



MEMORANDA.
RELATIVE
to the Plan, materials and construction of this Map.

THE MATERIALS consist, principally of the County Maps, nearly all executed under the direction of the late John Wood, the surveys made at different periods for the Board of Public Works by their Engineers, the surveys in the archives of the Executive Department, embracing nearly all the boundaries of the State, principal rivers and chains of mountains, besides several leading roads, sundry maps and charts made for the U.S. Government together with B.S. Tanner's maps of the adjoining states, and various other approved documents.

The following data were taken as a basis, viz:— Mason & Dixon's line in N. Latitude 39° 43' 10". The continuation of that line to the western extension of the State of Pennsylvania, five degrees of Longitude computed along the parallel of 36° 43' 10" N. Lat. distant from the western bank of the Delaware river: The meridian line or western boundary of Pennsylvania, from the termination of the above mentioned parallel to the intersection of Ohio river.

In addition to the foregoing, the author has examined a variety of rare and original documents, in the library of the Am. Phil. Society from which he has collected and incorporated with the map, such facts as cannot fail to enhance its value.

Fleming's Projection, as modified by French geographers, was adopted for the projection of the maps, the earth being considered a sphere. One inch on the map represents five horizontal miles on the earth's surface.

This line was sanctioned by Messrs. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in the year 1764, for the purpose of dividing the then provinces of Pennsylvania & Maryland at the north east corner of Maryland, and subsequently continued by them westward on the above parallel 242 miles.

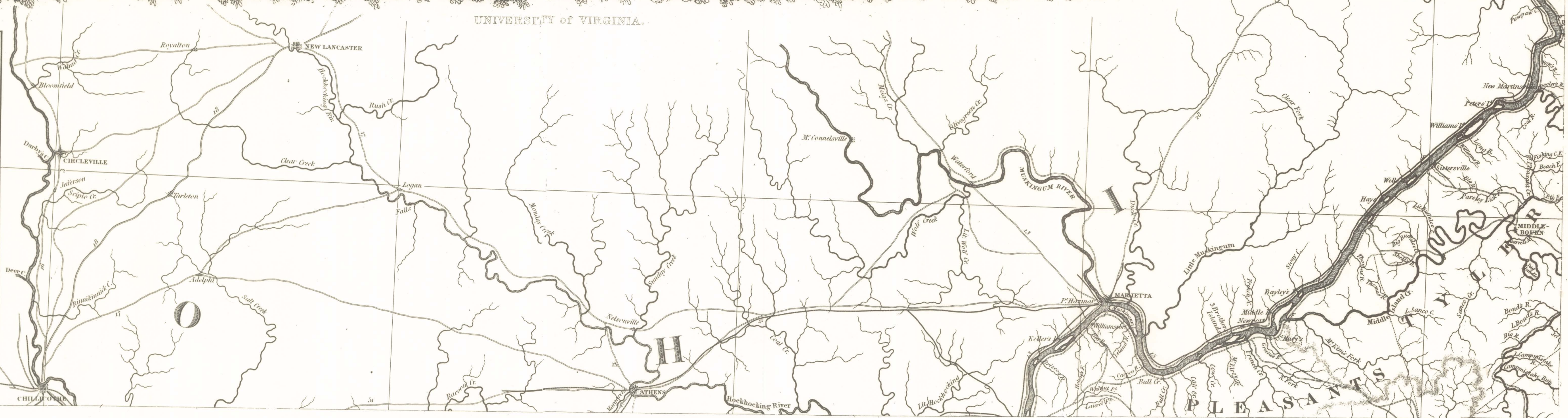
The western limit of Pennsylvania was ascertained in the year 1784, from immersions and emersions of the Satellites of Jupiter, observed at Wilmington by Messrs. Birtinhouse, Page, Andrews & Johnston, and by Messrs. Young, Mathews, Hutchins & Elliott at the western observatory.

This line was run by Messrs. Birtinhouse, Ewing, Andrew, Hutchins & Elliott in the autumn of 1784 or spring of 1785.

This line was traced by Dr. Birtinhouse, Joseph Kirtland, Andrew Dorce & Andrew Elliott in the year 1785.

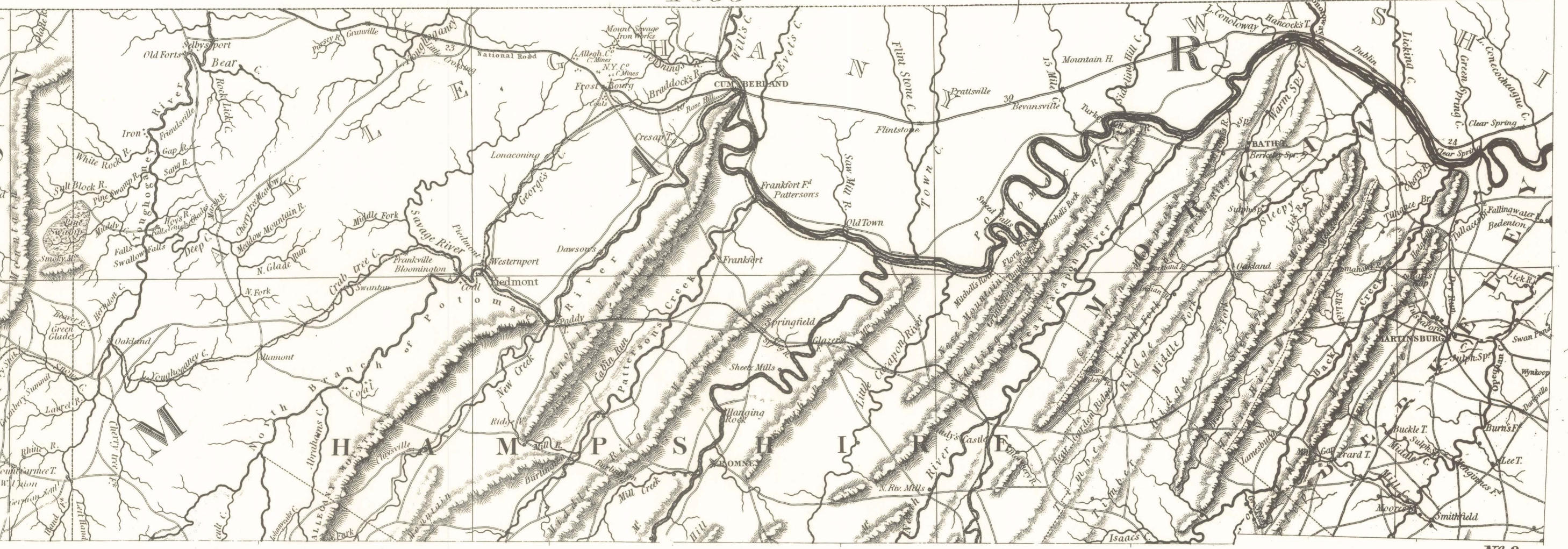
TABLE of the POPULATION, according to each of the four National enumerations.

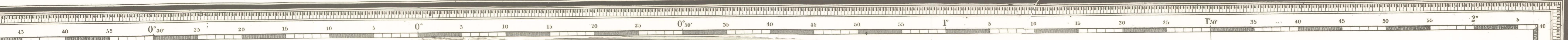
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1859.
Whites	442,117	518,671	551,531	1,060,000
Slaves	292,627	343,796	392,518	497,000
Free Blacks	12,866	21,672	30,570	58,800
Totals	747,610	886,149	974,622	1,615,800





Constructed, in conformity to **LAW**, from the late **(SURVEYS)**
 authorized by the **(LEGISLATURE)** and other ori-
 ginal and authentic Documents, by
 1825
 Corrected by order of the **EXECUTIVE**
 1859

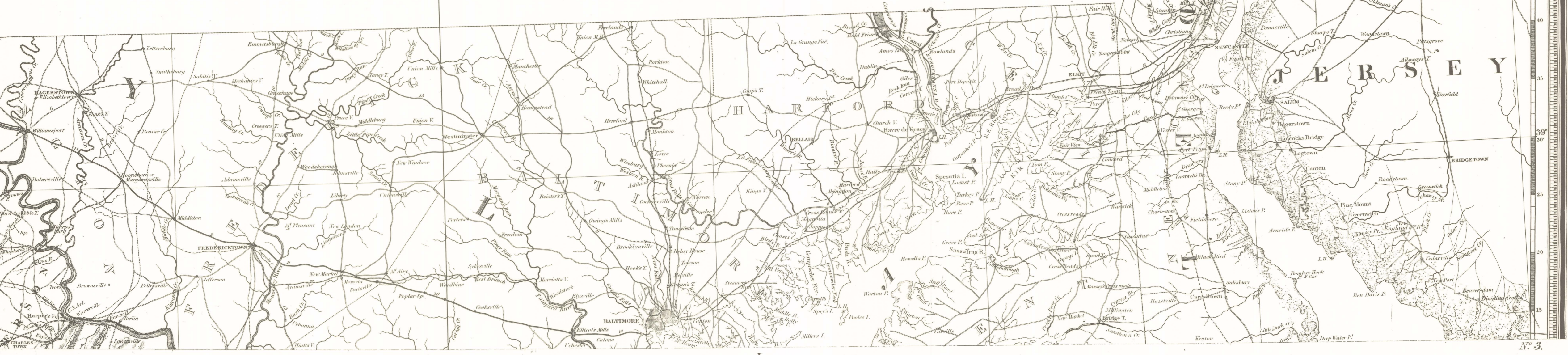




VIEW of RICHMOND, from the WEST.

STEAMBOAT ROUTES.

Richmond to Washington.	
City Point	42
James Town I ^d	37 79
Norfolk	40 119
Old Point Comfort	15 134
Light boat off Smith's Point	66 200
Washington	114 314
Richmond to Philadelphia, (via Norfolk)	
Smith's I ^d (as above)	200
Baltimore	114 314
Frenchtown	68 382
New Castle (by Stage)	17 399
Philadelphia	55 434
Richmond to Philad^a (via Vienna & Dover)	
Old I ^d Comfort (as above)	134
Nanticoke Point	92 226
Vienna	26 252
Seaford	20 272
Dover (by stage)	39 311
Simons Creek by D ^r	7 318
Philadelphia	66 384
Richmond to New York	
to Smith Point	200
to New York	320 520



DELAWARE BAY

CAPE MAY 55 L.H.

Mum & Dixon Line 38 27 Warwick Id.

38°

55

50

45



Geological Remarks.

The State presents extensive strata of Primitive, Transition & Secondary rocks, as well as of alluvial deposits. The alluvial deposit is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay, on the north east by the Potomac River; its north western boundary is an undulating line crossing the Potomac near Washington, and passing near Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg, from which place it pursues a south westerly direction, until it intersects the N. Carolina line, nearly due north from Halifax. This interesting deposit has been examined in but few points, below the soil it generally appears to be composed of sand, gravel, pebbles and clay, the last of which, either white or variously coloured, sometimes forms extensive beds. It contains argillaceous oxides of iron, sulphate of iron, beds of shells and of marl, teeth and bones of the mammoth, sharks, whales and birds, carbonated wood of all sizes and other remains of vegetables. South of the Roanoke, the tide does not reach the northwestern boundary of this alluvium, but from the Roanoke to the Potomac it enters the primitive formation.

Along the Atlantic, this deposit generally increases by the accumulation of sand, thrown up by the sea, and where this is destitute of any incumbent soil, important changes are sometimes produced by the action of the wind. Thus at Cape Henry, hills have been formed and entire woods buried beneath the sand transported by the winds.

The primitive formation is bounded on the south east by the alluvial deposit and on the north west by the top of the Blue Ridge, from the Potomac to Muddy Gap, thence with the Bent mountain, where the Blue Ridge crosses the Alleghany, after which it pursues a southwesterly direction along Pilot, Poplar Camp, Iron and Stony mountains, until it leaves Virginia. The strata of this region, generally dip to the south east at a greater angle than 45° and they are sometimes almost vertical. Within the limits assigned to these strata, are found transition and secondary formations, resting upon the primitive. Thus a few miles above Washington are to be found both transition and secondary formations, the former of which contains a beautiful breccia commonly called Potomac marble, and near Richmond occurs a coal formation composed of secondary rocks. These transition rocks run nearly S.W. from the Potomac across the State, and north of the Rappahannock is partially covered by a secondary, which appears to belong to the oldest sandstone formation. South of Muddy Gap are many gravel ridges, composed of rolled quartz, mixed with a large quantity of transition sandstone pebbles; these ridges continue along the foot of the primitive mountains, to the North Carolina line. Metallic substances in this formation generally appear in beds, disseminated or in laving masses; black lead occurs in beds; native and gray copper are disseminated in various rocks bordering on the transition, but no veins to any extent have yet been discovered.

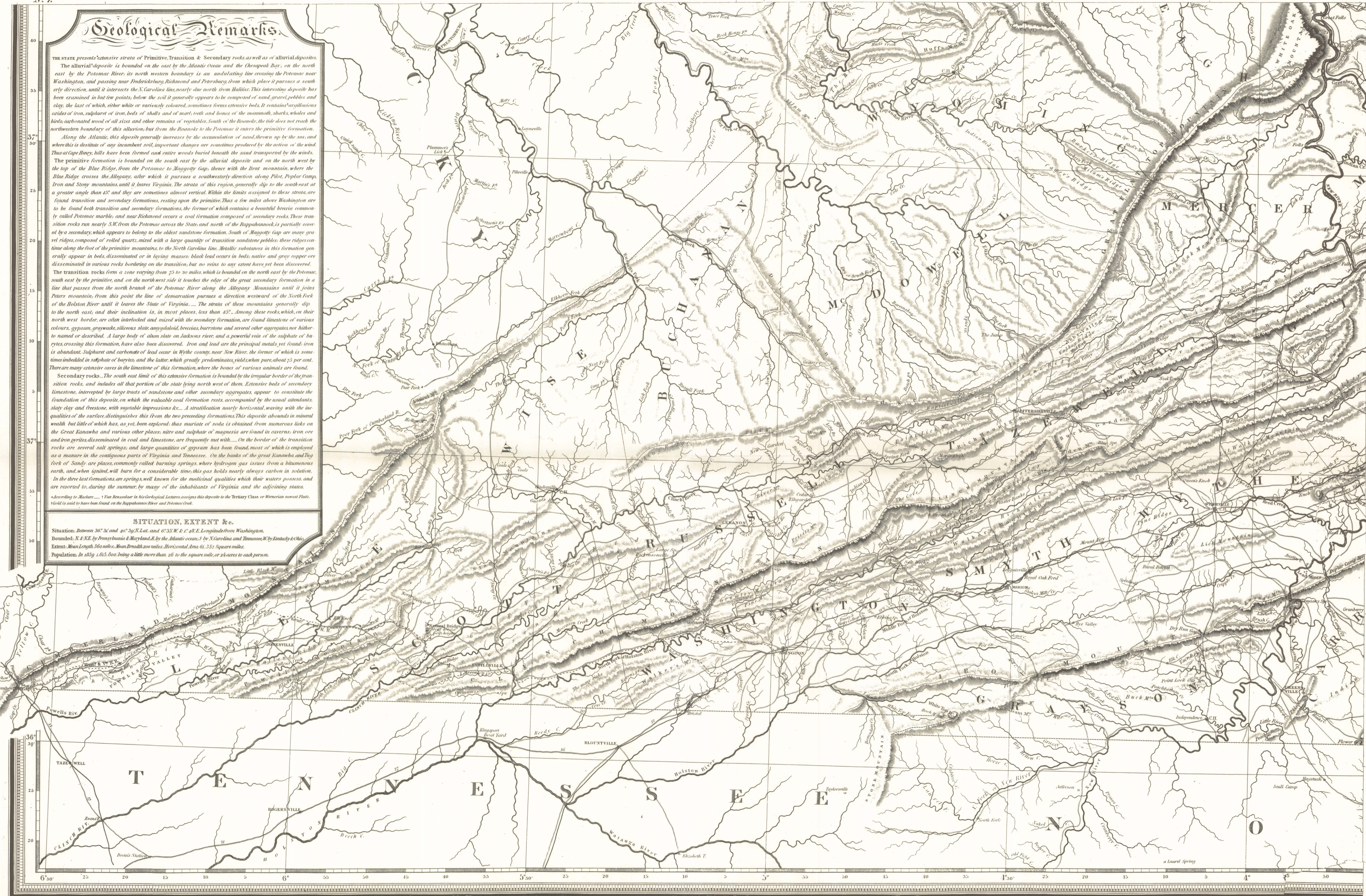
The transition rocks form a zone varying from 75 to 20 miles, which is bounded on the north east by the Potomac, south east by the primitive, and on the north west side it touches the edge of the great secondary formation in a line that passes from the north branch of the Potomac River along the Alleghany Mountains until it joins Peters Mountain, from this point the line of demarcation pursues a direction westward of the North Fork of the Holston River until it leaves the State of Virginia. The strata of these mountains generally dip to the north east, and their inclination is, in most places, less than 45°. Among these rocks, which, on their north west border, are often interlocked and mixed with the secondary formation, are found limestone of various colours, gypsum, graywacke, siliceous slate, amygdaloid, breccias, burrstone and several other aggregates, not hitherto named or described. A large body of alum slate on Jacksons river, and a powerful vein of the sulphate of barites, crossing this formation, have also been discovered. Iron and lead are the principal metals yet found; iron is abundant. Sulphure and carbonate of lead occur in Wythe county, near New River, the former of which is sometimes imbedded in sulphate of barites, and the latter, which greatly predominates, yields, when pure, about 75 per cent. There are many extensive caves in the limestone of this formation, where the bones of various animals are found.

Secondary rocks. The south east limit of this extensive formation is bounded by the irregular border of the transition rocks, and includes all that portion of the state lying north west of them. Extensive beds of secondary limestone, interspersed by large tracts of sandstone and other secondary aggregates, appear to constitute the foundation of this deposit, on which the valuable coal formation rests, accompanied by the usual attendants, slaty clay and freestone, with vegetable impressions &c. A stratification nearly horizontal, waving with the inequalities of the surface, distinguishes this from the two preceding formations. This deposit abounds in mineral wealth, but little of which has, as yet, been explored; thus muriate of soda is obtained from numerous lakes on the Great Kanawha and various other places; nitre and sulphate of magnesia are found in caverns; iron ore and iron pyrites disseminated in coal and limestone, are frequently met with. On the border of the transition rocks are several salt springs, and large quantities of gypsum has been found, most of which is employed as a manure in the contiguous parts of Virginia and Tennessee. On the banks of the great Kanawha and the North Fork of Sandy are places, commonly called burning springs, where hydrogen gas issues from a bituminous earth, and, when ignited, will burn for a considerable time; this gas holds nearly always carbon in solution. In the three last formations are springs, well known for the medicinal qualities which their waters possess, and are resorted to, during the summer, by many of the inhabitants of Virginia and the adjoining states.

According to Murchison — Van Brossard in his Geological Lectures assigns this deposit to the Tertiary Class or Wernerian newest Flats. Gold is said to have been found on the Rappahannock River and Potomac Creek.

SITUATION, EXTENT &c.

Situation: Between 36° 34' and 40° 39' N. Lat. and 67° 53' W. & 74° 48' E. Longitude from Washington.
 Bounded: N. E. & E. by Pennsylvania & Maryland, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by N. Carolina and Tennessee, W. by Kentucky & Ohio.
 Extent: Mean Length 360 miles. Mean Breadth 200 miles. Horizontal Area 61,352 Square miles.
 Population: In 1859 1,615,500, being a little more than 26 to the square mile, or 24 acres to each person.





ABBREVIATIONS & REFERENCES

- Rail Roads
- Plank Roads
- Canals
- State Lines
- County Lines
- Stage Roads
- Turnpike Roads
- Common Roads
- Stream that sinks
- Principal Town
- Court house
- Mills
- Minerals
- Manufactories
- Iron works
- Academies and Colleges
- Houses of public worship
- Places remarkable for military incidents

The figures along the principal roads denote the distances between the Towns, court houses or stages, which latter are marked thus — and where figures occur in the rivers they denote the depth of water in feet. All other characters are explained on the face of the Map.

DEVIATION OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE FROM THE TRUE MERIDIAN, as ascertained from observations made during the years 1823 and 1824, by H. B. DeF.

Attoppe River	0.52 W	on the Virginia Line	0.55 E	Burkholder	3.50 E
Old Point Comfort	0.32 W	Shannon	1.40 E	Prock Bottom N. on N. on Line	9.00 B
Gloucester County	0.31 E	N. Br. of Potomac 12 miles below	3.00 E	James Esq's inter. with New R.	3.50 E
Richmond	0.15 E	the 3d bend spot at Rivar's dam	1.25 E	Point Pleasant	3.50 E
Corner of Brunswick & Greenville	1.00 W	Bull Town Lewis & Co. only	2.10 E	Cumberland Gap	4.35 E

ALTITUDES of Mountains and other places in VIRGINIA, above Tide water.

Prokes of War Flat Top	4600	James Riv. at mouth of Compass Riv.	900
Thunder hill on Blue Ridge	3248	N. Br. of Potomac at mouth of Savage Riv.	900
Alleghany Ridge between Dunlap's & Second Creeks	2857 B	Eastern base of the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap	900 B
Warm Sp. Rock opposite Warm Springs	2847 B	James Riv. at mouth of Craig's Cr.	917
Lowest point of the summit of Alleghany Ridge	2545	North Br. of James Riv. at Lexington	902
between Craig's & Stinking Creeks	2545	James River at Puttansbury	812
Alleghany Ridge at the junction of Cowpens to Cecil's Cr.	2347	Wheeling	734
Tip of Warm Sp. Cr. at the stage road	2344 B	James Riv. at mouth of the N. Br.	701
Alleghany Ridge, at the road from Sweet Sp. Cr. to Cato's	2134 B	Foot of the great Falls of Kanawha	581
Tip of Blue Ridge near Rockfish Gap	1919 B	N. Br. of Potomac at Onabehland	525
Warm Springs	1762 B	James Riv. at Lynchburg	507
Greenbrier Riv. at mouth of Howards Cr.	1652	Potomac Riv. at mouth of Caspaw river	341
Red Spring 1 mile N. of Sweet Springs	1600 B	Br. of Williamsport	281
New River at mouth of Stinking Cr.	1577	Br. at Harpers Ferry	205
Br.	1525	James River at Garberville	168
Rockfish Gap	1345 B	Br. at head of Venture Falls	1409
James Riv. at mouth of Dunlap's Cr.	1239	Summit of the basin in Richmond	905
Stanton, Augusta Cr.	1152 B	Br. of Lake Drummond	265
Eastern base of Warm Sp. Cr. at the stage road	1040 B	Summit level of the Diamond Swamp Canal	193

Note — In the year 1715 a violent storm opened a new inlet, about 5 miles south of the old one. Since that time, the old inlet has been choked up by the shifting of the sand. Before that convulsion the N. Br. river was never known to ebb or flow.

SCALES.

