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a wish for a change in their political constitution, till the memorable stamp act, passed in 1765.

During the vigorous contest for independence, this state was a great sufferer. For three years it was the seat of the war. It feels and laments the loss of many of its noble citizens. Since the peace, it has been emerging from that melancholy confusion and poverty, in which it was generally involved by the devastations of a relentless enemy. The inhabitants are fast multiplying by emigrations from other states ; the agricultural interests of the state are reviving ; commerce is flourishing ; economy is becoming more fashionable ; and science begins to spread her salutary influences among the citizens. And such are the natural, commercial and agricultural advantages of this state, and the abilities of the leading characters in it, that it promises to become one of the richest in the union.

G E O R G I A.

Length ^{miles.} 600 } between { 31° and 35° North Latitude.
Breadth 250 } { 5° and 16° West Longitude.

BOUNDED east, by the Atlantick ocean ; south, by East and West Floridas ; west, by the river Mississippi ; north, by North-Carolina ; northeast, by South-Carolina.

Civil Divisions.] That part of the state which has been laid out in counties, is divided as follows :

Counties.

Chatham,
Effingham,
Burke,
Richmond,
Wilkes,
Liberty,
Glynn,
Camden,
Washington,
Greene,
Franklin.

Principal Towns.

SAVANNAH, lat. $32^{\circ} 5'$.
Ebenezer.
Waynesborough and Louisville.
AUGUSTA.
Washington.
Sunbury.
Brunswick.
St. Patrick's.
Golphinton.
Greensburg.

Chief Towns.] The present seat of government in this state is AUGUSTA. It is situated on the southwest bank of Savannah river, about 144 miles from the sea, and 127 northwest of Savannah. The town, which contains upwards of 200 houses, is on a fine large plain; and as it enjoys the best soil, and the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower counties, is rising fast into importance.

SAVANNAH, the former capital of Georgia, stands on a high sandy bluff, on the south side of the river of the same name, and 17 miles from its mouth. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its suburbs, contains 437 dwelling-houses and separate stores, one Episcopal church, a German Lutheran church, a Presbyterian church, a Synagogue and Court-house. The number of inhabitants in 1791, 1712 whites and 1220 blacks—among the white inhabitants, 51 (nearly 1 in 33) were upwards of 60 years of age. The ages of a lady and her six children, living in this town, in 1787, amounted to 385 years.

SUNBURY is a sea-port town, favoured with a safe and very convenient harbour. It is a very pleasant, healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the tickly months. It was burnt by the British in the late war, but is now recovering its former populousness and importance. It has a flourishing academy.

The town of LOUISVILLE, which is designed as the future seat of government in this state, has lately been laid out on the bank of Ogeechee river, about 70 miles from its mouth, but is not yet built.

Rivers.] Savannah river forms a part of the divisional line, which separates this state from South-Carolina. It is formed principally of two branches, by the names of Tugulo and Keowee, which spring from the mountains.

Ogeechee river, about 18 miles south of the Savannah, is a smaller river, and nearly parallel with it in its course.

Altamaha, about 60 miles south of Savannah river, is formed by the junction of the Okonee and Okemulgee branches. It is a noble river, but of difficult entrance.

trance. Like the Nile it discharges itself by several mouths into the sea.

Besides these there is *Turtle river*, *Little Sitilla*, *Great Sitilla*, *Crooked river*, and *St. Mary's*, which form a part of the southern boundary of the United States.

The rivers in the middle and western parts of this state, are Apalachiola, which is formed by the Chatahouchee and Flint rivers, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers. All these running southwardly, empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

Climate, Diseases, &c.] The same as in South Carolina.

Face of the Country.] Like that of South Carolina.

Soil and Productions.] Similar to those in the state last described.

Remarkable Springs.] In the county of Wilkes, within a mile and an half of the town of Washington, is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree, four or five feet in length. The inside of the tree is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick, and the leaves around the spring are incrusted with a substance as white as snow. It is said to be a sovereign remedy for the scurvy, scrofulous disorders, consumptions, gouts, and every other disease arising from humours in the blood. A person, who had a severe rheumatism in his right arm, having, in the space of ten minutes, drank two quarts of the water, experienced a momentary chill, and was then thrown into a perspiration, which, in a few hours, left him entirely free from pain, and in perfect health.

This spring, situated in a fine, healthy part of the state, in the neighbourhood of Washington, where are excellent accommodations, will no doubt prove a pleasant and salutary place of resort for invalids from the maritime and unhealthy parts of this and the neighbouring states.

Curiosities.] About 90 miles from the sea, as you advance towards the mountains, is a very remarkable bank of oyster shells, of an uncommon size. They run in a direction nearly parallel with the sea coast, in three distinct ridges near each other, which together occupy a space of seven miles in breadth. The ridges commence at Savannah river, and have been traced to the north-

ern branches of the Alatomaha. These shells are an inexhaustible source of wealth and convenience to the neighbouring inhabitants, as from them they make their lime for building, and for the making of indigo, in which it is indispensibly necessary.

Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture.] The chief articles of export from this state are rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake root, myrtle, bees wax, corn, live stock, &c. The value of the exports from this state in 1772, was £.121,677 sterling. The number of vessels employed this year, was 217, whose tonnage was 11,246.

Population, Character, Manners, &c.] In the grand convention at Philadelphia, in 1787, the inhabitants of this state were reckoned at 90,000, including three fifths of 20,000 negroes. But by the census of 1790, the number of free inhabitants was found to be only 53,284, and that of slaves 29,264.

No general character will apply to the inhabitants at large. Collected from different parts of the world, as interest, necessity or inclination led them, their character and manners must of course partake of all the varieties which distinguish the several states and kingdoms from whence they came. There is so little uniformity, that it is difficult to trace any governing principles among them. An aversion to labour is too predominant, owing in part to the relaxing heat of the climate, and partly to the want of necessity to excite industry. An open and friendly hospitality, particularly to strangers, is an ornamental characteristick of a great part of this people.

Religion.] In regard to religion, politicks and literature, this state is yet in its infancy. In Savannah is an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian church, a Synagogue, and a German Lutheran church, supplied occasionally by a German minister from Ebenezer, where there is a large convenient stone church, and a settlement of sober industrious Germans of the Lutheran religion. In Augusta they have an Episcopal church. In Midway is a society of Christians, established on the congregational

tional plan.—Their ancestors emigrated in a colony from Dorchester, near Boston, about the year 1700, and settled at a place named Dorchester, about 20 miles southwest of Charleston, South-Carolina. In 1752, for the sake of a better climate, and more land, almost the whole society removed and settled at Midway. They, as a people, retain, in a great measure, that simplicity of manners, that unaffected piety and brotherly love, which characterized their ancestors, the first settlers of New-England. The upper counties are supplied, pretty generally, by Baptist and Methodist ministers. But the greater part of the state is not supplied by ministers of any denomination.

Constitution.] The numerous defects in the late constitution of this state, induced the citizens, pretty universally, to petition for a revision of it. It was accordingly revised, or rather a new one was formed, in the course of the last year, nearly upon the plan of the constitution of the United States, which has lately been adopted by the state.

The State of Literature.] The literature of this state, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which affords the most flattering prospects. The charter containing their present system of education, was passed in the year 1785. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted in Louisville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the centre of the state. There is also provision made for the institution of an academy, in each county in the state, to be supported from the same funds, and considered as parts and members of the same institution, under the general superintendence and direction of a president and board of trustees, appointed, for their literary accomplishments, from the different parts of the state, and invested with the customary powers of corporations. The institution, thus composed, is denominated “The University of Georgia.”

The funds for the support of their institution, are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to about fifty thousand acres, a great part of which is of the best quality,

quality, and at present very valuable. There are also nearly six thousand pounds sterling in bonds, houses and town-lots in the town of Augusta. Other publick property to the amount of £.1000, in each county, has been set apart for the purposes of building and furnishing their respective academies. The funds originally designed for the support of the orphan-house are chiefly in rice, plantations and negroes. As the late Countess of Huntingdon has not, since the revolution, expressed her intention concerning them, they lie at present in a very unproductive situation.

Islands.] The whole coast is bordered with islands, affording, with few interruptions, an inland navigation from the river Savannah to St. Mary's. The principal islands are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharines, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland and Amelia.

Indians.] The MUSKOGEE or CREEK Indians inhabit the middle parts of this state, and are the most numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. Their whole number, in 1786, was 17,280, of which 5,860 are fighting men. Their principal towns lie in latitude 32° and longitude $11^{\circ} 20'$ from Philadelphia. They are settled in a hilly, but not mountainous country. The soil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians*.

The SEMINOLAS, a division of the Creek Nation, inhabit a level, flat country on the Apalachicola and Flint rivers, fertile and well watered.

The CHACTAWS, or flat heads, inhabit a very fine and extensive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Mississippi rivers, in the western part of this state. This nation, in 1786, had 43 towns and villages, in three divisions, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4041 are fighting men.

The CHICASAWS are settled on the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile and Yazoo rivers, in the north-west corner of the state. Their country is an extensive plain, tolerably well watered from springs, and of a
pretty

pretty good soil. They have 7 towns, the central one of which is in latitude $34^{\circ} 23'$, and longitude $14^{\circ} 30'$ west. The number of souls in this nation have been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men.

History.] The settlement of a colony between the rivers Savannah and Alatomaha, was meditated in England in 1732, for the accommodation of poor people in Great-Britain and Ireland, and for the further security of Carolina. Private compassion and publick spirit conspired to promote the benevolent design. Humane and opulent men suggested a plan of transporting a number of indigent families, to this part of America, free of expense. For this purpose they applied to the King, George the II. and obtained from him letters patent, bearing date June 9th, 1732, for legally carrying into execution what they had generously projected. They called the new province GEORGIA, in honour of the King, who encouraged the plan. A corporation, consisting of 21 persons, was constituted by the name of the Trustees for settling and establishing the colony of Georgia.

In November 1732, 116 settlers embarked for Georgia, to be conveyed thither free of expense, furnished with every thing requisite for building and for cultivating the soil. James Oglethorpe, one of the trustees, and an active promoter of the settlement, embarked as the head and director of these settlers. They arrived at Charlestown early in the next year. Mr. Oglethorpe, accompanied by William Bull, shortly after his arrival, visited Georgia, and after reconnoitering the country, marked the spot on which Savannah now stands, as the fittest to begin their settlement. Here they accordingly began, and built a small fort; a number of small huts for their defence and accommodation. Such of the settlers as were able to bear arms, were embodied, and well appointed with officers, arms and ammunition. A treaty of friendship was concluded between the settlers and their neighbours and the Creek Indians, and every thing wore the aspect of peace and future prosperity.

But the fundamental regulations established by the trustees of Georgia were illy adapted to the circumstances and situation of the poor settlers, and of pernicious consequence to the prosperity of the province. Yet, although the trustees were greatly mistaken, with respect to their plan of settlement, it must be acknowledged their views were generous. Like other distant legislators, who framed their regulations upon principles of speculation, they were liable to many errors and mistakes, and however good their design, their rules were found improper and impracticable.

These injudicious regulations and restrictions—the wars in which they were involved with the Spaniards and Indians—and the frequent insurrections among themselves, threw the colony into a state of confusion and wretchedness too great for human nature long to endure. Their oppressed situation was represented to the trustees by repeated complaints; till at length, finding that the province languished under their care, and weary with the complaints of the people, they, in the year 1752, surrendered their charter to the King, and it was made a royal government.

In the year 1740, the Rev. George Whitefield founded an orphan house academy in Georgia, about 12 miles from Savannah. Mr. Whitefield died at Newbury-Port, in New-England, in October, 1770, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried under the Presbyterian church in that place.

From the time Georgia became a royal government, in 1752, till the peace of Paris, in 1763, she struggled under many difficulties, arising from the want of credit, from friends, and the frequent molestations of enemies. The good effects of the peace were sensibly felt in the province of Georgia. From this time it began to flourish, under the fatherly care of Governor Wright. To form a judgment of the rapid growth of the colony, we need only attend to its exports.

In the year 1763, the exports of Georgia consisted of 7500 barrels of rice, 9633 pounds of indigo, 1250 bushels of Indian corn, which, together with deer and beaver