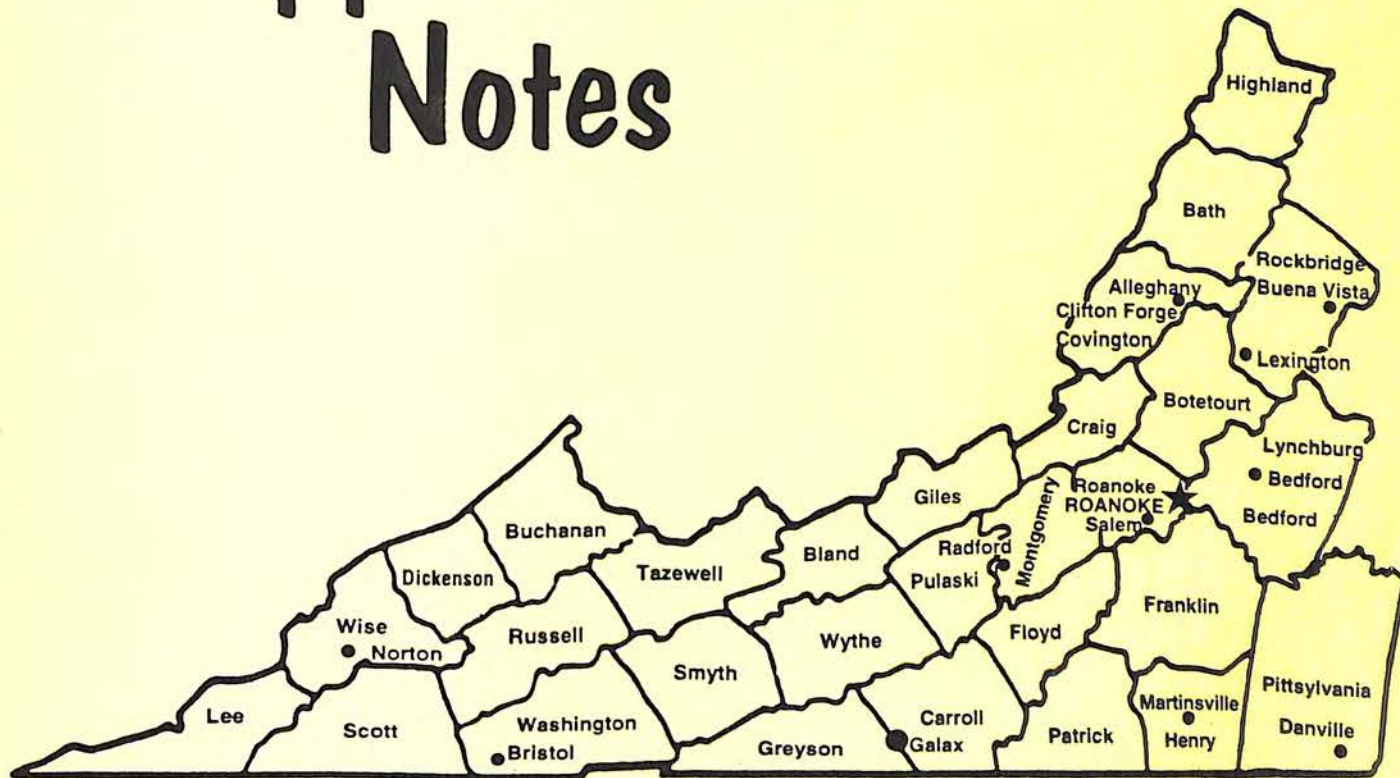


AUGUST 1995

Virginia Appalachian Notes



Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society
Roanoke, Virginia

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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BOOK REVIEWS: All books sent will be reviewed and printed in the next issue of VAN. Please include the PRICE of the book, any advertising material that you have, and where the book may be ordered from. All books will be placed in the Virginia Room of the Central Roanoke City Public Library, Elwood Park, Roanoke, Virginia.
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V I R G I N I A A P P A L A C H I A N N O T E S

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by

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*Plan a trip to Roanoke
BE WITH US IF YOU CAN*

October 21, 1995, 1:30 PM in the Roanoke Main City Library Auditorium
Mary B. Kegley
presents "Evaluating Evidence for Genealogical Purposes" and then
"Virginia-West Virginia Connections in Land Records" will
follow a short break

* * * * *

November 18, 1995, 1:30 PM in the Roanoke Main City Library Brody Room,
Judy Blackwell
presents "Peculiarities and Similarities: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski and
Montgomery County Research"

* * * * *

Dec 9, 1995, 1:30 PM in the Roanoke City Library Brody Room
"Let's Get Together"
Gemeutlichkeit and refreshments!

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

July 7, 1995

Dear Fellow Members,

I sincerely hope you have had a wonderful year to date with your genealogy research. Now is a very good time to hit the roads, court houses and libraries--not to mention the family reunions.

Be sure to take your family history or work sheets with you to your reunions, and share your research and enthusiasm with your family members. Most of them have good stories to tell and they would like a good listener. A small tape recorder is good for recording the stories rather than trying to take notes at the time.

I'm so glad to see an increase of younger people in the court houses and libraries doing research. So many of the younger generation, as well as the older ones, could care less about their roots. That makes me very sad because I've thoroughly enjoyed knowing about my extended families--the scoundrels as well as the well to do.

Don't forget the benefits of using land records to prove your family. I've just found out an instance the hard way--I was taking for granted an extensive research on one of my families done by another person which appeared to be the logical line and had worked it into my work. Then in the court house, I was trying to find where another branch of the family went and found a deed recording the one I was looking for, as well as the other heirs of the family, including the ancestor of the other person. The two were brothers rather than cousins.

Sincerely,
Ora Belle McColman

=====

"			"
"		IN MEMORY	"
"			"
"	BELVA LOUISE COUNTS	RAYMOND L. BRICKEY	JOHN PERRY ALDERMAN
"	June 27, 1995	July 1, 1995	July 1, 1995
"			"
"			"

=====

A LETTER TO MY GRANDSONS: DONALD ROSS, JAMES WAYNE AND JOHN ROLLA PROTHERO.

This letter was written by Zulema (CANFIELD) PROTHERO. Her grandparents were Henry and Mary W. (WYNN) MILBOURN who migrated to Butler Co. KS from Lee Co., VA in 1878. Henry b. 1 July 1828, d. 15 July 1887; Mary b. 12 Nov 1833, d. 19 Feb 1907.

Dear Boys;

I think the time may come when you will want to know more about your ancestors, so I have decided it is my duty to tell you some of the stories and legends which were told to us by our mother. She was born, Margaret Ann Milbourn, near the little town of Jonesville, in Lee County, Virginia, on April, 20, 1854. She was an interesting story teller and her stories of her early childhood in Virginia were told so vividly and in such detail, that it seemed, when your Daddy, Grandpa and I were there in November, 1950, that I had seen the places before.

There was the Grist mill, where her family and all their neighbors had their grain ground into food for themselves and their animals. It stood, as she had always told, beside a little stream of water, which was fed by a spring farther up the hillside. The stream was turned into a mill race when it was needed to furnish power for turning the mill stone which did the grinding. Her father had imported that stone from France, when she was a very little girl, and it was still in use when we were there. The mill had been partly destroyed by fire but had been repaired and was much the same as when her father owned it. The house where her family had lived had been burned, but another had been built in the same place and style.

I want you boys to know some of the stories which Mother used to tell us, and I will try to tell them just as she did:

She was seven years old when the Civil War started, ----- just as you are now John. Lee County is the very western tip county of Virginia and so is on the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia. There is a place there which is called Cumberland Gap. Mother's home was thirty miles east of there in a section called Long Hollow. In that part of the United States, a valley between two hills is called a "hollow", the hills are called "ridges" and a place where it is possible to drive from one hollow to the next is called a "gap". We Westerners call it a "pass".

Mother told of one time she went to open the pasture gate to let their milk cows come home to be milked. They were not waiting at the gate as they usually were so she had to go hunting them on the brush and tree covered hillside. She found them and was driving them to the gate when she heard a horse coming at a fast run. She knew it was being ridden by someone in a big hurry, and when it came into view she saw it was a young neighbor man. He saw her and called, "Let the bars down, Maggie." It was a pole gate,----the kind in rail fences----and she knew the right way to open it was to take the lowest bar off the block on which it

rested first, then the next and the next. But the horse was coming so fast that she knew she would not have time to take all the poles down, so she threw off the top one first and the horse jumped the other and dashed away out of sight on the hillside. As he passed her the rider called, "They are after me Maggie. Don't tell them which way I went." She was only a little girl but she knew about the Conscriptors---men who rode about the country forcing every man they saw to leave everything and go to fight for the South. So she knew that was why the young neighbor was hiding. Soon, three men, dressed in Southern uniforms, rode up and asked her if she knew which way that rider went. She could truthfully say she did not because there were many trails on the hillside. The men knew the difficulty of finding him and rode away.

The Conscriptors took the stand that any man living in a state which had seceded, as Virginia had, must favor slavery and should go and fight for the Cause---they did not bother to ask a man how he felt about slavery, but took him at once--no questions asked or excuses accepted. Tho' my mother's father did not favor slavery and he and his family had given all their slaves their freedom by legal action, the conscriptors came after her father and his two brothers. The family was a strong Quaker one and as such did not believe in war of killing. The last words their father said to his sons were "Never raise a gun against any man, my sons; He never did thee any harm." So Grandfather did not make a very good soldier for the South. And because he was very free to tell every one how he felt about the problems of the day and his promise not to bear arms, they found another use for him. They made a cook of him. Grandmother Mary used to say it was no wonder the South lost the war if that was the kind of cooks they had. Grandfather was so open in his criticism of the South that most of the time he was confined to the guardhouse to keep him from escaping and where he dared not talk so much. Mother said she and her brother, Will, use to go to the Army camp to visit their father and usually found him in the guardhouse. The camp was very near their home. Like others who had been forced into service, he watched for a chance to escape. He and several others were very ill from eating poorly cooked and partly spoiled food and were put apart from the others to prevent a possible outbreak of epidemic. They were kept guarded but one night, the guards, thinking they would all be dead by morning, were not very alert, and they all escaped.

Before the Conscriptors took Grandfather away they allowed him time to find someone to stay with Grandma Mary and the children. Mother was the oldest and she had two younger brothers and a baby sister. Grandfather was able to get an old woman, whose family had also been taken, to come and make her home with Grandma and the children. Although the woman was old, she was strong and capable and had a great deal of courage. She knew how to butcher a pig which they had raised for meat and she knew, too, that the meat must be well hidden or it would be stolen by the Army or the marauders who roamed the country. So she

loosened a board of the floor and hid the meat and other supplies under the house. Then she spread a length of rag carpet over the loose board and put her rocking chair on it. When the thieves came she pretended to be very feeble and sat in the chair. The thieves had known that they had the pig and asked where it was. The old woman told them it had been stolen and they believed her because that happened so often.

The family had one other animal, an old mare, so old that the Union Army had rejected her when they bought the other horses. She was the pet of the children and they called her "Old Pet". The old woman knew how to handle a plow and with Old Pet to pull it, she plowed a small patch of ground on which they raised a garden.

The night Grandfather and his friends escaped, he came home, but knew he dared not stay there. He was so sick, he knew he could not go far on foot, and his intention was to go to the Union Army, camped some distance away. Tho he hated to take Old Pet away from the family, he had to have some way of getting away other than by walking, so he rode Old Pet away from the family and to make it look like she had been stolen, Grandma Mary tore the barn door off it's hinges. Mother said she was nearly a grown woman, before the children were told who took Old Pet. It had to be a well kept secret.

Grandfather was successful in getting to the Union Army, but he was so sick that they thought it best to send him on North to a brother of his who lived in Indiana on a farm. Since Virginia had seceded from the Union and most of the people living in their part of the state were Southern sympathizers, Grandfather knew he would not be very popular with his former neighbors. There was much bitterness, especially since the South had been defeated.

You boys are living through a war but it is on the other side of the world, in a little country called Viet Nam, so you see very little to remind you it is taking place. Mother told one story which illustrated the frightful nearness of the Civil War. History tells us that more battles of that war were fought on the soil of Virginia than on any other state, North or South. Mother and her two younger brothers attended school in a large log school house, about a mile from their home. It was a one room building and all the children for miles around attended school there. They had a young lady teacher, who taught all grades. One day they heard cannons firing and knew a battle was in progress fairly near. The children were frightened and wanted to go home but the teacher thought they were safer in the school house than any other place. The battle had started in Cumberland Gap, about thirty miles west of there, but was coming closer. The teacher became frightened, too, and said they could all go, but those living in the direction of the fighting must go home with some one living in the other direction. Mother's home was in the direction away from the fighting so she was taking several children home with her. They had just left the school yard when a cannon shell burst in the roof of the building and it was completely destroyed. Later another large log building was built

in the same place, and was still in use as a school when we were there. People there told us it had been built ninety years, and was used also as a church and neighborhood meeting place.

Although Grandpa did not come home immediately after the war close, he was anxious to get back to his family and resume his milling business. He and some of his neighbors, who had also been sent north to regain their health, decided to ride home on horseback. It was a long ride and they had camped out at night and so were very dirty when they reached their own homeland. They had to pass the school on their way to their homes and it was recess time and the children were out playing. The men stopped to talk to the children and some of the older children said, "That is your Pappy, Maggie." But she refused to believe that dirty, unshaven man was her father who had always kept himself so neat and clean. But when she went home after school, he was there, looking more like she remembered him.

Mother told of her Uncle Joel Milbourn, who had been taken at the same time her father had had to go. And like all the others who had been conscripted, he was always on the alert for a chance to escape. He and several others were shackled together and were being herded along to the Southern Army. They came to a hastily and poorly constructed bridge over a deep and very muddy river. Their captors untied them to allow one man at a time to cross. That was the chance Uncle Joel needed. He was a good swimmer and he knew that water would deflect a bullet, and he knew too, that if he could get away and hide, they would not spend much time in looking for him, as the Union Army was pressing close. He had to take the chance. As he crossed the bridge, he pretended to catch his foot on a loose board and fell into the water, amid a rain of bullets. None of the bullets hit him and he swam away under water and was able to hide behind a log. His captors were so sure he had been shot or would drown that they did not spend much time in looking for him. He knew the country well and slipped through to the Union Army where he served as a guide. Awhile later, the conscriptors, thinking he might have survived the shots and flooded river, came back looking for him. When they learned he had never returned, they were sure he was dead. A few days later another team of conscriptors came to Jonesville, carrying with them, a man's head in a sack. They showed it around, saying it was the head of Joel Milbourn and that he had been shot for trying to escape. That was their way of warning others not to try that. Great grandfather heard about the head and asked to see it. He knew, at once, that it was not his son's head. The hair was the wrong color and a small scar was missing. But he pretended to mourn so they would stop looking for Joel, and he asked permission to bury the head in his family cemetery. After the war, Uncle Joel returned, still wearing his head.

Later, Uncle Joel had another narrow escape, which was in now way connected with the war. Great grandfather owned a large plantation on the western outskirts of Jonesville and kept a herd of cattle. There were many small calves which were fed a mixture

of ground grain and milk or water called "mash". The dry mash was kept in a large barrel in a rather dark shed. A tin scoop use for measuring the amount fed to each calf was kept in the top of the barrel when not in use. One evening, Uncle Joel went to feed the calves. He reached into the barrel for the scoop and felt a sharp peck on his hand. Thinking it was on old hen which had chosen the barrel top for a nest, he again plunged his hand in, intending to evict her bodily. Another very sharp peck caused him to withdraw his hand hastily and he was horrified to see a large Copperhead snake clinging to it. He knew it was very venomous and that he must get help quickly. His first thought was to prevent the poison from spreading. Using his other hand and his teeth, he quickly tied his handkerchief around his arm and ran to the house. His mother, my great grandmother Mitchie, as she was called by everyone, was so well versed in the use of native plants and herbs for medicines and poultices, that she was often called upon to doctor sick people in their neighborhood. With her knowledge and ability, she was able to save his life.

Following the close of the War came a very trying period which your history calls Reconstruction. There was much to be done to restore the Country to peaceful existence. In the North, where most of the manufacturing was done, it was necessary to convert from manufacturing war goods to peacetime needs. But their lands and businesses had not been damaged to the extent the South had suffered. The South had few manufacturing plants before the war. The end might have been different had they been able to supply themselves with needed guns and ammunition. They had a long established trade with England, who would have been glad to supply them with their needs if the ships which carried guns and other needed war goods, had been able to get through and land their cargoes. But the North had no intention of letting "Gun runners" get through their blockade. So it became necessary for the South to obtain guns wherever they could be found. You boys will remember the faded scrap of paper which Grandmother Mary had saved, and which my cousin Homer Milbourn gave to me when I was there in 1950. It is a receipt of Grandfather's rifle, which a Captain from the Confederate Army gave him when he "borrowed" Grandfather's gun to defend the mountain passes during the Civil War. It states that the gun will be returned to Grandfather at the end of one year or sooner, but since we still have the receipt, it is to be assumed that the gun was never returned. In the South, there was hardly a foot of ground that had not at some time, been a battle field. There had been no one to tend the fields so they had grown to weeds. In many cases, the sons or fathers had been killed or crippled, so there was not one left to care for the land. Some of the former slaves had chosen to remain or return to the only homes they had ever known, but there was no money to hire them.

The money which the Confederate States had issued, was worthless. So, when Grandfather heard his friends talking about that great "out west" where the Government would actually give you a piece of land for a small cash payment and your promise to

build a house on it and farm the land, he and many others decided to take a chance on that plan rather than to try to rebuild where they were. There was much talk of a new state called Kansas, where they hoped their stand on the slavery question would not be so unpopular. So they sold their Virginia homes and loaded their families and necessary household goods and machinery onto wagons and started "West" by wagon train. They drove as far as Nashville, Tennessee which was the nearest railroad. There they bought tickets to the "end of the line" wherever that might be. on that particular day, it happened to be El Dorado, in Butler County, Kansas. All their lives they had been use to ridges and hollows and streams of running water. Now they must learn to live on the wide expanse of prairie, with seldom a tree in sight. It was no wonder that when Grandfather started to look for a piece of land to homestead, that he tried to find something as near like their Virginia home as possible. But he soon learned that no part of Kansas is like any part of Virginia. He did, however, find a piece of land with a running stream across it, and there he located. Along the banks of the stream were trees which would furnish the needed lumber for building. The trees were not pines as Virginia had but sturdy oaks were plentiful, and the log house which was their first home in Kansas is standing today. (Note: house no longer standing, 1995).

Kansas was at that time, notoriously lawless and many of the wild west stories which entertain you today, are based on episodes of that day in such towns as Dodge City, tho' there is no doubt they have been made wilder in the telling. But there really were many people who were not law abiding citizens. But the Milbourns and their friends brought with them their quiet, industrious ways of their Quaker faith, and soon were very prosperous. After a few years, Grandfather built another home for his large family. It was a large frame house with an abundance of "gingerbread" trimming, as was the style of the day. There he lived the remainder of his life and Grandmother Mary lived there with her two youngest sons, Uncle Dick and Uncle Lon, until her death in 1904. It was always one of my childhood delights to get to go to Grandma's and explore those unused second floor bedrooms or play in her garden, filled with old-fashioned flowers. The roots or seeds of many of them had been brought from her garden in Virginia.

Although the family had successfully established a home in Kansas, their thoughts were often with their old home and the dear ones who had stayed behind. Great grandfather and great grandmother Mitchie still lived in the large brick house near Jonesville. When we were there we went to visit the old home and get some pictures of it. The lady who was the present owner invited us in to see the interior. The main house had four rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second and every room had a large open fireplace. Many of the bricks in the fireplaces and exterior showed the finger prints of the slave who had made them, for every brick was made by hand. That was many years before Great grandfather owned the plantation. The present owner

estimated that the house must be well over two hundred years old, and had been continuously occupied. Many of the slave cabins were still standing, but at that time of the year, it was difficult to tell if the land had been well tended. Mother knew that as long as her grandfather had lived, he had cared for the land very carefully. Tho' he had given the slaves their freedom and assured them they could go if they wished, many of them preferred to stay or return. He gave them money along with their freedom, but in a short time they found they did not know how to meet the world as Freeman, so returned to their cabins and worked for Great grandfather for wages. He also gave them ground on which to raise garden and feed for their pigs.

Great grandfather had a custom of riding on horseback around the plantation, inspecting the work of the Negroes. On one such ride, his horse became unmanageable and threw him, breaking his hip. Since he was quite elderly, he suffered a great deal. Medical science was not so advanced in those days and he never fully recovered from the accident. He is buried in the family cemetery on the hillside above the house. In this same cemetery, lie buried under one headstone the bodies of twenty Union soldiers and were billeted in Great grandfather's home and who were slain in their sleep one night by a larger force of Confederate soldiers. Sometime before the Civil War, Great grandfather had served as United States Senator from the section of Virginia and during the war he had invited the Union Army to use the second floor of his home as a hospital. My mother said that no amount of scrubbing could remove the blood stains which had dried into the wooden floors, but we did not see the upstairs. The owner said it was used only for storage.

I think this is enough introduction to my mother's side of the family. Perhaps sometime, I will tell you of some of the incidents in the lives of my parents and maybe some of the times Grandpa and I had together.

With much love to my boys,

Grandma Prothero
August 1968

Note: Contributed by Carol L. Milbourn, 6929 Pine Needle Dr., Boones Mill, VA, March 1995. This letter was sent to me by Robert Milbourn of Greenbrae, CA who gave me permission to share it with others. I have not been able to prove that this Milbourn family was ever Quaker. Will mentioned in the letter is William B. Milbourn 1855-1936; Uncle Joel must be George B. Milbourn 1826-1890; the great grandfather was Andrew Milbourn 1802-1886. Andrew Milbourn was not a United States Senator but served as a radical representative for Lee County at the Virginia Constitutional Convention 1867-1868. "Grandfather" Henry Milbourn, who supposedly went to IN after the war was back home in Lee Co., VA by the 1870 census. The house mentioned as being "200 years old" was built around 1825. The house has been

GENERAL VIEW OF VIRGINIA								
Abingdon,	23	317	Catlettsburg, as in No. 10,	152	252	Marietta,	37	78
Blountsville,	24	311	20. From Fredericksburg to Winchester.			24. From Lynchburg to Danville.		
17. From Winchester to Cumberland, Md.			To Falmouth,	1		To Campbell, C. H.	12	
To Pughtown,	9		Spottedville,	10	11	Marysville,	14	26
Cacapon River,	16	25	Elk Run Church,	8	19	Competition,	26	52
Springfield,	15	40	Warrenton,	14	33	Danville,	24	76
Frankfort,	6	46	Salem,	18	51	25. From Lewisburg to Newbern, via Salt Sulphur Springs.		
Cumberland, Md.,	12	58	Paris,	14	65	To Union,	19	
18. From Norfolk to Raleigh, N. C.			Millwood,	7	72	Salt Sulphur Sp.	3	22
To Portsmouth,	1		Winchester,	11	83	Red Sulphur Sp.	13	35
Suffolk,	25	26	21. From Fairfax C. H. to Winchester.			Peterstown,	9	41
Summerton,	15	41	To Abbie,	20		Parisburg,	6	50
Winton, N. C.,	22	63	Middleburg,	6	26	Newbern,	30	80
Murfreesboro',	12	75	Upperville,	8	31	26. From Petersburg to Norfolk.		
Jackson,	21	96	Paris,	4	38	To Fr. George, C. H.	7	
Halsfox,	12	108	Millwood,	7	45	Cabin Point,	19	26
Enfield,	12	120	Winchester,	11	56	Surry, C. H.,	13	39
Nashville,	30	150	22. From Fredericksburg to Charlottesville.			Smithfield,	18	57
RALEIGH,	44	194	To Orange, C. H.,	37		Norfolk,	35	92
19. From Staunton to Catlettsburg, Ken.			Gordonsville,	8	45	27. From Lawrenceville to Halifax C. H.		
Augusta Springs,	13		Charlottesville,	22	67	To Lombardy Grove,	27	
Warm Springs,	40	53	23. From Clarksburg to Marietta.			Hayilton,	23	50
Hot Springs,	5	58	To Lewisport,	29		Clarksville,	12	62
White Sulphur Sp.	32	90	Pennsboro',	12	41	Halifax, C. H.,	33	95
Lewisburg,	10	100						

NORTH CAROLINA.

In North Carolina, the first attempt by the English at colonization in America, was made. This country originally formed part of that extensive region which by the French was named Florida, and by the English Virginia, and included in the patent granted in 1584 to Sir Walter Raleigh, by Queen Elizabeth. Under the auspices of that nobleman, a small number of adventurers were landed in 1586, who were probably cut off by the natives, as no trace of their existence could afterwards be obtained. Two or three other attempts were at different times made to establish colonies, which, however, proved abortive. About the year 1650, some emigrants from Virginia made the first actual settlement of whites, and in 1661, a second English colony from Massachusetts reached and settled themselves on Cape Fear river. After many vexatious struggles, the infant colony obtained, in 1667, a representative government. But two years afterwards, it was thrown into confusion by an attempt to introduce the fanciful constitution, so famous under the name of Locke's scheme of government. This wild project was soon abandoned, and like most of the other English colonies, the advance of Carolina was slow, and its history rendered horribly memorable, by a most destructive savage war in 1712. Previous to 1717, Carolina had been a proprietary government, but after

NORTH CAROLINA.

that period it was brought under the control of the crown, and so continued to the revolution, which separated the Carolinas, with the other American colonies, from Great Britain. In 1720 the colony of Carolina was found too unwieldy for convenient government, and was separated into two distinct governments, under the relative names of North Carolina and South Carolina. In 1775, an insurrection took place of the inhabitants of the western counties, who styled themselves "Regulators," and complaining of oppressions practised in the administration of justice, professed a desire to regulate these matters by destroying the lawyers. With this charitable view, they organized themselves into a body of 1500 men, but Governor Tryon marched against them with a force of about 1000 militia, and totally defeated them; three hundred were killed, and the rest sued for mercy. Soon after this period the contest with the mother country commenced, and although this colony had suffered perhaps less than any other from British misgovernment, the majority of the inhabitants joined heartily with their brethren of the other colonies, in opposition to the schemes of the ministry, and afterwards in the declaration of independence. During the war of the revolution, North Carolina was for a considerable time the theatre of hostilities, in which much blood was spilt, and where some of the most brilliant achievements of the contest were performed. The battle of Moor's Creek bridge, King's Mountain, and Guilford Court-House, will remain in history imperishable memorials of the bravery and patriotism of its inhabitants. Since the peace of 1783, her progress has been so tranquil as to afford but few materials for remark. North Carolina is bounded on the north by Virginia, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by South Carolina, and west by Tennessee. Length 362 miles, and breadth 121 miles; area, 43,800 square miles, or 28,032,000 acres. The country, for more than 60 miles from the coast, is a low plain, with many swamps and inlets from the sea. The greater portion of this district, except along the water-courses, is a vast forest of evergreens. The rich lands near the swamps and rivers are insalubrious. Having passed this monotonous region, we emerge to the pleasant and midland parts of the State, at the base of the Alleghanies, from whose summits the eye traverses an immense extent of beautiful country to the west, and vision is lost in the agreeable succession of hill, dale, forest, and valley, with an elastic and salubrious atmosphere. The soil of North Carolina resembles that of Virginia: in the level parts it is generally poor, in the hilly country more fertile, and the productions are much the same as in the more northern States. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, are cultivated; Indian corn is abundant throughout the whole State, and cotton is raised in considerable quantities; tobacco, rice, and sweet potatoes, abound, and the soil and climate are favorable to the growth of the grape and mulberry. From their pines, the people extract tar, pitch, and turpentine. The exports consist of cotton, tobacco, lumber in vast quantities, tar, pitch, turpentine, &c. &c. They amounted in 1831, to \$341,140. This does not, however, present a fair estimate of exports, compared with that of the other States, as a large portion is shipped from Charleston. The gold mines of North Carolina have lately excited much interest, and with those of the other southern States, are becoming an object of national importance. The number of persons engaged in mining operations in the whole of the gold district, is estimated at upwards of 20,000; the weekly

Continued from V 19 #2, p 60
 The Virginia Room, Rowanoke Library, now has this map.

MITCHELL'S REFERENCE TO MAP

product of all the mines is supposed to be \$100,000, or about 5 millions of dollars annually; but a small proportion of this, however, is sent to the United States' mint, or remains in the country: the greater part is exported to Europe, particularly to Paris. In this State, the gold mines are principally in the counties of Burke, Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davidson, and Cabarras; in almost any part of this district, gold may be found in greater or less abundance mixed with the soil. It exists in grains or masses from almost imperceptible particles, to pieces of one or two pounds weight; one of the largest lumps ever found, was dug up in Cabarras county—it was worth between 7 and 8000 dollars. Lumps from the value of 1 or 200 to 1000 dollars, are not uncommon. There are innumerable diggings over the whole country, and a host of adventurers, relinquishing all other employments, are digging the hill-sides for gold. The opening of the mines indubitably proves that they were known in past ages; crucibles and other mining instruments have been repeatedly discovered under circumstances to preclude the possibility of their having been left there by descendants of the European races. This region is believed to be more abundant in gold than any other on the globe. The inhabitants of this State, in general, have a marked character for sobriety and morality, and a sturdiness of independence; they are endeavoring to remedy past neglect of common schools, by fostering private seminaries and Sunday-schools.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Anson,	14,095	Wadesborough.	Lenoir,	7,723	Kingston.
Ashe,	6,987	Jefferson.	Lincoln,	22,455	Lincolnton.
Beaufort,	10,969	Washington.	Macon,	5,333	Franklin.
Bertie,	12,262	Windsor.	Martin,	8,539	Williamston.
Bleden,	7,811	Elizabethtown.	Mecklenburg, ..	20,073	Charlotte.
Brunswick, ...	6,516	Smithville.	Montgomery, ..	10,919	Lawrenceville.
Buncombe, ...	16,281	Asheville.	Moore,	7,745	Carthage.
Burke,	17,888	Morganton.	Nash,	8,490	Nashville.
Cabarras,	8,810	Concord.	New Hanover, ..	10,959	Wilmington.
Camden,	6,733	Jonesborough.	Northampton, ..	13,391	Jackson.
Carteret,	6,597	Beaufort.	Onslow,	7,814	Onslow, C. H.
Caswell,	15,185	Yancey.	Orange,	23,908	Hillsborough.
Chatham,	15,405	Pittsborough.	Pasquotank, ...	8,611	Elizabeth City.
Chowan,	6,697	Edenton.	Perquimans, ..	7,419	Hertford.
Columbus, ...	4,141	Whitesville.	Person,	10,027	Roxborough.
Craven,	13,734	Newbern.	Pitt,	12,093	Greenville.
Cumberland, ..	11,811	Fayetteville.	Randolph,	12,406	Ashborough.
Currituck, ...	7,655	Currituck, C. H.	Richmond,	9,396	Rockingham.
Davidson,	13,389	Lexington.	Robeson,	9,433	Lumberton.
Duplin,	11,291	Kenansville.	Rockingham, ...	12,935	Wentworth.
Edgecombe, ...	14,935	Tarborough.	Rowan,	20,786	Salisbury.
Franklin,	10,665	Louisburg.	Rutherford, ...	17,557	Rutherfordton.
Gates,	7,866	Gates, C. H.	Sampson,	11,634	Clinton.
Granville,	19,355	Oxford.	Stokes,	16,196	Salem.
Greene,	6,413	Snow Hill.	Surry,	14,501	Rockford.
Guilford,	18,737	Greensborough.	Tyrrel,	4,732	Columbia.
Halifax,	17,739	Halifax.	Wake,	20,398	RALEIGH.
Haywood,	4,578	Waynesville.	Warren,	11,877	Warrenton.
Hertford,	8,537	Winton.	Washington, ...	4,552	Plymouth.
Hyde,	6,184	Hyde, C. H.	Wayne,	10,331	Waynesboro'.
Iredell,	14,918	Statesville.	Wilkes,	11,968	Wilkesboro'.
Johnston,	10,938	Smithfield.			
Jones,	5,608	Trenton.			
			Total,	738,470	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.
In 1701, 5,000; in 1749, 45,000; in 1763, 95,000.

In	POPULATION.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	INCREASE.
1790,	393,951	From 1790 to 1800,	84,152	100,571
1800,	478,103	1800 to 1810,	77,397	133,296
1810,	555,500	1810 to 1820,	83,329	168,824
1820,	638,820	1820 to 1830,	99,611	205,017
1830,	738,470			245,601

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 335,031; white Females, 200,290; deaf and dumb, 200; blind, 221; alieus, 200; total whites, 472,843. Free colored Males, 9,501; Females, 9,982; total, 19,483. Slaves—Males, 181,313; Females, 121,288; total, 245,601.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CANALS.

Dismal Swamp Canal. (See Virginia.)

The *North-west Canal* connects North-west river (which empties into Currituck sound) with the Dismal Swamp Canal. Length, 6 miles; width, 24 feet; depth of water, 4 feet.

Weldon Canal, constructed by the Roanoke Navigation Company, extends around the falls of the Roanoke, near Weldon, in Halifax county. By this canal a communication is established with the valleys of the rivers Dan and Staunton. Length, 12 miles, in which distance the river falls 100 feet.

Chubfoot and Harlow Canal opens a communication for small craft, between Newbern and Beaufort. The average depth of water is four feet.

Other canal companies, viz. the *Cape Fear*, the *Yadkin*, the *Tar River*, the *New River*, and the *Catawba*, have done much to improve the inland navigation of the State.

RAIL-ROADS.

Fayetteville Rail-road.—A company was incorporated in 1831, for the purpose of constructing a rail-road from Fayetteville to Cape Fear river. Capital, \$20,000.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail-road.—Company incorporated in 1832. Capital, \$2,000,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. This rail-road is to commence at Wilmington, and extend to the Yadkin river, by the way of Fayetteville; thence by the way of Salisbury to Beatty's Ford, or to such other point of junction on the Catawba river, as may be found practicable. Distance from 230 to 250 miles. The work must be commenced within three years, and completed within thirteen, under penalty of forfeiture of the charter. The State has reserved to itself the right of connecting with this, other rail-roads, leading to any other part or parts of the State.

Central Rail-road.—Company incorporated in 1832. Capital, two millions of dollars. This rail-road, like that above described, is intended to connect the western part of the State with the sea-board.

The *Petersburg Rail-road* is to extend into this State to Weldon. The *Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-road* is to connect Norfolk, Virginia, and Weldon. (See Virginia.)

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

		Miles	Miles					
1. From Warren- ton to Cheraw, S. C.				Huntsville,.....	20	135	11. From Raleigh to Newbern.	
To Louisburg,...	27		Hamptonville,...	18	153	To Smithfield,...	27	
RALEIGH,...	30	57	Wilkesboro',.....	24	177	Waynesboro',....	21	51
Averashoro',....	36	93	Jefferson,.....	28	205	Springhill,.....	18	69
Fayetteville,....	25	118	Shown's X Roads,	27	232	Kingston,.....	11	80
Randallville,....	25	143	6. From Salem to Greenville, S. C.			Cox's bridge,....	12	92
Laurel Hill,.....	14	157	Huntsville,.....	20		Newbern,.....	28	120
Brightsville,....	13	170	Statesville,.....	33	53	12. From Tarboro' to Newbern.		
Cheraw,.....	14	181	Hokesville,.....	11	67	To Sparta,.....	9	
2. From Warren- ton to Marion, C. H.			Morgantown,.....	39	106	Greenville,.....	17	26
To Louisburg,...	27		Brindletown,...	13	119	Washington,....	24	50
RALEIGH,...	30	57	Rutherfordton,...	18	137	Newbern,.....	35	85
Averashoro',....	36	93	Gowansville, S. C.	37	174	13. From Mur- freesboro' to Dan- ville, Va.		
Fayetteville,....	25	118	Greenville, S. C.	22	196	To Jackson,....	21	
Lamberton,.....	33	151	7. From Cheraw to Shoen's X Roads, S. C.			Halsfax,.....	12	33
Leesville,.....	19	161	Shoen's X Roads,	27	195	Littleton,.....	23	56
Marion, C. H. . .	33	194	Sneadboro', N. C.	10		Warrenton,.....	14	70
3. From Milton to Yorkville, S. C.			Morven,.....	5	15	Williamsboro',..	18	88
To Yancy,.....	13		Wadesboro',....	8	23	Oxford,.....	10	98
Lenox Castle,...	16	29	Salisbury,.....	59	82	Roxboro',.....	25	123
Greensboro',....	25	54	Statesville,.....	28	110	Williamsville,...	11	131
Salem,.....	28	82	Wilkesboro',....	30	140	Leesburg,.....	6	142
Lexington,.....	21	103	Jefferson,.....	28	168	Milton,.....	10	152
Salisbury,.....	18	121	Shown's X Roads,	27	195	Danville,.....	10	162
China Grove,...	10	131	8. From Fayette- ville to Lincoln- ton.			14. From Char- lotte to Camden.		
Concord,.....	13	144	Graham's Bridge,	43		Belle Air, S. C. . .	22	
Charlotte,.....	18	162	Rockingham,....	19	62	Lancaster, C. H. .	18	40
Yorkville, S. C. . .	35	197	Wadesboro',....	21	83	Flat Rock,.....	16	56
4. From Raleigh to Asheville.			Lanesboro',....	12	95	Camden,.....	24	60
To Pittsboro',...	33		Charlotte,.....	38	133	15. From Fayette- ville to Wilming- ton.		
Ashboro',.....	39	72	Huntersville,...	12	145	To Elizabethtown,	36	
Salisbury,.....	46	118	Lincolnton,.....	20	165	Wilmingon,....	42	60
Miranda,.....	10	128	9. From Salisbury to Asheville.			16. From Char- lotte to Wilkesboro'.		
Mount Mourne,...	17	145	To Stateville,...	28		To Alexandria,...	13	
Beattie's Ford,...	8	153	Hokesville,....	24	52	Mount Mourne,...	13	26
Lincolnton,.....	16	169	Morgantown,....	39	91	Statesville,.....	20	46
Wilsonville,....	13	182	Pleasant Garden,	24	115	Wilkesboro',....	33	79
Rutherfordton,...	41	223	Asheville,.....	36	151	17. From Raleigh to Oxford.		
Murraysville,...	41	264	10. From New- bern to Smith- ville, via Wil- mington.			To Wako Forest,	14	
Asheville,.....	15	279	To Trentbridge, .	13		Lenny's X Roads	13	27
5. From Raleigh to Shown's Cross Roads.			Swainsboro',....	25	38	Wilton,.....	6	33
To Chapel Hill,...	28		Onslow, C. H. . .	25	63	Pattonsville,....	5	38
Hillsboro',.....	13	41	Wilmington,....	55	118	Oxford,.....	9	47
Mason Hall,....	9	50	Orton,.....	21	139			
Greensboro',....	35	85	Smithville,.....	8	147			
Salem,.....	30	115						

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nearly two centuries elapsed from the discovery of the coast of Carolina, before any permanent settlement was effected. The germ of the population of South Carolina, was first planted at or near Port Royal, in 1670, by a few emigrants from England, under the direction of Wm. Sayle, the first governor of the province. Dissatisfied with the situation, they removed in 1671 to the western bank of the Ashley river, and there laid the foundation of Charleston. The site was injudiciously chosen, for it could not be approached by large vessels, and it was in consequence abandoned. A second removal took place to Oyster Point, a spot at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, where the foundation of Charleston was laid.

In 1662, Charles II. granted the whole of what is now both Carolinas to Lord Clarendon and others, which, with Locke's imperfect plan of government, retarded the settlement of the country until 1720, when the two Carolinas were definitely separated. Amid political contests, a most salutary addition to the products of the soil was made by the introduction of rice, in 1695. Indigo and cotton were subsequently introduced, and laid the foundation of the wealth and independence of South Carolina. Though her frontier felt the frequent and severe wounds inflicted by savage warfare, her advancement in population and prosperity was steady until the war of the revolution. In that contest South Carolina was an illustrious actor and sufferer: on her soil, several general actions of great importance to the public cause were fought, and much individual bravery and patriotism was exhibited. The battle of the Cowpens, and Eutaw Springs, may vie with any in the revolutionary contest, for the skill and courage of the troops, while the names of Marion, Sumter, and Lee, will occupy a prominent place in the history of their country. The distinguishing virtues of the Carolinians are hospitality to strangers, and charity to the indigent and distressed. The planters, who in general have large incomes, live in a luxurious and splendid style, devoting much of their time to the pursuit of pleasure, and possessing much of that pride and dignity of spirit, which characterize an independent country gentleman. This State is bounded on the north and north-east by North Carolina, south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, and south-west by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah river; it is in length 198 miles, by 160 in breadth, the area being about 30,000 square miles, or 10,251,200 acres. The principal rivers are the Waccamaw, Pedee, Black river, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Ashpoo, Combahee, Coosaw, Broad, and Savannah.

The sea-coast is bordered with a fine chain of islands, between which and the shore, there is a very convenient navigation. The main land is by nature divided into the lower and upper country. The low country extends 80 or 100 miles from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch-pine, called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil: beyond this is the sand-hill region, 60 miles in width, the sterile hills of which have been compared to the arrested waves of the sea in a storm. To this distance the broad extent of country is denominated the lower country; beyond it we approach the ridge or upper country, the Atlantic ascent of which is precipitous. From the summit stretches a fine belt of table-land, fertile and well cultivated, watered by

rivers, and irrigated by smaller streams, extending from the Savannah to Broad river. The country beyond the ridge, resembles in its scenery the most interesting of the northern States. The traveller is gratified by the pleasant alternation of hill and dale, the lively verdure of the hills is contrasted with the deeper tints of the extensive forests which decorate their sides, and in the valleys broad rivers roll their streams through the varied beauties of luxuriant and cultivated fields. The ascent hence to the mountains is gradual and imperceptible. A number of mountains of striking forms, here swell with their peaks to a very considerable elevation. Table Mountain is the most conspicuous; its summit is supposed to be 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

The planters divide their soil into several classes, with distinctive names; as the tide swamp, which yields a sea-island cotton, of nearly double the value of the upland kinds; inland swamp, river swamp, oak and hickory land, and pine barren. The oak and hickory land is favorable to indigo and cotton. The pine barren, though the least fertile of all, is overlung by an atmosphere so much more salubrious, that much of it is cultivated; and a sufficient portion for the planter to erect his habitation upon, is deemed an important appendage to every swamp plantation. So various is the climate, that the plants of Canada may be found on its mountains, and on its southern declivities the harder tropical fruits.

The staple commodities of this State are cotton and rice, of which great quantities are annually exported. These articles have so engrossed the attention of the planters, that the culture of wheat, barley, oats, and other crops equally useful, but less profitable, have been almost wholly neglected. So little wheat is raised throughout the State, that considerable quantities are annually imported. Cotton was not raised to any considerable amount till as late as 1795. Before that period, indigo was, next to rice, the most important article of produce; but it is now neglected. Tobacco thrives well. The exports in 1831 amounted to \$6,575,201, and the imports to \$1,238,103. The fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and water-melons; the latter, in particular, grow to an enormous size, and are superior perhaps to any in the world. The other fruits are figs, apricots, nectarines, apples, peaches, olives, almonds, and oranges.

The low country is infested with many of the diseases which spring from a warm, moist, and unelastic atmosphere. Of these, the most frequent are fevers, from which the inhabitants suffer more than from any, or perhaps from all other diseases together. The districts of the upper country enjoy as salubrious a climate as any part of the United States. During the most unhealthful period of the year, it is customary for the wealthy South Carolinians to seek relaxation in a tour through the northern States, or in a sojourn at some of the watering places in the upland country.

The region in which gold is found extends through this State. Although the mines are abundant, the diggings have been less numerous than in North Carolina. Various ochres, used in painting, are found near Yorkville. Marble, limestone, iron and lead ore, potters' clay, fullers' earth, nitrous earth, talc, and most of the useful fossils, are common. The principal literary institutions of this State are the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, and Charleston College, in Charleston. The legislature makes an annual appropriation of about \$40,000 for the support of free schools, of which there were in 1828, 840, with 9,030 scholars.

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Population	Seats of Justice.	Districts.	Population	Seats of Justice.
Abbeville,	28,149	Abbeville.	Laurens,	20,263	Laurensville.
Anderson,	17,169	Anderson, C. H.	Lexington,	9,065	Lexington, C. H.
Barnwell,	19,236	Barnwell, C. H.	Marion,	11,008	Marion, C. H.
Beaufort,	37,032	Coosawhatchie.	Marlborough,	8,582	Marlboro', C. H.
Charleston,	86,338	Charleston.	Newberry,	17,441	Newberry, C. H.
Chester,	17,182	Chesterville	Orangeburg,	18,453	Orangeburg, C. H.
Chesterfield,	8,472	Chesterfield, C. H.	Pickens,	14,473	Pickens, C. H.
Colleton,	27,256	Walterboro'.	Richland,	14,772	COLUMBIA.
Darlington,	17,728	Darlington, C. H.	Spartanburg,	21,150	Spartanburg.
Edgefield,	30,509	Edgefield, C. H.	Sumter,	28,277	Sumterville.
Fairfield,	21,516	Winnaborough.	Union,	17,906	Unionville.
Georgetown,	19,943	Georgetown.	Williamsburg,	9,018	Kingstree.
Greenville,	16,476	Greenville, C. H.	York,	17,790	Yorkville.
Horry,	5,245	Conwayboro'.			
Kershaw,	13,515	Camden.			
Laurens,	10,361	Laurens, C. H.			
			Total in 1830.	581,458	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1701, 7,000; in 1749, 30,000; in 1750, 61,000; in 1765, 40,000 whites, and 90,000 colored.

In 1790,	249,073	INCREASE.	SLAVES.	INCREASE.
1800,	345,591	From 1790 to 1800,	107,094	
1810,	415,115	1800 to 1810,	146,151	39,057
1820,	502,741	1810 to 1820,	196,365	50,214
1830,	581,458	1820 to 1830,	258,475	62,110
			315,365	56,890

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 130,590; white Females, 197,271; deaf and dumb, 174; blind, 102; aliens, 489; total whites, 257,878. Free colored Males, 3,672; Females, 4,219; total, 7,921. Slaves—Males, 165,625; Females, 160,010; total slaves, 315,365.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CANALS.

Santee Canal.—This canal was completed in 1802. Length 22 miles, extending from the Santee to Cooper's river. Width at the surface of the water, 32 feet, at bottom, 20; depth 4 feet. From the Santee, the ground rises 35 feet to the summit-level, which is overcome by 4 locks. Towards Cooper's river the descent is 68 feet, overcome by nine locks. The locks are 60 feet long by 10 wide. Cost \$650,607. This enterprise is said to have proved disastrous to those engaged in it. By means of *Dreln* and *Lorick's* Canals, Saluda and Broad rivers, and *Saluda* and *Columbia* Canals, navigation is continued from the Santee river to Columbia.

Winyaw Canal unites the Santee river with Winyaw bay. Length 10 miles.

RAIL-ROADS.

The Charleston and Hamburg Rail-road, extending from the city of Charleston to Hamburg, on Savannah river, opposite to Augusta, is now far advanced in its construction. The whole length of the rail-road, when completed, will be about 135 miles. It is expected that it will be entirely finished early in 1833; and there are now several locomotive cars employed upon it for the conveyance of passengers, and produce of various kinds. The mail, for Columbia, is conveyed on the rail-road, over the first 15 miles from Charleston. The entire cost of its construction is estimated at \$700,000. It is constructed of wood, with tracks of iron, and is intended for steam locomotive engines. This rail-road was undertaken by the *South*

Carolina Canal and Rail-road Company, aided by the State. A second rail-road of about the same length, extending from Charleston to Columbia, is embraced among the objects of the company.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Marion, C. H., to Savannah, Geo.		1. From Cheraw to Georgetown.		Laurensville, 34 79	
Godfrey's Ferry, 20		To Society Hill, 13		Greenville, 38 117	
China Grove, 21 41		Darlington, C. H. 15 28		Merrittsville, 22 139	
Georgetown, 23 64		Mars Bluff, 21 49		Flat Rock, N. C. 13 152	
Charleston, 60 124		Marion, C. H. 10 59		Murrayville, 10 162	
Jacksonborough, 34 158		Godfrey's Ferry, 20 79		Asheville, 15 177	
Pocotaligo, 30 188		China Grove, 21 100		9. From Columbia to Lincoln, N. C.	
Cosmowhatchie, 6 194		Georgetown, 23 123		To Winnsboro' 29	
Savannah, 48 242		5. From Camden to Charleston.		Chester, C. H. 28 57	
2. From Cheraw to Augusta.		To Bradford Spr's 13		Brattonsville, 10 67	
To Camden, 56		Sumterville, 17 30		Yorkville, 11 78	
COLUMBIA, 33 89		Vance's Ferry, 32 62		Lincolnton, 42 120	
Lexington, C. H. 12 101		Charleston, 58 120		10. From Augusta, Geo., to Greenville.	
Leesville, 18 119		6. From Columbia to Charleston.		Calhoun's Mills, 54	
Edgefield, C. H. 28 147		To Vance's Ferry, 52		Abbeville, 19 73	
Hamburg, 22 169		Charleston, 58 110		Varences, 22 95	
Augusta, Geo. 1 170		7. From Jacksonboro' to Augusta.		Anderson, C. H. 9 104	
3. From Yorkville to Petersburg, Geo.		To Walterboro', 19		Pendleton, 13 117	
To Blairsville, 9		Burford's Bridge, 36 55		Pickensville, 14 131	
Pinckneyville, 11 20		Harnwell, C. H., 18 73		Greenville, 15 146	
Unionville, 15 35		Augusta, Geo., 40 113		11. From Yorkville to Augusta, Geo.	
Cross Keys, 13 48		8. From Columbia to Asheville.		To Laurensville, as in No. 3, 68	
Cross Anchor, 5 53		To Countaville, 28		Chappell's Ferry, 26 94	
Laurensville, 15 68		Neoherry, C. H., 17 45		Richardsonville, 13 107	
Waterloo, 14 82		9. From Columbia to Asheville.		Edgefield, C. H., 17 121	
Abbeville, 24 106		To Countaville, 28		Augusta, 23 147	
Petersburg, Geo. 21 127		To Asheville, 28			

GEORGIA.

Of the thirteen provinces which declared themselves independent in 1776, Georgia was the last settled. The country lying within its present boundaries, was, previous to the year 1733, a wilderness, and though comprehended within the charter of Carolina, had been claimed by Spain as well as England. The sufferings of the English poor, from the existing state of trade and industry, led to the first attempt at settlement in Georgia. A company was formed for the purpose of assisting such as might be disposed to emigrate in search of means of subsistence. To this company George II. by patent, dated in 1732, granted the territory which in compliment to him was called Georgia. In November of that year, 160 persons embarked under the direction of General James Oglethorpe, and arrived at Charleston in January 1733. In the following spring, the foundation of Savannah was laid. Here the settlement commenced, but from the injudicious system of the trustees, and perhaps the character of the settlers themselves, the advance of this colony was exceedingly slow. In 1762, the

charter was surrendered by the trustees to the crown, and the same privileges and regulations with regard to trade and commerce, that prevailed in the other colonies, was extended to Georgia. A general Representative Assembly was established in 1755, and was, in 1763, followed by a cession of all the country, between the Alatahama and St. Mary's rivers. The latter grant was one of the meliorating consequences to Georgia, of the cession of Florida by Spain to Great Britain. From this epoch Georgia prospered, though vexed and retarded by Indian warfare. At the commencement of the American revolution, she was only in the infancy of her strength, and had just begun to enjoy some of the blessings of peace, and the advantages of a better system of government. Her inhabitants had never experienced the evils which the tyrannical administration of the Sturarts had inflicted on the elder provinces, and knew the operation of the royal government only by its favorable contrast with that of the trustees. Notwithstanding these motives for continuing in connexion with Great Britain, the people of this province did not hesitate to take part with their northern brethren. In March, 1775, they appointed a delegate to Congress, and in July of the same year a convention of delegates assembled, by whom the sanction of the province was given to the measures of Congress. During the war which ensued, Georgia was overrun by the British troops, and the principal inhabitants were compelled to abandon their possessions, and fly into the neighboring States. In proportion to their numbers, the exertions and losses of her citizens were as great as in any of the other States. Georgia, in the early period of her existence, was slow in her progress. She has latterly had, in many respects, an advance similar to those States and territories which have been formed since the revolutionary war; and such is her progress at present, that in population and wealth she is rapidly gaining upon the more ancient of the Atlantic States. No one of the original colonies, Virginia alone excepted, ceded to the United States so much chartered territory. By different conventions, the whole of the States of Alabama and Mississippi north of lat. 31°, or about 100,000 square miles, have been yielded to the general government.

This State is bounded north by Tennessee and North Carolina, north-east by South Carolina, and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Florida, and west by Alabama. Length, 300 miles; breadth, 200; area, 58,000 square miles, or 39,120,000 acres. The principal rivers of Georgia are the Savannah, (which forms the boundary between it and South Carolina,) Alatahama, Ogeechee, Satilla, Ockmulgee, Oconee, St. Mary's, Flint, Chattahoochee, Tallapoosa, and Coosa. The coast of Georgia, for four or five miles inland, is a salt marsh, mostly uninhabited. In front of this, towards the sea, there is a chain of islands of a gray, rich soil, covered in their natural state with pine, hickory, and live-oak, and yielding on cultivation the finest quality of sea-island cotton. The principal are Wassaw, Osnabaw, St. Catherine, Sapelo, St. Simon's, Jekyll, and Cumberland. Beyond the swamps which line the coast, commences that extensive range of pine-barrens closely resembling those of South Carolina; above this range the country begins to be pleasantly diversified by gentle undulations. This region is bounded on the west by the Blue-ridge, which here swell into elevations 1500 feet in height, which thence subside, and are lost in the sea. Beyond the mountains is an extensive and rich table-country, with a black soil of great fertility.

The great staple of this State is cotton, of both the black seed and sea-island kinds. Rice is the next principal product. Great extents of rice-swamps are sowed with this grain. Sugar-cane is cultivated on experiment, and indigo is beginning to constitute a considerable item in the products. Silk and wine are also made on experiment. The fruits are melons, in the greatest perfection, figs, in abundance, oranges, pomegranates, olives, lemons, citrons, pears, peaches, and grapes. The exports, consisting chiefly of cotton, rice, deer-skins, and lumber, amounted, in 1831, to \$3,959,813, and the imports to \$399,940. The minerals are iron ore, in great abundance, and also copper. The gold region extends in a broad belt through this State. The discoveries of this metal have been numerous and productive in the late Cherokee country, on the head waters of the Chattahoochee, Coosa, and Tallapoosa rivers.

The climate of Georgia differs but little from that of South Carolina. The low-country planters have their sickly season and summer retreats in the high pine woods. The districts central to the rice-swamps, in the Carolinas and Georgia, are universally insalubrious. There are districts in this State that approach nearer to tropical temperature than any part of South Carolina, and better adapted to the sugar-cane, olive, and sweet orange. The hilly and western parts are as healthy as any in America. As an average of the temperature, winter may be said to commence in the middle of December, and terminate in the middle of February. The climate of the low country compares very nearly with that of Louisiana.

This State has a Bank Capital of \$6,882,349, and considerable funds for the support of academies and common schools.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Appling,.....	1,469	Holmesville.	Habersham,...	10,671	Clarksville.
Baker,.....	1,253	Byron.	Hall,.....	11,748	Gainesville.
Baldwin,.....	7,295	MILLEDGEVILLE.	Hancock,....	11,820	Sparta.
Bibb,.....	7,154	Macon.	Harris,.....	5,005	Hamilton.
Bryan,.....	3,139	Bryan, C. H.	Henry,.....	10,566	McDonough.
Bulloch,.....	2,587	Statesboro'.	Houston,.....	7,369	Perry.
Burke,.....	11,833	Waynesboro'.	Irwin,.....	1,180	Irwinville.
Butts,.....	4,944	Jackson.	Jackson,.....	9,001	Jefferson.
Camden,.....	4,578	Jeffersonton.	Jasper,.....	13,131	Monticello.
Campbell,....	3,323	Campbellton.	Jefferson,....	7,309	Louisville.
Carroll,.....	3,419	Carrollton.	Jones,.....	13,345	Clinton.
Chatham,....	14,127	Savannah.	Laurens,.....	5,589	Dublin.
Clarke,.....	10,176	Watkinsville.	Lee,.....	1,680	Piedmont.
Columbia,....	12,606	Applingville.	Liberty,.....	7,233	Riceborough.
Coweta,.....	5,003	Newnan.	Lincoln,.....	6,145	Lincolnton.
Crawford,....	5,313	Knoxville.	Lowndes,....	2,453	Franklinville.
Decatur,.....	3,854	Bainbridge.	Madison,....	4,616	Danielsville.
De Kalb,.....	10,042	Decatur.	McIntosh,....	4,998	Darien.
Dooly,.....	2,135	Berrien.	Marion,.....	1,436	Marionville.
Early,.....	2,051	Blakely.	Merriwether,.	4,422	Greenville.
Ellingham,....	2,921	Springfield.	Monroe,.....	16,202	Forsyth.
Elbert,.....	12,354	Elberton.	Montgomery,.	1,269	Mount Vernon.
Emmanuel,....	2,673	Swainsboro'.	Morgan,.....	12,046	Madison.
Fayette,.....	5,504	Fayetteville.	Muscogee,....	3,508	Columbus.
Franklin,....	10,107	Carnesville.	Newton,....	11,155	Covington.
Glynn,.....	4,567	Brunswick.	Oglethorpe,...	13,618	Lexington.
Greene,.....	12,549	Greensboro'.	Pike,.....	6,149	Zebulon.
Gwinnett,....	13,280	Lawrenceville.	Pulaski,.....	4,906	Pulaski.

Pulnam,.....	13,261	Eatonton.	Twiggs,.....	8,031	Marion.
Rabun,.....	2,176	Clayton.	Upson,.....	7,013	Thomason.
Randolph,....	2,191	Cuthbert.	Walton,.....	10,929	Monroe.
Richmond,....	11,614	Augusta.	Ware,.....	1,205	Wareboro'.
Scriven,.....	4,776	Jacksonboro'.	Warren,.....	10,916	Warrenton.
Talbot,.....	5,940	Talbotton.	Washington, ..	9,820	Sandersville.
Taliaferro,....	4,934	Crawfordsville.	Wayne,.....	963	Waynesville.
Tatnall,.....	2,010	Tatnall, C. H.	Wilkes,.....	14,237	Washington.
Telfair,.....	2,136	Jacksonville.	Wilkinson,....	6,513	Irwinton.
Thomas,.....	3,299	Thomasville.			
Troup,.....	5,799	La Grange.	Total in 1830,	516,567	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1713,.....	6,000				
1790,.....	82,548	INCREASE.		SLAVES.	INCREASE.
1800,.....	162,686	From 1790 to 1800,.....	80,138	21,261	
1810,.....	252,433	1800 to 1810,.....	89,747	59,679	30,435
1820,.....	348,989	1810 to 1820,.....	96,456	105,218	45,519
1830,.....	516,567	1820 to 1830,.....	165,578	149,656	41,438
				217,470	67,814

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 153,296; white Females, 143,378; deaf and dumb, 117; blind, 113; aliens, 86; total whites, 296,611. Free colored Males, 1,250; Females, 1,227; total, 2,477. Slaves—Males, 108,946; Females, 108,521; total, 217,467.

The following Counties have been organized in this State since 1800: Cass, Cherokee, Cobb, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Heard, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding, Stewart, Sumter, Union, and Walker.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CANALS.

Savannah and Ogeechee Canal.—This canal was constructed by the Savannah, Ogeechee, and Altamaha Company. The work was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1829. It extends from the city of Savannah to Ogeechee river, 16 miles, uniting the waters of the Ogeechee with those of the Savannah. Width at the bottom, 33 feet; depth of water, 5 feet; lockage, 29 feet. The locks are 90 feet long by 18 wide. Cost, as estimated, \$162,276; of the stock, \$40,000 were subscribed by the State of Georgia. It is proposed to continue this canal to the Altamaha, the distance of 60 miles, with a navigable feeder of 14 miles. Estimated cost, \$621,156.

RAIL-ROADS.

The Altamaha and Brunswick Rail-road, extending from the Altamaha to Brunswick, is about 12 miles in length. Company incorporated in 1831. Commenced in 1832.

Several important rail-roads have been projected, and companies organized for their construction; the principal of them are as follows, viz.

1. From Savannah to Macon, on the Ocmulgee river, a distance of about 170 miles.
2. From Macon to Forsyth, upwards of 20 miles. This road is intended to connect with the former, so as to afford a continuous railway communication with Savannah, the whole distance being upwards of 190 miles.
3. From Augusta to Columbus, on the Chattahoochee river. This road is to be carried through Milledgeville, Macon, &c.; internal branches are to be constructed to various places on each side of the main trunk; the distance between the extreme points is about 210 miles.
4. From Augusta to Heshman's Lake, 50 miles.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Augusta to Fort Mitchell.	Miles.	Miles.	1. From Augusta to Monroe.			Jacksonboro',....	39	66
To Warrenton, ..	41		To Applington, ..	27		Mill Haven,.....	11	77
Powellton,.....	12	53	Wrightsboro', ...	14	41	Augusta,	42	119
Sparta,.....	13	66	Washington,	15	56	8. From Peters-		
MILLEDGEVILLE, ..	24	90	Centreville,.....	12	68	burg to Milledge-		
Pittsburg,	8	98	Lexington,.....	13	81	nille.		
Clinton,.....	15	113	Athens,	13	94	To Danburg,....	12	
Macon,.....	16	129	Monroe,.....	25	119	Washington,	12	24
Knarville,	25	154	5. From Milledge-			Powellton,.....	25	49
Columbus,.....	60	214	nille to Athens.			Sparta,.....	13	62
Fort Mitchell, ...	10	224	To Fairfield,	14		MILLEDGEVILLE, ..	24	86
—			Eatonton,.....	8	22	—		
2. From Augusta to Covington.			Madison,.....	22	44	9. From Savannah		
To Powellton, as in			Salem,.....	14	58	to Macon.		
No. 1,.....	53		Watkinsville,....	11	69	Great Ogeechee Bridge	63	
White Plains, ...	11	64	Athens,	7	76	Dublin,.....	58	121
Greensboro',.....	12	76	—			Marion,.....	37	158
Kingston,.....	8	84	6. From Milledge-			Macon,.....	15	173
Madison,.....	13	97	nille to Talla-			—		
Newbern,.....	26	123	hassee, F. T.			10. From Savan-		
Covington,.....	4	127	To Irwinton,	20		nah to Darien.		
—			Marion,.....	20	40	Riceboro',.....	35	
3. From Augusta to Carnesville.			Hartford,.....	30	70	Darien,.....	28	63
To Lincolnton, ..	49		Berrien,.....	25	95	—		
Coshen,.....	6	55	Pinderon,.....	37	132	11. From Augusta		
Petersburg,.....	7	62	Bainbridge,....	66	198	to Monticello.		
Buckersville, ...	12	74	Quincy, F. T. ...	35	233	To Sparta, as in		
Elberton,.....	11	85	Salubrity,.....	9	242	No. 1,.....	66	
Bowersville,.....	25	110	TALLAHASSEE, ..	14	256	Mount Zion,....	6	72
Carnesville,....	10	120	—			Eatonton,.....	25	97
			7. From Savannah			Mount Horeb,....	12	109
			to Augusta.			Monticello,.....	8	117
			Edgingham, C. H..	27				

FLORIDA.

The name of Florida was imposed by the discoverer, Juan Ponce de Leon, from having made the coast on Pasque Florida, (Palm Sunday,) in 1512. When first used, and for a long period afterwards, the name was general in Spanish literature, not only for that region to which it is at present applied, but for the whole Atlantic coast of North America. The flattering description given by the discoverer of this territory, excited a disposition among the European sovereigns to appropriate it to themselves. Hence arose conflicting claims, founded in the first instance upon discovery, and afterwards upon conquest and possession. The first attempt to form a civilized colony in Florida, was made by the French, in 1562, under Francis Ribault; but the colonists were, in 1565, surprised and massacred by the Spaniards. This massacre was severely revenged by a French expedition; but the Spaniards remained masters of the country, and founded, about the same period, the city of St. Augustine. In 1699, West Florida was settled, and the city of Pensacola founded. Though often invaded by French and English armaments, it remained a part of Spanish America

until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain. Soon after the cession, the province was divided into two parts, called East and West Florida. The river Appalachicola being the boundary between them, by a proclamation inviting settlers to the country, holding forth liberal inducements, many respectable persons were induced to emigrate, in consequence thereof, from the Carolinas and other British settlements; and among other colonists, a body of 1500 Greeks, Italians, and Minorcaus were brought from the Mediterranean, and settled at a spot about 60 miles south of St. Augustine, where they began the cultivation of indigo and the sugar-cane.

In 1781, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Don Galvez, conquered West Florida; and by the treaty of Paris, 1783, the whole of both provinces were ceded by Great Britain to Spain.

A negotiation, which had been for a long time pending for the transfer of the whole territory to the United States, was consummated by treaty in 1819, and after many vexatious delays, was ratified by Spain in October, 1820, and immediately afterwards Florida was taken possession of by the American authorities, and erected into a territorial government; since which period it has continued to be an integral portion of the American Republic.

Florida is bounded north by Alabama and Georgia, from the last of which it is separated in part by the river St. Mary's; east by the Atlantic Ocean; south and west by the Gulf of Mexico. Formerly the name of Florida was applied to the whole country east of the Mississippi, and bounded on the north as follows: By the river St. Mary's, from the sea to its source; thence west, to the junction of the Flint river with the Appalachicola; then up the Appalachicola to the parallel of 31° north latitude; then due west along that parallel to the Mississippi. The river Appalachicola divided this country into East and West Florida. The part lying between the Mississippi and Pearl river is now included in the State of Louisiana; the part between Pearl river and the Perdido, belongs to the States of Mississippi and Alabama; and the part east of the Perdido is the country that is now called Florida. Its mean length, from north to south, is 380 miles, and the mean breadth 150, the area being 57,750 square miles, or 36,900,000 acres.

The surface of Florida is in general level, and not much elevated above the sea. It is intersected by numerous ponds, lakes, and rivers, of which the principal are the St. John's, Appalachicola, Suwanee, Ocklockony, Choctawhatchie, Escambia, and Yellow-Water rivers. The southern part of the peninsula is a mere marsh, and terminates at Cape Sable in heaps of sharp rocks, interspersed with a scattered growth of shrubby pines. The gulf stream setting along the coast has here worn away the land, forming those islands, keys and rocks, known by the general name of Martyrs, and by the Spaniards called cayos, between which and the main land is a navigable channel. These islands contain some settlements and many good harbors. The eddies which set towards the shore from the gulf stream cause many shipwrecks on this part of the coast, furnishing employment to the Bahama wreckers. The rivers and coasts of Florida yield a variety of fish, among which are the sheephead, mullet, trout, and bass, and abundance of shell-fish, as oysters, shrimps, crabs, &c. The soil of Florida is in some parts, especially on the banks of the rivers, equal to any in the world; in other parts, it is indifferent; and there are large tracts which are represented to be of little value. The country, however, has been but imperfectly explored, and few agricultural experiments have been made. Much

of the land, which, on a superficial view, has been supposed to be not worth cultivating, it is believed may be turned to very profitable account. Owing to its proximity to the sea on both sides, this peninsula has a milder climate than the country to the west of it, in the same latitude. The productions are corn, rice, potatoes, cotton, hemp, olives, oranges, and other tropical fruits, and it is supposed that coffee and the sugar-cane will flourish here. The pine-barrens produce grass, which supports an immense number of cattle. The forests yield fine live-oak, pitch, tar, and turpentine, and lumber has been exported for nearly a century. The climate, from October to June, is generally salubrious; but the months of July, August, and September, are extremely hot and uncomfortable; and during this season, fevers are prevalent. At St. Augustine, however, the climate is delightful, and this place is the resort of invalids.

The capes are Canaveral, Florida, Sable, Romans, and St. Blas. The principal lakes are Lake Macaco and Lake George. The principal bays are Pensacola, Santa Rosa, Appalachie, Tampa, Hillsborough, Charlotte Harbor, and Chatham Bay.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

County.	Population.	County Towns.	Population.	County Towns.
Alachua,	2,204	Dells,	3,312	Monticello.
Duval,	1,970	Jacksonville.	6,494	PALM-BAY.
Escambia,		Pensacola.	525	Michie-town.
Jackson,	9,468	Marianna.	517	Kry Weil.
Walton,		Alaquin.	733	Tinoka.
Washington,		Holmes' Valley.	1,511	Fernandina.
Crawford,	4,895	Quincy.	2,538	St. Augustine.
Hamilton,	553	Micanolown.	31,720	

Of the foregoing population, there were, white Males, 10,226; white Females, 8,119; deaf and dumb, 5; blind, 2. Total whites, 18,345.—Free colored, 811; Slaves, 15,501; deaf and dumb, 3. Total colored, 16,315.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CANALS.

A canal across the peninsula of Florida, has for some years been considered an object of national importance, and would greatly facilitate the transmission of the immense amount of produce and merchandise, constantly passing and repassing between the sea-ports on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic region of the United States. It is believed the loss to the country in vessels and merchandise, occasioned by the dangerous navigation among the Bahama islands, and around the southern point of Florida, has, in some years, amounted to a sum sufficient of itself to pay the expense of making the proposed canal. Several routes have been surveyed by officers of the United States' Engineer Department; the particular location, however, is as yet undecided.

The *Appalachicola route* extends from St. Mary's river, 3 miles above the town of St. Mary's, passing through Nassau, Columbia, and Hamilton counties in nearly a westerly direction, crosses the Suwanee river, at the mouth of the Withlacoochee, thence across the Oscilla river, and from thence it pursues a south-west course to Appalachicola Bay, opposite the town of Appalachicola; length, about 250 miles: its greatest altitude, 217 feet, is found between the Ocklawaha and Oscilla rivers.

The *Suwanee route* commences at the mouth of the Withlacoochee river, thence parallel with the course of the Suwanee to the Indian Cawpens;

length, 75 miles; and in connexion with the former, the entire length to St. Mary's river will be about 185 miles.

The *Santa Fé route* commences at the mouth of the Santa Fé river, thence along the course of that stream to a point 15 miles above the Natural Bridge: thence it pursues a north-east direction across the territory, (passing about 5 miles west of Jacksonville, on the St. John's river, to the St. Mary's river. Length, about 120 miles.

The *St. John's route* runs from Hillsboro' Bay, a north-east course to the head of the Ocklawaha river, thence along the course of that stream to Orange Lake, from thence following the direction of the Jacksonville and Tampa Bay road, until it intersects Black Creek, then down the valley of that stream to the St. John's river, thence across that river, and in a direct north-east course to the mouth of Pablo Creek. Length, 225 miles.

It is proposed shortly to open a communication between the Atlantic section of the Union and New Orleans, by a steam-beat navigation, from Charleston or Savannah, to Jacksonville on the St. John's river, thence by a line of stages across the peninsula to St. Mark's, or Appalachie Bay, and from thence to New Orleans, by steam vessels. The distances from New York by this route, will be about as follows: To Charleston, by steam-ship, 800 miles; to Jacksonville, 260 by stages; to St. Mark's, 180; and to New Orleans, by steam-beat, 400 miles. Total, 1,630 miles. This can probably be travelled in 11 or 12 days, and will afford a more rapid and less fatiguing conveyance than any route now in use.

ALABAMA.

Attracted but recently settled, the country forming this State was probably visited by Europeans at an early period; in 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, governor of Cuba, landed in Florida, with a considerable body of men, and led them into the interior of the country in quest of gold: he appears to have encountered many difficulties, and to have traversed a great extent of country; and after experiencing numerous romantic adventures, he died on the banks of the Mississippi, 3 years after he landed. From this period a term of 170 or 180 years elapsed, during which time it is not known that any attempt was made by Europeans, to penetrate or settle any part of the country immediately east of the Mississippi river. Early in the eighteenth century the French, in forming the colony of Louisiana, made small settlements on Mobile river, and built a fort where the city of Mobile now stands; but a large share of what is at present Alabama, remained in possession of the native Indians for about a century after the founding of Louisiana. The original charter of Georgia covered the whole region from 31° to 35° north latitude. In 1802, a cession was made by Georgia to the United States, of all her western territory between the Chattahoochee and Mississippi rivers. In 1800, the country which now forms the States of Mississippi and Alabama, was erected into a territorial government under the title of the Mississippi Territory, which continued a distinct section of the Union until March 1817, when by act of Congress it was divided into two portions, the western section assuming the title of the State of Mississippi, and the eastern that of the Territory of Alabama. The

increase of population in the latter was so rapid as to entitle it to admission into the Union as a State government in 1818, and application being made to Congress, a law was in consequence passed, empowering the people of Alabama to form a constitution, which being ratified by the national legislature, the State became a member of the Federal Union. During the years 1813 and '14, the people of this State were exceedingly harassed by the incursions of hostile Indians, principally Creeks and Seminoles. Many flourishing settlements were broken up, and numerous massacres and savage murders perpetrated. To repel the ruthless foe, a considerable force was immediately raised by the State of Tennessee, which, with other troops, were placed under the command of Gen. Jackson, who, after a series of sanguinary and obstinately contested conflicts, entirely broke the power of the savages, and, reducing them to total submission, the settlements in the eastern and southern districts of the State were freed from those harassing inroads by which their progress had been impeded; since that period the increase of population and wealth here, has been uncommonly rapid, and hardly to be paralleled in any section of the Union.

The State of Alabama is bounded north by Tennessee, east by Georgia, south by Florida, and west by the State of Mississippi. Length 280 miles; breadth 160 miles; area 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

The principal rivers are the Alabama, Tombecbe, Black Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Chatahoocbee, Perdido, and Cahawba.

The southern part of the country, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico and West Florida, for the space of 50 miles wide, is low and level, covered with pine, cypress, and loblolly; in the middle it is hilly, with some tracts of open land; the northern part is somewhat broken and mountainous, and the country generally is more elevated above the sea, than most other parts of the United States at equal distance from the ocean. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the north-east part. The forest trees in the middle and northern part consist of black and white oak, hickory, poplar, cedar, chestnut, pine, mulberry, &c.

Alabama possesses great diversity of soil, climate, natural, vegetable, and mineral productions. Occupying the valley of the Mobile, and its tributary streams, together with a fine body of land on both sides of the Tennessee river, its position in an agricultural and commercial point of view is highly advantageous. A considerable portion of that part of the State which lies between the Alabama and Tombecbe, of that part watered by the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and of that on the Tennessee, consists of very excellent land. On the margin of many of the rivers there is a considerable quantity of cane-bottom land, of great fertility, generally from a half to three quarters of a mile wide. On the outside of this, is a space which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to the river swamp, and elevated above it ten or fifteen feet, succeeds an extensive body of level land of a black, rich, soil, with a growth of hickory, black-oak, post-oak, dog-wood, poplar, &c. After this come the prairies, which are wide-spreading plains of level, or gently waving land, without timber, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, and exhibiting in the month of May the most enchanting scenery.

Cotton is the staple of the State. Other productions are corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, &c. The sugar-cane, the vine, and the olive, it is supposed, may be cultivated with success. Coal abounds on the Cahawba,

the Black Warrior, &c.; and valuable iron ore is found in some parts of the State.

The climate of the southern part of the bottom land bordering on the rivers, and of the country bordering on the Muscle Shoals, is unhealthy. In the elevated part of the country the climate is very fine; the winters are mild, and the summers pleasant, being tempered by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico.

The University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, is a new but well-endowed institution. It was incorporated in 1820, by an act of the State legislature. By an act of Congress, March 1819, one section of land, containing 640 acres, was granted to the inhabitants of each township for the use of schools, and 72 sections, or two townships, for the support of a seminary of learning. The funds of the university consist of the proceeds of these lands.

There have been 21 academies incorporated in the State, up to 1832.

By an act of Congress, March 2, 1819, it was provided that 5 per cent. of the neat proceeds of all the sales of public lands in this State, made subsequently to September 1, 1819, should be reserved for making public roads and canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. Three-fifths of the amount were directed to be applied to these objects within the State, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the State, under the direction of Congress. This act gave rise to what is commonly called the "Three per cent. Fund," which has been vested in the bank of the State of Alabama; and it amounted, according to the report of the State Treasurer, on the 26th of November, 1829, to \$96,355 77. A board of internal improvement, to consist of six commissioners, was established by the general assembly in January 1830, under whose superintendence the income of this fund is to be appropriated to objects of public utility, as roads, canals, &c. On the 23d of May, 1828, Congress made a grant to this State of 400,000 acres of relinquished and unappropriated lands, for improving the navigation of the Muscle Shoals, and Colbert Shoals, in Tennessee, and likewise for improving the navigation of the Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Autauga,	11,874	Washington.	Lowndes,	9,410	Lowndes, C.H.
Baldwin,	2,321	Blakely.	Madison,	27,990	Huntsville.
Bibb,	6,306	Centreville.	Marengo,	7,700	Linden.
Blount,	4,233	Blountsville.	Marion,	4,058	Pikeville.
Butler,	5,650	Greenville.	Mobile,	6,267	Mobile City.
Clarke,	7,595	Clarksville.	Monroe,	8,782	Chabone.
Conceh,	7,411	Sparta.	Montgomery,	12,695	Montgomery.
Covington,	1,522	Montezuma.	Morgan,	9,062	Somerville.
Dale,	2,031	Dale, C. H.	Perry,	11,490	Marion.
Dallas,	14,017	Cahawba.	Pickens,	6,622	Pickens.
Fayette,	3,517	Fayette.	Pike,	7,108	Monticello.
Franklin,	11,078	Russellville.	St. Clair,	5,975	Ashville.
Greene,	15,026	Erie.	Shelby,	5,704	Shelbyville.
Henry,	4,020	Columbia.	Tuscaloosa,	13,616	TUSCALOOSA.
Jackson,	12,700	Bellefonte.	Walker,	2,202	Walker, C. H.
Jefferson,	6,855	Elyton.	Washington,	3,174	Washington.
Lauderdale,	11,781	Florence.	Wilcox,	9,548	Canton.
Lawrence,	14,981	Moulton.			
Limestone,	14,807	Athens.			
			Total, in 1830.	309,527	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1810, less than 10,000; in 1816, 29,683; in 1818, 70,542

Year	Population	INCREASE.	SLAVES.	INCREASE.
In 1820	127,901	1820 to 1830, 181,626	41,879	51,129
1827	244,041		93,008	
1830	309,527		117,549	

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 100,810; white Females, 89,560; deaf and dumb, 89; blind, 68; insane, 65; total whites, 190,100. Free colored Males, 811; Females, 728; total, 1,572. Slaves—Males, 39,170; Females, 58,379; total, 117,549.

The following Counties have been organized in this State, since the census of 1830, viz: Barbour, Benton Chambers, Coosa, Macon, Randolph, Russell, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

RAIL-ROADS.

Tennessee and Alabama Rail-road.—Company incorporated in 1832. Capital, \$3,000,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. It is known that a population of at least 200,000 already inhabit the counties bordering on the Upper Tennessee and its tributaries, and that they have no market, or outlet for their products, but the long, expensive, and almost impracticable route to New Orleans. The country embraces about 40 counties, in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia; and it is not inferior in fertility to other portions of the States to which it belongs.

The Hiwassee is a considerable stream, rising in the mountains of Georgia, and, running a north-westerly course, discharges itself into the Tennessee above the Suck. For more than 22 miles it is navigable for steam-boats at all seasons of the year. Commencing at the head of steam-boat navigation on the Hiwassee, it is proposed to construct a rail-road to M'Nair's boat-yard, on the Connesauga, an upper branch of the Coosa, distant 16 miles. Cost, estimated at \$51,000. From M'Nair's boat-yard, descending the Connesauga to New Echota, a good navigation for tow-boats, drawing two feet of water, may be perfected at an expense of \$9,000. Echota may be considered the limit of steam navigation. The river then takes the name of the Oostenaule, and, for the space of 60 miles, descending to the head of the Coosa, every obstacle to an uninterrupted navigation may be removed for \$5,000. Thence to the Ten Islands, 105 miles, all obstructions may be removed for \$1,000, making, in all, 271 miles of communication to be effected at the expense of \$65,000. From the Ten Islands to Selma, in Alabama, the distance is 105 miles, and it is proposed to connect these points by a rail-road, the estimated cost of which is \$735,000. Making the aggregate distance from the Tennessee to Selma, on the Alabama, 371 miles, and to Mobile 600 miles; and the whole cost of the improvements \$800,000.

The Tusculumbia Rail-road, which was begun in 1831, was constructed in order to avoid the Muscle Shoals, and extends from Tusculumbia to Decatur. It consists of a single track of rails, and cost about \$3,500 a mile.

A company has also been incorporated to construct a rail-road from Montgomery to the Chattahoochee, opposite to Columbus, Georgia.

Another rail-road has been lately projected to extend from Montgomery to West-Point, on the Chattahoochee, about 40 miles above Columbus, the length of which will be upwards of 90 miles.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Huntsville to Tuscaloosa, via Somerville.	32	157	29	29	Choctaw Agency, 22	137
To Triana,.....	10		17	46	Doak's Stand, ...	92 231
Decatur,.....	16	26	18	61		
Somerville,.....	13	39	25	89	10. From Fort Mitchell to Mobile.	
Mount Spring,...	40	79	26	115		
Elyton,.....	30	109	26	125	To Mount Meigs, 7P	
Jonesboro',.....	8	117	10	135	Montgomery, ...	12 90
Huckland,.....	8	125			Hickory Grove,...	24 118
TUSCALOOSA, ...	32	157	6. From Tuscaloosa to Mobile.			
			To Greensboro',..			
2. From Huntsville to Tuscaloosa, via Mountsville.			43		Demopolis,.....	
To Whitesburg, ..	10		19	62	Linden,	
Blountsville, ...	45	55	11	73	Gayville,	
Village Springs, ..	26	81	20	93	Pinville,	
Elyton,.....	21	105	21	114	Coffeeville,.....	
Jonesboro',.....	8	113	13	127	Washington, C. H. 11 138	
Huckland,.....	8	121	43	181	Mount Vernon, ..	
TUSCALOOSA, ...	32	153	37	218	Mobile,	
			7. From Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, via Centerville.			
3. From Huntsville to Florence.			To Mars,.....			
To Athens,.....	25		26		Centre ville,.....	
Rogersville,.....	20	45	13	39	Maplesville,.....	
Masonville,.....	10	55	21	63	Coosauada,.....	
Florence,.....	15	70	47	110	Montgomery,....	
			9	119		
4. From Huntsville to Tusculumbia.			8. From Columbus to Tuscaloosa.			
To Mooreville, ..	20		To Pickensville, ..			
Decatur,.....	9	29	23		TUSCALOOSA, ..	
Courtland,.....	21	50	49	72	Springfield,.....	
Leighton,.....	14	64	9. From Tusculumbia to Doak's Stand.			
Tusculumbia, ...	10	74	To Russellville, ..			
			Pikerville,			
5. From Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, via Selma.			Columbus, Mi.....			
To Carthage,....	20					
			Choctaw Agency, 22			
			Doak's Stand, ...			
			10. From Fort Mitchell to Mobile.			
			To Mount Meigs, 7P			
			Montgomery, ...			
			Hickory Grove,...			
			Greenville,.....			
			Hemphill,.....			
			Burnt Corn,.....			
			Trottsville,.....			
			Blakely,.....			
			Mobile,.....			
			11. From Montgomery to Claiborne.			
			To Burnt Corn, as in No. 10,...			
			Claiborne,.....			
			From Blakely to Pensacola, F. T.			
			13. From Columbus, Mi., to Montgomery.			
			To Mount Zion, ..			
			Pickensville, ...			
			Vienna,			
			Clinton,.....			
			Springfield,.....			
			Erie,.....			
			Greensboro', ...			
			Marion,			
			Selma,			
			Vernon,			
			Washington,			
			Montgomery,			

MISSISSIPPI.

The whole country now included in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, was claimed by France as a part of Louisiana, from their first settlement on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. In 1716, a colony of French established themselves among the Natchez Indians, and built a fort where the city of Natchez now stands. In 1729, this colony, together with two settlements on the Yazoo and Washita rivers, amounting to about 700 persons, were, with the exception of three or four individuals, massacred by the Natchez and Chickasaws. White settlements were afterwards partially renewed, but the country remained in great part a wilderness, until after 1763, when the whole of the territory east of the Mississippi river, claimed by France, was ceded to Great Britain. In the succeeding year, the latter power took possession of the posts within the ceded territory, and notwith-

standing the hostile spirit displayed by the natives, the English directed their attention to the country, and began to settle about Natchez. By the treaty of 1783, Great Britain relinquished the Floridas to Spain without any specific boundaries, and at the same time ceded to the United States all the country north of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. The terms of this cession opened an ample field of dispute between the United States and Spain, which continued to agitate the two nations for several years. The Spaniards retained possession of Natchez, and the posts north of the thirty-first degree, until 1798, when they finally abandoned them to the United States. In the year 1800, the territory between the river Mississippi and the western boundary of Georgia, was erected into a distinct territorial government. By treaty in 1801, at Fort Adams, the Choctaw Indians relinquished to the United States a large tract of land; and other cessions have since been made. On the 1st of March, 1817, an act of Congress was passed, authorizing the inhabitants of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for the admission of the State thus formed into the Union. Accordingly, a convention met in July, 1817, by which a State Constitution was formed; and the provisions required by the act of Congress having been complied with, the new State of Mississippi became a member of the Confederation in December following.

The State of Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee, east by Alabama, south by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, west by Louisiana and Arkansas territory. It is about 300 miles in average length, and 160 in breadth; area, about 48,000 square miles, and from about 28 to 30,000,000 acres.

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee. The Mississippi forms the western boundary from lat. 31° to 35° N.; 308 miles in a right line, but by the course of the river near 700 miles.

The southern part of the State, extending about 100 miles north from the Gulf of Mexico, is mostly a *champaign* country, with occasional hills of moderate elevation, and is covered with forests of the long-leaved pine, interspersed with cypress swamps, open prairies, and inundated marshes. A considerable portion of this part is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is generally sandy, sometimes gravelly and clayey. It is capable of producing cotton, corn, indigo, sugar, garden vegetables, plums, cherries, peaches, figs, sour oranges, and grapes.

In proceeding north, the face of the country becomes more elevated and agreeably diversified. The growth of timber consists of poplar, hickory, oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, buckeye, elm, hackberry, &c., and the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundant crops of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, garden vegetables, and fruit. Nearly all the country watered by the Yazoo, is described as incomparably fertile, well watered, and healthful.

Cotton is the staple production of the State. Peaches and figs are the fruits most easily produced. Apples, plums, lemons, and oranges, are common.

The climate is temperate, and in the elevated parts generally healthful. The local situation of this state, the fertility of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and the value of its productions, will doubtless cause it to remain an important part of the Union.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians possess a large portion of the territory of this State, embracing the northern and eastern parts. The tracts possessed by these tribes, comprise some of the finest parts of the State, abounding with extensive and beautiful prairies. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have well cultivated fields, and great numbers of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Many of them are mechanics, and their women spin and make cloth.

There are 8 banks and branches in this State; viz. 3 at Natchez, 1 at Port Gibson, 2 at Vicksburg, 1 at Woodville, and 1 at Rodney.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Adams,.....	14,937	Natchez.	Madison,.....	4,973	Livingston.
Amite,.....	7,934	Liberty.	Marion,.....	3,691	Columbia.
Claiborne,....	9,787	Port Gibson.	Monroe,.....	3,861	Hamilton.
Copiah,.....	7,001	Gallatin.	Perry,.....	2,300	Augusta.
Covington,....	2,551	Williamsburg.	Pike,.....	5,402	Holmesville.
Franklin,.....	4,622	Meadville.	Rankin,.....	2,083	Brandon.
Greene,.....	1,854	Leaksville.	Simpson,.....	2,680	Westville.
Hancock,.....	1,962	Pearlington.	Warren,.....	7,861	Vicksburg.
Hinds,.....	8,645	} JACKSON,	Washington, ..	1,976	Princeton.
Jackson,.....	1,792		Jackson, C. H.	Wayne,.....	2,781
Jefferson,....	9,755	Fayette.	Wilkinson,...	11,686	Woodville.
Jones,.....	1,471	Ellisville.	Yazoo,.....	6,550	Benton.
Lawrence,....	5,293	Monticello.			
Lowndes,.....	3,173	Columbus.	Total,.....	136,806	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	POPULATION.	INCREASE.	SLAVES.	INCREASE.
In 1820,.....	75,448	32,814
1830,.....	136,806	From 1820 to 1830,.....	65,659	32,845

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 79,460; white Females, 31,977; deaf and dumb, 29; blind, 25; total whites, 70,443. Free colored Males, 289; Females, 231; total, 519. Slaves—Males, 33,099; Females, 32,560; total, 65,659.

The following counties have been organized since 1820:—Atala, Carroll, Choctaw, Clark, Holmes, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Leake, Nashoba, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Scott, Smith, Tallahatchee, Winston, and Yalobusha.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A Board of Internal Improvement was organized by the Legislature in 1829, consisting of the Governor and three Commissioners. The Board was authorized to employ a civil engineer, and to negotiate a loan of the sum of \$200,000 upon the credit of the State, to be appropriated to the improvement of the navigable streams and public roads within the State. By an act of Congress, passed March 1, 1817, five per cent. of the neat proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State were reserved for making roads and canals; and three-fifths of this (called *the three per cent. fund*) are subject to appropriation by the State Legislature to those objects *within* the State; the other two-fifths are at the disposal of Congress for roads leading to the State.

RAIL ROADS.

A Rail-road is projected from *Woodville*, in this State, to *St. Francisville*, in Louisiana. Three routes have been surveyed, and one of them selected for the greater portion of the distance. Length, 28 miles. Cost, estimated at a little less than \$6,000 a mile.

* The principal part of the above tribes have left the State, and the remainder are expected to remove in the course of the present season.

A route for a rail-road has also been surveyed from *Vicksburg*, in Warren county, to *Clinton*, in Hindes county, the distance of about 55 miles. The books have been opened, and a large part of the stock taken. No doubt is entertained of its going into operation.

There is a "Pass," from the Mississippi river, near *St. Helena*, to the *Yazon* river, about 100 miles above the mouth of the latter, which is about to be opened at a comparatively trivial expense. Boats navigating the Mississippi, by taking this course, will save about 50 miles; but still more will be gained in ascending, as the current of the Mississippi will be avoided.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From <i>Columbus</i> to <i>New Orleans</i> , La.		<i>Fayette</i> ,	7	227	<i>Bringiers</i> ,	10	413
<i>Choctaw Agency</i> ,	22	<i>Washington</i> ,	25	252	<i>Houmet Carré</i> ,	29	442
<i>Doak's Stand</i> ,	92	<i>Natchez</i> ,	6	258	NEW ORLEANS	36	478
<i>Madisonville</i> ,	18	<i>Woodville</i> ,	36	294	—		
JACKSON ,	28	<i>Laurel Hill, La.</i> ,	15	309	2. From <i>Jackson</i> to <i>Vicksburg</i> .		
<i>Clinton</i> ,	10	<i>St. Francisville</i> ,	14	323	<i>To Clinton</i> ,	10	
<i>Raymond</i> ,	9	<i>Baton Rouge</i> ,	29	362	<i>Amsterdam</i> ,	25	35
<i>Rocky Spring</i> ,	30	<i>Manshac</i> ,	12	374	<i>Montalban</i> ,	10	45
<i>Port Gibson</i> ,	11	<i>Iberville, or St. Gabriel's Church</i> ,	7	381	<i>Vicksburg</i> ,	9	51
		<i>Donaldsonville</i> ,	22	403			

LOUISIANA.

Previous to the year 1811, the name of Louisiana belonged to the whole of that vast and ill-defined tract of country which was ceded by France to the United States in 1803. On the territory of Orleans becoming a State, it adopted the general name for its particular appellation, and the remaining portion of the original Louisiana has received distinct denominations. The first settlement within the limits of this State was made by a small French colony in 1699, under the command of M. D'Iberville. The city of New Orleans was founded in 1717. In 1763 the whole of Louisiana was ceded to Spain, but from the resistance of the inhabitants, that power did not obtain possession until 1769. Spain retained her authority in this province until 1800, when, by a secret treaty, it was re-ceded to France. The renewal of the war in Europe, after the peace of Amiens, not permitting France to take possession of Louisiana, it was transferred to the United States for the sum of 60 millions of francs, or about 15 millions of dollars, in April, 1803, and in the following December, given up to the American authorities. By an act of Congress, passed March, 1804, Louisiana was definitively subdivided. The northern part, above latitude 33°, was named the territory of Louisiana, and the lower section, the territory of Orleans. In 1811, having acquired an adequate population, Congress granted the inhabitants power to form a State constitution. In 1812, the necessary steps having been taken, the State of Louisiana was ranked in the list of independent States of the Union. A powerful British army invaded this State, December, 1814, but after some partial actions, the enemy was utterly defeated, January 8th, 1815, and the country abandoned by them shortly afterwards. This event gave to Louisiana a classic interest in the history of the United States, and left her to the peaceable pursuits of the arts of social life, and the cultivation of her soil.

The purchase of Louisiana, although vehemently censured at the time, by the party opposed to Mr. Jefferson, is now admitted on all hands to have been an act of great political wisdom. It closed up a broad source of controversy with foreign powers, added an almost boundless tract of fertile country to our territory, and extended the duration of the Union, by gaining for the western States the great natural outlet for their productions.

This State is bounded on the north by Arkansas territory and the State of Mississippi; on the east by the same State; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the west by the Mexican dominions. The 33d degree of north latitude is the northern boundary, west of the Mississippi river, and the 31st degree on the east of that river; the Pearl river is its extreme eastern boundary, and the Sabine its western. It is in length 240 miles, by 210 in breadth. It contains 48,220 square miles, or 30,860,800 acres.

Three-fourths of the State are without an elevation, that can be properly called a hill. The pine woods generally have a surface of a very particular character, rising into fine swells, with table surfaces on the summit, and valleys from 30 to 40 feet deep. But they are without any particular range, and, like the waves of a high and irregular sea. The alluvial soil is level, and the swamps, which are the only inundated alluvions, are dead flats. The vast prairies, which constitute a large portion of the surface of the State, have, in a remarkable degree, all the distinctive aspects of prairies. To the eye they seem as level as the still surface of a lake. They are, except the quaking prairies, higher and drier than the savannas of Florida.

The new and remote parish taken from Natchitoches, called Claiborne, is a high and rolling country.—There are considerable hills beyond the Mississippi alluvions, east of that river. But generally speaking, Louisiana is one immense plain, divided into pine-woods, prairies, alluvions, swamps, and hickory and oak lands.

On the banks of the Mississippi, La Fourche, the Teche, and the Vermillion, below lat. 30° 12' north, wherever the soil is elevated above the annual inundations, sugar can be produced; and the lands are generally devoted to this crop. In all other parts of the State, cotton is the staple. The best districts for cotton are the banks of Red River, Washita, Teche, and the Mississippi. Rice is more particularly confined to the banks of the Mississippi, where irrigation can be easily performed.—The quantity of land within the State adapted to the cultivation of the three staples, has been estimated as follows: sugar, 250,000 acres; rice, 250,000; cotton, 2,400,000. Some of the sugar-planters have derived a revenue in some years of \$600 from the labor of each of their slaves; from \$350 to \$450 is the ordinary calculation. The cultivation of cotton is believed to be equally profitable. The amount of sugar has gradually increased in this State, from 1783 to the present time. A duty of 2½ cents per pound on foreign sugar, from 1803 up to 1810, and of 3 cents until recently, and at present 2½, and of 10 cents a gallon on molasses until last year, and at present 5 cents, has been the occasion of this advance in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. It is estimated that 150,000,000 pounds of sugar are annually consumed in the United States, and that more than 100,000,000 of pounds are now made in Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia, but by far the greatest part in Louisiana. In this State there are at the present time about 50,000,000 of dollars invested in the sugar business, in lands, slaves, steam-engines, and other property; the quantity of sugar made here in

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1810, is estimated at nearly 10,000,000 of pounds, so that in 20 years the increase has been about ten-fold.

The extensive prairie land, in the south-west part of the State, embracing the district of Opelousas, and the greater part of Attakapas, is most admirably adapted to the rearing of cattle, and has hitherto been used almost exclusively for that purpose. Many of the richer planters on the Teche and Vermillion, have stock farms established on Mermentau and Calcasieu rivers, and count their cattle by the thousand.

The population is principally confined to the settlements on the Mississippi. In the upper settlements the inhabitants are principally Canadians; in the middle, Germans; and in the lower, French and Spaniards. A few years since, a majority of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. The clergy of this order, however, are not numerous; and the constant introduction of emigrants from the north is effecting a rapid revolution in all the institutions of the country.

In journeying from New Orleans to the mouth of Sabine river, men are met with in every stage of civilization. In New Orleans, and other places on the banks of the Mississippi, the sugar and cotton planters live in splendid edifices, and enjoy all the luxury that wealth can impart. In Attakapas and Opelousas, the glare of expensive luxury vanishes, and is followed by substantial independence. In the western parts of Opelousas, are found herdsmen and hunters; the cabins are rudely and hastily constructed, and the whole scene recalls to the imagination the primeval state of society.

The exports from Louisiana are not confined to its own produce. The bulky articles of all the western States go down the Mississippi, and are cleared out at New Orleans. The value of the exports in 1804, was \$1,600,362. In the year ending 30th of September, 1831; the value of imports at New Orleans, from foreign countries, was \$9,761,588. Of exports, there were shipped from that city during that year to foreign countries, \$15,752,029, and coastwise, \$11,418,622; total, \$27,170,651. There was exported the same year, of cotton, 170,541,259 lbs.; of tobacco, 36,132 lbs., and sugar, 55,351,259 lbs., exclusive of what was sent up the Mississippi river, the amount of which almost equalled what was shipped to the Atlantic States and to foreign countries.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Parishes.	Population	Seats of Justice.	Parishes.	Population	Seats of Justice.
Ascension, . . .	5,426	Donaldsonville.	Point Coupee, . .	5,936	Point Coupee.
Assumption, . . .	5,669	Assumption, (C1)	Rapides,	7,575	Alexandria.
Avoyelles, . . .	3,484	Marksville.	St. Bernard, . . .	3,356	
Baton Rouge, E.	6,698		St. Charles,	5,147	
Baton Rouge, W	3,084	Baton Rouge.	St. Helena,	4,028	St. Helena.
Catahoula,	2,581	Harrisonburg.	St. James,	7,646	Bringier's.
Claiborne,	1,764	Russellville.	St. John Baptist, .	5,677	Bonnet Carré.
Concordia,	4,662	Concordia.	St. Landry,	12,591	Opelousas.
Feliciana, East,	8,247	Jackson.	St. Martin's, . . .	7,205	St. Martinsville,
Feliciana, West,	8,629	St. Francisville.	St. Mary's,	6,442	Franklin.
Iberville,	7,049	Iberville.	St. Tammany, . . .	2,864	Covington.
Jefferson,	6,846	Coquille.	Terre Bonne, . . .	2,121	Williamsburg.
Lafayette,	5,653	Vermillionville.	Washington, . . .	2,286	Franklinton.
Lafourche, Int'r	5,503	Thibadeauxville	Washita,	5,140	Monroe.
Natchitoches, . .	7,905	Natchitoches.			
Orleans,	49,838	NEW ORLEANS	Total, in 1830,	215,739	
Plaquemine, . . .	4,499	Fort Jackson.			

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	POPULATION.	INCREASE.	SLAVES.	INCREASE.
In 1810,	76,556		31,660	
1820,	153,407	From 1810 to 1820,	69,064	31,404
1830,	215,739	1820 to 1830,	109,588	40,524

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 49,791; Females, 39,797; deaf and dumb, 45; blind, 38; aliens, 1,700; total whites, 89,411. Free coloured, 16,411; Slaves, 109,528.

The parishes of Carroll and Livingston have been organized in this State, since 1830.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

CANALS.

Carondelet Canal extends from Bayou St. John, to a basin in the rear of the city of New Orleans. It is 1½ miles long, 30 feet wide, and 4 deep.

Lafourche Canal passes from the river Lafourche, 16 miles below its efflux from the Mississippi. It opens from the right bank of the river into a small creek uniting with lake Verret, and is navigable only in times of high water.

Plaquemine Canal is a short cut from the Mississippi into Bayou Plaquemine; navigable only in times of high water.

New Orleans and Teche Canal is a partly executed navigation of 100 miles in length, extending from a point on the Mississippi, opposite to New Orleans, to the waters which unite with Teche river, at Berwick's bay.

RAIL-ROADS.

Lake Ponchartrain Rail-road.—Company incorporated in January, 1830, with exclusive privileges for 25 years. It is about 4½ miles long, extending from Lake Ponchartrain to New Orleans. Single track. It is perfectly straight, and nearly level, the ascent and descent being only 16 inches. Completed in April, 1831. Cost, \$15,000 a mile. An act of Congress has been obtained, establishing a port of entry on lake Ponchartrain; and an artificial harbor and breakwater are now constructing at the termination of the rail-road.

West Feliciana Rail-road, to extend from the Mississippi, near St. Francisville, to Woodville in the State of Mississippi. (See *Mississippi.*)

In the legislature of this State, a bill was lately introduced in which the most magnificent scheme of internal improvement ever contemplated, was submitted. The bill proposes the incorporation of a company with a capital of twenty millions, to construct a rail-road from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, and Clinton, thence eastwardly to the boundary line of Mississippi. It is recommended as part of a great route through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, to Washington city. One of its advocates affirms, that if these States will pass laws to authorize the construction, companies will be formed for continuing the road, so that within twenty years a trip from New Orleans to Washington will not occupy more than six days.

[For the stage route from New Orleans to Natchez, see route No. 1, Mississippi.]

ARKANSAS.

The earliest settlement of whites within the limits of the territory of Arkansas, was made by the Chevalier de Tonti, in 1685. Proceeding from a fort then recently established on the Illinois river, he penetrated to the

mouth of the Mississippi. On his return, in ascending the Mississippi river, he sailed up the Arkansas to the principal village of the Indians of that name, with whom he formed an alliance. Here he built a fort, and at the desire of the natives, left some of his men to settle among them. At that period, the Arkansas Indians were deemed one of the most powerful tribes in the country; and the French, to preserve peace with them, and to secure their trade, intermarried among them, and adopted most of their habits and manners. The new settlers found their numbers gradually augmented, by the arrival of emigrants from Canada, who descended the Mississippi. The progress of settlement was, however, extremely slow, and whatever events may have happened in this territory, between the commencement of the eighteenth century and the period of its transfer to the United States, history has not recorded them. In February, 1819, it was enacted by Congress, that that portion of country situated between north latitude 33° and the southern boundary of Missouri, should be erected into a Territorial Government, under the designation of the Territory of Arkansas. The population of this Territory is increasing with such rapidity, that it is probable but a short period will elapse before it will take its station among the States of the Union.

This Territory is bounded on the north by Missouri, east by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee and the State of Mississippi, south by Louisiana, and west by a line drawn from the south-western corner of Missouri to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, and thence by a due south line to the Red River, up Red River to the point where the western limit of the United States from the Sabine to Red River intersects that stream, and thence down that line to the 33d degree of north latitude. Its southern line is the 33d degree of north latitude, and northern 36° 30'. Its length, from north to south, is 245 miles, and mean breadth about 212; its area is 51,960 square miles, or 33,241,600 acres. The principal river is the Arkansas, which flows down from the Rocky Mountains. Its course is nearly through the centre of the territory from west to east; and it affords at all times steam-boat navigation to Little Rock, 250 miles from the Mississippi, and occasionally to Cantonment Gibson, nearly 400 miles higher up; the other important streams are the Red River, (which flows through the south-west angle of the territory,) St. Francis, White, and Washita rivers. Arkansas has considerable advantages for commerce; nearly every part of it has a direct and easy communication with New Orleans, the great emporium of trade for the whole Mississippi valley. The surface of the country exhibits much variety. In the eastern portion, along the Mississippi river, it is level, and often overflowed by that noble river and its large confluent, which have their course through this territory. In the central part it is undulating and broken, and in the western section it is traversed by the Ozark mountains, which are estimated to attain an altitude of 3,000 feet above the ocean. The other considerable elevations are the Black Hills, north of the Arkansas, and the Washita Hills, or Masserne Mountains, on the head waters of the Washita river. The soil is of all qualities, from the most productive to the most sterile; much of it is of the latter description. It has, however, a sufficient amount of excellent land to enable it to become a rich and populous State, which it will unquestionably be at no distant day. The column of emigration has begun to move in this direction, and several thousands have been added to its population within the last

three years. Of the products of Arkansas, cotton is the staple; corn and sweet potatoes thrive well; wheat, and other small grains, have not been cultivated to a great extent; peaches are remarkably fine; apples do not succeed, except on the elevated parts of the territory, at a distance from the Mississippi. The wild fruits, grapes, plums, &c. are abundant. Among the curiosities of this country may be mentioned the vast masses of sea-shells that are found dispersed over different tracts of it: they are generally found in points remote from limestone, and answer a valuable purpose to the inhabitants, who collect and burn them for lime. The Hot or Warm Springs, are among the most interesting curiosities of the country; they are in great numbers. One of them emits a vast quantity of water: they are remarkably limpid and pure, and are used by the people who resort there for health, for culinary purposes. They have been analyzed, and exhibit no mineral properties beyond common spring-water. Their efficacy, then, for they are undoubtedly efficacious to many invalids that resort there, results from the shade of adjacent mountains, and from the cool oxygenated mountain breeze, the conveniences of warm and tepid bathing, the novelty of fresh mountain scenery, and the necessity of temperance imposed by the poverty of the country, and the difficulty of procuring supplies. During the spring floods of the Washita, a steam-boat can approach within 30 miles of them. At no great distance is a strong sulphur-spring, remarkable for its coldness. In the wild and mountain scenery of this lonely region, there is much of grandeur and novelty to fix the curiosity of the lover of Nature.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Arkansas,	1,126	Arkansas.	Lawrence,	2,806	Jackson.
Clarke,	1,369	Clarke, C. H.	Miller,	356	Miller, C. H.
Conway,	982	Harrisburg.	Monroe,	461	Monroe, C. H.
Clicot,	1,165	Villemonn.	Phillips,	1,152	Helena.
Crawford,	2,410	Crawford, C. H.	Pope,	1,193	Scotia.
Crittenden,	1,272	Greenock.	Pulaski,	2,395	LITTLE ROCK.
Hempstead,	2,512	Hempstead, C. H.	Sevier,	631	Paracletta.
Hot Spring,	458	Hot Spring, C. H.	St. Francis,	1,505	Franklin.
Independence, . . .	2,031	Batesville.	Union,	610	Corca Fabre.
Izard,	1,266	Izard, C. H.	Washington,	2,182	Fayetteville.
Jackson,	333	Litchfield.			
Jefferson,	772	Jefferson, C. H.	Total in 1830,	30,388	
Lafayette,	748	Lafayette, C. H.			

Of the foregoing population, there were, white Males, 11,193; white Females, 11,476; deaf and dumb, 10; blind, 8; total whites, 22,671. Free colored, 141; Slaves, 4,576. Total population in 1830, 30,388.

The following new counties have been laid off since 1830:—Carroll, Greene, Pike, Scott, and Van Buren.

For the stage route from Little Rock to Bainbridge, Missouri, and Shawneetown, Illinois, see route No. 5, Missouri.

TENNESSEE.

LIKE most others of the newly established States, Tennessee derives her name from her chief river. In the language of the Indians, by whom this district was inhabited when first visited by the whites, the word Tennessee is said to have signified a curved spoon, the curvature to their imagination resembling that of the river Tennessee. The territory now comprising this

State, was included in the second charter of North Carolina, granted by Charles II. in 1704, but no settlement of whites was made so far westward until 1754, when a few families located themselves on Cumberland river, but were driven away by the savages. The first permanent settlement was made by the erection of Fort Loudon, in 1757. A war with the Cherokees broke out in 1759, and in the ensuing year Fort Loudon was taken, and the garrison and the inhabitants massacred. In 1761, Colonel Grant forced the Indians to a peace, and a treaty was made with them which encouraged emigration. About 1765, settlements commenced on the Holston, and gradually increased; though harassed by Indian warfare, the hardy frontier men penetrated deeper and deeper into the forest; and at the commencement of the revolutionary war, the population had increased to a considerable extent, who unanimously supported the measures of Congress against the oppressions of the mother country, and were in consequence much harassed by the Cherokees, who, incited by the intrigues of the British, made numerous attacks upon the frontier settlements. The brilliant victory of King's Mountain, achieved by the hardy riflemen of Tennessee and Kentucky, was a momentous event in the history of both; it gave them a name in the annals of their country, and by destroying the power of the Royalists in that quarter, gave them security against the savages. Internal discord, however, distracted the country for several years.

Between 1784 and 1789, attempts were made to form East Tennessee into a separate State, by the name of Frankland. In 1790, North Carolina ceded the whole of what is now Tennessee to the United States, and the same year it was made the territory south-west of the Ohio. The territorial government continued until June, 1795, when the inhabitants of both Tennessees being found to amount to 77,262 persons, a convention was called, which met at Knoxville, Jan. 11, 1796; and on February 9th reported a Constitution for the new State, which, on the first of June, of the same year, was received into the confederacy as an independent member.

Since the period of her admission into the Union, Tennessee has maintained an honorable rank among her sister States. Her citizens have been surpassed by no others in patriotism and bravery, to which the conquest of the Seminoles, and still more signally the victory of New Orleans, bear witness. In population, the growth of this State has been remarkably rapid, although many of its citizens have emigrated to the comparatively newer settlements in Mississippi and Alabama.

Tennessee is bounded on the north by Kentucky; east by North Carolina; south by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and west by Arkansas Territory, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river. It is 430 miles long, and 104 broad, and contains 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

The principal rivers are Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Clinch, Duck, Holston, French-Broad, Nolichucky, Hiwassee, Tellico, Reelfoot, Obion, Forked Deer, Wolf, and Elk river.

Tennessee is washed by the great river Mississippi on the west, and the fine rivers Tennessee and Cumberland pass through it in very serpentine courses. The western part is undulating; some of it level; in the middle it is hilly; and the eastern part, known by the name of East Tennessee, abounds in mountains, many of them lofty, and presenting scenery peculiarly grand and picturesque. Of these mountains the Cumberland, or

great Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. Stone, Iron, Bald, Smoky, or Unaka mountains, join each other, and form, in a direction nearly north-east and south-west, the eastern boundary of the State.

The geological formation of this State is wholly secondary, except a small portion of the eastern part, which is transition, and numerous spots on the banks of rivers, which are alluvial. A considerable portion of the State is bedded on lime-stone. A large deposit of gypsum has been lately discovered. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead, are among the minerals. Some silver has been found. Coal is supposed to be plentiful. Saltpetre is so abundant as to form a great article of commerce. There are several mineral springs, and many valuable salt springs.

The soil in a country so uneven must be very various. The western part of the State has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern, part of the mountains are barren, but there are many fertile valleys. There is a great profusion of natural timber, poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beech, sycamore, locust, cherry, sugar-maple, &c., and in many places are great quantities of cane remarkably thick and strong. The State also abounds with medicinal plants, such as snake-root, ginseng, Carolina pink, angelica, scum, annise, spikenard, &c. Tennessee is also well supplied with animals and birds of various kinds, and the rivers abound in divers sorts of fish.

The climate is generally healthful. In East Tennessee, the heat is so tempered by the mountain air on one side, and by refreshing breezes from the Gulf of Mexico on the other, that this part of the State has one of the most desirable climates in North America. The middle part resembles Kentucky in climate.

The winter in Tennessee resembles the spring in New England. Snow seldom falls to a greater depth than 10 inches, or lies longer than 10 days. Cumberland river has been frozen over but three times since the country was settled. Cattle are rarely sheltered in winter.

In the western parts there are some low bottoms on which the inhabitants are subject to bilious fevers, and fever and ague in the autumn.

The great business of the State is agriculture. The soil produces abundantly cotton and tobacco, which are the staple commodities. The inhabitants also raise a plentiful supply of grain, grass, and fruit. They export cotton, tobacco, and flour, in considerable quantities; also saltpetre, and many other articles. The principal commerce is carried on through the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and from them through the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This State also supplies Kentucky, Ohio, &c. with cotton for inland manufactures; and from East Tennessee considerable numbers of cattle are sent to the sea-ports on the Atlantic.

Nashville University, at Nashville, is a respectable institution, with considerable endowments. East Tennessee College is at Knoxville. Greenville College, the oldest in the State, is at Greenville; and there is a theological school at Maryville.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Anderson,	5,310	Clinton.	Campbell,	5,110	Jackboro'.
Hedford,	30,386	Shelbyville.	Carroll,	9,397	Huntingdon.
Madison,	4,619	Pikeville.	Carter,	6,414	Elizabethtown.
Blount,	11,022	Maryville.	Claiborne,	8,470	Tazewell.

Cooke,.....	6,017	Newport	McMinn,.....	14,469	Athens,
Davidson,....	28,122	NASHVILLE.	Marion,.....	5,508	Jasper.
Dickson,....	7,265	Charlotte.	Monroe,.....	13,708	Madisonville.
Dyer,.....	1,904	Dyersburg.	Morgan,.....	2,582	Montgomery.
Fayette,....	8,652	Somersville.	Montgomery,...	14,349	Clarksville.
Fentress,....	2,748	Jamesstown.	Ohio,.....	2,099	Troy.
Franklin,....	15,620	Winchester.	Overton,.....	8,242	Monroe.
Gibson,.....	5,801	Trenton.	Perry,.....	7,094	Shannonville.
Giles,.....	18,703	Pulaski.	Rhea,.....	8,186	Washington.
Grainger,....	10,066	Rutledge.	Roane,.....	11,311	Kingston.
Greene,.....	14,410	Greenville.	Robertson,....	13,272	Springfield.
Hamilton,....	2,276	Dallas.	Rutherford,....	26,134	Murfreesboro'.
Hawkins,....	13,680	Rogersville.	Sevier,.....	5,717	Sevierville.
Hardiman,....	11,655	Bolivar.	Shelby,.....	5,648	Memphis.
Hardin,.....	4,868	Savannah.	Smith,.....	19,906	Carthage.
Haywood,....	5,334	Brownsville.	Sumner,.....	20,569	Gallatin.
Henderson,....	8,748	Lexington..	Stewart,.....	6,968	Dover.
Henry,.....	12,249	Paris.	Sullivan,.....	10,073	Blountville.
Hickman,....	8,199	Vernon.	Tipton,.....	5,317	Covington.
Humphrey,....	6,187	Reynoldsburg.	Warren,.....	15,210	McMinnville.
Jackson,....	9,698	Gainesboro'.	Wayne,.....	6,013	Waynesboro'.
Jefferson,....	11,801	Dandridge.	Weakley,.....	4,797	Dresden.
Knox,.....	14,498	Knoxville.	Washington,...	10,994	Jonesboro'.
Lawrence,....	5,411	Lawrenceburg.	White,.....	9,967	Sparta.
Lincoln,....	22,075	Fayetteville.	Williamson,....	26,638	Franklin.
Madison,....	11,594	Jackson.	Wilson,.....	25,172	Lebanon.
Mauzy,.....	27,665	Columbia.			
McNairy,....	5,697	Purdy.			
			Total in 1830.	681,903	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

		INCREASE.	SLAVES.	INCREASE.
In 1800,.....	105,602	13,581
1810,.....	261,727	From 1800 to 1810,.....	44,535	30,951
1820,.....	420,813	1810 to 1820,.....	80,107	35,572
1830,.....	681,903	1820 to 1830,.....	141,603	61,496

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 275,068; white Females, 260,650; deaf and dumb, 294; blind, 174; aliens, 121; total whites, 535,749. Free colored Males, 2,330; Females, 2,255; total, 4,585. Slaves—Males, 70,210; Females, 71,397; total, 141,603.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Internal improvements in Tennessee are as yet merely prospective. Surveys have been made under a late appropriation of Congress, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river. Others have been made to ascertain the practicability of effecting a navigable communication between the head waters of the Hiwassee and Savannah rivers, and also between the Tennessee and Coosa, by the valleys of Lookout and Wills' creeks, and by those of the Chickamauga and Little rivers. It is also proposed to connect the Hiwassee river with the head waters of the Connesauga, the most northern branch of the Coosa; from whence, by the improvement of the river channels, and a series of rail-roads, a communication is intended to be completed to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, at Mobile. (For a detail of the plan of this improvement, see Alabama.)

A rail-road from Jackson, in Madison county, to Memphis, on the Mississippi river, is intended to be commenced in a short period, and is regarded as a work that will add much to the convenience of the western part of the State.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Nash-ville to Tuncum-bia.	Miles	6. From Mounts-ville to Hunts-ville, Al., via Knoxville and McMinnville.	Miles	10. From Knox-ville to Huntsville, Al.	Miles
Good Spring,....	12	To Kingsport,...	16	To Marysville,...	17
Franklin,.....	6	Surgoinersville,...	17	Madisonville,....	11
Spring Hill,....	12	Rogersville,....	10	Athens,.....	14
Columbia,.....	42	Bean's Station, ..	18	Washington,	23
Mount Pleasant, ..	10	Rutledge,.....	9	Pikeville,.....	23
Lawrenceburg, ..	23	Blain's & Roads, ..	12	Mount Airy,....	11
Florence,.....	46	Knoxville,.....	21	Delphi,.....	10
Tuscumbia,....	4	Campbell's Station	16	Jasper,.....	21
		Kingston,.....	25	Bellefonte, Al. ...	32
		Sparta,.....	62	Woodsville,....	21
2. From Nashville to Huntsville, Al., via Mur-freesboro'.		McMinnville,....	25	Huntsville,.....	30
To Mount View, ..	11	Winchester,....	42		
Murfreesboro', ..	22	Salem,.....	10	11. From Knox-ville to Spring-Place, Geo.	
Shelbyville,....	26	New Market, Al.	17	Campbell's Station	20
Lynchburg,....	11	Huntsville,.....	17	New Philadelphian,	34
Fayetteville,....	13			Athens,.....	20
Hazle Green,....	16	7. From Knoxville to Nashville, via Sparta and Mur-freesboro'.		Callhoun,.....	15
Meridianville, ..	7	Campbell's Station	16	Spring Place, Geo.	25
Huntsville,.....	8	Kingston,....	25		
		Sparta,.....	62	12. From Ashe-ville, N. C., to Nashville.	
		McMinnville,....	25	To Warm Springs,	36
3. From Nashville to Huntsville, via Columbia and Pu-laski.		Danville,.....	22	Newport, Ten. ...	25
To Columbia, as in No. 1, ..	42	Readyville,....	8	Dandridge,....	15
Pulaski,.....	33	Murfreesboro', ..	12	New Market,....	11
Elkton,.....	15	Jefferson,.....	10	Knoxville,....	29
Huntsville,.....	30	Mount View,....	12	NASHVILLE, as in No. 8,	192
		NASHVILLE, ..	11	292	
4. From Nashville to Memphis.		8. From Knoxville to Nashville, via Sparta and Leba-non.		13. From Sparta to Glasgow, Ken.	
To Chesnut Grove	18	To Milledgeville, ..	10	To Milledgeville, ..	10
Charlotte,.....	22	Gainesboro',....	30	McLeansville, ..	17
Reynoldsburg, ..	38	McLeansville, ..	17	Tampkinsville, Ken	12
Huntingdon,....	31	Glasgow,.....	26	Glasgow,.....	95
Jackson,.....	38				
Bolivar,.....	28	9. From Sparta, as in No. 7,	103		
Middleburg,....	7	Allen's Ferry, ...	18	14. From Sparta to Gallatin.	
Somersville,....	16	Liberty,.....	17	To Milledgeville, ..	10
Morning Sun, ...	21	Alexandria,....	8	Mount Richardson	18
Raleigh,.....	12	Lebanon,.....	16	Carthage,.....	15
Memphis,.....	8	NASHVILLE, ..	31	Dixon's Springs, ..	10
				Hartsville,.....	6
5. From Nashville to Mill's Point, Ken.				Cairo,.....	14
To Reynoldsburg, as in No. 4, ..	78			Gallatin,.....	5
Paris,.....	30	9. From Sparta's Cross Roads to Knoxville.			
Cullen,.....	14	To Elizabethtown,	31	15. From Jackson to Memphis.	
Dresden,.....	9	Jonesboro',....	18	To Denmark, ...	12
Troy,.....	29	Greenville,....	24	Hraensville,....	16
Mill's Point,....	19	Wood's Ferry, ...	10	Durlamville,....	15
		Newport,.....	12		
		Dandridge,....	15		
		New Market,....	14		
		Knoxville,.....	20		

Covington,	7	50	Check's Roads,	24	87	Huntsville, as in		
Randolph,	16	66	Beau's Station,	12	99	No. 10,	199	284
Memphis,	34	100						
			17. From Warm			18. From Florence,		
16. From Ash-			Springs, N. C.			Al., to Memphis,		
ville, N. C., to			to Huntsville.			To Savannah,	49	
Beau's Station.			To Newport, Ten..	25		Purdy,	17	66
To Warm Springs	36		Scienville,	30	55	Holivar,	28	94
Greenville, Ten..	27	63	Marysville,	30	85	Memphis, as in		
						No. 4,	64	158

KENTUCKY.

The earliest accounts received of the valley west of the Alleghany mountains, were communicated by traders, who, in their intercourse with the Indians, had extended their discoveries far into the wilderness. By whom the territory of this prosperous commonwealth was first explored, is a matter of uncertainty, and has given rise to some controversy: as early as 1754, James M'Bride and others, and in 1767, John Finley of North Carolina, travelled over the country watered by the Kentucky river. The latter, on his return to North Carolina, communicated an account of his observations to Col. Daniel Boone, who, with a few others, set out in 1769 to explore the country; after undergoing great hardships from the fatigues incident to such an adventure, and from the hostility of the Indians, the adventurers, with the exception of Boone, determined to return home: the latter, to whom dangers and difficulties seem to have been familiar through life, continued an inhabitant of the wilderness until 1771, when he returned to his home, and in two years afterwards set out with his own and five other families, and forty men, to form a settlement. They were followed at various times by a considerable number of emigrants; and in 1780, after a very severe and rigorous winter, they determined to abandon the country for ever, but were diverted from this step by a seasonable reinforcement of emigrants. In 1777, the Legislature of Virginia, of which State the territory in question formed a part, erected it into a county, and in 1782, a supreme court was established. With the revolutionary war the principal difficulties of the inhabitants terminated; settlements were now rapidly made, and as early as 1785, a project of separation from Virginia was formed, but from various causes, was not effected until December 1790, when Kentucky became independent of Virginia, and on June 1st, 1792, was admitted into the confederation of the States. It was not until the treaty of Greenville, made by General Wayne, in 1795, that the inhabitants of Kentucky were entirely freed from Indian hostility; previous to this period many of them had fallen in the field of battle, or in their corn fields or houses, by the hands of their savage foes. The growth of this State was now so rapid that she soon obtained a respectable rank and influence, and naturally took the lead among the western States. The declaration of war in 1812 was received with acclamation, and supported with zeal, by her patriotic citizens; at one time upwards of 7000 Kentuckian volunteers and militia were in the field, and so universal was the desire to share in the danger and glory of the war, that the executive authorities were obliged to limit the numbers. During this period the chair of the State government was filled by Isaac Shelby, a hero of the revolutionary war, who, at an advanced age, manifested the same enterprise and bravery

that had gained him an honorable distinction at the battle of King's Mountain. Kentucky is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, which separates it from the States of Ohio, Indiann, and Illinois; east by Virginia, south by Tennessee, and west by the Mississippi, which separates it from the State of Missouri; the greatest length is about 400 miles, breadth 170, area 40,500 square miles, or 25,920,000 acres.

The principal rivers of Kentucky are the Ohio, which flows along the State 637 miles, following its windings; the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green, Licking, Big Sandy, Salt, and Rolling.

Cumberland mountains form the south-east boundary of this State. The eastern counties, bordering on Virginia, are mountainous and broken. A tract from 5 to 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly and broken land, interspersed with many fertile valleys. Between this strip, Green river, and the eastern counties, lies what has been called the garden of the State. This is the most populous part, and is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide, and comprises the counties of Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Jessamine, Madison, Garrard, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, and Green. The surface of this district is agreeably undulating, and the soil black and friable, producing black walnut, black cherry, honey locust, buckeye, pawpaw, sugar-tree, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton-wood, and white thorn. The whole State, below the mountains, rests on an immense bed of limestone, usually about eight feet below the surface. There are everywhere apertures in this limestone, through which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth. The large rivers of Kentucky, for this reason, are more diminished during the dry season, than those of any other part of the United States, and the small streams entirely disappear. The banks of the rivers are natural curiosities; the rivers having generally worn very deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. The precipices formed by Kentucky river are in many places awfully sublime, presenting perpendicular banks of 300 feet of solid limestone, surmounted with a steep and difficult ascent, four times as high. In the south-west part of the State, between Green river and the Cumberland, there are several wonderful caves.

The principal productions of Kentucky are hemp, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. Salt springs are numerous, and supply not only this State, but a great part of Ohio and Tennessee, with this mineral. The principal manufactures are cloth, spirits, cordage, salt, and maple-sugar. Hemp, tobacco, and wheat, are the principal exports. These are carried down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and foreign goods received from the same place in return. Louisville, on the Ohio, is the centre of this trade. The introduction of steam-boat navigation on the Ohio has been of incalculable benefit to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Kentucky. In addition to the important commerce with New Orleans, by the channel of the Mississippi river, Kentucky has intimate commercial relations with the chief cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

There is a tract of country in the south-western part of the State, east and north of Cumberland river, and watered by Green and Barren rivers, about 100 miles in extent, called *the barrens*, which, a few years since, was a beautiful prairie, destitute of timber. It is now covered with a young growth of various kinds of trees. These, however, do not prevent the

growth of grass, and an almost endless variety of plants, which are in bloom during the whole of the spring and summer, when the whole region is a wilderness of the most beautiful flowers. The soil is of an excellent quality, being a mixture of clay, loam, and sand. Through this country there runs a chain of conical hills, called *knobs*.

Horses are raised in great numbers, and of the noblest kinds. A handsome horse is the highest pride of a Kentuckian, and common farmers own from ten to fifty. Great numbers are carried over the mountains to the Atlantic States; and the principal supply of saddle and carriage horses in the lower country is drawn from Kentucky, or the other western States. The horses are carried down in flat boats. Great droves of cattle are also driven from this State, over the mountains, to Virginia and Pennsylvania.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Adair,.....	8,217	Columbia.	Jessamine,....	9,960	Nicholasville.
Allen,.....	6,485	Scottsville.	Knox,.....	4,313	Barboursville.
Anderson,....	4,520	Lynchburg.	Laurel,.....	2,206	London.
Barren,.....	15,079	Glasgow	Lawrence,....	3,900	Louisia.
Bath,.....	8,799	Owingsville.	Lewis,.....	5,929	Clarksburg.
Boone,.....	9,075	Hurlington.	Lincoln,.....	11,002	Stanford.
Bourbon,....	18,436	Paris.	Livingston,...	5,971	Salem.
Breckinridge,.	6,518	Augusta.	Logan,.....	13,012	Russellville.
Butler,.....	7,345	Hardinsburg.	Madison,....	18,751	Richmond.
Bullitt,.....	3,058	Morgantown.	Mason,.....	16,919	Washington.
Caldwell,....	5,642	Shepherdsville.	McCracken,...	1,297	Wilmington.
Callaway,....	8,321	Princeton.	Meade,.....	4,131	Brandenburg.
Campbell,....	5,161	Wadesborough.	Mercer,.....	17,694	Hartsville.
Casey,.....	9,883	Newport.	Monroe,.....	5,310	Tompkinsville.
Christian,....	4,312	Liberty.	Montgomery,...	10,240	Mount Sterling.
Clarke,.....	12,684	Hopkinsville.	Morgan,.....	2,857	West Liberty.
Clay,.....	13,051	Winchester.	Muhlenburg,...	5,340	Greenville.
Comberland,.	3,548	Manchester.	Nelson,.....	14,932	Hardtown.
Daviess,....	8,624	Burkesville.	Nicholas,....	8,834	Carlisle.
Edmondson, ..	5,209	Owensborough.	Ohio,.....	4,715	Hartford.
Estill,.....	2,612	Brownsville.	Oldham,....	9,588	Westport.
Fayette,....	4,618	Irvine.	Owen,.....	5,786	Owentown.
Fleming,....	25,098	Lexington.	Pendleton,....	3,863	Falmouth.
Floyd,.....	13,499	Flemingsburg.	Perry,.....	3,330	Perry, C. H.
Franklin,....	4,347	Prestonburg.	Pike,.....	2,677	Pikeville.
Gallatin,....	9,251	FRANKFORT.	Pulaski,....	9,500	Somerset.
Garrard,....	6,671	Port William.	Rockcastle,...	2,865	Mount Vernon.
Grant,.....	11,871	Laurester.	Russell,....	3,879	Jamesstown.
Graves,....	2,986	Williamstown.	Scott,.....	14,677	Georgetown.
Grayson,....	2,501	Mayfield.	Shelby,....	19,030	Shelbyville.
Greene,....	3,880	Litchfield.	Simpson,....	5,813	Franklin.
Greenup,....	13,138	Greensburg.	Spencer,....	6,812	Taylorsville.
Hancock,....	5,852	Greenupburg.	Todd,.....	8,680	Elkton.
Hardin,....	5,916	Hawsville.	Trigg,.....	5,916	Caliz.
Harlan,....	12,849	Elizabethtown.	Union,.....	4,761	Morganfield.
Harrison,....	2,929	Mount Pleasant.	Warren,....	10,949	Bowling Green.
Hart,.....	13,231	Cynthiana.	Washington,...	19,017	Springfield.
Henderson,...	5,191	Munfordsville.	Wayne,....	8,685	Monticello.
Henry,.....	6,659	Henderson.	Whiteley,....	3,806	Williamsburg.
Hickman,....	11,387	New Castle.	Woodford,....	12,273	Versailles.
Hopkins,....	5,198	Columbus.			
Jackson,....	6,763	Madisonville.			
Jefferson,....	23,979	Louisville.	Total, in 1830,	688,844	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1790,.....	73,677	INCREASE.	PLACES.	INCREASE.
1800,.....	220,959	From 1790 to 1800,.....	12,430	
1810,.....	406,511	1800 to 1810,.....	43,314	30,914
1820,.....	561,317	1810 to 1820,.....	80,561	37,217
1830,.....	688,844	1820 to 1830,.....	120,732	46,171
			165,350	41,619

Of the above population, there were, white Males, 298,921; white Females, 220,654; deaf and dumb, 231; blind, 156; aliens, 173; total whites, 519,628. Free colored Males, 2,359; Females, 2,257; total, 4,616. Slaves—Males, 82,231; Females, 80,119; total, 162,350.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Louisville and Portland Canal.—Incorporated in 1825. Completed in 1831. Length, 2 miles; breadth, at the surface, 200 feet, at bottom, 50. This canal was constructed to overcome a fall of 22 feet on the Ohio river, at Louisville. The entire bed of this canal is excavated through a ledge of lime rock, and a part of it to the depth of 12 feet. Its locks, bridges, &c. are built in the most substantial manner, and contain 4980 perches of stone masonry, equal to about 30 common canal locks. It is a work of great utility, as well as great expense; 827 boats, 406 of which were steam-boats, passed this canal in 104 days, in 1831. It is calculated that there will annually pass this canal about half as much tonnage as is employed in the coasting trade of the United States. From the difficulty of excavating earth and rock from so great a depth and width, together with the contingencies attending its construction from the difference of level between the highest and lowest stage of the water in the Ohio river, amounting to about 60 feet, it is necessarily a work of great magnitude, having cost more than any other similar extent of canal work in the United States, and for its length, is perhaps the most important hydraulic work of the kind ever executed.

Lexington and Ohio Railroad.—Incorporated in 1830. Commenced in 1831. Capital \$1,000,000. This road extends from Lexington to Frankfort, on Kentucky river, 25 miles, and from thence to the Ohio river, near Shippingport, two miles below Louisville; total length, 66 miles. The maximum grade of this rail-road is 30 feet a mile, and the minimum curvature 1000 feet radius. It is constructed for locomotive steam-engines of great power and speed.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Mayville to Louisville.	Miles.	Miles.	Middletown,....	7	126	NASHVILLE,....	6	153
To Washington, ..	4		Louisville,.....	12	139			
May's Lick,.....	8	19				3. From Catlettsburg to Frankfort.		
Ellisburg,.....	13	25				To Little Sandy, ..	21	
Millersburg,....	11	36				Triplett's,.....	39	62
Paris,.....	7	43				Owingsville,....	16	78
Lexington,.....	18	61	2. From Louisville to Nashville.			Mount Sterling, ..	13	91
Versailles,.....	12	73	To West Point, ..	21		Winchester,....	15	106
FRANKFORT, ..	13	86	Elizabethtown,...	22	43	Lexington,.....	20	126
Hardinsville,....	8	94	Munfordsville,...	27	70	FRANKFORT, ..	25	151
Clay Village,....	8	102	Three Forks,....	15	85			
Shelbyville,....	5	107	Dripping Spring, ..	10	95	4. From Frankfort to Nashville, Ten.		
Simpsonville,....	8	115	Smith's Grove, ..	3	98	To Lawrenceburg, ..	12	
Boston,.....	4	119	Hawling Green, ..	13	111			
			Franklin,.....	20	131			
			Tyce Springs, ..	21	152			
			Haysboro',.....	15	167			

Salvisa,	9	21	15	110
Harrisburg,	9	30	13	110
Perryville,	10	40	12	25
Lebanon,	19	50	7	32
New Market,	6	65	17	44
Allenton,	9	74	27	60
Campbellsville, ..	3	77	16	68
Greensburg,	12	80	8	79
Mouton,	13	102	11	80
Glasgow,	20	122	1	13
Scotsville,	23	145	6	13
Gallatin,	37	182	7	15
Henderson,	10	192	2	15
NASHVILLE,	14	206	15	30
5. From Frank- fort to Somerset.	12	21	25	25
To Lawrenceburg.	9	30	10	25
Salvisa,	9	30	15	25
Harrisburg,	9	41	10	25
Danville,	11	52	15	25
Stansford,	11	52	15	25
Waynesburg,	17	63	10	22
Somerset,	17	86	11	22
6. From Lexing- ton to Dean's Sta- tion, Ten.	13	36	14	41
To Nicholasville.	23	41	4	18
Leicester,	8	44	26	41
Stansford,	10	54	42	46
Crab Orchard,	12	66	30	116
Mount Vernon, ..	12	66	25	141
Landon,	13	80	5	146
Hobartsville,	31	111	5	151
Cumberland Ford, ..	14	125	5	156
Cumberland Gap, ..	18	143	14	156
Tazewell,	12	155	14	156
Dean's Station,	17	172	25	156
7. From Lexing- ton to Cincinnati.	13	16	18	158
To Centerville,	3	16	14	158
Jacksonville,	10	26	14	158
Cynthiana,	22	48	28	158
Falmouth,	18	66	40	158
Grant's Lick,	7	73	11	158
Alexandria,	14	87	51	158
Neopart,	1	88	25	158
Cincinnati,	1	88	95	158
8. From Lexing- ton to Nashville.	13	25	13	158
To Nicholasville.	12	32	7	158
Shaker T.	7	32	17	158
Harrisburg,	17	44	27	158
NASHVILLE,	176	208	1	158
9. From Lexing- ton to Frankfort, via Georgetown.	6	13	17	158
To Danville,	7	15	27	158
Georgetown,	2	15	16	158
Great Crossings, ..	15	30	8	158
FRANKFORT,	15	30	11	158
10. From Lexing- ton to Richmond.	10	25	11	158
To Athens,	10	25	13	158
Richmond,	15	25	25	158
11. From West Point to Stan- necton, Il.	14	18	21	158
To Little York, ..	4	18	25	158
Henderson,	26	41	11	158
Harrisburg,	42	46	11	158
Owensboro,	30	116	12	158
Henderson,	25	141	110	158
Morganfield,	5	146	11	158
Mount Zion,	5	151	11	158
Raleigh,	5	151	11	158
Shawneetown,	5	156	11	158
12. From Hoo- ling Green to Nash- ville.	14	28	18	158
To South Union, ..	14	28	21	158
Russellville,	14	40	18	158
Adairville,	12	40	9	158
Springfield,	11	51	8	158
NASHVILLE,	25	76	8	158
13. From Russel- ville to Shannon- town, Il.	34	57	15	158
To Greenville,	23	75	20	158
Madisonville,	18	87	10	158
Carls,	14	87	16	158
Morganfield,	1	88	29	158
14. From Frank- fort to Cincinnati, Ohio.	17	44	15	158
To Georgetown, ..	27	60	21	158
Williamstown,	16	68	15	158
Gaines & Roads, ..	8	68	20	158
Florence,	11	79	10	158
Covington,	11	79	10	158
Cincinnati,	1	80	10	158
15. From Hopkin- ville to Nashville.	12	25	12	158
To Oak Grove,	13	25	13	158
Clarksville,	25	50	25	158
Leaves,	21	71	21	158
NASHVILLE,	21	71	21	158
16. From Harri- sburg to Richmond.	11	22	11	158
To Danville,	11	22	11	158
Leicester,	22	41	22	158
Richmond,	22	41	22	158
17. From Nash- ville to Shannon- town, Il.	25	36	25	158
To Springfield,	11	36	11	158
Adairville,	12	48	12	158
Russellville,	12	48	12	158
Shawneetown, Il., as in No. 13,	110	158	110	158
18. From Louis- ville to Lebanon.	21	42	21	158
To Shepherdsville, ..	18	50	18	158
Hartsteman,	9	59	9	158
Fredericktown,	8	67	8	158
Lebanon,	8	67	8	158
19. From Russel- ville to Smithland.	15	35	15	158
To Ellettsville,	20	45	20	158
Hopkinsville,	10	45	10	158
Oakland,	16	61	16	158
Princeton,	29	90	29	158
Salem,	15	105	15	158
Smithland,	15	105	15	158

O H I O .

The French were the first to explore the countries on the waters of the Ohio. In 1680, M. de la Salle traversed, before any other European, the region between the lakes and the Mississippi. He was followed by many of his countrymen, who, for upwards of half a century, seem to have been exclusively the visitors of this region; their object was the prosecution of the fur trade, and, unlike their English neighbors, they manifested little disposition to appropriate the country by settlements. By the conquest of Canada,

and the treaty of 1763, Great Britain succeeded to all the French possessions lying between the Alleghany and the Missouri. The beautiful valley of the Ohio was now thrown open to the American trade; but from whatever causes it may have arisen, the British government was not disposed to encourage settlements. The Indians were still numerous and powerful; and on the breaking out of the war of independence, were enticed by the British to take part against the frontier settlers. In 1787, Congress began the exercise of its jurisdiction over the country west of the Alleghany mountains. By an act of that body, a territory was created, called the Territory north-west of the river Ohio; and in the same year preparations were made for the first civilized settlement made within its limits. General Rufus Putnam and the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, led a small colony from Middlesex and Essex counties, Massachusetts, who located themselves at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum river. Similar to every settlement made on a frontier exposed to savage war, the first years of Ohio were spent in constant hardship and alarm. The treaty of Greenville, and the surrender of Michigan, in 1796, gave peace to the west, and emigration poured over the mountains to the Ohio valley. In 1800, Ohio and Michigan were formed into a separate territory; but having acquired sufficient numbers in Ohio to form a separate State, Michigan was detached April 1802, and the former authorized to form a Constitution. January 1802, after every necessary formality was complied with, Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State. Though as a member of the confederacy, her history is blended with that of the nation, we cannot omit an expression of admiration at a progress in power, resource, and energy, that has no parallel in history. Less than half a century ago, all was a wilderness, inhabited only by savage beasts, or by still more savage men; now, 1834, with a million of inhabitants, her cities, towns, canals, roads, colleges, schools, and other improvements, excite the admiration of the world.

The State of Ohio is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, and Michigan Territory; east by Pennsylvania and Virginia; south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Western Virginia and Kentucky, and west by Indiana. Its length is 210 miles, and mean breadth 200, containing about 40,000 square miles, or 25,000,000 acres. The Ohio river forms the boundary of this State, on the south-east and south, for near 500 miles. The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the north, are Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those on the south flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Little and Great Miami. The Au-Glaize and St. Mary's in the western part of the State, are branches of the Maumee.

The interior and northern parts of the country, bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. Nearly one-third of the eastern and south-eastern part is very hilly and broken. The hills are exceedingly numerous, but they seldom rise into considerable mountains. Immediately upon the banks of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval or meadow-land, of great fertility. In the interior, on both sides of the Scioto, and on the Great and Little Miami, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of level and rich land in the State. In many parts there are large prairies, particularly on the bend waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miamis. Some of these prairies are low and marshy, producing large quantities of

coarse grass, from 2 to 5 feet high; some of which is of a tolerably good quality: other prairies are elevated, and are frequently called barrens; not always on account of their sterility, for they are often fertile. The most elevated tracts of country between the rivers, are the wettest and most marshy in the State; and the driest land is that which borders on the various streams of water. Among the forest trees, are oak of various species, maple, hickory, beech, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash, pawpaw, buckeye, cherry, &c.

This State produces abundantly everything which grows in the middle States. Corn grows luxuriantly, yielding, on rich alluvial bottom lands, from 50 to 75 bushels per acre; 50 bushels per acre are a common and almost average crop. Wheat grows finely in this State; and flour is exported in vast quantities by the Ohio and Lake Erie to southern and eastern markets. Many steam-mills have been erected in this State, especially in the vicinity of the Ohio river, for the manufacturing of flour. Mills for the same purpose, propelled by water, are to be found in every part of the State. Rye, oats, buckwheat, &c. are produced abundantly in all parts of the State. Horses, cattle, and hogs are here raised in great numbers, and driven to an eastern market; and thousands of barrels of beef and pork are boated from all the towns on the navigable streams, for the southern part of the valley, or to New York.

Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. Iron ore has been discovered, and wrought pretty extensively in several places, particularly on the south of Licking river, 4 miles west of Zanesville, on Brush creek, and in some other places. Salt springs are found on some of the eastern waters of Muskingum, and on Salt creek, 28 miles south-east of Chillicothe, where there are considerable salt-works.

The summers are warm and pretty regular, though somewhat subject to tornadoes. Spring and autumn are very pleasant; and the winters generally mild. In some parts, near the marshes and stagnant waters, the inhabitants are subject to the fever and ague; but the climate, generally, is accounted remarkably healthful.

Ohio takes the lead among the western States with regard to manufactures. Some of the most important manufacturing towns are Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Chillicothe. The fabrics of these manufactories have found their way even to the cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and entered into successful competition with the finished articles of European manufacture.

The exports from this State consist of flour, corn, hemp, flax, beef, pork, smoked hams of venison, whiskey, peach-brandy, and lumber.

The important interests of education have by no means been neglected in Ohio. The principal seminaries in this State are the University of Ohio, at Athens; Miami University, at Oxford; Western Reserve College, at Hudson; Kenyon College, at Gambier, and the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati.

A system of common schools has been lately introduced by law into this State. "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools" was passed by the Legislature in March, 1831, "to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May" following. This act declares, "that a fund shall be raised in the several counties in the State for the use of common schools, for the instruction of the white youth

of every class and grade, without distinction, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other necessary branches of education;—that for this purpose there shall be annually levied and assessed upon the *ad valorem* amount of the general list of taxable property in each county of the State, the property of blacks and mulattoes excepted, three-fourths of a mill on the dollar; that the trustees of each incorporated township in this State, where the same has not been already done, shall lay off their township into school districts in a manner most convenient for the population." Further provisions are made for carrying the system into effect.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Adams,.....	12,231	West Union.	Lorain,.....	5,696	Elyria.
Ashtabula,....	14,584	Jefferson.	Logan,.....	6,410	Bellefontaine.
Athens,.....	9,787	Athens.	Madison,....	6,190	London.
Allen,.....	578		Marion,.....	6,551	Marion.
Butler,.....	27,112	Hamilton.	Medina,.....	7,569	Medina.
Belmont,.....	28,627	St. Clairsville.	Meigs,.....	6,158	Chester.
Brown,.....	17,867	Georgetown.	Mercer,.....	1,110	St. Mary's.
Champaign,...	12,131	Urbana.	Miami,.....	12,807	Troy.
Clarke,.....	13,114	Springfield.	Monroe,.....	8,768	Woodfield.
Clermont,.....	20,466	Batavia.	Montgomery,...	21,362	Dayton.
Columbiana,...	35,592	New Lisbon.	Morgan,.....	11,800	McConnellsville.
Coshocton,....	11,161	Coshocton.	Muskingum, ..	22,334	McConnellsville.
Cuyahoga,....	10,373	Cleveland.	Perry,.....	13,970	Somersct.
Crawford,....	4,791	Bucyrus.	Pickaway,....	16,001	Circleville.
Clinton,.....	11,436	Wilmington.	Pike,.....	6,021	Piketon.
Dark,.....	6,201	Greenville.	Portage,.....	18,826	Ravenna.
Delaware,....	11,504	Delaware.	Preble,.....	16,291	Eaton.
Fairfield,....	24,786	Lancaster.	Putnam,.....	230	
Fayette,.....	8,182	Washington.	Faulding,....	161	
Franklin,....	14,711	COLUMBIUS.	Richland,....	24,008	Mansfield.
Gallia,.....	9,733	Gallipolis.	Ross,.....	21,069	Chillicothe.
Geauga,.....	15,813	Chardon.	Sandusky,....	2,851	L'r. Sandusky.
Green,.....	14,801	Xenia.	Shelby,.....	3,671	Sydney.
Guernsey,....	18,036	Cambridge.	Scioto,.....	8,710	Portsmouth.
Hamilton,....	52,317	Cincinnati.	Seneca,.....	6,159	Tiffin.
Hocking,....	4,008	Logan.	Stark,.....	26,588	Canon.
Highland,....	16,345	Hillsborough.	Tuscarawas, ..	14,298	New Philada.
Harrison,....	20,916	Cadiz.	Trumbull,....	26,123	Warren.
Hancock,....	813	Finley.	Union,.....	3,192	Marysville.
Hardin,.....	210	Hardin.	Van Wert,....	49	Willshire.
Henry,.....	262	Napoleon.	Washington, ..	11,731	Marietta.
Holmes,.....	9,135	Millersburg.	Wayne,.....	23,333	Wooster.
Huron,.....	13,316	Norwalk.	Williams,....	387	Defiance.
Jefferson,....	22,189	Steubenville.	Warren,.....	21,168	Lebanon.
Jackson,....	5,911	Jackson.	Wood,.....	1,102	Ferrysburg.
Knox,.....	17,085	Mount Vernon.			
Lawrence,....	5,367	Burlington.	Total, in 1830,	937,903	
Licking,.....	20,869	Newark.			

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1790,.....	3,000	INCREASE.	
1800,.....	45,365	From 1790 to 1800,.....	42,365
1810,.....	230,760	1800 to 1810,.....	185,395
1820,.....	581,131	1810 to 1820,.....	350,371
1830,.....	937,903	1820 to 1830,.....	356,769

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 479,790; white Females, 448,703; deaf and dumb, 416; blind, 231; aliens, 5,521; total whites, 929,093. Free colored Males, 4,831; Females, 4,760; total, 9,591.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CANALS.

The Ohio State canals are the *Ohio Canal*, which connects Lake Erie, at Cleveland, with the Ohio river, at Portsmouth; and the *Miami Canal*, which connects the town of Dayton, situated on the Great Miami river, with the Ohio river, at Cincinnati.

Ohio Canal.

Main trunk,	310 miles.
Navigable feeder from main trunk to Columbus,	11 "
Navigable feeder from main trunk to Granville,	6 "
Muskingum side-cut, from the Muskingum river at Dresden,	3 "
Navigable feeder from the Tuscarawas river,	3 "
Navigable feeder from the Walhonding river,	1 "

Total length of Ohio canal and branches,

Miami Canal.

Main trunk,	65 }	66 miles.
Hamilton side-cut,	1 }	
Total length of canals in Ohio constructed at the public expense, and owned by the State,		
Lancaster lateral canal, constructed by the citizens of Lancaster, under an act of incorporation,		

Total length of canals in Ohio,

The *Ohio Canal* is now completed. This great work was commenced on the 4th of July, 1825, and has been carried forward at a steady rate. Although many difficulties have been encountered in its prosecution, it has already imparted a new aspect to the country through which it passes, and has in many places quadrupled the value of the land near its course.

The *Miami Canal* has been navigated from Dayton to the head of the Main street in Cincinnati, since the spring of 1820.

It is expected that a second division of this work will be commenced in the course of a year, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session. This division will extend from Dayton to the valley of the Miami river, 30 or 35 miles. And it is believed that the time is not distant, when a still further extension of this canal will unite it, at Defiance, with the *Wabash and Maumee Canal*, now constructing by the State of Indiana; and that thence the two will be extended by a common trunk to Lake Erie, at Maumee Bay.

RAIL-ROADS.

The following Rail-road Companies have been incorporated by the Legislature:—Richmond, Eaton, and Miami; Mad-river and Lake Erie; Port Clinton and Lower Sandusky; Franklin, Springborough, and Wilmington; Erie and Ohio; Columbus, Delaware, Marion, and Sandusky; Cincinnati and St. Louis; Cincinnati, Harrison, and Indianapolis; Pennsylvania and Ohio; Milan and Newark; Milan and Columbus; Chillicothe and Lebanon.

Mad-river and Lake Erie Rail-road is to commence at Dayton, at the head of the Miami Canal, and extend to Sandusky on Lake Erie, thus, by means of the canal and rail-road, opening a communication between Cincinnati and the lake. Distance, upwards of 200 miles.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail-road is to commence at Pittsburg, Penn., and to terminate at Massillon, on the Ohio Canal, about 50 miles south of

Lake Erie. Distance, 108 miles. Cost, estimated at from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per mile.

The national road from Cumberland into the west, is completed to the vicinity of Columbus. It is laid out from Columbus through Indianapolis and Terre Haute, in Indiana, to Vandalia, in Illinois, and will terminate at St. Louis. There is nowhere in our country a finer road than the part of it which is finished from Wheeling to Columbus. It is now of great advantage to Ohio, and will be far more so when the whole line is completed.

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

1. From Clear-land to Cincinnati.	15	110	110	Cincinnati,	6	223
To Strongsville, ..	15					
Brunswick,	7	22				
Melina,	7	29				
Guilford,	6	35				
Jackson,	6	41				
Wooster,	12	53				
Loudonville,	20	73				
Mount Vernon, ..	21	94				
Sunbury,	23	117				
Genoa,	5	122				
Heidon,	7	129				
COLUMBUS,	10	139				
Cincinnati,	113	252				
2. From Wheeling, Va., to Cincinnati, via Zanesville and Columbus.						
To St. Clairsville, ..	9					
Morristown,	9	18				
Fairview,	10	28				
Middleburn,	8	36				
Washington,	6	42				
Cambridge,	8	50				
Norwich,	12	62				
Zanesville,	12	74				
Irville,	11	85				
Hanover,	7	92				
Newark,	8	100				
Granville,	8	108				
COLUMBUS,	28	136				
Franklinton,	1	137				
Lawrenceville,	22	159				
Springfield,	20	179				
Yellow Springs, ..	7	186				
Xenia,	10	196				
Waynesville,	14	210				
Lebanon,	10	220				
Sharonville,	15	235				
Reading,	4	239				
Cincinnati,	10	249				
3. From Wheeling to Maysville, Ken.						
To Zanesville,	74					
Somerset,	18	92				
Rushville,	8	100				
Lancaster,	10	110				
Tarleton,	15	125				
Kingston,	8	133				
Chillicothe,	10	143				
Hainbridge,	16	161				
Sinking Spring, ..	16	177				
West Union,	23	200				
Maysville, Ken... ..	18	218				
4. From Wheeling to Cincinnati, via Chillicothe.						
To Zanesville, as in No. 2,	74					
Chillicothe, as in No. 3,	69	143				
Cincinnati, as in No. 24,	93	236				
5. From Wheeling to Cincinnati, via Circleville and Lebanon.						
To Zanesville, as in No. 2,	74					
Cincinnati, as in No. 12,	161	235				
6. From Sandusky City to Cincinnati, via Dayton.						
Lower Sandusky, ..	28					
Fort Seneca,	9	37				
Oakley,	6	43				
Tymochtee,	12	55				
Upper Sandusky, ..	9	64				
Grand,	10	74				
Hardin,	16	90				
Bellefontaine,	20	110				
West Liberty,	10	120				
Urbana,	10	130				
Springfield,	13	143				
Fairfield,	13	156				
Dayton,	10	166				
Alexandersville, ..	7	173				
Miamisburg,	3	176				
Franklin,	7	183				
Middletown,	6	189				
Hamilton,	13	202				
Carthage,	15	217				
7. From Ashtabula to Wheeling, Va.						
To Jefferson,	9					
Austinburg,	6	15				
Morgan,	3	18				
Orwell,	11	29				
Bloomfield,	5	34				
Hristolville,	4	38				
Warren,	11	49				
Cansfield,	16	65				
Columbiana,	11	76				
New Lisbon,	10	86				
Wellsville,	12	98				
Knoxville,	8	106				
Steubenville,	13	119				
Well-burg,	8	127				
Wheeling,	16	143				
8. From Sandusky City to Cincinnati, via Springfield and Yellow Springs.						
To Springfield, as in No. 2,	143					
From Springfield to Cincinnati, via Yellow Springs, as in No. 2,	70	213				
9. From Zanesville to Cleveland.						
To Dresden,	11					
Roscoe,	14	28				
Conchocton,	1	29				
Newcomertown, ..	17	46				
Gnadenbotten,	11	57				
New Philadelphia, ..	10	67				
Zant,	10	77				
Sandyville,	4	81				
Canton,	13	94				
Greentown,	10	104				
Union,	4	109				
Middleburg,	8	116				
Falmadge,	3	119				
Northampton,	6	125				
Stow,	3	128				

112

304 GENERAL VIEW OF			
Cleveland, as in Na.	28	156	14. From Cincinnati to Indianapolis, via Lawrenceburg.
10. From Columbus to Sandusky. To Blenden,	10	7	To Cheviot,
Gena,	7	17	Elizabethtown, ...
Saubury,	5	22	Hardinsburg,
Mount Vernon, ...	23	45	Lawrenceburg, ...
Fredericktown, ...	7	52	Manchester,
Belleville,	9	61	Napoleon,
Mansfield,	10	71	Greensburg,
Truxville,	12	87	Shelbyville,
New Haven,	11	94	INDIANAPOLIS. .
Lafayette,	5	99	15. From Cincinnati to Greenville.
Dumack,	13	112	To Carthage, ...
Milan,	4	116	Hamilton,
Sandusky,	12	128	Middletown, ...
11. From Steubenville to Chardon. To Richmond, ...	11	17	Franklin,
Rocktown,	5	28	Miamishurg, ...
Centerville, ...	17	33	Alexandersville, ...
New Harrisburg, ...	7	40	Dayton,
Waynesburg, ...	6	46	Little York, ...
Canton,	12	58	Union,
Randolph,	15	73	West Milton, ...
Rootstown,	5	78	Tray,
Ravenna,	6	81	Piqua,
Shalersville, ...	5	89	Greenville, ...
Mantua,	4	93	16. From Dayton to Indianapolis. To Liberty, ...
Auburn,	6	99	West Alexandria, ...
Newbury,	7	106	Eaton,
Chardon,	9	115	Richmond, ...
12. From Zanesville to Cincinnati, via Lebanon. To Lancaster, ...	36	58	Centerville, ...
Circleville, ...	22	68	Germantown, ...
Williamsport, ...	10	76	Dublin,
New Holland, ...	8	86	Lewisville, ...
Washington, ...	10	99	Middleton, ...
Wilmington, ...	22	108	Charlottesville, ...
Charlesville, ...	9	117	Greenfield, ...
Rochester, ...	8	125	Columbia, ...
Lebanon,	7	132	INDIANAPOLIS. .
Cincinnati, ...	29	161	17. From Beaver, Pa., to Cleveland. To Grietsburg, ...
13. From Cincinnati to Indianapolis, via Brookville. To Cheviot, ...	7	17	Petersburg, ...
Miami,	10	25	Poland,
Harrison,	8	32	Boardman, ...
New Trenton, ...	7	43	Carsfield's, ...
Brookville, ...	11	58	Elsworth, ...
Somerset, ...	15	74	Milton,
Rushville, ...	16	91	Palmyra, ...
Hanover, ...	17	115	Edinburg, ...
INDIANAPOLIS. .	24	115	Ravenna, ...
			Stow,
			Hudson, ...
			Twinsburg, ...
			Bedford, ...
			Newburg, ...

OHIO. 305			
Williamsfield, ...	5	33	Williamsburg, ...
Andover,	5	38	Batavia,
Pierpont,	9	47	Newtown, ...
Kelloggsville, ...	9	56	Cincinnati, ...
Salem,	7	63	25. From Poland to Fairport. To Youngstown, ...
22. From Steubenville to Zanesville. To Bloomfield, ...	13	4	Weathersfield, ...
Greene,	4	17	Warren, ...
Co.	5	22	Southington, ...
Moorfield, ...	10	32	Farmington, ...
Loudonberry, ...	8	40	Parkman's, ...
Winchester, ...	5	45	Burton, ...
Cambridge, ...	11	56	Claridon, ...
Zanesville, ...	24	80	Chardon, ...
23. From Cleveland to Lower Sandusky. To Brooklyn, ...	4	8	Concord, ...
Rockport, ...	4	12	Painesville, ...
Dover,	4	12	Fairport, ...
Elyria,	12	21	26. From Columbus to Upper Sandusky. To Worthington, ...
Aubert, ...	6	30	Delaware, ...
Henricetta, ...	6	36	Norton, ...
Florence, ...	4	40	Marion, ...
Elbridge, ...	5	45	Little Sandusky, ...
Milan,	5	50	Upper Sandusky, ...
Norwalk, ...	4	51	27. From Columbus to Ports-mouth. South Bloomfield, ...
Montroville, ...	6	60	Circleville, ...
Lyme,	6	66	Chillicothe, ...
York,	9	75	Pikeston, ...
Lower Sandusky, ...	9	84	Lucasville, ...
24. From Chillicothe to Cincinnati. To Bainbridge, ...	18	37	Painmouth, ...
Hillsboro, ...	19	37	28. From Marietta to Zanesville. To Carroll, ...
			Waterford, ...
			Olive Green, ...
			McConnellsville, ...
			Blue Rock, ...
			Zanesville, ...
			29. From Lebanon to Brookville, In. To Monroe, ...
			Hamilton, ...
			Rossville, ...
			Oxford, ...
			Springfield, ...
			Brookville, ...
			30. From Lancaster to Mount Vernon. To Pleasantville, ...
			Thornville, ...
			Newark, ...
			Newton, ...
			Utica, ...
			Mount Vernon, ...
			31. From Lancaster to Columbus. To Courtwright, ...
			Lithopolis, ...
			Oregon, ...
			COLUMBUS, ...
			32. From Chillicothe to Gallipolis. Richmond Dale, ...
			Jackson, ...
			Gallipolis, ...

MICHIGAN.

The country now constituting the territory of Michigan, was visited as early as 1648, by Jesuit missionaries from Canada, who converted many of the natives to Christianity, and erected several chapels in different parts of the country. About 1667, the traffic of the fur traders was considered of so much consequence that a body of military was sent from Lower Canada to protect them, by whom Detroit was founded, and some time afterwards Michilimackinac; these, in connexion with other posts, enabled the French to extend their trade to the vicinity of the Mississippi river. In 1763, Michigan was ceded, with other parts of Canada, to the British government. This region, so remote from the Atlantic, was peopled slowly, and at the end of the revolutionary war, when ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris, contained but few inhabitants. Under various pretences the British colonial agents retained Detroit, with all that is now Michigan, until after the treaty of Greenville, and the United States did not obtain actual possession of the country until 1796. The territory was

HORNE-LEFTWICH FAMILY BIBLE

[This Bible was bought at a book sale at the Roanoke County Library. All information in brackets is not a part of the original record.]

This is to certify that James William Leftwich 4th and Miranda Langhorne Calloway were united by me in Holy Matrimony at "Bellvue" Home on the 12 day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and forty two in the presence of Witnesses. [unsigned] Signed [unsigned]

Great Grand Parents

Father's Grand Parents

Grand Father's Father - William Horne Jr.

Grand Father Mother - Dallas _____

Grand Mother's Father - Samuel Helm

Grand Mother's Mother - Alean Taylor

Mother's Grand Parents

Grand Father's Father - William Leftwich 3d

Grand Father's Mother - Sarah C. Williams

Grand Mother's Father - James Calloway Jr.

Grand Mother's Mother - Elizabeth Greer

Grand Parents

Father's Father - John Dallas Horne

Father's Mother - Letitia Helm

Mother's Father - James W. Leftwich

Mother's Mother - Miranda Calloway

Great Great Grand Parents

Father's Great Grand parents

William Horne

_____ Featherly

Dallas (don't know)

Lt. Thomas Helm

Nancy Ann Gilbert

Lt. Skelton Taylor

Sally de Moss

Mother's Great Grand parents

William Leftwich 2nd

Frances Otey

James Calloway Jr. [Also listed as Mother's Grandparent]

Elizabeth Greer [Also listed as Mother's Grandparent]

Moses Greer

Nancy Bailey

James Calloway Sr.

Lavinia Langhorne

Great Great Great Grand parents
[Father's Great Great Grandparents]

Gen. David Horne
wife don't know -
Col. Leonard Helm - his father Sir Maberry Helm
John de Moss

[Mother's Great Great Grandparents]

Capt. John Otey - Mary Hopkins - her father Col. John Hopkins his
wife Jean Gordon
Col. William Leftwich his wife Elizabeth Haynes
Augustine Leftwich Sr.

D.A.R. Ancestors - Mother

Col. James Calloway
Col. J. M. Langhorne
Col. William Leftwich
Col. John Hopkins - one of signers of Declaration
Capt. John Otey
Captain Moses S. Greer
- all from England

D.A.R. Ancestors - Father

Capt. Skelton Taylor
1st Lieut. Thomas F. Helm
Sir Mayberry Helm (Hon. degree of maj.)
- 3 from England
Lieut. Col. John de Moss
- from France
Maj. Gen. David Horne
- from England fought with Tories and remained loyal to the King
to the end. No paper on him from D.A.R.

[Note in Bible]

Mary Ellen Leftwich
Parents -
James W. Leftwich
Miranda Calloway
Grand Parents -
James Calloway Jr.
Elizabeth Greer
Gr. Grand Parents -
James Calloway Sr.
Lavinia Langhorne

[Additionally listed in the Bible are a number of births and
deaths of family pets. Some non-family related clippings from the
Roanoke newspaper are inserted into the Bible. Anyone interested
in obtaining the Bible can write its current owner: Lois
Blankenship, 5696 Starkey Road, S.W., Roanoke, VA 24014.]

Contributed by Michael Blankenship

BRONSON FAMILY BIBLE

Marriages:

Henry Martyn **Bronson** and Josephine **Chapman** - November 23, 1863
 Harry Pendleton **Bronson** and Mary Frances G____ - June 22, 1891
 Mary Putnam **Bronson** and George A. **Reisner** - November 23, 1892, at Indianapolis, IN
 William **Bronson** and Nellie Duncan **Butcher** - Oct. 31, 1895, at Washington, DC
 Franklin F. **Bronson** and Mary Florence **Butcher** - Oct. 31, 1904, at Washington, DC
 W. Talcott **Bronson** and Laura **Dickenson** - Sept. 2, 1905, at Philadelphia, PA
 Josephine W. **Bronson** and William Frances **Laymann** - Jan. 16, 1915, at Wash., DC

Births:

William **Bronson** - Sept. 21, 1864
 Henry Pendleton **Bronson** - March 19, 1867
 Mary Putnam **Bronson** - June 18, 1870
 Edward Chapman **Bronson** - July 23, 1872
 Franklin Ferris **Bronson** - May 14, 1874
 Walter Talcott **Bronson** - January 21, 1879
 (all of the above were born in Savansky, Ohio)

Henry Martyn **Bronson** - October 25, 1836 in Knox County, Ohio
 Josephine **Chapman** - December 20, 1840 in Erie County, Ohio

S. E. **Bronson**, son of William and Nellie, in Washington, DC, Nov. 2, 1896
 Josephine Willard **Bronson**, daughter of William and Nellie, at Washington, DC, July 2, 1898
 Mary Bronson **Reisner**, daughter of George and Mary Reisner, at Goettinger, Germany, September 8, 1903
 Henry Martyn **Bronson**, son of Walter and Laura Bronson, at Mishawaka, IN, July 26, 1906
 Jane Bronson **Lymonn**, daughter of William and Josephine Lymonn, at Richmond, VA, Sept. 23, 1916
 Shirley **Bronson**, daughter of _____, at Richmond, VA, Sept. 16, 1935
 Page Bronson **Elliott**, daughter of Warrin Grice Elliott and Jane Bronson Lymonn, at Richmond, VA, April 21, 1940; baptised at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Henrico County, VA, Nov. 24, 1940
 Jane Lymonn **Elliott**, daughter of Warrin G. Elliott and Jane Lymonn Elliott, at Richmond, VA, Sept. 6, 1942

Deaths:

Edward Chapman **Bronson** - May 17, 1873

Henry Martyn **Bronson**, son of Walter and Laura Bronson, at Mishawaka, IN, August 26, 1908

Henry Martyn **Bronson** at Indianapolis, IN, October 30, 1912

Josephine Stanislava **Bronson**, aged 81 years died 9:15am February 14, 1922, at Richmond, VA

Faye ___ **Bronson** - February 1930 in Pennsylvania

W. S. **Bronson** - February 4, 1942, in Richmond, VA

Nellie **Bronson** - August 8, 1942, Richmond, VA

Josephine Willard **Bronson**, daughter of W.S. and Nellie Bronson, August 31, 1942, in Washington, DC

This Bible was published by the American Bible Society in 1855 and is in excellent condition. The above information represents the best effort to decipher the hand written information on the family pages.

If anyone is interested in obtaining the Bible, they may call or write Nelson Harris, 2813 Edgewood Street, Roanoke, VA 24015, 703-344-9547.

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MEDICAL FAMILY TREE... The American Heart Association and the Bayer Company have developed a booklet, Getting to the Heart of the Family: Know Your Risk for Heart Disease and Stroke, which provided information on heredity and cardiovascular disease. It also contains a pull-out family medical tree that can be filled in, shared with your physician and passed along to your children. To obtain a free copy, write the Bayer Company, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N Y 10016, or call 1-800-332-2252

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DESCENDANTS OF ELDER JOHN LAWRENCE OF S.W. VA. AND NEW ENGLAND

This genealogy of many of the early families of Montgomery, Floyd, and Pulaski Counties--the most migrated from New York and other states. Included are Akers, Bishop, Blackwell, Booth, Charlton, Cole, Collins, Conner, Covey, Cox, Crandall, Dishon, Dobbins, Duncan, Epperly, Flinchum, Hall, Hedge, Lawrence, Light, Martin, Peden, Poff, Roop, Simpkins, Smith, Thompson, Vest, Wilson, Yearout, and more. \$20.00 + 2.25 postage. Ora Belle McColman, 2123 - 10th St., NW., Roanoke, VA 24012.

Russell County Virginia
Book 3 Page 728

Ewing atto
for McClungs

to] Deed
Pennelly

30 acres

THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of March in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Six and in the year of the Commonwealth the 30th Between Samuel Ewing of Russell county and State of Virginia attorney for Hugh and Charles McClung of Pennsylvania and Tennessee of the one part and Joshua Pennelly of the County of Russell and State of Virginia of the other part Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of thirty Dollars lawful money of this Commonwealth to the said Samuel Ewing attorney for Hugh and Charles McClung in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Hath granted bargained and sold and by their presents doth grant bargain and sell unto the said Joshua Pennelly a certain Tract or parcel of land containing thirty acres be the same more or less lying and being in the County of Russell on the waters of Copper Creek Beginning on a small Sugartree a corner to Joshua Penelton and with his line N 18° E 28 poles to a walnut and buckeye on the North bank of said Creek thence up the same and bending thereon N 79° E 82 poles to a poplar and buckeye Sapling N70° E66 poles to a small black oak a corner to Reuben Matthews and with his line at N12° W24 poles to a white oak S73° W150 poles to the Beginning. With its appurtenances To have and hold to the said Joshua Penly his heirs and assigns forever and the said Samuel Ewing Attorney for Hugh and Charles McClung for himself and his heirs the said tract or parcel of Land, with all and Singular of its appurtenances to the said Joshua Pennelly his heirs and assigns against the claim or claims of himself or the said Hugh and Charles McClung or their or either of their heirs and against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons, whatsoever shall and will forever warrant and defend. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the day and Year first above written

Sam'l Ewing seal
attorney for Hugh and Charles McClung

At Russell March Court 1806

This Indenture of bargain and sale of land from Samuel Ewing attorney for Hugh and Charles McClung to Joshua Penly was acknowledged in Court by the said Samuel Ewing and Ordered to be recorded

Teste:

Henry Dickenson C R C

SURNAME INDEX

Carol L. Milbourn, 6929 Pine Needle Dr., Boones Mill, VA 24065

MILBOURN, Andrew	Lee Co., VA	d. April 1886
PENNINGTON, William	Lee Co., VA	m. 10 Dec. 1865
LITTON, Mary Vermillion	Lee Co., VA	b. 1 Jan. 1848
LITTON, Dixon Sharp	Lee Co., VA	m. 4 Feb. 1845
WYNN, Lavinia Hix	Lee Co., VA	b. 8 Sept. 1816
CRABTREE, Job	Washington Co., VA	m. 17 Dec. 1790
SMYTH, Rebecca	Lee Co., VA	d. 19 April 1864
CRABTREE, Priscilla	Lee Co., VA	m. 28 Feb. 1833
WYNN, Josiah	Tazewell Co., VA	b. 1801
ZION, John	Washington Co., VA	b. 1793

Glenn Sanders, 7255 South Kiowa, Larkspur, CO 80118

SA(U)NDERS, Anthony	Montgomery Co., VA	b 14 Oct 1796
m AKERS, Lovicy	do	2 Mar 1819
d	Henry Co., IN	2 Oct 1851
AKERS, Lovicy	Montgomery Co., VA	b 15 Jun 1800
do	Henry Co., IN	d 24 Sep 1867
AKERS, Austin	Buckingham Co., VA	b 1763
m TOMSON, Rhoda		

Betty C. Eckart, 361 N. 18th St., Decatur, IL 62521

Searching for: MILLER, CAMPBELL, RICHARDS, FERGUSON, OYLER, RAKE, FOSTER, CARROLL, STANLEY, ECKART, DICKIRSON, BRACKETT

Jane B. Williams, 95 Mystic Lane, Social Circle, GA 30279

DUDLEY	Franklin Co., VA
McNEIL	Franklin Co., VA
BERNARD	Franklin Co., VA
HILL	Franklin Co., VA
WILLIAMS	Charlotte & Montgomery Cos., VA
TILLER	Giles Co., VA
THORNTON	
YOST	Tazewell Co., VA

Judy Blackwell, Route #4, Box 76, Floyd, VA 24091

BABER, Edward	Albemarle Co., VA	1830
GORDON, Giles	Chesterfield Co., VA	1770
GRAHAM, James	Bedford Co., VA	1770
HALE, Benjamin	Franklin Co., VA	1798
HAMBLIN, Mackerness	Charlotte Co., VA	1760
JENNELLE, William	Giles Co., VA	1850
SPRADLIN(G), James A.	Montgomery Co., VA	1850
TABOR, William	Montgomery Co., VA	1830
THOMAS, David	Albemarle Co., VA	1790
WOOLWINE, George	Montgomery Co., VA	1835

D. M. Wubben, P.O. Box 66512, Scotts Valley, CA 95067-6512

BRATCHER, Elizabeth	Bedford Co., VA	1792 Marriage
HANNAH, George	Bedford Co., VA	1792 Marriage
HANNAH, John	Roanoke Co., VA	1795 Birth
HANNAH, Patterson	Roanoke Co., VA	1821 Birth
HARRIS, Nancy	Botetourt Co., VA	1836 Marriage
LEWIS, Andrew Jr.	Roanoke Co., VA	1906 Death
MICOU, Thomas W.	Roanoke Co., VA	1846 Death
RORER, Sarah Blanche	Roanoke Co., VA	1901 Marriage
TOWNSLEY, William	Montgomery Co., VA	1810 Census
TOWNSLEY, William M.	Roanoke Co., VA	1800 Birth

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7 CONFEDERATE GRAVES

By Charles I. Ayers

Cemetery now called Noftsinger/Styne/Pico Cemetery on Rt 643 just outside of Buchanan.

- Robert Charles Ayers - 21 Dec 1845 -12 Jan 1892; Co G 28th Va Inf CSA
- John Owen Markham - 5 May 1845 - 5 Dec 1890; Co C Douthat's Va Art CSA
- William James Noftsinger - 27 Dec 1834 - 16 Apr 1895; Botetourt Art CSA
- Robert Clifton Noftsinger - 6 Jan 1837 - 6 Nov 1906; Botetourt Art CSA
- William Robert Boblett - 7 Mar 1828 - 18 Jan 1906; Co C 42 Va Inf CSA
- Andrew P Noftsinger - 12 Aug 1832 - 31 Dec 1877; 20th Bat Va HVY Art CSA
- James H Vassar - 3 July 1837 - 10 May 1928; Botetourt Art CSA

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Q U E R I E S

Please read the inside back cover for directions on how to write queries.

95-53: Would like to contact the fam of Martha WOOTEN & James J (Jefferies?) Yancey ALSTON. Martha was the 2nd wife whom he md 15 Dec 1848 in Marengo Co, AL, where they lived. James was b in Elbert Co, GA,, 20 Sept 1805. Elizabeth Smith Burden, 202 Sheffield Pl., San Antonio, TX 78213

95-54: Did James J. Yancey ALSTON take 1st wife, Mary A. R. CHAMBERS & fam to TX & return to Marengo Co, AL alone? Was he ever in TX? Their last ch, my g-gr/mother, Sarah Laura Cornelia ALSTON, was b Maraengo Co, AL, 15 Mar 1835, & was only a baby when found in Bastrop Co, TX, with her mother, sibs, & Aunt Christian ALSTON. Elizabeth Smith Burden, see 95-53

95-55: What happened to Thomas CHAMBERS after leaving Elbert Co, GA? He left his ch with fam following the death of his wife, ca 1825, Sarah ALSTON, dau/o Lt. Col. Wm. ALSTON. Elizabeth Smith Burden, see 95-53 & 54

95-55 & 57: Seek info on par & desc/o William ROE, b 1806, VA, & wife Rachel _____ m b abt 1811; m abt 1830, 10 ch. Speculate Rachel d abr 1858 in Smyth Co. William in Smyth Co from 1840-1860. Lose track of him after 1860. His son John removed to OH & m Samantha Jane MAIN. Son Joshua m Sally COCKRAN of Franklin Co, removed to KY after 1860. Timm Campbell, 391 Richards Road, Bay City, MI 48706-1864

95-58: Seek info on par/fam of Stephen SMYTHERS, b abt 1800 in Rockbridge Co, VA, & m Nancy PICKETT in Wythe Co,, VA, June 1823. Need gr/par if known. Need death date of Stephen. Rachel Austin Grace, 5366 Wilderness Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70817

95-59: Seek info on fam/par of Josiah HENLEY m to Elizabeth. Josiah was b abt 1820. Lived in Carroll Co, VA for the 1850, 60 & 70 census. Need death date. Rachel Austin Grace, see 95-58

95-60: Seek info on par/o James AUSTIN b 1808 in Grayson Co, VA. Son/o John AUSTIN. John was son/o Stephen AUSTIN or Isaiah AUSTIN? James m Jane BRITTON. Need info on par/o Jane. Death date of Jane? Rachel Austin Grace, see 95-58 & 59

95-61: Desire to corres with ch or gr/ch of each of the following couples: Guy Franklin & Bertha (UPCHURCH) GALYEAN. Andy Roosevelt & Juanita (HANKS) GALYEAN. Samuel Calloway & Dina (HAWKS) GALYEAN. Mrs. S. Oscar Dean, R.D. 3, Box 82, Cambridge Springs, PA 16403-9345

95-62: Francis COOK b 1729 York Co. Need par 1st wife - Sarah ___?___. Older ch b Hanover Co, VA 1755-60. To Guilford Co, N C area c Rev. To Elbert Co, GA c 1784. Desire any info. Lula Cook Edwards, 119 Barbara Way, Waxahachie, TX 75165-6202

95-63: Need info on par/o Mary (Polly) McMANAWAY (MACMANEMA) (1795-5/Dec/1859) who m James H. CRAIG 29/Nov/1818, surety Daniel F. PIERCE (PREAS? PRICE?) Am interested in early history of McMANAWAY & SLATE fams. Lilian S. Blackford 6509 Carefree Lane, #208, Roanoke, VA 24019

95-64: Has anyone been able to trace anc of William CRAIG, wife Elizabeth, a Sgt in Rev who lived in Bedford Co late 1700s, early 1800. A son Robert CRAIG m Kitturah HILTON 1795. William had several daus who m in Bedford 1800-1808. Lilian S. Blackford, see 95-63

95-65: Seek info on ch/o Benjamin MORTON lived in Montgomery Co, VA 1810-1840s. M Polly WILSON 30 Oct 1810. Will exch info. Kim Allen Morton, 1823 Willow Point, Kingwood, TX 77339

95-66: Seek par/o Anna GARDINER m to Adam HARMAN 24 Nov 1787 Montgomery Co, VA. Will exch info. Kim Allen Morton, see 95-65

95-67 & 68: \$100.00 reward for proof of b/place & par of Andrew E. LEWIS who was b 1801 in N C (according to 1850-60 Washington Co, VA census.) M 1st, Elizabeth KAYLOR d/o Daniel & Elizabeth (WEEKS) KAYLOR; m 2nd abt 1847-49 Sarah SMILEY. Issue: 1. William Preston, 2. James H(ayes?), 3. Isaac (?), 4. Eliza m John LEWIS, s/o Peter & Mary Ann. 5. Abram, 6. Emmet, 7. Mary Jane m Thomas KAYLOR, 8. Elizabeth m Charles Lafaayette VANHOOK, 9. John, 10. Jemima, 11. Rachel m Peter W. MINNICK, 12. Sarah Emaline, m Nicholas J. VANCE, 13. Charles. Billie R. Lewis, 1104 Voncile Street, Lake Wales, FL 33853-3919

95-69: Need name of par/o Eleanor (Ellen) WILSON b Botetourt Co, VA, ca 1799 moved to Boone Co (W)VA with son William HOLSTINE-HOLSTEIN s/o Henry HOLSTEIN. Wm HOLSTINE m Nancy BASHAM d/o Nathan Sr. Ellen apparently did not marry HOLSTINE since he m a dau/o Daniel JAVINS. Billie R. Lewis, see 95-67&68

95-70: Looking for par/o Mary LAW. In 1807 she m Abraham TROUT in Franklin Co, VA. Where was Abraham from & who were his par? Opal Bowen, 6174 Sherman Road, Atchison, KS 66002

95-71: What was the maiden name of Elizabeth, w/o David MOORE? They lived on Little River in Montgomery Co, VA 1790s to abt 1816. Where were they from? Need names of David's par. Opal Bowen, see 95-71

95-72: Need name of Joseph STRICKLAND's par. He lived in Amherst Co, VA in late 1700s. Opal Bowen, see 95-70 & 71

95-73 & 74: Wm SEVERS/SEAVER b VA 1752 m Catherine Peck 1793 in Montgomery Co, VA. She was d/o George PECK b 1759. She had bros George & Jacob PECK who m daus of Adam WISER in Montgomery Co. Wm seems to be related to the Henry, Elizabeth, Jacob SEAVER fam of Botetourt Co whose dau Elizabeth m James LAMAR 1796. Wm LAMAR, bro of James m Roseanne MILLS abt 1795 & Mary Polly SEVERs 1812 after Roseanne died. Any assistance appreciated. Charles B. Severs, P.S.C., 5117 Euclid Avenue, Louisville, KY 40271

95-75: Looking for info on following: Greenville SHELTON b N C abt 1820, m VA 1844 Elizabeth WYRICK. Ch incl Creed F., Daniel T., Ephriem C., John F., William, Elizabeth Jane, Rebecca, Henry & Wiley. Greenville d in VA abt 1882. I found above ch in early 1900 census. All the above lived most of their life in Wythe Co, VA. Roger D. Shelton, 4206 West Flower Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92633

95-76: Seek info on fams of George CROSBY & Amos CROSBY who were in Augusta Co, So region, bet 1830-1850. George b ca 1778, d 1846, w Catherine Sillings. Amos b 1785, d aft 1850. Seeking specifically a Richard CROSBY who may have been son of one of these men. Mary Jean Brooks, 2301 Saginaw SE, Grand Rapids, MI 49506

95-77: Working on a manuscript of Thomas WARDEN fam who settled in Montgomery Co, VA 1799. Would like to corres with any desc or anyone who has knowledge of that fam. Martha m Jeremiah SMALLWOOD; Thomas II m Rebecca BATEMAN; Nancy m James HOLMES; John m Nancy BELL; Joseph m Jemima FARMER. Interested in desc from any of above. Malita Warden Murphy, HC71, Box 119, Princeton, WV 24740 - tel (304) 425 2566

95-78: Can anyone advise me how the Thomas WARDEN fam was connected to the JOHNSTON fam? Many of the fams named their ch JOHNSTON WARDEN. If the fam did not have a son they named a dau JOHNSTON. WARDENS staying in VA lived in Montgomery, Pulaski & Wythe Cos. Malita Warden Murphy, see 95-77

95-79: Desire to corres with anyone researching the BOOTON name as I have been unable to locate anyone working on this fam name. Malita Warden Murphy, see 95-77

We offer sincerest apologies for errors in the May 1995 issue and are pleased to print a correction for:

95-44 & 45: Ezekiel SMITH b 1781, VA, s/o Hannah SIMMS & Isaac SMITH of New River, m 1802, Montgomery Co, VA Susannah DINGESS, b 1774, d/o Mary ANDERSON & Peter DINGESS. Their ch: Paris, Peter Dingess, French, Charles Anderson & dau Gertrude that remained in VA. They came to TX during the Republic & settled in Seguin where they are bd in Riverside Cem. Ezekiel was the oldest man on the Mier Expedition. Would like any info on this fam & would like to hear from other fam members. Elizabeth Smith Burden, 202 Sheffield Pl, San Antonio, TX 78213

BOOK REPORT

EARLY ADVENTURES ON THE WESTERN WATERS Vol III, Part 1 and Part 2, *the New River of Virginia in Pioneer Days 1745-1805* by Mary B. Kegley 1995.

Once again Mrs. Kegley maintains her dedication to accurately reporting the evidence found in the records. Land Entries, Surveys, Deeds, Court Orders, Wills and Inventories, Grants and Land records are cited. This long anticipated volume also contains many family sketches, photographs and illustrations.

Researchers will appreciate her subtlety of language and the excellent documentation (there 16 pages of bibliography). The dark blue binding matches previous volumes; the print is clear. 929 pages with index. Those of southwestern Virginia heritage will want this in their library.

Shipping is included, out of state price is \$70.00, Virginia residents \$72.93 includes state tax. Make checks payable to Kegley Books, P. O. Box 134, Wytheville, Virginia 24382

GENEALOGY FO THE FAMILY OF JOHN & CATHERINE PAYNE KENNETT in the United States and Canada 1760-1990 by Donald Arthur Kennett 1995

The author begins with the origins of the name and early arrivals to America. He then introduces each of the eleven generations with a description of the social, political and economic conditions in that era. The family lived in Bedford, Franklin and Floyd County before moving to Canada in the early 1900's. Sources are provided, some documents are re-produced and many photographs are included.

This beautifully bound volume is available at \$43.75 plus \$5.00 handling and shipping from: Don Kennett, 59-1101 Cameron Avenue, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. V1Y 8W1

DESCENDANTS OF ELDER JOHN LAWRENCE OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA AND NEW ENGLAND

Ora Belle McColman and William Lindsay Lawrence, 1995
Mrs. McColman concentrated her research in Southwest Virginia with Mr. Lawrence directing his attention to ancestors in New England. There are contributions also by Judy Blackwell, Erma C. Sowers and Mabel Willis. Mrs. McColman's reputation for accurate detailing is reflected in the quality of this documented genealogy. There are photographs for added interest.

A very nicely presented soft-cover book, 208 pages plus index. \$20.00 plus \$2.25 postage. Place orders with Ora Belle McColman, 2123 Tenth Street NW, Roanoke VA 24012

The above volumes are now in the Virginia Room.

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HERALD OF THE VALLEY, 5 February 1821, Fincastle, Va
MARRIED--On Thursday, the 23d inst. by the Rev Robert Logan, Davidson Pitzer to Miss Amanda, daughter of Major George Poage, all of this county.

SOMETHING SINGULAR. A black Snake, better than four feet long, was a few day ago, killed by a Mr Peck of this neighborhood, who found it running on the snow; it appeared quite active.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 POST OFFICE BOX 12485
 ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 24022
 FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR 1994

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CASH BALANCES JANUARY 1, 1994	
First Union Savings	12,047.09
First Union Checking	631.48
Outstanding Checks	0.00

TOTAL	12,678.57

INCOME	
Membership Dues	6,431.36
Interest	271.81
Charts and Queries	18.85
VAN Back Issues	110.00
Reimbursement of Postage	1.45
Donations	37.15

TOTAL	6,870.62

TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR	19,549.19
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EXPENSES	
Post Office Box Rental	93.00
Post Office Box Key	1.00
Bulk Mail Permit, 1994 & 95	150.00
Mail Account No. 374	550.00
Postage	613.57
VAN Printing	5,213.00
Annual Dues Notice Printing	111.32
Automated Mailing Service	141.30
Postage Service Charge	0.93
Monthly Meeting Notices	38.07
Supplies and Copies	88.29
Gifts and Donations	1,937.95
Maintenance of Computer Printer	50.00
Honorarium	125.00
VGS and NGS Dues	68.00
Refreshments	78.23
State Corporation Fee	25.00
Bank Charges	25.97
Auditor's Charge	50.00

TOTAL	9,260.63

NET (BANK + INCOME - EXPENSES)	10,288.56
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CASH BALANCES DECEMBER 31, 1994	
First Union Savings	5,258.26
First Union Checking	797.05
Outstanding Checks	(295.20)
Cash And Checks On Hand	4528.45

TOTAL	10,288.56

Winfred Hart, Treasurer

Missing page from 1994 List

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*I want to thank all those for
 their prayers, notes etc following
 the death of my son-in-law,
 Peter Kimm, Jr., on June 4, 1995.
 It has been a hectic summer.*

Babe Fowler

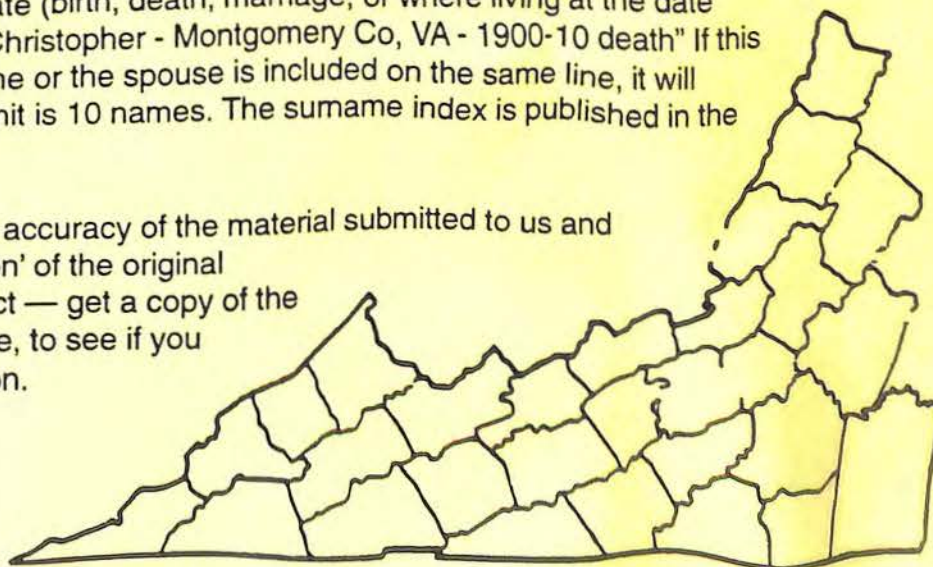
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SURNAME INDEX: Information will include name (given and surname), place (location at time of date), Date (birth, death, marriage, or where living at the date given). "WASKEY, William Christopher - Montgomery Co, VA - 1900-10 death" If this data takes more than one line or the spouse is included on the same line, it will count as two names. The limit is 10 names. The surname index is published in the August issue.

VAN cannot vouch for the accuracy of the material submitted to us and printed by us. The 'translation' of the original document may not be correct — get a copy of the original document, if possible, to see if you agree with the printed version.



F.P.S.

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