

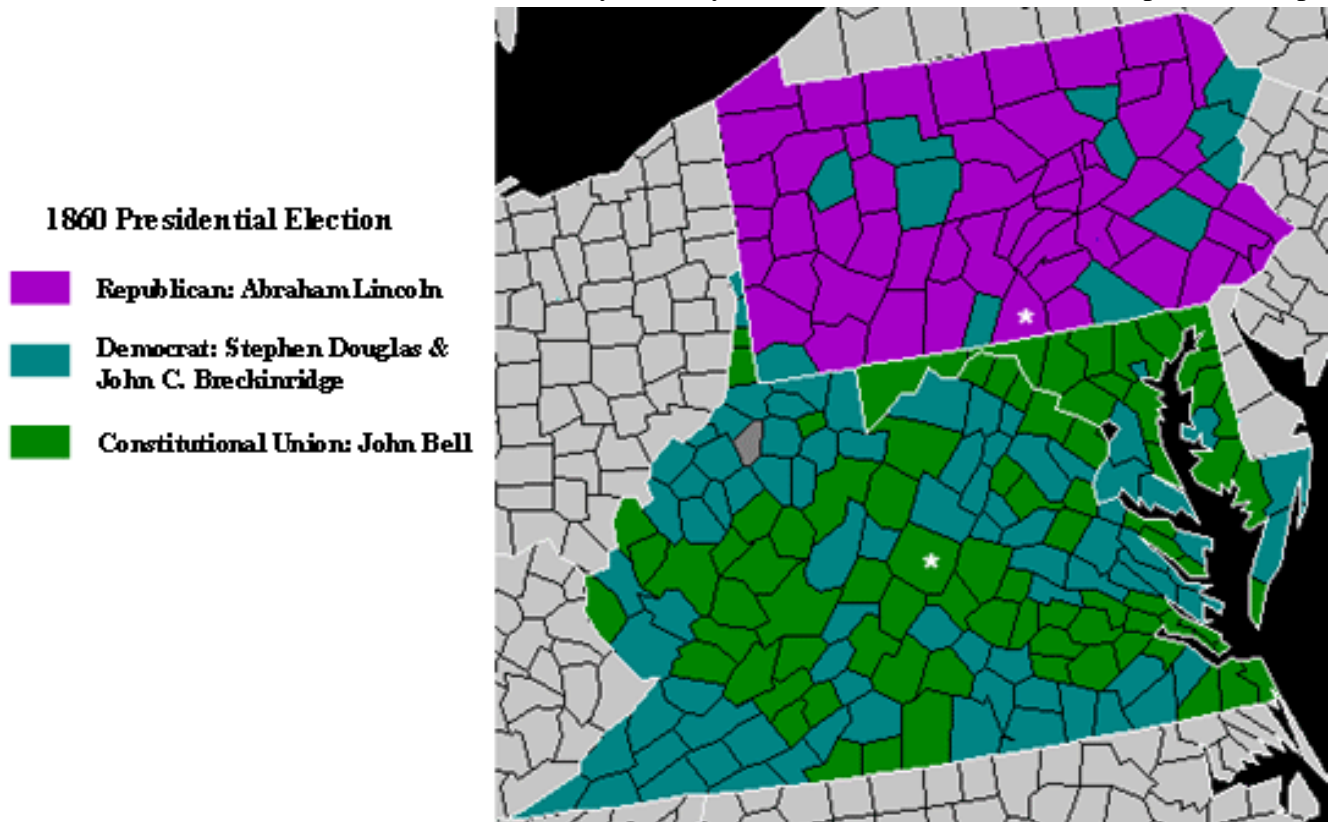
**Map: Virginia and Pennsylvania, 1860 Election [Citation: Key = E172]**

Summary

In a shift from the 1856 election, the Republicans won almost every county in Pennsylvania, including Franklin. Virginia counties split between the Constitutional Union candidate, John Bell, and the Democratic candidates, Stephen Douglas and John C. Breckinridge. Douglas won only a handful of Virginia counties, while Breckinridge accounted for the majority of Democratic votes in the state. In alliance with its old Whiggish tendencies, Augusta voted for Bell and helped him carry Virginia.

Processing

This map was generated using The Great American History Machine: An Interactive Atlas of the 19th and 20th Century United States Social and Political History CD-ROM developed by Chad McDaniel and David Miller in collaboration with the University of Maryland Academic Software Development Group.



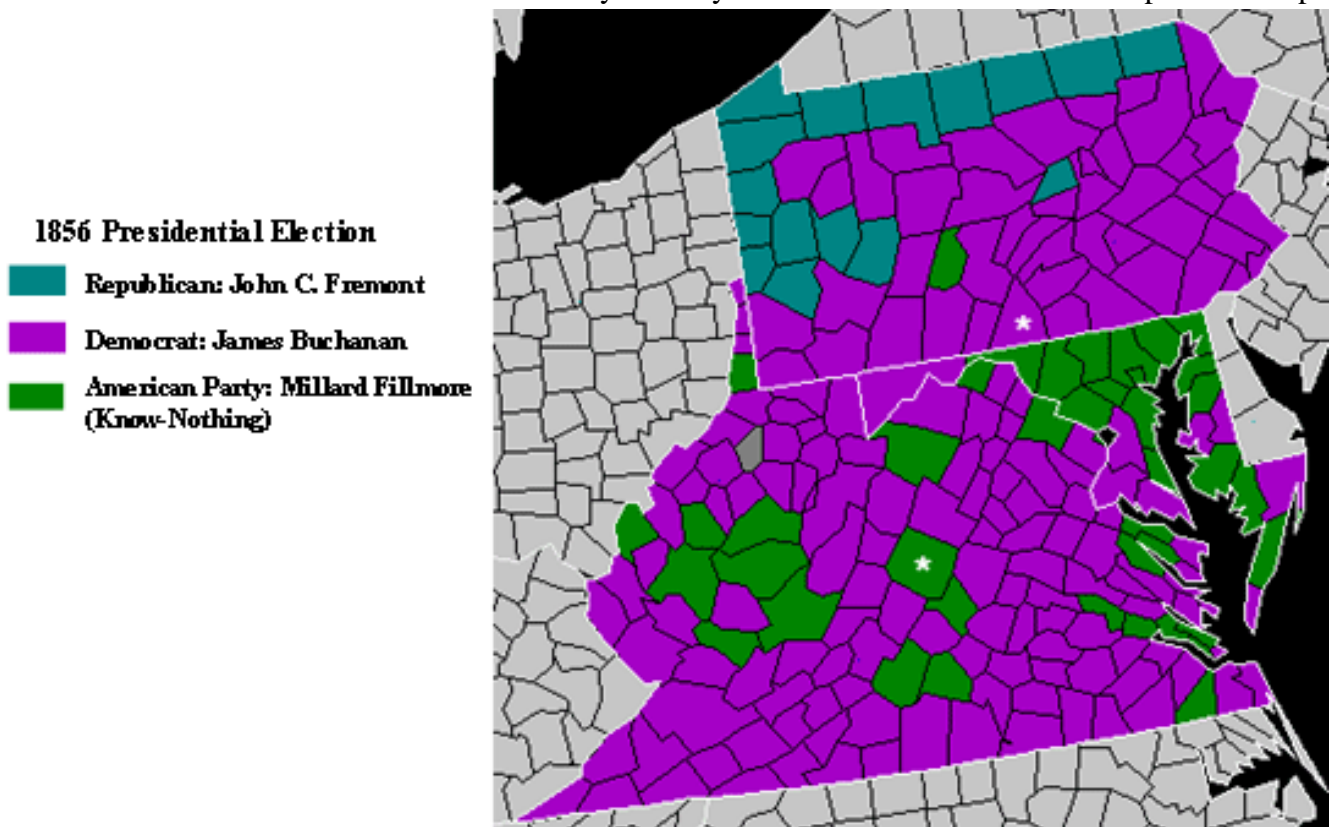
**Map: Virginia and Pennsylvania, 1856 Election [Citation: Key = E171]**

Summary

While Democrat James Buchanan swept almost all counties in Virginia and Pennsylvania, including his home county of Franklin, the influence of staunch Whigs in Augusta, lead by such men as Alexander H. H. Stuart, helped win the county for Know-Nothing candidate Millard Fillmore. The Republicans won several counties in northern Pennsylvania, establishing themselves in the state and foreshadowing their strength in the next presidential election. The party lines of the 1856 election continued to hold into the gubernatorial and presidential elections years later.

Processing

This map was generated using The Great American History Machine: An Interactive Atlas of the 19th and 20th Century United States Social and Political History CD-ROM developed by Chad McDaniel and David Miller in collaboration with the University of Maryland Academic Software Development Group.



**Map: Augusta County, Va., Agricultural Production [Citation: Key = E006]**

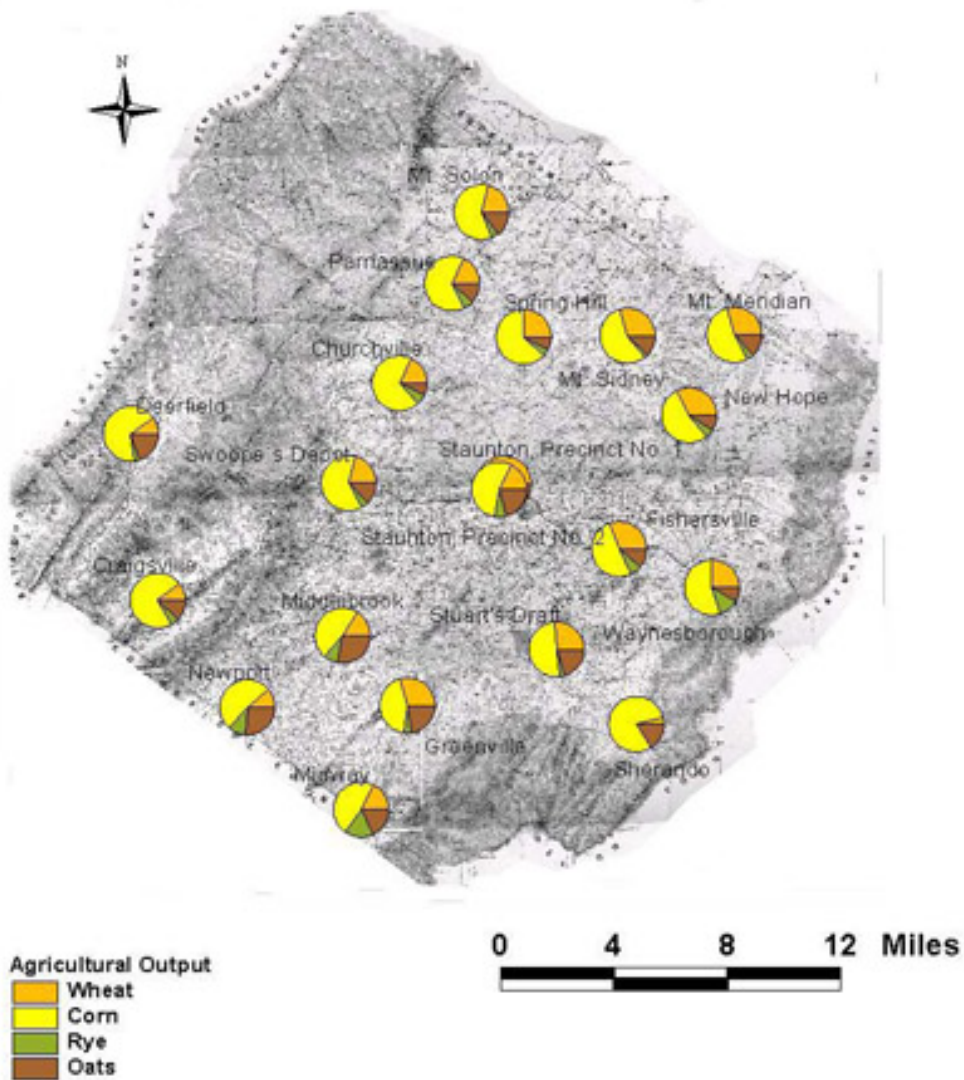
Summary

This map of Augusta County, Virginia, shows the agricultural production in the county in each voting precinct. The largest plantations in the county correspond to the areas of highest wheat production--the precincts of New Hope, Mt. Sidney, Fishersville, and Stuart's Draft.

Processing

The map is based on GIS data and soil type data derived from a 1978 U.S. Geological Survey soil map. The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County, 1860 Agricultural Production by Precinct



**Map: Augusta County, Va., Churches and Schools [Citation: Key = E001]**

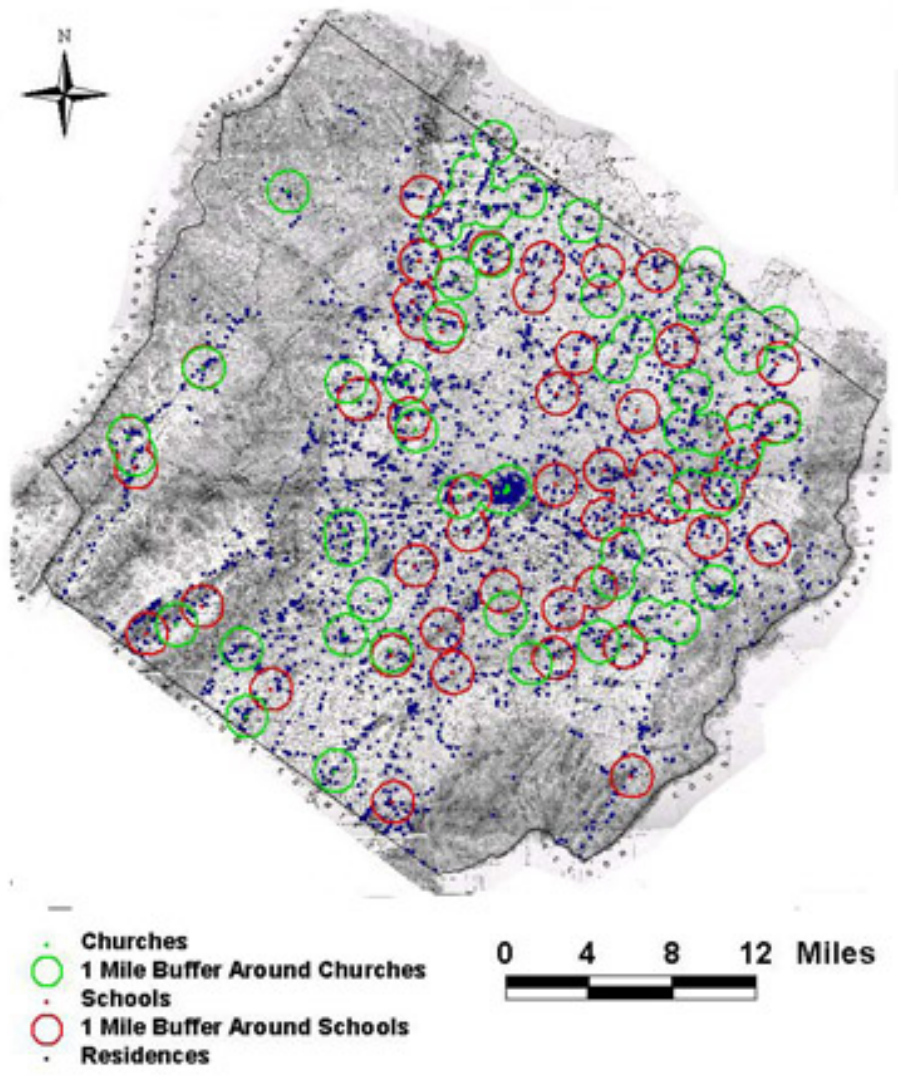
Summary

This map of Augusta County, Virginia, shows the density of churches and schools in the county. The circles indicate a 1 mile radius around each institution. No residence in Augusta was more than 5.5 miles from a school or church.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County, 1860 Churches and Schools



**Map: Augusta County, Va., Churches and Voting Precincts [Citation: Key = E017]**

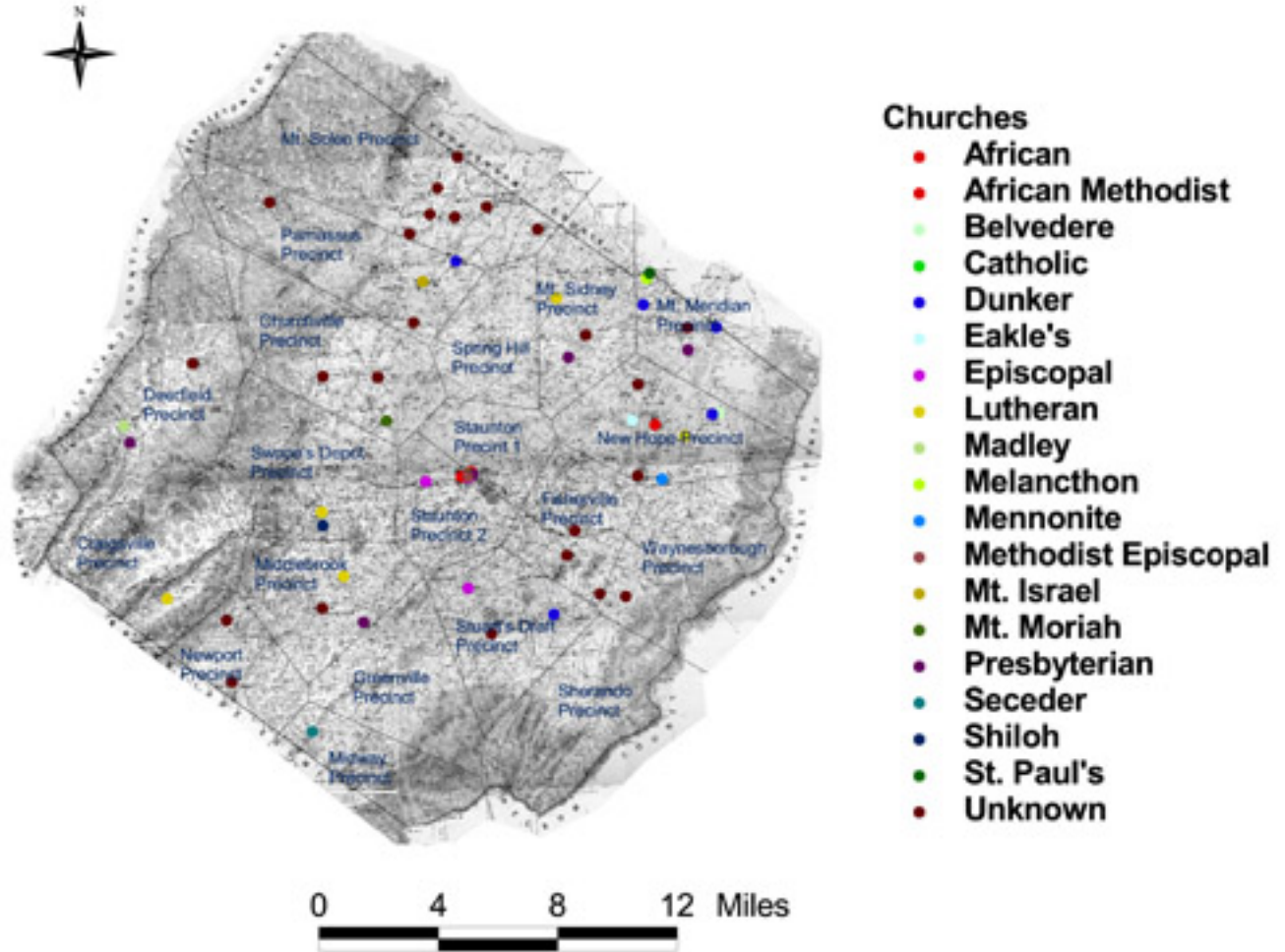
Summary

Church denominations in Augusta were primarily Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. The Hotchkiss map included African churches in Staunton formed after the Civil War. Nearly all other churches on the map were formed before the war. The diversity and locations of denominations in Augusta were also present at the precinct level. New Hope Precinct, for example, one of the largest and most wealthy and important precincts, included churches from all of the major denominations.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County Churches & Voting Precincts, 1860





**Map: Augusta County, Va., Elevation [Citation: Key = E007]**

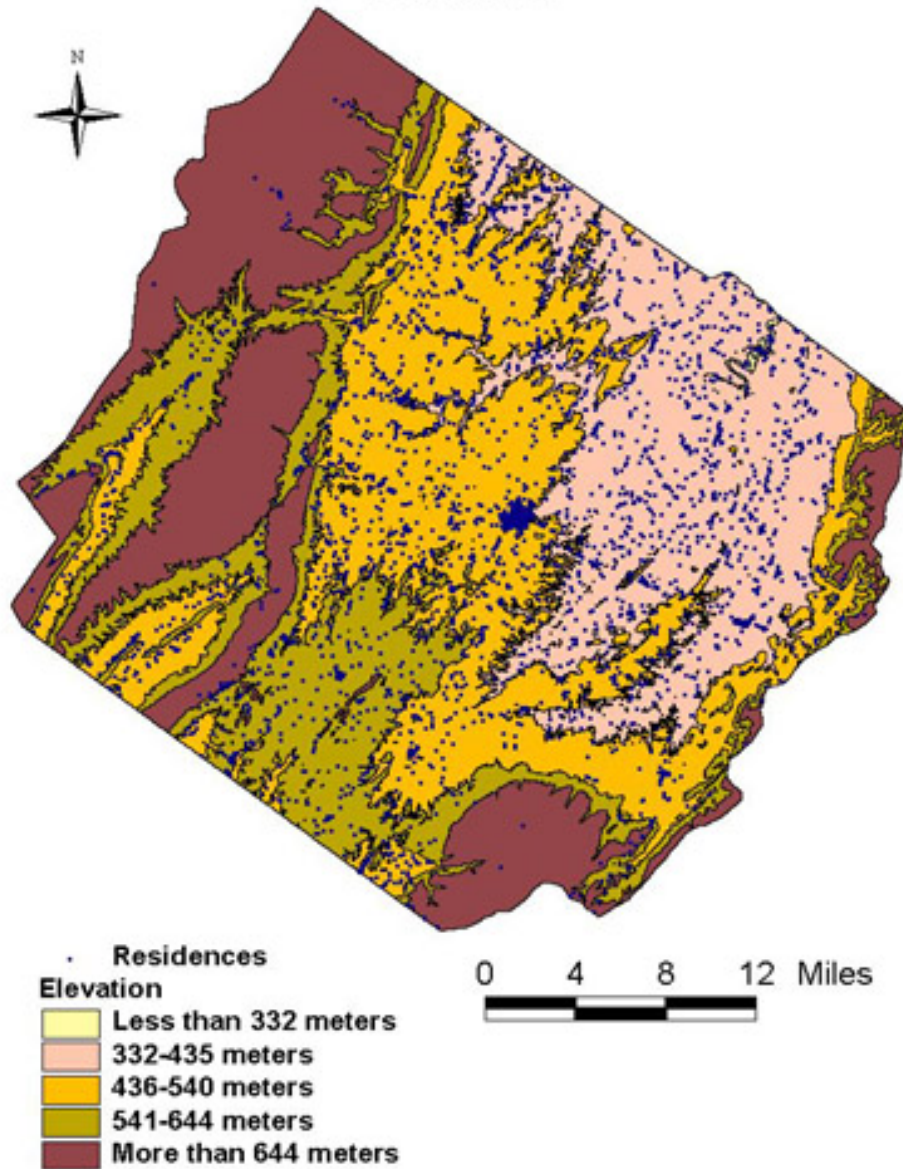
Summary

This map of Augusta County, Virginia, shows the elevation of the county. Only a handful of residences occupied the higher elevations in the county.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County, 1860 Elevation



**Map: Augusta County, Va., Election of 1860 [Citation: Key = E008]**

Summary

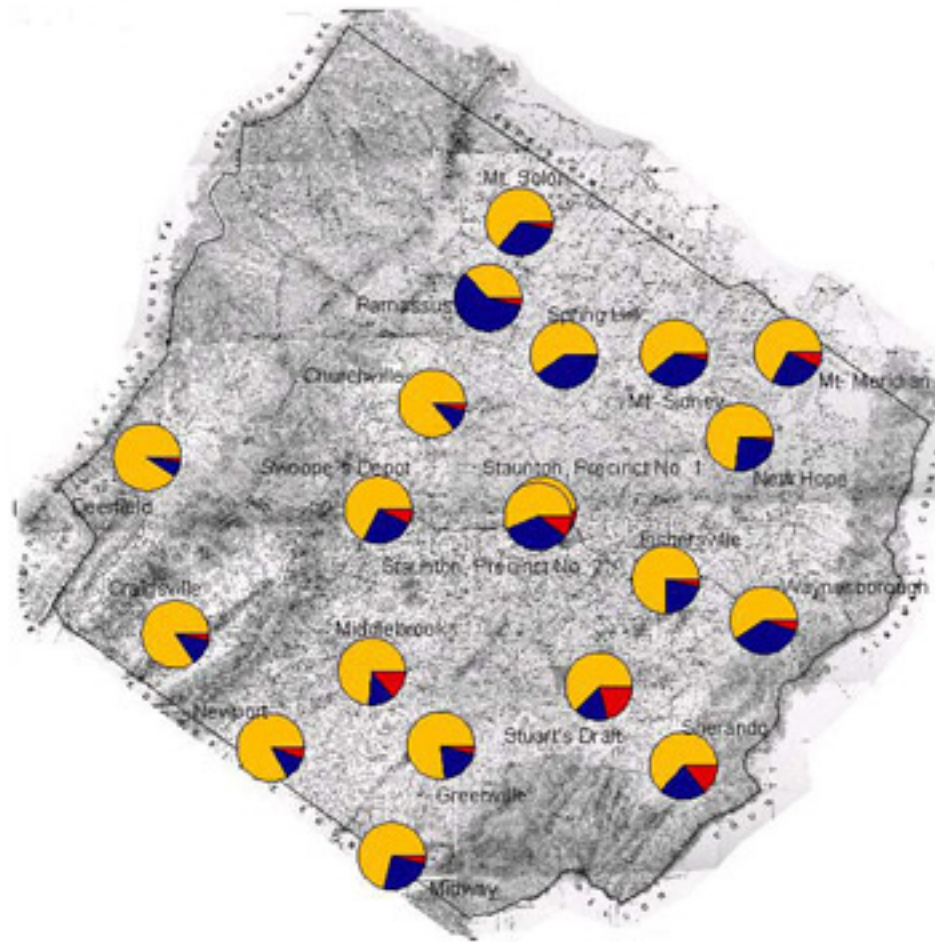
This map of Augusta County, Virginia, shows the presidential vote of 1860 by precinct. Bell's overwhelming victory overshadows subtle electoral patterns in the Douglas-Breckinridge-Bell split. The Democratic candidates together captured significant votes in Staunton and in the eastern and northern parts of the county, the broad middle part of the valley just east of Staunton. These places included some of the largest farms and plantations.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households. Note: Original precinct boundaries are not available. Precinct boundaries were established in the GIS using Thiessen polygons around precinct stations as central places.



### Augusta County, 1860 Presidential Voting, by Precinct



Polling stations  
Bell  
Douglas  
Breckenridge  
Border



**Map: Augusta County, Va., Railroads and Roads [Citation: Key = E010]**

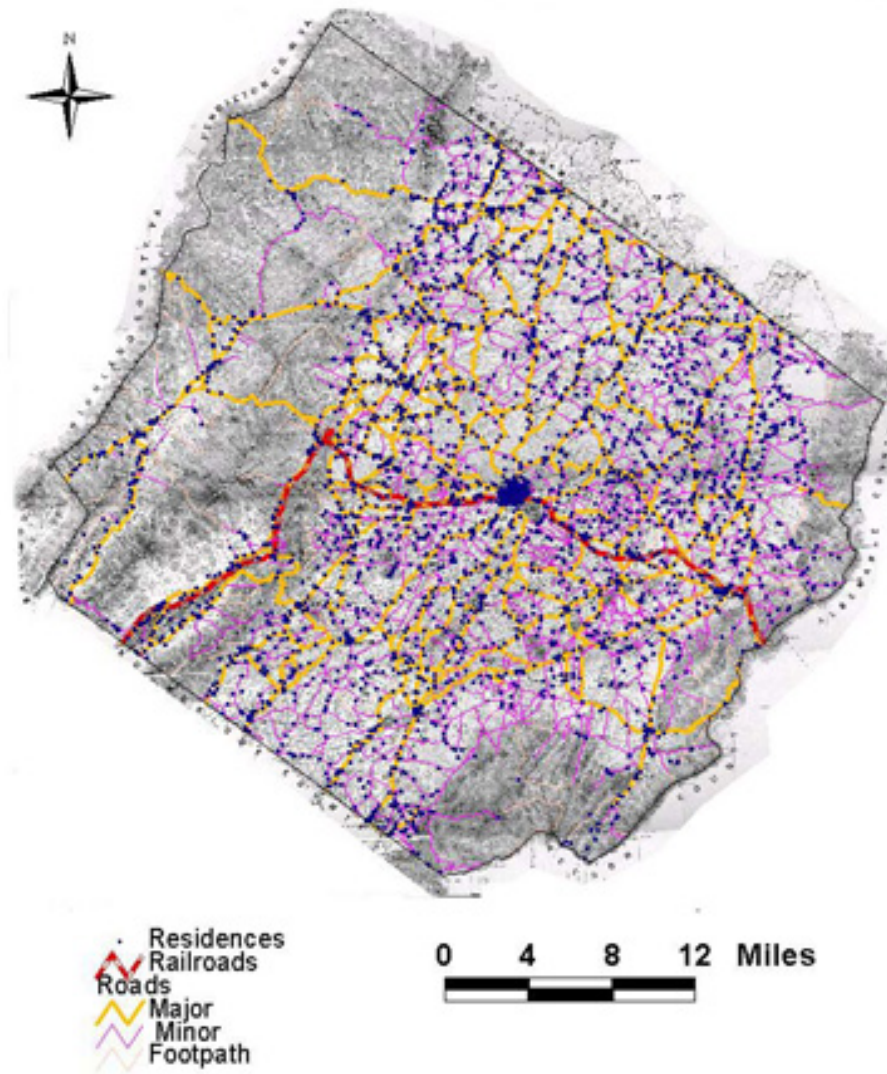
Summary

This map of Augusta County shows the densely built transportation infrastructure of railroads, major roads, minor roads, and footpaths. Residences clustered tightly and uniformly along major and minor roads in the county. Only a handful of residents lived off of the road network.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County, 1860 Railroad and Roads



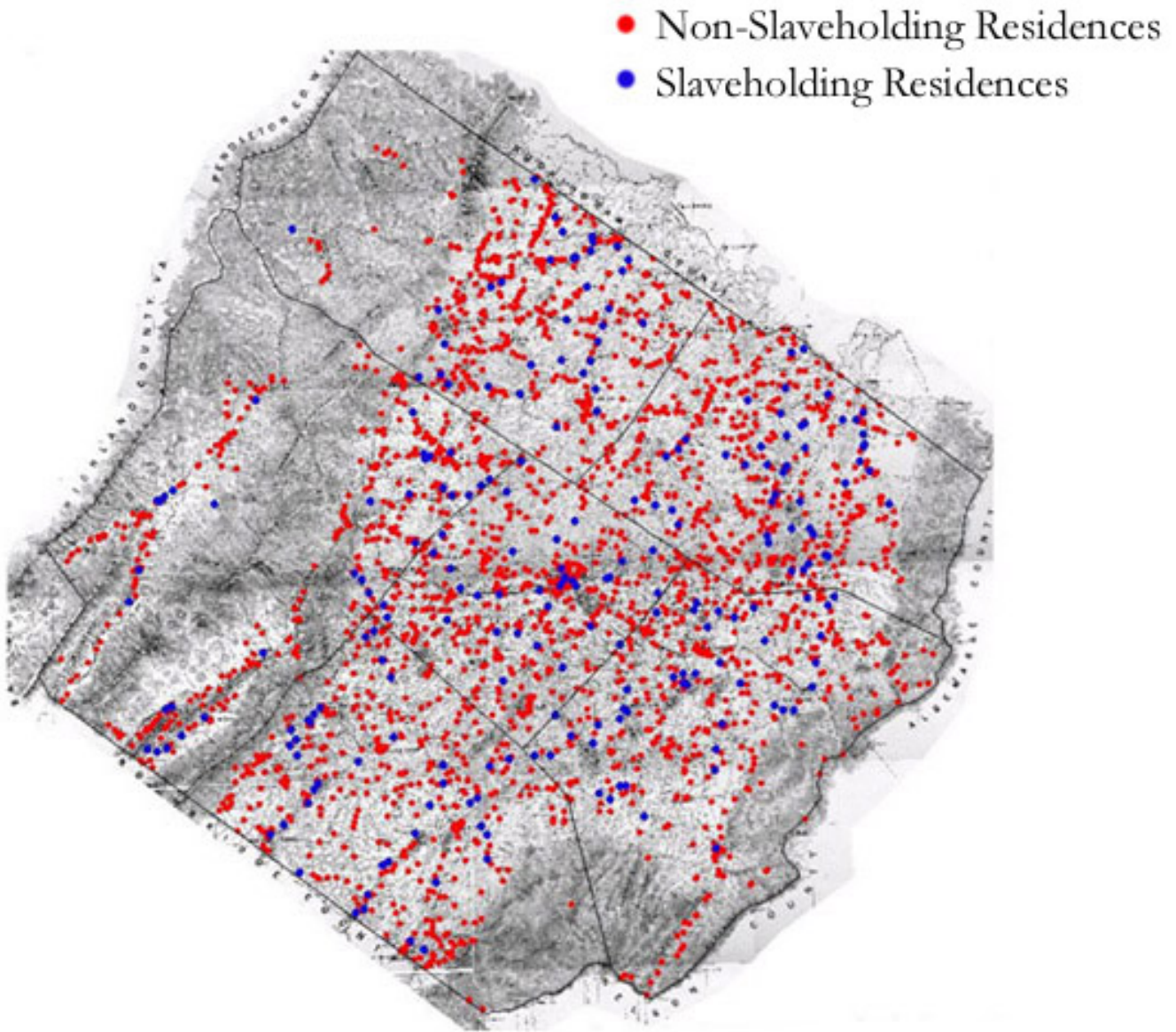
**Map: Augusta County, Va., Residences with Slavery [Citation: Key = E032]**

Summary

This map presents the residences in Augusta County matched to the slaveowners census schedule and shows the uniform distribution of slavery across space in the county. The map also shows the widespread spatial distribution of slaveholders with 6-10 and 11-20 slaves. Nearly every part of the county had large and small slaveholders. The map also shows the extent of slavery and its proximity to nonslaveholders.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.





**Map: Augusta County, Va., Rivers [Citation: Key = E009]**

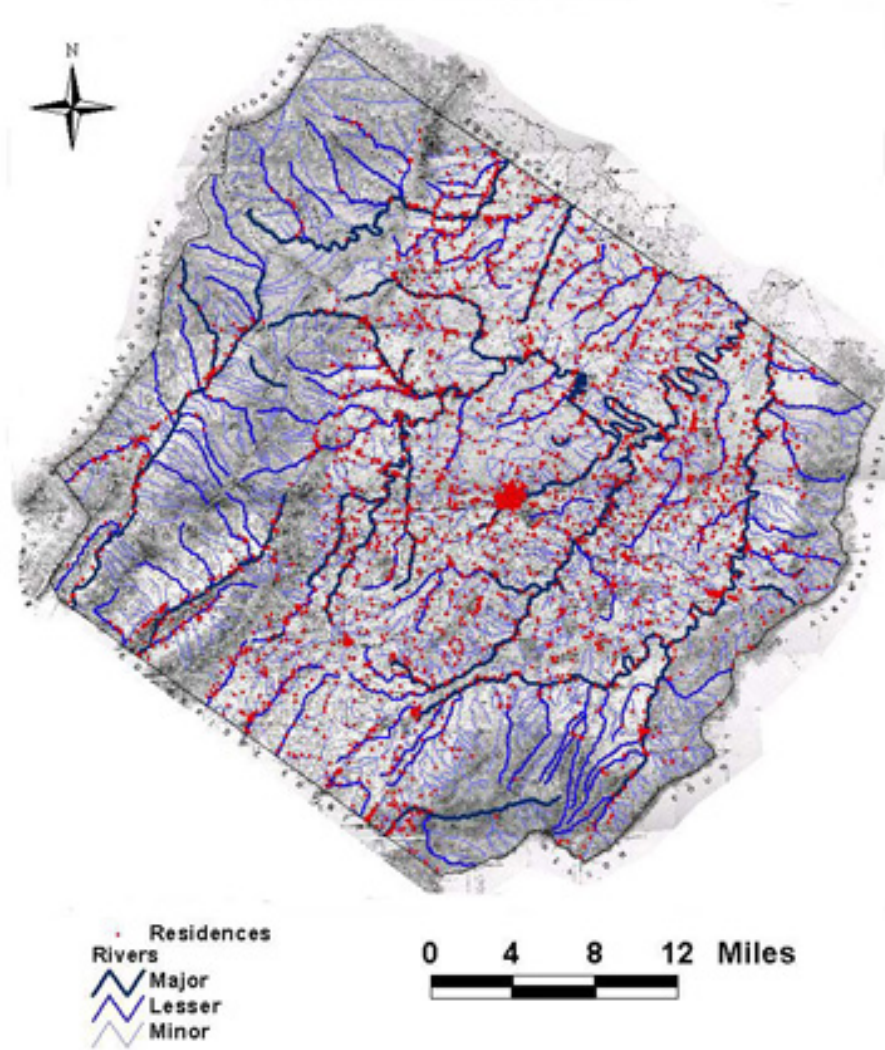
Summary

This map of Augusta County, Virginia, shows the hydrology of the county. Thousands of miles of streams and rivers coursed through the county and residents settled close to these water sources.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County, 1860 Streams and Rivers



**Map: Augusta County, Va., Soil Types [Citation: Key = E003]**

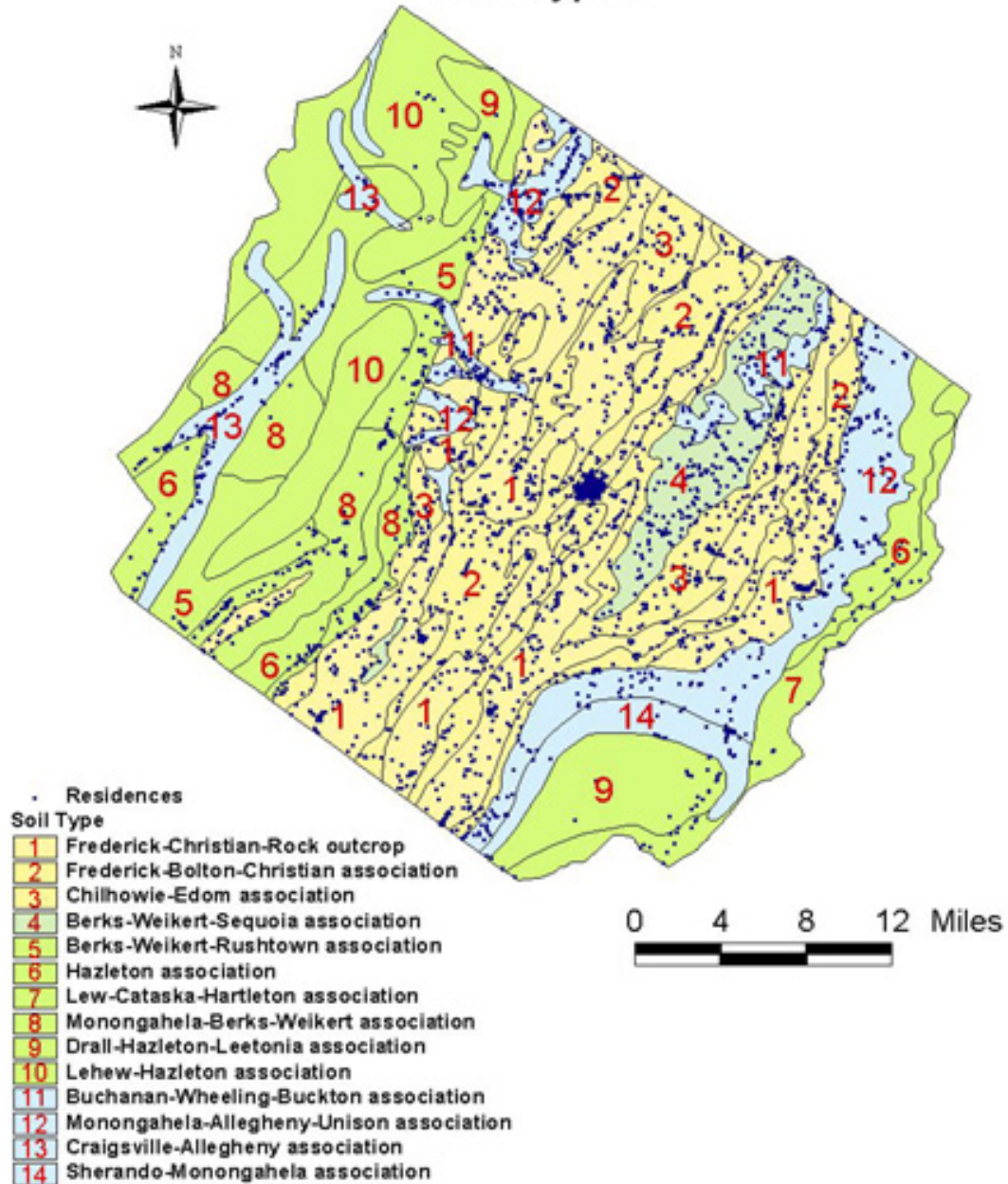
Summary

This map of Augusta County, Virginia, shows the soil types in the county. Augusta residents lived in every soil type in the county, but they concentrated their development in the richest soil areas. A relatively small number of residents inhabited soils unsuitable for agriculture. Where they did, they often located on the border of soil types, as close to better soils as possible.

Processing

The map is based on GIS data and soil type data derived from a 1978 U.S. Geological Survey soil map. The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County, 1860 Soil Types



**Map: Augusta County, Va., Towns [Citation: Key = E011]**

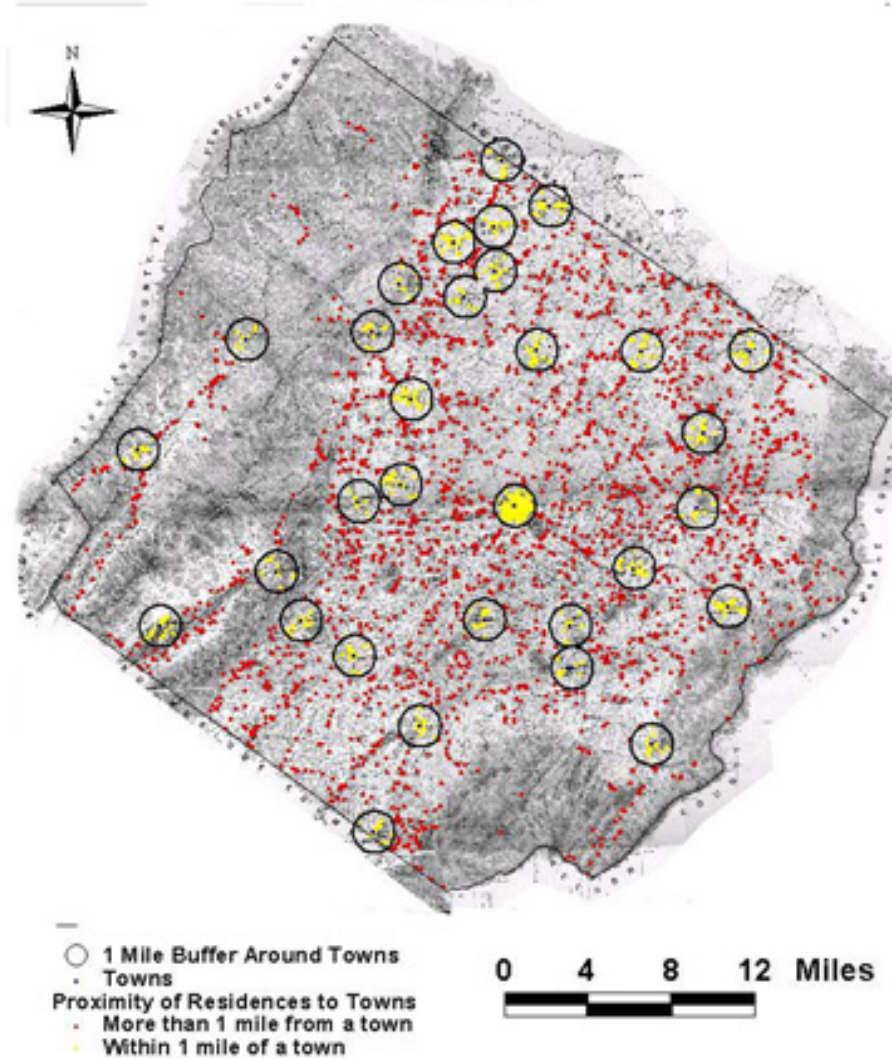
Summary

This map of Augusta County shows the towns in Augusta with a one mile buffer. No resident of Augusta lived more than 5.5 miles from a town or village.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Augusta County, 1860 Towns



**Map: Augusta County Town, Lebanon White Sulpher Springs [Citation: Key = E030]**

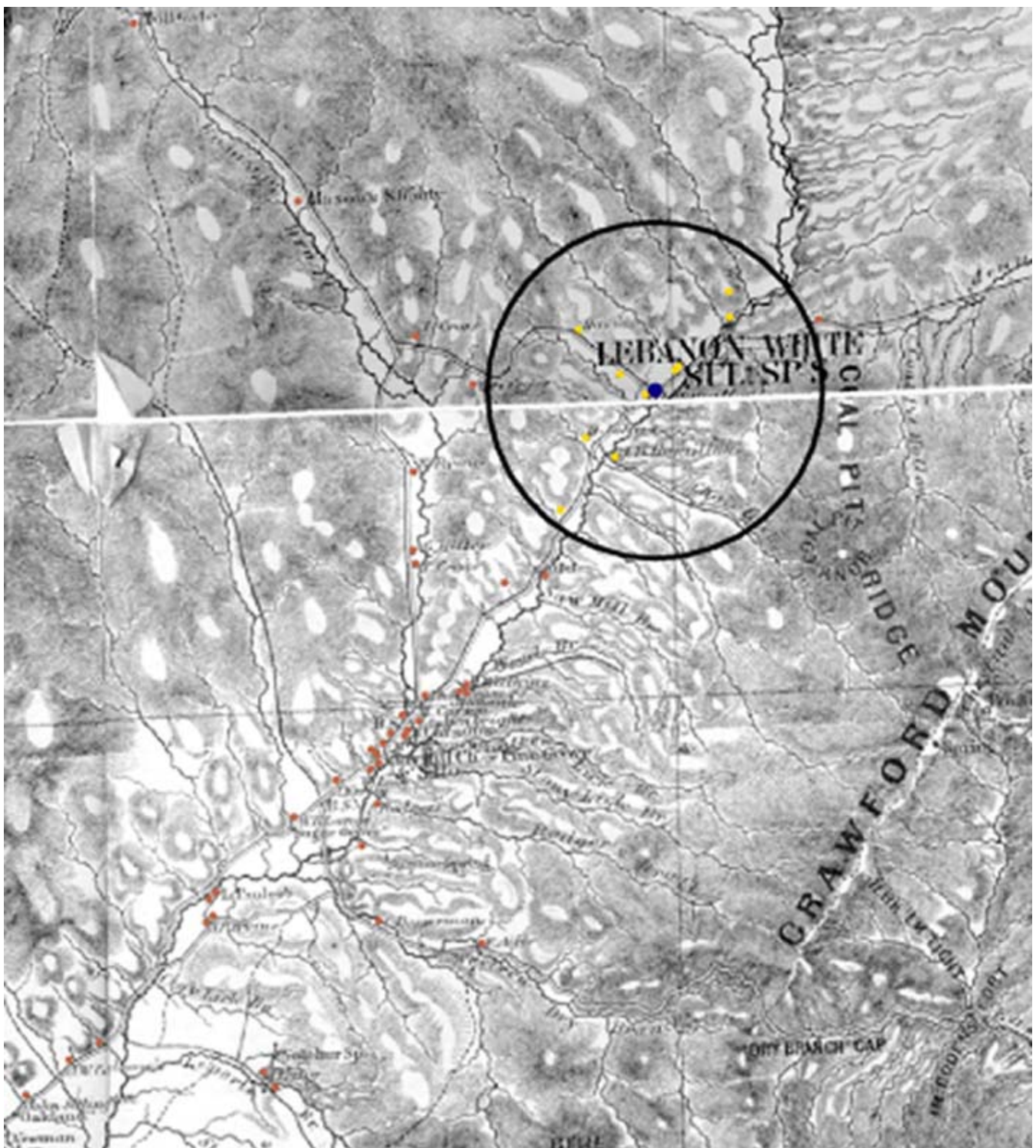
Summary

This close-up view of Lebanon White Sulpher Springs in Augusta County shows the community development along roads and geographic features.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

The Differences Slavery Made: A Close Analysis of Two American Communities  
William G. Thomas, III and Edward L. Ayers





**Map: Augusta County Town, Parnassus [Citation: Key = E028]**

Summary

This close-up view of Parnassas shows the loose development of Augusta's small villages.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



**Map: Augusta County Town, Waynesborough [Citation: Key = E029]**

Summary

This close-up of Augusta County's second largest town, Waynesboro (population 457), shows the clustered, extensive development of Augusta's towns.

Processing

The map is derived from a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The Hotchkiss map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

The Differences Slavery Made: A Close Analysis of Two American Communities  
William G. Thomas, III and Edward L. Ayers



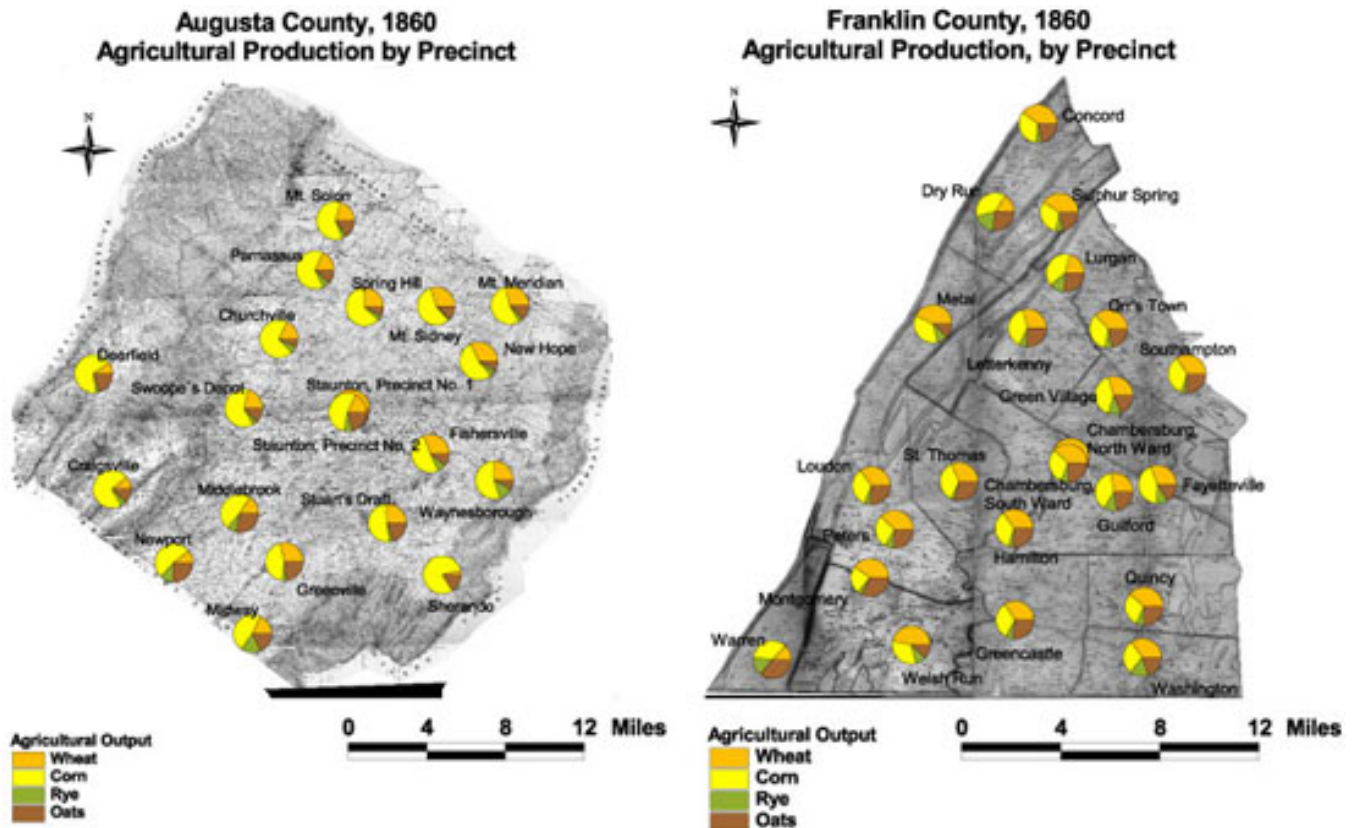
**Map: Comparison, Agricultural Production [Citation: Key = E025]**

Summary

Franklin's crop mix was more diverse than Augusta's and more heavily concentrated on wheat. No precinct in Franklin County averaged as much corn in its crop mix as the precincts in Augusta with the least concentration of corn. In Franklin all precincts except Warren and Dry Run produced more wheat in their crop mix than even the most wheat intensive precincts in Augusta.

Processing

The maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The map have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



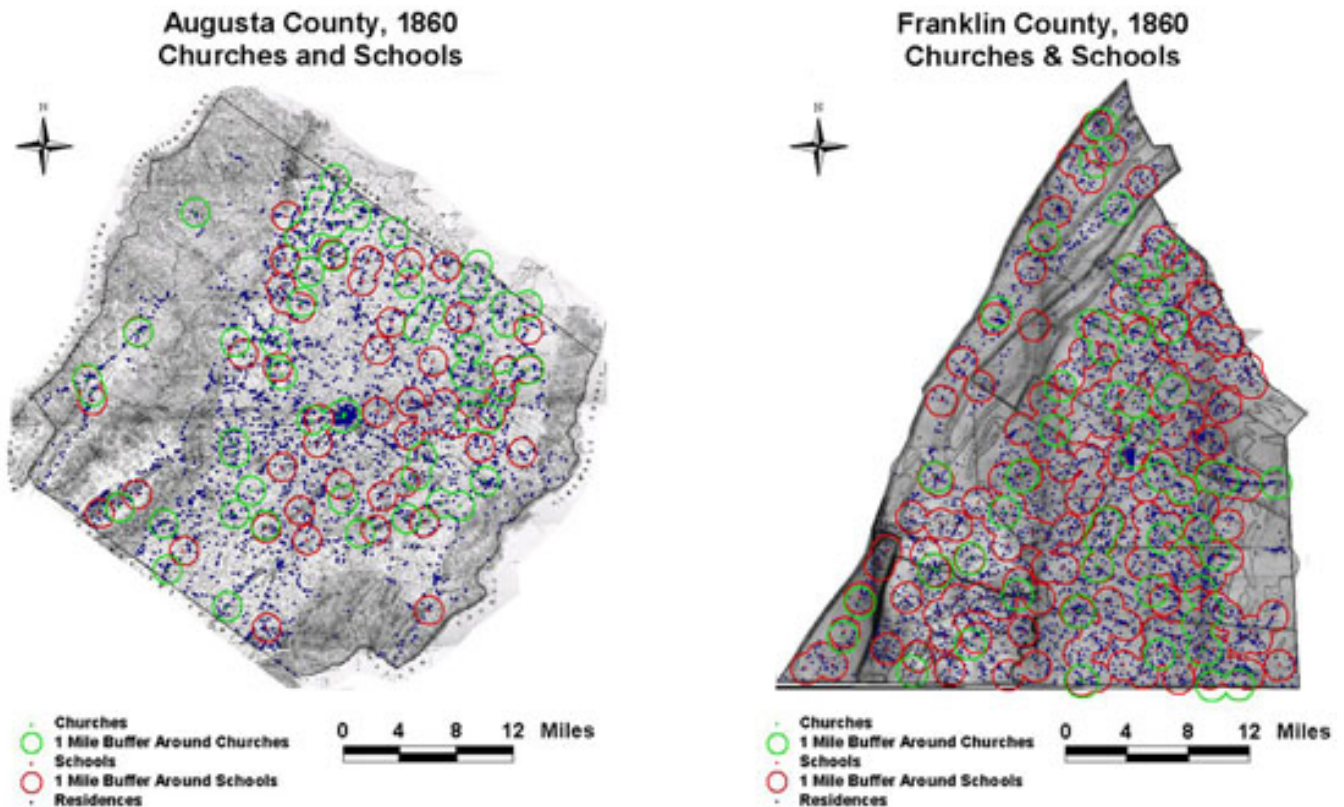
**Map: Comparison, Churches and Schools [Citation: Key = E019]**

Summary

This map set compares the churches and schools as central places in both counties with one mile buffers around these social institutions. Franklin's greater density of schools and churches, especially along its perimeter, corresponded to its more dense population and its greater commitment to free public education.

Processing

The maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The maps have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



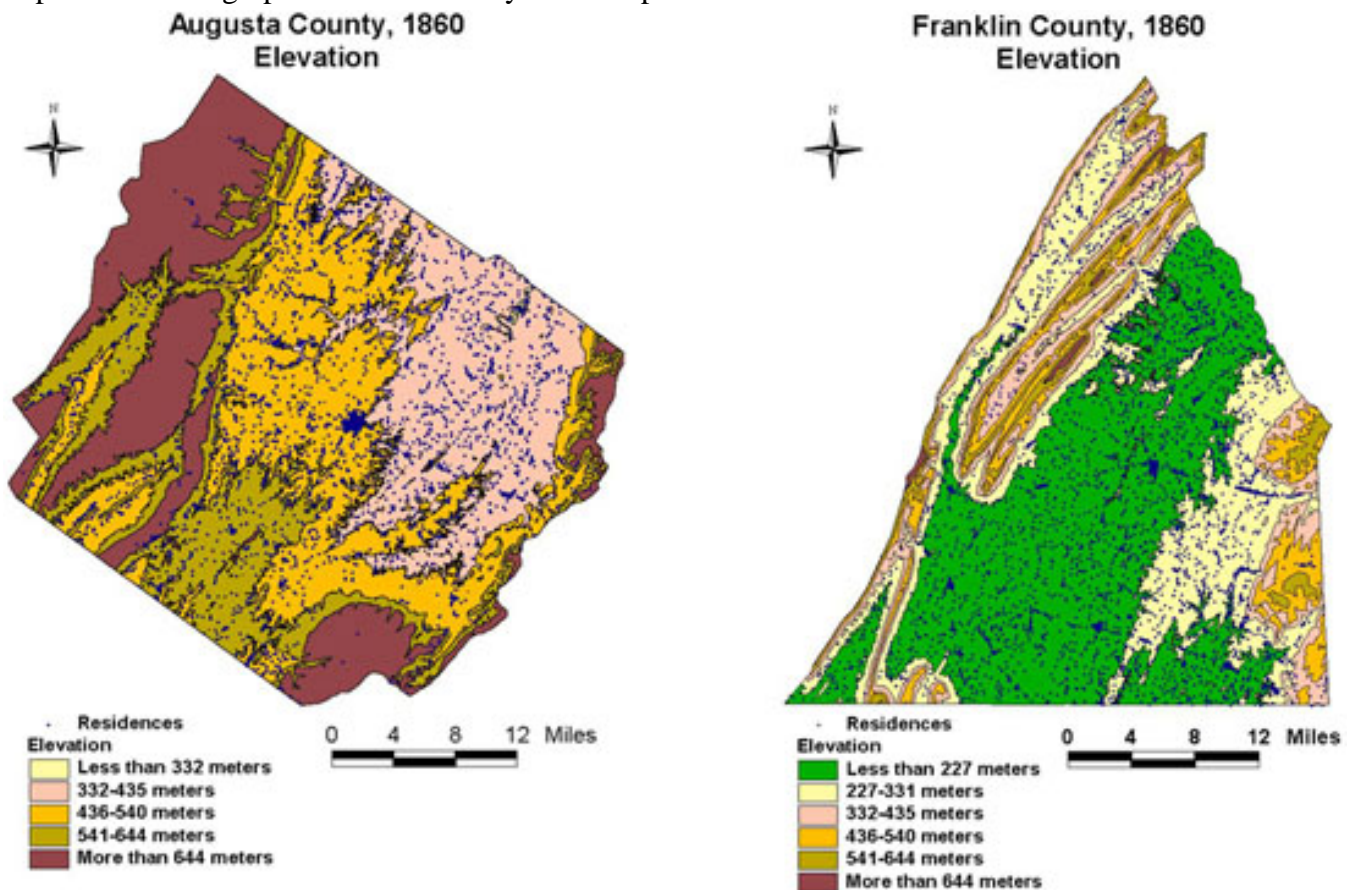
**Map: Comparison, Elevation [Citation: Key = E023]**

Summary

This map set compares the elevations in both counties with residences included. In both places residents lived at all elevations, but settlement concentrated in the broad plains along rivers and streams.

Processing

The maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The maps have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



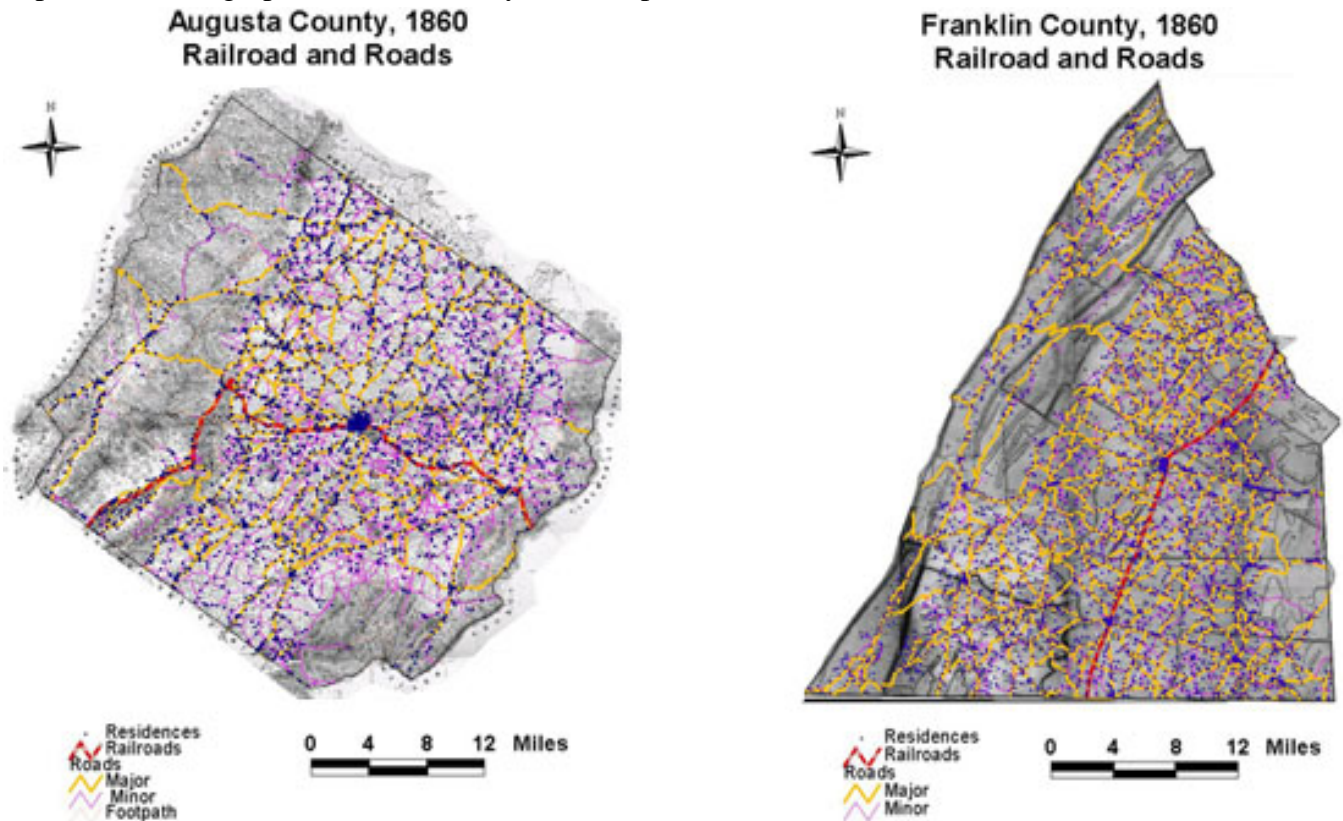
**Map: Comparison, Railroads and Roads [Citation: Key = E021]**

Summary

This map set compares the rail and road development in both counties, showing a highly networked infrastructure in both places. Franklin's greater density of major roads was offset by its truncated Cumberland Valley Railroad, which made Chambersburg its terminus in the late 1830s. Franklin's railroad effectively ended at Chambersburg, since its southern extension was too old and light to handle significant traffic. Augusta's line, the Virginia Central, by contrast, extended through the county south to Covington and there linked up with other roads connected to the South.

Processing

The maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The maps have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.





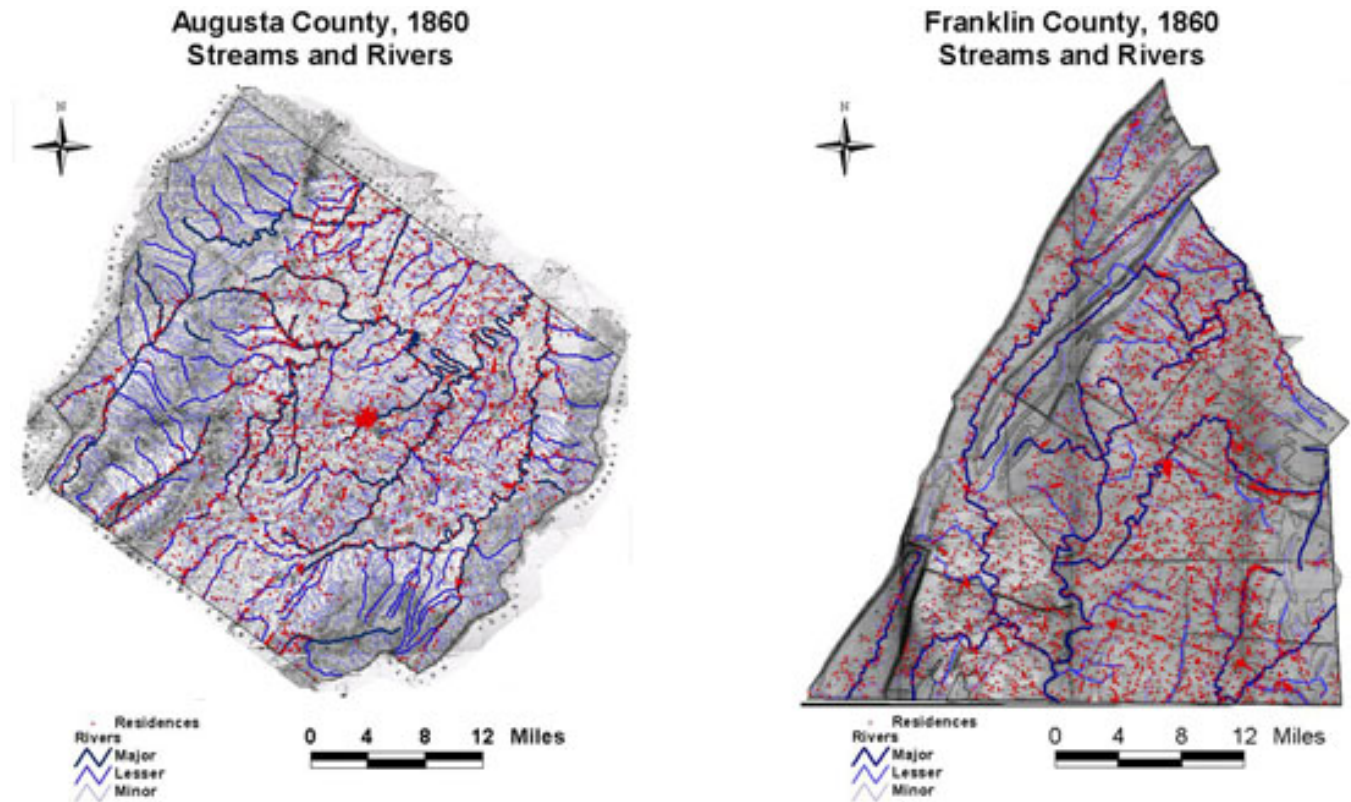
**Map: Comparison, Rivers [Citation: Key = E020]**

Summary

This map set compares the hydrology in both counties.

Processing

The maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The maps have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



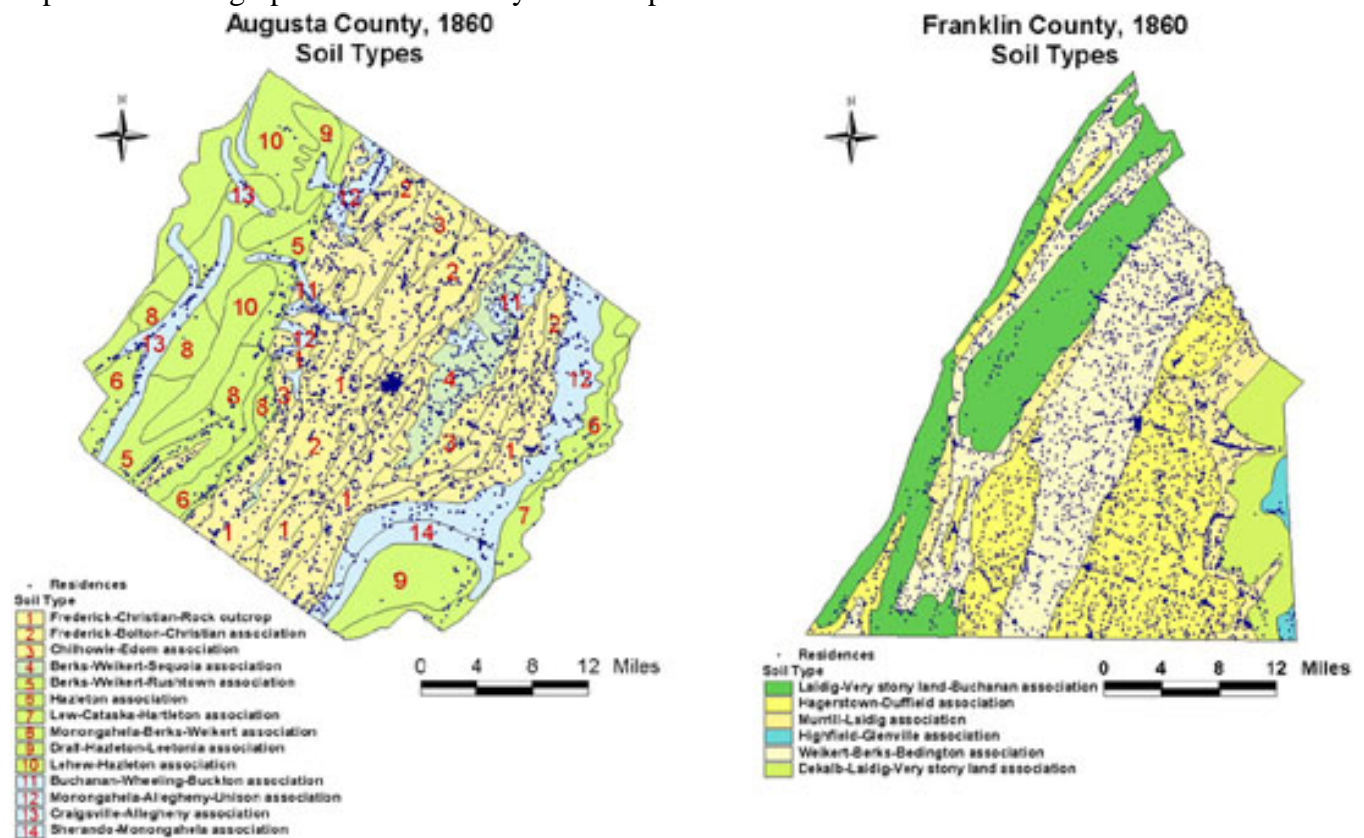
Map: Comparison, Soils [Citation: Key = E024]

Summary

This map set compares the soil types in both counties and includes residences. Residents of both counties concentrated settlement on the best soils in the broad middle plain.

Processing

The maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The map have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



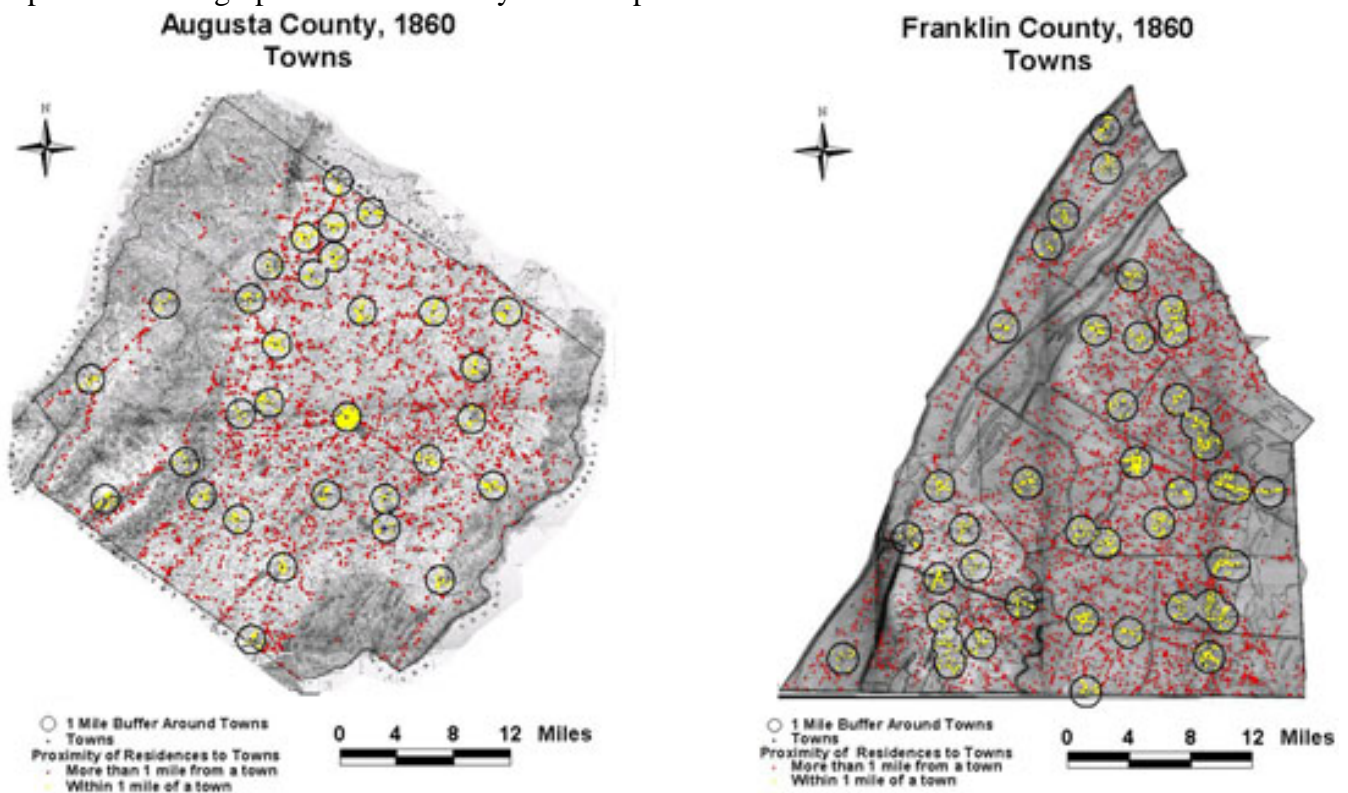
**Map: Comparison, Towns [Citation: Key = E022]**

Summary

This map compares the towns and central places in both counties. Towns in Augusta were not as large and fully developed as those in Franklin. The average distance of all Augusta residences to Staunton was 9.4 miles and of all Franklin residences to Chambersburg was 8 miles. Augusta's towns were of a lesser order than Franklin's, most of them villages of twenty to fifty residents. Franklin, on the other hand, had nearly a dozen towns larger than Augusta's second largest place, Waynesboro.

Processing

The maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The maps have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



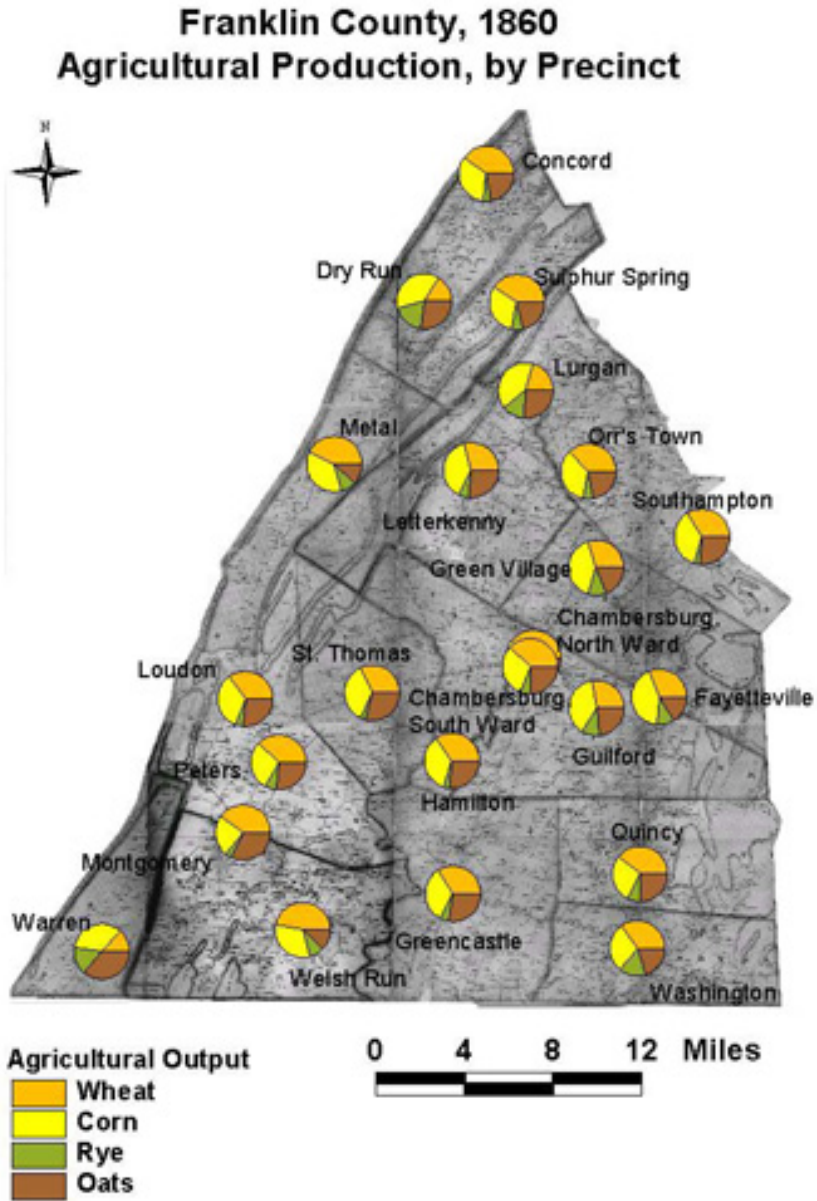
**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Agricultural Production [Citation: Key = E005]**

Summary

Franklin County's agricultural production by voting precinct shows the diverse mix of Franklin's farms. The county grew mainly wheat, but significant amounts of rye as well. Dry Run, Lurgan, Concord, and Warren precincts stand out from the other precincts by their higher level of corn production and lower level of wheat production.

Processing

The map is based on GIS data and soil type data derived from a 1978 U.S. Geological Survey soil map. The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Churches and Schools [Citation: Key = E002]**

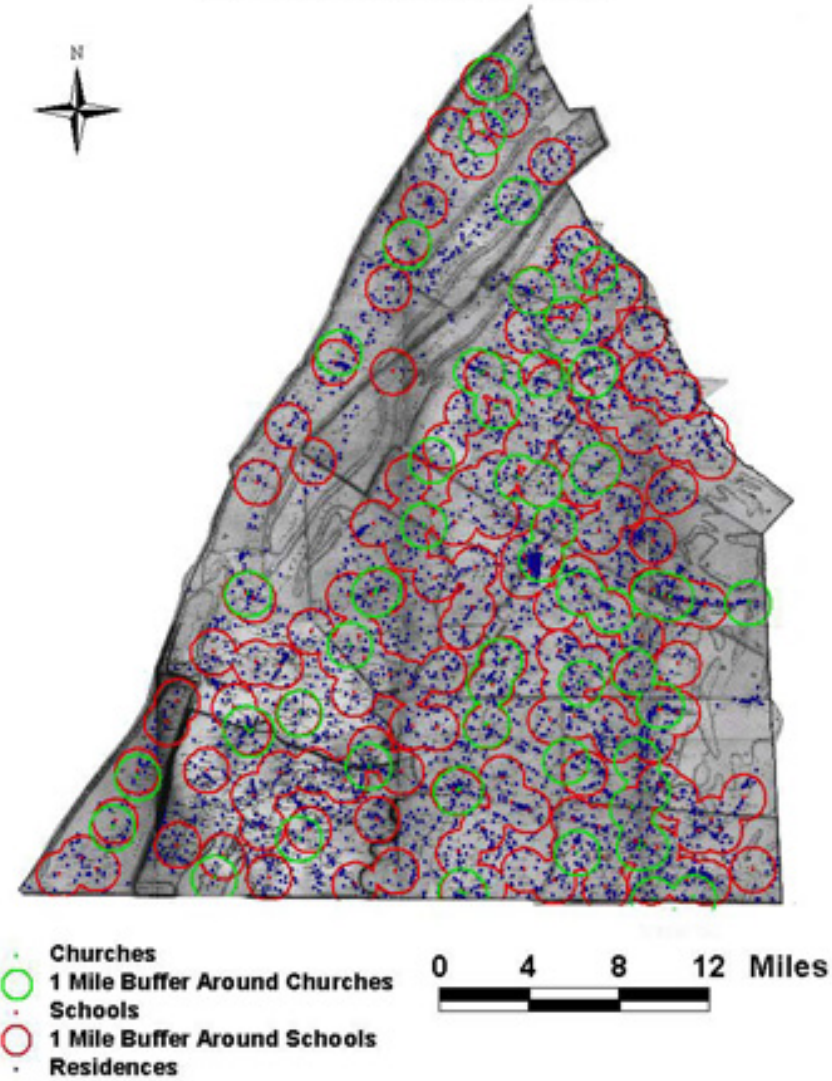
Summary

This map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows the density of churches and schools in the county. The circles indicate a 1 mile radius around each institution. No residence in Franklin County was more than 3 miles from a school and 5.5 miles from a church.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Franklin County, 1860 Churches & Schools



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Churches and Voting Precincts [Citation: Key = E018]**

Summary

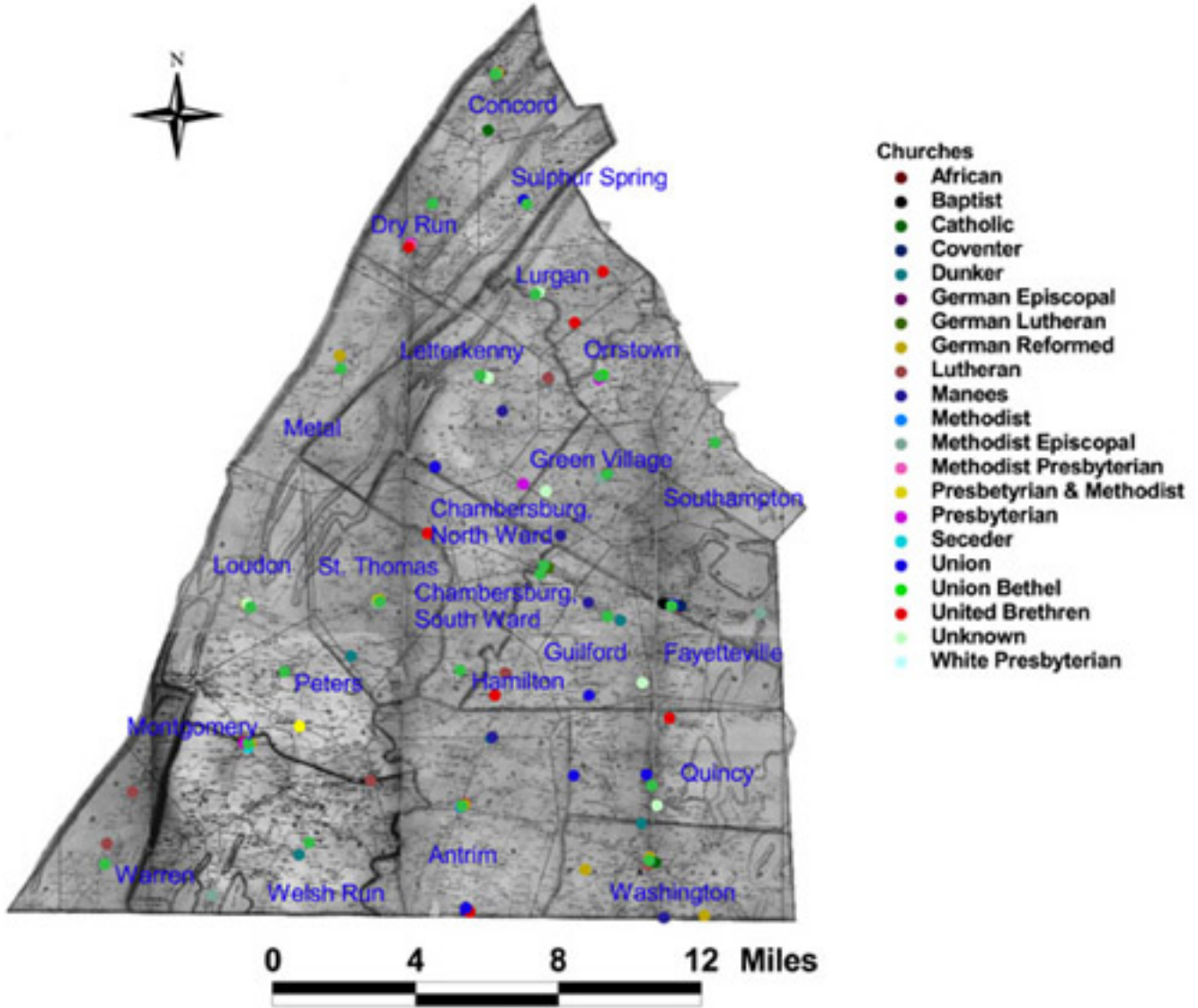
Precincts in Franklin County contained numerous denominations and churches.

Processing

The data are based on the GIS of Augusta and Franklin households--maps are derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858, and a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Augusta County, published in 1870, and based on surveys completed "during the war." The maps have been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households based on U.S. census data from the population, agricultural, and slaveowners' schedules. Note: Original precinct boundaries are not available. Precinct boundaries were established in the GIS using Thiessen polygons around precinct stations as central places.



### Franklin County Churches & Voting Precincts, 1860



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Elevation [Citation: Key = E012]**

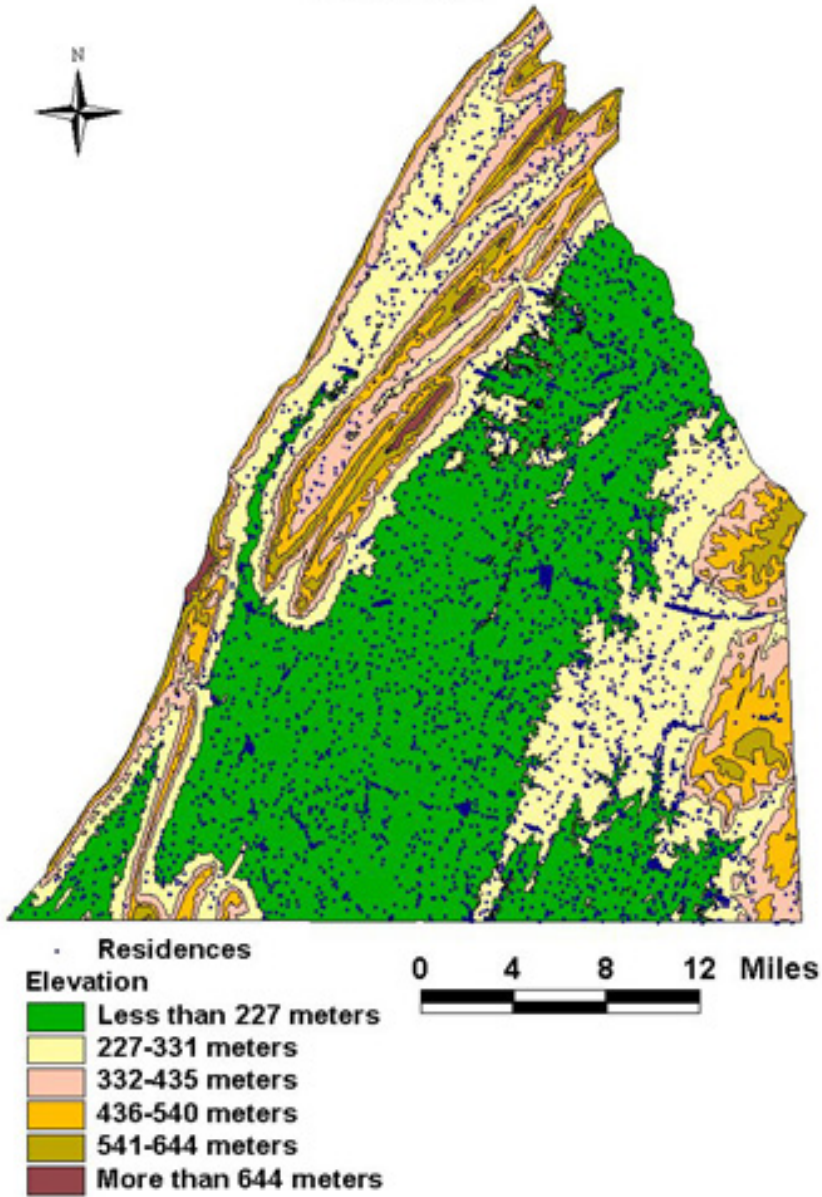
Summary

This map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows the elevation of the county. Residents occupied dwellings at nearly every elevation.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Franklin County, 1860 Elevation



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Election of 1860 [Citation: Key = E013]**

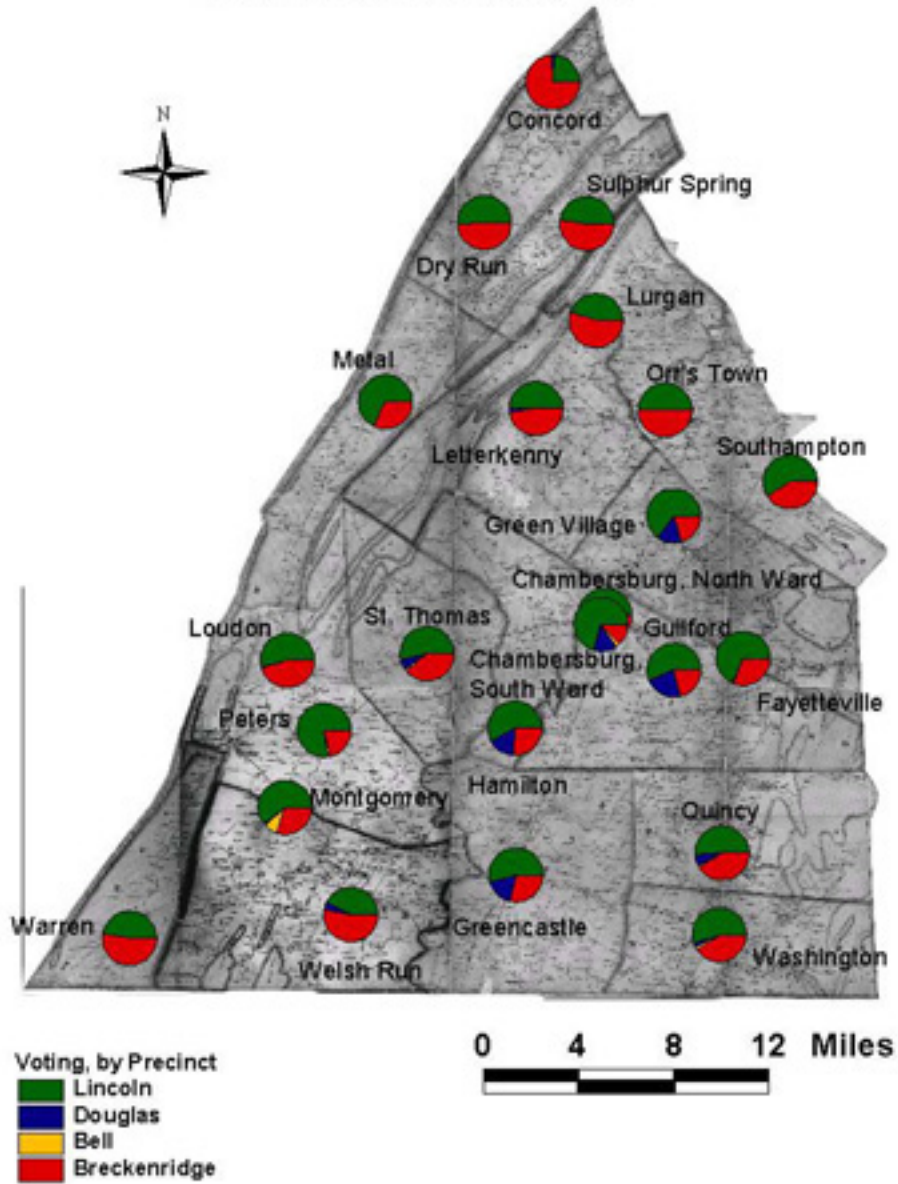
Summary

This map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows the presidential vote of 1860 by precinct. Precinct boundaries were established using Thiessen polygons using known precincts as central places. Lincoln's support came from the broad middle of the county, centered in places with visible African American populations, such as Southampton, Montgomery, and the South Ward of Chambersburg.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households. Note: Original precinct boundaries are not available. Precinct boundaries were established in the GIS using Thiessen polygons around precinct stations as central places.

### Franklin County, 1860 Presidential Election



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Railroads and Roads [Citation: Key = E015]**

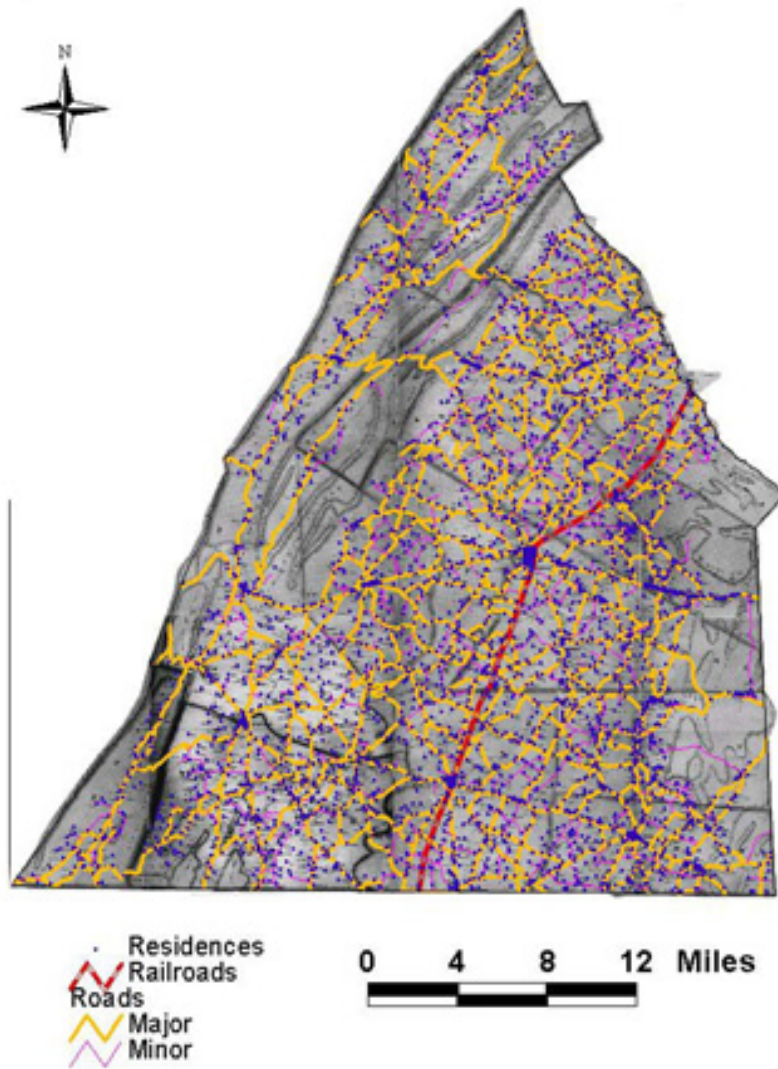
Summary

This map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows the densely built transportation infrastructure, including railroads, major roads, and minor roads. Nearly all residences clustered along major and minor roads. Only a handful of residents lived off of a road.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Franklin County, 1860 Railroad and Roads



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Rivers [Citation: Key = E014]**

Summary

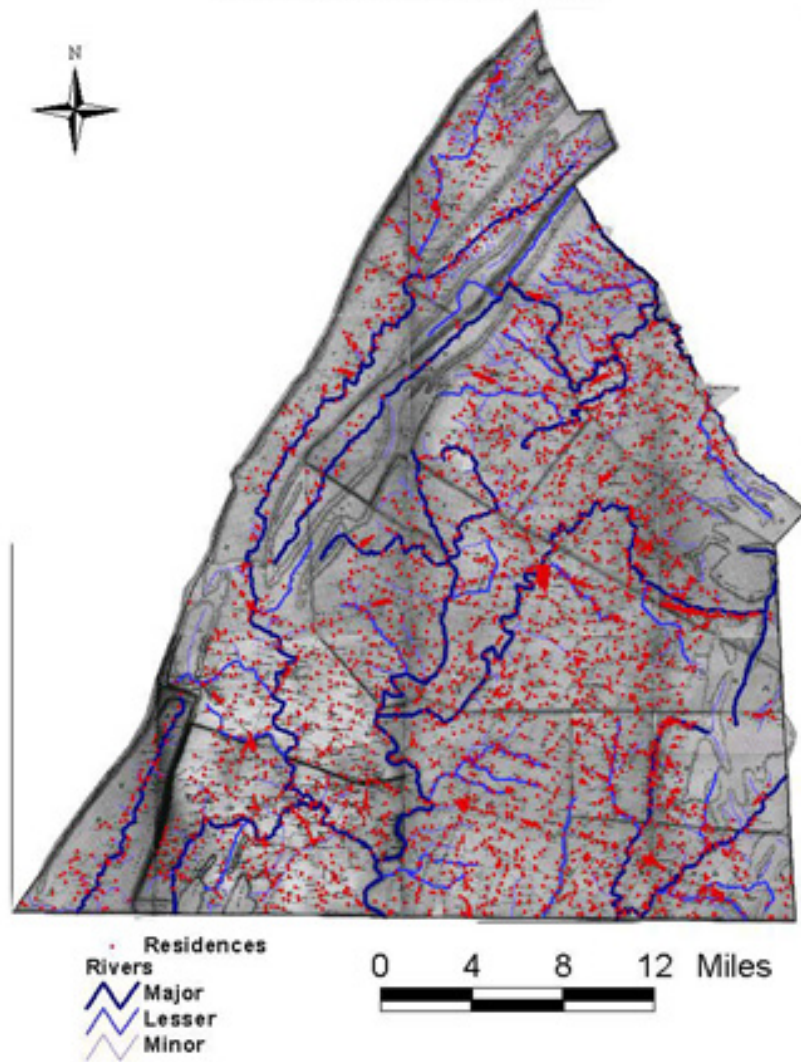
This map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows the hydrology of the county.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



### Franklin County, 1860 Streams and Rivers



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Soil Types [Citation: Key = E004]**

Summary

This map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows the soil types in the county. Residents in Franklin concentrated their development on the best soils, though Franklin's population density forced residents to inhabit a wide array of soil types. This map effectively also effectively shows the dense concentration of residences along the major roads in the county.

Processing

The map is based on GIS data and soil type data derived from a 1978 U.S. Geological Survey soil map. The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Franklin County, 1860 Soil Types



**Map: Franklin County, Pa., Towns [Citation: Key = E016]**

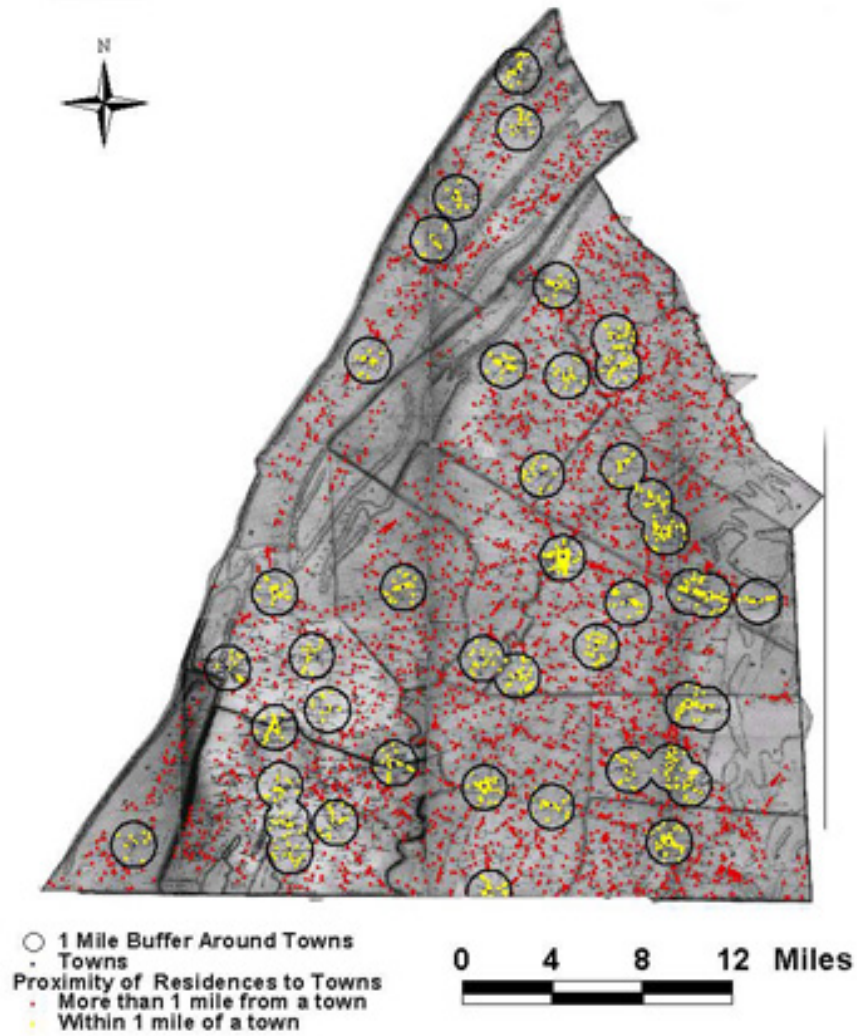
Summary

This map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows the towns with a one mile buffer around them. Residences are red, with those in the buffer in yellow. No Franklin resident lived more than 6 miles from a town or village.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

### Franklin County, 1860 Towns



**Map: Franklin County Town, Fannettsburg [Citation: Key = E026]**

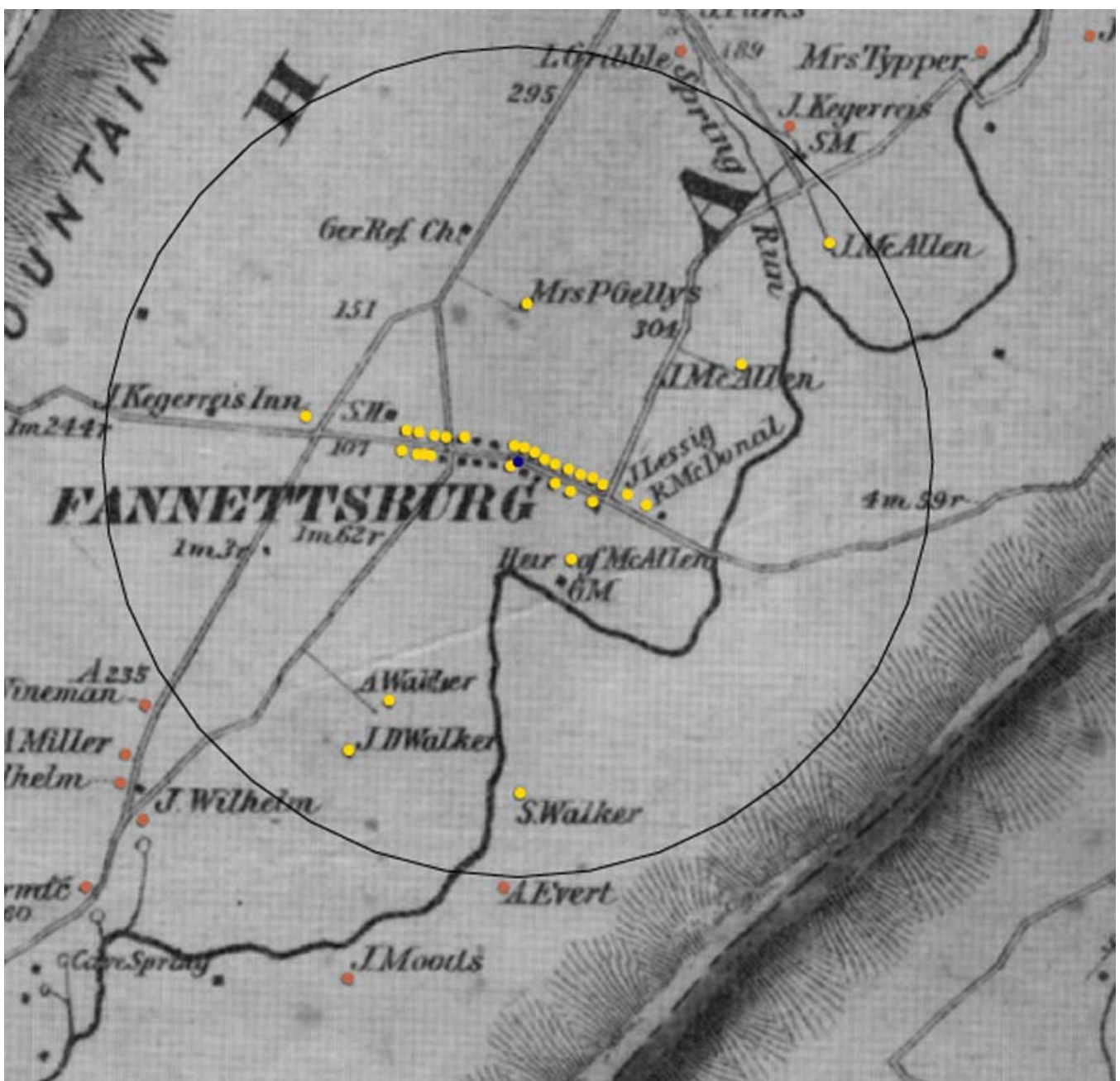
Summary

This close-up view of Fannettsburg shows the clustering of residences along major roads and the layout of the Franklin County towns, even the smaller ones.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

The Differences Slavery Made: A Close Analysis of Two American Communities  
William G. Thomas, III and Edward L. Ayers



**Map: Franklin County Town, Greencastle [Citation: Key = E027]**

Summary

This close-up view of Greencastle (population 1,399) shows clearly the gridded layout of Franklin's medium and larger towns.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.



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**Map: Franklin County Town, Pleasant Hall [Citation: Key = E031]**

Summary

This close-up view of Pleasant Hall in Franklin County shows the tight-knit, intensive use in development along rural routes.

Processing

The map is derived from a D. H. Davison map of Franklin County, published in 1858. The Davison map has been georeferenced at the Virginia Center for Digital History, using ESRI Arc Info to produce a Geographic Information Systems map and database of households.

The Differences Slavery Made: A Close Analysis of Two American Communities  
William G. Thomas, III and Edward L. Ayers

