| Sections of a Township |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |
|  |  | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 35 | 36 |  |

Each Section
is 1 mile by 1 mile

One Section is broken up this way:


You are now placed in the midst of a white population. Your peculiar customs . . . have been abrogated by the great political community among which you live; and you are now subject to the same laws which govern the other citizens of Georgia and Alabama. . . . Most of your people are uneducated, and are liable to be brought into collision at all times with their white neighbors. Your young men are acquiring habits of intoxication. With strong passions, and without those habits of restraint which our laws inculcate and render necessary, they are frequently driven to excesses which must eventually terminate in their ruin. The game has disappeared among you, and you must depend upon agriculture and the mechanic arts for support. And, yet, a large portion of your people have acquired little or no property in the soil itself, or in any article of personal property which can be useful to them. How, under these circumstances, can you live in the country you now occupy? Your condition must become worse and worse, and you will ultimately disappear, as so many tribes have done before you. . . .

I have no motive, my friends, to deceive you. I am sincerely desirous to promote your welfare. Listen to me, then, while I tell you that you cannot remain where you are now. Circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are beyond the reach of human laws, render it impossible that you can flourish in the midst of a civilized community. You have but one remedy within your reach; and that is, to remove to the West and join your countrymen, who are already established there.

From Andrew Jackson's speech to the Cherokee tribe, March 7, 1835.
[Emphasis added]
As reprinted in Faragher et al, Out of Many, p. 358.

Table 1. Cherokee Literacy Rates, 1835

|  |  | \# of of all Cherokee <br> households |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cherokee <br> households | literate in <br> Cherokee | literate in <br> English |
| GA | 1,350 | 53 | 13 |
| NC | 650 | 48 | 5 |
| TN | 424 | 57 | 40 |
| ALA | 245 | 57 | 38 |
| Overall | 2,669 | 53 | 18 |

Source: Wishart, David, "Evidence of Surplus Production," Tables 1 and 2.

Table 2. Cherokee Slave Ownership, 1835

|  | \% of all Cherokee <br> households that <br> owned African <br> slaves | Of slave-owning <br> Cherokee <br> households, mean <br> \# of slaves owned |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GA | 7 | 8.0 |
| NC | 2 | 2.3 |
| TN | 13 | 8.4 |
| ALA | 16 | 7.5 |
| Overall | 8 | 7.6 |

Source: Wishart, David, "Evidence of Surplus Production," Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3. Percentage of Cherokee Households Achieving Self-Sufficiency in Corn Production

|  | \% of all <br> households | \% of corn-producing <br> households |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| NC | 46.1 | 48.4 |
| GA | 46.4 | 52.1 |
| AL | 59.1 | 76.7 |
| TN | 63.9 | 74.0 |

Source: Wishart, Table 4.

Table 4. Estimates of Yields \& Acreage in Other Crops

|  | Yield per acre | Acreage in other <br> crops |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| TN | $17.7^{* * *}$ | $6.2^{* * *}$ |
| AL | $15.0^{* *}$ | $5.3^{* * *}$ |
| NC | $18.6^{* * *}$ | $4.2^{* * *}$ |
| GA | $17.9^{* * *}$ | $3.3^{* * *}$ |
| Overall | $16.9^{* * *}$ | $3.7^{* * *}$ |

***significant at 1 percent level.
**significant at 5 percent level
Source: Wishart, Table 7. Reported results are based on data for just corn output.

Table 5. Movement of Population West

|  | \% of U.S. population living <br> in west of Appalachians |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1810 | 15 |
| 1830 | 29 |
| 1850 | 43 |
| 1860 | 49 |
| Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census (1975), <br> Historical Statistics, Series A7, A195. |  |

Table 6 Canal Cycles

| Table 6 Canal Cycles |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ spent <br> (millions) | \% financed with <br> government money |
| $1815-43$ | $\$ 31 \mathrm{~m}$. | $75 \%$ |
| $1844-60$ | $\$ 66 \mathrm{~m}$. | $66 \%$ |

Source: Walton \& Rockoff, p. 156

Table 7 Railroad Track

|  | Mileage |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1830 | 23 |
| 1840 | 2,800 |
| 1850 | 9,000 |
| 1860 | 31,000 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1975), Historical Statistics, Series Q15.

| Table 8. | $P$ in Cincinnati |  | $\times 100$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $P$ in Philadelphia |  |  |
| $1816-20$ | Flour | Corn | Whiskey |
| $1821-25$ | 52 | 51 | -- |
| $1826-30$ | 68 | 38 | 68 |
| $1831-35$ | 73 | 49 | 80 |
| $1836-40$ | 73 | 55 | 89 |
| $1841-45$ | 77 | 56 | 91 |
| $1846-50$ | 78 | 53 | 80 |
| $1851-55$ | 82 | 51 | 74 |
| $1856-60$ | 88 | 61 | 78 |

Source: Walton \& Rockoff, Table 9-5.

## Table 9. Top 10 Products, by Value Added, 1790 \& 1860

| 1) | cotton goods | 6) iron |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2) | lumber | 7) machinery |
| 3) | boots \& shoes | 8) woolen goods |
| 4) | flour \& meal | 9) carriages \& wagons |
| 5) | men's clothing | 10) leather goods |

Source: Eighth Census of the U.S., 1860, vol. 3, Manufactures, as reported in Hughes \& Cain, American Economic History, 4th edition, p. 139

