



Captain John Smith's Map of Virginia 1612



In this engraving, first published in 1624, Robert Vaughan depicts part of the Powhatan mapping ceremony as described by Captain John Smith in 1607.

Plan for the Georgia Colony, 1734



Georgia was founded by James Oglethorpe in 1734 for two reasons

> To serve as a buffer against the Spanish in Florida and 2) as an outlet for the many debtors and petty criminals crowding English jails. Slavery was outlawed and strict rules governed the daily lives of colonists



Sugar Plantation , West Indies



Tobacco Cultivation in Virginia

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.



Rice Cultivation in the Carolinas

HOEING RICE.



. A Time of CHARLES TOWN the Capital of South Carolina in North America. Vie de CHARLES TOWN Capital de la Carolina du Sud dans l'Amerique Septentrionale. Congrared by C. Canol from an Original Baining of T. Millish in the Collicion of M. John Bowels. LOSDOS, Buend de Son Bower a St. 3. a Constant Store a St. 3. a Constant Statery a de Comer de Same Las a de Sones Congen Sover a St. 5. a Constant Store a St. 5. a Constant Store Sover St.

A View of Charles Town Charleston), South Carolina, 1768



1619 in Virginia: The House of Burgesses

Tobacco became so profitable and was traded so much that the colony realized it needed a way to better regulate and manage the trade. In 1619, the House of Burgesses was formed, a limited representative assembly. Only free white men could vote, and the assembly was mostly controlled by gentlemen and landowners. Oe of their first laws set a minimum price for tobacco.

GEORGIA.

Y a Royal Charter in 1732, for a Time therein limited, certain Truftees were appointed to fettle a New Colony in the South Part of Carolina, by the Name of Georgia ; which, after greatly inlarging the Province by Treaties with the Indians, was accordingly furrendred to His Majefty in 1752. The Coaft extends from the River Savanna which parts it from South Carolina, to River St. Mathew, which is the Boundary of Spanish Florida ; and after some vain Efforts to prevent our Settlement, the Spaniards made a Treaty with Governor Oglethorp, 1736, fixing the Louits at St. Mathew River according to the English Claim. The Product is Wine, Silk, Rice and Potashes. Capital Town Savanna. In 1734, General Oglethorp brought to London the King, Queen, and feveral Chiefs of the Creek Nations, to make new Alliances with His Majefty, and to confirm the Treaties already made with the Crown of Great-Britain by their Forefathers. The Importation of Negres is forbid by Act of Parliament.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THIS Province extends North from the River Savanna, to Cape Fear. The Name Carolina is from King Charles II. Capital Place Charlestown. The Exports from this and the other Carolina are Indigo, Rice, Turpentine, Pitch and Tar: Deerskins, Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut and Pine : Beams and Planks, Salted Beef and Pork ; Beans, Peafe and Honey. Alfo Tobacco and Silk. In June 1755, Governor Glen met the Cherokee Indians at their own Request, to the Number of 500, being Sakems and Deputies, their Wives and Children, who with great Solemnity devoted and fubjected themfelves, with all their Lands and Produce, to their Great Father King George II. and his Heirs for ever : Which Act they ratifyed by fending him a Bow and Arrows, a leathern Bag of Earth, and another of Corn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Coaft of this Province is from Cape Fear, North to Currituk Inlet. Therefore the three Colonies of Georgia, North and South Carolina, include all that was granted by the Carolina Patent dated the 24th of March 1664, New Stile. The Grant could not extend farther South than St. Mathew River, becaufe the Spaniards had Poffeffion of all beyond for above a Century before. After an unfettled Condition of fixty-four Years, the eight Lords Proprietors in 1728 agreed to fell all their Title in Carolina to King George II. for 22,500 /, which Surrender being confirmed by Parliament, one eighth Part next to Virginia was regranted to John Lord Carteret and his Heirs ; whereupon His Majefty divided Carolina into the three feparate Governments aforefaid. Chief Place Edinton.

VIRGINIA.

SINCE the Reign of George I. this Colony hath been abundantly inlarged by Indian Treaties, it now containing 60 or 70 Counties. Virginia was first discovered by John Cabot in 1497, but more perfectly after by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, when he took Poffeffion thereof for his Royal Miftress Queen Elizabeth, and in Honour of her named it Virginia. The Coaft runs from Currituk Inlet to the River Patomak, which divides this Province from Maryland and Penfylvania. Here it was the French began their bold Depredations in 1754, by feizing two English Forts near the Oyo; which infolent Attack upon our Settlements obliged the King fo to exert his Naval Power, that the Admiralty next Year made quick Reprifals of above Five Hundred French Ships, worth Six Million Sterling, clearing the Ocean of their Merchantmen, befide a few Men of War, the reft taking Shelter in their own Ports. All which Loss and Indignity King Louis was conftrained to fuffer, not having Force to difappoint it, or Power to revenge it. This Country is generally flat, and the Soil being Mould mixt with Sand, renders it warm, producing Hempa Cotton and Rice: Very proper also for Silk, if the People thought fit ; but they neglect all other Improvements for their Favorite Tobacco, of which they export vaft Quantities. Williamsburg is the capital City, and a University.

MARYLAND.

THIS Province was granted by Charles I. to Cecil Calvert Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs, 1632, and called Maryland from that King's Wife Mary Henrietta. It lyes between New Jersey and Virginia, from which it is parted by the River Patomak. The chief Product and Life of the Colony is Tobacco; and from the Bay of Chefapeak it is computed, that Virginia, Jersey and Maryland export of that Article yearly One Hundred Thousand Hogsheads. St. Mary is the capital Place.