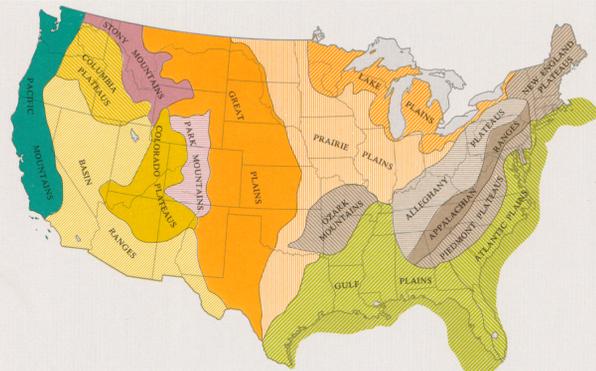
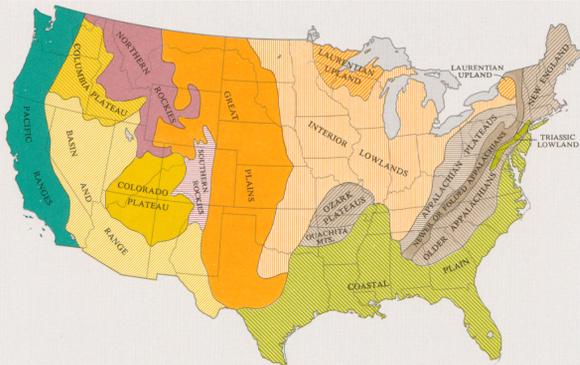


JOHN WESLEY POWELL, 1834-1902, markedly influenced the work of later geomorphologists by his contributions to the discussion of erosional processes and their effect in the development of landforms.<sup>1</sup> Powell introduced an analytical approach to physiographic studies based primarily upon generic considerations rather than upon empirical evaluations; a radical departure from the then customary methods. In the words of William Morris Davis, Powell "chiefly contributed to laying the foundations of what may be fairly called the American School of Geomorphology."<sup>2</sup> His essay, *Physiographic Regions of the United States*, contains a map showing 16 principal regions of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii. The old custom of portraying regions as units of basins was not followed because "the basin unit divides the country into very unequal parts and fails to exhibit the association of great features that are intimately connected in physiographic history."<sup>4</sup>

1 Davis, William M. *Biographical Memoir of John Wesley Powell, 1834-1902*, Natl. Acad. of Sci., v. 8, Feb. 1915, p. 29.  
 2 ———, p. 37.  
 3 Powell, John W. *Physiographic Regions of the United States*, Natl. Geog. Soc. Mon., v. 1, no. 3, Am. Book Co., New York, 1895.  
 4 ———, p. 65.  
 Additional References  
 ———, *Physiographic Processes and Physiographic Features*, Natl. Geog. Soc. Monographs, v. 1, nos. 1 and 2, Am. Book Co., New York, 1895.



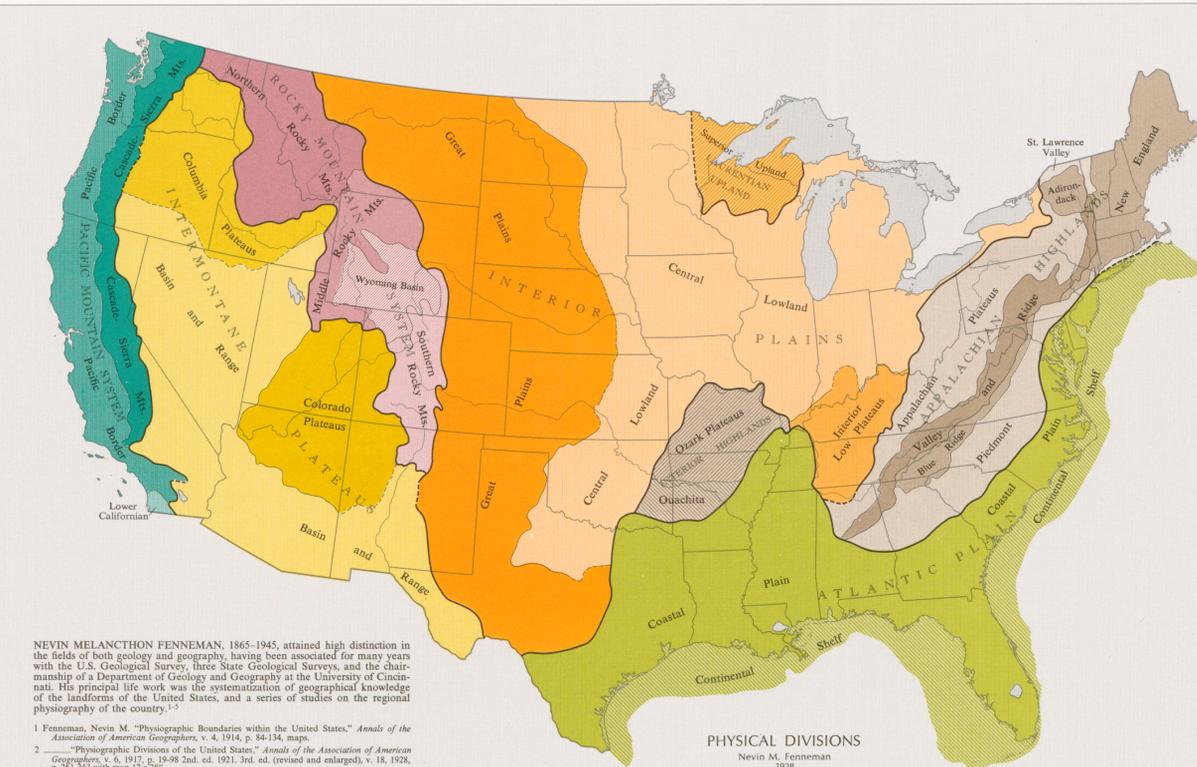
PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS  
 John W. Powell, 1895  
 SCALE 1:14,000,000



PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES  
 Armin K. Lobeck, 1932 rev.  
 SCALE 1:14,000,000

ARMIN KOHL LOBECK, 1886-1958, was equally well-known for his work in geomorphology and physiography. He was particularly effective in making geology understandable to students and laymen. He developed the art of producing perspective views of the terrain from techniques introduced earlier by William Morris Davis. The many publications containing his physiographic maps and diagrams have been and are continuing to be used extensively by students in this country and abroad. In seeking to interpret and classify landforms of the United States, Lobeck first published a map of physiographic provinces in 1922.<sup>1</sup> This early work was subsequently revised, and the regional portrayals resulted in much closer conformity with the work of Fenneman.

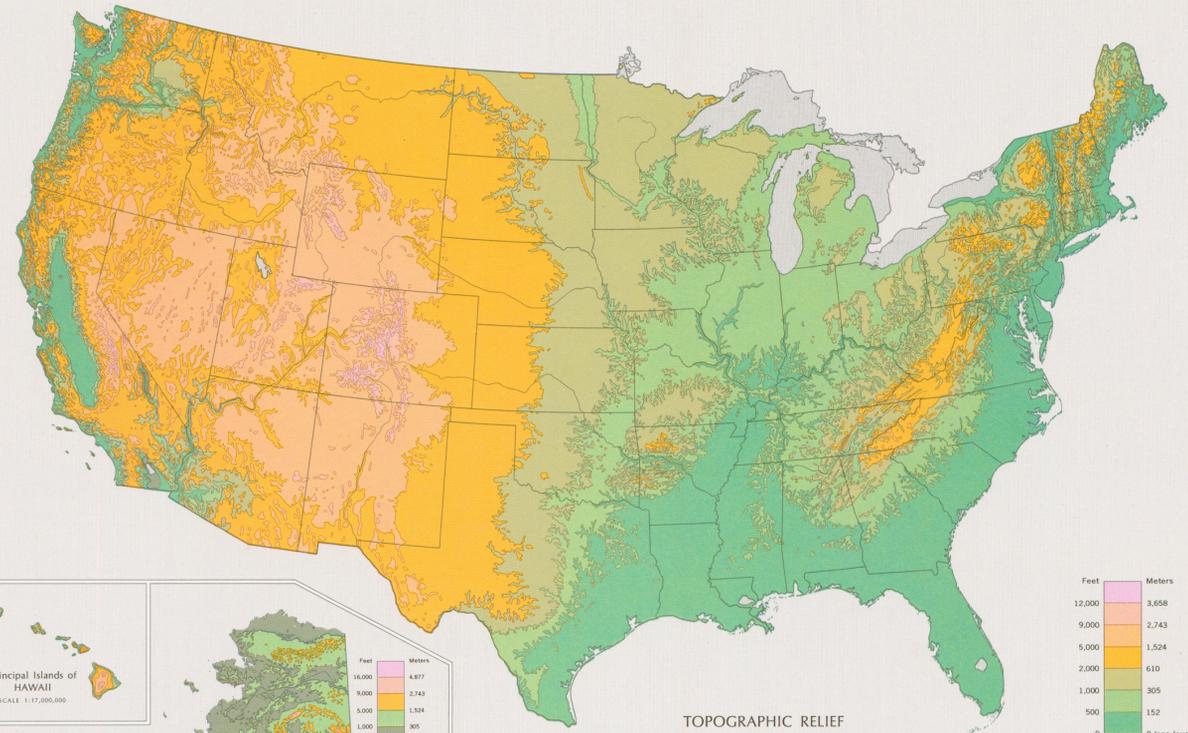
1 Lobeck, Armin K. *Physiographic Diagram of the United States*, Small-scale ed., 8 folio pages, Wisconsin Geog. Press, Madison, 1922.  
 ———, "Block Diagrams," *The Journal of Geography*, v. 19, 1920, p. 24-33.  
 ———, *Atlas of American Geology*, The Geog. Press, New York, 1929, 100 sheets.  
 ———, "Airways of America, Guidebook 1, The United Airlines; a Geological and Geographical description of the route from New York to Chicago and San Francisco," *James Furman Kemp Memorial Series, Publication No. 11*, The Geog. Press, New York, 1933.  
 ———, *Geomorphology, An Introduction to the Study of Landscapes*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1939.  
 ———, *Things Maps Don't Tell Us, An Adventure Into Map Interpretation*, Macmillan, New York, 1956.



PHYSICAL DIVISIONS  
 Nevin M. Fenneman  
 1928  
 Albers Equal Area Projection  
 SCALE 1:17,000,000

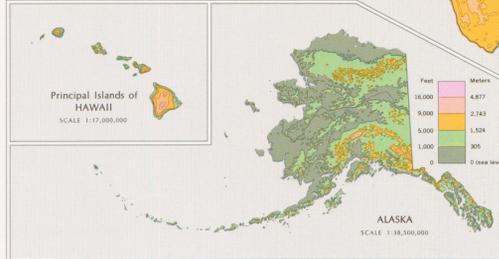
NEVIN MELANCTHON FENNEMAN, 1865-1945, attained high distinction in the fields of both geology and geography, having been associated for many years with the U.S. Geological Survey, three State Geological Surveys, and the chairmanship of a Department of Geology and Geography at the University of Cincinnati. His principal life work was the systematization of geographical knowledge of the landforms of the United States, and a series of studies on the regional physiography of the country.<sup>1-5</sup>

1 Fenneman, Nevin M. "Physiographic Boundaries within the United States," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, v. 4, 1914, p. 94-134, maps.  
 2 ———, "Physiographic Divisions of the United States," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, v. 6, 1917, p. 19-98 2nd. ed. 1921. 3rd. ed. (revised and enlarged), v. 18, 1928, p. 201-553 with map 17, 28".  
 3 ———, map at 1:7,000,000 and table, U.S. Geol. Survey, 1928.  
 4 ———, *Physiography of the Western United States*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1931, 534 p.  
 5 ———, *Physiography of the Eastern United States*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1938, 714 p.



TOPOGRAPHIC RELIEF  
 Contour lines at selected elevations  
 Albers Equal Area Projection  
 SCALE 1:17,000,000

Feet	Meters
12,000	3,658
9,000	2,743
5,000	1,524
2,000	610
1,000	305
500	152
0	0 (sea level)



PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM  
 Adapted from a map compiled by  
 Erwin Raisz, 1954