



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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Carte Generale des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale, refermant aussi quelques Provinces Angloises adjacentes . . . (State of Frankin and Jefferson Territories!)

Stock#: 46567
Map Maker: Tardieu
Date: 1797
Place: Paris
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 16.5 x 10 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Fascinating 18th Century map of the United States, featuring both the State of Franklin and the Territories proposed by Thomas Jefferson in 1784.

In the west, curiously located near the Mississippi River, is the Pays de Frankland (County of Franklin), a reference to the short lived attempt at Statehood (Franklinia or the State of Franklin) put forth by the residents of western Carolina and Eastern Tennessee.

The map also shows the location of the proposed Jeffersonian states (still unnamed). In 1784, Thomas Jefferson, a delegate from Virginia, proposed that the states should relinquish their particular claims to all the territory west of the Appalachians, and the area should be divided into new states of the Union noted about. Jefferson's proposal to create a federal domain through state cessions of western lands was derived from earlier proposals dating back to 1776 and debates about the Articles of Confederation. Jefferson proposed creating seventeen roughly rectangular states from the territory, and suggested names for the new states, including Chersonesus, Sylvania, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Polypotamia, Pelisipia, Saratoga, Washington, Michiganania and Illinoia.

The Congress of the Confederation modified the proposal, passing it as the Land Ordinance of 1784. This ordinance established the example that would become the basis for the Northwest Ordinance three years later. Michigan, Illinois, and Washington were eventually adopted as new state names.

The 1784 ordinance was criticized by George Washington in 1785 and James Monroe in 1786. Monroe convinced Congress to reconsider the proposed state boundaries; a review committee recommended repealing that part of the ordinance. Other politicians questioned the 1784 ordinance's plan for organizing



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governments in new states, and worried that the new states' relatively small sizes would undermine the original states' power in Congress. Other events such as the reluctance of states south of the Ohio River to cede their western claims resulted in a narrowed geographic focus.

When passed in New York in 1787, the Northwest Ordinance showed the influence of Jefferson. It called for dividing the territory into gridded townships, so that once the lands were surveyed, they could be sold to individuals and speculative land companies. This would provide both a new source of federal government revenue and an orderly pattern for future settlement.

Detailed Condition: