafting routes used in Louisiana.

Stokes 1959

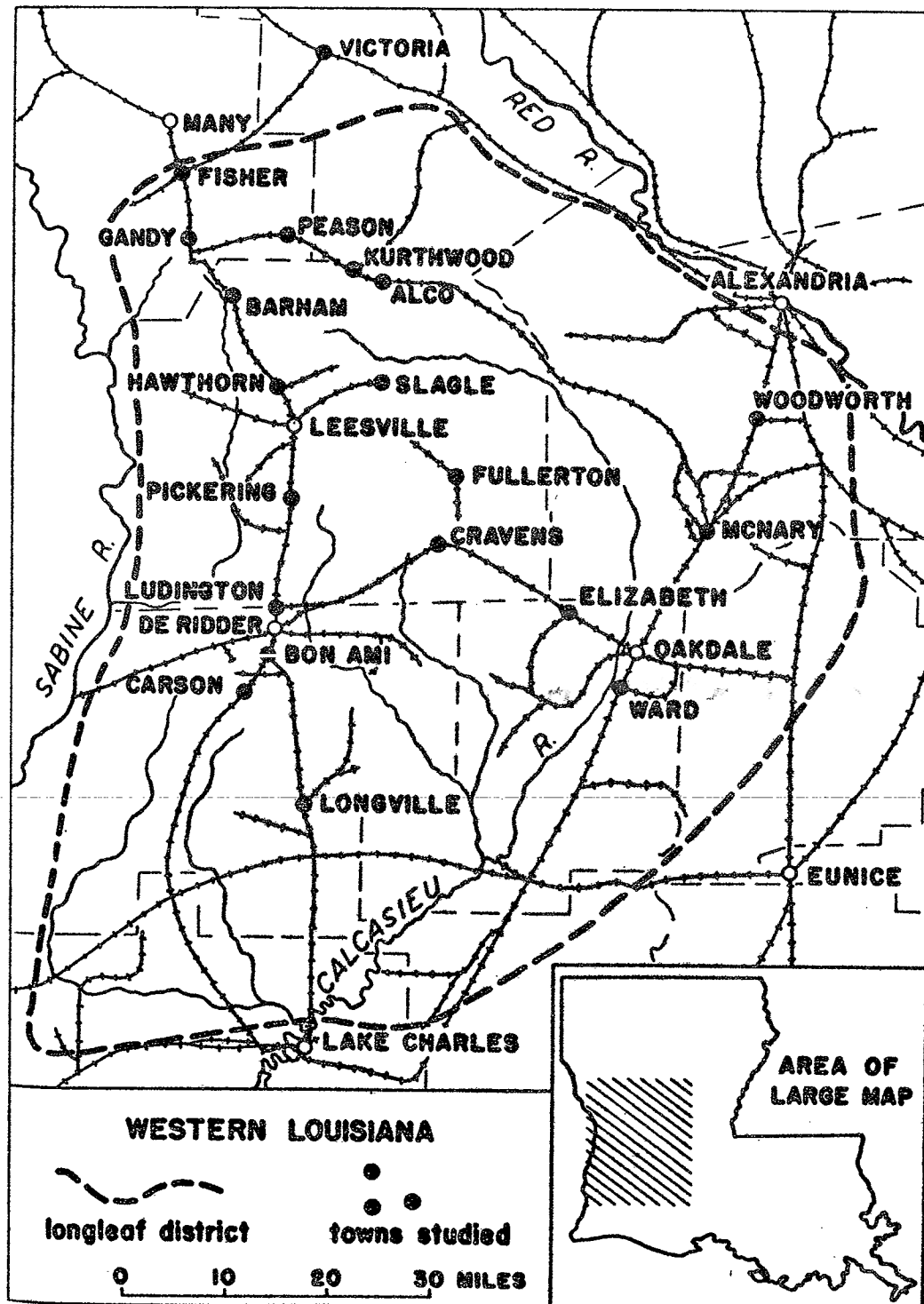
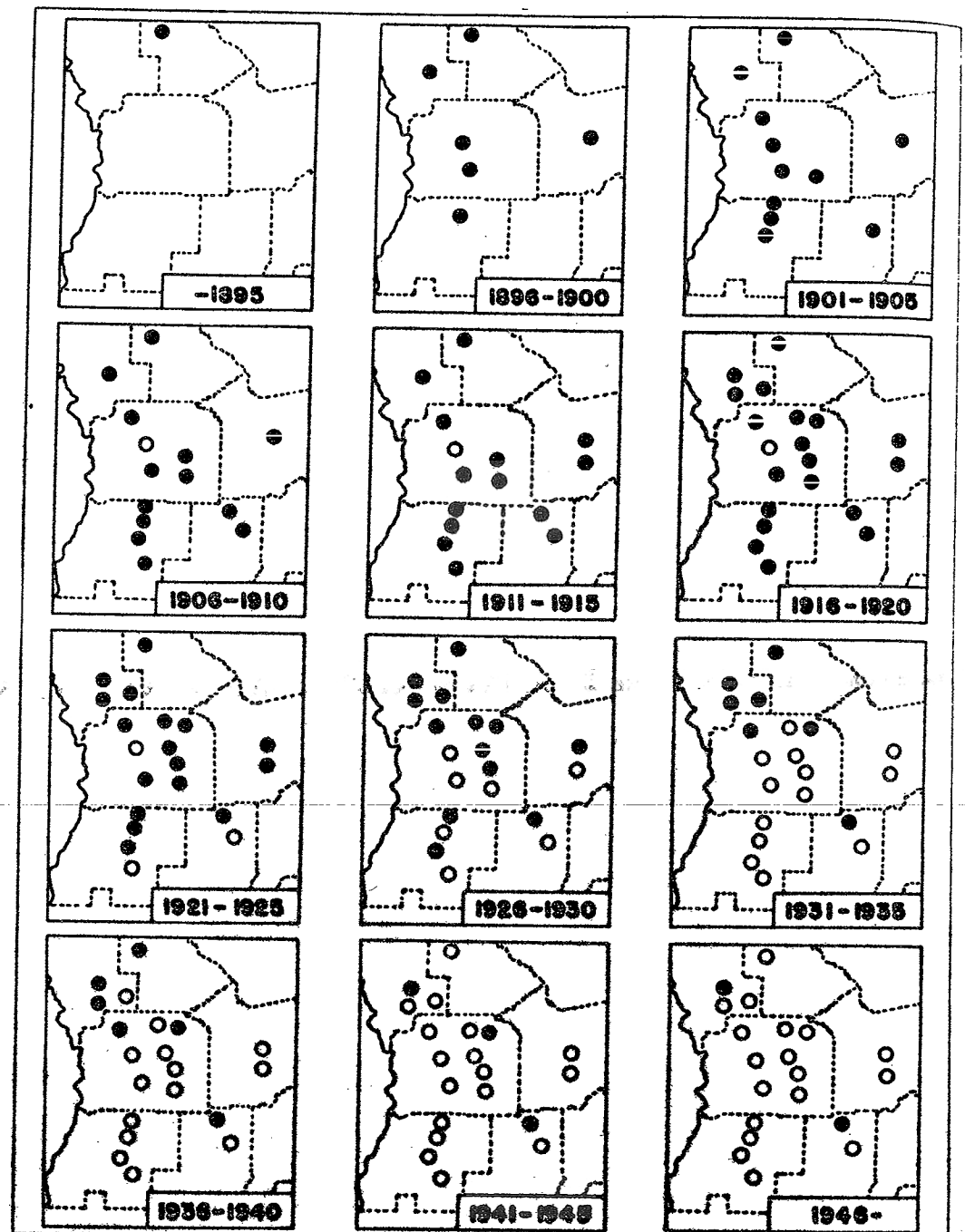


FIG. 1. Index map of the western Louisiana longleaf pine district covered in this study. Of the twenty sawmill towns shown only Fisher and Elizabeth remain. The railroad net is that which served the area in 1920.

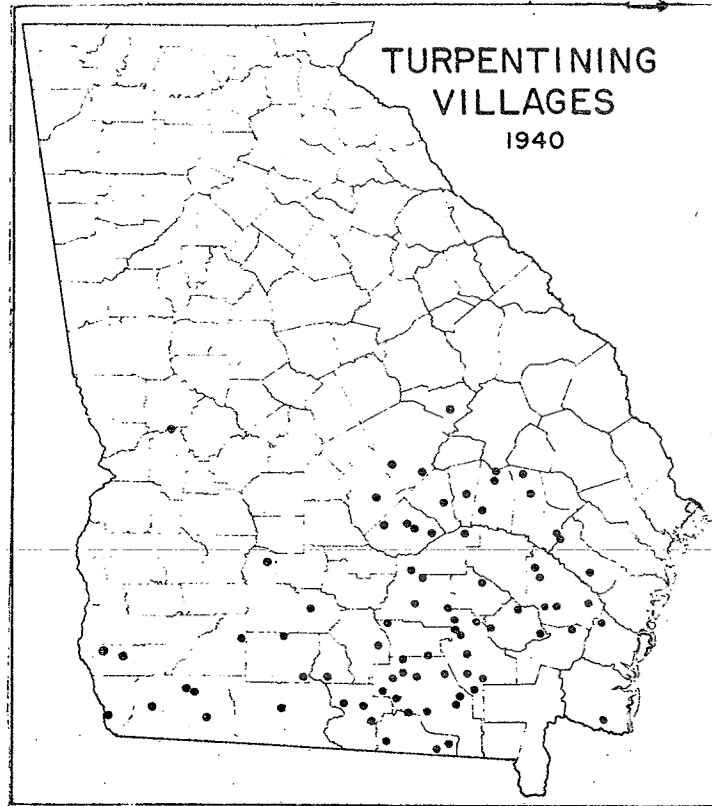


WESTERN LOUISIANA SAWMILL TOWNS

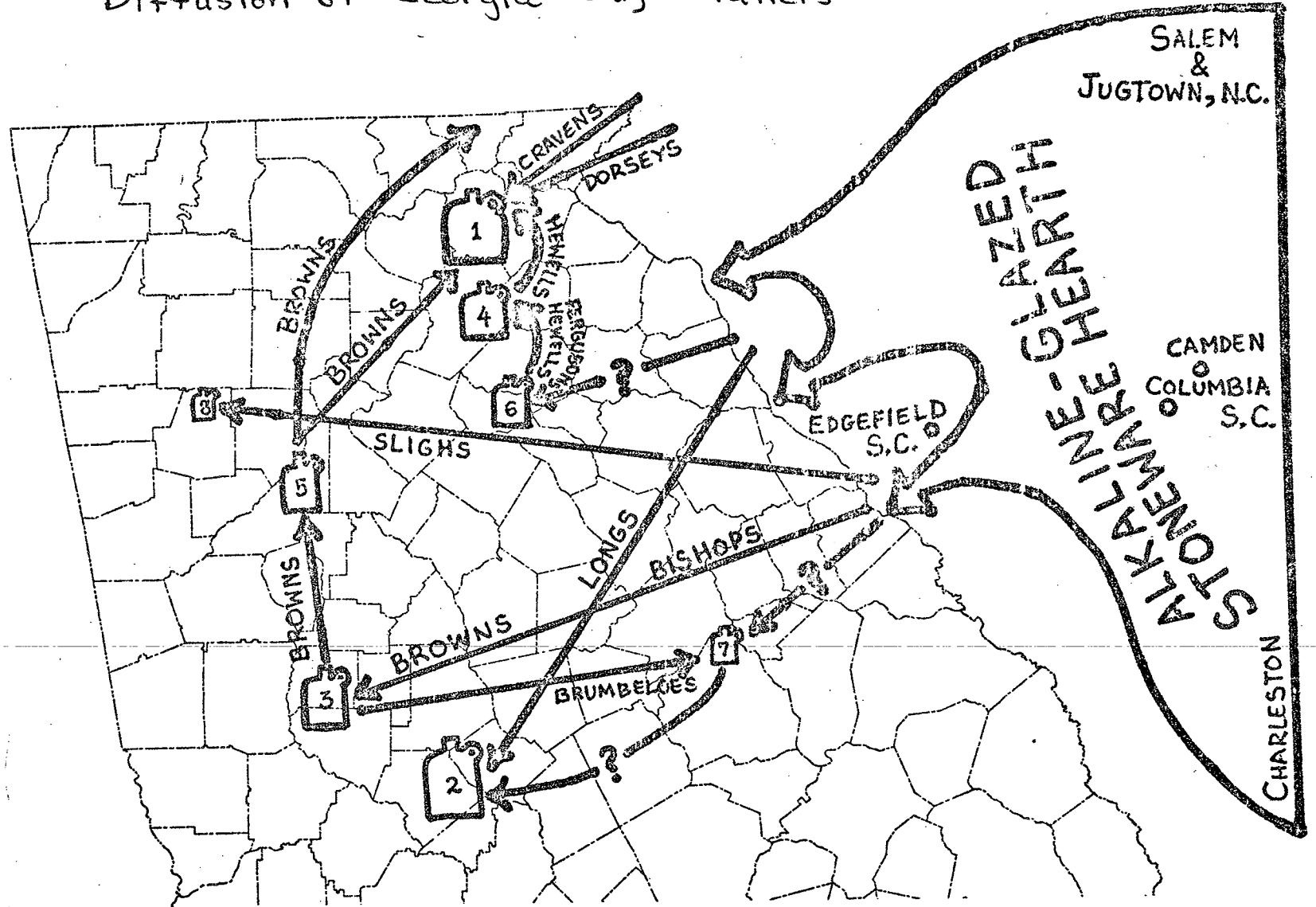
FIG. 2. A map series illustrating the rapid increase in the number of western Louisiana sawmill towns after 1895 and their equally rapid disappearance. The twenty settlements shown represent only a portion of the total number established in the area by lumber companies. Fisher, in Sabine Parish, is the only community still supported by a sawmill. The open circles indicate abandoned sites.

Stokes
1957

Diffusion of Georgia Jug Makers

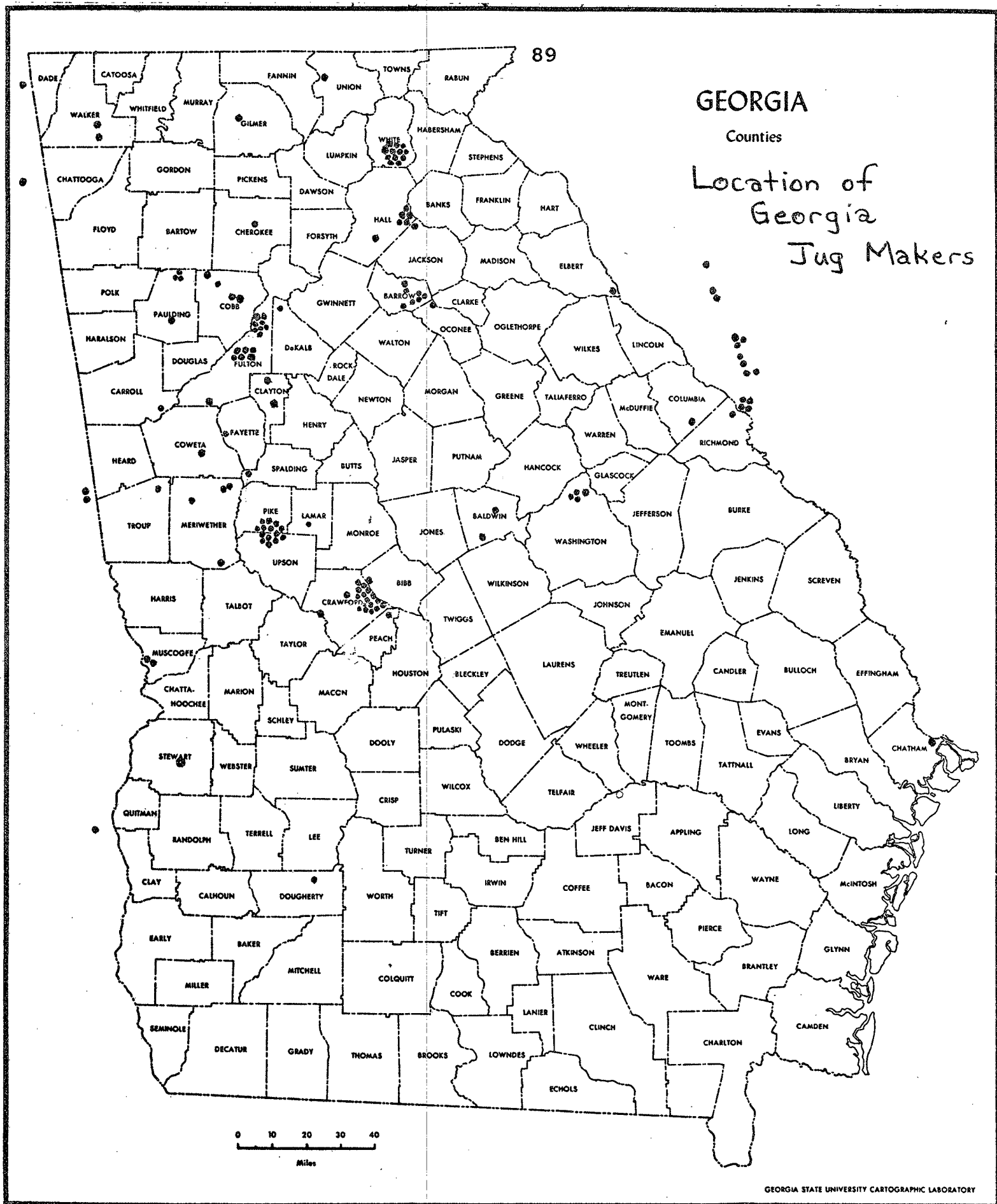


Zelinsky 1952



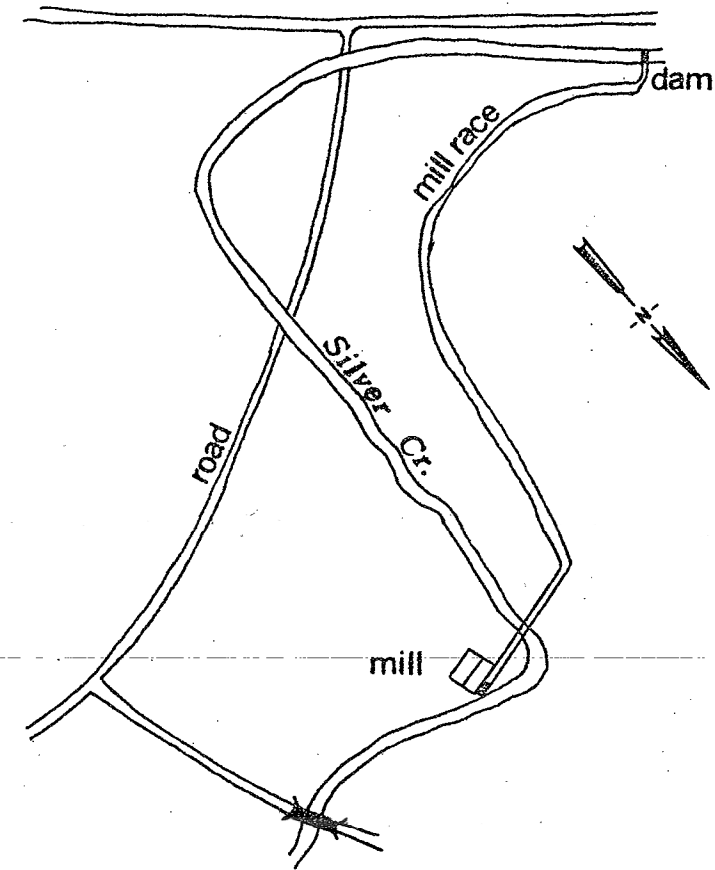
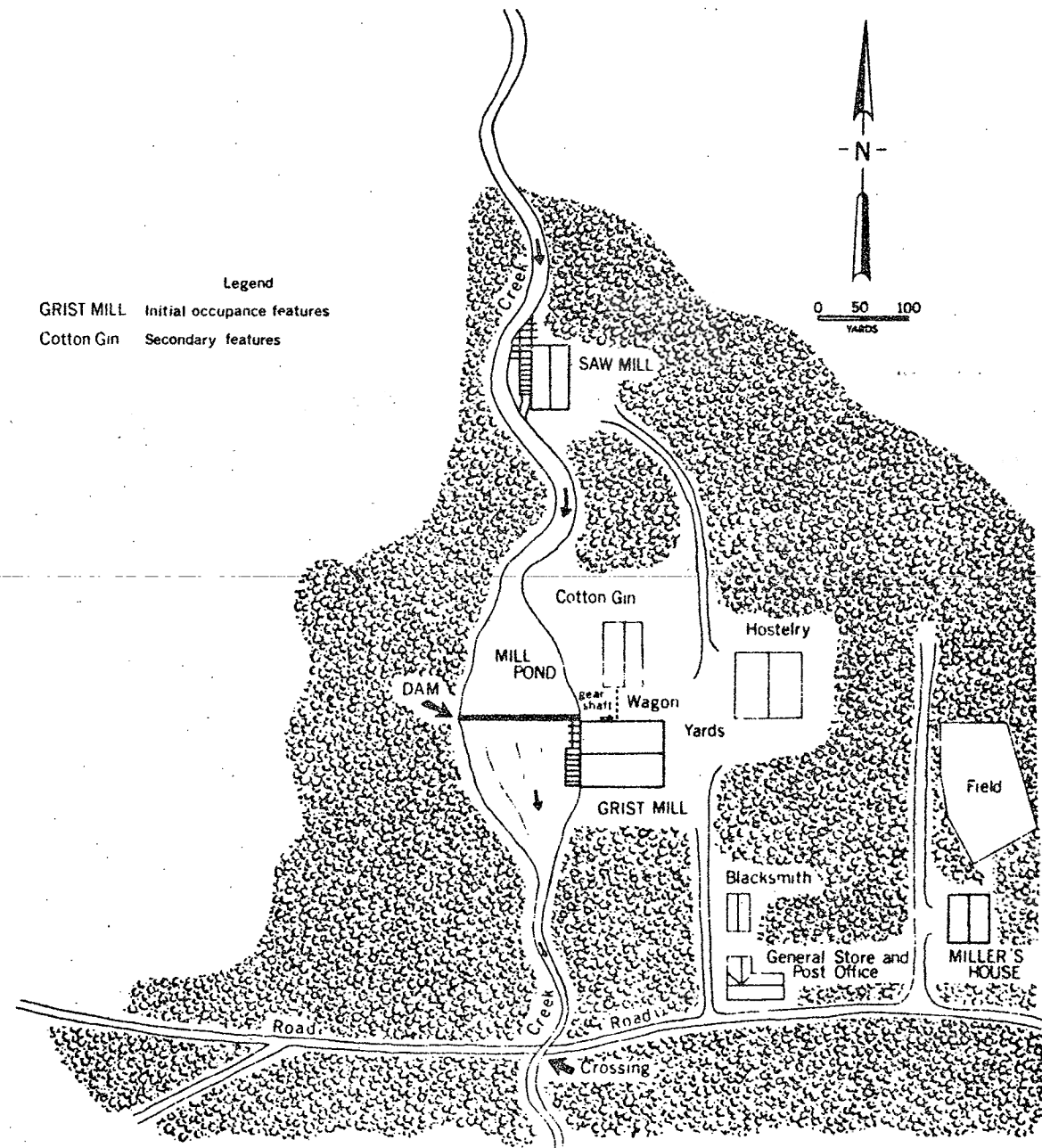
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mossy Creek (White County) | 5. Atlanta Area (Fulton County) |
| 2. Eastern Crawford County | 6. Barrow County complex |
| 3. Jugtown (Upson County) | 7. Northern Washington County |
| 4. Gillsville (Hall County) | 8. Sligh's Mill (Paulding County) |

Burrison 1973 a



Burrison 1973 b

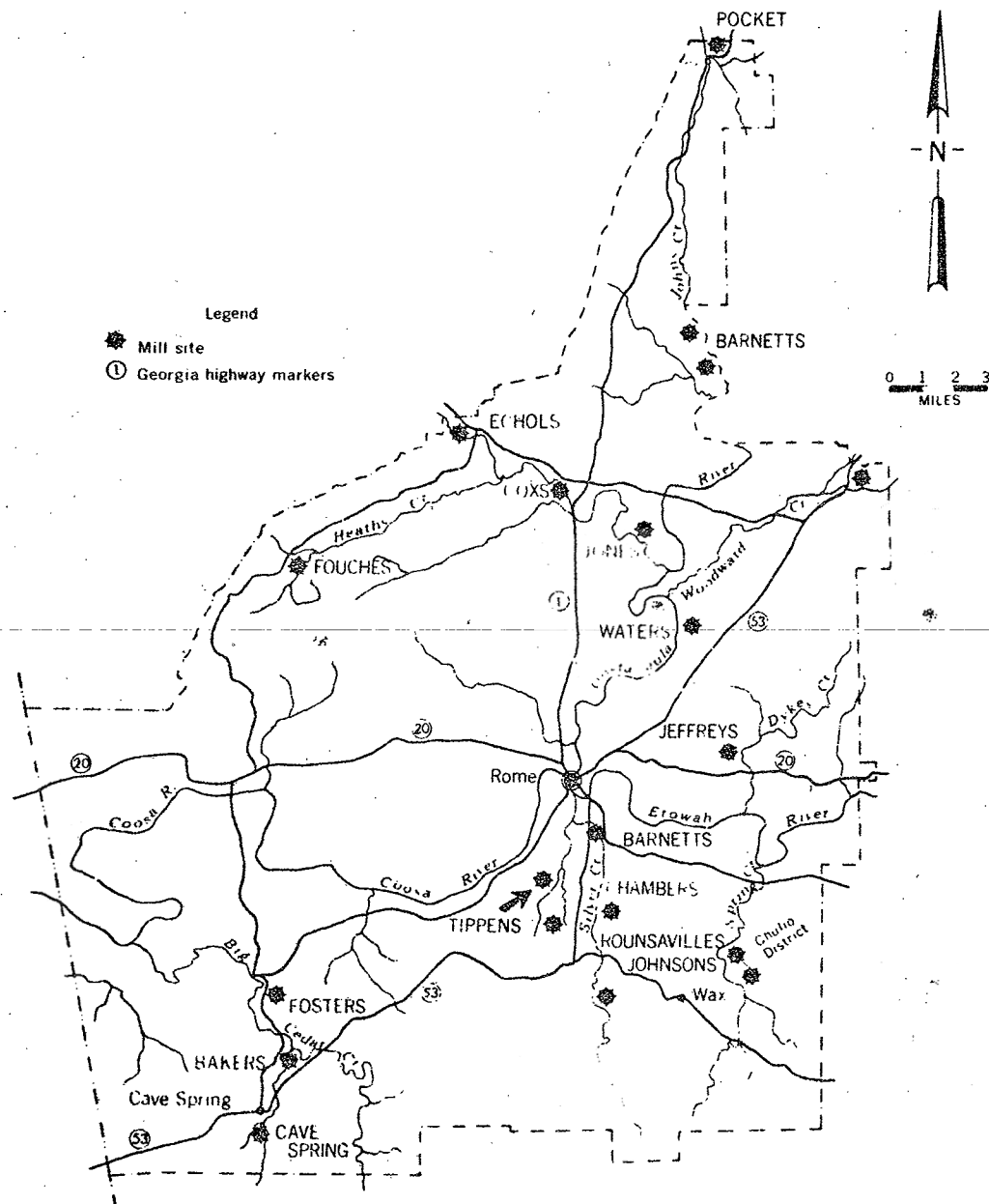
A GEOGRAPHIC MODEL OF A MILL COMPLEX



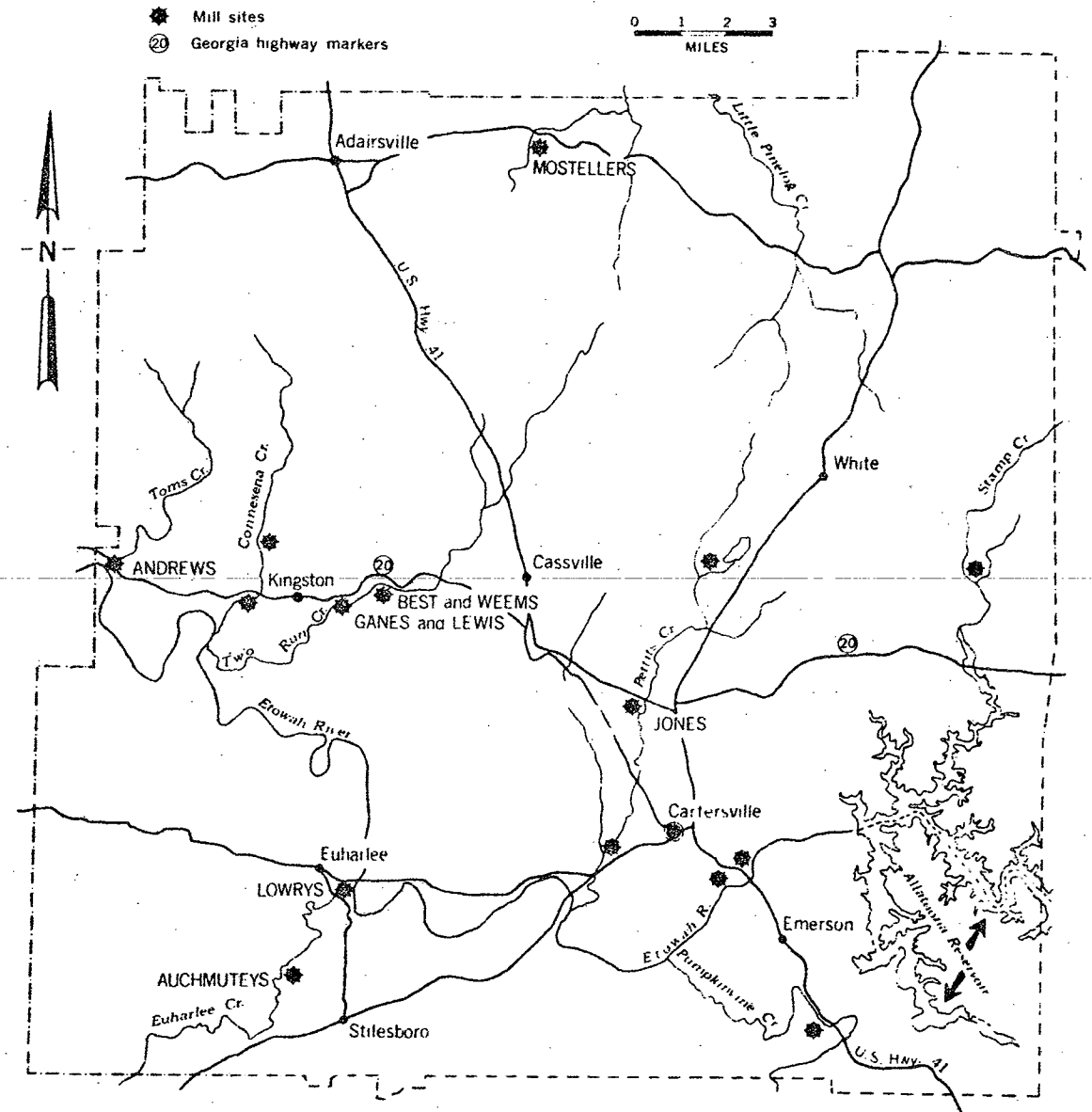
Map 5. Old Brick Mill site showing mill, mill race, and mill dam. Silver Creek, Floyd County, Georgia.

Jeane 1974

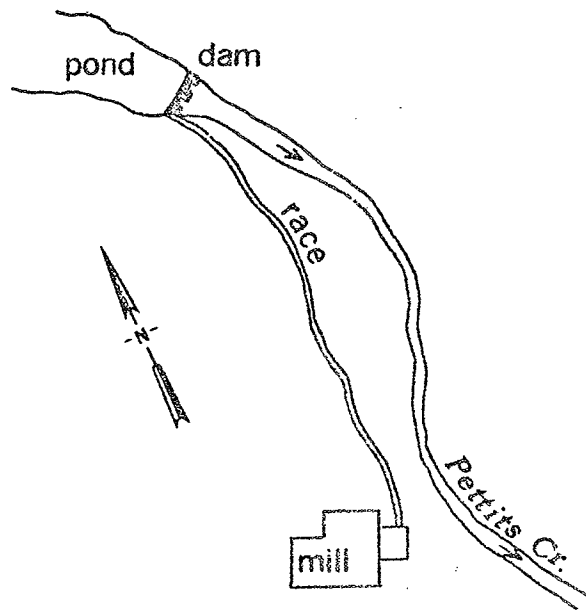
FLOYD COUNTY: MILL SITES



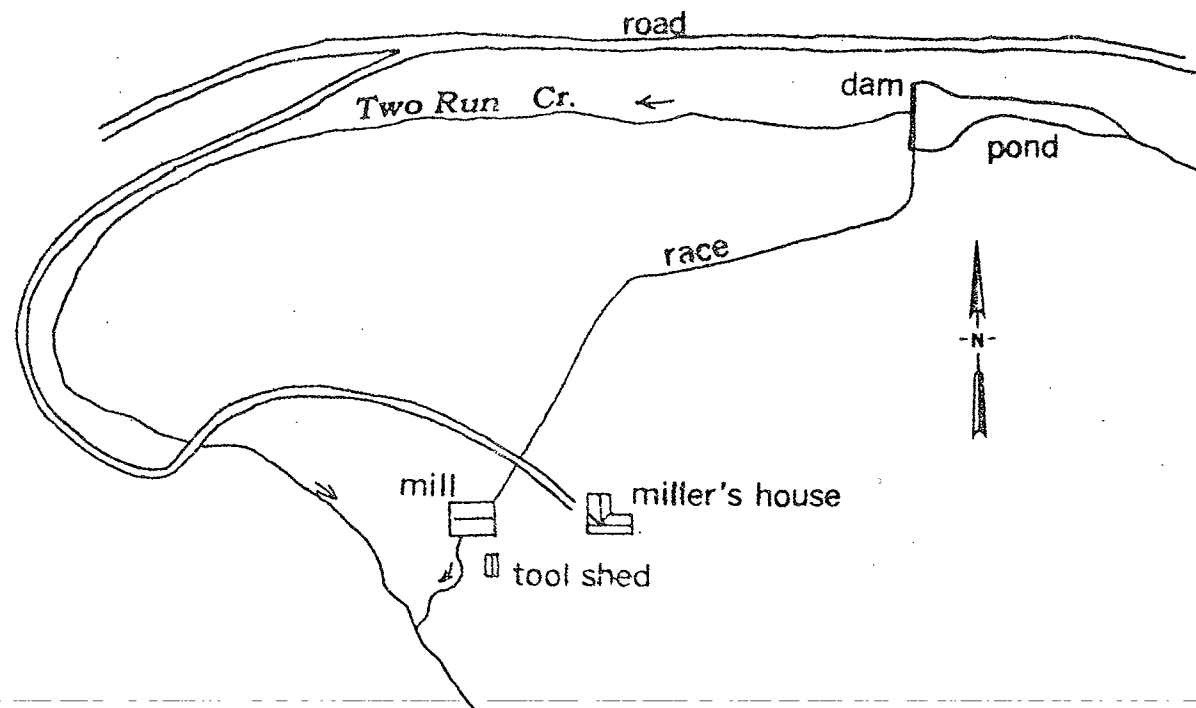
BARTOW COUNTY: MILL SITES



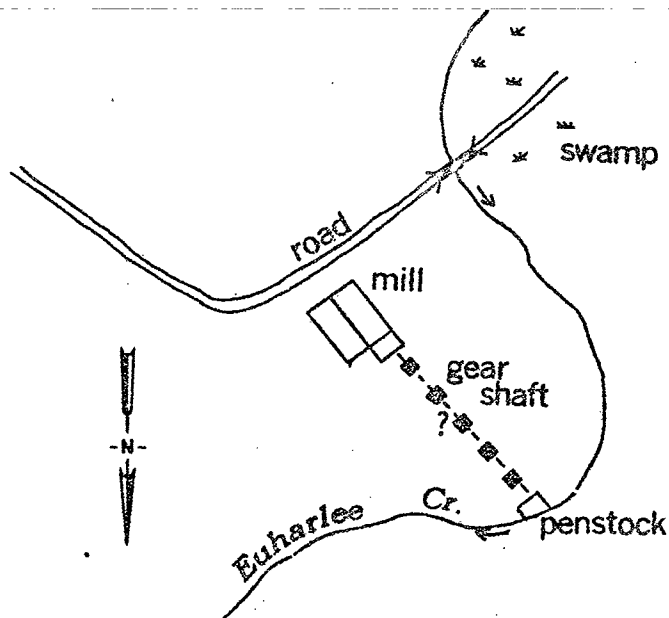
Jeane 1974



Map 8.--Jones Mill site showing mill, mill race, and mill pond. Pettits Creed, Bartow County, Georgia.



Map 9.--Ganes and Lewis mill site showing mill, mill race, and mill pond. Two Run Creek, Bartow County, Georgia.

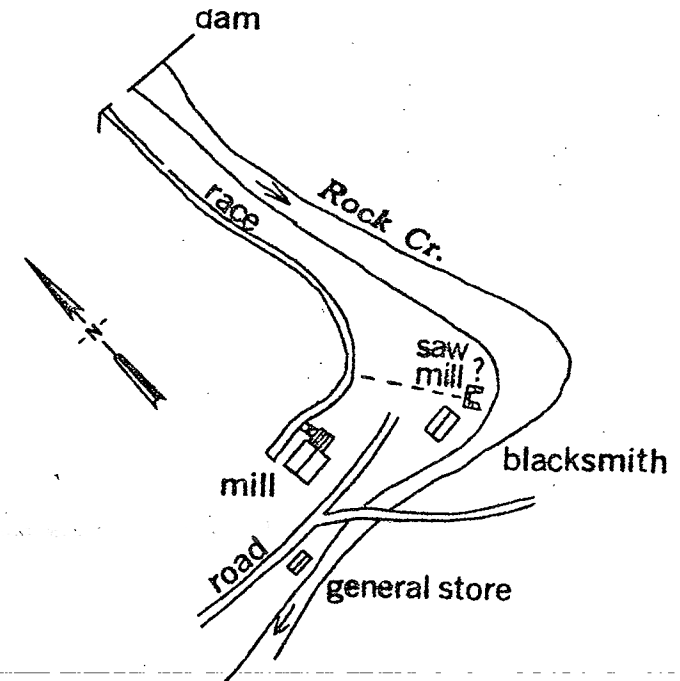
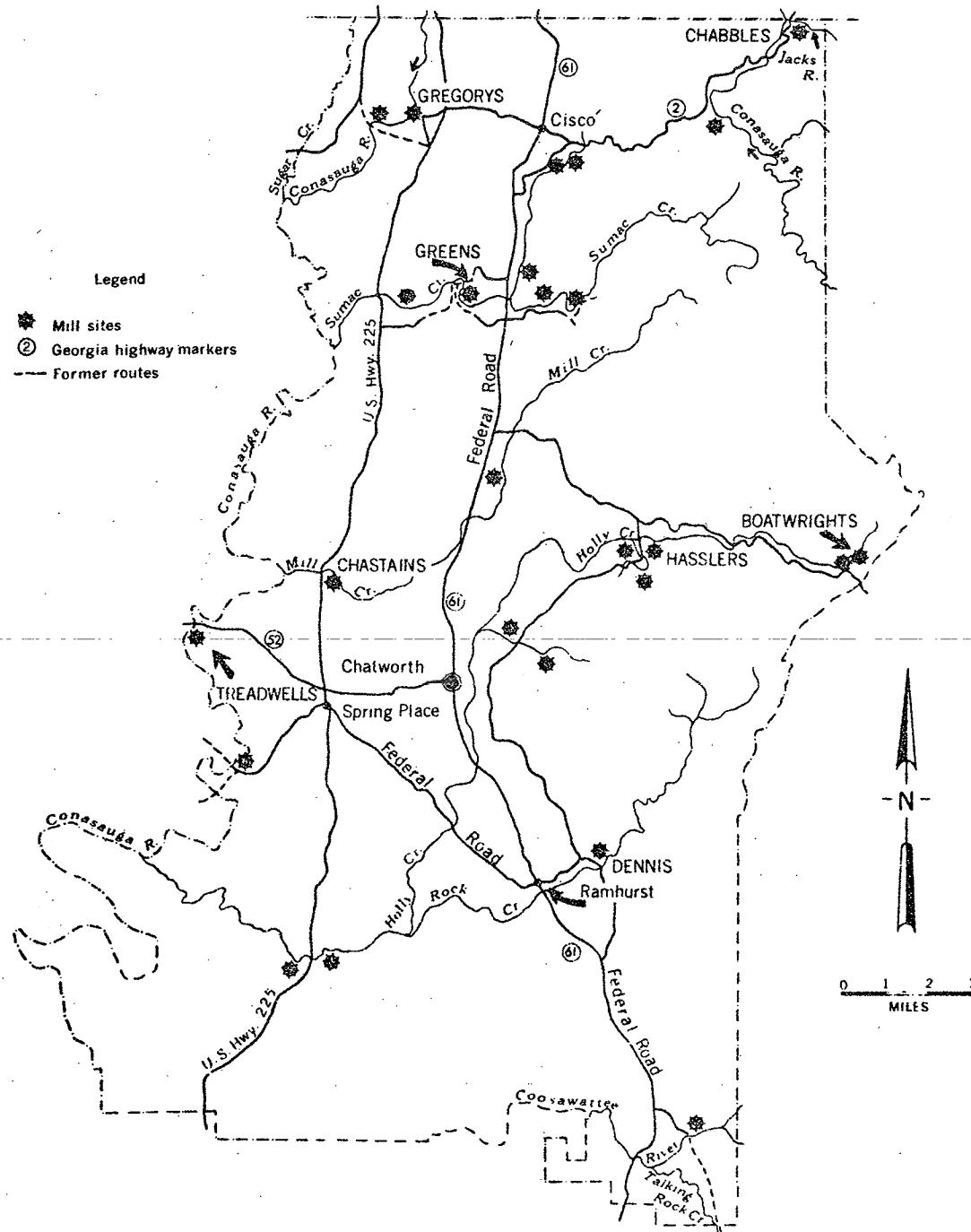


Map 10.--Auchmuteys Mill site showing mill, penstock and line shaft supports. Euharlee Creek, Bartow County, Georgia.

Jeane 1974

MURRAY COUNTY:

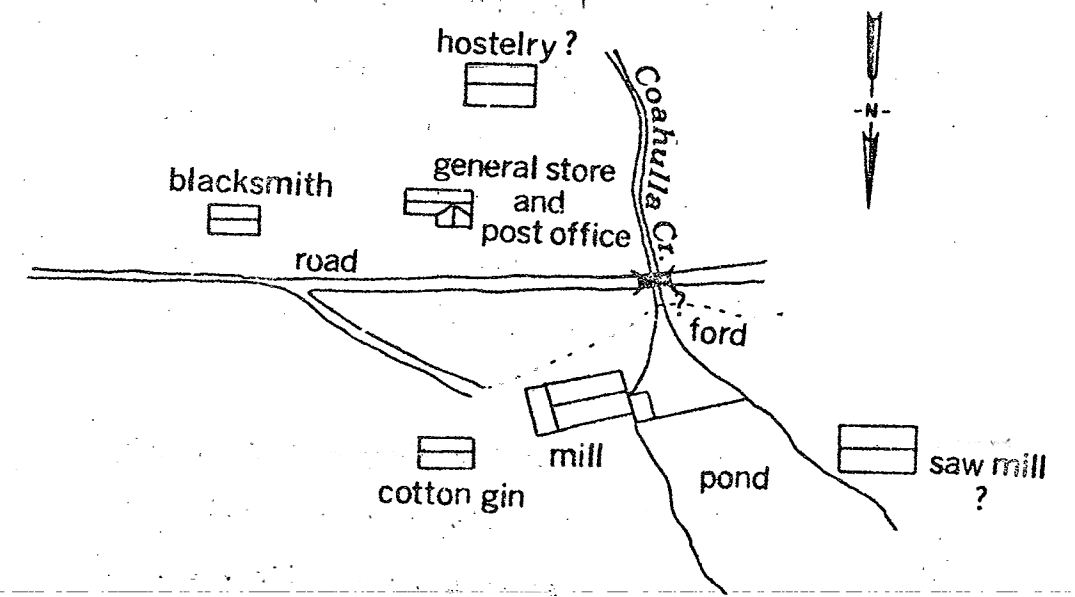
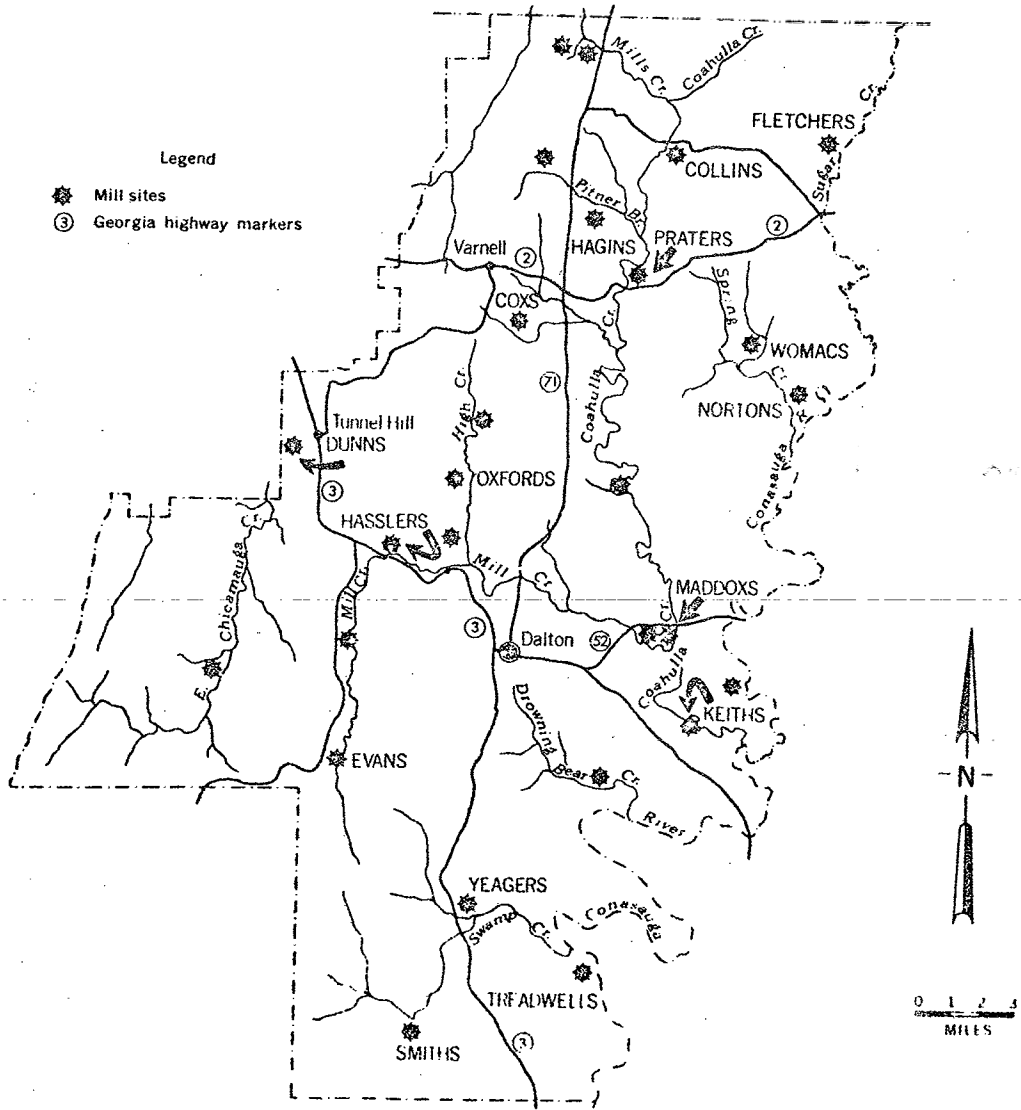
MILL SITES



Map 12.--Dennis Mill site showing mill, blacksmith shop, and other associated features. Rock Creek, Murray County, Georgia.

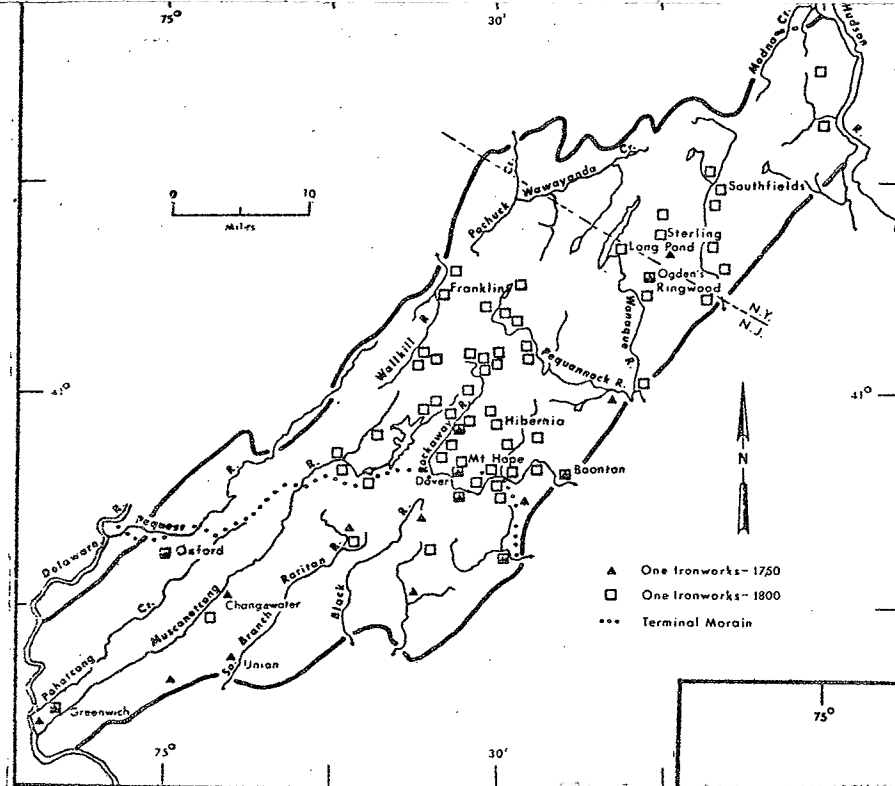
Jeane 1974

WHITFIELD COUNTY: MILL SITES



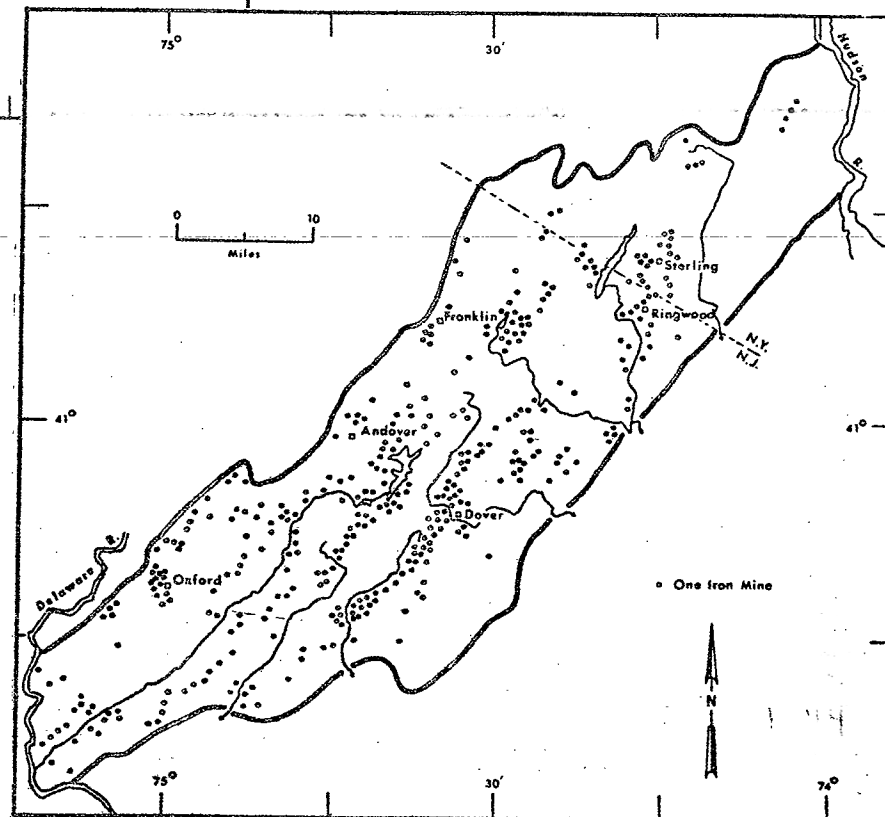
Map 14.--Praters Mill site showing mill and association of other services. Coahulla Creek, Whitfield County, Georgia.

Jeane 1974



TEXT-FIGURE 6. Distribution of charcoal iron manufactories, about 1750-1800. Data compiled from numerous sources.

Kury 1974



TEXT-FIGURE 2. Distribution of iron mines in the Highlands. Data compiled from Bayley (1910) and Colony (1921).

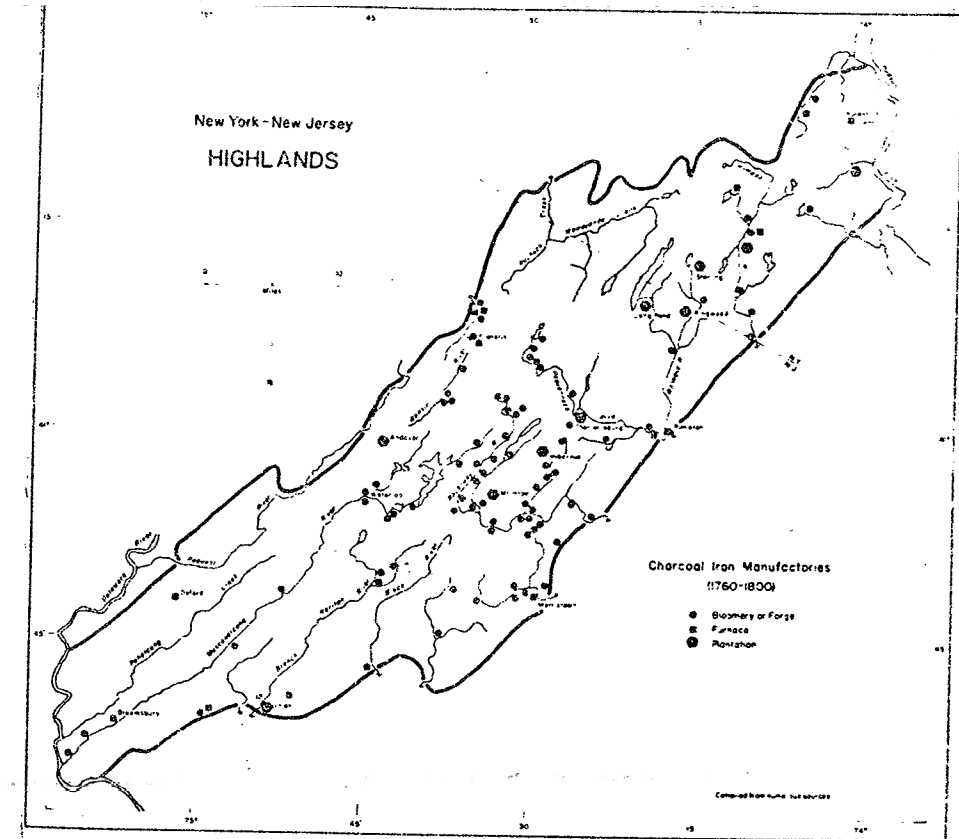


Figure 1. Distribution of late eighteenth century iron works in the New York-New Jersey Highlands.

Kury 1970 b

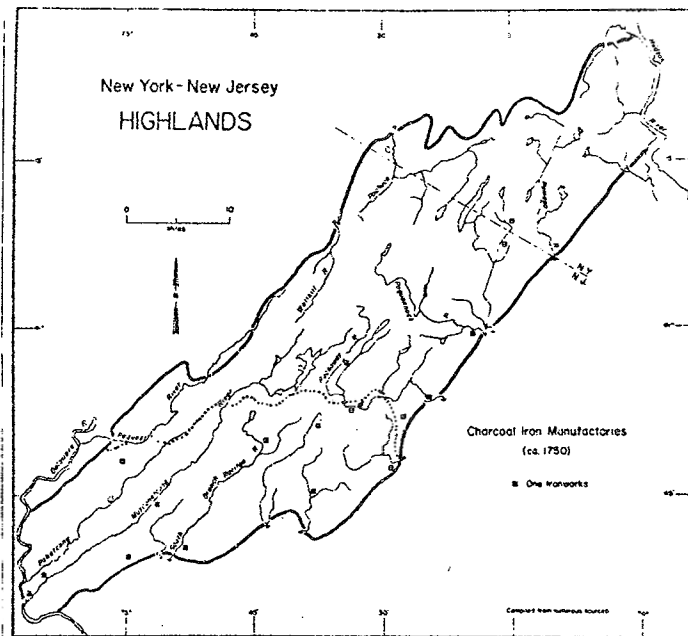


Figure 3. Distribution of ironworks ca. 1750.

Kury 1970 a

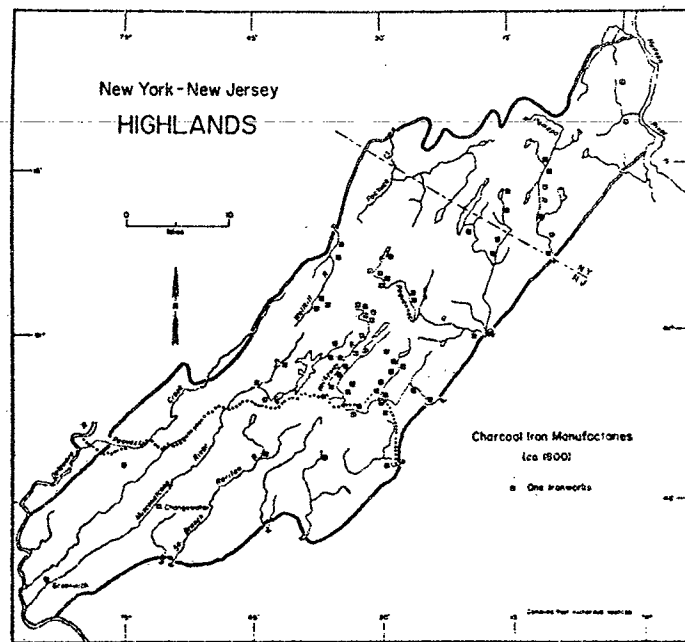


Figure 4. Distribution of ironworks ca. 1800.

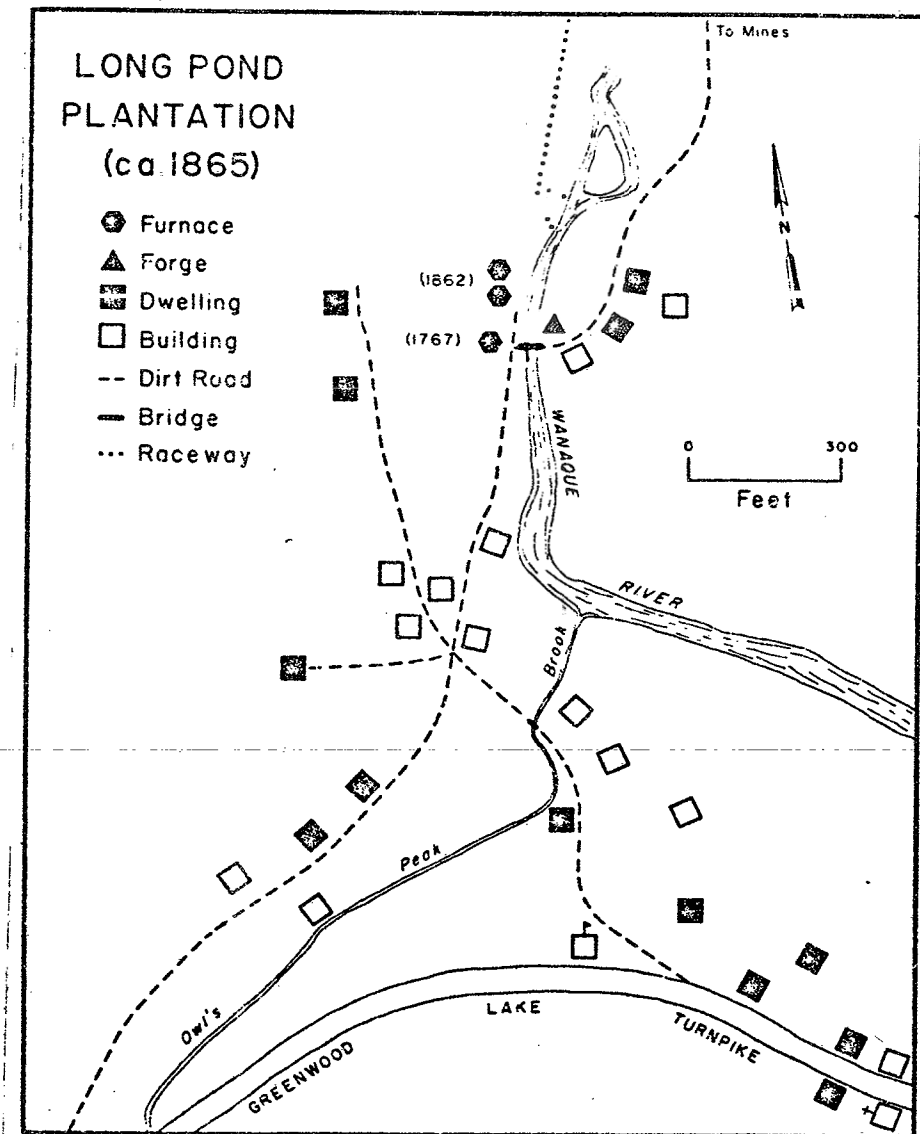


Figure 4. Map of the Long Pond furnace area, ca. 1865.

Kury 1970 b

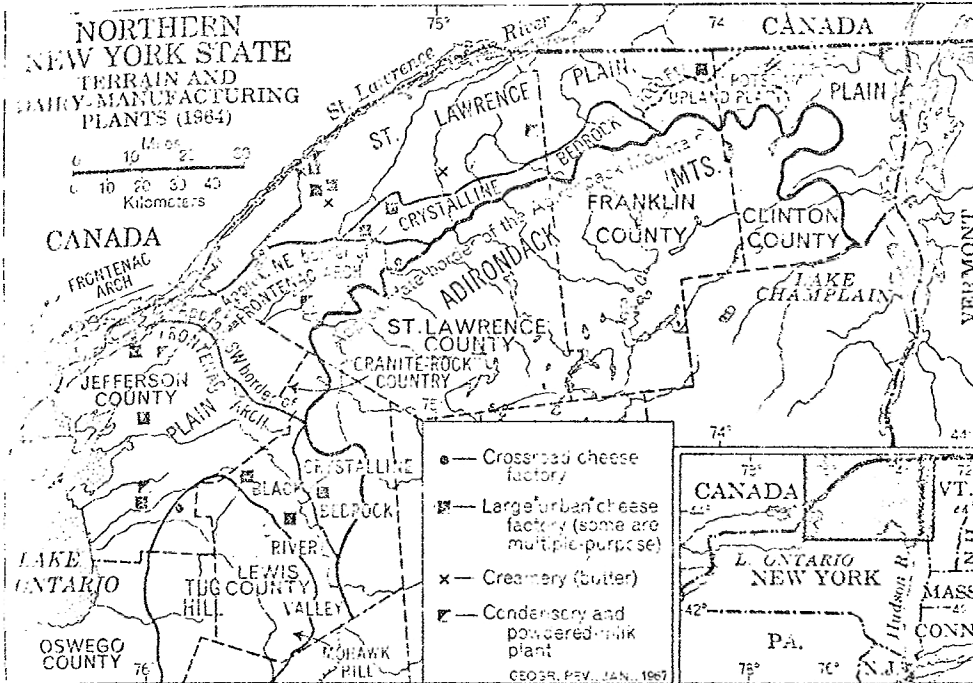


FIG. 1.—Location map, showing terrain and dairy manufacturing plants, 1964.

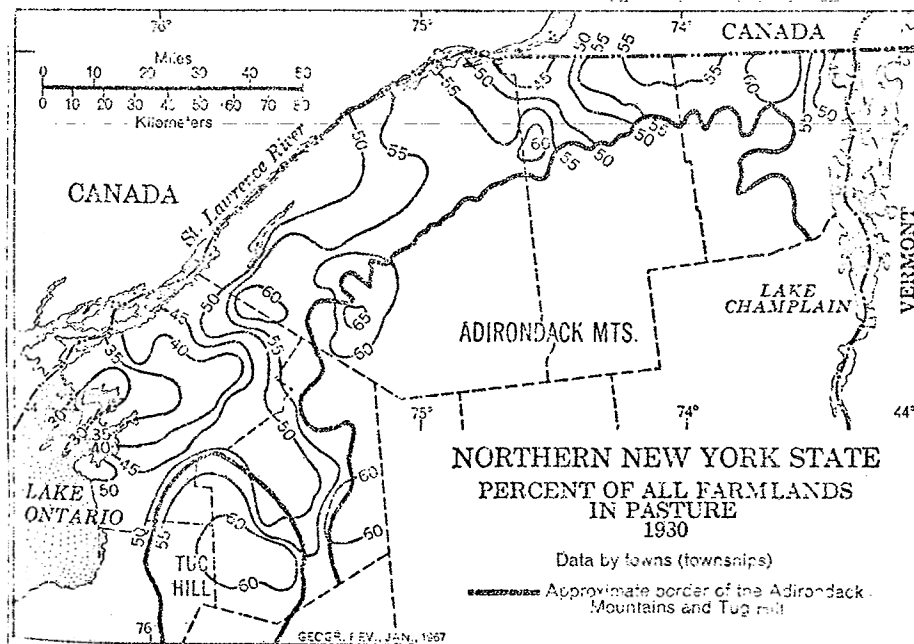


FIG. 2.—Land in pasture. Data by towns (townships) from the 1930 United States census.

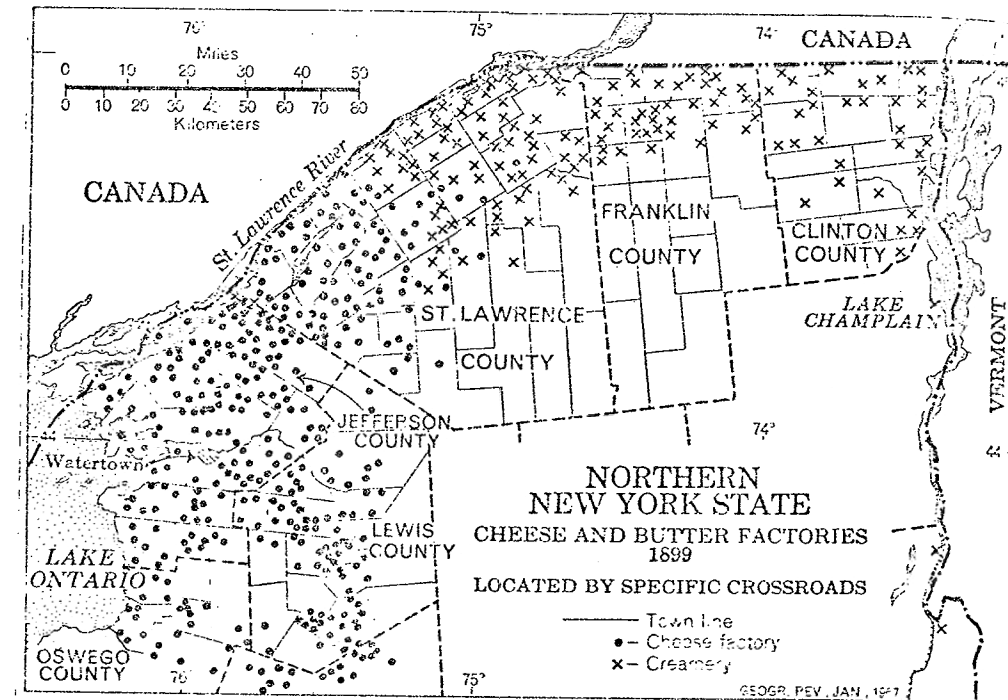
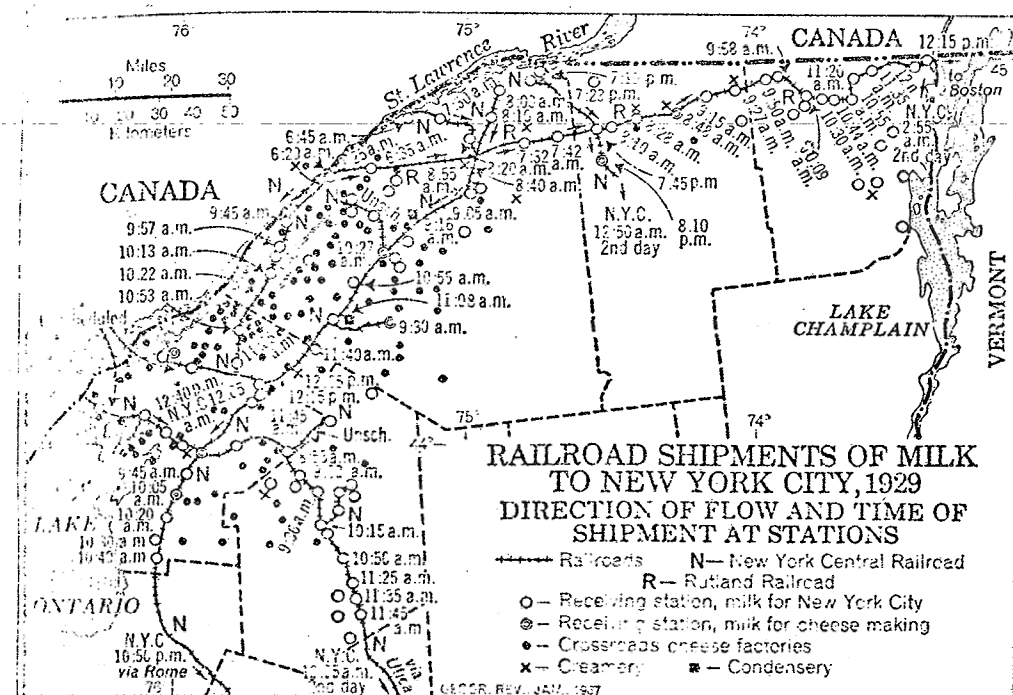


FIG. 9.—Factories and creameries shown here have been located from topographic and other maps by name of factory and by local "corners" names.



Durand
1967

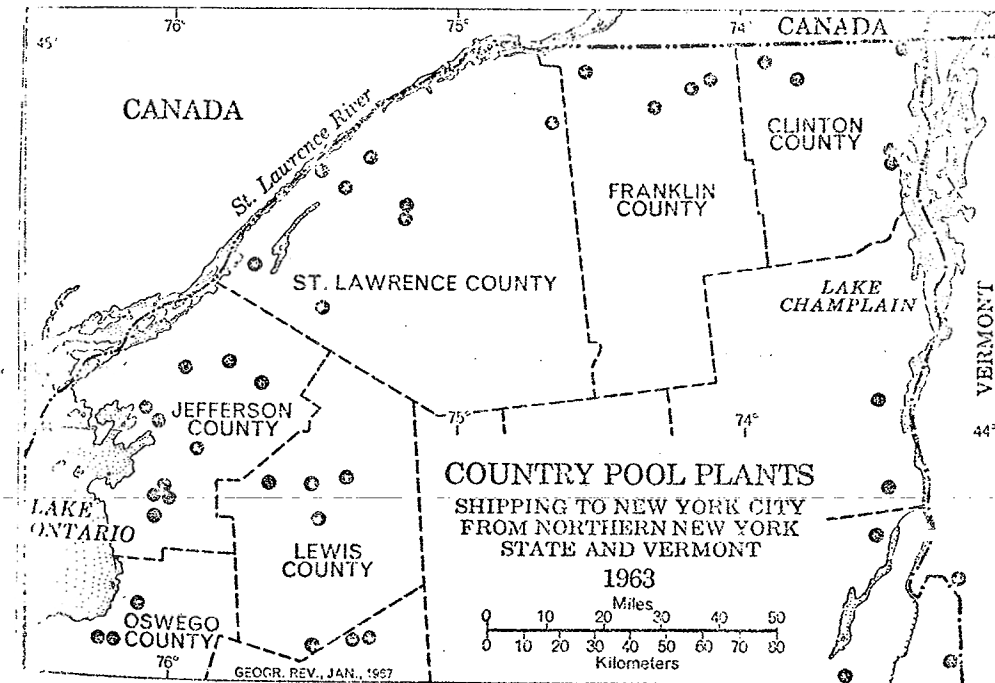
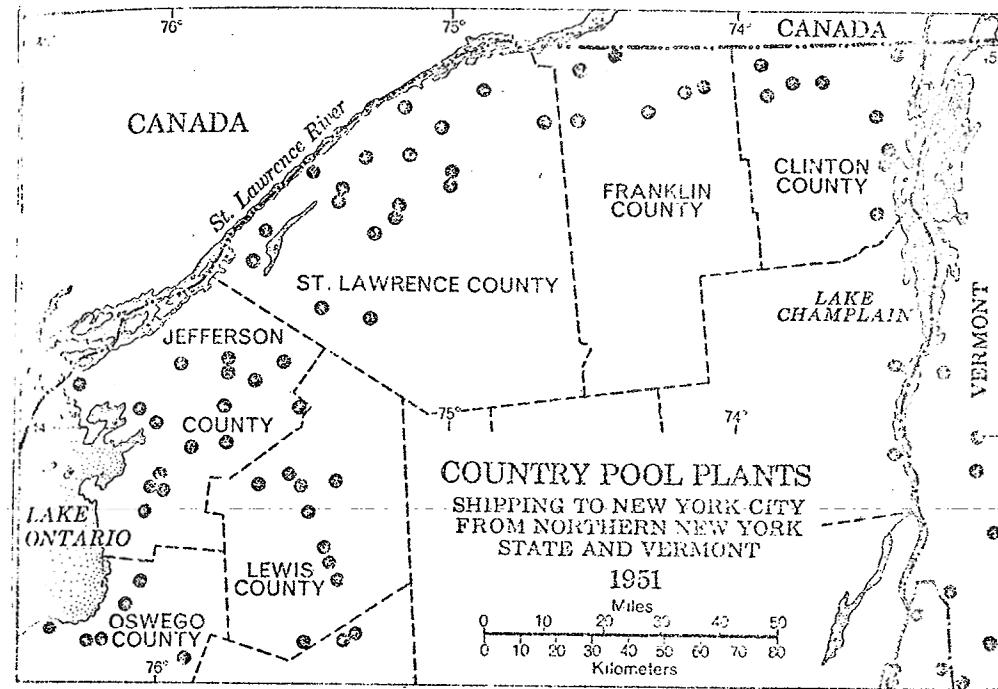
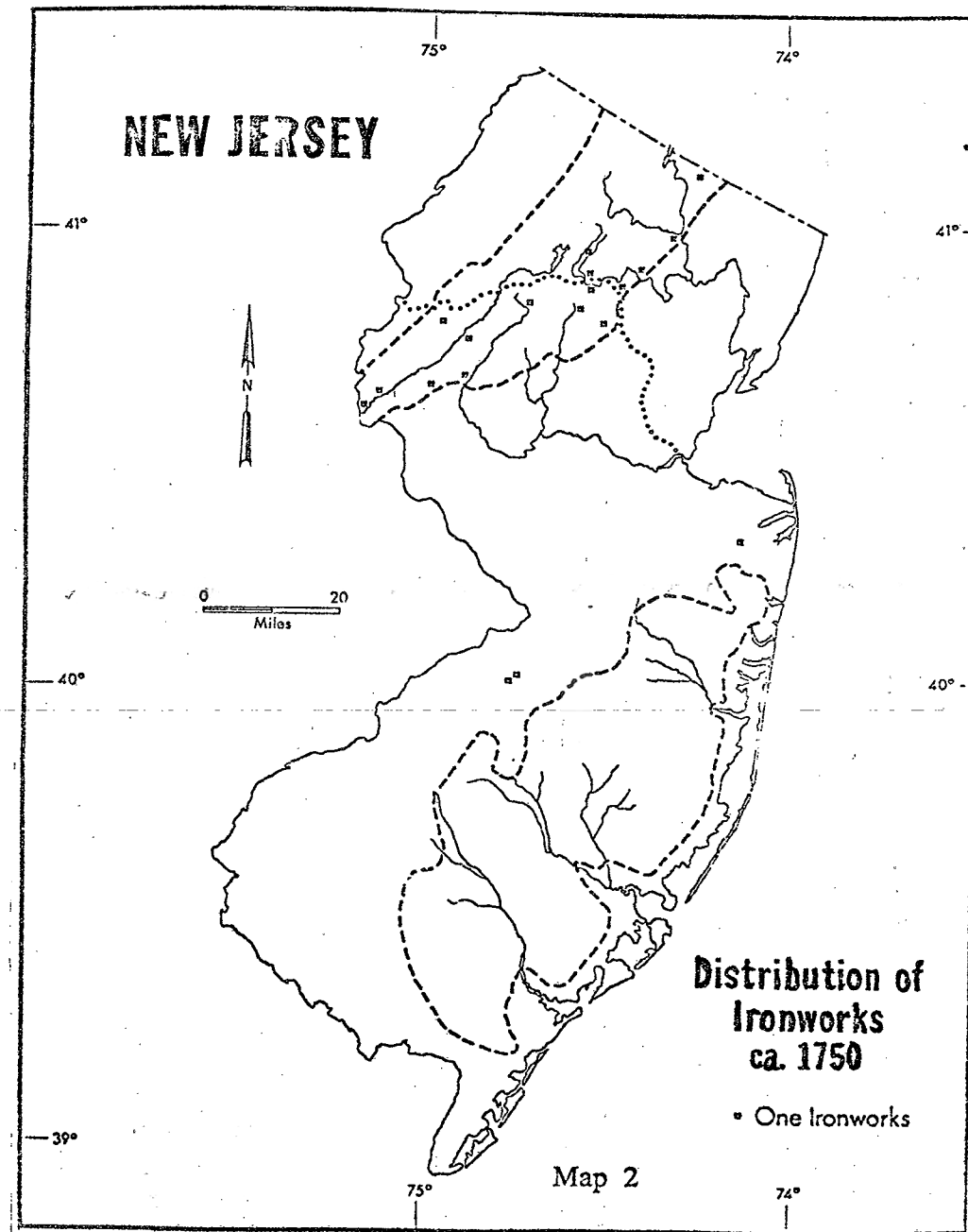
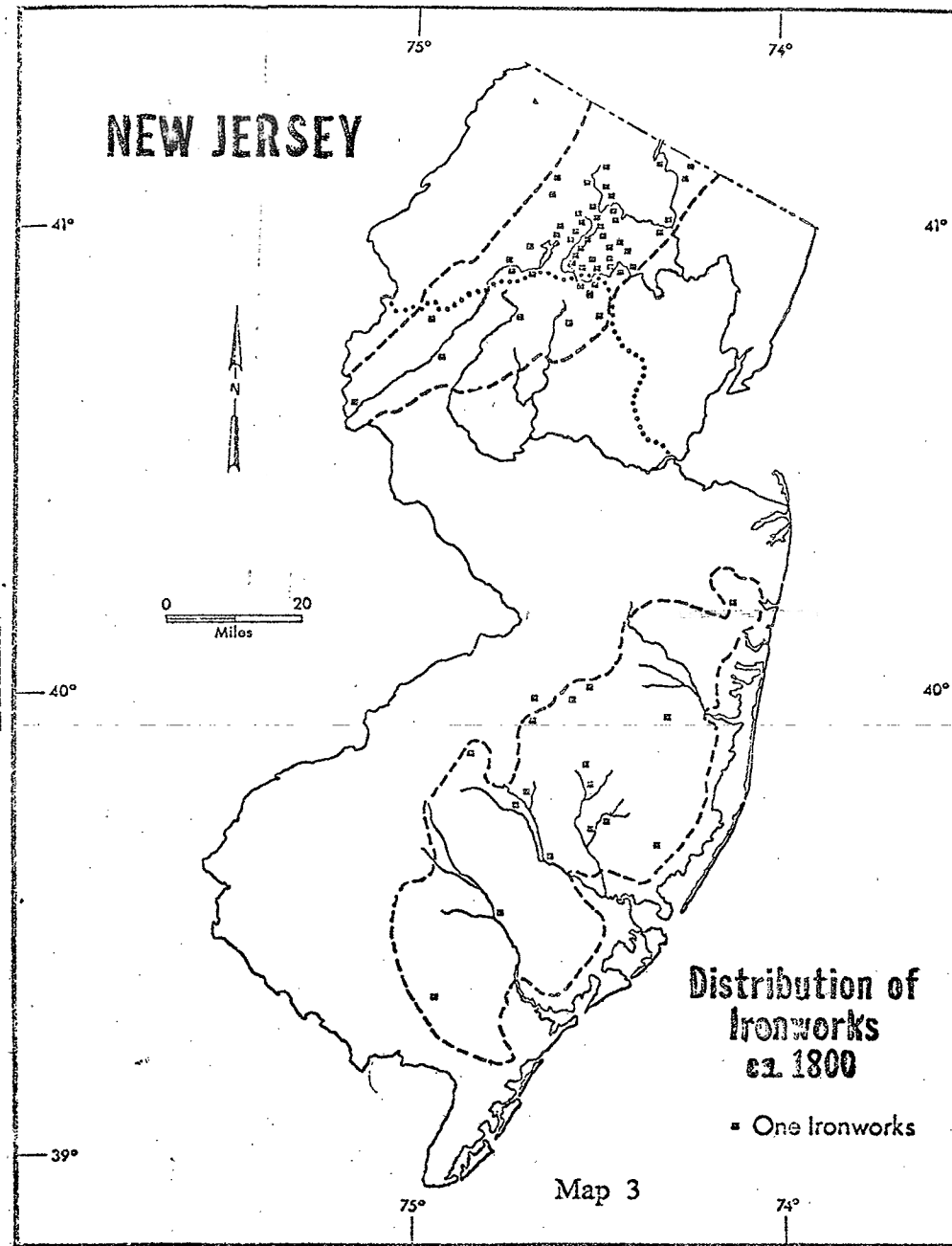


FIG. 11—Improved transportation and mergers of dairy companies have resulted in the consolidation or disappearance of a number of milk receiving stations (country pool plants) in recent years.

Durand 1967



Kury N.J.H.S.

FIG. 1. Map showing location of mills in Delaware County about 1775. All are located on creeks and some on small tributaries.

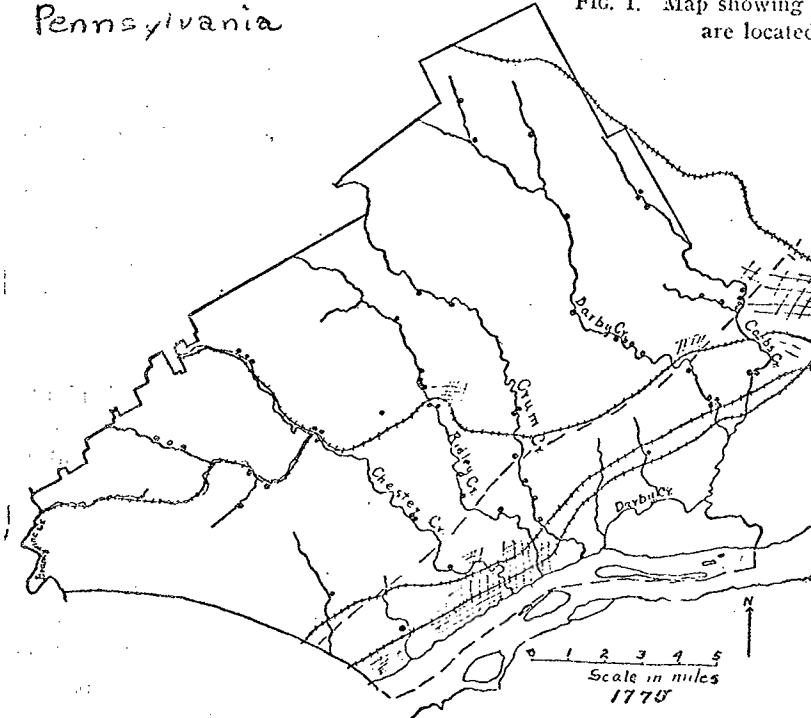


FIG. 2. Map showing location of mills in 1825. There are more mills than in 1775 and many have been established on Chester Creek, where there were but few fifty years earlier. (This map is only a careful estimate, as it is impossible to determine just what mills were in operation in that particular year.)

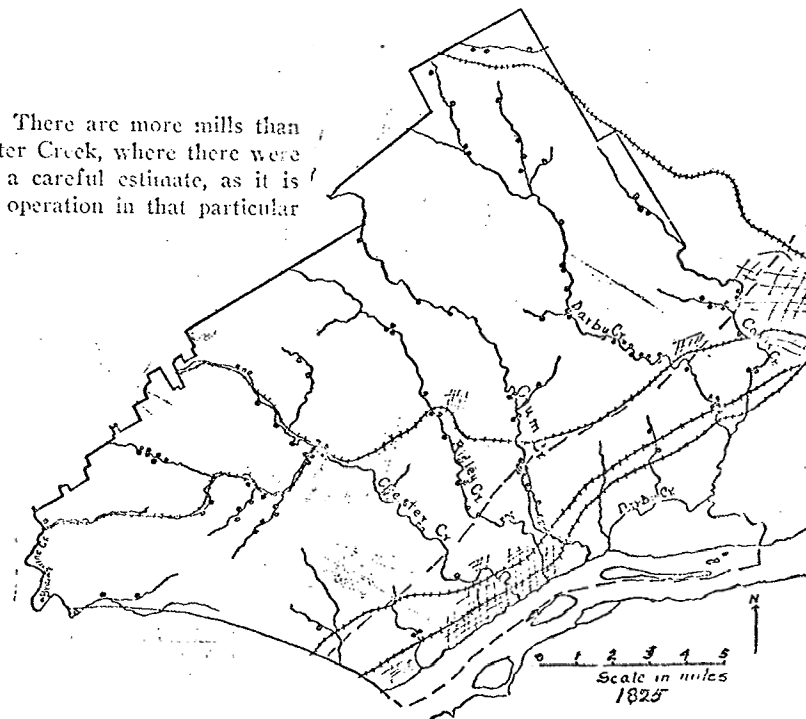


FIG. 3. By 1862 a few new mills have been established on the creeks and many have been abandoned. The striking thing about the map is the number of factories shown in Chester. There are many reasons for this, among them being the use of steam and the better transportation facilities afforded.

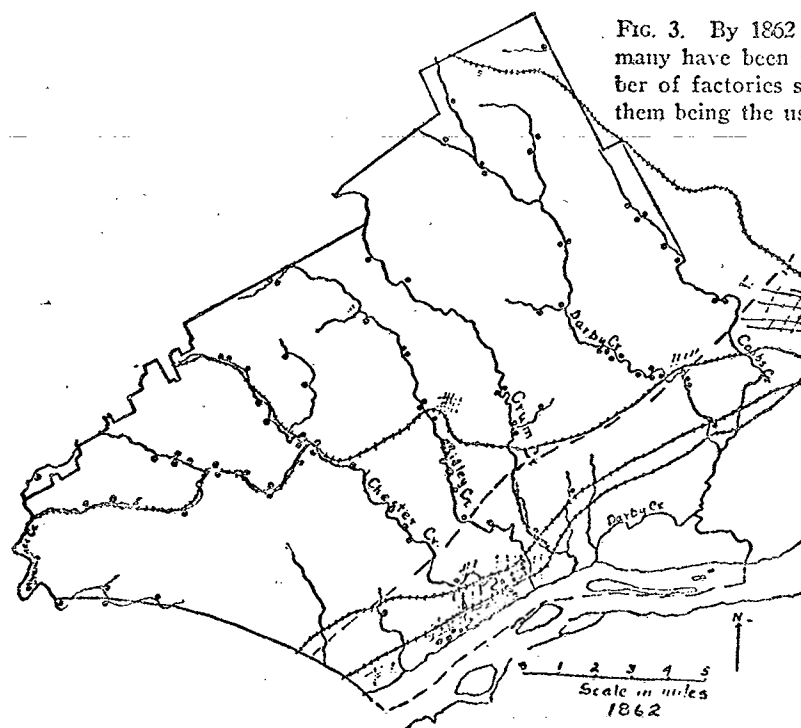
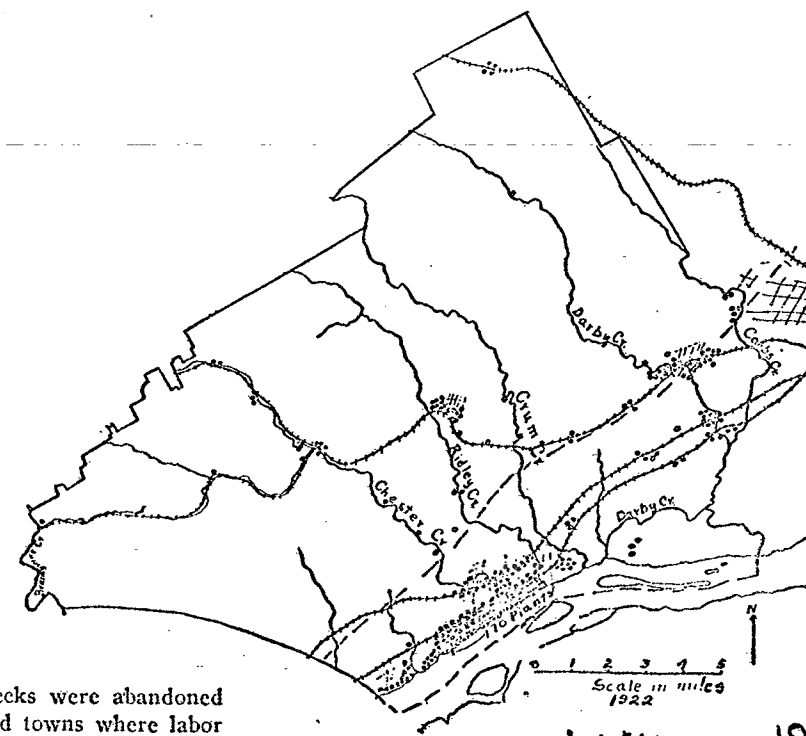


FIG. 4. By 1922 nearly all the small mills on the creeks were abandoned and nearly all the factories are now found in cities and towns where labor and transportation facilities are available.



Williams 1927