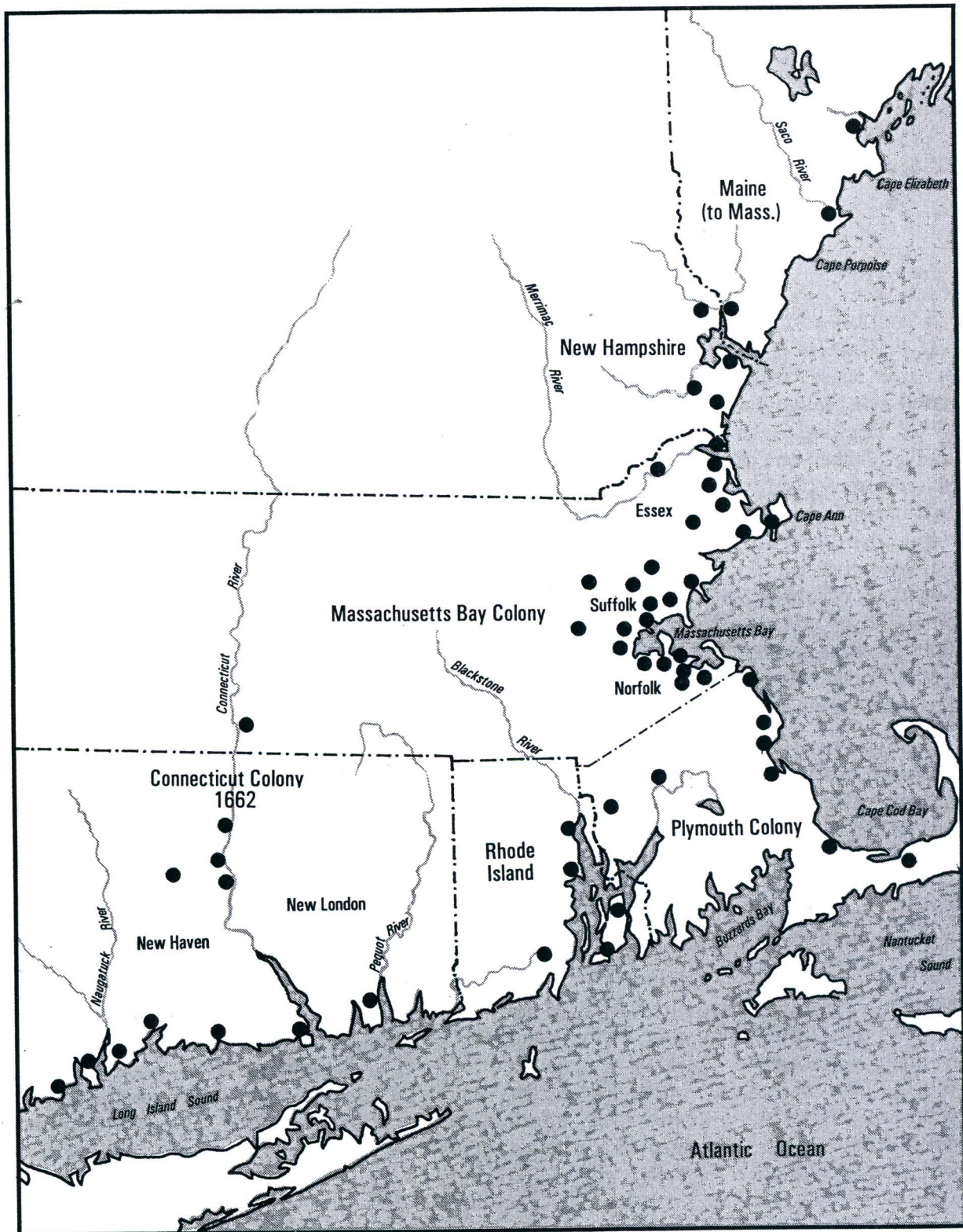
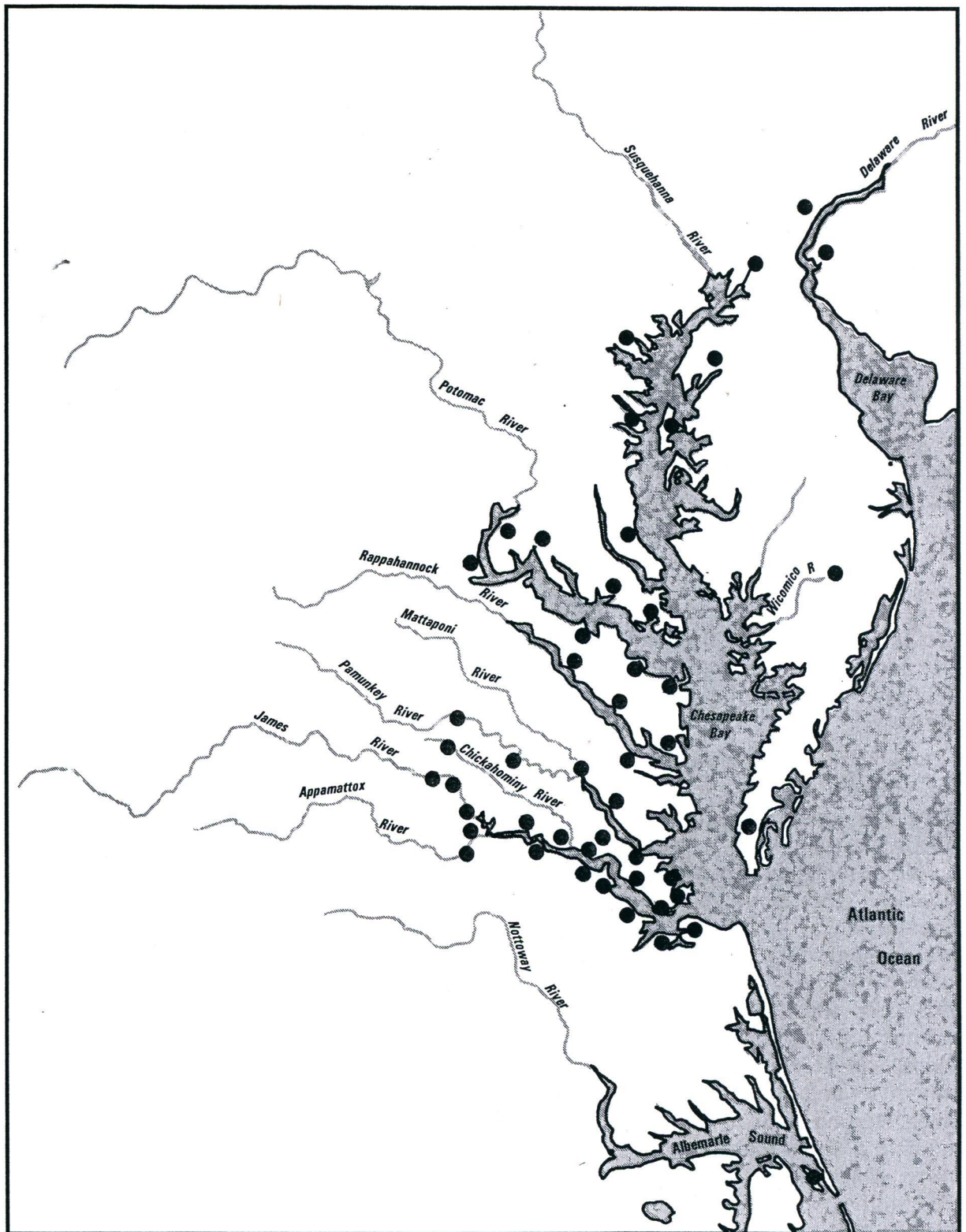


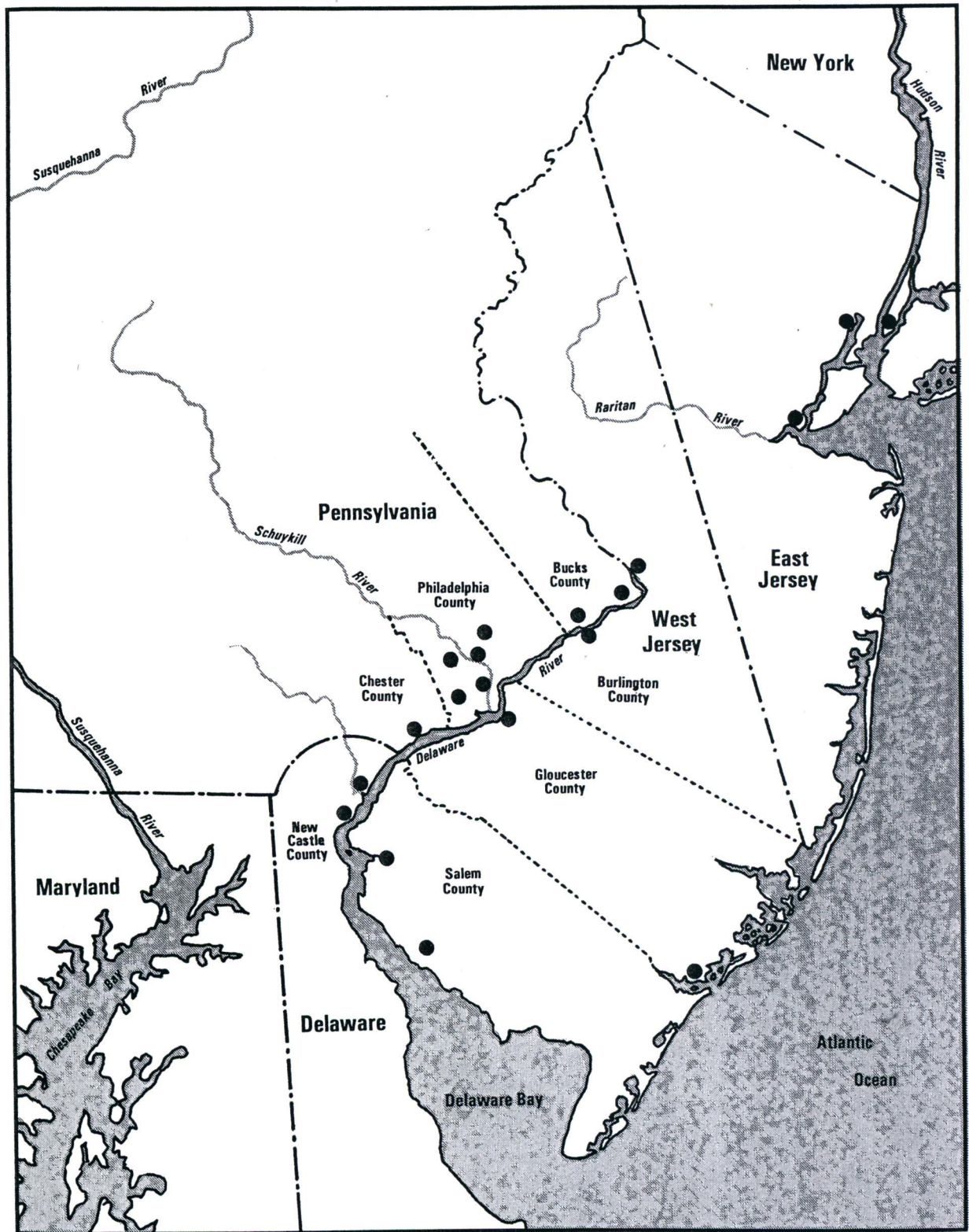
Atlantic Colonies, 1607-1626. The first American colonies were founded by small groups of settlers consisting mostly of men who died young and unmarried. It was after this period that larger and more organized groups were successful in planting settlements, beginning with the migration of the Puritans to New England in 1629.



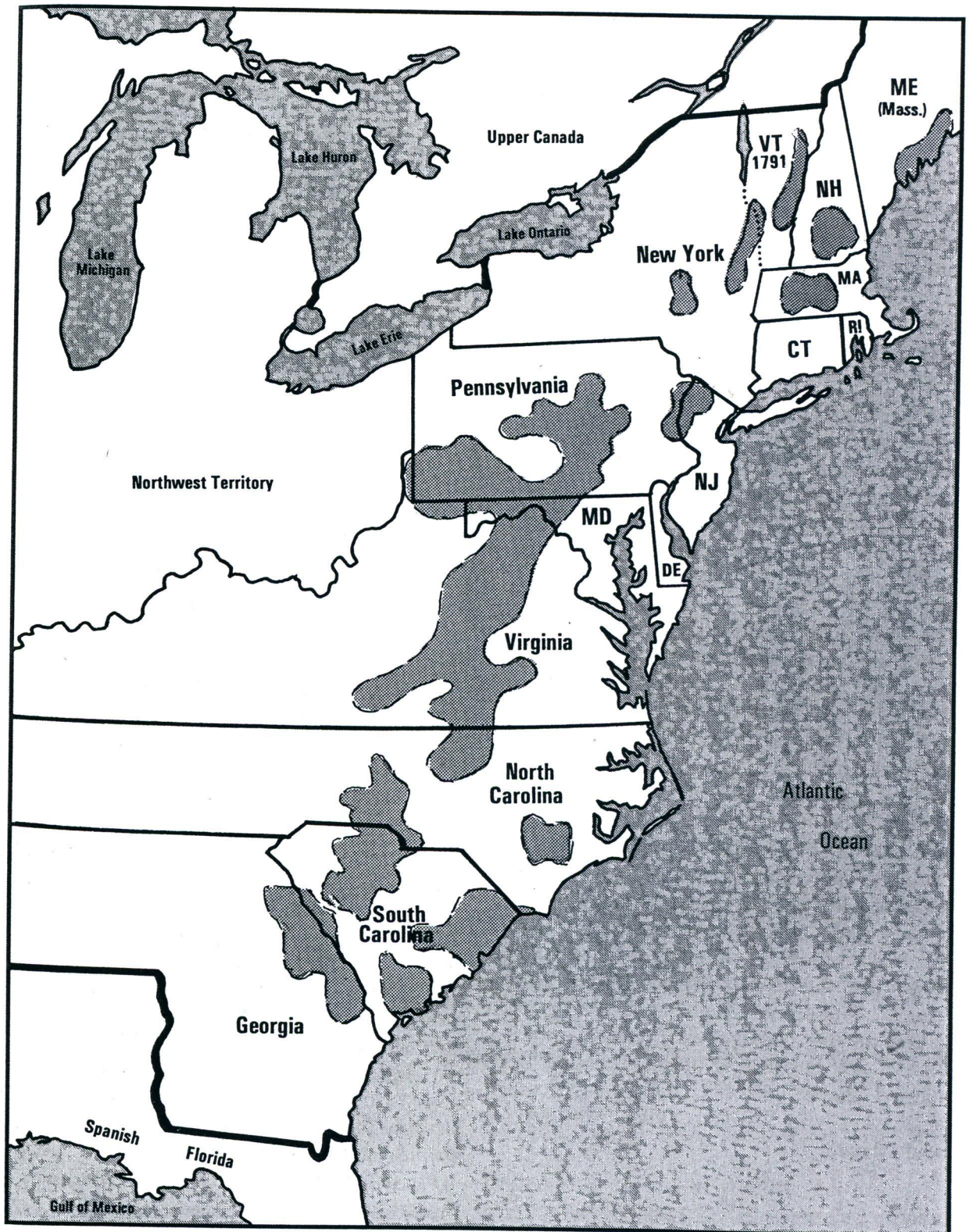
New England Settlements, 1620-1648. Americans with Yankee ancestors will find that their Puritan immigrant probably came to New England within five years of 1635. The New England settlements of the Puritans are shown above, representing the first towns settled in New England up to 1648. Note that virtually all of the settlements are near ocean bays, inlets, or rivers.



Chesapeake Settlements, 1607-1675. The first plantations of the Virginia and Maryland settlers were developed at the bottom lands near the rivers. The most desirable crop was tobacco, which was well suited to the fertile bottom lands.



Quaker Settlements in America, 1675-1715. William Penn's first organized settlements in America were concentrated on both sides of the Delaware River. These colonies were settled primarily by immigrants from England, but with several boatloads of Rhineland Germans as well.



U.S. Settlement areas of the Scottish-British borderers by 1790. Based on a study of the surnames of the 1790 census, a distribution of the so-called "Scotch-Irish" is shown above. The largest region was in the western backcountry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. These immigrants represented over half of the population in both South Carolina and Georgia, as well as substantial pockets of settlements in the northeastern part of the United States.