



Admitted into the Union, 1846.

SEAL.—The design of the other states which enjoyed a tardier entrance for a month of time before they were received within the bosom of the Union, Iowa still retains her original seal, the device of which is perhaps more simple and expressive than that of any other state. In the centre of a globe or disc, she is represented as an eagle in the attitude of flight, grasping in its right talon a bow, its left talon just raised within the reach of circles around the field, and holding in its beak a single arrow. The words, "Seal of the Territory of Iowa," form nearly a complete circle around the head, leaving a blank space at the lower part, and these again are surrounded by white circular dots, on a black ground.

Population.—In 1840, 43,112; 1850, 192,214.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 2; Electoral votes, 4.



Admitted into the Union, 1850.

SEAL.—In the foreground, on the left, Minerva is seated on a rock near the bank of an extensive bay or river, which winds its course among the majestic mountains on either side. Her spear is grasped in the right hand, while the left rests on the top of her shield by her side; near which is a grizzly bear, significant of the snowy region round about. On the right is a hardy miner with his pick, seeking the golden treasures secreted among the rocks. Along the centre is seen a majestic bay, with two clipper in full view, indicating that commerce is one of the chief reliances of the people. Above the snow-covered mountains, which bound the view, is the Greek word *Ευρηκα*—"I have found;" and over all is a circle of silver stars.

Population.—According to a census ordered by the state, the population in 1852 was returned as 204,435.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 3; Electoral votes, 4.



Admitted into the Union, 1847.

SEAL.—A large portion of the field is occupied by land and water scenery, denoting the agricultural, commercial, and fishing interests of the state. In the foreground is a man ploughing with a span of horses; in the middle is a pile of lead in bars, a barrel, a rake, a sheaf of wheat, an anchor, and a cornucopia. Lakes Michigan and Superior, are represented with a sleep on the former, and a steamboat on the latter, towards which an Indian on the shore is pointing. In the distance is a level prairie, skirted by a range of woodland—a log-house and school-house on the left, and the state-house in the centre. In a semi-circle above are the words *Civitas succedet Barbariam*—"Civilization has succeeded Barbarism."

At the bottom is the date when a territorial government was formed, "Fourth of July, 1836," and around the whole are the words "The Great Seal of the Territory of Wisconsin," which has not yet been changed.

Population.—In 1840, 29,000; 1850, 316,101.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 3; Electoral votes, 5.



Constitution adopted, September 17, 1787.

SEAL.—The following is the recorded description of the device of the seal of the United States, as adopted by Congress on the 20th of June, 1782: "Arms: Palmettoes of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief azure; the constellation on the breast of the American eagle displayed, proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with the motto, *E pluribus unum*. For the crest: Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, consisting of a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field."

Population.—In 1790, 3,929,217; 1800, 5,306,941; 1810, 7,279,814; 1820, 9,637,822; 1830, 12,866,020; 1840, 17,069,653; 1850, 23,223,344.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 33; Delegates, 6; Senators, 62;

Electoral votes, 33.