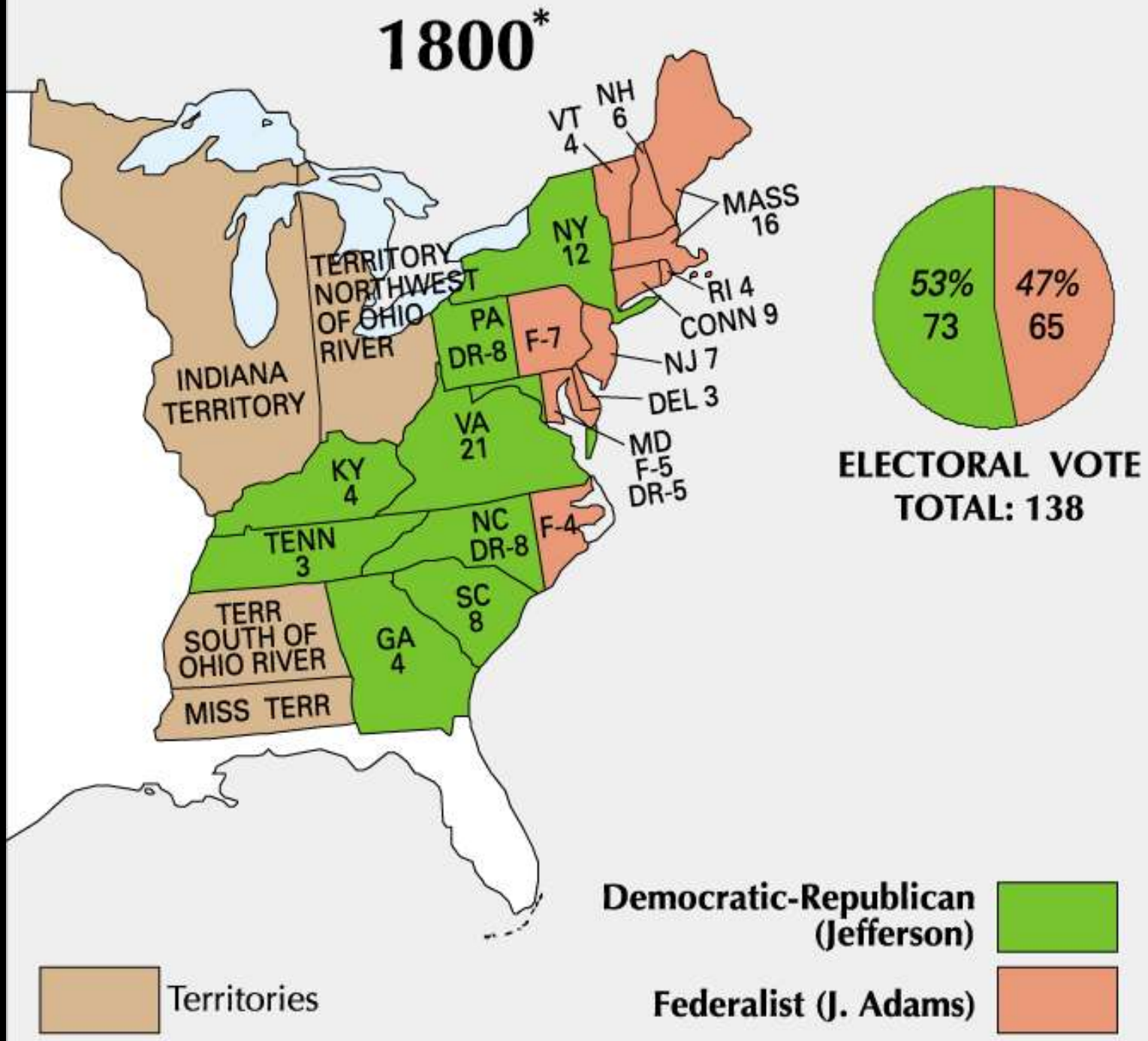
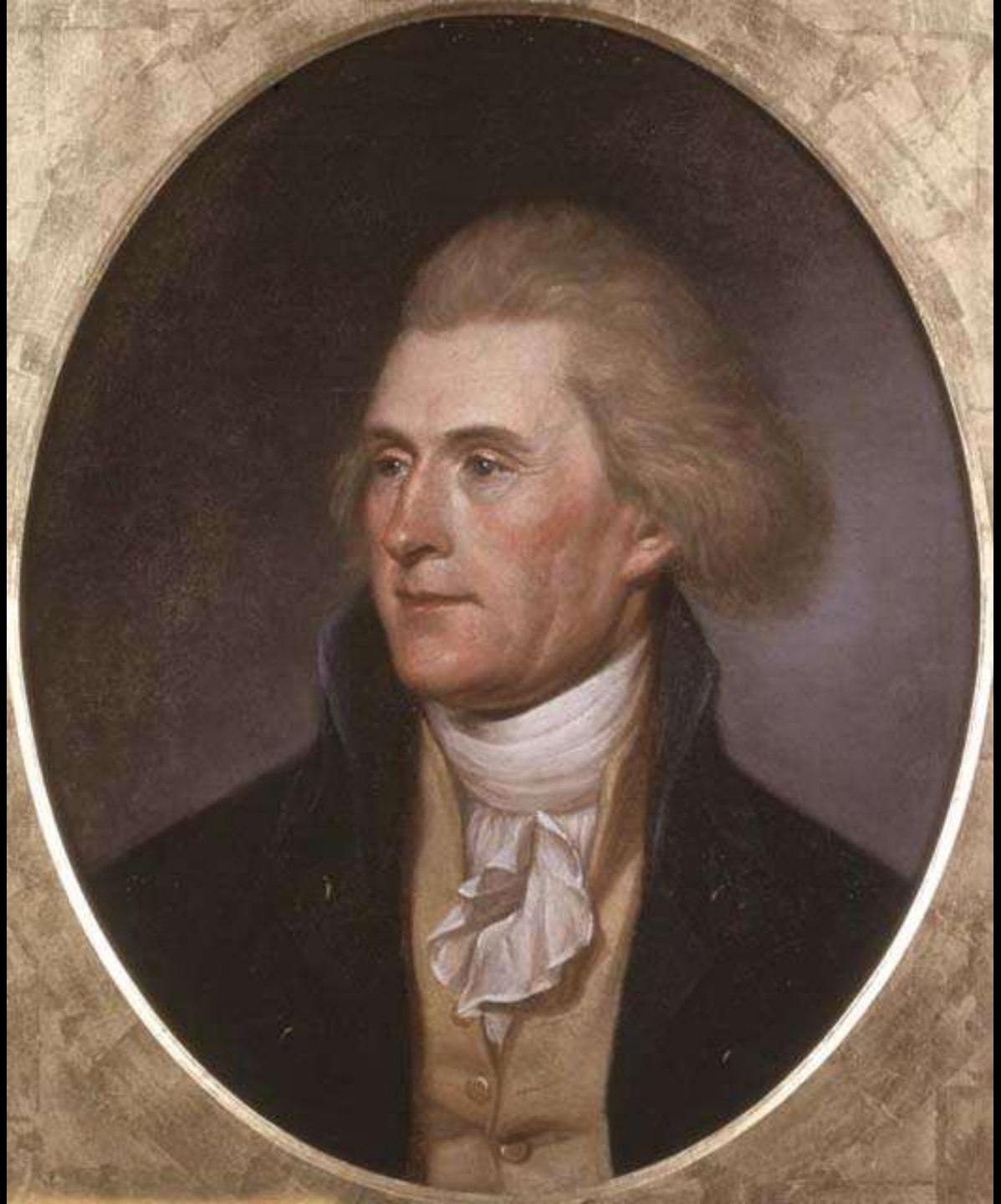
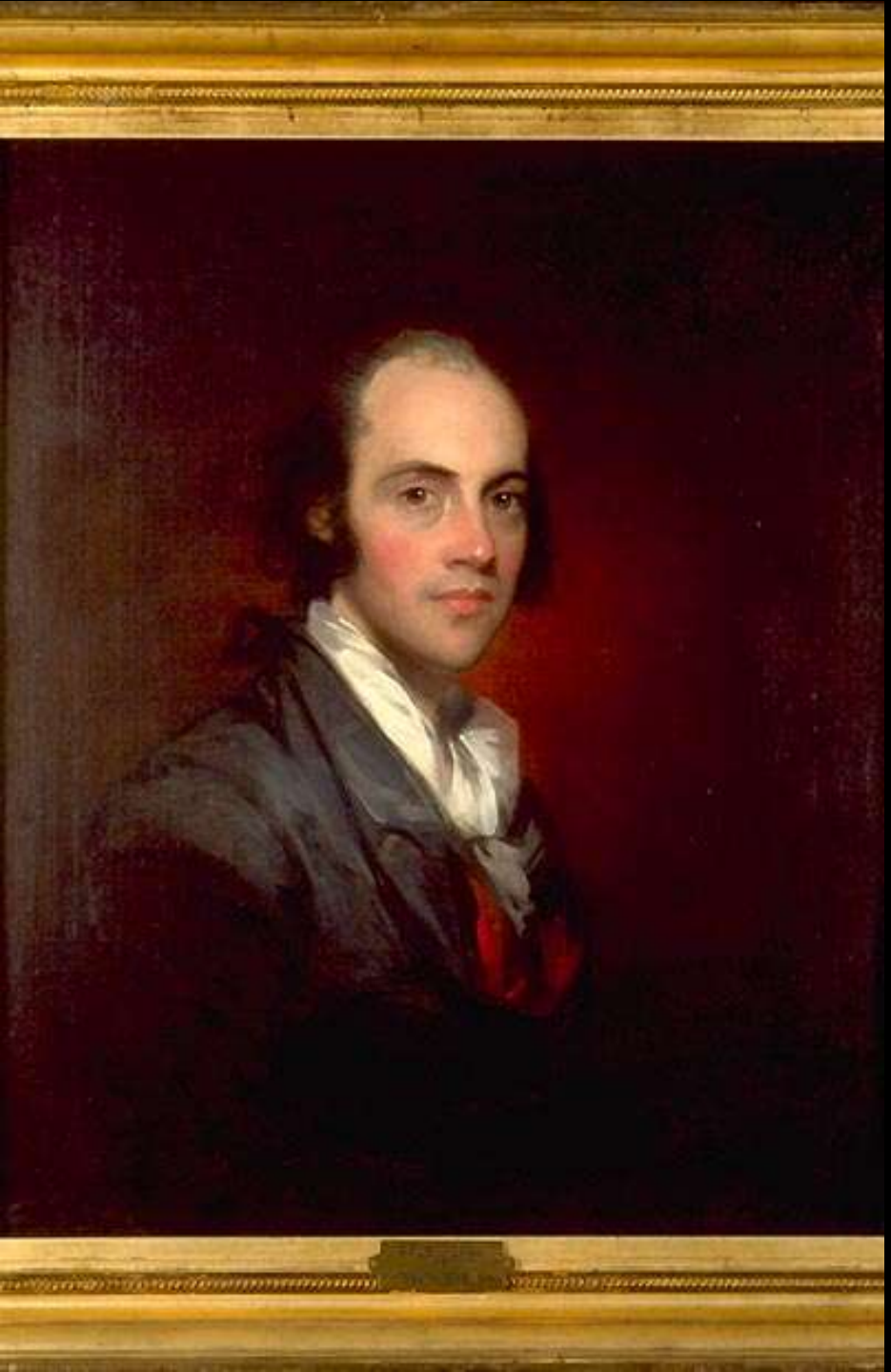
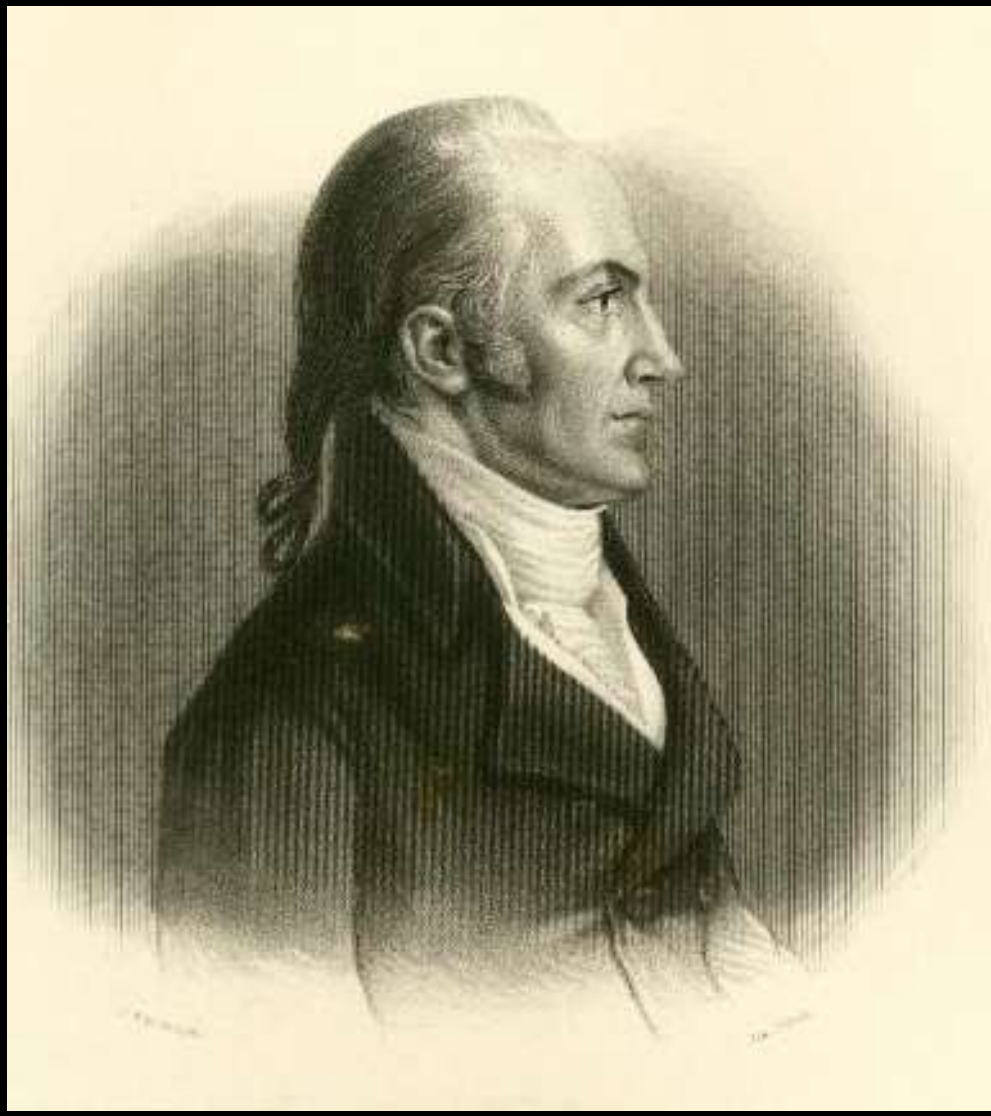
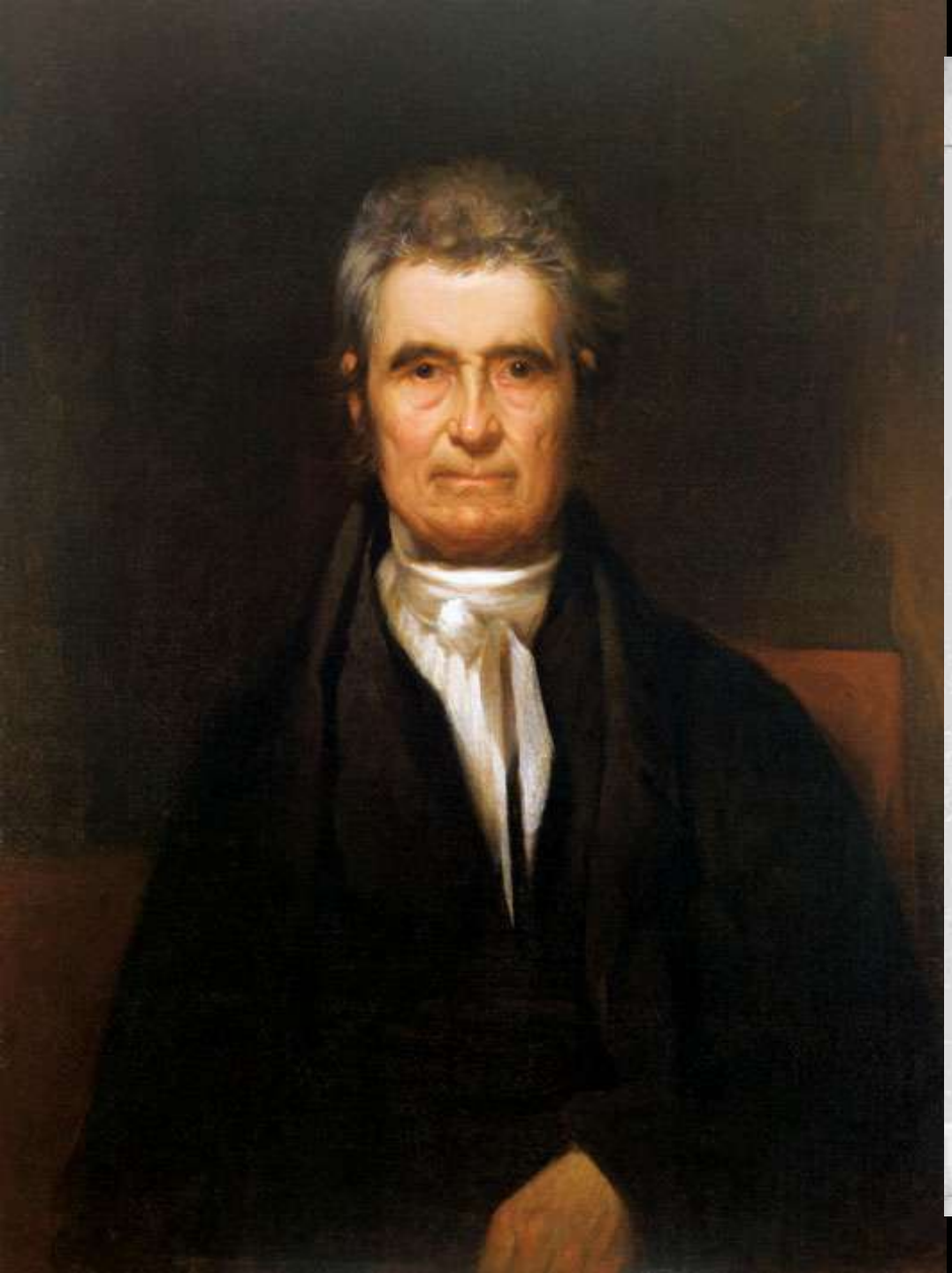
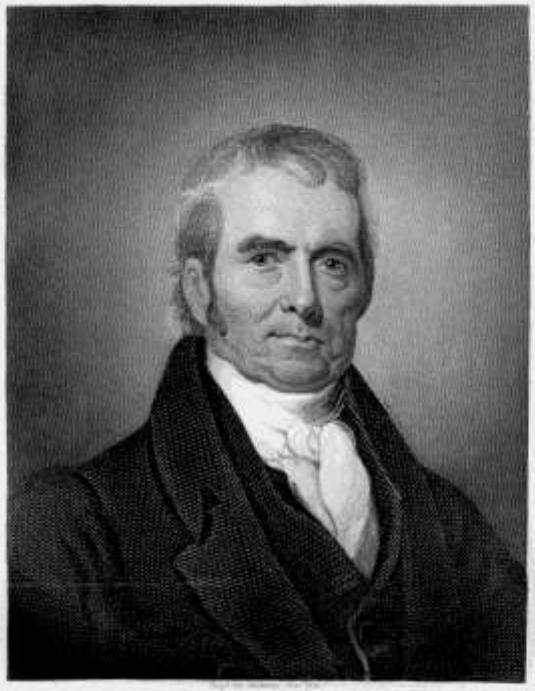

1800*
VT 4
NH 6
MASS 16
NY 12
RI 4
CONN 9
NJ 7
DEL 3
MD F-5 DR-5
PA DR-8
F-7
TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF OHIO RIVER
INDIANA TERRITORY
VA 21
KY 4
TENN 3
NC DR-8
F-4
SC 8
GA 4
TERR SOUTH OF OHIO RIVER
MISS TERR
53% 73
47% 65
ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 138
Democratic-Republican (Jefferson)
Federalist (J. Adams)
Territories

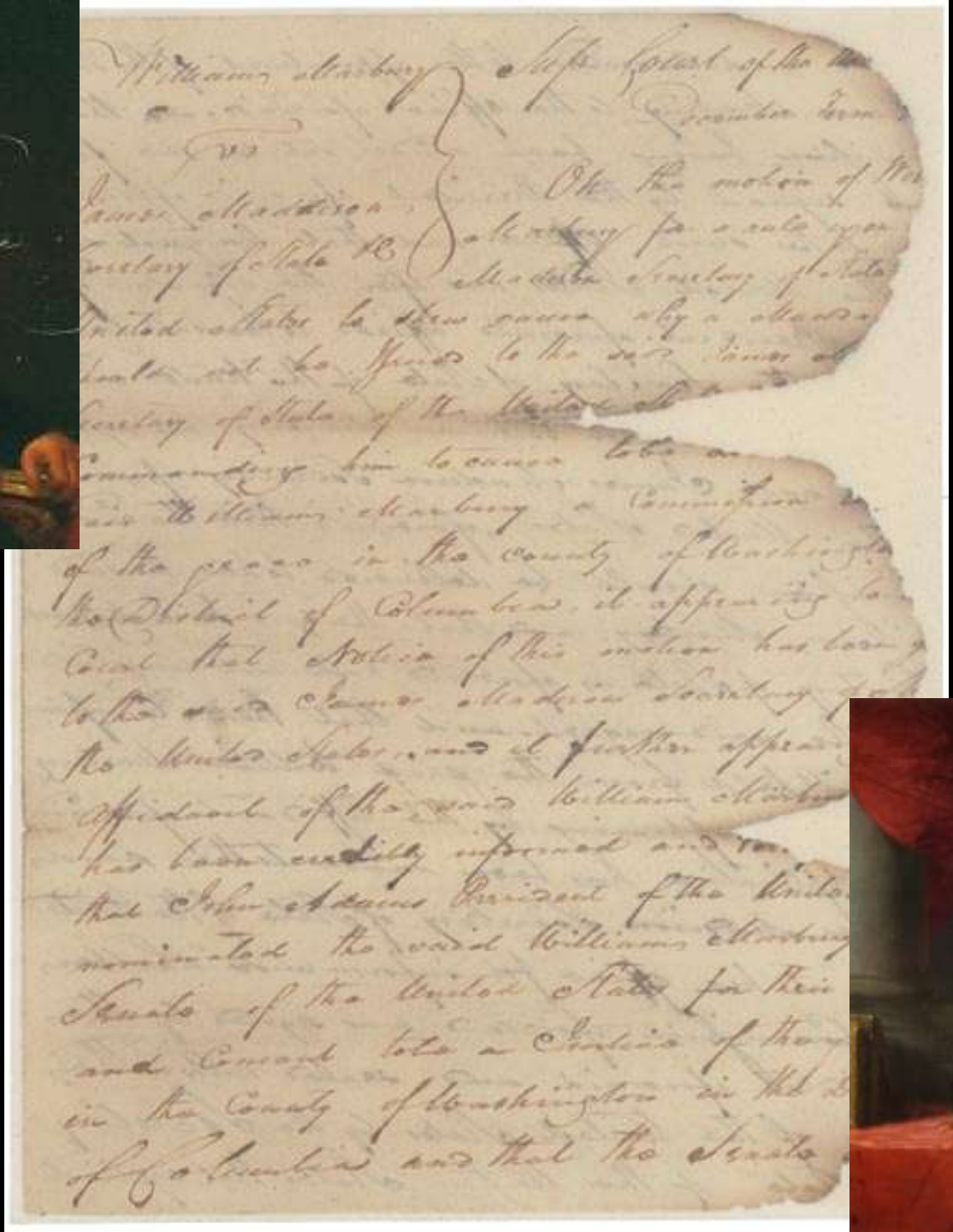










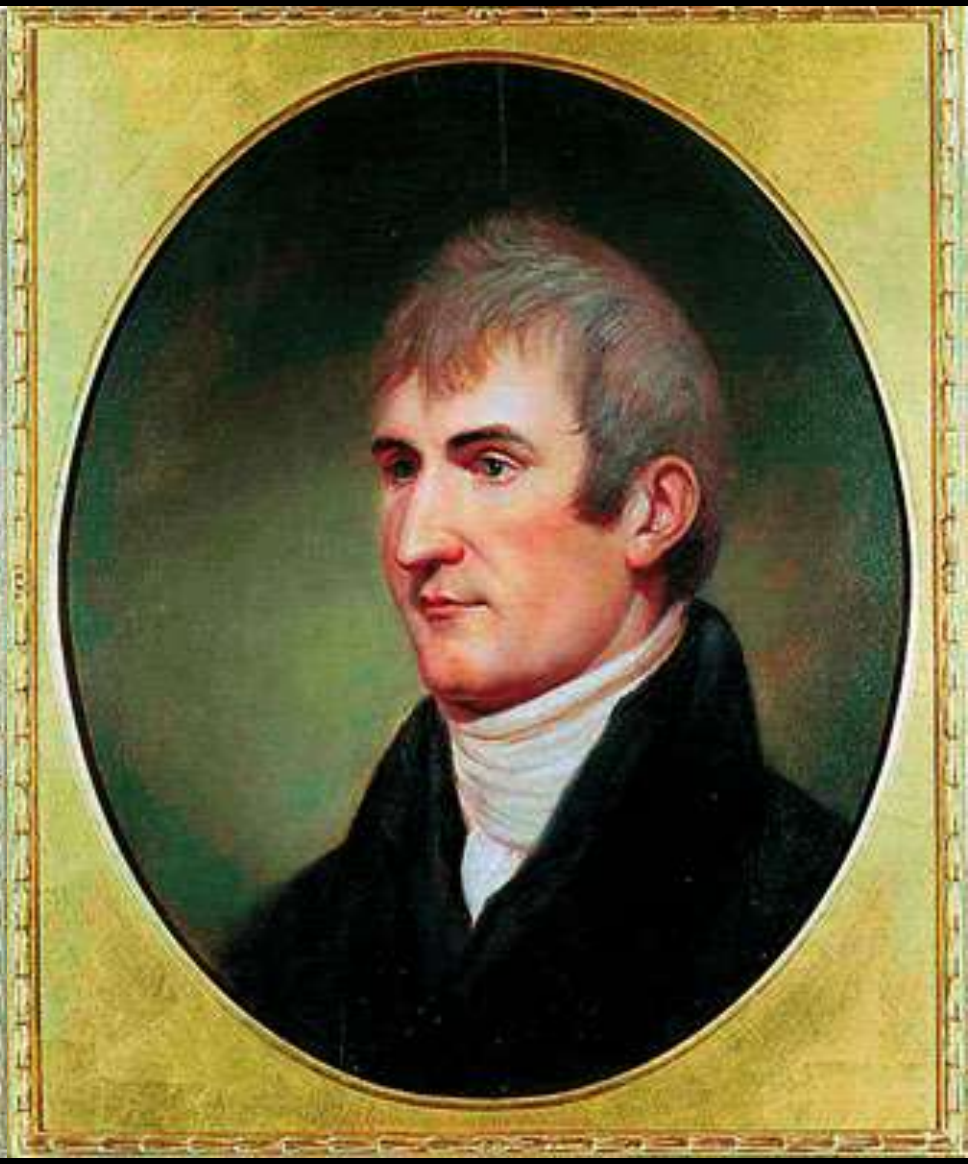


Williams Marbury
vs
James Madison
Secretary of State &c

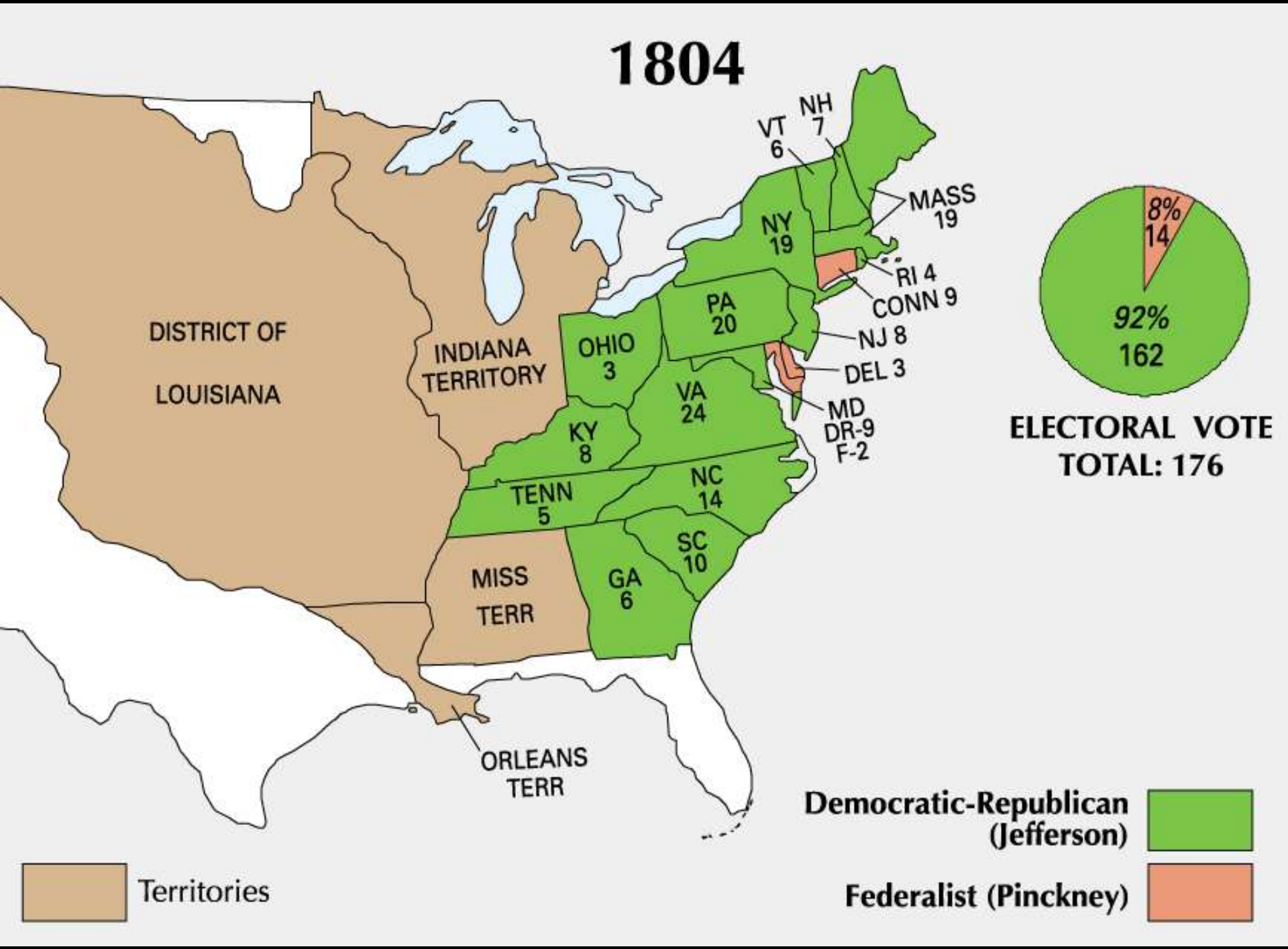
Supr Court of the
December Term

On the motion of Wm
Marbury for a rule upon
Madison Secretary of State
United States to shew cause why a Mandamus
should not be issued to the said James
Secretary of State of the United
Commanding him to cause to be
said William Marbury a Commission
of the peace in the County of Washington
the District of Columbia it appearing to
Court that Notice of this motion has been
to the said James Madison Secretary of
the United States and it further appear
Affidavit of the said William Marbury
has been credibly informed and
that John Adams President of the United
nominated the said William Marbury
Senate of the United States for their
and Consent to be a Justice of the
in the County of Washington in the
of Columbia and that the Senate

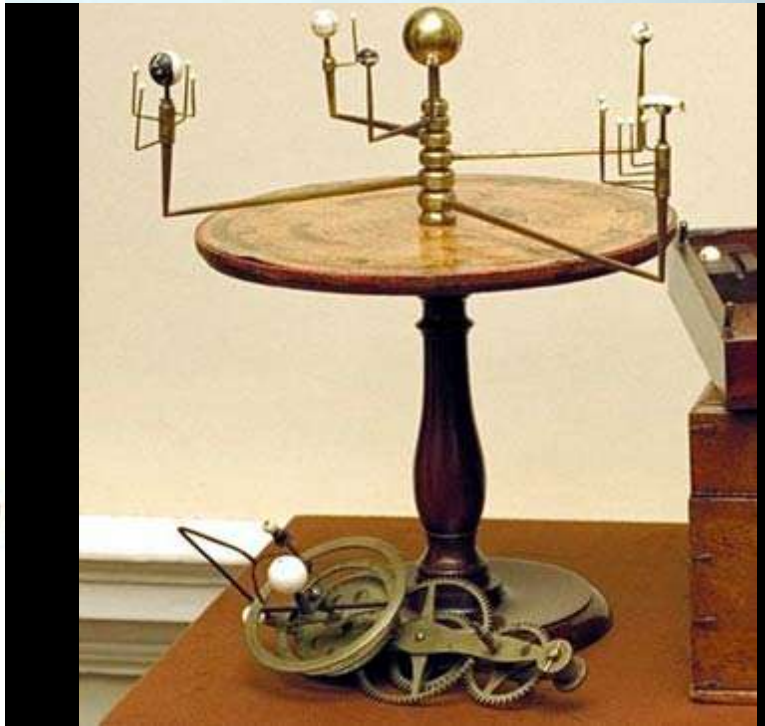
UNDER ALL WINGS EVERYTHING PROSPERS
CANADA
LOUISIANA
THE UNITED STATES
NEW MEXICO
FLORIDA
Louisiana Purchase 1803
Longitude West from London

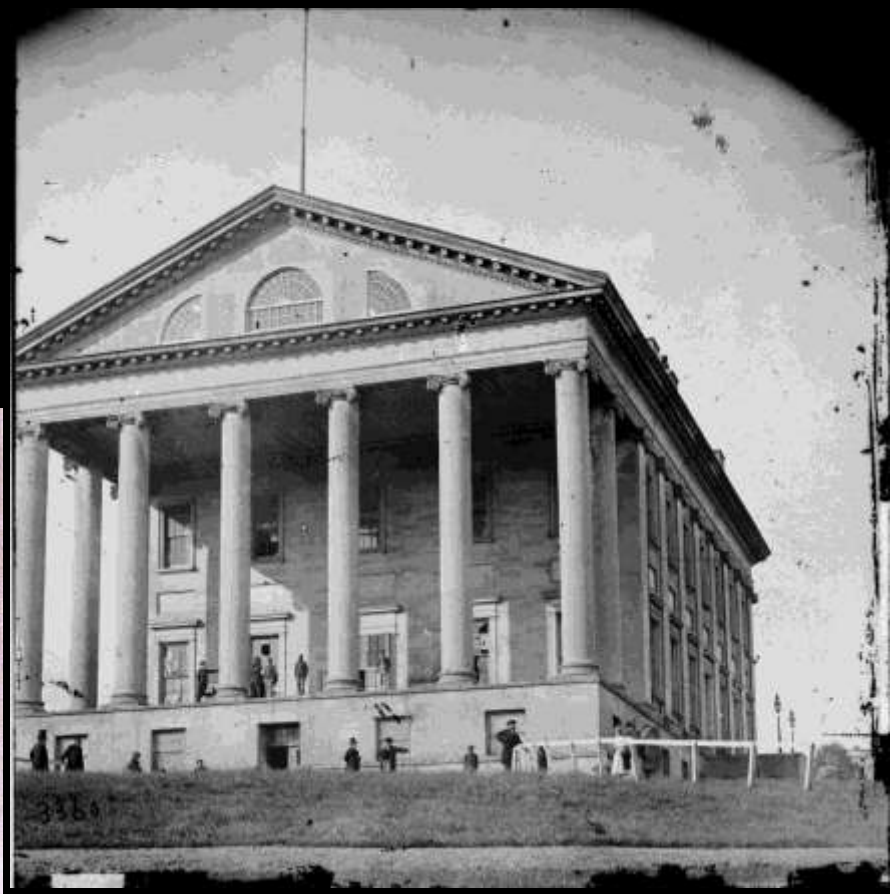


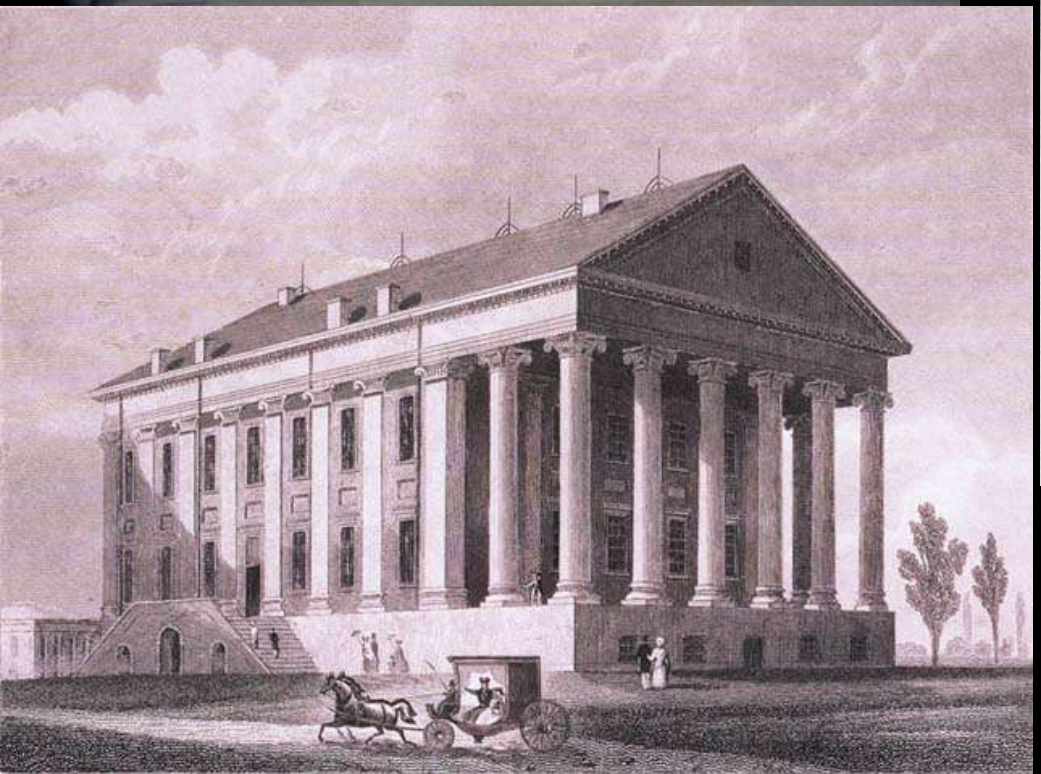
OREGON
COUNTRY
BRITISH
TERRITORY
Fort Clatsop, Oregon
Lewiston, Idaho
Great Falls, Montana
New Town, North Dakota
Billings, Montana
Circle of Cultures, North Dakota
Oacoma/Chamberlain, South Dakota
Omaha, Nebraska
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis
St. Charles
Hartford, Illinois
Clarksville, Indiana
Louisville, Kentucky
Charlottesville, Virginia
ILLINOIS COUNTRY
MICH. CNTRY
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
SPANISH TERRITORY
UNITED STATES
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY
North America, circa 1803
Lewis & Clark
BICENTENNIAL
1803 - 1806
NOAA's National Geodetic Survey
set
Commemorative Marks
Along the Trail
CORPS OF DISCOVERY II
PEACE
AND
FRIENDSHIP
200 YEARS TO THE FUTURE™


1804
VT 6
NH 7
MASS 19
NY 19
RI 4
CONN 9
PA 20
NJ 8
DEL 3
MD DR-9 F-2
OHIO 3
VA 24
KY 8
TENN 5
NC 14
SC 10
GA 6
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
INDIANA TERRITORY
MISS TERR
ORLEANS TERR
8% 14
92% 162
ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 176
Democratic-Republican (Jefferson)
Federalist (Pinckney)
Territories

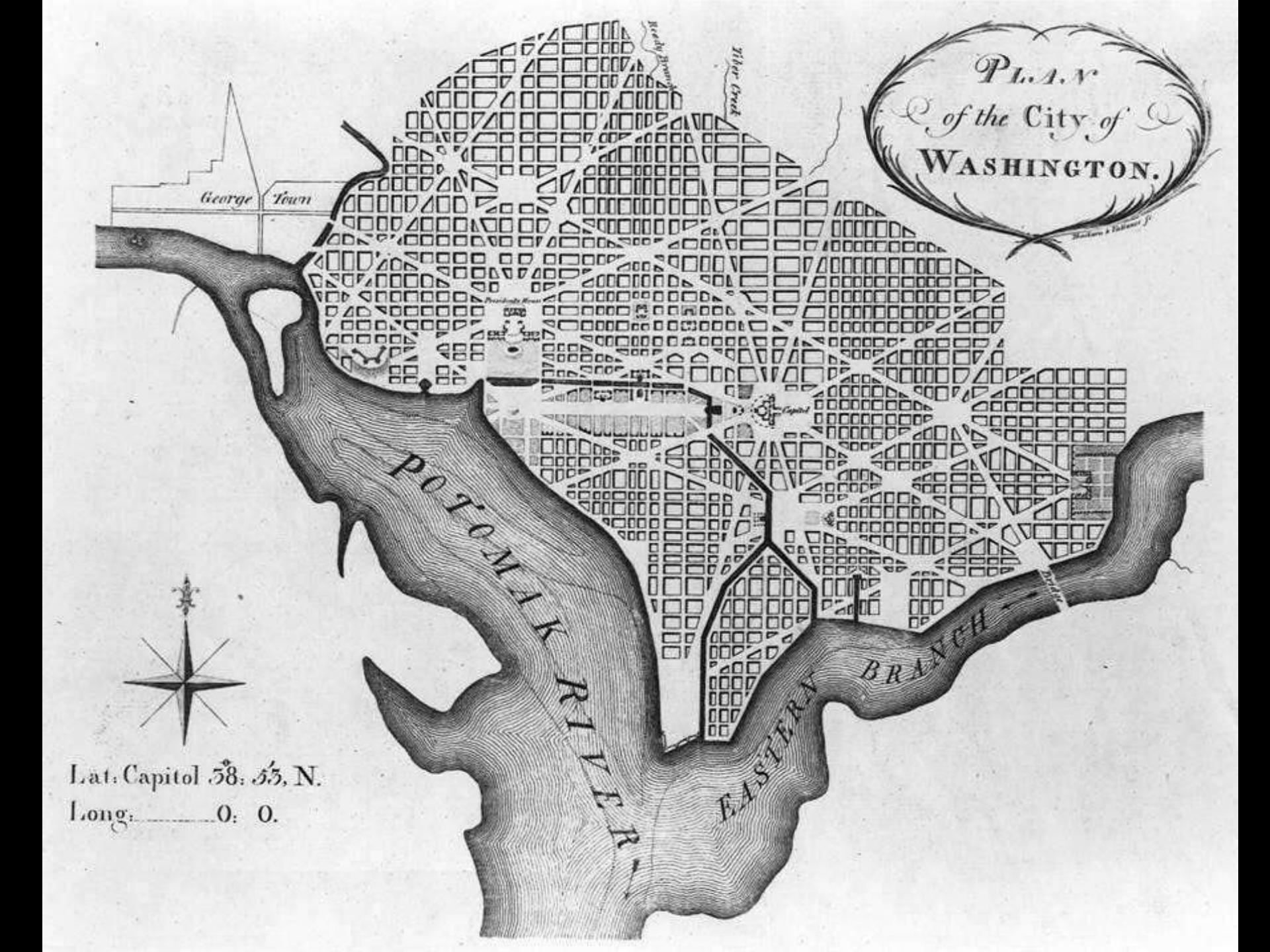
D—n it, how he nicks 'em.
Oh! this cursed Ograbme
SUPERFINE
LICENCE

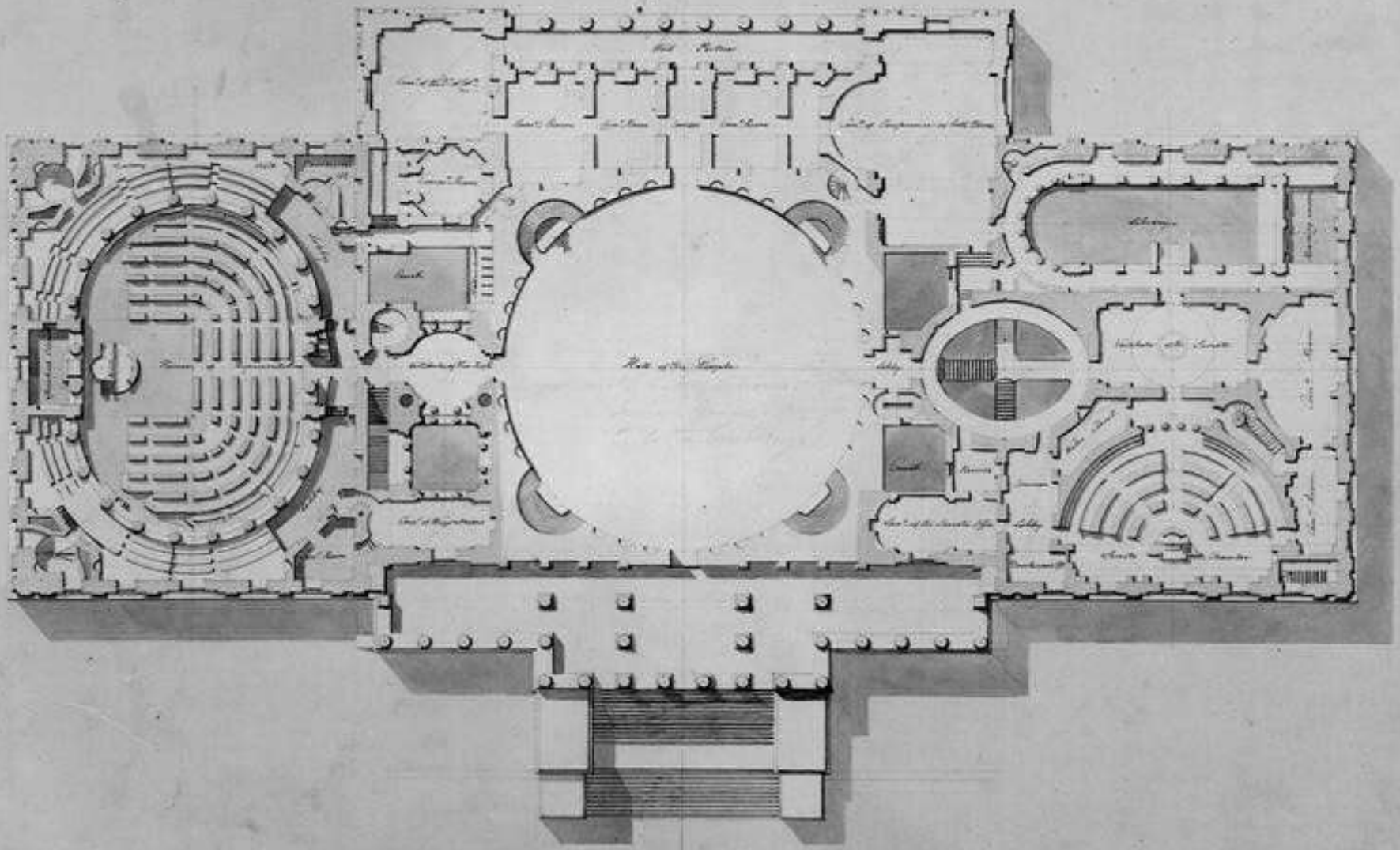




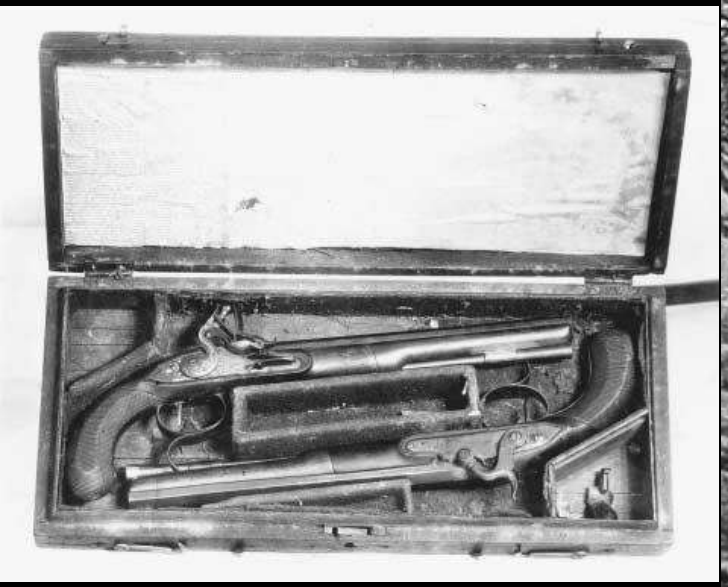


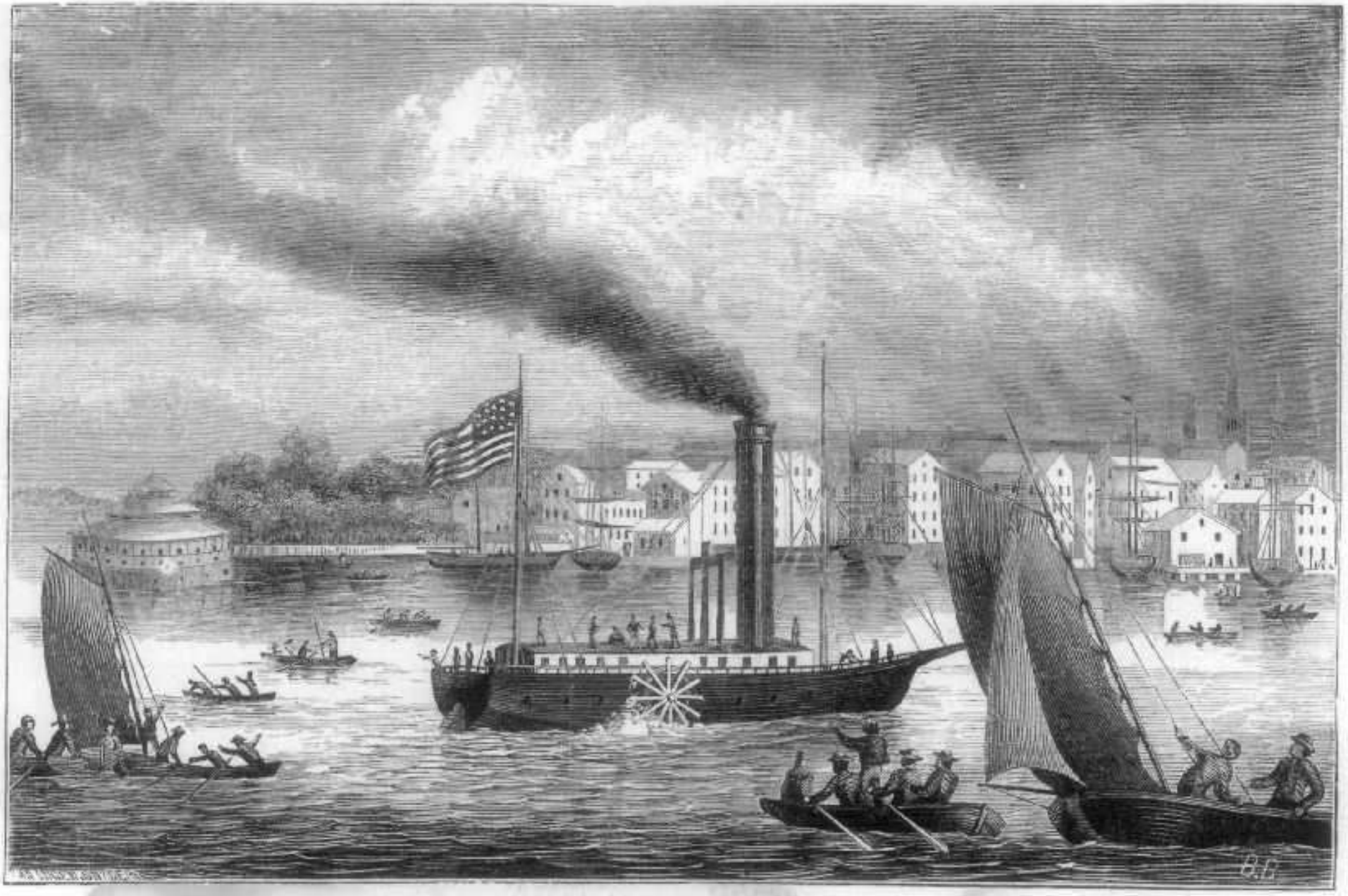
BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, South Second Street PHILADELPHIA.


PLAN
of the City of
WASHINGTON.
George Town
Rocky Branch
Tiber Creek
President's House
Capitol
POTOMAK RIVER
EASTERN BRANCH
Lat: Capitol 38: 53, N.
Long: 0: 0.

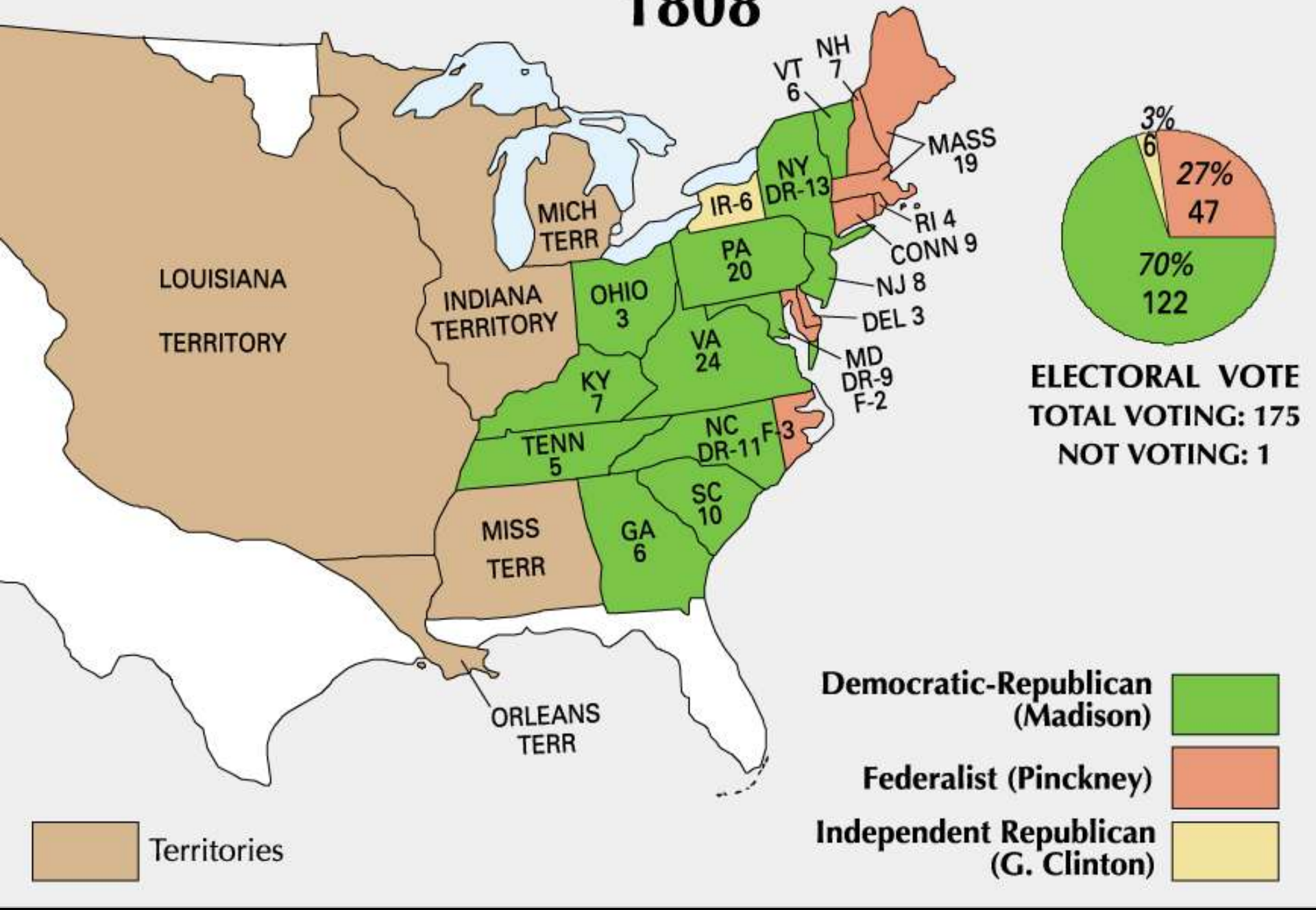


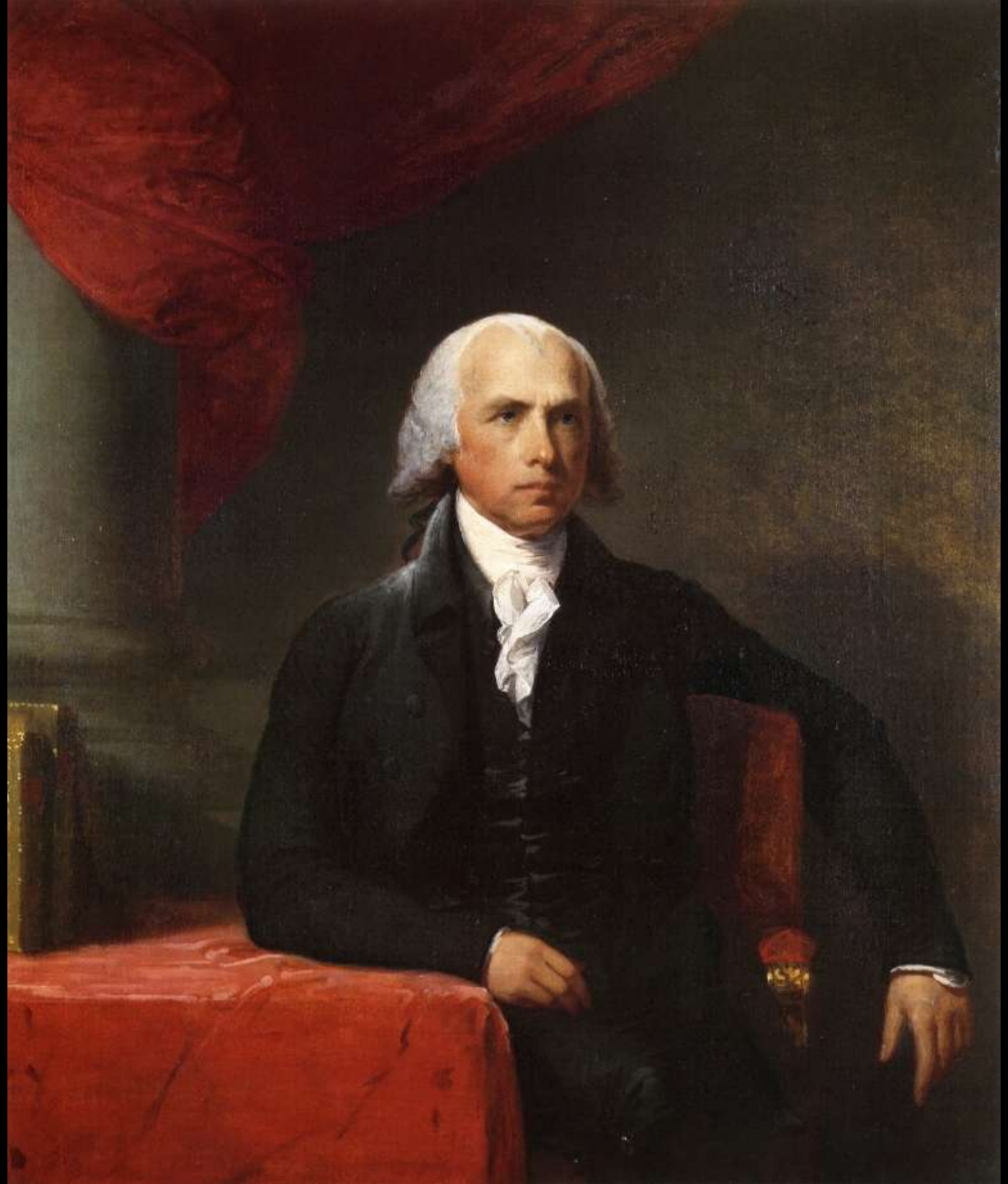
PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY OF THE CAPITOL. U.S.

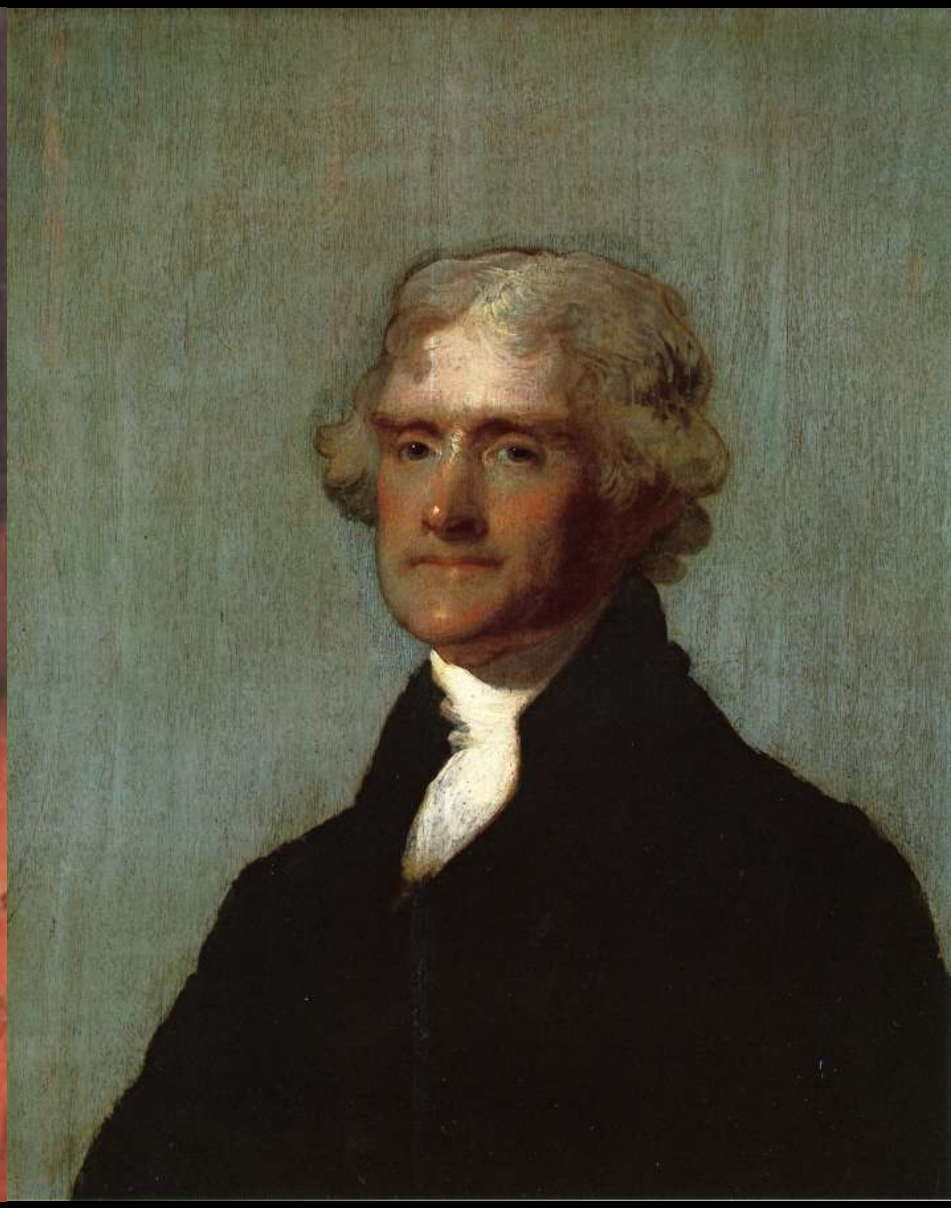




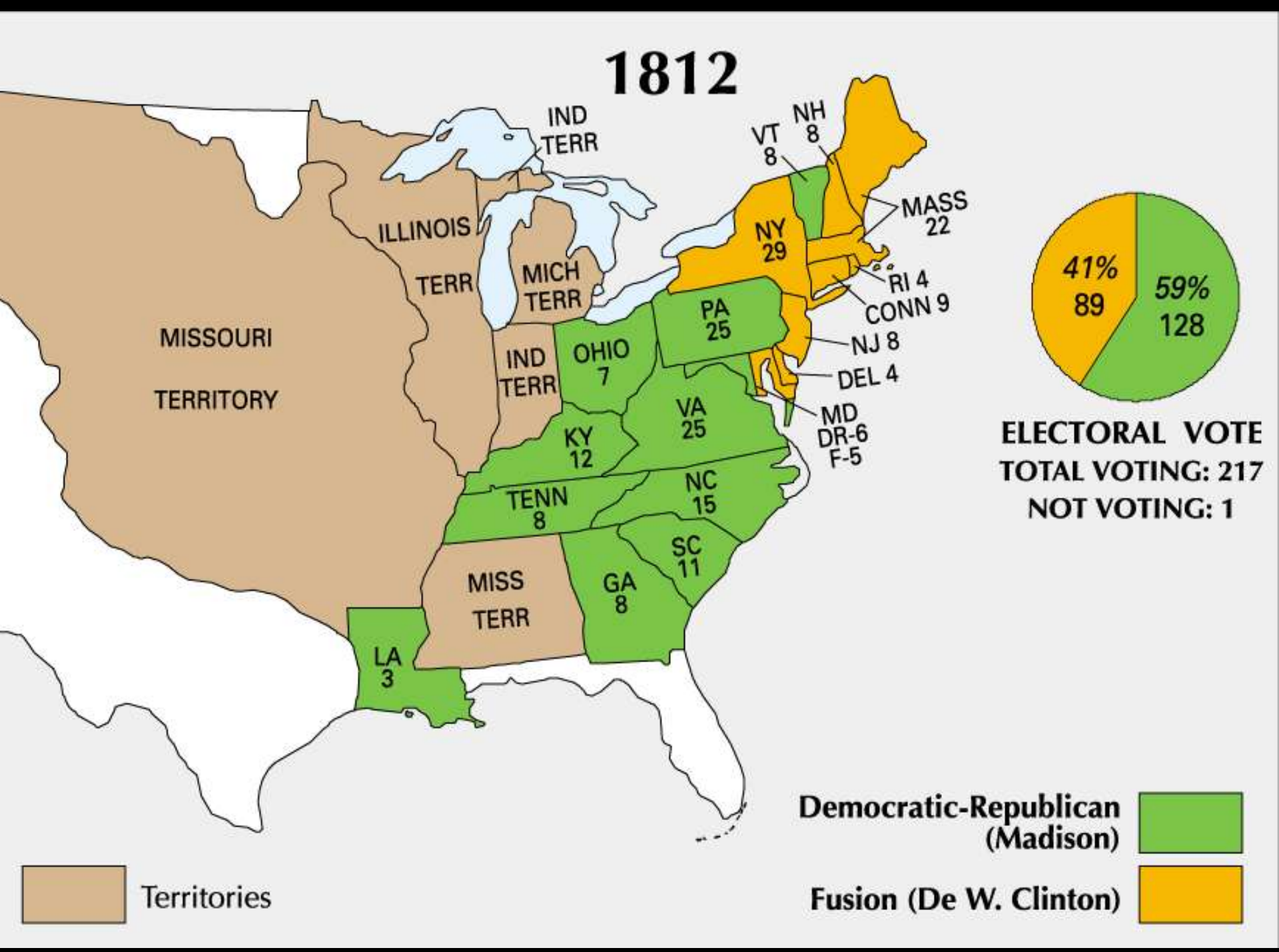
1808

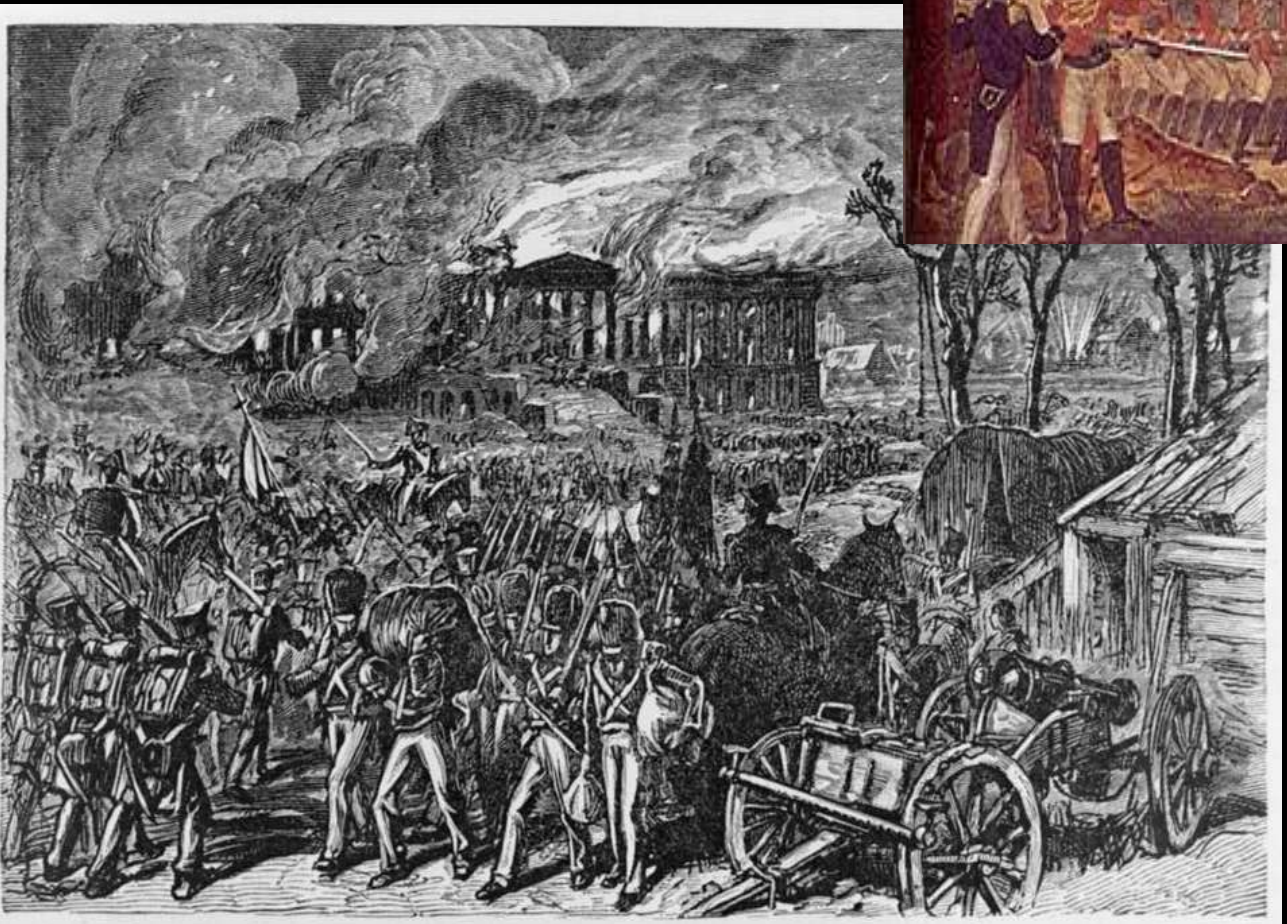

VT 6
NH 7
MASS 19
IR-6
NY DR-13
RI 4
CONN 9
MICH TERR
PA 20
NJ 8
LOUISIANA TERRITORY
INDIANA TERRITORY
OHIO 3
DEL 3
VA 24
MD DR-9 F-2
KY 7
TENN 5
NC DR-11
F-3
SC 10
MISS TERR
GA 6
ORLEANS TERR
3%
6
27%
47
70%
122
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 175
NOT VOTING: 1
Democratic-Republican (Madison)
Federalist (Pinckney)
Independent Republican (G. Clinton)
Territories



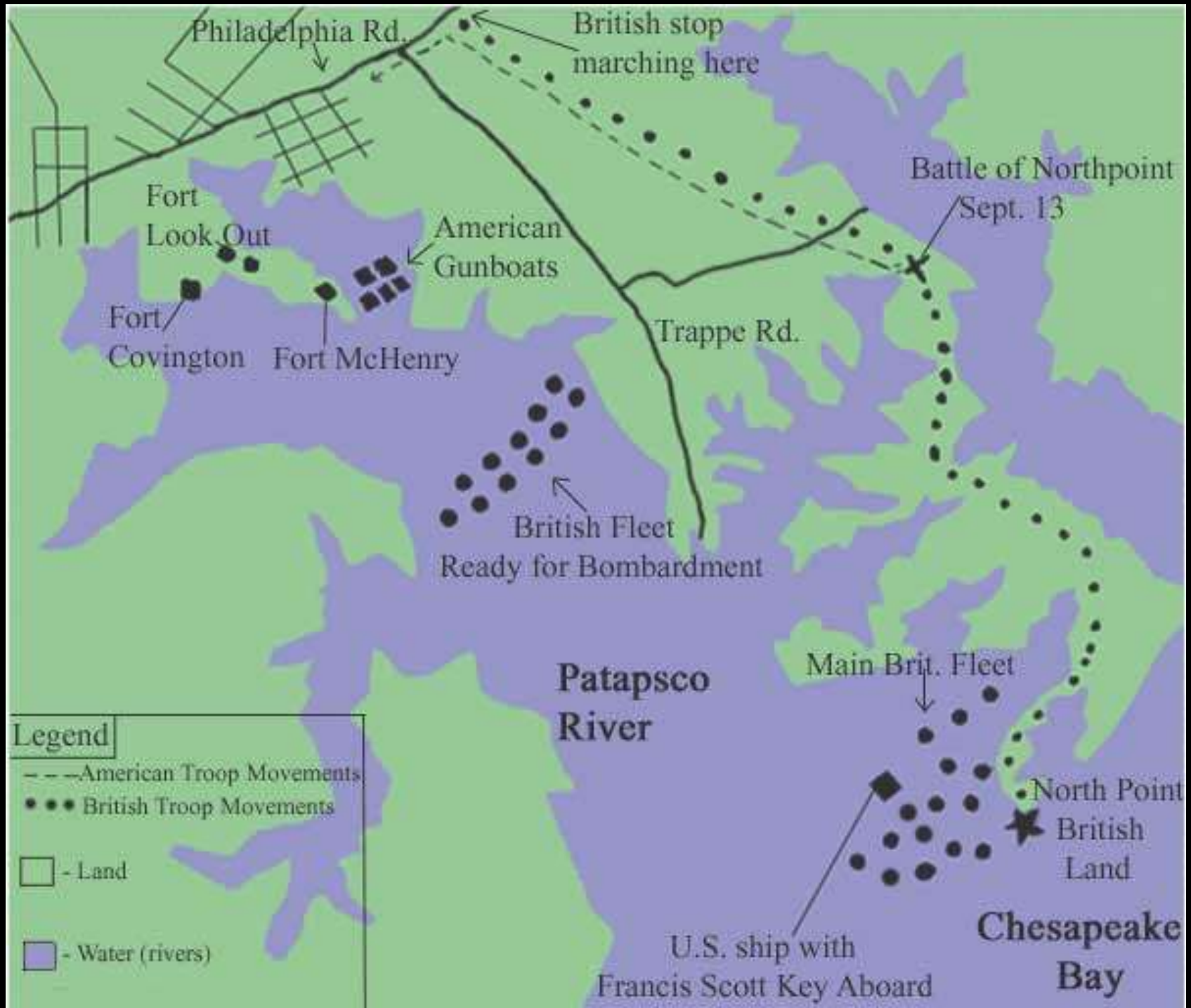


BRITISH CANADA
Quebec
Lake Superior
St. Lawrence River
Châteauguay
Oct. 25, 1813
PREVOST 1814
Montreal
LaColle Mill
MARCH 1814
MAINE
(Mass.)
Chrysler's Farm
Nov. 11, 1813
Lake
Champlain
SEPT. 11, 1814
MICHIGAN
TERRITORY
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
York (Toronto)
APRIL 1813
DEARBORN 1813
VERMONT
NEW
HAMPSHIRE
Lake Ontario
The Thames
HARRISON
OCT. 5, 1812
Stoney Creek
JULY 6, 1813
The Chippewa
JULY 5, 1814
NEW YORK
Boston
MASSACHUSETTES
Lundy's Lane
JULY 25, 1814
Detroit
AUG. 1813
Lake Erie
Erie
RHODE
ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
Fort Dearborn
PERRY 1813
Put-In Bay
SEPT. 10, 1813
PENNSYLVANIA
New York
ILLINOIS
TERRITORY
Philadelphia
NEW
JERSEY
Kithtippecanoe
HARRISON 1813
OHIO
Baltimore
SEPT. 1814
INDIAN
TERRITORY
Ohio River
Bladensburg
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
St. Louis
Washington
D.C.
ROSS & COCHRANE 1814
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
Mississippi River
SOUTH
CAROLINA
MISSISSIPPI
TERITORY
Horseshoe Bend
MARCH 1814
Charleston
LOUISIANA
JACKSON 1814
GEORGIA
Natchez
Savannah
Pensacola
Nov. 1814
New Orleans
JAN. 8, 1815
PAKENHAM 1814
SPANISH FLORIDA
BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE 1813-1815
BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE 1813-1815
American movements
British movements
American victory
British victory
Indecisive


1812
IND TERR
VT 8
NH 8
MASS 22
NY 29
RI 4
CONN 9
NJ 8
DEL 4
MD DR-6 F-5
PA 25
ILLINOIS TERR
MICH TERR
IND TERR
OHIO 7
VA 25
KY 12
TENN 8
NC 15
SC 11
GA 8
MISS TERR
LA 3
MISSOURI TERRITORY
41% 89
59% 128
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 217
NOT VOTING: 1
Democratic-Republican (Madison)
Fusion (De W. Clinton)
Territories



CAPTURE AND BURNING OF WASHINGTON BY THE BRITISH, IN 1814.

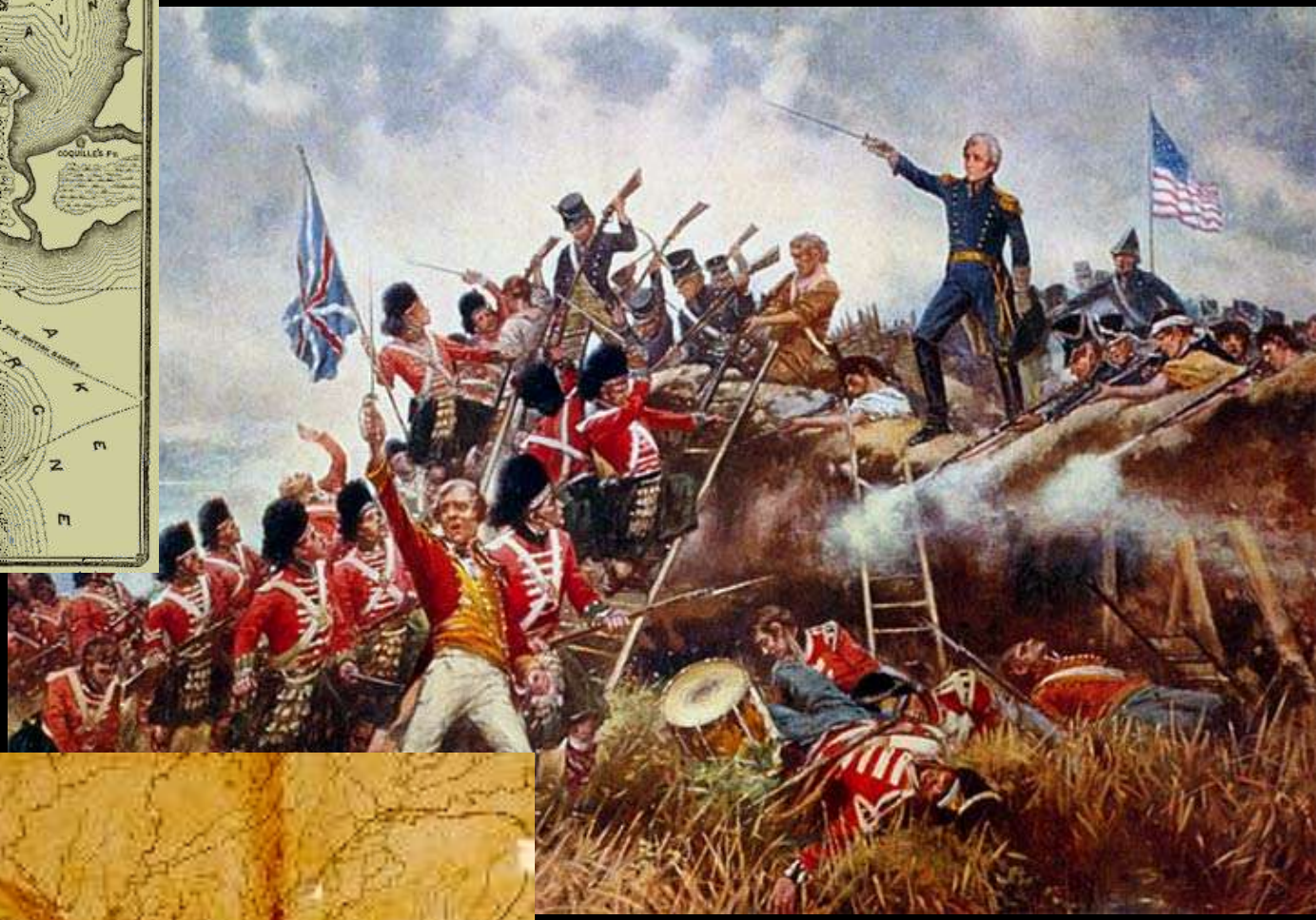

Philadelphia Rd.
British stop marching here
Battle of Northpoint Sept. 13
Fort Look Out
American Gunboats
Fort Covington
Fort McHenry
Trappe Rd.
British Fleet Ready for Bombardment
Patapsco River
Main Brit. Fleet
North Point British Land
Chesapeake Bay
U.S. ship with Francis Scott Key Aboard
Legend
American Troop Movements
British Troop Movements
- Land
- Water (rivers)

A VIEW of the BOMBARDMENT of Fort McHenry, *near Baltimore, by the British fleet taken from the Observatory under the Command of Admirals Cochrane & Cockburn on the morning of the 13th of Sept. 1814 which lasted 24 hours, & thrown from 1500 to 1800 shells in the Night attempted to land by forcing a passage up the ferry branch but were repulsed with great loss.*

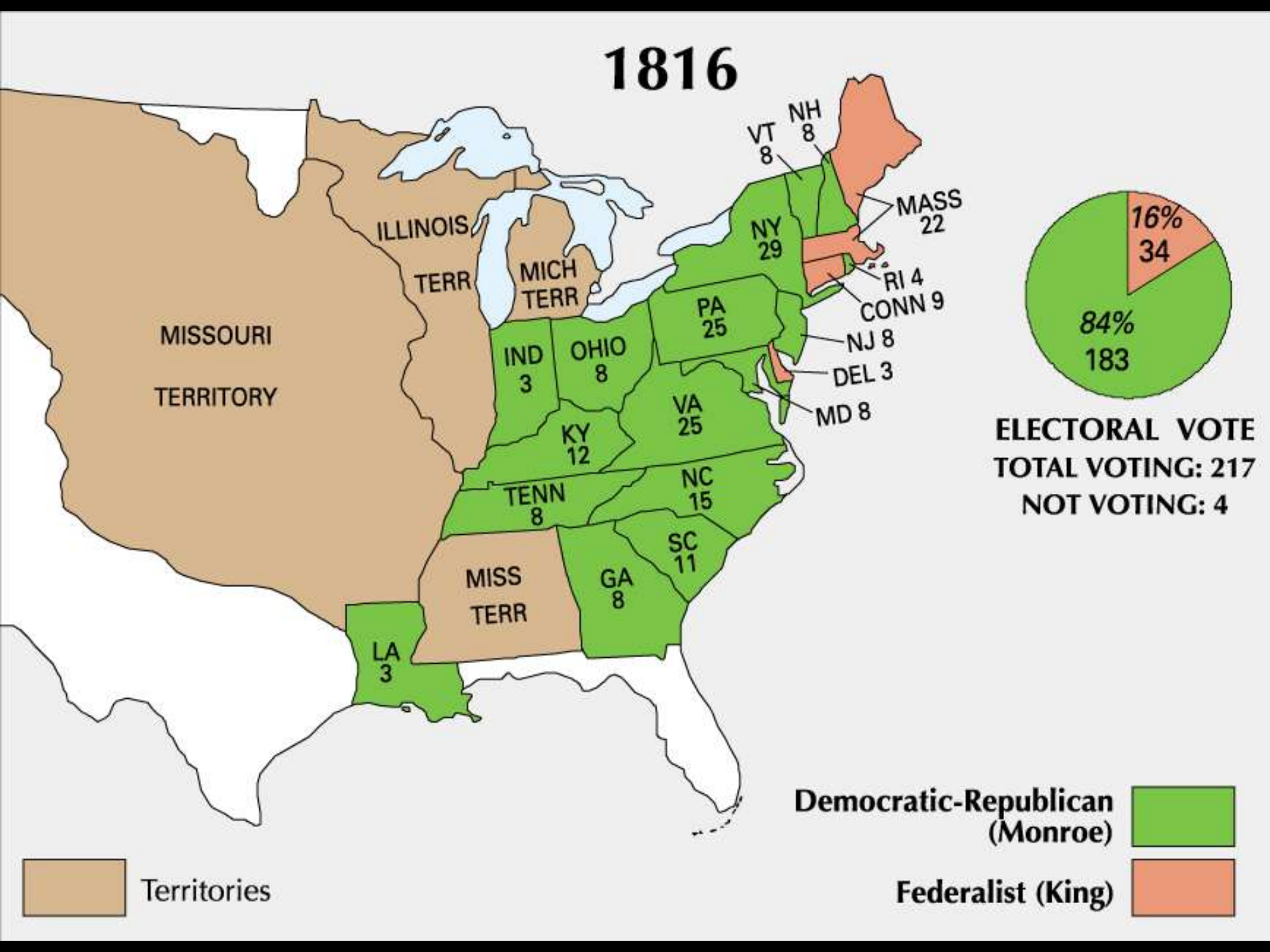
References
A. Fort McHenry
B. Lawrence
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]
E. Ferry and [illegible]

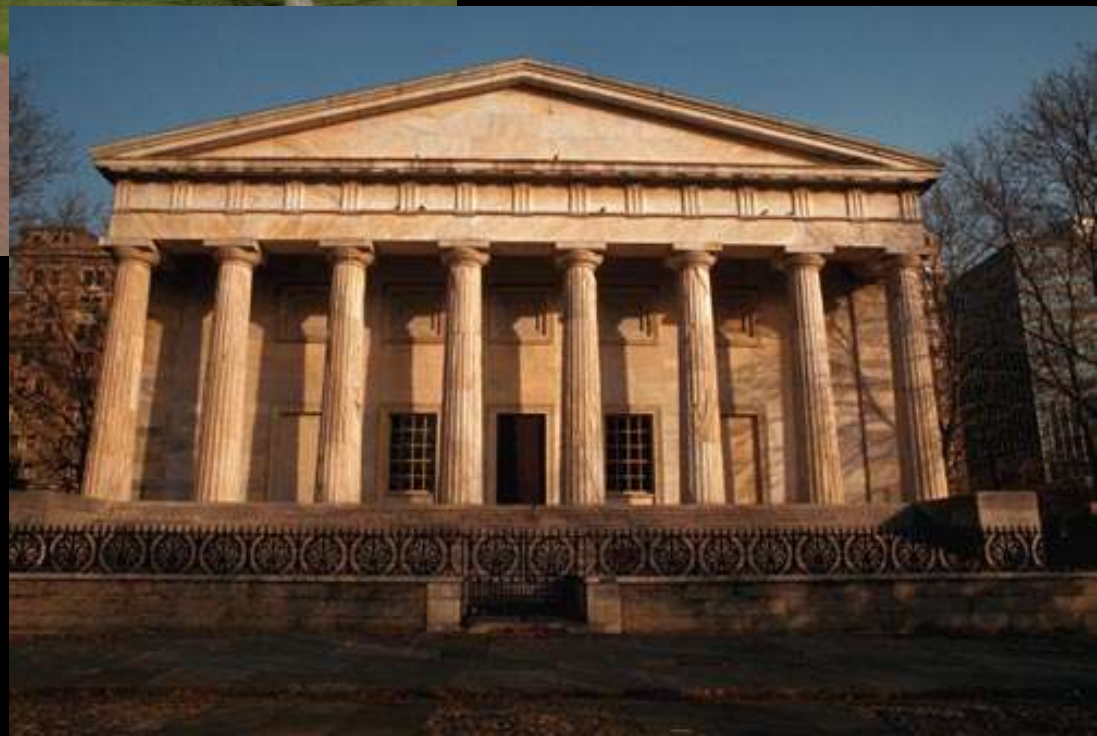
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

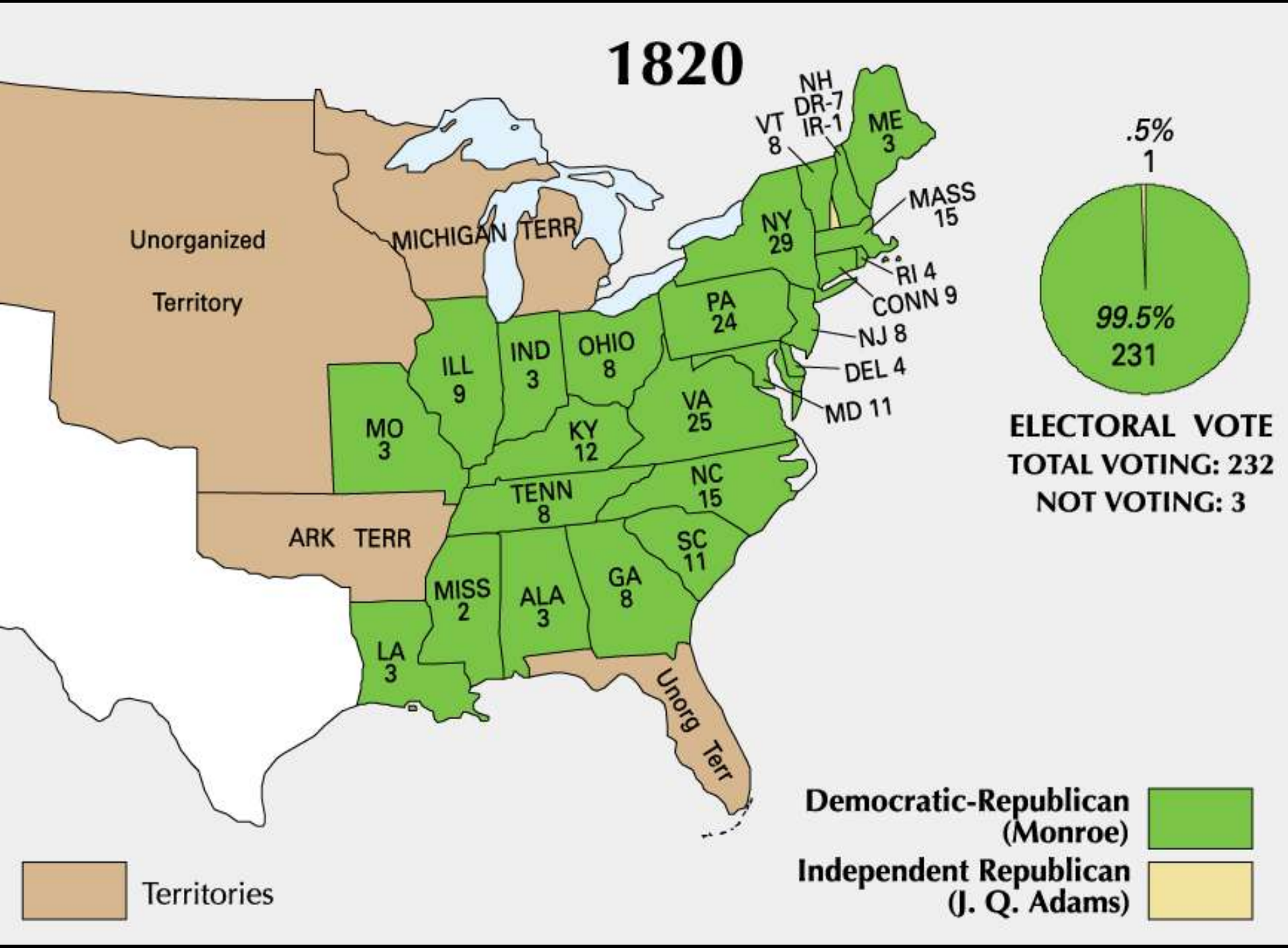
POSITIONS OF THE
AMERICAN & BRITISH ARMIES
NEAR NEW ORLEANS
JANY. 8TH. 1815
NEW ORLEANS
COQUILLE'S Fy.
MILES



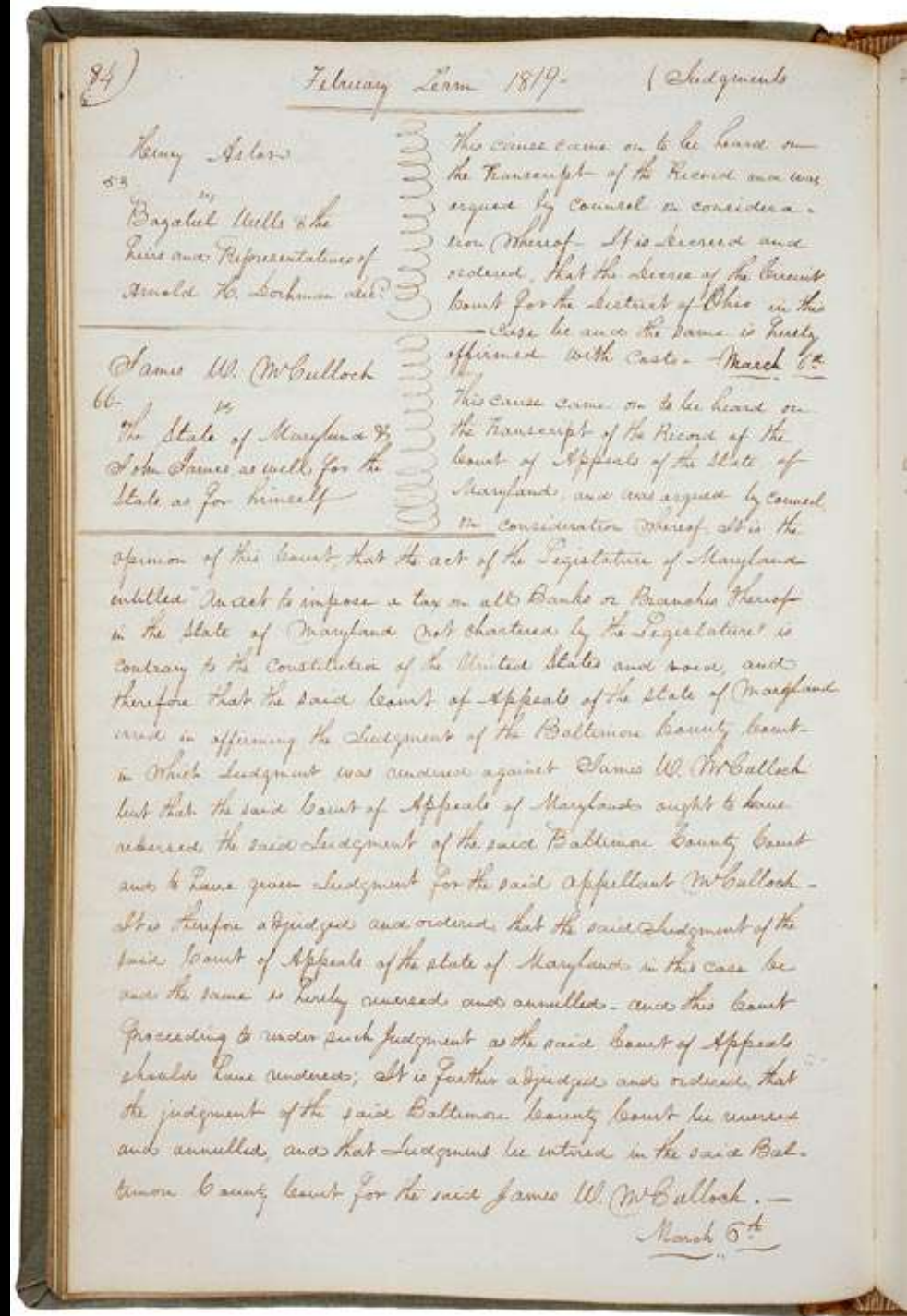
1816


VT 8
NH 8
MASS 22
NY 29
RI 4
CONN 9
NJ 8
DEL 3
MD 8
PA 25
ILLINOIS TERR
MICH TERR
MISSOURI TERRITORY
IND 3
OHIO 8
KY 12
VA 25
TENN 8
NC 15
SC 11
GA 8
MISS TERR
LA 3
16%
34
84%
183
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 217
NOT VOTING: 4
Democratic-Republican (Monroe)
Federalist (King)
Territories




1820
Unorganized Territory
MICHIGAN TERR
NH DR-7 IR-1
VT 8
ME 3
MASS 15
NY 29
RI 4
CONN 9
PA 24
NJ 8
DEL 4
MD 11
OHIO 8
IND 3
ILL 9
MO 3
KY 12
VA 25
TENN 8
NC 15
ARK TERR
SC 11
GA 8
MISS 2
ALA 3
LA 3
Unorg Terr
.5%
1
99.5%
231
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 232
NOT VOTING: 3
Democratic-Republican (Monroe)
Independent Republican (J. Q. Adams)
Territories

The Adams-Onís Treaty
showing area claimed by the US before the treaty, and results of the new agreement
Oregon Country
(claimed by US, Great Britain, and Russia)
49° N (1818 Treaty with Britain)
Boundary of US after Revolutionary War (Treaty of Paris, 1783)
(disputed with Britain)
Natural boundary of Louisiana Purchase (then unknown)
Michigan Territory
42° N
Missouri Territory
Viceroyalty of New Spain
Arkansas River
100° W
Red River
Sabine River
32° N
US States
US Territories
New Boundary Line
Area Ceded by Spain



84) February Term 1819 - (Judgments

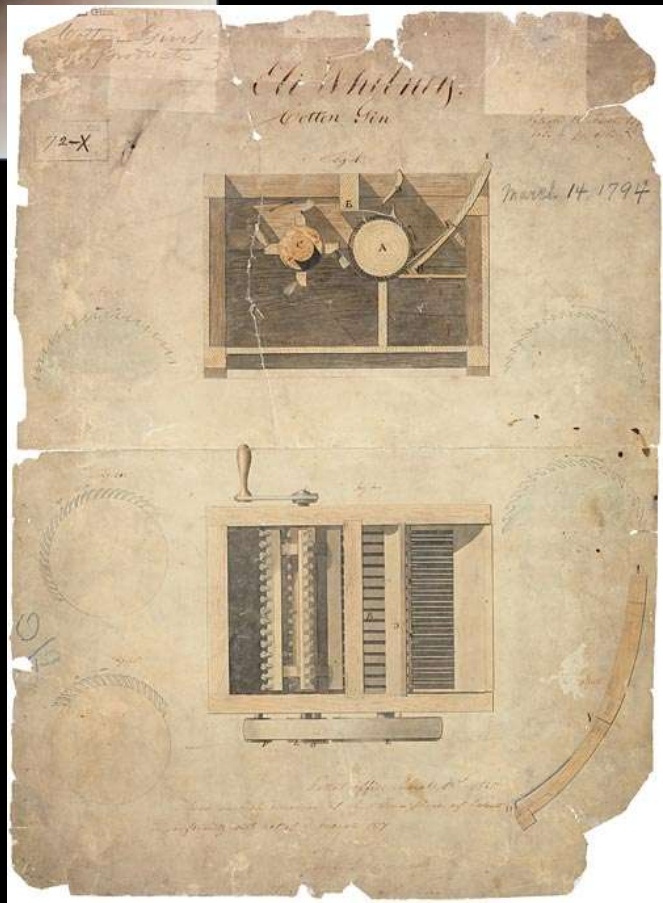
Henry Astor
53
vs
Bagatel Wells & the Heirs and Representatives of Arnold H. Dorhman dec.d

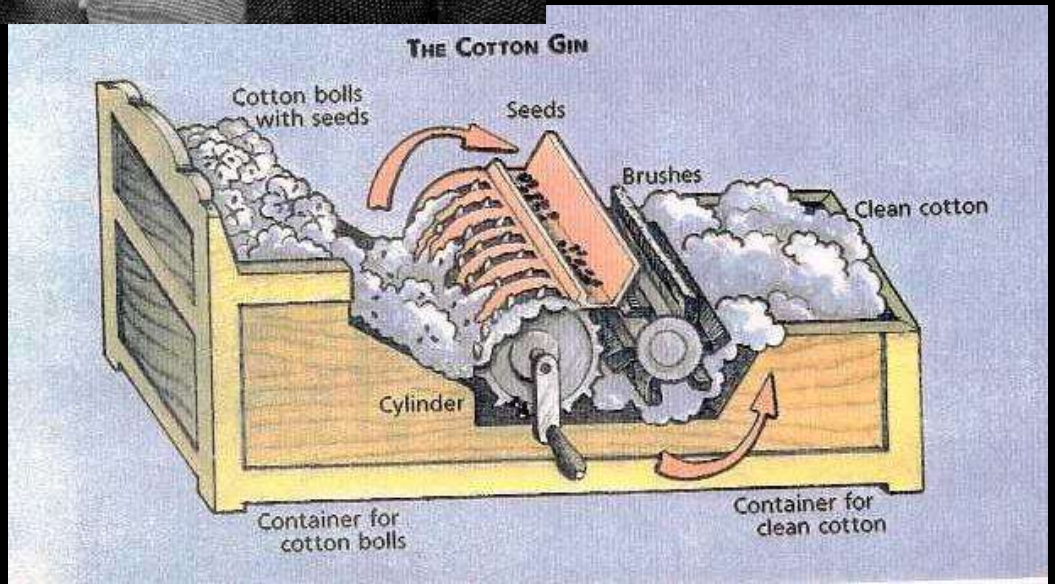
This cause came on to be heard on the Transcript of the Record and was argued by Counsel on consideration whereof. It is decreed and ordered, that the decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Ohio in this case be and the same is hereby affirmed with costs. March 6th

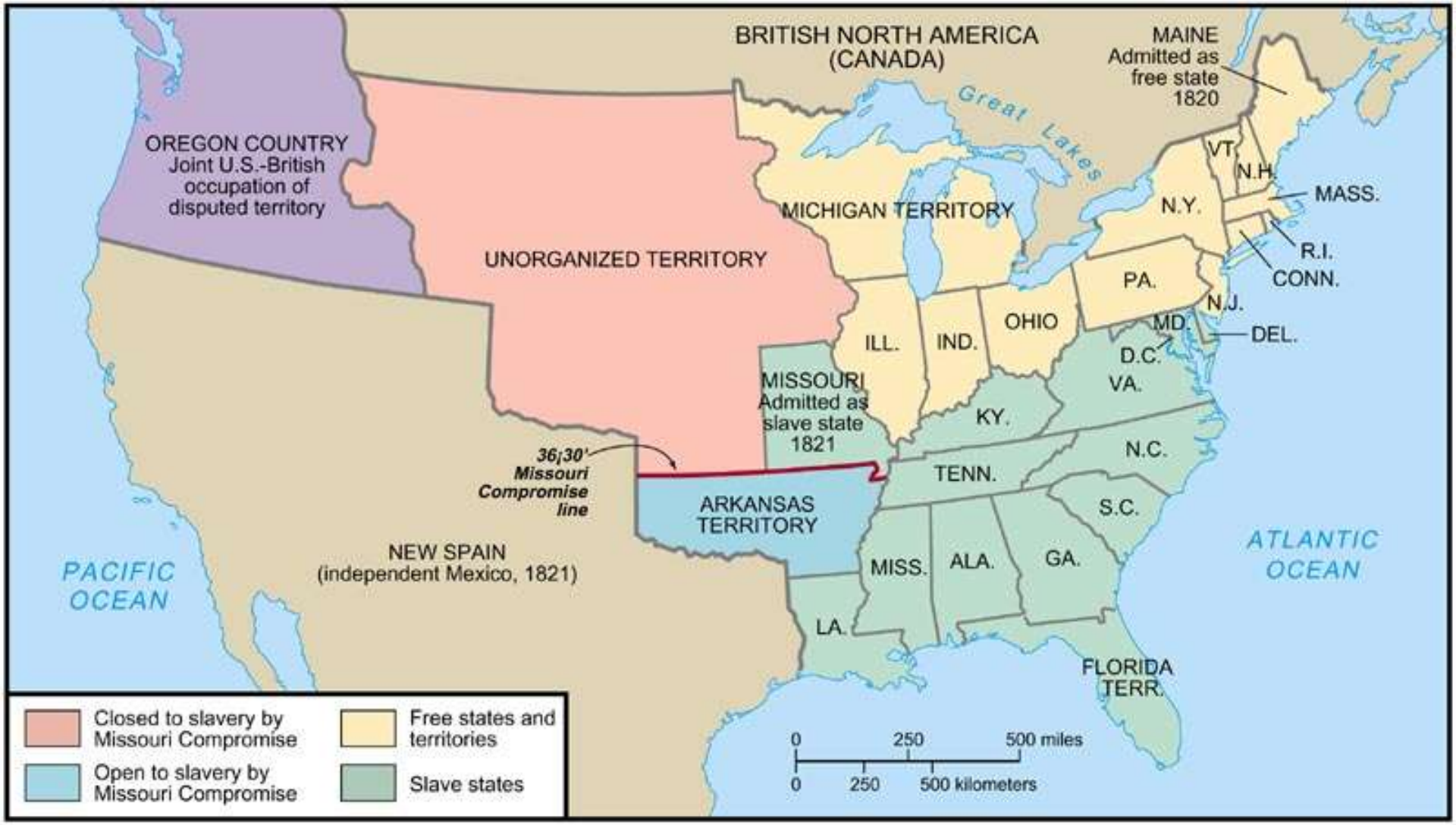
James W. McCulloch
66
vs
The State of Maryland & John James as well for the State as for himself

This cause came on to be heard on the Transcript of the Record of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, and was argued by Counsel on consideration whereof. It is the opinion of this Court, that the act of the Legislature of Maryland entitled "An act to impose a tax on all Banks or Branches thereof in the State of Maryland not chartered by the Legislature" is contrary to the Constitution of the United States and void, and therefore that the said Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland erred in affirming the Judgment of the Baltimore County Court in which Judgment was rendered against James W. McCulloch but that the said Court of Appeals of Maryland ought to have reversed the said Judgment of the said Baltimore County Court and to have given Judgment for the said Appellant McCulloch. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Judgment of the said Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland in this case be and the same is hereby reversed and annulled. And this Court proceeding to render such Judgment as the said Court of Appeals should have rendered; It is further adjudged and ordered that the judgment of the said Baltimore County Court be reversed and annulled, and that Judgment be entered in the said Baltimore County Court for the said James W. McCulloch. —

March 6th


Eli Whitney.
Cotton Gin
March 14 1794


THE COTTON GIN
Cotton bolls with seeds
Seeds
Brushes
Clean cotton
Cylinder
Container for cotton bolls
Container for clean cotton



THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820–1821

The Monroe Doctrine

December 2, 1823

FELLOW-CITIZENS *of the Senate and House of Representatives* . . . At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange by amicable negotiations the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by His Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers . . . .

It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been so far very different from what was then anticipated.

Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense.

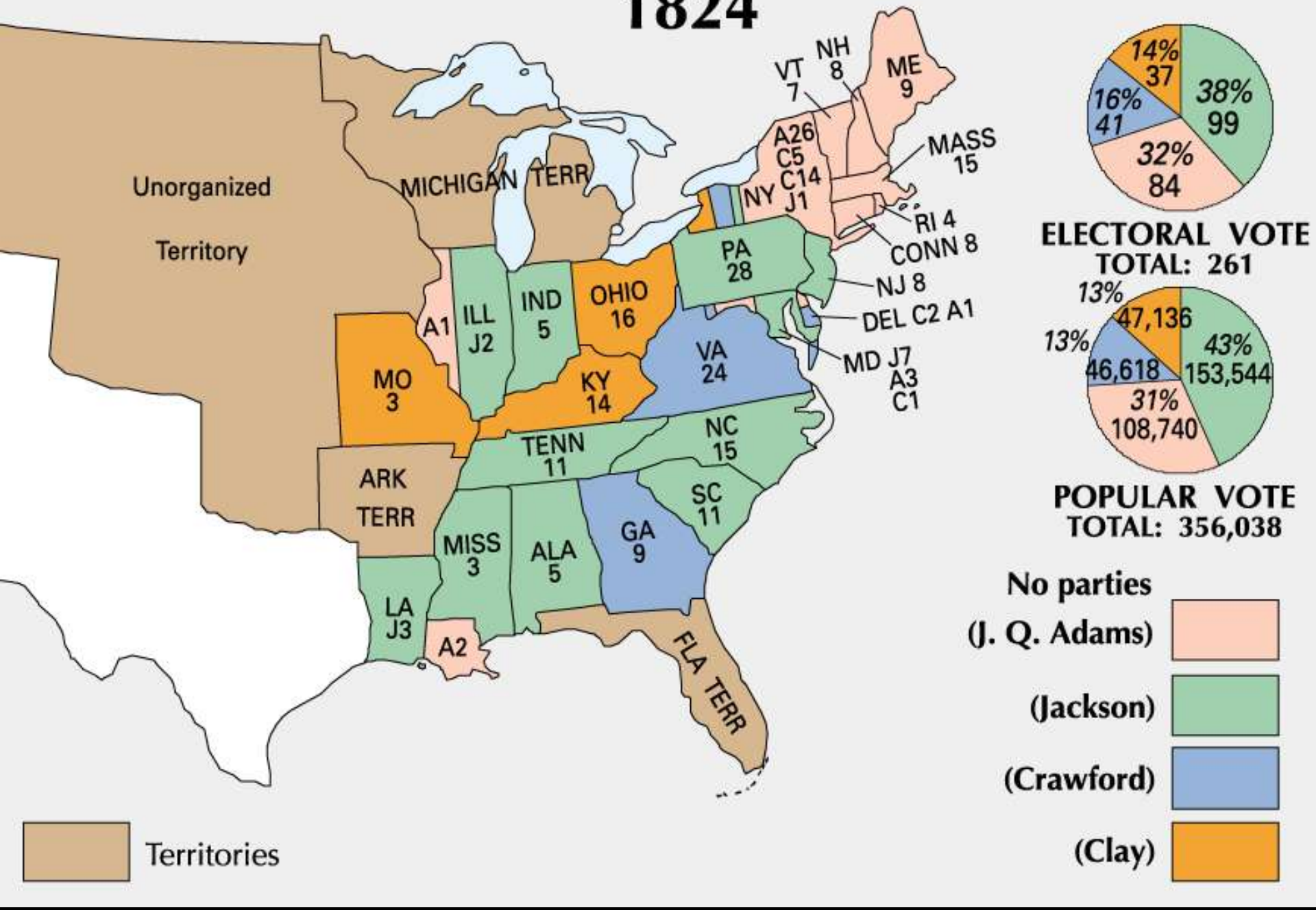
With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

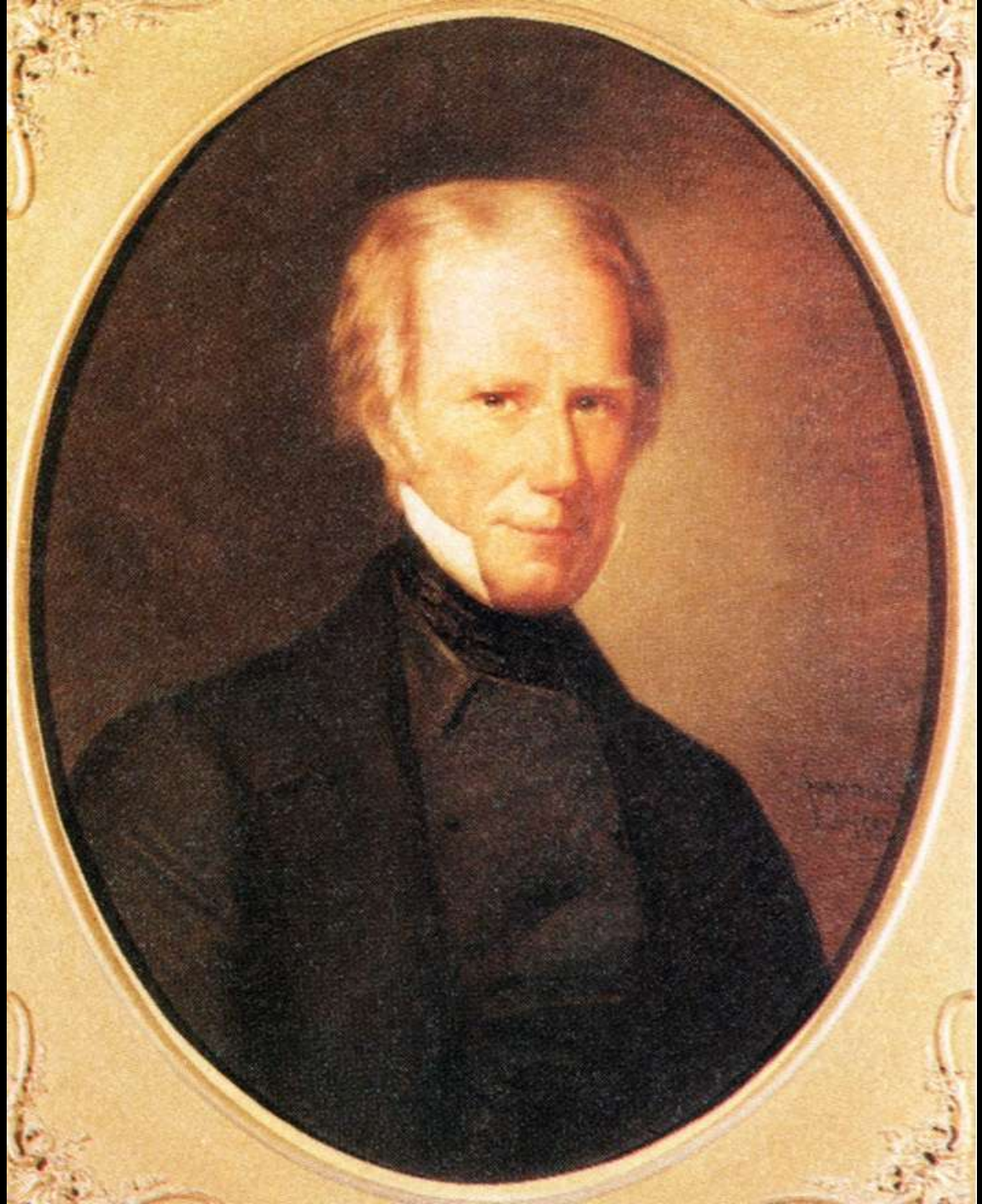
We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between these new governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

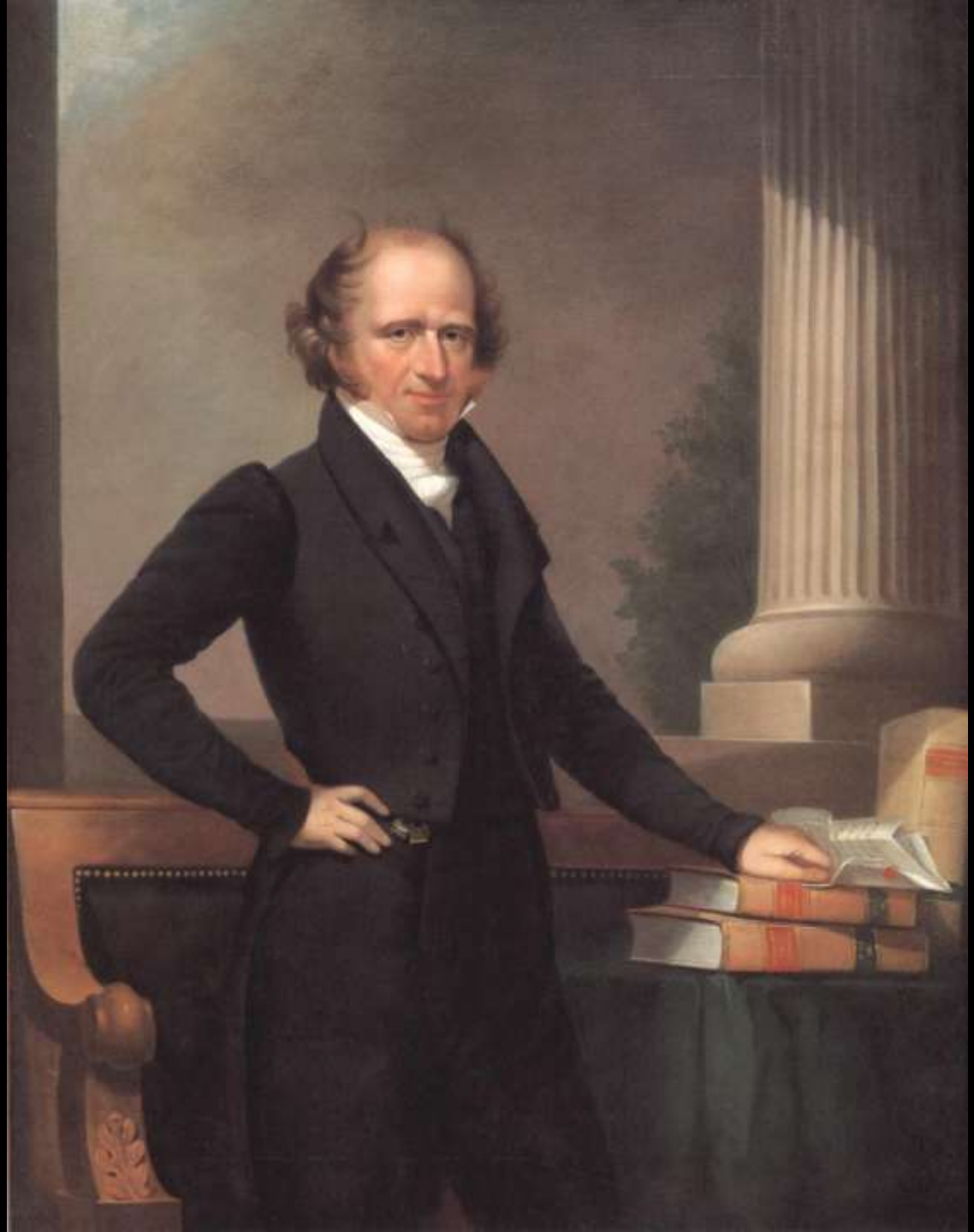
The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

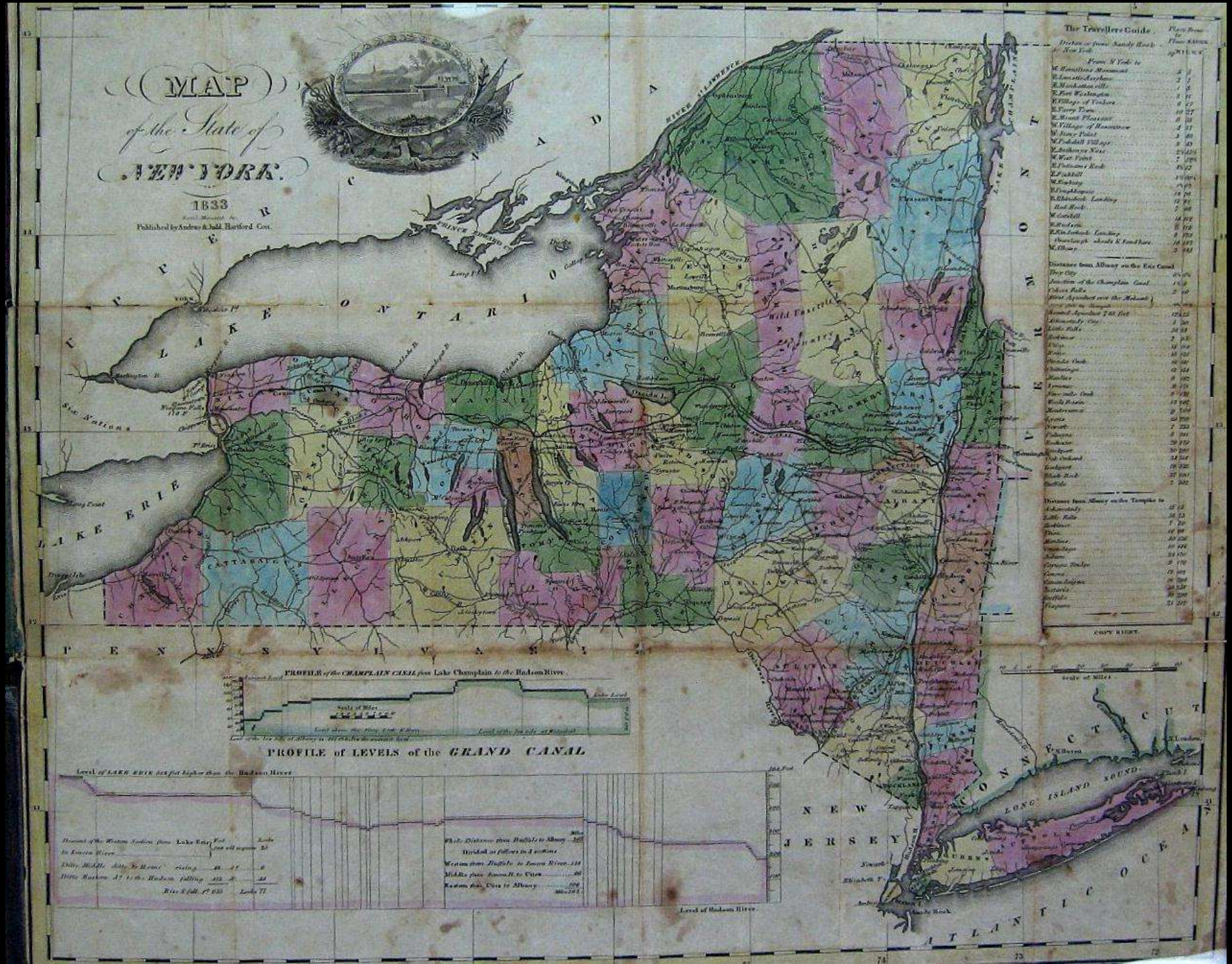
But in regard to these (the American) continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interpositions in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course . . . .

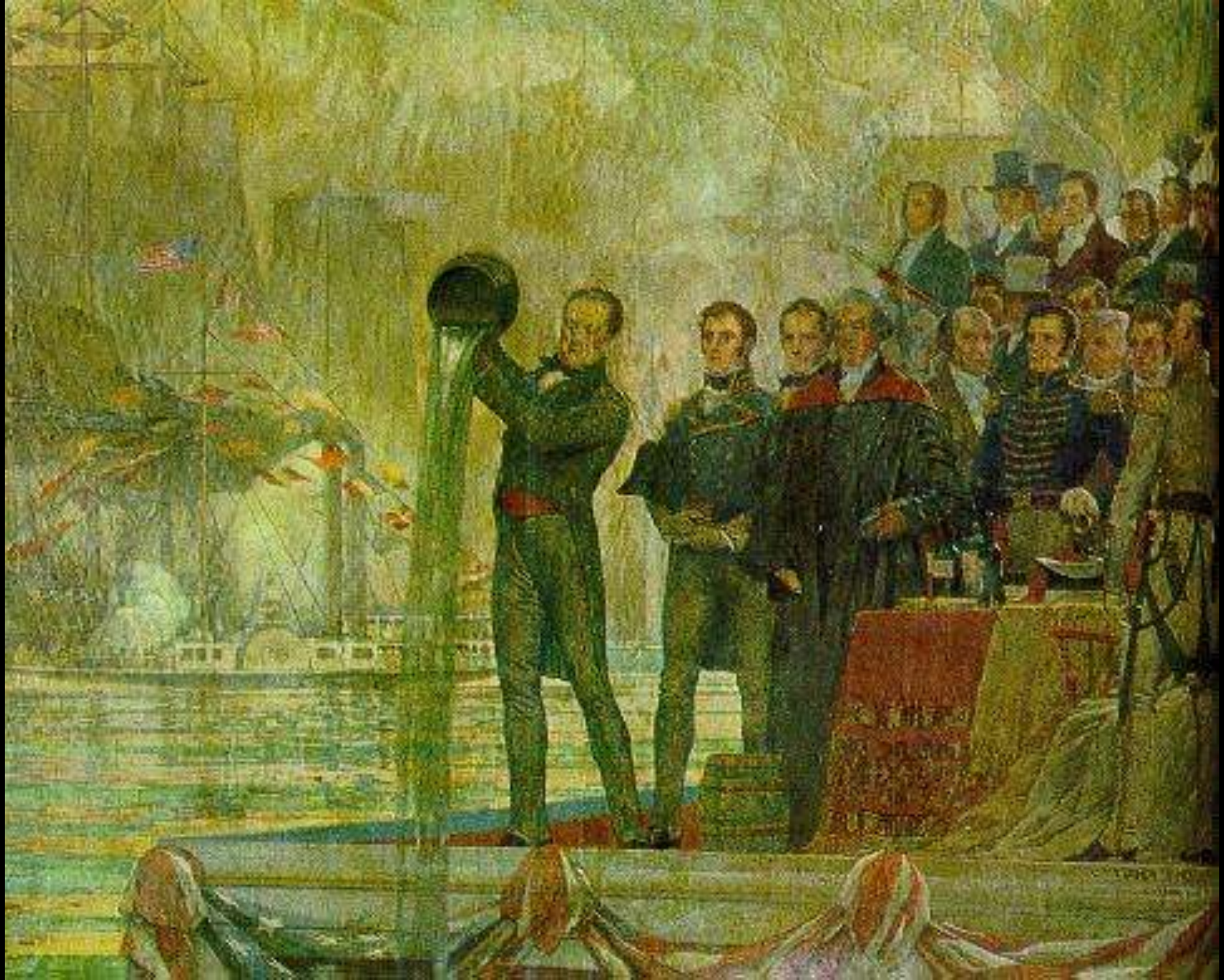
1824

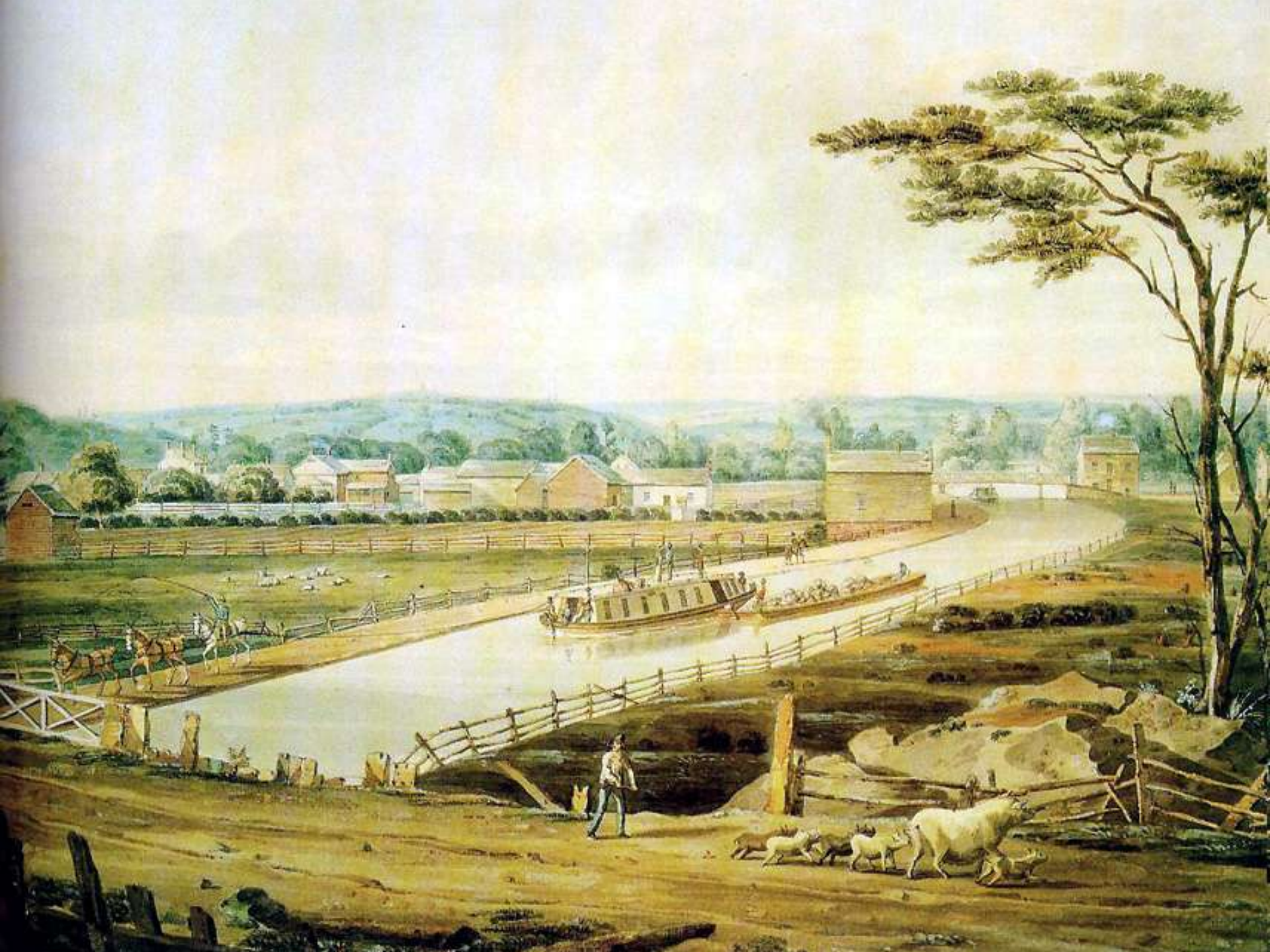

Unorganized Territory
MICHIGAN TERR
VT 7
NH 8
ME 9
MASS 15
A26 C5 C14 J1
NY
RI 4
CONN 8
PA 28
NJ 8
DEL C2 A1
MD J7 A3 C1
A1
ILL J2
IND 5
OHIO 16
VA 24
MO 3
KY 14
TENN 11
NC 15
ARK TERR
SC 11
MISS 3
ALA 5
GA 9
LA J3
A2
FLA TERR
Territories
14% 37
38% 99
16% 41
32% 84
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 261
13%
47,136
43%
153,544
13%
46,618
31%
108,740
POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 356,038
No parties
(J. Q. Adams)
(Jackson)
(Crawford)
(Clay)






MAP
of the State of
NEW YORK.
1833
Published by Andrus & Judd, Hartford Con.
The Travellers Guide.
Distance from Sandy Hook to New York
From N York to
Distance from Albany on the Erie Canal
Distance from Albany on the Tampike to
COPY RIGHT.
Scale of Miles
PROFILE of the CHAMPLAIN CANAL from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River.
PROFILE of LEVELS of the GRAND CANAL
Level of LAKE ERIE 555 feet higher than the Hudson River
Level of Hudson River
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
UPPER CANADA
VERMONT
NEW JERSEY
CONNECTICUT
LONG ISLAND SOUND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PENNSYLVANIA
RIVER ST LAWRENCE
Wild Unsettled Country
Sandy Hook
Newark
Elizabeth T.
Albany
Hudson
Lake Erie
Lake Champlain
Lake Level
Scale of Miles





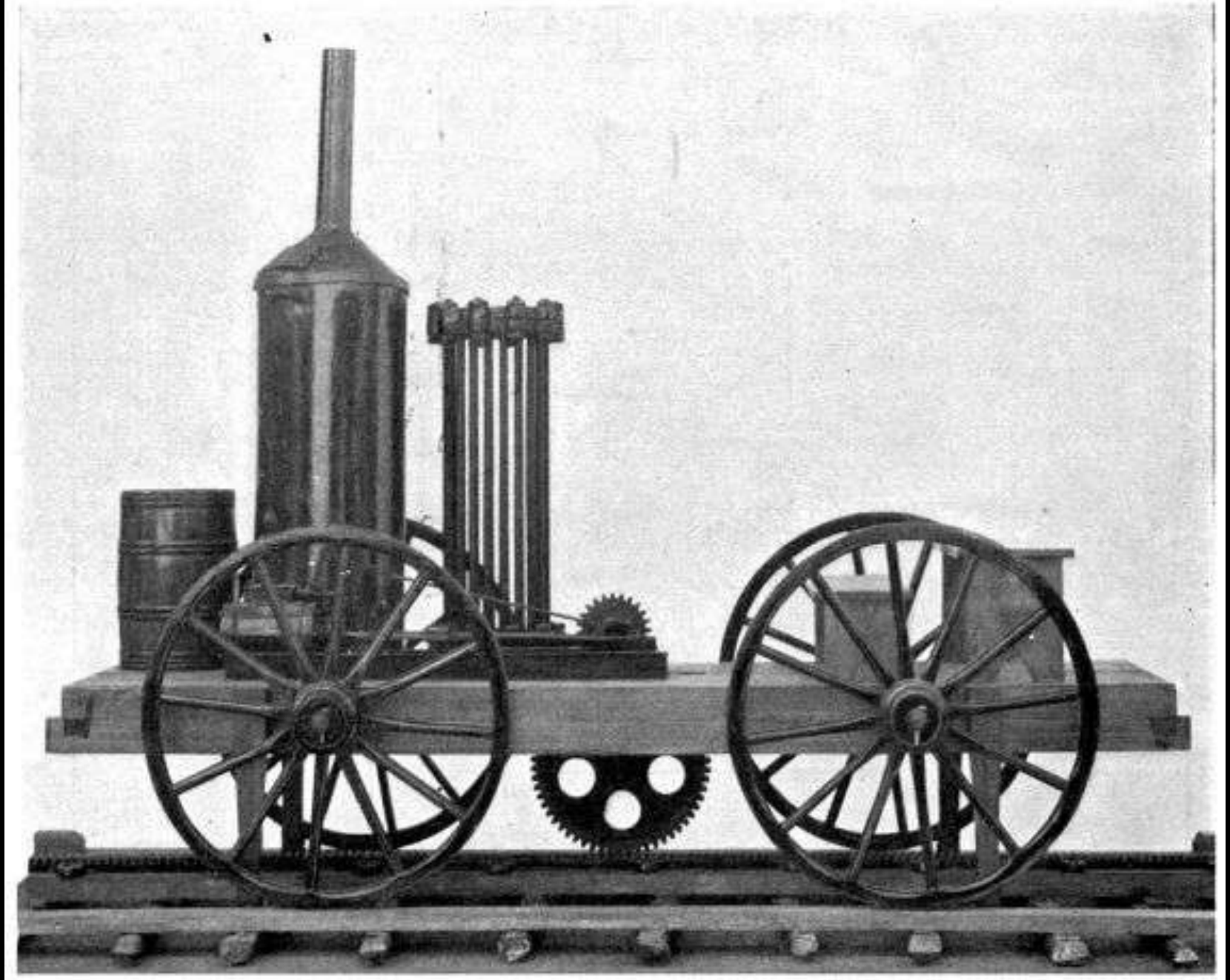
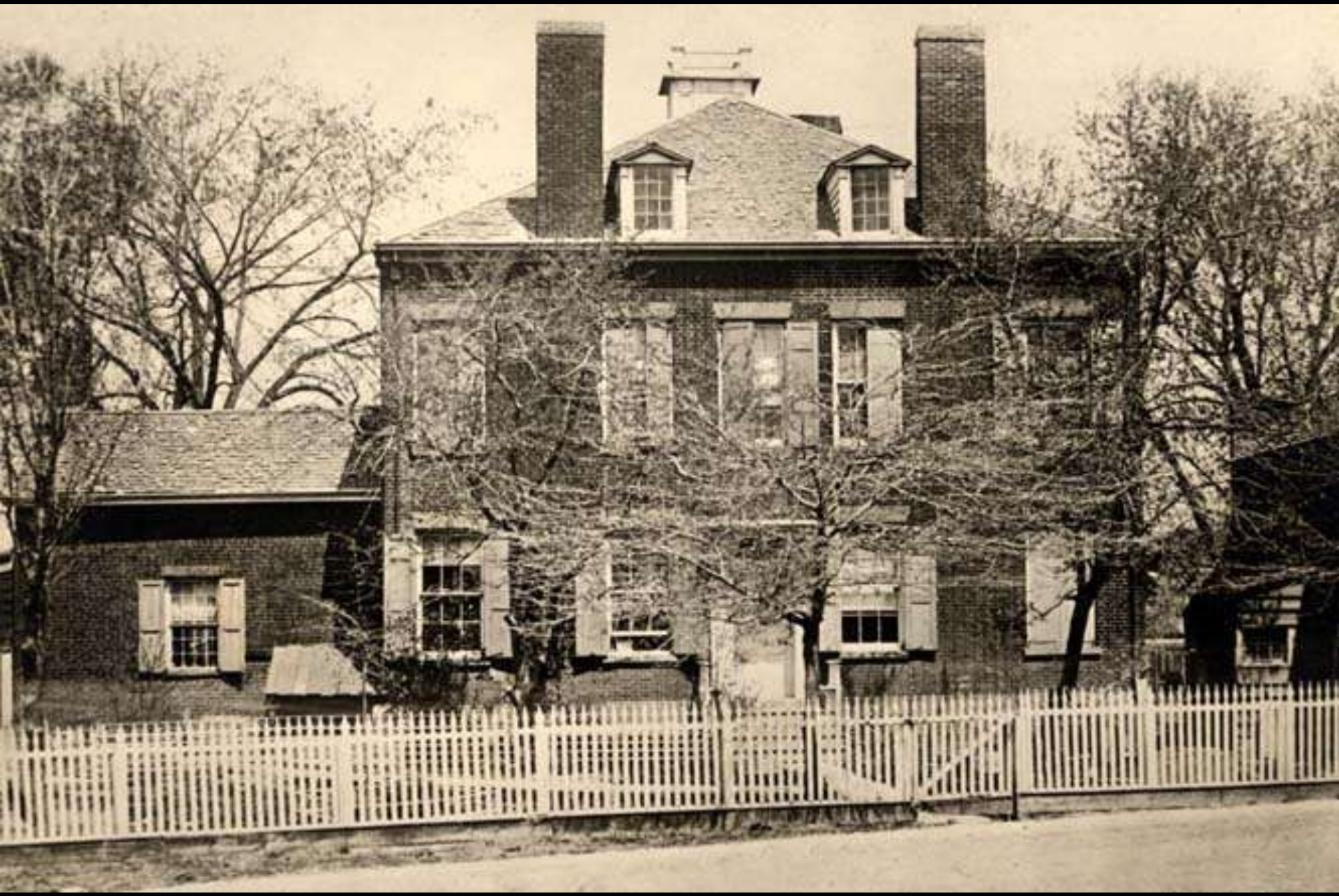
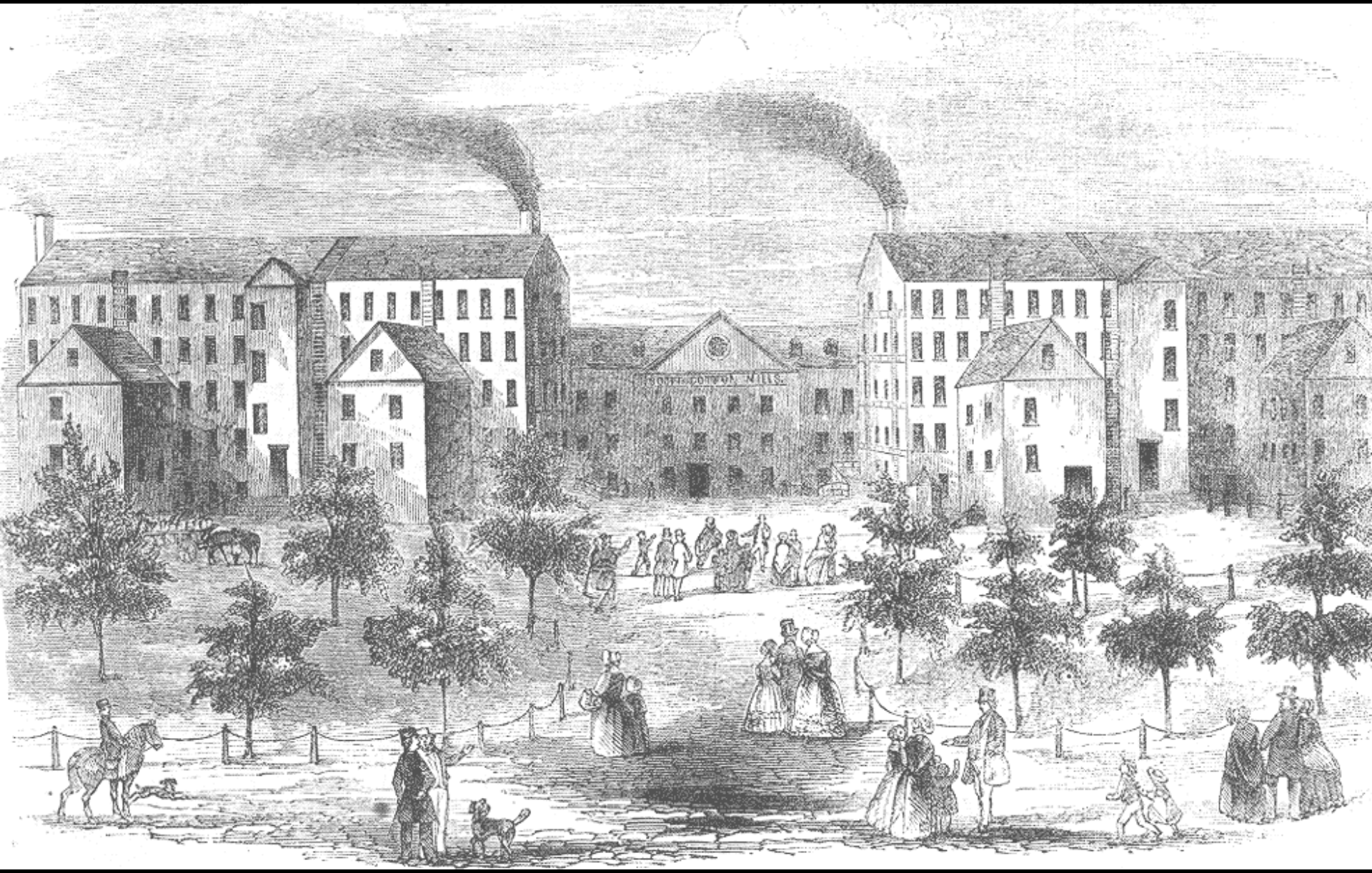
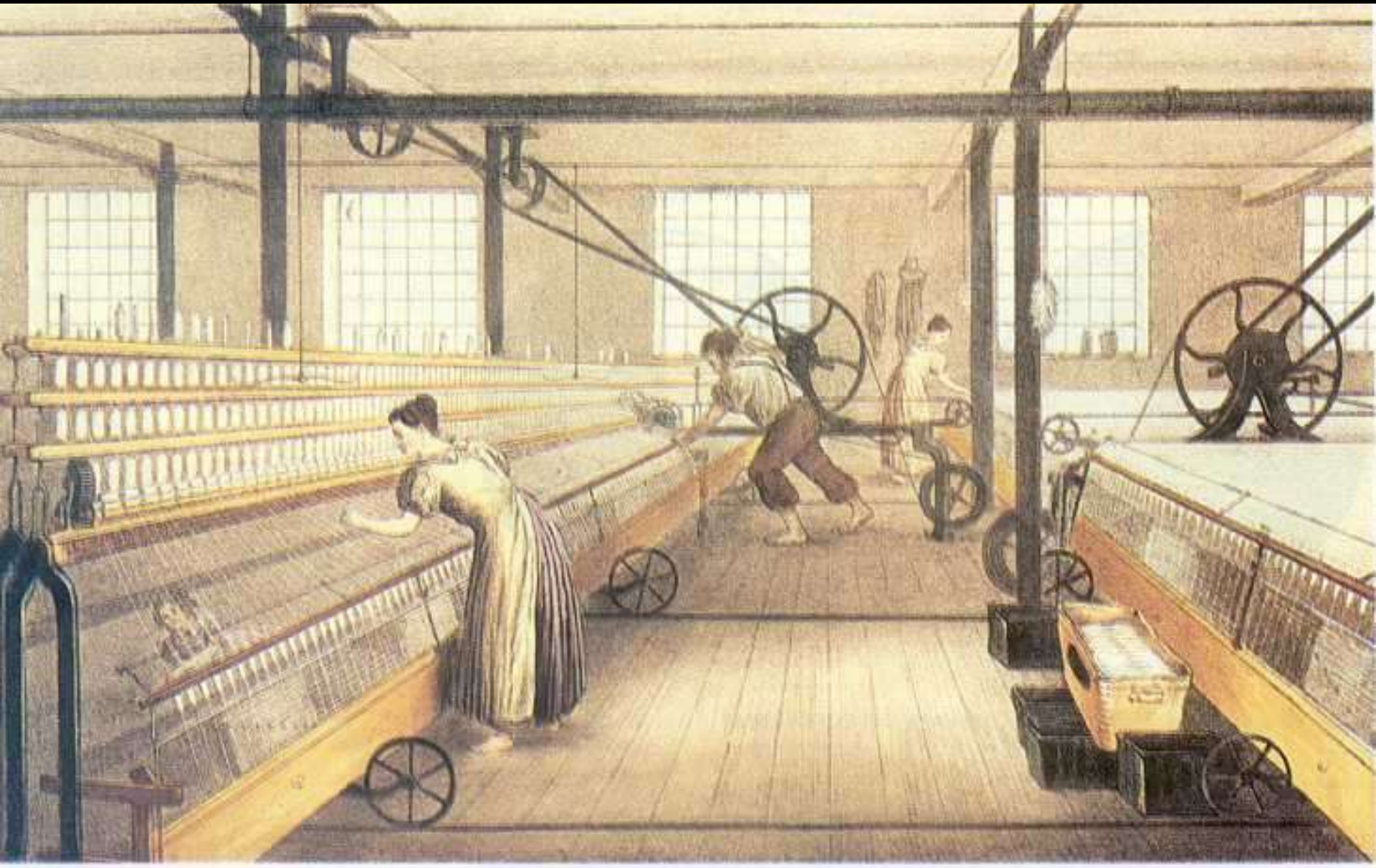
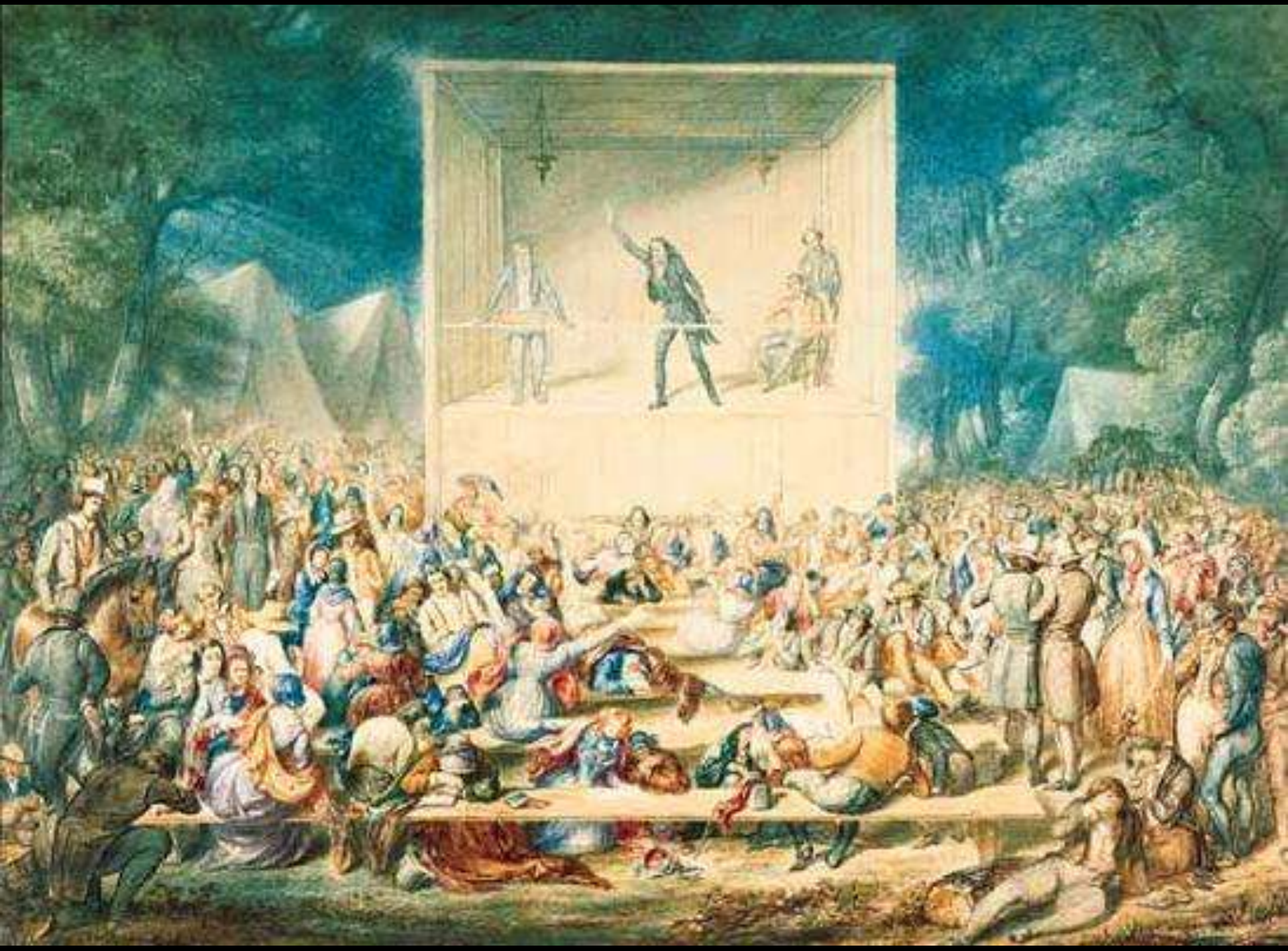


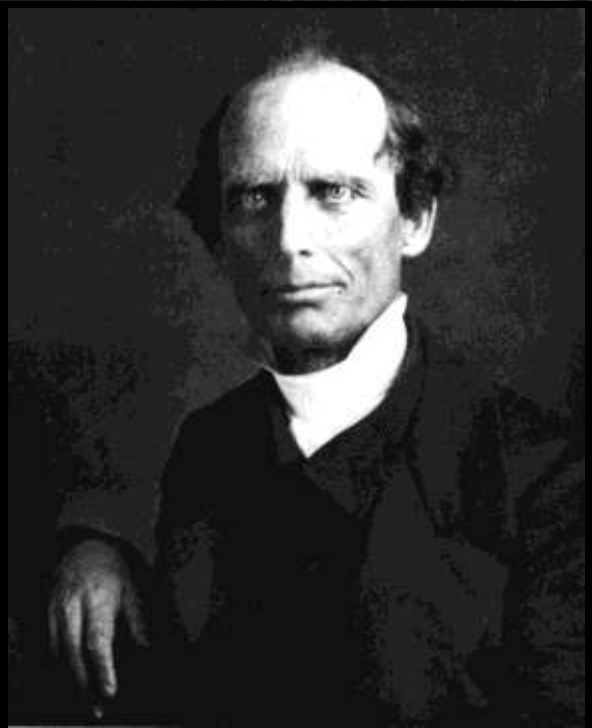
FIG. 1.—STEVENS' RACK RAIL ENGINE, 1825—FIRST ENGINE TO CARRY PASSENGERS ON A TRACK IN THE UNITED STATES.

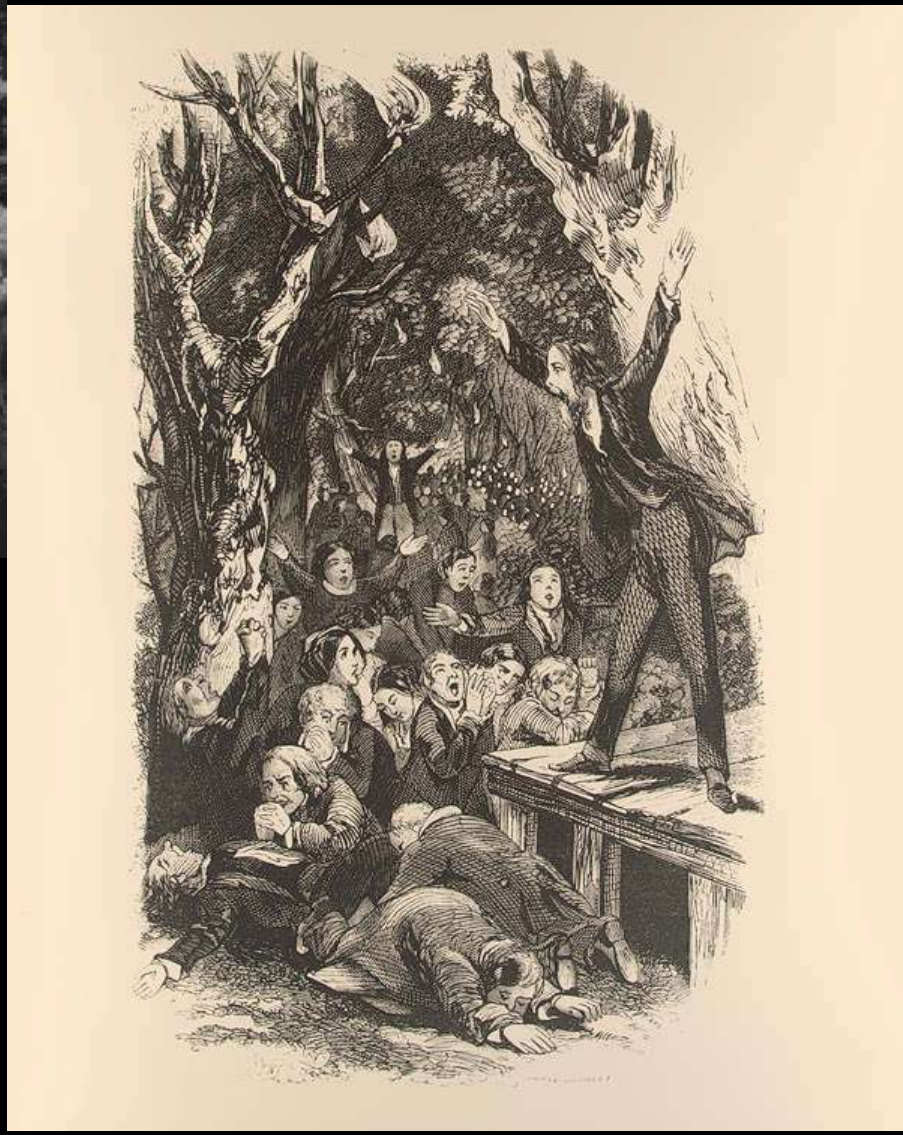


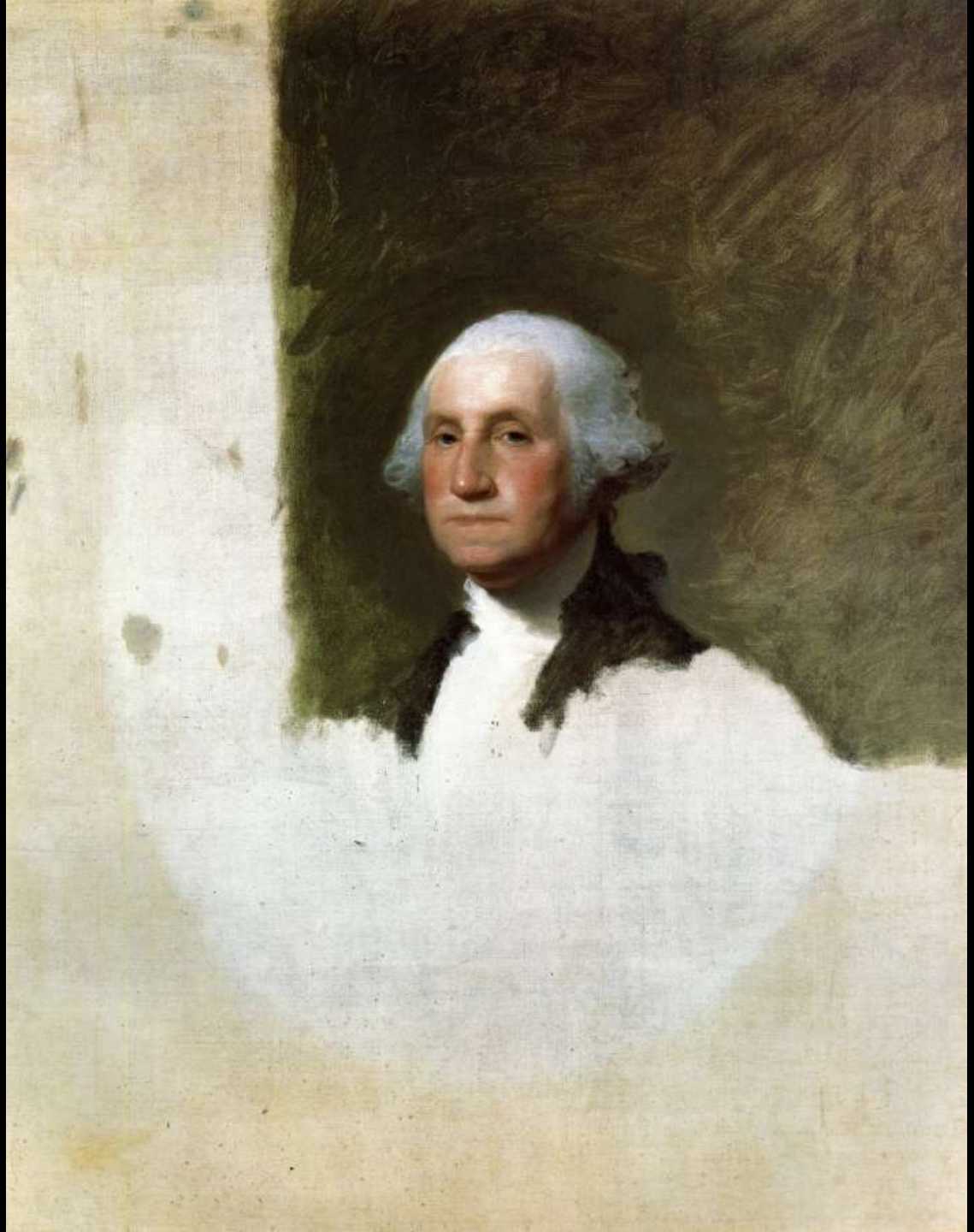

HOWE COTTON MILLS



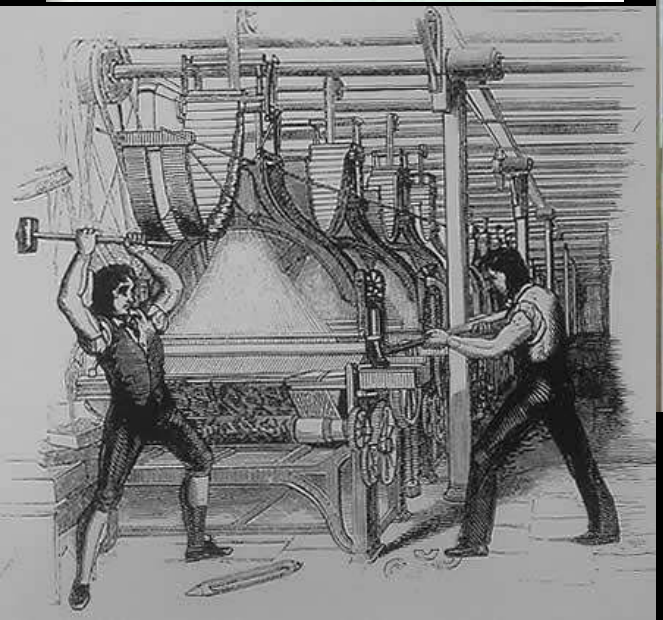




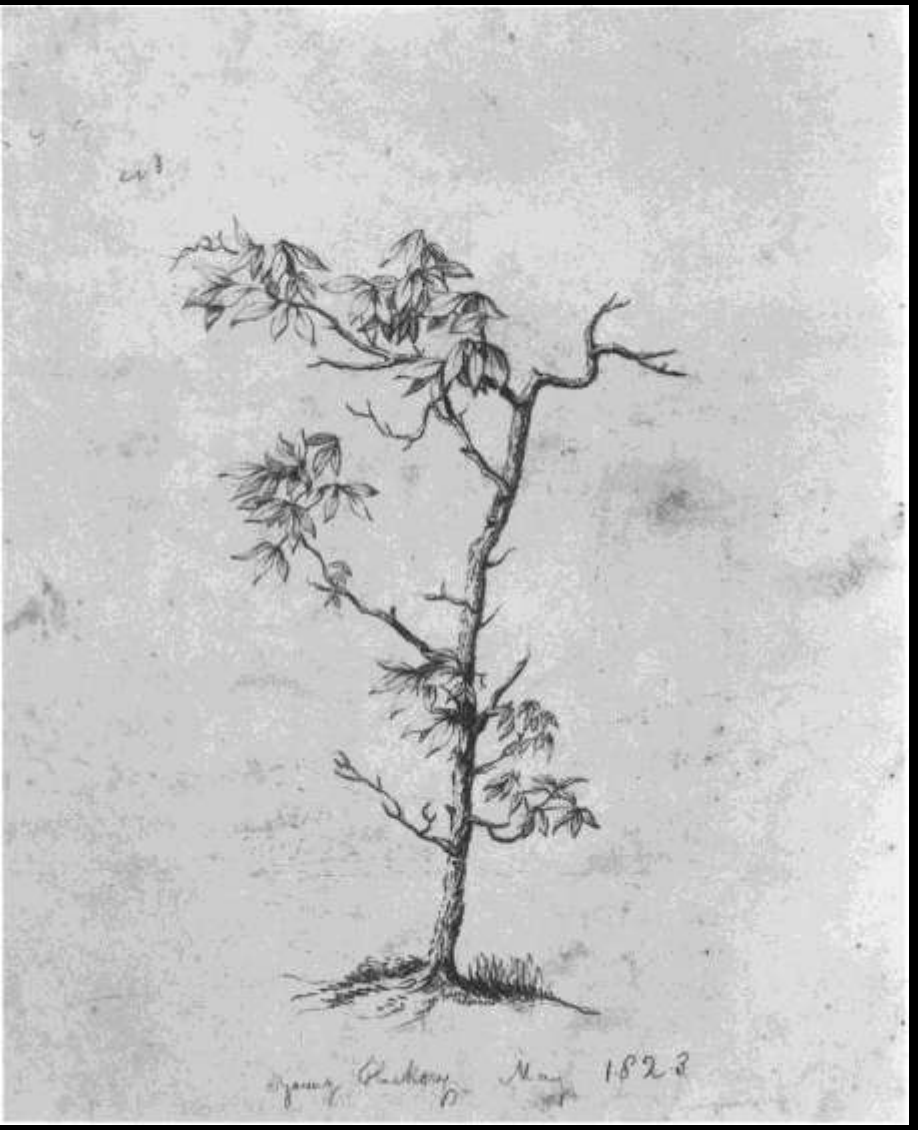




THE LEADER of the LUDDITES

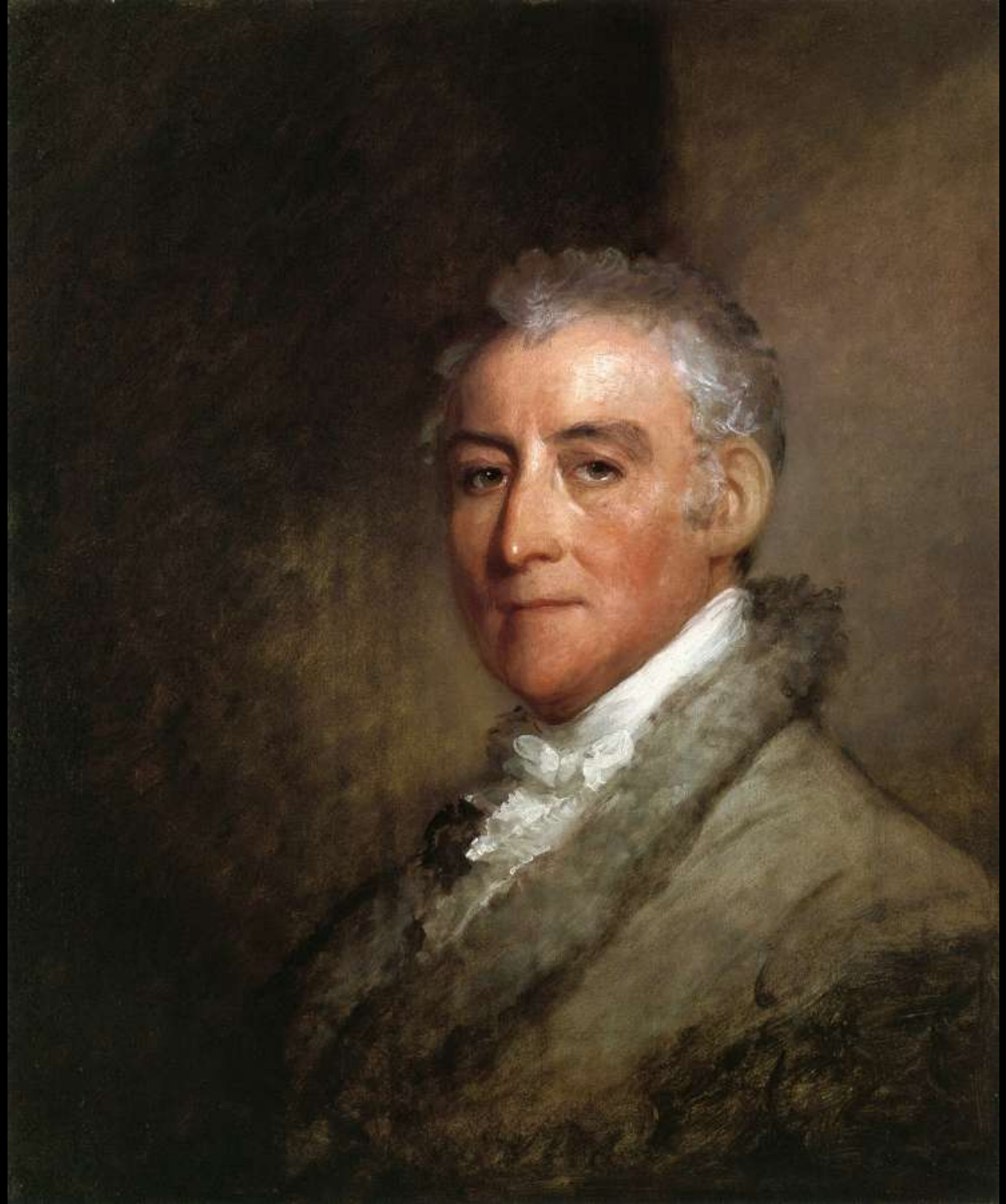


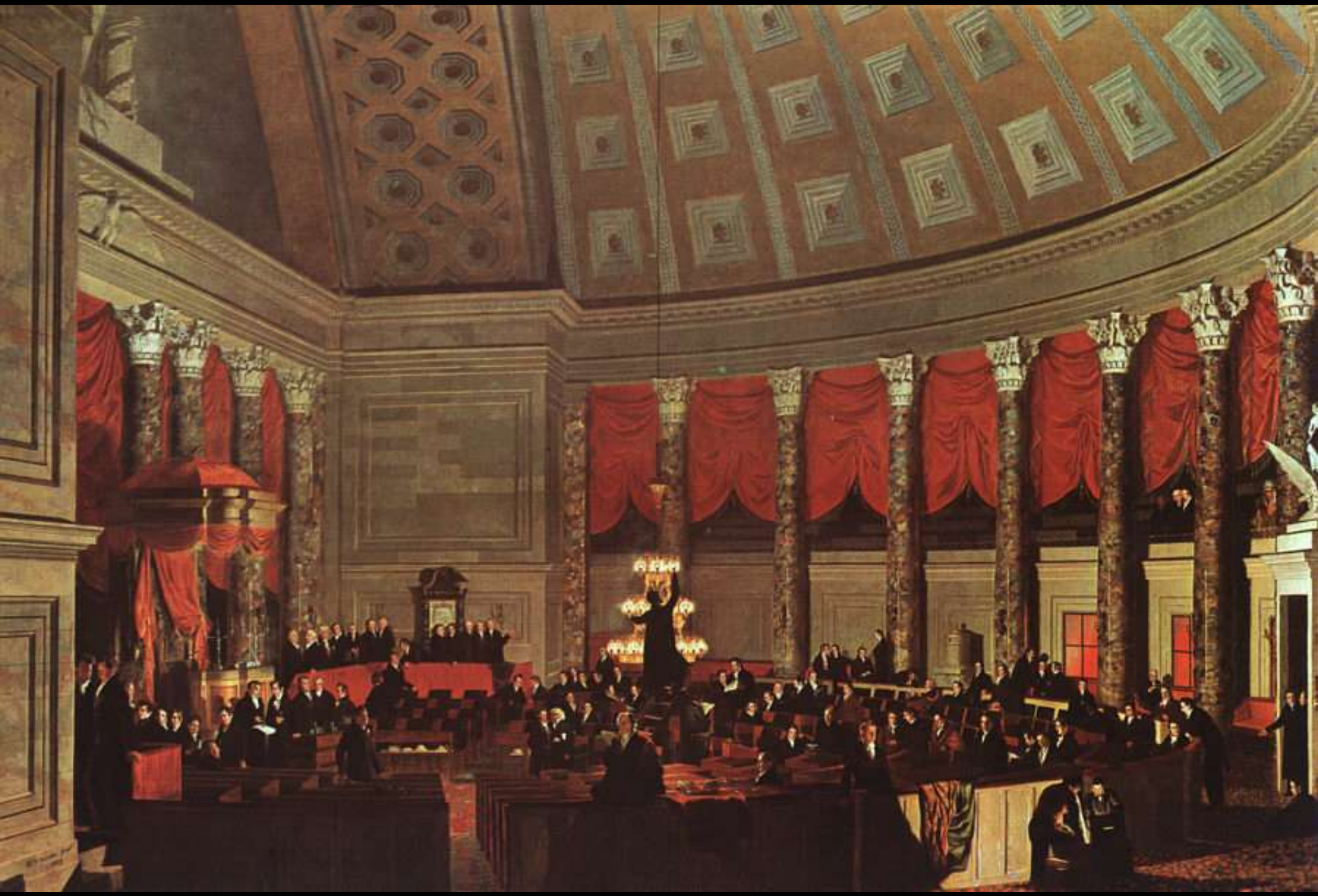
French territories ruled from Paris
States ruled by Napoleon's Family
Other dependent states
Battles of the War of the Third Coalition
Battles in the Peninsular War
Battles of the Italian campaign
Battles in the Austrian
Battles of the War of the Second Coalition
NORWAY
SWEDEN
IRELAND
DENMARK
GREAT BRITAIN
London
PRUSSIA
WESTPHALIA
GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW
Warsaw
RUSSIA
Jena/Auerstadt
CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE
Paris
Prague
Austerlitz 1805
Ulm 1805
Hohenlinden 1800
Wagram 1809
Aspern Essling 1809
Vienna
FRANCE
Zurich 1799
AUSTRIA
Corunna 1809
Lodi 1796
Rivoli 1797
Bassano 1796
Marengo 1800
Arcole 1796
Lonato 1796
Mondovi 1796
Montenotte 1796
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Saragossa 1809
Madrid 1808
Talavera 1809
Barcelona 1808
CORSICA
Rome
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
MONTENEGRO
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Naples
Valencia 1808
Bailen 1808
SARDINIA
Trafalgar 1805

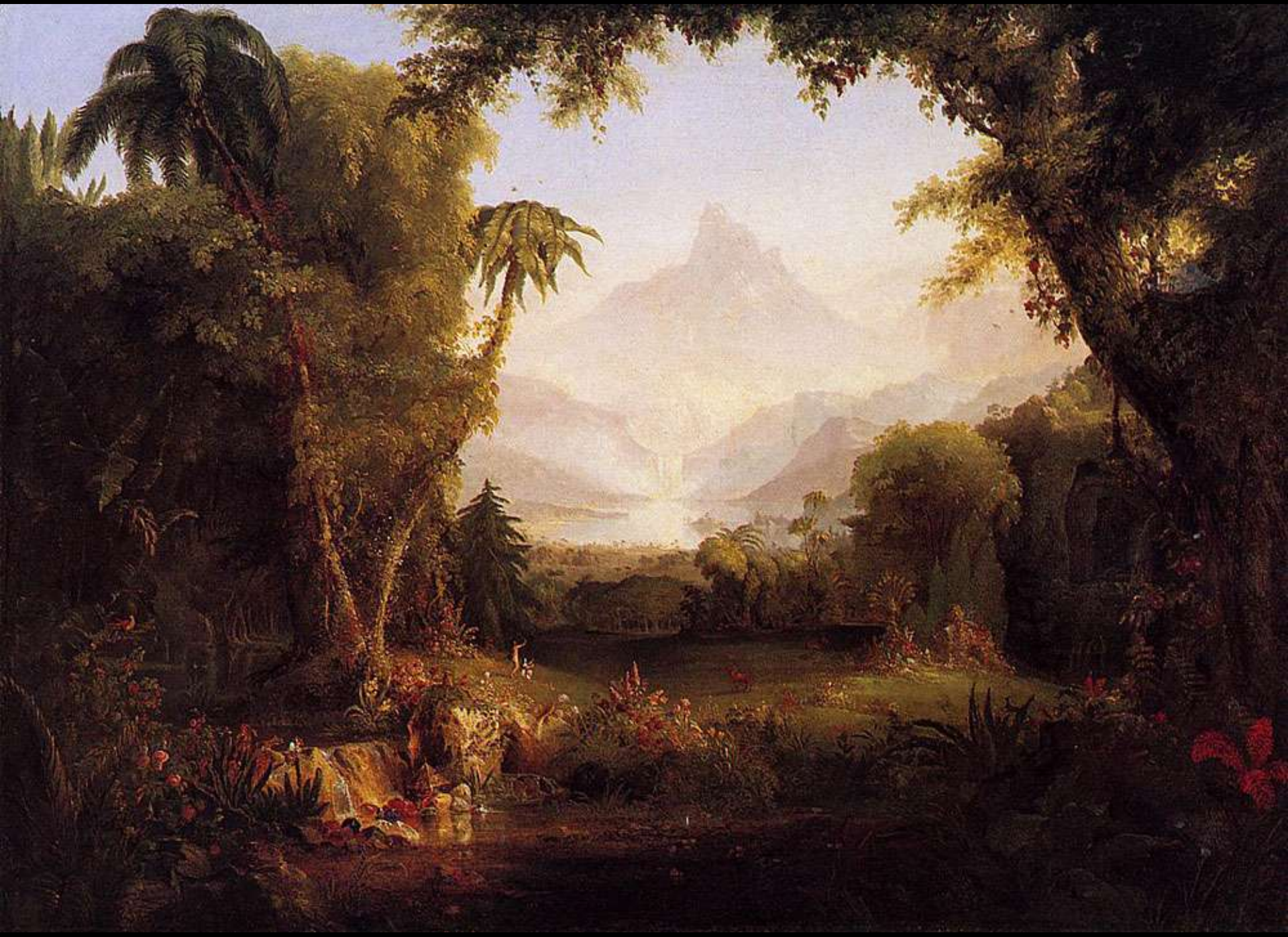

1823

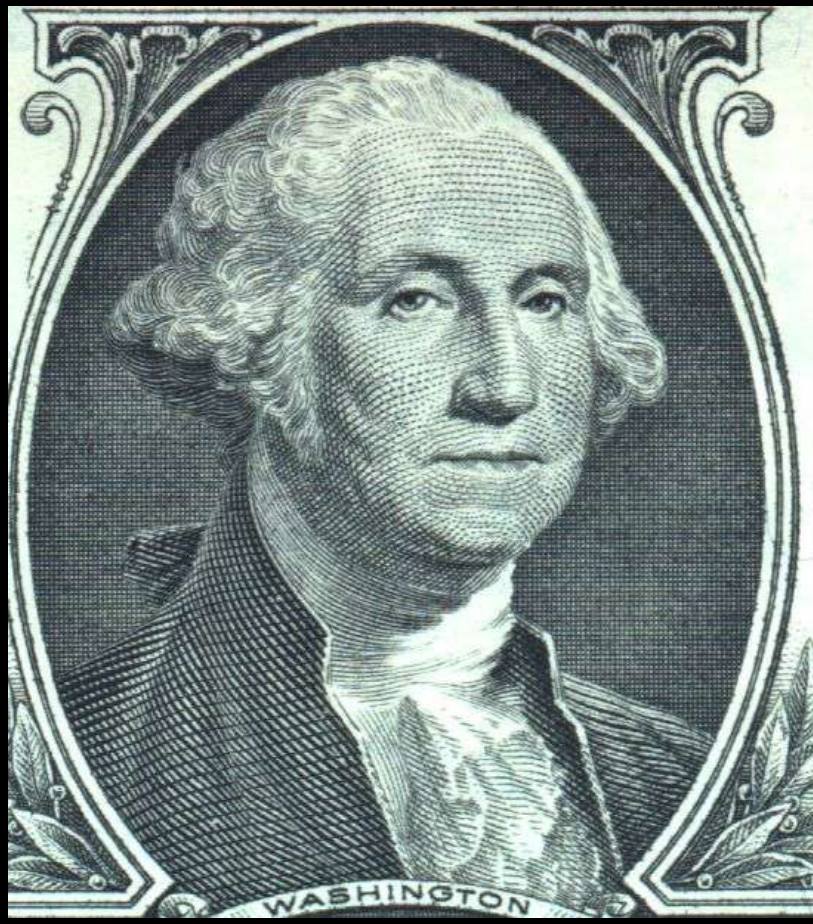
From Nature
June 28th 1823

938.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MTS. N.Y.
COPYRIGHT 1892 BY A. LOEFFLER TOMPKINSVILLE N.Y.

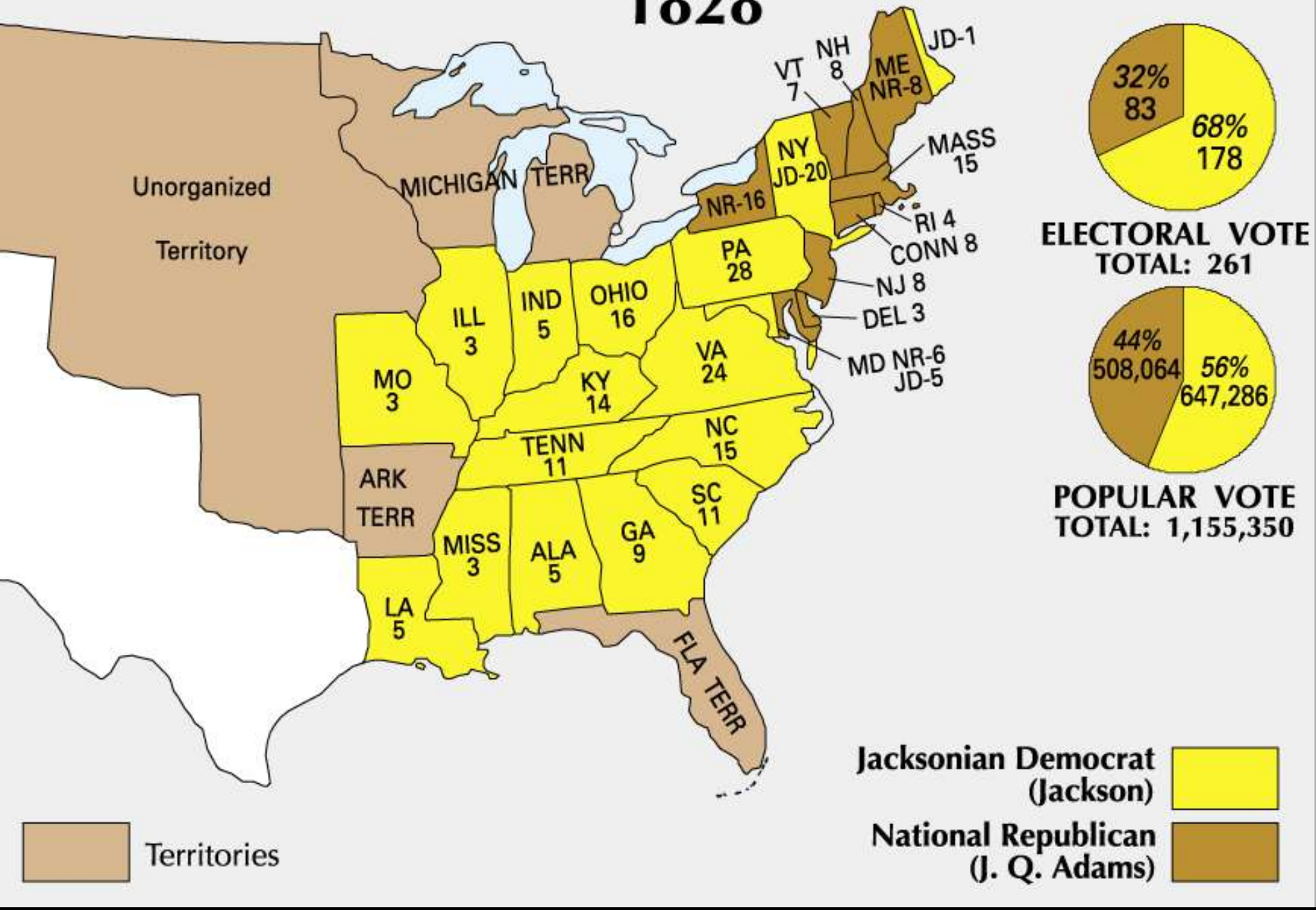







WASHINGTON

1828


Unorganized Territory
MICHIGAN TERR
VT 7
NH 8
ME NR-8
JD-1
NY JD-20
NR-16
MASS 15
RI 4
CONN 8
NJ 8
DEL 3
MD NR-6 JD-5
PA 28
OHIO 16
IND 5
ILL 3
MO 3
KY 14
VA 24
TENN 11
NC 15
ARK TERR
MISS 3
ALA 5
GA 9
SC 11
LA 5
FLA TERR
32% 83
68% 178
ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 261
44% 508,064
56% 647,286
POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 1,155,350
Jacksonian Democrat (Jackson)
National Republican (J. Q. Adams)
Territories