



Admitted into the Union, 1802.

SEAL.—In a circular field are several devices, significant of the general surface, business, and prospects of the state. The central portion represents a cultivated country, with the emblem of agriculture (a wheat-sheaf) on the right, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, indicating the number of states then constituting the Union. In the distance is a range of mountains, the base skirted by a tract of woodland. The rising sun, which is just becoming visible above the mountains, betokens the rising glory of the state. The foreground is an "expanse of water, with a keel-boat on its surface, indicative of inland trade. Around the border are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio," with the date, 1802.

Population.—In 1800, 45,265; 1810, 230,700; 1820, 561,434; 1830, 937,803; 1840, 1,519,467; 1850, 1,980,408.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 21; Elect'l votes, 23.



Admitted into the Union, 1816.

SEAL.—In the lower portion of a circular field is represented a scene of prairie and woodland, with the surface gently undulating—descriptive of the predominant features of the state. In the foreground is a buffalo, an animal once abounding in great numbers in this region, apparently startled by the axe of the woodman or pioneer, who is seen on the left, felling the trees of the forest, denoting the march of civilization westward. In the distance, on the right, is seen the sun, just appearing above the verge of the horizon. In a half-circle, spanning the expressive scene beneath, are the words "Indiana State Seal." Around the outer margin of the whole is a plain green border, surrounded by a simple black line.

Population.—In 1800, 4,575; 1810, 24,520; 1820, 147,178; 1830, 343,031; 1840, 685,866; 1850, 968,416.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 11; Elect'l votes, 13.



Admitted into the Union, 1812.

SEAL.—On a white or silver circular field is represented a pelican standing by her nest filled with young ones, in the attitude of "protection and defence," and in the act of feeding them—all sharing alike her maternal anxiety. The mother-bird symbolizes the general government of the Union; while the birds in the nest represent the several states. Above are the scales of justice, which, taken in connection with the emblems beneath, signify that "equal and exact justice" must be extended to all the members of the confederacy. The semi-circle of eighteen stars indicates the number of states at the time of admission. In the upper portion of the external circle are the words, "State of Louisiana," and in the lower, the words, "Union and Confidence."

Population.—In 1810, 75,526; 1820, 153,407; 1830, 215,738; 1840, 352,411; 1850, 517,782.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 4; Electoral votes, 8.



Admitted into the Union, 1817.

SEAL.—In the centre of a white or silver circular field is the American eagle, with wide-spread wings, occupying the entire surface; which may be considered as denoting that all the people of the state, from whatever clime or country they may have come, are purely American in feelings, and are content to repose their trust under the broad wings of the "bird of liberty." In the right talon of the eagle is a bundle of four arrows, significant of power to sustain the principles of government, and to repel the assaults of an enemy; while an olive branch in the left, betokens a disposition to maintain peace. Around the outer circle, between parallel lines, are the words, in Roman capitals, "The Great Seal of the State of Mississippi."

Population.—In 1800, 8,850; 1810, 40,352; 1820, 75,448; 1830, 136,621; 1840, 275,861; 1850, 616,526.

No. of Representatives in Congress, 5; Elect'l votes, 7.