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AN

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

BY

TOWNSEND MAC COUN

REVISED EDITION

"We may here trace our country's growth to the very elements of its origin and consult the testimonies of reality."—JARED SPARKS

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

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PREFACE.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY is in the realm of Political History. Its province is to draw a map of a country as it appeared after each of the different changes it has gone through, and then point out the historical causes which have led to the changes on the map.

This I have endeavored to do, so far as our own country is concerned, in the simplest and shortest way, always employing in each series of maps the same color to represent the same thing, that each step may be clearly traced by the eye. If it shall contribute in any measure to develop or stimulate an interest in our national history its end will have been accomplished.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance rendered by many of our Historical Societies during the preparation of these maps, and the courtesy extended in the use of the sixteenth century map drawings by Justin Winsor, in his "Narrative and Critical History of America," and to R. H. Labberton for some of his maps.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1889.

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1763–1783.—Result of the French and Indian War.

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1783.—Various Lines discussed at the Second Treaty of Paris.

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DATE.

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1800.—UNITED STATES.

1810.—UNITED STATES.

1820.—UNITED STATES.

DATE.

1830.—UNITED STATES.

1840.—EAST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1840.—WEST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1850.—EAST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1854.—WEST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1861.—CIVIL WAR. THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

1863.—EAST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1861.—WEST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

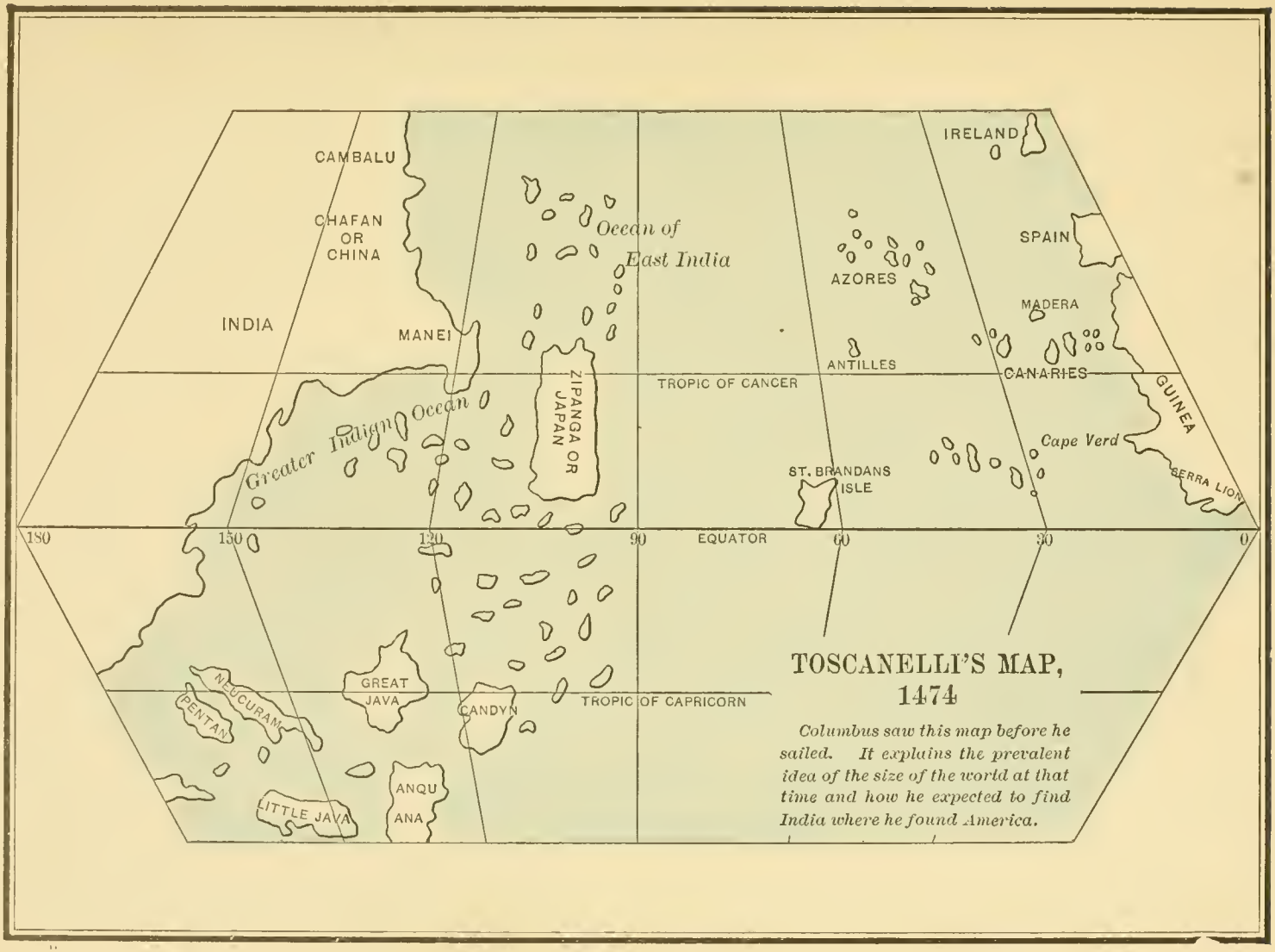
1870.—WEST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1890.—WEST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

1900.—WEST HALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNVEILING A NEW WORLD

COLONIAL PERIOD



TOSCANELLI'S MAP, 1474

Columbus saw this map before he sailed. It explains the prevalent idea of the size of the world at that time and how he expected to find India where he found America.

FROM "NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA."

1512. 1516.

DA VINCI, 1512–1516,

AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF SOUTH AMERICA AND FLORIDA.

1530.

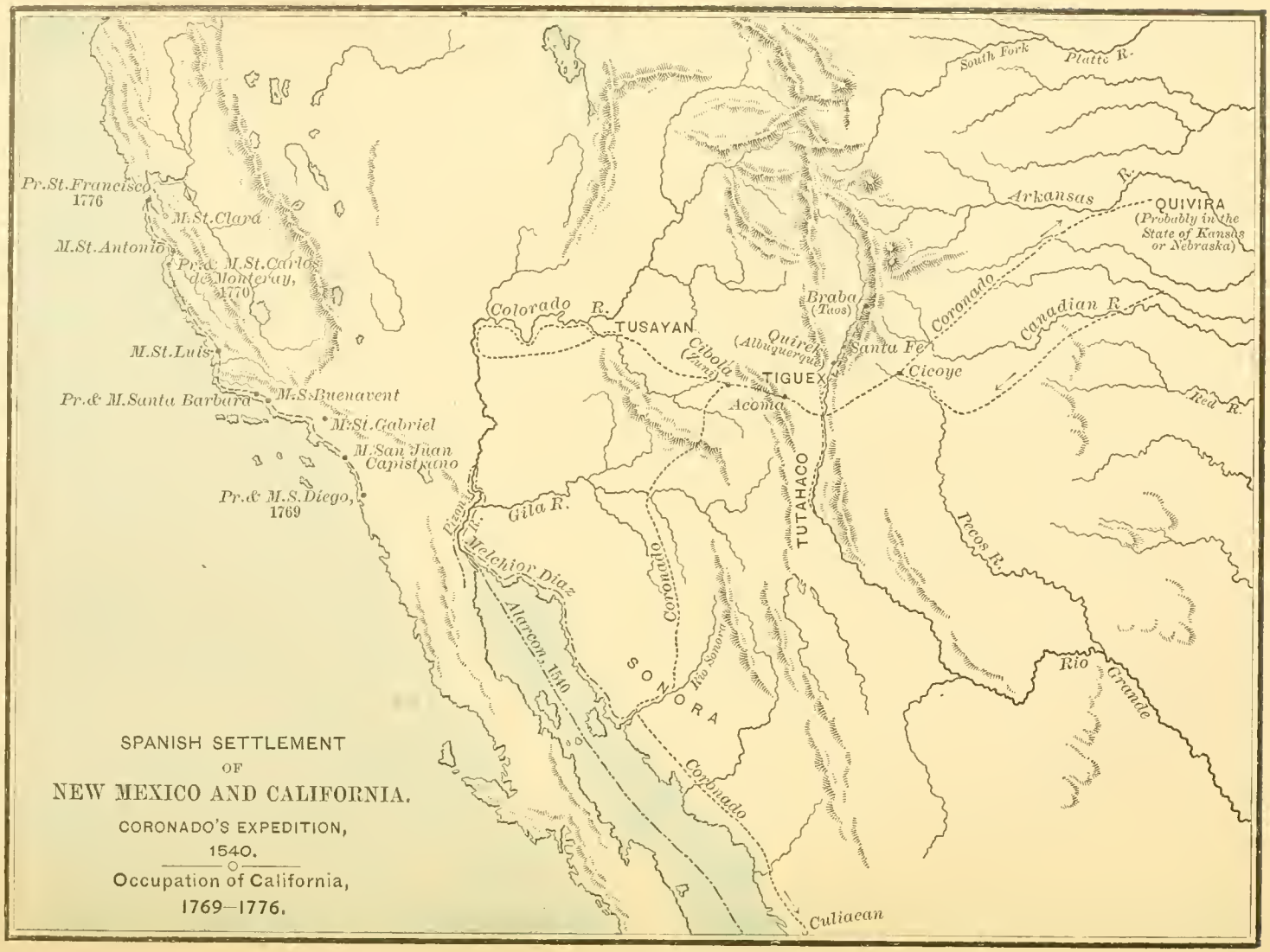
THE SLOANE MANUSCRIPT, 1530,

AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF THE PACIFIC AND CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

FROM "NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA."

MERCATOR'S MAP,
1541

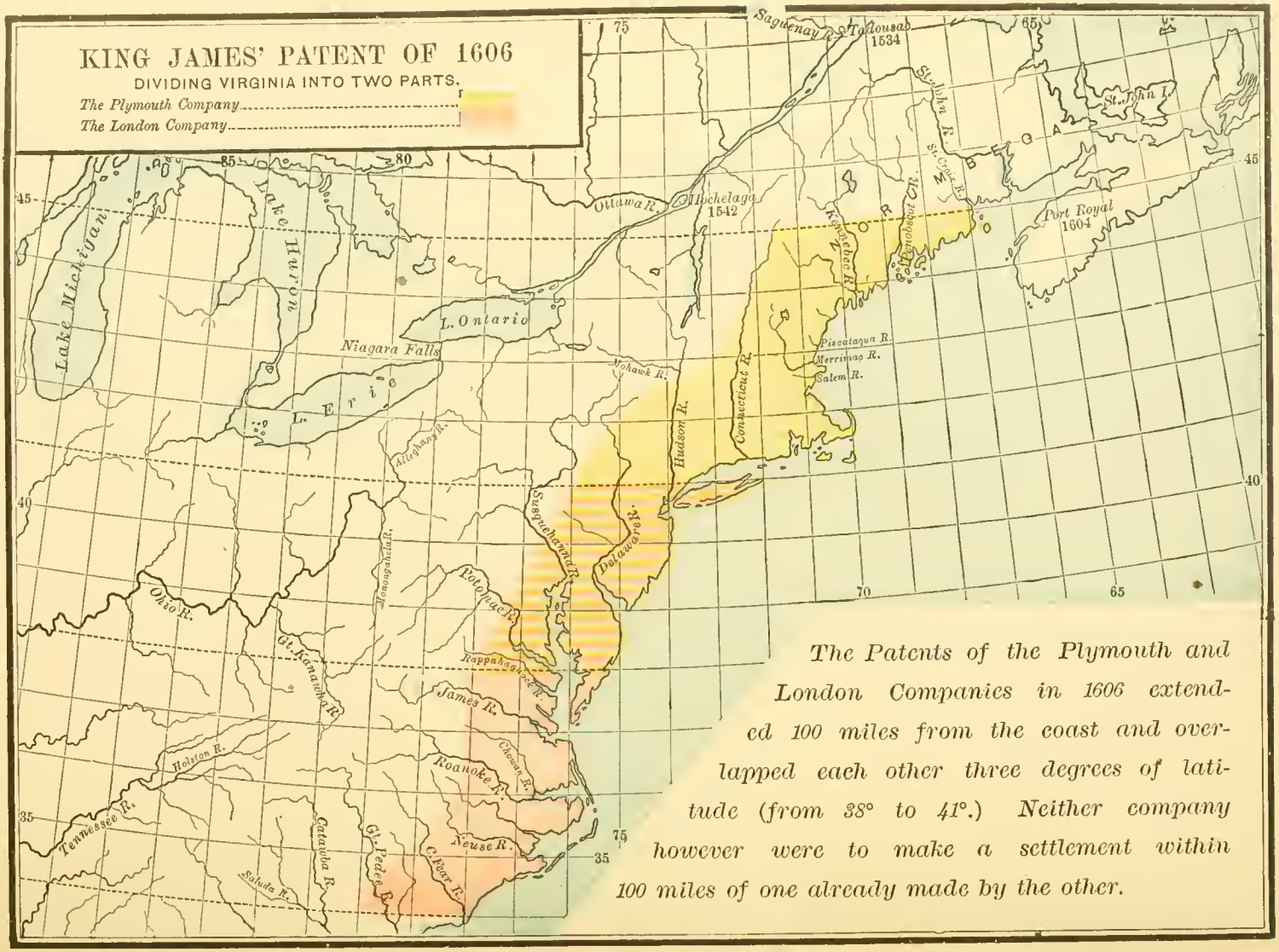
1540.


SPANISH SETTLEMENT
OF
NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.
CORONADO'S EXPEDITION,
1540.
Occupation of California,
1769—1776.
Pr. St. Francisco, 1776
M. St. Clara
M. St. Antonio
Pr. & M. St. Carlos de Monterey, 1770
M. St. Luis
Pr. & M. Santa Barbara
M. S. Buenavent
M. St. Gabriel
M. San Juan Capistrano
Pr. & M. S. Diego, 1769
Colorado R.
TUSAYAN
Cibola (Zuni)
Quirex (Albuquerque)
Braba (Taos)
Santa Fe
TIGUEX
Acoma
Cicoye
TUTAHACO
Coronado
Canadian R.
Arkansas R.
QUIVIRA
(Probably in the State of Kansas or Nebraska)
South Fork
Platte R.
Red R.
Pecos R.
Rio Grande
Gila R.
Pima R.
Melchior Diaz
Alarcon, 1540
Coronado
Rio Sonora
SONORA
Corbnado
Culiacan

This was the accepted idea of the geography of this country for the next 100 years. The Appalachian Range was regarded as the backbone of the continent. This explains the "sea to sea" clause in the English Colonial Charters.

FROM "NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA."

1606



The Patents of the Plymouth and London Companies in 1606 extended 100 miles from the coast and overlapped each other three degrees of latitude (from 38° to 41°.) Neither company however were to make a settlement within 100 miles of one already made by the other.

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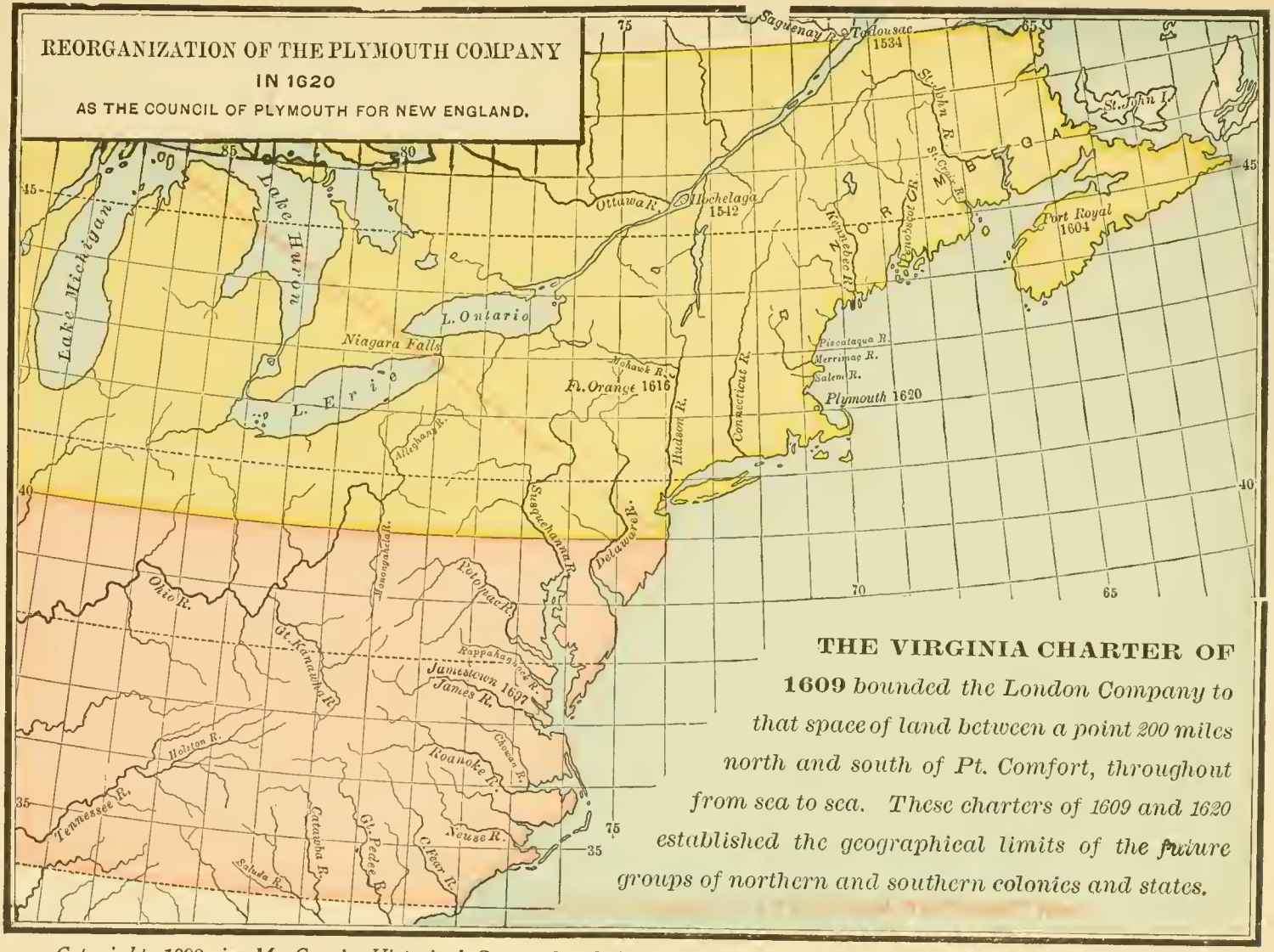
1609—1620



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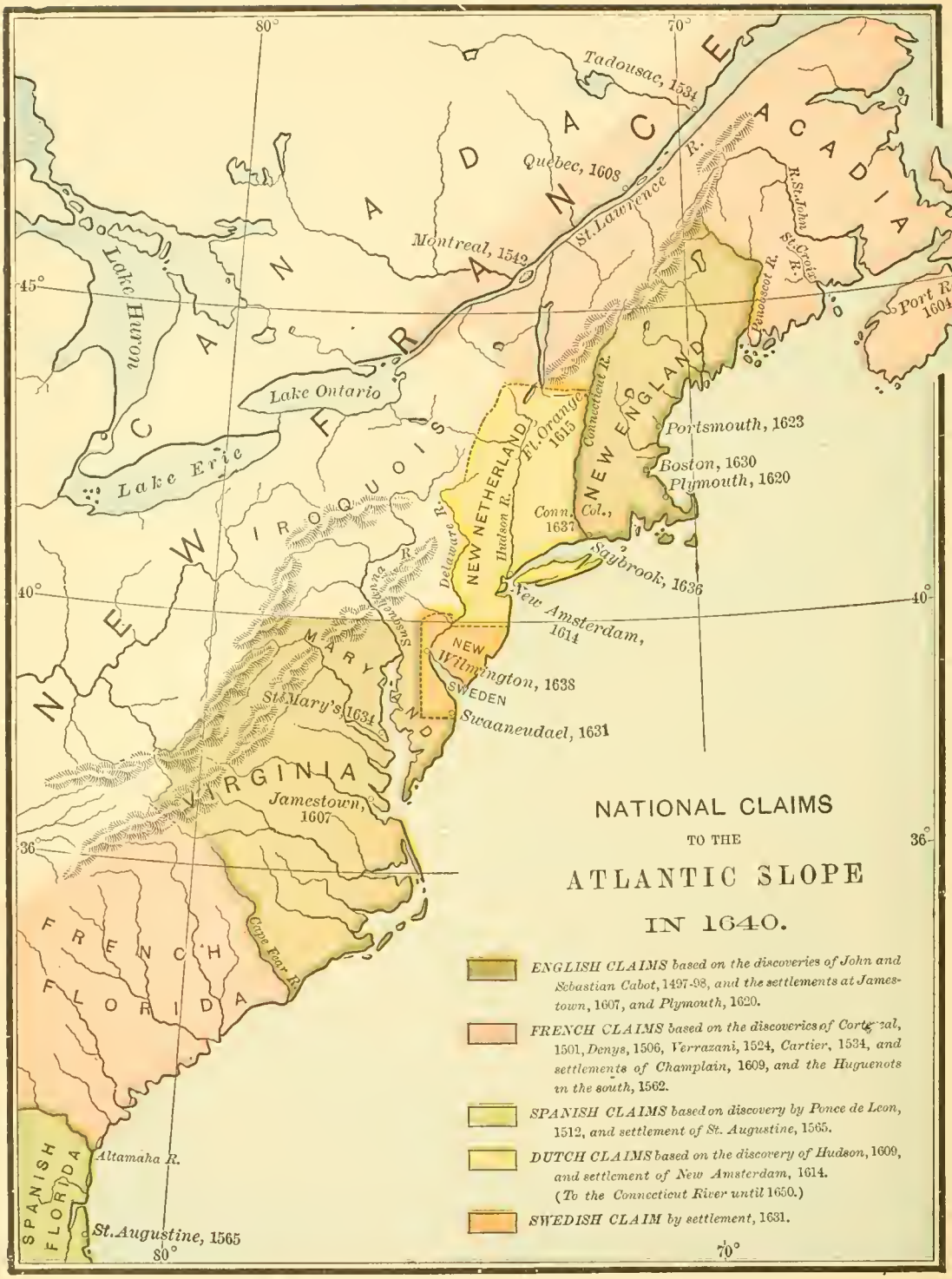
1640.



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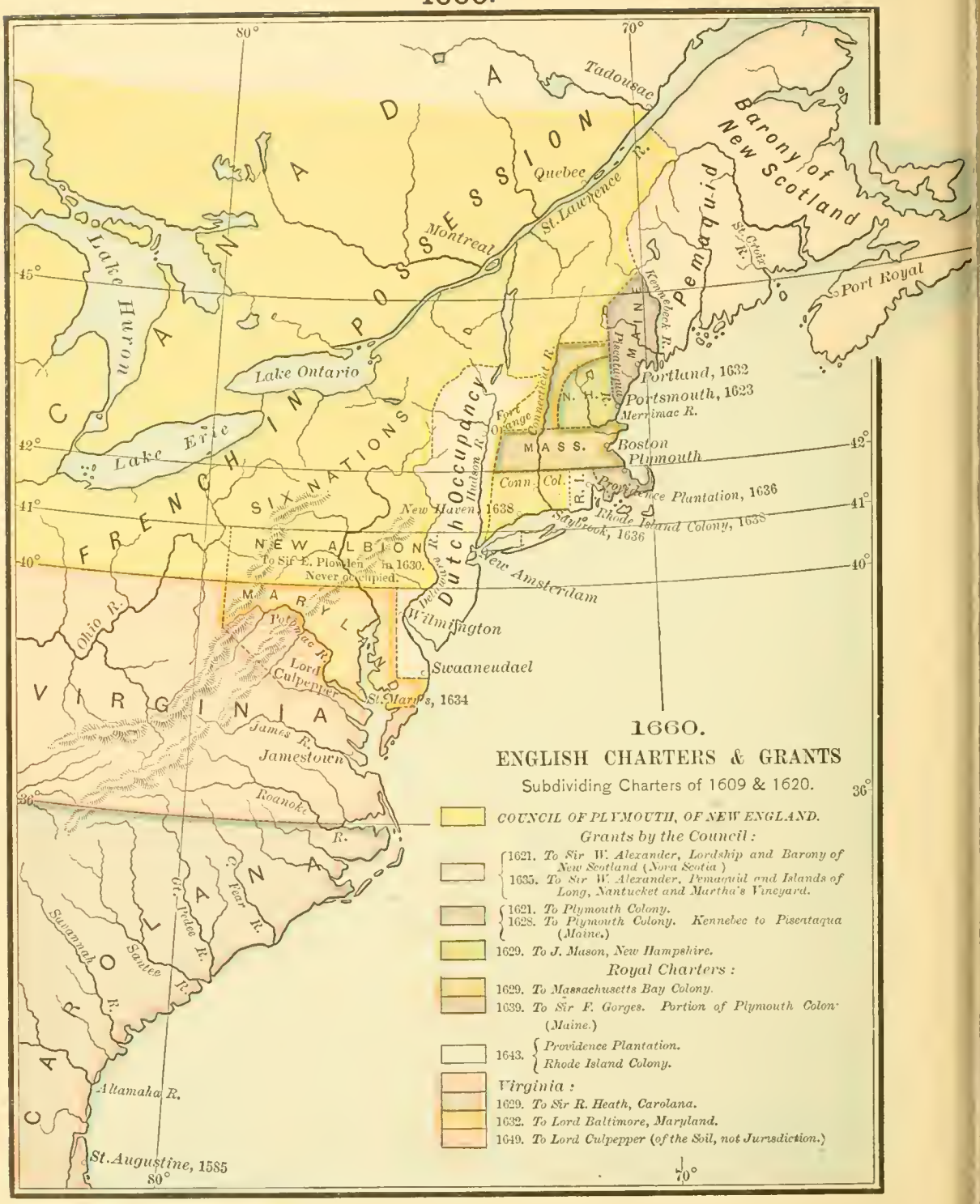
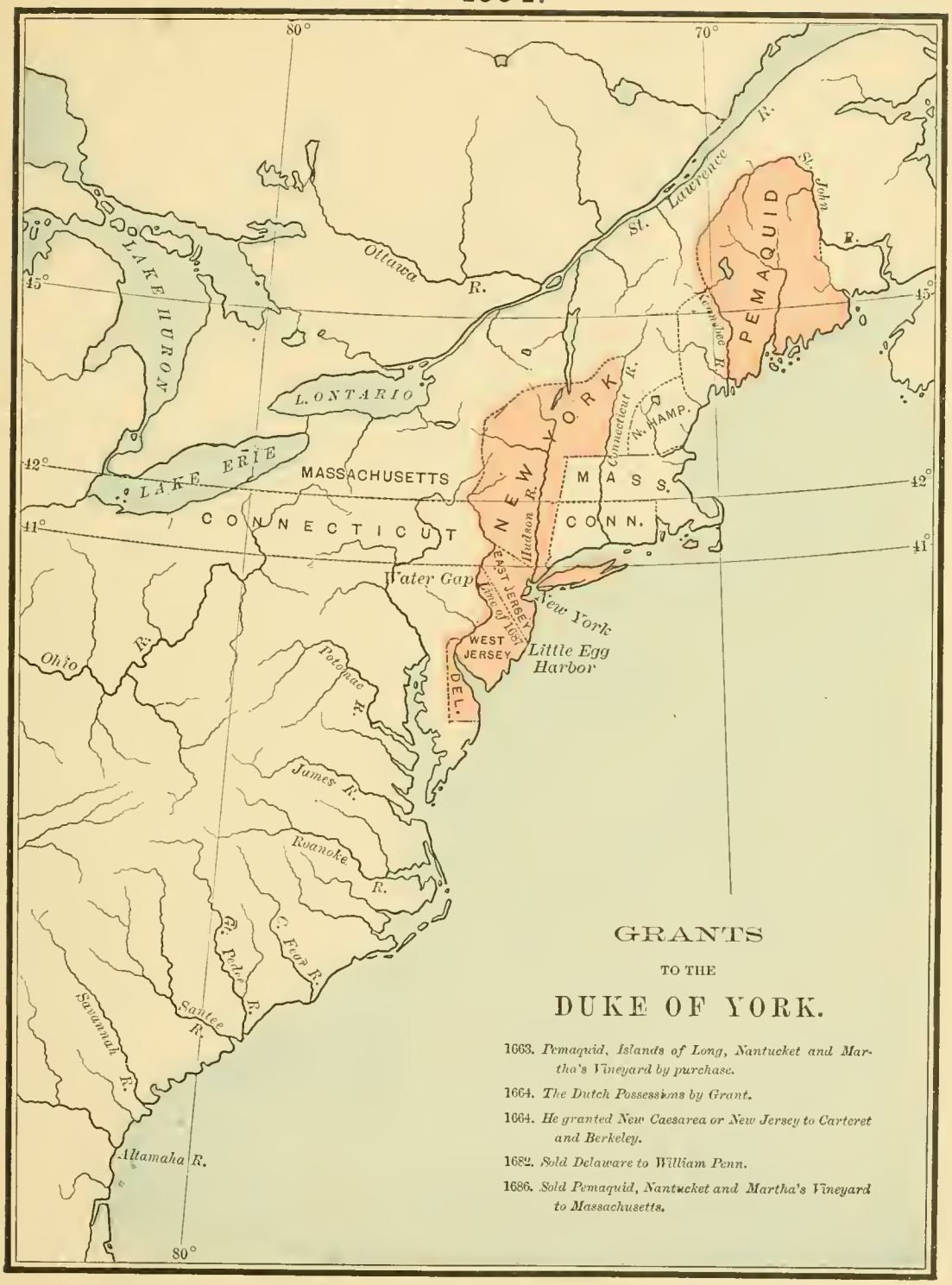
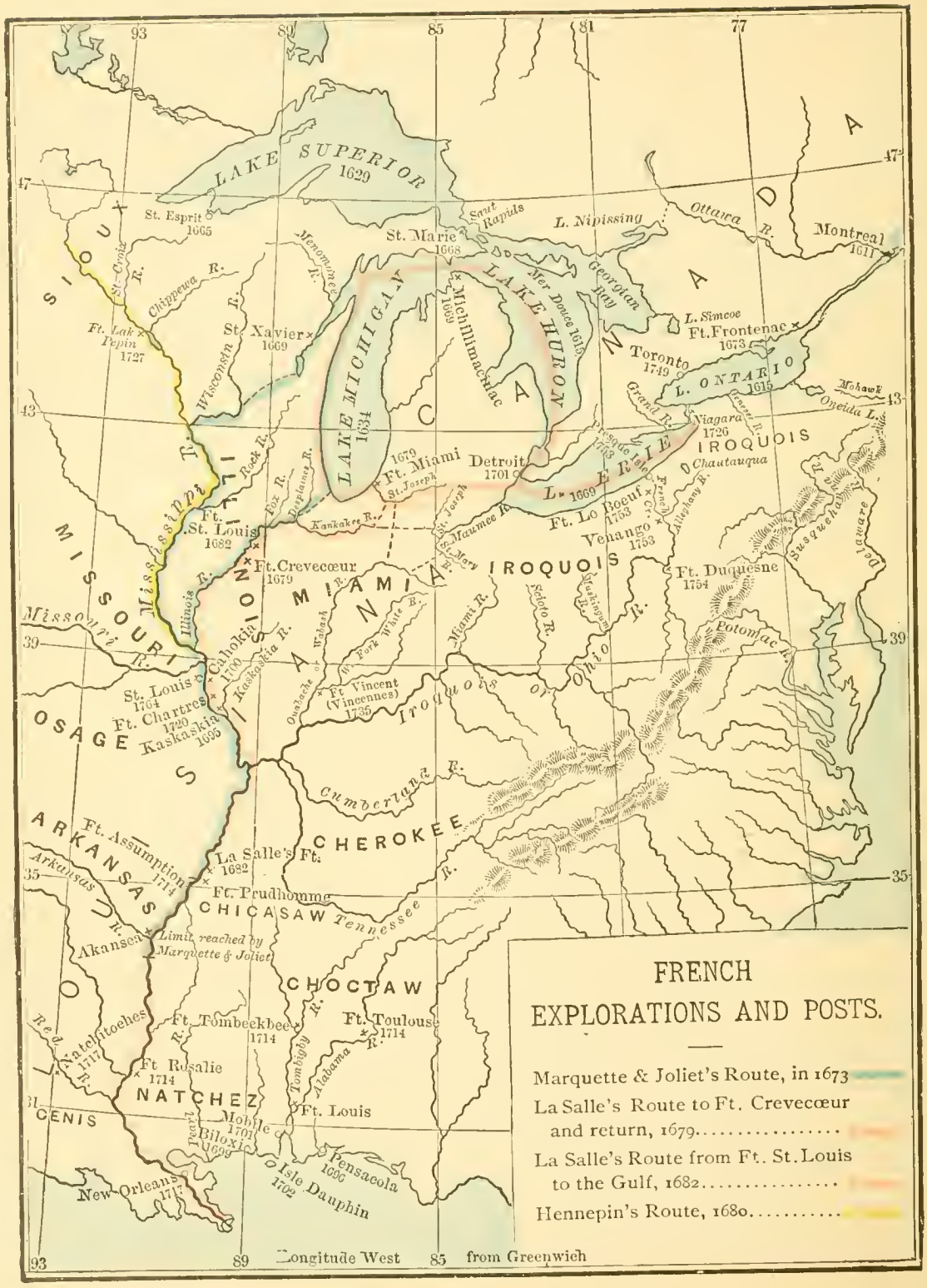
NATIONAL CLAIMS
TO THE
ATLANTIC SLOPE
IN 1655.
ENGLISH CLAIMS based on the discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot, 1497-98, and the settlements at Jamestown, 1607, and Plymouth, 1620.
FRENCH CLAIMS based on the discoveries of Cortereal, 1501, Denys, 1506, Verrazani, 1524, Cartier, 1534, and settlements of Champlain, 1609, and the Huguenots in the south, 1562.
SPANISH CLAIMS based on discovery by Ponce de Leon, 1512, and settlement of St. Augustine, 1565.
DUTCH CLAIMS based on the discovery of Hudson, 1609, and settlement of New Amsterdam, 1614. (To the Connecticut River until 1650.)
CANADA
ACADIA
NEW FRANCE
IROQUOIS
NEW ENGLAND
NEW NETHERLAND
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
FRENCH FLORIDA
SPANISH FLORIDA
Tadousac, 1534
Quebec, 1608
Montreal, 1542
St. Lawrence R.
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Port Royal 1604
R. St. Johns
St. Croix R.
Penobscot R.
Portsmouth, 1623
Boston, 1630
Plymouth, 1620
Ft. Orange 1615
Connecticut R.
Conn. Col., 1637
Saybrook, 1636
Hudson R.
Delaware R.
Susquehanna R.
New Amsterdam, 1614
Wilmington, 1638
Swaaneudael, 1631
St. Mary's 1634
Jamestown, 1607
Cape Fear R.
Altamaha R.
St. Augustine, 1565
80°
70°
45
40°
36°

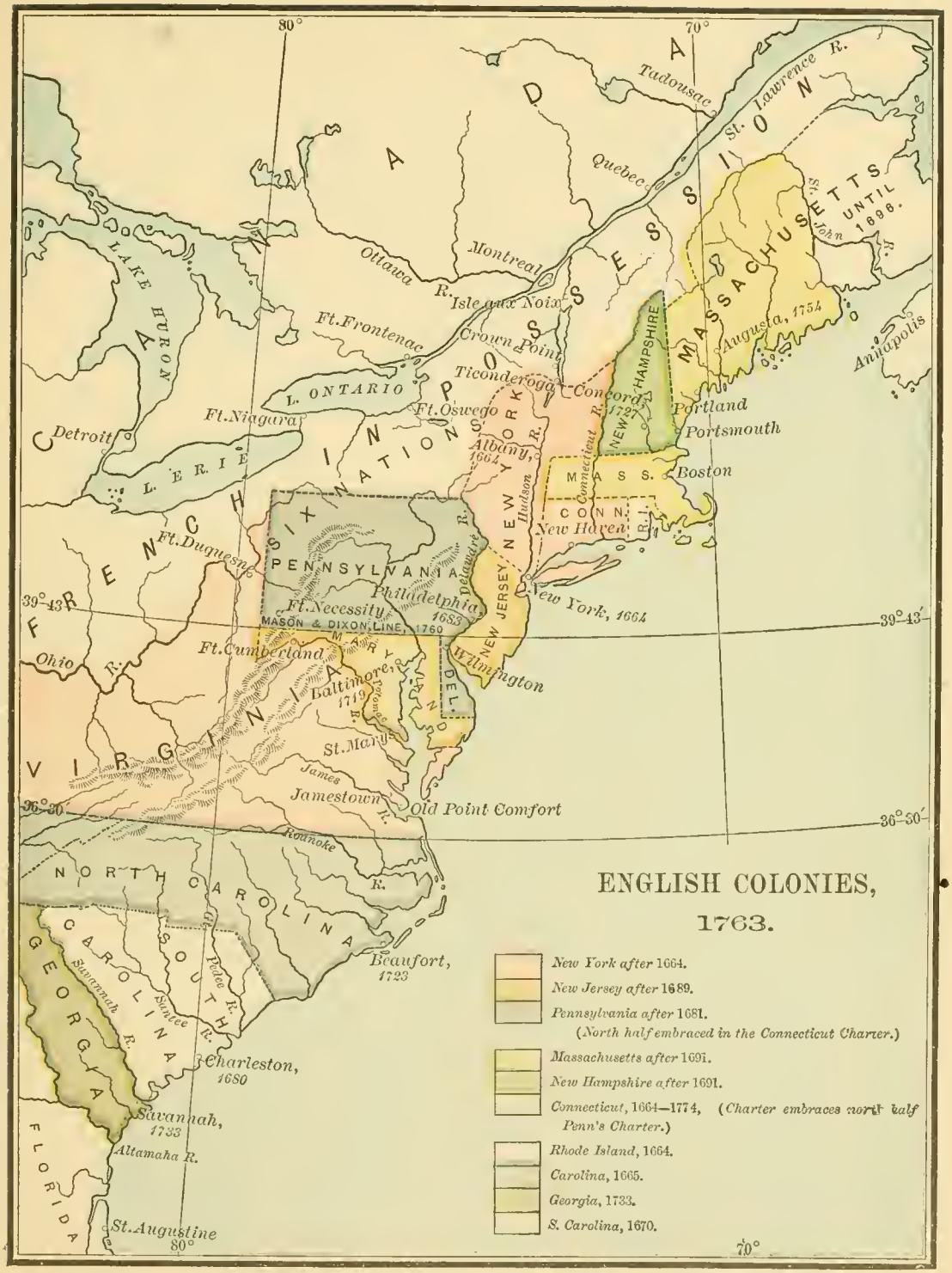
1660.


1660.
ENGLISH CHARTERS & GRANTS
Subdividing Charters of 1609 & 1620.
COUNCIL OF PLYMOUTH, OF NEW ENGLAND.
Grants by the Council:
1621. To Sir W. Alexander, Lordship and Barony of New Scotland (Nova Scotia)
1635. To Sir W. Alexander, Pemaquid and Islands of Long, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.
1621. To Plymouth Colony.
1628. To Plymouth Colony. Kennebec to Piscataqua (Maine.)
1629. To J. Mason, New Hampshire.
Royal Charters:
1629. To Massachusetts Bay Colony.
1639. To Sir F. Gorges. Portion of Plymouth Colony (Maine.)
1643. Providence Plantation. Rhode Island Colony.
Virginia:
1629. To Sir R. Heath, Carolana.
1632. To Lord Baltimore, Maryland.
1649. To Lord Culpepper (of the Soil, not Jurisdiction.)
CANADA
POSSESSION
FRENCH
Tadousac
Quebec
St. Lawrence R.
Montreal
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
SIX NATIONS
Pemaquid
Barony of New Scotland
St. Croix R.
Port Royal
Kennebec R.
Portland, 1632
Portsmouth, 1623
Merrimac R.
N. H.
MASS.
Boston
Plymouth
Connecticut R.
Fort Orange
Hudson R.
Dutch Occupancy
Conn. Col.
Providence Plantation, 1636
Rhode Island Colony, 1638
Saybrook, 1636
New Haven, 1638
NEW ALBION
To Sir E. Plowden in 1630.
Never occupied.
New Amsterdam
Delaware R.
Wilmington
MARYLAND
Potomac R.
Lord Culpepper
Swaaneudael
St. Marys, 1634
Ohio R.
VIRGINIA
James R.
Jamestown
Roanoke R.
CAROLANA
Cape Fear R.
Cape Fear R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Altamaha R.
St. Augustine, 1585
80°
70°
45°
42°
41°
40°
36°

1664.


80°
70°
45°
42°
41°
St. Lawrence R.
St. John R.
Ottawa R.
LAKE HURON
L. ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
PEMAQUID
Kennebec R.
Connecticut R.
N. HAMP.
NEW YORK
MASSACHUSETTS
MASS.
CONNECTICUT
CONN.
Hudson R.
EAST JERSEY
Line of Tides
WEST JERSEY
DEL.
Water Gap
New York
Little Egg Harbor
Ohio R.
Potomac R.
James R.
Roanoke R.
C. Fear R.
R. Pedee R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Altamaha R.
GRANTS
TO THE
DUKE OF YORK.
1663. Pemaquid, Islands of Long, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard by purchase.
1664. The Dutch Possessions by Grant.
1664. He granted New Caesarea or New Jersey to Carteret and Berkeley.
1682. Sold Delaware to William Penn.
1686. Sold Pemaquid, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard to Massachusetts.


FRENCH
EXPLORATIONS AND POSTS.
Marquette & Joliet's Route, in 1673
La Salle's Route to Ft. Crevecœur and return, 1679
La Salle's Route from Ft. St. Louis to the Gulf, 1682
Hennepin's Route, 1680
Longitude West from Greenwich
LAKE SUPERIOR 1629
LAKE MICHIGAN 1634
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
L. ONTARIO 1615
CANADA
SIOUX
MISSOURI
OSAGE
ARKANSAS
CHEROKEE
CHICASAW
CHOCTAW
NATCHEZ
IROQUOIS
MIAMI
ILLINOIS
St. Esprit 1665
St. Marie 1668
Sault Rapids
L. Nipissing
Ottawa R.
Montreal 1611
Georgian Bay
Mer Douce 1615
Michilimackinac 1669
L. Simcoe
Ft. Frontenac 1673
Toronto 1749
Mohawk
Oneida L.
Niagara 1726
Chautauqua
Detroit 1701
Ft. Miami 1679
St. Joseph
Ft. Lo Boeuf 1753
Venango 1753
Ft. Duquesne 1754
Ft. St. Louis 1682
Ft. Crevecœur 1679
Ft. Vincent (Vincennes) 1735
Caholkia 1700
St. Louis 1764
Ft. Chartres 1720
Kaskaskia 1695
La Salle's Ft. 1682
Ft. Prudhomme
Ft. Assumption 1714
Akansea
Limit reached by Marquette & Joliet
Ft. Tombeckbee 1714
Ft. Toulouse 1714
Ft. Rosalie 1714
Ft. Louis
Mobile 1701
Biloxi 1699
Pensacola 1696
Isle Dauphin 1702
New Orleans 1717
St. Croix
Chippewa R.
Menomonee R.
Wisconsin R.
Rock R.
Fox R.
Desplaines R.
Kankakee R.
St. Joseph
St. Maumee R.
Miami R.
Scioto R.
Muskingum R.
Allegheny R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Potomac R.
Ohio R.
Iroquois R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Tombigby R.
Alabama R.
Pearl R.
Red R.
Arkansas R.
Missouri R.
Illinois R.
Kaskaskia R.
Wabash R.
Fork White R.
Mississippi R.
Pecaque Isle 1753
Grand R.
Genesee R.
Chemung R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Potomac R.
Ohio R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Tombigby R.
Alabama R.
Pearl R.
Red R.
Arkansas R.
Missouri R.
Illinois R.
Kaskaskia R.
Wabash R.
Fork White R.
Miami R.
Scioto R.
Muskingum R.
Allegheny R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Potomac R.
Ohio R.
Iroquois R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Tombigby R.
Alabama R.
Pearl R.
Red R.
Arkansas R.
Missouri R.
Illinois R.
Kaskaskia R.
Wabash R.
Fork White R.
Miami R.
Scioto R.
Muskingum R.
Allegheny R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Potomac R.
Ohio



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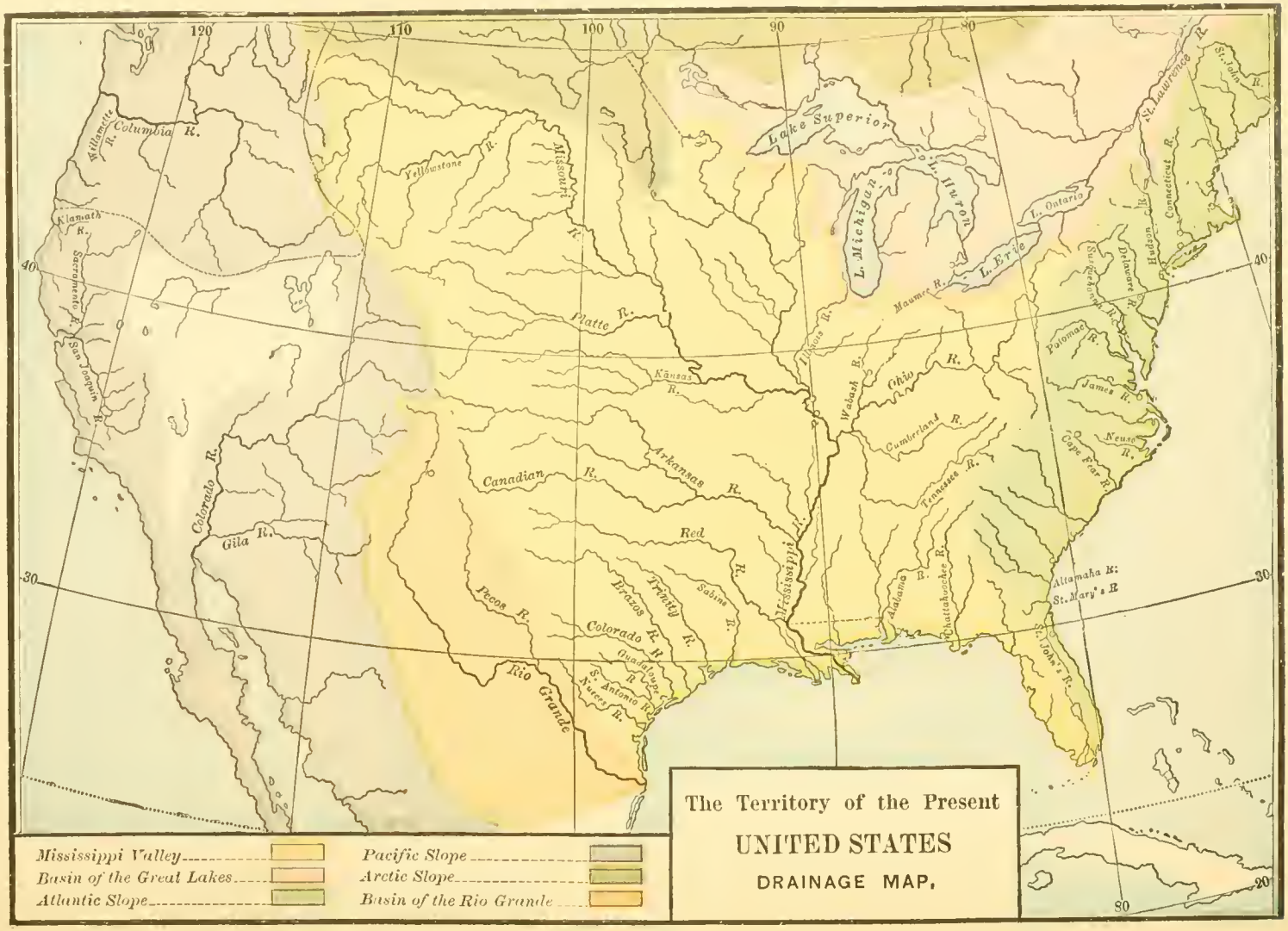
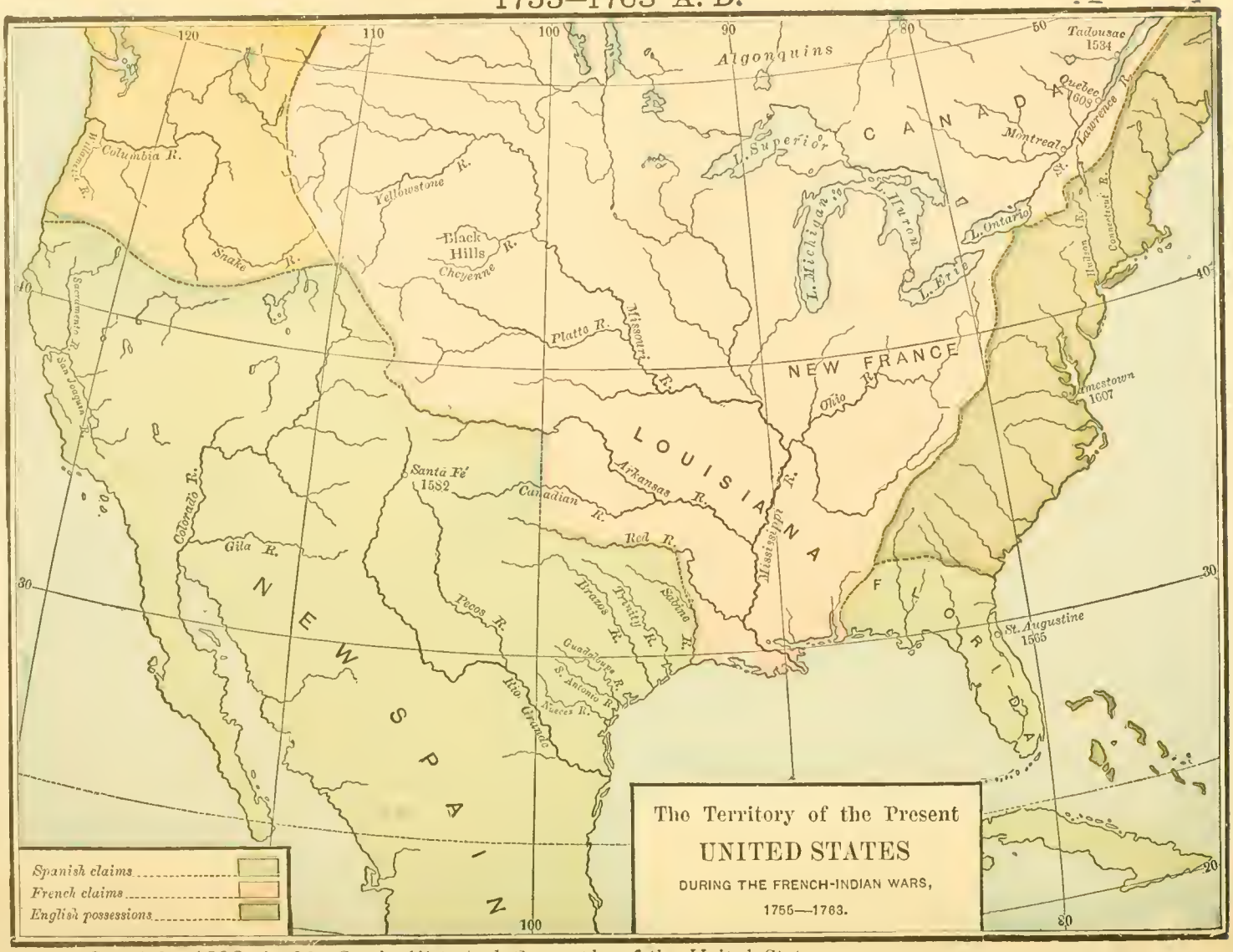

The Territory of the Present
UNITED STATES
DRAINAGE MAP.
Mississippi Valley
Basin of the Great Lakes
Atlantic Slope
Pacific Slope
Arctic Slope
Basin of the Rio Grande
Lake Superior
L. Michigan
Huron
L. Erie
L. Ontario
Columbia R.
Willamette R.
Klamath R.
Sacramento R.
San Joaquin R.
Colorado R.
Gila R.
Yellowstone R.
Missouri R.
Platte R.
Kansas R.
Canadian R.
Arkansas R.
Red R.
Pecos R.
Brazos R.
Trinity R.
Sabine R.
Colorado R.
Guadalupe R.
San Antonio R.
Nueces R.
Rio Grande
Mississippi R.
Illinois R.
Wabash R.
Ohio R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Maumee R.
Alabama R.
Chattahoochee R.
St. John's R.
Altamaha R.
St. Mary's R.
Potomac R.
James R.
Neuse R.
Cape Fear R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Hudson R.
Connecticut R.
St. Lawrence R.
St. John R.
120
110
100
90
80
40
30
20

NATIONAL GROWTH

1755—1763 A. D.



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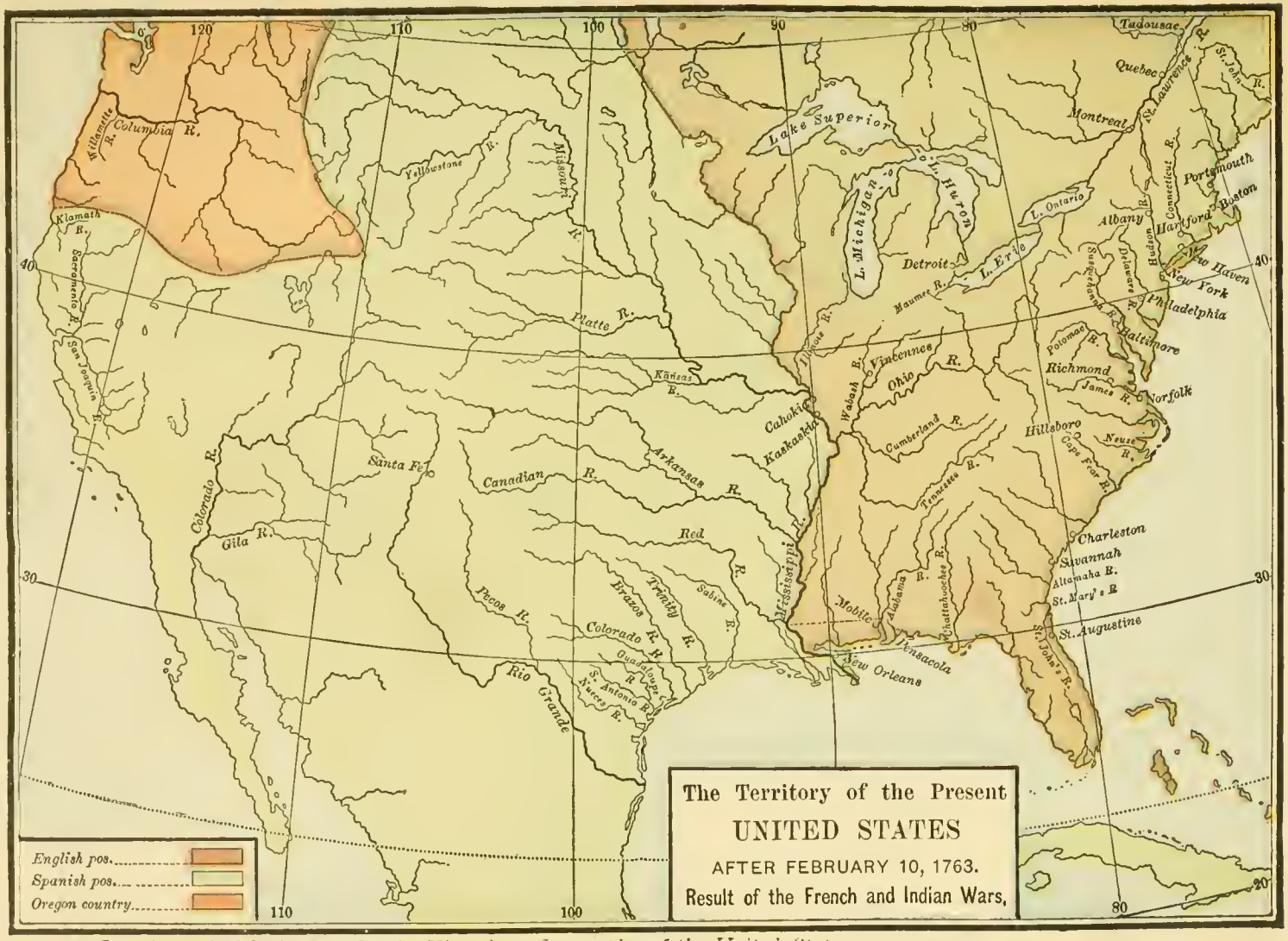

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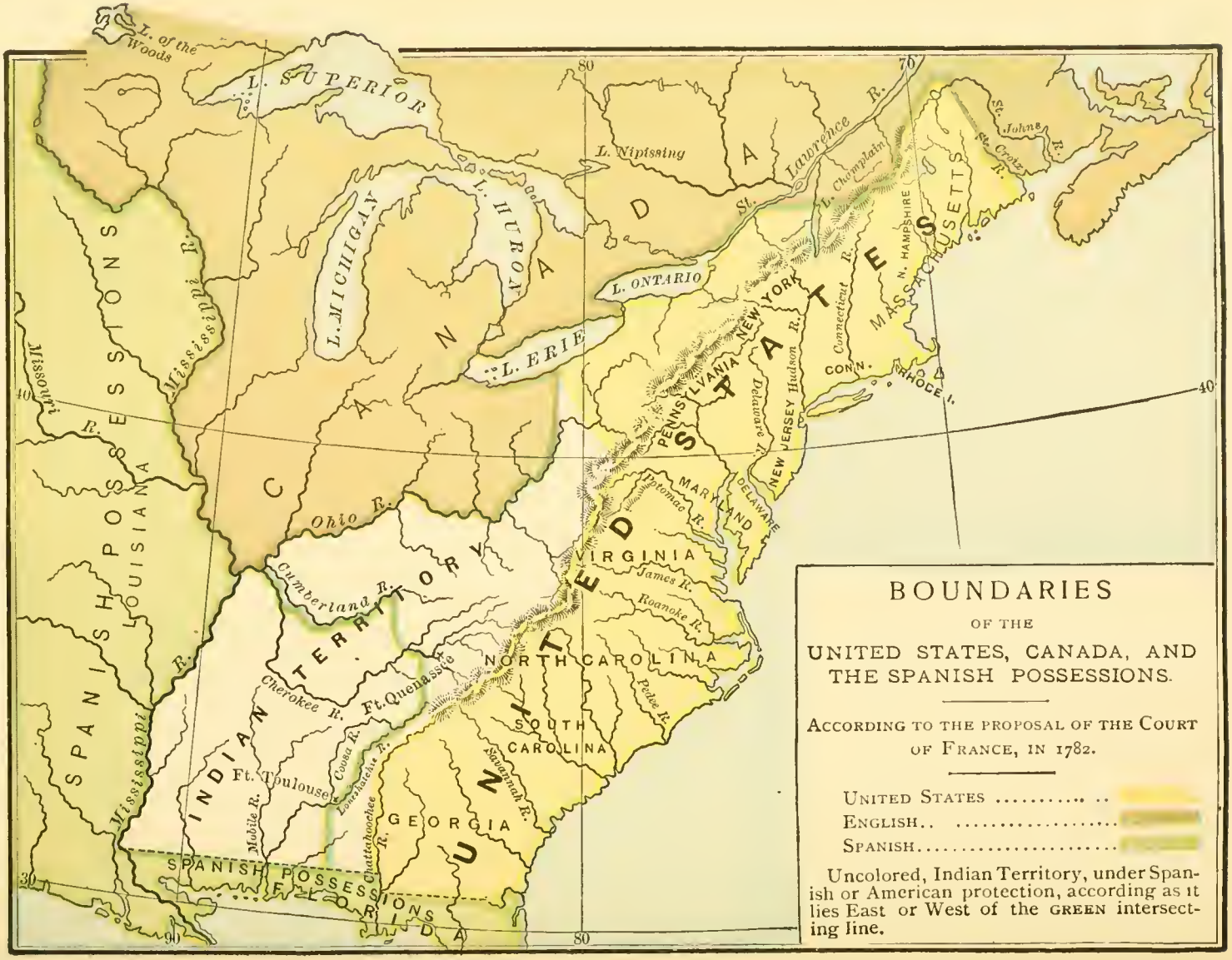


BOUNDARIES

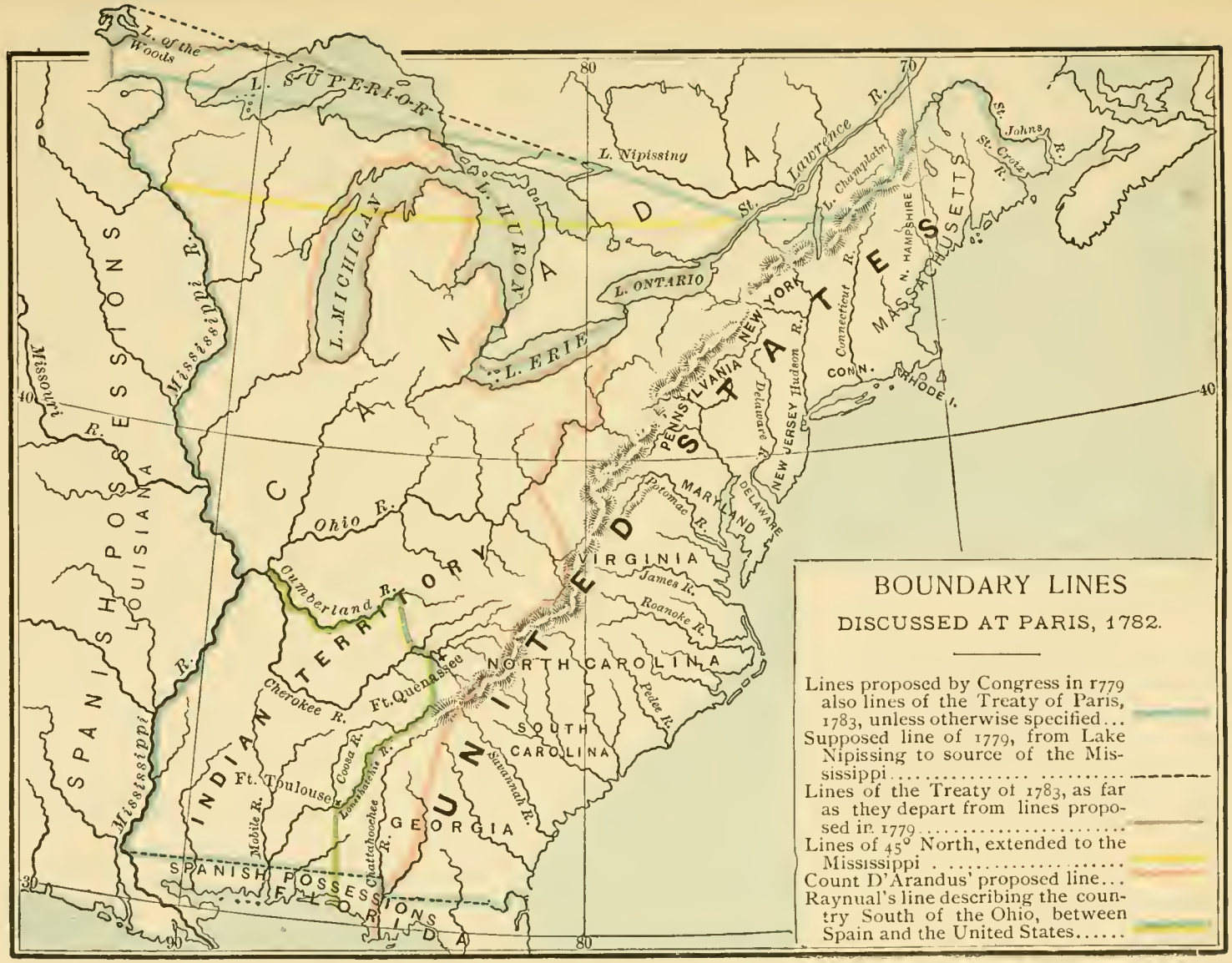
OF THE

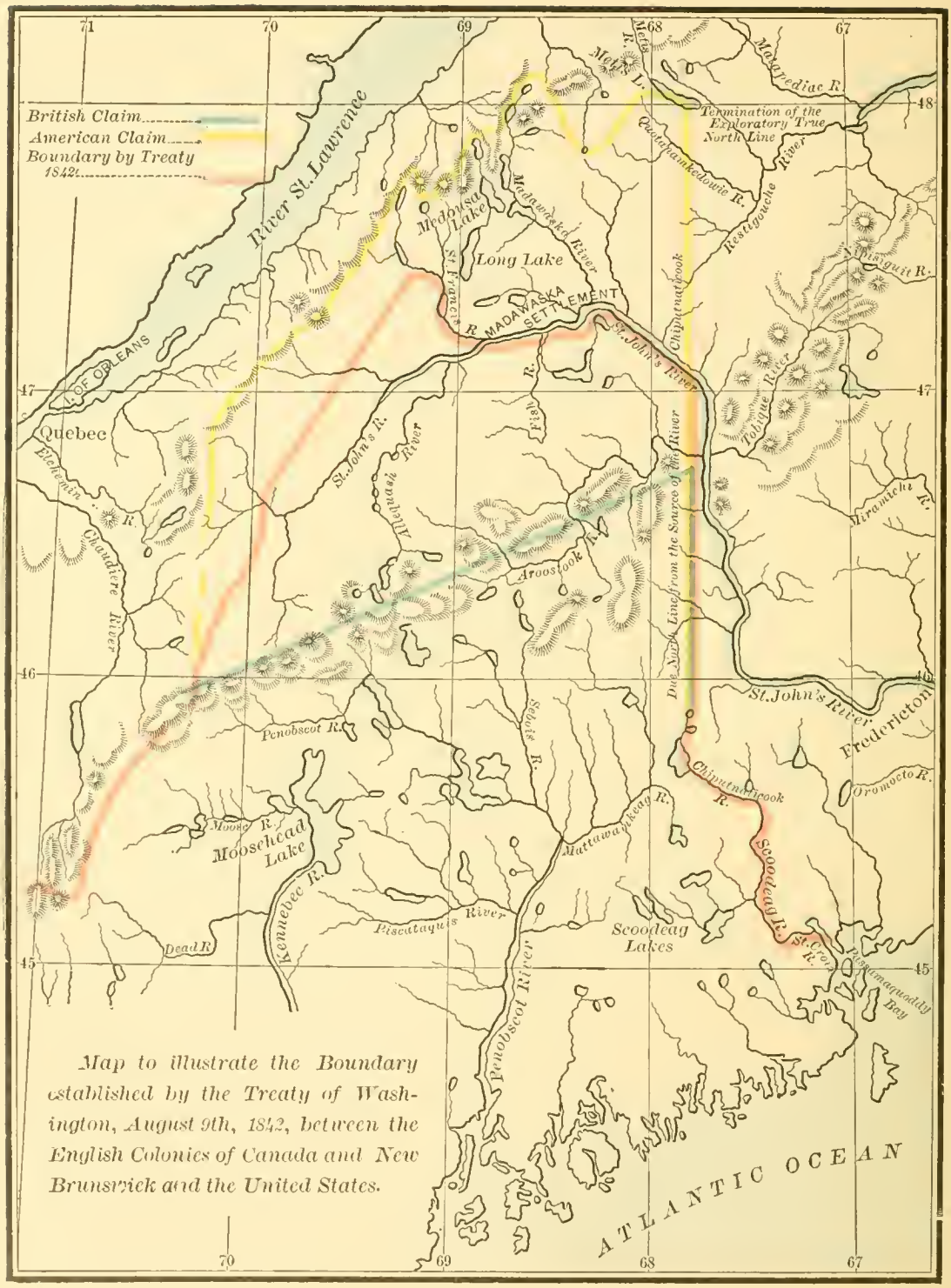
UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

According to the proposal of the Court of France, in 1782.

United States .....
English.. .....
Spanish.....

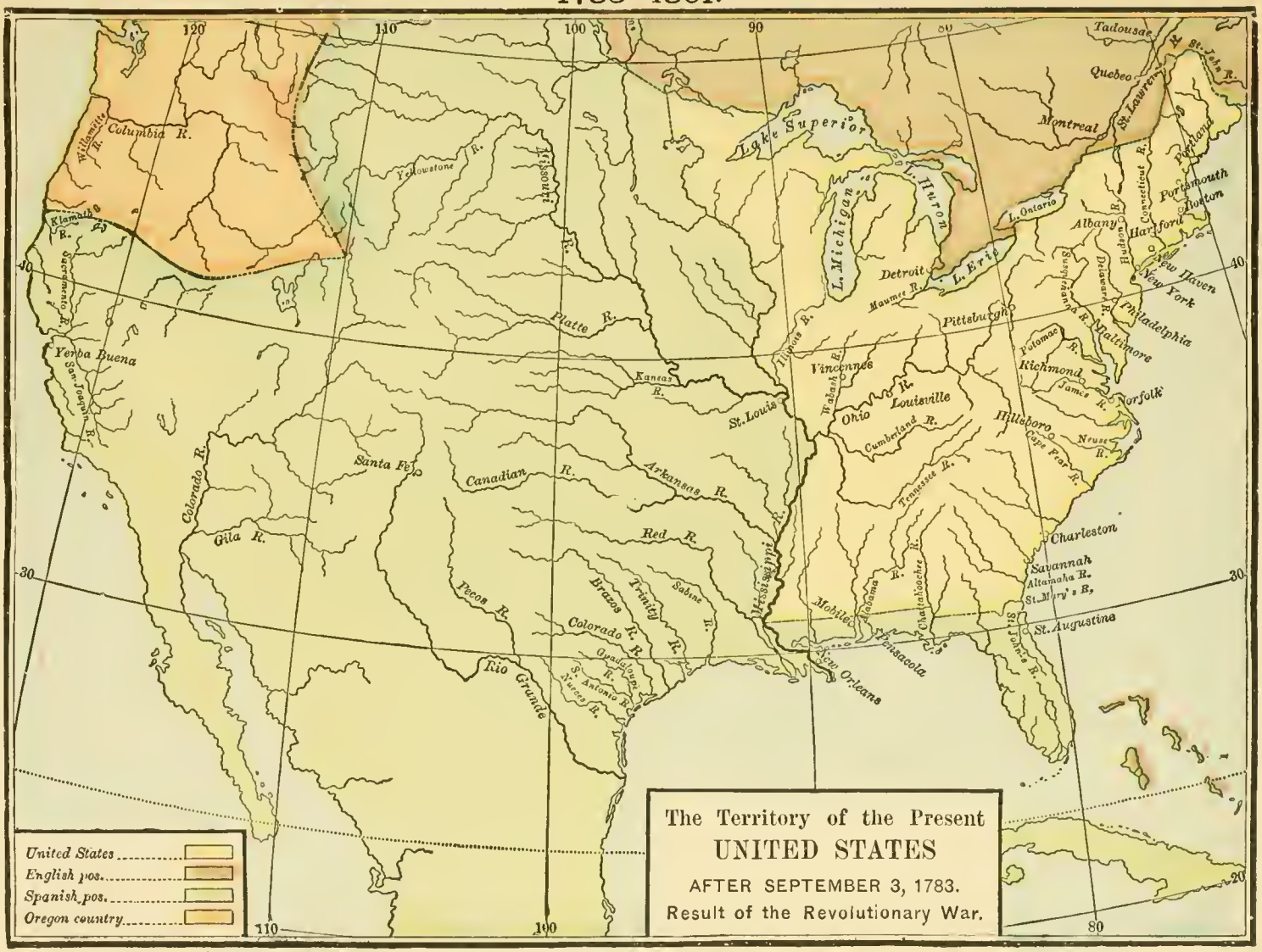
Uncolored, Indian Territory, under Spanish or American protection, according as it lies East or West of the GREEN intersecting line.


L. of the Woods
L. SUPERIOR
L. Nipissing
L. MICHIGAN
L. HURON
L. ONTARIO
L. ERIE
CANADA
St. Lawrence R.
L. Champlain
St. Johns R.
St. Croix R.
N. HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONN.
RHODE I.
NEW YORK
Hudson R.
Connecticut R.
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
Delaware R.
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
Potomac R.
VIRGINIA
James R.
Roanoke R.
NORTH CAROLINA
Pedee R.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Savannah R.
GEORGIA
UNITED STATES
Ohio R.
Cumberland R.
Ft. Quenassee
Cherokee R.
Ft. Toulouse
Coosa R.
Tallapoosa R.
Chattahoochee R.
Mobile R.
INDIAN TERRITORY
SPANISH POSSESSIONS
LOUISIANA
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
SPANISH POSSESSIONS
FLORIDA
80
70
40
30
90
80
BOUNDARY LINES
DISCUSSED AT PARIS, 1782.
Lines proposed by Congress in 1779 also lines of the Treaty of Paris, 1783, unless otherwise specified...
Supposed line of 1779, from Lake Nipissing to source of the Mississippi.....
Lines of the Treaty of 1783, as far as they depart from lines proposed in 1779.....
Lines of 45° North, extended to the Mississippi.....
Count D'Arandus' proposed line...
Raynual's line describing the country South of the Ohio, between Spain and the United States.....



Map to illustrate the Boundary established by the Treaty of Washington, August 9th, 1842, between the English Colonies of Canada and New Brunswick and the United States.

1783—1801.



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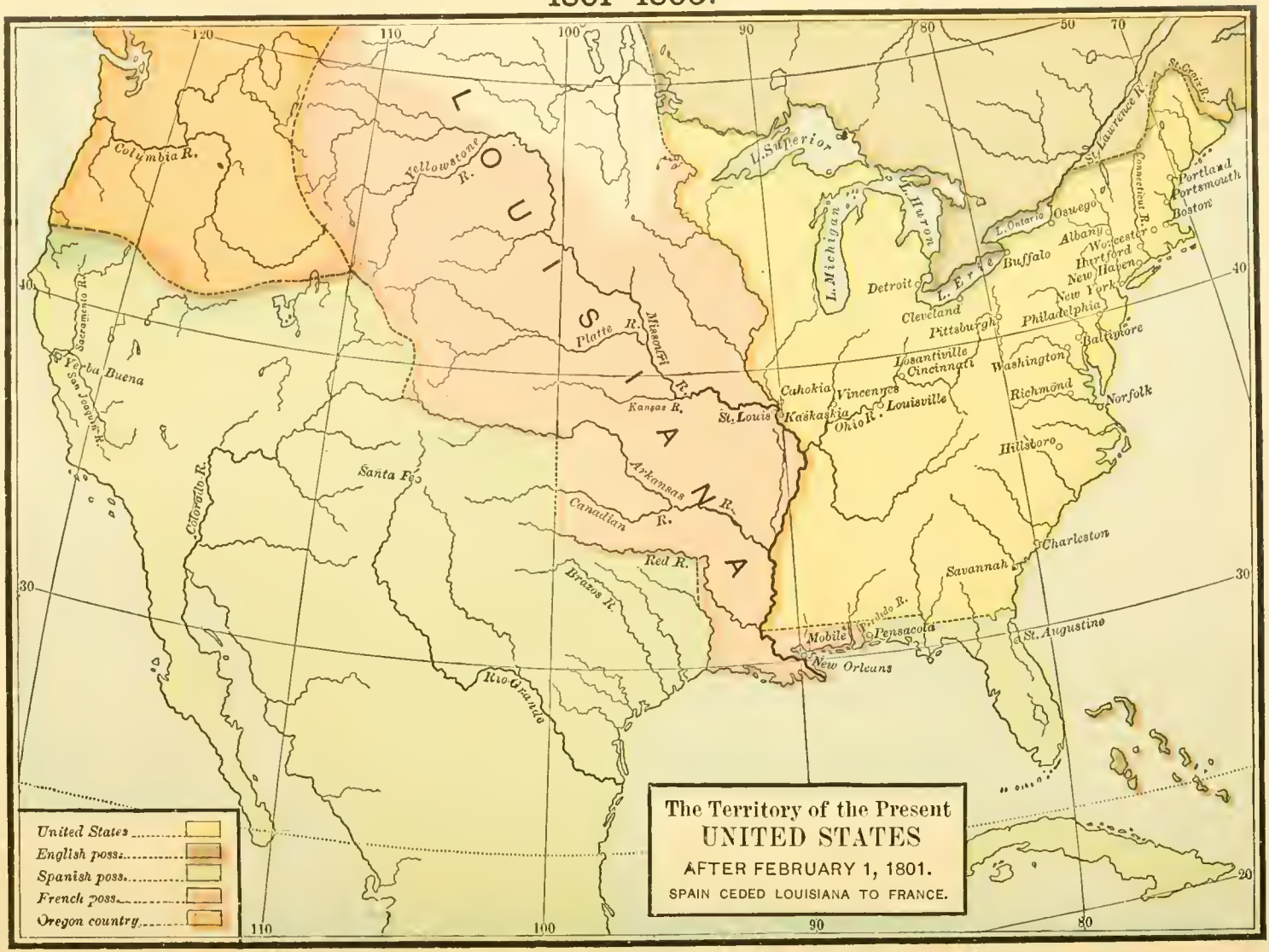
1801–1803.


The Territory of the Present
UNITED STATES
AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1801.
SPAIN CEDED LOUISIANA TO FRANCE.
United States
English poss.
Spanish poss.
French poss.
Oregon country
LOUISIANA
Columbia R.
Yellowstone R.
Sacramento R.
Yerba Buena
San Joaquin R.
Colorado R.
Santa Fe
Platte R.
Missouri R.
Kansas R.
St. Louis
Arkansas R.
Canadian R.
Red R.
Brazos R.
Rio Grande
Cahokia
Kaskaskia
Vincennes
Ohio R.
Louisville
Losantiville
Cincinnati
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburgh
L. Superior
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie
L. Ontario
Oswego
Buffalo
Albany
Worcester
Hartford
Hapeno
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Norfolk
Hillsboro
Charleston
Savannah
St. Augustine
Pensacola
Mobile
Perdido R.
New Orleans
St. Lawrence R.
St. Croix R.
Connecticut R.
Portland
Portsmouth
Boston

1803–1821.

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1821—1845.

The Territory of the Present
UNITED STATES
AFTER FEBRUARY 19, 1821.
United States
English possessions
Spanish possessions
Oregon country
Columbia R.
Yellowstone R.
Sacramento R.
San Joaquin R.
Yerba Buena
Colorado R.
Gila R.
Santa Fé
Platte R.
Missouri R.
Kansas R.
Arkansas R.
Canadian R.
Red R.
Brazos R.
Rio Grande
Mississippi R.
St. Louis
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Cincinnati
Columbus
Evansville
Ohio R.
Louisville
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Richmond
Yorktown
Norfolk
Raleigh
Wilmington
Charleston
Savannah
Mobile
New Orleans
Pensacola
St. Augustine
FLORIDA PURCHASE
Oswego
Syracuse
Albany
Rochester
Buffalo
Hartford
Troy
Portland
Portsmouth
Boston
Worcester
New Haven
New York
Newark
Philadelphia
120
110
100
90
80
70
40
30
20

1845–1848.

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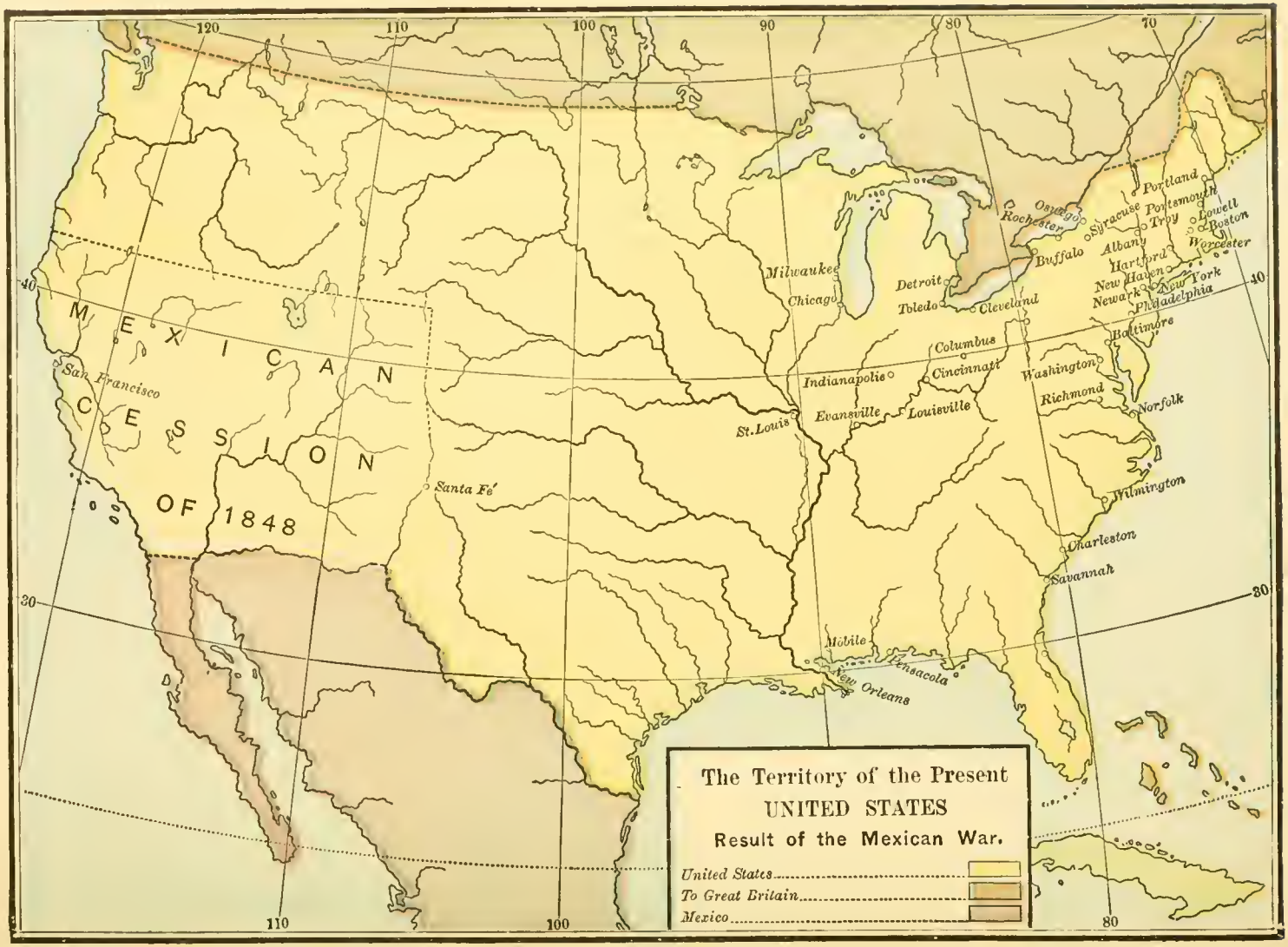
1848–1853.



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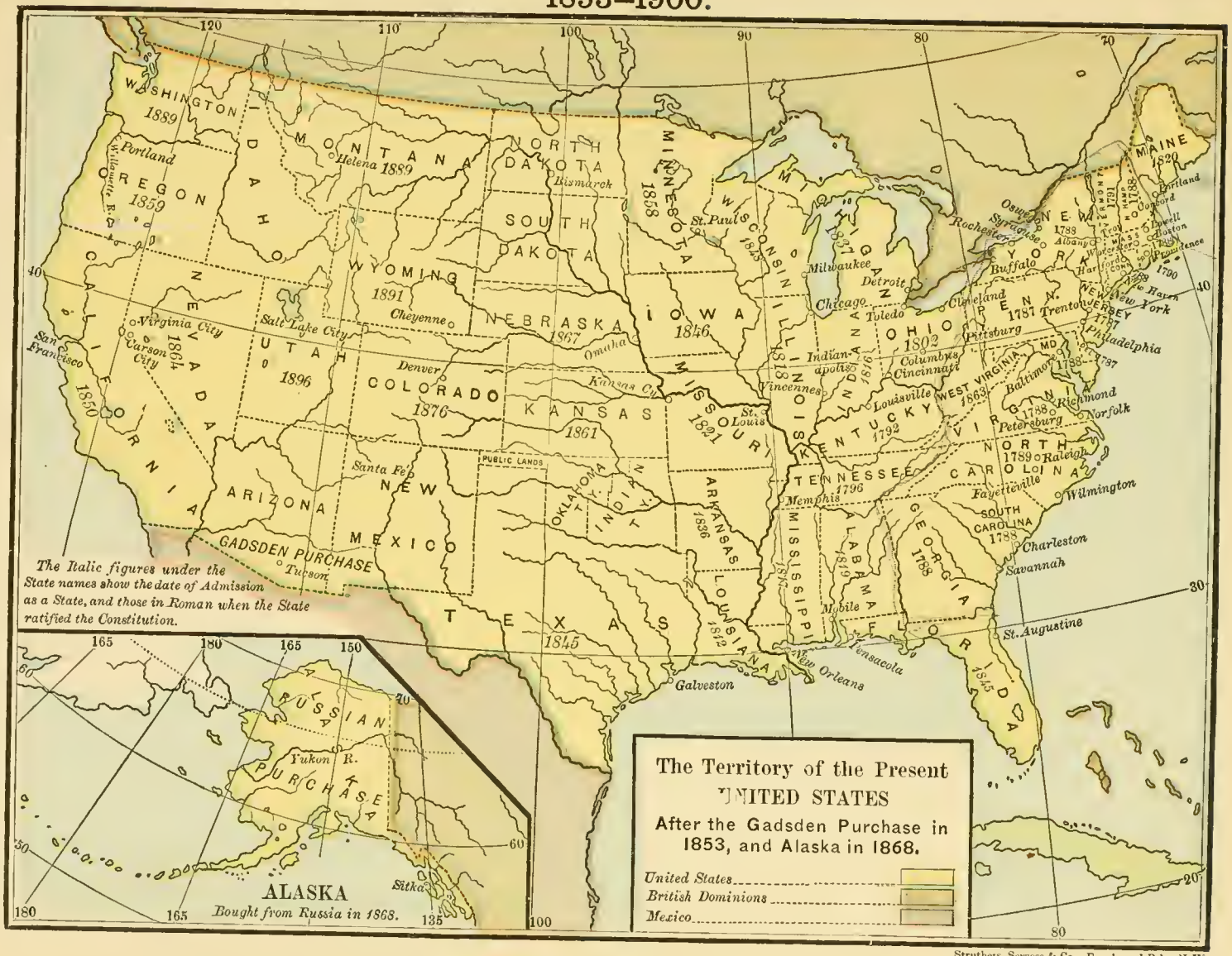
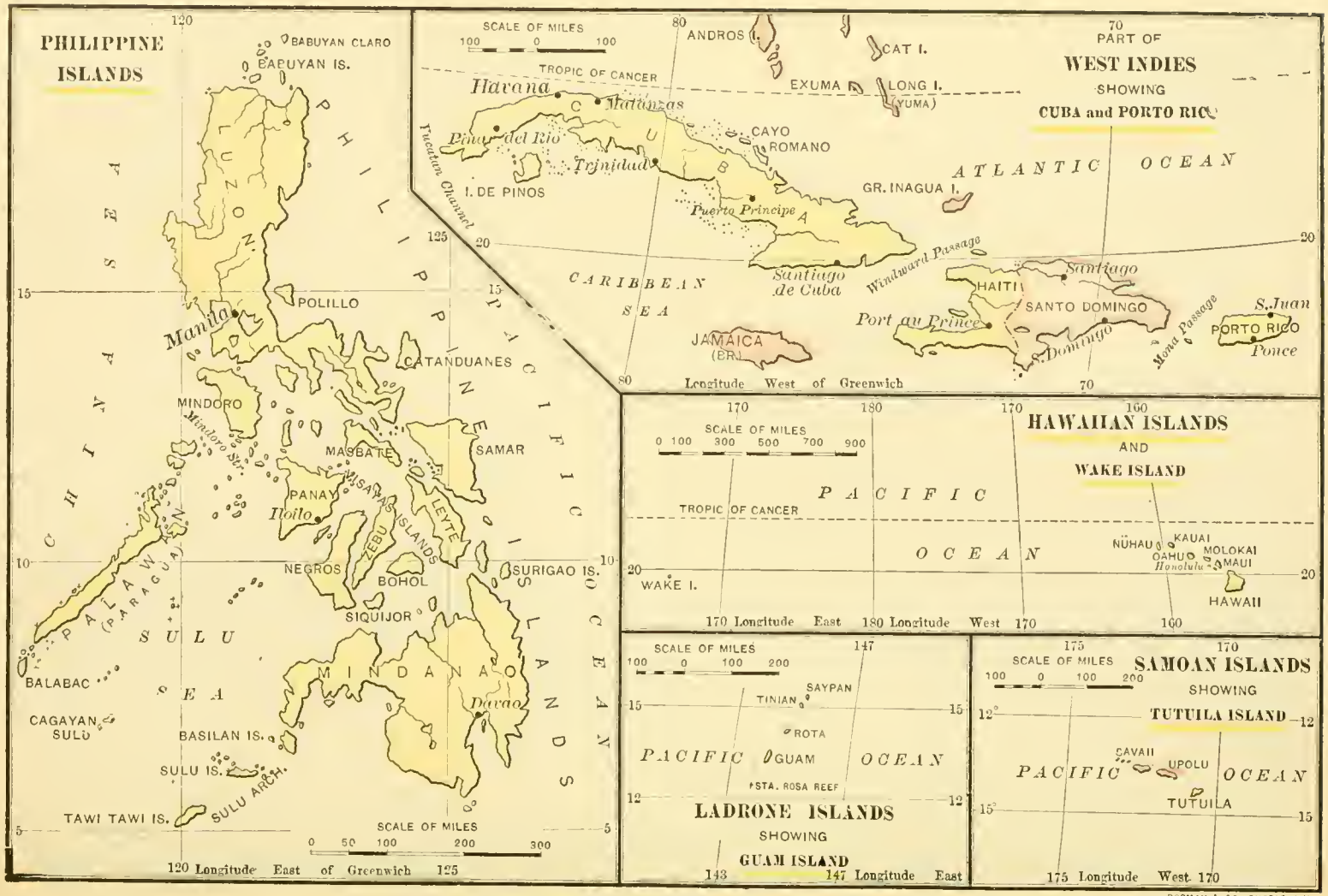
1853–1900.



Struthers, Servoss & Co., Engr's and Pr's, N.Y.

1900.



TERRITORIAL DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEVELOPMENT

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH

1775-1783.

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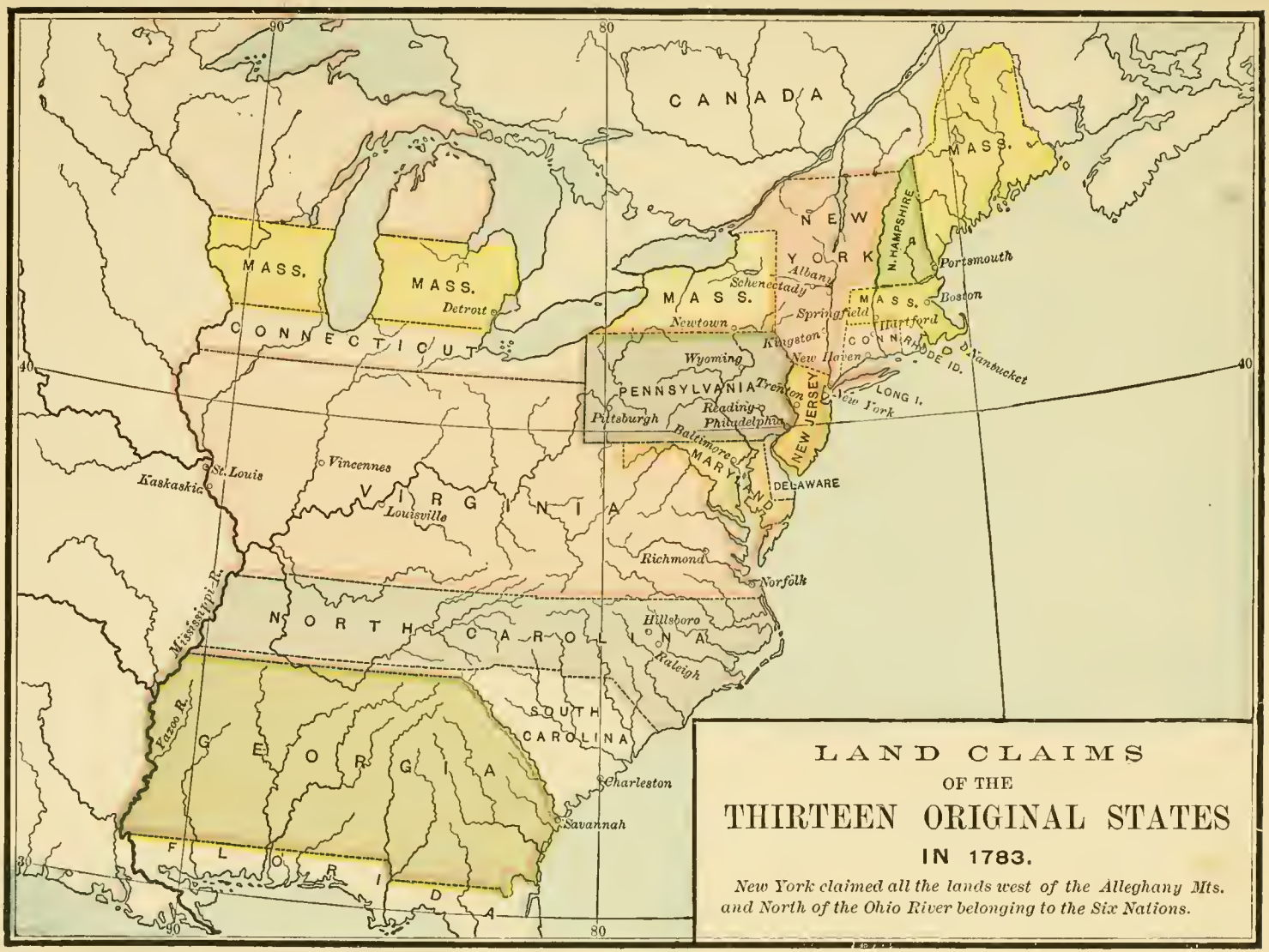
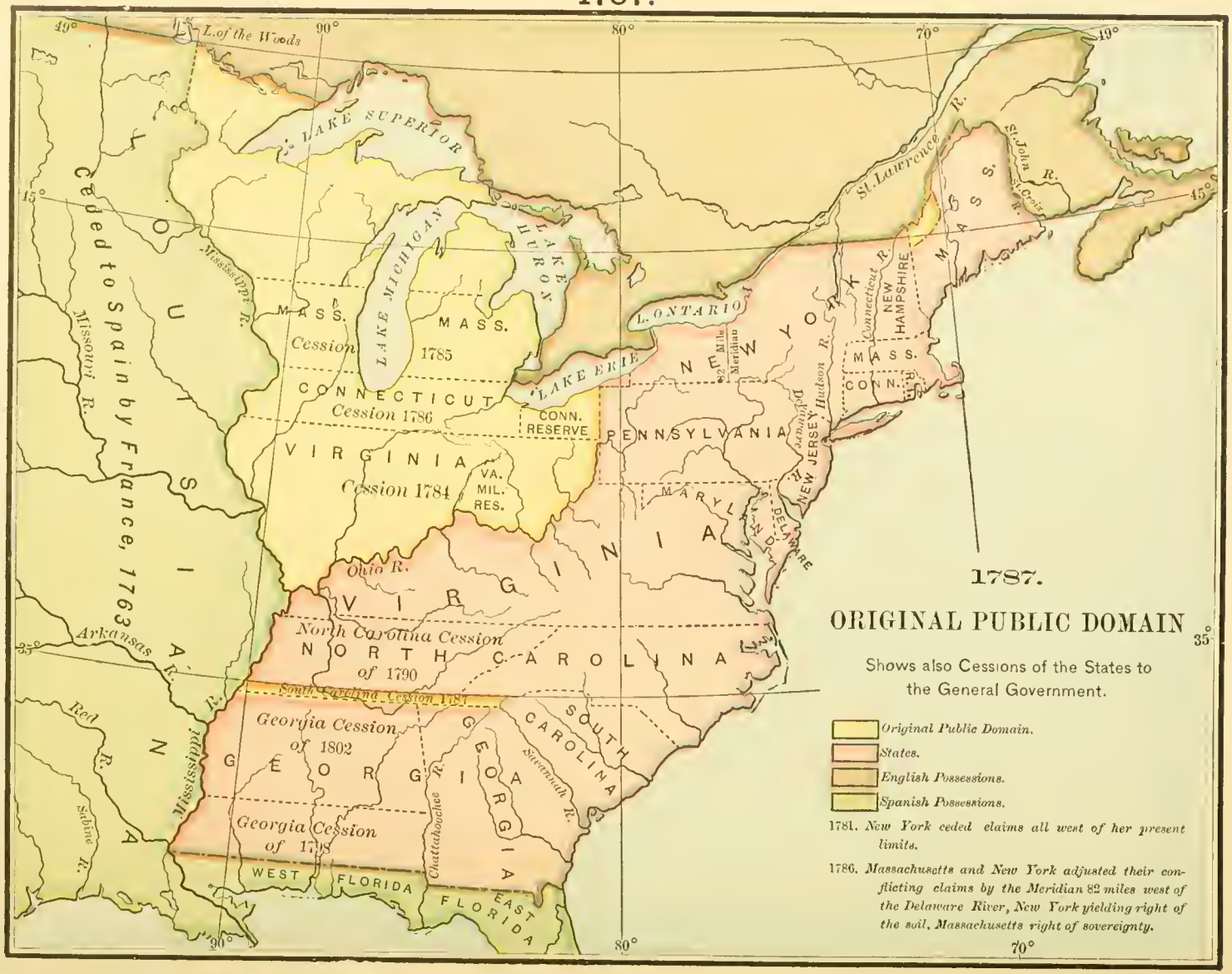


LAND CLAIMS
OF THE
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES
IN 1783.

New York claimed all the lands west of the Alleghany Mts. and North of the Ohio River belonging to the Six Nations.

1787.


1787.
ORIGINAL PUBLIC DOMAIN
Shows also Cessions of the States to the General Government.
Original Public Domain.
States.
English Possessions.
Spanish Possessions.
1781. New York ceded claims all west of her present limits.
1786. Massachusetts and New York adjusted their conflicting claims by the Meridian 82 miles west of the Delaware River, New York yielding right of the soil, Massachusetts right of sovereignty.
L. of the Woods
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
L. ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
St. Lawrence R.
St. John R.
St. Croix R.
Connecticut R.
Hudson R.
Delaware R.
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Arkansas R.
Red R.
Sabine R.
Ohio R.
Chattahoochee R.
Savannah R.
LOUISIANA
Ceded to Spain by France, 1763
MASS. Cession 1785
CONNECTICUT Cession 1786
CONN. RESERVE
VIRGINIA Cession 1784
VA. MIL. RES.
NEW YORK
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASS.
CONN.
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina Cession of 1790
South Carolina Cession 1787
SOUTH CAROLINA
Georgia Cession of 1802
GEORGIA
Georgia Cession of 1798
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
Meridian 82 Miles
49°
45°
35°
90°
80°
70°

1790.

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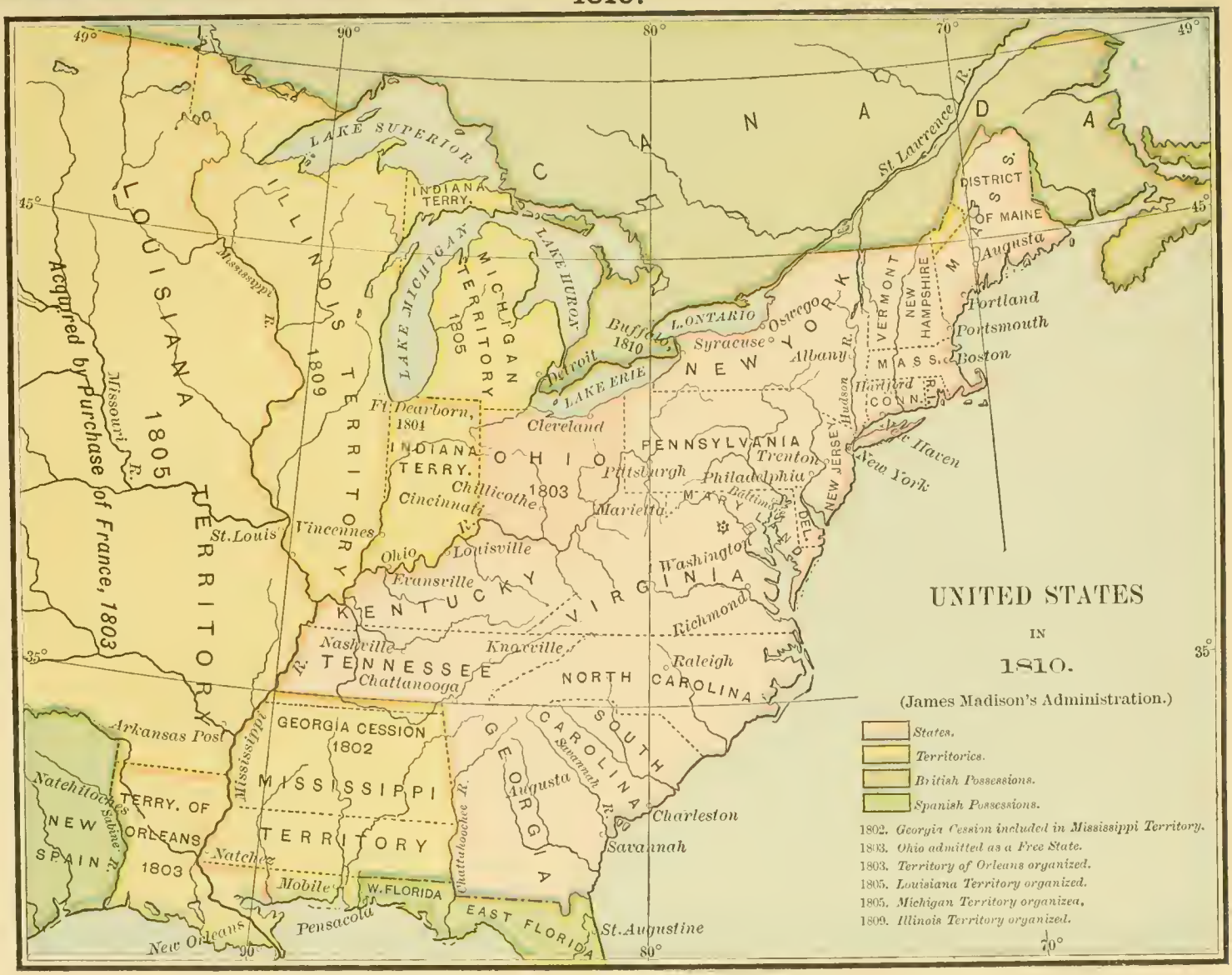
1800.

UNITED STATES
IN
1800.
(John Adams' Administration.)
States.
Territories.
English Possessions.
Spanish Possessions.
1791. Vermont admitted as a Free State.
1792. Kentucky admitted as a Slave State.
1796. Tennessee admitted as a Slave State.
1800. Indiana Territory organized.
LOUISIANA
Ceded by Spain to France, 1801
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
L. ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
INDIANA TERRITORY 1800
NORTHWEST TERRITORY
NEW YORK
VERMONT 1791
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASS.
CONN.
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
DEL.
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY 1792
TENNESSEE 1796
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
TERRY. SOUTH OF TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY
W. FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
Quebec
Montreal
St. Lawrence R.
St. John R.
St. Croix R.
Augusta
Portland
Portsmouth
Boston
Hartford
New Haven
New York
Albany
Oswego
Syracuse, 1796
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburgh
Trenton
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington, 1800
Richmond
Raleigh
Marietta
Chillicothe
Cincinnati
Vincennes
Louisville
Lexington
Knoxville, 1794
Nashville
Chattanooga, 1796
Augusta
Charleston
Savannah
St. Augustine
Mobile
Pensacola
New Orleans
St. Louis
Kaskaskia
Arkansas Post
Natchitoches
Natchez
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Ohio R.
Hudson R.
Savannah R.
Chattahoochee R.
Sabine R.
45°
35°
90°
80°
70°


UNITED STATES
IN
1810.
(James Madison's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
British Possessions.
Spanish Possessions.
1802. Georgia Cession included in Mississippi Territory.
1803. Ohio admitted as a Free State.
1803. Territory of Orleans organized.
1805. Louisiana Territory organized.
1805. Michigan Territory organized.
1809. Illinois Territory organized.
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
L. ONTARIO
St. Lawrence R.
LOUISIANA TERRITORY
Acquired by Purchase of France, 1803
1805
ILLINOIS TERRITORY
1809
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
1805
INDIANA TERRY.
OHIO
1803
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY
GEORGIA CESSION
1802
TERRY. OF NEW ORLEANS
1803
NEW SPAIN
W. FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
DEL.
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASS.
CONN.
DISTRICT OF MAINE
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Ohio R.
Savannah R.
Chattahoochee R.
Sabine R.
Hudson R.
Albany R.
Ft. Dearborn, 1804
Detroit
Buffalo
1810
Cleveland
Syracuse
Oswego
Pittsburgh
Chillicothe
Cincinnati
Marietta
Vincennes
St. Louis
Louisville
Evansville
Nashville
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Washington
Richmond
Raleigh
Philadelphia
Trenton
Baltimore
Hartford
New Haven
New York
Boston
Portsmouth
Portland
Augusta
Arkansas Post
Natchitoches
Natchez
Mobile
Pensacola
New Orleans
Augusta
Savannah
Charleston
St. Augustine
49°
45°
35°
90°
80°
70°

1820.

UNITED STATES
IN
1820.
(James Monroe's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
Spanish Possessions.
English Possessions.
1812. Louisiana admitted as a Slave State.
1812. Missouri organized as a Territory.
1816. Indiana admitted as a Free State.
1817. Mississippi admitted as a Slave State.
1818. Illinois admitted as a Free State.
1818. Michigan Territory enlarged.
1819. Alabama admitted as a Slave State.
1819. Arkansas organized as a Territory.
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
L. ONTARIO
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI 1812
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS 1819
SPANISH POSSESSIONS
LOUISIANA 1812
MISSISSIPPI 1817
ALABAMA 1819
ILLINOIS 1818
INDIANA 1816
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMP.
MAINE 1820
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
NEW JERSEY
DEL.
MARYLAND
Quebec
St. Lawrence R.
Montreal
Oswego
Albany
Syracuse
Buffalo
Detroit
Hudson R.
Portland
Augusta
Concord
Portsmouth
Boston
Hartford
New Haven
New York
New Brunswick
Trenton
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Washington
Cleveland
Columbus, 1812
Marietta
Chillicothe
Cincinnati
Ohio R.
Louisville
Vincennes
Springfield, 1818
Ft. Dearborn
Illinois R.
Galena
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
St. Louis
Evansville
Nashville
Knoxville
Hillsboro
Raleigh
Chattanooga
James R.
Richmond
Savannah R.
Charleston
Savannah
Natchez
Mobile
Alabama R.
Red R.
Sabine R.
New Orleans
Pensacola
St. Augustine
49°
45°
40°
36°30'
35°
90°
80°
70°

1830.

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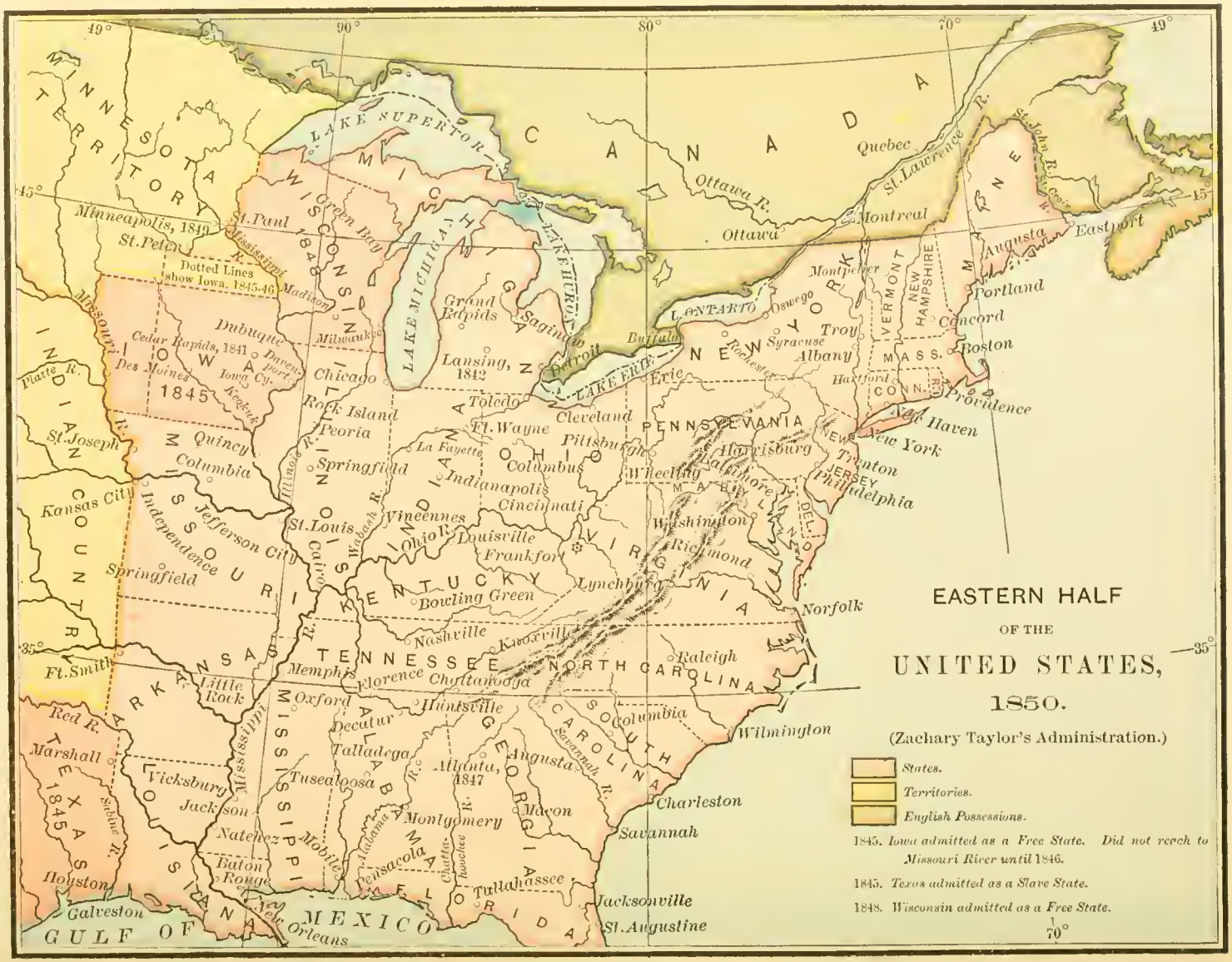
1840.

UNITED STATES
IN
1840.
(Martin Van Buren's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
English Possessions.
Republic of Texas.
1834 Michigan Territory was extended to the Missouri River, and from the Missouri State Line to the National Boundary Line.
1836. Arkansas admitted as a Slave State.
1836. Wisconsin Ty. organized. It extended (1836—1838) to Missouri River.
1837. Michigan admitted as a Free State.
1838. Iowa Territory organized from Wisconsin Territory. Occupied (1838—1848) from the Mississippi to Missouri Rivers, and from State of Missouri to National Boundary Line.
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
L. HURON
L. ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
R. St. Laurence
MICHIGAN
WISCONSIN TERRITORY
IOWA TERRITORY
MISSOURI TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
TERRY. OF FLORIDA
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
Eastport
Augusta
Portland
Portsmouth
Concord
Boston
Montpelier
Troy
Albany
Hartford
New Haven
Syracuse
Oswego
Rochester
Buffalo
Erie
Cleveland
Toledo, 1823
Detroit
Grand Rapids, 1834
Chicago
Rock Island
Peoria
Springfield
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Columbus
Wheeling
Pittsburgh
Harrisburg
Trenton
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Wilmington
Richmond
Lynchburg
Danville
Greensboro
Raleigh
Knoxville
Nashville
Louisville
Frankfort
Vincennes
Bowling Green
Cairo
Ohio R.
St. Louis
Jefferson City, 1822
Kansas R.
Kansas Cy.
Quincy
Keokuk
Iowa City, 1839
Davenport, 1836
Dubuque, 1836
Prairie du Chien
Rockford 1834
Milwaukee, 1833
Madison 1837
St. Paul, 1838
Mississippi
Missouri R.
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
Memphis
Chattanooga
Decatur
Columbus
Montgomery
Macon
Augusta
Savannah R.
Savannah
Charleston
Columbia
Wilmington
Jackson
Vicksburg
Natchez
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Red R.
Sabine R.
Houston
Tallahassee
Pensacola
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Eastport
Wisconsin Territory, 1836 to 1838
49°
45°
40°
35°
30°
90°
80°
70°

1840.

WESTERN HALF
OF THE
UNITED STATES, 1840.
(Van Buren's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
United States.
Mexico.
Republic of Texas.
Oregon Country.
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
By Revolution from Mexico 1835
OREGON TERRITORY
MISSOURI TERRITORY
INDIAN TERRITORY
IOWA TERRITORY 1838
WISCONSIN TERRITORY 1836
ARKANSAS 1836
LOUISIANA 1812
MISSISSIPPI
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENN.
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
Astoria, 1810
Columbia R.
Dalles
Walla Walla
Lewis or Snake R.
Ft. Boise
Ft. Hall
Southern Limit of English Claim
South Pass
Great Salt Lake
Humboldt R.
Sacramento R.
San Joaquin R.
Yerba Buena
Monterey
San Gabriel
Los Angeles
San Diego
Colorado R.
Gila R.
Yuma
Green R.
Grand R.
Missouri R.
Milk R.
Yellowstone R.
Fremont's Peak
Cheyenne R.
Ft. Laramie
Long's Pk.
St. Vrains
Pike's Peak
Ft. Bent
Ft. Kearney
Platte R.
Republican R.
Kansas R.
Kansas Village
Arkansas R.
Red R.
Red R. of the North
Dubuque, 1833
Iowa City, 1839
Davenport, 1836
Chicago
Springfield
Ft. Leavenworth 1827
Jefferson City 1822
St. Louis
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
Arkansas Post
Jackson
Natchez
Natchitoches
Trinity R.
Sabine R.
Brazos R.
Colorado R.
Pecos R.
Rio Grande
Taos
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Canadian R.
Albuquerque
Zuni
El Paso del Norte
Chihuahua
Houston
San Antonio
Goliad
Nueces R.
Corpus Christi
Galveston
Brownsville
Longitude 110° West from Greenwich 100°

1850.


EASTERN HALF
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
1850.
(Zachary Taylor's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
English Possessions.
1845. Iowa admitted as a Free State. Did not reach to Missouri River until 1846.
1845. Texas admitted as a Slave State.
1848. Wisconsin admitted as a Free State.
CANADA
MINNESOTA TERRITORY
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
L. ONTARIO
GULF OF MEXICO
Minneapolis, 1849
St. Paul
St. Peter
Dotted Lines show Iowa, 1845-46
Dubuque
Cedar Rapids, 1841
Des Moines
Iowa Cy.
Davenport
Keokuk
1845
Chicago
Rock Island
Peoria
Quincy
Columbia
Springfield
Kansas City
Independence
Jefferson City
St. Louis
Springfield
Milwaukee
Green Bay
Madison
Grand Rapids
Saginaw
Detroit
Lansing, 1842
Toledo
Ft. Wayne
La Fayette
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Vincennes
Louisville
Frankfort
Bowling Green
Nashville
Knoxville
Memphis
Little Rock
Ft. Smith
Oxford
Florence
Chattanooga
Huntsville
Decatur
Talladega
Tuscaloosa
Atlanta, 1847
Montgomery
Mobile
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Macon
Augusta
Savannah
Charleston
Columbia
Wilmington
Raleigh
Norfolk
Richmond
Lynchburg
Washington
Baltimore
Wheeling
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Columbus
Harrisburg
Trenton
Philadelphia
New York
New Haven
Hartford
Providence
Boston
Concord
Portland
Augusta
Eastport
Montpelier
Albany
Troy
Syracuse
Oswego
Rochester
Buffalo
Erie
Quebec
Ottawa
Montreal
Galveston
Houston
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Natchez
Jackson
Vicksburg
Marshall
Red R.
Platte R.
St. Joseph
Kansas City
Ft. Smith
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Illinois R.
Wabash R.
Ohio R.
Cairo
Green R.
Alabama R.
Chattahoochee R.
Savannah R.
St. Lawrence R.
St. John R.
Ottawa R.
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Eastport
Augusta
Portland
Concord
Boston
Providence
New Haven
New York
Trenton
Philadelphia
Harrisburg
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Wilmington
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Tallahassee
Pensacola
Mobile
Montgomery
Atlanta, 1847
Macon
Augusta
Columbia
Huntsville
Chattanooga
Florence
Memphis
Nashville
Knoxville
Bowling Green
Lynchburg
Louisville
Frankfort
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Vincennes
Springfield
Peoria
Rock Island
Quincy
Columbia
Springfield
Jefferson City
Independence
Kansas City
Galveston
Houston
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Natchez
Jackson
Vicksburg
Marshall
Red R.
Platte R.
St. Joseph

1854.

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1861—1865.

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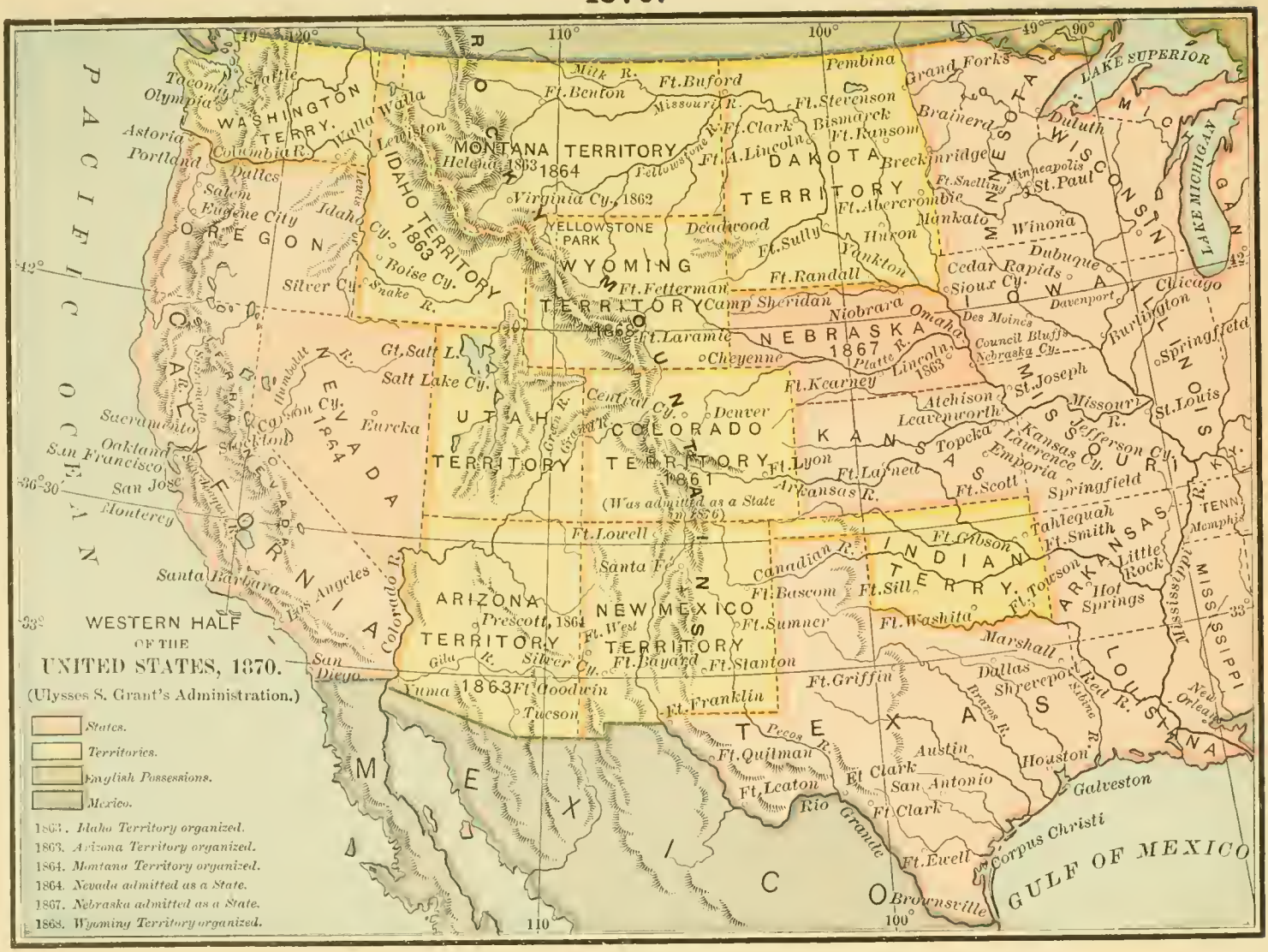
EASTERN HALF
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
1863.
(Lincoln's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
English Possessions.
1858. Minnesota admitted as a Free State.
1863. January 1st, Proclamation of Emancipation made all Free States.
1863. West Virginia admitted.
CANADA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
NEW JERSEY
DEL.
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
1863
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
FLORIDA
MISSOURI
KANSAS
NEBRASKA
DAKOTA
INDIAN TERRY.
MEXICO
GULF OF
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
ONTARIO
Quebec
Ottawa
Montreal
Toronto
Buffalo
Detroit
Chicago
Milwaukee
Cleveland
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
New York
Boston
Portland
Augusta
Eastport
St. John
Norfolk
Richmond
Raleigh
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Wilmington
Columbia
Atlanta
Augusta
Macon
Montgomery
Mobile
Tallahassee
New Orleans
Galveston
Houston
Vicksburg
Jackson
Natchez
Baton Rouge
Memphis
Nashville
Louisville
Cincinnati
St. Louis
Kansas City
Indianapolis
Springfield
Columbus
Toledo
Detroit
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
St. Peter
Winona
Sioux Cy.
Dubuque
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
St. Joseph
Quincy
Columbia
Springfield
Jefferson City
Independence
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
Red R.
Marshall
Houston
Galveston
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Florence
Huntsville
Decatur
Talladega
Tuscaloosa
Oxford
Bowling Green
Frankfort
Lexington
Lynchburg
Charleston
Washington
Baltimore
Harrisburg
Wheeling
Pittsburgh
Erie
Albany
Troy
Syracuse
Oswego
Montpelier
Concord
Hartford
Providence
New Haven
Trenton
Lansing
Grand Rapids
Saginaw
Jackson
Rockford
Rock Island
Peoria
Springfield
Cedar Rapids
Davenport
Iowa Cy.
Keokuk
Quebec
St. Lawrence R.
Ottawa R.
Green Bay
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Wabash R.
Ohio R.
Cairo
Mobile
Savannah R.
Chattahoochee R.
Alabama R.
Sabine
Marquette
Mackinaw
St. John R.
St. Croix R.
49°
45°
35°
70°
80°
90°
1855
1858
1853

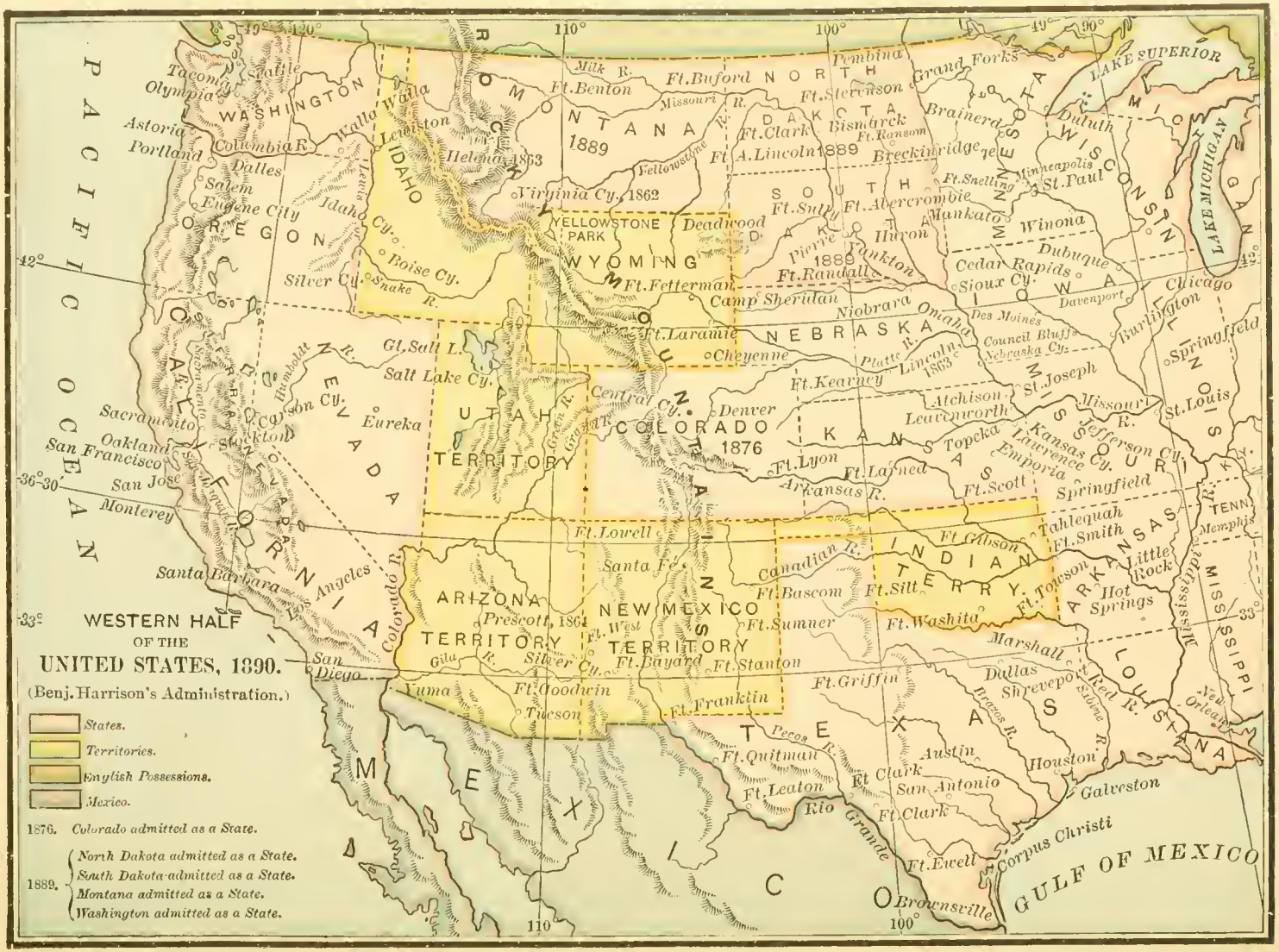
1861.

WESTERN HALF
OF THE
UNITED STATES, 1861.
(Abraham Lincoln's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
English Possessions.
Mexico.
1853. Washington Territory organized.
1858. Minnesota admitted as a Free State.
1859. Oregon admitted as a Free State.
1861. Dakota Territory organized.
1861. Colorado Territory organized.
1861. Kansas admitted as a Free State.
PACIFIC OCEAN
WASHINGTON TERRITORY 1853
OREGON 1859
DAKOTA TERRITORY 1861
NEBRASKA TERRITORY
TERRITORY OF UTAH
COLORADO TERRITORY
KANSAS 1861
INDIAN TERRY.
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
MINNESOTA 1858
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
TENN.
CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Gadsden Purchase, 1853
Astoria
Portland
Columbia R.
Dalles
Walla Walla
Ft. Boise
Snake R.
Ft. Hall
Ft. Bentan
Milk R.
Missouri R.
Ft. Union
Yellowstone R.
Red R. of the North
Cheyenne R.
Ft. Randall 1856
Pankton
Sioux Falls, 1856
Sioux City 1855
Ft. Laramie
Gt. Salt Lake
Salt Lake Cy.
Ft. Bridger
Green R.
Platte R.
Omaha 1853
Nebraska City
Ft. Kearney
Council Bluffs 1853
Plattsmouth
Des Moines
Iowa City
Cedar Rapids
Dubuque
Madison
Milwaukee
Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Davenport
Springfield
St. Joseph
Atchison, 1854
Leavenworth, 1854
Topeka, 1854
Lecompton, 1855
Lawrence, 1854
Emporia, 1857
Ft. Scott
Ottawa
Kansas City
Independence, 1854
Jefferson Cy.
Missouri R.
St. Louis
Denver
Pike's Peak
Arkansas R.
Ft. Smith
Memphis
Little Rock
Jackson
Natchez
New Orleans
Sacramento
San Francisco
Stockton
Monterey
Los Angeles
San Diego
Colorado R.
Yuma
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Canadian R.
Red R.
Shreveport
Trinity R.
Sabine
Colorado R.
Brazos R.
Houston
Galveston
Austin
Ft. Clark
San Antonio
Pecos R.
El Paso del Norte
Chihuahua
Rio Grande
Nueces R.
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
49°
120°
110°
100°
90°
42°
36°30'
33°

1870.


WESTERN HALF
OF THE
UNITED STATES, 1870.
(Ulysses S. Grant's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
English Possessions.
Mexico.
1863. Idaho Territory organized.
1863. Arizona Territory organized.
1864. Montana Territory organized.
1864. Nevada admitted as a State.
1867. Nebraska admitted as a State.
1868. Wyoming Territory organized.
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO TERRITORY
MONTANA TERRITORY
DAKOTA TERRITORY
WYOMING TERRITORY
UTAH TERRITORY
COLORADO TERRITORY
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARIZONA TERRITORY
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY
TEXAS
IOWA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
TENN.
MEXICO
YELLOWSTONE PARK
Tacoma
Seattle
Olympia
Astoria
Portland
Salem
Eugene City
Dalles
Walla Walla
Lewiston
Helena 1863
Virginia Cy. 1862
Boise Cy.
Silver Cy.
Ft. Benton
Ft. Buford
Milk R.
Missouri R.
Ft. Stevenson
Bismarck
Ft. Ransom
Ft. Clark
Ft. A. Lincoln
Pembina
Grand Forks
Brainerd
Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Ft. Snelling
Breckinridge
Ft. Abercrombie
Mankato
Winona
Dubuque
Cedar Rapids
Sioux Cy.
Davenport
Chicago
Burlington
Springfield
Deadwood
Ft. Sully
Huron
Yankton
Ft. Randall
Ft. Fetterman
Camp Sheridan
Niobrara
Omaha
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
Nebraska Cy.
Ft. Laramie
Cheyenne
Platte R.
Lincoln 1863
Ft. Kearney
St. Joseph
Atchison
Leavenworth
Missouri R.
St. Louis
Gt. Salt L.
Salt Lake Cy.
Humboldt R.
Carson Cy.
Eureka
Sacramento
Oakland
San Francisco
San Jose
Monterey
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Diego
Colorado R.
Green R.
Central Cy.
Denver
Topeka
Lawrence
Kansas Cy.
Jefferson Cy.
Emporia
Ft. Lyon
Ft. Larned
Arkansas R.
Ft. Scott
Springfield
Ft. Lowell
Santa Fe
Canadian R.
Ft. Gibson
Tahlequah
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Memphis
Ft. Bascom
Ft. Sill
Ft. Towson
Ft. Washita
Ft. Sumner
Prescott, 1864
Ft. West
Ft. Bayard
Ft. Stanton
Marshall
Dallas
Shreveport
Red R.
Gila R.
Silver Cy.
Yuma
1863 Ft. Goodwin
Tucson
Ft. Franklin
Ft. Griffin
Brazos R.
Pecos R.
Ft. Quitman
Ft. Leaton
Rio Grande
Ft. Clark
Austin
San Antonio
Houston
Galveston
Ft. Ewell
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
New Orleans
Mississippi R.
Sabine R.
49°
120°
110°
100°
90°
42°
36°30'
33°

1890.


WESTERN HALF
OF THE
UNITED STATES, 1890.
(Benj. Harrison's Administration.)
States.
Territories.
English Possessions.
Mexico.
1876. Colorado admitted as a State.
1889. North Dakota admitted as a State.
South Dakota admitted as a State.
Montana admitted as a State.
Washington admitted as a State.
PACIFIC OCEAN
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
YELLOWSTONE PARK
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
UTAH TERRITORY
COLORADO
KANSAS
INDIAN TERRY.
ARIZONA TERRITORY
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY
TEXAS
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
Tacoma
Seattle
Olympia
Astoria
Portland
Columbia R.
Walla Walla
Lewiston
Helena 1883
Virginia Cy. 1862
Salem
Eugene City
Dalles
Idaho Cy.
Boise Cy.
Silver Cy.
Snake R.
Milk R.
Ft. Benton
Ft. Buford
Missouri R.
Yellowstone
Ft. Stevenson
Pembina
Grand Forks
Brainerd
Duluth
Ft. Clark
Bismarck
Ft. Ransom
Ft. A. Lincoln 1889
Breckinridge
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Ft. Snelling
Ft. Sully
Ft. Abercrombie
Mankato
Winona
Deadwood
Pierre
Yankton
Huron
Dubuque
Cedar Rapids
Sioux Cy.
Ft. Randall
Ft. Fetterman
Camp Sheridan
Niobrara
Omaha
Des Moines
Davenport
Chicago
Burlington
Council Bluffs
Nebraska Cy.
Springfield
Ft. Laramie
Cheyenne
Platte R.
Lincoln 1863
Gt. Salt L.
Salt Lake Cy.
Humboldt R.
Carson Cy.
Eureka
Central Cy.
Denver
Ft. Kearney
Atchison
Leavenworth
St. Joseph
Missouri R.
St. Louis
Sacramento
Stockton
Oakland
San Francisco
San Jose
Monterey
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Diego
Colorado R.
Green R.
Grand R.
Ft. Lyon
Ft. Lamed
Arkansas R.
Topeka
Lawrence Cy.
Emporia
Ft. Scott
Jefferson Cy.
Springfield
Ft. Lowell
Santa Fe
Canadian R.
Ft. Gibson
Tahlequah
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Ft. Bascom
Ft. Silt
Ft. Towson
Ft. Washita
Ft. Sumner
Prescott, 1864
Ft. West
Ft. Bayard
Ft. Stanton
Gila R.
Silver Cy.
Yuma
Ft. Goodwin
Tucson
Ft. Franklin
Marshall
Dallas
Shreveport
Red R.
Sabine R.
Ft. Griffin
Brazos R.
Pecos R.
Ft. Quitman
Ft. Leaton
Rio Grande
Austin
Ft. Clark
San Antonio
Houston
Galveston
Corpus Christi
Ft. Ewell
Brownsville
Memphis
Mississippi R.
New Orleans
TENN.
ARKANSAS
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
IOWA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
49°
120°
110°
100°
90°
42°
36°30'
33°

1900.

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HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATORY TEXT.

FINDING A CONTINENT.

(*Sixteenth Century Work.*)

The last half of the fifteenth century was one of great change in Europe. England had given up her claims to the North of France, and had grown strong at home; France, under Louis XI., had attained about the same limits as to-day; Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella, was the leading power in Europe; Portugal, shut off from the rest of Europe, "a people living by the sea," naturally led in conquest and colonization out of Europe; the Pope was the head of the Church and the Church ruled all kings.

Scientific men had long maintained that the world was round. Ancient writers (Ptolemy) expressed a belief in lands beyond the Pillars of Hercules. Plato's "Atlantis," the "Islands of the Blest," and "St. Brandan's Isle" of the Middle Ages were popular beliefs. The Portuguese had found Madeira (1419); the Fortunate Islands (Canaries, 1431) of the ancients, discovered by the Carthaginians but practically lost to Europe for thirteen hundred years; then the Azores (1448) and Cape Verd Islands (1454); finally the way to India via the Cape of Good Hope (1487).

In 1474 (*see Map*) Toscanelli, the eminent Italian astronomer, in

answer to a letter of inquiry, sent Columbus a map showing China to be only 52° west of Europe (it is 231°). This was the most intelligent scientific idea of that day. By faith, eighteen years later, Columbus sailed into "The Sea of Darkness" expecting to reach China by a westward sail of 3,000 miles (it is 9,000). At that distance he did reach islands (1492), which he called San Salvador, Juanna (Cuba), and Hispanola (Hayti). Supposing them to be near Zipanga (Japan), islands reported by Marco Polo to be off the east coast of China, he called them the West Indies, their inhabitants Indians, and then returned to Europe to tell of a western road to India.

Then the spirit of discovery ran high among the maritime powers. John and Sebastian Cabot, under English commissions, first discovered the main land (1497) near Cape Breton and sailed south along the coast probably as far as Cape Hatteras.

Cortereal and Denys, both French, in 1501 and 1506, reached the coast of Nova Scotia, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bacallaos (Newfoundland), a name found on many early maps. Twenty-five years later (1534), Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence, to where Quebec now stands. It was a century later before either England or France formed a permanent settlement. Spain continued her search for gold. The northern part of South America was visited (1598), Cuba and Hayti were made a base of supplies and the conquest of the New World began.

In 1513, Ponce de Leon, landing near the mouth of the St. John's River, gave the name of Florida to the country, then coasted along the whole peninsular and up the west coast as far as 27° 30′. (*See Map* ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci within the next year or two, showing South America, Florida, and Bacallaos as islands on the coast of Asia.)

The same year (1513), Balboa, climbing the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien, discovered an ocean to the south which he called the South Sea (Pacific), a name which it retained for more than a century in all the early charters.

In 1519, an expedition under Cortez, sent to discover the strait

supposed to exist connecting the two seas, resulted in the conquest of Mexico.

In 1523 the search was continued along the west coast of Florida. It was found that no strait existed but the geography of the Gulf of Mexico was determined. Meanwhile, other Spaniards were tracing the coast from the St. John's River, northward to Cape Race. (One of the earliest maps showing the result is the Sloane Manuscript of 1530.)

All attempted settlements proving disastrous, Philip II., in 1561, declared there should be no further attempts to colonize either the Gulf or Atlantic coasts. (What an effect this decree probably had on the fate of this continent!) The next year, however, when French Calvinists commenced the only French settlements ever attempted in French Florida, Spain, actuated by religious zeal, destroyed them, and as a military necessity built St. Augustine (1565).

After the conquest of Mexico, Spanish explorations were made along the Pacific coast, but it took sixty years to reach Cape Mendocino, only to find in a harbor near by a post set up by Drake in 1579, claiming the country for England and Queen Elizabeth. Coronado, in search of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," explored the Zuni country in New Mexico in 1541, and penetrated even to Quivira (supposed to have been in Western Kansas or Nebraska). Later the country was occupied and a mission established at Santa Fé (1582). (*See Maps of* 1541.) The generally accepted idea now came to be that America was a continent. This is expressed in the Zaltieri Map of 1566. Thus was the unveiling of the New World to Europe the work of a hundred years. The Sixteenth Century closed with but two settlements within the present limits of Our Republic, St. Augustine (1565) and Santa Fé (1582), both Spanish.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE NEW WORLD.

(*See Drainage Map.*)

The boundaries of nations are usually natural, not arbitrary. Mountains obstruct the drift of population. The possession of the

mouth of a river carries with it the country it drains. A break in a mountain chain becomes the highway of travel. Geography determines history.

The portion of North America occupied by our Republic is divided into three geographical parts:

The Atlantic Slope, with its numerous rivers and harbors, open toward Europe, shut off from the rest of the continent by the continuous Appalachian range. These mountains—pierced only by the Hudson and its branch the Mohawk, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, and the James—became a natural boundary, and these rivers lines of historical development.

The Pacific Slope. An elevated plateau between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges, with an abrupt descent to the sea. Few harbors, and but two river systems, the Colorado and the Columbia, both, however, historic.

The Great Interior Plain, stretching from the Rocky to the Appalachian Mountains, from the Gulf of Mexico to the far north, netted with systems of waterways, which reach its remotest corners, and almost mingle their headwaters.

Into this plain the St. Lawrence and its chain of great lakes from the Atlantic, and the Mississippi and its affluents from the Gulf of Mexico, form magnificent highways, inviting the coming of the nations. To the southwest is the Basin of the Rio Grande, a natural boundary; to the north the Winnipeg system or Arctic Slope.

THE COMING OF THE NATIONS.

The sixteenth century marked the rise of the Spanish power in America, but the great battle for the supremacy was not to be fought by Spain. The seventeenth century opens with new contestants. The Dutch Republic (William of Orange) had broken the Spanish yoke in the Netherlands. France (Henry of Navarre) had freed herself from Spanish claims. With the destruction of the Armada (1588) England (under Elizabeth) became Mistress of the Seas.

Spanish supremacy died with Philip II. (1598). Each nation hastened to plant its colonies on our shores.

England, in 1606, granted charters to two commercial companies, known as the London and Plymouth companies, dividing between them "that part of America commonly called Virginia and other parts and territories in America" lying between 34° and 45° of north latitude, a narrow strip extending inland one hundred miles.

The Plymouth Company might make a settlement anywhere between 38° and 45°. The London Company between 34° and 41°. Neither were, however, to make a settlement within 100 miles of one already made by the other.

It was under this patent, known as "King James Patent of 1606" (*see Map*, 1606), that the first permanent English settlement in this country was made by the London Company, at Jamestown in 1607. This patent proving unsatisfactory, a new charter was granted to the London Company, called the "*Virginia Charter of* 1609" (*see Map*, 1609–1620), bounding it to that space of land between a point 200 miles north and south of Point Comfort, (34° to 40°) extending "west and northwest" throughout from sea to sea.

In 1620 the king reorganized the Plymouth Company as the *Plymouth Council for New England*, extending their charter limits from the line of the Virginia Company (40°) on the south to the 48° on the north and from sea to sea.[1]

Under this charter the Pilgrims, separatists from the Church of England, landed at Plymouth (1620) and, as Lodge remarks, "there founded a democratic republic by the famous compact of the Mayflower, the vanguard of a great column bearing a civilization and a system of government which was to confront the other system founded far away to the south on the rivers of Virginia."

France established her first permanent colonies in the country at Port Royal in Arcadia (1604), Quebec (1608), and Montreal (1611). These settlements secured the control of the Gulf of St. Lawrence

[1] Nearly half of this territory was claimed by the French, and held by them under the Arcadia Charter of 1603 until their American empire fell in 1763.

and the highway to the interior of the continent. Prevented by the hostile Iroquois nation from penetrating south of, or following the Great Lakes, they ascended the Ottawa, crossing its portage to Lake Huron as early as 1615 (five years before the landing of the Pilgrims). The next few years led to the discovery of Lake Superior (1629) and Lake Michigan (1634). Thus did France reach the heart of the continent when Winthrop was founding Boston and Lord Baltimore was planting St. Mary's on the Chesapeake.

Holland took possession of the Hudson River Valley. A settlement was made at New Amsterdam (New York), on Manhattan Island, in 1614 and one at Fort Orange (Albany) in 1615. Trading posts were pushed east to the Connecticut, west along the Mohawk, south to Delaware Bay. (*See Map*, 1640.) The colony was entirely a commercial one, admirably well planted on two of the great rivers which, penetrating the mountains, were later to become historic lines of emigration and traffic to the West. A commercial supremacy was established thus early which, on account of geographical reasons, has always been retained, though it has been a Dutch Municipality, an English Royal Province, an American Commonwealth.

Sweden, then at the height of its power under Gustavus Adolphus, also had its colonial policy. Forming settlements on both sides of the lower Delaware she disputed its possession with the Dutch. But a Swedish State in the New World was not to be realized.

When New England pushed the Dutch back from the Connecticut River in 1650 to the Hudson Valley the Dutch retaliated by seizing the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, and Swedish rule in America disappears with the year 1655. (*See Map*, 1655.)

EARLY ENGLISH COLONIES.

(*How Our States Commenced.*)

England never recognized the validity of the French and Dutch claims, though Holland, a Christian nation, had previously so located its settlements as to confine the New England sea to sea charter, made in 1620, to very narrow limits.

The Virginia Company and Council for New England could issue grants within their charter limits, but only a charter from the Crown could confer powers of government.

The groups of northern and southern colonies were within and followed the geographical limits of the Virginia and New England charters of 1609 and 1620.

Division of New England.

(*See Map*, 1660.)

Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims when they landed at Plymouth, in 1620, did so unintentionally, having expected to go farther south. They remained without authority, obtaining from the Council for New England the following year "a roving patent," that is, power to settle without prescribed limits.

In 1628 a grant was made them of the Maine country, between the Piscataqua and Kennebec Rivers, extending inland 120 miles. Then a new patent was given embracing the Cape Cod country, bounded west by a line north from the mouth of the Narragansett River, and north, by an east and west line from Cohasset Creek.

Pemaquid. In 1621 the Council granted to Sir William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, the French possessions of Arcadia between the St. Croix and St. Lawrence Rivers, to be called "The Lordship and Barony of New Scotland." A second grant was made him in 1635, of the country between the St. Croix and the Kennebec, called Pemaquid, together with the islands of Long (occupied by the Dutch), Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard.

New Hampshire. In 1629 the Council made a grant to Captain John Mason of that part of the main land between the mouth of the Merrimac River, Cape Ann and the mouth of the Piscataqua River, from the mouth of the Merrimac River, through the river and up into the country 60 miles, from which point to cross overland to the head of the Piscataqua River, 60 miles from its mouth.

Massachusetts. In 1623 the Puritan leaders in England, fearing the result of the contest upon which they had entered with Charles

I., conceived the plan, under cover of a trading company, of establishing a Puritan State in the New World. A grant was accordingly obtained in the name of the Dorchester Colony, from the Council of New England, and a small settlement made at Salem. In 1629 the company was enlarged and a royal charter obtained under the title of the Massachusetts Bay Company, with powers of self-government. The boundaries of this royal grant were, all the land lying between a point three miles south of the southernmost point of Charles River and Massachusetts Bay, and three miles north of the Merrimac River or any part thereof, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean).[1]

The Puritan plans were well matured, large bodies of settlers under prominent leaders were sent out. Boston was founded (1630). Then the government of the company removed thither from England. A governor and representatives for each plantation were elected and by 1632 a fully organized representative commonwealth, a theocracy, was in operation.

The Plymouth Council, overshadowed by their stronger and more prosperous neighbor, the Massachusetts Bay Company, and unable to obtain a royal charter, in 1635 resigned their charter after first dividing the land among themselves into eight shares. The Province of Maine went to Sir Francis Gorges and in 1639 was confirmed to him by royal grant, none of the others were ever confirmed.

Rhode Island. As the population of Massachusetts Bay Colony increased, some for conscience sake, and many more from a desire to live beyond the restraint of law, moved beyond its charter limits. Thus was the Providence Plantation (1636) and Rhode Island Colony (1635) founded. They were united under a royal charter obtained in 1644. Subsequently (1664) a new charter was obtained, extending the boundaries to their present limits.

Connecticut. As the colonists pushed farther and farther from the coast, towns began to appear in the Connecticut Valley. In 1635

[1] Reference to the map will show that these limits were greatly prescribed by the previous New Hampshire grant to Mason and the Dutch occupation on the west.

Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, called the Connecticut Colony, were founded, the settlers supposing for some years that they were within the Massachusetts Bay limits. Saybrook was settled in 1636, the New Haven Colony in 1638. For mutual protection against the Dutch and Indians, representatives from these towns in 1639 formed a compact, a pure democracy, after which our present government was largely modelled. They, however, had no charter rights until 1662, when Charles II. constituted the Connecticut Company, bounding it east by Narragansett Bay, north by the Massachusetts Plantations (42° 2′), south by the sea, and west by the South Sea, ignoring the presence of the Dutch.[1]

Division of Virginia.

(*See Map*, 1660.)

Virginia. The London Company, richer than the Plymouth Company, controlled by those whose views were more in accord with the crown, made Virginia a colony much like the mother country.

As the Puritans of New England, mostly burghers coming from the towns, based their government upon the town meeting, so the dominant element in the Southern colonies, being at first gentlemen from the shires, organized their local government on the model of the English shire or county system, and made allegiance to the English church a basis of citizenship. Settlements took the form of large plantations, agriculture the employment, and at the same time (1619) that the Pilgrims landed in New England that they might be free, slaves were introduced to supply the laboring class. In 1624 the charter was forfeited and Virginia became a royal province. Her territorial jurisdiction was continued but under a royal governor.

In 1649 a grant was made to Lord Culpepper, but that was one of the soil only, not of jurisdiction. It embraced that section between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers (Fairfax County).

Carolana. In 1629 the king gave Sir Richard Heath, "as the

[1] Latitude 41°, where the line settled with New York touched the sea, was regarded as her southern line in all subsequent claims.

Province of Carolana," a sea to sea charter embracing six degrees of latitude (30°–36°). Part of this was within the Virginia limits and the balance was that section claimed by France as French Florida. As no permanent settlement was made the charter lapsed a few years later.

Maryland. In 1632 Charles I. granted Maryland, named in honor of the Queen, to Lord Baltimore. The limits of the grant were that section between latitude 40° (the southern boundary of the New England Company) and the Potomac River to its first fountain, and bounded on the east by Delaware Bay. The portion on the Delaware they found, however, in possession of the Swedes and Dutch.

Here, on Chesapeake Bay, controlling the trade and highway through the mountains by both the Susquehanna and Potomac, Lord Baltimore founded the only single proprietary government on our shores and the only one established with entire religious freedom of worship.

Middle States.

Between these northern and southern groups of colonies, but within the limits of the New England charter of 1620, lay the territory now occupied by our Middle States.

New York. (*See Map*, 1664.) In 1664 Charles II. granted to his brother, the Duke of York, that portion of the east coast between the St. Croix and the Kennebec Rivers and the Islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard (which the Duke had purchased the year before from the heirs of Sir Alexander) and the Hudson River, with the lands on either side from the Connecticut line on the east, to the Delaware on the west. Under this charter an English fleet at once seized the New Netherland. Dutch sovereignty in the New World disappeared. Occupying, however, as it did, natural geographical boundaries, distinct from those of New England, it rendered the old sea to sea boundaries impossible and stamped its impress on our political boundaries. The Dutch possessions on the Hudson, including Long Island, were at once named New York.

New Jersey. On receipt of his grant the Duke sold that portion

between the Hudson and the Delaware extending to 41° of north latitude to Lord John Berkeley and Sir John Carteret, to be known hereafter as New Ceasarea, or New Jersey. They divided it into East and West Jersey. The dividing line, surveyed in 1687, ran from Little Egg Harbor to about six miles north of the Delaware Water Gap.

Delaware. When the Duke took New York he seized also the Dutch settlements on the west bank of Delaware Bay as part of the Netherland. Although they were included in the Maryland grant, he held and governed it as part of New York until 1681 when he sold it to William Penn.

THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

(*Adjustment of Boundaries*, 1664–1763.)

The next one hundred years saw the rise of the great State of Pennsylvania, the Southern Colonies, the adjustment of many boundary lines, and the growth of the French power in the Mississippi Valley.

The Carolinas. On the restoration of the Stuarts Charles II. rewarded the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albramarl, and other zealous adherents with a grant (1665) of all the territory lying between 36° 30′ and 29° of latitude and from sea to sea.

This embraced, on the north, part of Virginia, and, on the south, the Spanish province of Florida. In 1670 this was divided by the Company into North and South Carolina. Ten years later (1680) a settlement was made on the Ashley River, called Charleston. The Carolinas occupied the same relation to Virginia that Rhode Island did to the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Companies. Malcontents had settled on the Chowan, pirates preying on Spanish commerce made Charleston their rendezvous and an impossible form of government produced so much irritation that in 1729 the proprietors sold both Carolinas to the Crown and they became royal provinces.

Georgia. "The colonies actually founded present every variety of origin and motive, from the highest and most far-reaching purposes

of politics and religion to the small beginning of posts for the better prosecution of the fur trade. Among all these Georgia was the only one to owe its foundations to charity."[1]

In 1732 General James Oglethorpe, a domestic reformer in Parliament, devised a scheme for settling insolvent debtors in America. He obtained a grant of the land between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers for twenty-one years. Savannah was founded (1733). The colony prospered and stood as a bulwark between the Spanish and Carolina settlements. Then it grew feeble, struggled on until the expiration of its charter, and was turned over to the Crown, the trustees feeling the scheme had been a failure.

Virginia. Colonists were now beginning to find their way along the Upper Potomac to the country beyond the Blue Ridge. "In 1738 the General Assembly created Augusta County, bounding it by the Blue Ridge on the east and on the west and northwest by the uttermost limits of Virginia." This country embraced the western part of the grant to Penn.

As this country also covered much territory claimed by the Six Nations, Virginia succeeded in 1744 in obtaining from them a deed covering the whole western country. This deed was as complete a title as the charter of 1609.

Pennsylvania. English colonies now lined the whole Atlantic seaboard from Nova Scotia to Florida; but one section, lying within the bounds of the Old Plymouth Company west of the Delaware, hitherto shut off by the Dutch occupancy, remained within the king's gift. This he gave to William Penn and called it Pennsylvania. It was to consist of all that tract bounded on the east by the Delaware River: north by the beginning of the 43° of north latitude: south by a circle drawn at twelve miles north of New Castle (Del.), and thence west at the beginning of the 40° of north latitude: west by a meridian line 5° west of the Delaware.

When Penn took possession and founded Pennsylvania (1683) the vagueness of the expression the beginning of the 40° and 43°, and

[1] Lodge.

defective ideas of the geography of the country, a circle 12 miles north of New Castle not touching the 40th degree, led to serious controversies with all the adjoining colonies. If the beginning of the 40° and 43° meant from the 40° to 43° it would overlap the Massachusetts (42°–43°) and Connecticut (41°–42°) charters west of the Delaware (New York now claimed nothing west of the Delaware) and make his southern boundary considerably north of Philadelphia. If it meant the 39° to 42° it would still overlap the Connecticut charter on the north and most of the Maryland grant on the south. In either case its western boundary, 5° west of the Delaware, extended far into the Virginia county of Augusta.

As Penn had purchased Delaware of the Duke of York and wished to control an outlet to the ocean he contended for the more southerly boundary. The contest with Maryland lasted until 1763, when a compromise was effected. The Maryland line was moved to 39° 43′ and two celebrated engineers, Jeremiah Mason and Charles Dixon, surveyed it west from the Delaware 244 miles. The line called after them was the nominal boundary for many years between the Free and Slave States. The French and Indian war postponed the controversy with Virginia and Connecticut to a later day.

New Jersey. The grant of East and West Jersey proving unsatisfactory to the king, owing to conflicting claims of the proprietors and their heirs, James in 1689 compelled each to surrender their claims to the crown and he embodied them into one province New Jersey.

New York. In 1684 the Duke of York, recognizing the commanding position of the Iroquois and their claim to all the country from the mountains to the great lakes and the Mississippi, succeeded in persuading them to put themselves under his protection. The next year he came to the throne and New York became a royal province.

In 1726 the Iroquois (Six Nations) conveyed to England in trust all their lands, under promise of protection.

Massachusetts and the settlement of the New England boundaries. In 1684 the English High Court of Chancery issued a writ de-

priving the colony of its charter (of 1629), and of political and representative rights, vesting all powers in the Crown. On the accession of William and Mary in 1688 a new policy of colonial consolidation was adopted, and a new charter (1691) given, more liberal than to most royal provinces. This charter confirmed the limits of the old charter of 1629 and included the Cape Cod country embraced in the Plymouth grant surrendered to the Crown in 1635, the province of Maine purchased by the Massachusetts Bay Company from the heirs of Sir Gorges, the Pemaquid tract acquired in 1686 and now confirmed, and Nova Scotia.

In 1696 Nova Scotia was made a separate royal province and the Massachusetts line was fixed henceforth at the St. Croix.[1]

Massachusetts now proceeded to claim all New Hampshire under the clause in its charter of 1629 making its northern limits three miles north of any part of the Merrimac River. Commissioners were chosen by the two colonies, but, failing to agree, it was referred to the king. He refused to place **New Hampshire** under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, deciding (1737) that the line between the States should run three miles north of the Merrimac and parallel to it from its mouth until it reached the most southernly point in its course, from which it should run due west until it met with His Majesty's other governments. This line was run in 1741, at which time, also, the line on the Piscataqua was also settled.

The boundary between New York was never settled until after the Revolution, though New York, after agreeing upon the 20 mile line with Connecticut in 1737, agreed in 1767 to an extension of the same with Massachusetts until it met the east and west line decided upon as the northern boundary between that colony and New Hampshire. Above that line, however, New York claimed to the Connecticut River.

Rhode Island claimed the country of King Philip, east of Narragansett Bay, as did also Plymouth, and later Massachusetts, succeed-

[1] Arcadia was still held by the French and it was not until the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, that it was ceded to England.

ing to the claim by virtue of the Provincial charter of 1691. This dispute was referred, in 1741, to commissioners, who gave Rhode Island those towns on the east shore of the bay and Massachusetts the balance.

Connecticut settled her boundary with Rhode Island in 1752. Her contest with New York lasted until within a few years (1881), though the line settled in 1683 and again in 1725 and 1737, twenty miles east of the Hudson, is practically the one of to-day. Its northern line, determined upon with Massachusetts in 1713, included in the latter State the towns of Enfield, Suffield, Somers, and Woodstock. In 1747, being taxed too heavily, they applied to Connecticut for admission into that commonwealth and Massachusetts gracefully gave them up.

New France.

(*See Map, French Posts in the Mississippi Valley.*)

While England had established a continuous line of strong colonies along the Atlantic Slope, her great rival, France, had not been idle. With an open water-way by the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, with no natural barriers, a nation of traders in peltries had gone by short portages to the upper waters of the Mississippi and occupied the country in the name of their king.

St. Marie (1668), the gateway to the northwest, and Green Bay (1669), in Wisconsin, were settled while the English were taking New York. A settlement was made at Fort Crevecœur (Peoria, 1679) on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi had been followed to its mouth (1682) by the year Penn had laid the foundations of Philadelphia.

With both great natural highways in her possession, New France wisely occupied its two great provinces: Canada, the country of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes; Louisiana, the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio. Hence early in the eighteenth century we find Detroit, Fort Miami, and Fort Vincent, commanding the portages and Wabash Valley; Kaskaskia (with a college and monastery in 1721), Cahokia, and Fort Chartres, commanding the Upper Mis-

sissippi and Missouri; New Orleans and Fort Rosalie (Natchez), commanding the mouth of the Mississippi; Niagara, Presque Isle (Erie), and Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg), the Lake Erie and Ohio route, geographically all great natural strategic points. On the north, too, France had built Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, thus seizing the Lake Champlain and Richelieu route. In 1717, on the Spanish occupying Texas, France promptly fortified Natchitoches, thus marking the limits of New France in that direction.

Between these French and English empires stretched the Appalachian range. Where a natural highway opens to the West along the Mohawk Valley stood the great confederacy of the Six Nations. Where the mountains ended at the South stood the Cherokee-Choctaw confederacy. One Iroquois, the other Algonquin, but both jealously guarding the occupation of their hunting-grounds.

The year 1755 (*see Map*, 1755–1763) finds the continent thus politically divided. Spain occupies the lower Pacific Slope, the valley of the Rio Grande, Texas, and Florida. France holds the vast interior basin, Canada, and Acadia; England, the Atlantic Slope. The time had now come when the question was to be decided whether the Teutonic (English) or Latin race (French), and all the ideas they express, were to rule in America. The answer came on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. French rule fell as had the Dutch. When peace was concluded by the First Peace of Paris, in 1763, France gave to England all her possessions east of the Mississippi, excepting the Island of New Orleans at the mouth of that river.

"Spain had taken part in the contest as an ally of France, England had captured Havana in the Island of Cuba, the very key to the Gulf of Mexico. To regain that Spain surrendered Florida to England, and received as a compensation from France all of her possessions on the Continent of North America that did not pass to England. The great result of the change was that England and Spain now divided North America, the Mississippi River being the only definite boundary between them."[1]

[1] Hinsdale.

THE ENGLISH ASCENDENCY IN AMERICA.

(*See Map*, 1763–1783.)

With the acquisition of New France and Florida, England at once proceeded (1763) to organize that portion north of the St. Lawrence and the 45th parallel and east of Lake Huron into the Province of Quebec, the territory on the Gulf of Mexico into East and West Florida, divided by the Appalachicola River, with a northern boundary of the 31° parallel, from the Mississippi River to the Chattahoochee, then down that river to the Flint, thence to the St. Mary's and the Atlantic Ocean. The next year she moved the 31° parallel line north to one parallel with the mouth of the Yazoo. That portion of ancient French Florida, debatable ground between England and Spain, was given to Georgia. All west of the mountains she set apart as an Indian domain, forbidding the intrusion of settlers. Five years later (1768), at Fort Stanwix, England made a treaty with the Six Nations, making what was afterward denominated "The Property Line,"[1] which was to be forever a dividing line between the English Colonies and the Indians.

This line extended from Wood Creek, near Lake Oneida, to the head-waters of the Delaware, thence to the Susquehanna, thence west to Kittanning, on the Alleghany River, and so down the Ohio to the mouth of the Cherokee (Kanawha) River, where it met a line agreed upon in 1765 between the royal Governors of the Southern Colonies and the Cherokees, extending from the Kanawha to the source of the Savannah River, and hence to Florida.

The Quebec Act was promulgated in 1774, extending the Province of Quebec to the Ohio and the Mississippi, thus preparing the

[1] "This treaty line was the means of keeping the Indians neutral during the first part of the Revolution. It was considered binding by the Colonies. The Declaration of Independence extended only to the line, and when the States afterward extended their boundaries they made a pretence at least of purchasing the land."—Mag. of Am. His.

way for the establishment of interior Colonies dependent upon a government on the St. Lawrence rather than the Atlantic Slope.

Virginia. To the Colonies the possession of the country west of the Alleghanies created a general desire to extend their limits westward. Settlers from Virginia began occupying the country south of the Ohio, west of the mountains. In 1776 it was organized into the *County of Kentucky.* **Pennsylvania**, pushing its limits westward, came into conflict with Virginia—a controversy which was not settled until the Revolution, when, to avoid weakening the common cause, commissions were appointed, and Pennsylvania was awarded her early charter limits of five degrees west from the Delaware. There a meridian line drawn from an extension of the Mason and Dixon line of 1760 to her northern boundary line should be her western boundary forever. (*See Map*, 1775–1783.)

Connecticut as early as 1753 began the extension of her limits westward, under her charter of 1662. This involving claims to Northern Pennsylvania led to a bitter contest of jurisdiction. In 1774 so great had been the emigration that Connecticut organized these settlements into the *County of Westmoreland.* The war interrupted the dispute, which was referred to the Continental Congress and decided by a Federal Court in 1781 in favor of Pennsylvania. She, however, still asserted her claim beyond the Western Pennsylvania line to all between 41° and 42° 2′.

Hampshire Grants. (*See Map*, 1775–1783.) In 1741 the king extended the jurisdiction of New Hampshire until it met the king's other grants. Claiming the same western limits as had been settled with Connecticut and was claimed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire claimed a line twenty miles east of the Hudson, what is now Vermont. Massachusetts claimed the same territory under her charter of 1629, under the interpretation of three miles north of the source of the Merrimac. New York insisted that the twenty mile line applied only to Connecticut and Massachusetts, and that north of that all west of the Connecticut River belonged to her under the grant of 1664. The dispute was referred to the king in council, and in 1746

he decided in favor of New York. Both New York and New Hampshire continued, however, to make grants until the Revolution, and when in 1777 New Hampshire adopted a Constitution and organized a State Government (1778) the contest was continued, nor was any decision reached until in 1791 Vermont was admitted to the Union as a separate State.

CAUSES THAT LED TO INDEPENDENCE.

The King's Prerogative, whereby the ownership of all newly discovered unoccupied lands become vested in the Crown (not in the Government), and under which settlers had only such rights as the king saw fit to bestow, had been the recognized law under which all the colonies held their charters, and in exercise of which the royal provinces were governed. Opposition to the exercise of this right was the corner-stone of the Liberal party, both in England and the colonies.

Navigation Laws. The early grants to promote colonial settlements were to commercial companies, who fostered and protected the colonies, expecting to profit by their trade as they became populous and prosperous.

England, at the dictation of this mercantile class, subsequent to 1660 passed three statutes, known as the Navigation Laws and Acts of Trade. By the act of 1660 the colonies were restricted from selling their products, except to England or some other English colony, or from exporting goods by other than English or colonial ships.

These regulations deprived the Colonists of the benefits of competition in the carrying trade and compelled them to send their goods to an already overstocked market.

The Act of 1663 required all goods imported to be from England and carried on English-built ships. This compelled the paying of English prices and tended to destroy the ship-building interests of the colonies.

The Act of 1672 prohibited intercolonial trade.

All these acts acted as prohibitory to the establishment of manu-

factures. As the English policy toward the colonies became more and more one of protection for the English mercantile class, the liberal party espoused a policy of free trade.

Under these laws, however, the colonies enjoyed English naval protection and the monopoly of the English home market, and as for the restrictions they evaded and disregarded them and grew rich.

With the close of the war (1763), England, weighed down by the expense, made an **attempt to raise a revenue from the Colonies.** (The Stamp Act was one means adopted.) The liberal party (Whigs) refused to be taxed by a Parliament in which they neither had nor could have any representation.

The English Board of Trade (one administrative branch of the government) now ordered the enforcement of the Navigation Laws enacted a century before, and these were to be enforced by **Writs of Assistance**, or general warrants, indefinite in time, authorizing search on suspicion without order of Court.

The Colonies protested, conferred over the matter (Stamp Act Congress in New York, 1765) and prepared a *Declaration of Rights.* The English answer was **The Declaratory Act** "that the King, with the advice of Parliament, had full power to make laws binding America in all cases whatever." On attempts by the King to exercise his prerogative, Massachusetts issued a *circular letter* to the other colonies and the Crown, which not being withdrawn when ordered instructions were issued to **deprive Massachusetts of its Government,** and ordering all Royal Governors to send political opposers to England for trial. This step, outlining a policy threatening the existence of all the colonies, and the passage by Parliament of the **Quebec Act**, depriving the colonies of their charter lands in the West, added to the indignation. An immediate call for a general Congress was issued and July 4, 1776, the representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, declared "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free, and Independent States."

The war that ensued was not to gain freedom, but to preserve liberty and those democratic governments which they had already

established. Their valor and endurance fully entitled them to take a place among independent nations.

A NEW NATION—ORIGINAL LIMITS.

(*See Map*, 1783–1801.)

At the Second Treaty of Paris, signed in Paris, September 3, 1783, the Independence of the United States was acknowledged. France had helped the Colonies against England. Spain had helped France conditionally upon her retaining the two Floridas, if the end of the war found them in her possession. In the negotiations for peace France and Spain now united with England in trying to limit the new nation to the old geographical limits of the Alleghanies. (*See Map, line as proposed by France.*)

Virginia troops during the war had taken the towns on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and Virginia had organized that portion into *Illinois County;* besides, the Quebec Act had been one of the main grievances which led to the war, so the commissioners of the United States insisted upon the Mississippi as our western boundary. In the treaty as signed, England retained Canada and Nova Scotia, and Spain the Floridas. The boundaries of the United States were to be the St. Croix from its mouth to its source, thence by a line due north to and along the highlands dividing those rivers that fall into the River St. Lawrence from those falling into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwest head of the Connecticut River; along the middle of that river to the 45° of latitude, thence due west to the St. Lawrence River, thence through the middle of that river and the Great Lakes north of Isles Royal and Philipeaux to Long Lake and the most northwesterly point of the Lake of the Woods, thence due west to the source of the Mississippi, thence down the middle of that river to the 31° parallel, thence due east to the Appalachicola River, thence to its junction with the Flint River, thence straight to the head of the St. Mary's River, thence down that river to the Atlantic Ocean.

Ignorance of the source of the Mississippi and of the geography

of the Maine country delayed the definite settlement of portions of this line until the line was run west to the Rocky Mountains in 1818, and the Treaty of Washington concerning the Maine boundary in 1842.[1] (*See Map, Maine Boundary.*)

NATIONAL GROWTH.

The United States began its national existence in 1787, with England as a neighbor on the north and northeast, and Spain on the west and south. Its western boundary was the middle of the Mississippi, but Spain by the possession of the Island of New Orleans held the mouth of the river. As the Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky region became settled, their commerce increased [2] until the absolute control of the entire eastern bank as a natural boundary became a necessity. Events were fast drifting toward its forcible seizure, when, in 1801, Spain, by secret treaty, ceded to France the Province of Louisiana with the same boundaries as ceded to her in 1763, a country stretching from the mouth of the Mississippi to its farthest western sources, but with undefined limits to the west, southwest, or southeast. (*See Map*, 1801–1803.) This transfer was not known until after the Treaty of Peace between France and England, signed at Amiens in 1802. England, in alarm, broke the treaty of Amiens. To the United States the change of owners and the possible transfer of the armies of Napoleon to the Mississippi Valley made the possession of the Island of New Orleans more vital than before.

The Louisiana Purchase. Negotiations were opened for the purchase of New Orleans. Napoleon, preparing to invade England, in want of funds, and unwilling that it should fall into the hands of England, offered to sell the whole province to us for fifteen millions. The purchase was made. Spain protested, but the treaty was signed,

[1] England never gave possession of the forts on the Great Lakes until after the negotiation of the Jay Treaty in 1795.

[2] All the products of these sections were then sent to market via the Mississippi, there being no roads over the mountains, the owners returning by ship to the Atlantic ports, and hence over the mountain trails.

April 30, 1803. France gave a quit claim to the Province of Louisiana with the same extent it had in the hands of Spain in 1800, and that it had when previously possessed by France. What were these limits? (*See Map*, 1803–1821.) Louis XIV., in 1712, in granting the trade of the province to Antoine Crozat, bounded it by New Mexico and Carolina, and all the territory whose lakes or rivers emptied directly or indirectly into the Mississippi or any of its branches. Our title, therefore, clearly gave us to the source of the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains.

France furthermore had claimed the Texas country as far as the Rio Grande, based on an attempted settlement by La Salle at the mouth of that river, but Spain occupied that country as far as the Sabine River and French settlements in that direction ended with Natchitoches.

The United States claimed to the Rio Grande, also east of the Mississippi, south of the 31° of latitude, to the Perdido River, claiming that the original Province of Louisiana extended eastward to that river and if France was not in actual possession it yet had a possessory right when it made the cession to Spain in 1763, which Spain re-ceded in 1801, and which France ceded to the United States in 1803. Spain claimed that the French cession in 1763 embraced east of the Mississippi only the Island of New Orleans. The settlement of these disputed lines was not made until 1819.

Oregon Country. With the extension of our domain to the Rocky Mountains the ownership of the Columbia Basin came into question. In 1792 a Boston ship had discovered the mouth of the Columbia. Immediately on the purchase of Louisiana the Government sent an expedition which not only reached the head-waters of the Missouri, but in 1805 crossed the mountains and followed the Columbia from its source to the sea. A settlement was made at its mouth in 1810.

England and Spain both claimed the country by early discovery. In 1818 commissioners of England and the United States determined the boundary line from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains on parallel 49°. Beyond the mountains the line was left in

abeyance and the country open to settlers of both nations for ten years, which was afterward extended until definite lines were drawn in 1846.

Florida Purchase. (*See Map*, 1821–1845.) In 1819 a treaty was made with Spain, which was ratified two years later, February 19, 1821, settling the boundary between the two countries. The United States purchased Florida for five millions. The United States gave up all claims to Texas conditional upon Spain assigning to the United States all her title and claims to the Oregon country. The line between the two countries was to be the Sabine River to latitude 32°, then due north to the Red River, west on the Red River to the 100th meridian, thence due north to the Arkansas River, west on that river to its utmost source, thence due north to the 42d parallel, thence due west to the Pacific Ocean.

Texas Annexation. (*See Map*, 1845–1848.) In 1823 Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke and became a Republic. In 1835 Texas, then one of the Mexican States, declared its own freedom as "The Republic of Texas." Ten years later, 1845, by petition it was admitted into the Union.

Oregon. (*See Map*, 1845–1848.) With the acquisition of Texas came also our settlement of the Oregon question with England.

At the time of the American Revolution (1776) Captain Cook was sent by England to visit New Albion, discovered by Drake in 1579, and to proceed north in search of a northeast passage to Hudson's Bay. It was upon these discoveries that England based her claim to Oregon. The United States claims were the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Gray, 1792, the exploration of the country by Lewis and Clark in 1805–6, the first settlement at Astoria in 1810.

Captain Cook touched no territory below 57° which had not previously been explored by Spain and claimed by that power under the discoveries of Torrelo in 1542. Our title up to 1819 was therefore good as against England for the basin of the Columbia. When, however, by our treaty with Spain (1819) we acquired her title, ours

became a perfect one and embraced also the more northern claim of Spain.

England demanded that the Columbia River be the dividing line. The American demand was "54° 40′, or fight." When, however, England agreed to an extension of the line east of the mountains (49°) to the Pacific the Government assented rather than contend for territory of which they had little knowledge. The treaty was signed 1846.

Mexican Cession of 1848. (*See Maps*, 1848–1853.) The old Spanish provinces of Texas and Coahuila were divided by the River Nueces. When Mexico established its independence of Spain, they were formed into the Mexican State of "Texas and Coahuila." Texas on establishing its independence in 1835 claimed the Rio Grande as its natural western boundary. Mexico claimed that only Texas, and not Coahuila, had revolted, and hence the Nueces River was the boundary. In 1845 the United States annexed Texas as bounded by the Rio Grande and at once took possession of that line. War with Mexico ensued. When peace was concluded in 1848 Mexico acknowledged the Rio Grande line and ceded to the United States the provinces of New Mexico and Upper California, embracing the Pacific highlands from the Gila River to the 42° parallel and from the Texas border and Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

Gadsden Purchase. (*See Map*, 1853–1900.) In 1853 Mexico sold to the United States the Mesilla Valley south of the Gila River for ten millions of dollars, known as the Gadsden purchase, Capt Gadsden being the United States commissioner who negotiated the treaty.

Alaska Purchase. (*See Maps*, 1853–1889.) Though the Zaltieri map of 1566, and those subsequent, showed the separation of America and Asia, there was no definite knowledge as to the width of the separation until 1728, when Behring sailed through the straits which have since borne his name. Four years later (1732) a Russian fleet, being driven from the coast of Russia eastward, landed in Alaska and annexed it as part of the Russian Empire. This vast territory, embracing over half a million of square miles, the Aleutian Islands and

Behring Sea, Russia sold to the United States in 1868 for seven million of dollars, and it was organized as a territory.

Its eastern boundary runs from latitude 54° 40′ [1] due north along Portland Channel to the juncture of parallel 56° with the shore, thence along the summit of the mountains skirting the coast to the 141st meridian, thence along that meridian to the Arctic Ocean. It includes in its jurisdiction the possible control of Behring Sea. The Yukon River system is, next to the Mississippi, the largest in North America.

ORGANIZATION UNDER THE CONFEDERACY.

Land Claims of the Original States.

(*See Map*, 1783.)

The United States commenced its career as an acknowledged government under a confederacy of States. This confederacy held jurisdiction over all east of the Mississippi, from the English possessions on the north and northeast to the Spanish possessions on the south. East of the Alleghanies was a confederacy of thirteen independent States, west of the Alleghanies an unsettled country, with here and there a military post. Duquesne well described it in a speech to the Indians in 1754, when he said, "Go see the forts that our king has established and you will see you can still hunt under their very walls; they have been placed for your advantage in places which you frequent." To whom did this unsettled country belong? How was it to be governed? Each State claimed that its title by charter or grant rested in itself and could not be vested in the confederacy without its own consent. Six of the States had well defined limits, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Seven of them under the sea to sea charters laid claim to all the western country.

Massachusetts, under its title of 1629, laid claim to all of the

[1] If the United States had sustained its 54° 40′ claim with England in settling the Oregon question she would now have possessed the entire Pacific coast north of Mexico.

present State of New York west of the Delaware between 42° 2′ and 44° (44° being a line drawn west three miles north of the source of the west branch of the Merrimac) and all between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi from 42° 2′ to 43° 15′ (43° 15′ being a line drawn due west three miles north of the inflow of Lake Winnipiseogee, the eastern branch of the Merrimac.[1]

The Connecticut Claim was, under its charter of 1663, to all west of the Pennsylvania line between 41° and 42° 2′ and to the Mississippi River.

The Virginia Claim was to all between 36° 30′ and the Connecticut line, 42° 2′ east of the Mississippi. Her claim was based on her charter of 1609,[2] her treaty with the Iroquois in 1744, her conquest of the country during the Revolution, and by occupancy of the country by numbers of her citizens under the organized governments of Augusta, Kentucky, and Illinois Counties.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia claimed to the Mississippi under the Carolina charter of 1665, to all between 36° 30′ and the Spanish line (31°), Georgia carrying her claim north to the line of the source of the Savannah River, and North Carolina hers south to the South Carolina line, thereby leaving South Carolina a strip only twelve miles wide.

New York claimed that all lands west of the Delaware and all west of the Alleghany Mountains between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers (claimed also by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia), were vested in the Crown and not in the Colonies, that the king, formerly Duke of York, was proprietor of that province, that his treaty with the Six Nations and their tributaries in 1685, whereby they put themselves under his protection, and later, in 1726, conveyed all their lands in trust to the Crown, made all these lands a part of New York.

[1] Why Massachusetts claimed 43° 15′ in one case and 44° in the other I am unable to find explained.

[2] Virginia's claim in reality covered also both the Massachusetts and Connecticut claims.

These land claims promised to destroy the confederacy. The seven States who had extensive claims refused to give up their claims of jurisdiction and the six States with limited and defined boundaries maintained that territory conquered or defended by joint effort and at common expense should be held for the common benefit. Congress urged the States to cede to the Government their western claims and assign to Congress the exclusive right and power to lay out such land "into separate and independent States from time to time, as the numbers and circumstances of the people thereof may require."

Land Cessions.

(*See Map*, 1787.)

New York first responded in 1780, by ceding to the general Government all titles acquired by treaties with the Six Nations north of the 45° parallel of latitude and westward of a meridian line drawn through the western bend of Lake Erie, or westward of a meridian line 20 miles west of the most westerly bend of Niagara River, provided that the former should not be found to fall that distance beyond said river." Congress accepted it in 1782.

Virginia ceded all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, reserving only, as military bounty lands, the country between the Scioto and Little Miami in the present State of Ohio. The cession bears date 1784.

Massachusetts ceded in 1784, and Congress accepted in 1785, all her lands west of the New York line. Her claim that fell within the limits of the present State of New York was adjusted with that State in 1786, by a meridian line 82 miles west of the Delaware from the Pennsylvania line to Lake Ontario. Beyond this line New York yielded a right to the soil, and Massachusetts the right of sovereignty.

The Connecticut Cession in 1786 embraced the soil between 41° and 42° 12′ west of a meridian 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania line. To that portion between the Pennsylvania line and the 120 mile meridian, known as the "Western Reserve of Connecticut," she retained the right of soil but surrendered that of jurisdiction.

South Carolina in 1787 ceded the twelve-mile strip running from the source of the Savannah River to the Mississippi.

Original Public Domain.

(*See Map*, 1787.)

These cessions, with a small section in the present State of Maine lying outside of the Sir Gorges and Sir Alexander grants, purchased by Massachusetts, but inside the treaty line with England, constituted the original public domain (1787).

Territory Northwest of the Ohio River. (*See Map*, 1790.) Congress now passed (July 13, 1787) an ordinance organizing all the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and the Great Lakes into the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, providing for its future division into not more than five nor less than three States, and establishing lines for those States. One, to be bounded east by the Pennsylvania line, south by the Ohio, west by a meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami to the border line. The second, from the last described line on the east, the Ohio on the south and west to the Wabash River, and a line due north from Port Vincent to the border. The third that portion between the last mentioned line and the Mississippi. Authority was reserved to make two States in that part of the territory north of a parallel passing through the southernmost point of Lake Michigan.

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were afterward made on these lines and Michigan and Wisconsin lie wholly north of the provisional latitude. The ordinance prohibited slavery in the Territory after the year 1800. The small section between Lake Erie, the New York and Pennsylvania lines, was sold by Congress to the State of Pennsylvania, thereby giving that State a port on Lake Erie.

Territory Southwest of the Ohio River. (*See Map*, 1790.) In 1789 North Carolina ceded to the Government the territory comprised in the present State of Tennessee, with the proviso that no laws should be enacted prohibiting slavery.

Congress accepted the cession and organized it with the twelve-

mile strip received from South Carolina into the "Territory Southwest of the Ohio River."

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Adoption of a Federal Constitution. The powers conferred upon Congress by the confederacy as organized proving inadequate to the public needs, a convention met in 1787, and drafted a new Constitution constituting a Federal Government. That Constitution (the same we now have, excepting amendments) was submitted to Congress and by it referred to conventions of the various States for adoption or rejection. If nine States gave their adherence, then it was to be considered in force as far as those nine States were concerned.

The adoptions came as follows (*see Map*, 1790) : Delaware, December 7, 1787 ; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787 ; New Jersey, December, 18, 1787 ; Georgia, January 2, 1788 ; Connecticut, January 9, 1788 ; Massachusetts, February 7, 1788 ; Maryland, April 28, 1788 ; South Carolina, May 23, 1788 ; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788 ; Virginia, June 26, 1788 ; New York, July 26, 1788. Eleven States had now ratified the Constitution. So, April 30, 1789, the new Government was formally organized by the inauguration of its first President in New York City. North Carolina adopted the Constitution November 21, 1789, and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

District of Columbia. With the organization of the Government it became necessary that Congress should have a permanent home. All agreed that it should be centrally located, but sectional jealousies made the choice of a place difficult. The Constitution empowered Congress "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of Government of the United States."

During the first session of Congress, the Federalists, in consideration of two votes by Virginia members to carry an important finan-

cial measure, voted that, after remaining ten years in Philadelphia, the seat of the Government should be permanently located on the Potomac.

Maryland, by Act of December 23, 1788, ceded to Congress a tract ten miles square. Virginia on December 3, 1789, did likewise. By Act of July 16, 1790, Congress accepted the Maryland cession and after December, 1800, it became the seat of the Federal Government.

Congress assumed exclusive jurisdiction February 27, 1801. In 1846 the tract ceded by Virginia was retroceded to that State.

Vermont. (*See Map*, 1800.) Since the Revolution Vermont, formerly known as the "New Hampshire Grants," but which claimed to be an independent republic, had been applying for admission as a State. Its claims were opposed by New York and New Hampshire and by the Southern States, who did not wish to increase the New England influence. It was supported by Massachusetts and Connecticut, from hostility to New York, and by the smaller States with definite boundaries as likely to add one more to their number. In March 4, 1791, Congress admitted the State, thereby for the first time asserting its right to settle disputes among States.

Kentucky was settled by Virginians, just prior to the Revolution, passing through the natural highway made by the Cumberland Gap. In 1776 it was organized into the County of Kentucky and as such remained a part of Virginia when that State ceded its lands north of the Ohio to the general Government. In February, 1791, Congress provided for its admission as a State. On June 1, 1792, a Constitution was formed and on that date it became the fifteenth State of the Union.

Tennessee (*see Map*, 1800) was formed from the North Carolina cession of 1789 and admitted as a State June 1, 1796, with a Constitution which was never submitted to a popular vote, but which Jefferson pronounced "the most republican yet formed in America." The South Carolina cession, which had been united to it as part of the "Territory Southwest of the Ohio" was again separated as the Territory South of Tennessee.

Georgia Cession. Georgia was the last State to make its cession of lands to the Government. In 1788 she offered to cede to the United States that portion of the former British Province of West Florida north of the thirty-first parallel and which was in dispute between the United States and Spain, but Congress declined to receive it until 1798. In 1802 she ceded her claims to all remaining territory west of her present limits.

Mississippi Territory. (*See Maps*, 1800 *and* 1810.) On the acceptance of the first Georgia cession in 1798 the Government organized it into the Mississippi Territory, subsequently adding the later cession of 1802 and the Territory South of Tennessee excepting such portion as lay east of the present western boundary of Georgia which the United States ceded to that State.

Indiana Territory. (*See Maps*, 1800 *and* 1810.) By Act of Congress, passed May 7, 1800, the territory northwest of the Ohio was divided. After July 1st, all that portion lying west of a line from the Ohio River to Fort Recovery (known as the Treaty line of 1795), thence by a meridian line to the international border, was constituted into Indiana Territory. When Ohio became a State in 1802 all the Northwest territory north of the Ohio line was added. For one year, 1804 to 1805, after the purchase of the Province of Louisiana from France, and until it was independently organized, all that territory north of the Territory of Orleans, extending to the Rocky Mountains, was included in its jurisdiction. In 1805 Michigan Territory, embracing all between Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, was taken from it, and in 1809 Illinois Territory was separated by a line following the Wabash River to Vincennes and thence by a meridian line due north to the international line.

Ohio. (*See Map*, 1810.) In 1802 Congress passed its first "Enabling Act," authorizing the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio to make a Constitution, republican in form, in accord with the ordinance of 1787, and to organize a State government, the boundaries of the State to be: East, the Pennsylvania line; south, the Ohio River; west, the meridian of the

mouth of the great Miami River; north, the latitudinal line passing through the southern point of Lake Michigan. Congress reserved the right to add the balance of the Northwest Territory, north of the limits of the State, or to dispose of it as it should think best. A Convention was called, a Constitution formed, with the proviso that if the latitudinal line from the most southern point of Lake Michigan to the boundary line did not touch Lake Erie, or touched it east of the mouth of the Maumee River, then the northern boundary should be a line from the most northern cape of Maumee Bay to the meridian line. This Constitution was never submitted to the people, nor was the State ever formally admitted, but an Act on February 19, 1803, declared that by the formation of a Constitution it had became one of the United States of America.

Michigan Territory of 1805 was made from the Northwest Territory remaining north of the Ohio line, and that portion of Indiana Territory lying north of the parallel passing through the most southern extremity of Lake Michigan and east of Lake Michigan.

Territory of Orleans. (*See Map*, 1810.) On the acquisition of the Province of Louisiana from France in 1803 Congress organized that portion at the mouth of the Mississippi River into the Territory of Orleans, bounded south by the Gulf of Mexico, west by the Sabine River to latitude 32° and thence north to parallel 33°, north and east by parallel 33° from the Spanish line to the Mississippi, thence down that river to the 31° parallel, thence east to the Perdido River (boundary of Spanish Florida), thence down that river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The District of Louisiana comprised the balance of the French purchase. In 1804 it was attached to Indian Territory, but the following year (1805) was organized into Louisiana Territory.

The Territory of Illinois (*see Map*, 1810) was made in 1809 from Indiana Territory. It embraced all that portion of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River organized under the Ordinance of 1787, west of the Wabash River and a meridian line drawn from Vincennes to the international line.

The State of Louisiana (*see Map*, 1820) was made from the Ter-

ritory of Orleans in 1812, and at first embraced all that portion west of the Mississippi River, and the Island of New Orleans, to which the section south of parallel 31° and west of the Pearl River was subsequently added. The Territory of Louisiana was then renamed the TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

The closing years of this decade (1810–1820) saw four more new States in the Union, two free and two slave.

Indiana was admitted December 11, 1816, with east, south, and west boundaries the same as those of the Territory; on the north, however, the line was run on a parallel ten miles north of the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan.

Illinois shortly followed, on December 3, 1818, bounded on east, south, and west by Indiana, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers respectively, north by the parallel 42° 30′ from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

The three Northern States bordering on the Ohio, contemplated by the Ordinance of 1787, had now been admitted, with east and west boundaries as originally provided, but in no one case had their northern boundaries been in accord with the line of 1787, which was latitude 41° 37′. That line would have cut off each of these States from the Lakes. Had it been adhered to it would have materially changed the history of the nation by sundering the natural geographical connections of these States with the East by way of the Lakes, turning their commerce, interests, and sympathies toward the Gulf.

Alabama and Mississippi. (*See Map*, 1820.) On the alternate years with the admission of the States north of the Ohio there were added at the south the two States of Mississippi (1817) and Alabama (1819), made by dividing Mississippi Territory by a north and south line equally distant from the Georgia line, and the Perdido River on the east, and the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers on the west.

The Territory of Arkansas in 1819 was taken from the Territory of Missouri, and comprises the section on the west bank of the Mississippi between latitudes 33° and 36° 30′ west, to meridian 94° 42′.

Maine. (*See Map*, 1820). In 1820 the District of Maine applied

for permission to organize a State government. The Act admitting it was part of the famous Missouri Compromise. The State, as constituted, contained that part of Massachusetts embraced in the Sir Gorges grant, between the Piscataqua and Kennebec Rivers, extending one hundred and twenty miles inland, and the Sir Alexander grant (Pemaquid), between the Kennebec and the St. Croix Rivers, and "that portion west of the River Kennebec and north of a right line connecting the confluence of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers with Lake Umbagog. This appears never to have been in the Province of Maine, or Massachusetts Bay, or State of Massachusetts." [1]

Missouri. (*See Map*, 1830.) In 1819 an Enabling Act was brought forward for the State of Missouri, but an amendment prohibiting slavery being attached, it failed to pass. This opened the great Slavery Contest. Professor Alexander Johnston thus aptly describes the situation: "While the Union was confined to the fringe of States along the Atlantic coast the slavery question was not troublesome; and it was at first possible to unite the representatives of both sections in the admission of new States by using the Ohio as a dividing line between the States in which slavery should be prohibited and those in which it should be allowed. But when the tide of emigration had crossed the Mississippi and began to fill the Louisiana Purchase, conflict was inevitable, for the line was lost."

Maine having applied for admission was refused unless Missouri was admitted with slavery. *The Missouri Compromise of* 1820 was effected, and an act passed permitting Missouri to form a Constitution and to admittance with the following boundaries: East the Mississippi, west the meridian 94° 42′ passing through the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, north parallel 40° 30′, south parallel 36° 30′, the famous line north of which the compromise prohibited slavery in any other territory forever. The Act of admission bears date August 10, 1821. In 1846, on the admission of Iowa, the section

[1] "If this view be correct, then this tract was a parcel of the original public land of the United States, as defined by treaty with Great Britain."—Francis R. Walker, in Seventh U. S. Census.

between the above west line, the Iowa line, and the Missouri River was added.

Territory of Florida. On the signing of the Treaty with Spain in 1821 and the acquisition of East and West Florida it was organized into the Territory of Florida with the limits of the present State.

Michigan Territory. (*See Maps*, 1820–1830.) Michigan Territory, when first created in 1805, embraced the section between Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan On the entrance of Illinois as a State, in 1818, all that portion of Illinois Territory north of 42° 30′ extending west to the Mississippi was added to Michigan Territory. In 1834, when Missouri Territory lost its nominal existence, all that portion north of the State of Missouri, west to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers and north to the international line was also added.

State of Michigan. (*See Map*, 1840.) In 1835 the people of Michigan, in convention assembled, formed and ratified a Constitution and applied for admission. It was admitted June 15, 1836, with its present limits, a strip from its southern border on Lake Erie, to conform with the Indiana line, being given to Ohio, and the upper peninsular or Lake Superior country being given to it in compensation. The first settlement in the west made by the French was in this State (1629) but owing to the shorter lines of travel from the Atlantic States the States along the Ohio filled more rapidly, and thus it happened that two hundred years elapsed before Michigan took her place as a State in the Union.

Arkansas. The same Act (June 15, 1836) that admitted Michigan as a free State also admitted Arkansas as a slave State with the same limits as when a Territory.

Territory of Wisconsin. (*See Map*, 1840.) On the admission of Michigan as a State the balance of the Territory was formed into Wisconsin Territory (1836) but two years later (1838) **Iowa Territory** was set off, comprising that portion west of the Mississippi and east of the Missouri. In 1846 Iowa Territory was reduced by the formation of the State of Iowa, and in 1848 it was united with a part of Wisconsin Territory in forming Minnesota Territory.

Indian Country. (*West half of the U. S. in* 1840.) As the States east of the Mississippi filled up, the Government adopted the plan of transporting the Indian tribes to specified reservations west of the Mississippi. By Act of June 30, 1834, to regulate trade with the Indians, all the territory west of the Mississippi not included in the States of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas was denominated the Indian Country, a geographical but not an organized political division. From this wide area, as emigration pressed westward, Territories have successively been formed until, on the formation of Kansas and Nebraska in 1854, it was limited to the present limits of the Indian Territory, which has no organized territorial government.

Iowa (*Map*, 1850), without authorization by Congress, formed a Constitution, applied and was admitted in 1845, bounded east by the Mississippi, south by parallel 40° 30′, west by a continuation of the meridian drawn through the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, north by the 44° parallel from the Mississippi to the Minnesota River, thence up that river until it intercepts the western meridian line. Disputes arising, however, regarding its boundaries, a new Constitution was formed, accepted, and the State finally admitted, December 28, 1846, with its present limits extending to the Missouri River in compensation for territory lost on its northern border. North line is 43° 30′.

Florida. The same Act admitting Iowa March 3, 1845, also admitted Florida, thereby keeping the balance between free and slave States.

Wisconsin. (*See Map*, 1850.) The last of the five States contemplated in the original Ordinance of 1787 was admitted May 29, 1848. According to that ordinance her northwest boundary should have extended to the source of the Mississippi and the international boundary line, but geographical influences were at work. The line was drawn up the St. Croix, and the inhabitants who had come up and settled on both sides of the Upper Mississippi, whose interests were one, were united politically as well as socially.

Minnesota Territory. On the admission of Wisconsin in 1848 the

balance of the Territory was united with that of Iowa Territory, and the whole named Minnesota Territory, extending from the Wisconsin line to the Missouri River and from the Iowa line (43° 30′) to the national boundary.

Texas. (*See Maps*, 1840 *and* 1850.) In 1844 a resolution passed Congress to admit Texas, prohibiting slavery in States formed from the Territory of Texas north of the Missouri compromise line, 36° 30′, and leaving it to the people themselves to decide whether it should exist south of that line. Texas accepted the annexation both by her own Congress and by a popular convention. On December 29, 1845, Texas became a State of the Union with the limits of the Republic of Texas, bounded east and north by the Treaty line with Spain in 1821 to the source of the Arkansas River, on the south and west by the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande to its source, and thence due north to the junction of the Arkansas River. It comprised parts of the present States of Kansas and Colorado, of the Territory of New Mexico and "No Man's Land." In 1850 such portions were ceded to the United States for a consideration. Southern statesmanship, by colonization, revolution, and annexation, thus added to the Southern group of States territory to equalize that acquired by the Louisiana purchase lying north of 36° 30′, in which by the compromise of 1820 slavery was not to exist. Afterward, on the acquisition of Oregon, the Mexican War was provoked and the latitudinal limits of the Southern group carried to the Pacific Coast. Nevertheless, Texas was the last Slave State added to the Union.

Territory of Oregon. (*See Map*, 1854.) In 1846, after the establishment of the international boundary line a bill was offered in Congress to organize all that portion west of the Rocky Mountains between parallels 42° and 49° into the Territory of Oregon. Because the Wilmot Proviso [1] was attached to the bill, it was not until 1848 that such organization was accomplished.

[1] The Wilmot Proviso, named after Mr. Wilmot, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was a bill providing that the provision regarding slavery in the ordinance of 1787 whereby "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said

California. (*See Map*, 1854.) In 1849 Congress began legislation looking to the establishment of settled governments for the territory acquired from Mexico. A fierce contest arose over the slavery question. The next year, under what is known as the "Compromise of 1850," an omnibus bill was passed, providing governments for California, Utah, and New Mexico, leaving to each the right to decide upon the slavery question for themselves. The population of California had increased so rapidly during the excitement following the discovery of gold in 1849 that the people called a convention, formed a State Government and, adopting a Constitution prohibiting slavery, were admitted September 9, 1850, without having been under a Territorial government. Its prescribed limits are the 42° parallel from the Pacific Ocean to the 120° meridian, thence south on said meridian to the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, thence by a straight line to the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel and the Colorado River, thence down that river to the mouth of the Gila River, thence west by the Mexican boundary line to the Pacific Ocean.

The Territory of Utah (*see Map*, 1854) was organized, embracing all west of the Rocky Mountains received of Mexico between parallels 37° and 42° to the California line. Subsequently Nevada and parts of Colorado and Wyoming were taken from it.

The Territory of New Mexico was organized, embracing all that portion received of Mexico between the Rio Grande and the California line south of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, and also that portion of the Texas cession of 1850 bounded east by the 103° meridian and north by the thirty-eighth parallel, west by the Rio Grande and south by the thirty-second parallel. To this in 1853 was added the strip south of the Gila River acquired by the Gadsden purchase.

Kansas and Nebraska Territory. (*See Map*, 1854.) Emigration was now pushing very rapidly westward. Long trains of settlers were moving into the Arkansas and Platte Valleys, and through them

territory except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted" should apply to all newly acquired territory.

to Oregon and California. In 1851 the inhabitants of the Platte country applied for organization as a Territory, but the request was not acted upon. In 1852 a bill was introduced into Congress to the same effect. Being on the eve of a presidential election it again failed. In 1854 (January 23), the Southern or slavery element, being sure of its strength, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, providing for two territories between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains; one west of Missouri between parallels 37° and 40° to be called Kansas, and the other north of latitude 40° to be called Nebraska. The bill also repudiated as unconstitutional and repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820, whereby slavery was forever prohibited north of latitude 36° 30′, and provided that hereafter any Territory was free to admit or exclude slavery as its inhabitants saw fit. The bill passed and the Territories were organized. On the formation of Dakota (*see Map*, 1861) and Colorado, Nebraska ceded to the former all north of parallel 43°, and to the latter the section between latitude 40° and 41° and meridians 102° and 106°, receiving, however, a section west of the Rocky Mountains from Washington and Utah, between latitudes 41° and 43° west to the 110° meridian. On the formation of Idaho in 1863 all north of the forty-first parallel and west of the 104° meridian was given to that Territory.

Washington Territory. (*See Map*, 1861.) In 1853 Oregon Territory was divided. That portion north of the Columbia River and parallel 46°, and east of the Lewis River and meridian 117°, extending to the international boundary (49°) and the Rocky Mountains, was organized into Washington Territory. Subsequently this section was also divided; all east of the 117° meridian being included in Idaho when it was organized (1863).

Oregon, in 1858, through a convention organized under direction of the Territorial Legislature, formed a Constitution which was accepted by Congress and February 14, 1859, it became a State.

Minnesota, with limits consisting of so much of the Territory lying east of the Red River of the North, had, with the extension of railways, been rapidly increasing its population until now she was

entitled to admission as a State. A Constitution prohibiting slavery was formed and the State admitted, May 11, 1858.

Kansas. (*See Maps*, 1854–1861.) Upon the organization of the Territory in 1854, under an act leaving the slavery question to the decision of the Territorial Legislature, a long struggle began, most bitter, as it was the last legal contest to establish slavery in new territory. In 1858 Congress passed a bill admitting Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, providing, however, that the clause making slavery legal should be again submitted to the people. In July, 1859, the representatives of the people, in convention at Wyandot, formed and adopted a new Constitution prohibiting slavery. The slavery party now declared that neither Congress nor Territorial Legislatures had a right to prohibit slavery, and the question was carried into the presidential election of 1860. The result of the election being in favor of the anti-slavery party the Southern members withdrew from Congress. Congress then admitted Kansas as a free State by act bearing date January 29, 1861, with a western limit of the 102° meridian.

Colorado Territory. The same Congress (1861) that admitted Kansas organized also the Territory of Colorado, consisting of portions of the Territories of Kansas, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Utah, lying on both sides of the Rocky Mountains between parallels 37° and 41°, and meridians 102° and 109°.

Dakota Territory (*see Maps*, 1861–1870) was also made in 1861. It included all of Nebraska Territory north from parallel 43° and that portion of Minnesota Territory west of the Red River of the North which was not organized into a State Government in 1858.

In 1863 part of this large area, viz.: that portion west of meridian 104° was set off to form the Territory of Idaho. The following year (1864) she received again from Idaho the portion between parallels 43° and 45° and meridians 104° and 111° and an additional section between parallels 41° and 43° and meridians 104° and 110° only to transfer them again in 1868 to Wyoming Territory.

Nevada (*see Map*, 1870) was organized as a Territory in 1861,

and comprised that portion of Utah west of meridian 115°. On October 31, 1864, it was admitted as a State, when to its Territorial limits was added on the east another degree of longitude and a section from the Territory of Arizona bounded north by the 37° parallel, south and west by the California line, east by the Colorado River and meridian 114°.

The Southern Confederacy. (*See Map.*) When the representatives of the slave-holding States withdrew from Congress in 1861, the States they represented proceeded at once to pass acts of secession from the Federal Union and to establish a Southern Confederacy. Eleven States, comprising an immense territory, passed Acts of Secession. The Constitution recognizing no power of States to secede, Congress proclaimed these States in rebellion and proceeded to employ coercive measures. **West Virginia** (*see Map*, 1863) counties refused to be bound by the Ordinance of Secession passed by Virginia. Forming a legislature, which they claimed to be the real executive body, they gave the assent required by the Constitution to the organization of a new State, and applied for admission as West Virginia. Congress recognized their action and the State was admitted June 19, 1863.

On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation, issued as a military necessity, proclaiming freedom to all slaves, went into effect, and it was confirmed forever by an Amendment to the Constitution (XIIIth) adopted and ratified in 1865. Two more Amendments were afterward adopted to protect the rights of the freedmen and admitting them to citizenship.

After the fall of the Confederacy the Government proceeded to promote efficient governments for the insurrectionary States, stipulating how they might be re-admitted to the active exercise of Statehood on the ratification of Constitutions accepting the new Constitutional Amendments. Tennessee was the first re-admitted, July 24, 1866. Arkansas the next, June 22, 1868. North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida followed during the year, but Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia did not follow until 1870.

Arizona Territory (*see Map*, 1870) was organized as a Territory February 24, 1863. As first constituted it embraced all that portion of the Territory of New Mexico lying north of the Gila River and west of the 109° meridian, subsequently that portion of the Mesilla Valley south of the Gila, west of the same meridian was included. On the admission of Nevada as a State in 1864, it lost the small section west of the Colorado River and meridian 114°, which was included in that new State.

Idaho Territory. Discoveries of gold in the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains, in 1862, caused an influx of population and the formation of a Territorial government, March 3, 1863. Idaho, as the new Territory was named, was taken from the Territories of Dakota and Washington. Its original boundaries were: north the international line (49°) from meridians 104° to 117°, thence south by meridian 117° to parallel 42°, thence east to meridian 110, thence south to parallel 41°, thence east to meridian 104°, thence to latitude 49°. When the Territory of Montana was formed in 1864, it was wholly taken from this Territory, and the same year the balance of her territory east of the Rocky Mountains was reunited to Dakota, while on the formation of Wyoming in 1868, she contributed also a small section west of the mountains and east of the 111° meridian. As now constituted it lies between the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains and the 117° meridian and stretches from parallel 42° to 49°.

Montana Territory, taken wholly from Idaho, was organized under a Territorial government, May 26, 1864. It is bounded north by the international boundary line, east by the 104° meridian, south by the 45° parallel to the 111° meridian, southward on that meridian to its junction with the Rocky Mountains (about 40°), west by the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains and meridian 116° to parallel 49°.

Wyoming Territory. On July 25, 1868, Congress passed an Act forming a new Territory called Wyoming, lying between parallels of latitude 41° to 45° and from meridians 104° to 111°, from portions of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah.

In the Northwest corner of the Territory is the Yellowstone Park, a National Reservation.

Nebraska. (*See Map*, 1870.) Though formed as a Territory at the same time as Kansas, it did not become a State until much later. First, the slavery question turned emigration to the more southerly State, then the war stopped it almost entirely. After the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, however, the fertile lands of the Platte River attracted settlers, and a prosperous Commonwealth applied for admission as a State. By Act of Congress it became a State, March 1, 1867, the bill being passed over the President's (Johnson) veto. As constituted it has the Missouri River for its easterly boundary, the 104° meridian for its western line, the 43° parallel on the north, and the 40° parallel on the south from the Missouri River to the 102° meridian, thence the line runs north to the 41° parallel, thence west to the 104° meridian.

Colorado. The discovery of gold east of the Rocky Mountains quickly brought a population entitling Colorado to admission as "The Centennial State." Congress passed an Enabling Act. A State Constitution was formed, submitted, and ratified by a popular vote July 1, 1876. As provided in the Act, the President, one month later, August 1, 1876, announced the admission of Colorado to the Union without further legislation.

Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota (*See Map*, 1890), with large and newly developed lumber, mining, and agricultural interests, now attained a population capable of self-government, and applied for admission. This was not granted, however, until after the Presidential election of 1888. An Enabling Act was passed by Congress, February, 1889, whereby the Territories of Washington, Montana, and Dakota were authorized to organize as States, July 1, 1889; Washington and Montana with their present limits, Dakota to be divided into North and South Dakota by an east and west line on the seventh range, State Survey. North Dakota and South Dakota were admitted as States, November 2, 1889; Montana, November 8, 1889, and Washington, as the forty-second State, November 11, 1889

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Oklahoma Territory (*see Map* 1900). By Act of Congress, May 2, 1890, all that portion of Indian Territory, except so much of the same as is actually occupied by the five civilized tribes, and except the unoccupied part of the Cherokee outlet, together with that portion of the United States known as the Public Land Strip, was erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma. It is bounded by a line drawn as follows: Commencing at a point where the 98° meridian crosses the Red River, thence by said meridian to the point where it crosses the Canadian River, thence along said river to the west line of the Seminole Country, thence along said line to the north fork of the Canadian River, thence down said river to the west line of the Creek Country, thence along said west and north line of the Creek Country to the 96° meridian, thence northward by said meridian to the southern boundary line of Kansas, thence west along said line to the Arkansas River, thence down said river to the north line of the land occupied by the Ponca Indians, from which point the line runs so as to include all the lands occupied by the Ponca, Tonkawa, Otoe, Missouria, and the Pawnee tribes of Indians until it strikes the south line of the Cherokee outlet, which it follows westward to the east line of the State of Texas, hence by the boundary line of the State of Texas to the point of beginning. The Public Land Strip is bounded east by the 100° meridian, south by Texas, west by New Mexico, north by Colorado and Kansas.

It is provided that whenever the interest of the Cherokee Indians in the land known as the Cherokee Outlet shall be extinguished, or whenever any Indian nation or tribe owning any other lands in Indian Territory shall signify to the President of the United States, in a legal manner, its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma, the President shall thereupon make proclamation to that effect.

Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah were admitted as States, the two former, July 4, 1891; the latter, January 4, 1896, making the present number of States forty-five.

INSULAR TERRITORY AND POSSESSIONS.

Hawaii with its subsidiary islands, was annexed to the United States July 6, 1898, the consent of the government of the Hawaiian Republic having been previously expressed. The total area of the group is 6,640 sq. m. The population in 1897 was 109,020, about one-third native, the rest chiefly Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese. There are 3,086 British, and 2,250 Americans. Honolulu is the capital, with a population of 28,861. A territorial government is about to be organized, when the islands will be known as the Territory of Hawaii.

Tutuila and its attendant islets, belonging to the Samoan group, in the South Pacific, became the property of the United States in 1899, by a tri-partite treaty between this government, Germany, and Great Britain. Although covering only fifty-four square miles, with a population of 4,000, Tutuila is a possession of great value because of its remarkable harbor, said to be the best perhaps in the Pacific Ocean, and of capacity to accommodate the entire United States navy.

Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam, as a result of the war with Spain in 1898, were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Peace which was concluded at Paris, Dec. 10, 1899.

By the terms of the same treaty Spain relinquished her claim of sovereignty over her title to Cuba, and that island has since been occupied under military control by the United States for the protection of life and property until an independent government may be established.

Porto Rico is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles, in the West Indies, a beautiful and fertile island, with a population of 900,000. San Juan, a city of 25,000 inhabitants, is the capital. The island is governed at present as a military department of the United States.

The Philippine Islands constitute the greatest archipelago on the globe, lying some six hundred miles off the southern coast of Asia. The cession was made on the payment to Spain by this government of $20,000,000. A rebellion against the sovereignty of the United States, begun in Feb., 1899, developed into a desolating war which lasted throughout the year. [Indeed, quiet has not yet (October, 1900,) been perfectly restored, but the insurgent forces have been scattered, and nothing remains of organized insurrection.] The population of the islands is variously estimated from seven to ten millions. The permanent form of government for the Philippines remains to be determined.

Guam, the principal island of the Ladrone group, is small, but of much importance, both military and commercial.

These new possessions have so greatly enlarged the domain of the United States that our country now ranks fifth in extent of territory among the nations of the earth.

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