

AREAS AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES 1776—1874.

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[PLATE XV.]

THE Area Map [Plate XV.] and this explanatory text with tables are an amplification of the Area Map and "Historical Notes" in Volume I. of the Ninth Census of the United States [1870]. The map is intended to display the areal changes occasioned by successive political boundaries during the era of States. Upon it extensive tracts of territory including more than an existing State or Territory, and also the present States or Territories, are designated by name, and minor parcels are distinguished by letter.

The matter explanatory of the map consists of—1st. An alphabetical list (pp. 3 to 6) of existent and obsolete civil divisions. Under the name of each existing civil division, is placed a brief description of each parcel of land which contributes to its present area. Here the parcels are specified by their letters on the map. 2d. A Table (pp. 8 to 9) showing the original extent and subsequent areal changes of each political division, and the transfers, among such divisions of each parcel of territory smaller than the political division of which it is now a part. Here, also, the parcels are designated by the letters which they bear upon the map. By the combined use of this table and the map any reader can easily reconstitute the States and Territories as they were at any one of the numerous dates indicated, and by means of tracing-paper, draw in a few minutes a map of the United States which shall be true and precise for the date taken. 3d. A Table (p. 7) presenting area and population, together with average density of settlement at the successive censuses.

The area of the United States in its original extent and its subsequent accessions, though represented on the map in colored masses, with names and dates, yet requires a more precise and ample presentation. To this the remainder of the text is devoted.

A map, dated A. D. 1776, covering territory co-extensive with the United States A. D. 1874, presents these features: At the northeast, but south of the River St. Lawrence, Massachusetts begins with the former Sagadahoc territory and province of Maine, continues over its present area to New York, while, westward of Pennsylvania, broadening from the latitude of its present southern boundary to that of Lake Winnipiseogee in New Hampshire, it reaches a western limit on the River Mississippi. New York has its present area, and north of Massachusetts has a boundary on New Hampshire, which extends between New York and the northeastern spur of Massachusetts. Rhode Island appears as on the maps of to-day. Connecticut has its present area, while beyond Pennsylvania it extends to the River Mississippi. Pennsylvania has no corner, as now, between New York and Lake Erie. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland present forms familiar to modern maps. Virginia reaches over to the Mississippi river and northward to the western territory of Connecticut. North Carolina and Georgia, in full width, and South Carolina, in a narrow belt, enfold the land to the common western river. On the south of Georgia, peninsular East Florida trends westward to the River Appalachicola, and West Florida asserts a disputed northern limit at the parallel of the mouth of the Yazoo river in the westland of Georgia. Quebec, reaching southward over the southern trapping grounds of the Hudson's Bay Company and over the western lands of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia, claims to cover the whole territory between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the great lakes. Between the Mississippi river and the Stony Mountains, lies Louisiana, a Spanish dependency. Beyond to the Pacific stretches the vast expanse of the older Spanish America. And at the extreme northwest, there points towards the opposing continent a peninsula whose forbidding coast has been hitherto but a few times visited by European navigators.

The British dependencies which thus occupied the land east of the Mississippi—the Floridas and Quebec excepted—by the acts of their delegates in Congress (1776) became the original Thirteen States. In the next year (November 15, 1777) their Congress, as a basis of a general government, adopted Articles of Confederation. The first of these Articles reads, "The style of this Confederacy shall be the United States of America." The Articles were referred to the several States for their approval. The different views respecting the unsettled lands at the west were the chief hindrance to the ratification of the Articles and the completion of the Confederacy. Each State carefully claimed the largest extent of soil and jurisdiction which its most favorable charter or the most liberal construction of acts of discovery and exploration could be made to comprehend. The doctrine was maintained that each State succeeded to royal rights and domain within its limits; and that right of soil and jurisdiction so vested in the State could not, against its will, be deported to any Confederacy. Hence the seven States having extensive claims to western lands tenaciously resisted any attempt to restrict their boundaries in behalf of the Confederacy, while the six States whose areas had precise limitation and small extent from the eastern sea-coast, as earnestly insisted that, as the unoccupied west must be conquered or defended from inroad by the joint efforts and at the common expense of all, so it should be possessed by the general government for the common welfare. The immediate result of the controversy appears in two provisions of the Articles of Confederation. One asserts that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right" not expressly delegated to the United States; and another, after prescribing a court and procedure for the settlement of areal and other disputes between States, concludes with, "Provided, also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States." These provisions were unsatisfactory to

the States having small areas, and their approvals to the Articles were given singly and with reluctance. Maryland, sturdily asserting her right in common with all other States to a share in the western lands, at last stood alone in dissent. Then Congress, by Resolutions (September 6 and October 10, 1780), urged upon the States the policy of surrendering to the United States a portion of their unoccupied western territory, and asserted the conditions which should bind the Confederacy on the acceptance of such cessions. These, briefly stated, were guarantees that the ceded lands should be used for the common benefit, and when peopled should be divided into republican States to be admitted into the Confederacy on an equality with its original States. Thereupon New York, Connecticut, and Virginia offered to cede their western lands, and upon this evidence that there would be a western public domain, Maryland authorized its delegates in Congress to sign the Articles of Confederation, which they did on the day of the first (New York) cession, and by their signatures completed the Confederacy.

[The States ratified the Articles of Confederation by the signatures of their delegates in Congress, in the following order: In 1778; July 9, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, and South Carolina; July 21, North Carolina; July 22, Pennsylvania; July 24, Georgia; August 8, New Hampshire; November 26, New Jersey. In 1779; February 12, and May 5, Delaware; and finally in 1781, March 1, Maryland.]

As these authorized cessions were not then made, other States held warily to their unsettled wilds. Again and again Congress, first by an address to the States (April 18, 1783), afterward by a Resolution (April 29, 1784), urged territorial concessions as a source of common revenue, a removal of jurisdictional and other disputes, and a means for promoting and perpetuating the harmony and unity of the States. One after another the States made their cessions until Georgia (1802) made the final response to the appeal.

[The prominent details of these cessions may be presented chronologically as follows:

New York authorized a cession in February 1780, and executed it March 1, 1781. It was renewed by deed April 19, 1785. The claims ceded were titles acquired by treaties with the Six Nations of Indians and covered the whole territory from the lower of the Great Lakes southward across the valley of the River Ohio as far as the Cumberland Mountains. October 29, 1782, the cession was accepted by the United States.

Virginia offered to cede, by Act of January 2, 1781. Congress, by Act of September 13, 1783, agreed to accept the cession as offered. Thereupon Virginia, by Act of October 20, 1783, authorized its delegates in Congress to complete the transfer, which was done by deed, March 1, 1784. The deed conveyed all the title and claims of the State of Virginia to territory northwest of the River Ohio. Virginia, by virtue of conquests of her militia, asserted title as far north as Lakes Erie and Michigan, but due recognition of the ancient charter boundary of the colony of Connecticut, places the northern limit of the cession on the forty-first parallel of north latitude and permits it to comprise only those parts of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, situated south of that parallel. In this cession there was reserved to the State of Virginia, as military bounty lands for her soldiery, both in the militia and in the Continental line, the entire territory (6,570 square miles) in the present State of Ohio, and between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers from their sources to the River Ohio.

Massachusetts, November 13, 1784, authorized a cession by her delegates in Congress. April 18, 1785, Congress agreed to accept the cession, and April 19, 1785, it was executed. It included all title of the State of Massachusetts to territory west of the present western boundary of the State of New York, and covered the land from the State of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi river, and giving the full extent of the first charter of the colony, between the latitude of the southern boundary of the western extremity of the present State of Massachusetts and the latitude of a league north of the inflow of Lake Winnipiseogee in the State of New Hampshire.

Connecticut, October 10, 1780, having offered to cede with restrictions which were unsatisfactory to the United States, on the second Thursday of May, 1786, again authorized a cession. May 26, 1786, Congress expressed readiness to accept the cession as proposed; and September 14, 1786, the cession was accomplished by the execution of a deed and its acceptance by Congress. This cession embraced the soil and jurisdiction of the territory east of the River Mississippi between the latitudinal parallels of 41° and 42° 2', and west of a meridian one hundred and twenty miles west of the present western limit of the State of Pennsylvania. Connecticut, by Act of October, 1797, authorized the release to the United States of jurisdiction over the land between the eastern boundary of her former cession and the present western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania. This transfer was consummated May 30, 1800. The State retained the right of soil in the same territory, which, lying in the present State of Ohio between 41° and 42° 2', and reaching from the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania westward one hundred and twenty miles, has ever since been known as "The Western Reserve of Connecticut." In 1792 the State conveyed five hundred thousand acres in the western part of this reserve to certain of its citizens as compensation for their property destroyed by fire and pillage during the Revolution. September 9, 1795, the State alienated the remainder of this Reserve for one million and two hundred thousand dollars. This sum was appropriated as a fund whose annual interest is pledged to the support of schools.

South Carolina, August 19, 1787, by her delegates in Congress, authorized by a previous act of the State Legislature, executed a deed of cession, and April 2, 1790, Congress accepted the deed. It conveyed an oblong parcel of land from twelve to fourteen miles in width and now forming the northernmost portions of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

North Carolina, December 22, 1789, by Act, authorized a cession. Pursuant to that Act, the Senators of the State in Congress executed a deed of cession, which the United States accepted by Act of April 2, 1790. The deed conveyed the area of the present State of Tennessee.

Georgia, February 5, 1788, by Act, authorized its delegates in Congress to cede to the United States substantially that territory of the former British Province of West Florida which projects north of the 31st parallel of north latitude. Congress, by Resolution of July 15, 1788, rejected this proposed cession. April 7, 1798, Congress, by Act, authorized a Commission to meet a like Commission from the State of Georgia empowered to treat concerning the conflicting territorial claims of the Confederacy and the State. By Act of May 10, 1800, Congress authorized the Commissioners on the part of the United States to finally settle the controversy and pass cessions. April 24, 1802, by Articles of agreement and cession entered into by these commissioners, Georgia ceded to the United States her claims to the whole territory between her present western boundary, shortened at its northern end by twelve to fourteen miles (the western limit of T' on the map), and the River Mississippi; while the United States ceded to Georgia that part of the cession by South Carolina to the United States which lies east of the present western boundary of Georgia (T'). These Articles were ratified by the State of Georgia, June 16, 1802.

This agreement included, among others, provisions for—1st, payment, out of proceeds from the sale of land in the cession, of \$1,250,000 to the State of Georgia as a reimbursement of its expenses in relation to the territory ceded; 2d, the appropriation of 500,000 acres, or the proceeds of at most that quantity of land, to satisfy the claims against the land of the cession; and 3d, extinguishment of the Indian title to specified parts of the cession. It resulted that the United States, in addition to the cession to Georgia, paid not far from \$3,000,000 for this cession from Georgia.]

The Original Public Land of the United States.—The Confederacy asserted jurisdiction over all of that portion of the present territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river from the present British possessions on the north to Florida on the south. The con-

cessions from the States to the Confederacy, which have been described, divided this region into two distinctive portions: one along the coast, whose soil was vested in the thirteen States in severalty; another, inland, whose soil and exclusive jurisdiction were possessed by the Confederacy. These State and Federal domains were separated by an irregular line along the present western boundaries of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Westward of this line, and separated into two parcels by the territory of the present State of Kentucky, lay the original public domain of the young Confederacy, comprising 406,952 square miles, while the aggregate area of the thirteen States was but 420,892 square miles.

The Original Territorial Government.—Plans for the erection of governments on this domain, early engaged the attention of the Congress of the Confederacy. Coincident with the cession by Virginia, Jefferson, its delegate in Congress, anticipating prompt cessions from the remaining States, reported from a committee a plan of government for the whole public territory. This plan required seventeen new States, each covering about two degrees of latitude, arranged in two tiers separated by meridians, each tier containing eight States, the seventeenth State to be east of the eastern tier and between the Ohio River and the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The report included the famous proviso that "after the year 1800, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States other than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." When the proviso was put to vote three States were unrepresented. Three, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, voted nay—North Carolina was divided. The four New England States, with New York and Pennsylvania, voted aye. Failing to receive the additional vote necessary to complete a majority, the proviso was stricken out of the report, which was thereupon adopted. This ordinance was in no instance applied in erection of a government.

Again (July 13, 1787), soon after the region northwest of the River Ohio had been transferred to the Confederacy by the cessions of New York, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, another ordinance was enacted, erecting "The territory northwest of the River Ohio." To this ordinance were appended six articles, the last of which provided for the future formation, on the land within the Territory, of not less than three nor more than five States, as follows: the western State, between the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers and a north line from Port Vincent on the latter river to British territory; the middle State, between the last recited line, the Ohio River and a north line from the mouth of the Great Miami to the border line; the eastern State, between the last described line, the Ohio River, the State of Pennsylvania and the national boundary. Authority was reserved to create two States in that part of the territory north of the latitudinal parallel of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. It will be noticed that the meridional boundaries between those projected States which were plotted on the River Ohio now separate the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, while the northern part of the original Territory has included the entire States of Michigan and Wisconsin, and furnished a part of the territory of the State of Minnesota.

Article VI. of the Ordinance of 1787 was as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." This inhibition of slavery, save that it was immediate, is in the very terms of the defeated proviso in the first or Jeffersonian project. At the submission of this ordinance to vote, eight States were represented in Congress and all voted for the measure. The passage of the Article was possibly secured by the appension of the proviso respecting the return of fugitives from slavery and by the tacit understanding that slavery would be permitted in the public domain south of the Ohio River.

Original Area of the United States.—Meanwhile, and prior to the last two of the cessions by the States, the independence of the States forming the Confederacy had been recognized by Great Britain in the Provisional Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, November 30, 1782, and in the definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States concluded at Paris, September 3, 1783. By the second Article of the Treaty, the boundaries of the territory of the United States were declared.

[In substance they ran from the mouth of the St. Croix River to its head and thence "due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River," and down that river to and westward along the forty-fifth parallel, to and along the middle of the Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Long Lakes and their water connections "to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, and thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi," thence down the middle of that river to and along the thirty-first parallel, to and along the middle of the River Appalachicola to its junction with the Flint River, and thence straight to the head of and down the River St. Mary's to the Atlantic Ocean, and included all islands within twenty leagues of the Atlantic coast.]

The western and southern boundaries of this original area of the United States were confirmed by treaty with Spain, the contiguous owner, October 27, 1795. The northern line was the subject of protracted and difficult negotiations with Great Britain. The Treaty of London, November 19, 1794, included provisions for determining the River St. Croix and its source, and the source of the Mississippi River. By Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814, three Commissions were authorized: one to settle title to islands off the coast of Maine; another, to determine the boundary from the source of the River St. Croix to the River St. Lawrence; and a third, to lay the line from the River St. Lawrence to the western point of Lake Huron, and also, as a separate duty, thence to the most northwestern water of the Lake of the Woods. The first Commission, November 24, 1807, awarded Moore, Dudley and Frederick islands to the United States and all other islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and also the Isle of Grand Menan to Great Britain. The third Commission defined their portion of the boundary line in their decision dated at Utica, New York, June 18, 1822. The second Commission failed to agree, and after repeated attempts, all disputes affecting this boundary of the Treaty of 1783 were adjusted by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of Washington, August 9, 1842, where may be found the present line from the Atlantic Ocean to the St. Lawrence River, and from the western terminus of the work of the Utica Commission, to the westernmost water of the Lake of the Woods, and thence—confirming the Treaty of October 20, 1818—due south to the forty-ninth parallel.

It will be seen that the United States commenced its career as an acknowledged government with the landed area which it now possesses east of the River Mississippi and north of the State of Florida, and, westward of that State, north of the thirty-first parallel, being an extent of 827,844 square miles.

The Union of the United States of America.—The States having found their Confederacy too feeble for the exigencies of a protracted war for independence, provided "a more perfect union" by adopting (September 17, 1787), in the Congress of the Confederacy, the Constitution of the United States, with provisions for its submission to the several States for ratification by conventions to be called by the Legislatures and chosen by the people in each State. The last ratification was secured within three years of the adoption of the Constitution by Congress, when the Union consisted of the Thirteen States and the one Territory of the Confederacy.

[The States ratified the Constitution of the Union by signatures of their Delegates in succession as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The ratification of nine States was sufficient to establish this union between the ratifying States. Accordingly the ratification of New Hampshire established, and that of Rhode Island completed, the Union.]

CESSIONS BY FOREIGN POWERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The French Cession.—Spain having held during thirty-seven years the Province of Louisiana which she had received (1763) from France, ceded it October 1, 1800, to France, and France, April 30, 1803, ceded it to the United States. After this accession negotiations with Great Britain were begun, to determine its northern boundary. In 1807 an agreement was reached, but not formally perfected, and, the war of 1812 intervening, the settlement of the boundary was deferred to October 20, 1818, when, by Convention, it was extended from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods to and along the 49th parallel to the Stony [Rocky] Mountains. The line was extended no further westward, among other reasons, in order that no offence might be given to Spain, which asserted title by discovery to the whole Pacific slope of the continent. Yet it was agreed, to prevent collisions, and without prejudice to the claims of the parties or of outside powers, that any country claimed by either party to the convention should be free to both parties during ten years. The part of the eastern boundary of this cession, on the Mississippi River as far south as the 31st parallel, and its southeastern boundary on the Gulf of Mexico, were undisputed. But the remainder of the eastern and the whole of the western boundary was in controversy between the United States and Spain. The western limit at the north, as asserted by France and maintained by the United States, was the Pacific Ocean. Spain, however, claimed title—by prior discovery on the northwestern coast—as far eastward as the Rocky Mountains; and held that—as against such discovery—the title of France, rested solely on discovery and exploration of the River Mississippi, covered no more than the basin drained by that river and its tributaries, and consequently ended westwardly at the Rocky Mountains. At the southwest, the United States maintained an extent of the French cession, including the country east of the Rio Grande. But Spain having long kept a line of garrisons in that region, held the French territory to have been bounded by the Sabine River. These conflicting demands were satisfied by Treaty at Washington, February 22, 1819. By this authority, the border line between Spanish possessions in the southwest and the territory of the United States ran from the Gulf of Mexico up the western bank of the Sabine River to the 31st parallel of north latitude, thence north to and along the Red River, to and along the 23d meridian (100th Greenwich), to and along the southern bank of the Arkansas River to its source, and thence due north to and along the 42d degree of north latitude to the Pacific Ocean. This line, in this discussion, will be regarded as having been the southwestern boundary of the Province of Louisiana. On the east the Treaty of 1763 had confined the French cession to the Mississippi River as far south as the 31st parallel, whence eastward various boundaries have been asserted.

[The United States construed the cession of France (1803) to include all of the region between the 31st parallel and the Gulf of Mexico, and between the Mississippi River and the Perdido River, now the western boundary of the State of Florida. The ground of this construction seems to have been that the original Province of Louisiana extended eastward to the Perdido, and that, if France, at its cession to Spain, had not actual possession, it yet had a possessory right reaching to the Perdido, which it ceded to Spain (1763), which Spain ceded to France (1800), and which France (1803) ceded to the United States.

On the contrary, Spain asserted that the Province of Louisiana had its boundary at the southeast as expressed in the Treaty of 1763 between Great Britain and France, namely, "The River Iberville and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain," the waters skirting the so-called "Island of New Orleans," westerly and southerly from the River Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and that the successive transfers had carried that province with that eastern boundary into the possession of the United States. Under this construction of the cession of 1803, it embraced, east of the Mississippi, only the small "Island of New Orleans."]

Under the construction of the cession adopted by the United States, the Province of Louisiana is now covered by those portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi which lie south of the 31st parallel, by the entire States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oregon, and by that part of the State of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River and all that part of the State of Kansas on the North of the Arkansas River and east of the 23d meridian (100th Greenwich); by the entire Territories of Dakota, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, the part of the Territory of Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Arkansas River, by that entire part of the Territory of Wyoming north of the 42d parallel and east of the meridian of the source of the River Arkansas and by what is known as the Indian Country. This accession of area for which the United States paid, in principal and in interest, more than \$23,500,000, added (adopting the United States view of the cession), 1,171,931 square miles to the public domain, extended the United States from ocean to ocean, and completed its possession of the central river and basin of the Continent.

The Spanish Cession.—The next addition to the area of the United States was contributed by Spain. At the time of the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain (September 3, 1783), Great Britain ceded to Spain the Provinces of East and West Florida without definition of their boundaries. Hence arose two opponent constructions of the Treaty, affecting the province of West Florida. Great Britain held the northern boundary of the province which she ceded to be the 31st parallel from the Appalachicola to the Mississippi River, and by a simultane-

ous treaty acknowledged the territory north of that parallel to belong to the United States, which government also adhered to a boundary on the 31st parallel. In opposition, Spain claimed that, by the Treaty, the province of West Florida was ceded, and that, on the day of the Treaty the province remained as extended May 15, 1767, by Great Britain, including the country between the same rivers as bounded the original province and northward from the 31st parallel to that of the mouth of the Yazoo River. This country Spain took into possession and held until, by authority of Joint Resolution of Congress, January 15, 1811, and Acts of the same date and of March 3, 1811, passed in secret session, and first published in 1818, the United States took it into possession. On February 22, 1819, the controversy was ended by the Treaty of Washington, whereby Spain ceded to the United States its Provinces of East and West Florida. In accordance with the construction maintained by the United States respecting the southeastern limit of the French cession and the northern limit of the Spanish cession, the latter added the territory of the present State of Florida, 59,268 square miles, to the area of the United States at a cost of nearly six and one-half millions of dollars.

By the same Treaty, Spain agreed to that line between her western American possessions and the United States which has herein been adopted as the southwestern boundary of the French cession, and ceded to the United States all her claims to any territory east or north of that line.

After this cession by Spain, Great Britain and the United States had only their own rights to consider in the settlement of the northwestern boundary. Hitherto the line had rested on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude at the Rocky Mountains. By Article I. of the Treaty of 1846, it was stipulated that the boundary should be extended from the Rocky Mountains westward along the same (49th) parallel "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean." The British government claimed that the "channel" of this Article of the Treaty is the so-called Straits of Rosario. The United States maintained it to be the Canal de Haro. The question was submitted to the arbitrament of William I. Emperor of Germany, who gave decision October 21, 1872, in favor of the Canal de Haro. So it has required nearly ninety years for the national boundary at the north to traverse the continent.

The Texan Annexation.—The next expansion of the limits of the United States was southwestward. The United Mexican States having achieved their independence of Spain, under the Treaty at Cordova February 24, 1821, by Treaty of Mexico, January 12, 1828, ratified that boundary with the United States of America which had been acknowledged (1819) by Spain, when possessed of their territory. Subsequently the people of "Texas and Coahuila," one of the United States of Mexico, revolted from the authority of that Republic, and in convention March 2, 1836, declared the Independent Republic of Texas. By an act of the legislature of that republic passed December 19, 1836, its boundaries were declared to be on the north and east the old line settled (1819) by the United States and Spain, and on the south and west from the mouth of the River Sabine and three leagues from the coast to the mouth of and up the Rio Grande to its source and thence due north to the 42d parallel of north latitude. By Joint Resolution of March 3, 1837, the United States of America acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Texas; by Joint Resolution of March 1, 1845, gave assent to the admission of Texas as a State into the Union; and by Joint Resolution of December 29, 1845, the Republic, with the limits just now recited, was declared to be one of the United States of America. This was an annexation of 376,163 square miles of territory making the total area of the United States 2,435,176 square miles.

The Mexican Cessions.—The old Spanish provinces of Texas and of Coahuila, were separated by the River Nueces. At the institution of the Mexican Republic these provinces were united as the State of "Texas and Coahuila." The River Nueces was, however, still regarded as the future boundary between the probable separate States of Texas and of Coahuila as contemplated by the Constitution of the United Mexican States. On the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States of America, Mexico insisted that Texas only—and not Coahuila—had revolted, and consequently that its proper western boundary lay on the River Nueces. On the contrary, the Texan Republic had asserted a wider revolt and a western boundary on the Rio Grande. The United States annexed Texas as bounded on the west by the Rio Grande and maintained that boundary. The ensuing war was concluded by a Treaty (February 2, 1848), wherein the United States of Mexico ceded to the United States of America all claims to the area asserted by the former Republic of Texas, and to the vast tract of land west of the Rio Grande and of a meridian from its source to the 42d parallel of north latitude, south of that parallel, east of the Pacific Ocean and north of the present boundary of the United States, excepting the Mesilla valley south of the River Gila.

The latter territory, known as the Gadsden Purchase, was ceded by Mexico, December 30th, 1853.

The money consideration passing from the United States for the first Mexican cession was \$15,000,000, and for the second cession \$10,000,000. The first cession (exclusive of the "Texan annexation") added 545,783 square miles, and the second cession 45,535 square miles to the area of the United States, and increased it to an aggregate of 3,026,494 square miles.

Russian Cession.—There remains to be noticed but one further increment to the area of the United States. Russia, by Treaty of March 30, 1867, ratified June 20, 1867, for consideration of \$7,200,000, ceded her territory in America, which has been named Alaska.

[On the east this cession has limit on the line which, by Treaty between Great Britain and Russia (1825) separated their territory. It begins at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which is on the parallel of 54° 40', runs northward along Portland Channel to the junction of the fifty-sixth parallel of north latitude with the Continent, and thence along the summits of the mountains parallel to the coast to and along the one hundred and forty-first meridian to the Arctic Ocean. But where the crest of the mountains skirting the coast from the specified parallel to the meridian is more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, there the boundary is a line not more than ten marine leagues from the coast and parallel to its windings. The remainder of the boundary of this Russian cession originated in the Treaty by which the cession was made. It commences in the Arctic Ocean on the 64th meridian of West Longitude (141st Greenwich) descends Behring Straits midway between the islands of Krusenstern and Radmanov to 65° 30' (142° 30' Greenwich) just south of the nearest points of Asia and America, continues between the island of St. Lawrence and Cape Chonkotski to the 95th meridian (172d Greenwich), thence midway between Alton and Copper Islands to 116° (167 East Longitude from Greenwich), and thence coastwise to include the Aleutian Isles.]

Alaska is separated from the main territory of the United States by that western part

of the British Possessions which lies between the parallels of 54° 40' and 49° north latitude, its southernmost point being nearly four hundred miles distant from the northern boundary of the Territory of Washington. Its area is estimated at 577,390 square miles.

Summary of the Area of the United States.—The Russian cession completed the present area of the United States. Originally, as limited by Treaty with Great Britain (1783), this area—expressed in square miles—was (after the cessions of States to the United States), in the States, 420,892; out of the States, 406,952,—in all, 827,844. The additions are (1803), from France, the province of Louisiana, 1,171,931; (1819) from Spain, Florida, 59,268; (1845) the Texan annexation, 376,133; (1848) the first Mexican cession, 545,783; (1853) the second Mexican cession, 45,535; and finally (1867) the Russian cession Alaska, 577,390,—making the total area of the United States 3,603,884 square miles.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARCELS OF TERRITORY COMPOSING EACH EXISTING OR OBSOLETE POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The italic letters refer to the Area Map, Plate XV.]

ALABAMA, the State of: area, 50,722 sq. m.; is composed of *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*, ceded by the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and by France.

A. Alabama, now in the State of: estimated area, 1,700 sq. m. Is a strip of land twelve to fourteen miles wide across the northern part of the State and adjoining the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee. Ceded by the State of South Carolina. Transfers: from the Territory south of the River Ohio to the Mississippi Territory and to the State of Alabama.

B. Alabama, now in the State of: estimated area, 27,722 sq. m. Lies between the States of Georgia and Mississippi and between *A* and a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo River to the Chattahoochee River. Ceded by the State of Georgia. Transfers: from the Mississippi Territory to the State of Alabama.

C. Alabama, now in the State of: estimated area, 19,000 sq. m. Between the States of Georgia and Mississippi and the southern boundary of *B* and the 31st parallel. Ceded by the State of Georgia. Transfers: from the Mississippi Territory to the State of Alabama.

D. Alabama, now in the State of: estimated area, 2,300 sq. m. Between the Perdido River and the State of Mississippi and between the 31st parallel and the Gulf of Mexico. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Mississippi Territory to the State of Alabama.

ALASKA, (the unorganized territory of:) area, 577,390 sq. m. Ceded by Russia. [See Russian Cession, *ante*.]

ARIZONA, the Territory of: area, originally, 126,141 sq. m. Consisted of *E* and *Bi*; *Ck* was added from Mexico and *Bi* was transferred to the State of Nevada; now consists of *E* and *Ck*; area, 113,916 sq. m. Ceded by Mexico. Transfers: from the Territory of New Mexico to the Territory of Arizona.

E. Arizona, now in the Territory of: estimated area, 82,381 sq. m. All of the territory north of the River Gila. Ceded by Mexico in 1848. Transfers: from the Territory of New Mexico to the Territory of Arizona.

Ck. Arizona, now in the Territory of: estimated area, 31,535 sq. m. The part of the territory south of the River Gila. Ceded by Mexico in 1853. Transfers: from the Territory of New Mexico to the Territory of Arizona.

ARKANSAW TERRITORY (obsolete) was *F*; 52,198 sq. m. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Province of Louisiana, to the District of Louisiana, to the Territory of Louisiana, to Arkansas Territory.*

ARKANSAS, the State of: identical in extent with Arkansas Territory.

CALIFORNIA, the State of: area, 188,981 sq. m. Ceded by Mexico.

COLORADO, the Territory of: area, 104,500 sq. m. Composed of *H*, *I*, *J*, *K*, and *L*. Ceded by France and Mexico.

H. Colorado, now in the Territory of: area, 4,000 sq. m. Bounded on the north by the Arkansas River, east by the 25th meridian, south by the 37th parallel, and west by the 26th meridian. Ceded by the State of Texas. Transfers: from the Territory of Kansas to the Territory of Colorado.

I. Colorado, now in the Territory of: area, 14,000 sq. m. Bounded on the north and south by the 38th and 37th parallels, east by the 26th meridian, and west by the Rocky Mountains. Ceded, the part north of the Arkansas River (if any), by France; south of the river, by the State of Texas. Transfers: from the Territory of New Mexico to the Territory of Colorado.

J. Colorado, now in the Territory of: area, 40,965 sq. m. Bounded north by the 40th parallel, east by the 25th meridian, south by the Arkansas River westward to the 26th meridian and by the 38th parallel, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Kansas (being, with *H*, the portion of the Territory of Kansas which was not included in the State of Kansas) to the Territory of Colorado.

K. Colorado, now in the Territory of: area, 16,035 sq. m. Bounded north and south by the 41st and 40th parallels, east by the 25th meridian, and west by the Rocky Mountains. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the original Territory of Nebraska to the Territory of Colorado.

L. Colorado, now in the Territory of: area, 29,500 sq. m. Bounded north and south by the 41st and 37th parallels, east by the Rocky Mountains, and west by the 32d meridian. Ceded by Mexico. Transfers: from the Territory of Utah to the Territory of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT, the State of: area, 4,750 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. At first extended westward to the Mississippi. By two cessions [see Cessions by States, *ante*] Connecticut ceded to the United States all claims to territory west of the State of Pennsylvania, excepting a reservation in the State of Ohio. There remained a claim to the northern part of the State of Pennsylvania. By virtue of it, Connecticut granted lands in the valley of Wyoming, on which the grantees, emigrants from Connecticut, settled, and erected civil governments in conflict with those of the State of Pennsylvania. During the existence of the Confederacy, the conflicting claims of these States were submitted to a

* As all of the parcels of territory west of the Mississippi River which were ceded by France (save that part of the State of Louisiana lying west of the River Mississippi) were successively in the Province, the District, and the Territory of Louisiana, mention of these transfers will be omitted in subsequent descriptions of parcels.

federal court organized under a provision of one of the Articles of Confederation, and judgment was rendered (1782) giving title of the lands in question to Pennsylvania.

DAKOTA, the Territory of: area, 150,932 sq. m. At first it consisted of *N*, *O*, *P*, *Bd*, and *Ay*; area, 310,867 sq. m.: then *Bd*, *P*, and *Ay* were set off to the Territory of Idaho; area then, 148,932 sq. m.: next, *Bd*, *P*, *Bc*, *Bf*, and *Be* were received from the Territory of Idaho; area then, 240,597 sq. m.: next were transferred to the Territory of Wyoming all of the parcels last above mentioned, excepting *P*, which has since been taken into the Territory of Montana. The Territory of Dakota now consists of *N* and *O*.

N. Dakota, now in the Territory of: area, 81,960 sq. m. Bounded north by the 49th parallel, east by the western boundary of the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south by the Missouri River, and west by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Missouri to the Territories of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota.

O. Dakota, now in the Territory of: area, 66,972 sq. m. Bounded north by the 49th parallel, east by the White Earth and Missouri Rivers, south by the present northern boundary of the State of Nebraska west of the mouth of Niobrara River, and west by the 27th meridian. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the original Territory of Nebraska to the Territory of Dakota.

DELAWARE, the State of: area 2,120 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE: area, 64 sq. m. Consisted of *Co* and *Cn*, 100 sq. m. Ceded by the States of Maryland and Virginia. *Cn*, 36 sq. m. was afterwards receded to the State of Virginia.

Prior to the Union, the Federal Governments were peripatetic.* By Article I, Section 8 and Clause 16 of the Constitution of the Union, Congress was empowered "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever 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."

The State of Maryland, by Act of December 23, 1788, ceded to Congress territory ten miles square, for the seat of government of the United States. The State of Virginia, by Act of December 3, 1789, ceded territory ten miles square, or a less quantity, to the United States in Congress assembled for the same purpose. By Act of July 16, 1790, (amended March 3, 1791) a "district" of territory not exceeding ten miles square on the River Potomac, near the Eastern Branch, was accepted for the permanent seat of the Federal Government. Provisions were included in the Act, for surveying and bounding the District, and Philadelphia was made the seat of government during ten years, and on and forever after the first Monday of December 1800, the District was made the seat of the Federal Government. By Proclamation of the President, March 30, 1791, a district ten miles square, located and bounded as therein defined, was declared to be the Federal District. By Act of February 27, 1801, Congress assumed exclusive jurisdiction. By Act of July 9, 1846, the cession of Virginia was retroceded.

FLORIDA, the State of, (the Territory obsolete:) area, 59,268 sq. m. Ceded by Spain. *S* was Spanish "East Florida"; *Di*, part of "West Florida."

GEORGIA, the State of: area, 58,000 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. Was composed of *U*, *B*, *C*, *As*, and *At*; now composed of *T* and *U*.

T. Georgia, now in the State of: estimated area, 1,500 sq. m. Is a strip of land twelve to fourteen miles wide across the northern end of the State of Georgia, adjoining the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. Ceded by the State of South Carolina to the United States and by the United States to the State of Georgia when the latter State made its cession to the United States. Transfers: from the Territory South of the River Ohio to the State of Georgia.

U. Georgia, now in the State of: estimated area, 56,500 sq. m. Is the State except *T*, being the part of the original State of Georgia which remained after the cession by the State of Georgia to the United States.

IDAHO, the Territory of: area, 86,294 sq. m. At first it consisted of *V*, *Be*, *Bj*, *Ax*, *Ay*, *P*, *Bd*, *Bc*, and *Bf*; area, 326,373 sq. m.: next, *Ay* and *Ax* were taken from it to form the Territory of Montana, and *Bd*, *P*, *Bc*, *Bf*, and *Be* were set off to the Territory of Dakota; area of the Territory then, 90,932 sq. m.: and, lastly, *Bj* was transferred to the Territory of Wyoming. The Territory now consists of *V*, ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Oregon to the Territory of Washington, to the Territory of Idaho.

ILLINOIS, the Territory of, (obsolete:) estimated area, 144,662 sq. m. Was composed of *W*, *X*, *Y*, and *Z*.† Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio to the Territory of Indiana, to the Territory of Illinois. Absorbed by the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, the part of the State of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, and that portion of the State of Michigan west of the eastern boundary of the Territory.

ILLINOIS, the State of: area, 55,410 sq. m. Transfers: from the Territory of Illinois.

INDIANA, the Territory of, (obsolete:) original estimated area, 205,151 sq. m. Comprised *W*, *X*, *Y*, *Z*, *Ab*, *Ac*, *Ad*, *Ae*, and *Cg*. Afterward *Bs* and *Ar* were added; estimated area then, 226,194 sq. m. Ceded as was the Territory of Illinois. Transfers: from the Territory northwest of the River Ohio to the Territory of Indiana. Absorbed by the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, except the parcel *Bs*, now in the State of Ohio.

INDIANA, the State of: area, 33,809 sq. m. Composed of *Ab* and *Ac*. Ceded as was the Territory of Illinois.

Ab. Indiana, now in the State of: estimated area, 1,200 sq. m. Bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the present eastern boundary of the State; on the east by the present eastern boundary of the State; on the north by a line drawn due east west ten miles north of the southern boundary of this parcel; on the west by a line from the southern point of Lake Michigan northward to

its intersection with the northern boundary line of this parcel. Transfers: from the Territory northwest of the River Ohio successively to the Territories of Indiana and Michigan and to the State of Indiana.

Ac. Indiana, now in the State of: estimated area, 32,609 sq. m. Being the State of Indiana, less *Ab*, with the same transfers as *Ab*, except that it was never in the Territory of Michigan.

INDIAN COUNTRY, THE (unorganized:) area, 68,891 sq. m. This is a geographical, but not an organized political division of the United States. By Act of June 30, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indians, this Country was declared to be "all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi [River] and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana and the Territory of Arkansas." This was the extent of the remainder of the area of the Territory of Missouri after the State of Missouri had been taken from it (1,010,305 sq. m.). By the statute above mentioned this country was separated into two portions. The northern was for the purposes of the Act annexed to the United States Judicial District in the State of Missouri, and the southern (substantially the present Indian country), for the same judicial purposes, to the Territory of Arkansas.

The Indian Country has since been reduced successively, by the Territory of Iowa; by *Aw* added to the State of Missouri; by the Territory of Oregon; by the original Territory of Nebraska, which comprised the country between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the River Missouri on the east, and extended southward to the parallel of the present southern boundary of the State of Nebraska; and by the Territory of Kansas. The remainder constitutes the present area of the Indian Country, sometimes styled the Indian Territory, which for judicial purposes is attached to the western Judicial District in the State of Arkansas.

IOWA, the Territory of, (obsolete:) estimated area, 194,536 sq. m. Consisted of *Af*, *Ag*, *Ah*, *Ai*, and *N*. Absorbed by the State of Iowa, by that part of the State of Minnesota lying west of the River Mississippi, and by the portion of the Territory of Dakota lying east of the River Missouri.

IOWA, the State of: area, 55,045 sq. m. As first admitted consisted of *Af* and *Ah*; now consists of *Af* and *Ag*. Ceded by France.

Af. Iowa, now in the State of: estimated area, 36,720 sq. m. Bounded north, east, and south by the present boundaries of the State, and on the west by the meridian of 17° 30'. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Missouri successively to the Territories of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and to the State of Iowa.

Ag. Iowa, now in the State of: estimated area, 18,325 sq. m. Bounded on the north and south by the present like boundaries of the State of Iowa, on the east by the meridian of 17° 30', and on the west by the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers. Ceded by France. Transfers: the same as *Af*.

KANSAS, the Territory of, (obsolete:) area, 126,283 sq. m. It consisted of *H*, *J*, *Aj*, and *Ak*. Ceded by France, except *H* and *Ak* and the part of *J* south of the Arkansas River, which was ceded by the State of Texas. The portion ceded by France was originally in the "Province of Louisiana;" the portion ceded by Texas first appears in this Territory. Absorbed by the State of Kansas and a portion of the Territory of Colorado.

KANSAS, the State of: area, 81,318 sq. m. Consists of *Aj* and *Ak*. Ceded, the part east of the 23d meridian and north of the Arkansas River, by France; the remainder by the State of Texas.

Aj. Kansas, now in the State of: estimated area, 73,542 sq. m. Bounded north and east by the present boundary of the State of Kansas, on the south by the present boundary of the State of Kansas westward to the 23d meridian, then northward on that meridian to and along the Arkansas River, westward to the 25th meridian, which bounds this parcel on the west. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Missouri successively to the Territory of Kansas and to the State of Kansas.

Ak. Kansas, now in the State of: estimated area, 7,776 sq. m. Bounded on the north by the Arkansas River, east by the 23d meridian, south by the 37th parallel, and west by the 25th meridian. Ceded by the State of Texas. Transfers: from the Territory of Kansas to the State of Kansas.

KENTUCKY, the State of: area, 37,680 sq. m. Formed from the State of Virginia.

LOUISIANA, the Province of, (obsolete:) estimated area, 1,171,931 sq. m. (See French Cession, *ante*.)

LOUISIANA, the District of, (obsolete:) estimated area, 1,134,329 sq. m. Consisted of the then Territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River not included in the State of Louisiana. (See Indiana, *ante*.)

LOUISIANA, the Territory of, (obsolete.) Same area as the District of Louisiana; became the Territory of Missouri.

LOUISIANA, the State of: area, 41,346 sq. m. Originally consisted of *Am*; afterward *An* was added. Ceded by France.

Am. Louisiana, now in the State of: estimated area, 37,602 sq. m. Comprehends all of the State of Louisiana except the portion east of the Mississippi River and north of the "Rivers Iberville and Amite and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain." Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Province of Louisiana to the Territory of Orleans, to the State of Louisiana.

An. Louisiana, now in the State of: estimated area, 3,744 sq. m. Being the part of the present State of Louisiana not included in *Am*. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Province of Louisiana to the Territory of Orleans, to the State of Louisiana.

MAINE, the State of: area, 35,000 sq. m. Formed chiefly from the State of Massachusetts. Consists of *Ao* and *Cg*, parts of the original State of Massachusetts, and of *Cr*, 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. The last parcel would appear never to have been in the Provinces of Main or Massachusetts Bay, or in the State of Massachusetts. If this view be correct, then this tract (*Cr*) was a parcel of the original public land of the United States, as defined by Treaty (1803) with Great Britain.

MARYLAND, the State of: area, 11,124 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. Originally, was *Ap* and *Co*. The District of Columbia (*Co*), 64 sq. m., was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS, the State of: area, 7,800 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States,

* "The American Association" and "The United Colonies" convened at Philadelphia (1774-6); "The Thirteen United Colonies" at Philadelphia (1776), where they became "The United States," whose Congress met at Baltimore (1776), at Philadelphia (1777), at Lancaster and also at York in the State of Pennsylvania (1777), and again at Philadelphia (1778-83). There the "Thirteen United States" was succeeded by "The Confederacy," whose Congress convened at Philadelphia (1776), at Princeton in New Jersey, 1783, at Trenton in New Jersey (1784), and finally at the city of New York (1785-89). There (April 30, 1789) the first President of the Union was inaugurated and the government of The United States in the Union was instituted.

† It will be understood without further mention, that those States, Territories, or parcels, formed out of The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, were, at the south of the 41st parallel, upon the cession from the State of Virginia; thence northward to 42° 2', upon the cession of Connecticut; thence northward to 43° 43' 12", upon the cession of Massachusetts; and north thereof, upon the original public domain of the United States as defined by Treaty (1803) with Great Britain.

and consisted of *Cg*, *Ag*, and *Aq* (see Maine), and extended westward to the Mississippi River. Ceded to the United States its claims to territory west of the western boundary of the State of New York. [See Cessions by States, *ante*.] Massachusetts still asserted her right to territory within the State of New York and west of the Delaware River. This claim was founded on the inclusion of that territory, in the charter limits of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and on its allegation that the grant of New Netherland to the Duke of York conveyed no land farther west than the Delaware River. New York claimed this country under the grant to the Duke of York, and under rights of soil and sovereignty acquired by treaties with the Six Nations of Indians. The matter was put in suit before a federal court organized under one of the Articles of Confederation. But the contesting States appointed Commissioners who met at Hartford, Connecticut, December 16, 1786, and decided the issue by an agreement. New York received jurisdiction over the whole territory in dispute, and to Massachusetts was accorded right of soil and of pre-emption (from the Indians) to the territory from the meridian of the 82d milestone of the northern line of the State of Pennsylvania so far west as one mile east of the River Niagara, and also obtained confirmation of the title to "The Boston Ten Towns" which were east of that meridian. So Massachusetts secured no less than 5,230,000 acres or 8,172 square miles of the best arable land in the State of New York; an area greater and more evenly fertile than her present territory. After legislation granting and receiving sovereignty and jurisdiction by the States concerned, and after consent to the cession by Congress, the southwestern extremity of the State of Massachusetts known as the District of Boston Corner was, by the Proclamation of the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, dated January 11, 1855, declared ceded to the State of New York. Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed April 10, 1861, and to a Decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the December term of 1861, the boundary between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was so adjusted that these States interchanged parcels of territory. These two transactions transferred areas too small for further description, or for insertion in the succeeding table of parcels, or for delineation on the map of parcels.

MICHIGAN, the Territory of, (obsolete:) at first consisted of *Ab*, *Ad*, *Ar*, and *Bs*; estimated area, 41,243 sq. m.: next *Ae*, *Cg*, *X*, *Y*, and *Z* were added, and *Ab* was subtracted; estimated area then, 136,975 sq. m.: afterward *Af*, *Ag*, *Ah*, *Ai*, and *N* were added, increasing the area to 331,511 sq. m. The Territory is now covered by the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, by parts of the States of Ohio and Indiana (*Bs* and *Ab*), and by the part of the Territory of Dakota which lies east of the Missouri and White Earth Rivers.

MICHIGAN, the State of: area, 56,451 sq. m. Consists of *Ad*, *Ae*, *Ar*, and *Y*.

Ad. Michigan, now in the State of: estimated area, 19,000 sq. m. Bounded on the south by a line drawn due east through a point ten miles north of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana, on the east by said boundary of Indiana extended northward until it intersects the western boundary of this piece of territory, which begins on the southern boundary of this parcel and runs northwardly through the middle of that lake to the point of intersection with its eastern boundary. Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio successively to the Territories of Indiana and Michigan and to the State of Michigan.

Ar. Michigan, now in the State of: estimated area, 20,443 sq. m. Being all of the State of Michigan east of the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana extended northward to the international boundary line. Same transfers as *Ad*.

Ae. Michigan, now in the State of: estimated area, 7,180 sq. m. Consists of all the territory (except *Cg*) bounded on the east by the western boundary of *Ar*, on the north by the international boundary line, on the west by the meridian of the eastern boundary of Illinois, on the south by the northern boundary of *Ab*. Same transfers as *Ad*.

Y. Michigan, now in the State of: estimated area, 9,828 sq. m. Bounded on the east by the western boundary of *Ae*, on the north and northwest by the international boundary line, on the south and southwest by the State of Wisconsin. Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio successively to the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and to the State of Michigan.

MINNESOTA, the Territory of, (obsolete:) area, 165,491 sq. m. Consisted of *N*, *Z*, *Ai*, and *Ah*. Absorbed by the State of Minnesota and that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying east of the Missouri river.

MINNESOTA, the State of: area, 83,531 sq. m. It consists of *Z*, *Ah*, and *Ai*. Ceded, west of the Mississippi River, by France.

Z. Minnesota, now in the State of: estimated area, 26,000 sq. m. Bounded on the north by the international boundary line, on the east by the boundaries of the State, on the west by the Mississippi River and a line drawn due north from its source to the international boundary line. Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio successively to the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the State of Minnesota.

Ai. Minnesota, now in the State of: estimated area, 50,475 sq. m. Bounded on the north by the international boundary line, on the east by a line drawn from the international boundary line due south to the source of the Mississippi River, and by the Mississippi River, southward to and along the Northern boundary of *Ah*, to and southward along the meridian of 17° 30', to and westward along the parallel of 43° 30' to the western boundary of the State of Minnesota. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Missouri successively to the Territories of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and to the State of Minnesota.

Ah. Minnesota, now in the State of: estimated area, 7,056 sq. m. Bounded on the north by the parallel passing through the confluence of the Blue Earth or Mankato and the Minnesota Rivers, on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by the parallel of 43° 30', and on the west by the meridian of 17° 30'. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Missouri to the Territories of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, to the State of Iowa, again to the Territory of Iowa, to the Territory of Minnesota, and to the State of Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, (obsolete:) at first consisted of *C* and *At*; estimated area, 33,956 sq. m.: afterward *A*, *B*, *As*, and *Cm* were added; estimated area, 91,978 sq. m.: afterward, *D* and *Au* were added; area, 97,878 sq. m. The eastern part became the State of Alabama and the western the State of Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI, the State of: area, 47,156 sq. m. Consists of *As*, *At*, *Au*, and *Cm*. Ceded by the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and by France.

Cm. Mississippi, now in the State of: estimated area, 1,700 sq. m. A strip of land twelve to fourteen miles wide across the northern part of the State next the State of Tennessee. Ceded by the State of South Carolina. Transfers: from the Territory South of the River Ohio to Mississippi Territory and the State of Mississippi.

As. Mississippi, now in the State of: estimated area, 26,900 sq. m. Lies south of *Cm* and north of *At*. Ceded by the State of Georgia. Transfers: from Mississippi Territory to the State of Mississippi.

At. Mississippi, now in the State of: estimated area, 14,956 sq. m. South of *As*, and bounded on the north by a line drawn due east through the mouth of the Yazoo River and on the south by the 31st parallel. Ceded by the State of Georgia. Transfers: from Mississippi Territory to the State of Mississippi.

Au. Mississippi, now in the State of: estimated area, 3,600 sq. m. All of the State of Mississippi south of the 31st parallel. Ceded by France. Transfers: from Mississippi Territory to the State of Mississippi.

MISSOURI, Territory of, (obsolete:) estimated area, 1,134,329 sq. m. Was a reorganization of the Territory of Louisiana with the same boundaries. Consisted of all of the "Province of Louisiana" except *Am*, *An*, *Au* and *D*. Its area was first diminished by that of the State of Arkansas and next by that of the State of Missouri. At the last reduction, the Territory seems to have lost both government and name. Its remaining area having been included in the Indian Country, was divided and attached for judicial purposes to the Territory of Arkansas and to the Judicial District in the State of Missouri. For the subsequent disposition of this area, see INDIAN COUNTRY, *ante*.

MISSOURI, the State of: area, 65,350 sq. m. Consisted first of *Av*, afterward *Aw* was added.

Av. Missouri, now in the State of: estimated area, 62,182 sq. m. Ceded by France. Is the State of Missouri east of the meridian passing through the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. Transfers: from the Province to the District and Territory of Louisiana, and to the Territory and State of Missouri. Was the original State of Missouri.

Aw. Missouri, now in the State of: estimated area, 3,168 sq. m. Ceded by France. Consists of all the State west of *Av*. Transfers: same as *Av*, except that it was not in the original State of Missouri.

MONTANA, the Territory of: area, 143,776 sq. m. Consists of *Ax* and *Ay*. Ceded by France.

Ax. Montana, now in the Territory of: area, 27,507 sq. m. Bounded north by the 49th parallel, east by the Rocky Mountains to their junction with the Bitter Root Mountains, west by the Bitter Root Mountains to the 39th meridian, and on that meridian northward to the 49th parallel. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Oregon to the original Territory of Washington, to the Territory of Idaho, to the Territory of Montana.

Ay. Montana, now in the Territory of: area, 116,269 sq. m. Bounded north by the 49th parallel, east by the 27th meridian, south by the 45th parallel to the 34th meridian, southward on that meridian to the parallel of 44° 30', westward on that parallel to the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the original Territory of Nebraska to the Territories of Dakota, Idaho, and Montana.

P. Montana, now in the Territory of: area, 2,000 sq. m. Bounded north by the parallel of 44° 30', east by the 34th meridian, and south and west by the Rocky Mountains. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the original Territory of Nebraska to the Territory of Dakota, to the Territory of Idaho, to the Territory of Dakota, to the Territory of Montana.

NEBRASKA, the Territory of, (obsolete:) Ceded by France. At first consisted of *Az*, *K*, *O*, *Bc*, *Bd*, *P*, and *Ay*; area, 351,558 sq. m.: then *K* was set off to the Territory of Colorado; area then, 335,523 sq. m.: next, *O*, *P*, *Ay*, and *Bd* were set off to the Territory of Dakota, and at the same time *Be* was added from the Territory of Washington, and *Bf* from the Territory of Utah; area then, 121,994 sq. m.: next, *Bc*, *Be*, and *Bf* were set off to the Territory of Idaho. The remainder of the Territory, area 75,995 sq. m., became the State of Nebraska.

NEBRASKA, the State of: area, 75,995 sq. m. Ceded by France.

NEVADA, the Territory of, (obsolete:) area, 73,574 sq. m. Consisted of *Bg*. Ceded by Mexico. Transfers: from the Territory of Utah to the Territory of Nevada.

NEVADA, the State of: area, 104,125 sq. m. Consists of *Bg*, *Bh*, and *Bi*.

Bg. Nevada, now in the State of: area, 73,574 sq. m. Bounded north and south by 42d and 37th parallels, east by the 38th meridian, and west by a part of the eastern boundary of the State of California. Ceded by Mexico. Transfers: from the Territory of Utah to the Territory of Nevada, to the State of Nevada.

Bh. Nevada, now in the State of: area, 18,326 sq. m. Bounded north and south by the 42d and 37th parallels respectively, east and west by the 37th and 38th meridians respectively. Ceded by Mexico. Transfers: from the Territory of Utah to the State of Nevada.

Bi. Nevada, now in the State of: area, 12,225 sq. m. Bounded north by the 37th parallel, east by the 37th meridian, southeast by the Colorado River, and west by the boundary line of the State of California. Ceded by Mexico. Transfers: from the Territory of Arizona to the State of Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, the State of: area, 9,280 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States.

NEW JERSEY, the State of: area, 8,320 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States.

NEW MEXICO, the Territory of: area, 121,201 sq. m. At first consisted of *Bm*, *De*, *Bi*, *E*, and *I*; area, 215,807 sq. m.: afterward were added *Ck* and *Cl*, being the second cession from Mexico; area then, 261,342 sq. m.: first, *I* was set off to the Territory of Colorado; area then, 247,342 sq. m.: next, *E*, *Bi*, and *Ck* were cut off to form the Territory of Arizona. Ceded by Mexico and by the State of Texas.

Bm. New Mexico, now in the Territory of: estimated area, 42,000 sq. m. The Territory north of the Gila River and west of the Rio Grande. Ceded by Mexico in 1848.

De. New Mexico, now in the Territory of: estimated area, 65,201 sq. m. Bounded south and east by the 32d parallel and the 26th meridian, north by the parallel of 37°, and west by the Rio Grande. Ceded by the State of Texas (1850).

Cl. New Mexico, now in the Territory of: area, 14,000 sq. m. West of the Rio Grande and south of the Gila. Ceded by Mexico in 1853.

NEW YORK, the State of: area, 47,000 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. Originally consisted of *Bu* and *Bo*. (See Massachusetts, the State of.)

NORTH CAROLINA, the State of: area, 50,704 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. At first consisted of *Bp* and *Bq*. Ceded *Bq* to the United States.

OHIO, the Territory Northwest of the River (obsolete:) estimated area, 265,558 sq. m. This was the first of the Territories. It comprised all the parcels west of the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, and between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, now covered by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, and of a line drawn northward from the source of the Mississippi River to the international boundary line. [See the foot-note at the Territory of Illinois and the text of "The Original Territory," *ante*.]

OHIO, the Territory South of the River (obsolete:) estimated area, 50,500 sq. m. Consisted of the Territory now covered by the State of Tennessee, and of *Cm*, *A* and *T*, now in the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

At the establishment of the Union of the United States, its public land, it would appear, consisted of the original Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, and of three other parcels, *Cr* now in the State of Maine, *Cp* now in the State of Pennsylvania, and thirdly, the cession of South Carolina. The three parcels not civilly organized were isolated from each other and from the solitary Territory, and were otherwise then unfit for political organization. The cession of North Carolina added a region—the area of the present State of Tennessee—contiguous to the South Carolina cession, and by Act of May 26, 1790, the combined cessions of the States of South and North Carolina were declared to be "one district" for a government like that of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, except as otherwise provided in the conditions of the Act of April 2, 1790, by which the North Carolina cession was accepted. The new Territory (*Bq*, *Cm*, *A*, and *T*—50,500 sq. m.) lay, as the States then were, east of the River Mississippi, west of the Carolinas, south of Virginia, and north of Georgia. The conditions of the Act accepting the North Carolina cession were ten in number, the eighth of which required that the laws of North Carolina should remain in force until changed by the Legislature of the new Territory. There was appended to the fourth condition "Provided always that no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves." So the first Free Territory was balanced by the first Slave Territory. After the erection of the State of Tennessee, the remainder of this Territory (*T*, *Cm* and *A*) was styled in legislation "The Territory of the United States south of the State of Tennessee" until the cession of *T* to Georgia, and the inclusion of *Cm* and *A* in Mississippi Territory.

OHIO, the State of: area, 39,964 sq. m. Formed as a State from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio. Consisted of *Br*. Afterward *Bs* was added.

Br. Ohio, now in the State of: estimated area, 39,364 sq. m. The portion of the State south of a line drawn due east through the southernmost extremity of Lake Michigan. Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio to the State of Ohio.

Bs. Ohio, now in the State of: estimated area, 600 sq. m. Bounded south by *Br*, and on the north by a line from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan to the northernmost point of Miami Bay. Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio to the Territory of Michigan, to the State of Ohio.

OREGON, the Territory of, (obsolete:) area, 288,345 sq. m. Originally composed of *Bt*, *Bu*, *V*, *Bj*, *Be*, and *Ax*, being all of the then Territory of the United States north of the 42d parallel and west of the Rocky Mountains; next, *Bu*, *V*, *Ax*, *Bj*, and *Be* were cut off to form the original Territory of Washington. The remainder of the Territory became the State of Oregon. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Oregon to the State of Oregon.

OREGON, the State of: area, 95,274 sq. m. Ceded by France. From the Territory of Oregon to the State of Oregon.

ORLEANS, the Territory of, (obsolete:) consisted of *Am*, *An*, *Au*, and *D*, estimated area, 47,246 sq. m. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the "Province of Louisiana." Now constitutes the whole of the State of Louisiana and those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama which are south of the 31st parallel.

PENNSYLVANIA, the State of: area, 46,000 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. Was *Bv*; afterward *Cp* was added.

Bv. Pennsylvania, now in the State of: area, 45,684 sq. m. All of the State south of the 42d parallel. Is the original State of Pennsylvania.

Cp. Pennsylvania, now in the State of. All north of the 42d parallel and west of the State of New York: area, 316 sq. m. By the cession of the State of New York in 1781, and of the State of Massachusetts in 1785, the United States acquired title to this parcel of territory. By Resolution of Congress, passed June 6, 1788, the right of soil was conditionally sold to the State of Pennsylvania, and a survey of the parcel was ordered. By Resolution of September 4, 1788, the right of government and jurisdiction was relinquished to the State of Pennsylvania. By Treaty, concluded January 9, 1789, with the Indian tribes known as the Six Nations, the Indian title to this parcel was vested in the State of Pennsylvania. By Act of Congress passed January 3, 1792, the President was authorized to issue letters patent granting this parcel to the State of Pennsylvania. Such letters patent were issued March 3, 1792.

RHODE ISLAND, the State of: area, 1306 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. [See Massachusetts, *ante*.]

SOUTH CAROLINA, the State of: area, 34,000 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. At first included *Bx*, *Cm*, *A* and *T*. *Cm*, *A* and *T*, were ceded to the United States.

TENNESSEE, the State of: area, 45,600 sq. m. Formed from Territory ceded by the State of North Carolina.

TEXAS, the State of: area, 274,356 sq. m. By Joint Resolution of Dec. 29, 1845, admitted as a State, comprising then, *The Texan Annexation*, shown on the map, and described, *ante*. By Act of Sept. 9, 1850, Congress proposed that the State of

Texas cede to the United States the territory shown upon the map as the *Texas Cession*, and relinquish all claims against the United States for liability of the debts of Texas and on account of the property of Texas which accrued to the United States at annexation; and that the United States, in consideration of such acts, pay to the State of Texas, ten millions of dollars in five per cent stock redeemable in fourteen years. By Act of the Legislature, Nov. 25, 1850, these propositions were accepted by the State of Texas, and by the President's Proclamation, Dec. 13, 1850, the Act of Sept. 9, 1850 was declared to be in full force.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY WEST OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY: estimated area, 10,800 sq. m. Bounded by 36° 30' and 37° of latitude and by the 23d and 26th meridians. Ceded by the State of Texas. Originally was the remainder of the Texas Cession after the formation of the Territory of New Mexico. It then consisted of *Cj*, *H*, and *Ak*, area 22,576 sq. m. *H* and *Ak* have been included in the Territory of Kansas. On some maps the parcel (*Cj*) which remained, is included in the Indian Country. This is incorrect, for the Indian Country was defined in the year 1834, when the western boundary of the United States at this latitude was the 100th meridian (Greenwich), and when consequently this parcel did not belong to the United States, but to Mexico. No subsequent legislation has placed this parcel in the Indian Country or in any State or Territory.

UTAH, the Territory of: area, 84,476 sq. m. Ceded by Mexico, 1848. Originally included *Bz*, *Bg*, *Bh*, *Cd*, *Bf*, and *L*; area, 220,196 sq. m. First, *L* was set off to the Territory of Colorado; area, then, 190,696 sq. m. Next, *Bf* was set off to the Territory of Nebraska, and *Bg* to the Territory of Nevada; area, then, 106,382 sq. m. Next, *Bh* was set off to the State of Nevada; area, then, 88,056 sq. m. Next, *Cd* was set off to the Territory of Wyoming.

VERMONT, the State of: area, 10,212 sq. m. From the State of New York.

VIRGINIA, the State of: area, 38,348 sq. m. One of the original thirteen States. Originally included *Ce*, *Cf*, *Cn*, and *Al*, and the portions of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which lie south of the 41st parallel. First, ceded these last-named portions of existing States to the United States; next, the State of Kentucky was formed from its westernmost territory; next, ceded 36 sq. m., *Cn*, to become a part of the District of Columbia. *Cn* was subsequently retroceded. Finally, the State of West Virginia was erected from the territory of Virginia.

Ce. Virginia, now in the State of: area, 38,312 sq. m. Being the present State of Virginia, less *Cn*. No transfers.

Cn. Virginia, now in the State of: area, 36 sq. m. That portion of the State of Virginia which was formerly a part of the District of Columbia. Transfers: from the State of Virginia to the District of Columbia, and again to the State of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, the Territory of: area, 69,994 sq. m. Originally included *Bu*, *V*, *Ax*, *Bj*, and *Be*; area, 193,071 sq. m. All parcels but *Bu* were taken into the Territory of Idaho. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Missouri, to the Territory of Oregon, to the Territory of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA, the State of: area, 23,000 sq. m. Formed from the State of Virginia.

WISCONSIN, the Territory of, (obsolete:) area, 274,460 sq. m. Originally included *X*, *Cg*, *Af*, *Ag*, *Ah*, *Al*, *Z*, and *N*. All of it west of the Mississippi River was afterward included in the Territory of Iowa. The part east of the Mississippi River not included in the State of Wisconsin was afterward included in the Territory of Minnesota.

WISCONSIN, the State of: area, 53,924 sq. m. Consists of *X* and *Cg*. Ceded as was the Territory of Illinois.

X. Wisconsin, now in the State of: estimated area, 53,424 sq. m. All of the State, except that part on the east of the projected eastern boundary of the State of Illinois. Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio successively to the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and to the State of Wisconsin.

Cg. Wisconsin, now in the State of: estimated area, 500 sq. m. Being that point of land between Green Bay and Lake Michigan which lies east of the eastern boundary of the State of Illinois extended northward. Transfers: from the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio successively to the Territories of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and to the State of Wisconsin. Unlike the rest of the State of Wisconsin, this parcel was never included in the Territory of Illinois.

WYOMING, the Territory of: area, 97,883 sq. m. Consists of *Bc*, *Bd*, *Be*, *Bf*, *Bj*, and *Cd*.

Bc. Wyoming, now in the Territory of: area, 30,621 sq. m. Bounded north and south by the 43d and 41st parallels respectively, east by the 27th meridian, west by the Rocky Mountains. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the original Territory of Nebraska successively to the Territories of Idaho, Dakota, and Wyoming.

Bd. Wyoming, now in the Territory of: area, 43,666 sq. m. Bounded north by the 45th parallel, east by the 27th meridian, south by the 43d parallel, and west by the Rocky Mountains and 34th meridian. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the Territory of Nebraska successively to the Territories of Dakota, Idaho, Dakota again, and Wyoming.

Be. Wyoming, now in the Territory of: area, 4,638 sq. m. Bounded on the northeast by the Rocky Mountains, south by the 42d parallel, and west by the 33d meridian. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the original Territory of Oregon successively to the Territories of Washington, Nebraska, Idaho, Dakota, and Wyoming.

Bf. Wyoming, now in the Territory of: area, 10,740 sq. m. Bounded north and south by the 42d and 41st parallels respectively, east by the Rocky Mountains and west by the 33d meridian. Ceded by Mexico (1848). Transfers: from the Territory of Utah successively to the Territories of Nebraska, Idaho, Dakota, and Wyoming.

Bj. Wyoming, now in the Territory of: area, 4,638 sq. m. Bounded northeast by the Rocky Mountains, south by the 42d parallel, east and west by the 33d and 34th meridians respectively. Ceded by France. Transfers: from the original Territory of Oregon to the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Cd. Wyoming, now in the Territory of: area, 3,580 sq. m. Bounded north and south by the 42d and 41st parallels respectively, and east and west by the 33d and 34th meridians respectively. Ceded by Mexico (1848). Transfers: from the Territory of Utah to the Territory of Wyoming.

AREA, POPULATION, AND AVERAGE DENSITY OF SETTLEMENT OF EACH STATE OR TERRITORY AT EACH CENSUS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870. (a) (b)			1860. (b) (c)			1850. (b)			1840.			1830.			1820.			1810. (d)			1800.			1790.		
	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Persons.	Persons to a Square Mile.
THE UNITED STATES.....	3,603,884	38,558,371	10.70	3,026,494	31,443,321	10.39	2,980,959	23,191,876	7.78	2,059,043	17,069,453	8.29	2,059,043	12,866,020	6.25	2,059,043	9,638,453	4.68	1,999,775	7,239,881	3.62	827,844	5,308,483	6.41	827,844	3,929,214	4.75
THE STATES.....	1,984,467	38,115,641	19.21	1,723,029	31,040,840	18.01	1,544,224	23,047,891	14.99	912,614	16,891,107	18.50	800,197	12,724,111	15.91	738,015	9,515,659	12.89	509,572	7,036,541	13.81	523,330	5,234,534	10.00	511,686	3,893,523	7.61
1 Alabama.....	50,772	996,992	19.66	50,772	964,201	19.01	50,772	771,623	15.21	50,772	590,756	11.66	50,722	309,527	6.10	50,722	127,901	2.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	9.30	52,198	435,450	8.34	52,198	209,897	4.02	52,198	97,574	1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 California.....	188,981	560,247	2.29	188,981	379,994	2.01	188,981	92,597	0.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Connecticut.....	4,750	537,454	113.15	4,750	460,147	96.87	4,750	370,792	78.06	4,750	309,978	65.26	4,750	297,675	62.67	4,750	275,248	57.74	4,750	261,942	55.15	4,750	251,002	52.84	(d) 4,750	237,946	50.09
5 Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	58.97	2,120	112,216	52.93	2,120	91,532	43.18	2,120	78,085	36.83	2,120	76,748	36.20	2,120	72,749	34.31	2,120	72,674	34.28	2,120	64,273	30.32	2,120	59,096	27.88
6 Florida.....	59,268	187,748	3.17	59,268	140,424	2.35	59,268	87,445	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	20.42	58,000	1,057,286	18.23	58,000	906,185	15.62	58,000	691,392	11.95	58,000	516,823	8.91	58,000	340,989	5.88	58,000	252,433	4.35	(e) 111,122	162,686	1.46	(e) 145,078	82,548	57
8 Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	45.84	55,410	1,711,951	30.90	55,410	851,470	15.37	55,410	476,183	8.59	55,410	157,445	3.02	55,410	55,211	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	49.71	33,809	1,350,428	39.94	33,809	988,416	29.24	33,809	685,866	20.29	33,809	343,031	10.11	33,809	147,178	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Iowa.....	55,045	1,194,020	21.69	55,045	674,913	12.96	55,045	192,214	3.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	4.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Kentucky.....	37,680	1,321,011	35.33	37,680	1,155,684	30.94	37,680	982,405	26.07	37,680	779,828	20.70	37,680	687,917	18.26	37,680	564,317	14.98	37,680	406,511	10.79	37,680	220,955	5.86	(f) 37,680	73,677	1.96
13 Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	17.58	41,346	708,002	17.12	41,346	517,762	12.52	41,346	352,411	8.52	41,346	215,739	5.22	41,346	153,407	3.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Maine.....	35,000	626,915	17.91	35,000	628,279	17.95	35,000	583,169	16.66	35,000	501,793	14.34	35,000	399,455	11.41	35,000	298,335	8.52	(g) 35,000	228,705	6.53	(g) 35,000	151,719	4.34	(g) 35,000	96,540	2.76
15 Maryland.....	11,124	780,894	70.20	11,124	687,049	61.76	11,124	583,034	52.41	11,124	470,019	42.25	11,124	407,040	40.19	11,124	407,350	36.62	11,124	380,546	34.21	11,124	341,548	30.70	11,124	319,728	28.75
16 Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	186.84	7,800	1,231,066	157.83	7,800	994,514	127.50	7,800	737,699	94.58	7,800	610,408	78.26	7,800	523,287	67.09	(h) 7,800	472,040	60.52	(h) 7,800	422,485	54.11	(h) 7,800	378,787	48.56
17 Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	20.97	56,451	749,113	13.37	56,451	397,054	7.04	56,451	212,267	3.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	5.26	83,531	172,023	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	17.56	47,156	791,305	16.78	47,156	606,526	12.86	47,156	375,651	7.99	47,156	136,621	2.90	47,156	75,448	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	26.34	65,350	1,182,012	18.09	65,350	682,044	10.44	65,350	383,702	5.87	62,182	140,455	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Nebraska.....	75,995	122,993	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Nevada.....	104,125	42,491	0.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	34.30	9,280	326,073	35.14	9,280	317,976	34.26	9,280	284,574	30.67	9,280	269,328	29.02	9,280	244,161	26.31	9,280	214,460	23.11	9,280	183,858	19.81	9,280	141,885	15.29
24 New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	108.91	8,320	672,035	80.77	8,320	489,555	58.84	8,320	373,306	44.87	8,320	320,823	38.56	8,320	277,575	33.36	8,320	245,562	29.51	8,320	211,149	25.38	8,320	184,139	22.13
25 New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	93.25	47,000	3,880,735	82.57	47,000	3,097,394	65.90	47,000	2,428,921	51.68	47,000	1,918,608	40.82	47,000	1,372,812	29.21	47,000	959,049	20.41	47,000	589,051	12.53	(i) 47,000	340,120	7.24
26 North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	21.13	50,704	992,622	19.58	50,704	869,039	17.14	50,704	753,419	14.86	50,704	737,987	14.55	50,704	638,829	12.60	50,704	555,500	10.96	50,704	478,103	9.43	50,704	393,751	7.77
27 Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	66.69	39,964	2,339,511	58.54	39,964	1,980,329	49.55	39,964	1,519,467	38.27	39,964	937,993	23.83	39,964	581,434	14.80	39,964	230,760	5.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Oregon.....	95,274	90,923	0.95	95,274	52,405	0.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,951	76.56	46,000	2,906,215	63.18	46,000	2,311,786	50.26	46,000	1,724,033	37.48	46,000	1,348,233	29.31	46,000	1,049,458	22.81	46,								

TABLE SHOWING THE PARCELS OF TERRITORY COMPOSING EACH POLITICAL DIVISION AT ANY YEAR FROM 1776 TO 1874.

NOTE.—In any year *not* heading a column of this Table or *not* mentioned in a foot-note, no areal changes occurred. In the Year columns of this Table, the Roman letters refer to the parcels of territory on the Area map (Plate XV.), and the figures in parenthesis refer to the notes under this Table. Treaties of the United States with foreign powers and the Statutes of the United States for the specified years, constitute the main authorities for the facts presented in this Table. These authorities are mainly cited on pp. 574-580 of Vol. I, of the Ninth Census (1870). In that volume are an analogous map and table. That table takes up each tract of territory at the year when it became a part of the area of the United States. Hence, maps traced from that map in accord with that table will present the territory of the United States only, at the selected date. On the contrary, this table takes up in its first Year column every piece of territory which then (1776) was, or which afterwards became a part of the area of the United States; and any map traced from the area map of this Atlas, pursuant to any column of this table, will show the territory of the United States at the date selected, and will present also, with their names, the political divisions then without, but at later dates within the present limits of the United States.

	Political Divisions.	1776	1781	1784	1785	1786	1787	1790	1791	1792	1796	1798	1800	1802	1803	1804	1805	1809	1812	1816	1817	
1	Alabama, the Territory of																				A, B, C, D.	1
2	Alabama, the State of																					2
3	Alaska, the unorganized territory of	Ch (16)	Idem	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	3
4	Arizona, the Territory of																					4
5	Arkansas Territory																					5
6	Arkansas, the State of																					6
7	California, the State of																					7
8	Colorado, the Territory of																					8
9	Connecticut, the State of	M (1)	Id.	Id.	Id.	M (2)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	M	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	9
10	Dakota, the Territory of																					10
11	Delaware, the State of	Q	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	11
12	District of Columbia							Cn, Co.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	12
13	East Florida, the Province of	S (3)	Id.	Id (3)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	13
14	Florida, the Territory of																					14
15	Florida, the State of																					15
16	Georgia, the State of	U, B, C, As, At (3)	Id.	Id (3)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	U, B, As.	Id.	T, U.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	16
17	Idaho, the Territory of																					17
18	Illinois, the Territory of																	W, X, Y, Z.	Id.	Id.	Id.	18
19	Illinois, the State of																					19
20	Indiana, the Territory of												(4)	Id., & Ar, Bs.	Id.	Id (5)	Ac, Ae, Y, Z (6)	Ac, Ae, Cg.	Id.	Ac, Cg.	Id.	20
21	Indiana, the State of																			Ab, Ac.	Id.	21
22	Indian Country, The																					22
23	Iowa, the Territory of																					23
24	Iowa, the State of																					24
25	Kansas, the Territory of																					25
26	Kansas, the State of																					26
27	Kentucky, the State of									Al.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	27
28	Louisiana, the Province of	(17)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id (17)	Id.	Id (17)							28
29	Louisiana, the District of															(8)						29
30	Louisiana, the Territory of																(8)					30
31	Louisiana, the State of																		Am, An.	Id.	Id.	31
32	Maine, the State of																					32
33	Maryland, the State of	Ap, Co	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Ap.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	33
34	Massachusetts, the State of	Aq, Cr, Ao, Cq (1)	Id.	Id.	Id (9)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	34
35	Michigan, the Territory of																Ad, Ab, Ar, Bs.	Id.	Id.	Ad, Ar, Bs.	Id.	35
36	Michigan, the State of																					36
37	Minnesota, the Territory of																					37
38	Minnesota, the State of																					38
39	Mississippi Territory																					39
40	Mississippi, the State of																		(7)	Id.	Id.	40
41	Missouri, the Territory of																		(8)	Id.	Cm, At, As, Au.	41
42	Missouri, the State of																					42
43	Montana, the Territory of																					43
44	Nebraska, the Territory of																					44
45	Nebraska, the State of																					45
46	Nevada, the Territory of																					46
47	Nevada, the State of																					47
48	New Hampshire, the State of	Bk	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	48
49	New Jersey, the State of	Bl	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	49
50	New Mexico, the Territory of																					50
51	New Spain, part of	(12)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	51
52	New York, the State of	Bn, Bo (13)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	52
53	North Carolina, the State of	Bp, Bq	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	53
54	Ohio, the Territory N. W. of the River						(7)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	54
55	Ohio, the Territory South of the River							Bq, T, A, Cm.	Id.	Id.	Id.	T, A, Cm (14)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	55
56	Ohio, the State of																					56
57	Oregon, the Territory of																					57
58	Oregon, the State of																					58
59	Orleans, the Territory of																					59
60	Pennsylvania, the State of	Bv	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	60
61	Quebec, part of the Province of	(15)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	61
62	Rhode Island, the State of	Bw.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	62
63	South Carolina, the State of	Bx, T, A, Cm	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	63
64	Tennessee, the State of																					64
65	Texas, the Republic of																					65
66	Texas, the State of																					66
67	Unorganized ter. W. of Indian Country																					67
68	Utah, the Territory of																					68
69	Vermont, the State of																					69
70	Virginia, the State of	Ce, Cn, Cf, Al (1)	Id.	Ce, Cn, Cf, Al.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Ce, Cf, Al.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	70
71	Washington, the Territory of																					71
72	West Florida, the Province of	An, Au, Di, D (3)	Id.	Id (3)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	72
73	West Virginia, the State of																					73
74	Wisconsin, the Territory of																					74
75	Wisconsin, the State of																					75
76	Wyoming, the Territory of																					76

(1) And its western cession shown on the map.

(2) And its western reserve described in *Cessions by States*.

(3) Originally the British Provinces of East and West Florida were entirely South of the 31st parallel of North latitude and were separated by the River Appalachicola. In 1767, by an Order in Council, *At* and *C* were added to West Florida. In 1783, [the reference figure for this date is placed above in the column for 1784, for economy of space,] all of East Florida, and the part of West Florida South of the 31st parallel was ceded by Great Britain to Spain, while the rest of West Florida (*At* and *C*) was ceded to the United States. Notwithstanding the Order in Council, Georgia claimed these parcels, and they are herein accorded to that State. *Di* should be on the map, to mark all of the present State of Florida west of the Appalachicola.

(4) The part of The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio lying west of the meridian of the present eastern boundary of the State of Indiana (*Ab*, *Ac*, *Ad*, *Ae*, *Cg*, *W*, *X*, *Y*, *Z*).

(5) Also the District of Louisiana—being all of *The French Cession* (see map), except the Territory of Orleans—was committed to the government of the officers of this Territory.

(6) And the present States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

(7) Shown on the map.

(8) Same extent as *The Province of Louisiana* (see map) less the Territory of Orleans. (See column for 1804, *supra*.)

(9) Less its western Cession shown on the map.

(10) Formed subject to the claims of the State of Georgia to the territory.

(11) Comprised the Georgia Cession as shown on the map, and *Cm* and *A* of the South Carolina Cession.

(12) Comprised the First and Second Mexican Cessions and the Texan Annexation, as shown on the map.

(13) And its western cession described in *Cessions by States*.

(14) After the admission of the State of Tennessee to the Union these parcels were styled in legislation "The territory of the United States south of the State of Tennessee," until *T* was ceded to Georgia, and *A* and *Cm*, with *As* and *B* received from Georgia, were placed in Mississippi Territory.

(15) That part of the area afterwards included in "The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio," which lies North of the "Massachusetts Cession." The British Province of Quebec was established (1763) by Royal Proclamation By Act of Parliament (1764) the whole area styled on the map "The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" was added to the Province. The older provinces, however, despite the Act, maintained their charter areas across the southern part of this addition to Quebec, as represented on the map by their western cessions.

(16) Russian America.

(17) Shown on the map; originally a French province; ceded to Spain in 1763; retroceded to France in 1800; ceded to the United States in 1802.

TABLE SHOWING THE PARCELS OF TERRITORY COMPOSING EACH POLITICAL DIVISION AT ANY YEAR FROM 1776 TO 1874.—CONCLUDED.

NOTE.—In any year *not* heading a column of this Table or *not* mentioned in a foot-note, no areal changes occurred. In the Year columns of this Table, the Roman letters refer to the parcels of territory on the Area map (Plate XV.), and the figures in parenthesis refer to the notes under this Table. Treaties of the United States with foreign powers and the Statutes of the United States for the specified years, constitute the main authorities for the facts presented in this Table. These authorities are mainly cited on pp. 574-580 of Vol. I, of the Ninth Census (1870). In that volume are an analogous map and table. That table takes up each tract of territory at the year when it became a part of the area of the United States. Hence, maps traced from that map in accord with that table will present the territory of the United States only, at the selected date. On the contrary, this table takes up in its first Year column every piece of territory which then (1776) was, or which afterwards became a part of the area of the United States; and any map traced from the area map of this Atlas, pursuant to any column of this table, will show the territory of the United States at the date selected, and will present also, with their names, the political divisions then without, but at later dates within the present limits of the United States.

	Political Divisions.	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1834	1836	1837	1838	1845	1846	1848	1849	1850	1853	1854	1858	1859	1861	1863	1864	1866	1867	1868	1873		
1	Alabama, the Territory of	Id.																									1	
2	Alabama, the State of		A, B, C, D	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	2	
3	Alaska, the unorganized territory of	Id.				(14)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	(15)	Id.	Id.	3	
4	Arizona, the Territory of																										4	
5	Arkansas Territory		F.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.														E, Bi, Ck.	Id.	E, Ck.	Id.	Id.	Id.	5	
6	Arkansas, the State of							F.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	6	
7	California, the State of														G	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	7	
8	Colorado, the Territory of														Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	8	
9	Connecticut, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	H, I, J, K, L.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	9	
10	Dakota, the Territory of														Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	10	
11	Delaware, the State of	Id.		Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	N, O, P, Ay, Bd	O, N.	N, O, P (4).	Id.	Id.	N, O, P.	N, O.	11	
12	District of Columbia	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Co.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	12	
13	East Florida, the Province of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.		S, Di (3)	Id.	Id.	Id.					Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	13	
14	Florida, the Territory of																										14	
15	Florida, the State of										S, Di (3).	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	15	
16	Georgia, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.		Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	16	
17	Idaho, the Territory of																				(5)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	17	
18	Illinois, the Territory of																				V, Bj.	Id.	Id.	Id.	V	Id.	18	
19	Illinois, the State of	W	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.		Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	19	
20	Indiana, the Territory of																										20	
21	Indiana, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	21	
22	Indian Country, The					(16)	Id.	Id.	Id.	(18)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	22	
23	Iowa, the Territory of									Id (17).	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	23
24	Iowa, the State of									Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	24
25	Kansas, the Territory of										Ai, Af, Ah, Ag, N	Ag, Ai, N	Ah, Ai, N	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	25	
26	Kansas, the State of										Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	26	
27	Kentucky, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	27	
28	Louisiana, the Province of																										28	
29	Louisiana, the District of																										29	
30	Louisiana, the Territory of																										30	
31	Louisiana, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	31	
32	Maine, the State of			Aa, Ca, Cr	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	32	
33	Maryland, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	33	
34	Massachusetts, the State of	Id.	Id.	Ag	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	34	
35	Michigan, the Territory of	(6)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	(7)	Ad, Ar, Ae, Y.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	35	
36	Michigan, the State of								Ad, Ae, Ar, Y.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	36	
37	Minnesota, the Territory of									Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	37	
38	Minnesota, the State of													N, Z, Ai, Ah	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	38	
39	Mississippi Territory																										39	
40	Mississippi, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	40	
41	Missouri, the Territory of	Id.	Id (1).	Id.	Id (2).	Id.	(16)																				41	
42	Missouri, the State of		Id (1).	Id.	Av	Id.	Id.	Id.	Av, Aw	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	42	
43	Montana, the Territory of																									Id.	43	
44	Nebraska, the Territory of																Az, K, O, Bc, Bd, P, Ay.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	44	
45	Nebraska, the State of																										45	
46	Nevada, the Territory of																										46	
47	Nevada, the State of																										47	
48	New Hampshire, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	48	
49	New Jersey, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	49	
50	New Mexico, the Territory of														De, Bm, Bc, E, I	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	50	
51	New Spain, part of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id (21)	Id.	Id.	Id (22).	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id (23)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	51	
52	New York, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	52	
53	North Carolina, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	53	
54	Ohio, the Territory N. W. of the River																										54	
55	Ohio, the Territory South of the River																										55	
56	Ohio, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Br, Bs.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	56	
57	Oregon, the Territory of													(8)	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	57	
58	Oregon, the State of														Id.		Id.	Id.	Bt.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	58	
59	Orleans, the Territory of																										59	
60	Pennsylvania, the State of	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.				

- (1) Less *F*.
- (2) Less *Av*.
- (3) The letters *Di* should appear on the map to designate all of the present State of Florida west of the River Appalachicola.
- (4) And *Bc*, *Bd*, *Be*, and *Bf* in the present Territory of Wyoming.
- (5) The present Territories of Idaho and Montana and of Wyoming, excepting *Cd* (*V*, *Ax*, *Ay*, *P*, *Bc*, *Bd*, *Be*, *Bf*, *Bj*).
- (6) The present States of Michigan and Wisconsin, *Bs* in Ohio and *Z* in Minnesota (*Ad*, *Ac*, *Ar*, *Y*, *X*, *Cg*, *Z*, *Bs*).
- (7) The present States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, *Bs* in Ohio, and *N* in the Territory of Dakota (*Ad*, *Ar*, *Bs*, *Ae*, *Af*, *Ag*, *Ah*, *Ai*, *Cg*, *X*, *Y*, *Z*, *N*).
- (8) The Territory north of the 42d parallel of latitude and west of the Rocky Mountains (*V*, *Bt*, *Bu*, *Bj*, *Be*, *Ax*).
- (9) *The Texan Annexation* shown on the map.
- (10) Ceded by the State of Texas and not then included in any State or Territory (*Cj*, *H*, and *Ak*).
- (11) From the Rocky Mountains to the State of California with its present latitude (*L*, *Bf*, *Bz*, *Cd*, *Bh*, *Bg*).
- (12) See text at MASSACHUSETTS. This transfer of A.D. 1855 is placed in the (1854) column to save tabular space.

- (13) The present States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and *N* in the present Territory of Dakota.
 (14) The present eastern limit determined A.D. 1825. Annotated from the **1822** column, to save lateral space in the table.
 (15) Ceded to the United States, and named Alaska.
 (16) The Indian Country absorbed the then Territory of Missouri. It also included the parcels *Af, Ag, Ah, Ai, and N*, which, two days before the limits of the Indian Country were established, were taken from the Territory of Missouri and added to the Territory of Michigan.
 (17) Less *Aw*.
 (18) Less the original (1838) Territory of Iowa.
 (19) Less the original (1848) Territory of Oregon. The Indian Country then comprised that part of *The French Cession* east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the River Missouri and of the present States of Missouri and Arkansas.
 (20) Also *The Gadsden Purchase*, shown on the map.
 (21) Became a part of The Republic of the United Mexican States, or of Mexico.
 (22) Less the Republic of Texas, shown on the map as *The Texan Annexation*.
 (23) Less *The First Mexican Cession*. Then was exactly *The Gadsden Purchase*. Ceded A.D. 1853 to the United States