



One of the Original States.
SEAL.—In the centre of a circular white or silver field are three pillars, supporting an arch, around which is emblazoned the word "Constitution." The pillars are symbolical of the three departments of the state government—the Legislative, the Judiciary, and the Executive; and on the one at the right, representing the Legislative, is the word "Wisdom"; on the second, representing the Judiciary, is the word "Justice"; and on the third, representing the Executive, is the word "Moderation." Near the right pillar is the figure of an officer with a drawn sword, denoting that the aid of the military is always ready to enforce respect and obedience to law. Around the margin of the circle are the words, "State of Georgia. 1799."

Population.—In 1793, 62,548; 1800, 102,101; 1810, 222,423; 1820, 340,987; 1830, 516,223; 1840, 691,392; 1850, 934,185.
No. of Representatives in Congress, 8; Elect' votes, 10.



Admitted into the Union, 1792.

SEAL.—Although the seal of this state is apparently and really among the most simple in its design, yet it embodies a significance which should commend itself to the serious consideration of all who are disposed to place a slight value upon the union of the states. In the centre of a circular white or silver field, two friends are seen grasping one hand of each other in a firm and cordial embrace, while the other is extended to each other's back, significant of encouragement and support. Below them is the expressive motto, "United, we stand; divided, we fall." An ornamented double circle encompasses the whole, with the words, "Seal of Kentucky" between the lines of the upper half-circle.

Population.—In 1790, 73,077; 1800, 220,945; 1810, 406,511; 1820, 554,217; 1830, 687,317; 1840, 778,828; 1850, 862,405.
No. of Representatives in Congress, 10; Elect' votes, 12.



Admitted into the Union, 1791.

SEAL.—A circular field, in the middle of which is a tall evergreen with fourteen branches—thirteen representing the original states, and the fourteenth or topmost the state of Vermont supported by the others. Beneath a cloudless firmament, the Green Mountains are seen towering in the distance, and in the foreground are sheaves of wheat and a cow, indicative of an agricultural and grazing country, affording the true sources of thrift and independence for an industrious population. The Green Mountains have ever been considered characteristic of the hardy race which inhabit that region. Around the margin of the field, in Roman capitals, the word "Vermont" occupies the upper half-circle, and the words "Freedom and Unity" occupy the lower half.

Population.—In 1790, 85,416; 1800, 156,465; 1810, 217,713; 1820, 235,764; 1830, 280,622; 1840, 291,948; 1850, 314,120.
No. of Representatives in Congress, 3; Electoral votes, 5.



Admitted into the Union, 1796.

SEAL.—A white or silver circular field, the upper half of which is occupied on the right by a plough, in the centre by a sheaf of wheat, and on the left by a stalk of cotton. Underneath these emblems, extending across the entire middle of the field, is the word "Agriculture," denoting that the first reliance of the state should be upon the productions of the soil. The lower half is occupied by a loaded barn, with the word "Commerce" below the water, indicating that the prosperity of all may be promoted through the means. Over the sheaf of wheat are the numeral letters XVI, denoting that this was the sixteenth state admitted into the Union. Around the border are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Tennessee," with the date 1796.

Population.—In 1790, 35,791; 1800, 108,002; 1810, 261,727; 1820, 422,813; 1830, 681,804; 1840, 820,210; 1850, 1,182,614.
No. of Representatives in Congress, 10; Elect' votes, 12.