

## **Werk**

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spects bear a near resemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that the Esquimaux Indians emigrated from the north-west parts of Europe. Several circumstances confirm this belief. As early as the ninth century, the Norwegians discovered Greenland, and planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after long interruption, was renewed in the last century. Some Lutheran and Moravian missionaries, prompted by zeal for propagating the Christian faith, have ventured to settle in this frozen region. From them we learn, that the north-west coast of Greenland is separated from America, but by a very narrow strait, if separated at all; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and probably language. By these decisive facts, not only the consanguinity of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders is established, but the possibility of peopling America from the north-west parts of Europe. On the whole it appears rational to conclude, that the progenitors of all the American nations, from Cape Horn to the southern limits of Labrador, from the similarity of their aspect, colour, &c. migrated from the north-east parts of Asia; and that the nations that inhabit Labrador, Esquimaux, and the parts adjacent, from their unlikeness to the rest of the American nations, and their resemblance to the northern Europeans, came over from the north-west parts of Europe.

*A SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the progressive*  
**SETTLEMENT of NORTH-AMERICA.**

**N**ORTH-AMERICA was discovered in the reign of Henry VII. a period when the Arts and Sciences had made very considerable progress in Europe. Many of the first adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preserve authentick records of such of their proceedings as would be interesting to posterity. These records afford ample documents for American historians. Perhaps no people on the globe, can trace the history of their origin and progress with so much precision, as the inhabitants of North-Ameri-

ca; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States.

The order in which the settlements were made is as follows :

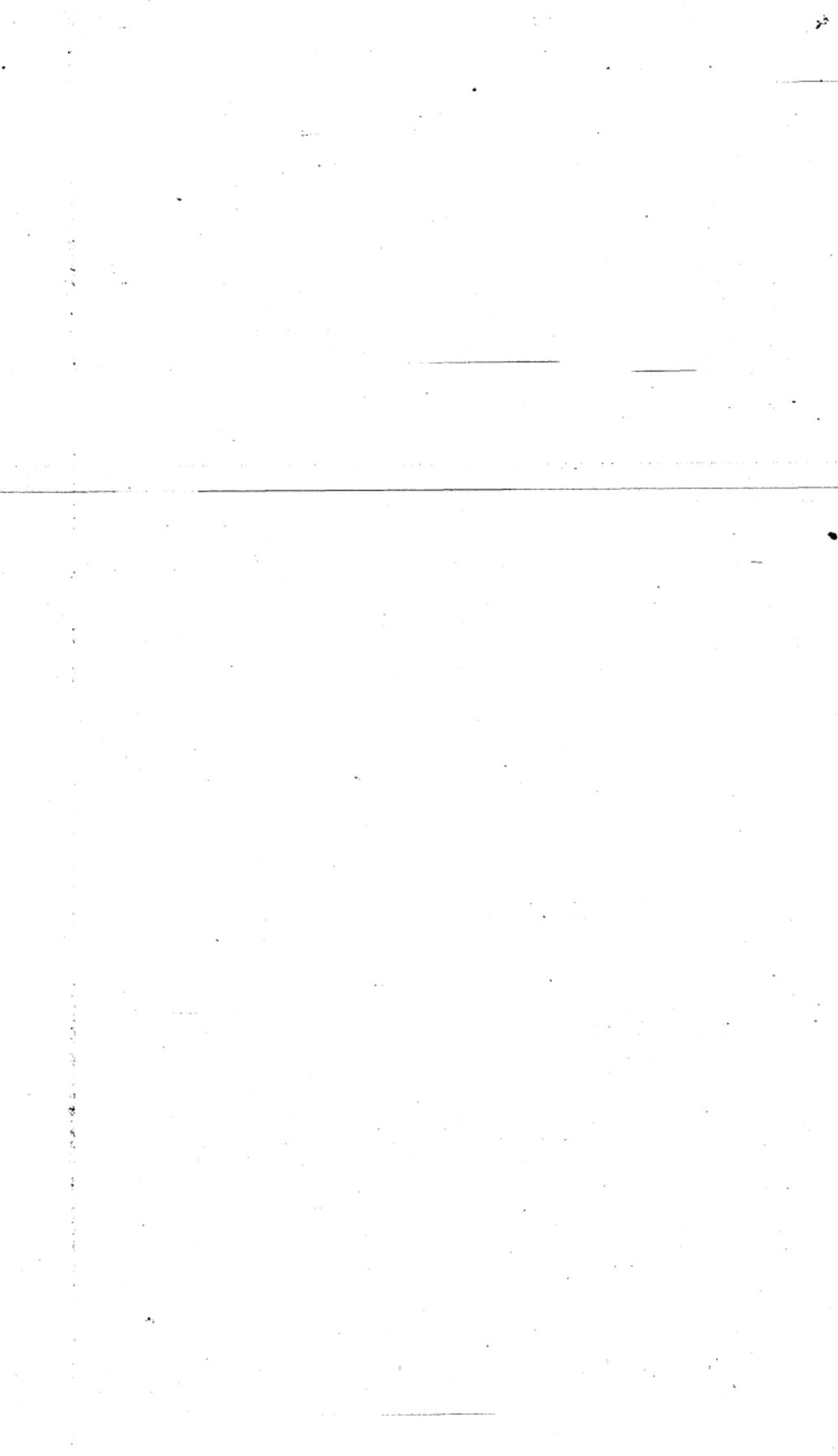
| Names of places.   | When settled. | By whom.   |
|--------------------|---------------|--|
| Quebec,            | 1608          | By the French.   |
| Virginia,          | June 10, 1609 | By Lord De La War.   |
| Newfoundland,      | June, 1610    | By Governour John Guy.   |
| New-York,          | } about 1614  | By the Dutch.  |
| New-Jersey,        |               |  |
| Plymouth,          | 1620          | } By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.  |
| New-Hampshire,     | 1623          |  |
| Delaware,          | } 1627        | By the Swedes and Fins.  |
| Pennsylvania,      |               |  |
| Maffachufetts-Bay, | 1628          | } By Capt. John Endicot and company.   |
| Maryland,          | 1633          |  |
| Connecticut,       | 1635          | } By Mr. Fenwick, at Saybrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river.  |
| Rhode-Island,      | 1635          |  |
| New-Jersey,        | 1664          | } Granted to the Duke of York by Charles II. and made a distinct government, and settled some time before this by the English. |
| South-Carolina,    | 1669          |  |
| Pennsylvania,      | 1682          | } By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.   |
| North Carolina,    | about 1728    |  |
| Georgia,           |               | Erected into a separate government, settled before by the English.   |
|                    |               | By   |

## 36 SETTLEMENT of AMERICA.

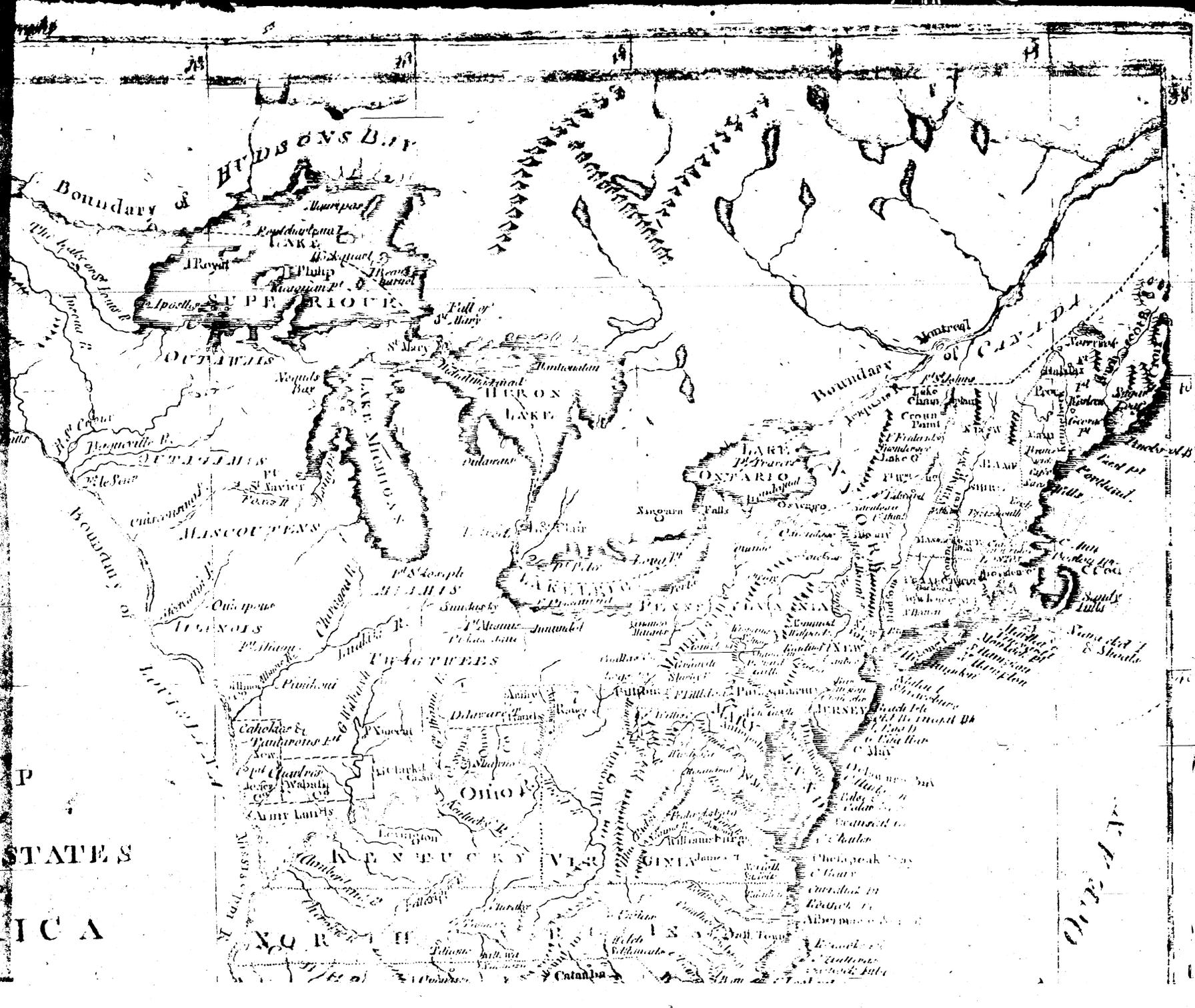
|                                |      |   |
|--------------------------------|------|---|
| Georgia,                       | 1732 | By General Oglethorpe.  |
| Kentucky,                      | 1773 | By Col. Daniel Boon.  |
| Vermont,                       | 1777 | } By emigrants from Connecticut and other parts of New-England. |
| Territory N. W. of Ohio river, | 1787 |   |

The above dates are from the periods when the first permanent settlements were made.

**NORTH-AMERICA** comprehends all that part of the western continent which lies north of the Isthmus of Darien.—This vast extent of country, is divided between Spain, Great-Britain, and the United States. Spain claims all the land west of the Mississippi, and East and West Florida. According to the treaty of 1783, all the country north of the northern boundary of the United States, and east of the river St. Croix, belongs to Great-Britain. The remaining part is the territory of the *United States*.







HUDSON'S BAY

SUPERIORE

OUTAOUAIS

LAKE HURON

QUÉBÉCOIS

MISCOUPEENS

ILLINOIS

FRANCOIS

OHIO

KENTUCKY

NORTH

LAKE ONTARIO

Boundary of CANADA

Boundary of

Boundary

P  
STATE S  
ICA

ONTARIO

A  
MAP  
of the  
UNITED STATES  
of  
AMERICA



16

40

26

20

40

60

80

Longitude W



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Longitude West from Greenwich

