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48 States of the Union

			Land Area Square miles	Population to 1920	Rank to 1920
1	Delaware		1965	223003	46
2	Pennsylvania		44832	8720017	2
3	New Jersey		7514	3155900	10
4	Georgia		58725	2895832	12
5	Connecticut		4820	1380631	29
6	Massachusetts		8089	3852356	6
7	Maryland		9941	1449661	28
8	South Carolina		39405	1683724	26
9	New Hampshire		9031	443083	41
10	Virginia		40262	2309187	20
11	New York		47654	10384829	1
12	North Carolina		48740	2559123	14
13	Rhode Island		1067	604397	38
14	Vermont	1791	9164	352428	44
15	Kentucky	1792	40181	2416630	15
16	Tennessee	1796	41687	2337885	19
17	Ohio	1803	40740	5759394	4
18	Louisiana	1812	45409	1798509	22
19	Indiana	1816	36045	2930390	11
20	Mississippi	1817	46362	1790618	23
21	Illinois	1818	56043	6485280	3
22	Alabama	1819	51279	2348174	18
23	Maine	1820	29895	468014	35
24	Missouri	1821	68727	3404055	9
25	Arkansas	1836	52525	1452104	25
26	Michigan	1837	57480	3668412	7
27	Florida	1845	54861	968470	32
28	Texas	1845	262398	4663228	5
29	Iowa	1846	55586	2404021	16
30	Wisconsin	1848	55256	2632067	13
31	California	1850	155652	2426861	8

1796 - 18 Original States

1481, 285

89,568,383

			Area sq. miles	Population Census 1920	Rank Census 1920
32	Minnesota	1858	1481285 80858	89568283 2387125	17
33	Oregon	1859	95607	91955528 783389	34
34	Kansas	1861	81774	1469257	24
35	West Virginia	1863	24022	1463701	27
36	Nevada	1864	109821	77401	48
37	Nebraska	1867	76808	1296372	31
38	Colorado	1876	103658	939629	33
39	North Dakota	1889	70183	645680	36
40	South Dakota	1889	76868	636547	37
41	Montana	1889	146131	548889	39
42	Washington	1889	66836	1356621	30
43	Idaho	1890	83354	431866	42
44	Wyoming	1890	97548	194402	47
45	Utah	1896	82184	449396	40
46	Oklahoma	1906	69414	2028283	21
47	New Mexico	1912	122503	360350	43
48	Arizona	1912	113810	333903	45
	Total		2982864	105271194	to 1920
			per Pratt Library	122775046	to 1930

From the world's almanac & book of facts (to 1930 Census)

gives the census of the United States ~~including Alaska~~

as 122,775,046 - (Population of the 48 States of our Union)

Crook Pratt Library

Alaska

By the Census of 1900 Alaska had an Area of 500,884 sq. miles
 " " " " 1901 " " " " 360,520,000 acres

Purchased from Russia 1867. Stated as \$7,200,000

Is equal to the area of 19 of

our States - as follows - main, Vermont,
 New Hampshire, Mass. Rhode Island, Connecticut -
 New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
 Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina,
 South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi,
 and Tennessee, Area of these 19 States = 524,404 sq. miles

500884	sq. miles
640	
2003536	
3005304	
3205657	60 acres
11	.02 1/4
641131520	
80141440	
\$7,212,729.60	

at a cost of 2 1/4 cts. per acre
 as stated - Paid to Russia,

Population per Census 1900 = 58,458

The Louisiana Purchase

When peace had been declared, after the Revolutionary war, ^{and} our boundary defined as extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river. Great confusion was created by certain States, claiming additional territory. Connecticut, claiming her right of extension to the Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, ^{and} Georgia, likewise.

Maryland vigorously opposed such a plan, as Congress desired, that a part of the land in question, should be given to the veterans of the War, as a reward for their services, ^{and} the remainder to be sold, or leased, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war.

After a long controversy, the claims were abandoned by the above mentioned States, ^{and} their boundaries remained as originally shown. Virginia magnanimously waived her desire to the extension, having perhaps the best claim, through one of her native born, George Rogers Clark, who accomplished much in the western for the benefits of the Colonies. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War,

(12)
he assisted the patriot-Army on the frontier, campaigning vigorously against the British, throughout - Illinois, Ohiond Kentucky. His success in this, saved much territory to the Colonies, in the final treaty of peace with - Great-Britain.

The Louisiana purchase from France, by the United States, of the Province of Louisiana, dated April 30th 1803 - The price paid for the Province was \$15,000,000, out of which \$3,750,000 was held to pay claims of certain U.S. citizens - The ^{area} of the territory purchased, extended from the Mississippi River on the ^{west} East: (including the New Orleans district, east of the Mississippi) to the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, ^{and striking} in the Arkansas, the Red, nd the Sabine rivers on the west, nd from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line.

Spain who held the territory west of the river, had conveyed by secret-treaty to France, her possessions, in the name of Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon. -- Our Settlers who at that period had greatly increased in numbers, nd fairly prosperous, were annoyed by interference with their rights of navigation, their Commerce being seriously hampered, were disposed to take decisive measures nd assert their rights.

(3)

President Jefferson directed our Representative in France (Livingston) to negotiate for the purchase of a certain area, at the delta including the city of New Orleans & to make an offer of \$2,000,000 dollars. Napoleon whose exchequer was depleted by constant war, intimated that France would entertain a proposal for the entire tract.

Monroe was hastened to Paris, and the result was the consummation of what is known as the Louisiana Purchase - a vast area, which now takes in about twelve of the present States of our Union.

It is said that Jefferson negotiated for a City & acquired an Empire. - Our President had no Constitutional warrant to acquire new territory, but realizing the advantage to be obtained, closed the negotiations promptly. Congress ratified the purchase, & we became the possessor of a large & valuable territory.

All honor to our Jefferson who accomplished this great undertaking & honor to those hardy men who later extended our domain to the Pacific.

Florida

Florida was discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon a nation of Spain. He landed a little north of what is now the City of St. Augustine, and thought he was upon an island. The Spanish Government commissioned him the Governor of the Island of Florida. It remained continuously in control of Spain from its discovery to 1763, when Spain ceded it to Great Britain in exchange for part of Cuba, which she had seized during the war with France, because of aid Spain had given France. In 1783 England receded Florida back to Spain and in 1795, Spain sold to France, West-Florida, and it was upon this fact, that the United States claimed it should have been included in the Louisiana purchase.

In 1810 the citizens of West-Florida became dissatisfied, and in convention declared themselves free and independent State. Instead of recognizing the new Republic, President Polk, directed the Governor of New Orleans Territory, to take possession of a small area bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, now containing the three Counties of the State of Mississippi - namely Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties. - basing his action, as stated, upon the claim that the territory had been sold to France, and should have been included in the Louisiana purchase.

No further action was taken, and in 1812 the control of the United States, was extended to another small section lying East of that occupied in 1810, which bordered upon the Gulf of Mexico, taking in the Bay of Mobile & applies to the present State of Alabama, to the Perido river the boundary between West-Florida & Alabama.

In 1810 The Spanish monarchy being overthrown, the United States took possession of both of these small tracts, including Mobile, which was occupied in 1813, during the war of 1812.

Repeated offers were made to the Spanish Government, without avail, but finally in 1819, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, signed a treaty by which the Spanish Government's rights to Florida, passed to the United States, on payment of \$5,000,000 in full extinction of claims of certain American Citizens against the Spanish Government.

The treaty was ratified in 1821 and the territory taken possession of, by the United States in 1822. - which established the Territory of Florida, and was admitted into our Union in 1845, as a State,

Texas - The Mexican War etc.

After the Settlement for the Louisiana purchase & the Annexation of Florida, the next problem arose in the controversy with Mexico, as to the status of Texas.

Texas in 1836 gained her independence from Mexico, with the agreement that the Rio Grande river was to be the South-Western boundary line. She remained an independent state till 1845. In 1845 Texas was admitted as a state of our Union.

The most notable event of the war for independence of Texas was the desperate defence of the Alamo in 1836, by 183 Texans under Col. W. B. Travis, against several thousand Mexicans under Genl. Santa Anna. The Alamo was a mission church, located at San Antonio, & a part of the area of San Antonio is now used by our Government as Fort Sam Houston, covering 310 acres. Col. Travis held out for ten days, but his gallant men, were killed to the last man.

Texas is a vast state containing 270,000 square miles. The controversy between Mexico and the United States was the territory between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande, which had been agreed upon, but later repudiated by Mexico. Our country sent its representative to Mexico, (Slidell of Louisiana) for the purpose of arbitrating & amicably settling the dispute, but Mexico being rampant for war and ignoring our representative. This country then advised Mexico it would insist upon its rights. Fifty thousand recruits

were called into service. Genl Fremont was directed to mass his forces near the California border ^{and} a war vessel stationed in the harbor of San Francisco, with explicit orders to remain peaceful until Mexico declared war, which she did by attacking one of our towns ^{and} killing a number of our citizens. --- Immediately Fremont entered California and after a short period our flag was flying in that territory - later our troops were successful in the southern section of Mexico ^{and} Genl. Winfield Scott entered Mexico City.

This country then advised Mexico, they would entertain a reasonable treaty of Peace. This was accomplished ^{and} we acquired a large area, taking in California, New Mexico, Arizona Utah ^{and} other sections, which are now a part of our Union. - Mexico received from this Government \$18,250,000 in settlement.

James Gadsden appointed minister to Mexico 1853 - negotiated the southern boundaries of the Arizona ^{and} New Mexico ^{and} we acquired 45,000 sq. miles of additional territory for which the U.S. paid Mexico \$10,000,000. This was known as the Gadsden Purchase ^{and} applied mostly to the southern boundary between Arizona ^{and} New Mexico.

The portion of New Mexico, south of the Rio Grande was claimed by Texas for which the U.S. paid to Texas \$10,000,000 in release. - This applied mostly to Oklahoma.

Washington, Oregon etc

After the war with Mexico our attention was given to the territory known as the Oregon Country - which now includes Oregon ^{and} Washington States.

In 1592 a Greek pilot Juan de Fuca sailed up the Pacific to a strait in the extreme northernmost of the Oregon Country, which is known as the Strait of Fuca. Later in 1771 Capt. Bruno Heceta discovered the Columbia River. - In 1792 Capt. Robert Gray a New England navigator sailed up the Pacific coast on a voyage of discovery ^{and} explored the Columbia river for about 15 miles from its mouth ^{and} named it after the name of his ship.

The first overland exploration was made by two men of equal rank, appointed by President Jefferson in 1805 ^{and} 6. They were Captains Meriwether Lewis ^{and} William Clarke, two experienced surveyors. - They were directed to go over the Country acquired ^{and} known as the Louisiana purchase. They traversed the Mississippi valley, crossed the Rockies ^{and} extended their trip to the Columbia river, which they explored, making records which were considered very valuable ^{and} which are carefully preserved in our records Dept. at Washington D.C.

General Fremont in 1843

reached Vancouver and also made valuable notes of his journey. The Country north of the Columbia river to the Canadian boundary, was claimed by Spain, England, and the United States. Spain later renounced her claim. England and the U. S. each claiming the territory by right of discovery. The conditions existed for many years, and in 1842 it was settled by arbitration, The Emperor of Germany acting as umpire; decided in favor of the U. S. placing the northern boundary at 49° latitude.

In 1889 Congress passed an act providing for the States of Oregon and Washington's admission into our Union.

This completes the vast area
of our Great-Republic, containing the 48
States of our Union, The United States of America,
Its boundary as follows, on the north by the British America and the
Great-Lakes, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean - on the South by
the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

The papers herewith submitted are
The Louisiana Purchase - The Annexation of Florida - annexation
of Texas, and the Mexican War, - The Oregon country, out of which
were created the States of Oregon and Washington, - a list of the
48 States of our Union, date of admission as States, area and population,
- notes relating to Alaska, and our Colonial possessions,
all of which is submitted
for reference.

Respectfully
Charles M. Reeder

Our Colonial Empire (Exclusive of Alaska)

From data prepared by Raymond Leslie Buell, Research Director Foreign Policy Association. The following facts are obtained - as per the New York Times March 22nd - 1931

To day the Continental United States is a federal unit, inhabited by about 123,000,000 people, nevertheless the United States is also responsible for the Administration of about 14,000,000 other people. We are in fact the fifth-largest Colonial power in the world. Our Colonial responsibilities are greater than those of Germany (who lost her Colonies by the Treaty of Versailles) Italy, Belgium, Portugal and Spain. The following table shows the extent of our possessions.

	sq. miles	Population
Porto Rico	3435	1,500,000
Virgin Islands	133	22,000
Panama Canal Zone	549	29,000
Philippines	114,400	12,000,000
American Samoa	75	10,000
Guam	206	18,000
Hawaii	6406	368,000
	<u>125204</u>	<u>13947000</u>

All of the above territories are contiguous to the United States, some of them being in the Caribbean, the remainder in the Pacific. - The larger part of our Colonies, was extracted from Spain as the price for defeat in the Spanish American War. The Canal Zone fell to the United States as a result of the Hay-Bunau Treaty of 1903; we purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917 for \$25,000,000

An important destination should be made between the Administration of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines on the one hand and our remaining dependences. These three territories

have an elected Legislature, a civilian Governor,
 and an independent Judiciary; Under this
 System the power of supervision, is by the
 War Department - also the Interior Department -
 at Washington. The Navy Department have
 been responsible for the more backward, but
 strategically located dependencies; such as
 Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands,

By reference to the attached
 map showing the location of our Colonial
 possessions. They are easily traced, as
 to position and area, as compared with the
 United States.



Photo From Ewing Galloway.