

In Exact Map
of
NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA
& GEORGIA,
with
EAST and WEST FLORIDA.
from the latest
Discoveries.



90 Degrees of Longitude W. from London.

85

80

75



NORTH AMERICA

AMERICA

SOUTH

AMERICA/1800

Garden Lots



Common

West Broad Street 100f

City of Savannah

In Pursuance of an order of the City Council I have made a Resurvey of all that Public Ground situate at Spring Hill and known by the Lot N. 16 originally supposed to contain 16 Acres, and after an accurate admeasurement found the whole to contain 16 1/2 Acres which I have laid off into smaller Lots agreeably to the above plan Certified this 28th Jan 1801

(Signed) John McKinnon C.E.



Scale of 500 Feet

Evensburg

William Street 51f

Complements of Robt. J. Travis.
a small establishment of Spring still
Feb. 12. 1809

1227



SPANISH DOMINIIONS
IN
NORTH AMERICA.

Longitude West 40 from Greenwich

From various Authorities

Published March 1785, by G. H. and D. G. Grand and Lowman and Rees, Printers, No. 10



THE SHROPSHIRE

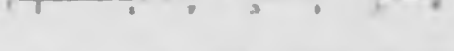
FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES

Imprinted in 1877

Published by the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton



Scale of Statute Miles 60 to a Degree of Latitude

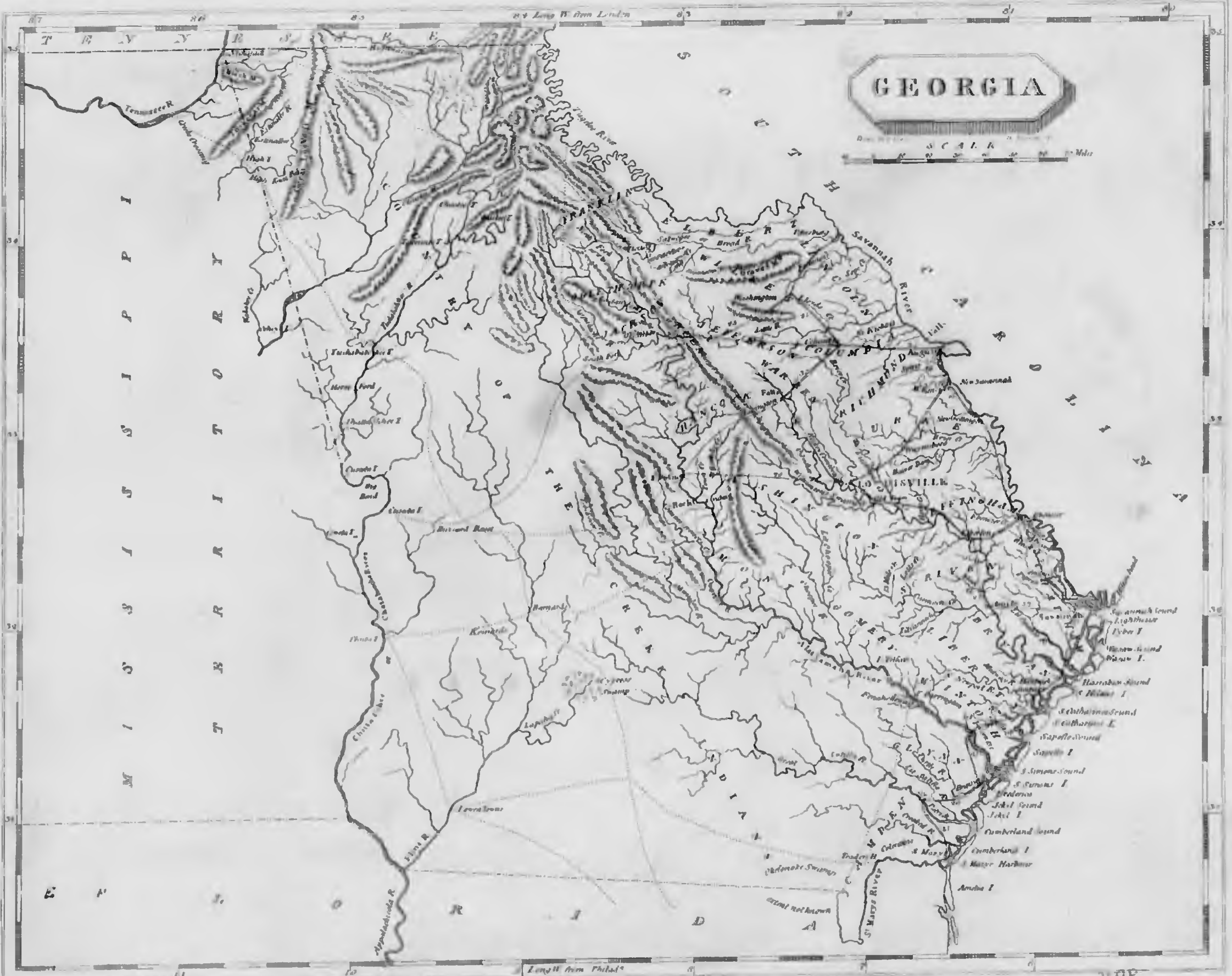


GEORGIA



GEORGIA

Scale 1:50,000
Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50

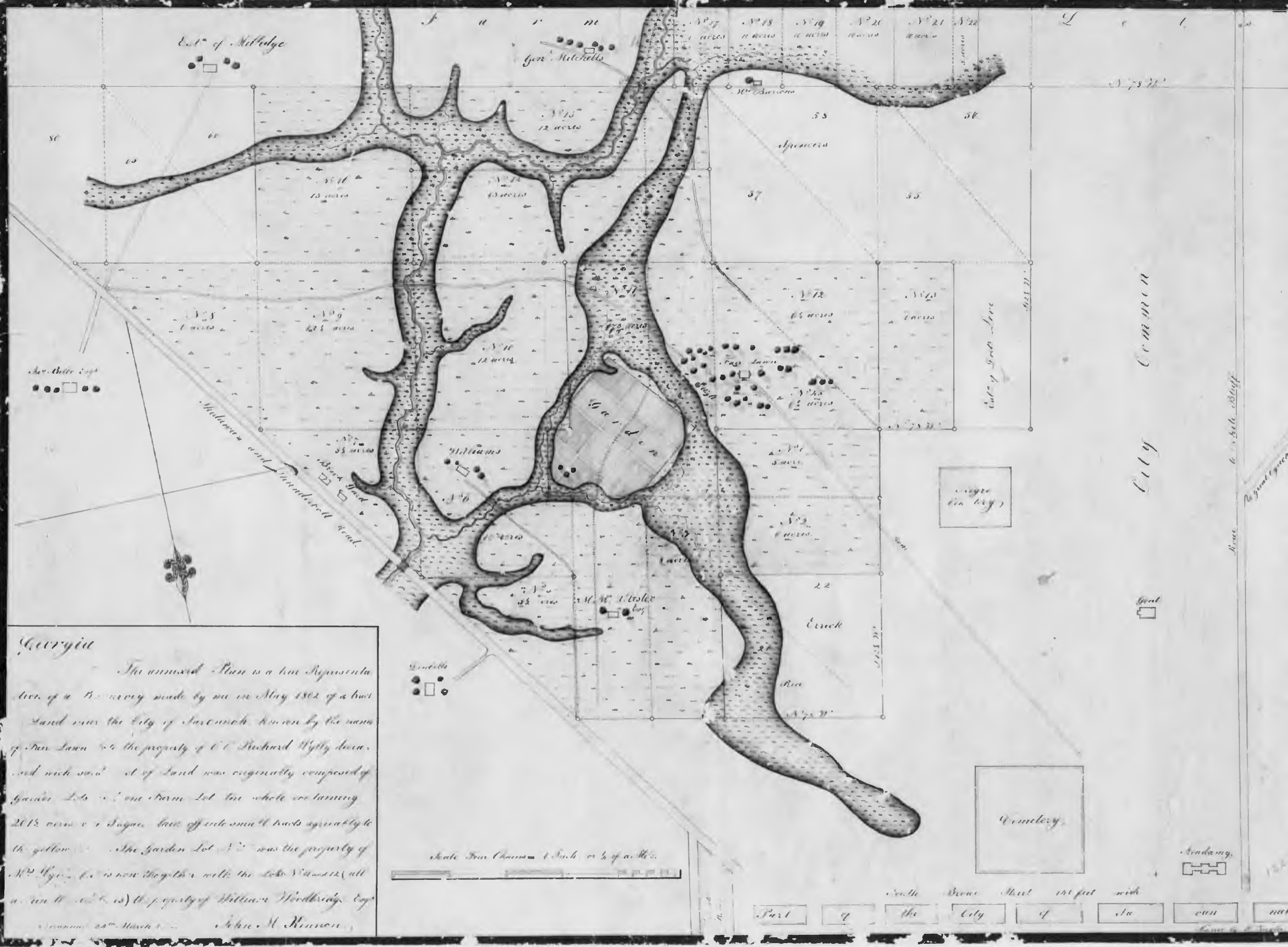


M I S S I S S I P P I
T E N N E S S E E
V I R G I N I A
S O U T H C A R O L I N A
F L O R I D A

Length from Philadelphia

MAP
1862
643

54



Georgia

The annexed Plan is a true Representa-
tion of a Survey made by me in May 1802 of a tract
of Land over the City of Savannah known by the name
of Past Lane &c the property of C. C. Richard Wylly deca.
and such small part of Land was originally composed of
Garden Lots & one Farm Lot the whole containing
2015 acres & a Square last offered small tracts agreeably to
the yellow plan. The Garden Lot A. 2 was the property of
W. H. H. &c is now together with the Lake &c (all
as seen in the plan) the property of William Woodbridge Esq
Surveyor 25th Nov 1801. John M. Hinson

Scale Four Chains = 1 Inch or 1/2 of a Mile.

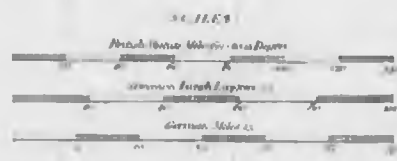
Part of the City of Savannah

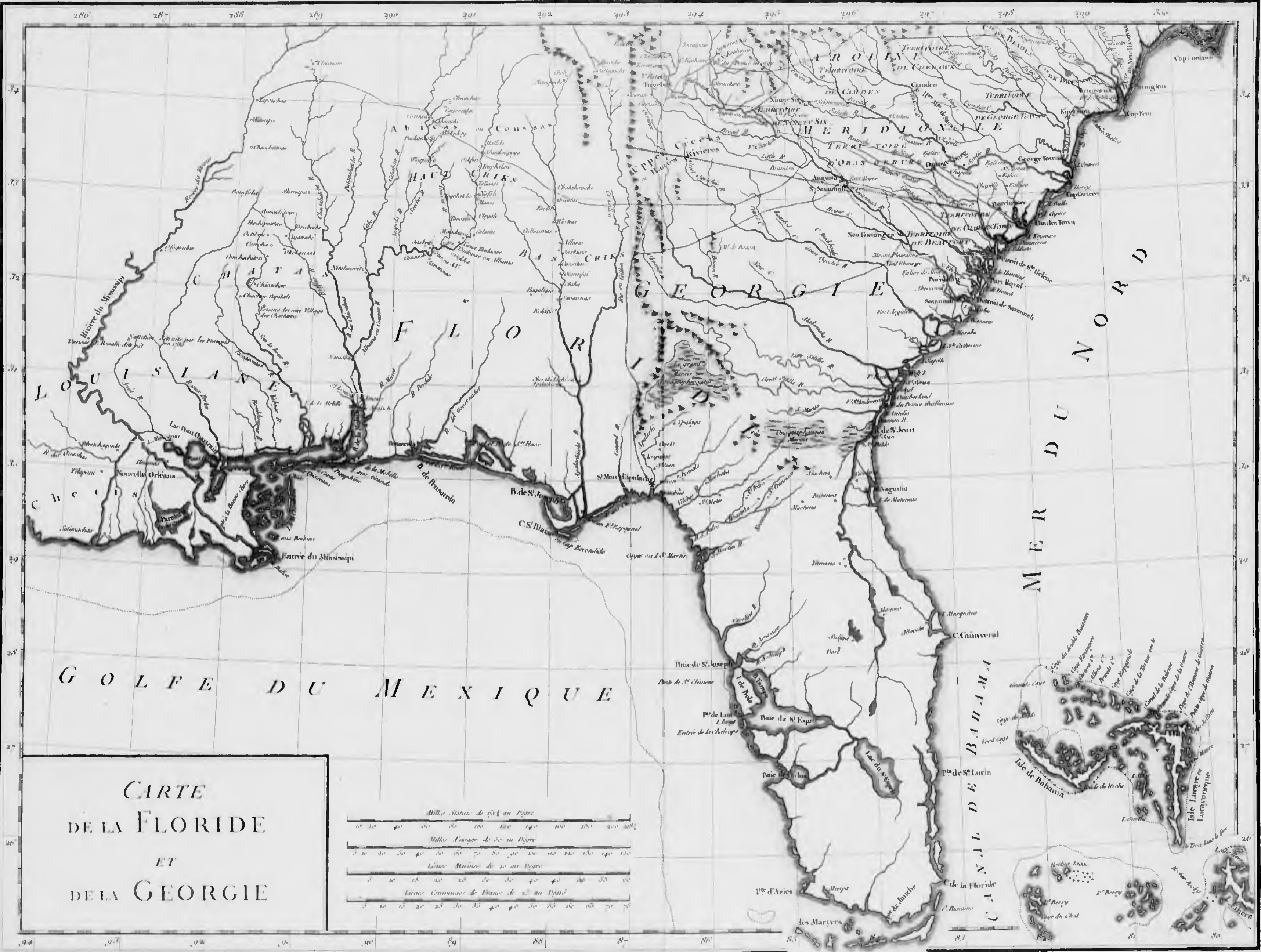
Wm. H. H.

Academy

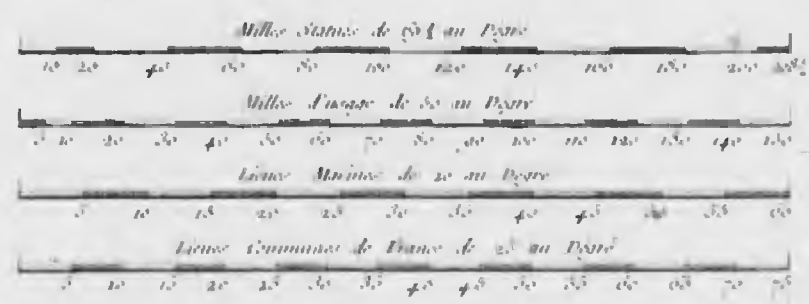
Scale One Inch = 100 feet

A
NEW MAP
of PART of the
UNITED STATES
OF
NORTH-AMERICA.
CONTAINING THE
CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA,
ALSO THE FLORIDAS AND PART
OF THE
BAHAMA ISLANDS &c.
FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES
By JOHN C. W. ENGINEER
(Solo.)



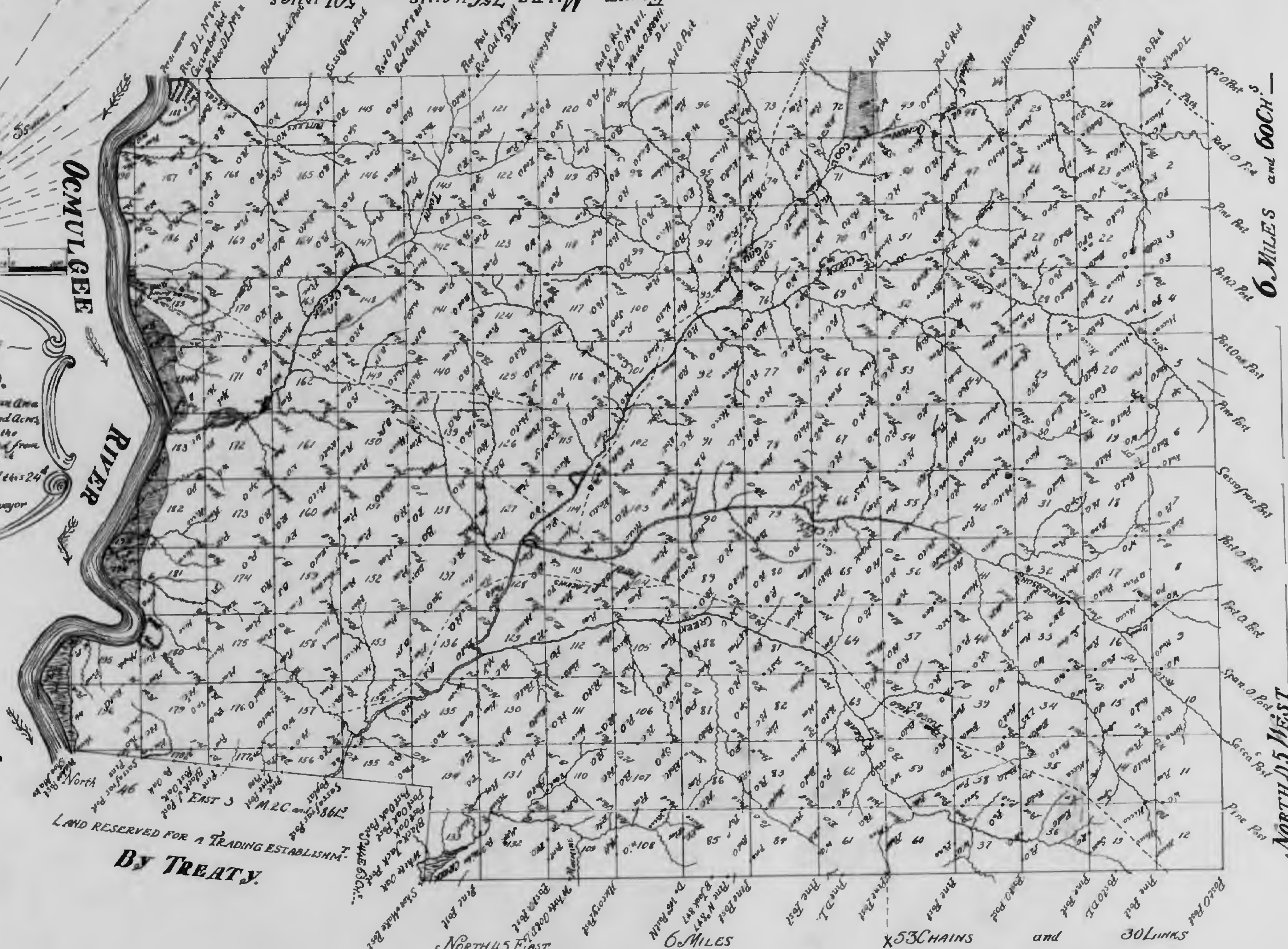


CARTE
DE LA FLORIDE
ET
DE LA GEORGIE



District N. 8.

EIGHT MILES, 75 CHAINS, and 30 LINKS. SOUTH 45 WEST



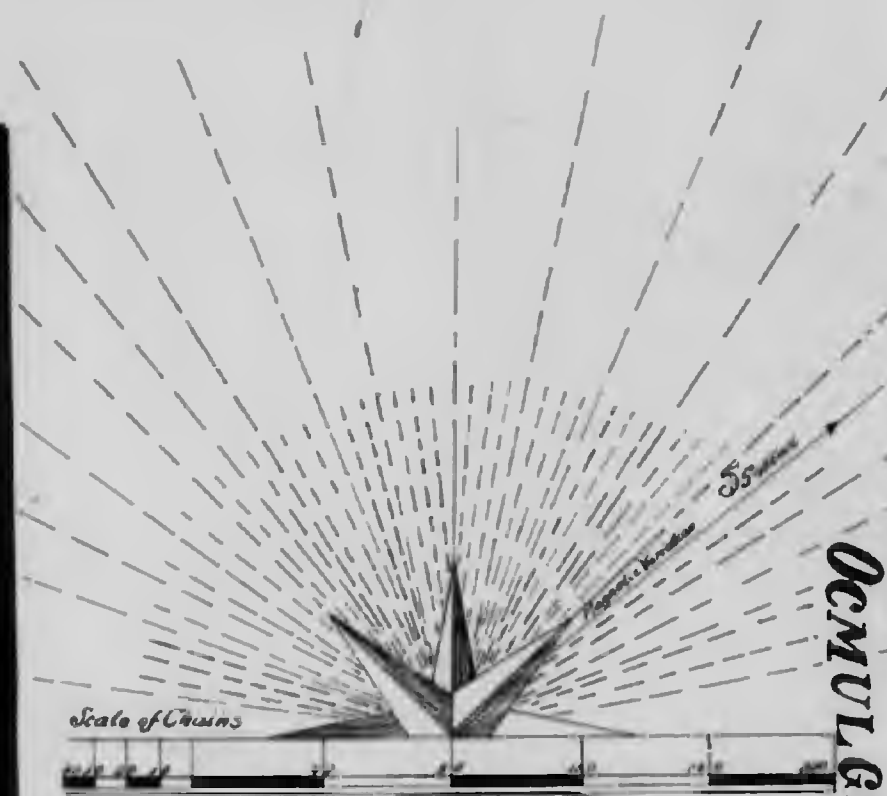
6 MILES and 60 CH—

District N. 9.

NORTH 45 WEST

District N. 7.

District N. 6.



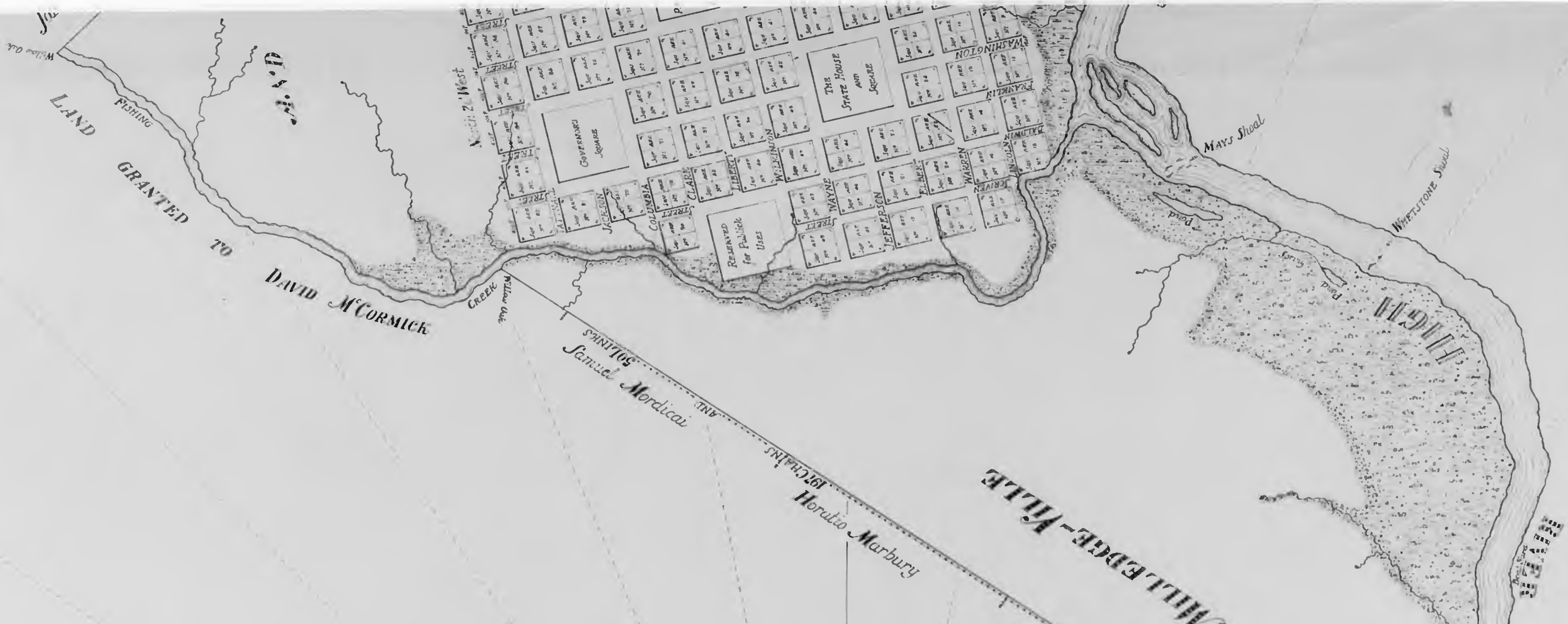
GEORGIA.
 The above Plan is a representation of
District N. 8.
 In the County of Baldwin embracing an Area
 of Thirty seven thousand eight hundred Acres
 and twenty four Poles, and
 the
 positive Surveys made therein, viz from
 One to one hundred and ninety nine, of
 three are fractional surveys Certified this 24
 day of March 1807
 By David Shinn Surveyor

FRACTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

153	162 1/2	190	3 1/2
154	173 1/2	191	20 1/2
155	166	192	6
156	83 1/2	193	26 1/2
177	60 1/2	194	42
178	56 1/2	19	123 1/2
180	157 1/2	197	13 1/2
181	204	198	45
182	199	199	32
183	127		3410.8
184	130		1819.016
185	148		2760.024
188	135		356400.0
189			57800.024

176 Full Surveys
 1819.016

LAND RESERVED FOR A TRADING ESTABLISHMENT
 BY TREATY.



PLAN OF
Milledgeville

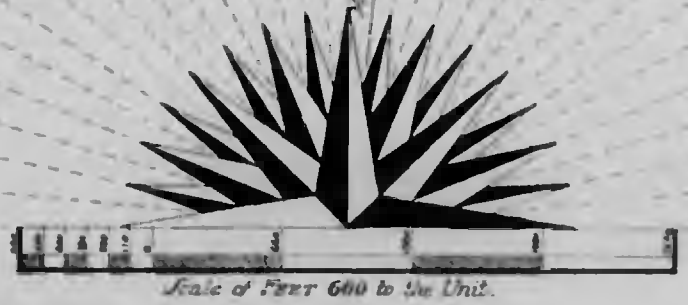
THE Capital and permanent seat, of the Government
OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA

Also a representation of the whole Tract or Body of land
reserved as an appertenance or
Common to the same. Copied from the
original PLAN, on the 2nd day of September 1808.

By *Daniel Surgeo* Sur Gen^r

THIS PLAN of Milledgeville approved of by the Commissioners on the 5th day of September 1808.



FORT WINSTON

COPIED FROM PLAN IN RECORDS OF
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS, HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS
JANUARY, 1936
TRACED BY H. JAY WALLACE



STEPHEN DYCHE.

JOB WILDER.

THOMAS POLHILL.
North 39° East.

JOHN MUCKELHORN

BENJAMIN CURRY
250 CHAINS.

GEORGE M. HIGNEY

COMMON
3290 ACRES

JAMES BARROW
51 CHAINS and 50 LINKS
South 80° East 1373.09 CHAINS

GEUNEE

LAND

SWAMP

North 70° East

20 West

THE STATE HOUSE AND SQUARE

PENITENTIARY SQUARES

WASHINGTON

FRANKLIN

MONTCLAIR

HANCOCK

GREENE

Each lot contains acreage and area measurements.

MILES' SHOAL

IRWIN'S SHOAL

CANDLERS SHOAL

DYARTS SHOAL

FEW'S FERRY

Tom's Ford

Willow Oak

Hickory

Abbeys

Pond

Rocky

Creek

Willow Oak

LAKE FISH

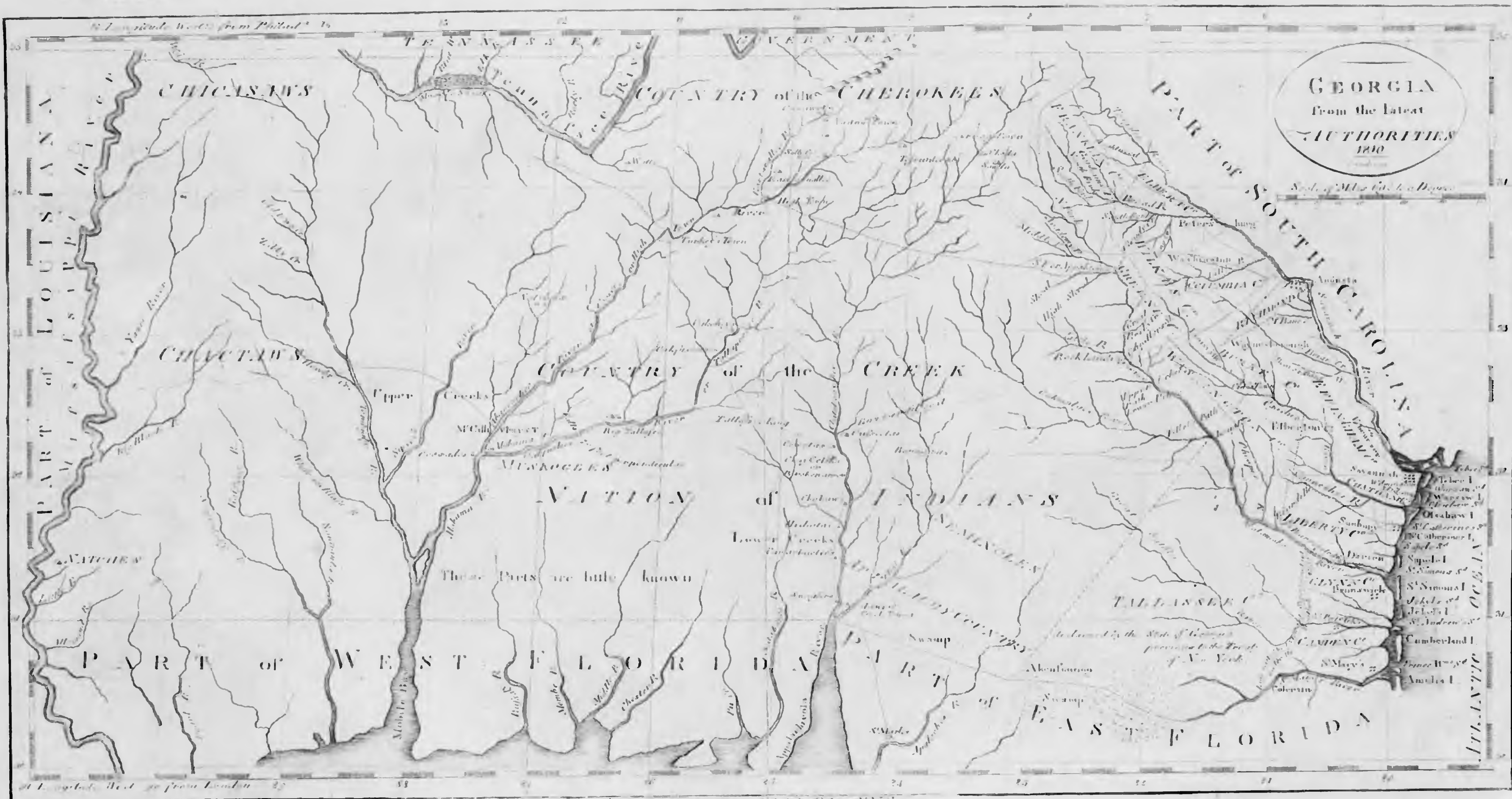
M.A.D.



Reference to the Catalogue
 B. 10. The Great Britain
 V. 10. The United States
 C. 10. The British Empire
 D. 10. The British Empire
 E. 10. The British Empire
 F. 10. The British Empire
 G. 10. The British Empire
 H. 10. The British Empire
 I. 10. The British Empire
 K. 10. The British Empire
 L. 10. The British Empire
 M. 10. The British Empire
 N. 10. The British Empire
 O. 10. The British Empire
 P. 10. The British Empire
 Q. 10. The British Empire
 R. 10. The British Empire
 S. 10. The British Empire
 T. 10. The British Empire
 U. 10. The British Empire
 V. 10. The British Empire
 W. 10. The British Empire
 X. 10. The British Empire
 Y. 10. The British Empire
 Z. 10. The British Empire

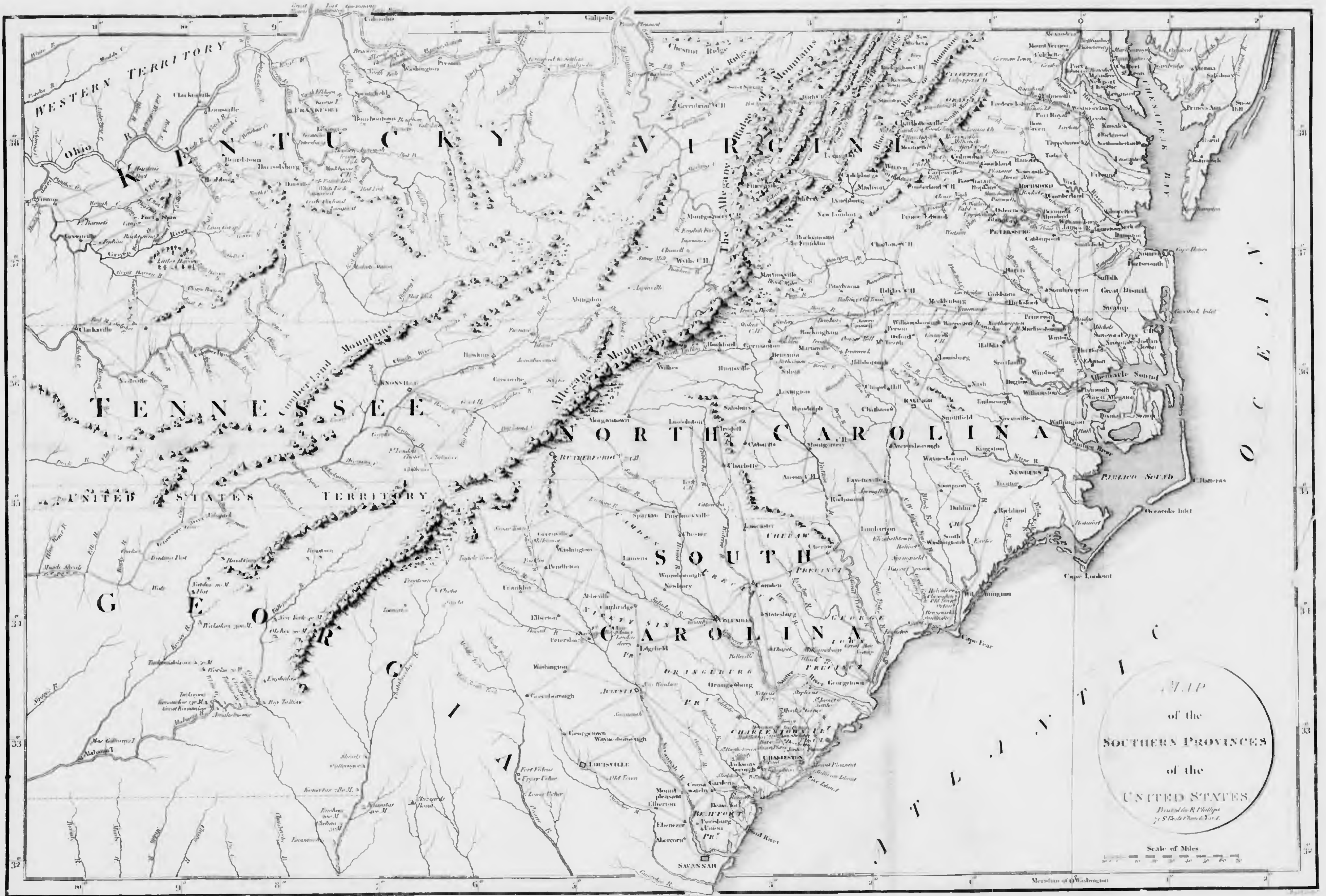


English Miles 100 to a Degree
 Nautical Leagues 100 to a Degree
 100
 100



GEORGIA
 From the latest
AUTHORITIES
 1810

Scale of Miles 0 to 100



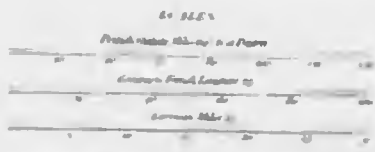
A MAP of
GEORGIA.

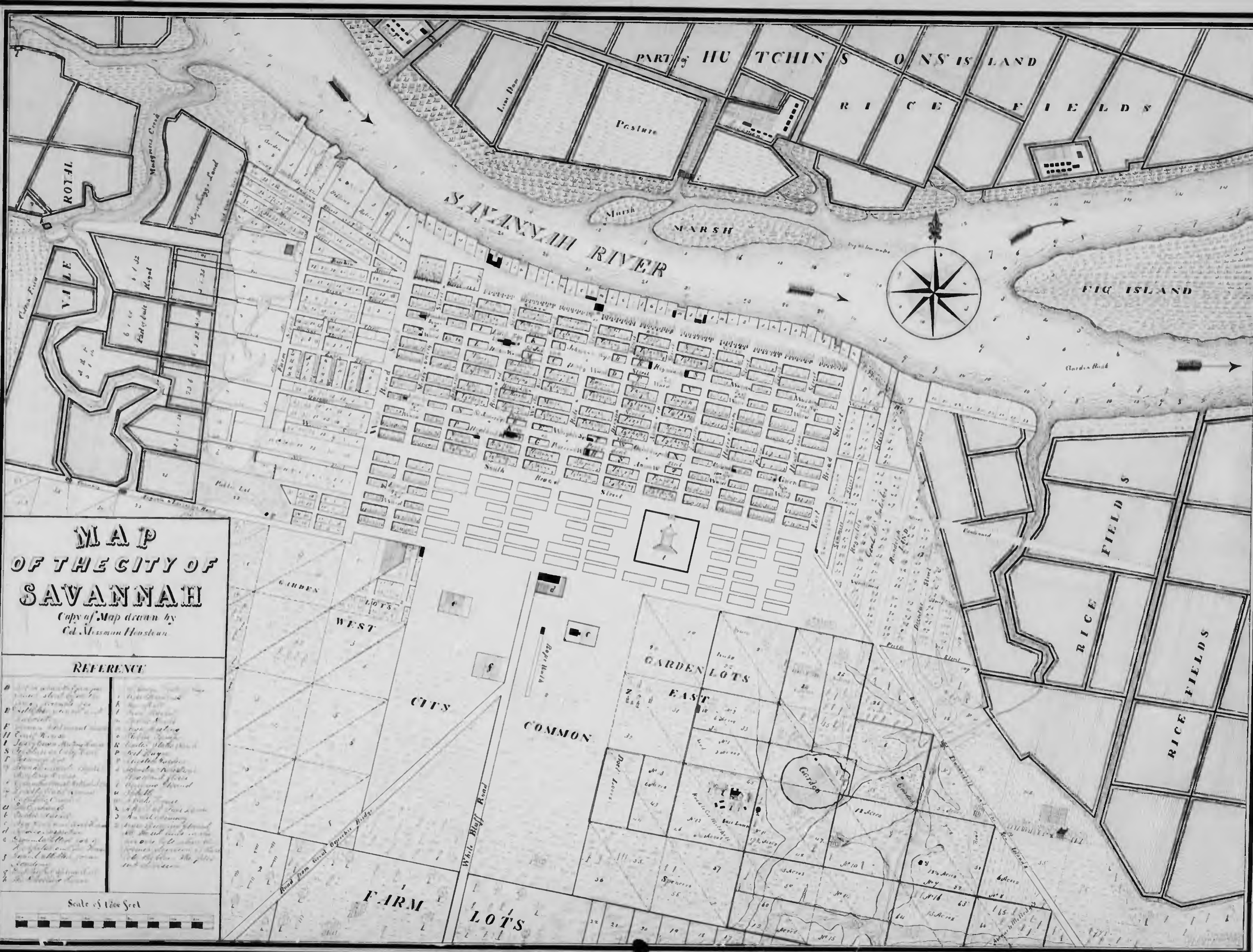
also the Two
FLORIDAS,
from the best
AUTHORITIES.





A
 NEW MAP
 of PART of the
UNITED STATES
 OF
NORTH AMERICA.
 CONTAINING THE
 CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA,
 ALSO THE FLORIDAS AND PART
 OF THE
 BAHAMA ISLANDS &c.
 FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES
 By JOHN C. ATKINSON
 1811.





MAP OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH

Copy of Map drawn by
Ed. Moxam Houston

REFERENCE

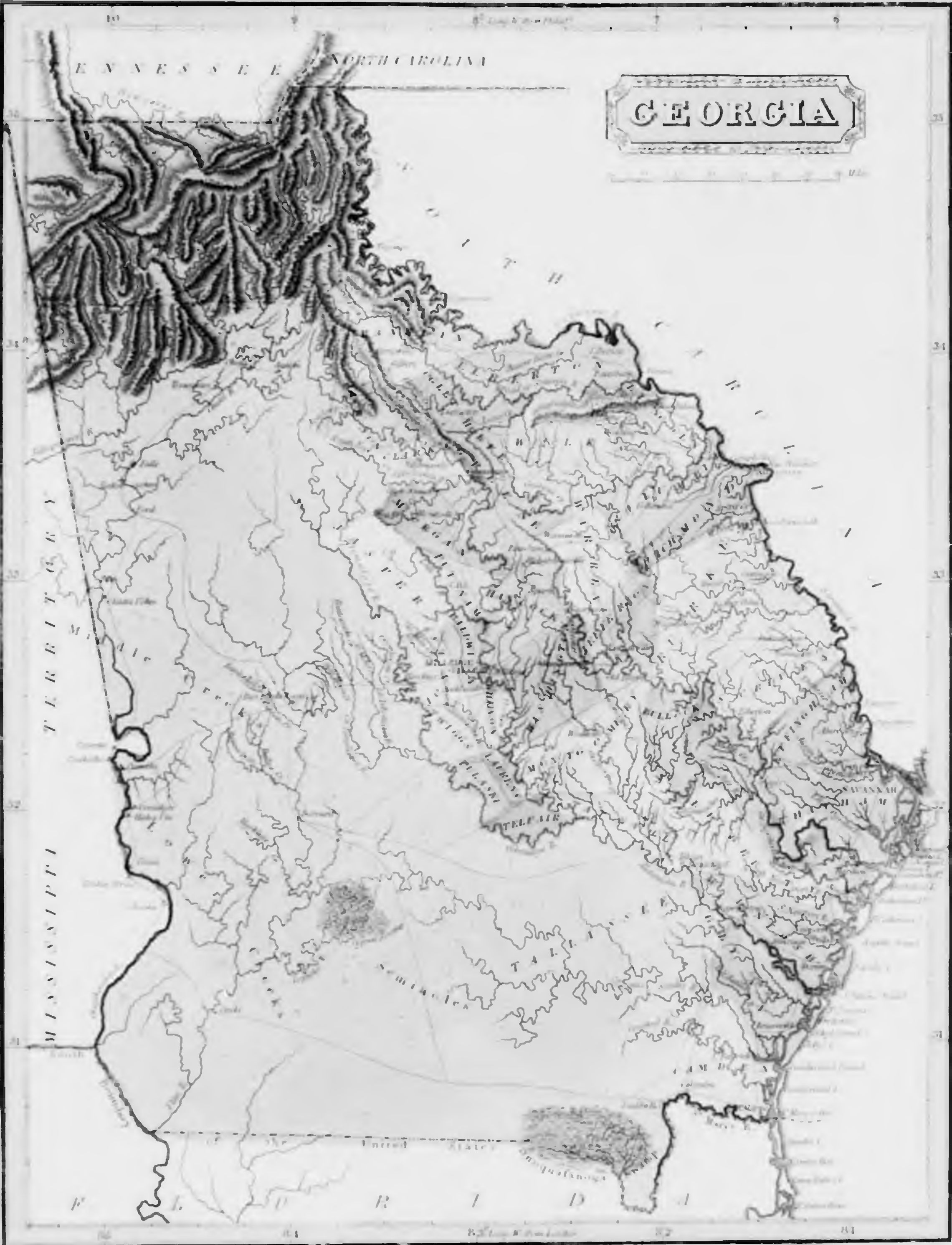
A	Water	1	Public
B	Wharf	2	Church
C	Street	3	House
D	Alley	4	Shop
E	Common	5	Field
F	Island	6	Marsh
G	Bay	7	Swamp
H	Harbor	8	Plantation
I	Wharf	9	Mill
J	Street	10	Bridge
K	Alley	11	Canal
L	Common	12	Island
M	Island	13	Bay
N	Harbor	14	Harbor
O	Wharf	15	Wharf
P	Street	16	Street
Q	Alley	17	Alley
R	Common	18	Common
S	Island	19	Island
T	Bay	20	Bay
U	Harbor	21	Harbor
V	Wharf	22	Wharf
W	Street	23	Street
X	Alley	24	Alley
Y	Common	25	Common
Z	Island	26	Island
AA	Bay	27	Bay
AB	Harbor	28	Harbor
AC	Wharf	29	Wharf
AD	Street	30	Street
AE	Alley	31	Alley
AF	Common	32	Common
AG	Island	33	Island
AH	Bay	34	Bay
AI	Harbor	35	Harbor
AJ	Wharf	36	Wharf
AK	Street	37	Street
AL	Alley	38	Alley
AM	Common	39	Common
AN	Island	40	Island
AO	Bay	41	Bay
AP	Harbor	42	Harbor
AQ	Wharf	43	Wharf
AR	Street	44	Street
AS	Alley	45	Alley
AT	Common	46	Common
AU	Island	47	Island
AV	Bay	48	Bay
AW	Harbor	49	Harbor
AX	Wharf	50	Wharf
AY	Street	51	Street
AZ	Alley	52	Alley
BA	Common	53	Common
BB	Island	54	Island
BC	Bay	55	Bay
BD	Harbor	56	Harbor
BE	Wharf	57	Wharf
BF	Street	58	Street
BG	Alley	59	Alley
BH	Common	60	Common
BI	Island	61	Island
BJ	Bay	62	Bay
BK	Harbor	63	Harbor
BL	Wharf	64	Wharf
BM	Street	65	Street
BN	Alley	66	Alley
BO	Common	67	Common
BP	Island	68	Island
BQ	Bay	69	Bay
BR	Harbor	70	Harbor
BS	Wharf	71	Wharf
BT	Street	72	Street
BU	Alley	73	Alley
BV	Common	74	Common
BW	Island	75	Island
BX	Bay	76	Bay
BY	Harbor	77	Harbor
BZ	Wharf	78	Wharf
CA	Street	79	Street
CB	Alley	80	Alley
CC	Common	81	Common
CD	Island	82	Island
CE	Bay	83	Bay
CF	Harbor	84	Harbor
CG	Wharf	85	Wharf
CH	Street	86	Street
CI	Alley	87	Alley
CJ	Common	88	Common
CK	Island	89	Island
CL	Bay	90	Bay
CM	Harbor	91	Harbor
CN	Wharf	92	Wharf
CO	Street	93	Street
CP	Alley	94	Alley
CQ	Common	95	Common
CR	Island	96	Island
CS	Bay	97	Bay
CT	Harbor	98	Harbor
CU	Wharf	99	Wharf
CV	Street	100	Street

Scale of 1000 Feet



KENTUCKY NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA



10° Lon. W. from

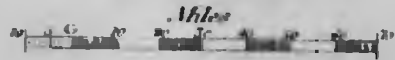
9 Philadelphia

8

7

6

GEORGIA.



F L O R I D A

85 Lon. W. from London 85

83

82

81



POPULATION

STATE	1850	1860	1870	1880
Alabama	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000
Florida	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Georgia	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,100,000	2,400,000
South Carolina	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
Virginia	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000
North Carolina	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000
Tennessee	1,100,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,700,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000
Mississippi	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000
West Florida	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
East Florida	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
Bahama Islands	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000

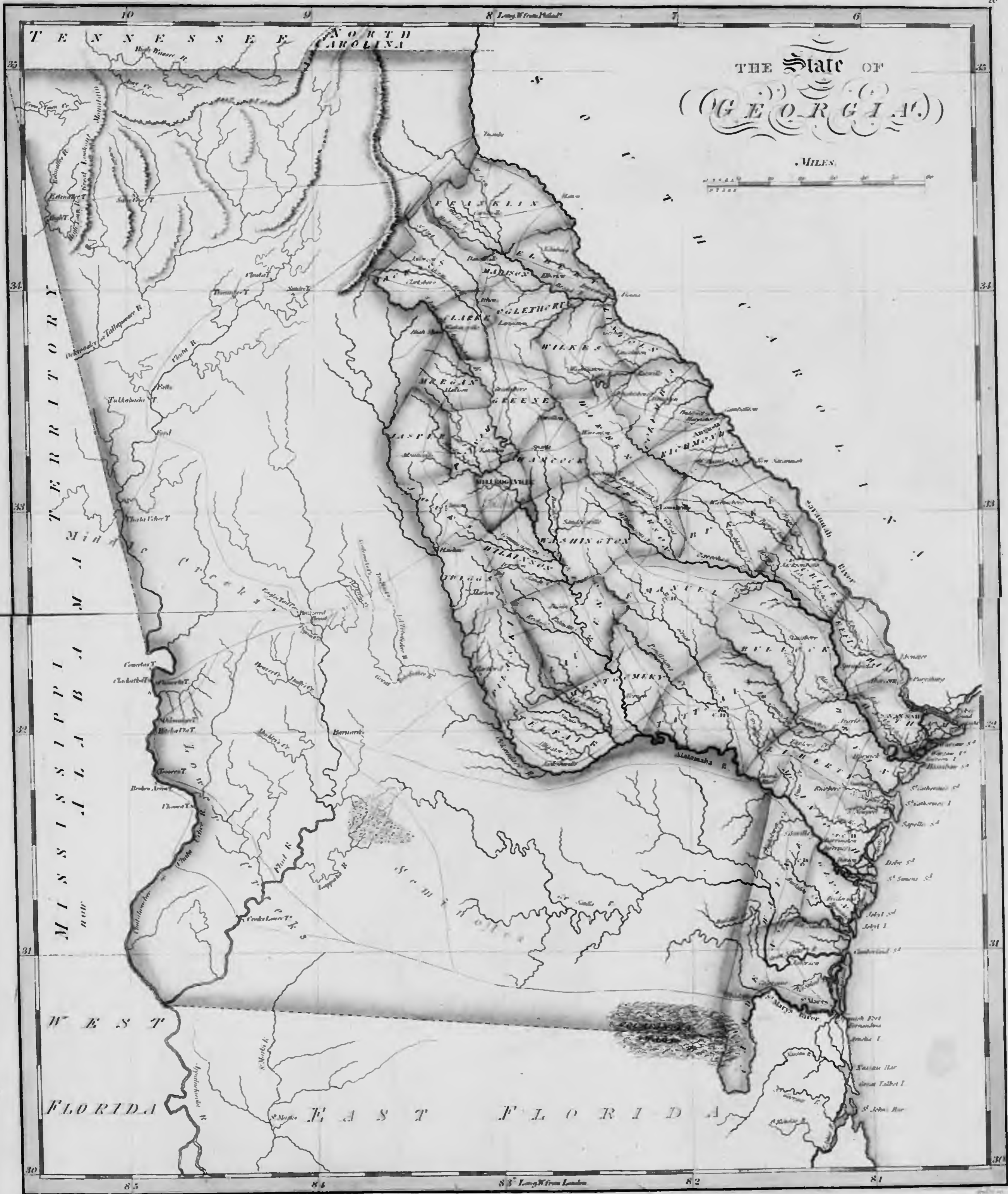
(M.A. 12)

SOUTHERN SECTION
of the
United States
including
(THE FLORIDAS & BAHAMA ISLANDS)
Showing the
(SEAT OF WAR)
in that Department.

Drawn by John Smith Engraved by J. Jones

SCALE
1 inch = 100 miles
1 centimeter = 1000 meters





T E N N E S S E E N O R T H C A R O L I N A

THE State OF
(G E O R G I A)

MILES



T E R R I T O R Y
M I S S I S S I P P I

W E S T F L O R I D A E A S T F L O R I D A

85 84 83 Long. W from London 82 81

35
34
33
32
31
30

35
34
33
32
31
30

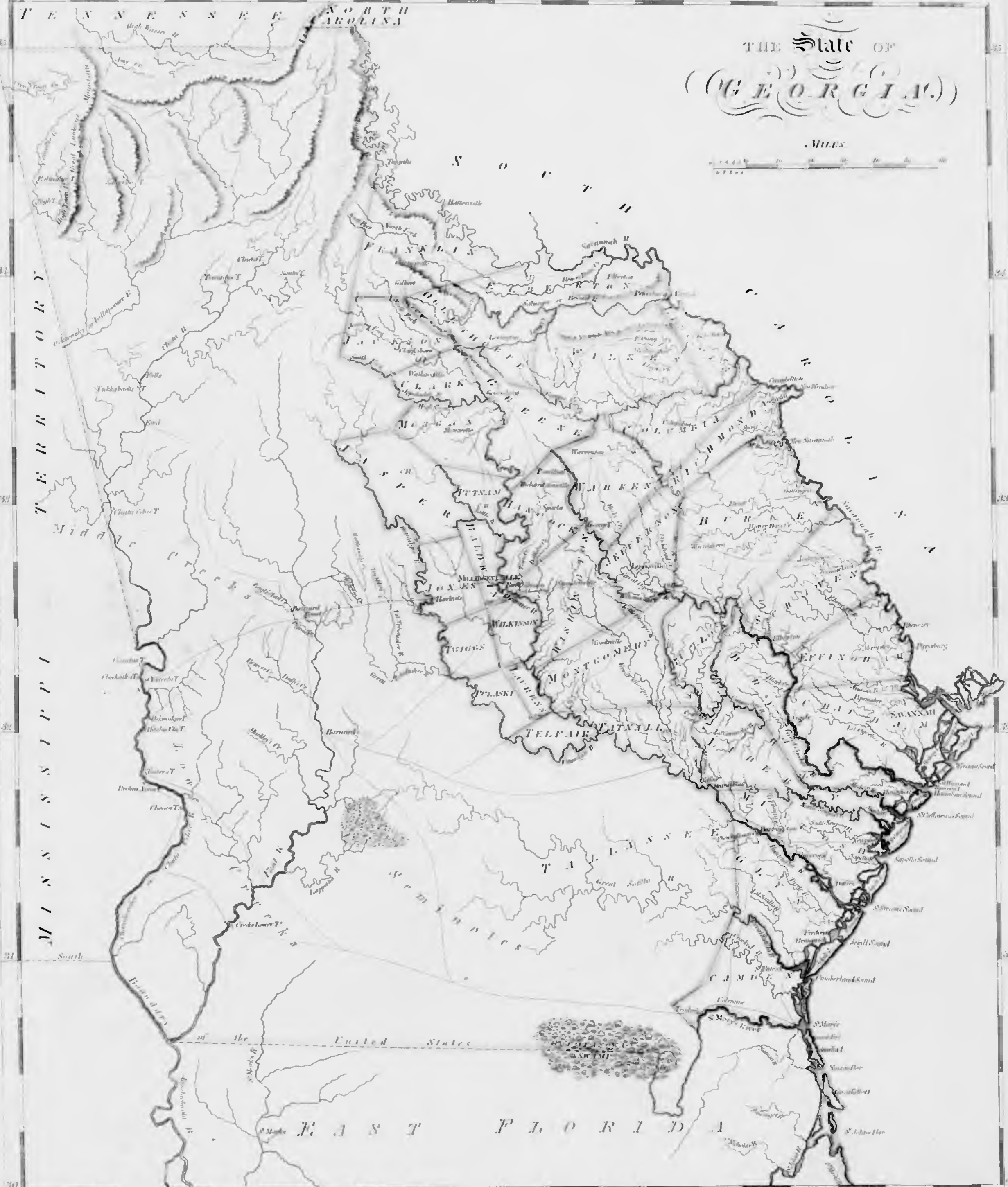
8 Long. W from Philadelphia

83 Long. W from London

T E N N E S S E E N O R T H C A R O L I N A

THE State OF (GEORGIA)

MILES

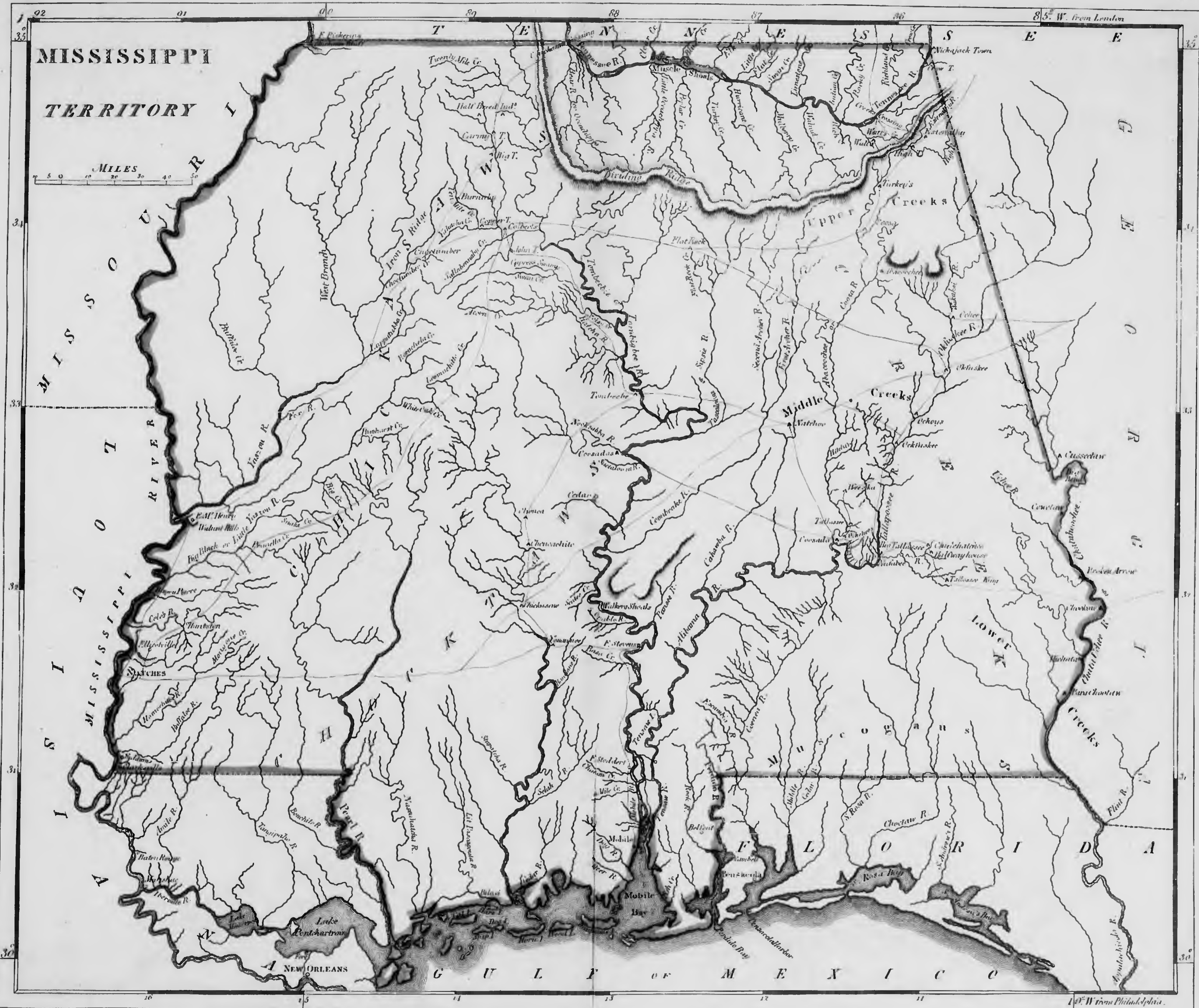


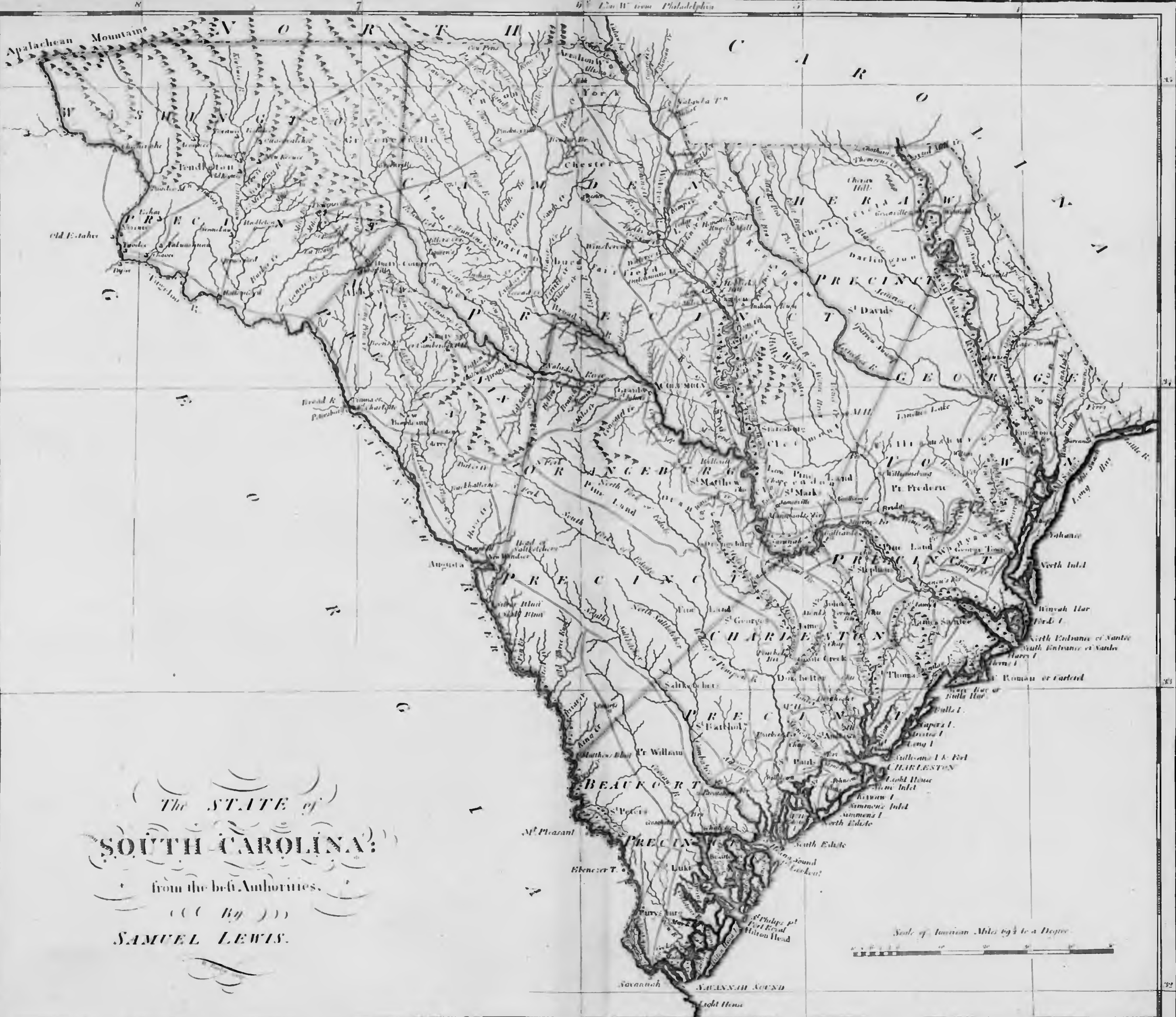
T E N N E S S E E

N O R T H

C A R O L I N A

E A S T F L O R I D A





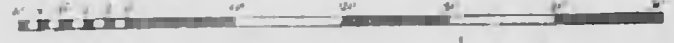
The STATE of
SOUTH CAROLINA:

from the best Authorities.

(((By)))

SAMUEL LEWIS.

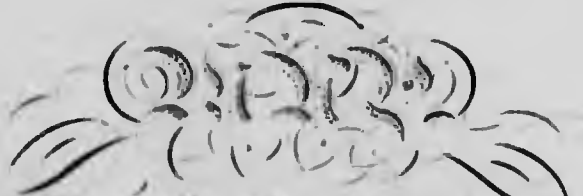
Scale of American Miles 69 3 to a Degree



T E N N E S S E E

West from Washington




 of the Cherokee belongs to the
CHEROKEE
CREEK INDIANS
from the Original Drawing
 in the
WAR DEPARTMENT.



L O W E R C R E E K S

West from London

PLAN OF AN
Attack
 made by the
BRITISH FORCES
 on the
AMERICAN LINES
 in advance of
ORLEANS
 on the 8th January
 1815



SCOTLAND
EAST COAST
SHEET 1
EYEMOUTH TO THE TAY
Including the
FIRTH OF FORTH

AS BY SOUNDINGS INDICATED BY
THIS

As used in this chart, the sounding is a number of fathoms of water
by the soundings, and a number of fathoms of water by the soundings.
The soundings are in fathoms, and the soundings are in fathoms.
The soundings are in fathoms, and the soundings are in fathoms.
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



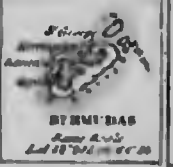
L181



STATISTICAL TABLE

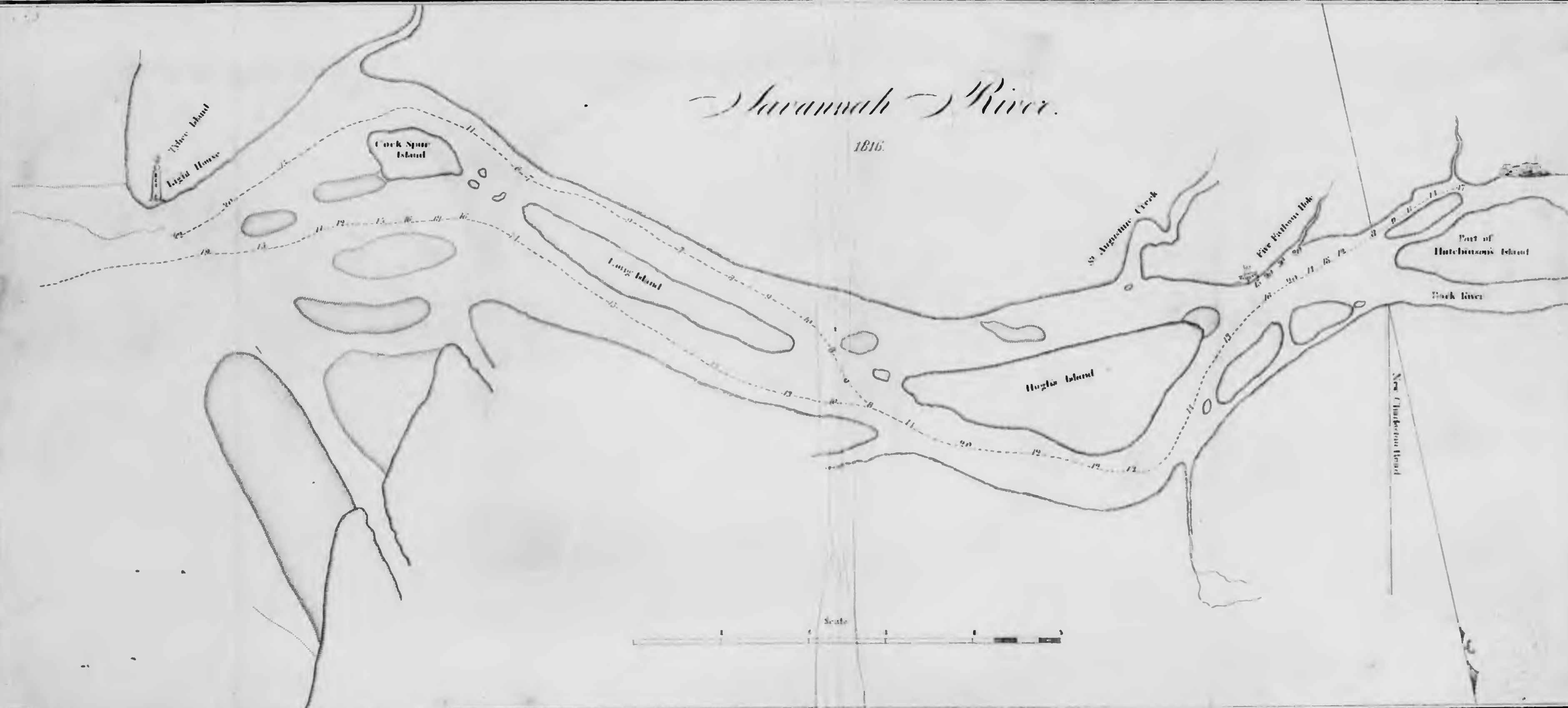
STATES by	Length	Breadth	Area	Population
Maryland	97	25	11,000	200,000
Virginia	191	62	56,000	1,100,000
North Carolina	270	100	60,000	1,000,000
South Carolina	271	100	30,000	500,000
Georgia	270	100	30,000	500,000
Alabama	270	100	30,000	500,000
Mississippi	270	100	30,000	500,000
Tennessee	270	100	30,000	500,000
Kentucky	270	100	30,000	500,000
West Virginia	270	100	30,000	500,000
Florida	270	100	30,000	500,000
Bahama Islands				

Southern Section
 of the
UNITED STATES
 including
FLORIDA & C.
 by
John Melish
 1846








Savannah River.

1816.

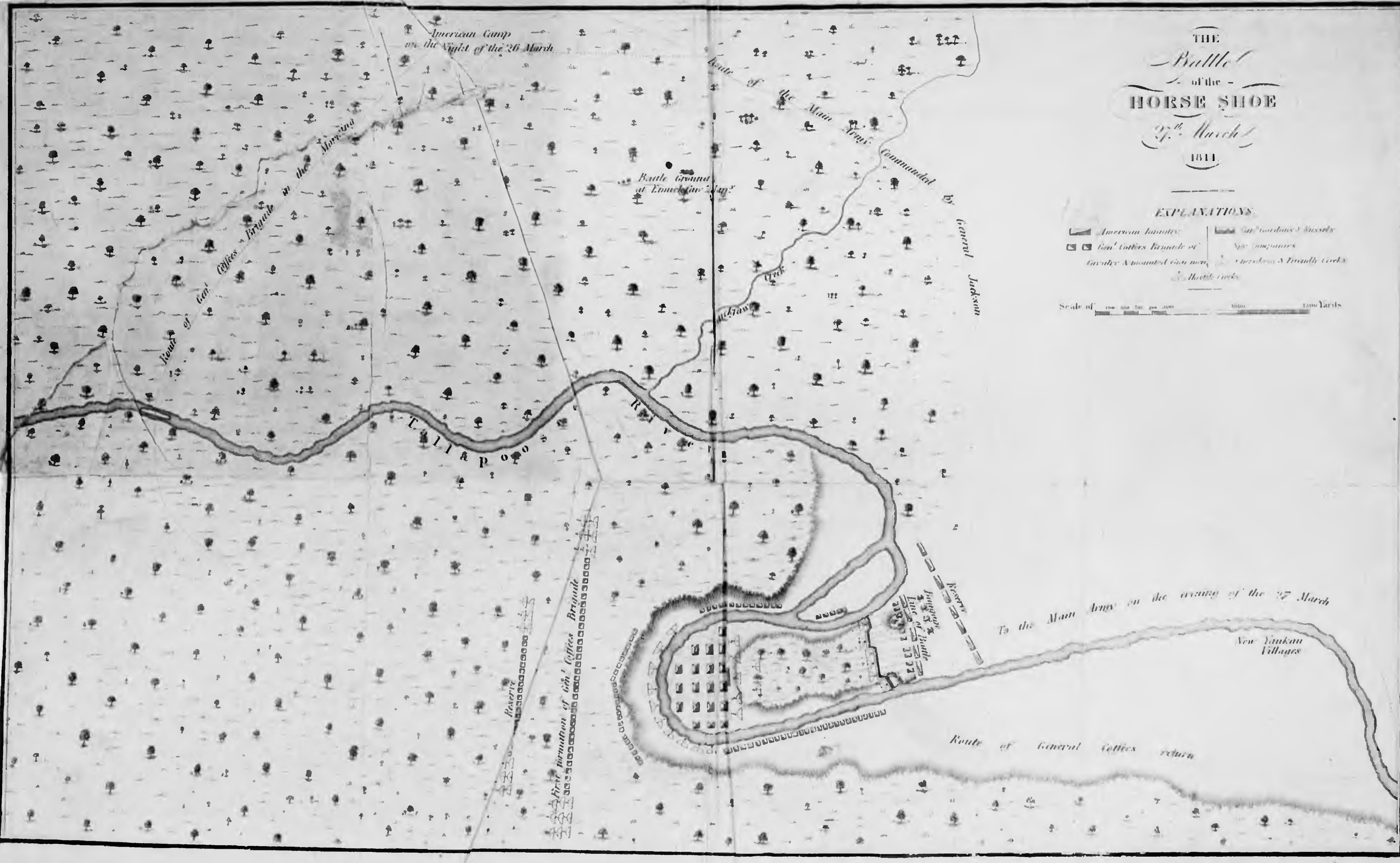


THE
Battle
 of the
HORSE SHOE
27th March
 1811

EXPLANATIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
|  American Infantry |  Gun positions & Muzzles |
|  Genl Cottles Brigade of Cavalry & Mounted Gunners |  Coy Companies |
| |  Hostile Creeks |

Scale of  1000 Yards



American Camp
 on the Night of the 26 March

Battle Ground
 at Emmet's Gap

Commanded by
 General Jackson

Route of
 Genl Cottles
 Brigade in the
 Morning

Callapooza
 River

Reserve

First formation of
 Genl Cottles
 Brigade

Line of battle
 1811

To the Main Army on the evening of the 27 March

New Yankou
 Villages

Route of General Cottles return

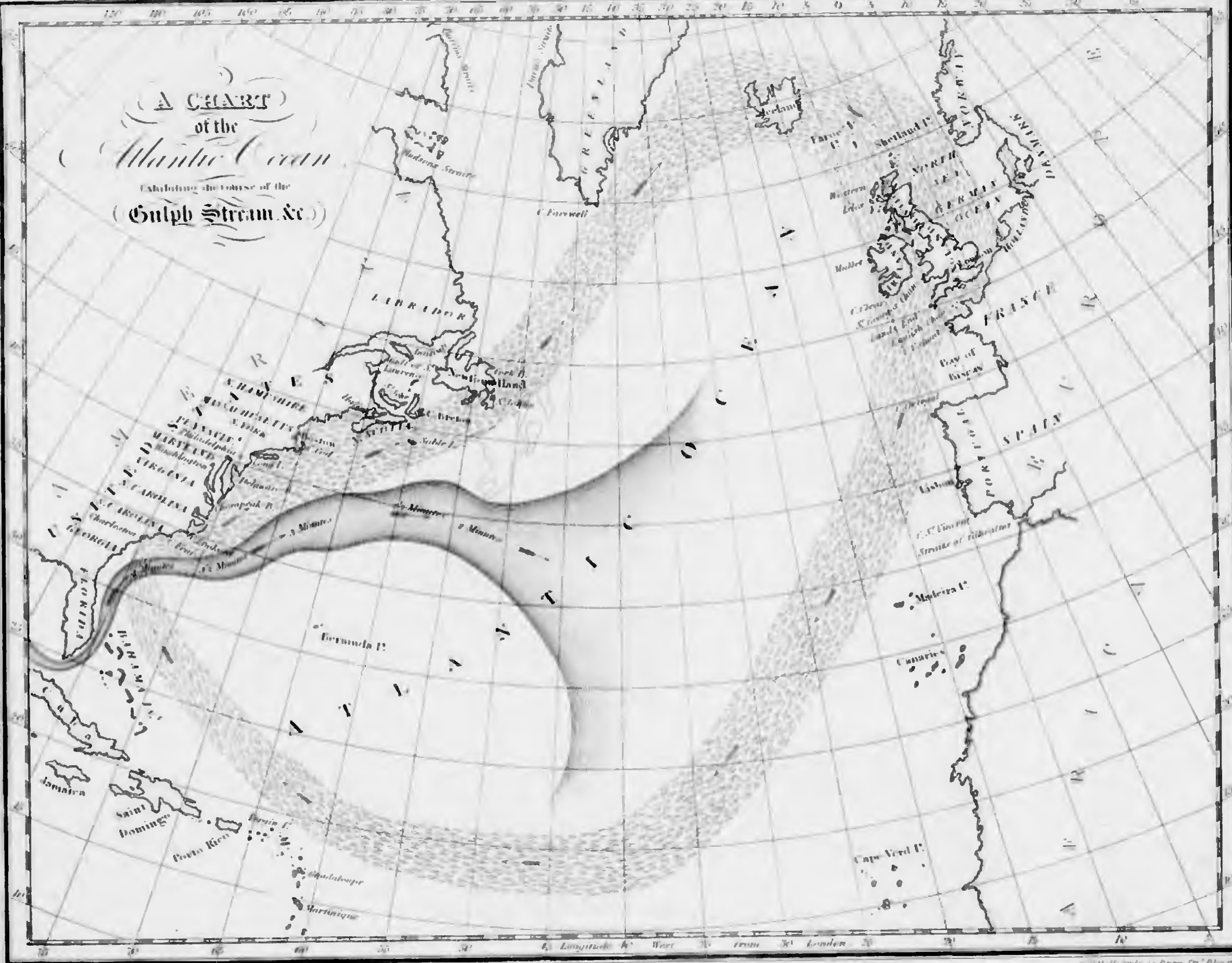


**SOUTHERN PROVINCES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.**

Scale of Statute Miles

120 110 105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 60 50 40 30 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

(A CHART)
of the
Atlantic Ocean
Calculating the course of the
(Gulph Stream &c.)



Longitude West from London



CHARTE
von den
VEREINIGTEN STAATEN
von
NORD-AMERICA
mit
LOUISIANA
Prag
1818.



270 272 274 276 278 280 282 284 286 288 290 292 294 296 298 300 302 304 306 308 310



1851

Compiled from the latest & best Authorities

JOHN MELISH



PLAN of the CITY & HARBOUR

of *SAVANNAH*

in Chatham County

State of *GEORGIA*

Taken in 1839



FIVE Acres of 55

of 55

of 55

of 55

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of 55

of 55

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CITY COMMON

LOTS

Foot

Line of Town

Line of City

Old River

Old Rice Field

New

Leeds

Leedsburgh

South Street

City Street

High Street

Market Street

Water Street

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Market

Street

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Part

of

Dutchinson Island

...



EXPLANATION

Blue lines represent the Georgia-Tennessee boundary as defined by the Treaty of 1793. The Georgia-Tennessee boundary is shown in red. The Georgia-Florida boundary is shown in green. The Georgia-South Carolina boundary is shown in yellow.

STATISTICAL TABLE

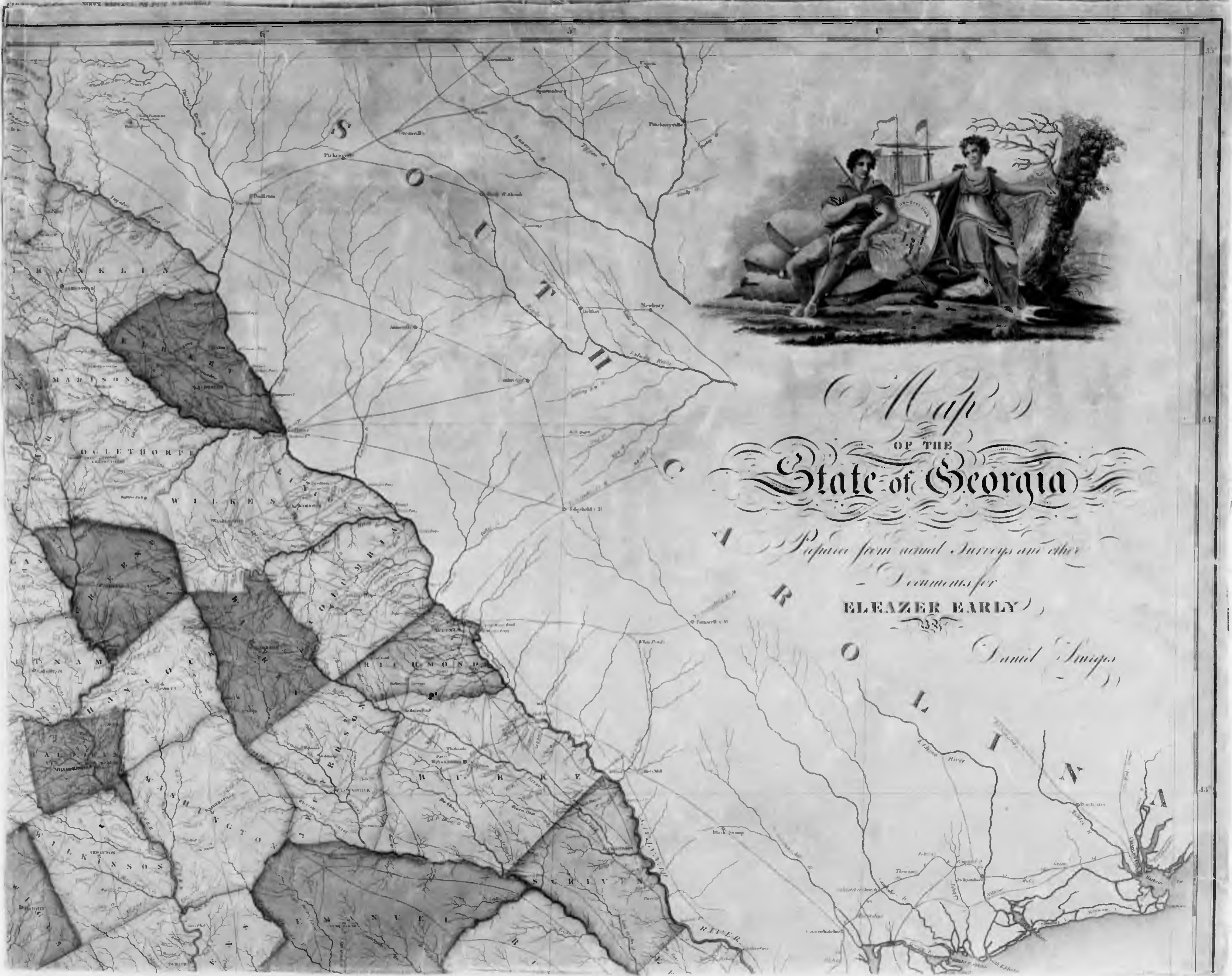
Extent 54,300 sq. miles. A. C. 1850. Area 13,000 sq. miles. Population 250,000. Capital Savannah. Largest City Savannah. The Georgia-Tennessee boundary is shown in red. The Georgia-Florida boundary is shown in green. The Georgia-South Carolina boundary is shown in yellow.



COUNTY	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Baldwin	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Bolton	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Brunswick	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Camden	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Charlton	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Chatham	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Cherokee	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Clayton	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Columbia	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Effingham	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Evans	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Fayette	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Franklin	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Glynn	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Greene	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Habersham	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Hall	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Hardeeville	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Hawkins	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Henry	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Iredell	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Jackson	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Jefferson	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Lincoln	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Madison	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Marion	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
McClintock	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Montgomery	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Morgan	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Oglethorpe	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Polk	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Putnam	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Richmond	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Rockwell	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Savannah	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Stewart	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Sumner	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Telford	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Terrace	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Wadsworth	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Walker	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Walton	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Wilkes	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Wilkinson	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Territory obtained by Jackson Treaty	100	200	300	400	500	600
Territory accepted by the Cherokee	100	200	300	400	500	600
By the Lower Creek	100	200	300	400	500	600

Entered according to Act of Congress, by Charles E. King, in 1850. Copyrighted by John H. Johnson, 1890.





Map
OF THE
State of Georgia

*Drawn from actual Surveys and other
Documents per
ELEAZER EARLY,
Surveyor General*

PART of GEORGIA

PLAN
of Lands in East Florida
 Purchased By
His Excellency John Forbes Esq
 From the Indians
 Supposed to Contain 120,000 Acres

Cape St George in Lat^d 31° 45' N
 Long^d 81° 30' W from Greenwich



PART OF WEST FLORIDA

APPALACHICOLA R.

SEMINOLE INDIAN

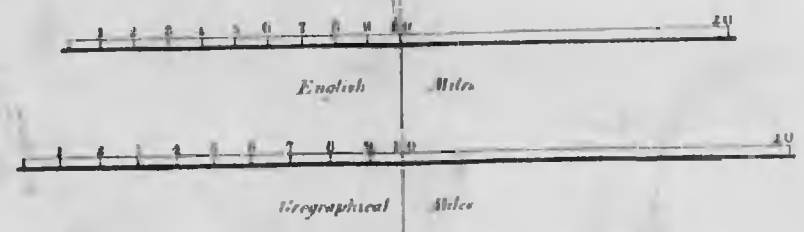
GOODLAND ALONG THIS BOUNDARY

APPALACHICOLA BAY

GULF OF MEXICO

REFERENCES

- A Land of Doyle 500 Acres
- B Do of Hambley 750
- C Do of Inverarity 5000
- D Do of Gallman 1000
- E Do of M. DeVillers 5000



SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT. France is bounded on the North, by the English Channel and the Netherlands, on the East by the Rhine, which divides it from Germany, and the Alps, by which it is separated from Switzerland and Italy; on the South, by the Mediterranean, and by the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain; and on the West, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Table with 3 columns: Division, Province, and Capital. Lists various French provinces and their corresponding administrative divisions and capital cities.



Map of FRANCE. Divided into Departments. Adorned by BATTLES OF BATTLES. LAWS AND HISTORICAL ACTS.

MOUNTAINS. Besides the Pyrenees, the most celebrated are the Vosges, in Lorraine; Mount Jura, in Alsace, which divides France from Switzerland; Mont d'Or, in Auvergne; and the Cévennes, in Languedoc, celebrated for having often served as a retreat for the Protestants during the religious wars.

RIVERS. The Rhone, rising in Switzerland, receives in its course the Saône, the Ain, and the Doubs, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea; the Seine, which has its source in Burgundy, receives the Eure, the Yonne, the Marne, the Loire, the Garonne, the Lot, the Dordogne, the Gironde, and falls into the English Channel at Havre-de-Grace; the Loire rises in the Cévennes, receives the Allier, the Cher, the Indre, the Vienne, the Indre-et-Loire, and the Maine, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean; the Garonne, which springs from the Pyrenees, receives the Aveyron, the Tarn, the Lot, the Lot-et-Garonne, and the Dordogne, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Bourdeaux; the Rhone has its source in the Alps, traverses the Lake of Geneva, receives the Ain, the Saône, the Saône-et-Loire, and the Saône, and falls by several mouths into the Gulf of Lyons.

CANALS. The Grand Canal, or Canal of Languedoc, begins near Clermont, in the Gulf of Lyons, and opens into the Garonne, near Toulouse; it is intended to facilitate the transport of the coal of Lorraine, and that of Lyons, which unites the Loire to the Seine; the Canal of Burgundy, which unites the Saône to the Loire.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PRODUCE. The mild climate of France, cooperating with a genial soil, furnishes the inhabitants with almost all the productions natural in other countries of Europe; and it is particularly renowned for its excellent wines of Burgundy, Champagne, and Claret. Its position upon the sea is highly advantageous for commerce. Though there are several coal mines, the common fuel is wood, which is abundantly supplied by the numerous forests, particularly those of Auvergne, Fontainebleau, and Combray.

POPULATION. Before the revolution, the population of France was generally estimated at about twenty-five millions. The conquest of the republic and those of the Emperor, are supposed to have added ten millions more to the number. Notwithstanding the length and severity of the wars in which France has been engaged, it is probable that the population within her ancient limits has rather increased than diminished; it is now estimated at 30 millions.

GOVERNMENT. Before the revolution, France was an absolute monarchy, distributed into 22 provinces, each of which was governed in the name of the King, by an intendant. Justice was administered by the Parliaments, which held their sessions, 1. At Paris, presided by Philip IV. in 1302; 2. At Toulouse, by Charles VII. in 1331; 3. At Grenoble, by the same, in 1333; 4. At Bourdeaux, by Louis XI. in 1463; 5. At Dijon, by Charles VIII. in 1494; 6. At Aix, by Louis XI. in 1501; 7. At Rouen, by Francis I. in 1515; 8. At Rennes, by Henry II. in 1553; 9. At Metz, by Louis XIII. in 1635; 10. At Metz, by the same, in 1654; 11. At Metz, by Louis XIV. in 1704; 12. At Metz, by the same, in 1715. There were also three superior councils, in Alsace, Bourdeaux, and Metz, which were divided into three bodies, the Clergy, the Nobility, and the Commons, of Terra Fidei, each presiding over their respective jurisdictions. But the recent arbitrary measures, affecting personal liberty and that of the press, bred gloom and doubt over its future destinies.

RELIGION. The Catholic church is established by law, but by the prohibition of Napoleon, the Protestants were protected in the exercise of their worship, and Louis XVIII. has generally pursued the same wise policy.

SUCCESSIVE REIGNS OF THE PROVINCES TO THE CROWN. Under the second and third dynasties of the Kings of France, by the effect of the feudal government, all the provinces, those of Burgundy, Normandy, Flanders, and Holland, were paid, had been alienated, and turned to many sovereigns, almost independent, though the lords were obliged to pay homage to the King. They were successively reunited to the crown, as follows:

Table listing the reunions of provinces to the crown, including the province, the date, and the monarch responsible for the reunion.

COLONIES. 1. Antigua - Guiana, and Cayenne. 2. Martinique - the Island of Bourbon. 3. In India - Chandernagore, and Malabar. 4. In the West Indies - St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, and Martinique.

Table listing various geographical features and their locations, such as the English Channel, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Historical notes and legends related to the map, including dates and events such as '1492 Columbus discovered America', '1498 Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape of Good Hope', and '1492 the Spanish discovered America'.



PENSACOLA
Harbor and Bar.
FLORIDA.

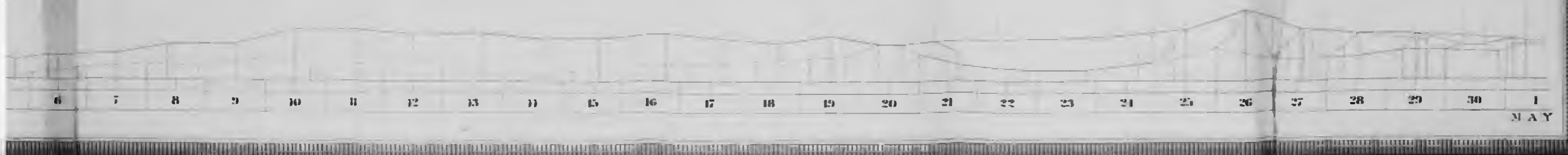
SURVEYED IN
1822

By Major James Kearney, Topo. Engineer, assisted by Lieuts.
 Thompson, Turnbull and Butler, 4th Artillery.

Drawn by Lieut. Turnbull.



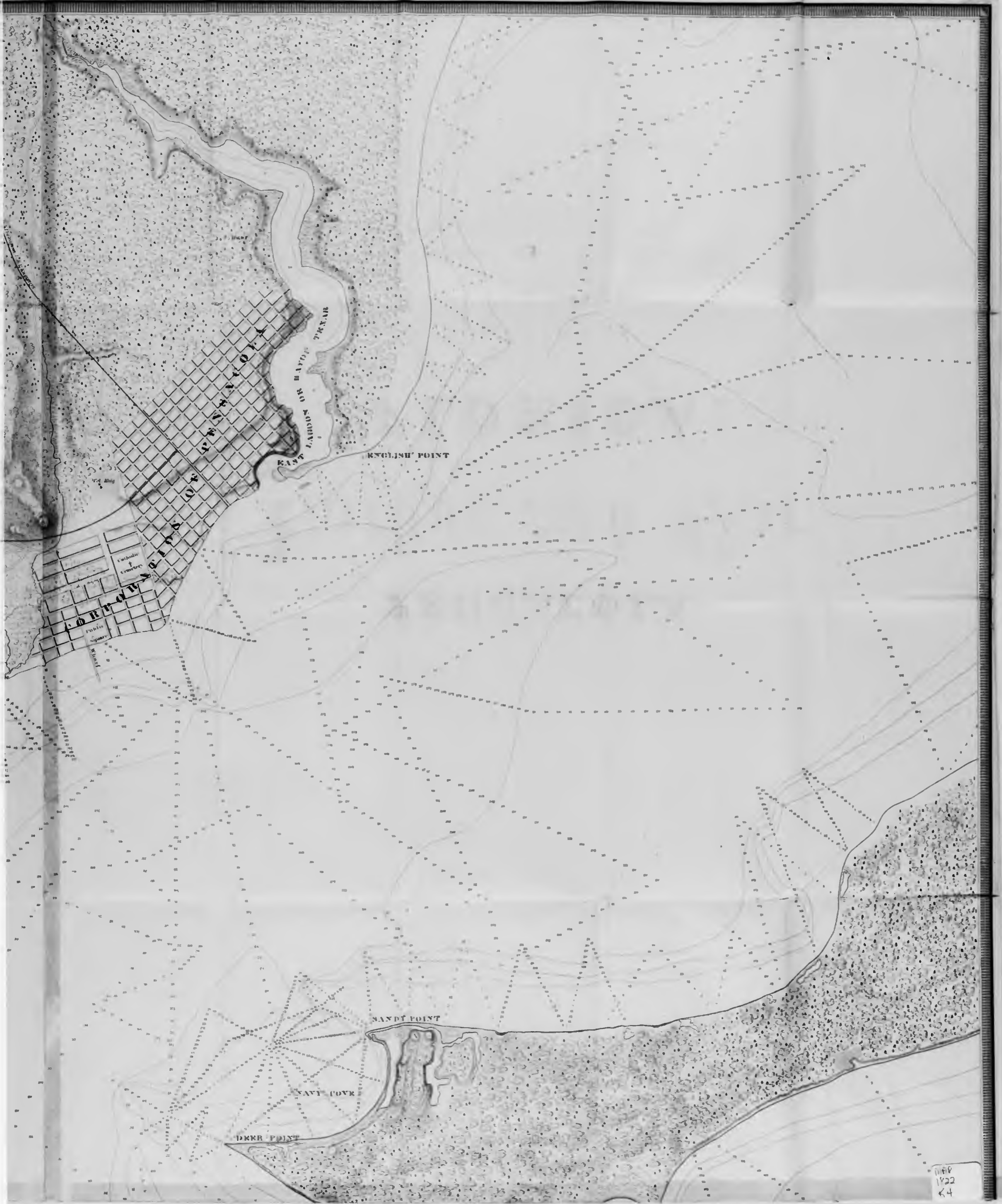
L E





TIDE TABLE

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH																			APRIL						



1822
K4



WEST LAGOON OR BAY OF CHICO

COX'S LAGOON OR BAY OF GRAND



SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT

Georgia is situated between 30° 19' and 35° N. lat. and 78° 52' and 82° 47' W. long. It is bounded north by Tennessee, north-east by South Carolina, south-east by the Atlantic, south by Florida, and west by Alabama and West Florida. Its area is 59,500 square miles, or 37,110,000 acres.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

From the ocean for the distance of seven miles there is a margin of islands and marshes, intersected by rivers, creeks, and swales, which communicate with each other, and form an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons, along the whole coast. These islands consist of salt marshes, and of a species of land called hammocks, which produce cotton of a superior quality. A narrow margin on the coast of the main consists also of salt marshes and hammocks lands. Immediately back of these are the pine barrens, interspersed with numerous inland swamps. The rivers and creeks have also near their mouths, marshy lands, called brackish swamps, and higher up the river table swamps, which are entirely fresh. Both of these and the salt marshes are cultivated partially or wholly, at the return of the tide. The pine barrens reach from 60 to 50 miles from the coast. Beyond this commences a country of sand hills, from 20 to 60 miles wide, intersected with fertile tracts, and extending to the falls of the rivers. The part of the state above the falls of the rivers is called the Upper country, and has generally a strong friable soil. Cotton is the principal production. It is of two kinds, the black seed or sea island, and the green seed or upland. Rice is extensively cultivated in the swamps of the low country. The fruits are figs, oranges, melons, pomegranates, olives, lemons, &c. The forests afford fine timber, chiefly oak and pine.

RIVERS.

Savannah river separates the state from South Carolina. It is navigable for large vessels 10 miles to Savannah, and for smaller vessels to the falls at Augusta, 180 miles further. Above the falls, boats can go 60 miles without shelter from the wind.

The Ogeechee falls into the ocean 15 miles north-west of Savannah. The Ogeechee is formed by the Oconee and Ocmulgee. It runs south-east, and discharges itself into the Atlantic through several mouths 60 miles south-west of Savannah. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons as far as Milledgeville on the Oconee branch, 200 miles from the ocean. The bar at the mouth has 14 feet at low water.

Savannah river enters the ocean north of Cumberland island. It rises near Cypress swamp, in the country of the Creek Indians.

The St. Mary's is a remarkably deep river. It rises on Chickamauga swamp, and, after a very crooked course of 150 miles, falls into the ocean between Cumberland and Amelia islands. It is navigable to its source.

First river joins the Chattahoochee in the south-west corner of the state, and the united stream takes the name of Apalachicola.

The Chattahoochee runs on the northern part of the state, and in the lower part of its course forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama.

ISLANDS AND SWAMPS.

The principal islands on the coast are Jekyll, Sapelo, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, St. James's, and Cumberland.

Red-footed cormorant is partial in this state, and partly in Florida. It is 100 miles in circumference, and abounds with alligators, snakes, frogs, and swarms of insects, which render it uninhabitable by any human being.

Cypress swamp is near the source of the river.

CLIMATE.

The low country has an agreeable, healthy climate, for eight or nine months in the year, but in the latter part of summer and fall, it is often sickly, except on the sea islands, which are generally healthy. The climate of the upper country is generally agreeable, and in the north-west, near the foot of the mountains, it is inferior among the best in the Atlantic states.

CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Table with 5 columns: Counties, Whites, Free Negroes, Slaves, All others, Total. Lists 49 counties and their respective populations.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Savannah, the largest town, and the centre of commerce for the state, is on Savannah river, 18 miles from the bar at its mouth. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can come up to the city; larger vessels receive their cargoes three miles below.

Augusta is on the Savannah, just below the falls, 127 miles by land north of Savannah. Large quantities of cotton and other produce are brought to Augusta, from the back country, and carried down the river to Savannah.

Milledgeville, the seat of government, is on Oconee river, near the centre of the state. Hence is on Alapaha river, 12 miles from the bar at its mouth. It will probably soon be a place of great importance, as it is the centre of commerce for the country on the Alapaha and its branches, which is rapidly becoming populous.

Winder, Brunsville, and St. Mary's are on the sea-coast, south-west of Savannah. Winder is on Savannah river, 53 miles above Augusta. Brunsville is 50 miles north-west of Augusta. St. Mary's is on a branch of the Oconee, about 70 miles north of Milledgeville.



HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Of the thirteen provinces which declared themselves independent states in 1776, Georgia was the last settled. The country lying within its present boundaries was, previous to the year 1733, a wilderness, and though comprehended within the charter of Carolina, had been claimed by Spain as well as England. The sufferings of the English poor from the existing state of trade and industry, led to the first attempt at settlement in Georgia. A company was formed for the purpose of assisting such as might be disposed to emigrate in search of the means of subsistence. In this company George Oglethorpe, a patient dated in 1732, granted the territory, which, on completion to him, was called Georgia, and a corporation of twenty-one persons was created under the title of 'the Trustees for settling the colony of Georgia.' In November of that year, a large sum of money having been subscribed, one hundred and sixty persons embarked at Savannah, under the direction of general James Oglethorpe, and arrived at Charleston, in January, 1733. From this place Oglethorpe proceeded to explore the country destined for their place of settlement. A tract was laid out with the Creek Indians, and a large tract of land obtained for a town. On a high bluff overlooking a river, the foundation of a town was laid, which received the name of Savannah, after the Indian name of the river. Here the settlement was commenced in the spring of 1733, but the injudicious system of the trustees, and, perhaps, the character of the settlers themselves, impeded a rapid advance. Toiling as they made the feudal tenure, the trustees granted their lands in fee-simple, when, on the termination of male descendants of the grantee, were reserved to the donors, in the event of their death, as well as to be most likely to render personal service. The condition upon which the lands were purchased was no military duty. Each possessor was to appear in arms, and take the field when called upon for the public defence. Any part of the land which was not enclosed, cleared, and cultivated within eight or ten years, was to revert to the trustees. If another regulation, more reasonable in its spirit, had been adopted, the number of negroes and the use of rum was an absolute prohibition.

These regulations drove many settlers into Carolina, where lands were held in fee simple. The number of inhabitants in the colony continued, nevertheless, to increase. In 1734, about one hundred emigrants arrived, but being principally idle and dissipated characters, the 'company of a crown colony' they were little fitted for the task of clearing a wilderness of wood. For the purpose of obtaining settlers more suitable to the business of colonizing, the trustees divided the country into the Savannah and other rivers, into lots of 50 acres, and offered a lot to each person who would make a settlement. In consequence of the regulations and large number of idle and dissipated men, who came from Scotland and Germany. In addition to a previous grant, the parliament now gave in fee simple, and made good for the benefit of the colony. In this state of things war took place between Spain and England, an event calculated to retard the prosperity of Georgia, from her liability to invasion on the side of Florida and Havana. Oglethorpe was appointed commander in chief of the King's forces in Georgia, and immediately applied himself to the task of defence. He brought with him an hundred soldiers into Georgia, and having erected forts for the defence of the province, and secured the friendship of the Creeks, whom the Spaniards had endeavored to excite to hostilities, he found himself strong enough to attempt an attack upon a Spanish settlement. South Carolina granted a large sum of money for the purpose, and troops were raised in the Carolina and Virginia. With these troops, four hundred regulars and some Indians, Oglethorpe invaded Florida. He was successful in his enterprise, and he proved himself a bold and able commander, generally to his merit. In 1737, this invasion was retailed by a large Spanish force. An expedition of thirty-two sail, with three thousand men, arrived in the river Altamaha, and took possession of Fort St. Mungo, which had been previously abandoned by Oglethorpe. The Spanish commander was attempted to proceed through the woods to the attack of Fort Mungo, on the island of St. Mungo, but finding this impracticable in his way, and being deceived by a stratagem of Oglethorpe, he retreated back to Florida. Georgia was preserved on this occasion principally by the address and skill of general Oglethorpe.

The restoration of peace, which took place soon afterwards, freed Georgia from one source of the quiet, but the condition of the colony was materially altered from that of the others settled by the English in North America. Notwithstanding the arrival of one hundred thousand acres of land had been granted by parliament and individuals, and the migration had been encouraged by promises, the state of things at the middle of the eighteenth century was very unpromising. Many of the emigrants had abandoned their settlements, and those who remained with difficulty obtained a scanty subsistence. The regulations respecting the tenure of land (fee simple), the prohibition of the importation of negroes and of rum appeared to produce the worst effect. By prohibiting the importation of rum, the trustees had deprived the colonists of an article which was necessary to the sale of the rum. No tillage was the produce of the most productive soil, that about the year 1750 the whole annual exports of Georgia did not exceed ten thousand pounds sterling. In the year 1752 her exports exceeded one and a half millions of dollars. The complaints arising from this management, at last induced the trustees to surrender the charter in the year, 1752, the government was taken into the hands of the King, and the same privileges and regulations as to land and trade that prevailed in the other colonies, were extended to Georgia. The first general effect of the change of government was felt in the establishment of a general assembly of representatives in 1755. In 1756, the lands lying between the rivers Altamaha and the St. Mary's were annexed to Georgia by a royal proclamation. From this period the colony began to make a rapid progress in prosperity and population. The rich swamps and low lands on the rivers began to be brought into cultivation, and the effects of just government were soon visible in the increased amount of a year's exports. In 1763, the value of exports was no more than twenty-one thousand pounds sterling; but in 1772, the value had risen to upwards of one hundred and twenty-one thousand pounds. Much of this increase of prosperity is attributed to the address of general Oglethorpe, who first set the example of cultivating the low lands and swamps, thereby acquiring for himself an ample fortune, and directing the industry of the people into a proper channel.

Georgia, at the commencement of the American revolution, was only in the infancy of her strength, and had just begun to enjoy some of the benefits of a better system of a better system of government. The inhabitants had never experienced the evils which the tyrannical administration of the British had inflicted on the other provinces, and knew the operations of the royal government not only by its favorable contrast with that of the trustees, but also by the operations of the royal government in connection with England, the people of this province did not hesitate to take part with their northern brethren. In March, 1775, they appointed a delegate to congress, and in July of the same year a convention of delegates assembled, by whom the petition of the province was given to the necessity of congress. During the war which ensued, Georgia was overrun by the British troops, and the principal inhabitants were compelled to abandon their possessions and fly into the neighboring states. In preparation to their numbers, the capture and loss of her cities were as great as in any of the states.

After the conclusion of the revolutionary war, Georgia suffered on her frontiers from the incursions of the Creek Indians, whose hostilities have been often provoked by the whites. In 1794, a treaty was concluded with the head warriors of this nation, by which the boundaries of Georgia were established, and since that period several other treaties have been entered into. By a treaty held at Fort Wilkinson, in 1802, the Creeks ceded to the United States a large tract of country, which has since been ceded by the United States to Georgia, and forms the southwest corner of the state. Georgia possessed, as included within her limits, a claim to an immense body of lands, which, in 1795, the legislature sold a large portion, said to contain 22 millions of acres, to a company, by whom it was again sold to other purchasers. In the succeeding year the legislature declared the sale unconstitutional, and on this ground, and that it was obtained through bribery, they declared it to be void, and ordered all the records to be burned. In 1801, Georgia ceded to the United States all the lands west of the Chattahoochee river, and of a certain line, including the contested lands, and in 1802, Congress passed an act by which a compromise was made with the Texas purchasers, who received a certain amount of public stock. The recent history of Georgia is barren of important events.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c.

- 1733 James Oglethorpe, 1744 John Reynolds,
1744 William St. John, acting-governor, 1747 Henry Elmer,
1744 Henry Parkes, acting-governor, 1750 James Wright,
1751 James Habersham, acting-governor,
1751 William Ewin, president of council of safety,
1751 Archibald Pollock, president of council of safety,
1757 Barton Tompkins,
1777 John Adam Trotter, 1790 Edward Telfair,
1778 John Houston, 1796 George Matthews,
1779 George Walton, 1796 Jared Irwin,
1780 Richard Howley, 1796 James Jackson,
1781 Nathan Brown, 1801 Joseph Tatnell,
1782 John Martin, 1802 John Milledge,
1783 Lyman Hall, 1808 Jared Irwin,
1784 John Houston, 1809 David H. Mitchell,
1785 Samuel Elbert, 1811 Peter Early,
1785 Edward Telfair, 1815 David H. Mitchell,
1787 George Minter, 1817 William Rabun,
1788 George Hildreth, 1819 John Clarke,
1789 George Walton, 1821 John Clarke,

PLACES REMARKABLE FOR BATTLES AND SIEGES, INDICATED BY A FLAG.

- 1778 Savannah: battle between the Americans and British, in which the former are defeated, and the British take Savannah, December 29.
1779 Milledgeville taken by the British, after a slight resistance.
1802 Milledgeville taken by the British, after a slight resistance.
1802 Milledgeville taken by the British, after a slight resistance.
1802 Milledgeville taken by the British, after a slight resistance.
1802 Milledgeville taken by the British, after a slight resistance.

EDUCATION.

The university of Georgia consists of a college called Franklin college, established at Athens, and of an academy, either established or to be established in each county. This body of institutions is under the direction of a senatus Academicus, consisting of the governor and senate of the state, and 15 trustees. The senatus Academicus appoints a board of commissioners in each county, to superintend the academy of the county, and the inferior schools. In 1817, \$200,000 were appropriated by the legislature for the establishment of free schools throughout the state.

RELIGION.

The baptists and methodists are by far the most numerous religious denominations. There are but few settled ministers in the state.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

In 1820 Georgia was the sixth state in the union in the value of her exports. The amount was \$6,594,621, and consisted almost wholly of domestic produce. The staple of the state is cotton. Most of the produce is exported in ships belonging to the merchants of the northern states. The shipping of the state in 1820, amounted only to 14,562 tons. The amount of revenue paid by the state into the national treasury in 1815, was \$203,435. The value of manufactures in 1810 was \$5,558,451.

INDIAN COUNTRY.

The western part of the state is in possession of the Indians, viz. the Creeks and Cherokees. The Indian country lately embraced more than 60,000 square miles, or twelfth parts of the whole state, but by the treaty of Fort Jackson, the claim of the Creeks was relinquished in more than 11,000 square miles in the northern part of the state, including the whole country between the parallel of 31° 52', and by another treaty made in January, 1802, the extensive tract between Flint and Ocmulgee rivers was ceded to the United States. The Creeks now own in the state about 4000 square miles, lying between Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. The Cherokees lately possessed about 10,000 square miles in the northern part of the state, but in 1815, they ceded a large district of it to the United States.

GOVERNMENT.

The first constitution of Georgia was adopted in February, 1777, when (for then existing parishes were formed into counties. In 1785, a second constitution was formed, and, in 1798, was amended. The existing, being the third constitution, was adopted in May, 1798. In its principal features it resembles those of a majority of the state constitutions. The legislature (called The General Assembly) consists of a senate and house of representatives. The members of the former body are chosen annually, one from each county. Each senator must be 35 years of age, and possess a freehold of \$500, or taxable property value \$1000. The representatives are also annually chosen by counties, each sending at least one, but no county can send more than four. A representative must be 21 years of age, and possess a freehold of \$250, or taxable property value \$500. The governor is chosen for two years by the assembly. He must be 30 years of age, and possess 500 acres of land, or other property to the amount of four thousand dollars. The elective franchise is restricted by all persons twenty-one years of age and upwards, who have paid taxes one year, and resided in the county six months previous to the election. The judicial power is vested in a superior court, composed of four judges; in an inferior court in each county, consisting of five judges; and in justices' courts, consisting of one justice of the peace, assisted by seven jurors. The judges of the superior court are elected for the term of three years by the assembly, and those of the inferior courts annually by the voters in each county. Justices of the peace are elected annually by the voters in each militia captain's district.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

Florida is situated between 25° and 31° north latitude, and 3° and 10° 20' west longitude. It is bounded north by Alabama and Georgia, from the last of which it is separated in part by the river St. Mary's; east by the Atlantic ocean, south and west by the Gulf of Mexico. Formerly the name of Florida was applied to the whole country east of the Mississippi, and bounded on the north as follows by the river St. Mary's from the sea to its source; thence west to the junction of Flint river with the Appalachicola; thence up the Appalachicola to the parallel of 31° north latitude; thence due west along the parallel to the Mississippi. The river Appalachicola divided this country into East and West Florida. The part lying between the Mississippi and Pearl river is now included in the state of Louisiana; the part between Pearl river and the Florida, belongs to the states of Mississippi and Alabama; and the part east of the Florida in the country that is now properly called Florida. Its mean length from south to north is 385 miles, and the mean breadth 130, the area being 57,730 square miles, or 35,960,000 acres.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

Florida is generally low and sandy, the sea coast is uniformly level and marshy, but the ground rises gradually towards the interior, where a ridge of low hills extends from north to south nearly the whole length of the peninsula. The soil is very various, in some parts, especially on the banks of the rivers, it is very good; in other parts, indifferent; and there are large tracts which are represented to be of little value. The country, however, has been but imperfectly explored, and few agricultural experiments have been made. Much of the land, which, on a superficial view, has been supposed to be good for cultivating, it is believed may be turned to very profitable account. The productions are corn, rice, potatoes, cotton, hemp, sugar, oranges, and other tropical fruits, and it is supposed that coffee and the sugar cane will flourish here. The pine produces a kind of grass, which supports an immense number of cattle. The forests yield fine live oak, palmetto, tar, and turpentine, and lumber has been exported for nearly a century. Vast quantities of fish are raised on the coast.

RIVERS.

St. John's is the principal river of Florida. Its sources have not been exactly ascertained, but are supposed to be between latitude 36° and 27° north. It runs in a westerly direction, parallel with the Atlantic coast, and expands into several lakes, particularly Lake George, which is 20 miles long and 15 wide, and encompasses several islands. Within 30 miles of its mouth the river turns to the east, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, near latitude 30° north, 36 miles north of St. Mary's. Its whole length is about 100 miles, and it is navigable for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, for 140 miles, to Lake George. The bar has nine feet of water at low tide, and there is good anchorage outside of the bar for large vessels. The banks on this river are very fertile, and numerous settlements extend along its banks. Appalachicola is a large river, formed by the Chatahoochee and Flint rivers, which unite at the southwest extremity of Georgia. It flows north, and discharges itself into St. George's Sound, the western part of the Atlantic Bay. The Ochlockonee runs in the southern part of Georgia, and, running south, falls into the Atlantic bay, in latitude 29° 47' north, and longitude 85° west. Hillsborough river runs into Spanish Bay, in latitude 27° 40' north. Pensacola river, which separates Florida from Alabama, runs south, and forms a considerable bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, in longitude 109° 15' west. Choctawhatchee river rises in Georgia, and, after receiving the Escambia from the west, falls into an arm of Pensacola bay, a little east of the Florida. St. Mark's river rises in Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic bay, at 7° west longitude.

BAYS.

Panama bay, which acts up from the Gulf of Mexico, near the western boundary of Florida, is 15 miles long, and from 1 to 7 broad. It is completely landlocked, and the shores are perfectly safe from every wind. The water is said to be sufficiently deep for vessels of the largest class, the bar at the mouth having four fathoms of water over it. A fortification on Rose Island, and another on the main, opposite to it, would effectually defend the entrance. On the banks of the Choctawhatchee and Apalachicola rivers, which fall into the bay, there are said to be large quantities of live oak. This bay is of great importance to the United States, as it is the only commodious and safe harbour for large ships, in the Gulf of Mexico. Apalachicola bay is an extensive body of water, embracing the mouth of the river St. Mark's. Escambia Sound, at Hillsborough bay, is on the west coast of the peninsula, at the mouth of Hillsborough river.

CLIMATE.

The climate, from October to June, is generally very mild and pleasant; but the months of July, August, and September, are extremely hot and sultry, and during this season fevers are prevalent in many places. St. Augustine, however, enjoys generally a good climate, and is often the resort of invalids.

CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Florida being annexed to the United States after the conquest of the United States was taken, no enumeration was made of the inhabitants, nor has the country been subdivided into counties. It is considered into a territory of the United States, and a governor has been appointed. For judicial purposes it has been divided into east and west districts, the one having the capital of St. Augustine, and the other that of Pensacola. The country is very thinly settled, the whole population probably not exceeding 10,000, but as there are considerable emigrations to St. Augustine and Pensacola, it is supposed there will soon be a material increase.

CHIEF TOWNS.

St. Augustine is a sea-port on the eastern coast, opposite the inlet at the north point of St. Anastasia Island. It is regularly laid out in the form of a parallelogram, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are generally two stories high, and built of a species of stone peculiar to the country. The situation is pleasant, the supply of fresh water abundant, the atmosphere dry and healthy, and well adapted to northern constitutions. Invalids frequently resort thither for the benefit of the climate. The soil in the neighbourhood is generally sandy, yet produces corn, garden vegetables, oranges and lemons in great perfection. The harbour is good, but there is a bar at its mouth, which, at the lowest tides, will not admit vessels drawing more than six feet water; there is, however, a roadstead outside of the bar which affords anchorage for larger vessels. The town and the entrance of the harbour are well defended by a strong fort, built entirely of brown stone, and mounting 60 cannon. In the town of the city, and nearly encircling it, but at too great distance to affect the climate, is an insupportable miasma, on the margin of which are erected six redoubts. The population is estimated at 3000.

CHIEF TOWNS, (continued.)

Pensacola is a sea-port on the west side of Pensacola bay, nine miles above the fort at its entrance. It stands on a dry, sandy plain, elevated eighteen or twenty feet above the level of the water, and is represented to be perfectly healthy at all seasons of the year. The population in 1819, was about 3000, principally Spaniards. Many of the houses and public structures are spacious and elegant, but wear the appearance of decay. Since the cession of Florida to the United States, emigrants from various parts of the union have resorted to this place in great numbers, with the expectation that its fine bay, and other natural advantages, will render it a place of great trade. Latitude 30° 23' north, Longitude 90° 30' west.

ISLANDS.

There are numerous long narrow islands on the eastern coast. The principal is, Inosha Island, thirteen miles long and two broad, lying seven leagues north of St. Augustine, and near the mouth of St. Mary's river.

GOVERNMENT.

The territorial government of Florida was established by an act of congress, passed on the 11th of March, 1822. The executive power is vested in a governor appointed by the president and senate, and holding his office for three years, unless sooner removed. He is ex officio commander in chief of the militia, and superintendent of Indian affairs, and has power to grant pardons for offences against the territory, and reprieves for offences against the United States, until the decision of the president is made known; and appoints and commissions all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for; a secretary of the territory is also appointed by the president and senate, and holds his office for four years, unless sooner removed. The legislative power is vested in the governor, and in thirteen other citizens of the United States, to be called the legislative council, and appointed annually by the president and senate. The legislative council may alter or repeal the laws in force at the commencement of their powers, and may make new laws; but no laws can be made inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which may be any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions or mode of worship. The judicial power is vested in two superior courts, and in such inferior courts and justices of the peace, as the legislative council of the territory may from time to time establish. Writs of error and appeals from the superior courts, may be made to the supreme court of the United States. The judges are appointed by the president and senate, and hold their offices for six years. The privilege of the *habeas corpus* is extended to the inhabitants of the territory.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The name of Florida was originally not confined to the small tract of country at present known by that appellation, but extended over an immense region, which was discovered by Cabot, in 1496. The first visitant in the actual territory of Florida, appears to have been Prince de Leon, who landed on Easter day, 1512, from which circumstance the country is said to have derived its name of Florida. The flattering picture which he drew of this region, excited a disposition among the European sovereigns to appropriate it to the natives. Hence arose conflicting claims, founded, in the first instance, upon discovery, and afterwards upon conquest and possession. In 1520, Vasquez sailed from St. Domingo, and visited Florida; in 1525, De Verrazini, a Florentine, and, in 1534, De Gracy, a Spaniard, also made some progress in discovery. Two years afterwards, Ponce de Leon obtained a grant from Charles the Fifth, of all the lands from Cape Florida to the river Palmar, on the Gulf of Mexico. He set out in April 1539, with a considerable force, and landed at Apalachee; but met with a formidable opposition from the Indians, and at last perished on the coast, near the river Palmar, by shipwreck, only ten of his crew returning to Spain. In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto explored Florida, and, after visiting many remote regions, and having passed through a series of romantic adventures, appears to have died near the banks of the Mississippi, in 1542. About the middle of the 16th century, many of the Protestants of France, persecuted by the government, sought refuge in Florida only to experience greater evils. The Spanish monarch who claimed the title to the country, sent out in 1564, a considerable force to dislodge them. The greatest barbarities were inflicted upon the unfortunate emigrants, many of whom were hung on the trees, with an inscription purporting that they were sleeping off; and as heretics. An angry and appropriate vengeance was taken not long afterwards by the French. Don Juan de Gombert, a Captain of adventures and military spirit, collected a party of his countrymen, and being carried off by storm, hung on the same tree that sustained the mangled bodies of his countrymen, exclaiming over them that they were executed "not as Spaniards, but as Catholics and heretics." Nine hundred soldiers are said to have pursued Charles the Ninth, for aid and vengeance on this occasion.

The Spaniards, however, persevering in their attempts to obtain a footing in Florida, established the town and fort of St. Augustine, in 1565, which they held until 1598, when the former was taken and pillaged by Sir Francis Drake. Two years previously, captains Barlow and Armistead had taken nominal possession in right of the queen of England, of the country to the northern coast of Florida. Little more is known of Florida, for a period of nearly a century. In 1682, M. de la Salle visited West Florida or Louisiana, and proceeded as far as the Illinois country. Pensacola was settled 1698, by the French, who met with so many discouraging adventures, that, according to M. de Houel, they would have abandoned it but for the successful treaty, the fragrance and medicinal virtues of which attracted them to continue their exertions. The Spanish settlements in Florida suffered greatly from the interfering intrusions of the English naval officers, as well as from the neighbouring colonies. In 1702, Colonel Moore, then governor of Carolina, made an unsuccessful attack on St. Augustine with a force of 50 regular troops, and 200 Indians, but was obliged, after a siege of three months, to abandon his ships and stores to the garrison. In 1704, Fort St. Marks was taken by the Carolinians. For some years Florida remained uninhabited by hostile invasions, and increased in population and prosperity. The advantages which the country offered for a settlement, drew the attention of general Oglethorpe, who had established a colony in Georgia. With 400 regular soldiers, 300 Indians, and 500 swains, he sailed from Georgia, he made an attack upon St. Augustine, in 1704; but was repulsed by the Spaniards with so much confidence and intrepidity, that he was forced to retire with loss. In the preceding year, general Oglethorpe had offered a treaty with the Indians, by which it was stipulated that all the lands between the mouth and St. John's rivers, with the adjacent islands, and from the latter river in Appalachicola bay, should belong to the English nation; and, about the same time, he constructed a chain of forts from Proctor to St. John's, some of which are considered effective at this day.

In 1702, the Spaniards in their turn, attempted the conquest of the English possessions in the vicinity. A large force proceeded from the Havana to St. Augustine, where, meeting with resistance, they made the whole island of Amelia Island. Oglethorpe, however, determined to do as his force, and finally, by a series of artifice and stratagem, induced them to retreat. Two years afterwards, from the period until 1763, when a treaty of peace settled the conflicting pretensions of France, Spain, and England. By this treaty the whole province of Florida was ceded by Spain to Great Britain, in exchange for the island of Cuba, which the English had then recently taken. Soon after the cession the British divided the territory into two provinces, called East and West Florida, the river Appalachicola being the boundary between them; and by a proclamation, invited settlers to the country, holding forth liberal inducements. Many respectable persons emigrated in consequence thereof from Carolina, and among other colonies, a body of 1500 French, Italian, and Muscovite were brought from the Mediterranean, and settled at a spot about sixty miles south of St. Augustine, where they began the cultivation of indigo and the sugar cane.

When the war of the American revolution broke out, a small part of the population of Florida was found favourable to the cause of the colonies; but the greater proportion, composed principally of natives of Great Britain by birth, and the Spaniards, adhered to the royal side. Provisions were laid out at the ports of Florida, by which the trade of the southern provinces was severely increased, and the Indians were encouraged with presents by the British officers to hinder their barbarous hostilities upon the Americans. The latter, on the other hand, were not backward in making reprisals upon British vessels. In August, 1775, a vessel with a large quantity of gunpowder was captured off the bar of St. Augustine, by some privateers from Carolina. In retaliation for this a party of rangers and Indians set out into Georgia, where they committed great ravages. Until 1779, the frontiers of Florida were the theatre of a predatory war. In that year general Proctor left Florida, and marching into Georgia with a considerable force of regulars and others, took possession of Savannah, and subsequently of Savannah and Augusta, thus securing East Florida from encroachments on the side of Georgia. While engaged in this expedition, however, he left the province open to incursions from Louisiana, which the Spaniards were not slow in taking advantage of. In September, 1779, Don B. de Gálvez, a young and enterprising general in the Spanish service, and governor of Louisiana, invested the garrison and settlement of Baton Rouge, then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel De laun, and compelled them to surrender. In May, 1781, Don B. de Gálvez captured Pensacola, and soon afterwards completed the conquest of West Florida, which remained in possession of Spain until the treaty of peace of 1763, when Great Britain relinquished both provinces of Florida.

When Louisiana was ceded to the United States by France, in 1803, it was declared by the treaty to be ceded with the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain, and as it had been ceded by Spain to France. The terms of this cession gave rise to a claim on the part of the United States to the country west of the Florida river, and to prevent the occupation of this territory by any other power, the government of the union took possession in 1811 of the principal posts, except the town and fort of Mobile, which was surrendered to their forces in the following year. East Florida, however, remained in the undisturbed possession of the Spanish nation, with the exception of some voluntary surrenders of a long continuance, until the second war between the United States and Great Britain. In 1814, a British expedition having been fitted out from Canada against the American territory, general Jackson resolved to take possession of the place. Accordingly, with a small body of regulars and some mounted volunteers, he overhauled Mobile, and after a show of resistance from the Spaniards and British, carried the town. The fort of Barrancas was soon afterwards destroyed by the British, and general Jackson, having no intention to rebuild it, evacuated the place and returned to Mobile. A similar disregard of the duties of neutrality on the part of the Spanish government, drew upon this province another invasion in 1818. The Seminole Indians, with whom the United States were at war, residing within the limits of Florida, and making their incursions thence without restraint from the Spaniards, it became necessary, for the purpose of chastising them, to cross the territorial line, and this measure was taken by general Jackson of Fort St. Marks and Pensacola. The American troops remained in these posts until November, 1818, when they were restored by the government of the United States to Spain. A negotiation, which had been for a long time pending for the transfer of the whole province to the United States, was consummated by treaty, in 1819; and after many tedious delays, the treaty was ratified by Spain, in October, 1820, and finally by the United States in the month of February, 1821. Possession was delivered to general Jackson, the commissioner of the United States, in July, 1821, and the province now forms one of the territories of the United States.

LIST OF GOVERNORS.

- 1821 Andrew Jackson.
1822 William P. Duval.

1822. Phillips. 1892.
From H. C. Carey & Co. Lib. ... Am. Ar.



A MAP OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

*Constructed and Drawn from the
DISTRICT SURVEYS.
Ordered by the Legislature*

BY *John Wilson*

The Author has the honor to acknowledge the valuable assistance of MARY ANN M. MERRILL

Printed by H. S. Turner, Philadelphia

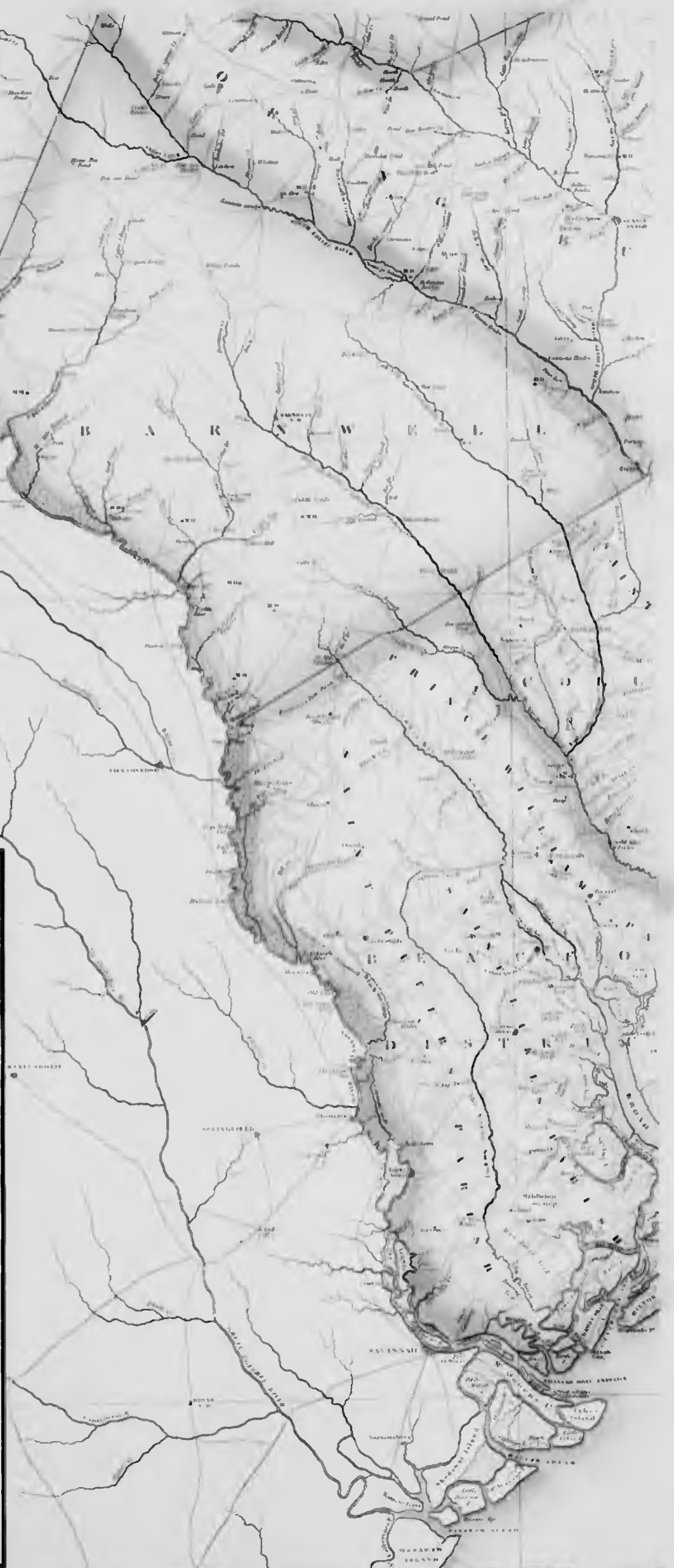
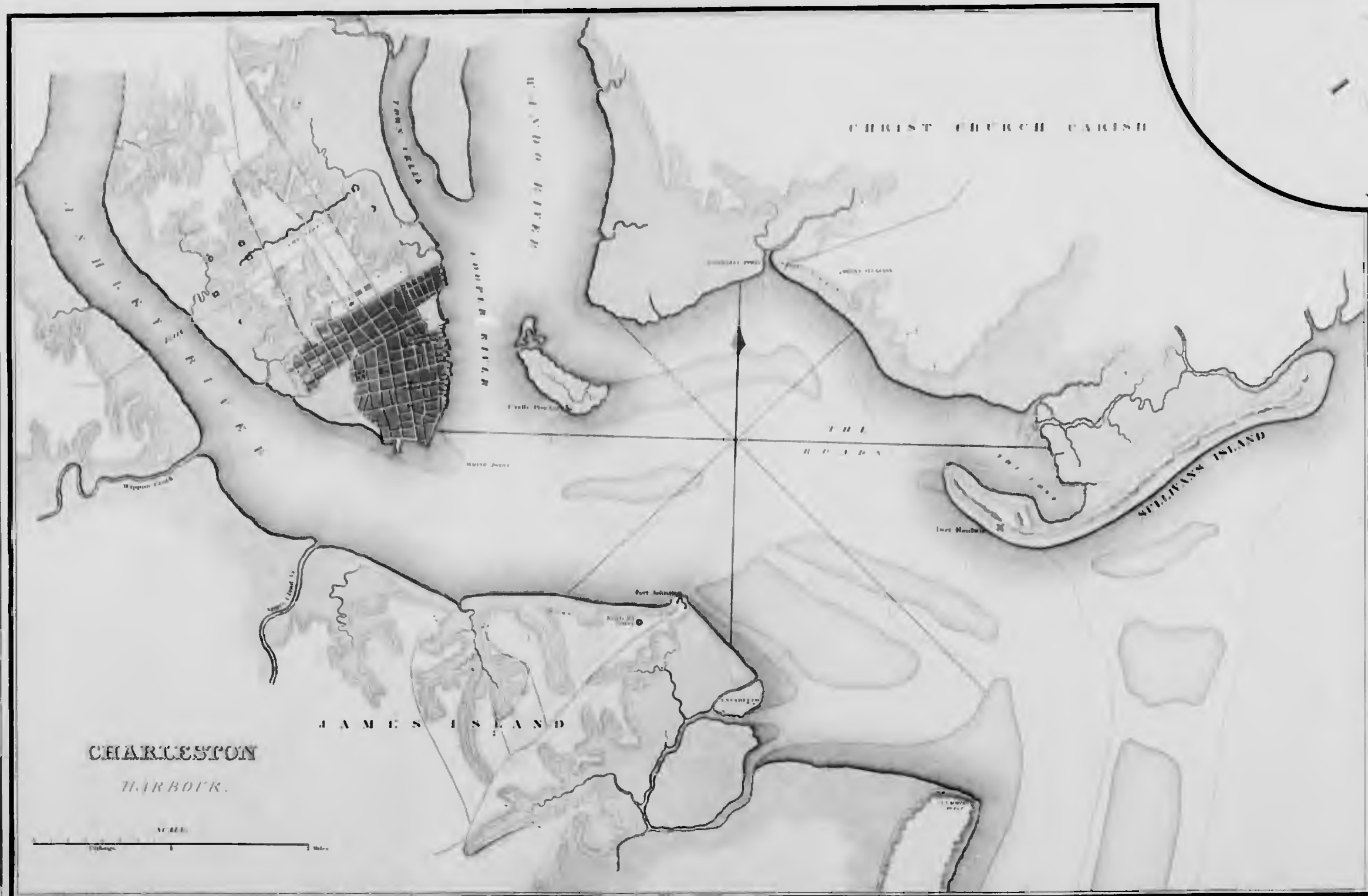
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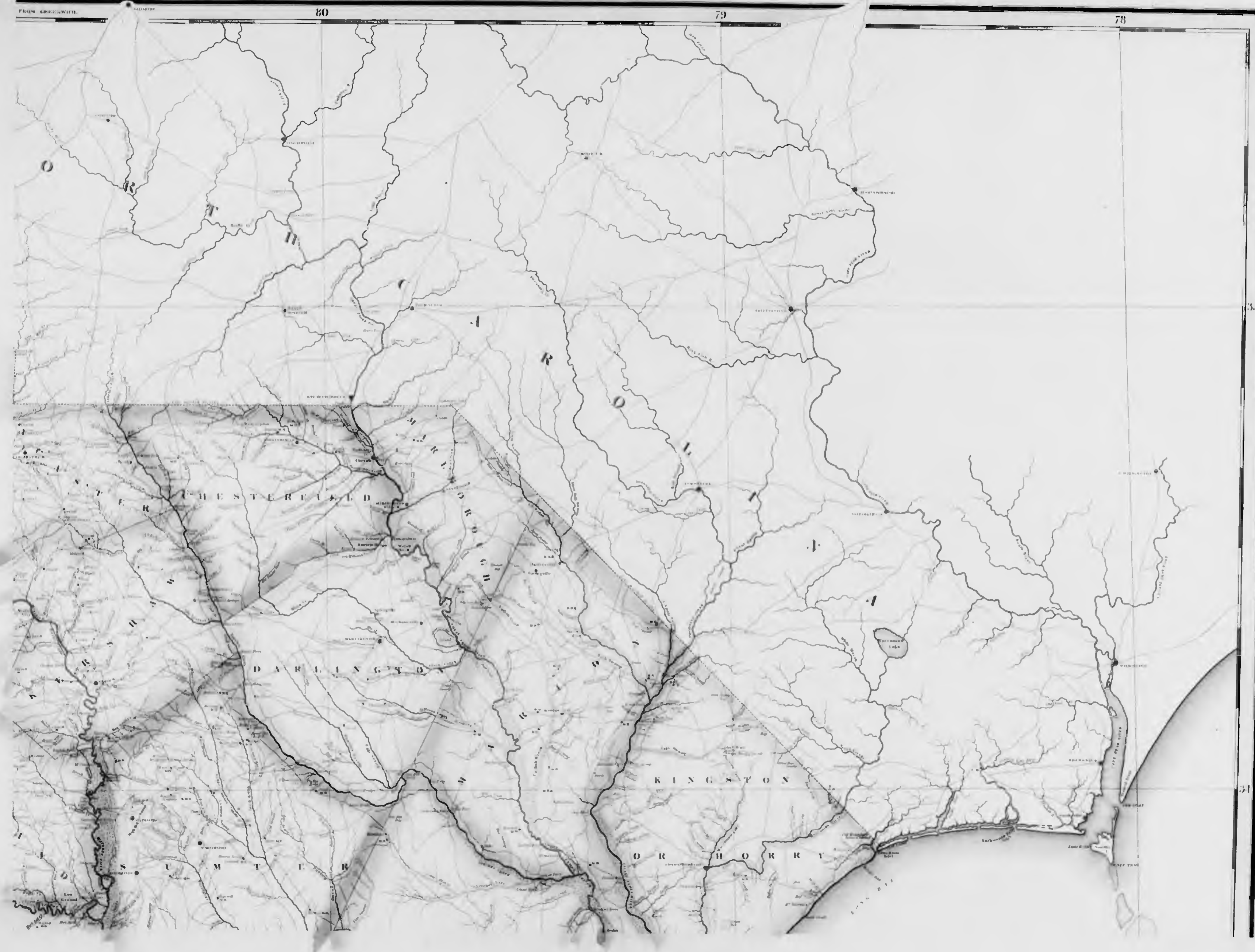


LEGEND	
Blue Line	Coast
Black Line	Boundaries
Red Line	Highways
Black Dotted Line	Water Courses
Black Dotted Line	Swamp
Black Dotted Line	Marsh
Black Dotted Line	Bay
Black Dotted Line	Harbor
Black Dotted Line	Bay
Black Dotted Line	Harbor
Black Dotted Line	Bay
Black Dotted Line	Harbor

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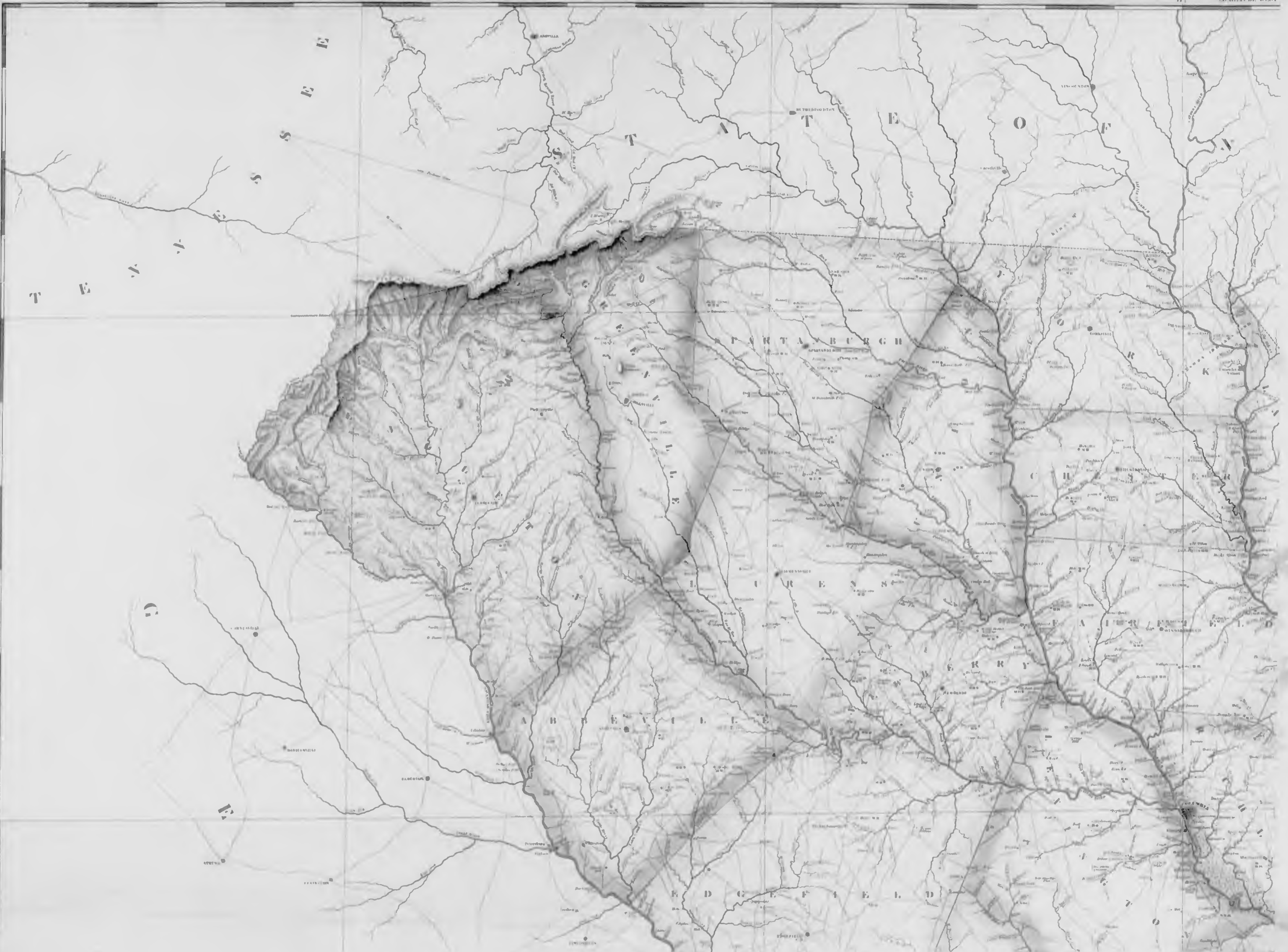
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T E N N E S S E E

GEORGIA.

Scale

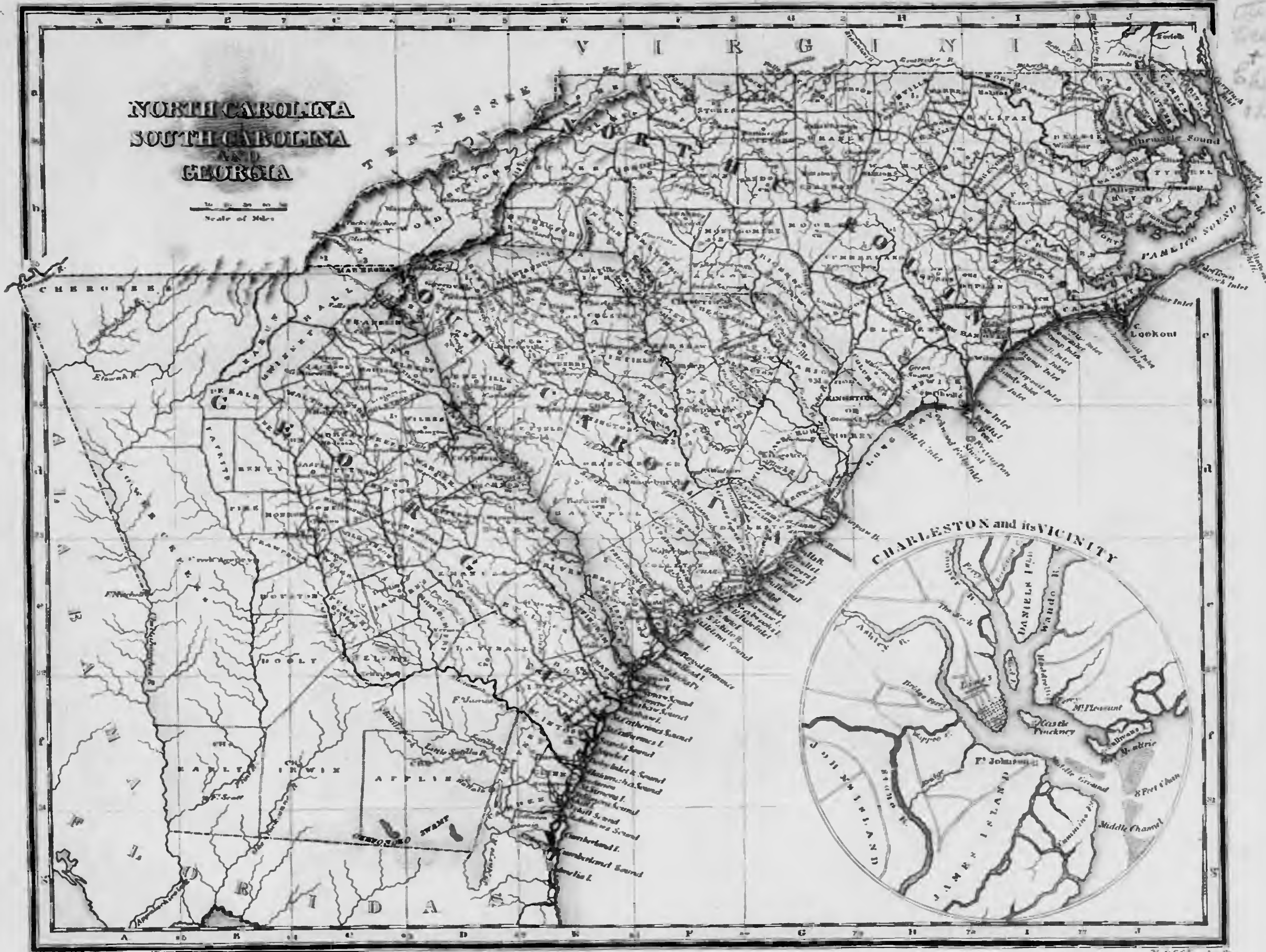


T E N N E S S E E N O R T H C A R O L I N A

GEORGIA

Scale of Miles





INDEX TO N. CAROLINA, S. CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

ABBEVILLE	De.	BULLOCKS Cr.	Fh. d.	CURRITUCK	Ja.	Gaillard's I.	Fd. e	JEFFERSON	Eg.	Medway R.	El. e	PERSON	Ha.	St. Stephen's P.	Gd.	Thotapous Cr.	Fe. e
Abbeville	De.	Bulls Bay	Ge.	Carrick inlet	Ja.	GAINESVILLE	Ce.	Jeffersonston	Ea.	Meherrin R.	Ja.	Peetersburg	De. 9	St. Thomas P.	Ge.	Timothy	Cb. 1
Abraham R.	Df.	Bulls I.	Ge.	Cypress Cr.	Ee. x	GEOGETOWNS	Ja.	Jeffreys Cr.	Gc. m	MILLEDGEVILLE	Cd.	PICKENSVILLE	De.	Salem	Fa.	Tindalville	Gb.
Abraham Sound	El.	BENCOMBE	Dh.			Georgetown	Gd.	John I.	Gf.	Milhaven	Ee. 1	PIKE	De.	Salem	Cd. 2	Toccoa Cr.	Cc. 1
Abraham Swamp	Ja.	BERKE	Fb. d.	Danbury	Ga.	Georgetown	Gd.	John I.	Fe.	Milton	Ga. 5	Pilot Mt.	Fa.	Salisbury	Fu.	Trenton	lc.
All Saints P.	Jb.	CARRAS	Fh.	Daniels Isl.	Ic.	Georgetown	Gd.	John I.	Fb.	Minertville	Hb.	Saluda R.	Fa.	Salisbury	Fu.	Trenton	lc.
Amelia Island	Gd.	Cape Fear	Fc. 1	Danielsville	Cc.	Georgetown	Gd.	John I.	Gf.	MORROE	Bd.	Salisbury p.o.	Ec. 11	SAMPSON	He.	Trickles	Cb.
Andersonville	Eg.	Cape Fear R.	Fc. 2	Darien	De.	Georgetown	Gd.	John I.	Gf.	MORROE	Bd.	Salisbury p.o.	Ec. 11	SANDERSVILLE	Cd.	Turkey Cr.	Ec. e
ANSON	De.	Cape Lookout	De.	Derrien	Dc.	Gills Cr.	Ga.	JONES	Ib.	MONROE	Cd.	Salisbury p.o.	Ec. 11	SANDERSVILLE	Cd.	Turkey Cr.	Ec. e
Appalachicola R.	Fc.	Cape Romain	Ge.	Durham	Dg. Ja.	Gills P. O.	Ec. 13	JONES	Eg.	MONTGOMERY	De. Fh.	Sandy Inlet	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Turkey Cr.	Ec. e
Appalachee R.	Ag.	Cape Roman	Ge.	Darlington	Fc.	GILLESVILLE	Ec. 13	KEOWEE R.	De.	Monticello	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Appleton	Ce. s.	Capers I.	Ge.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KERSHAW	De.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Ashe	Df.	Cape Fear	Fc. 1	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Ashepoo R.	Dl.	Cape Fear R.	Fc. 2	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Asheley R.	Ea.	Cape Fear R.	Fc. 2	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Ashley R.	Ea.	Cape Roman	Ge.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Ashley R.	Ea.	Capers I.	Ge.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Augusta	Fc.	Carnesville	Ge.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Averyboro'	Hb. 1	CARTERET	Jc.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
BALDWIN	Cd.	Castle Pinckney	Ic.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
BARNWELL	Ed.	CATAWBA INDIAN	Ga.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Barnwell C. H.	Ed.	CATAWBA INDIAN	Ga.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Barren Inlet	Ic.	CATAWBA INDIAN	Ga.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Bath	Jb. 3	CATAWBA INDIAN	Ga.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Bear Inlet	Ic.	CATAWBA INDIAN	Ga.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
BEAUFORT	Ee. Jh.	Centerville P. O.	De. 3	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort	Jc.	Centerville P. O.	De. 3	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort	Fe.	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	De. s.	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 1	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 2	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 3	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 4	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 5	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 6	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 7	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 8	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 9	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 10	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 11	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 12	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 13	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 14	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 15	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 16	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 17	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 18	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 19	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 20	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 21	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 22	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 23	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 24	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 25	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 26	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 27	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 28	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 29	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 30	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 31	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 32	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 33	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 34	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 35	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 36	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 37	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 38	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 39	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 40	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 41	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 42	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 43	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 44	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 45	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 46	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER	Ic.	Twigg	Ce.
Beaufort Cr.	Ee. 47	CHARLESTON	Fc. Fd.	Darlington	Fc.	GREENVILLE	Ec. 13	KINGSTON	Eg.	MORGAN	Cd.	Santee Canal	Fd. 6	SANDY RIVER			



L A K E
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10 20 30 40
Scale of Miles

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

BY H. DENTON



Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet

G U L F O F M E X I C O

ATLANTIC OCEAN



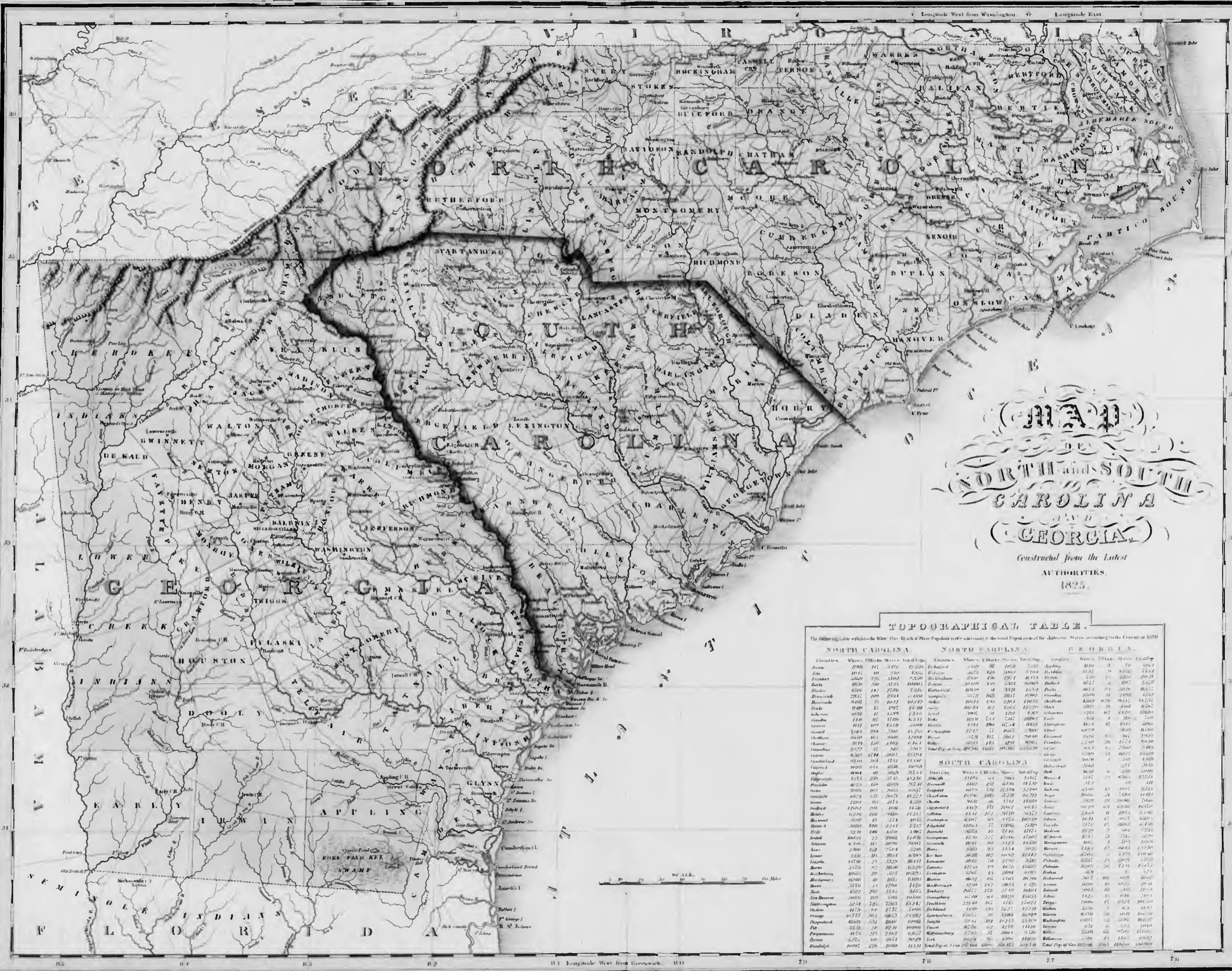
(MAP)
OF
NORTH and SOUTH
CAROLINA
(GEORGIA)

Constructed from the Latest
AUTHORITIES
1821

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE

The following Table exhibits the White Free Black and Colored Population of the several Districts according to the Figures of 1820.

NORTH CAROLINA			SOUTH CAROLINA			GEORGIA		
District	White	Free Black	District	White	Free Black	District	White	Free Black
Ashe	10,000	100	Charleston	15,000	500	Chatham	12,000	200
Beaufort	8,000	50	Columbia	10,000	100	Clayton	10,000	100
Bladen	12,000	150	Darlington	8,000	50	Concho	10,000	100
Burke	15,000	200	Georgetown	12,000	100	Effingham	10,000	100
Chatham	18,000	250	King	10,000	100	Franklin	10,000	100
Cherokee	10,000	100	Laurens	10,000	100	Gwinnett	10,000	100
Craven	10,000	100	Marion	10,000	100	Henry	10,000	100
Cumberland	10,000	100	Mecklenburg	10,000	100	Irwin	10,000	100
Dare	10,000	100	Montgomery	10,000	100	Jackson	10,000	100
Davidson	10,000	100	Newberry	10,000	100	Madison	10,000	100
Edgecombe	10,000	100	Richmond	10,000	100	Wilkes	10,000	100
Fayette	10,000	100	Salisbury	10,000	100	Washington	10,000	100
Gaston	10,000	100	York	10,000	100	Wayne	10,000	100
Granville	10,000	100						
Guilford	10,000	100						
Hertford	10,000	100						
Johnston	10,000	100						
Lincoln	10,000	100						
Martin	10,000	100						
Mecklenburg	10,000	100						
Rowan	10,000	100						
Swain	10,000	100						
Tay	10,000	100						
Wake	10,000	100						
Watauga	10,000	100						
Yamhill	10,000	100						
Zachary	10,000	100						



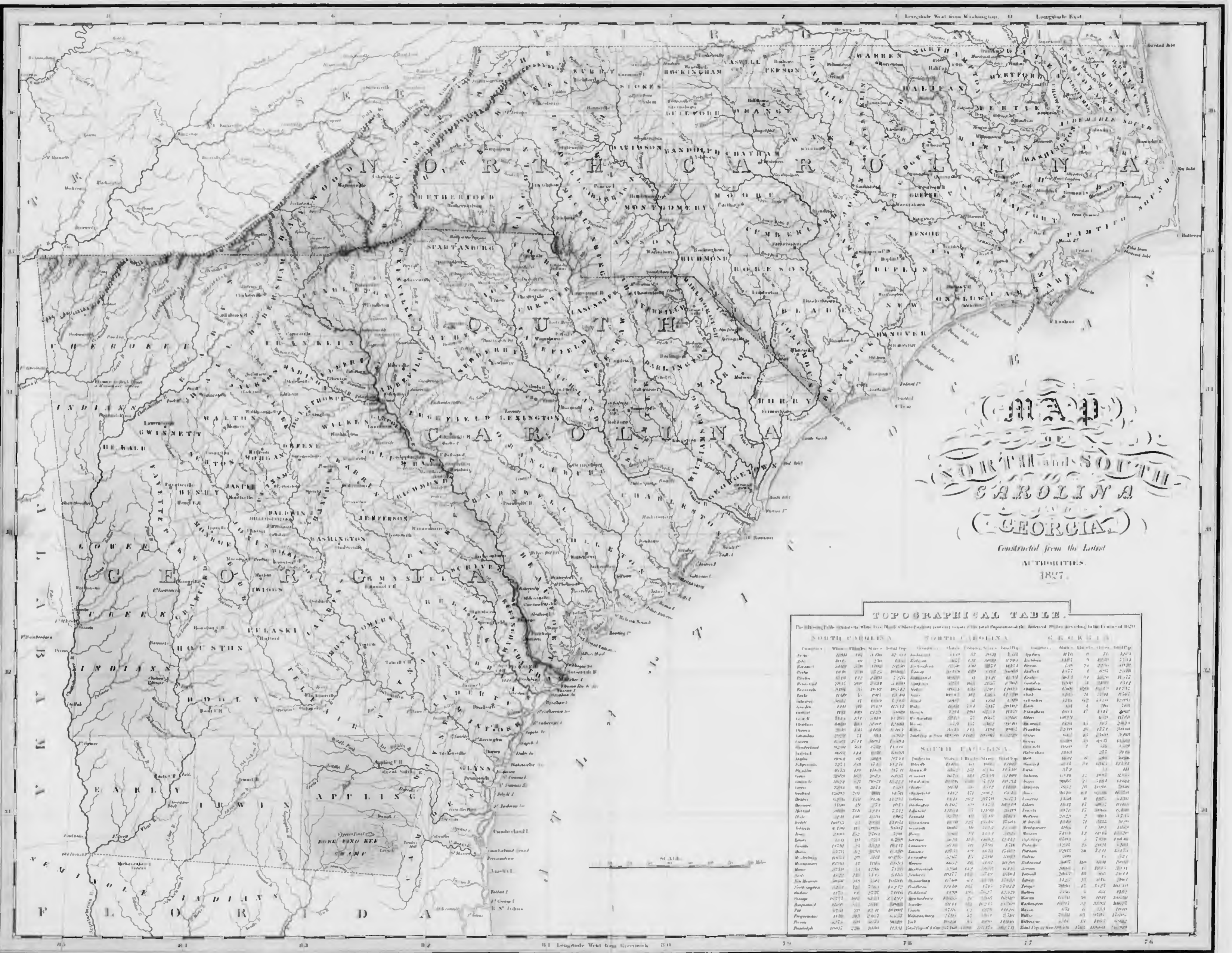
(MAP)
OF
NORTH AND SOUTH
CAROLINA
AND
GEORGIA.

Constructed from the latest
 AUTHORITIES.
 1875.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

The following table exhibits the Area, the Population, and the Extent of the Land (highest part of the surface) of the several States according to the Census of 1870.

NORTH CAROLINA				NORTH CAROLINA				GEORGIA			
Counties	Water	Population	Area	Counties	Water	Population	Area	Counties	Water	Population	Area
Ashe	1000	117	1230	Ashe	1000	117	1230	Ashe	1000	117	1230
Burke	1000	117	1230	Burke	1000	117	1230	Burke	1000	117	1230
...
Total	1000	117	1230	Total	1000	117	1230	Total	1000	117	1230



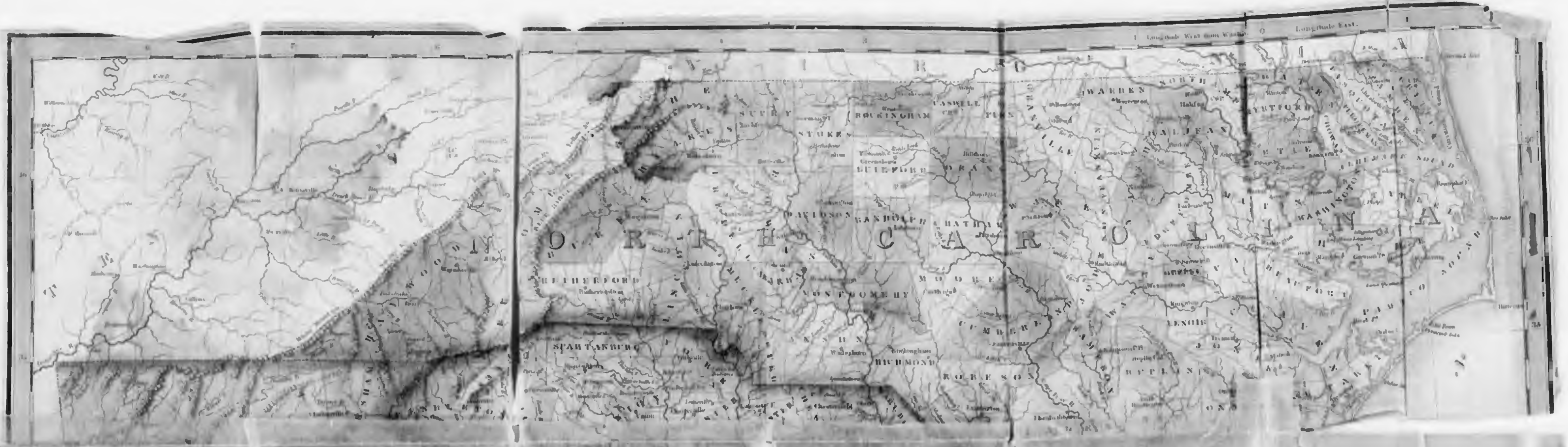
(MAP)
 OF
 NORTH AND SOUTH
 CAROLINA
 (GEORGIA)

Constructed from the Latest
 AUTHORITIES.
 1877.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

The following Table contains the White, Black, Colored, and Total Populations of the several Cities according to the Census of 1870.

NORTH CAROLINA				SOUTH CAROLINA				GEORGIA			
County	White	Black	Total	County	White	Black	Total	County	White	Black	Total
Ashe	20,000	10,000	30,000	Beaufort	10,000	5,000	15,000	Chatham	15,000	8,000	23,000
Burke	15,000	8,000	23,000	Bladen	8,000	4,000	12,000	Cherokee	12,000	6,000	18,000
Catawba	12,000	6,000	18,000	Camden	6,000	3,000	9,000	Clay	9,000	4,000	13,000
Chatham	18,000	9,000	27,000	Charleston	25,000	12,000	37,000	Cobb	14,000	7,000	21,000
Citrus	10,000	5,000	15,000	Cherokee	12,000	6,000	18,000	Conley	11,000	5,000	16,000
Davie	8,000	4,000	12,000	Colleton	7,000	3,000	10,000	DeKalb	13,000	6,000	19,000
Edgecombe	9,000	4,000	13,000	Darlington	8,000	4,000	12,000	Douglas	10,000	5,000	15,000
Forsyth	11,000	5,000	16,000	Georgetown	6,000	3,000	9,000	Evans	12,000	6,000	18,000
Gaston	13,000	6,000	19,000	Greenville	10,000	5,000	15,000	Fulton	14,000	7,000	21,000
Granville	7,000	3,000	10,000	Horry	5,000	2,000	7,000	Gwinnett	16,000	8,000	24,000
Haywood	6,000	3,000	9,000	Johnston	4,000	2,000	6,000	Hamilton	13,000	6,000	19,000
Lincoln	10,000	5,000	15,000	Madison	3,000	1,000	4,000	Hardeeville	11,000	5,000	16,000
McDowell	5,000	2,000	7,000	Marion	2,000	1,000	3,000	Jefferson	12,000	6,000	18,000
Mecklenburg	20,000	10,000	30,000	Newberry	1,000	500	1,500	Lincoln	14,000	7,000	21,000
Montgomery	14,000	7,000	21,000	Richmond	4,000	2,000	6,000	Madison	13,000	6,000	19,000
Northampton	11,000	5,000	16,000	Saluda	3,000	1,000	4,000	Marion	12,000	6,000	18,000
Onslow	9,000	4,000	13,000	Union	2,000	1,000	3,000	Meriwether	11,000	5,000	16,000
Orange	12,000	6,000	18,000	York	1,000	500	1,500	Morgan	10,000	5,000	15,000
Rowan	10,000	5,000	15,000					Polk	9,000	4,000	13,000
Spartanburg	15,000	7,000	22,000					Richmond	12,000	6,000	18,000
Union	8,000	4,000	12,000					Savannah	18,000	9,000	27,000
Watauga	7,000	3,000	10,000					Spalding	11,000	5,000	16,000
Wayne	6,000	3,000	9,000					Stewart	10,000	5,000	15,000
Yamhill	5,000	2,000	7,000					Sumner	9,000	4,000	13,000



NEW AND CORRECT
Pocket Maps,
 FOR TRAVELLERS.
 BY A. FINLEY.
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HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
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- Maryland.
- Virginia.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Georgia.
- Alabama.
- Ohio.
- Kentucky.
- Tennessee.
- Tulahoma.
- Illinois.
- Mississippi.
- Louisiana.
- Missouri.

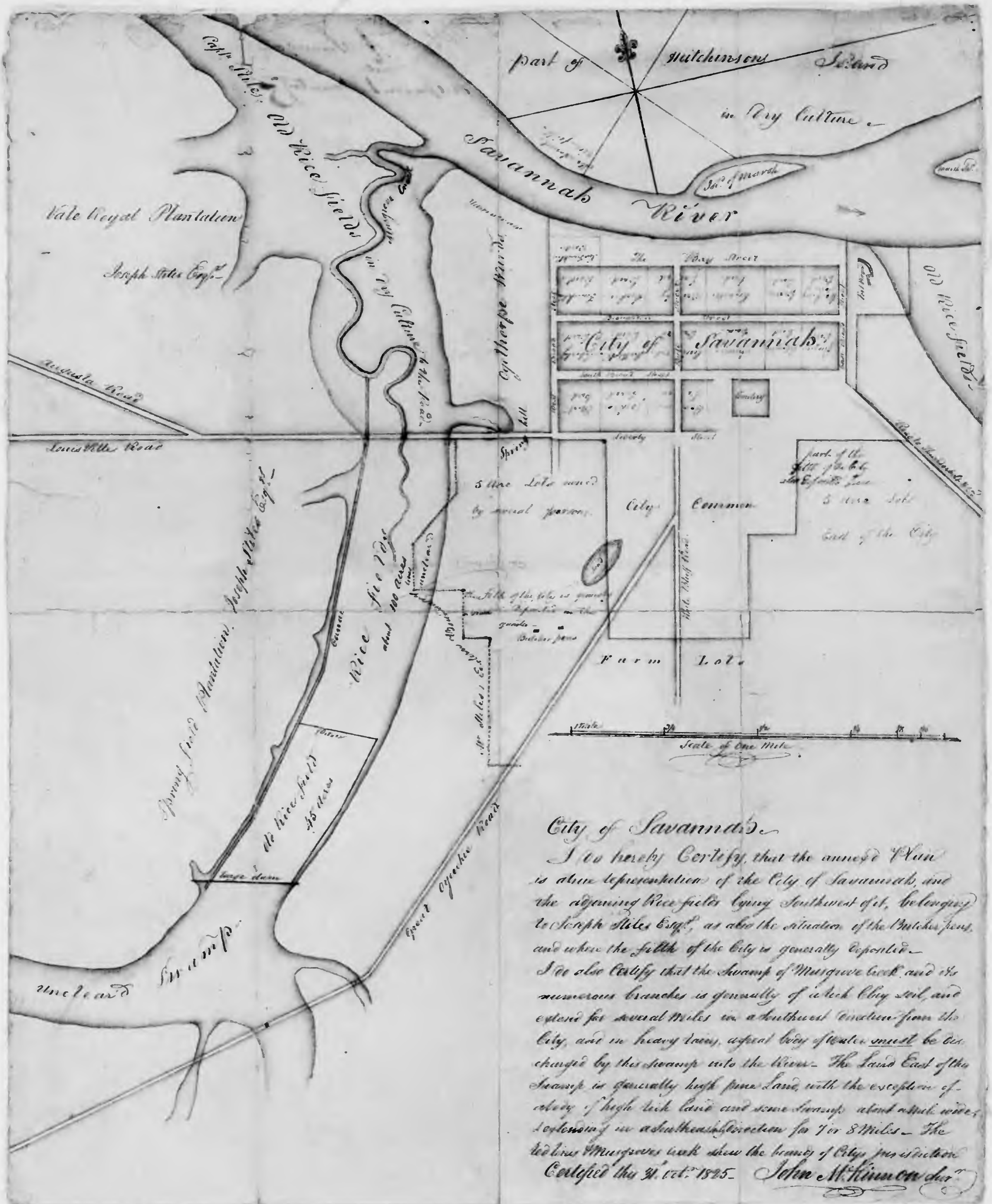
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MADE
AND
PRINTED
SOUTH
CAROLINA
(GEORGIA)
Continued from the last
AUTHORITIES
1826.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

The following Table contains the Names of the Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, &c. in the Southern States, with their respective Elevations, Distances, &c. as far as they are known.

NAME	ELEVATION	DISTANCE	REMARKS
Adirondack	15,000	100	in New York
Allegheny	4,000	100	in Pennsylvania
Appalachian	5,000	100	in North Carolina
Blue Ridge	4,000	100	in North Carolina
Catawba	3,000	100	in South Carolina
Cherokee	4,000	100	in North Carolina
Charlotte	3,000	100	in North Carolina
Chickamauga	3,000	100	in Georgia
Chickasaw	3,000	100	in Mississippi
Chillicothe	3,000	100	in Tennessee
Cumberland	3,000	100	in Tennessee
Delaware	3,000	100	in Delaware
Dismal	3,000	100	in Virginia
Durham	3,000	100	in North Carolina
Florida	3,000	100	in Florida
Georgia	3,000	100	in Georgia
Illinois	3,000	100	in Illinois
Indiana	3,000	100	in Indiana
Iowa	3,000	100	in Iowa
Kentucky	3,000	100	in Kentucky
Knox	3,000	100	in Tennessee
Louisiana	3,000	100	in Louisiana
Maine	3,000	100	in Maine
Massachusetts	3,000	100	in Massachusetts
Michigan	3,000	100	in Michigan
Minnesota	3,000	100	in Minnesota
Mississippi	3,000	100	in Mississippi
Missouri	3,000	100	in Missouri
Montana	3,000	100	in Montana
Nebraska	3,000	100	in Nebraska
Nevada	3,000	100	in Nevada
New Hampshire	3,000	100	in New Hampshire
New Jersey	3,000	100	in New Jersey
New York	3,000	100	in New York
North Carolina	3,000	100	in North Carolina
Ohio	3,000	100	in Ohio
Oklahoma	3,000	100	in Oklahoma
Oregon	3,000	100	in Oregon
Pennsylvania	3,000	100	in Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	3,000	100	in Rhode Island
South Carolina	3,000	100	in South Carolina
Tennessee	3,000	100	in Tennessee
Texas	3,000	100	in Texas
Vermont	3,000	100	in Vermont
Virginia	3,000	100	in Virginia
Washington	3,000	100	in Washington
West Virginia	3,000	100	in West Virginia
Wisconsin	3,000	100	in Wisconsin
Wyoming	3,000	100	in Wyoming

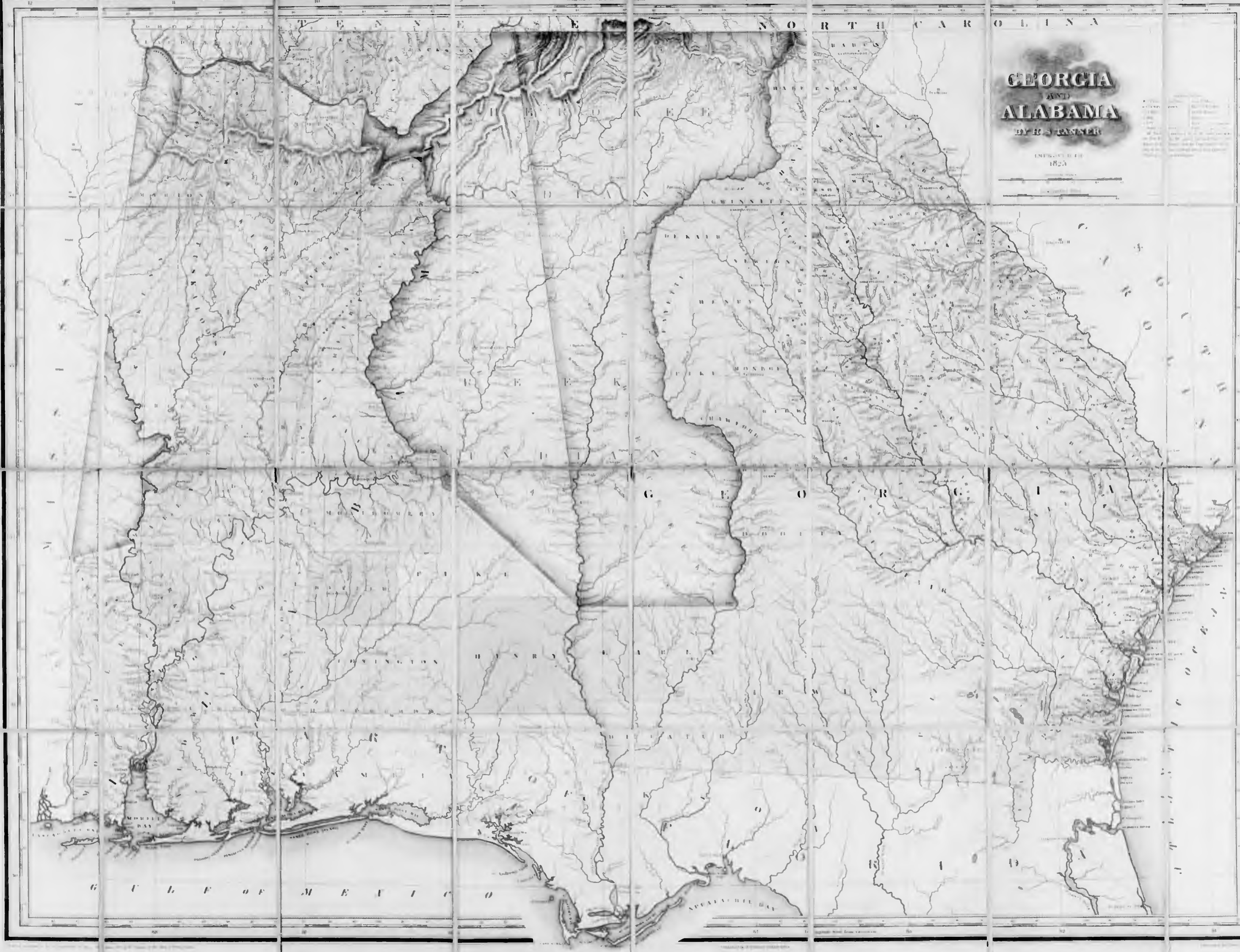


City of Savannah

I do hereby Certify, that the annexed Plan is a true representation of the City of Savannah, and the adjoining Rice fields lying Southwest of it, belonging to Joseph Stiles Esq., as also the situation of the Butcher pens, and where the fall of the City is generally deposited -

I do also Certify that the Swamp of Musgrave Creek, and its numerous branches is generally of a rich Clay soil, and extend for several Miles in a South-west direction from the City, and in heavy rains, a great body of water must be discharged by this swamp into the River - The Land East of the Swamp is generally high pure Land, with the exception of a body of high rich land and some swamp, about a mile wide, extending in a South-east direction for 7 or 8 Miles - The red lines Musgrave Creek show the boundary of City jurisdiction

Certified this 31st Oct. 1825. *John McQueen Clerk*



GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

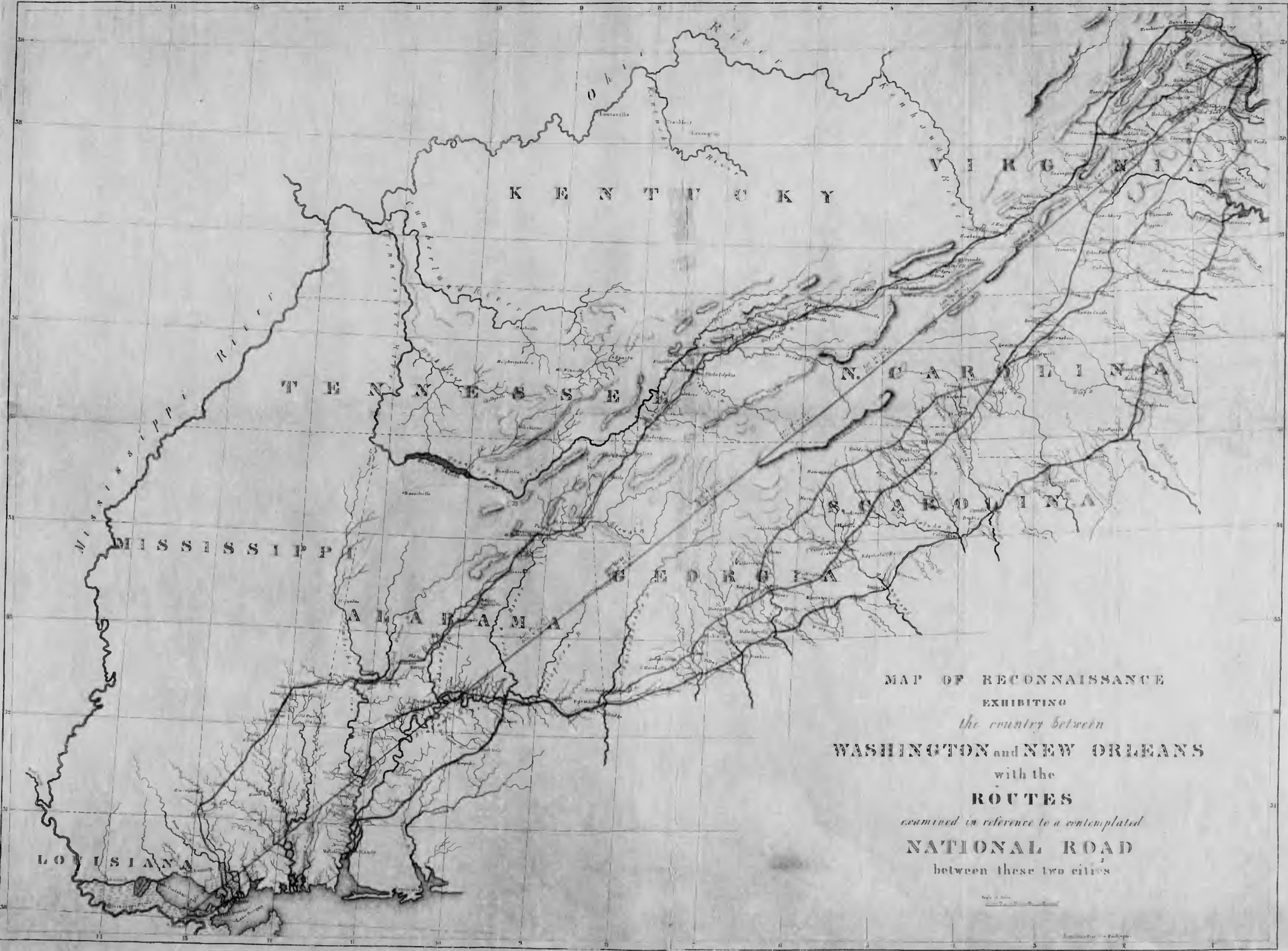
BY H. S. RAYNER

ENLARGED FROM
1824



G U L F O F M E X I C O

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS



KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

N. CAROLINA

S. CAROLINA

GEORGIA

ALABAMA

MISSISSIPPI

LOUISIANA

MAP OF RECONNAISSANCE
EXHIBITING
the country between
WASHINGTON and NEW ORLEANS
with the
ROUTES
examined in reference to a contemplated
NATIONAL ROAD
between these two cities



SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

Georgia is situated between 30° 19' and 35° N. lat. and 80° 52' and 85° 25' W. long. It is bounded north by Tennessee, northeast by South Carolina, south-east by the Atlantic, south by Florida, and west by Alabama and West Florida.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

From the ocean for the distance of seven miles there is a margin of islands and marshes, intersected by rivers, creeks, and inlets, which communicate with each other, and form an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons, along the whole coast. These marshlands consist of salt marsh, and of a species of land called hammock, which produces cotton of a superior quality.

RIVERS AND CANALS.

Savannah river separates the state from South Carolina. It is navigable for large vessels 18 miles to Savannah, and for smaller vessels to the falls at Augusta, 140 miles further. Above the falls, boats can go 60 miles without obstruction. The Ogeechee falls into the river 13 miles south-west of Savannah.

ISLANDS AND SWAMPS.

The principal islands on the coast are Tybee, Oglethorpe, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, St. Simons, and Cumberland. Tybee island is partly in this state, and partly in Florida. It is 180 miles in circumference, and abounds with alligators, snakes, frogs, and swarms of insects, which render it uninhabitable by any but man being.

CLIMATE.

The low country has an agreeable, healthy climate, for eight or nine months in the year; but in the latter part of summer and fall, it is often sickly, except on the sea islands, which are generally healthy.

CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

By the United States census, taken in 1830, the following appeared to be the population

Table with columns: County, Whites, Free blacks, Slaves, Indians, Total. Lists 49 counties including Appling, Baldwin, Burke, Chatham, Columbia, etc.

The following new counties have recently been formed, viz. Itouly, Houston, Bibb, Crawford, Monroe, Henry, Pike, Facette, Newton, and De Kalb.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Savannah, the largest town, and the centre of commerce for the state, is on Savannah river, 18 miles from the bar at its mouth. Augusta is on the Savannah, just below the falls, 127 miles by land north of Savannah.



CHIEF TOWNS, (continued).

Sanders, Brunswick, and St. Mary's are on the sea-coast, south-west of Savannah. Petersburg is on the Savannah river, 33 miles above Augusta.

EDUCATION.

The university of Georgia consists of a college called Franklin college, established at Athens, and of an academy, either established or to be established, in each county.

RELIGION.

The baptists and methodists are by far the most numerous religious denominations. There are but few settled ministers in the state.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

In 1825 Georgia was the seventh state in the union in the value of her exports. The amount was \$4,222,823, and consisted almost wholly of domestic produce.

INDIAN COUNTY.

The western part of the state is in possession of the Indians, viz. the Creeks and Cherokees. The Indian country lately embraced more than 40,000 square miles, or two-thirds of the whole state.

northern part of the state; but in 1819 they ceded a large district of it to the United States. In January, 1825, the quantity of land in Georgia not ceded to the United States by the Indians, was estimated by the topographical engineer of the United States at 9,527,920 square acres, of which 5,292,160 were in possession of the Cherokees, and 4,235,760 of the Creeks.

GOVERNMENT.

The first constitution of Georgia was adopted in February, 1777, when the then existing parishes were formed into counties. In 1783, a second constitution was formed, and in 1789 was amended.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Of the thirteen provinces which declared themselves independent states in 1776, Georgia was the last settled. The country lying within its present boundaries was, previous to the year 1733, a wilderness, and, though comprehended within the charter of Carolina, had been claimed by Spain as well as England.

These restrictions drove many settlers into Carolina, where lands were held in fee simple. The number of inhabitants in the colony, continued, nevertheless, to increase. In 1733, about six hundred emigrants arrived, but being principally idle and dissolute characters, the 'planters of a calm world' were little fitted for the toil of clearing a wilderness.

After the restoration of peace, which took place soon afterwards, freed Georgia from one source of inquietude, but the condition of the colony was materially different from that of the others settled by the English in North America.

Georgia, at the commencement of the American revolution, was only in the infancy of her strength, and had just begun to enjoy some of the blessings of peace and the advantages of a better system of government.

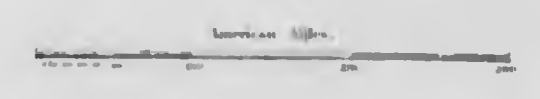
LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c.

Table listing names and dates of Georgia's governors, including James Oglethorpe (1732), William Mitchell (1755), and George Mathews (1787).

PLACES REMARKABLE FOR BATTLES AND SIEGES, INDICATED BY A FLAG. 1733 Savannah: Battle between the Americans and British, in which the former are defeated.



A MAP
of the
UNITED STATES,
of
AMERICA;
H. T. Tanner.



GULF OF
MEXICO

Longitude West 3 from Washington 0 East Longitude

E. MERTON COULTER

Co. 1827

Copyright of U.S. Government

Merchants' and Travellers' Directory.

On a Table of the principal Roads and Distances throughout the United States.

CROSS ROADS

Main table of cross roads and distances, listing various locations and their connections.

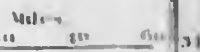
Map of the United States showing major roads and distances between key cities.

Table of rates of postage, newspaper prices, and general regulations for the year.



United States AMERICA.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA



Longitude West from Washington

T E N N E S S E E

GEORGIA.

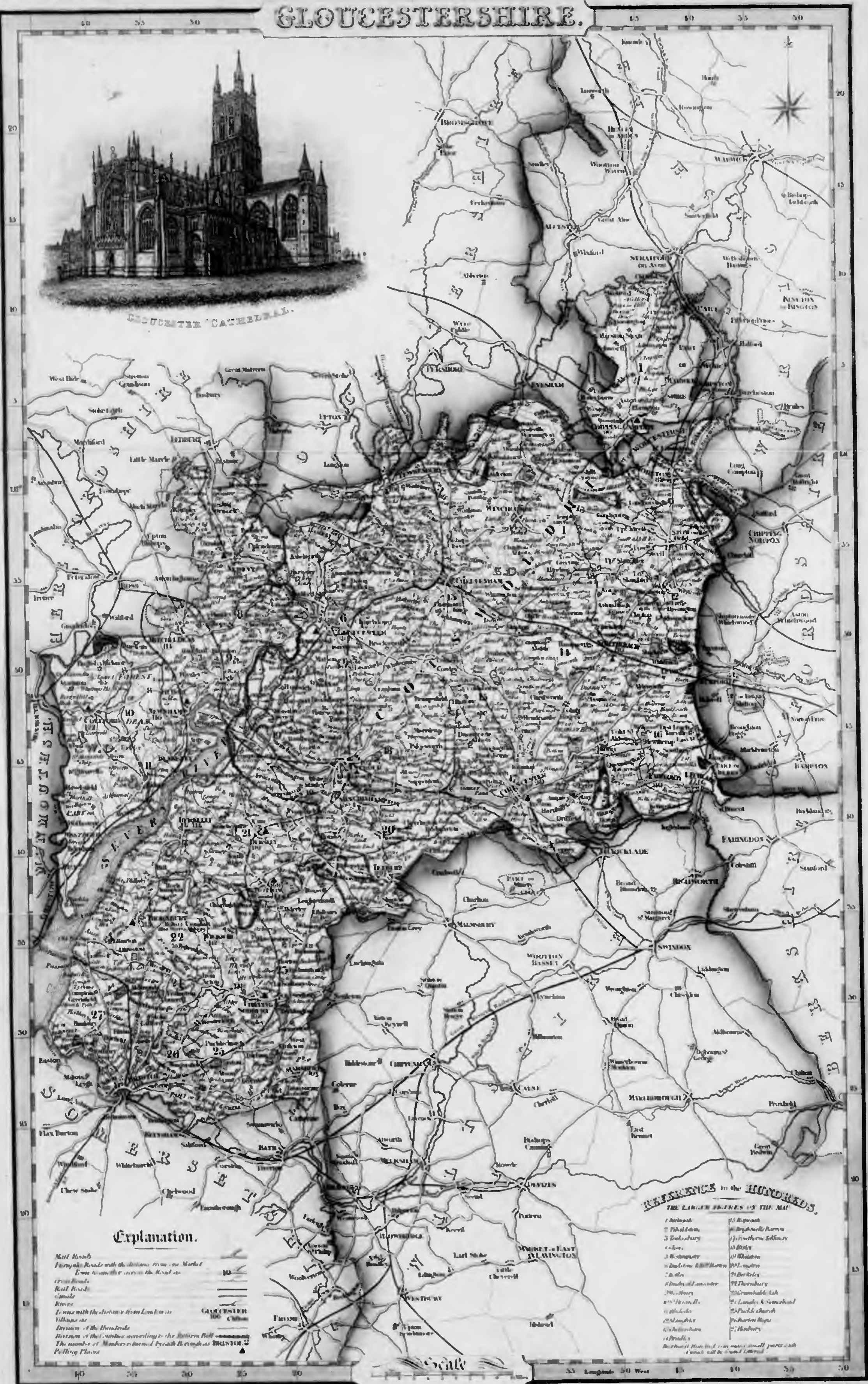
Scale



GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.



Explanation.

- Mail Roads
- Fairways Roads with the distance from the Market Town to another town across the Road as
- Cross Roads
- Rail Roads
- Canals
- Rivers
- Towns with the distance from London as
- Villages as
- Division of the Hundreds
- Division of the Parishes according to the Return Bill
- The number of Members returned by each Borough as
- Parishes as

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS.

- THE LARGER FIGURES ON THE MAP
- 1 Bishopric
 - 2 Parishes
 - 3 Townships
 - 4 Hundreds
 - 5 Hundreds
 - 6 Hundreds
 - 7 Hundreds
 - 8 Hundreds
 - 9 Hundreds
 - 10 Hundreds
 - 11 Hundreds
 - 12 Hundreds
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 - 48 Hundreds
 - 49 Hundreds
 - 50 Hundreds

Scale

KENT.

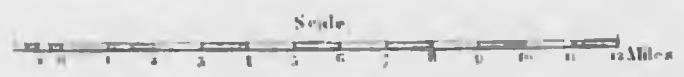


REFERENCE to the LATHES and HUNDREDS.

Lathes of Sarum & Bore	Lathes of Scray	Lathes of S. Augustine
1 Acton	22 Buxley	39 Bowerspeth
2 Blackheath	23 Barmouth East	40 Blean
3 Boreham & Boreham	24 Barmouth West	41 Breda & Pitsea
4 Colchester	25 Blackburn	42 Camle
5 Dartford & Wilmington	26 Boreham & Boreham	43 Dealhamstead
6 Lath & Leys	27 Colcliff	44 Easton
7 Boreham	28 Chert & Leys	45 Kilmington
8 Sanderden	29 Cranbrook	46 Preston
9 Westham & Ekin Bore	30 Faversham	47 Ringden
Lathes of Aylesford	31 Faversham	48 Westgate
10 Boreham & Boreham	32 Marsh	49 Whitstable
11 Chatham & Tillingham	33 Milton	50 Wingham
12 Faversham	34 Redenden	Lathes of Shepway
13 How	35 Redenham	51 Aylesford
14 Lutfield	36 Tenterden	52 Boreham Franchise
15 Maidstone	37 Tynham	53 Edkestone
16 Sheppey	38 Hy	54 Rom
17 Tillingham	39 Liberty of the Lev. Shepway	55 Hayne & Hythe
18 Tenterden		56 Longport
19 Tenterden		57 Lymington
20 Washburn		58 Newchurch
21 Wingham & Lutfield		59 Coney
		60 Sturton
		61 Surt
		62 Worth

EXPLANATION.

- Market Towns with the Distance given (Maidstone)
- London in measured Miles as
- Churches and Chapels
- Township Roads
- High Roads
- Navigation Canals
- Rivers
- Sizes of the Nobility and Gentry
- N.B. The numbers on the Township Roads show the distance in measured Miles between the Towns.

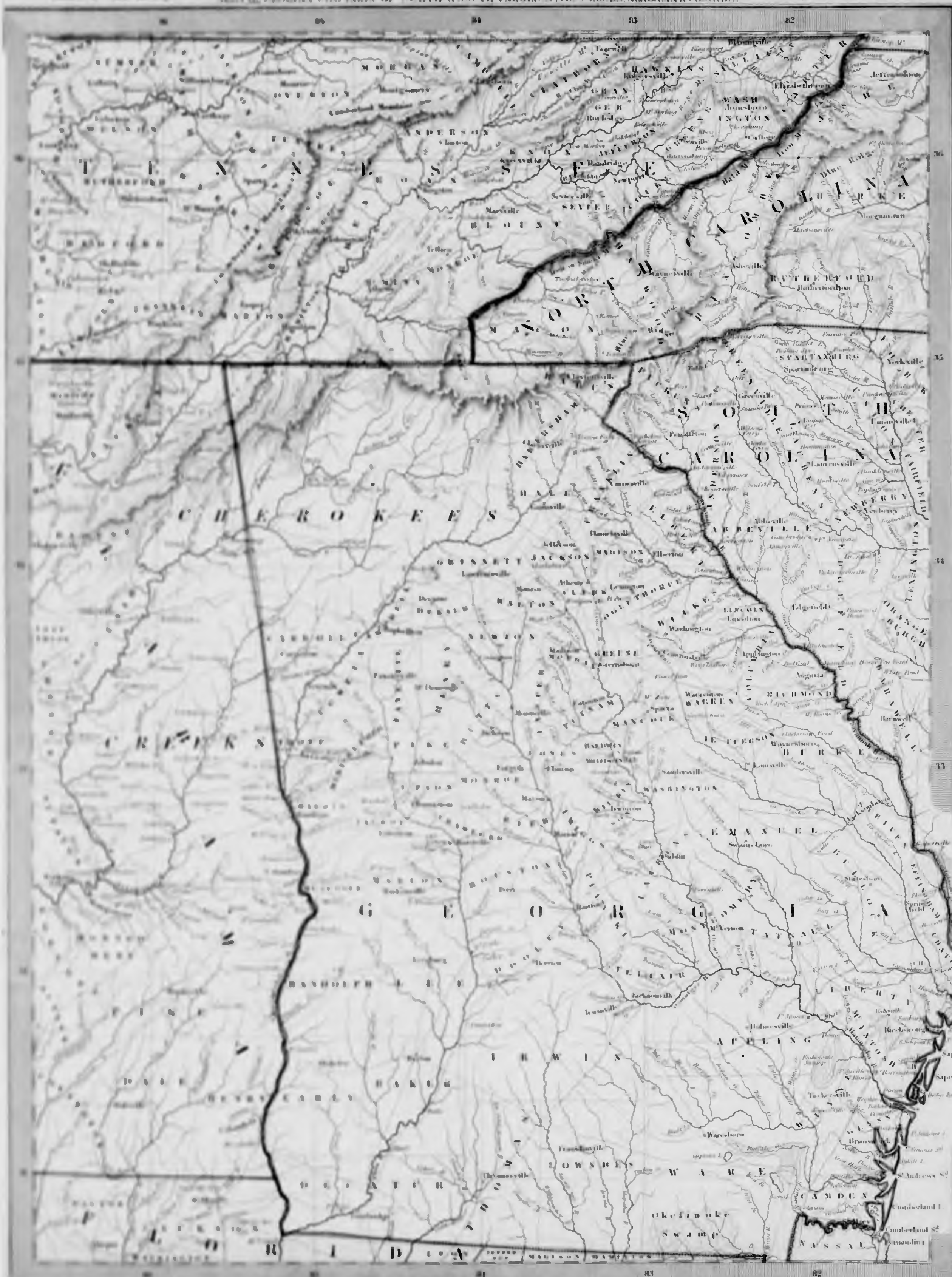


NORTH AMERICA

Published under the Authority of the U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Office of Geographical Names

Sheet 38, 1887, with parts of NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA & FLORIDA.

In Bridge, C.W. Court House, 23 Church St., Wash. D.C.
L. Lake, M. Mountain, N. No. 1st St. Wash. D.C.
Spr. Spring, T. Town, in Spring, T. Village



83

84

85

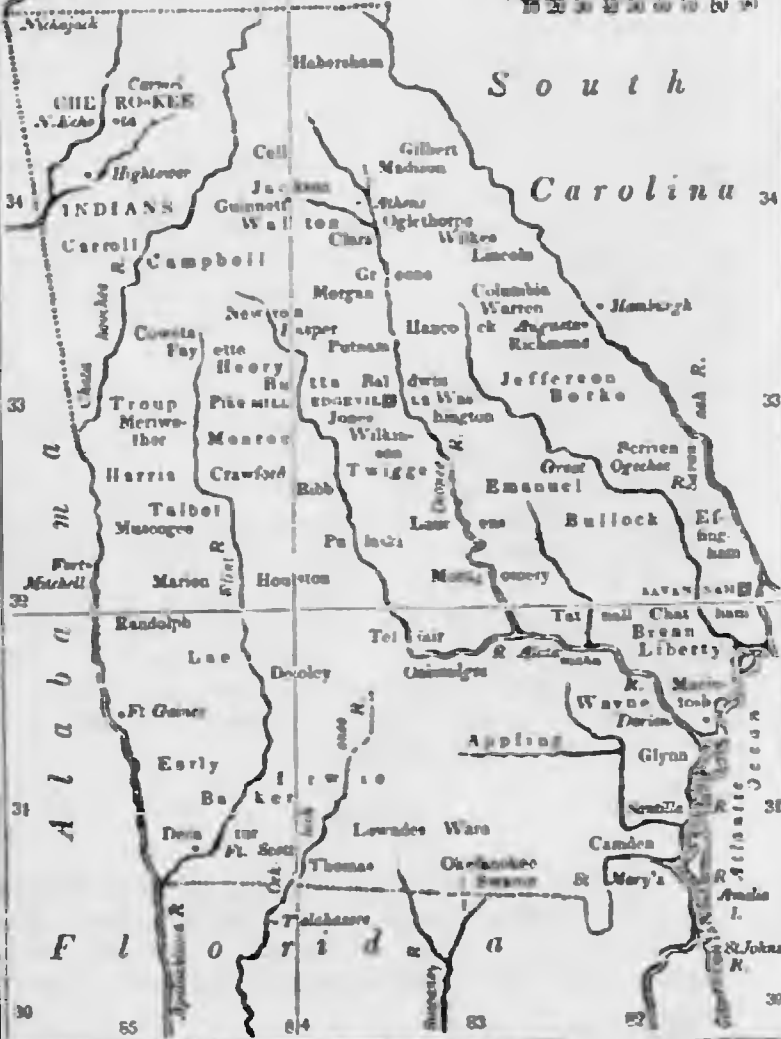
86

MAP of GEORGIA.

Tennessee

Tennessee R.

SCALE OF MILES.



South

Carolina

Alabama

Florida

34

33

32

31

30

34

33

32

31

30

CHEROKEE

INDIANS

Carroll Campbell

Newton Jasper Putnam

Troup Meriwether

Harris Crawford

Talbot Muscogee

Marion Houston

Randolph Lee

Early Baker

De Kalb

Walton

Habersham

Cell

Jackson

Gunn

Newton

Henry

Monroe

Crawford

Bibb

Houston

Lee

Dooly

Early

Baker

De Kalb

Walton

Gilbert Madison

Thomas

Clara

Morgan

Putnam

Wilkinson

Twigg

Lawrence

Monroe

Unadilla

Lowndes

Ware

Thomas

Walton

Walton

Walton

South

Carolina

Columbia

Warren

Jefferson

Emmanuel

Bullock

Chat

Breun

Liberty

Wayne

Durbin

Glynn

Camden

St. Mary's

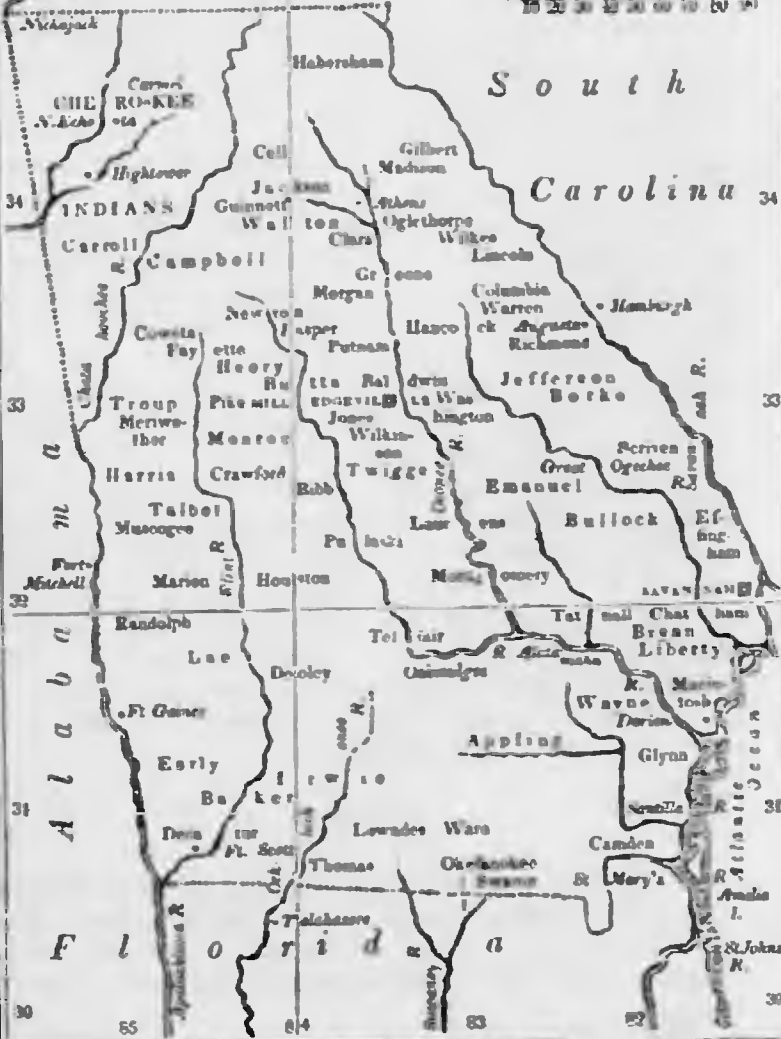
St. John's

MAP

of

GEORGIA.

SCALE OF MILES.



South

Carolina

Alabama

Florida

34

33

32

31

30

34

33

32

31

30

CHEROKEE

INDIANS

Carroll Campbell

Newton Jasper Putnam

Troup Meriwether

Harris Crawford

Talbot Muscogee

Marion Houston

Randolph Lee

Early Baker

De Kalb

Walton

Habersham

Cell

Jackson

Gunn

Newton

Henry

Monroe

Crawford

Bibb

Houston

Lee

Dooly

Early

Baker

De Kalb

Walton

Gilbert Madison

Thomas

Clara

Morgan

Putnam

Wilkinson

Twigg

Lawrence

Monroe

Unadilla

Lowndes

Ware

Thomas

Walton

Walton

Walton

MAP

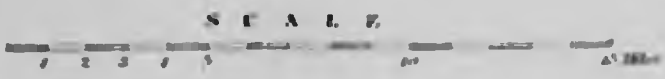
of

GEORGIA.

SCALE OF MILES.



HAMPSHIRE.



REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS

Andover	1	Fordingbridge	20
Alton	2	Haslemere	21
Boston	3	Hazlemere	22
Bishop Cleeve	4	Haylesham	23
Bournemouth	5	King's Winton	24
Bishop's Cleeve	6	Marblehead	25
Bosham	7	Merdon	26
Bournemouth	8	Midhurst	27
Bournemouth	9	Northampton	28
Bournemouth	10	Overton	29
Bournemouth	11	Overton	30
Bournemouth	12	Overton	31
Bournemouth	13	Overton	32
Bournemouth	14	Overton	33
Bournemouth	15	Overton	34
Bournemouth	16	Overton	35
Bournemouth	17	Overton	36
Bournemouth	18	Overton	37
Bournemouth	19	Overton	38
New Forest	39	Overton	39
New Forest	40	Overton	40

EXPLANATION

- Market Towns with the Distance from Winchester 63
- London as Measured Miles 100
- Towns & Churches
- Township Boundaries
- Roads
- Rivers
- Swampy Grounds
- Fields & Inclosures
- St. The Church in the Township
- The Towns in the Township
- The Towns in the Township

THE
PUBLIC RESERVES
 On both sides of the Comalque River
AT MACON,
 changed in pursuance of an act of the General
 Assembly of the State of Georgia under the direction of
 By *L. S. Thurston*
Richard W. Little *Ch. B. Strong*
Surveyor *Land Printer*

District No. 15 Monroe
 3 Miles 13 chains

District No. 14 Dallas
 3 Miles 3 chains

North 52 East

Fractions
 On the western side

No.	Acres	Perches
1	84	3 25
2	56	3 35
3	86	3 35
4	89	1 14 1/2
5	72	2 08
6	75	2 24 1/2
7	13	1 17
8	13	2 00
9	72	1 18
15	54	3 27
16	62	1 04
17	77	1 04
21	3	2 24
22	74	1 02
25	31	2 40
26	31	2 20
30	37	3 14
31	11	0 04
32	41	3 24
33	74	1 24
37	51	2 24
38	51	2 20
44	00	3 08
45	72	2 04 1/2
46	12	3 18
47	5	3 24
48	27	0 28
49	61	0 34
50	65	1 21
52	54	1 28
53	52	1 18
54	70	2 00
55	7	2 24
56	12	0 20
57	27	2 00
62	74	0 18
67	53	3 17
68	11	3 11
69	3	2 00
70	32	0 24
80	35	1 24
81	32	2 04
90	18	1 14
93	30	2 18
104	41	0 18
104	46	0 00
105	29	3 05
106	30	0 00
107	1	0 04
108	24	1 24
109	40	2 40
117	41	0 18
120	20	2 08
121	53	3 07
125	75	2 37
130	43	1 00
131	25	2 12
140	27	2 27 1/2
141	20	0 14 1/2
142	24	2 13
143	26	3 24 1/2
144	11	1 02
145	19	3 25 1/2
146	13	0 24
147	16	2 10
148	12	3 08
149	5	3 18
150	10	0 30
151	4	2 18
152	5	1 24
153	15	1 07
154	15	1 07
72	322 1/2	2 25

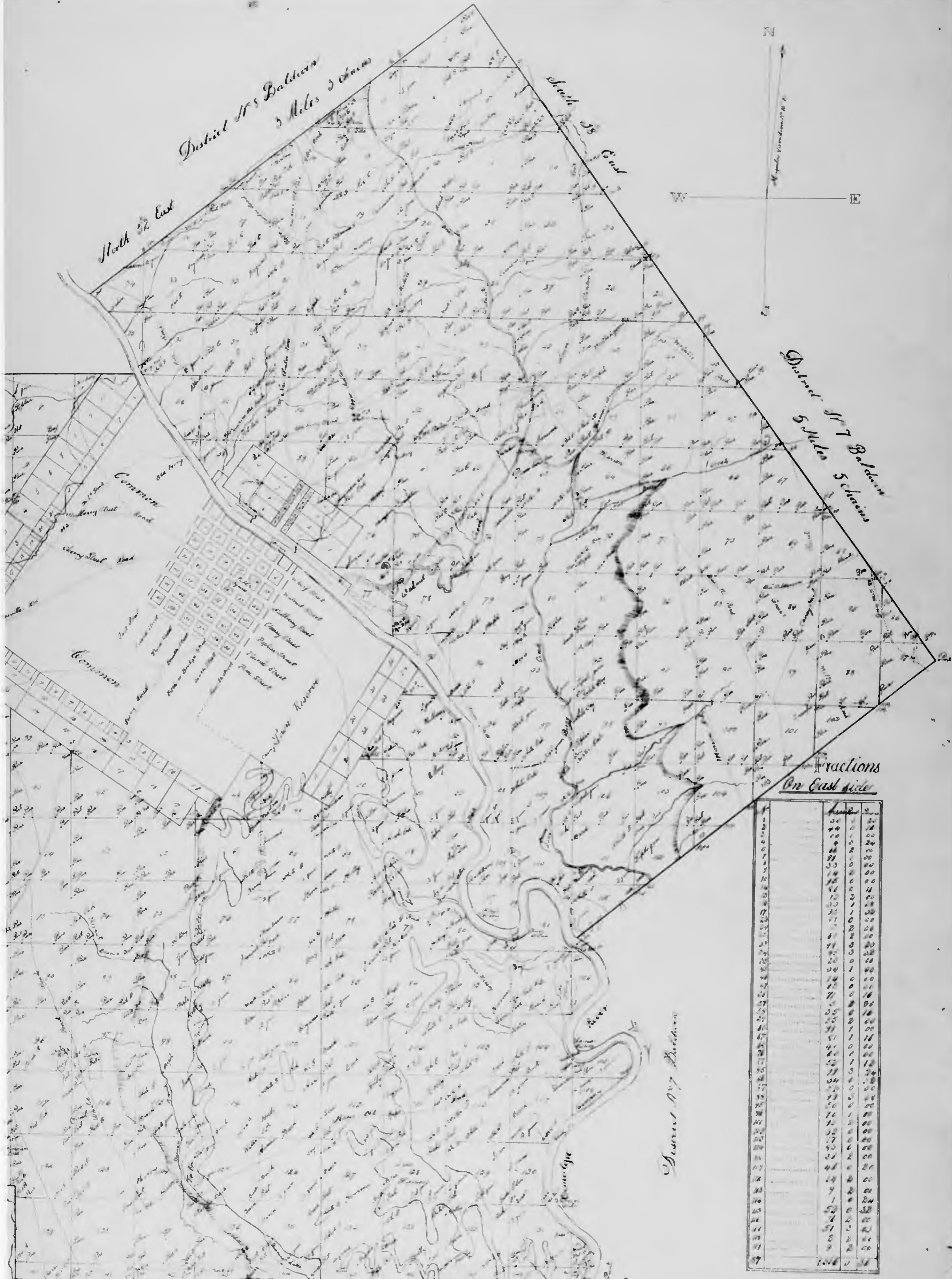


AREA

Description	Acres	Perches
149 Lots of 100 Acres each	149	0 00
123 Fractions of 100	123	0 00
24 Lots of 20 Acres each	480	0 00
27 Lots of 10 Acres each	270	0 00
2 Fractions of 100 Acres each	200	0 00
2 Fractions of 100 Acres each	200	0 00
16 Lots of 100 Acres each	1600	0 00
Common Land of 100 Acres	100	0 00
Grand Total	2192 1/2	2 25

Scale of 20 chains to an Inch

East 3 miles 29 chains 25 links
 District No. 14 Houston



District No. 7
5 Miles 5 Chains

Fractions
On East side

Section	Number	Value
1	1	00
2	2	00
3	3	00
4	4	00
5	5	00
6	6	00
7	7	00
8	8	00
9	9	00
10	10	00
11	11	00
12	12	00
13	13	00
14	14	00
15	15	00
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88	88	00
89	89	00
90	90	00
91	91	00
92	92	00
93	93	00
94	94	00
95	95	00
96	96	00
97	97	00
98	98	00
99	99	00
100	100	00

East 1/4 miles 19 chains 25 links
District No. 4 Houston

District No. 7

T E N N E S S E E . N O R T H C A R O L I N A .

MAP

OF THE

State of Georgia,

*Drawn from Actual Surveys,
and the
Best Authentic Information.*

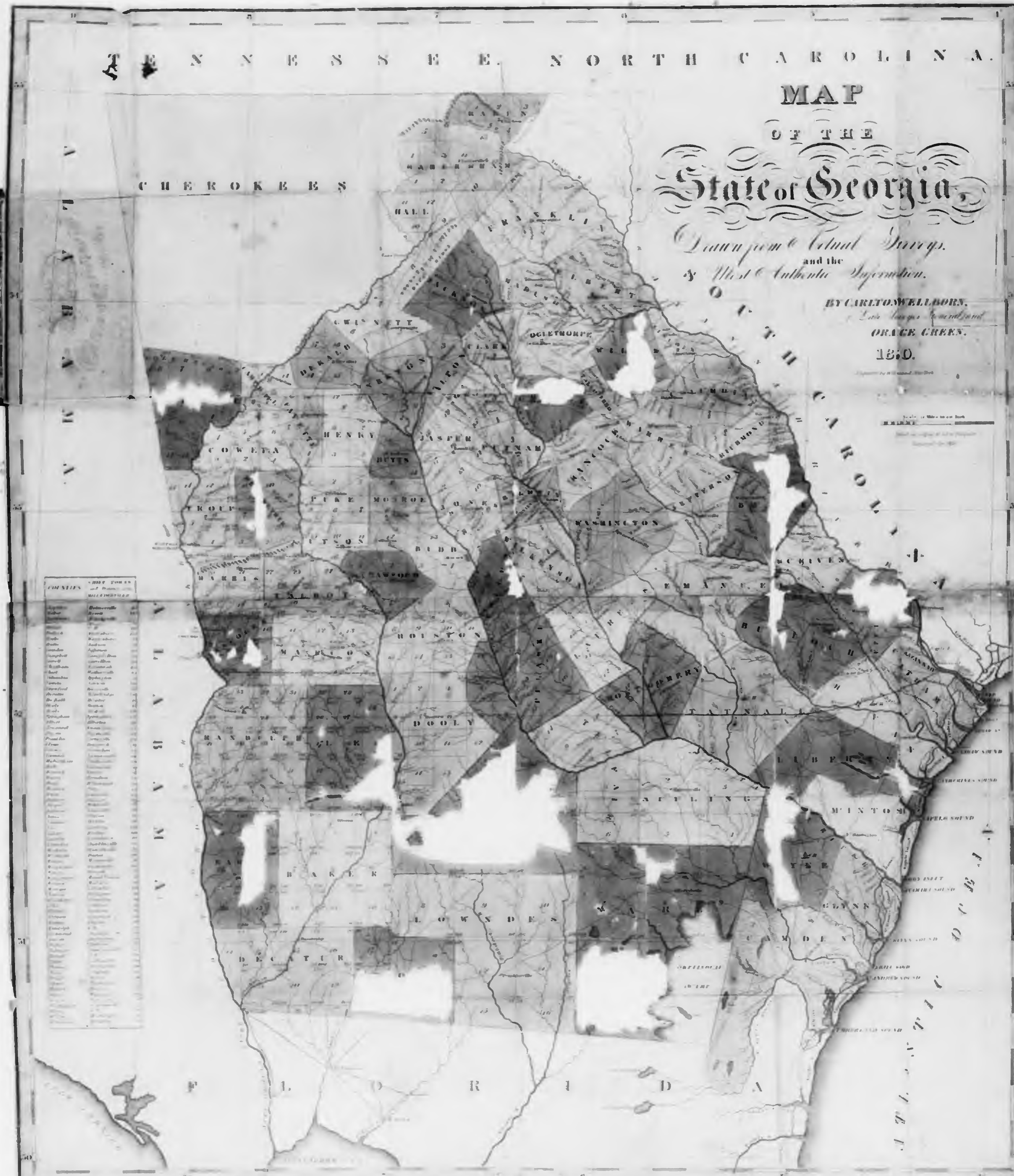
BY CARLO WELLS BORN,
of the Georgia Board of Land
OFFICE CHIEF.

1850.

Copyright by the State of Georgia, 1850.

Scale of Miles to an Inch
Scale of Miles to an Inch

COUNTIES	1850 POPULATION	1860 POPULATION
Appling	1,000	1,500
Armstrong	1,000	1,500
Bolton	1,000	1,500
Brunswick	1,000	1,500
Burke	1,000	1,500
Camden	1,000	1,500
Charlton	1,000	1,500
Chatham	1,000	1,500
Cherokee	1,000	1,500
Clayton	1,000	1,500
Cobb	1,000	1,500
Colquhoun	1,000	1,500
Concho	1,000	1,500
Crawford	1,000	1,500
Decatur	1,000	1,500
Dooly	1,000	1,500
Douglas	1,000	1,500
Effingham	1,000	1,500
Elbert	1,000	1,500
Evans	1,000	1,500
Franklin	1,000	1,500
Fulton	1,000	1,500
Gwinnett	1,000	1,500
Hardeeville	1,000	1,500
Harris	1,000	1,500
Hawkins	1,000	1,500
Henry	1,000	1,500
Jefferson	1,000	1,500
Jones	1,000	1,500
Lewis	1,000	1,500
Lincoln	1,000	1,500
Long	1,000	1,500
Lowndes	1,000	1,500
Macon	1,000	1,500
Madison	1,000	1,500
Marion	1,000	1,500
McClain	1,000	1,500
Meigs	1,000	1,500
Milledgeville	1,000	1,500
Montgomery	1,000	1,500
Morgan	1,000	1,500
Murray	1,000	1,500
Nassau	1,000	1,500
Newton	1,000	1,500
Oglethorpe	1,000	1,500
Polk	1,000	1,500
Quitman	1,000	1,500
Richmond	1,000	1,500
Savannah	1,000	1,500
Spalding	1,000	1,500
Stewart	1,000	1,500
Sumner	1,000	1,500
Telford	1,000	1,500
Terrace	1,000	1,500
Thomas	1,000	1,500
Tift	1,000	1,500
Ware	1,000	1,500
Washington	1,000	1,500
Waynes	1,000	1,500
Wilkes	1,000	1,500
Worth	1,000	1,500



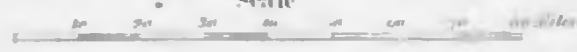


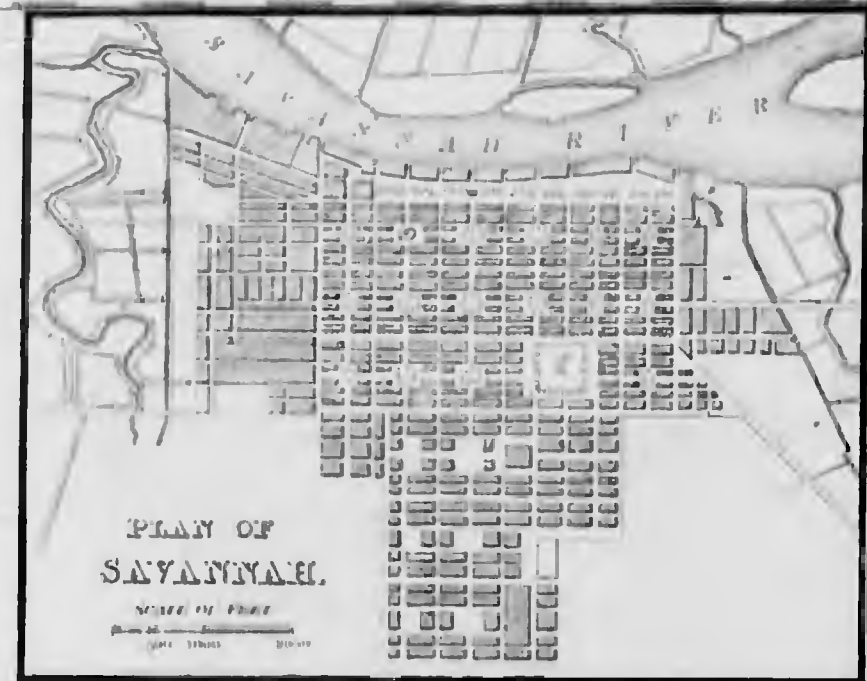
A MAP
 OF THE
 CHEROKEE INDIANS
 TAKEN FROM THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
 IN PERSUANCE OF AN
 ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
 PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1828
 JOHN BELMONT
 SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

T E N N E S S E E

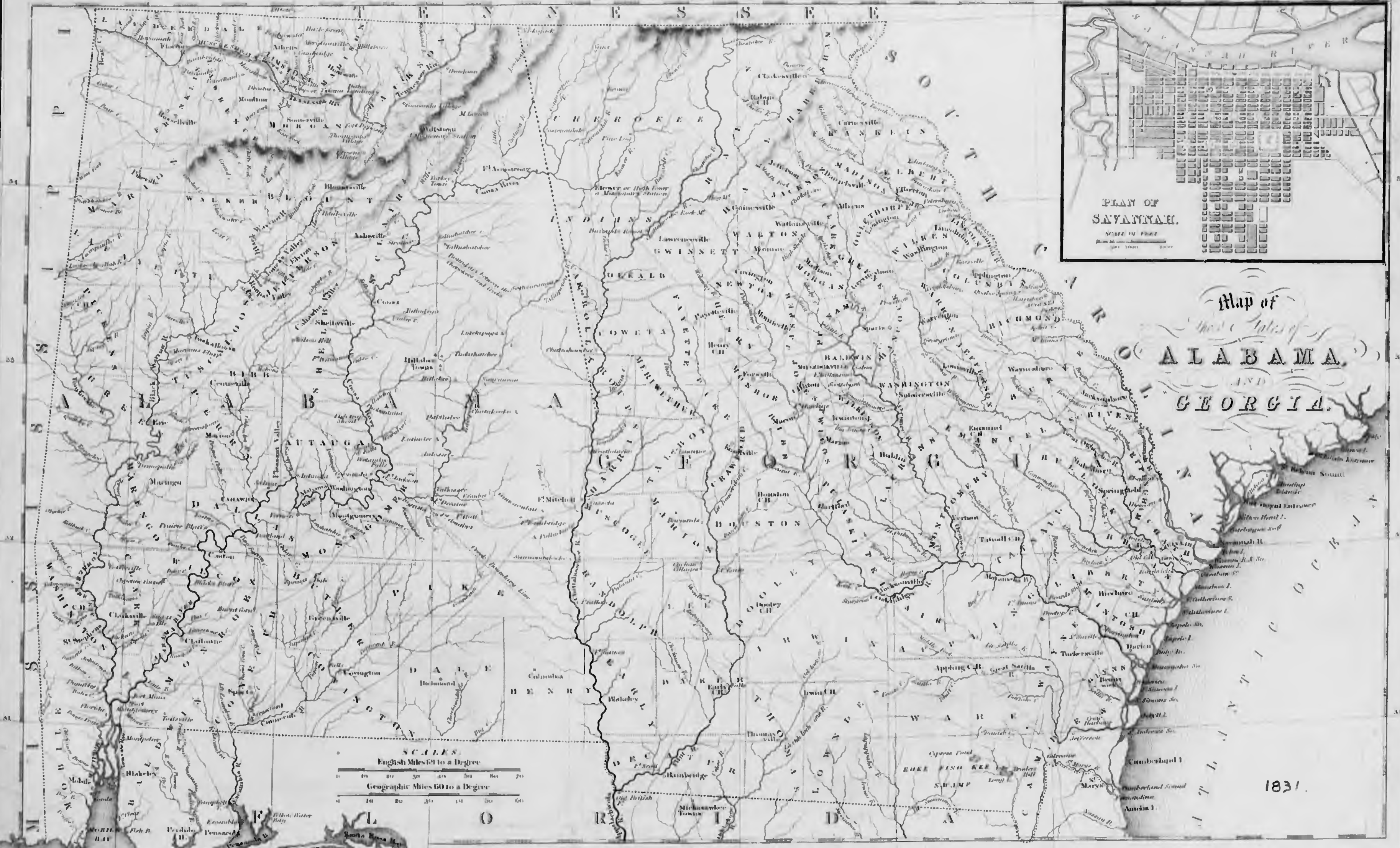
GEORGIA.

Scale

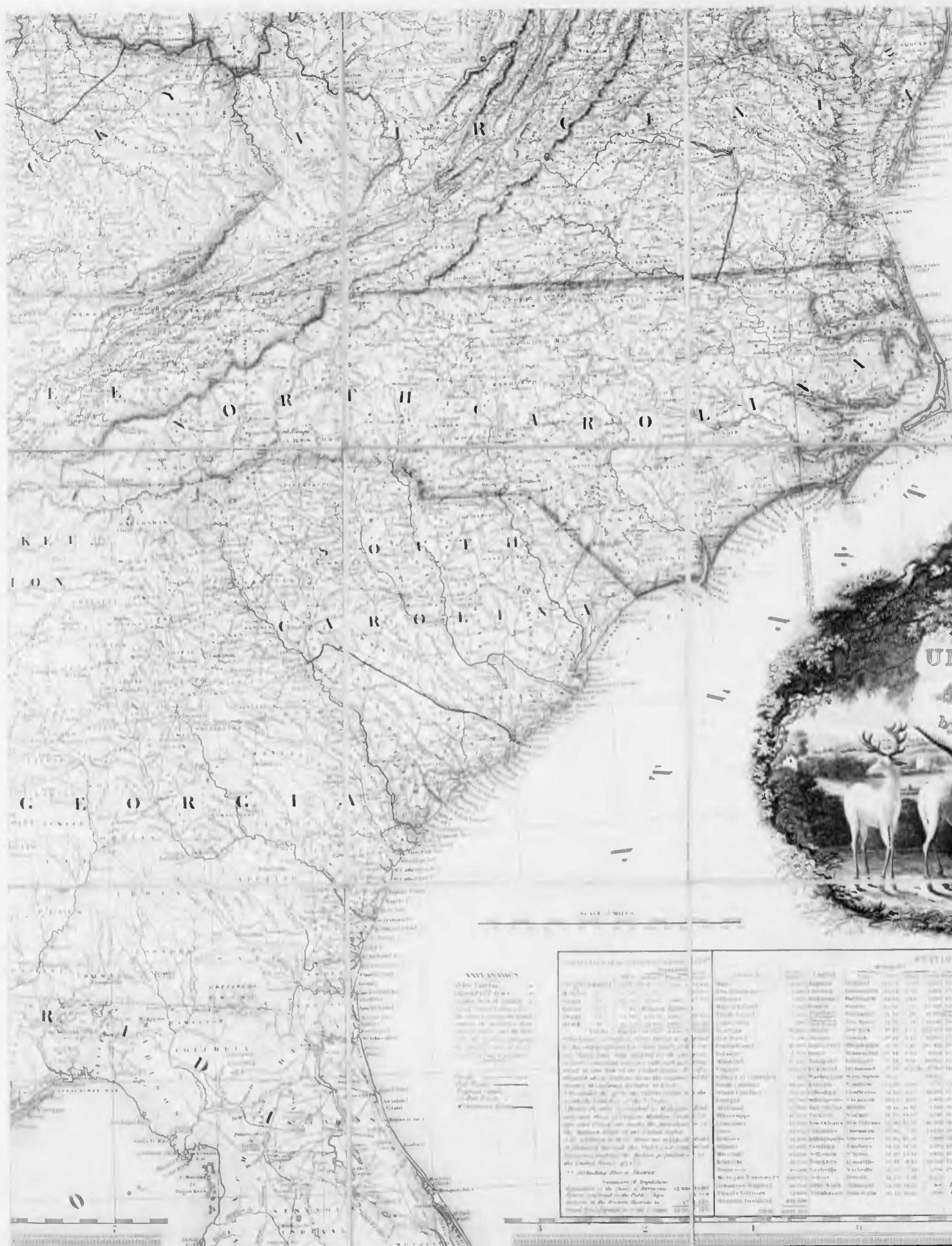




Map of
ALABAMA
AND
GEORGIA.



1837



EXPLANATION
 The map is printed on a scale of 1 inch to 100 miles.
 The colors represent different elevations:
 Green - 0 to 1000 feet
 Yellow - 1000 to 2000 feet
 Orange - 2000 to 3000 feet
 Red - 3000 to 4000 feet
 Brown - 4000 to 5000 feet
 Black - 5000 feet and above

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

State	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Capital
Alabama	1,000,000	52,000	Montgomery
Arkansas	1,000,000	53,000	Little Rock
California	1,000,000	155,000	Sacramento
Colorado	1,000,000	104,000	Denver
Connecticut	1,000,000	5,000	Hartford
Delaware	1,000,000	2,000	Dover
Florida	1,000,000	55,000	Tallahassee
Georgia	1,000,000	59,000	Atlanta
Illinois	1,000,000	143,000	Springfield
Indiana	1,000,000	36,000	Indianapolis
Iowa	1,000,000	56,000	Des Moines
Kentucky	1,000,000	40,000	Frankfort
Louisiana	1,000,000	52,000	Baton Rouge
Maine	1,000,000	33,000	Oxford
Maryland	1,000,000	12,000	Annapolis
Massachusetts	1,000,000	8,000	Boston
Michigan	1,000,000	96,000	Lansing
Minnesota	1,000,000	225,000	St. Paul
Mississippi	1,000,000	47,000	Jackson
Missouri	1,000,000	69,000	Jefferson City
Montana	1,000,000	147,000	Helena
Nebraska	1,000,000	77,000	Lincoln
Nevada	1,000,000	110,000	Carson City
New Hampshire	1,000,000	9,000	Concord
New Jersey	1,000,000	8,000	Trenton
New York	1,000,000	47,000	Albany
North Carolina	1,000,000	53,000	Raleigh
North Dakota	1,000,000	70,000	Bismarck
Ohio	1,000,000	42,000	Columbus
Oklahoma	1,000,000	69,000	Oklahoma City
Oregon	1,000,000	98,000	Salem
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	45,000	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	1,000,000	1,500	Providence
South Carolina	1,000,000	32,000	Columbia
South Dakota	1,000,000	77,000	Sioux Falls
Tennessee	1,000,000	42,000	Nashville
Texas	1,000,000	695,000	Austin
Vermont	1,000,000	9,000	Montpelier
Virginia	1,000,000	62,000	Richmond
Washington	1,000,000	71,000	Olympia
West Virginia	1,000,000	62,000	Charleston
Wisconsin	1,000,000	65,000	Madison
Wyoming	1,000,000	97,000	Cheyenne

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

State	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Capital
Alabama	1,000,000	52,000	Montgomery
Arkansas	1,000,000	53,000	Little Rock
California	1,000,000	155,000	Sacramento
Colorado	1,000,000	104,000	Denver
Connecticut	1,000,000	5,000	Hartford
Delaware	1,000,000	2,000	Dover
Florida	1,000,000	55,000	Tallahassee
Georgia	1,000,000	59,000	Atlanta
Illinois	1,000,000	143,000	Springfield
Indiana	1,000,000	36,000	Indianapolis
Iowa	1,000,000	56,000	Des Moines
Kentucky	1,000,000	40,000	Frankfort
Louisiana	1,000,000	52,000	Baton Rouge
Maine	1,000,000	33,000	Oxford
Maryland	1,000,000	12,000	Annapolis
Massachusetts	1,000,000	8,000	Boston
Michigan	1,000,000	96,000	Lansing
Minnesota	1,000,000	225,000	St. Paul
Mississippi	1,000,000	47,000	Jackson
Missouri	1,000,000	69,000	Jefferson City
Montana	1,000,000	147,000	Helena
Nebraska	1,000,000	77,000	Lincoln
Nevada	1,000,000	110,000	Carson City
New Hampshire	1,000,000	9,000	Concord
New Jersey	1,000,000	8,000	Trenton
New York	1,000,000	47,000	Albany
North Carolina	1,000,000	53,000	Raleigh
North Dakota	1,000,000	70,000	Bismarck
Ohio	1,000,000	42,000	Columbus
Oklahoma	1,000,000	69,000	Oklahoma City
Oregon	1,000,000	98,000	Salem
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	45,000	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	1,000,000	1,500	Providence
South Carolina	1,000,000	32,000	Columbia
South Dakota	1,000,000	77,000	Sioux Falls
Tennessee	1,000,000	42,000	Nashville
Texas	1,000,000	695,000	Austin
Vermont	1,000,000	9,000	Montpelier
Virginia	1,000,000	62,000	Richmond
Washington	1,000,000	71,000	Olympia
West Virginia	1,000,000	62,000	Charleston
Wisconsin	1,000,000	65,000	Madison
Wyoming	1,000,000	97,000	Cheyenne

CINCINNATI



CHARLESTON



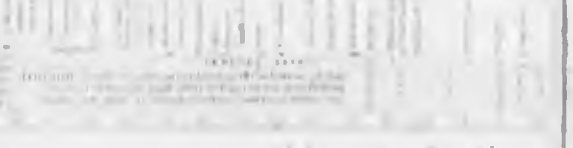
NEW ORLEANS



PHYSICAL SECTIONS.
projected on uniform scale.

SCALE OF HORIZONTAL DISTANCE

PROFILE OF THE MISSISSIPPI CANAL



PROFILE OF THE OHIO CANAL

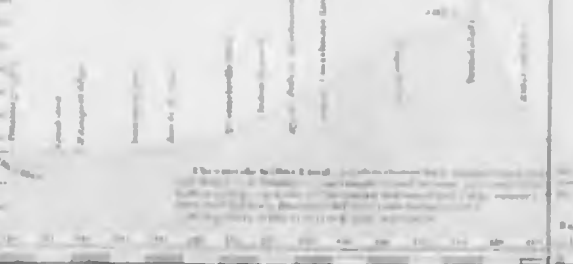


PROFILE OF THE

OHIO CANAL



PROFILE OF THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL



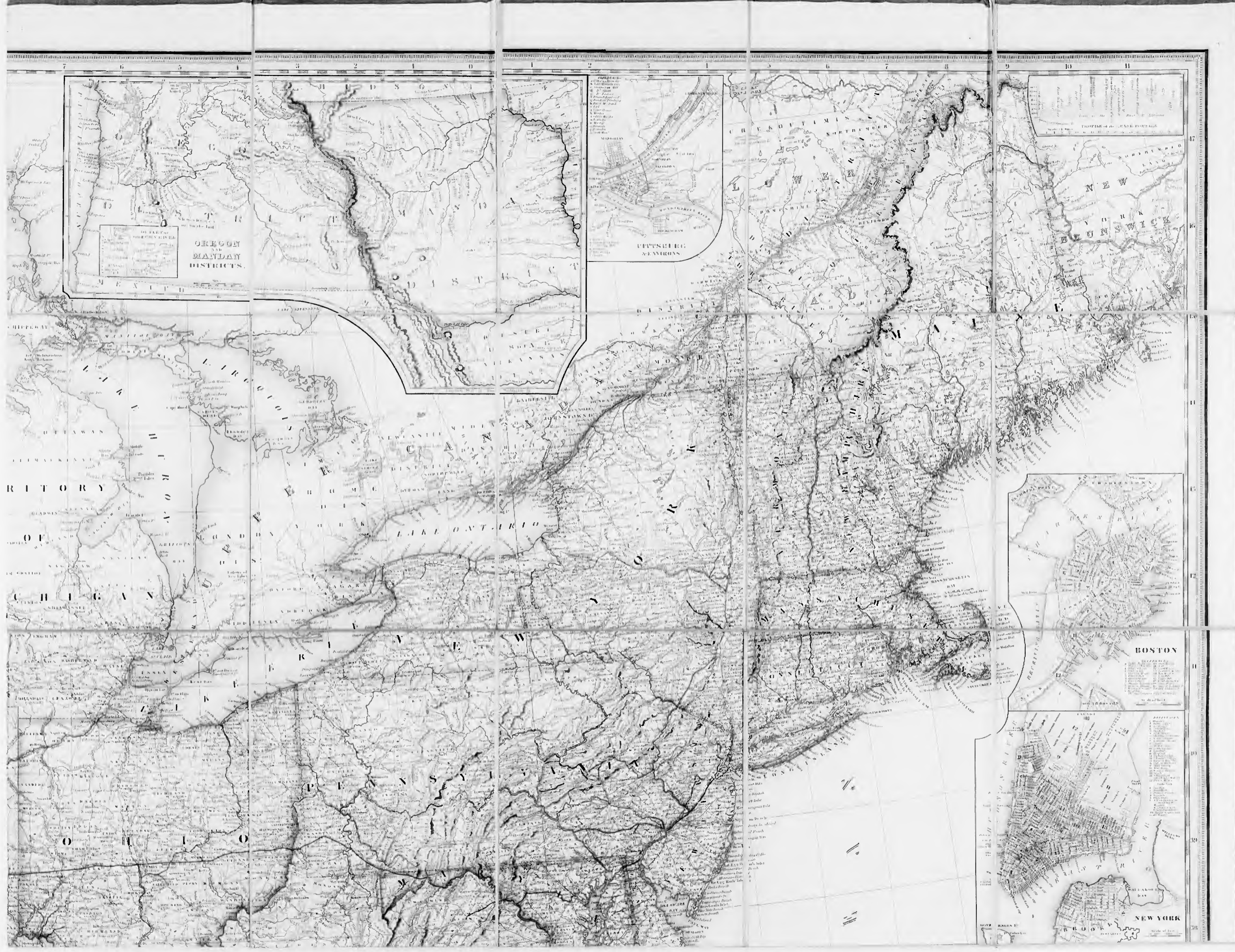
PROFILE OF THE FLORIDA CANAL



G A N E S S I S S I P P I A B A M A F L O R I D A

LONGITUDE WEST FROM WASHINGTON

17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1



OREGON AND MANDAN DISTRICTS

Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet

Legend:
- Blue line: River
- Red line: Boundary
- Black line: Road
- Green line: Railroad
- Brown line: Contour
- Blue area: Water
- Green area: Forest
- Yellow area: Cultivated Land
- White area: Uncultivated Land

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet

Legend:
- Blue line: River
- Red line: Boundary
- Black line: Road
- Green line: Railroad
- Brown line: Contour
- Blue area: Water
- Green area: Forest
- Yellow area: Cultivated Land
- White area: Uncultivated Land

NEW BRUNSWICK

Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet

Legend:
- Blue line: River
- Red line: Boundary
- Black line: Road
- Green line: Railroad
- Brown line: Contour
- Blue area: Water
- Green area: Forest
- Yellow area: Cultivated Land
- White area: Uncultivated Land

BOSTON

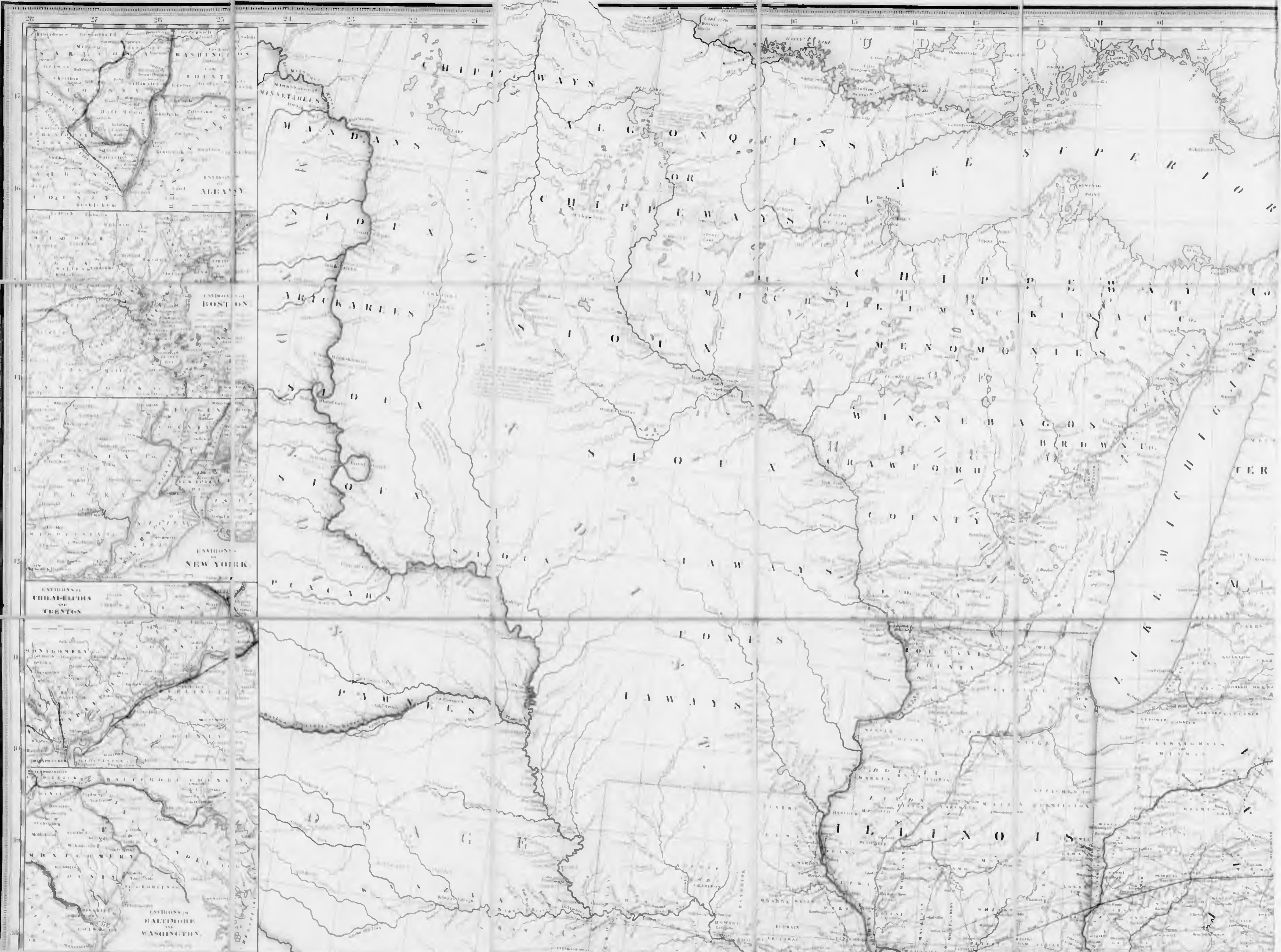
Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet

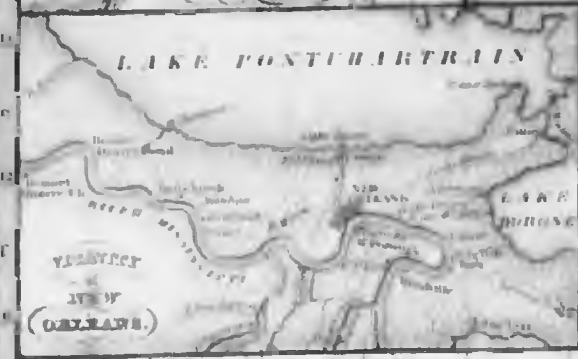
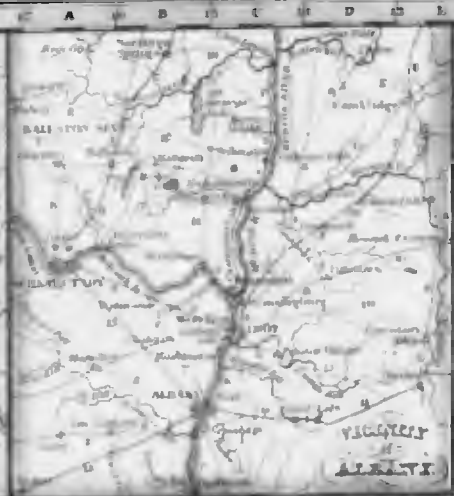
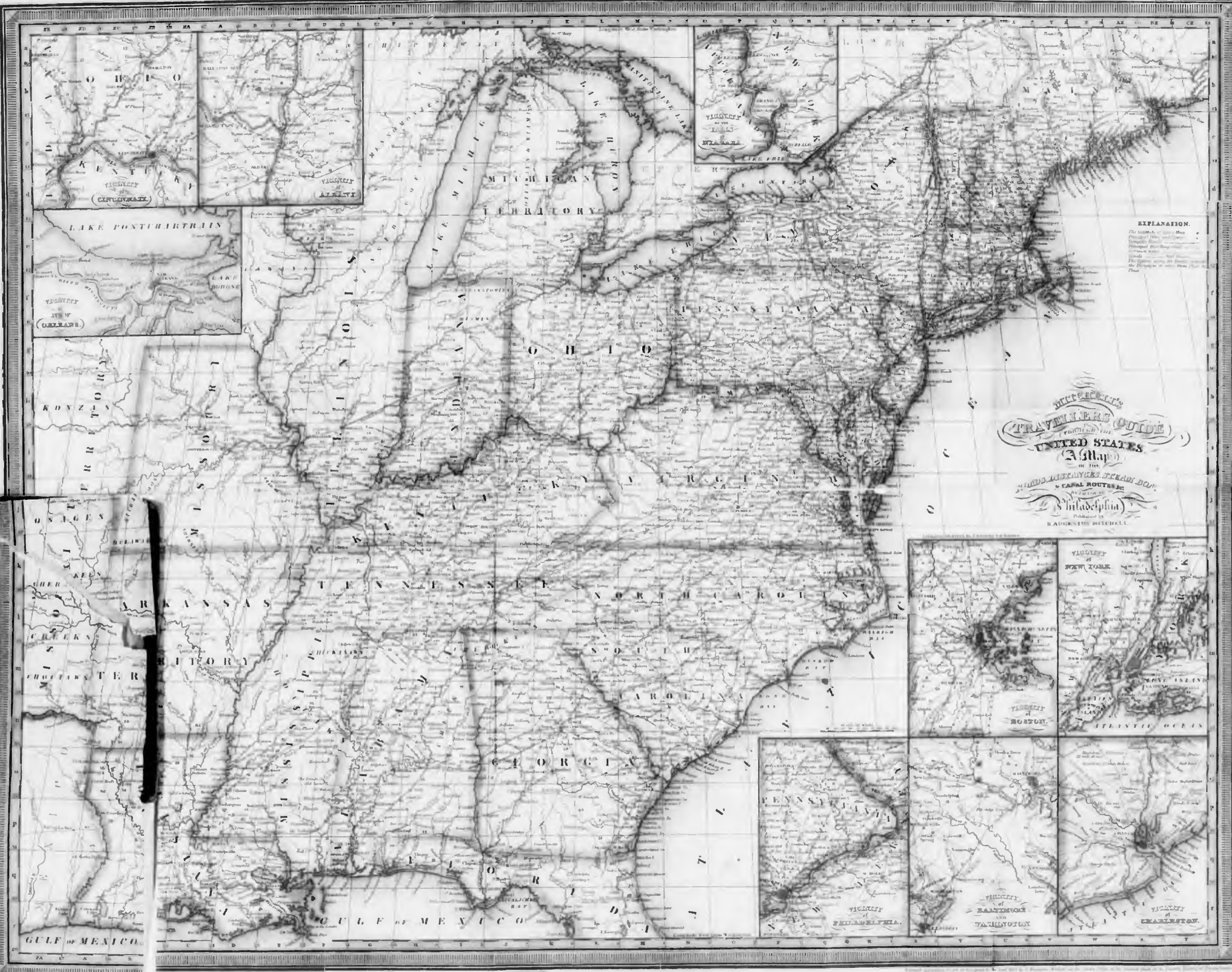
Legend:
- Blue line: River
- Red line: Boundary
- Black line: Road
- Green line: Railroad
- Brown line: Contour
- Blue area: Water
- Green area: Forest
- Yellow area: Cultivated Land
- White area: Uncultivated Land

NEW YORK

Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet

Legend:
- Blue line: River
- Red line: Boundary
- Black line: Road
- Green line: Railroad
- Brown line: Contour
- Blue area: Water
- Green area: Forest
- Yellow area: Cultivated Land
- White area: Uncultivated Land

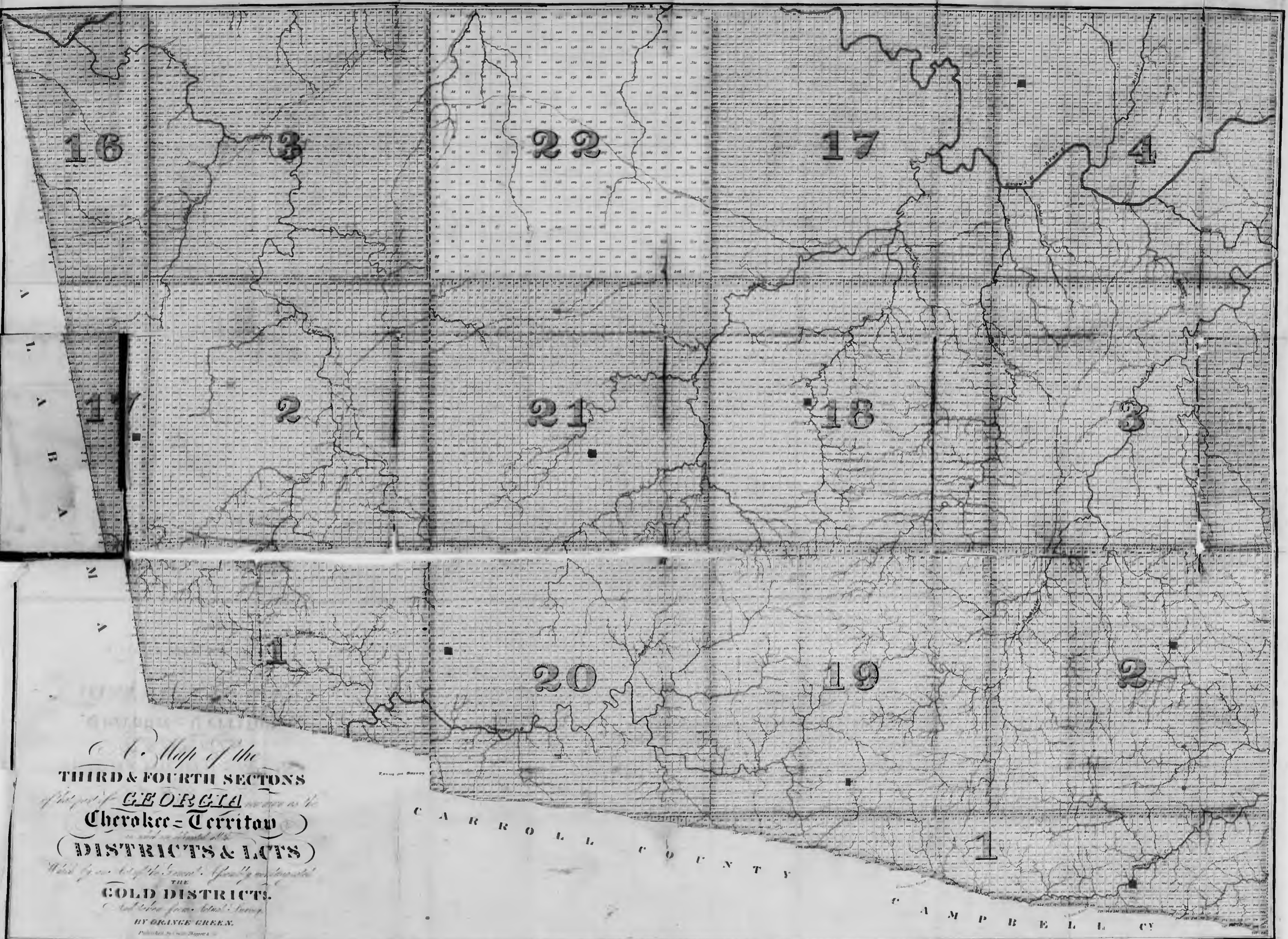




EXPLANATION.
The symbols of this map
Principal Cities and Towns
Secondary Cities and Towns
Principal Railways
Secondary Railways
Steam Navigation
The distance between the points
The distance in miles from the
Point

WILSON'S
TRAVELERS GUIDE
THROUGH THE
UNITED STATES
(A Map)
OF THE
ROADS BY RAILROADS, STEAM BOATS,
& CANAL ROUTES,
AS FAR AS
Philadelphia
Published by
K. A. SMITH & CO.





C. V. Map of the
THIRD & FOURTH SECTIONS
of the **GEORGIA** *in the*
Cherokee-Cerrito
(DISTRICTS & LOTS)
Map from the Survey of the
GOLD DISTRICTS.
and other facts of interest
 BY ORANGE GREEN.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



Map of
THE
FIRST SECTION
of that
PART OF
GEORGIA
IS THE
CHEROKEE
DISTRICTS & LOTS
GOLD DISTRICTS.
General Assembly
OFFICIAL SURVEY

A NEW MAP OF GEORGIA WITH ITS ROADS & DISTANCES.

H. S. Tanner

EXPLANATION.

- Canals
Proposed Rail Roads
Proposed Landing Roads
The Land distances from Town to Town are noted along the Roads that the dots after the Figures indicate the quarters.
Gold Mine

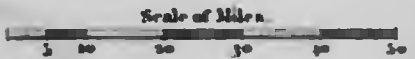


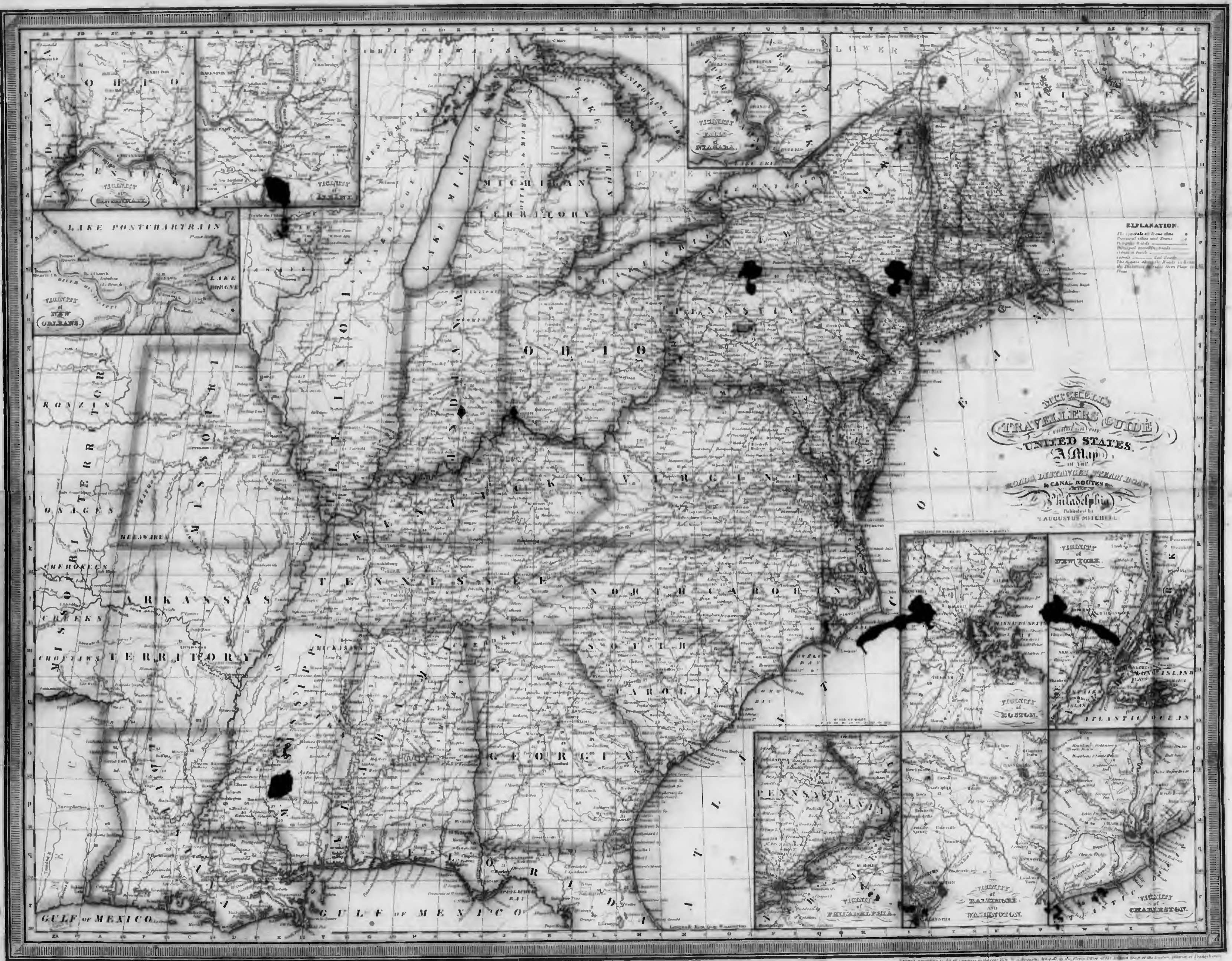
Table with 2 columns: Steam Boat Routes and Steam Boat Companies. Lists various routes and companies like Savannah to Charleston, etc.

GEORGIA.

Scale of American Miles

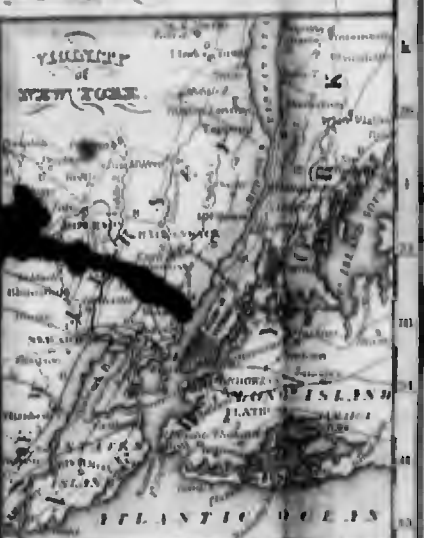


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1854, by The Union in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.



EXPLANATION.
The symbols on this map show
Principal cities and towns
Principal roads
Principal canals
Principal rivers
The distance shown in Roman numerals is the distance from the place named to the place named in the Roman numerals.

MICHAEL'S
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES
A Map
OF THE
ROAD DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK
BY CANAL ROUTES
Published by
Philadelphia
AUGUSTUS MICHAEL





TENNESSEE NORTH CAROLINA

Leon Washington

GEORGIA.

Scale

EXPLANATION

- Canals
- Proposed

STEAM BOAT ROUTES

Table with columns for destination, departure, and arrival times for various steam boat routes.



PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES, SOUTH CAROLINA

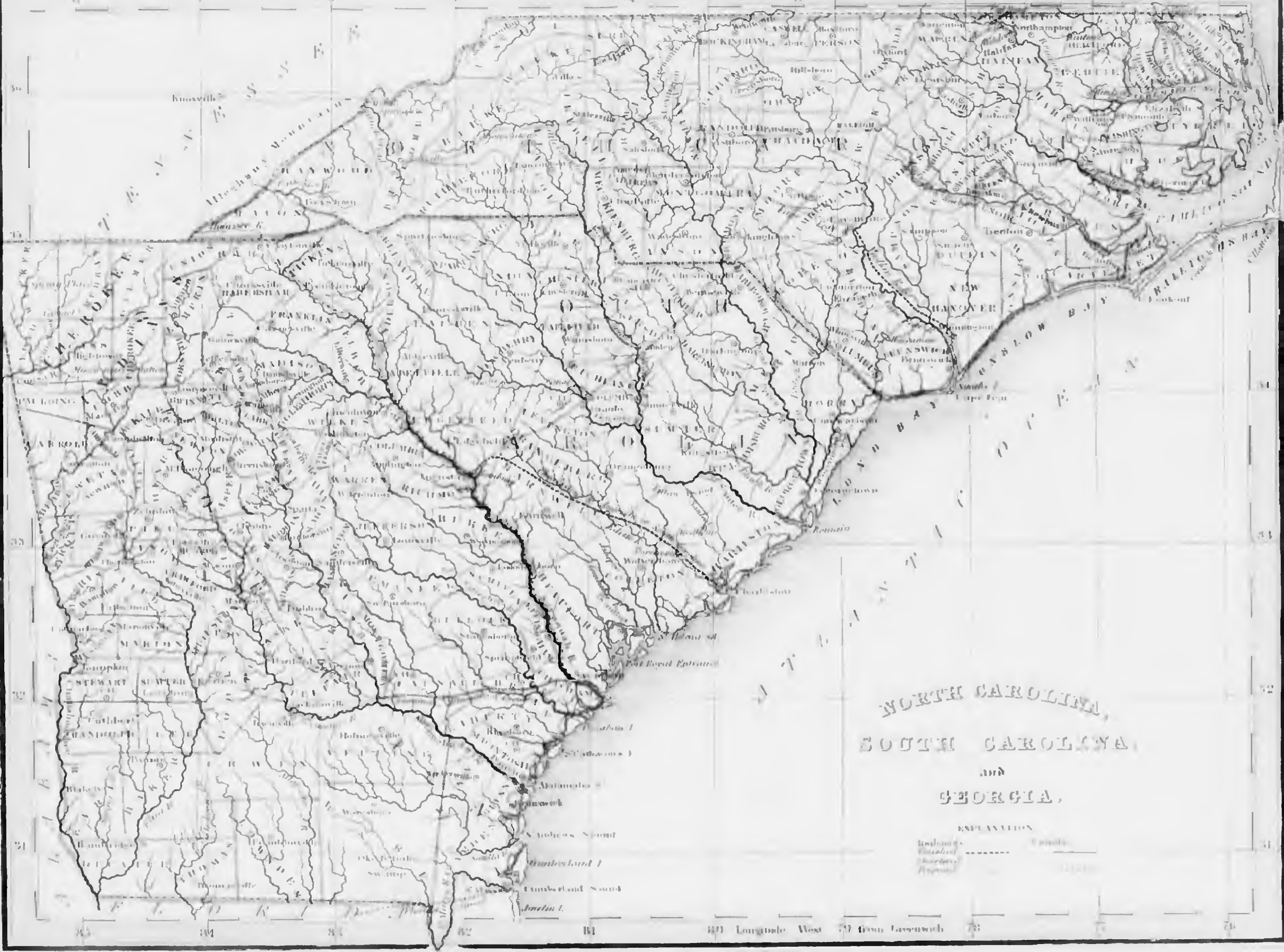
Text listing principal stage routes and distances in South Carolina, including routes to Charleston, Columbia, and other major cities.



MAP OF THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA. Philadelphia.

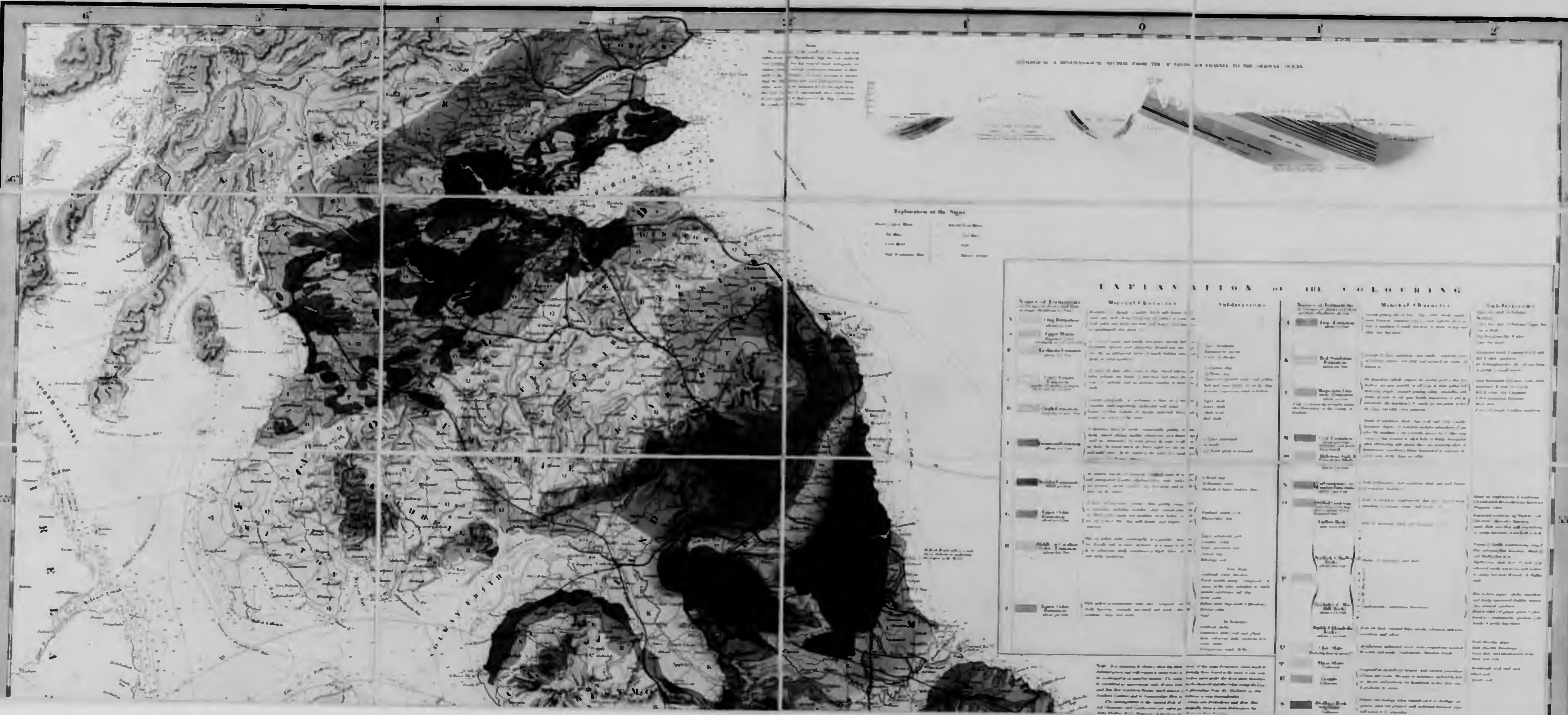
EXPLANATION: Capital of State, County Lines, Stage Routes, Common Roads, County Seats, Rail Roads. The lines along the roads indicate the nature of the roads from place to place.

MADE BY MITCHELL & DENNIS, 207 N. 3RD ST. PHILADELPHIA.



NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
and
GEORGIA.

EXPLANATION
 Boundary
 Contour
 Elevation
 Precipitation



Note
 The contour lines on this map are spaced at 20-foot intervals. The contour interval is 20 feet. The map is based on a datum of 1929. The map is a reproduction of a map published in 1954.

FIGURE 1. A REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AREA FROM THE AIR.



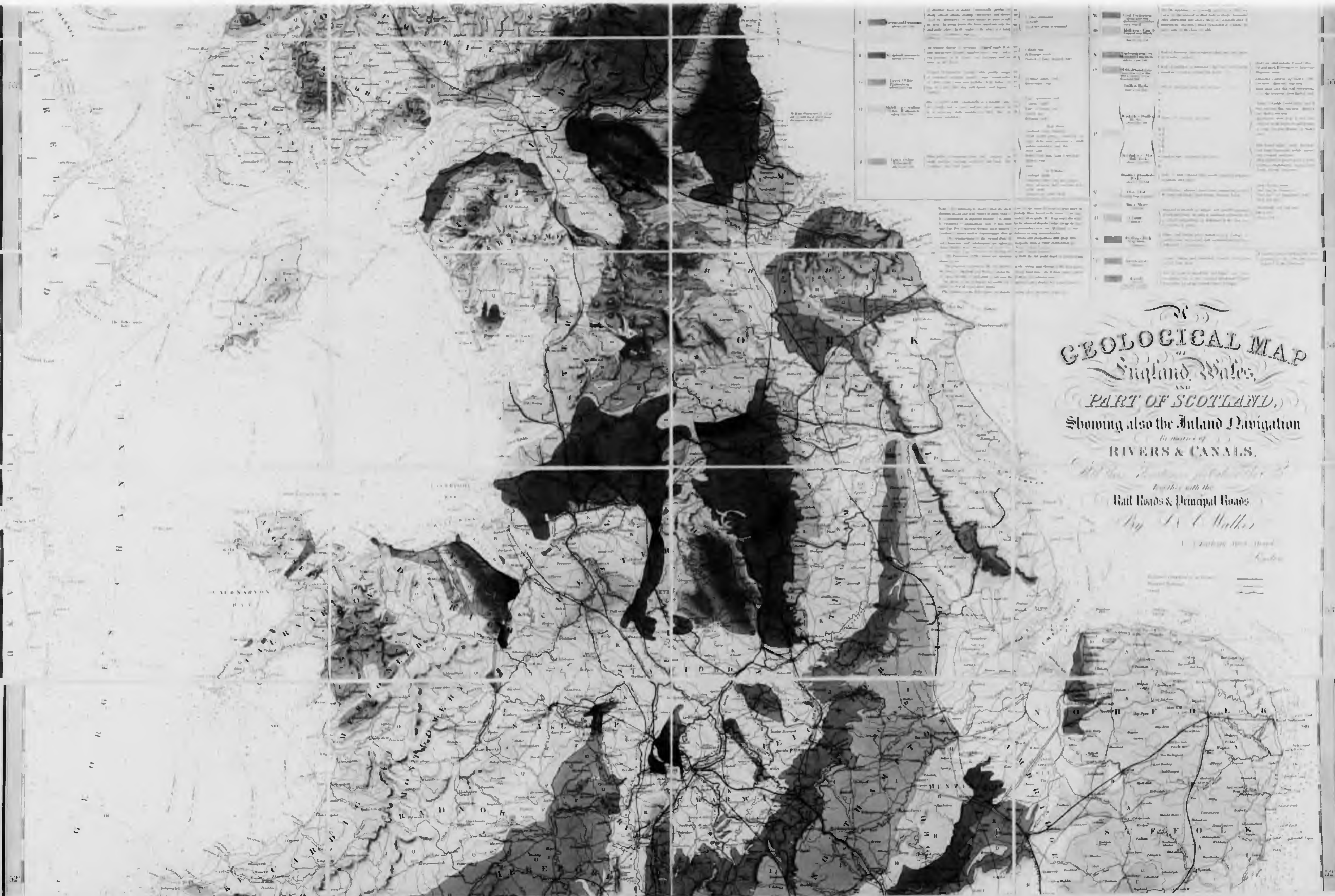
Explanation of the Signs

Black line	Black line
Red line	Red line
Blue line	Blue line
Green line	Green line
Yellow line	Yellow line
Purple line	Purple line

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORING

Number of Contours	Meaning of Contour	Number of Contours	Meaning of Contour	Number of Contours	Meaning of Contour
1	100 feet	1	100 feet	1	100 feet
2	200 feet	2	200 feet	2	200 feet
3	300 feet	3	300 feet	3	300 feet
4	400 feet	4	400 feet	4	400 feet
5	500 feet	5	500 feet	5	500 feet
6	600 feet	6	600 feet	6	600 feet
7	700 feet	7	700 feet	7	700 feet
8	800 feet	8	800 feet	8	800 feet
9	900 feet	9	900 feet	9	900 feet
10	1000 feet	10	1000 feet	10	1000 feet
11	1100 feet	11	1100 feet	11	1100 feet
12	1200 feet	12	1200 feet	12	1200 feet

Note
 The contour lines on this map are spaced at 20-foot intervals. The contour interval is 20 feet. The map is based on a datum of 1929. The map is a reproduction of a map published in 1954.



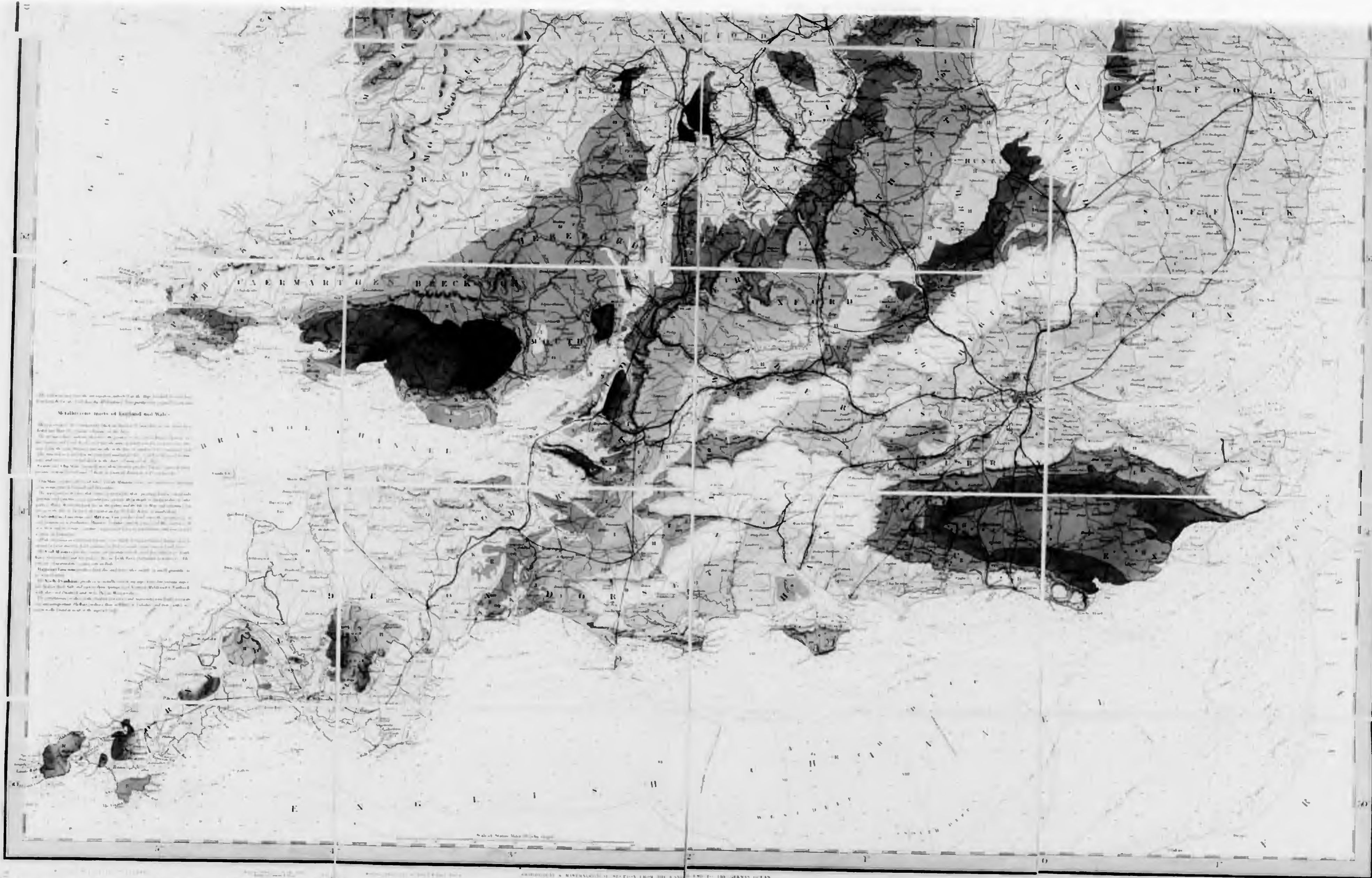
1	Granite	2	Greenish Gneiss	3	Dark Gneiss	4	Light Gneiss	5	Quartzite	6	Schist	7	Slate	8	Carboniferous Limestone	9	Carboniferous Sandstone	10	Carboniferous Shale	11	Carboniferous Coal	12	Carboniferous Conglomerate	13	Carboniferous Sandstone	14	Carboniferous Shale	15	Carboniferous Coal	16	Carboniferous Conglomerate	17	Carboniferous Sandstone	18	Carboniferous Shale	19	Carboniferous Coal	20	Carboniferous Conglomerate	21	Carboniferous Sandstone	22	Carboniferous Shale	23	Carboniferous Coal	24	Carboniferous Conglomerate	25	Carboniferous Sandstone	26	Carboniferous Shale	27	Carboniferous Coal	28	Carboniferous Conglomerate	29	Carboniferous Sandstone	30	Carboniferous Shale	31	Carboniferous Coal	32	Carboniferous Conglomerate	33	Carboniferous Sandstone	34	Carboniferous Shale	35	Carboniferous Coal	36	Carboniferous Conglomerate	37	Carboniferous Sandstone	38	Carboniferous Shale	39	Carboniferous Coal	40	Carboniferous Conglomerate	41	Carboniferous Sandstone	42	Carboniferous Shale	43	Carboniferous Coal	44	Carboniferous Conglomerate	45	Carboniferous Sandstone	46	Carboniferous Shale	47	Carboniferous Coal	48	Carboniferous Conglomerate	49	Carboniferous Sandstone	50	Carboniferous Shale	51	Carboniferous Coal	52	Carboniferous Conglomerate	53	Carboniferous Sandstone	54	Carboniferous Shale	55	Carboniferous Coal	56	Carboniferous Conglomerate	57	Carboniferous Sandstone	58	Carboniferous Shale	59	Carboniferous Coal	60	Carboniferous Conglomerate	61	Carboniferous Sandstone	62	Carboniferous Shale	63	Carboniferous Coal	64	Carboniferous Conglomerate	65	Carboniferous Sandstone	66	Carboniferous Shale	67	Carboniferous Coal	68	Carboniferous Conglomerate	69	Carboniferous Sandstone	70	Carboniferous Shale	71	Carboniferous Coal	72	Carboniferous Conglomerate	73	Carboniferous Sandstone	74	Carboniferous Shale	75	Carboniferous Coal	76	Carboniferous Conglomerate	77	Carboniferous Sandstone	78	Carboniferous Shale	79	Carboniferous Coal	80	Carboniferous Conglomerate	81	Carboniferous Sandstone	82	Carboniferous Shale	83	Carboniferous Coal	84	Carboniferous Conglomerate	85	Carboniferous Sandstone	86	Carboniferous Shale	87	Carboniferous Coal	88	Carboniferous Conglomerate	89	Carboniferous Sandstone	90	Carboniferous Shale	91	Carboniferous Coal	92	Carboniferous Conglomerate	93	Carboniferous Sandstone	94	Carboniferous Shale	95	Carboniferous Coal	96	Carboniferous Conglomerate	97	Carboniferous Sandstone	98	Carboniferous Shale	99	Carboniferous Coal	100	Carboniferous Conglomerate
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(R)

GEOLOGICAL MAP

of
England, Wales,
(PART OF SCOTLAND),
Showing also the Inland Navigation
in miles of
RIVERS & CANALS,
with the
Rail Roads & Principal Roads,
By A. C. Walker

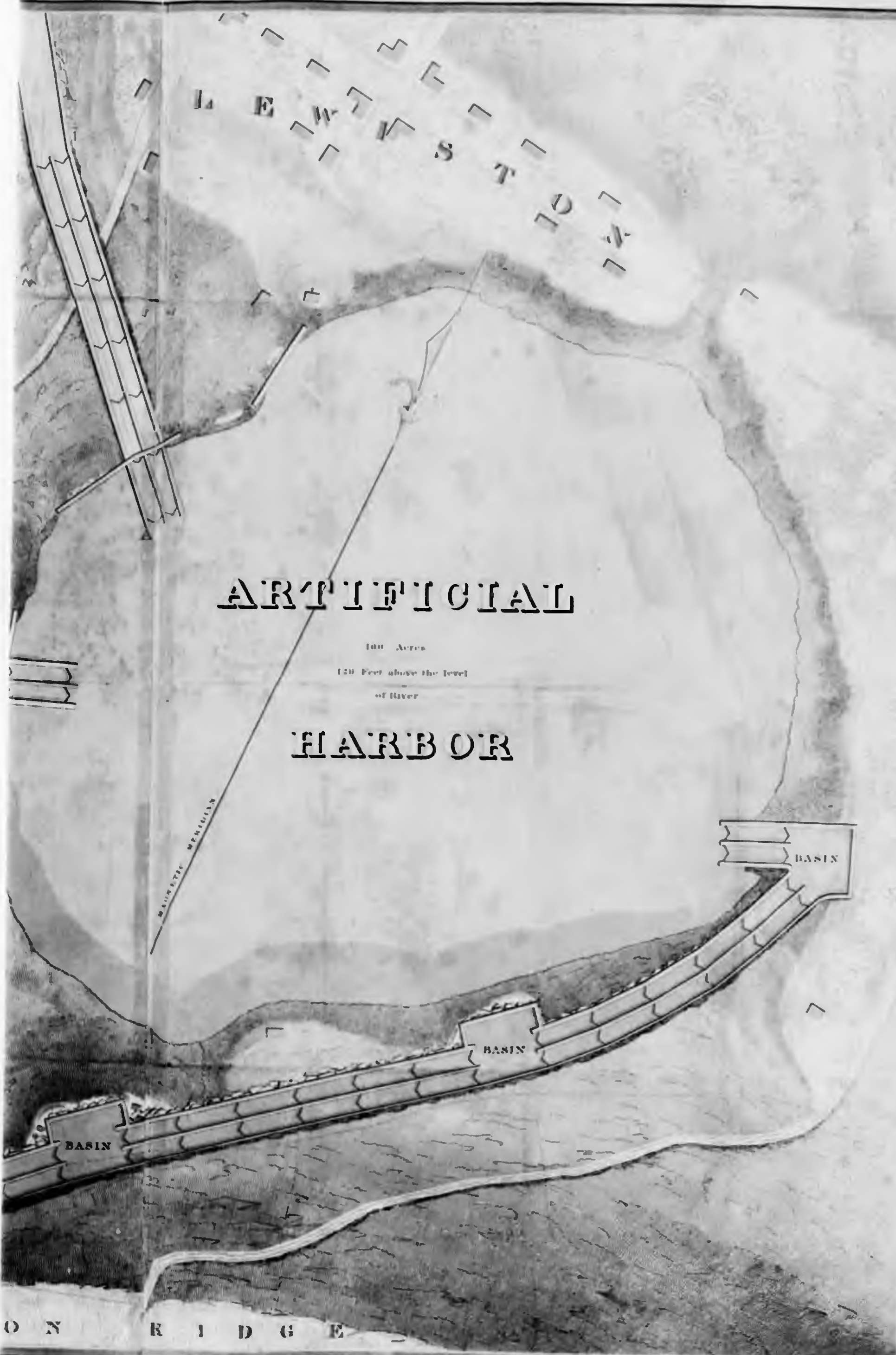
London: Published by
W. H. Green & Co., 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.



Metamorphic rocks of England and Wales.

The metamorphic rocks of England and Wales are of various degrees of metamorphism, and are distributed over a large area of the country. The most important of these rocks are the schists, gneisses, and mica-schists, which are found in the central and southern parts of the country. These rocks are of great importance, as they contain many of the minerals which are used in the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals. The metamorphic rocks of England and Wales are also of great interest to geologists, as they provide a valuable record of the geological history of the country.

GEOLOGICAL & MINERALOGICAL SECTION FROM THE BAY OF NEW ENGLAND TO THE GERMAN OCEAN



ARTIFICIAL

100 Acres

120 Feet above the level
of River

HARBOR

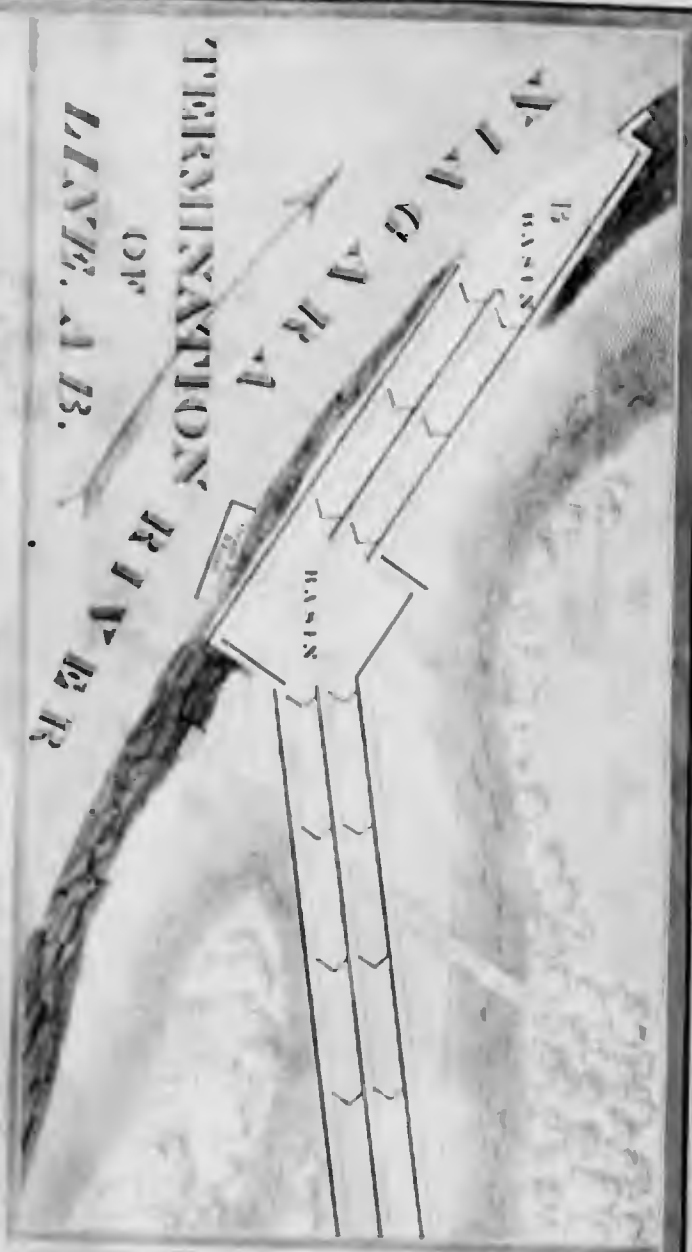
MAURITIE MERIDIEN

BASIN

BASIN

BASIN

ON BRIDGE



SECTION OF LOCK
on the Slope of the Mountain



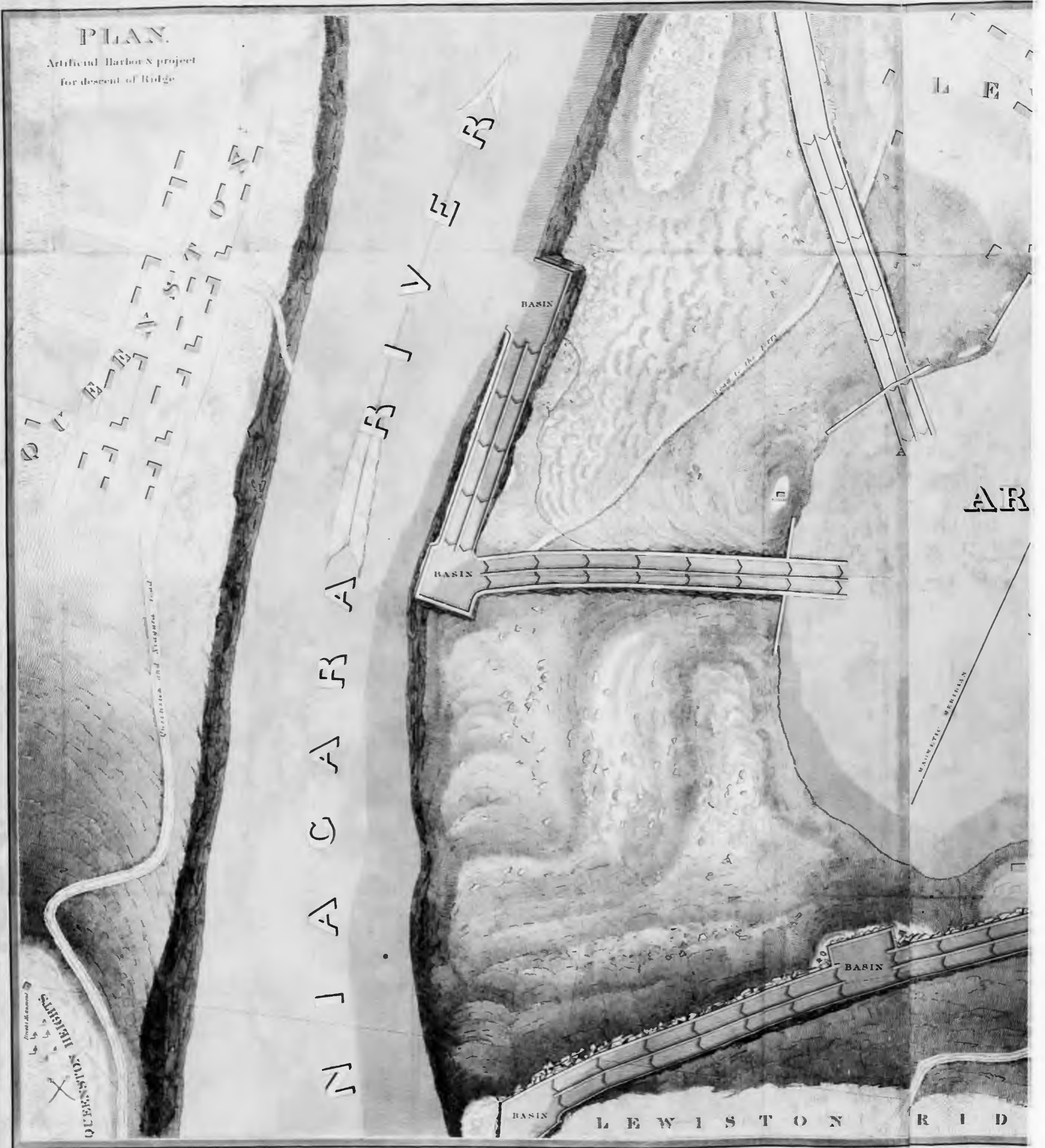
SURVEY
 FOR A
SHIP CANAL
around the
FALLS OF NIAGARA
Made under the direction of
W.G. WILLIAMS CAPT. U.S.T.R.
Assisted by Lieuts. T.F. Drayton & J.G. Reed
Drawn by Capt. Williams & Lem. White
1835

Scale of 40 Inches to 1 Mile

W.G. Williams
Capt. U.S.T.R.

PLAN.

Artificial Harbor & project
for descent of Ridge



SHEPHERSON'S HEIGHTS
100
50
0
50
100
Feet above sea level

Quincy and Augusta road

BASIN

BASIN

BASIN

BASIN

LEWISTON RIDGE

MAGNETIC MERIDIAN

AR

LE

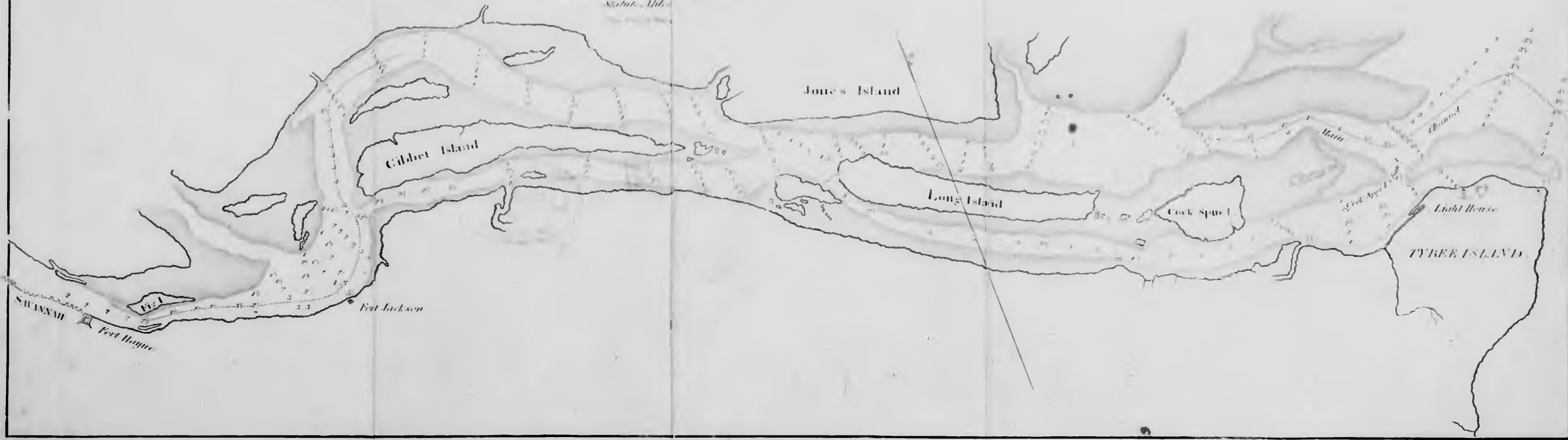


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1854 by R. H. Brown in the Office of the District Clerk of the Southern District of New York.

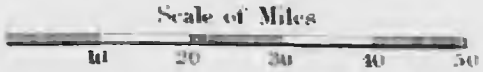
Drawn by Blunt's American Coast Pilot 4th Edition

SAVANNAH RIVER
From its mouth to the City of Savannah
By John La Conte, Top. Eng. 1835

Statute Miles



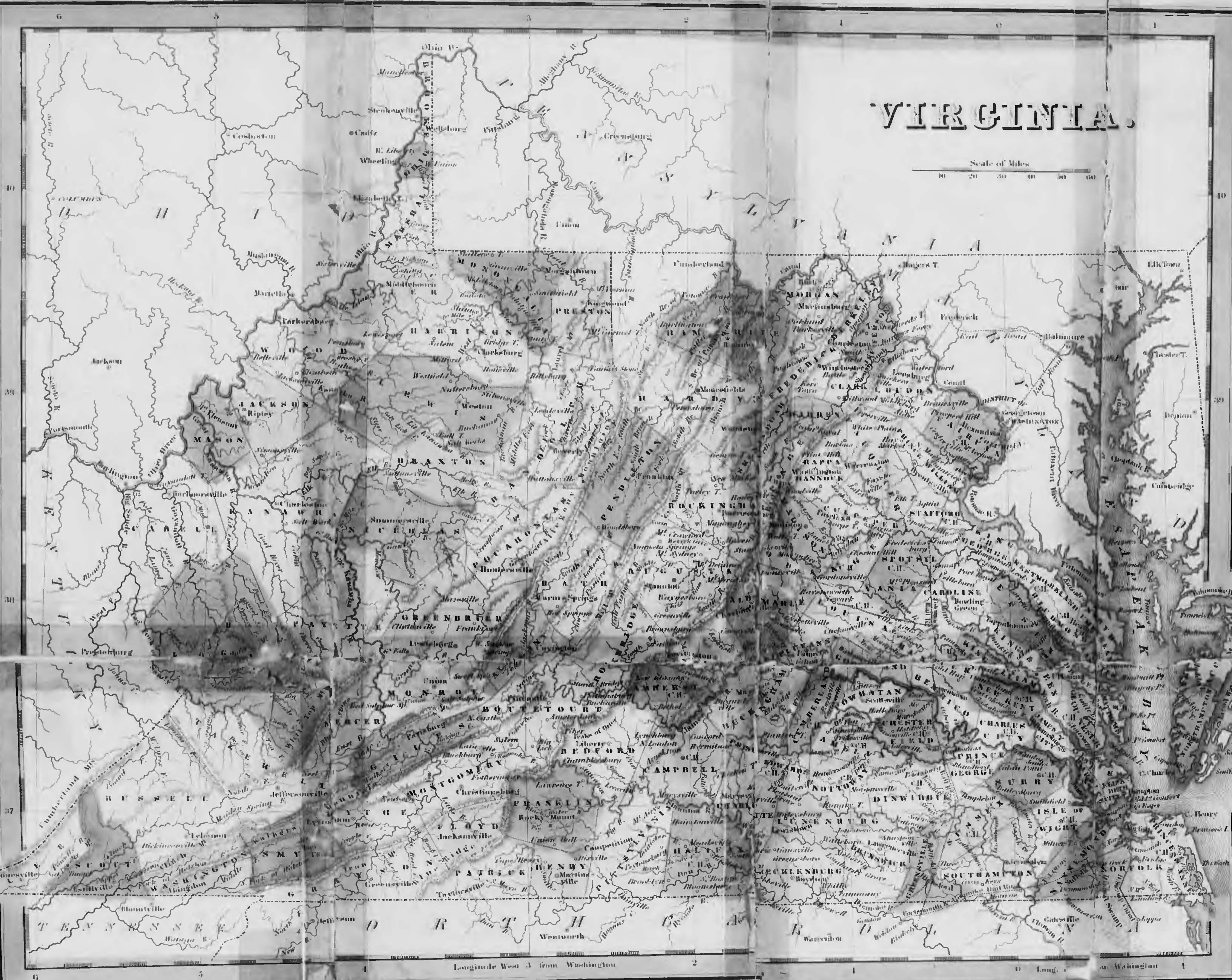
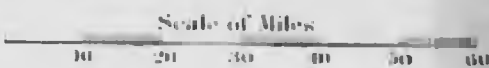
GEORGIA.



Longitude West from Washington

Special Advertising Plate of Georgia in the year 1898, by the Board of Commissioners, in the Office of the District Court of Massachusetts. Printed by J. B. ...

VIRGINIA

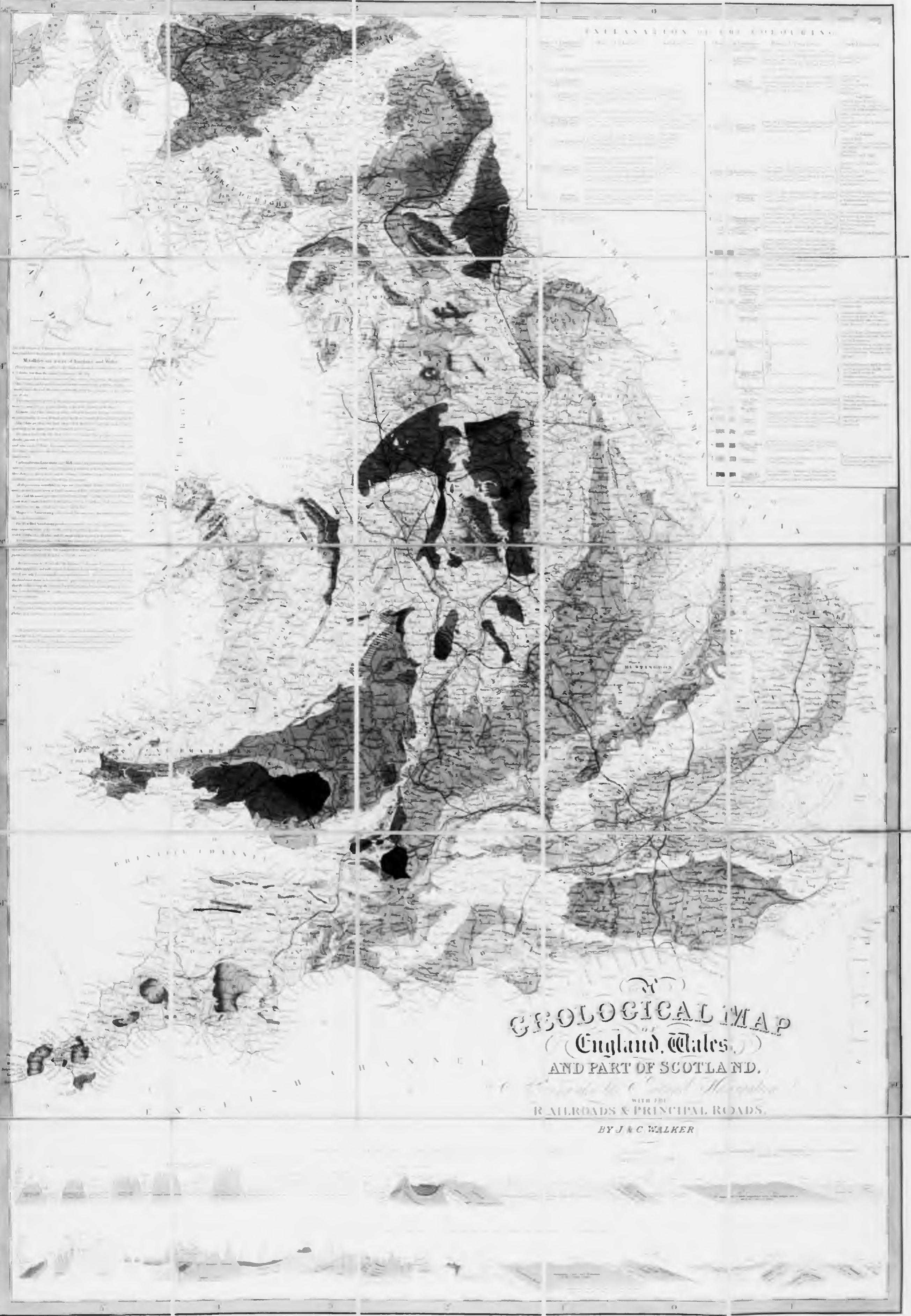


Longitude West 3 from Washington

Longitude 0 from Washington

Copyright 1900 by the Government of the United States of America. Printed and distributed by the War Department, Washington, D.C.

Published by the Government of the United States of America.



EXPLANATION OF THE COLOURS

Colour	Stratum	Remarks
Black	Coal	Coal
Dark Grey	Carboniferous Limestone	Carboniferous Limestone
Light Grey	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White	Quaternary Deposits	Quaternary Deposits
Blue	Glacial Deposits	Glacial Deposits
Green	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
Yellow	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
Orange	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
Red	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
Pink	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
Light Blue	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
Dark Blue	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Horizontal Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Vertical Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Diagonal Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Cross-hatch	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Stippled	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Wavy Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Zig-zag Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted and Horizontal Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted and Vertical Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted and Diagonal Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted and Cross-hatch	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted and Stippled	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted and Wavy Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone
White with Dotted and Zig-zag Lines	Triassic Sandstone	Triassic Sandstone

Metalliferous veins of Lead and Silver
 The following table shows the localities of the principal metalliferous veins of Lead and Silver in England, Wales, and Scotland. The names of the veins are given in the first column, and the localities in the second column. The names of the veins are given in the first column, and the localities in the second column.

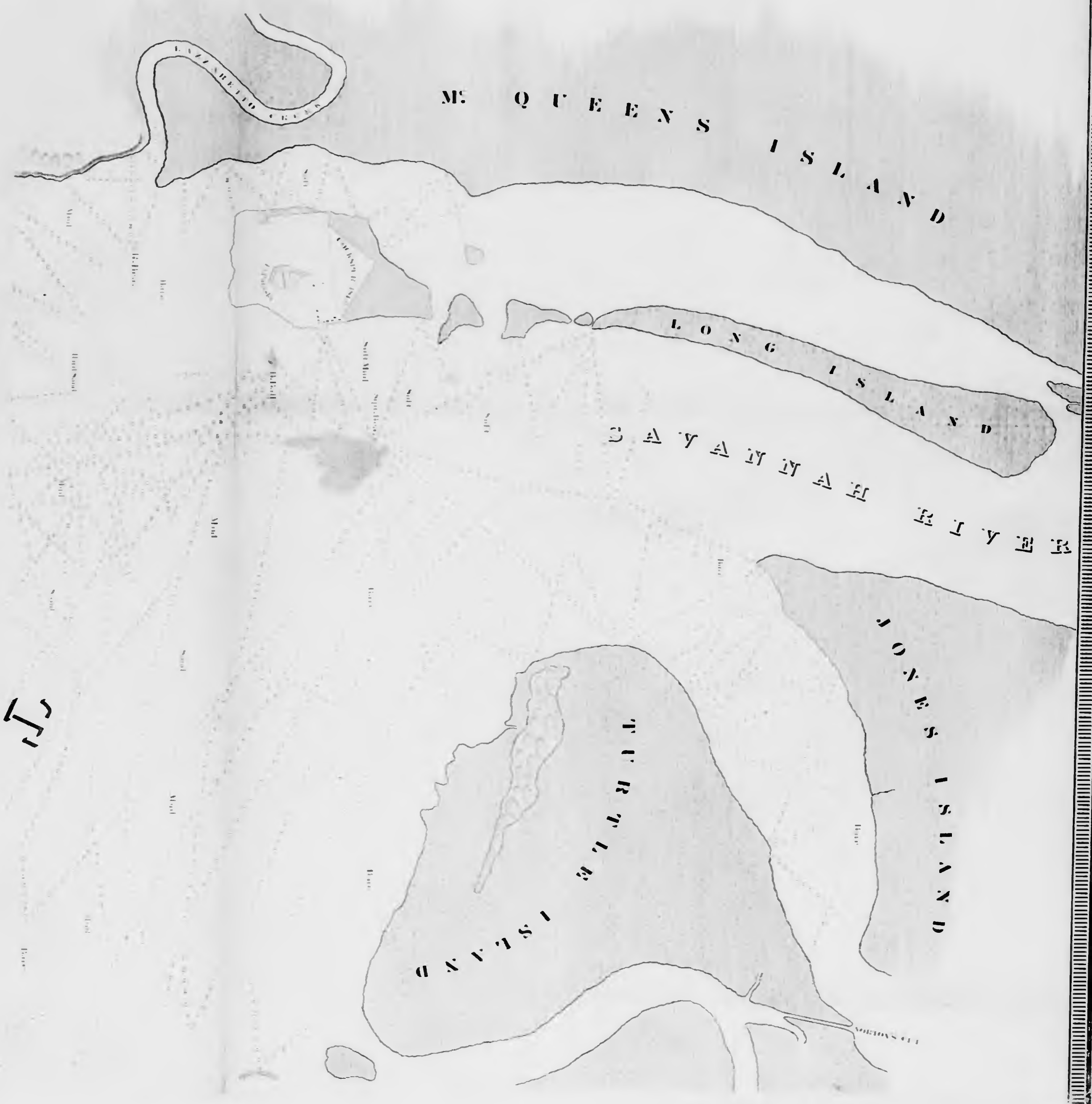
(N)

GEOLOGICAL MAP

(England, Wales, AND PART OF SCOTLAND.)

WITH THE RAILROADS & PRINCIPAL ROADS.

BY J. A. C. WALKER



M. QUEENS ISLAND

LONG ISLAND

SAYANNAH RIVER

JONES ISLAND

FURBER ISLAND

ELIZABETH CREEK

HARBOR

15

CHART

OF

SOUTHERN COAST

FROM

TYBEE BAR

TO

HUNTING I^D MAY RIVER.

SURVEYED BY

CHARLES WILKES LIEUTENANT COMMANDANT

L. J. BOYLE
.. A. GIBSON
P. M. O'CONNOR

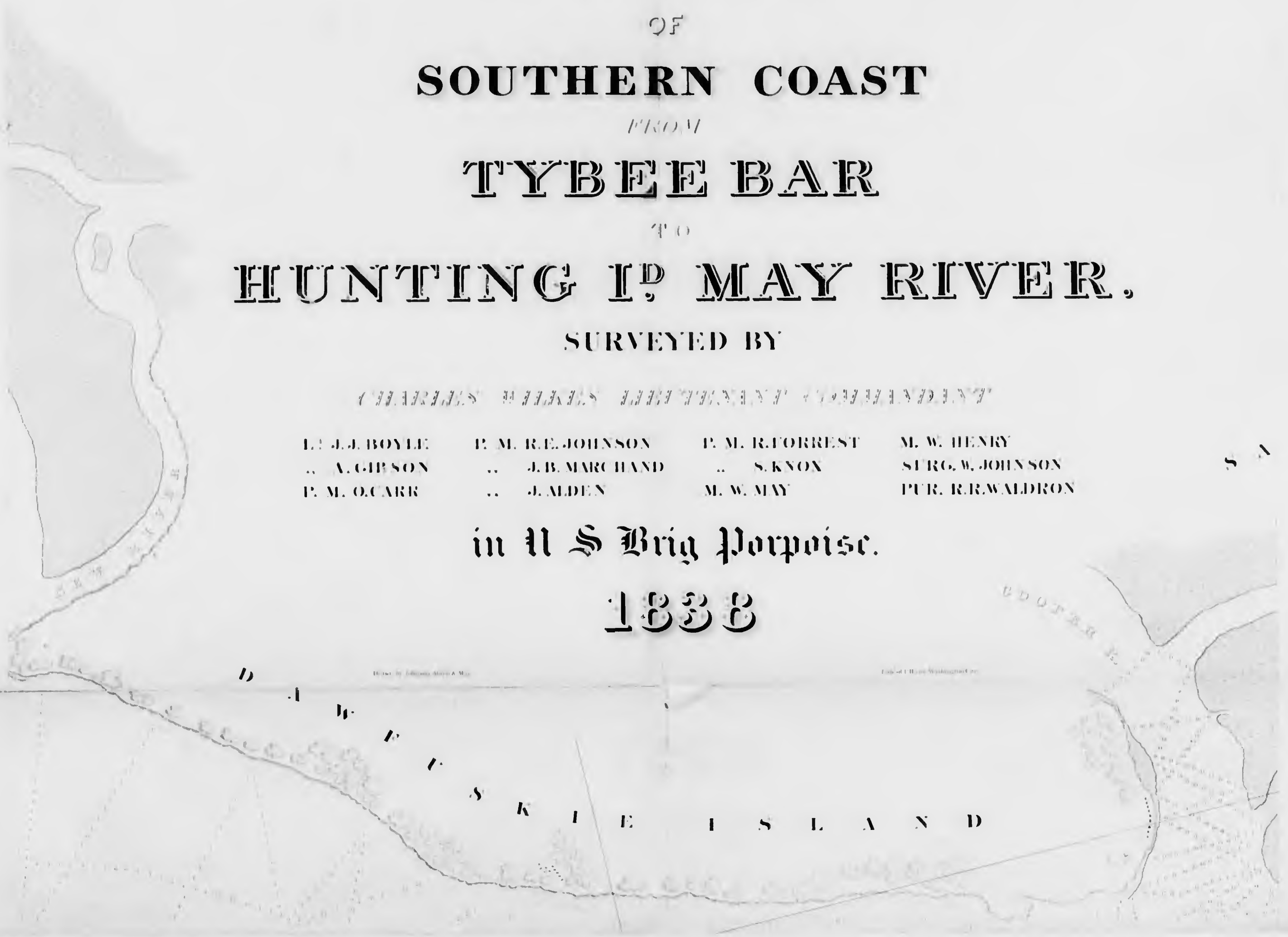
P. M. R. E. JOHNSON
.. J. B. MARCHAND
.. J. ALDEN

P. M. R. FORREST
.. S. KNOX
M. W. MAY

M. W. HENRY
SERG. W. JOHNSON
PUR. R. R. WALDRON

in U S Brig Porpoise.

1838



BAYNARDS I.

ROCK PT.

HUNTER LANDING

N A G E I S L E D S

B R E I S I S L A N D



T Y B E E I S L A N D



17

18

Holes at extreme low water

mud with grass Sea breakers

Hard Sand

Shoals at low water

Soft Bottom

Hog Sound

Soft

South Breakers

Breakers

Hog Light

Hog Light

Mud

Mud

Sand

Sand

Sand

D

N

I

S

E

E

B

Y

T

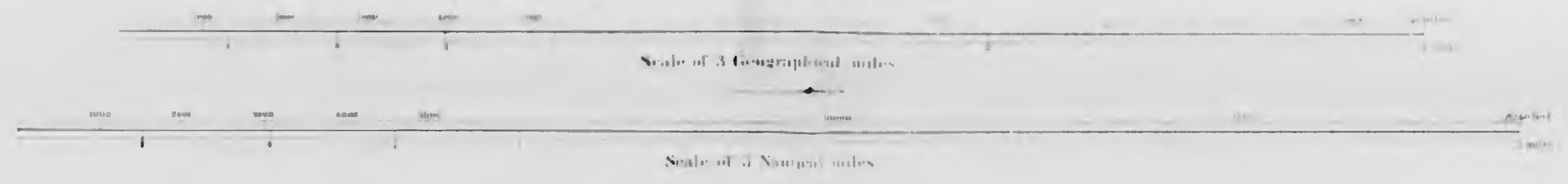


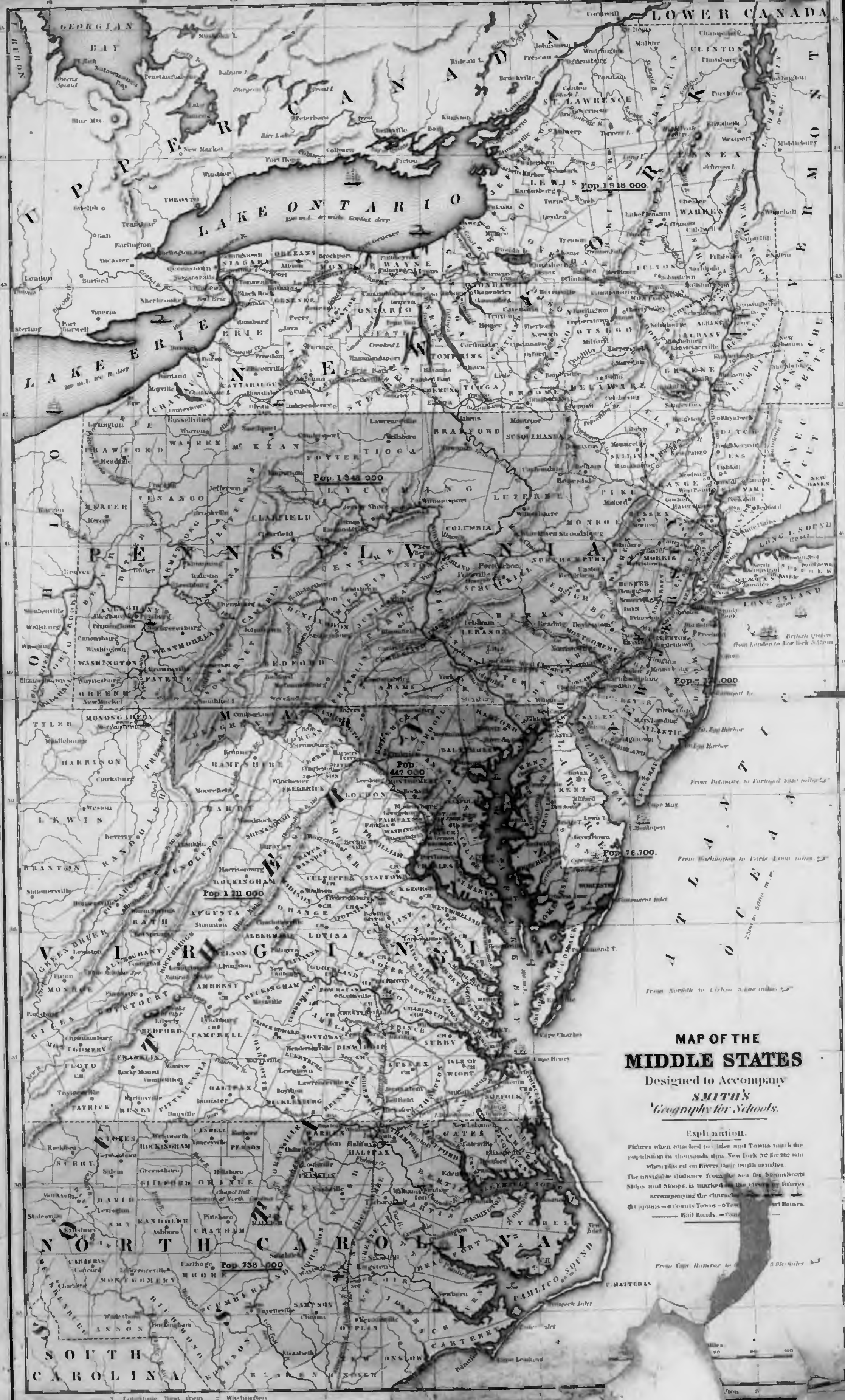


High water full and change Cockspur Island 7:
 The soundings are in feet and reduced to ordinary low water.

Lat. of Observatory on Cockspur I.	32 00 13 N.
Long. " " "	80 57 10 W.
Variation " " "	3 13 00 E.

SCALE OF 1000 FEET TO THE INCH





MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES Designed to Accompany *SMITH'S* *Geography for Schools.*

Explanation.
Figures when attached to Cities and Towns mark the population in thousands thus New York 37 for 370,000 when placed on Rivers their length in miles. The navigable distance from the sea for Steamboats Ships and Sloops is marked on the Rivers by figures accompanying the characters
C Capitals — O Ports Towns — T Towns — Port Houses.
— Rail Roads — Canals

From Cape Hatteras to ... miles
From Baltimore to ... miles
From Washington to Paris 4,000 miles
From London to New York 3,500 miles
From Norfolk to Lisbon 3,000 miles
From Cape Hatteras to ... miles

POP 1,918,000

POP 1,343,330

POP 447,000

POP 270,000

POP 26,700

POP 1,111,000

POP 738,000



MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

Designed to Accompany
SMITH'S
Geography for Schools.

Explanation.

Figures when attached to Cities and Towns mark the population in thousands thus Charleston 32-32,000 - when placed on Rivers their length in miles. The navigable distance from the sea for Steam Boat Stages and Ships is marked on the Rivers by figures accompanying the character of the River.
 ○ Capitals. - □ County Towns. - ● Towns. - ◊ Court Houses.
 — Rail Roads. - — Canals.

The first steam ship which crossed the Atlantic was the *Charlotte* from New York to Liverpool in May 1832. Distance 4,200 miles.

From New Orleans to New York by water 2,000 miles

1,100 miles long 750 miles wide

New Orleans to Havana by steam vessel 500 m.

Scale of Miles

Longitude West from Greenwich

Longitude West from Washington



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS,
 Designed to accompany
SMITH'S
Geography for Schools.

Explanation
 Figures when attached to Cities and Towns mark the population in thousands thus Albany 24000 24000 when placed on Rivers their length in miles. The variable distance from the sea for Steam Boat Ships and Sloops is marked on the rivers by flags accompanying the characters. \odot seats of Government \square State Capitals --- Rail Roads --- Canals.

MAP OF MEXICO AND GUATIMALA.

Scale of Miles.
 0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale of Miles.
 0 100 200 300 400 500

Published according to Act of Congress in the year 1838, by Daniel Burgess in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Connecticut.

Drawn & Engr'd by Adria Sherburne & Son's.

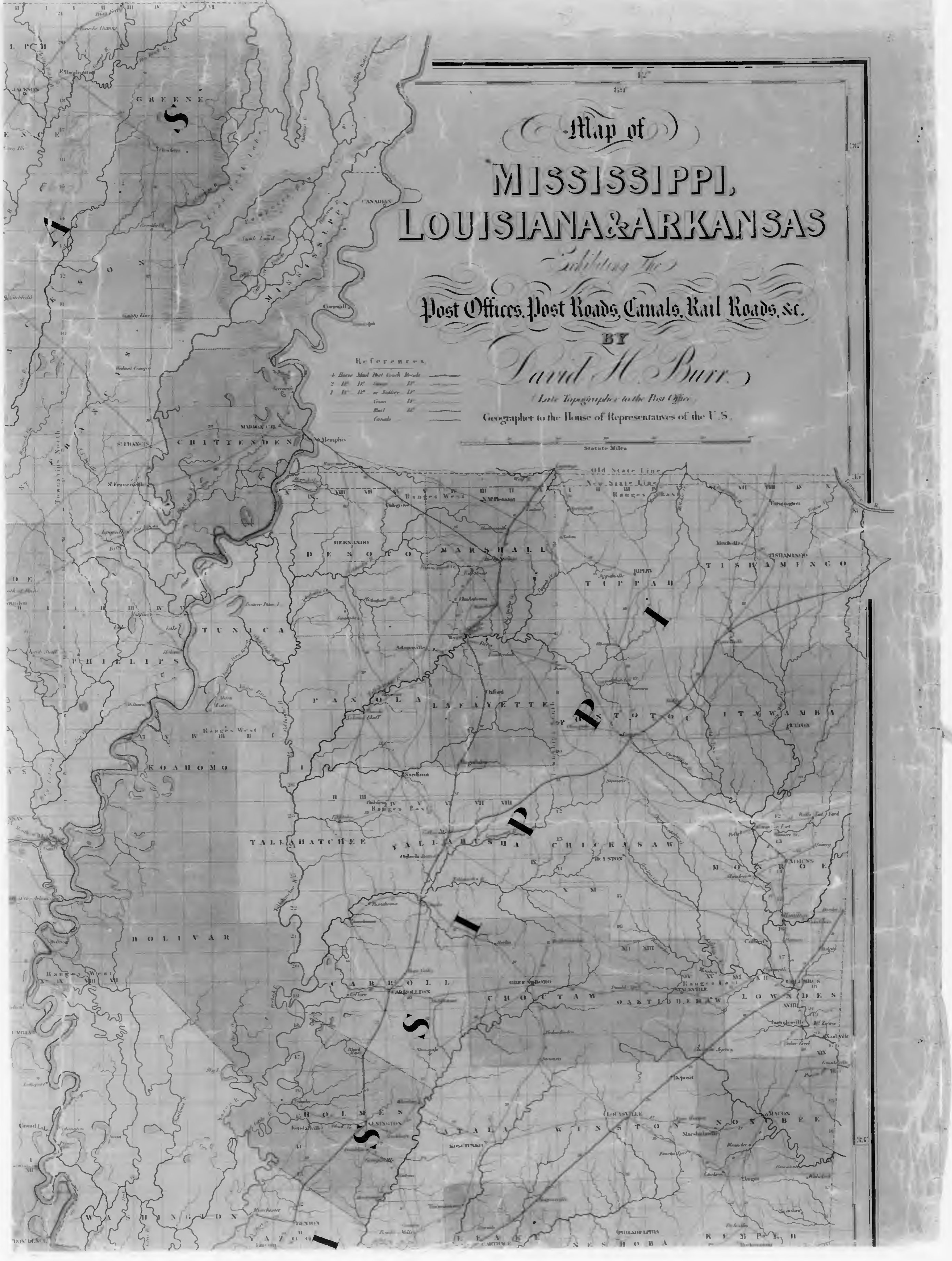
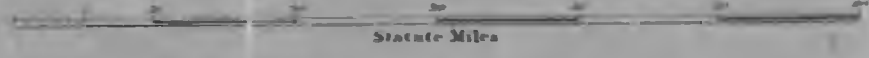
Map of
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS

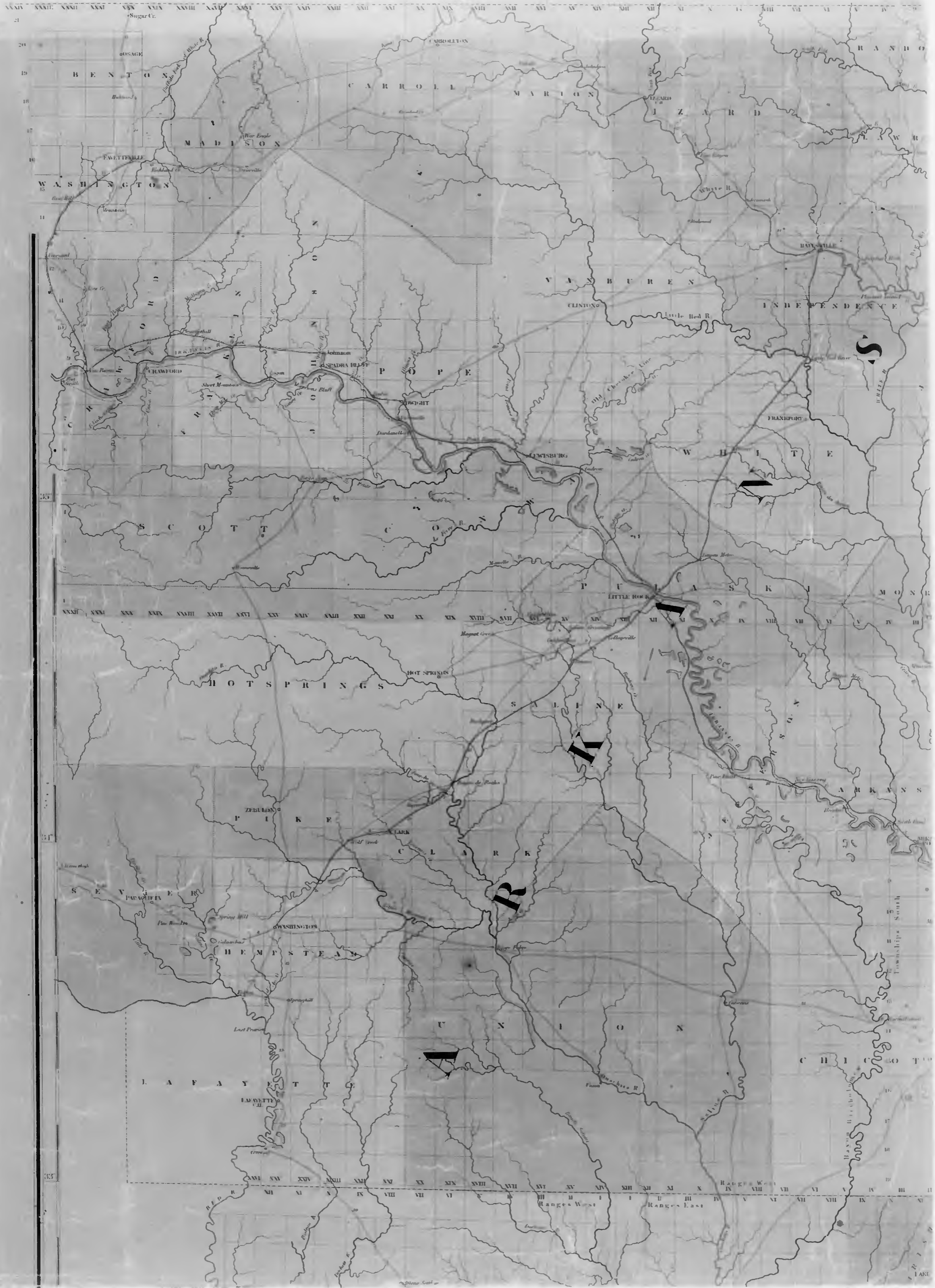
Showing the
Post Offices, Post Roads, Canals, Rail Roads, &c.

BY
David H. Burr
Late Topographer to the Post Office
Geographer to the House of Representatives of the U.S.

References

- 4 Horse Mail Post Coach Roads
- 2 H^o 12^o Stage
- 1 H^o 12^o or Subber 12^o
- 1000
- 1000
- 1000





S

R

A



Township South

Ranges West
Ranges East





G U L F O F M E X I C O

Longitude West from Greenwich 91° 17' Longitude West from Washington 92° 15'

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1850 by David H. Burr in the Clerk's Office of the District Court

MAP
OF THE
SEAT OF WAR
IN
FLORIDA

COMPILED BY ORDER OF
BYT BRIG^{ADJUTANT} GEN^L: Z. TAYLOR,
principally from the surveys and reconnaissances
of the Officers of the U.S. ARMY.

BY CAP^T: JOHN MACKAY AND LIEUT^{ANT}: J. E. BLAKE
U.S. TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters Army of the South, Tampa Bay, Florida, 1835

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES



In addition to the Maps heretofore published
important information has been obtained from
the following Officers in the compilation of this

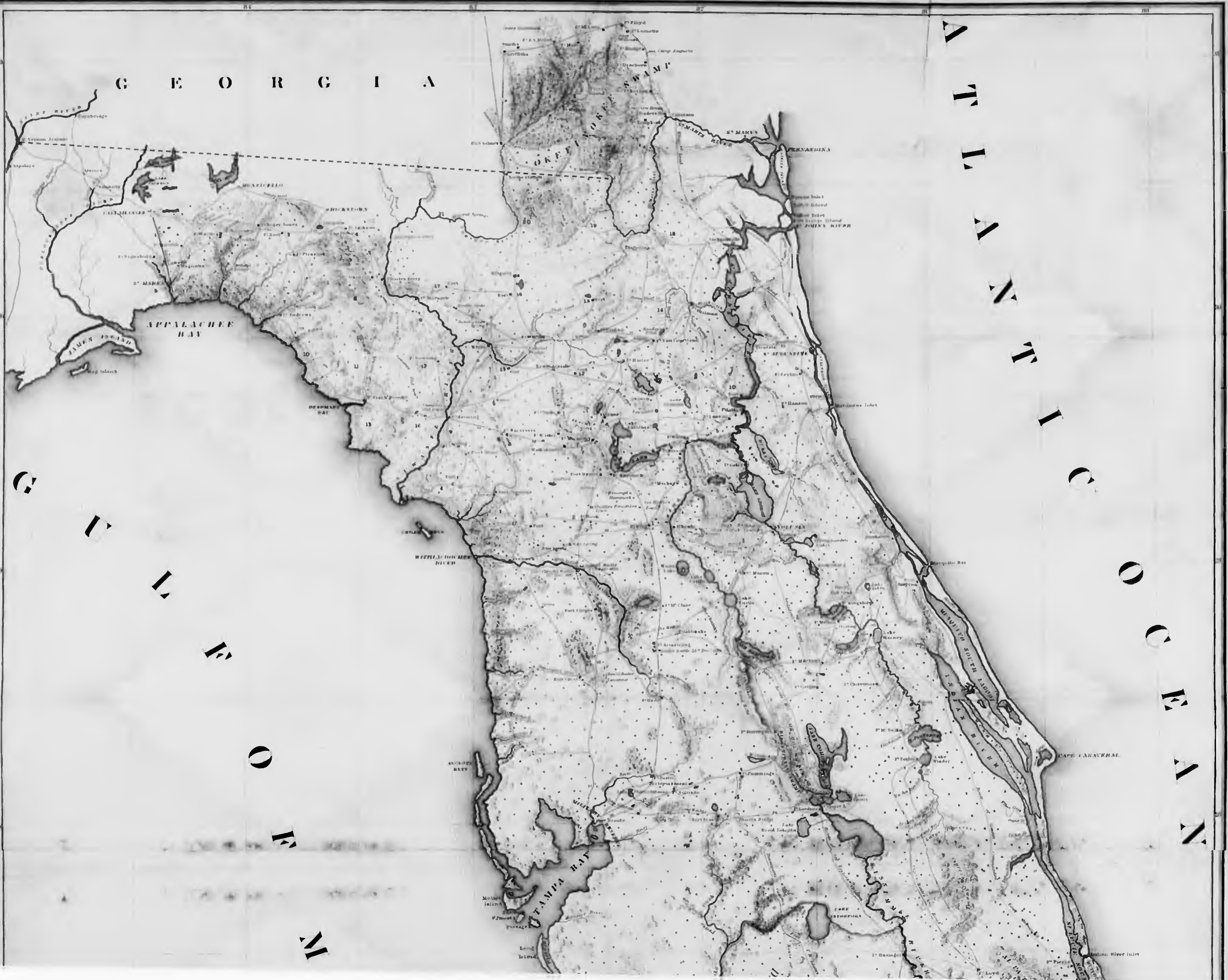
M A P.

Capt. Gatou & Mackay, Lieut. Leonard Blake,	Topog ^R Eng ^S
Gibbison & M Lane	
Lieut. Lawton U.S. Dragoons	
Capt. J. B. Vinton & Searle, Lieut. Bambridge,	Artillery
G. Thomas, C. Tompkins & J. M. Ketchum	
Capt. Backus & Rous, Lieut. Long, Burnett,	Infantry
J. W. Anderson, H. Prince & Reynolds	
Lieut. Caldwell U.S. Marines	

J. Mackay
Capt. Vinton Topog^R Eng^S
J. E. Blake
Lieut. Vinton Topog^R Eng^S

G E O R G I A

A T L A N T I C O C E A N



APPALACHEE BAY

TAMPA BAY

G U L F

O

M

N



EXPLANATION

The Capitals of Countries are represented thus
 The figures attached to the Cities and Towns indicate the number of thousands of the population thus New York 312 signifies 312,000 inhabitants
 The figures attached to the Rivers indicate the number of hundreds of miles of their length of course thus the Mississippi River 11 signifies 1100 miles long
 The words underlined are the names of Indian Tribes
 Manuatory Stations

N:3

MAP OF

NORTH AMERICA

Engraved to Illustrate
MITCHELL'S

School and Family Geography

Scale of Miles.

Longitude West 20 from Washington

Longitude East



N^o 12
MAP OF THE
CHIEF PART OF THE
SOUTHERN STATES
AND PART OF THE WESTERN.
 Engraved to Illustrate
MITCHELL'S,
School and Family Geography.

EXPLANATION.
 The Capitals of States are represented thus: County Towns
 Rail Roads Canals
 The figures attached to the Cities and Towns indicate the number of thousands of the population thus New Orleans 135 signifies 135,000 inhabitants.
 The figures attached to the Rivers indicate the number of hundreds of miles of their length of course thus the Mississippi River 28 signifies 2800 miles long.
 These characters signify steam boat ship and sloop navigation the distance of which from the sea in miles is pointed out by the attached figures.
 Remarkable battles are pointed out by a flag thus the attached figures indicate the year in which they took place.

The Mississippi river is 2600 miles long and the Missouri 2000 miles in length. The Missouri though considered a tributary is properly the main river it joins the Mississippi 200 miles from the sea and forms a continuous stream 4600 miles long.

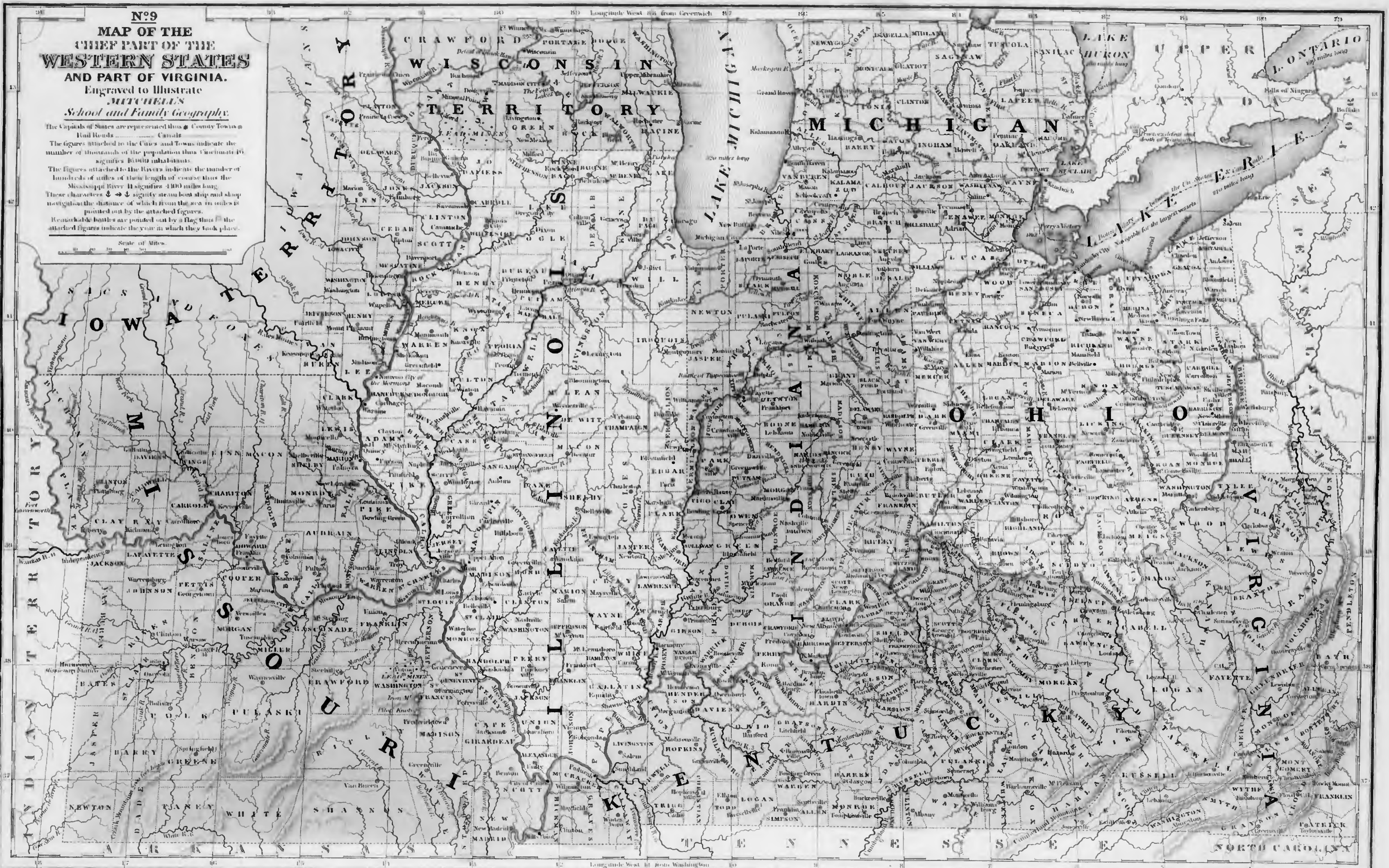
Months of the Mississippi R.

1000 miles long and 300 wide
 Scale of Miles
 0 20 40 60 80 100

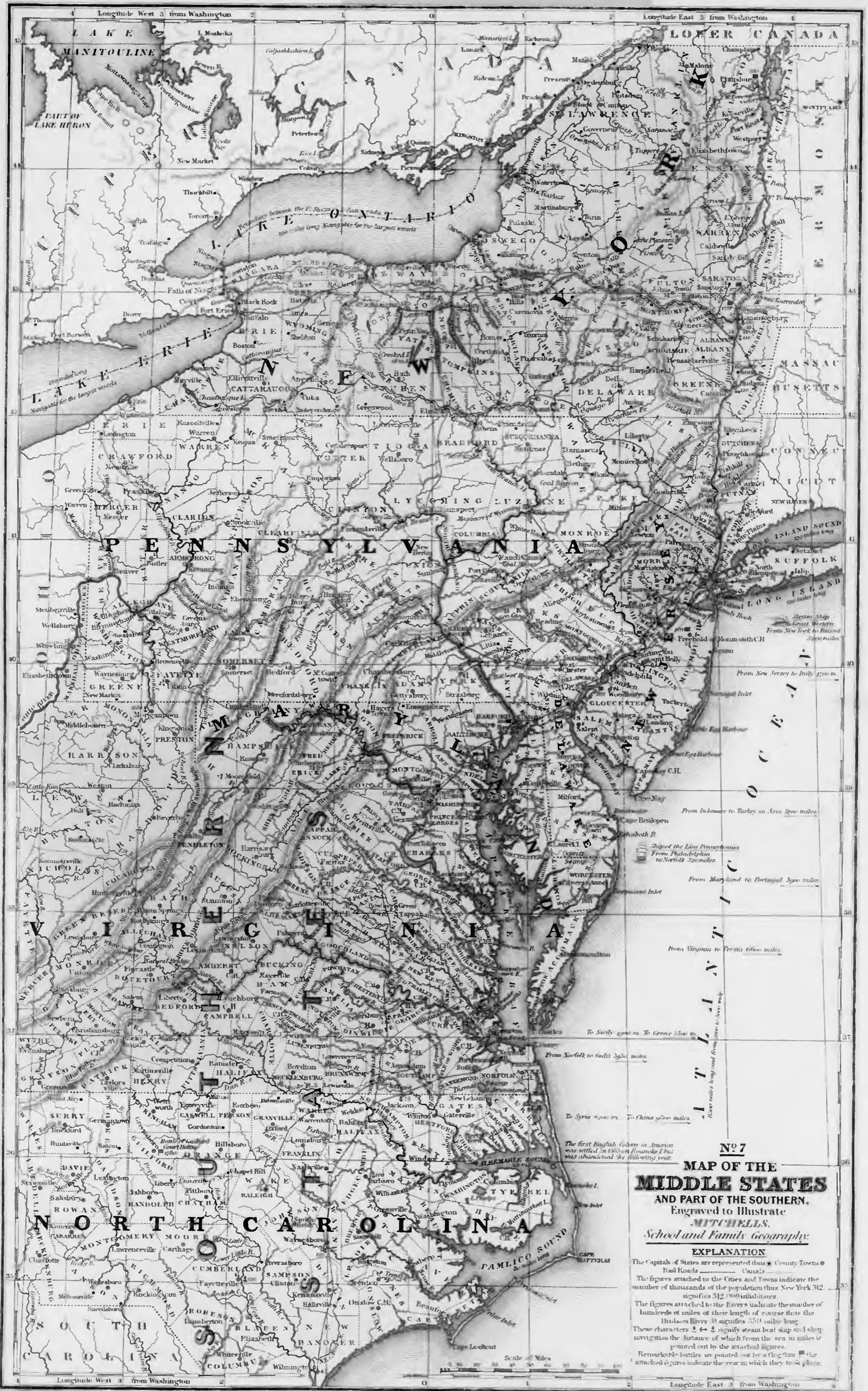
No. 9
MAP OF THE
CHIEF PART OF THE
WESTERN STATES
AND PART OF VIRGINIA.
Engraved to Illustrate
MITCHELL'S
School and Family Geography.

The Capitals of States are represented thus * County Towns by a dot
Rail Roads by a line with cross-ticks
Canals by a line with a wavy border
The figures attached to the Cities and Towns indicate the number of thousands of the population thus Cincinnati 40 signifies 40,000 inhabitants
The figures attached to the Rivers indicate the number of hundreds of miles of their length of course thus the Mississippi River 22 signifies 2,200 miles long
These characters \rightarrow \leftarrow signify steam boat ship and ship navigation the distance of which from the sea in miles is pointed out by the attached figures.
Remarkable battles are pointed out by a flag thus the attached figures indicate the year in which they took place.

Scale of Miles.

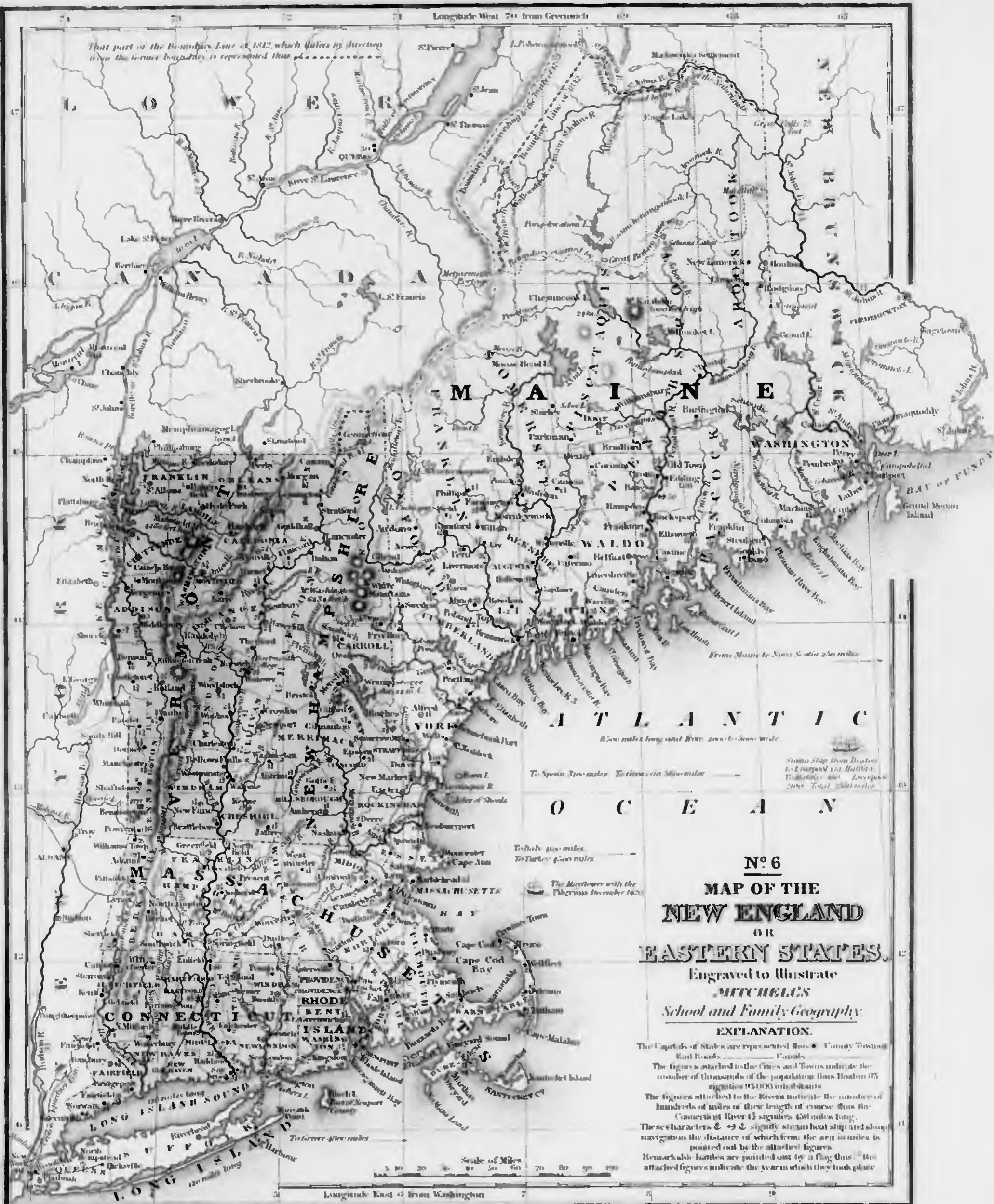


Copyright, 1859, by Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia.



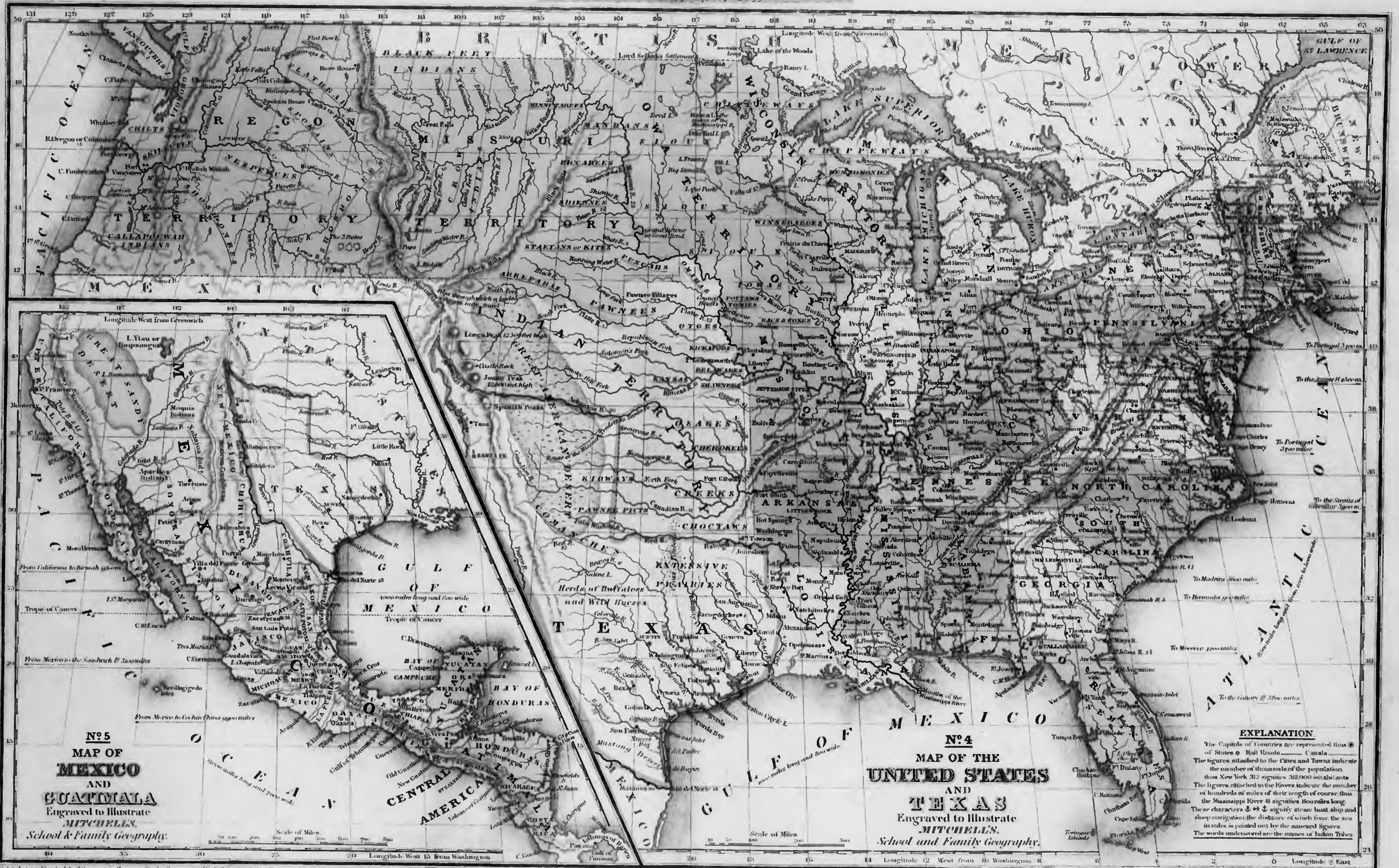
N^o 7
MAP OF THE
MIDDLE STATES
AND PART OF THE SOUTHERN,
Engraved to illustrate
MITCHELL'S
School and Family Geography

EXPLANATION
The Capitals of States are represented thus: County Towns
Rail Roads Canals
The figures attached to the Cities and Towns indicate the number of thousands of the population thus New York 312 signifies 312,000 inhabitants.
The figures attached to the Rivers indicate the number of hundreds of miles of their length of course thus the Hudson River 38 signifies 380 miles long.
These characters signify steam boat slip and show navigation the distance of which from the sea in miles is pointed out by the attached figures.
Remarks: battles are pointed out by a flag the attached figures indicate the year in which they took place.



N^o 6
MAP OF THE
NEW ENGLAND
OR
EASTERN STATES.
 Engraved to illustrate
MITCHELL'S
School and Family Geography
EXPLANATION.

The Capitals of States are represented by County Towns by Rail Roads by Canals by
 The figures attached to the Cities and Towns indicate the number of the number of the population from Boston 1850 significant 25,000 inhabitants
 The figures attached to the Rivers indicate the number of hundreds of miles of their length of course thus the Connecticut River is significant 160 miles long.
 These characters signify steam boat ship and stage navigation the distance of which from the sea in miles is pointed out by the attached figures.
 Remarkable battles are pointed out by a flag thus the attached figures indicate the year in which they took place



No. 5
MAP OF MEXICO AND GUATEMALA
Engraved to illustrate
MITCHELL'S
School & Family Geography.

No. 4
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS
Engraved to illustrate
MITCHELL'S
School and Family Geography.

EXPLANATION
The Capitals of Countries are represented thus *
of States by Rail Roads — Canals —
The figures attached to the Cities and Towns indicate the number of thousands of the population thus New York 312 signifies 312,000 inhabitants
The figures attached to the Rivers indicate the number of hundreds of miles of their length of course thus the Mississippi River 31 signifies 3100 miles long
These characters & & signify steam boat ship and show navigation the distance of which from the sea in miles is pointed out by the annexed figures
The words underscored are the names of Indian Tribes



(MAP)
 OF THE
GEORGIA RAIL ROAD
 AND THE
SEVERAL LINES OF RAIL ROAD

meeting with it
Prepared by
L. Calder Thomson
 Civil Engineer.



REMARKS: The Georgia Rail Road extends from Augusta to the head of the Savannah River, where it meets the Atlantic and Atlantic Rail Road, which it joins near Dalton. Length to the junction of the W. & A. R. R. 100 miles, including the total distance from the Virginia Water to the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles. The greatest turn on this route is 36 feet per mile and no straight line is over 1/4 mile long.



EXPLANATION

The Capitals of Countries are represented thus
 The figures attached to the Rivers and Fords indicate the number of thousands of the population thus London has 1,000,000 inhabitants
 The figures attached to the Rivers indicate the number of hundredths of miles of their length of course thus the Severn River is 200 miles long
 Remarkable Battles are pointed out by the small circles
 The small figures indicate the year in which they took place
 ———— Rail Roads
 ———— Universities and Colleges

No. 12

MAP OF

GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

Engraved to illustrate

MITCHELL'S

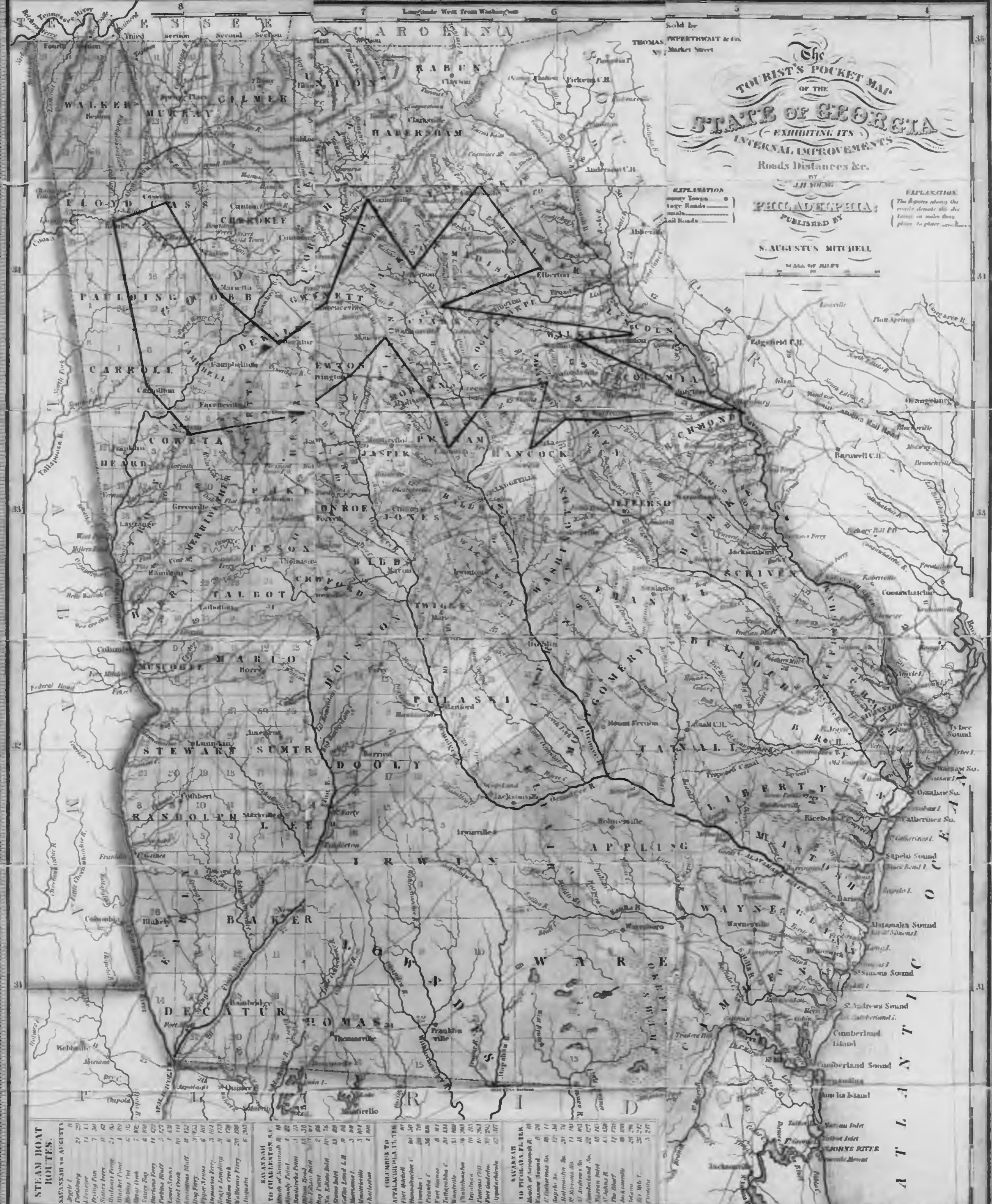
School and Family Geography.

Scale of Miles

The extent of Great Britain is 100,000 square miles and Ireland 30,000 square miles

England and Wales	100,000	100,000,000
Ireland	30,000	30,000,000
Wales	10,000	10,000,000

Engraved according to the Act of Congress in the year 1854 by S. Augustus Mitchell in the city of New York at the office of the printer of the School and Family Geography.



The TOURIST'S POCKET MAP OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
 (EXHIBITING ITS) INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS
 Roads Distances &c.
 BY J. H. YOUNG
PHILADELPHIA:
 PUBLISHED BY
S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL
 MADE BY HAYS

EXPLANATION
 County Lines ————
 100 yd. Roads ————
 500 yd. Roads ————
 Rail Roads ————

EXPLANATION
 The figures along the coast denote the distance in miles from place to place.

STEAM BOAT ROUTES.	
SAVANNAH TO AUGUSTA	
Augusta	8
Waynesboro	24
Waynesville	25
Waynesboro	26
Waynesville	27
Waynesboro	28
Waynesville	29
Waynesboro	30
Waynesville	31
Waynesboro	32
Waynesville	33
Waynesboro	34
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Waynesboro	38
Waynesville	39
Waynesboro	40
Waynesville	41
Waynesboro	42
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Waynesboro	64
Waynesville	65
Waynesboro	66
Waynesville	67
Waynesboro	68
Waynesville	69
Waynesboro	70
Waynesville	71
Waynesboro	72
Waynesville	73
Waynesboro	74
Waynesville	75
Waynesboro	76
Waynesville	77
Waynesboro	78
Waynesville	79
Waynesboro	80
Waynesville	81
Waynesboro	82
Waynesville	83
Waynesboro	84
Waynesville	85
Waynesboro	86
Waynesville	87
Waynesboro	88
Waynesville	89
Waynesboro	90
Waynesville	91
Waynesboro	92
Waynesville	93
Waynesboro	94
Waynesville	95
Waynesboro	96
Waynesville	97
Waynesboro	98
Waynesville	99
Waynesboro	100

STEAM BOAT ROUTES.

Table with columns for 'TO' and 'FROM' destinations, listing various steamboat routes and their respective companies or agents.

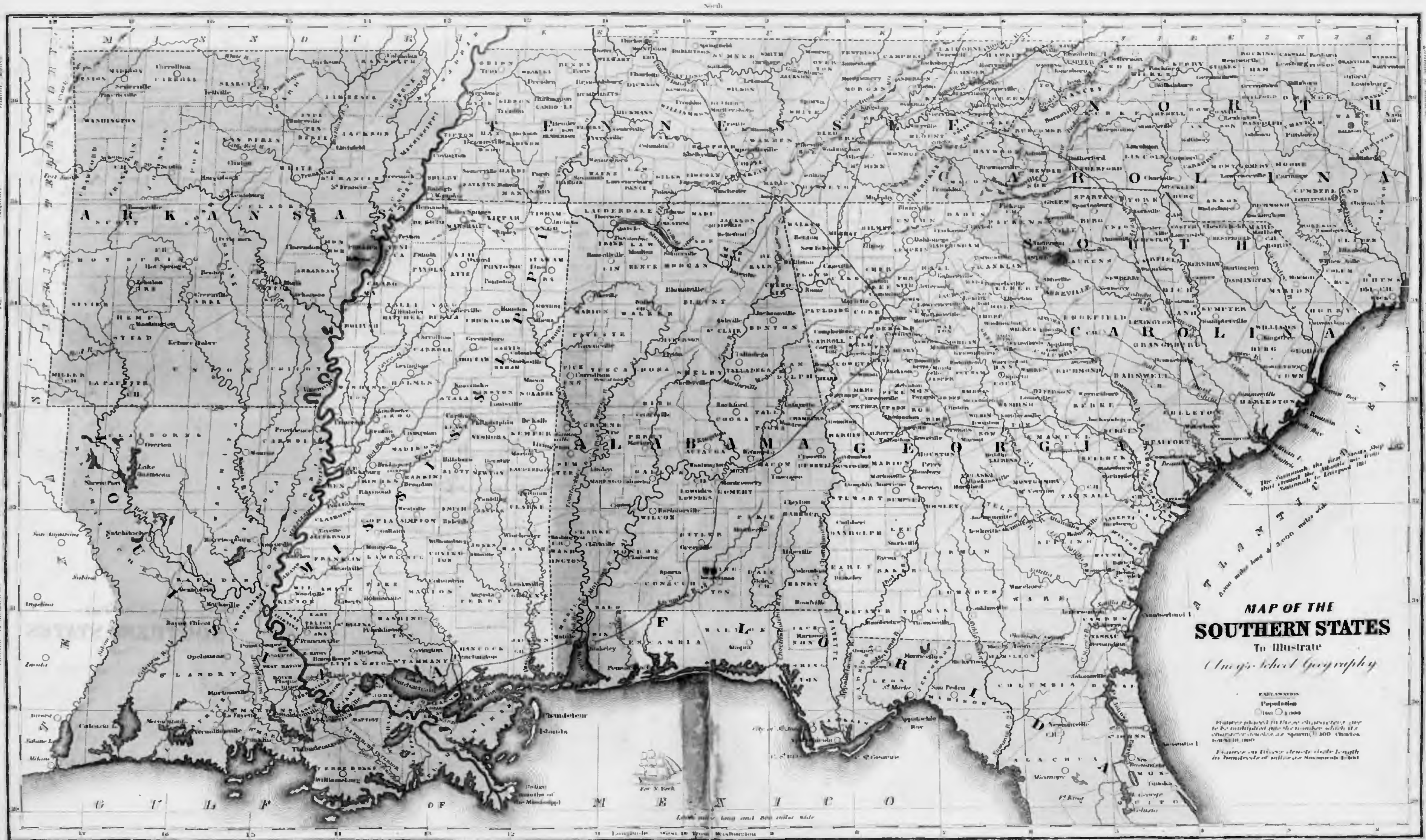


PRINCIPAL STEAM BOAT ROUTES.
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA



EXPLANATION
Capitals of States
County Towns
Stage Roads
Emancipated Slaves
Canals
Rail Roads

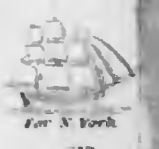
Published by J. Neumann, Neff & Co.
1851
SOLE BY THOMAS CAMPBELL & CO. 125 MARKET STREET.



**MAP OF THE
SOUTHERN STATES**
To illustrate
Chicago School Geography

EXPLANATION
Population
100,000

States placed in this character are to be multiplied into the number which it signifies to give the square miles. States in this character show length in hundreds of miles to Richmond, Va.



For N. York

Scale: 100 miles long and 50 miles wide

Entered according to Act of Congress, 1895

MAP
OF THE
OREGON TERRITORY
BY THE
U. S. EX. EX.
CHARLES WILKES, NAVY
COMMISSIONER
1841

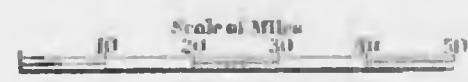


COLOMBIA RIVER
DESCRIBED FROM A SURVEY
BY THE
U. S. EX. EX.
1841



TENNESSEE NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA



EXPLANATION	
State Capital	■
County Town	●
Canal	—
Railroad	—

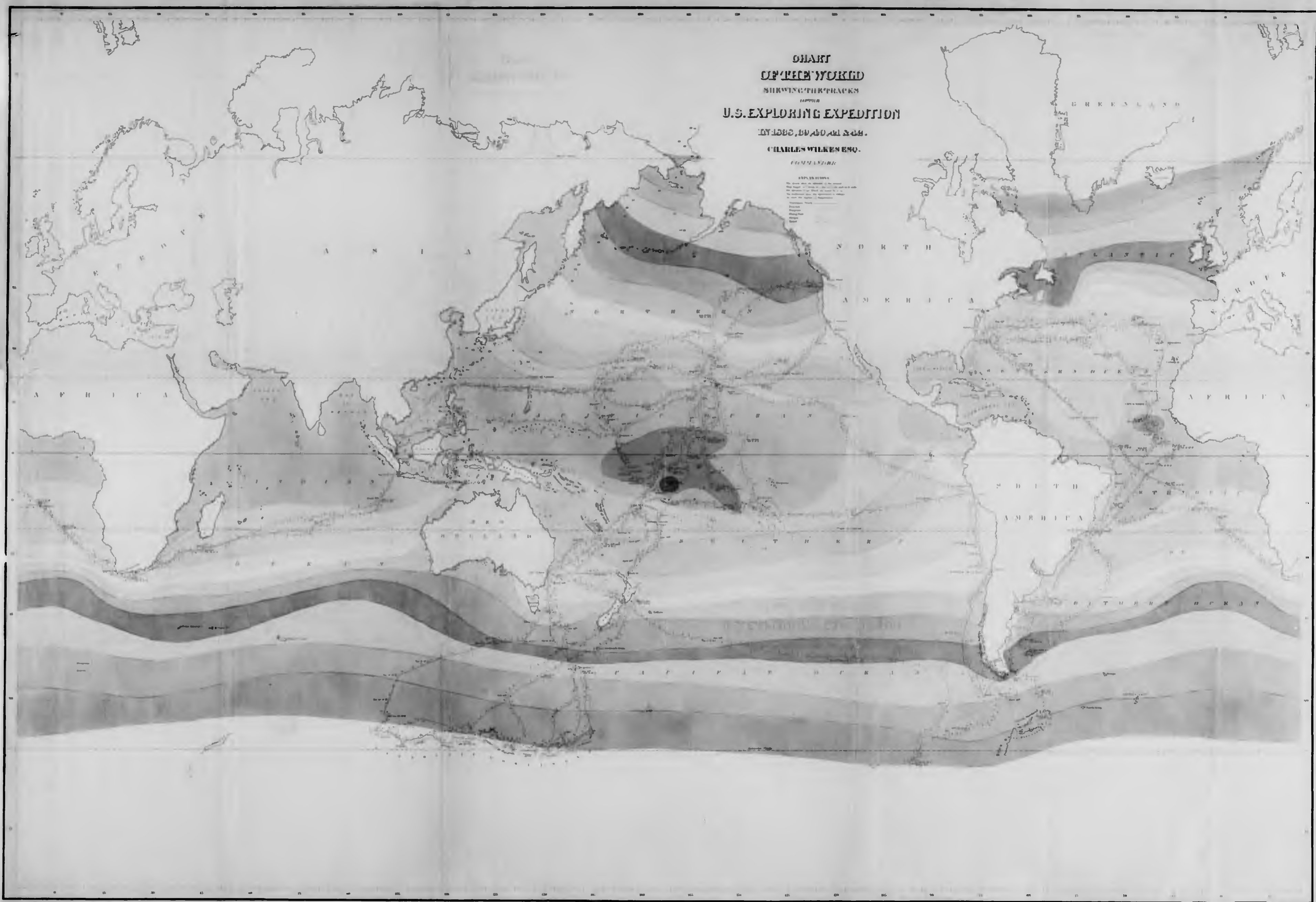


1842

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1842 by Sulist F. Morse and Samuel B. Reese in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New York

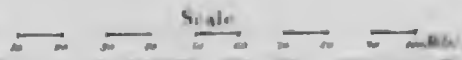
CHART
OF THE WORLD
SHOWING THE TRACKS
OF THE
U.S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION
BY 1882, 83, 84, 85, 86.
CHARLES WILKES ESQ.
COMMANDER

EXPLANATION
The following are the names of the vessels employed on the expedition, and the names of the commanding officers, and the names of the principal officers and crew, who were engaged in the service of the United States Government, during the years 1882, 83, 84, 85, 86.

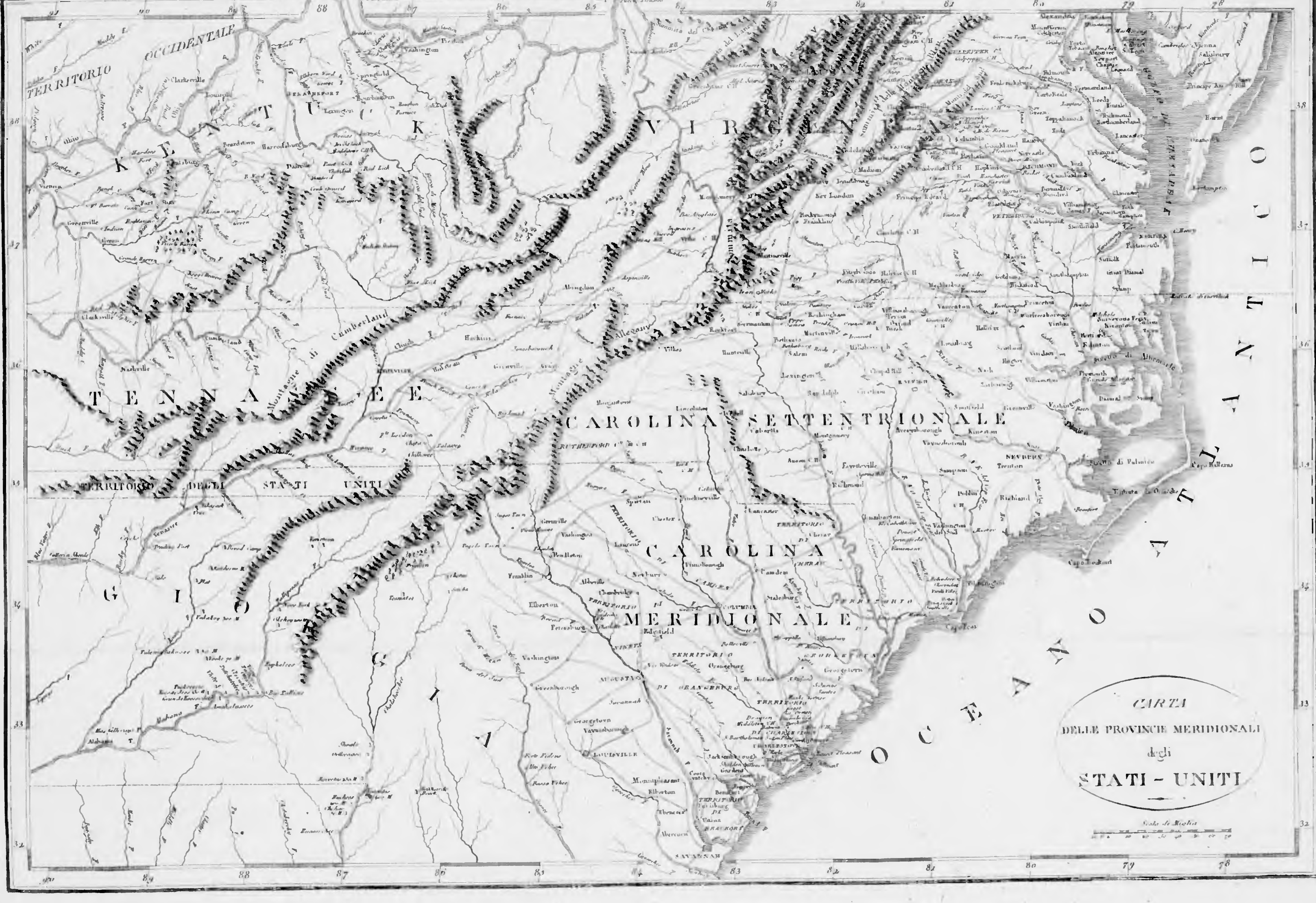




NORTH CAROLINA.



Longitude West 70 from Greenwich 75 70 75



TERRITORIO OCCIDENTALE

KENTUCKY

VIRGINIA

TENNESSEE

CAROLINA SETTENTRIONALE

CAROLINA MERIDIONALE

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI

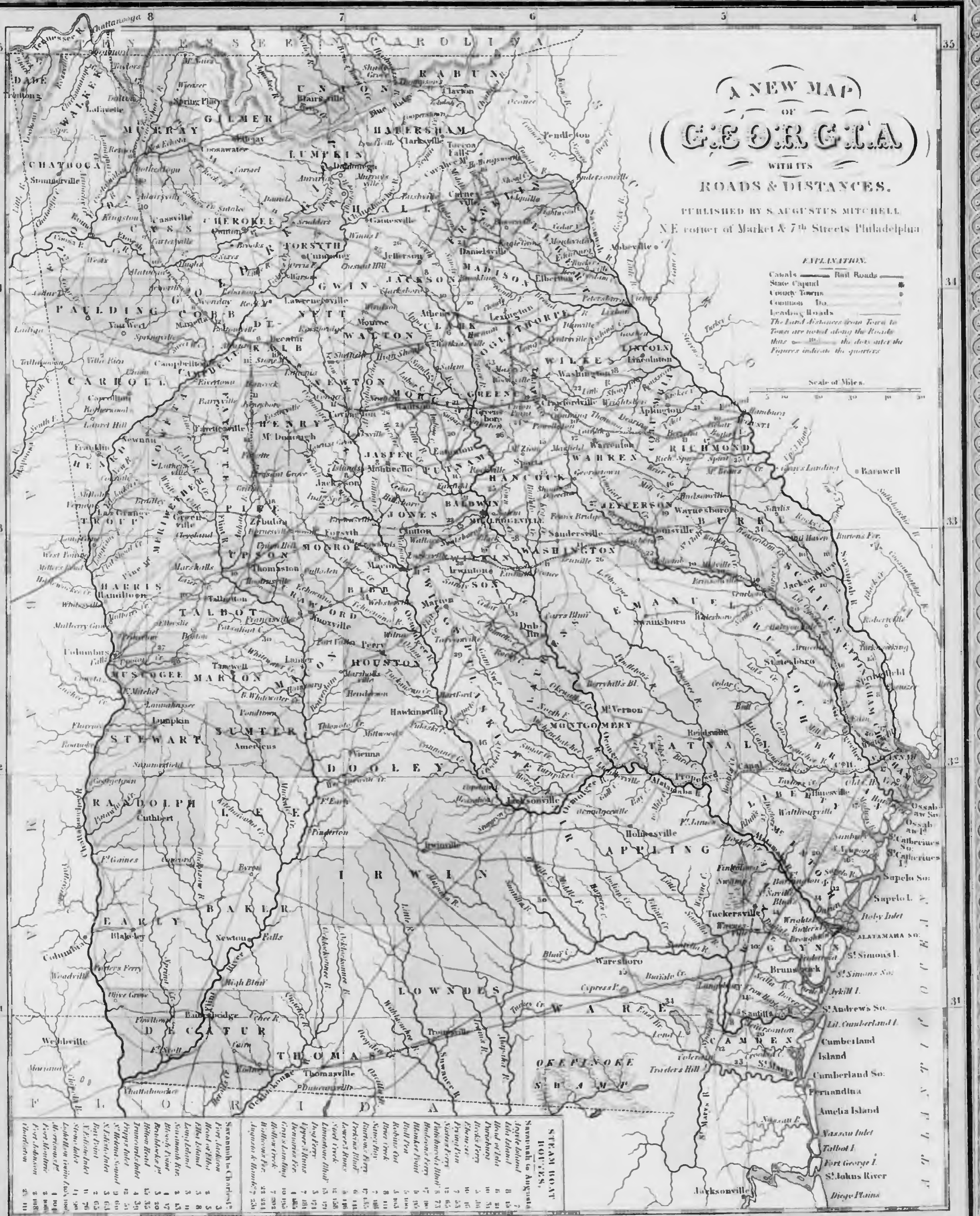
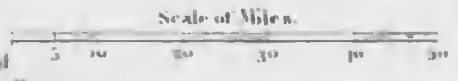
CARTE
DELLE PROVINCE MERIDIONALI
degli
STATI-UNITI

Scala di Miglie
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

(A NEW MAP)
OF
(GEORGIA)
WITH ITS
ROADS & DISTANCES.

PUBLISHED BY S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,
N.E. corner of Market & 7th Streets Philadelphia

EXPLANATION.
 Canals ——— Rail Roads ———
 State Capital ———
 County Towns ———
 Common Do. ———
 Landing Roads ———
 The land distances from Town to Town are noted along the Roads thus ——— the dots after the Figures indicate the quarters



STEAM BOAT ROUTES.

Savannah to Augusta	7
Augusta to Savannah	7
Savannah to New York	10
New York to Savannah	10
Savannah to Charleston	12
Charleston to Savannah	12
Savannah to Philadelphia	15
Philadelphia to Savannah	15
Savannah to Baltimore	18
Baltimore to Savannah	18
Savannah to New Orleans	20
New Orleans to Savannah	20
Savannah to Mobile	22
Mobile to Savannah	22
Savannah to St. Louis	25
St. Louis to Savannah	25
Savannah to Cincinnati	28
Cincinnati to Savannah	28
Savannah to Chicago	30
Chicago to Savannah	30
Savannah to St. Paul	32
St. Paul to Savannah	32
Savannah to New England	35
New England to Savannah	35

172 William Street, New York, 1894
PUBLISHED BY J. H. COLTON
TELEPHONE 1234
NEW YORK

SOUTHERN STATES
MARYLAND, DELAWARE, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE,
NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA,
LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI,
INDIANA, OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA, TEXAS.

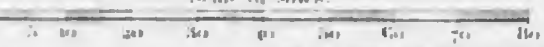


172 William Street, New York, 1894
PUBLISHED BY J. H. COLTON
TELEPHONE 1234
NEW YORK

(A NEW MAP)
OF
MICHIGAN
- with its
CANALS, ROADS & DISTANCES.

PUBLISHED BY SARGENT & MITCHELL,
S.E. corner of Market & 7th Streets Philadelphia.

Scale of Miles.



EXPLANATION
 Canals ————
 Rail Roads ————
 State Capital *
 County Towns & Common Pleas *
 Leading Roads ————
 The Land distances from town to town are noted along the Roads thus ————

STEAM BOAT ROUTES.

Detroit to Fort Gratiot.

Howe F. Kendall	2
Peche I.	21 24
Hurons E. S. P.	20 24
S. Star River	10 30
Chenal & Carte	3 21
Centralville	2 15
Red River	3 15
Old Fort S. Clair	11 54
Falmes	1 54
Leau Ferry	5 60
Bucoville	2 12
Black River	2 12
Fort Gratiot	11 68

Detroit to Fort Howard.

Fort Gratiot as above	68
White Rock	121 111
Rogers P.	17 148
Candor I.	15 143
Thunder I.	37 180
Middle I.	25 205
Prospect I.	65 270
Howe's Blanc I. Kendall	10 314
Mackinac	17 327
Great Bruce I.	41 368
I. Bruce	35 402
Chambers I.	49 447
Green I.	15 457
Fort Howard	45 500





GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

BY H. S. VAN NELLE

1816

.....	Water
.....	Swamp
.....	Marsh
.....	Low Ground
.....	High Ground
.....	Mountain
.....	Rock
.....	Gravel
.....	Sand
.....	Clay
.....	Lime Stone
.....	Iron Ore
.....	Copper Ore
.....	Lead Ore
.....	Zinc Ore
.....	Gold Ore
.....	Silver Ore
.....	Mercury Ore
.....	Antimony Ore
.....	Asbestos Ore
.....	Flint
.....	Quartz
.....	Crystals
.....	Shells
.....	Fossils
.....	Vegetation
.....	Animals
.....	Minerals
.....	Geology
.....	Topography
.....	Hydrology
.....	Climate
.....	Population
.....	Industry
.....	Commerce
.....	Transportation
.....	Education
.....	Government
.....	Law
.....	Religion
.....	Culture
.....	History
.....	Future

G U L F O F M E D I C O

APALACHEE BAY

MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE
1846
ARKANSAS RIVER DEL NORTE AND RIO GILA

BY
W. B. EMORI, LIEUT. TOP. ENG^{US}

Under the direction of Major F. S. (Capt.) F. S. Adams and Major G. T. (Capt.) G. T. Adams
Lieutenant Colonel W. H. (Capt.) W. H. Adams and Major G. T. Adams
Major G. T. Adams with the assistance of the "Army of the West"

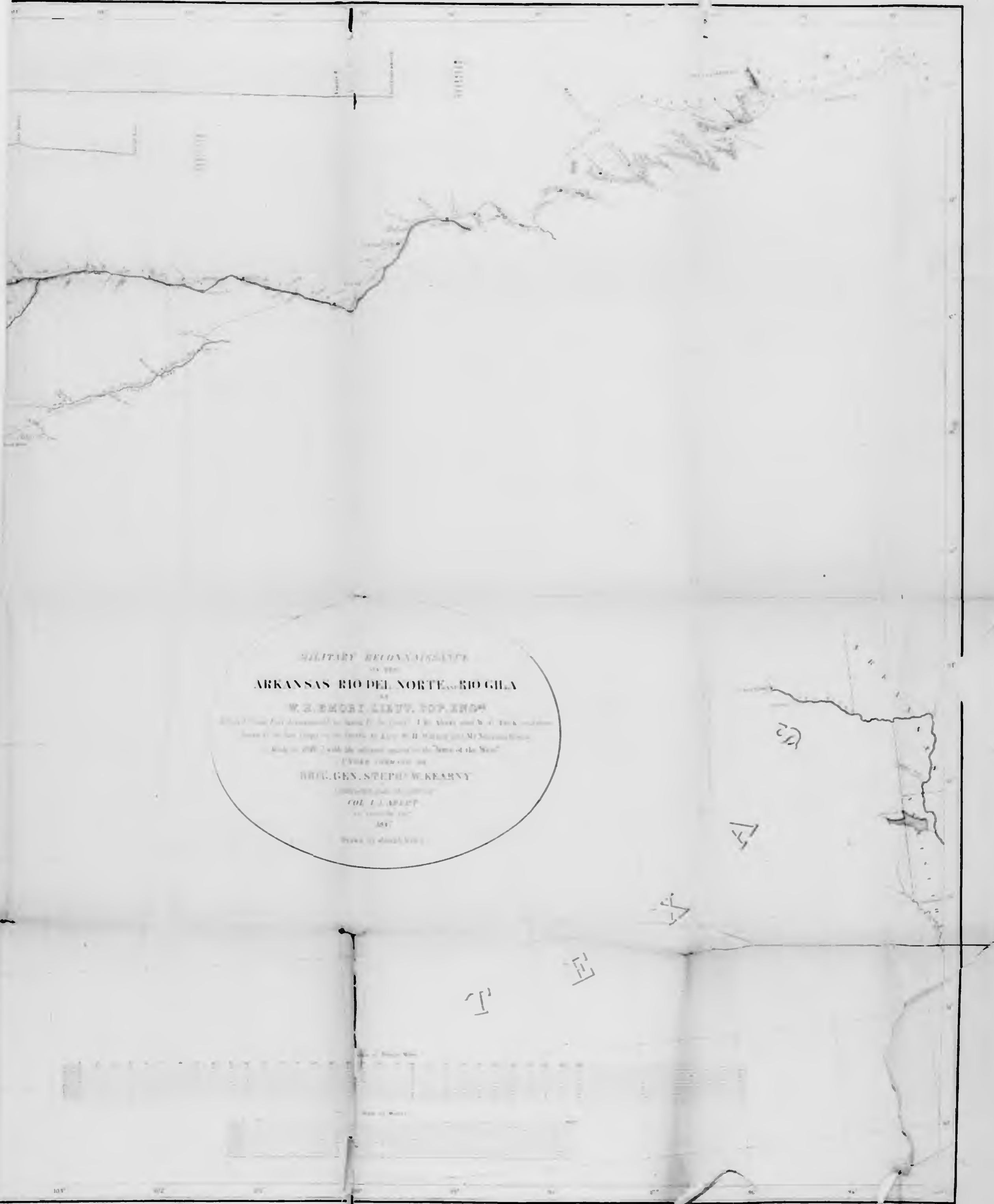
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN W. KEARNY

CHIEF OF THE SURVEY

COL. J. L. ADAMS

1847

Scale of Miles

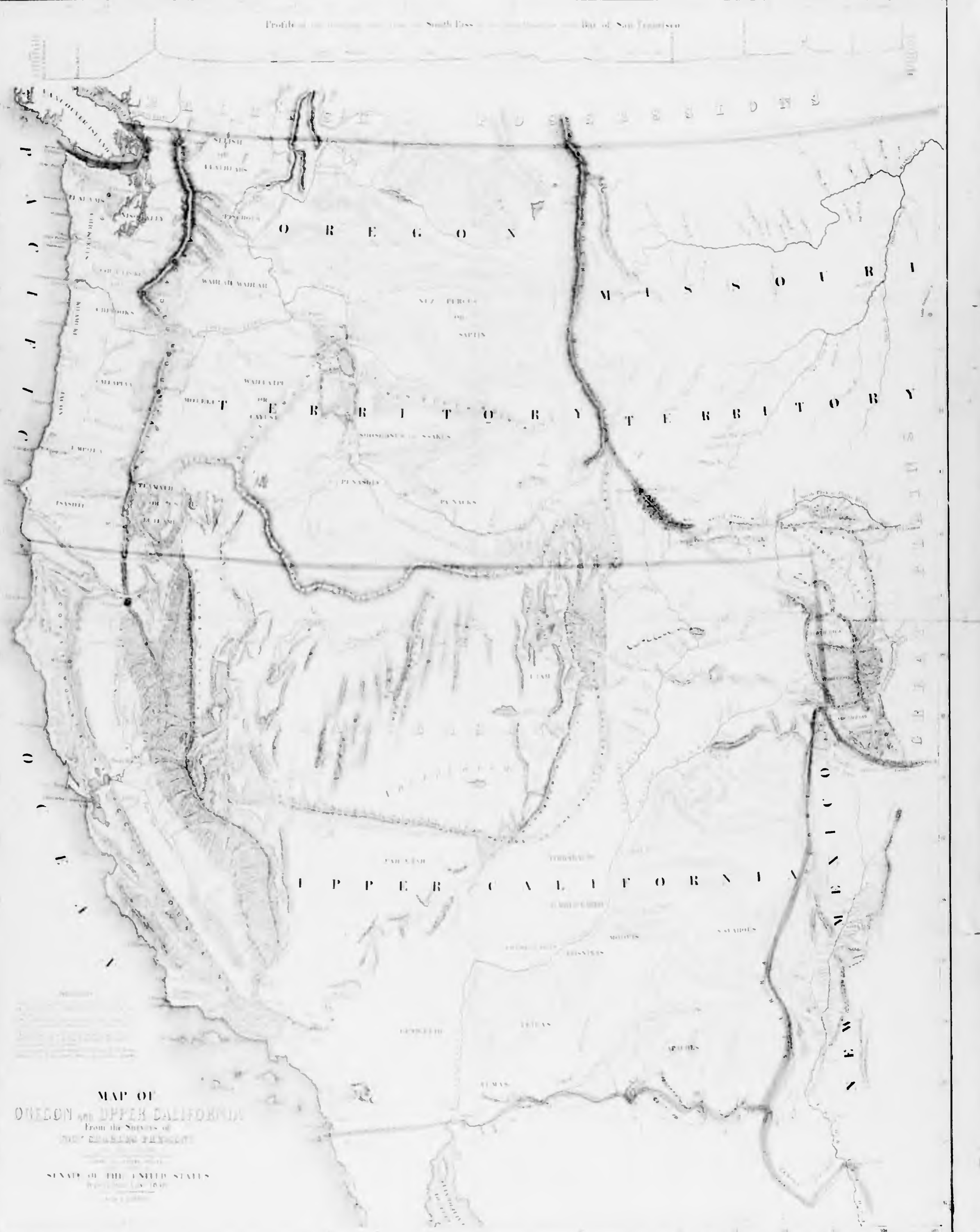




BAROMETRIC

TABLE OF COORDINATE POSITIONS

No.	Name of Place	Latitude	Longitude
1	Point A	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
2	Point B	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
3	Point C	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
4	Point D	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
5	Point E	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
6	Point F	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
7	Point G	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
8	Point H	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
9	Point I	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
10	Point J	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
11	Point K	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
12	Point L	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
13	Point M	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
14	Point N	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
15	Point O	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
16	Point P	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
17	Point Q	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
18	Point R	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
19	Point S	10° 15' N	155° 30' W
20	Point T	10° 15' N	155° 30' W



MAP OF
OREGON and UPPER CALIFORNIA
From the Surveys of
THE CHAS. F. SMITH
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 1847



Skeleton Map

Showing the

RAIL ROADS

Completed and in progress in the
UNITED STATES

and their connections as prepared with the
Harbor of

PENSACOLA,

and its relative position to the various
important Ports on the Gulf of Mexico
the Atlantic Coast and on the West Indies

Prepared by order of the House of Representatives of
the United States 27th June 1857



REFERENCE
Rail Roads completed marked with
solid lines
Rail Roads in progress marked with
dashed lines

1 inch = 710 miles



GULF OF MEXICO

ATLANTIC

CUBA

HAITI

JAMAICA

CARIBBEAN SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

S. AMERICA

Scale of Miles

ENTRANCE TO THE GULF

CARTE ITINÉRAIRE

DE L'EUROPE

indiquant

les routes actuelles des chemins

et des chemins de fer

et des chemins de fer

L. H. D'ARL

1843

A Paris chez M. LAURENT, Succ. de SIMON, M. de la Harpe

Rue de la Harpe N° 10

1843

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a table of contents or index for the map's routes.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a table of contents or index for the map's routes.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a table of contents or index for the map's routes.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a table of contents or index for the map's routes.





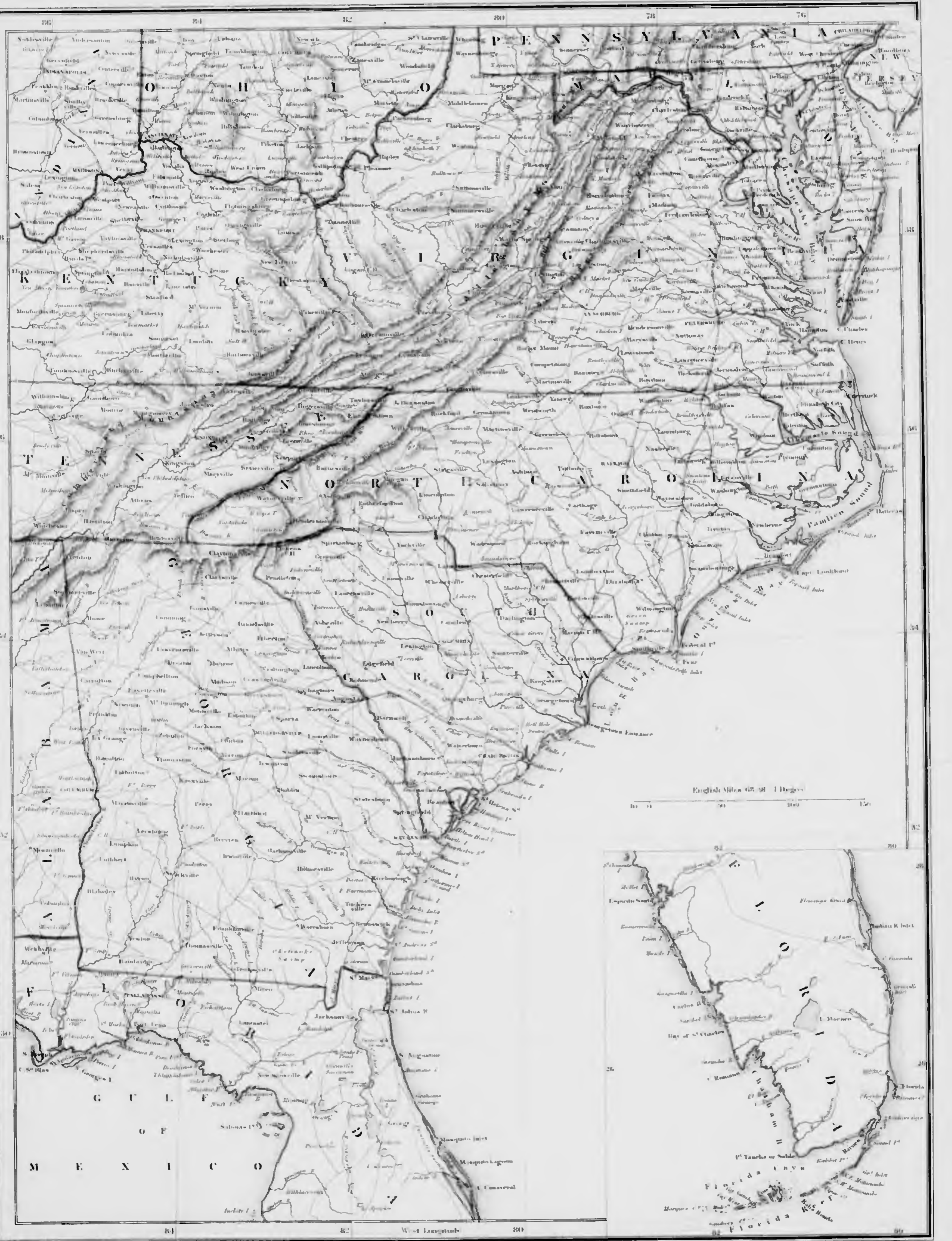
MAP OF
NORTH AMERICA

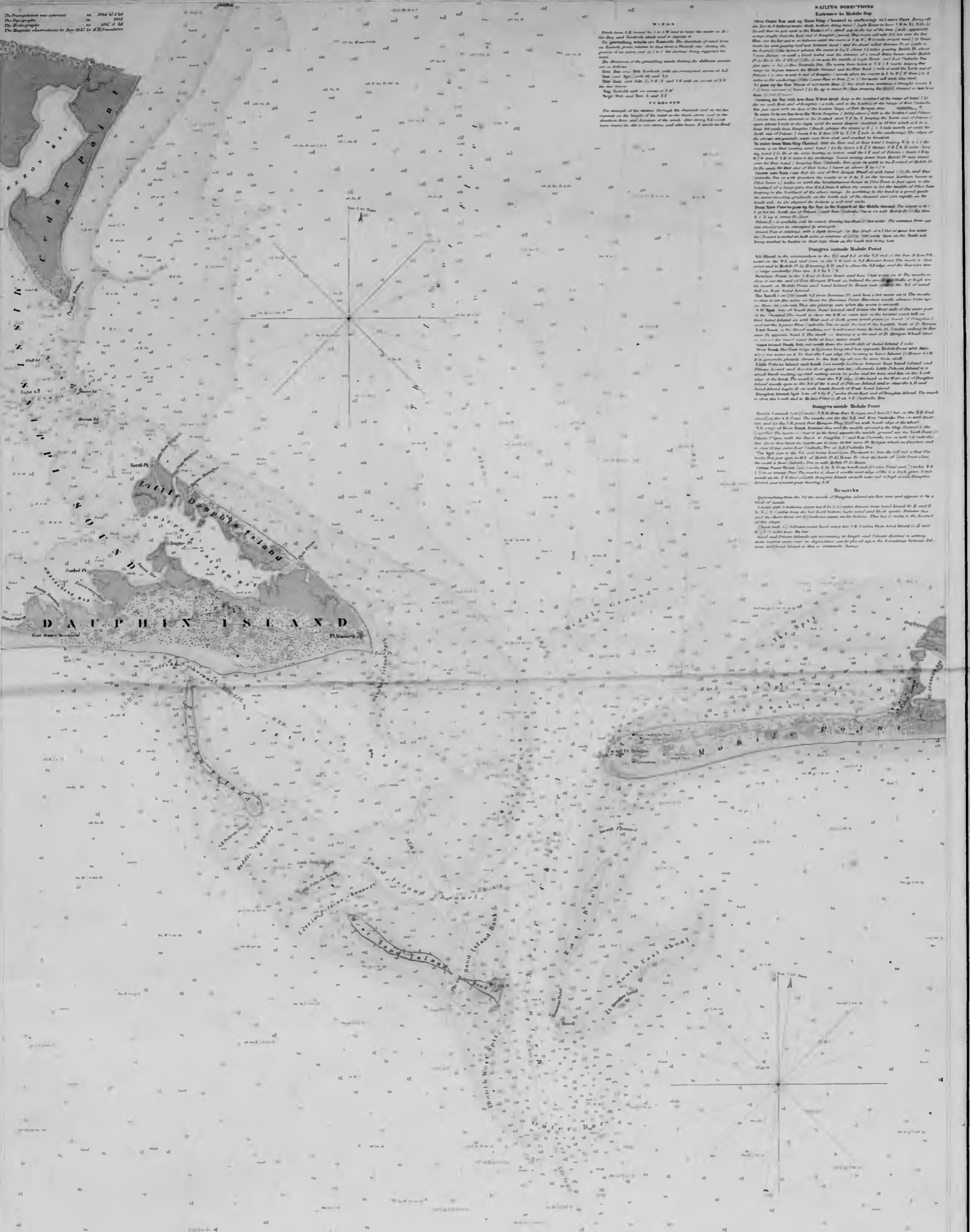
BY LEADEN SHIPP

Published by
LEADEN SHIPP
1850

CENTRAL AMERICA

3. North of Washington





ENTRANCE TO MOBILE BAY

From a Trigonometrical Survey
under the direction of ADAM B. SUPERINTENDENT of the
SURVEY OF THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES
Main Transcription by L. H. GARDNER Assistant
Secondary Transcription by R. H. FAUNTLERROY Assistant
Hydrographer for the party
under the command of C. PATTERSON U. S. Navy and Comdr

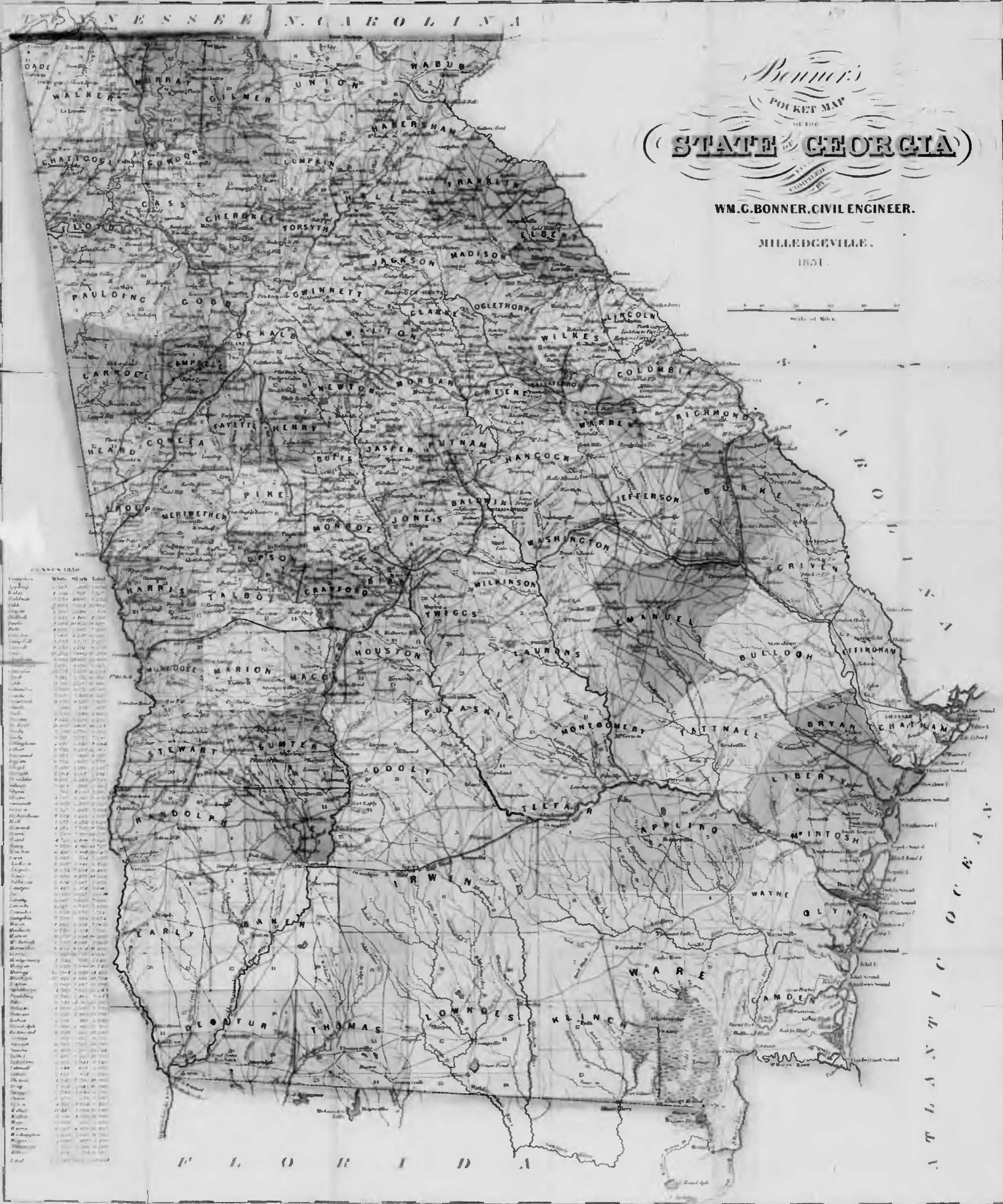


Observations used for the formation of this Map
1. The base line was measured in the night
2. The angles were measured in the day
3. The heights were measured in the day
4. The positions were determined by the method
of the Pole Star in the night

Soundings of the Gulf of Mexico
Soundings of the Gulf of Mexico
Soundings of the Gulf of Mexico

The names of the Islands, Banks, Shoals, and other objects in the Gulf of Mexico
are given in the original language, and in the English language, when they are
not given in the original language.

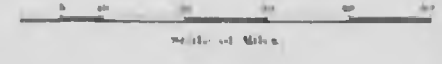
Scale of Statute Miles
Scale of Nautical Miles



Bonner's
POCKET MAP
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA
CONTAINED BY

WM. C. BONNER, CIVIL ENGINEER.

MILLEDGEVILLE,
1851.



POPULATION

County	White	Black	Total
Adair	1,234	567	1,801
Albany	2,345	1,234	3,579
Alcona	3,456	2,345	5,801
Alford	4,567	3,456	8,023
Albany	5,678	4,567	10,245
Albany	6,789	5,678	12,467
Albany	7,890	6,789	14,689
Albany	8,901	7,890	16,790
Albany	9,012	8,901	17,913
Albany	10,123	9,012	19,135
Albany	11,234	10,123	21,357
Albany	12,345	11,234	23,579
Albany	13,456	12,345	25,801
Albany	14,567	13,456	28,023
Albany	15,678	14,567	30,245
Albany	16,789	15,678	32,467
Albany	17,890	16,789	34,689
Albany	18,901	17,890	36,790
Albany	19,012	18,901	38,913
Albany	20,123	19,012	41,135
Albany	21,234	20,123	43,357
Albany	22,345	21,234	45,579
Albany	23,456	22,345	47,801
Albany	24,567	23,456	50,023
Albany	25,678	24,567	52,245
Albany	26,789	25,678	54,467
Albany	27,890	26,789	56,689
Albany	28,901	27,890	58,790
Albany	29,012	28,901	60,913
Albany	30,123	29,012	63,135
Albany	31,234	30,123	65,357
Albany	32,345	31,234	67,579
Albany	33,456	32,345	69,801
Albany	34,567	33,456	72,023
Albany	35,678	34,567	74,245
Albany	36,789	35,678	76,467
Albany	37,890	36,789	78,689
Albany	38,901	37,890	80,790
Albany	39,012	38,901	82,913
Albany	40,123	39,012	85,135
Albany	41,234	40,123	87,357
Albany	42,345	41,234	89,579
Albany	43,456	42,345	91,801
Albany	44,567	43,456	94,023
Albany	45,678	44,567	96,245
Albany	46,789	45,678	98,467
Albany	47,890	46,789	100,689
Albany	48,901	47,890	102,790
Albany	49,012	48,901	104,913
Albany	50,123	49,012	107,135
Albany	51,234	50,123	109,357
Albany	52,345	51,234	111,579
Albany	53,456	52,345	113,801
Albany	54,567	53,456	116,023
Albany	55,678	54,567	118,245
Albany	56,789	55,678	120,467
Albany	57,890	56,789	122,689
Albany	58,901	57,890	124,790
Albany	59,012	58,901	126,913
Albany	60,123	59,012	129,135
Albany	61,234	60,123	131,357
Albany	62,345	61,234	133,579
Albany	63,456	62,345	135,801
Albany	64,567	63,456	138,023
Albany	65,678	64,567	140,245
Albany	66,789	65,678	142,467
Albany	67,890	66,789	144,689
Albany	68,901	67,890	146,790
Albany	69,012	68,901	148,913
Albany	70,123	69,012	151,135
Albany	71,234	70,123	153,357
Albany	72,345	71,234	155,579
Albany	73,456	72,345	157,801
Albany	74,567	73,456	160,023
Albany	75,678	74,567	162,245
Albany	76,789	75,678	164,467
Albany	77,890	76,789	166,689
Albany	78,901	77,890	168,790
Albany	79,012	78,901	170,913
Albany	80,123	79,012	173,135
Albany	81,234	80,123	175,357
Albany	82,345	81,234	177,579
Albany	83,456	82,345	179,801
Albany	84,567	83,456	182,023
Albany	85,678	84,567	184,245
Albany	86,789	85,678	186,467
Albany	87,890	86,789	188,689
Albany	88,901	87,890	190,790
Albany	89,012	88,901	192,913
Albany	90,123	89,012	195,135
Albany	91,234	90,123	197,357
Albany	92,345	91,234	199,579
Albany	93,456	92,345	201,801
Albany	94,567	93,456	204,023
Albany	95,678	94,567	206,245
Albany	96,789	95,678	208,467
Albany	97,890	96,789	210,689
Albany	98,901	97,890	212,790
Albany	99,012	98,901	214,913
Albany	100,123	99,012	217,135



RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Showing the
 routes of all the Rail Roads
 In Progress.
 Constructed & Proposed
 1851.

SCALE OF MILES

REFERENCES	NOTE
Completed Rail Roads	—
Proposed routes of the Mobile & Ohio R. R.	- - - - -
Not shown, but see Ohio & Lake R. R.	· · · · ·
Other proposed routes	· · · · ·
State Lines	—
Capitals	●
Towns	○

The points where directions cross & stations of all the roads are set forth fully on the separate sheets and are consistent with the maps of the same territory. It is not possible to show all the details of the lines in one sheet, but the most important are indicated by the names shown.

John H. Parker / *Cambridge*
A. H. Condit / *of*
J. H. De Haven / *Cambridge*
C. S. Cooper /

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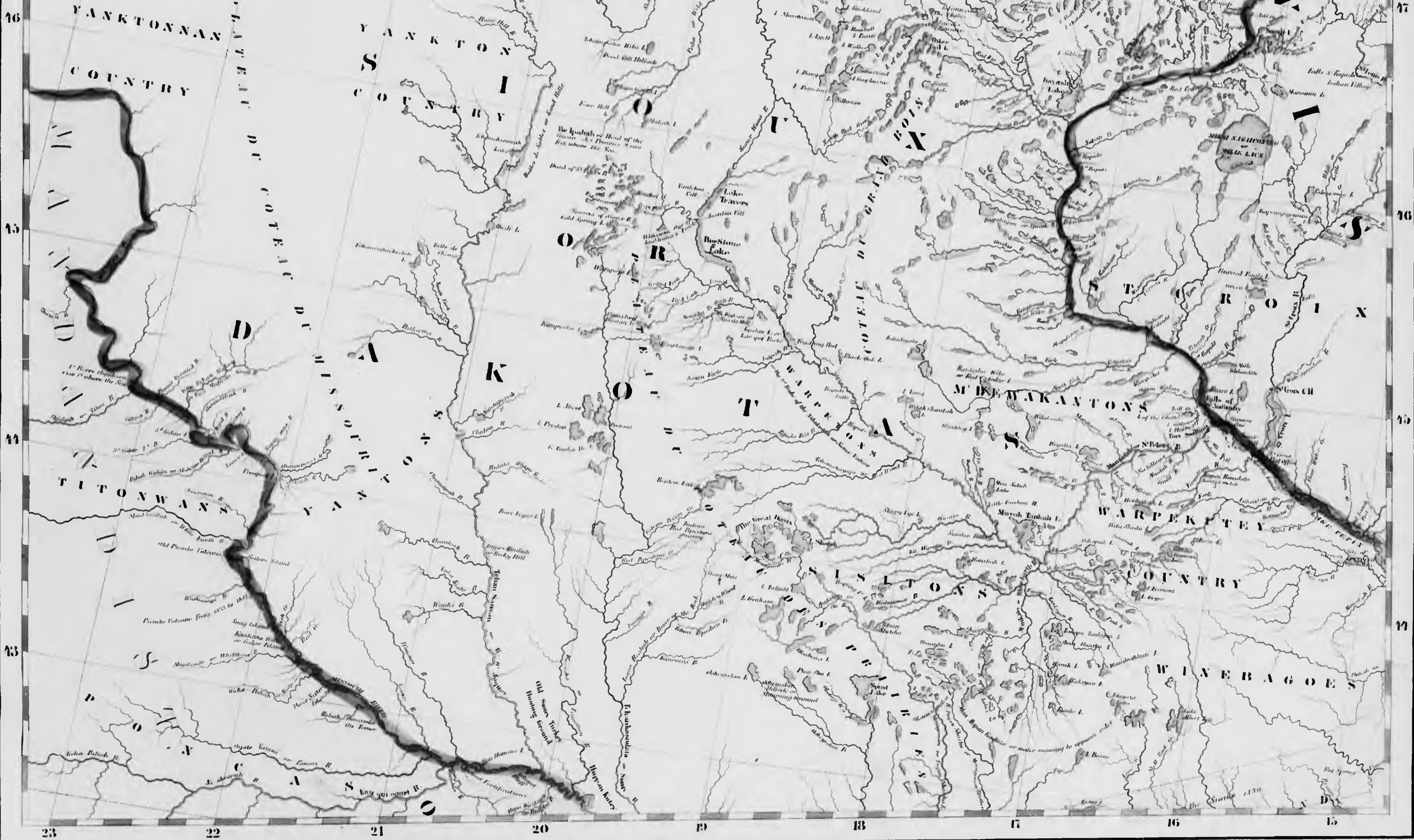
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The country South of the State of Missouri and West of the Surveyed parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, was reduced from the Astronomical and Barometrical observations, Surveys, &c. of J.V. Woodruff Esq. made in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39 and 40, under the authority of the War Department. Note—This vast region of Prairie from the Red River of the North and Main Lakes to about the great bend of the Missouri River, is the great hunting and fighting ground of the Sisseton, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche and other Nations.



YANKTONIAN
COUNTRY

YANKTON
COUNTRY

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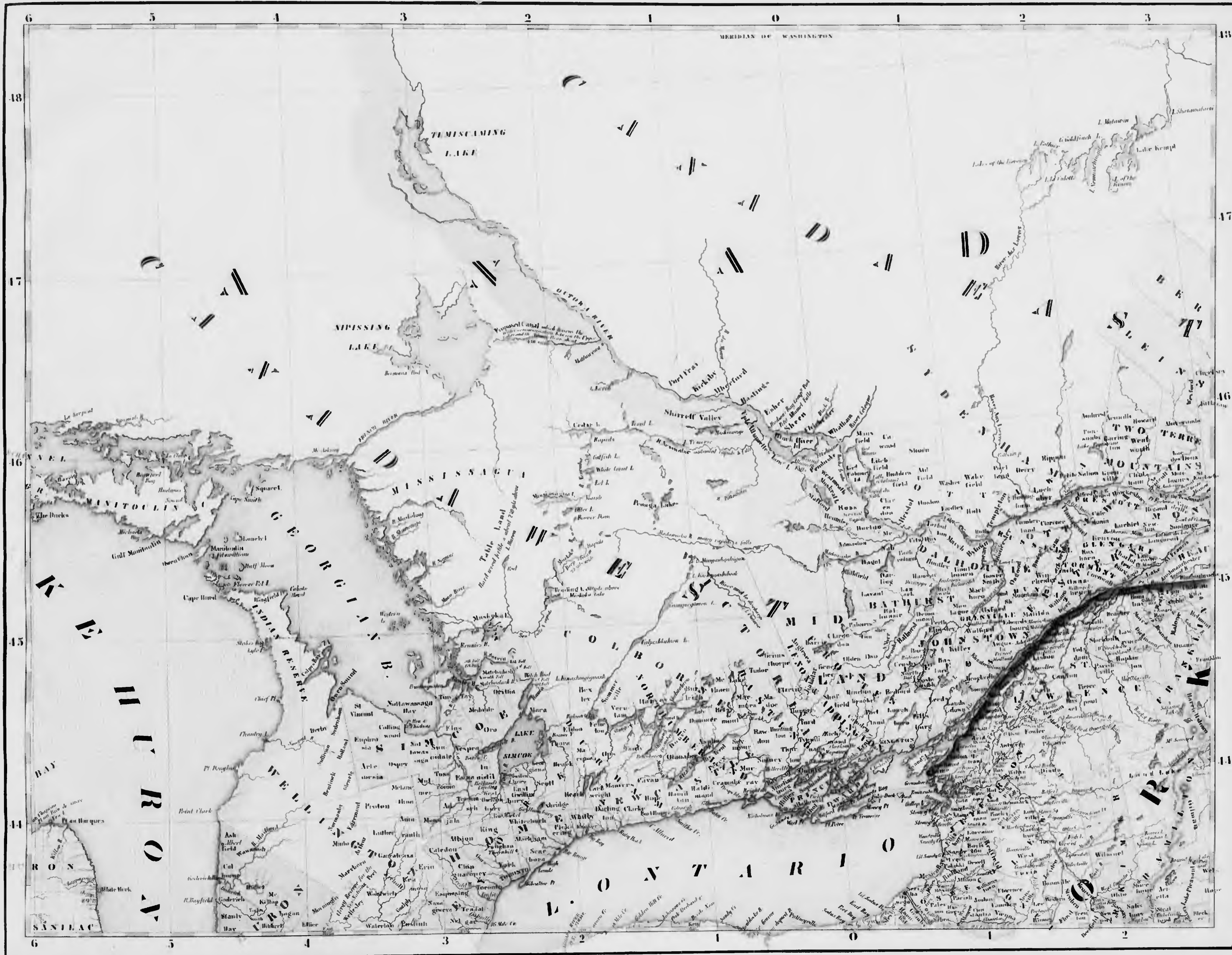
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MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON

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LAKE

MISSISSAGI
LAKE

MISSISSAGI
RIVER

ONTARIO
RIVER

MINITOCIN
GULF MOUNTAINS
CAPE HORN
ST. LAWRENCE
RIVER
WELLS
BAY
SANTILAC

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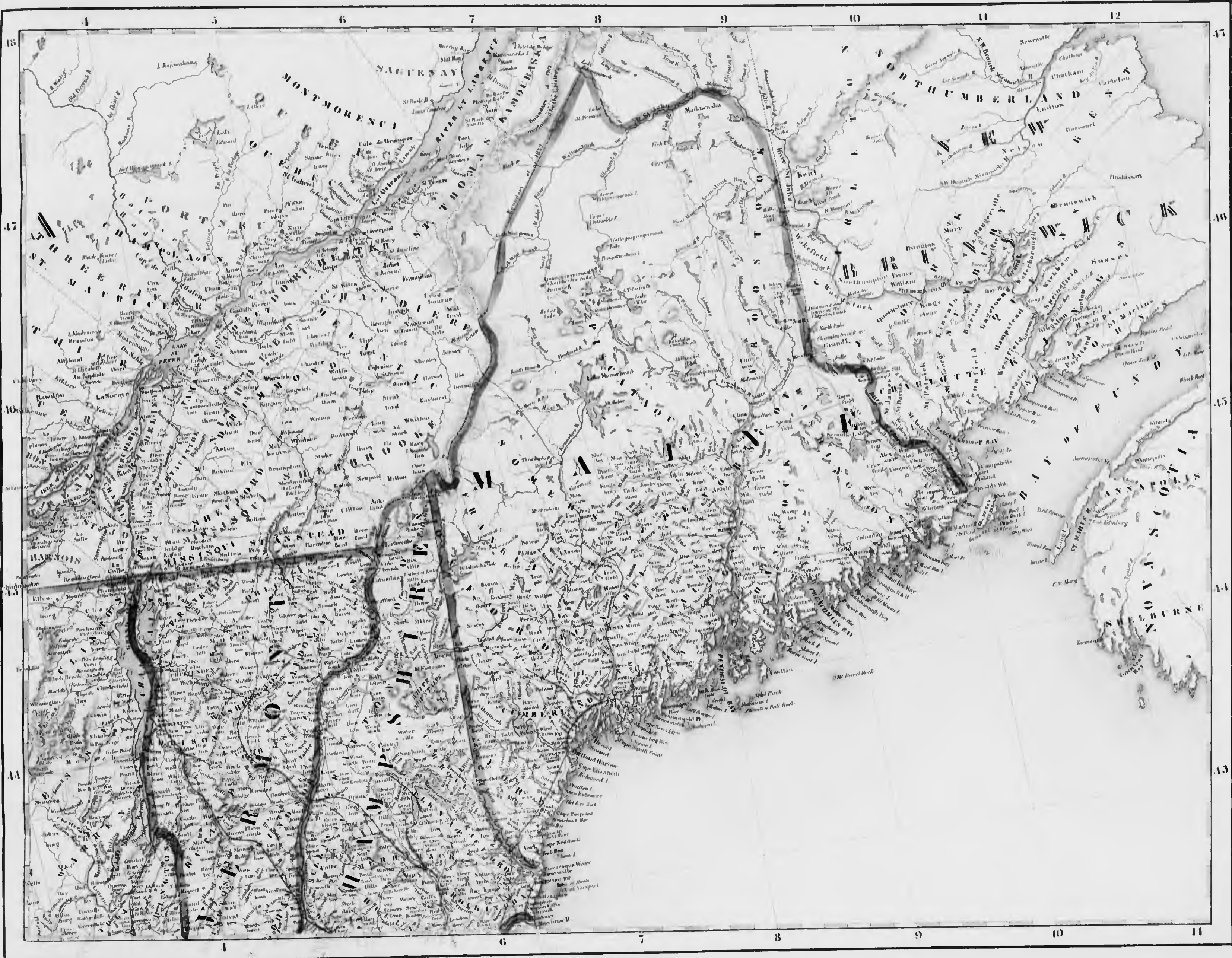
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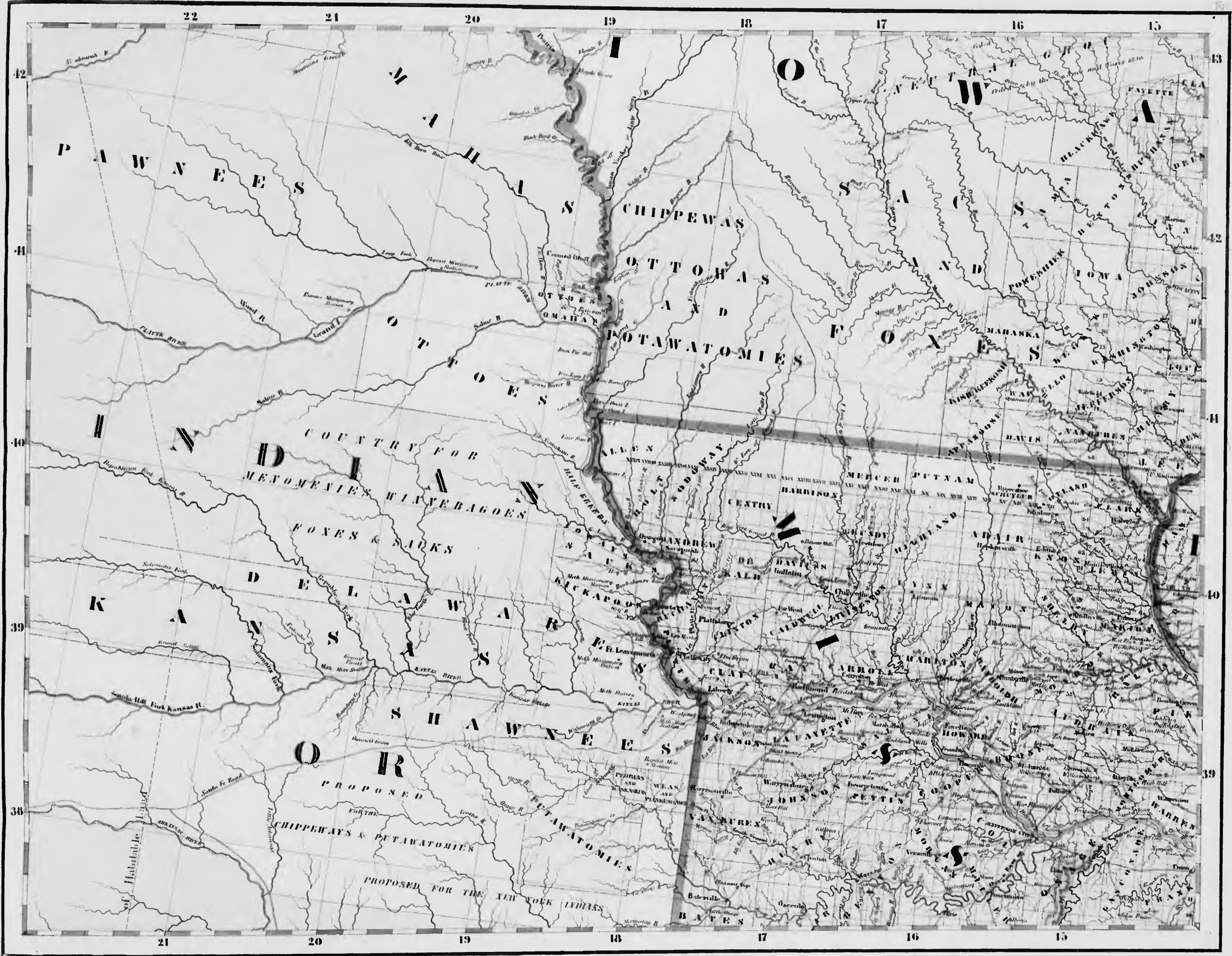
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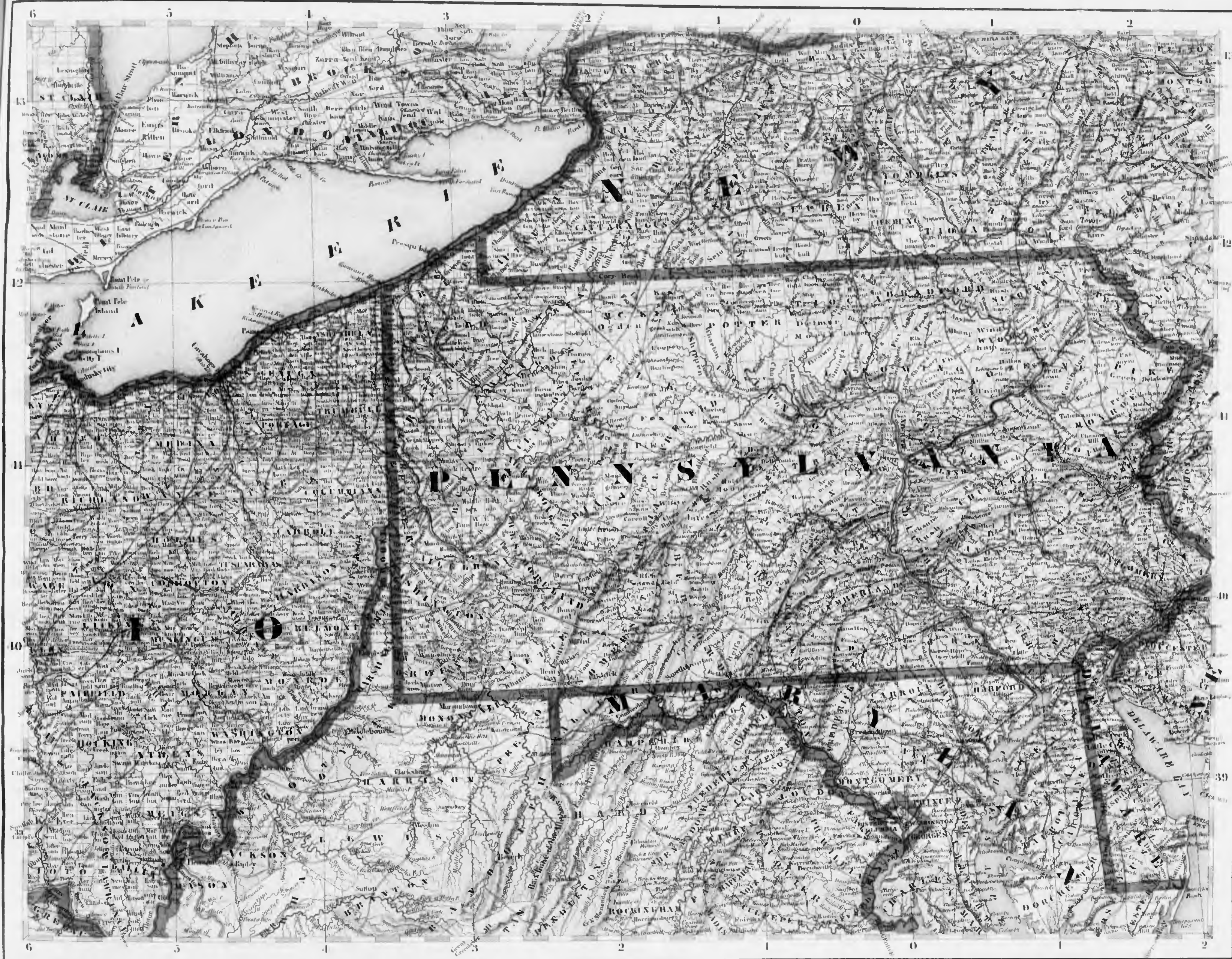
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SPECIAL-KARTE

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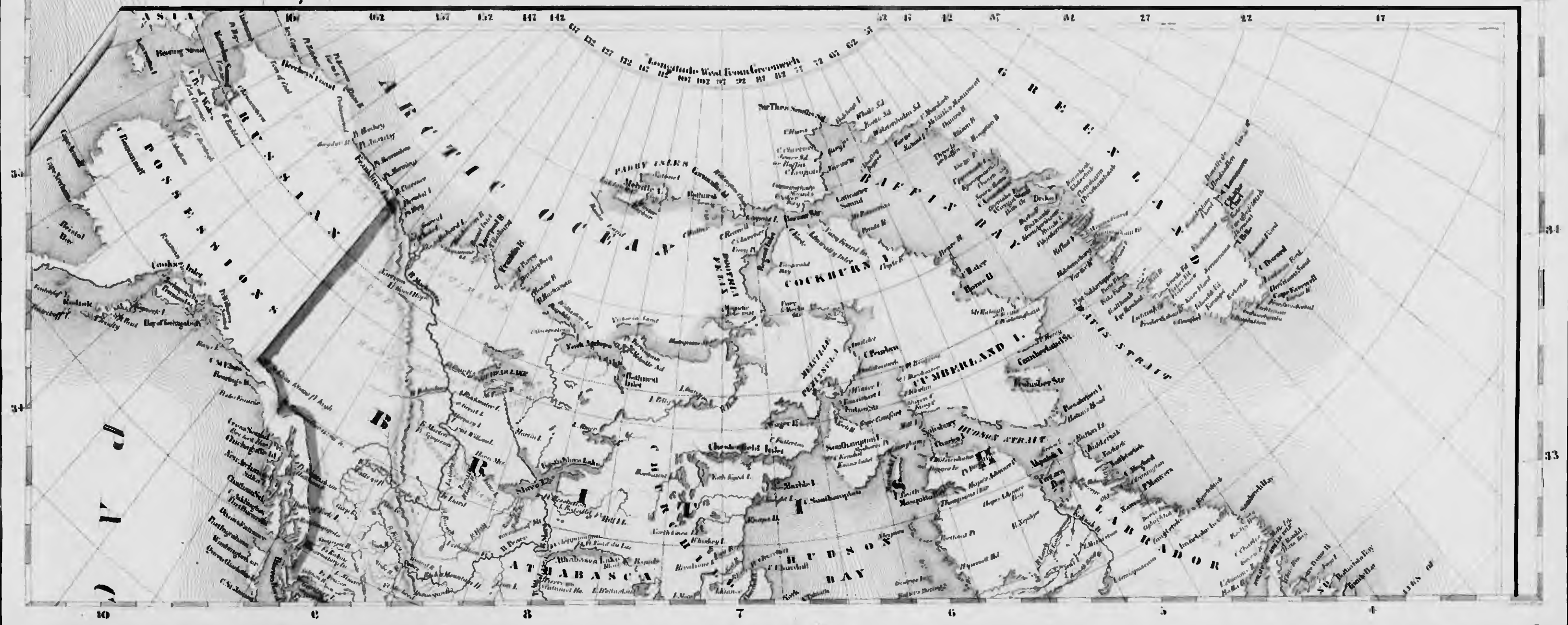
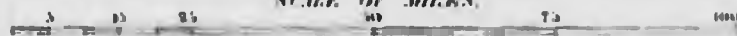
von J. Calvin Smith.

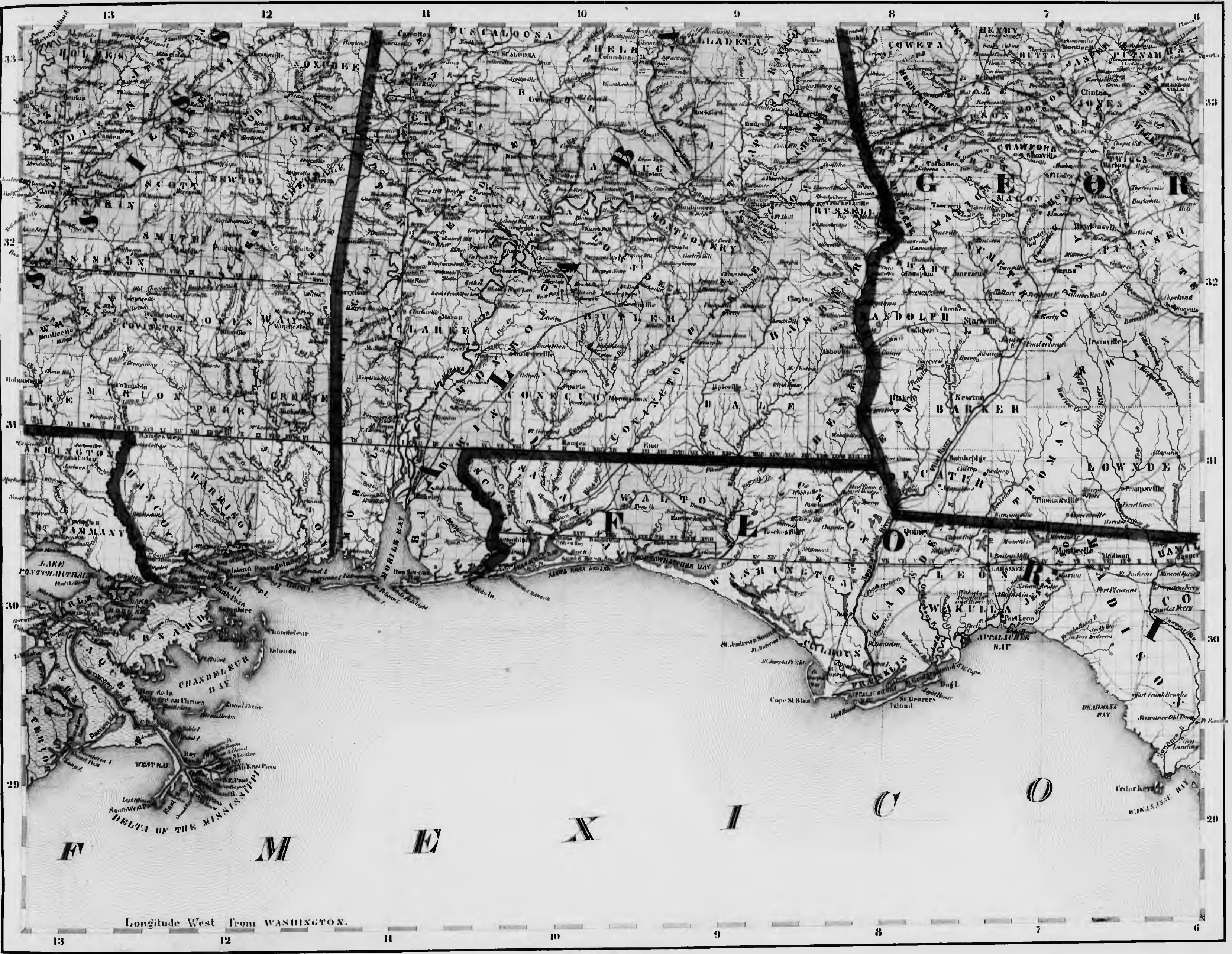
MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA.

BY J. CALVIN SMITH.

Cassel, Druck und Verlag von Theodor Fischer.

SCALE OF MILES.





Longitude West from WASHINGTON.

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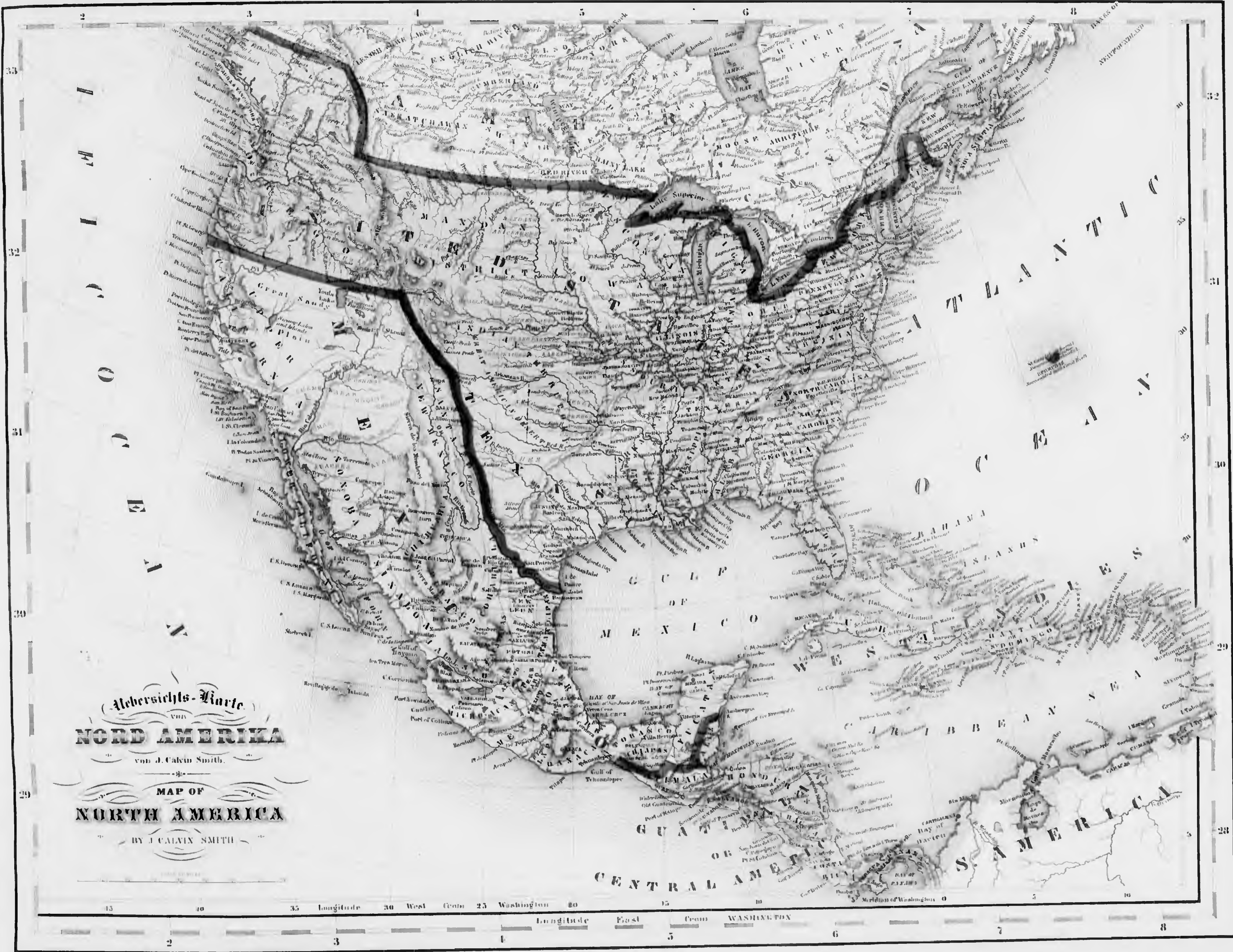
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Albersichts-Karte
von
NORD AMERIKA

von J. CALVIN SMITH.

**MAP OF
NORTH AMERICA**

BY J. CALVIN SMITH

