

The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in a historical context is used to identify patterns. It has proven useful in pinpointing and logging both clusters of phenomenon in specific locations and patterns of events that occur over time. This allows historians to find common causes for occurrences. The reverse is also true in that GIS allows historians to pick out the effects that happen because of an incident or series of incidents. This report provides an analysis of the effects on the locations and types of Diplomatic Posts that occurred because of changes in the United States Diplomatic Corps. Dr. Nicole Phelps provided data on post locations and types. The results show that as time goes on that the Diplomatic Posts, especially Consulates (unspecified), become more numerous as the country became more involved with global events. The results also show that even as the Diplomatic Posts become more prevalent, they still tended to cluster in Europe in 1906 as they did in 1800. What did change was that the Diplomatic Posts became more abundant between 1800 and 1860 than they did between 1860 and 1906. The problem with this study is that the majority of the consulate posts do not specify the rank of the person in charge of the post leading to an inaccurate representation of highest-ranking members in Diplomatic Posts.