A farm between Henderson and Paducah in northwestern Kentucky.

The Benefit of Plantations, or COLONIES. *By* William Penn.

COLONIES are the Seeds of Nations, begun and nourish'd by the Care of wise and populous Countries; as conceiving them best for the Increase of humane Stock, and beneficial for Commerce.

Some of the wisest Men in History, have justly taken their Fame from this Design and Service: We read of the Reputation given on this Account to *Moses*, *Joshua*, and *Caleb*, in Scripture Records; and what Renown the *Greek* Story yields to *Lycurgus*, *Theseus*, and those *Greeks* that planted many Parts of *Asia*. Nor is the *Roman* Account wanting of Instances to the Credit of that People; they had a *Romulus*, a *Numa Pompilius*; and not only reduc'd, but moraliz'd the Manners of the Nations they subjected; so that they may have been rather said to conquer their Barbarity than them.

Nor did any of these ever dream it was the Way of decreasing their People or Wealth: For the Cause of the Decay of any of those States or Empires was not their Plantations, but their Luxury and Corruption of Manners: For when they grew to neglect their ancient Discipline that maintain'd and rewarded Virtue and Industry, and addicted themselves to Pleasure and Effeminacy, they debased their Spirits and debauch'd their Morals, from whence Ruin did never fail to follow to any People. With Justice therefore I deny the vulgar Opinion against Plantations, that they weaken *England*; they have manifestly inrich'd, and so strengthen'd her, which I briefly evidence thus.

First, Those that go into a Foreign Plantation, their Industry there is worth more than if they stay'd at Home, the Product of their Labour being in Commodities of a superiour Nature to those of this Countrey. For Instance, what is an improv'd Acre in *Jamaica* or *Barbadoes* worth to an improv'd Acre in *England*? We know 'tis three times the Value, and the Product of it comes for *England*, and is usually paid for in *English* Growth and Manufacture. Nay, *Virginia* shews, that an ordinary Industry in one Man produces three Thousand Pound Weight of Tobacco, and twenty Barrels of Corn yearly: He feeds himself, and brings as much of Commodity into *England* besides, as being return'd in the Growth and Workmanship of this Countrey, is much more than he could have spent here: Let it also be remembred, that the three Thousand Weight of Tobacco brings in two Thousand Two-pences by Way of Custom to the King, which makes twenty-five Pounds; an extraordinary Profit.

Secondly, More being produc'd and imported than we can spend here, we export it to other Countries in *Europe*, which brings in Money, or the Growth of those Countries, which is the same Thing; and this is the Advantage of the *English* Merchants and Seamen.

Thirdly, Such as could not only not marry here, but hardly live and allow themselves Cloaths, do marry there and bestow thrice more in all Necessaries and Conveniencies (and not a little in ornamental Things too) for themselves, their Wives and Children, both as to apparel and houshold Stuff; which coming out of *England*, I say 'tis impossible that *England* should not be a considerable Gainer.

Fourthly, But let it be consider'd, that the Plantations imploy many Hundreds of Shipping, and many Thousands of Seamen; which must be in divers Respects an Advantage to *England*, being an Island, and by Nature fitted for Navigation above any Countrey in *Europe*. This is follow'd by other depending Trades, as Shipwrights, Carpenters, Sawyers,

Penn, William. The Benefit of Plantations or Colonies.

yers, Hewers, Trunnel-makers, Joyners, Slop-sellers, Dry-salters, Iron-workers, the East-land Merchants, Timber-sellers, and Victuallers, with many more Trades which hang upon Navigation: So that we may easily see the Objection (that the *Colonies* or Plantations hurt *England*) is at least of no Strength, especially if we consider how many Thousand *Blacks* and *Indians* are also accommodated with Cloaths and many Sorts of Tools and Utensils from *England*, and that their Labour is mostly brought hither, which adds Wealth and People to the *English* Dominions. But 'tis further said, they injure *England*, in that they draw away too many of the People; for we are not so populous in the Countries as formerly. I say there are other Reasons for that.

First, Countrey People are so extremely addicted to put their Children into Gentlemens Service, or send them to Towns to learn Trades, that Husbandry is neglected; and after a soft and delicate Usage there, they are for ever unfitted for the Labour of a farming Life.

Secondly, The Pride of the Age in its Attendance and Retinue is so gross and universal, that where a Man of a Thousand Pounds a Year formerly kept but four or five Servants, he now keeps more than twice the Number; he must have a Gentleman to wait upon him in his Chambers, a Coachman, a Groom or two, a Butler, a Man Cook, a Gardner, two or three Lacques, it may be an Huntsman, and a Faulkner; the Wife a Gentlewoman and Maids accordingly: This was not known by our Ancestors of like Quality. This hinders the Plough and the Dairy from whence they are taken, and instead of keeping People to manly Labour, they are effeminated by a lazy and luxurious Living; but which is worse, these People rarely marry, tho' many of them do worse; but if they do, it is when they are in Age; and the Reason is clear, because their usual keeping at their Masters is too great and costly for them with a Family at their own Charge, and they scarcely know how to live lower; so that too many of them chuse rather to vend their Lusts at an evil Ordinary than honestly marry and work. The Excess and Sloth of the Age not allowing of Marriage, and the Charge that follows; all which hinders the Increase of our People. If Men, they often turn Soldiers, or Gamesters, or Highwaymen; if Women, they too frequently dress themselves for a bad Market, rather than know the Dairy again, or honestly return to Labour; whereby it happens that both the Stock of the Nation decays, and the Issue is corrupted.

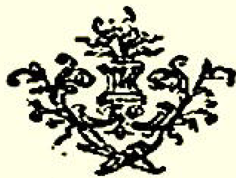
Thirdly, Of old Time the Nobility and Gentry spent their Estates in the Countrey, and that kept the People in it: And their Servants married and sat at easy Rents under their Masters Favour, which peopled the Place: Now the great Men (too much loving the Town and resorting to *London*) draw many People thither to attend them, who either don't marry, or if they do, they pine away their small Gains in some petty Shop; for there are so many, they prey upon one another.

Fourthly, The Countrey thus neglected, and no due Ballance kept between Trade and Husbandry, City and Countrey, the poor Countrey man takes double Toil, and cannot (for Want of Hands) dress and manure his Land to the Advantage it formerly yielded him; yet must he pay the old Rents, which occasions Servants, and such Children as go to Trades, to continue single, at least all their youthful Time, which also obstructs the Increase of our People.

Fifthly, The Decay of some Countrey Manufactures (where no Provision is made to supply the People with a new Way of Living) causes the more Industrious to go abroad to seek their Bread in other Countries, and gives the lazy an Occasion to loiter and beg, or do worse; by which Means the Land swarms with Beggars. Formerly 'twas rare to find any asking Alms but the Maim'd or Blind, or very aged; now Thousands of both Sexes run up and down, both City and Countrey, that are sound and youthful, and able to work, with false *Pretences* and *Certi-*

Certificates; nor is there any Care taken to employ or deter such *Vagrants*, which weakens the Countrey as to People and Labour.

To which let me add, that the great Debauchery in this Kingdom has not only render'd many unfruitful when married, but they live not out half their Time, through Excesses, which might be prevented by a vigorous Execution of our good Laws against Corruption of Manners. These and the like Evils are the true Grounds of the Decay of our People in the Countrey, to say nothing of Plague and Wars. Towns and Cities cannot complain of the Decay of People, being more replenish'd than ever, especially *London*, which with Reason helps the Countrey-Man to this Objection. And tho' some do go to the Plantations, yet numbering the Parishes in *England*, and computing how many live more than die, and are born than buried, there goes not over to all the Plantations a fourth Part of the yearly Increase of the People; and when they are there, they are not (as I said before) lost to *England*, since they furnish them with much Cloaths, Household-stuff, Tools, and the like Necessaries, and that in greater Quantities than here their Condition could have needed, or they could have bought; being there well to pass, that were but low here, if not poor; and now Masters of Families too, when here they had none, and could hardly keep themselves; and very often it happens that some of them after their Industry and Success there have made them wealthy, they return and empty their Riches into *England*, one in this Capacity being able to buy out twenty of what he was when he went over.



A Dis-

Background: abandoned schoolhouse (2008). On the road to Brownsville, west of Paducah, Kentucky.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR THE PEOPLE.

CONDUCTED BY J.G. HOLLAND.

FROM MAY, 1877 TO OCT., 1877.

SCRIBNER & CO.
NEW YORK.

REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON.

FROM UNPUBLISHED FAMILY RECORDS.

WE have the following letters and anecdotes from a lady of Virginia, a great-niece of Washington. This lady lived to celebrate her golden wedding the same year that our nation was rejoicing over its centennial anniversary, and with youthful vigor of constitution and brightness of intellect is still an ornament to society. Her father, Captain Robert Lewis, was the son of Betty Washington, the only sister of General Washington who lived to womanhood, and it was from his lips she learned all that we record here of his personal intercourse with his uncle, and also the history of the relics in her possession.

Robert Lewis was one of the first president's favorite nephews, and at the early age of nineteen was called to the honored post of private secretary to his uncle, and appointed escort to Mrs. Washington, in her long journey by carriage from Mount Vernon to New York to join her husband there. This journey occupied so much time that they did not reach New York until May 17th, and therefore were not present at the inauguration which took place April 30th. The following letter shows Captain Lewis's appreciation of the favor shown him, and betrays the fact that Washington *borrowed* his mother's carriage to transport his wife from his home to the seat of government.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 18, 1789.

DEAR UNCLE: We received yours of the 15th instant, and are happy to here that all your family are well. I shall ever consider myself under a thousand obligations for the proffered post, and think the confinement you speak off rather a pleasure, and hope from my assiduous attention to merit that station. I wrote my aunt the proposals you had made, and, at the same time, my readiness to accompany her at a minute's notice. My grandmother was very well disposed to lend the carriage, but on condition that it should be returned when of no further use to my aunt. All the family join in love to you, and believe me in the interim to be yours Very affectionately,

ROBERT LEWIS.

Deeply sensible of the trust committed to him, and of the responsibilities of his office, Robert determined to keep a record of the daily events of his life, and his daughter still treasures the fragment of a diary in which he began a description of his charming journey to New York. From Mount Vernon to Baltimore his accounts are given regularly and in detail; but once introduced into the gay society that welcomed and fêted Lady Washington on her slow and stately progress northward, he forgot his good resolutions, and the journal ends abruptly, after telling of their reception in Baltimore, and their determination to rest there a few days.

It was possibly during their stay in New York this year that Washington began to wear on his coat the conch-shell buttons, now in possession of Captain Lewis's daughter. A new fashion in dress, introduced by a president, is worthy of record, especially

The Parable of the Tares. Mat.13.

The Kingdome of Heaven is likened unto a man which ſowed good ſeed in his field. V.24. But while men ſlept his enemy came and ſowed tares among ye wheat, and went his way. V.25.

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AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE WASHINGTON FAMILY BIBLE.

Reminiscences of Washington From Unpublished Family Records. in Holland, J.G. (conductor) (1877 May - October). Scribner's Monthly, An Illustrated Weekly for the People. New York: Scribner & Co.

when there is an interesting story connected with it. This story, related by Robert Lewis, illustrates two strikingly characteristic traits of Washington—generosity and economy.

A needy sailor with a wheelbarrow of shells accosted the General on the street, and, holding up a number of conch-shells, implored him to buy them. Washington listened with sympathy to the story of his sufferings and want, and kindly replied that he would buy them if he could in any way make use of them. Necessity perhaps sharpened the sailor's wits, and he promptly suggested that they would make lovely buttons for his velvet coat. The General doubtless smiled at the ingenious proposal, but agreed to try them. Carrying home his ocean treasure of pink shells, he sent for a button-maker to know if he could manufacture a useful article out of the pretty playthings with which he found himself encumbered. The workman replied he could make the buttons if he could find an instrument sharp enough to pierce them. Washington would have nothing useless about him, and so the shells were delivered to the manufacturer, who in due time returned them to him in the shape of concave buttons, a little larger than a quarter of a dollar, with a silver drop in the center hiding the spot where the eye is fastened beneath. The President then astonished the republican court by appearing in a coat with pink conch-shell buttons sparkling on its dark velvet surface. Eighty years ago, it seems, fashion ruled in the hearts, or over the costumes, of men and women, just as it does now—for Captain Lewis bears testimony that conch-shell buttons immediately became the rage. The shell-venders' and button-makers' fortunes were made by the General's passion for utilizing everything that came into his possession.

Lewis enjoyed the position of secretary to his uncle but a short time. The belles of New York and Philadelphia who adorned the republican court gave him no mortal heart-wound; but one of the fairest of Virginia's daughters, who had laughingly declared she would never marry "a conceited army officer, tricked out in a flashy uniform," was destined to pierce him with the fatal arrow. The following letter tells its own story:

PHILADELPHIA, 10th January, 1791.

HONORED UNCLE: In requesting your attention to a subject of the greatest importance to myself, and in begging your permission to communicate it with freedom and confidence, I trust I shall not trespass on the respect which your goodness toward me has deeply impressed on my mind.

My opinions of happiness, and the inclination of my heart, have determined me to change my situation in life. With a view to this great object I declared my regards, when last in Virginia, to a young lady whose beauty and merit had engaged my affection and esteem, and whose worth will, I fondly hope, entitle her to your approbation, which will insure to me every happiness I desire. It was impossible for me to take this determination without thinking of the consequence which might attend my connexion with you, sir. Under that idea, I beg leave to assure you that it is my first wish to remain with you, to profit from a situation so eligible as the patronage of an uncle whom I love with the purest affection; and if the change which I mention may be reconciled to that wish, I shall be perfectly happy; but if that is impossible, I shall hope to carry with me into the retirement of a country life the continuance of your regard which I value far above all price.

To avoid the embarrassment which I apprehended to myself from a personal communication of this matter in the first instance, I have used the liberty of addressing you by letter. Should you desire to learn any particulars, I shall be happy to explain them in a conversation. I entreat you to believe that I shall ever remain your dutiful nephew and Obliged humble servant,

ROBERT LEWIS.

The President of the United States.

Perfect happiness is not allowed even to the most favored of mortals, and Captain Lewis's assertion that he should be "perfectly happy" if he could marry the lady of his choice and yet retain his position as private secretary, was not tested. The General's love for his nephew could not induce him to change his opinions; his resolution to have only unmarried men for his private secretaries was well known to Captain Lewis, and, as his letter shows, there was a struggle between his affection for his uncle and his ardent love for the beautiful Miss Brown, which made him timid in confessing his engagement. His fears were not without foundation—he won his bride, but he lost his post in the President's household.

In the quiet retirement of a Virginia planter's life, it was a constant and unfailing source of pleasure to Robert Lewis to recall each incident of his brief public career, and his devotion to his uncle grew stronger and more reverential as years rolled on—and whenever Washington sought rest and refreshment in his own beloved country home, Captain Lewis and his young and beautiful wife were frequent and welcome guests at Mount Vernon.

In August, 1796, after a few delightful days spent with their distinguished relatives, Captain Lewis relates that the following conversation took place at the breakfast-table the morning fixed for their departure.

Washington was, as all the world knows, a man of few words, and while he quietly

partook of his frugal meal the conversation flowed cheerfully on between the other members of the family present. Suddenly his nephew turned laughing to him and said:

"Uncle, what do you think I dreamed last night?"

The General replied he could not guess, and asked to be told. Captain Lewis, continuing to laugh merrily, replied:

"Why, I dreamed you gave me your farm on Deep Run."

"Humph!" ejaculated his uncle. "You had better have dreamed I gave you Mount Vernon."

No more was said on the subject, and Captain Lewis had quite forgotten his unmeaning dream as he placed his wife in osity until he reached home, but his wife had no such conscientious scruples; *she* had not been forbidden to open it, and so she soon succeeded in gaining possession of the mysterious paper, and before Mount Vernon was lost in the distance she discovered the fact that they had left that modest dwelling much richer than they were when they entered it. Whether Washington had intended to bestow the Deep Run farm in his will upon this nephew, and only hastened the time of the gift, or whether, with the quiet humor in which he rarely indulged, he thus proved the dream of which he had been told a practical reality, was never known. The deed is said to be the shortest on record, and is as follows:

I do by these presents give, and (if Deeds of Conveyance should not ~~have been~~ be made before) hereby oblige my heirs, Executors and administrators, to fulfil, all the Lands which I hold on Deep run, or its branches in the County of Fauquier unto my Nephew Robert Lewis and to his heirs or assigns forever. Given under my hand and Seal this 13th day of August 1796

Go Washington

THE SHORTEST DEED ON RECORD.

the carriage, and bade his uncle and aunt good-bye. Washington followed him to the carriage, and handed him a folded paper, saying as he did so: "You can look at that when you reach home." Captain Lewis received the paper in astonishment, but could make no reply, as the carriage now rolled swiftly away. *He* might have felt in duty bound to suffer the pangs of curi-

The following letter is a copy of one from General Washington to his brother-in-law Colonel Burwell Bassett, of Eltham, Virginia. Colonel Bassett married Anna Maria Dandridge, the sister of Martha Dandridge who was first Mrs. Custis, then Mrs. Washington. This letter has been treasured by Colonel Bassett's grandson, who, until now, has refused to allow it

to be published. It is the only letter we know of in which Washington indulged in anything like humor.

MOUNT VERNON, 28th August, 1762.

DEAR SIR:—I was favoured with your Epistle wrote on a certain 25th of July, when you ought to have been at Church, praying as becomes every good Christian Man who has as much to answer for as you

The Devils entring into ỳ Swine. *Mat:8.*

And when he was come to the other side—there met him two possessed with Devils—exceeding fierce, v 28. And behold they cried out saying, What have wee etc. 29 And there was a good way of an herd of Swine etc. v 30.
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AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE WASHINGTON FAMILY BIBLE.

have—strange it is that you will be so blind to truth that the enlightning sounds of the Gospel cannot reach your Ear, nor no Examples awaken you to a sense of Goodness—could you but behold with what religious zeal I hye me to Church on every Lord's day, it would do your heart good, and fill it, I hope, with equal fervency—but hark'ee—I am told you have lately introduced into your Family, a certain production which you are lost in admiration of, and spend so much time in contemplating the just proportions of its parts, the ease, and conveniences with which it abounds, that it is thought you will have little time to animadvert upon the prospect of your Crops, &c., pray how will this be reconciled to that anxious care and vigilance, which is so escencially necessary at a time when our growing Property—meaning the Tobacco—is assailed by every villainous worm that has had an existence since the days of Noah (how unkind it was of Noah, now I have mentioned his name, to suffer such a brood of Vermin to get a birth in the Ark!) but perhaps you may be as well of as we are—that is, have no Tobacco for them to eat, and there I think we nicked the Dogs, as I think to do you if you expect any more—but not without a full assurance of being with a very sincere regard,

D Sir, Yr Mo Affect. & Obed.,
GO. WASHINGTON.

P. S. don't forget to make my compls to Mrs. Bassett, Miss Dudy, and the little ones, for Miss Dudy cannot be classed with small People without offering her great Injustice. I shall see you, I expect, about the first of November.

To Coln Bassett, at Eltham.

The "new production," so much admired by Colonel Bassett, to which Washington jestingly alludes, was a baby son and heir. Two daughters had preceded this infant, and as the estate, before the Revolution, was entailed, a son had been ardently desired by Colonel Bassett, who was the sole representative of his family; his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, having each been, like himself, an only son. "Miss Dudy," was Miss Judy Diggs, the daughter of a neighboring farmer and remarkable for her size and strength. She had, on one occasion, been induced to wrestle with a young man, a guest at Eltham, on condition he would treat her with all due respect. The trial of strength and skill went on for awhile in perfect good-nature, but the young gentleman on finding that "Miss Dudy" was getting the better of him, lost his temper, and roughly handled his amazonian adversary, whereupon her spirit rose—she tossed him on the floor, and, in spite of all his efforts, tied him hand and foot to await sentence from Colonel Bassett.

Miss Dudy was for a while housekeeper for Mrs. Bassett, and Washington had often seen her in his visits to his brother-in-law, her position in the family being that of an humble friend rather than a paid domestic, and had laughed heartily at the account given him of the wrestle.

Eltham is situated at the head of York River, a quaint old homestead, a hundred and fifty feet in length, having a center building and two wings; it was built by Governor Bacon of Virginia, for his ward,

William Bassett, the bricks for the building being brought from England. Eltham was frequently visited by General Washington, and the table at which he dined, and the bedstead used by him, are still in possession of the gentleman whom we have mentioned as holding the letter.

It was at Eltham, just after the surrender of the British army at Yorktown, that General Washington joined his wife, her daughter-in-law, and her grandchildren, and stood with them at the bedside of the dying John Parke Custis, comforting his wife's son in his last moments by a promise to adopt as his own the children young Custis was leaving behind him—a promise faithfully kept until the end of his own life.

The Eltham Mansion was visited by the Northern soldiers during the late war, but was not injured, the Union sentiments of its

Augustine Washington and Mary Ball was Married the Sixth of March, 17 30/31
=
George Washington Son to Augustine & Mary his Wife was Born ye 11th Day of February 1731/2 about 10 in the Morning & was Baptiz'd the 5th of April following Mr Beverley Whiting & Capt Christopher Brooks Godfathers and Mrs Mildred Gregory Godmother
=
Betty Washington was Born the 20th of June 1733 about 6 in ye Morning
Departed this life, the 31st of March 1797 at 4 oclock
=
Samuel Washington was Born ye 16th of Nov. 1734 about 3 in ye Morning
=
Jane Washington Daughter of Augustine and Jane Washington Departed this Life Jany 17th 1734/5
=
John Augustine Washington was Born ye 13th of Jany about 2 in ye Morn 1735/6
=
Charles Washington was Borne ye 2d Day of May about 3 in ye Morn 1738
=
Mildred Washington was Born ye 21st of June 1739 about 9 at Night.
=
Mildred Washington Departed this Life Oct. ye 23d 1740 being Thursday about 12 a Clock at Noon Aged 1 Year & 4 Months
=
Augustine Washington Departed this Life ye 12th Day of April 174[illegible] Aged 49 Years —
=

FAC-SIMILE OF THE RECORD IN THE FAMILY BIBLE OF AUGUSTINE AND MARY WASHINGTON.

owner doubtless protecting it. It has recently been destroyed by fire.

The most valuable relic bequeathed by Captain Lewis to his daughter, and carefully treasured by her, is the family Bible, containing the record of Augustine Washington's marriage with his second wife, Mary Ball, and the birth of their children. It was probably written by the General's mother, as the one page on which are entered deaths as well as births, is headed by this second marriage. George Washington's birth is entered, according to the old style, as occurring on the "11th of Feb. 1731-32." The backs of the Bible, now loose from the sacred volume, so old and so much used, are covered with dark leather, and enveloped in an outer covering of faded brown and yellow homespun, said to have been woven by Mary Ball Washington herself during the days of the Revolution, when the most aristocratic lady in the land thought it not beneath her dignity to take her maid's place at the loom, and manufacture her own dress.

It was from this Bible, with its profusely illustrated pages, that the mother of Washington taught her grandchildren, as she had taught her children in earlier years. The remarkable, and sometimes ludicrous pictures, impressed the young people so deeply that the stories connected with them could not be easily forgotten. Captain Lewis retained, until his death, a loving recollection of the Sunday evenings spent at his grandmother's knee, listening to the holy lessons drawn from scripture narratives, while he gazed with childish wonder and admiration at the rude representations of saints and angels, and the joys of the redeemed, and shuddered at the sight of the skeleton death and devils with horns and hoofs, holding in their claws pitchforks of fire. From this Bible he taught his own little ones the sacred truths of religion, and his daughter's children have in their turn learned the same lessons of faith and love from the stained and yellow pages of the ancient volume.

Several years ago an old Bible was sold in Philadelphia for the sum of $1,500, purporting to be the genuine Washington family Bible. It was on exhibition there for a while, and was mentioned in many of the papers. It did not claim ever to have held the family record.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who had seen the valuable relic we have described, in the home of its Virginia owner, inspected this volume, and found it to resemble in many respects the old book with the record, and from the proofs shown him doubted not that it was once owned by the Washington family. It was said that he published his information on the subject, giving the names of the real owners of the family Bible, but his article did not seem to find a place in papers outside of Philadelphia.

Another most interesting souvenir of Washington, left by Captain Lewis to his daughters, was a full suit of the General's clothing, worn by him in mourning for his mother. The coat, knee-breeches, and waistcoat are of black, uncut velvet; the lining of the waistcoat showing it had been a good deal worn. This suit was given Captain Lewis by his aunt, Mrs. Washington, after her husband's death,—a proof of her own recognition of his fondness for this nephew.

This plain, unpretending costume, worn by the first President, was examined with great interest and curiosity by numberless friends of the Lewis family. These friends then brought their visitors, among them occasionally a foreigner, who viewed these relics of departed greatness with even more reverence than Americans.

Among the many sight-seers, there came one day a party of Frenchmen, who, with the enthusiasm characteristic of their nation, were deeply interested in one who had earned a world-wide fame, and who was, in addition to this, the personal friend of their own hero, the chivalrous Lafayette. They handled the coat with the utmost reverence, and were profuse in their thanks for the honor shown them.

Some years after this, a Virginian traveling in France was surprised to find among some relics displayed to view in one of the palaces, a small piece of black velvet handsomely set in a massive gilt frame, and labeled, "A fragment of General Washington's coat." This fact was reported to the owner, who, all unconscious of the theft, and with some incredulity and curiosity, examined her valued relic—when, lo! the genuineness of the fragment and the perfidy of the French visitors were at once confirmed. From the lower corner of one of the skirts of the coat, a small piece had been neatly cut with a sharp instrument.

A still worse fate befell the plain gold shoe-buckles worn by the General, and afterward owned by his great-nieces. These were constantly displayed to admiring spectators with the other relics, until at last they both were missed;—the admiration of one of the sight-seers had been beyond his or her control; the buckles had been pocketed and the paper in which they had been wrapped carefully folded and replaced in the box from which it had been taken.

Washington's sun-glass, in a massive silver rim, with solid silver handle of quaint device, his sword-belt worn through the Revolutionary war, and a number of letters never yet given to the public (one of which we have copied here), are all in possession of one lady; also a small steel key-ring, given to Robert Lewis by his uncle under the following circumstances: Lewis was on a visit to Mount Vernon at the time, and had occasion to take a bunch of keys from his pocket in Washington's presence. The particular and methodical General surveyed with surprise and displeasure the string with which they were fastened together, and exclaimed sternly:

"Robert, is it possible you have no ring for your keys?"

Robert meekly owned he had not. His uncle at once took his own keys from his pocket, removed them from the ring on which they hung, and, giving it to his nephew, said:

"Here, take mine—I've another—and never let me see you without one again."

Treasured with these souvenirs of Washington is a pincushion made of a piece of Lady Washington's wedding dress,—cloth of silver, with the old glitter of the silver threads still shining dimly through the time-worn fabric,—and a needle-book covered with a fragment of the dark maroon-colored brocade she wore at her last levee. Her loving relatives thus preserved specimens of the costumes of her whose grace, dignity and elegance made her the ornament of the republican court. Beautiful and courtly women have reigned in the White House, and won high praise from the representatives of kings and emperors, but upon the wife of Washington alone was conferred the title of Lady.

The story told of one of the pictures at Mount Vernon I have seen in print, but the treasure of words on its back I have never found recorded in connection with it.

A gentleman passing a china shop one day, saw in the window a pitcher, on the side of which an excellent picture of Washington had been burnt into the fine porcelain. He at once entered the shop and purchased the valuable pitcher, but only to break it with care in order to obtain the coveted picture. Having placed it in a frame he then sent it as a gift to the General, who hung it upon the walls of his homestead. This picture was long considered the best of all likenesses of the President.

After Washington's death, some unknown visitor to Mount Vernon (the date of whose visit, even, is a mystery), who probably knew the history of the pitcher portrait, took it down from the wall and wrote on its back the eloquent eulogy given below.

Visiting Mount Vernon in 1857, the writer sought the famous porcelain miniature, and found it in what was once the General's dining-room, hanging on a nail within reach from the floor. We took it down and with difficulty deciphered the faded characters, for the paper was stained and yellow with age. The eulogy is written in a neat, small, but distinct hand.

EULOGY ON WASHINGTON.

Washington,
The Defender of his Country—The Founder of Liberty;
The Friend of Man.
History and Tradition are explored in vain
For a Parallel to his Character.
In the annals of modern greatness
He stands Alone;
And the noblest names of Antiquity
Lose their Lustre in his Presence.
Born the Benefactor of Mankind,
He united all the qualities necessary
To an Illustrious Career.
Nature made him Great,
He made himself Virtuous.
Called by his Country to the Defence of her Liberties,
He triumphantly vindicated the
Rights of Humanity;
And on the Pillars of National Independence,
Laid the Foundations of a Great Republic.
Twice invested with supreme Magistracy,
By the unanimous voice of a free people,
He surpassed in the Cabinet
The glories of the Field,
And voluntarily resigning the Sceptre and the Sword,
Retired to the shades of private life.
A spectacle so new and so sublime,
Was contemplated with the profoundest admiration.
And the name of Washington,
Adding new lustre to humanity,
Resounded to the remotest regions of the earth.
Magnanimous in youth,
Glorious through life,
Great in death.
His highest ambition the happiness of mankind,
His noblest victory the conquest of himself.
Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame,
And building his monument in the
Hearts of his Countrymen.
He lived—The Ornament of the 18th Century.
He died—Regretted by a Mourning World.

Lincoln Memorial Bridge (at George Rogers Clark Memorial), Vincennes, Indiana.

TRAVELS

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN THE YEARS

1806 & 1807, *and* 1809, 1810, & 1811;

INCLUDING

AN ACCOUNT OF PASSAGES BETWIXT AMERICA AND BRITAIN,

AND

TRAVELS

THROUGH

VARIOUS PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,

AND

UPPER CANADA.

ILLUSTRATED BY EIGHT MAPS.

BY JOHN MELISH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA,
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
And for sale by the different Booksellers in the United States,
And by
THOMAS & GEORGE PALMER,
Agents for the Author.
1812.
T. & G. Palmer, printers.

Long Reach is 16½ miles in length. The river is nearly straight the whole of the distance, and it embodies some fine islands. Nothing can exceed the variety and beauty of the views on the river here. The water is as clear and smooth as glass, and the fields, on each side, are richly clad with fine timber, which, at a distance, appears to overshadow the river, and produces a fine effect. On looking up or down the stream, the eye roams along the pure expanse of water, which appears gradually to contract in breadth, and finally to be lost in a point in the woods.

As we proceeded along this delightful *reach*, the afternoon became very sultry, and, seeing a fine peach-orchard on the Ohio side, we pulled towards it, to get into the shade of the trees. The people were *mashing* peaches, preparing to make peach-brandy, and one of them, learning that *a New England man* was in company, saluted us with great cordiality, and led us through the peach-orchard. And such an orchard I never saw before; the trees were figuratively *groaning* under their burden, and hundreds of bushels were lying on the ground. It was no sin to eat peaches here; and they were really delicious.

The proprietor told us he was from Connecticut, that had been a considerable time settled here, and could maintain his family as well on the labour of one day in the week, as he could in Connecticut in all the six. Those

Melish, John (1812). Travels in the United States of America 1806, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811, Volume 2. Philadelphia: Thomas & George Palmer.

who were industrious, he said, could not fail to lay up a comfortable stock for old age, and for posterity. He informed us, that, for the few first years, the labour was pretty rugged and severe, as they had to cut down the woods, and prepare the lands, during which time they were contented with very indifferent lodgings; but food being very easily procured, they always lived well. He said, when he came here first, the country was literally a wilderness, and we now saw the progress it had made in 10 years. The first settlers were selling their improvements, and moving off; while men of capital were coming in, and making elegant improvements, and, in 10 years more, the banks of the river here would be beautiful. The Ohio side, he said, was thriving remarkably; the Virginia side not near so well; and he assigned the operation of slavery as the principal reason, which I believe to be correct. He mentioned that the crop of peaches never failed on the Ohio, and the trees came to maturity in 3 years. Fifteen bushels make 6 gallons of brandy, and they sell it at from 37½ to 50 cents per gallon. When they keep it till old, they get a little more. The country is all healthy here, and this man's family looked fully as *rosy* as the young folks in Connecticut, and much more *plump*. We moved down the river 7 miles, and stopped all night on the Ohio side, with a new settler from Maryland. The lodgings were indifferent; but they were cheerfully given, and the landlord would make no charge.

tance now to inquire into their authenticity, but we may draw some important lessons from the melancholy result to the parties. Blannerhasset is said to have been most comfortably situated at this handsome place, and his wife is described as beautiful. In an evil hour he seems to have admitted Mr. Burr to his councils, who had sufficient art to entrap him to co-operate with him in his ambitious pursuits. He endorsed bills for him to a greater extent than he was able to pay; and the consequence was an alienation of his beautiful place to strangers—he being obliged to seek a support to his family in a far distant, and probably ungenial country; and his peace of mind destroyed, perhaps for ever!

From a review of the whole of Mr. Burr's transactions, we may draw a most important inference, as to the stability of the government in this country. *It is a government by the people*, in which *all* have an equal interest, and the great mass of virtuous citizens must necessarily give it their support, because no change can take place, except for the worse to them. A few disappointed, ambitious men may create a temporary and local disturbance; but they cannot work in secret; their deeds must come to light; and when they do, they will become the scorn of good men, the outcasts of society; and the government of the country will only receive strength from the futile attempts to overturn it. A government by the people, is like a beautiful pyramid with a substantial base—it cannot be overturned. But a despotic government, or a government by a *small portion* of the people only, is like a pyramid inverted. Extraordinary vigour may support it for a time, but when this vigour *becomes corrupt*, or *takes a wrong di-*

rection, the whole fabric will fall to the ground, and crush its supporters in its ruins.

There is a beautiful situation nearly opposite to Blannerhasset's Island, called *Bellepre*, and the scenery continues very elegant along the river. The settlements are pretty thick on the Ohio side, but the Virginia side is mostly unsettled. We passed the Little and Big Hockhocking rivers, and several islands in the Ohio, and at night stopped at the house of a Mr. Symes, where we had excellent accommodations for a very moderate charge; and I procured a great deal of information regarding that part of the country.

GALLIOPOLIS is the capital of Gallia county, and is beautifully situated, on a second bank of the Ohio. It is laid out on a good plan: there is a square of eight acres in the centre, and the building ground is divided into squares of five acres each, by streets of 66 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. The building lots are 85 feet in front, by 170 deep, and contain one third of an acre. They sell, at present, for from 25 dollars to 200 dollars each. The number of houses is about 70, and the inhabitants 300. The public buildings are a court-house, and the academy; which last is to contain a room for a church, one for a military academy, and one for a masonic hall.

Except domestic manufactures, there are none in the town, though there are several in the country, and some are projected which would probably succeed very well. There are no water falls for machinery on the Ohio, but they have coal in abundance, and steam-mills are likely to become very general. One is projected here. The different professions are, one tavern-keeper, two blacksmiths, two tanners, three storekeepers, three master masons, and six or seven carpenters. Provisions are reasonable: flour two dollars per cwt. beef three dollars, pork three dollars, corn 33 cents per bushel, butter 6½ cents per lb. eggs 6¼ cents per dozen, fowls 6¼ cents each.

CHAPTER XIV.

Leave Galliopolis,—Portsmouth,—Limestone,—Cincinnati.

WHILE we were making our inquiries at Galliopolis, Mr. Murray and his friend came up with us, but stopping only a few minutes, they passed on before we were ready; I had a great deal of trouble to keep my fretful Frenchman in good humour. "What you always inquire, inquire," says he, "at every body, and about every thing; don't you see there's water, and there's trees, and there's houses, and there's fields? and just say to the people: the western country is the first in the world—the rivers are beautiful, and the trees are magnificent, and the climate is delightful; and as to the soil, you can take a handful, and squeeze a gill of oil out of it." "Be quiet, now," says I, "and just take things easy. You Frenchmen are always for applying a magnifying glass to objects, but I wish simply to state things *as they are.*"

We left Galliopolis at half-past 11: the day was clear and beautiful; the thermometer stood at 78°. We were now favoured with a little breeze which helped us along, and having made 22 miles, we stoped at the house of a Mr. Riggs, near the extremity of the Ohio company's purchase. We found this a very comfortable settlement, on a second bank of the Ohio, and Mr. Riggs had a large and industrious family. He told us that he *sat down* here about 12 years ago, and had not yet made a purchase of his lands, but expected to buy them soon, and would be willing to give 8 dollars an acre for them. Here we saw the women busy spinning and weaving cotton; and were informed that they raised it on their own plantation, which is in latitude 38° 40′. They raise also sweet potatoes and ground-nuts. We were informed that the weather had been cool and pleasant here all summer, and that they seldom experienced the extremes of heat or cold. Mr. Riggs gave us an account of the settlement of that part of the country. The first clearers, or *squatters*, as they are called, look out a situation where they can find it, and clear and cultivate a piece of land. A second class come after them, who have got a little money, and they buy up the *improvements* of the first settlers, and add to them, but without buying the land. A third and last class generally come for permanent settlement, and buy both land and improvements. When this last class have made a settlement, the country rapidly improves, and assumes the appearance of extended cultivation. It is presumed the whole banks of the Ohio, as far as we have travelled, will have that appearance within 10 years.

While we were here, a stranger arrived from Kentucky, who also got lodgings, and, when Mr. Riggs' family were all collected, we had, if not a brilliant, at least a very numerous company. There were seven or eight sons, and three or four daughters: how they were all accommodated with beds I do not know; but we got a very good one on the lower floor, the old man and old woman being upon the one hand, and two or three of the daughters on the other. The bed-clothes were made wholly of cotton, and were very comfortable.

September 6. We started at 6 o'clock; the morning was foggy; the thermometer 53°. Twelve miles from Mr. Riggs' we stopped at a small tavern, where we found the landlord a great politician, and very communicative. He said he was a true democratic republican, though he lived within half a mile of Federal creek. Below this place the country becomes level, and so continues to Sandy creek, the boundary of the state of Kentucky, which we reached in the afternoon, and, having long desired to see that celebrated state, I immediately went on shore *to shake hands with the soil.* I could not, in terms of our Frenchman's *notion,* "squeeze a gill of oil out of it," but I found it of an excellent quality, and supplied with large timber, principally beech and sugar-maple. The country beyond this assumes a hilly aspect, but the banks are remarkably fertile. We made an attempt to procure lodgings in Kentucky, but, as in Virginia, without effect. We found in the house where we applied nothing but filth and wretchedness, and, passing over to the Ohio side, we got most comfortable lodgings with a new-married couple, who had very laudably provided a bed for strangers, besides their own. They would take nothing for our accommodation, the second instance of the kind we had met with on the Ohio.

September 7th. We started at half past 5. The morning was foggy; the thermometer 55°. The scenery on the river was now very fine. At 9 o'clock we were up with a remarkable rock, called Hanging rock, and we stopped at a plantation in Kentucky, on a beautiful bend of the river, where we got some milk and butter from a Maryland family. They were industrious, and highly pleased with their new situation. The land, they informed us, cost 5 dollars 50 cents per acre, and they could dispose of every article of produce on the river as follows: corn 25 cents per bushel, wheat 50, potatoes 40, meal 40, flour 2 dollars. One day's labour in the week was sufficient to support the family, and they did not depend on negro labour. The country below this was very various as we passed, but the soil generally good. The river was about 700 yards wide, and so transparent, that we could see the bottom distinctly at 8 feet deep, and a variety of fishes playing upon it.

The river keeps generally a south-west course, till it passes the latitude of 38° 30′, and at Sandy river makes a bend to the north-west. We were now sailing in that direction, and passed Little Sandy river, and French Grant; and at Little Scioto, the river bends to the south-west, where we took a fair wind, which carried us very swiftly to the Big Scioto, on which is *Portsmouth* and *Alexandria.* As the latter is an old settlement, we meant to have stopped at it all night; but, on making inquiry for a tavern, we found there was none, and that the town was going to decay. It appears, it is liable to be flooded, although it is on a bank 60 feet high; but Portsmouth, on the east bank of the Scioto, is not subject to that inconvenience, and is progressing very fast. Being at the outlet of the Scioto, one of the finest rivers in the state of Ohio, I presume it will become a place of very considerable importance. We were told that the banks of the Scioto were very rich, though a little unhealthy; but, as the country was clearing up, the sickness was diminishing every year.

CHAPTER XV.

Cincinnati,—Symmes' purchase,—Cincinnati district,—Newport.

CINCINNATI is elegantly situated on a first and second bank on the north side of the Ohio river, along which it extends nearly half a mile, and as far back in the country. The scite of the town is elevated from 70 to 120 feet above low water mark, and is never overflowed. The land and water around it exhibit a very handsome appearance. The Ohio is here three quarters of a mile wide; and Liking river, a considerable stream in Kentucky, falls into it right opposite. The streets of Cincinnati are broad, crossing one another at right angles, and, the greater part of the houses being of brick, it has a very handsome appearance. The streets, however, are not yet paved, except the side walks, on which account they are unpleasant in muddy weather, but that is an evil which will soon be remedied. Cincinnati was laid out about 21 years ago, since which it has made rapid progress, and now contains about 400 houses, and 2283 inhabitants. The public buildings are, a court-house, jail, bank, three market-houses, and some places for public worship, two cotton factories, and some considerable breweries and distilleries. The taverns are not numerous, but there are upwards of 30 dry-good stores, in which from 200,000 to 250,000 dollars worth of imported goods are disposed of annually.

This is, next to Pittsburg, the greatest place for manufactures and mechanical operations on the river, and the professions exercised are nearly as numerous as at Pittsburg. There are masons and stone-cutters, brick-makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, coopers, turners, machine-makers, wheel-wrights, smiths and nailors, coppersmiths, tinsmiths, silversmiths, gunsmiths, clock and watchmakers, tanners, saddlers, boot and shoemakers, glovers and breeches-makers, butchers, bakers, brewers, distillers, cotton-spinners, weavers, dyers, taylors, printers, bookbinders, ropemakers, tobacconists, soap-boilers, candle-makers, combmakers, painters, pot and pearl ash-makers.

These branches are mostly all increasing, and afford good wages to the journeymen. Capenters and cabinetmakers have one dollar per day and their board; masons have two dollars per 1000 for laying bricks and their board; when they board themselves, they have about four dollars per 1000. Other classes have from one to one dollar twenty-five cents per day, according to the nature of the work.

Wool and cotton carding and spinning can be increased to a great extent; and a well organized manufactory of glass bottles would succeed. Porter brewing could be augmented, but it would first be necessary to have bottles, as the people here prefer malt liquor in the bottled state. A manufactory of wool-hats would probably succeed, and that of stockings would do remarkably well, provided frame smith-work were established along with it—not else. As the people are becoming wealthy, and polished in their manners, probably a manufactory of piano-fortes would do, upon a small scale.

There are ample materials for manufactures. Cotton is brought from Cumberland river, for from two to three cents.

Wool is becoming plenty in the country, and now sells at 50 cents per pound; all the materials for glass-making are abundant; coal has not been found in the immediate neighbourhood, but can be laid down here at a pretty reasonable rate; and it is probable the enterprising citizens will soon introduce the steam-engine in manufactures. Wood is brought to the town at a very low rate. There is a very considerable trade between New Orleans and this place, and several barges were in the river when we visited it. One had recently sailed upwards over the falls.

The expence of living is lower than at Pittsburg. House-rent for a mechanic is about 60 dollars, but the most of them soon get houses of their own. Wood is 1 dollar per cord; coal 8 to 12 cents per bushel; flour 2 dollars per cwt.; corn-meal 33 cents per bushel; potatoes 25; vegetables are very plenty and cheap; beef, mutton, and veal 4 to 5 cents per lb.; pork 2½; venison 25 cents per ham; fowls, 1 dollar per dozen; ducks, 25 cents per pair; geese 37½ to 50; turkies the same; wild turkies 12½ to 25 cents; fish very cheap; cheese 12½ per lb.; butter, 12 to 20; eggs 6 to 10 per dozen; beer 5 dollars per barrel; cyder 3 dollars; whisky 37½ to 40 cents per gallon; peach brandy 50; salt 1 dollar per bushel.

This place, like Marietta, is mostly settled by New Englanders; and the state of society is very excellent. Education is well attended to, and the people are very correct in their morals. There are three newspapers printed here, and they get papers from every state in the union.

SYMMES'S PURCHASE, on which Cincinnati is situated, is one of the most judicious that has ever been made in the state of Ohio. It lies between the two Miami rivers, about 20 miles in breadth; and extends from the Ohio into the interior of the country, about 30 miles. It contains one of the best bodies of land in the whole state, and is now nearly settled up. Land is consequently pretty high, and may be rated at 5 dollars per acre, uncleared. In this purchase, like that by the Ohio company, there is a reserve for a school, and another for a church; but I was informed, that in consequence of the variety of religious opinions in the district, the latter has been productive only of discord. The effect of the school section will be noticed hereafter.

THE CINCINNATI DISTRICT is situated to the westward of Symmes's purchase, and the United States land-office is in Cincinnati. This district is partly in the Indiana territory, but mostly in the state of Ohio, and contains a body of most excellent land. It is bounded on the west by a line drawn from opposite the mouth of Kentucky river, to where the Indian north boundary line intersects the western line of the state of Ohio, and contains about 3000 square miles.

These two districts constitute what is called the *Miami Country*, which, in point of soil, climate, and natural advantages, is probably inferior to none in the United States, and few are equal to it. The soil of this district is reckoned, upon the whole, as the best in the state of Ohio. It is rated, in the state books, in this way: in 100 parts, 6 are first rate, 70 second rate, and 24 third rate land. The face of the country is agreeably uneven, but not mountainous; and the country has a plentiful supply of the most useful minerals, particularly iron. There are also several mineral springs.

The two principal rivers are the two Miamis, but it is remarkably well watered with small streams. The large Miami is an elegant river, 200 yards wide at its mouth;

but, 75 miles in the interior of the country, it contracts to the breadth of 30 yards. It is navigable, however, for canoes, 50 miles above this, in all 125 miles. The whole length of the river in a straight line is about 130 miles, but including its turnings it is nearly double that distance. One of its branches interlocks with the Scioto, and from another there is a portage, of only nine miles, to a branch of the Miami of the lakes.

The whole of this country has been settled up in little more than 20 years, and it will afford an idea of the value of the country to state that the inhabitants, of course mostly all emigrants, now amount to nearly 40,000. Hamilton county, a small district, consisting of little more than 300 square miles, contains upwards of 15,000, being more than 50 to the square mile.

I was introduced to judge Symmes, and the different gentlemen in the land-office, to whom, and Mr. Kilgour, a Scotsman, I was mostly indebted for my information here. Having finished my inquiries at Cincinnati, I crossed the river to wait upon colonel Taylor, at Newport, to whom I had a letter of introduction.

September 17. We set out at 5 o'clock: the morning was foggy; the temperature of the air 62°, of the water 71°. Twelve miles below Kentucky river we came to a town called *Madison*, recently laid out in the Indiana territory, as the capital of *Jefferson* county. It is situated on a fertile bottom, and contains 12 families: 3 taverns and 2 stores, 2 blacksmiths, 2 hatters, 1 brickmaker, and 1 stonemason. The back country is rich, and settling very fast. The country here appears rather level, but to the southward it becomes more elevated. A short time after leaving this place, there was a great eclipse of the sun, and the water and surrounding scenery assumed a very dismal appearance here while it lasted. In the evening we reached another new town in the Indiana territory, called Bethlehem, and here we stopped all night.

The inhabitants here were a collection from different quarters. Our accommodations were very indifferent, but, to use their own phrase, they were *new settlers*, and we must not expect *niceties*. The town is laid out on a fine rich bottom, three streets being parallel to the river, and three across at right angles. The township extends along the river five miles, and one and a quarter into the interior of the country. The lots are half an acre each, and sell at present for 60 dollars.

September 18. We started this morning at 6 o'clock. The river is here three quarters of a mile broad, and exhibits a noble appearance. As we proceeded downward we

or when the air was warmer than the water, there was no fog.

From this view of the subject it will be inferred, that the banks are congenial to all sorts of vegetation; and fruits flourish in an eminent degree. In these fogs, therefore, we see the bounty of Providence displayed in the economy of nature. The Ohio runs in a deep bed, and forms such a drain as is calculated to deprive the adjoining banks of their moisture; but these fogs lend their kindly assistance to supply the defect, and their balmy influence is highly beneficial to the animal and vegetable creations, both of which flourish here in a very eminent degree.

Thirty years ago, the whole country on the banks of this river was almost an entire wilderness. Twenty years ago, a friend of mine descended, and could hardly get provisions by the way. When I descended, I found its banks studded with towns and farm-houses, so close, that I slept on shore every night. I have no doubt but that, in 20 years more, the change will surpass all calculation; and, in process of time, the banks of this river will exhibit one continued village, from Pittsburg to the falls; the settlements being thickest, probably, between Limestone and Cincinnati, which situation I would at present prefer to any on the river.

What a fine prospect is held out here to the human race! and how delightful the contemplation of it to a benevolent mind! The whole of the banks of this beautiful river are fit for cultivation. Allowing it, therefore, to be divided into farms of 160 acres each, having a quarter of a mile on the river, and a mile back from it, and each farm to maintain 10 persons, the district, from Pittsburg to the falls, would contain upwards of 60,000 souls; and

their surplus produce would support double that number of industrious tradesmen and their families, in the various towns settled upon it. To continue the settlements to New Orleans, the number would be nearly 300,000. And yet this is but a small portion of the western country, the rivers of which, emptying into the Mississippi alone, water more than a million of square miles of fertile land, capable of supporting 200 millions of inhabitants. Here, indeed, is room enough for mankind to the thousandth and thousandth generation; and blessed are they who, looking up to Heaven, and to their own soil and industry, act in obedience to the command of God, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth."

Louisville, being the principal port of the western part of the state of Kentucky, is a market for the purchase of all kinds of produce, and the quantity that is annually shipped down the river is immense. A few of the articles, with the prices at the time that I was there, may be noticed. Flour and meal have been quoted. Wheat was 62½ cents per bushel; corn 50; rye 42; oats 25; hemp 4 dollars 50 cents per cwt.; tobacco 2 dollars. Horses 25 to 100 dollars; cows 10 to 15 dollars; sheep 1 dollar 25 cents to 5 dollars; *negroes* about 400 dollars; cotton bagging 31¼ cents per yard.

As to the state of society I cannot say much. The place is composed of people from all quarters, who are principally engaged in commerce; and a great number of the traders on the Ohio are constantly at this place, whose example will be nothing in favour of the young; and slavery is against society every where. There are several schools, but none of them are under public patronage; and education seems to be but indifferently attended to. Upon the whole, I must say, that the state of public morals admits of considerable improvement here; but, indeed, I saw Louisville at a season, when a number of the most respectable people were out of the place. Those with whom I had business were gentlemen, and I hope there are a sufficient number of them to check the progress of *gaming* and *drinking*, and to teach the young and the thoughtless, that mankind, without virtue and industry, cannot be happy.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Indiana Territorry,—Illinois Territory,—North-West Territory,—Louisiana Territory,—Orleans Territory, Mississippi Territory,—Mississippi river.

BEING now at the *ne-plus-ultra* of my journey to the westward, I shall here take a brief view of the western territories.

INDIANA TERRITORY

Is situated between north latitude 37° 47′ and 41° 50′; and west longitude 7° 40′ and 10° 45′. Its greatest length is 284 miles, and its breadth 155. Its area is 39,000 square miles; or, 24,960,000 acres.

The face of the country is hilly, not mountainous, and the scenery is said to be rich and variegated, abounding with plains and large prairies.

The principal river is the WABASH, which is said to be a beautiful stream, 280 yards broad at its outlet, and navigable upwards of 220 miles. It rises near the boundary line between the state of Ohio and the Indiana Territory, about 100 miles from lake Erie, where there is a portage of only eight miles between it and the Miami of the lakes. Its course is nearly south-west, and the distance it runs, including its windings, is not less than 500 miles. A great many tributary streams flow into it, the chief of which is

White river, upwards of 200 miles long. *Tippacanoe river*, near which are the largest settlements of Indians in the territory, falls into the Wabash; and it is near the outlet of that river where the *Prophet* is at present collecting his forces.

The soil is said to be generally rich and fertile.

The climate is delightful, except in the neighbourhood of marshes, chiefly confined to the lower parts of the territory.

The settlements commenced about 12 or 14 years ago, and have made considerable progress, though they have been retarded by the settlement of the fertile and beautiful state of Ohio, which is situated between this and the old states.

The greater part of the territory is yet subject to Indian claims. Where they have been extinguished, and the white settlements have been made, it is divided into four counties, and 22 townships, the greater part of which are on the Ohio; and some few on the Wabash and White-water river. The inhabitants amounted, by the census of 1800, to 5641; they now amount to 24,520, being an increase of 18,879 in 10 years.

The principal town is VINCENNES, on the Wabash. It is an old settlement, and the inhabitants are mostly of French extraction; they amounted, by last census, to 670. The greater part of the others have been noticed.

The agriculture of the territory is nearly the same as that of the state of Ohio. Every kind of grain, grass, and fruit comes to maturity, and towards the southern part of it considerable crops of cotton are raised, though only for domestic use.

As the inhabitants make nearly all their clothing, they have little external trade. What little they have is down the river to New Orleans.

This, in common with the other territories, is under the immediate controul of the government of the United States. It has a certain form of government prescribed by a special ordinance of congress, by which the religious and political rights of the members of the community are guaranteed. In this ordinance it is declared: That no person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his religion. The inhabitants shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and the trial by jury. All offences shall be bailable, unless they are capital. Fines shall be moderate. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged. Good faith shall always be observed to the Indians, and their lands shall never be taken from them without their consent. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territories as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor. Whenever any of the territories shall have 60,000 free inhabitants they shall be erected into a state, to be admitted, by its delegates, into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states. Slavery was originally prohibited, but the law has been relaxed in favour of the new-settlers who have slaves, and there are now 237 slaves in this territory.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY

Is situated between 36° 57′ and 41° 50′ north latitude; and 10° 15′ and 14° 5′ west longitude. Its greatest length is 347 miles, and its greatest breadth 206. Its area is 52,000 square miles; being 33,280,000 acres.

The face of the country is very much assimilated to that of the Indiana Territory; but towards the south the surface becomes very level, and the point of land between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers is frequently overflowed.

It is washed on the westward by the noble Mississippi river, and on the south by the Ohio. In the interior are many considerable streams, nearly all emptying into the Mississippi. Beginning at the northern extremity, the first is *Stony river*, a large navigable stream upwards of 220 miles long, and having fertile banks. The *Illinois* is a very large navigable river, rising near the south end of lake Michigan, and pursuing a course nearly south-west it falls into the Mississippi, about 20 miles above its junction with the Missouri; its whole length being nearly 500 miles. The lands on the banks of this river are represented as being very rich, producing grain, grass, flax, hemp, fruits, &c. *Kaskaskia* is a large river, navigable for boats 150 miles into the interior of the country; its whole length being about 200 miles. The country on its banks is said to be healthy.

The soil and climate are the same as in the Indiana Territory except in the low part, which is marshy, and not quite so healthy.

Some settlements were made in this territory by the French at an early period, but it is only of late that any

material progress has been made. The parts of it that are settled have been divided into two counties and 13 townships; containing 12,282 inhabitants, of whom 168 are slaves.

KASKASKIA, which contains 622 inhabitants, is the principal town.

The remarks relative to agriculture, produce, government, &c. made on the Indiana Territory, apply to this.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

This large tract has no name on the maps, but, in consequence of its position, I have given it the above designation here. It is bounded on the west by the Mississippi river, on the east by lake Michigan, and the straits of St. Mary, on the south by the two territories just noticed, and on the north by lake Superior and the British possessions. The territory is about 486 miles long, by 417 broad; and contains 106,830 square miles, or 68,371,200 acres.

The face of the country is pretty similar to the territories last noticed. It is elegantly watered. The Mississippi washes it upon the west, lake Michigan on the east, lake Superior upon the north; and it has several fine rivers in the interior. Towards the north there are a number of considerable streams which fall into the Mississippi, that nearly interlock with others that fall into lake Superior. But the largest river in the territory is the *Ouisconsin*, which rises within 50 miles of lake Superior, and after a course of 400 miles falls into the Mississippi, 350 miles above the Missouri. *Fox river* rises in the high lands near the banks of the last mentioned river, and runs nearly parallel to it, for 50 miles, at one place approaching within

3 miles of it. From thence it pursues a north-east course, and passing through Winnebago lake, falls into Greenbay, a branch of lake Michigan. Both these rivers are navigable, and in a future stage of population they will probably form an excellent communication between the lakes and the Mississippi.

This territory is said to contain a great deal of good soil, particularly towards the south, and will, in process of time, become the seat of very valuable settlements.

The climate is pleasant towards the south, being assimilated to that of the western parts of New York, but towards the north it becomes very cold; though, being within the influence of the aerial current of the Mississippi, it is not so cold as the region parallel to it east of the mountains.

Very few settlements of white people have yet been made in this territory; and the Indian claim to the lands remain, I believe, entire, throughout the whole district; so that it has not yet been formed into a territorial government, and the inhabitants are not included in the census of the United States.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

Is bounded on the west by the Mississippi, on the east by Georgia, on the north by Tennessee, and on the south by Orleans Territory and Florida. It is situated between north latitude 31° and 35°, and west longitude 8° and 14° 30′; being in length, from east to west, 390 miles, and in breadth 278. Its area is about 88,680 square miles, or 56,755,200 acres.

The face of the country is somewhat similar to those parts of Orleans Territory and Louisiana Territory that are opposite to it. Towards the south it is pretty level; but it becomes more elevated to the northward; and in the north-east there are some spurs of the Allegany mountains.

It is remarkably well watered with rivers and small streams. The Mississippi, including its windings, waters it on the west nearly 600 miles, and receives several rivers, particularly the *Yazoo* and *Black* rivers; the former of which is rendered remarkable by the speculation in the public lands on its banks, known by the name of the *Yazoo speculation*. The *Tennessee river* runs through the northern part of this territory by a remarkable bend; and at the Muscle shoals, on that river, canals have been projected to the *Tumbekby*, a large navigable stream that flows into the Gulph of Mexico, through Mobile bay?

The *Alabama,* which is composed of several large streams rising in Georgia, forms a junction with this river. The other principal streams are *Pearl river*, *Pascagoula, Conecuh,* and *Chatahouchy,* which last is the boundary, for a considerable way, between this territory and Georgia. The greater part of these rivers are navigable, and fall into the Gulph of Mexico, through Florida; which circumstance shows of how much importance it is to the safety and prosperity of this portion of the United States to have possession of the Floridas. West Florida, as far as Perdido river, was ceded to the United States along with Louisiana, and, judging from recent transactions, we may conclude that they will soon be in possession of the whole, which will be productive of a lasting benefit, both to the inhabitants of Florida and the United States.

There is in this territory a great diversity of soil; but it contains much excellent land in the lower part, principally on the water courses. In the northern part, it extends throughout the territory. The principal timber in the lower parts is pine; in the upper parts, oak, hickory, walnut, cherry, and poplar.

The climate is represented as highly favourable; the winters being mild, and the summers not materially hotter than several degrees farther to the northward. The heat is seldom oppressive within doors, and the nights are said to be more comfortable than in Virginia. There is but little snow or ice; so that the cattle graze in the fields all winter, a circumstance highly favourable to the husbandman. The following extracts are from a register kept near Fort Stoddart.

		Warmest.	Coldest.
1807. April 2,	Ther.	52°	
15,		82	71°
May 2,		66	61
17,		90	80
June 6,		90	82
28,		82	69
July 10,		94	78
29,		74	65
Mean heat in July, 86°.			
Aug. 2,	Ther.	88°	
Sept. 5,		95	80°
8,		74	
Mean heat in September, 84°.			
1808. Jan. 8,	Ther.	55°	
9,		61	
21,		60	56°
Feb. 8,		56	43
12,		79	62
March 21,		63	55
28,		86	

The days selected are the warmest and coldest in the respective months.

April 2, Trees were in leaf.
12, Peas in pod.
May 2, Green peas at table. Strawberries ripe.
16, Mulberries ripe.
June 19, Roasting ears (of corn) at table.
Lettuce and cabbage stand well all winter.

slide 24

This extensive territory was originally claimed by the state of Georgia, and, in 1795, the legislature of that state sold 22,000,000 of acres of land in it for 500,000 dollars; but the act authorizing the sale was objected to by a succeeding legislature. The sale was declared null and void, and the records relative to it were publicly burnt. It was claimed by the United States, and, in 1800, erected into a territory. The inhabitants have lately petitioned to be admitted into the union as a state; but the measure has not yet been decided on by congress.

The territory is at present divided into 11 counties and 2 towns, and contains 40,352 inhabitants, of whom 17,088 are slaves, and 240 free negroes. The Indian population is about 40,000 more; and some of the tribes, it is said, look forward to be admitted into the union as citizens of the United States.

The principal settlements in this territory are along the Mississippi river. NATCHES is the capital, and contains 1511 inhabitants. Adams county in this district contains 5,030 inhabitants, Wilkinson county 5,068, and Madison county 4,699; but the greater part of the settlers are scattered throughout the land, and it is said that few of the plantations exhibit any thing like neatness, being even without fences to protect the crops.

The principal produce is Indian corn and cotton. Some wheat, rye, and oats are raised. Rice is cultivated in the river swamps, and indigo and sugar-cane are cultivated to a considerable extent.

The principal manufactures are household stuffs, principally of cotton.

The trade to the westward is through the medium of the Mississippi. To the eastward, the surplus produce,

consisting principally of corn, beef, and pork, finds a market in Mobile and Pensacola. Vessels drawing 13 or 14 feet of water can go easier to Fort Stoddart than to New Orleans; and it is said there are no material obstructions in the Tumbekby river 40 miles above Fort Stoddart.

In the settlements contiguous to the Mississippi, society has made considerable progress; but, towards the Mobile, they are so scattered, that they have no fixed character. There are no colleges, no permanent schools, no regular places of worship, no literary institutions, no towns, no good houses, and but few comfortable ones. There are few mechanics, and scarcely any professional men, except lawyers*.

* Pittsburg Navigator.

The principal manufactures of Lexington are of hemp, to which the labour of the black people is well adapted, and of which the country yields amazing crops, at the low price of 4 dollars per cwt.; being at the rate of £18 sterling per ton. There are 13 extensive rope-walks, five bagging manufactories, and one of duck. The manufactures of hemp alone are estimated at 500,000 dollars. The other principal manufactories are eight cotton factories, three woollen manufactories, and an oil-cloth factory. The other professions are, masons and stone-cutters, brick-makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, coopers, turners, machine-makers, smiths, nailors, copper and tinsmiths, brass-founders,

gun-smiths, silversmiths, watch-makers, tanners, curriers, saddlers, boot and shoemakers, butchers, bakers, brewers, distillers, stocking-makers, dyers, taylors, tobacconists, soap-boilers, candle-makers, brush-makers, potters, painters, confectioners, glovers and breeches-makers, straw bonnet-makers, and hatters. As the place is rapidly increasing, manufactures are so of course; workmen are mostly always in demand, the more so as industrious journeymen very soon become masters.

The following branches could be established, or increased: frame smith-work, connected with the manufactory of stockings, upholstery, chaise and chair-making, piano-fortes. And the following branches are susceptible of augmentation to a great extent: cotton, woollen, and hemp. The materials for these are to be procured on the spot. Hemp has been noticed; sheep, both common and merino, thrive remarkably well; and cotton of an excellent quality is brought over land from Tennessee at 2½ to 3 cents per pound.

Journeymen mechanics are scarce; they can earn from 1 to 1 dollar 50 cents per day, and be boarded for 1 50 to 2 dollars per week.

Lexington is a general market: the principal articles for export, and the prices when I was there, were as follows: wheat 50 cents per bushel, rye 40, oats 16, barley 30, whisky 25 to 33 per gallon, peach-brandy 33 to 40, cyder 4 dollars per barrel, beer 8 dollars, salt 1 dollar 25 cents per bushel, hemp 3 50 to 5 dollars per cwt., tobacco 1 50 to 2 dollars, good horses 50 to 100 dollars each, cows 12 to 20 dollars, sheep 1 25 to 1 dollar 50 cents, negroes *(a black trade)*, from 14 to 30 years of age, 350 to 400 dollars, cordage 8 to 10 cents per pound, town lots, 66 feet in front, and 219 deep, from 2000 to 3000 dollars, fire-

wood 1 dollar per load; houses (containing four good rooms) 100 to 200 dollars per annum; houses for mechanics 30 to 50 dollars; but that class have mostly houses of their own.

The state of society is much improved in Lexington. Education is well attended to, and there are pretty good schools. Perhaps the church is not on a footing with the sentiments of the people, which are very liberal on the subject of religion. They are polite and affable in their manners, and are hospitable in a high degree. They are high-spirited, independent, and republican in their sentiments; and, as might be expected from a people sprung from Virginia, they are warm admirers of Mr. Jefferson, whose inaugural speech I saw elegantly printed on white silk, and hung up in the hall of Mr. Posthlewaite's tavern.

The police of the town is supported by the rent of the market and public grounds, and by a property tax, of from 12 to 20 cents per 100 dollars. It is under the management of 13 trustees and a president, whose power extends one mile round the centre of the town. The streets are nearly all paved, and this important object for the comfort of the town will soon be entirely accomplished, as two-thirds of the inhabitants can compel the remaining third to agree to it.

I have already noticed that the country round Lexington is remarkably fertile and well cultivated. This desirable tract extends nearly 20 miles round the town, and is capable of maintaining nearly half a million of inhabitants; so that it will probably become very populous. It is the most beautiful tract of land I ever saw. The prices may be quoted as follows: land in the immediate neighbourhood of Lexington 200 dollars per

acre; from thence to the distance of one mile, 180 dollars; to one mile and a half, 100; to two miles, 50; to two and a half miles 30; to three miles, 25; to four miles, 20; to eight, from 20 dollars to 12. Very little good land is now to be had under 12 dollars per acre.

I was introduced to one of the early settlers, who told me he saw the first tree cut down here, and has noticed the progress of the place ever since. He observed that the climate was very different from that beyond the mountains. Heat and cold did not go to extremes, the thermometer in summer seldom being above 80°, or in winter below 25°; for six months in the year it ranges about 56°. July and August are the warmest months. There has been more sultry days this summer than he has ever seen. An English gentleman, who has been settled here for some time, told me emphatically, that the western country had *an English climate*, but being a few degrees farther to the south than England, it was upon the whole a few degrees warmer, which was so much in favour of the country.

CHAPTER XXII.

KENTUCKY

Is situated between 36° 30′ and 39° north latitude, and 5° and 12° west longitude. Its greatest length is 328 miles, and its greatest breadth 183. Its area is 40,110 square miles, or 25,670,400 acres.

The face of the country is generally uneven, some of it rough and hilly; and towards the east there are considerable spurs of the Allegany Mountains, which divide the state from Virginia. The Ohio river washes the state to the north and north-west, 847 miles; and the Mississippi on the west 57; the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers pass partly through it. Big Sandy river forms the boundary line a considerable way on the east; and Licking river, Kentucky river, Rolling river, and Green river are all very considerable streams. There is a vast variety of small streams, and the state has the appearance of being well watered; but in some places it is not. The stratum under the soil is limestone, throughout the whole state; it has a great depth, and seems to be checkered with innumerable fissures, which let the water pass. On this account, there are some places where water is not to be found in summer, and the greater part of the rivers have worn down their beds from 100 to 300 feet below the surface of the earth. From the circumstance of the rivers being so confined between high banks, they roll down

their waters to a great depth in freshets; it is no uncommon thing for the Kentucky river to rise from 40 to 50 feet.

The state is said to be rather defective in iron, the most useful of all the metals; but there are, notwithstanding, numerous iron forges. Marble is found in the state, but is not plenty; coal is found in some places; and a few specimens of lead, copperas, and alum have been found; limestone is a most plentiful commodity. There are various mineral springs, but the most useful are the salt springs; though they are now of less importance, since the discovery of the valuable salt-springs upon the Kanhaway.

The soil in this state has all the gradations from the *very best* to the *very worst*, but there is, upon the whole, a great body of good soil in the state. That part of it about Lexington has been already noticed; and the notice of the climate there will also convey an idea of it for the whole central part of the state. Towards the south and west it becomes more warm, to the north and east more cold; the climate is, upon the whole, very agreeable.

Virginia once extended to the Ohio and Mississippi, and the territory of Kentucky then formed a part of that state. It was, however, unknown until 1754, when it was first explored by James M'Bride. In 1769, colonel Boone made further discoveries, and in 1773 the first permanent settlement was made by him and some others. In 1775 the Indian claim was purchased by treaty; in 1790 Kentucky was, with consent of Virginia, formed into a separate state, and adopted a state constitution, which was revised and amended in 1799. The state was admitted into the union in 1792, and sends two senators and six representa-

tives to congress; the latter will now be nearly doubled, in consequence of the encrease of population.

The state is divided into 54 counties, and contains, by last census, 406,511 inhabitants, of whom 80,561 are slaves, and 1713 are free persons of colour. In 1800, the population was 220,955, of whom 40,343 were slaves. The inhabitants have thus nearly doubled in 10 years, and now amount to about 11 per square mile. As the emigrations are still going on, and likely to continue, particularly from the southern states, the inhabitants will yet greatly encrease, though probably not so rapidly as heretofore. The insecurity of the land-titles, and the slave-trade, are so many barriers in the way with the people from the northern states, from whence there is the greatest degree of emigration; and there being so much fine land to the westward, a number of the poorer people will go there, where they can get land cheap. However, it is to be presumed that this latter circumstance will have a tendency to improve the morals of the state, as it will purge it of many of the *pioneers*.

The improvements in this state bear testimony to the industry of the inhabitants, and to the value of the institutions under which they thrive. Besides those towns that have been already noticed, there are seven containing 400 inhabitants and upwards; viz. Beardstown, 821; Winchester, 538; Russelville, 532; Georgetown, 529; Versailles, 488; Danville, 432; Newport, 413: there are 10 containing from 200 to 400; and 13 containing from 100 to 200. From a slight review of the state, I would be inclined to value the accumulated property at 150 millions of dollars, and, if that estimate be nearly correct, it shows that this people have not been idle during the last 30

years. This is exclusive of the negroes. Some calculators would value them at 25 millions, but I do not like to put a value on human flesh; and, indeed, it is my opinion, that society, as Teague says, "*gains a loss by them*," in which case, they are of *no value at all*.

Agriculture has made rapid progress in the state. The principal products have been noticed, so also have the manufactures and commerce; it now only remains to state the outlines of the constitution, and to say a few words on the state of society.

The government consists of three parts; legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislature consists of a house of representatives, the members of which are chosen annually; and a senate, of which the members are elected for four years, one-fourth being chosen every year. Every free male above 21 years of age has a vote for the representatives, and also for the governor, who is elected for four years, and is ineligible to fill that office for seven years thereafter. The judiciary is vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts as may be appointed by law, and the judges hold their offices during good behaviour. The constitution declares, among others, the following fundamental principles: all power is inherent in the people; all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; all elections shall be free and equal; trial by jury shall be held sacred; printing presses shall be free.

Society acting under these principles must improve, but there has been certain checks upon the civilization of Kentucky, which have no doubt retarded its progress; and a number of the blemishes have been laid hold of by *prejudiced foreigners*, to misrepresent the people, forgetting that the blemishes they dwell on, are the exceptions,

not the rule. I also saw some of these exceptions, and I heard of many. In the tavern where we lodged at Louisville, a room was appropriated to a gaming table, which was kept going night and day, without intermission; and the *gentry* who occupied it spoke as if they had been obliged to *depose every word upon oath*. I was induced to look into it, on the suggestion of my travelling companion, but I could not stand the scene a minute, for it became immediately associated in my mind with the horrible idea I had formed of hell, when I was at school. The oaths and imprecations of the company reminded me of the words attributed to the damned in the catechism—"they would roar, curse, and blaspheme;" and the fumes of tobacco, with which they were enveloped, wanted only a sprinkling of brimstone to bear a very lively resemblance to "the smoke of their torment ascending up for ever and ever." At Frankfort I saw a vagabond in the penitentiary, who had picked out his neighbour's eyes; and a man who sailed down the river with us, told me he saw a fight in which the combatants grappled one another with their teeth: one lost a lip, and the other his nose. There are all *sad doings*, to be sure; but let it be remembered that they are *outdone* every day by transactions in the capital of a nation, *who think themselves the most polished on earth*, and some of these even supported and encouraged by the "Corinthian capitals of polished society."

In Kentucky, and, indeed, in the western country generally, there are a vast majority of civil, discreet, well-disposed people, who will hold the lawless and disobedient in check, and in time correct the morals of the whole. Slavery is no doubt hurtful to society, but it is probably more ameliorated in this state than in any other part of the world.

Indeed so much is this the case, that the blacks are generally as well fed and nearly as well clothed as the white people; and it is questionable whether they work so hard. A gentleman of very excellent information told me that he did not think the produce of their labour was equal to their maintenance. To me it appeared that they were better fed, better lodged, and better clothed, than many of the peasantry in Britain. Still, however, slavery under any amelioration, is a bitter draught, and though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of it, it is no less bitter on that account. "'Tis thou, thrice sweet and gracious LIBERTY, whom all in public or private worship, whose taste is grateful, and ever will be so, till NATURE herself shall change—no *tint* of words can spot thy snowy mantle, or chemic power turn thy sceptre into iron——with thee to smile upon him as he eats his crust, the swain is happier than his monarch, from whose court thou art exiled.——Gracious Heaven! give me but health, thou great Bestower of it, and give me but this fair goddess as my companion—and shower down thy mitres, if it seems good unto thy divine providence, upon those heads which are aching for them."

Sterne.

The insecurity of land titles have also been much against the state, not only by preventing emigrants of property from going to it, but also by encouraging litigation, a most baneful circumstance in any country; but it is to be remarked that the legislature have lately taken measures to place this business on a solid and respectable form. By a late act all claims to land are ordered to be produced and put upon record in the respective counties; and none will be admitted that are not produced within five years after passing the act. Where it is found that there are two or more claims

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to the same lands, the matter will be referred to commissioners, to be appointed by the legislature. In the mean time all transfers of property are recorded in the county books, which will continue to be the case hereafter, and prevent all confusion.

Being sprung from the state of Virginia, the manners of that people have given the tone to those of this state, which appears in a spirit of high independence, quick temper, and frank generosity. The only serious evil that I had to complain of in my journey through the country arose from the proneness of many of the natives to swearing. This vice is too common, and though 'tis true "that it will neither break a man's leg, nor pick his pocket," yet it may stun his ears most unmercifully. This was literally the case with me; I found the country as bad, in that respect, as Ireland itself. Indeed it appears to me that there is a considerable similitude between the Irish people and the Virginians, in more respects than this: frank, affable, polite, and hospitable in a high degree, they are quick in their temper, sudden in their resentment, and warm in all their affections.

Old Salt Works historical marker. Route 142 and Bayer Lane between Equality and Elizabethtown, Illinois.

NOTES

ON A

JOURNEY IN AMERICA,

FROM THE

COAST OF VIRGINIA

TO THE

TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.

By MORRIS BIRKBECK,

Author of "Notes on a Tour in France."

THE SECOND EDITION.

London:

Printed by Severn & Co., 1, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate:

FOR JAMES RIDGWAY, PICCADILLY; AND TO BE HAD OF ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

1818.

The *low* Irish, as they are called even here, too often continue in their old habit of whiskey drinking; and, as in London, they fill the lowest departments of labour in the manufactures, or serve the bricklayers, &c. They are rude and abandoned, with ample means of comfort and independence: such is the effect of habitual degradation of character. The low Irish and the freed negro, stand at nearly the same degree on the moral scale, being depressed equally by early associations.

June 2. This evening, I heard delightful music from a piano, made in this place, where a few years ago stood a fort, from which a white man durst not pass, without a military guard, on account of the Indians, who were then the hostile lords of this region. A few of that people still reside at no great distance, and have, in a great measure, settled into the habits and maners of their new neighbours.

The simple produce of the soil, that is to say, grain, is cheap in America, but every other article of necessity and convenience is dear, in comparison. Travelling east of the mountains, indeed, to this place, is nearly as expensive as in England; quite disproportioned to the prices of provisions, and especially to the accommodations afforded; and the store-keeper lays on a profit of 50 per cent. at least. This

The bulk of the inhabitants of this vast wilderness may be fairly considered as of the class of the lowest English peasantry, or just emerging from it: but in their manners and morals, and especially in their knowledge and proud independence of mind, they exhibit a contrast so striking, that he must indeed be a *petit maitre* traveller, or ill-informed of the character and circumstances of his poor countrymen, or deficient in good and manly sentiment, who would not rejoice to transplant, into these boundless regions of freedom, the millions whom he has left behind him, grovelling in ignorance and want.

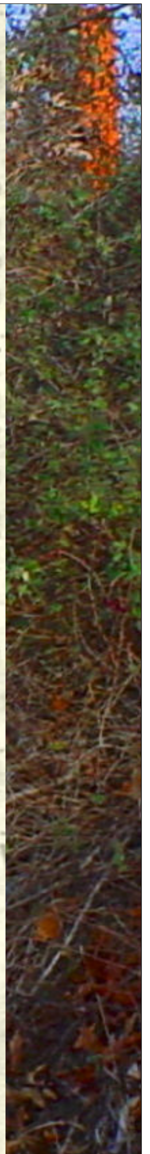
Vincennes, July 13. The town is scattered over a plain, lying some feet lower than the banks of the Wabash:—a situation seemingly unfavourable to health; and in fact, agues and bilious fevers are frequent in the autumn.

The road from Sholt's Tavern to this place, thirty-six miles, is partly across "barrens," that is, land of middling quality, thinly set with timber, or covered with long grass and shrubby underwood; generally level and dry, and gaudy with marigolds, sunflowers, martagon lilies, and many other brilliant flowers; small "prairies," which are grass lands, free from underwood,

and generally somewhat marshy; and rich bottom land: on the whole, the country is tame, poorly watered, and not desirable as a place of settlement: but it is pleasant to travel over from its varied character.

Vincennes exhibits a motley assemblage of inhabitants as well as visitors. The inhabitants are Americans, French, Canadians, Negroes; the visitors, among whom our party is conspicuous as English, (who are seldom seen in these parts,) Americans from various states, and Indians of various nations,—Shawnees, Delawares, and Miamies, who live about a hundred miles to the northward, and who are come here to trade for skins. The Indians are encamped in considerable numbers round the town, and are continually riding in, to the stores and the whiskey shops. Their horses and accoutrements are generally mean, and their persons disagreeable. Their faces are painted in various ways, which mostly gives a ferocity to their aspects.

One of them, a Shawnee, whom we met a few miles east of Vincennes, had his eyes, or rather his eyelids, and surrounding parts, daubed with vermillion, looking hideous enough at a distance, but on a nearer view, he has good features, and is a fine, stout, fierce looking man, well remembered at Vincennes for the trouble he gave during the late war. This man ex-



hibits a respectable beard; enough for a Germanized British officer of dragoons. Some of them are well dressed and good-looking people: one young man in particular, of the Miami nation, had a clear light blue cotton vest with sleeves, and his head ornamented with black feathers.

They all wear pantaloons, or rather long mocassins of buckskin, covering the foot and leg and reaching half way up the thigh which is bare: a covering of cloth, passing between the thighs and hanging behind, like an apron, of a foot square. Their complexion is various, some dark, others not so swarthy as myself; but I saw none of the copper colour which I had imagined to be their universal distinctive mark. They are addicted to spirits and often intoxicated, but even then generally civil and good humoured. The Indians are said to be partial to the French traders; thinking them fairer than the English or Americans. They use much action in their discourse, and laugh immoderately. Their hair is straight and black, and their eyes dark. The women are, many of them, decently dressed and good-looking; they ride sometimes like the men, but side-saddles are not uncommon among them. Few of them of either sex speak English; but many of the people here speak a variety of the Indian languages.

In the interior of the Illinois, the Indians are said sometimes to be troublesome, by giving abusive language to travellers, and stealing their horses when they encamp in the woods; but they never commit personal outrage.— Watchful dogs and a rifle, are the best security: but I believe we shall have no reason to fear interruption in the quarter to which we are going.

At this remote place we find ourselves in a comfortable tavern and surrounded by genteel and agreeable people. Our company at supper was about thirty.

The health of our party has been a source of some anxiety, increasing as the summer advances: as yet we have entirely escaped the diseases to which the country or climate, or both, are said to be liable; but our approach to the Wabash has not been without some painful forebodings.

We have remarked, *en passant*, that people generally speak favourably of their own country, and exaggerate every objection or evil, when speaking of those to which we are going: thus it may be that the accounts we have received of the unhealthiness of this river and its vicinity, have been too deeply coloured. We are accordingly greatly relieved by the information we have received here on this subject. The

Wabash has not overflowed its banks this summer, and no apprehensions are now entertained, as to the sickly season of August and September.

July 18. Princeton.—We, in Great Britain, are so circumscribed in our movements that miles with us seem equal to tens in America. I believe that travellers here, will start on an expedition of three thousand miles by boats, on horseback or on foot, with as little deliberation or anxiety, as we should set out on a journey of three hundred.

Five hundred persons every summer pass down the Ohio from Cincinnati to New Orleans, as traders or boatmen, and return on foot. By water, the distance is seventeen hundred miles, and the walk back a thousand. Many go down to New Orleans from Pittsburg, which adds five hundred miles to the distance by water, and three hundred by land. The store-keepers, (country shopkeepers we should call them) of these western towns, visit the eastern ports of Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, once a year, to lay in their stock of goods: an evidence it might seem of want of confidence in the merchants of those places; but the great variety of articles, and the risk attending their carriage to so great a distance, by land and water, render it necessary that the store-keepers

should attend both to their purchase and conveyance.

I think the time is at hand when these periodical transmontane journeys are to give place to expeditions down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. The vast and increasing produce of these states, in grain, flour, cotton, sugar, tobacco, peltry, timber, &c. &c. which finds a ready vent at New Orleans, will be returned, through the same channel in the manufactures of Europe and the luxuries of the east, to supply the growing demands of this western world. How rapidly this demand actually increases, it is utterly impossible to estimate; but some idea of it may be formed from a general view of the cause and manners of its growth. In round numbers there are probably half a million of inhabitants in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Immigration (if I may be allowed to borrow a new but good word,) and births, will probably double this number in about six years; and in the mean time, the prosperous circumstances of almost every family, are daily creating new wants, and awakening fresh necessities.

On any spot where a few settlers cluster together, attracted by ancient neighbourhood, or by the goodness of the soil, or vicinity to a mill, or by whatever cause, some enterprising pro-

prietor finds in his section what he deems a good scite for a town: he has it surveyed and laid out in lots, which he sells, or offers for sale by auction.

The new town then assumes the name of its founder :—a store-keeper builds a little framed store, and sends for a few cases of goods; and then a tavern starts up, which becomes the residence of a doctor and a lawyer, and the boarding-house of the store-keeper, as well as the resort of the weary traveller: soon follow a blacksmith and other handicraftsmen in useful succession: a schoolmaster, who is also the minister of religion, becomes an important accession to this rising community. Thus the town proceeds, if it proceeds at all, with accumulating force, until it becomes the metropolis of the neighbourhood. Hundreds of these speculations may have failed, but hundreds prosper; and thus trade begins and thrives, as population grows around these lucky spots; imports and exports maintaining their just proportion. One year ago the neighbourhood of this very town of Princeton, was clad in "buckskin;" now the men appear at church in good blue cloth, and the women in fine calicoes and straw bonnets.

The town being fairly established, a cluster of inhabitants, small as it may be, acts as a stimulus on the cultivation of the neighbourhood:

redundancy of supply is the consequence, and this demands a vent. Water mills, or in defect of water power, steam mills rise on the nearest navigable stream, and thus an effectual and constant market is secured for the increasing surplus of produce. Such are the elements of that accumulating mass of commerce, in exports, and consequent imports, which will render the Mississippi the greatest thoroughfare in the world.

At Vincennes, the foundation is just laid of a large establishment of mills to be worked by steam. Water mills of great power are now building on the Wabash, near Harmony, and undertakings of a similar kind will be called for and executed all along this river, which, with its tributary rivers, several of which are also navigable, from the east and the west, is the outlet of a very rich and thickly settling country, comprising the prime of Indiana, and a valuable portion of the Illinois, over the space of about one hundred thousand square miles.

There is nothing in Vincennes, on its first appearance to make a favourable impression on a stranger; but it improves on acquaintance, for it contains agreeable people: and there is a spirit of cleanliness, and even neatness in their houses and manner of living: there is also a strain of politeness, which marks the origin of

this settlement in a way which is very flattering to the French.

It is a phenomenon in national character which I cannot explain; but the fact will not be disputed, that the urbanity of manners which distinguishes that nation from all others, is never entirely lost; but that French politeness remains until every trace of French origin is obliterated. A Canadian Frenchman who, after having spent twenty years of his prime among the Indians, settles in the back woods of the United States, still retains a strong impression of French good breeding.

Is it by this attractive qualification that the French have obtained such sway among the Indians? I think it may be attributed with as much probability to their conciliating manner, as to superior integrity; though the latter has been the cause generally assigned.

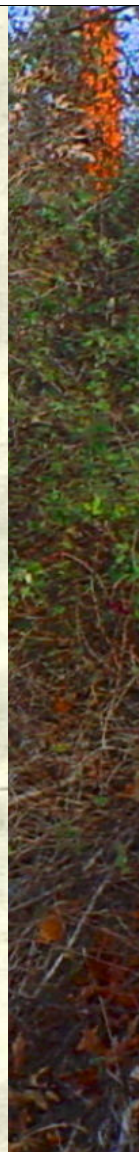
This tenaciousness of national character, under all changes of climate and circumstances, of which the French afford many remarkable instances, is the more curious, as it is not universal among nations, though the Germans afford, I am told, examples equally strong. This country gives favourable opportunities for observation on this interesting subject.

What is it that distinguishes an Englishman from other men? or is there any mark of national

character, which neither time, climate, nor circumstance can obliterate? An anglo-American is not English, but a German is a German, and a Frenchman French, to the fourth, perhaps to the tenth generation.

The Americans have no central focus of fashion, or local standard of politeness; therefore remoteness can never be held as an apology for sordid dress or coarse demeanour. They are strangers to rural simplicity: the embarrassed air of an awkward rustic, so frequent in England, is rarely seen in the United States. This, no doubt, is the effect of political equality, the consciousness of which accompanies all their intercourse, and may be supposed to operate most powerfully on the manners of the lowest class. For high and low there are, and will be, even here, and in every society, from causes moral and physical, which no political regulations can or ought to controul.

In viewing the Americans, and sketching, in a rude manner, as I pass along, their striking characteristics, I have seen a deformity so general that I cannot help esteeming it national, though I know it admits of very many individual exceptions. I have written it and then erased it, wishing to pass it by: but it wont do:—it is the truth, and to the truth I must adhere. Cleanliness in houses, and too often in person,



is neglected to a degree which is very revolting to an Englishman.

America was bred in a cabin: this is not a reproach; for the origin is most honourable: but as she has exchanged her hovel of unhewn logs for a framed building, and that again for a mansion of brick, some of her cabin habits have been unconsciously retained. Many have already been quitted; and, one by one, they will all be cleared away, as I am told they are now in the cities of the eastern states.

There are, I believe, court-houses, which are also made use of as places of worship, in which filth of all kinds has been accumulating ever since they were built. What reverence can be felt for the majesty of religion, or of the laws, in such sties of abomination? The people who are content to assemble in them can scarcely respect each other.—Here is a bad public example. It is said, that to clean these places is the office of no one.—But why is no person appointed? Might it not be inferred that a disregard to the decencies of life prevails through such a community?

July 19. We are at Princeton, in a log tavern, where neatness is as well observed as at many taverns in the city of Bath, or any city. The town will soon be three years old; the people belong to old America in dress and

manners, and would not disgrace old England in the general decorum of their deportment.

But I lament here, as every where, the small account that is had of time. Subsistence is secured so easily, and liberal pursuits being yet too rare to operate as a general stimulus to exertion, life is whiled away in a painful state of yawning lassitude.

July 20. The object of our pursuit, like the visions of fancy, has hitherto seemed to recede from our approach: we are, however, at length, arrived at the point where reality is likely to reward our labours.

Twenty or thirty miles west of this place, in the Illinois territory, is a large country where settlements are just now beginning; and where there is abundant choice of unentered lands of a description which will satisfy our wishes, if the statements of travellers and surveyors can be relied on, after great abatements.

This is a critical season of the year and we feel some anxiety for the health of our party, consisting of ten individuals. July and the two succeeding months, are trying to the constitutions of new comers, and this danger must be incurred by us; we hope, however, under circumstances of great mitigation. In the first place, the country is at present, free from sickness, and the floods were too early in the spring,

to occasion any apprehensions of an unhealthy autumn to the inhabitants. In the next place, we have an opportunity of choice of situation for our temporary sojourn. Unfortunately, this opportunity of choice is limited by the scarcity of houses, and the indifference evinced by settlers to the important object of health, in the fixing their own habitations. The vicinity of rivers from the advantages of navigation and machinery, as well as the fertility of soil having generally suspended a proper solicitude about health.

Prince Town affords a situation for a temporary abode, more encouraging than any place we have before visited in this neighbourhood: it stands on an elevated spot, in an uneven or rolling country, ten miles from the Wabash, and two from the navigable stream of the Patok: but the country is very rich, and the timber vast in bulk and height, so that though healthy at present, to its inhabitants, they can hardly encourage us with the hope of escaping the seasoning to which they say all new comers are subject. There is a very convenient house to be let for nine months, for which we are in treaty. This will accommodate us until our own be prepared for our reception in the spring, and may be rented, with a garden well stocked for about £20. I think we shall engage it, and,

should a sickly season come on, recede for a time into the high country, about a hundred miles back, returning here to winter, when the danger is past.

As to travelling in the backwoods of America, I think there is none so agreeable, after you have used yourself to repose in your own pallet, either on the floor of a cabin, or under the canopy of the woods, with an umbrella over your head, and a noble fire at your feet: you will then escape the only serious nuisance of American travelling—viz. hot rooms and swarming beds, exceeding, instead of repairing, the fatigues of the day. Some difficulties occur from ferries, awkward fords, and rude bridges, with occasional swamps; but such is the sagacity and sure-footedness of the horses, that accidents happen very rarely.

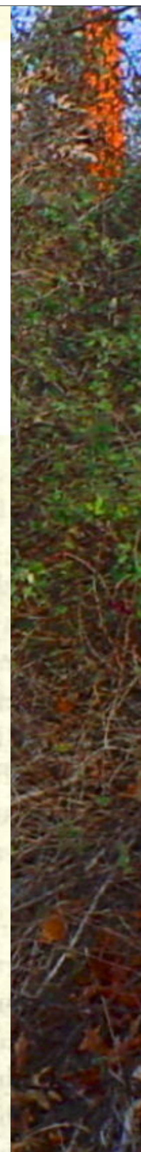
July 21. This is an efficient government. It seems that some irregularities exist, or are suspected in the proceedings of certain of the offices which are established for the sale of public lands. Whilst we were at Vincennes, a confidential individual from the federal city made his appearance at the land office there, with authority to inspect and examine on the spot. Last night the same gentleman lodged here, on his way to the land office at Shawnee Town, at which we propose to make our en-

tries, where he is equally unexpected as he had been at Vincennes, and where his visit is somewhat *mal-a-propos* as to our convenience. One of the efficient officers, the register, had been left by us sick, about seventy miles from Cincinnati, and the other, the receiver, passed this place for Vincennes yesterday, and fixed to return on Sunday, in order to proceed with me through the woods, on Monday, on an exploring expedition to the Illinois. The republican delegate informed me immediately on his arrival, that he had left an absolute injunction for the instant return of the receiver to his office, expressing regret at deranging my plans, at the same time making ample amends by his own arrangement for my accommodation.

The effect produced at Vincennes under my observation, and the decided manner of this gentleman, convince me that this mode of treatment is fully as effectual as that by "motion for the production of papers and committees for their examination," by which deliberate procedure the inconvenience of surprize is politely obviated.

August 2. We lodged last night at another cabin, where similar neatness prevailed within and without. The woman neat, and the children clean in skin, and whole in their clothes. The man possessed of good sense and sound notions, ingenious and industrious, a contrast to backwoods' men in general. He lives on the edge of the seven miles' prairie, a spot charming to the eye, but deficient in surface-water, and they say the well-water is not good: I suppose they have not dug deeper than twenty five feet, which is no criterion of the purity of springs in a soil absorbent from the surface to that depth.

Shawnee Town. This place I account as a phenomenon evincing the pertinacious adhesion of the human animal to the spot where it has once fixed itself. As the lava of Mount Etna cannot dislodge this strange being from the



cities which have been repeatedly ravaged by its eruptions, so the Ohio with its annual over-flowings is unable to wash away the inhabitants of Shawnee Town.—Once a year, for a series of successive springs, it has carried away the fences from their cleared lands, till at length they have surrendered, and ceased to cultivate them. Once a year, the inhabitants either make their escape to higher lands, or take refuge in their upper stories, until the waters subside, when they recover their position on this desolate sand-bank.

Here is the land office for the south-east district of Illinois, where I have just constituted myself a land-owner by paying seven hundred and twenty dollars, as one fourth of the purchase money of fourteen hundred and forty acres: this, with a similar purchase made by Mr. Flower, is part of a beautiful and rich prairie, about six miles distant from the Big, and the same from the Little Wabash.

The land is rich natural meadow, bounded by timbered land, within reach of two navigable rivers, and may be rendered immediately productive at a small expence. The successful cultivation of several prairies has awakened the attention of the public, and the value of this description of land is now known; so that the smaller portions, which are surrounded

by timber, will probably be settled so rapidly as to absorb, in a few months, all that is to be obtained at the government rate, of two dollars per acre.

Sand predominates in the soil of the south-eastern quarter of the Illinois territory:—the basis of the country is sand-stone, lying, I believe, on clay-slate. The bed of the Ohio, at Shawnee Town is sand-stone: forty miles north-east, near Harmony, is a quarry of the same stone, on the banks of the Big Wabash. The shoals of the Little Wabash and the Skillet-fork, twenty, forty, and sixty miles up, are of the same formation. No lime-stone has yet been discovered in the district. I have heard of coal in several places, but have not seen a specimen of it. Little however, is yet known with precision of the surface of many parts of the country; and the wells, though numerous, rarely reach the depth of thirty feet, below which, I presume, the earth has in no instance been explored.

The geographical position of this portion of territory promises favourable for its future importance. The Big Wabash, a noble stream, forming its eastern boundary, runs a course of about four hundred miles, through one of the most fertile portions of this most fertile region. It has a communication well known to

the Indian traders, with lake Huron and all the navigation of the north, by means of a portage of eight miles to the Miami of the lakes. This portage will, probably, be made navigable in a few years. Population is already very considerable along this river, and upon White River, another beautiful and navigable stream, which falls into the Wabash from the east. The Little Wabash, though a sluggish stream, is, or may become a navigable communication extending far north, I am *informed* four hundred miles.

The prairies have been represented as marshes, and many of them are so. This is not however, the case with all. Our prairie rises at its northern extremity to a commanding height, being one of the most elevated portions of the country, surmounting and overlooking the woodlands to the south and west, to a great distance. There are also many others to the northward on lands of the same eligible character, high and fertile, and surrounded by timbered lands. These are unsurveyed, and of course are not yet offered to the public.

Nothing but fencing and providing water for stock is wanted to reduce a prairie into the condition of useful grass land ; and from that state, we all know, the transition to arable is through a simple process, easy to perform, and profitable as it goes on. Thus no addition, except the

above on the score of improvement, is to be made to the first cost, as regards the land. Buildings, proportioned to the owner's inclination or purse, are of course requisite on every estate.

The dividing a section (six hundred and forty acres) into inclosures of twenty-five acres each, with proper avenues of communication, each inclosure being supplied with water, in the most convenient manner, and live hedges planted, or sown, will cost less than two dollars per acre. This added to the purchase money, when the whole is paid, will amount to eighteen shillings sterling, per acre, or five hundred and seventy six pounds for six hundred and forty acres.

Calculations on the capital to be employed, or expended on buildings, and stock alive and dead, would be futile, as this would be in proportion to the means. The larger the amount, within the limits of utility, the greater the profit: but, as the necessary outgoings are trifling, a *small sum will do*. Two thousand pounds sterling for these purposes would place the owner in a state of comfort, and even affluence.

I conclude from these data, that an English farmer possessing three thousand pounds, besides the charges of removal may establish

himself *well* as a proprietor and occupier of such an estate. The folly or the wisdom of the undertaking I leave among the propositions which are too plain to admit of illustration.

In their irregular outline of woodland and their undulating surface, these tracts of natural meadow exhibit every beauty, fresh from the hand of nature, which art often labours in vain to produce; but there are no organs of perception, no faculties as yet prepared in this country, for the enjoyment of these exquisite combinations.

The grand in scenery I have been shocked to hear, by American lips, called disgusting, because the surface would be too rude for the plough; and the epithet of *elegant* is used on every occasion of commendation but that to which it is appropriate in the English language.

An elegant improvement, is a cabin of rude logs, and a few acres with the trees cut down to the height of three feet, and surrounded by a worm-fence, or zig-zag railing. You hear of an *elegant* mill, an *elegant* orchard, an *elegant* tan-yard, &c. and familiarly of *elegant* roads,—meaning such as you may pass without extreme peril. The word implies eligibility or usefulness in America, but has nothing to do with taste; which is a term as strange to the American language, where I have heard it spoken, as comfort is said to be to the French,

and for a similar reason:—the idea has not yet reached them. Nature has not yet displayed to them those charms of distant and various prospect, which will delight the future inhabitants of this noble country.

Scientific pursuits are also, generally speaking, unknown where I have travelled. Reading is very much confined to politics, history and poetry. Science is not, as in England, cultivated for its own sake. This is to be lamented the more, on account of the many heavy hours of indolence under which most people are doomed to toil, through every day of their existence. What yawning and stretching, and painful restlessness they would be spared, if their time were occupied in the acquisition of useful knowledge!

There is a sort of covetousness which would be the greatest of blessings, to those Americans whose circumstances excuse them from constant occupation for a subsistence,—that is, to the great majority of the people,—the covetousness of time, from a knowledge of its value.

The life and habits of the great Franklin, whose name, I am sorry to say, is not often heard here, would be a most profitable study. He possessed the true Philosopher's stone; for whatever he touched became gold under his hand, through the magical power of a scientific

mind. This lamentable deficiency in science and taste, two such abundant sources of enjoyment, must not be attributed to a want of energy in the American character:—witness the spirit and good sense with which men of all ranks are seen to engage in discussions on politics, history, or religion; subjects which have attracted, more or less, the attention of every one. Nature has done much for them, and they leave much to Nature: but they have made *themselves* free;—this may account for their indifference to science, and their zeal in politics.

August 3. Harmony.—We left Shawnee Town this morning under more agreeable impressions regarding its inhabitants than we had entertained before we entered it. We found something, certainly, of river barbarism, the genuine Ohio character; but we met with a greater number than we expected of agreeable individuals: these, and the kind and hospitable treatment we experienced at our tavern, formed a good contrast to the rude society and wretched fare we had left behind us at the Skillet-fork.

I alluded, some pages back, to a larger plan, which we had in contemplation, not then sufficiently matured to be laid fully before our friends.

Since the writing of that note, our scheme has acquired so much consistency, that we think it safe to make some addition to that general sketch.

It is the intention of my friend, Mr. Flower, and myself, to purchase, on terms as favourable as can be obtained from the government, one, or more, entire townships in the Illinois territory, where the country is partly prairie, and partly woodland.

A township comprises thirty-six square miles, or sections of six hundred and forty acres each; in all, twenty-three thousand and forty acres.

These lands we propose to offer (on terms proportionably favourable) to a number of our countrymen, whose views may so far accord with our own, as to render proximity of settlement desirable.

In the sale of public lands, there is a regulation, which I have before mentioned, that the

sixteenth section, which is nearly the centre of every township, shall not be sold. It is called the reserved section; and is, accordingly, reserved for public uses in that township, for the support of the poor, and for purposes of education.

This section, being of course, at the disposal of the purchasers of the entire township, we shall, by judicious arrangements, provide out of it, not only for the objects which the wisdom of the legislature had in view, but for the present accommodation of the more indigent, but not the least valued members of our proposed community. To obviate the sufferings to which emigrants of this class are exposed on their arrival, it is a material part of our plan to have in readiness for every poor family, a cabin, an inclosed garden, a cow, and a hog, with an appropriation of land, for summer and winter food for cows, proportioned to their number.

With regard to the disposal of the lands in general, we shall probably offer them in sections, half-sections, quarters, and eighths; that is, in allotments of six hundred and forty, three hundred and twenty, one hundred and sixty, and eighty acres, making other reservations of portions for public uses, as circumstances may require.

We wish it to be clearly understood, that we

have no design of forming a society of English, to be governed by any laws or regulations of our own framing. We would not bind others, nor be ourselves bound by any ties but those of mutual interest, and good neighbourhood; nor be subject to any law, but the law of the land.

Yet, as concentration of capital, as well as of population, will be essential to the rapid prosperity of our colony, we shall make a stipulation, which we hope will be generally approved:—

That no person may be tempted, by the low price at which our lands shall be offered to *possess* themselves of it as a mere object of speculation, a declaration will be required on the part of the purchaser, of his intention to reside on the spot.

We would, at the same time, impress upon him the necessity of not purchasing more than he can fairly manage.

Our opinion is, that it would be more advantageous to the resident proprietor to possess a capital of four or five pounds sterling an acre, than to incapaciate himself for carrying on his improvements for want of adequate means.

I repeat, that we have not fallen on this scheme from a wish to form a society exclusively English, or, indeed, *any* society as distinct from the people at large. We would most willingly extend our proposals to Ameri-

slide 47

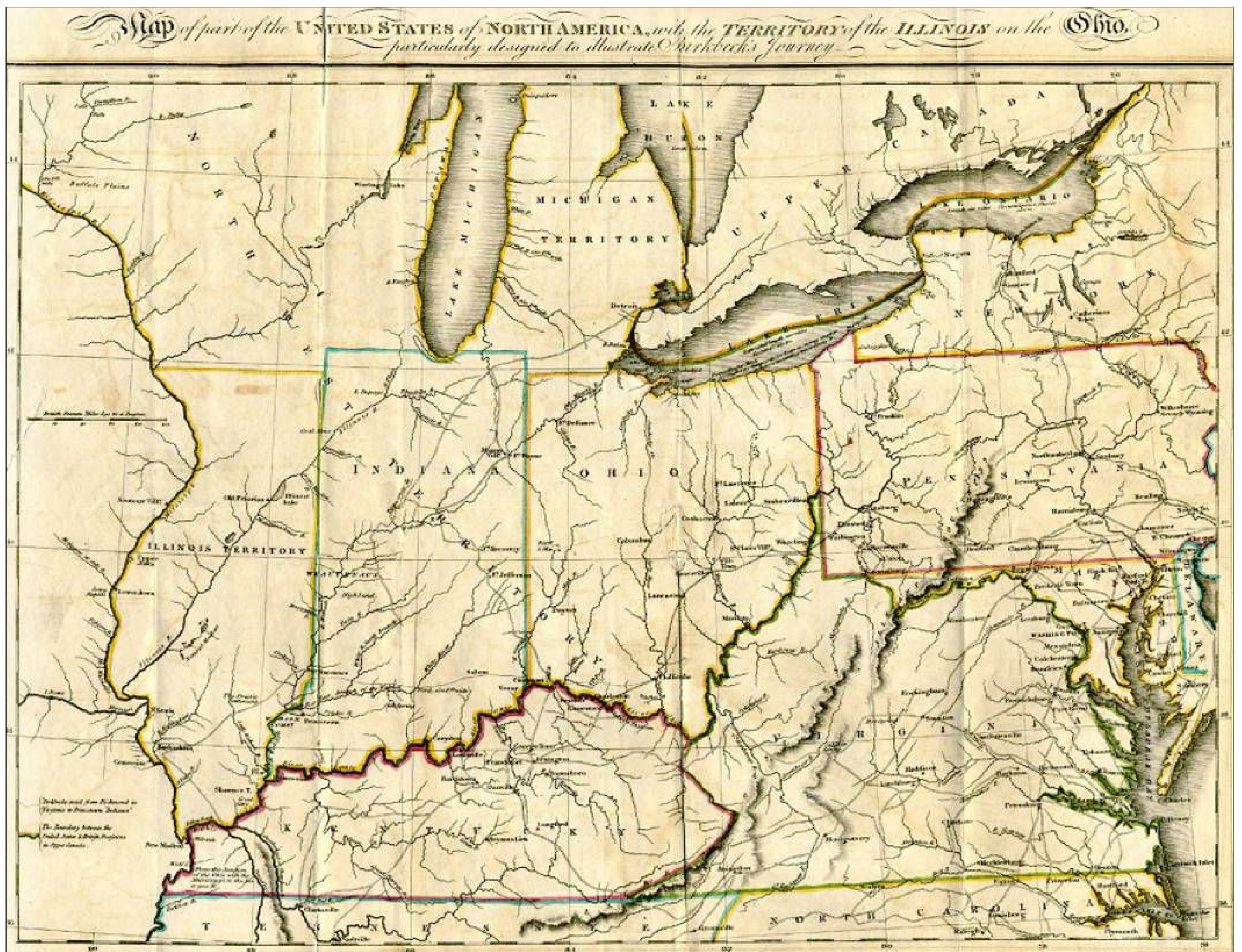
cans or emigrants of any nation, with the requisite capital, could our plan embrace them. Concentration of capital and numbers is the only refuge from many privations, and even sufferings in these remote regions:—but, the main advantage of preparing, as we propose, for the reception of our brethren, will be to save them a wearisome and expensive travel, in quest of a settlement, but too often ending in despair. Twelve long months spent in roaming over this wilderness, has broken the spirits, and drained the purses of many who would have done well, had they proceeded at once to a place provided; —also, to afford immediate protection and employment to *poor* emigrants.

Having proceeded thus far in the developement of our plan, it may materially forward its completion to take one step farther;—that is, to open a channel of communication with those who may be so well pleased with it, as to wish to join in its execution.

Such persons, if they cannot otherwise obtain satisfactory information, will please to direct their inquiries, to myself, at Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana.

THE END.

Severn & Co. Printers, 1, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate.



Birkbeck, Morris (1818). Notes on a Journey In America from the Coast of Virginia to the Territory of Illinois. London: James Ridgway.

LETTERS

FROM

ILLINOIS.

BY MORRIS BIRKBECK,

AUTHOR OF "NOTES ON A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE," AND OF "NOTES ON A JOURNEY IN AMERICA," &c.

"VOX CLAMANTIS È DESERTO."

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR TAYLOR AND HESSEY,
93, FLEET STREET.

1818.

LETTER XXII.

MY DEAR SIR, *March 24, 1818.*

I TRUST you have received several letters from me, although I have not yet had the pleasure of hearing from you since we parted. Those letters, and my printed journal, which I directed to be sent to you as soon as published, have made you of our party down to a very late period. You find that we are in a good country, are in no danger of perishing for want of society, and have abundant means of supplying every other want.

But I am sorry to inform you that our plan of colonising extensively, with a special view to the relief of our suffering countrymen of the lower orders, is not at present successful. A good number may be benefited by the arrangements we are making for their reception on a contracted scale; but the application to Congress, alluded to in my journal, which was calculated principally for the service of that class, has, I fear, proved abortive. I have transmitted to Congress, through

Birkbeck, Morris (1818). Letters From Illinois. London: Taylor and Hessey

the hands of our member for Illinois, the following memorial:

To the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the Memorial of Morris Birkbeck, an English farmer, lately settled in the territory of Illinois, respectfully states—

That a number of his countrymen, chiefly yeomen farmers, farming labourers, and rural mechanics, are desirous of removing with their families and their capital into this country, provided that, by having situations prepared for them, they might escape the wearisome and expensive travel in quest of a settlement, which has broken the spirits and drained the purses of many of their emigrant brethren, terminating too frequently in disappointment.

Many estimable persons of the classes above mentioned have reposed such a degree of confidence in the experience of your memorialist, as would attract them to the spot which he has chosen for himself. Their attention has accordingly been directed with some anxiety to his movements; and when, after a laborious journey through the states of Ohio and Indiana, he has at length fixed on a situation in the Illinois adapted to his private views, settlements are multiplying so rapidly around it, that it does not afford a scope of eligible unappropriated land, to which he could invite any considerable number of his friends.

There are, however, lands as yet unsurveyed lying about twenty miles north of this place, on which sufficient room might be obtained; and the object of this memorial is to solicit the grant by purchase of a tract of this land, for the purpose of introducing a colony of English farmers, labourers, and mechanics.

Feeling, as does your memorialist, that the people of England and the people of America are of one family, notwithstanding the unhappy political disputes which have divided the two countries, he believes that this recollection will be sufficient to insure, from the representatives of a free people, a favourable issue to his application in behalf of their suffering brethren.

(Signed) MORRIS BIRKBECK.

Nov. 20, 1817.

My proposal in the above memorial was indefinite, designedly, that if acceded to, it might be on a general principle, to be extended as far as would be found beneficial; and might be guarded from abuse by provisions arising out of the principle itself. I entertained a hope that it would be

referred to a committee, who would have permitted me to explain my views; and possibly I may yet have an opportunity of doing so, as I have not yet learned that it has been absolutely rejected. Other petitions for grants of land in favour of particular descriptions of emigrants have been rejected during this session, for reasons which my friends give me to understand will be fatal to mine. The following I consider to be the tenor of these objections:

That no public lands can be granted or disposed of but according to the general law on that subject, without a special act of legislation.

That although in certain cases such special acts have been made in favour of bodies of foreign emigrants, it has always been on the ground, and in consideration of, a *general public* benefit accruing; such as the introduction of the culture of the vine by the Swiss colony at Vevay, Indiana, and the olive in Louisiana.

That it is not agreeable to the general policy of this government to encourage the settlement of foreigners in distinct masses, but rather to promote their speedy amalgamation with the community of American citizens.

And that all such grants are liable to be abused by speculators for private emolument.

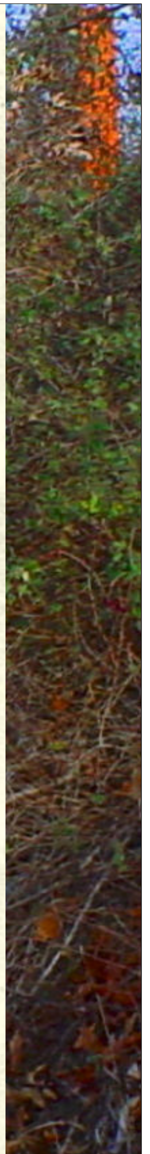
Taking these objections in an inverted order, I think I could shew that the last would not apply to this case, where no indulgence is sought for in point of price. It would be sufficient for our purpose that certain lands, which are yet not surveyed, and of course unproductive, might be opened to us as an asylum, in which English emigrants *with* capital might provide for English emigrants *without* it. The title of these lands might remain in the United States until the purchase should be completed by actual settlers, paying the price on entry.

The nationality in some particulars which might be retained by such a settlement, would not surely be found to weigh against its usefulness.

When it is considered that the men with capital who emigrate as farmers are republicans to the core; that to such men, and the sons of such, the republic whose protection they now solicit, owes its existence—what is this nationality? is it not American in its essential qualities?

The poorer order of emigrants from England, what they have of politics is of the same cast; but the ignorance, the nullity, of a great proportion of the *rural* English population on these subjects, is wholly incomprehensible in this country.

Humanity, interest, necessity, will call for the



interference of the general government on behalf of those unfortunate persons who are cast destitute on the eastern shores, and on behalf of those cities and states which are burthened by them. But their countrymen, themselves citizens of the United States, or becoming so, would anticipate this interference, and crave permission to provide for them on some unappropriated spot, to which they would instantly give a value which it may not otherwise attain for ages.

That there is wanting the "*dignus vindice nodus*;" that the object of this measure is not such as to warrant a solemn act of legislation; that it is not of equal importance with the vineyards at Vevay, or the olive-grounds projected in Louisiana—when the several conditions of Great Britain, of the eastern states, and of this western country, are viewed in connexion with it—will hardly be maintained.

I have not the means of reference at hand, but I think it was about the year 1530 that the Portuguese brought from the old world the first cargo of muscles and sinews for the cultivation of the new. Nearly three hundred years has this dreadful export, with all that belongs to it, been sustained by Africa, until half America, with her islands, is peopled, not by freemen, but by overseers and slaves. If those muscles and sinews,

clothed as they were in sable, had come hither animated by willing minds; if the men who conducted, instead of staining themselves with atrocities which no pen can describe, had been employed in deeds of kindness; if the masters who received them had *paid* them for their labours instead of torturing them—but as all this was impossible, why *if* about the matter?—That you may for a moment glance over Africa, over the intervening ocean, and over that large portion of the new world which Africa has peopled with unwilling labourers, and think of the miseries and the crimes that would have been spared to humanity during this period of three hundred years: think what America and her islands would be now, and how different their prospects, if involuntary servitude had never defiled her soil.

America yet needs muscles and sinews—Europe offers them. They would come animated by willing minds: deeds of kindness alone, costing not a cent, are looked for from America. If they come in groups and remain so, they will be groups of freemen. Why does America love her government? Will not these men love it for the same reason, and more intensely, from the recollection of the bondage they have quitted?

Thus I should talk to you were you here; but you are distant five thousand miles, and still I talk

to you. Would that those who have most influence in this my adopted country could hear me with the same mind that you will read this!

Adieu,

I am yours most truly.

P. S. I am just sending these letters to the press, and I seize the occasion of dedicating them to you.

TO

JOHN GALE, ESQ.

STERT, NEAR DEVIZES,

OLD ENGLAND.

THE END.

THE

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE

TO

THE WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES:

COMPRISING

A GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATES OF

Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio ;—the Territories of Alabama Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan ; and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete List of the Road and River Routes, west of the Aleghany Mountains, and the connecting Roads from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive Account of the Soil, Productions, Climate, and present state of Improvement of the Regions described, than any Work hitherto published.

ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING LOUISIANA, PROJECTED AND ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

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Towns,—colleges,—schools.—Lexington, in Fayette county, is the largest and most wealthy town in Kentucky ; it stands at 30° 10′ N. lat. 7° 10′ W long. from Washington city, and nearly due north from Knoxville in Tennessee. It has been contended by some, that the plain upon which Lexington stands, is not excelled for fertility and beauty in the world ; without doubt it is one of the most productive spots in America. The settlements were commenced here in 1779. The town now contains between five and six thousand people.

Improvements in building has kept pace, if not exceeded the increase of population, and Lexington, where stood a wilderness less than forty years past, now assumes the appearance of a thriving commercial city, and its inhabitants exhibit the polish and intelligence arising from wealth and leisure.

A few years after the first settlements were formed, the legislature of Virginia incorporated for Kentucky, and located in Lexington a seminary of education under the title of "The Transylvania University." This infant establishment made, during the first years of its existence, but little progress. Involved in Indian wars, or engaged in forming new villages and farms, the people had little leisure to pursue literary objects ; but like every thing else concerning this state, as soon as relieved from the pressure of savage warfare, the science of the people augmented with astonishing rapidity. Men of high attainments in every branch of human knowledge removed into the state, and brought with them their information and liberal views. In 1798 the Transylvania University went into operation under the guidance of twenty-one trustees, chosen on principles certainly novel : no person belonging to any of the faculties are admitted. Though not pursued with very general ardour through the state, yet education made rapid advances in some places, particularly Lexington, insomuch as to obtain for that town the title of the Athens of the western states.

Besides the buildings necessary to public worship, education, and the courts of law, there are many very flourishing manufactories in and near Lexington. In a word, a visit to this place cannot fail to give the warmest pleasure to a benevolent mind. No where in America has the almost instantaneous change, from an uncultivated waste to the elegancies of civilization, been so striking.

FRANKFORT, on Kentucky river, at 38° 14′ N. lat. 7° 40′ W. lon. from Washington city, is now the seat of government for the state, but is not remarkable for any considerable difference in population or improvement from Bard's Town, Paris, Washington, or Danville, all of which are flourishing and pleasant towns, containing from 800 to 1200 inhabitants.

Darby, William (1818). The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories. New York: Kirk & Mercein (22 Wall-Street).

Louisville, on the banks of Ohio, at the upper extremity of the rapids in that river, is, certainly, in point of wealth and consequence, the second town in the state. The Rapids of Ohio is at 38° 25′ N. lat. 8° 40′ W. lon. from Washington city.

Louisville occupies a high bank below the mouth of Bear-grass creek, extending parallel to the river. There is a fine prospect from the front street up and down the stream, and of the opposite coast of the state of Indiana.

A very extensive and active commerce is now carried on between this place and Natchez, New Orleans, and St. Louis. If the proposed canal is made to pass the rapids, it will augment the improvement of Louisville to a great extent by establishing manufactures, by the almost infinite command of water power.

At the lower part of the rapids a town has arisen by the name of Shipping Port. Several ships, and vessels of all kinds suitable to the Ohio or Mississippi, have been built at the latter place. The facility of rafting timber down the Ohio, and of cutting it into plank by the aid of water from a canal 22 feet fall, will, when the latter improvement is completed, enable vessels to be built to any possible extent that an increasing population and commerce could demand, and upon the most reasonable terms. There would be no known spot on the globe where the materials could be more easily collected, or more expeditiously rendered fit for use, not only for the construction of ships, but dwelling-houses also.

Kentucky has passed the era of rapid increase from emigration. The best lands are sold and have become expensive. The state will continue to possess the advantage of its local position; and when the population of the western preponderate over that of the eastern and northern states, the seat of general government will probably be removed into this central state. The period, however, when the weight of population will have changed its relative situation, is more remote than most people are in the habit of calculating. It will be seen by a review of the several states and territories, given in this treatise, that as in any new settlement, the best lands and those near navigable water-courses are transferred to private individuals, the flood of migration must begin to subside. From this sole cause arises the less comparative increase of inhabitants, in periods distant from the original settlement. Tennessee, Kentucky, and indeed all establishments on the valley of Ohio, are examples.

The roads in all the states and territories north of Tennessee, in the valley of Ohio, are so blended, that a separate list would be unnecessary and perplexing; therefore the residue of the roads and main routes will be given in connexion, at the end of this treatise.

Illinois Territory takes its name from the river of that name, whose valley forms rather more than one-half the surface of the territory, passing through it obliquely from northeast to southwest. The length of Illinois is from north to south, from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, almost on 37° N. lat. to the northern boundary of the territory 41° 43′ N. lat. or 326 miles, its greatest breadth is about the fortieth degree of north latitude. This territory is bounded on the southwest, west, and northwest, by the Mississippi river; on the

north by the 41° 43′ N. lat.; east by the state of Ohio, and southeast and south by the Ouabache and Ohio rivers; extending over 51,000 square miles, equal to 32,640,000 American acres.

The following statistical table is defective, as but little of the Illinois territory was settled with white inhabitants in 1810.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	*Population.*	*Towns.*
Randolph,	7,275	Kaskaskia.
St. Clair,	5,007	
Gallatin,		
Edward,		
Johnson,		
Madison,		
	12,282	

Progressive Geography,—History.—It was through the Illinois river that the first effectual discovery of the Mississippi river was made by the French. In 1674, two traders, Joliet and Morquetta, reached the Mississippi through lake Michigan, Fox, and Ouisconsin rivers. In 1683, from the report of Joliet and Morquetta, the Chevalier Tonty, M. de la Sale, and Father Louis Hennepin, underdertook an expedition of discovery, and through lake Michigan and Illinois reached the Mississippi. The Wabache was soon after explored, and small establishments made at Vincennes, Cahokia, and Kaskaskia. The greatest part of the country remained in the hands of the savages until within a few years past.

The original white settlers were French from Canada, but these people, few in number, and detached from each other, lived by hunting and Indian traffic, rather than by agriculture. In their manner of life they conformed in great measure to the more numerous savages by whom they were environed.

Whilst Indiana remained a territory, Illinois formed a western part thereof; but when the former became a state, the latter was created a separate territorial government, divided into three United States' court districts, in which political form it now continues.

The population is increasing, and must now (1817) considerably exceed 20,000 people.

Rivers.—The rivers of the Illinois territory, are the Mississippi, Illinois, Kaskaskia, Ohio, and Wabache.

The Mississippi river forms the boundary of Illinois, following the winding of the stream for upwards of five hundred miles. So much has already been given on this great stream, in the preceding parts of this work, as to much abridge what need be added in this place.

Above the mouth of Missouri, the water of the Mississippi river is clear, and very similar to that of the Ohio. The banks continue for some distance low, and in many places liable to overflow. The soil is rich; extensive prairies often reach and extend along the stream. About 39° 15′ N. lat. hills are first found upon the river; above this place the country gradually rises into eminences of more or less elevation, giving a varied appearance to the scenery.

The peninsula, between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, has been surveyed as soldiers' bounty lands. The surface actually surveyed, amounts to an area about equal to 240 regular townships of 36 sections each; equal to 8640 square miles of 640 American acres each, or an aggregate of 5,530,000 acres nearly. As the act of congress of May 6th, 1812, granting those lands as bounty to the soldiers enlisted in the army of the United States, expressly provides that the several portions to be granted under that act, shall be fit for cultivation, a larger surface than barely sufficient to satisfy the claims was necessarily surveyed. Three millions five hundred thousand acres are appropriated by congress, and have, it appears, been selected by the surveyor general, William Rector, Esq. for that express purpose.

This tract lies between 38° 47′ and 41° 47′ N. lat., and between 12° and 14° W. lon. from Washington city. A plan of the townships and ranges, including the water-courses, has been published at the seat of the general government, by Mr. John Gardiner. It is much to be regretted, that this map had not contained some detail of the diversity in soil and surface, as well as mere outline. As it is, however, it affords much valuable information respecting the local features of the country, and of the relative position of the different townships. Fronting page 6, of this treatise, is placed a plan of the manner of surveying public lands. With that plan as a key, any particular section may be found upon any general map of public lands.

Regarding topographical position, the peninsula between the Mississippi and Illinois, presents many advantages as a settlement. Under the article, Missouri territory, page 137 of this treatise, is given much of what could be here repeated respecting the climate of the region near the junction of the Mississippi and Illinois. Towards the north part of the soldiers' lands, or about 41° N. lat., a very sensible change of climate is perceived. The parallel of 41° runs through the south part of New-York, the north part of New-Jersey, divides Pennsylvania into nearly two equal parts, then runs through the northern parts of the states of Ohio and Indiana, and the Illinois territory. Contrary to the commonly received opinion on that subject, data are embodied in this treatise, that tend to establish the fact, that more cold is experienced on the same latitude in the Mississippi valley, than on the Atlantic coast, east of the Aleghany mountains. If so, the climate of the lands we have been reviewing, will be found to bear great resemblance to that of the northern extremity of Ohio and Indiana. We are strongly inclined to believe that this will be found to be the case when the country becomes settled.

The Illinois river, bounds the tract on the east and southeast. Above its junction with the Mississippi, the Illinois river flows from the north about 80 miles, with depth of water for boats of considerable draught at all seasons. The river is then found flowing from the southeast sixty miles; it then in T. 7. N. R. VII. east, inclines N. N. E. which is its general course to the northeast extremity of the tract, a distance of about sixty miles, giving an entire range, from where this stream comes in contact with the region we have been describing, to its discharge into the Mississippi, of two hundred miles.

The Illinois is, in all its length, a gentle current, without falls or even remarkable shoals. Much of its bank is liable to annual inundation, and of course rendered unfit for culture. It has been already remarked, that the general surface of the country is prairie, some part of which is very fine land, though too much does not deserve so favourable a character.

Two streams of some consequence flow into the Illinois from the northwest.

Spoon River, has its discharge in T. 4. N. R. IV. E. Rising near the northeast part of the soldiers' tract, Spoon river has a course of upwards of one hundred miles in length, following its various inflections; its general course is nearly parallel to the Illinois. How far Spoon river is navigable we are unable to say, but judging from analogy, would suppose above one half its entire length.

Crooked Creek, falls into Illinois in T. 1. S. R. I. E. This stream is marked on Mr. Gardiner's map as a creek, but from its length and numerous branches, would deserve the title of river; the distance through which it flows exceeding eighty miles.

Henderson River, enters the Mississippi in T. 10. N. R. VI. W. and rises in the same ridge with the head streams of Spoon river. How far the former river is navigable we are unacquainted.

There are various other small rivers and creeks falling into the Mississippi and Illinois, of less consequence than those we have noticed. On Gardiner's map, there is marked a singular outlet of the Mississippi, leaving that river in T. 3. S. R. VIII. W. and flowing parallel to the parent stream forty miles, again falls into it in T. 8. S. R. IV. W. Several creeks of considerable length enter this outlet from the north.

An extensive inundated tract is laid down where 40° N. lat. intersects the Mississippi. This tract is about twenty-five miles in extent north and south. From the data afforded by Gardiner's map, the country near the margin of the rivers bear a strong resemblance to the regions adjacent to the Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio. The bends of the rivers washing bluffs, but generally ranging over inundated lands. Retiring from the streams into the interior, the surface becomes gradually more elevated and diversified in its general aspect.

From the similarity of climate, the natural and artificial productions must, in a great degree, resemble those of the adjacent regions in the same latitudes. Wheat, rye, oats, maize, and other cerealia, can be produced in great abundance. Meadow grass of all kinds must flourish. Fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and many others, will no doubt be plentifully reared.

Considering the facility of navigation, by the two great rivers that encircle it on three sides, and the numerous other streams that flow from its central parts, the bounty land offers every necessary facility to navigation, especially by the route of the Mississippi and Ohio. But little labour would be demanded, however, to open a water communication through the Illinois to lake Michigan.

The intervening country is low, and mostly composed of alluvial materials, presenting impediments to canal navigation that might be

easily removed. A glance upon the map of the United States, attending this treatise, will enable the reader to perceive the favourable position of this spot, wisely selected by the general government to reward the gallantry of the soldiers of our late war.

Illinois river, has never been accurately surveyed above the bounty land, but it is known, however, to rise in the northeast part of the state of Indiana, which state it traverses in a western direction one hundred and thirty miles, enters the Illinois territory, and continuing west, one hundred and twenty miles, must have a curve to the southwest, not far from the northeast corner of the bounty land. In all previous maps of Illinois river, that we have seen, its general course is drawn nearly southwest by west, through, from its source to its mouth. That course is not very incorrect; yet, when drawn in that manner, a very false idea is given of the actual range of the stream. Indeed, when attentively examined, a very remarkable coincidence appears in the courses of the Illinois, Wabash, and Ohio rivers. This is nevertheless a theory in geology, coming more correctly under consideration in the geographical part of this treatise.

The courses and length of the Illinois river, from its contact with the bounty lands to its mouth, has been noticed, the entire length being 390 miles.

Kaskaskia river, rises in the prairies between the Illinois and Wabash, interlocking with the head streams of the Little Water branch of the latter. The entire length of the Kaskaskia is about 150 miles, its course southwest by south, nearly. This river is navigable, at high water, to a considerable distance above its junction with the Mississippi, a few miles below the town of Kaskaskia. The quality of the lands, the natural and artificial productions, are nearly the same found upon the Illinois.

Upon the Kaskaskia are some of the most extensive settlements yet made in the Illinois territory; the town bearing the same name, with the river is now the seat of government for the territory, a rank it must soon lose, from its position and the increasing settlements to the northwest, upon the Illinois river.

Vaseux river, is a stream of eighty miles in length, rising between the waters of the Kaskaskia and Little Water rivers, and flowing nearly parallel to the former, falls into the Mississippi some distance above Cape Girardeau. But few settlements, and none of any consequence, meriting particular notice, have yet been formed upon the waters of the Vaseux.

Ohio river, washes the southeast part of the Illinois territory, from the mouth of the Wabash to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, a distance of 136 miles. The banks of the Ohio below that of the Wabash, assume a general resemblance to those of the Mississippi below the mouth of Missouri. The concave bank is mostly composed of craggy limestone, the convex bank low, and subject to annual inundation. These features continue as far down as the Great Cave, below which both banks become low, and in every essential quality are similar to those of the Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio. The settlements are confined to the alluvial border on the river. The swamps commence from a quarter, to half a mile from the margin of

the stream. The soil, like most alluvial land, is extremely fertile, and valuable where elevated sufficiently for the purposes of agriculture. The timber gigantic and extremely abundant. The following list contains the most remarkable timber trees found on this tract, and will answer generally for all the adjacent country.

Quercus tinctoria,	Black oak,
Quercus alba,	White oak,
Quercus rubra,	Red oak,
Quercus phelos,	Willow leafed oak,
Liriodendron tulipifera,	Poplar,
Laurus sassafras,	Sassafras,
Juglans amara,	Bitternut hickory,
Juglans squamosa,	Shell bark hickory,
Juglans olivæformis,	Paccan
Juglans nigra,	Black walnut,
Juglans cathartica,	White walnut,
Juniperus virginiana,	Red cedar,
Acer rubrum,	Red maple,
Acer negundo,	Box alder,
Carpinus ostrya,	Iron wood,
Carpinus americana,	Hornbeam,
Cerasus virginiana,	Wild cherry,
Cornus florida,	Dogwood,
Diospiros virginiana,	Persimon,
Fagus sylvestris,	Beech,
Fraxinus tomentosa,	Common ash,
Gleditchia triacanthos,	Honey locust,
Nyssa aquatica,	Tupeloo
Nyssa sylvatica,	Black gum,
Platanus occidentalis,	Sycamore,
Populus angulata,	Cotton wood,
Tilia pubescens,	Linden,
Ulmus rubra,	Red elm,
Ulmus americana,	Mucilaginous elm,
Ulmus aquatica,	Water elm.

There are many other species of trees found upon the rivers and hills in this tract, besides those marked in the above list, but those enumerated are the most remarkable and most common. The size and quantity of valuable timber trees that are every where found east of St Louis, upon the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their confluent streams, is not the least remarkable feature in their natural history, or least beneficial part of their useful properties to man.

Wabash river, forms part of the southeast limit of Illinois territory, and possesses great sameness to the Ohio, near the confluence of the two streams. Several small, but fine rivers rise in the Illinois territory, and flow southeast into the Wabash, entering that stream below Vincennes: the principal of these are Embarras and Little Water. These two latter head with the sources of Kaskaskia river.

The other rivers of the Illinois territory are small and unimportant.

Many of the higher branches of the Illinois and Wabash are in the Indian country; of course but imperfectly known.

Mountains, there are none in the country of Illinois, or hills of any particular elevation. Some parts of the country is gently rolling, but the far greater part, flat prairie, or the alluvial margin of rivers.

Towns. Kaskaskia, upon the river of that name, is the only town of consequence yet formed in the territory of Illinois; it is the seat of government, and contains 800 or 1000 inhabitants.

Cahokia, four miles below St. Louis, and about one mile from the Mississippi, is a handsome, but small village. Of the new towns, we have no certain knowledge. No doubt but that the settlements of the bounty lands will produce a rapid and favourable change in the territory we have been describing. This settlement will also, as we have already noticed, necessarily withdraw the seat of government from Kaskaskia; and it may be added, change, within a few years, the territorial into a state government.

Schools, colleges, and all other institutions, must be here in their infancy; but like other new settlements made by the emigrants from the United States, the provision for the education of youth is neither forgotten or neglected.

Of the mineral or fossil productions of this country, we have said nothing. From the nature of the soil and surface, neither can be expected to abound, and the higher parts, where usually the most valuable and abundant metallic and fossil bodies could be reasonably sought after, we scarcely know, and have never been examined with either skill or care. (*See Appendix No. II.*)

THE STATE OF INDIANA, has the Illinois territory west, the state of Kentucky southeast, the state of Ohio east, and the Michigan territory, and lake Michigan and the Northwest territory, north.

Extent, population, rivers, productions. This state covers an area of 36,640 square miles, equal to 23,449,600 American acres. More than one half of this surface remains yet in possession of the Indians. The southern and much most valuable part of the state is reclaimed, and is settling with emigrants from the northern and eastern states with great rapidity. The following statistical table exhibits the subdivisions of this state, and the population in 1810. This can afford but very defective document to give a correct idea of the present state of the country. There is no doubt but that the number of inhabitants have increased to near one hundred thousand at the present time.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF INDIANA.

Counties.	*Population.* 1810.	*Chief Towns.*
Clark,	5,760	Jeffersonville,
Dearborn,	7,310	Lawrenceburg,
Harrison,	3,695	CORYDON,
Jefferson,		
Knox,	7,965	Vincennes.
	24,610	

Since the last census of 1810, the new counties of Washington, Switzerland, Jefferson, Wayne, Gibson, Posey, and Warwick, have been formed. The distributive population of the state of Indiana, at this time, as well as the aggregate amount, must differ essentially from the relative position and numbers found seven years past.

The rivers of the state of Indiana, are, Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, and Maumee.

Ohio river washes the state from the mouth of the Great Miami, to that of the Wabash, a distance, following the bends of the stream, of three hundred and sixty-five miles. It is a curious fact, that in this long course, no stream, above the size of a large creek, falls into the Ohio from Indiana; White river branch of Wabash, having its head-streams within thirty miles of the bank of Ohio. There are few countries in the world can much exceed this part of the banks of Ohio. The lands are varied, a considerable portion of the first quality, and but little that can be really considered unproductive. The settlements are in such quick progress as to render a description only necessarily correct for the moment.

Wabash river is strictly the principal stream of Indiana, from the surface of which it draws the far greater part of its waters. The head branches of Wabash is in the Indian country, of course very imperfectly explored. This river rises with the Maumee near Fort Wayne, and like the Illinois, flows to the west through Indiana, unto almost the west border of the state, where the river gradually curves to S. W. by S., which course it maintains to its junction with the Ohio. The entire length of the Wabash exceeds three hundred miles; it is a fine stream, without falls or extraordinary rapids. It was through the channel of the Wabash that the French of Canada first discovered the Ohio, to which they gave the name of *Belle Riviere*, or beautiful river, but considered the Wabash the main branch, and gave the united rivers its name. In many old maps of North America, the Ohio below the junction of the two streams, is called Wabash. The Tennessee was then very imperfectly known, and considered at one-fourth the size it was found to possess by subsequent discovery.

White River, the eastern branch of Wabash, is itself a stream of considerable importance, draining the heart, and far the finest part of the state of Indiana. About forty miles above its junction with the Wabash, White river divides into the north and south branches. North branch rises in the Indian country by a number of creeks, which, uniting near the Indian boundary line, forms a fine navigable river of about 180 miles in length; its course nearly S. W. South branch rises in the same ridges with the White Water branch of the Great Miami; its course S. W. by W. 150 miles. Upon this latter river many of the most flourishing settlements in the state have been formed. The country it waters is amongst the most agreeable, healthy, and fertile in the Ohio valley.

Illinois river has its source in Indiana, but has been noticed when treating of the Illinois territory.

Maumee rises in fact in the state of Ohio, near Fort Loramie, but flowing N. W. enters the state of Indiana, turns west,

encircles Fort Wayne, and turning N. E. again enters the state of Ohio, through which it flows to the place of its egress into Lake Erie.

The southern extremity of Lake Michigan penetrates the state of Indiana, and at or near its extreme south elongation, receives the Calumet, and not far north of its S. E. extension, the small river St. Joseph enters from the state of Indiana, but enters the Michigan lake in the Michigan territory.

The country is here but very imperfectly known; even the latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan remains uncertain. When the French possessed Canada and Louisiana, their traders constantly passed by Chicago into Illinois, and by the Maumee into Wabash, in their voyages. These passages are now again becoming frequented, and will, within the lapse of a few years, present the active transport of commercial wealth, and the daily intercourse of civilized men.

It may be doubted whether any state of the United States, all things duly considered, can present more advantages than Indiana. Intersected or bounded in all directions by navigable rivers or lakes, enjoying a temperate climate, and an immense variety of soil. Near two-thirds of its territorial surface is yet in the hands of the Indians, a temporary evil, that a short time will remedy. When all the extent comprised within the legal limits of this state are brought into a state of improvement, with one extremity upon the Ohio river, and the opposite upon Lake Michigan, with *intersecting* navigable streams, Indiana will be the real link that will unite the southern and northern parts of the United States. The connexion between the Canadian lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is by no route so direct as through Michigan and Wabash, and by Lake Erie, Maumee and Wabash. The route by Lake Michigan and the Illinois river into the Mississippi is more circuitous than by that of the Wabash into either Lakes Michigan or Erie, and the route through Illinois has another irremediable disadvantage, that of being in a more northern latitude than the Wabash.

When the rivers are in a state of flood, loaded boats of considerable size pass from the head waters of Wabash into St. Mary river, the western branch of the Maumee; the same facility of passage exists between Maumee; the Chicago into the Illinois river.* These facts prove two things: first, the almost perfect level of the country, and secondly, the great ease with which canals can be formed, and the very limited expense of their construction.

In the present state of population, the communication by the Wabash and Miami of the Lakes into Lake Erie, must produce advantages of greatly more extensive benefit, than by Lake Michigan and Illinois river. Many years must elapse before either is opened. The country is yet wilderness, and the right of soil in the aboriginal inhabitants.

Like Illinois territory, the state of Indiana has no mountains; the latter is however more hilly than the former, particularly towards the Ohio river.

* See Drake's Cincinnati, page 222 and 223. Volney, Paris edition, Vol. I. page 29.

The southeastern extremity of Indiana, between White and Ohio rivers, is very broken. A ridge of hills commences above the junction of the Wabash and Ohio, which extending in a N. E. direction through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, is finally lost in the state of New-York. This ridge in Indiana separates the waters of Wabash from those of Ohio river; and in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York, forms the demarkation between the streams which flow into the Canadian lakes from those which discharge their waters into the Ohio. No part of this ridge is very elevated; its component parts are limestone and schistose sandstone. It is barren of minerals except iron and coal.

Towns—Villages—Schools.—Corydon, on the road from Louisville to Vincennes, is now the seat of government. This town is recent, but rapidly improving. The number of its houses or inhabitants we are unable to state, and it would not, if now accurately given, remain so one year.

Vincennes, upon the left bank of the Wabash, is the oldest and the largest town in the state; having been built by the French from Canada; most of the inhabitants are of French extraction. The site of the town is level, and when in its natural state, was an extensive prairie. The lands are fertile in a high degree. In a commercial point of view, the position of this town is very advantageous, and must advance rapidly. Standing upon the limit of two territorial divisions, Vincennes cannot ever again become the seat of government, a loss more than compensated by a favourable situation for agriculture, and the transport of produce to New-Orleans, Pittsburg, and indeed to the entire western and southern parts of the United States.

Blackford, Harmony, Madison, Lawrenceburg, and Brookville, are all towns of this state. Being of recent formation, they are mostly small, and have nothing very worthy of notice to distinguish them from each other.

No good topographical or statistical account having been yet published upon this state, the data are not abundant respecting its towns or other artificial improvements.

The political institutions of this new state are honourable in a high degree to the framers; the constitution of the state provides every restraint against the encroachments of power, and the licentiousness of freedom, that human wisdom can perhaps foresee. Slavery is banished from the state, or rather it never was received within its borders. The inhabitants at this moment enjoy all that liberty, industry, and impartial administration of justice can bestow.

Colleges and schools can scarce be considered to exist as public institutions; private schools are numerous, and increasing with the population.

Productions—Staples.—Flour may be considered the principal artificial production and staple. Much of the land is well calculated to produce wheat. Mill streams abound. Rye is also extensively cultivated, and used as bread grain, to feed horses, and to supply the distillers. Maize is, next to wheat, the most valuable crop cultivated in Indiana. The fertile alluvion upon the rivers and many parts of the prairies are admirably adapted to the production of this excellent vegetable. The quantity made from an acre of land cannot be de-

termined with any precision; but the production is generally abundant. In all the new settlements in the Ohio and Mississippi valley, maize is the crop first resorted to for providing subsistence, and we believe it to be the only grain that in many places would have rendered settlement possible. The rapidity of its growth and the easy application of its farina to use, will always secure to maize a rank amongst the most precious vegetables yet cultivated by mankind.

Oats, barley, and buckwheat, are also reared: the former in great abundance as food for horses. Potatoes (Irish potatoes) are cultivated in plenty, as is a great variety of pulse. Pumpions, squashes, melons, and cucumbers are cultivated and may be produced in any assignable quantity.

In no country could artificial meadow be made to more advantage. This useful part of agriculture is almost always neglected in our new settlements, and only becomes an object of attention when the natural range is exhausted. The great body of the emigrants coming from places where artificial meadows are in use, their immense benefits are not to be learned by all.

For domestic consumption and exportation, are made large quantities of beef, pork, butter, lard, bacon, leather, whiskey, and peach brandy. With but little exception, Natchez and New Orleans are the outlets of the surplus produce of Indiana. A few articles are occasionally sent to Pittsburgh, but that commerce, never extensive, is on the decline. The attention of the inhabitants is drawn towards the natural channel, through which their wealth must circulate. Sugar, coffee, wines, and foreign ardent spirits, are brought from New Orleans, but of the former necessary, considerable quantity is made in the country from the sap of the sugar maple tree.

Dry goods, hardware, ironmongery, paper, and books, are mostly imported by the route of Pittsburg. Some of all those articles, the two latter perhaps excepted, are also imported from New Orleans. Saddles, bridles, hats, boots, and shoes, are manufactured, in great part, in the state. This indeed is a trait that marks the whole western states, that the latter indispensable articles of domestic consumption are generally to be found at every new settlement, for prices not greatly advanced above that of the same objects in large commercial cities on the Atlantic coast.

The same observations may be made respecting cabinet, and all other kinds of household furniture. Tables, chairs, and bedsteads, are made in all the large towns in the valleys of Ohio and Mississippi, with all the requisite qualities of elegance and strength.

Except in Lexington, Kentucky, and Pittsburg, book printing is not yet done to any considerable extent west of the Aleghany. In these two latter places and in Cincinnati, Nashville, and some other places, book stores have been established to considerable extent, but a well assorted library could not be formed in any, or perhaps all those towns. Professional men, and indeed all men who are emigrating to the west, ought to carry with them such books as they may need. It is not without more difficulty than is commonly believed to exist, that a good selection of books can be made even in New-York or Philadelphia, much less in towns upon the Ohio or Mississippi waters.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

All instruction that can be given under this head, must be more particularly addressed to Europeans than to citizens of the United States. Each are, when removing over the Aleghany mountains into the Ohio or Mississippi valley, passing into a region, to the physical laws of which they are strangers; but the citizens of the United States, if ignorant of the natural features of the seasons or soil, possess an adequate knowledge of the moral and political institutions of our states and territories. Though some minute shades of difference exist between the municipal regulations of all our territorial subdivisions, yet so much sameness prevails in the general structure, that the intelligent man of New England does not find himself a foreigner or a stranger in Kentucky, Tennessee, or even Louisiana.

The European, however well informed upon general subjects of jurisprudence and civil government, has, on his arrival in America, much to learn, and in most cases much to *unlearn*. The natives of the British islands, from the similarity of the government under which they have been educated, and that of the United States and the individual states, ought to be best prepared to enter easily into a full comprehension of the true genius of our political and moral constitutions. It has been seen in practice, that a great difference exists between the opinions formed by the latter class of emigrants, of our institutions, and the real nature of those institutions, than could be at first view of the subject thought possible. No doubt the resemblance between the judicial establishments of the two countries has been considered too exact, and it is also doubtless in the latter particular, where the institutions of the United States are most in unison with those of their political parent.

It is to men who remove to the United States with intention of becoming citizens thereof by actual settlement, and complying with the regulations necessary for their adoption, that these observations are addressed.

We would most earnestly recommend a sedulous attention to the study of the constitution of the United States and of the individual states; as also the ordinance of 1787, under the provision which almost all of our territories are governed.

The constitutions can be had in one volume for one or two dollars: The better to understand the nature, scope, design, and tendency of the constitution of the United States, a work written by Mr. Madison, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, and Mr. John Jay, entitled the Federalist, ought to be carefully read by every stranger, on or before his arrival in this country, and indeed by every native inhabitant of the United States. A new and neat edition of this very valuable mass of documents has lately been given in Philadelphia, by Mr. Benjamin Warner.

Upon the individual constitutions, no good general commentary has been given; but they however speak in plain language for themselves, and but seldom admit of ambiguity in their provisions.

The greatest and far the most serious difference that exists between the rights secured to or surrendered by the people, in the formation of our various constitutions, is that of the right of suffrage. In some states the qualifications of voters are founded upon wealth, and in some others upon the payment of taxes. In some states there exist restrictive disqualifications unknown in others. The qualities necessary to give a title to be chosen, differ also in many very essential points. All these strong outlines ought to be known by every person of even tolerable information who designs to become a citizen.

A correlative duty to the foregoing is to use the proper steps to gain a general knowledge of the great geographical features of the country, and as minute detail of the political divisions as possible. Though commonly thought easy, this is a task of no common weight. From all that we have seen of the geographical delineations of the United States, published in Europe, the most gross errors in science and in moral deduction abound. We do not exclusively allude here to the wretched tour-writer, whose pages are at once a libel on the United States and a stigma upon the writer, but to the most respectable publications of Europe, on the geography and topography of America.* In Neel's Atlas, 1814, there is a New-Jersey on the Mississippi, an Indiana in Virginia, and a Franklinia in East Tennessee. The same want of common precision pervades all the works on the subject, published in either England, France, or Germany, which have found their way into our libraries, colleges, schools or book-stores.

The emigrant, whose information has been derived from defective sources, must of course labour under the effects of the inaccurate materials from which that information was drawn. Every individual must, to gain a true knowledge of the various parts of the United States, resort either to Europeans who have travelled in the country, or to native writers. All that can be gained from most of the former class, is worse than absolute ignorance. As we do not wish to harass the feelings of our readers with a repetition of the names of men, who have repaid hospitality with abuse, and who have given a finish to their characters by placing ingratitude on the foreground of a picture that no other crime could shade, we will leave these authors to the indignant contempt of this entire nation, and the scorn of the generous and just of every other.

Since the completion of the American revolutionary war, several Europeans have visited the United States, whose minds were too elevated to permit them to become libellers, and some who desired to describe faithfully without either expressing blame or panegyric. From such writers much useful knowledge can be gained. The Marquis Chattellux, Brissot de Warville, and Volney, were of this class. Their writings contain many valuable facts, upon the manners and customs of the people of the United States, and upon its soil, climate, and productions.

* See page 4, of this Treatise.

such information as they possess, and very few are disposed to deceive. They are, in fact, a bold, open, intelligent, and candid body of men. They are the links of a chain of extensive communication. Like all other men of the west, the farmers and traders have a peculiar apparent carelessness of manner, which strangers, even from the eastern side of the Aleghany, are very apt to mistake for want of attention to those who address them. The fact is far otherwise: often when the traveller is thus thrown from his guard, he is in the presence of a man who penetrates the inmost recesses of his soul, and who will recount to his companions the very train of reflection passing in the mind of the stranger during this inspection.

One of the greatest and most fatal faults committed by Europeans when in this, as they term it, verge of civilized life, is undervaluing the inhabitants. It is in many respects a very natural result of the accounts published and read in Europe. One traveller, who, between New-York and Philadelphia composed two large volumes on the general characteristics of the United States, very gravely informs his readers, that in receding from those cities, the scale of civilization lowers, until upon the Ohio and Mississippi the savage state commences. Though it can hardly be supposed that many persons can be dupes to such representations, yet, from their tenor, prejudices must follow in the minds of those who read them. It is against the consequences of such ill-judged colouring we now wish to guard the emigrant. These calumnies do very little harm to the objects, but are extremely mischievous to those who travel the interior of the United States under their influence. Hatred and contempt are plants of easy growth, and very difficult to eradicate when once rooted in the human heart.

With a good personal character and suavity of manners, it is almost impossible for any man to reside three months on the western side of the Aleghany mountains without finding employment sufficient to provide for his subsistence. Every man who carries with him those requisites will find a kind welcome every where, and a disinterested advice in most intelligent men he meets.

All trades are wanted, especially those necessary for the supply of the most pressing wants of new settlers, such as carpenters, masons, smiths, wheelwrights, tanners, curriers, tailors, shoe-makers, hatters, saddlers, and cabinet makers.

Mere labourers, however, who possess no handicraft, are as certain of employment as any class of men; so great is the task of clearing land, ploughing, sowing, reaping, threshing grain, and other business of husbandry, that all men can find work, who are disposed to gain an honest and virtuous subsistence. To the latter, and to common journeymen mechanics, we desire to point out a rock, that, as they value future reputation and happiness, must be avoided;—it is the idle waste of Saturday afternoons in play, or what is worse, in the grog-shop. Why this part of time should be so unprofitably thrown away as it is, it would be difficult to explain; but the facts are too numerous to be doubted. Thousands who labour, attentively, through five and a half days, lose the fruits of their toil and their peace of mind in the other half, and rise upon the morning of the true

day of rest much more inclined to repeat debauch, than to perform the sacred duties, that all laws, divine and human, have imposed; duties, that to perform, is to secure the highest enjoyment of which our nature is susceptible.

Let the poorest young man of from twenty to thirty years of age, who finds himself in the theatre we have under our view, only turn his eye towards the different members of society, and at every glance he will find men in different circumstances, who, at a similar age with his own, had no other patrimony but health of body and mind, and who experienced no other good fortune but the effects of well-conducted labour. If from Europe, he will find nothing of the hauteur of high life, towards men who are engaged in honest industry. He is there relieved from that depression of heart that arises from contumely, "the proud man's scorn." Treated as a party to a fair contract, and not as a dependant, his mind expands, his nature becomes daily more exalted, and feelings and virtues arise in his soul of which he had no previous conception.

Many will say that these observations can only apply to the people of the states and territories where slavery is prohibited. That is, however, not the fact; a residence of sixteen years in places where slavery is prevalent, enables us to contradict a general expression, that in such places, whites, performing manual labour, are confounded in the moral estimates of the people with slaves. Though less respect is certainly paid to useful labour in the slave states than where all the duties of life are performed by the whites; yet the distance between the two races of men are in all cases immense. So deep, profound, and inveterate is the feeling on that subject, that not any where in the United States, can property, sobriety, intelligence, and every other advantage, except colour, raise in public opinion a man the most remotely allied to the African, to a rank equal to the meanest white. Any person who resides a few years in Louisiana will be witness to some very remarkable exemplifications of this innate contempt for all those whose affinity involve them in the contumely heaped upon men degraded by slavery.

Some of the most wealthy planters in the two states of Louisiana and Mississippi have made their outset as mechanics. They are now respected, in exact proportion as their conduct merits. There exists no country where skilful mechanics, particularly carpenters, blacksmiths, millwrights, bricklayers, and tanners, have a more fruitful field before them than in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. If attentive to the duties of their professions, they incur no risk of being confounded with any class of men but the virtuous and the honest.

One circumstance alone can degrade the white man in any part of the United States, to a level with the slave; that is his own moral dereliction. It is this source from which has flowed almost all the supposed contempt experienced in the southern states by labouring men.

The whole of these admonitory lessons may be summed up in few words: that with caution, temperance, honesty and industry, most

men will not only secure competence, but wealth, in any part of the valleys of Ohio and Mississippi.

The lessons that can be given respecting health would be in great part a repetition of what has, or might be, said on the subject of wealth. There is one circumstance in the former case but little connected with the latter; that is, exposure to night air. In all places in the United States south of Tennessee, and in summer, in many places north of that state, night air is extremely deleterious. Travellers unacquainted with the peculiar circumstances of these regions are apt to neglect, or are uninformed what proper precautions to take to provide for their own safety.* Man is so constituted as to compel him, in order to enjoy a healthy state of body or mind, to sleep one-third his time; and any circumstance that deranges this natural course for any length of time, superinduces pain and disease. We are persuaded that no little of the ordinary mortality prevalent upon the banks of the Mississippi and its confluent streams, arises from undue exposure to night dews and want of rest. Regimen must be left to the habits, temperament, and pursuits of the individual; no advice from another, or even rules adopted personally, can be undeviatingly pursued.

Perplexity of mind often leads to disease. We have been forced to witness some fatal instances where death could be traced from disappointed hopes. In no country has so many instances of those unfounded inflations of mind been exhibited, as in the countries we have reviewed in this treatise. As every extravagance of expectation has been fostered, the chagrin that follows failure must be in proportion to the warmth which hopes of success have been cherished.

Circumstances of bitter regret sometimes happen where the sufferer has been guilty of no other fault than credulity. Land purchases are abundant, where the purchasers struggled for life against the effects of one ruinous step. The causes are numerous why emigrants, particularly Europeans, ought to proceed with the utmost caution in the purchase of landed property. If the purchases are made from the United States' government, no apprehension need be indulged respecting title; but great care should be used in choosing the spot. The advice of persons long resident ought to be taken as it respects advantages of commerce, agriculture, health, and other local conveniences.

If the purchase is made from private persons, too much care cannot be used in conveyance. In the state of Louisiana and Missouri territory, landed estate is tacitly mortgaged for its own price,—consequently, it becomes the imperative duty of a purchaser to ascertain that the payments have been made upon former sales, and that the chain of title is clear from the first grantee to the seller.

The most radical fault committed by emigrants respecting land, is, the purchase of too much, and the investment of capital in that manner, which could be much more beneficially employed upon the complete cultivation of a lesser quantity. The probable rise in the price of land is no excuse for this error. Where one man has gained

* See page 40 of this Treatise.

by the augmentation in value of land, fifty have become rich by its fruits. The grasping at wide spaces of soil is a natural consequence of the great expanse upon which men exist in new settlements. The accumulation of land assumes the madness of avarice. Land is possessed not from any prospect of cultivation, but from vanity.

So prevalent is the foregoing propensity in the western states, that many persons are ingulphed unwarily, who would, upon mature reflection, severely condemn their own inadvertence. It may not be thought probable, but is nevertheless a fact, that within the last twenty years no subject has been more productive of ruin, to the people of the western states, than indiscreet land purchases.

The farmer, who with a moderate capital and a family, ought to prefer a small, fertile and well situated tract as his place of beginning. His surplus ought to be appropriated to improvement, and will if judiciously applied produce more and in a shorter time than if vested in superfluous landed estate.

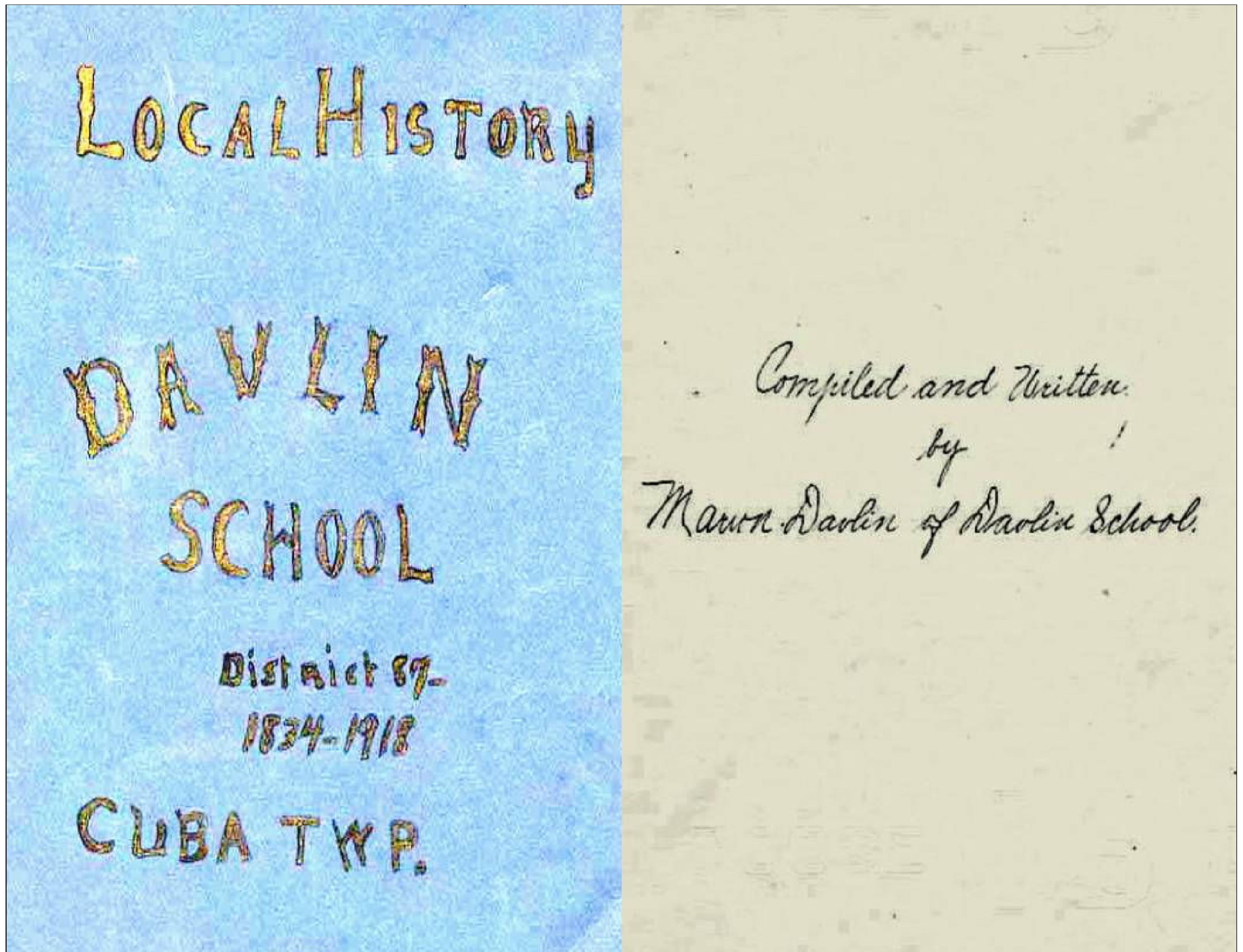
To men who remove into the western or southern estates with money, this is a rock of temptation upon which they are very liable to be dashed. So many have involved themselves by purchasing land, that every lure is laid before the monied emigrant to induce him to relieve, by his purse, embarrassments created by the very folly he is now solicited to commit.

It might be expected that something ought to be addressed to professional men. There is, however, but one observation that can be made as respects either of the learned professions, that they have the same chances of success as other classes in society, if removing to the westward. The same perseverance, attention to their respective duties, and superiority of talent, which ensures superiority in other pursuits, will produce the same effect with the lawyer or the physician. We can only say, we have never known an individual fail, from Pittsburg to New-Orleans, in either of the two latter professions, who deserved to prosper.

To merchants nothing need be addressed. The nature of mercantile transactions are nearly the same in all places.

In enumerating the list of authors who have written upon any part of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, it may excite some surprise to find the list so small; but it would have been difficult to enlarge it, without including names that, to speak charitably, would convey no useful information.

Background: underpass mural, Lincoln route, Joliet, Illinois.



Davlin, Marion (1918). History of Davlin School, Cuba Township.

Seventh and eighth grade students throughout Lake County compiled the 1918 School History notebooks in celebration of the Illinois Centennial. The histories feature photographs and accounts from students and teachers at the one-room schoolhouses. In addition, information on the settlement history of the area is often included, along with photos of early families, businesses and residences.

1918 School Histories, Lake County, Illinois. Collection # 50355.
Lake County History Archives at Discovery Museum.
Found at http://www.lcfpd.org/discovery_museum/index.cfm

Cuba Township

Cuba township lies in the southwest corner of Lake county, and is bounded on the north by Wauconda, on the east by Ela, on the south by Cook county, and on the west by McHenry county. It is one of the fractional townships upon the west line of the county, being only four miles in width, and six miles in length.

Cuba township was organized in the year of 1848.

For many years Cuba was named Troy, but on report to the state auditor it was found that there was another township in the state of that name. So the name was changed, the law not allowing two towns in the state of the same name.

The board of supervisors of the county was requested to give the town some other name. At their meeting in 1851 the board changed the name to Cuba.

This was about the time of an uprising in the Island of Cuba. This attracted much attention in United States because of the fact that many prominent persons engaged in it proved to be citizens of this country. This contributed to inspire quite a bit of general syampthey here in favor of the insurgents. The name was upon everybody's lips, so this suggested the name of Cuba.

The frist town meeting was held in Cuba township on the frist Tuesday in April 1850, at the house of Noble R. Hayes. John Bullock was chosen moderator, and Noble R. Hayes, clerk.

The frist set of town officers was as follows:-

Supervisor – Philetus Beverly.
Town Clerk – Noble R. Hayes.
Assessor – Jacob McGilvra
Collector – Robt. Commee.
Highway Commissioners:- James Jones, Lewis H. Bute, and Harvey Lambert.
Constables – Chester Bennett and Wallis Bennett.
Justice of Peace – Robt Bennett.

Frist Settlers

The frist settlers of Cuba township were:- Alcott A. White, Joshua A. Harnden, John Aylesworth, L. H. Bute, Robt. Commee, and Hugh Davlin.

Most of these old settlers started from Troy, New York and came by the way of the Erie Canal, then up the Great Lakes

until they reached Chicago. They settled in Chicago until more of the country west of Chicago was discovered, then they came to this country with oxen and carts.

Amos Flint was the first settler and built the first house in Cuba township. It was built in 1834 in section ten on Flint Creek near where the stream empties into Fox river. Most of the other old settlers settled as he did near small lakes and streams.

One of the first roads in Cuba township was the old Dundee road, which leads from Waukegan to Dundee.

The first bridge built in Cuba township was over Fox river, near where Flint Creek empties into Fox river.

About the year of 1844 a post office was established in this township, on section ten, called Flint Creek. This was abandoned many years ago. There is now no post office in this township

In the year of 1844 a Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the house of C. H. White, this being on section twenty-three and was under the direction of Rev. Nathan Jewett. In the fall of the same year the members of the church talked of building a house for public worship, and arranged for combining a house for school purposes and religious worship.

In the fall of 1862 a church was built at the village of Barrington. In the summer of 1873 this building was sold to a Catholic organization

One of the first ministers in Cuba township was Rev. Nathan Jewett.

One of the oldest cemeteries in Cuba township is on the Thos. White farm, section twenty-six. It is now called the White Cemetery.

There were never any trading posts in Cuba township. The first village was Barrington.

In the early days there was a saw-mill on Flint Creek, near where it empties into Fox river, known as Freeman's mill. It was abandoned many years ago.

There was never but one grist mill in Cuba township. It is situated at the village of Barrington on the line between Cook county and Lake county.

About fifty years ago there was a blacksmith shop on Davlin's corners. It was

owned by Brandy Walker.
There was a brickyard in Cuba township on the G. R. Ketchum farm. It was abandoned many years ago.
There was good hunting, trapping and fishing on small lakes and streams, and along their shores.
Hugh Davlin, the first white child born in the town of Cuba, has told many stories about wild pigeons flying over in the fall and there being three or four hundred in one flock. He also told how they set traps for quail. They would have to be very skillful at this because the quail is a very shy bird.

First School.

About the year of 1844 a log building was erected near the Thos. White farm, section twenty-three to be used for public worship. The first school held in this building was at the time of its completion and taught by Edward Wheelow. This school was known as the White School.

Davlin School District.

The Davlin school was organized in the year of 1857.

There was never but one school built in the Davlin district. It was built by David McClane. Charles Davlin gave the land which the school was built upon.
When the school was first started the pupils had to carve the seats and desks out of logs. They had a large fire place for heating.
Some of the early teachers that taught in this district were: Zelba Cook, Edward Wheelock, and Grace Wells. They were paid fifteen dollars per month.
Some of the early pupils that attended in this district were: James Commee, Mary Mingreen, Margaret Davlin, Hugh Davlin and James Courtney.
The important persons, that attended school in this district are: Miss Mae Daley who is now principal of one of the North Chicago schools, Robt. Courtney who is now a lawyer and Hugh Courtney who is now a surgeon.
When the school was completed the people held church services, entertainments, and political meetings in it.

Indians

When Charles Davlin bought his farm known as the old Davlin farm, he did a great deal of trading with the Indians. When he was building his house the Indians showed him how to build a store house, which was quite different from what they have now.

Mr. Davlin also saw Black Hawk the great Indian chief.

A few years ago there were two Indian mounds found on the banks of Fox river between Mud Creek and Flint Creek. After the mounds were found, the people were curious to know what these were, so they were dug up and they found two Indian skulls and also many small bones.

The Indians had their camping grounds in Shanty woods on the old Courtney farm. The Indians fished and hunted on Fox river.

Railroads

A branch of the North Western railroad passes through the southwestern portion of this town formerly known as the Chicago Fond du Lac railroad. It was completed in 1854 and a station was established at the point where this railroad crosses the line between Cook and Lake counties. Soon after a plat was cut out of this township upon which another station was built. This is called Cuba station.

Wars

Some of the soldiers that were in the Civil war from Cuba township were Frank Mc Bride, John Mc Bride, John Brandy, Lewis Ellsworth, William Platt and Dennis Murray.

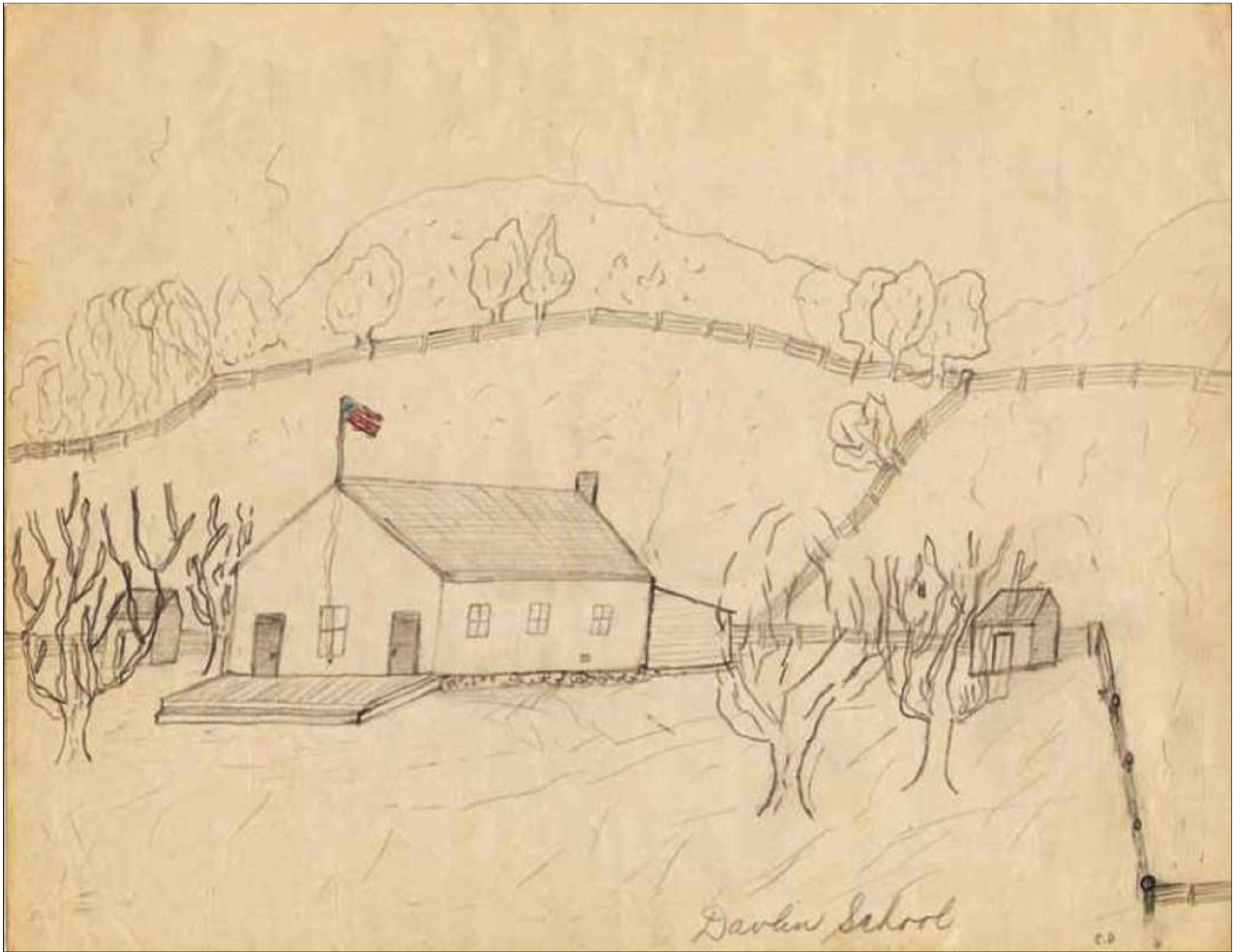
Some of the boys that are in service now are: Ed. Mavis, Emil Miller, Charles Prouty, Leo Riley, Emmett Riley and Thos. Mc Graw.

Disasters

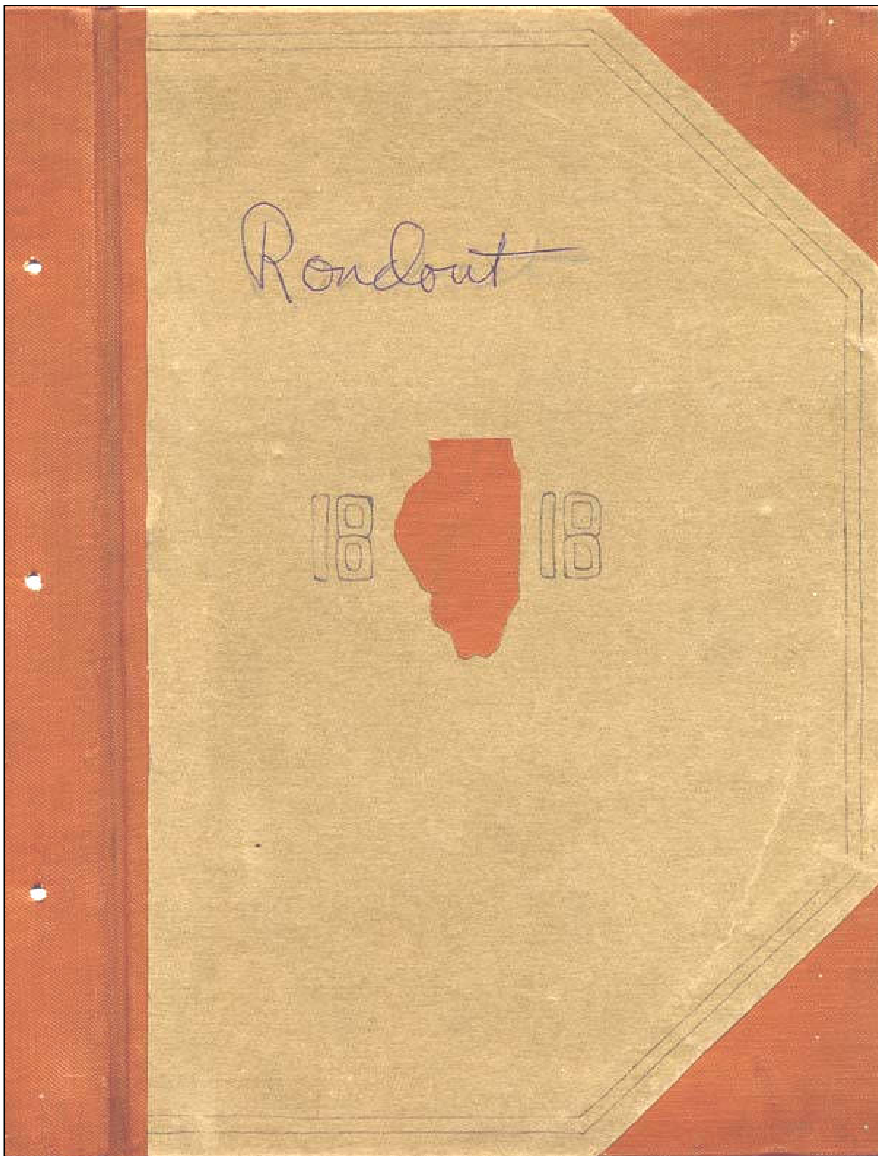
In the year of 1860 a cyclone passed over Cuba township. It did great damage in this part of the township.

Description.

One of the most modern homes in this vicinity is owned by W. C. Waller. It is built of red brick and has a red tile roof. All the farm buildings are connected to the house by large archways. It cost sixty thousand dollars.


Davlin School

Tecumsah-Harrison Elementary School. 2nd Street at Jefferson, Vincennes, Indiana.



(1918). Rondout School History.

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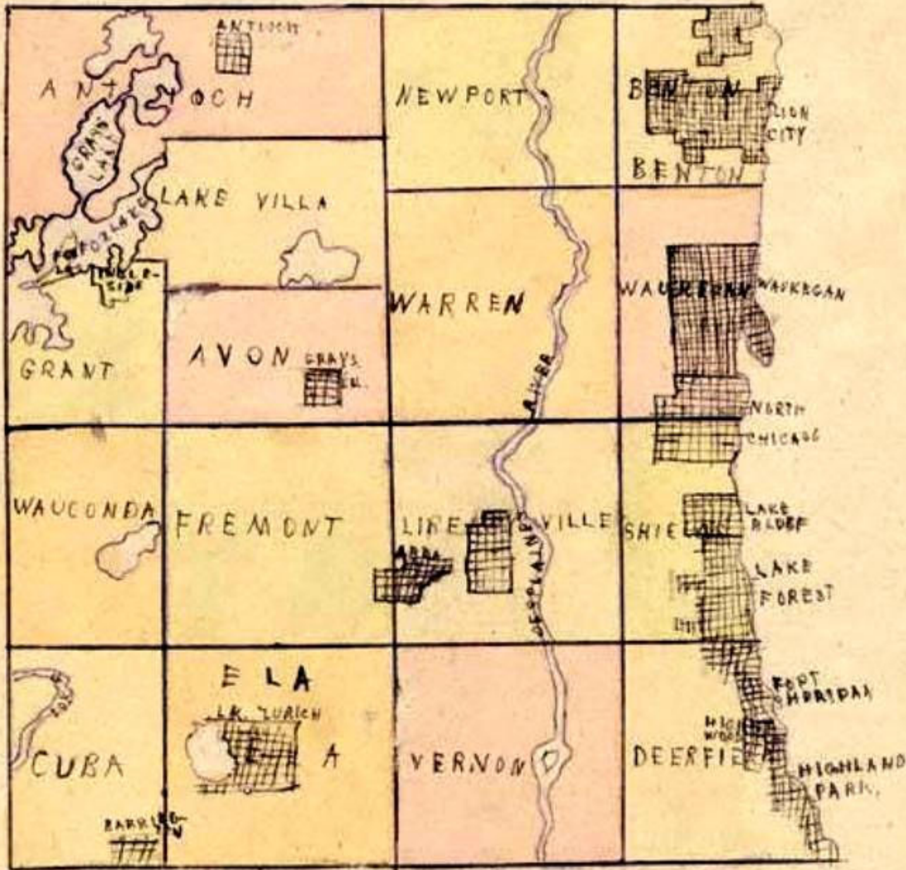
LAKE COUNTY
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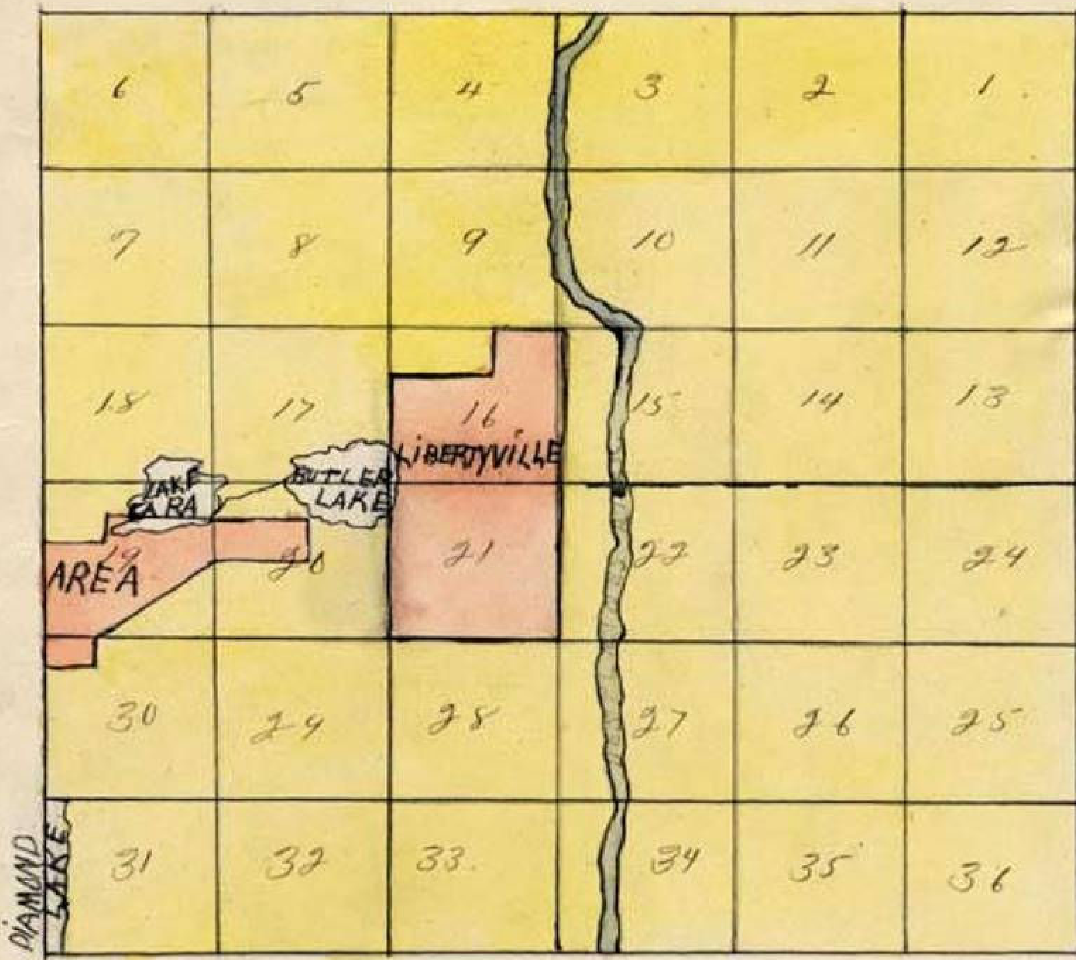
NEWPORT
BENTON
ZION CITY
LAKE VILLA
GRANT
AVON
WARREN
WAUKEGAN
NORTH CHICAGO
WAUCONDA
FREMONT
LAKE BLUFF
LAKE FOREST
ELA
LK. ZURICH
CUBA
VERNON
FORT SHERIDAN
HIGHLAND PARK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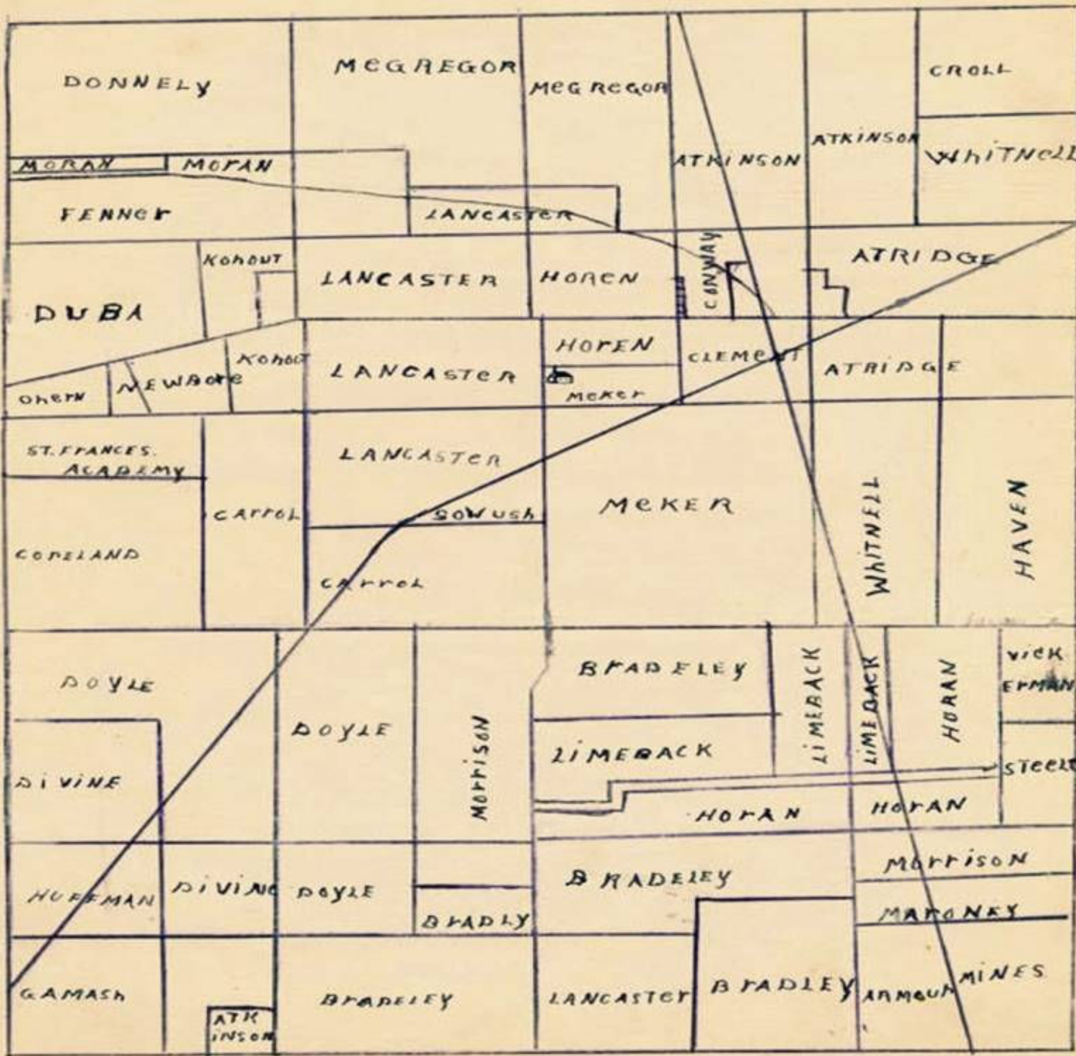
Drawn by James Horen
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MEGREGOR
MEGREGOR
CROLL
ATKINSON
ATKINSON
WHITNELL
MORAN
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LANCASTER
KOHOUT
LANCASTER
HOREN
CONWAY
ATRIDGE
DUBA
HOREN
CLEMENT
ATRIDGE
OHERN
NEWBORE
KOHOUT
LANCASTER
MEKER
ST. FRANCES.
ACADEMY
LANCASTER
CARROL
SOWUSH
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DIVINE
STEELE
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DIVINE
DOYLE
BRADLY
BRADELEY
MAHONEY
GAMASH
ATK
INSON
BRADELEY
LANCASTER
BRADLEY
ARMOUR
MINES

— 1917 —

Rondout Illinois

Vincent Atkinson, Private
Camp Grant,
Rockford Illinois.

Raymond E. Kranz, Private
Co. M. 131 U. S. Inf.
Camp Logan,
Houston Texas.

Wilbur J. Attridge, Sergeant.
Head Quarter. Co. 132nd Inf.
Camp Logan,
Houston, Texas.

page 41

James Rest, Private.
151 U. S. Inf.
Camp. Shelby,
Mississippi

The New Barn On The
Meeker Farm

The new barn on the Meeker farm was built in the fall of 1917. The barn is about 80 ft long and 35 ft wide. They intend to have a certified dairy at this farm.

It holds about sixty-five or seventy cattle. The barn cost six thousand five hundred dollars. It is one of the largest barns in the district.

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Indians

The Indians lived here in this district, up to the year 1840

There were tribes along Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River. There were many wild animals around, and also many fish. The Indains around here brought their furs to Little Fort (Waukegan) where they sold them to Dr. Scott of Waukegan

The Indains were very good shooters, and the men would put a penny on there hand, for the Indians to shoot off.

There were two trails, one from Milwaukee to Chicago and the other from Highland Park to Lake Bluff

The mound builders left mounds in which their dead were buried. They also left lots of pottery, found along rivers and inland seas

Samuel Miller who came to Lake County in 1835, dug a skeleton from a mound, which was eight feet long.

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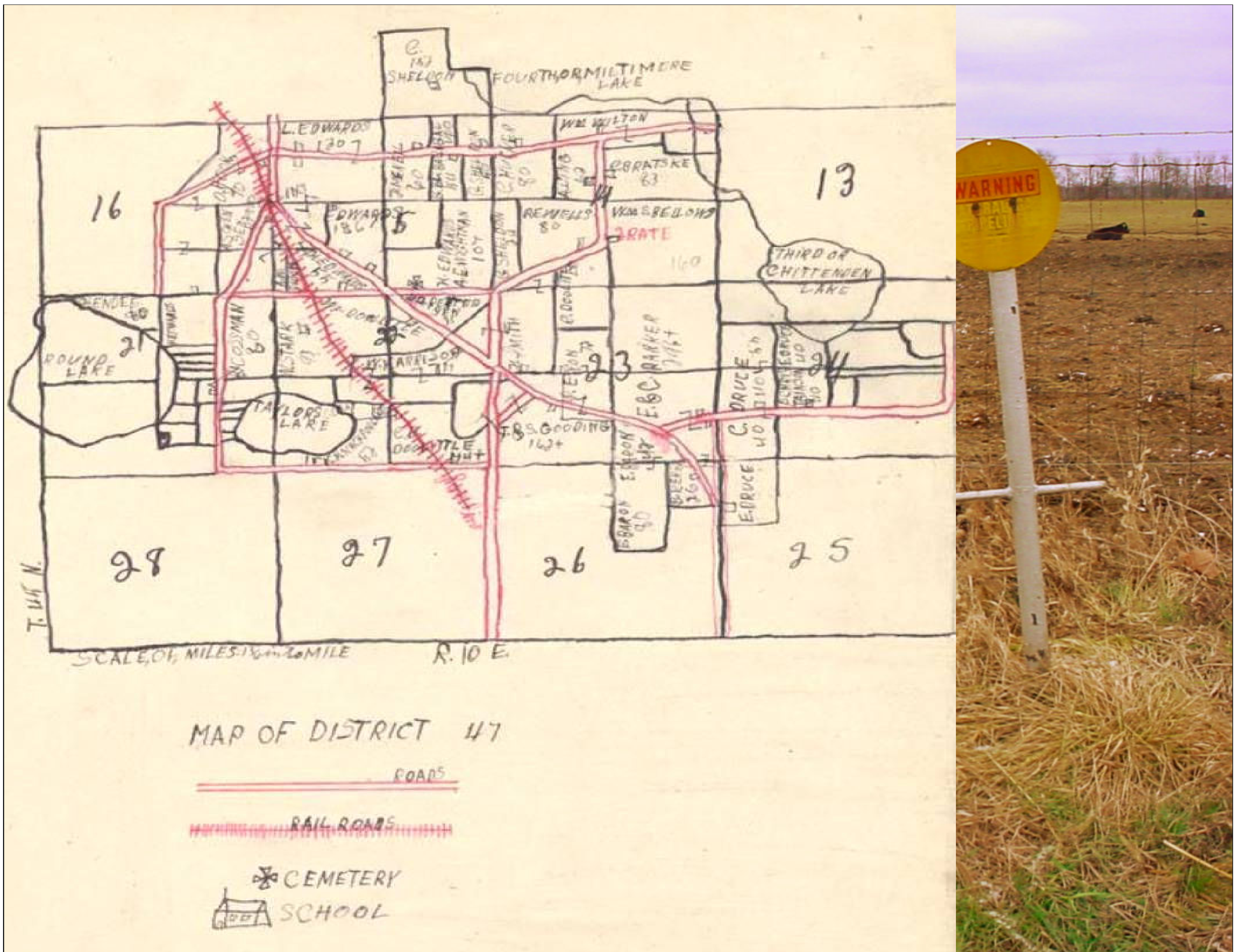
Written by
Mabel Eiserman (1880)
Clela Stuff (1880)
Cornelius Newbose (1885)
SilvinDuba (1885)

WARNING



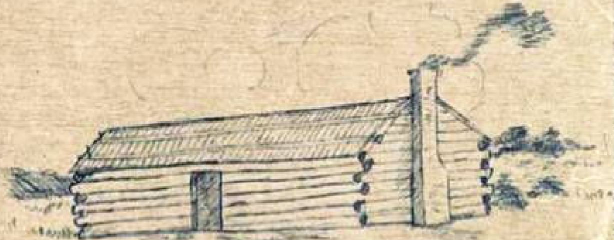
(1918). History of Avon Township, School District 47.

Seventh and eighth grade students throughout Lake County compiled the 1918 School History notebooks in celebration of the Illinois Centennial. The histories feature photographs and accounts from students and teachers at the one-room schoolhouses. In addition, information on the settlement history of the area is often included, along with photos of early families, businesses and residences.

1918 School Histories, Lake County, Illinois. Collection # 50355.
Lake County History Archives at Discovery Museum.
Found at http://www.lcfpd.org/discovery_museum/index.cfm

HISTORY

OF



AVON

DISTRICT 47

History of Avon.

By

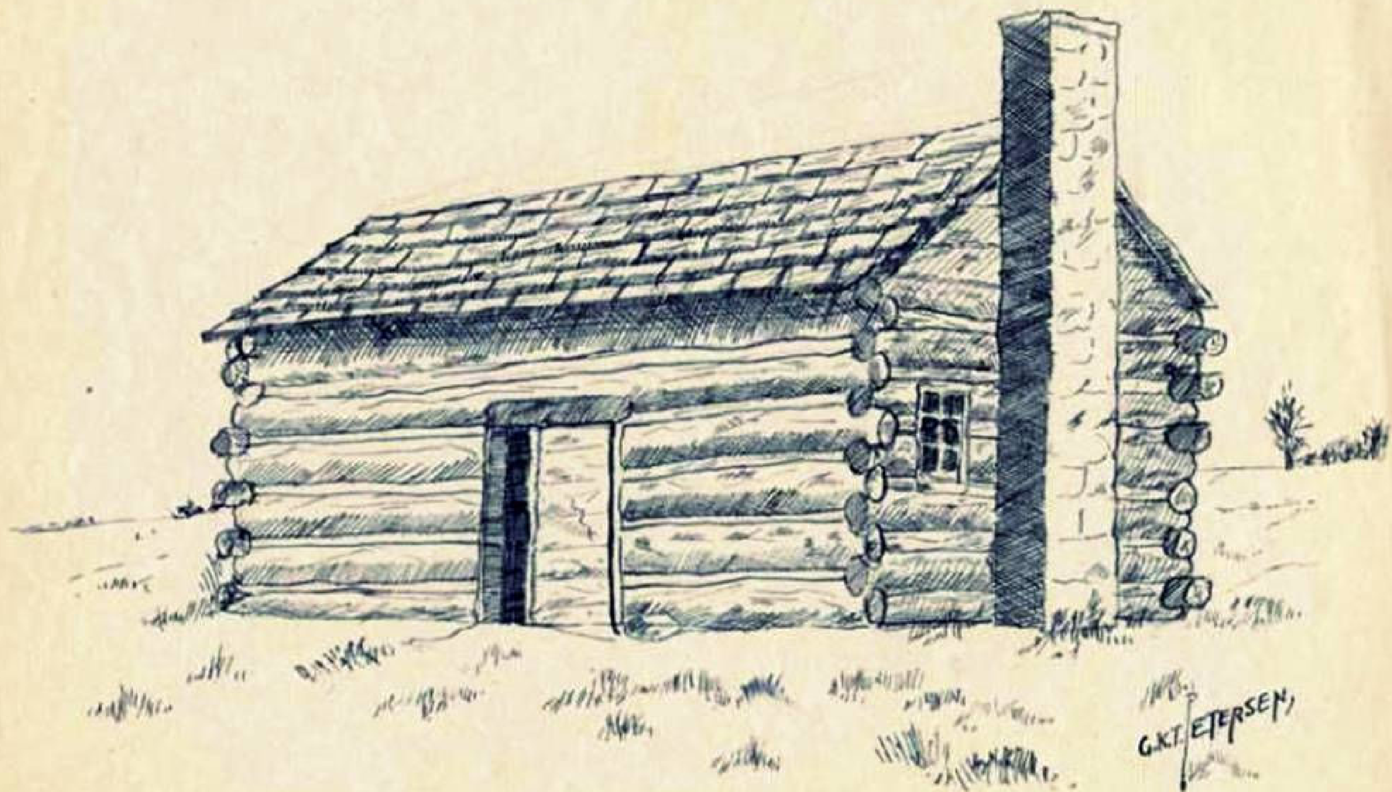
Walter Parker. 88.
Leo Sheldon. 70
Maybelle Sheldon. 87
Della Bacigalupo. 90
Bertha Doolittle. 90

Of

Avon Centre District 47

1918.

A Civil War musket
Owned by Joe Wilmington.


G.K.T. PETERSEN,
The First Avon Center School House.
1843.

The first frame school house of Avon Centre
now A. Petersen's residence.

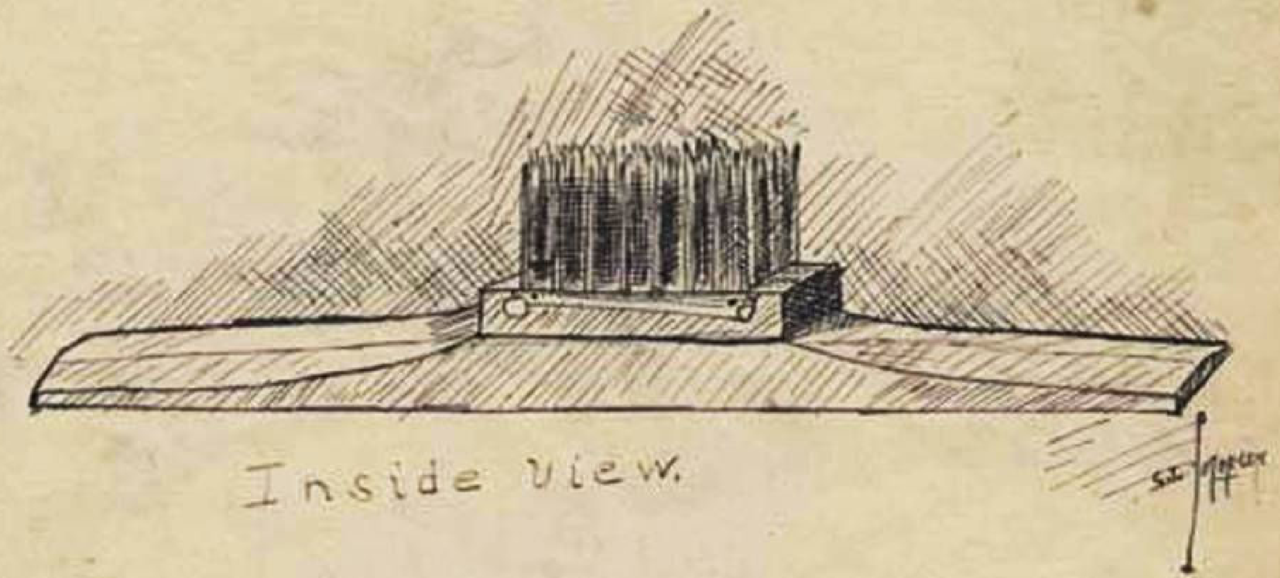
page 44, bottom

page 40, bottom

Avon Centre Schoolhouse. 1918.

Pupils who attended Avon Centre School in 1916.

Avon Centre schoolroom at present



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History Of The Town Of Avon

The town of Avon originally had the same boundary as Township forty five, North Range ten, east of the third principal meridian. It was organized in 1850. In 1912, the boundary was changed, taking two rows of sections off of the Northern part. This left the town six miles long and four miles wide. It contains about twenty four square miles.

Avon was one of the first towns to be settled. Most of the earliest settlers came through Chicago. A few of the later ones came by boat to Waukegan. The first claim of government land made in this town, was by a man named Taylor, in the Summer of 1835, on the north side of the lake, since known as Taylor's Lake. He built a log cabin during that year, in the edge of the woods, south of the site of the present school house of Avon Centre, and commenced the work of a more commodious log dwelling. He left in the fall of that year, and never returned, but continued to hold his claim until 1837, when he sold it to Leonard Gage.

Noer Potter and his sons came from New York. They drove part way with an ox team and sled, but before they got to Chicago they traded it off for horses. They settled in the northern part of Avon.

Churchill Edwards walked all the way from New York to Chicago averaging forty four miles a day. He took up a claim on what is now Lake Street in Chicago. The land was mostly under water so it was of very little value to him. He worked out by the day digging graves for the dead. It was about the time of the Cholera Plague. and he was kept busy. When he had saved fifty dollars, he walked to Round Lake and took up a claim. He built a log cabin near Mr Ben Cossman's barn. A depression may still

pages 14-15

be seen where the log cabin stood. After that when ever he got fifty dollars together he would walk to Chicago, take up a claim and walk back the next day. It cost him a dollar and a quarter a acre. He took forty acres each until he had several hundred acres. He later built a log cabin on the Will Edwards place where he lived until he built a frame house.

The other early settlers of the town were: De Lozen C. Haines, Harley H. Hendee, David Hendee, David Rich, Levi Marble, George Thompson, Thomas Renehan, Leonard Gage, Thomas Welsh, A. F. Miltimore, Lawrence Forvor, F. Bridge, Nathaniel King, and William Gray. A great many of these settlers came from New York.

Nearly every farm in this district had a log cabin located on it. There was one on Mr. Doolittle's place in which Mr Gage lived. Mr Burge lived on Mr. Leng's place; Mr. Gilmore lived on Mr. Wilton's place; John Gilmore lived on Mr. Hucker's place; Mr. Rich lived on Mr. Charley Sheldon's place; Mr. Vandemark lived on Mr. Parker's place; Mr Vandemark lived on Mr. Barron's place; Churchill Edwards lived on Mr. Edwards place. There were log cabins on Adams and Exon's places.

The first school house in this town was a building of hewn logs, built by contribution of the inhabitants, in the south west corner of the town, about the year 1841, on the present Mc Henry road, at the crossing of the north and south road on the quarter section line, which became known as the Marble School House, from Levi Marble, who lived near by immediately on the west. The first school in the town was taught in the Fort Hill school. It is believed that a Mrs. Hankins was the first teacher.

Most of the roads followed old Indian trails. They went across the prairies and any place. Later they laid out the road that goes through Hainesville and Gage's Corner. This was ~~the~~ the

pages 16-17

plank road. Another road went from Gray Lake to Antioch. The Hainesville road was a toll road. There was a toll gate at Gages Corner and Hainesville. It cost twenty five cents to go to Waukegan.

There were two taverns in Avon, Mother Cooper's Tavern and the Hainsville Hotel. Mother Coopers tavern situated on the plank road between the Harley Darby place and the Merut Fowor place. This was built by Orville Slusser and run by him. The old Hainesville Hotel in Hainesville was built by Jake De Voe and Delain. It was run first by William Love Joy and later Penimen and Wilcox both of Liberty Ville.

The first Post Office in this town was the Fort Hill Post Office. It was originally established in what is now the town of Fremont. About 1840, it was removed to the South west corner of the town to the house of Levi Marble who was appointed Postmaster.

In February, 1846, a Post Office was established at Hainesville under that name, and Elijah M. Haines appointed Postmaster. In the spring following, Mr. Haines the original proprietor of the lands, laid out and recorded the town plat of Hainesville.

In the northwestern part of this township is a small village called Monaville. It was originally called Barnes Corner's, taking the name of an early settler at that point. There is a Post Office there, called Fox Lake. It was a point of considerable trade (But now there is not any there.)

In 1870 there was a Post Office at Rollins, Miss Edwards was mistress. Also there was one at Sand Lake. Both have been done away with.

The following is taken from Haines History book of 1877: "The first minister of the Gospel who settled in this township was Rev. James Happy, a Congregationalist, who came in the summer of 1842, and settled on what was afterward the McHenry road, on the east of George Thompson's place. There was no congregation or society of that denom

pages 18-19

ination in the town, but he preached in the school houses in different parts of the town, whenever and wherever an audience would come together. He usually preached at the Marble School House and at Hainesville. He was liberal as to his religious views, and everybody went to hear him preach out of personal respect.

A Church of the Disciples of Christ, otherwise called Campbellites, was organized in this town, at Marble School House, January 12, 1850; J. L. Correll and A. R. Knox were elected Elders; J. L. Correll being designated as the preacher. There were fifteen persons who united with the church at their organization, as follows: J. L. Correll and Mary J., his wife; A. R. Knox and Augusta J., his wife; Chester Hamilton and wife, Dayton Gilbert and wife, Wm. Dalzell and wife, Nahum White and wife, Abner Marble and wife, James Wickham and wife, Samuel Waldo and Otis Marble. In December, 1853, the church numbered forty-one members, many of whom have since died. In the next three years there were forty-three added to the church, and the number added continued to increase from year to year thereafter.

In 1866, a church edifice or house of worship was built at the four corners of the roads north of Squaw Creek, near Nahum White's. It is thirty-two by fifty feet, with gallery, and will seat about four hundred persons; it cost about $3,000. The present preacher is Elder Joseph Owen. The church at this time is said to be in a prosperous condition. They have meetings once in two weeks, and good congregations. Elder Owen is doing much by example, as well as by preaching.

In 1850, the Methodists met at the school house at Gray's Lake, under the direction of Rev. Francis Reed, and have held service from year to year at the various school houses in the town until 1876, when a fine house of worship was built on the Antioch road, near Lozell Munger's.

The following are the names of the first members of the class formed as aforesaid: Rebecca Vandemark, Nancy Whitney, D. C. Lewis, Abigail Lewis

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Laura A. Lewis, I.C. Vandemark, Henry Vandemark, Mary Vandemark, Lorenzo Adams, Chloe Adams, Lydia Lindsey, Minerva Dimmick, O. H. Crawford, Lucinda Crawford."

The churches of the disciples of Christ has not been prosperous the last few years. They have Sunday School, but seldom church service.

The Methatists built themselves a parsonage and church at Grays Lake, where they hold Sunday School.

The Methodists Centenial church which used to be at Angola has been moved to Lake Villa. Three of the old ministers were: Rev Tasker, Mr Wilson, and Mr Snedon.

There are five cemetries in the town of Avon. These are the Fox Lake Cementery Avon Centre, Fort Hill, Grays Lake and Druces Lake. We found three abandoned cemeteries where only a few tomb stones were left. One is located just east of Goodings house; second is located on the Harwood place; and the third was one of the cemetries which was located on the Henry Edwards place.

The first town in Avon was Hainesville named in honor of E. M. Haines was named by him. Part of the house which belonged to Mr. Haines is still to be seen in Hainesville.

In 1870 Hainesville was a flourishing village about two hundred inhabitants. It had two stores and the various kinds of mechanics found in a county village. The inhabitants had manifested their public spirit by the erection of a commodious building, having a public hall fitted up for public assemblies and entertainments.

The village now has but one store in which there is very little trading carried on. It practically is a dead town.

Grays Lake got its name from William Gray who settled at an early day on the south side of the lake. The village of Grays Lake was not started until 1883. It became an incorporated village in 1895. The reason for its growth is that it is near the crossing of two rail roads, the St Paul and Soo Line. It was platted by Hawley and Whitney. Having a better location than Hainesville it grew rapidly. The first house to built in Grays Lake was that of F. D. Battershalls. Grays Lake took the voting place away from Hainesville,

and many of the people moved to Gray-
Lake. Now it has a population of
The chief features are the Condensory
and the Canning factory. It also has a
bank, several dry goods and grocery
stores, hard ware shops, garages and
a Hotel.
There are three churches: The Con-
gregational and the methodists have
their own building and Parsonages; the
Episcopal meets in one of the halls.
The Graded school contains two
years of High school. Being near the
Lakes great many people go and spend
the summer there.
Round Lake has been built since the
St Paul Railroad was built. It is
located near the banks of Round Lake.
The Armours had built a mammoth
ice house on this Lake. In 1917 this
building burned. The cause was not
exactly known; but was laid to the
I. W. W. At the present time it has not
been rebuilt.
G. P. Renehan has built a large hotel,
and many other people have built summer
resorts near the Banks of Round Lake.
It has a bank and several stores. It
also has a graded school and Catholic
Church.
Rollins is a small station on the
Soo Line, it was named for Gen John Raw-
lins, who was a chief of the staff Gen.
Grant and Sec. of war. A mistake was
made in his name instead of Spelling
it Rawlins it was spelled Rollins. At one
time there was a cheese factory there
but it is gone now. At the Corner, North
Lemual Edwards kept the axe factory
but now it is gone.
Allegany Street South of Hainesville
was so called because many of the
settlers came from Allegany County, N. York.
The big Sag which is a large marshy
land has about 1000 acres goes through
Avon and Freemont. It is mostly a peat
bed, in 1901 it caught a fire and burned
over a hundred acres.
The Lake in this vicinity received
its name from the wild Cranberries
that grew near by.
An old grist mill stood on Mill
Creek in the town of Warren. An old
saw mill just across the line from
Avon in Warren was fed from Fourth
Lake. The farmers of Avon went there to

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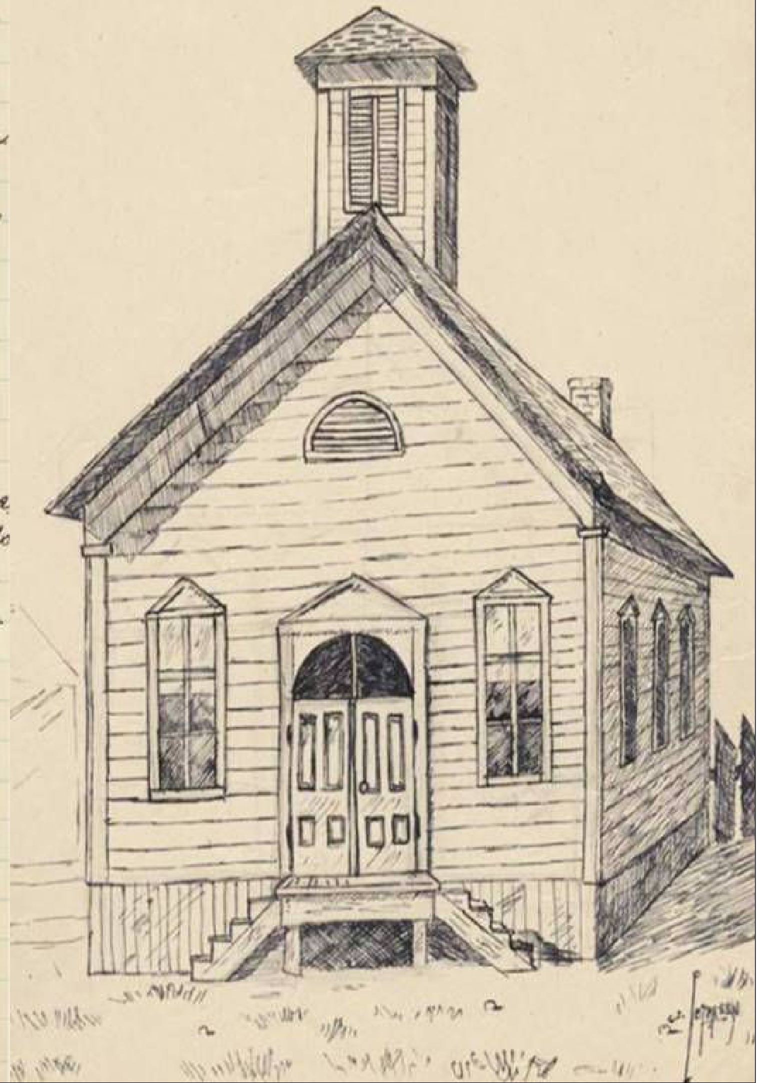
have their lumber made.

About the year 1859 a saw-mill was built on Squaw Creek, in the western part of the town, by Nahum White, which was in successful operation for many years.

A Blacksmith shop at Monaville was run by William Nelson until his death. A short distance North of Hainesville on the Litwiller farm on the bank of Taylor's Lake there was another black-smith shop which was run by Charles Litwiler. A man by the name of Singer run a black smith shop in the old log school house at Avon for a few years. South East of Rollins on the Henry Edwards farm was a brick yard. The hole where the Clay was dug out is still to be seen.



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Indians

In early times the Indians were commonly seen in Avon. One of the Indian trails nearly follows the road from Grayslake to Lake Villa. However there were many such trails, crossing the prairie, and going from one lake to another. These trails looked like cows paths, but they were worn much deeper. The Indians followed behind each other like cows.

There was good hunting and fishing near the lakes. The Indians often camped for some time in this region. One of their chief camping places was on Mr. Charley Sheldon's place, near Fourth Lake.

When they passed through in the spring they often planted corn on the small islands, because it would be safe from the deer and other animals, that might eat it. The squaws cultivated the corn with stone hoes and sticks. Sometimes when they planted corn they would pull up the last years stubble, and then plant the corn, and then put the stubble on again. It is said that the Indians used to raise good crops.

Interior of Avon Centre School 1913. Teacher Miss Nelson. Pupils from left to right: Emily Seekatz, Bertha Seekatz, Winnifred Maley, Sylvia Sheldon, Gladys Boyes, Katherine Sheldon

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History of District Forty Seven

The exact date of the organization of the district is not known because all records were lost in a fire but it is thought that it was organized about 1840 or a little later.

Mr. Edwards gave us the following description of the school: "The first school-house was a log building, built on what is now W. L. Doolittle's land just across the road west of the present building. It was about sixteen feet long and fourteen feet wide with a small window at each end, and a door on the side facing the road. The children sat on long benches fourteen inches high, eight inches wide, and sixteen feet long. They had no desk and from eight to ten sat on a bench. The teacher had a chair but no desk. It contained no furniture, no pictures, just the bare wall and a rough oak floor.

Two of the teachers that taught here were Tom Whitmore and Little Miss Cook. Miss Cook was called Little Miss Cook because her feet couldnt reach the floor when she sat on a chair.

Among the early pupils who went to the log school were: Henry Edwards, August Burge, Leonard Burge, Oscar Drury, George Gilmore, Josie Gage, James Bridge, and Jo and Jim Litwiler.

In 1845, while the log building was still used as a school house, the Rowling family lived in it during the winter vacation until their house could be completed across the road on what was then the Churchill Edwards place. About 1850, a new school house was built and the old one was used as a blacksmith shop. The mans name who kept it was Singer. He lived across the road east from the shop. Later it was sold to Mr. Litwiler and he moved it to what is now the Harry Edwards place. He then tore it down and re-built it on what is now the Ben Cossman place near Round Lake. There it was used as a blacksmith shop until it was torn down.

The next building was built on a three cornered piece of land where the present building stands. It was a story frame structure about twenty

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by thirty feet. It had three windows on each side. The first teacher who taught here was Little Miss Cook the next one, was Francis Simezes now Mrs. F.C. Doolittle. Mrs. F.C. Doolittle is still alive and is about eighty seven years old. The following is an account of the school when she taught here as near as she can remember. She began teaching in May and taught five months with a short vacation in middle. She taught every other Saturday. For teaching she received three dollars a week and boarded around. This was considered a high salary at that time. The first school she taught she received one dollar and fifty cents a week but as she came here highly recommended she received three dollars. All of the early teachers boarded around, but as her folks lived in the district she stayed at home most of the time.

The directors at that time were Ben Drury, —— Clark, and —— Gilmore.

The inside of the school was arranged very differently from what they are now. The back seats went clear around the schoolroom. Then the seats gradually became smaller until the primary seats were in front. There was no furniture except the desks and seats. She had a small globe and map of her own which were the only maps she had to use. There was a small black board in the front of the room; they wrote on this with lump chalk. The teachers desk sat on a high platform with steps leading up to it. She taught all the common branches, also astromony. The special study was penmanship.

About seventy pupils attended at that time. They always marched in order when they were excused. Among the pupils who attended at that time were: Katy Linsay, Mary Clark, Marietta Millimore, Augustus Burge, James Bridge, Byron Doolittle, Celestia Millimore, James Taylor, Lyda and Mamie Shove, Charles Edwards, Delia Edwards, John Rowlings, Dwight Gilmore, and Mary Edwards. A lady taught in the summer and a man in the winter.

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Some of the other teachers who taught in the same school were Viola B. Burge, Mr. Marvin, W. B. Smith, Roy Churchill, Elnor Nelsen, Bange Gilmore, Mrs. Chittenden, Mr. Big, Emma Becker, Mrs Druce, Hattie Tasker, Mary Earl.

In 1887? the schoolhouse was moved across the road and used as a hall. Later on it was used as a dwelling house. A new structure was put up in its place by George Yocum. This building was about thirty six feet long and twenty five feet wide, having a brick foundation and a wooden porch in the front. It was a white building trimmed with brown and contained eight windows. A wooden flag pole stood in front of it. The wood shed, placed back of the schoolhouse, was of the same color. A little further down were the out buildings. A barn accomodating about five horses was built on the west end of the lot.

A large entry opened into the main room by two doors The boys' and girls' cloak rooms were built at opposite ends of entry and were entered through doors in the school room. The teacher's desk stood between the two doors which opened into the entries. The stove was placed in the center of the room nearer to the front than the back. On each side of the stove were two rows of double desks facing toward the doors. All blackboards were common boards painted black. A few pictures hung on the walls which were just plain plaster. There were two good charts; one was Appleton's reading chart and the other a Physiology chart. There were several maps.

Later on several changes were made. The teacher's desk was placed in the back of the room. Single seats replaced the double ones and faced the opposite way. A jacketed stove stood in the east corner of the room. The fresh air was let into the room by means of a large square pipe which passed through the outer wall of the building and connected with the jacket of the stove. The foul air passed through a large vertical pipe

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which went through the roof. The walls were papered and the slate black boards took the place of the old ones. Several pictures three of which were framed hung on the walls. Among these were Aurora, The Shepherdess, The Old Mill, The Dance of the Nymphs, and Christ and the Young Ruler. An organ helped with music. A new set of maps replaced the old ones.

The teachers who taught in this building were Will Emens, Mrs. W. L. Doolittle, Delia Gaggin, Nettie Drue, Elias Sabin, Mrs. Ziegler, Mrs. Randall, Alma Hendee, Maybelle Mullen, Emma Studer, Miss Nelson, Amy Morse, Chas. Wightman.

Some of the pupils were Dave Webb, Frankie Webb, Ed Webb, Mrs. L. Yeager, Elva Ray, Leona Look, Jennie Hicks, Charles Thyer, James Darby, Bessie Darby, Grace Lituiler, Laura Lituiler, Robert Lituiler, George Sheldon, Charles Sheldon, Fred Sheldon, Ann Strang, Carl Knolls, Mrs. Bilty, Daisy Doolittle, Mrs. J. Hook, Will Doolittle, May Gilmore, Maggie Webb, Annie Bratzke, Nettie Edwards, Ora Cremin, Charles Edwards, Lottie Barron, Charles Reed, Frank Webb, Fred Hucker, Cora Hucker, Claire Edwards, Charlie Huckers, Omey Battershall, Hub Doolittle, Maud Edwards, Walter Edwards, Coral Moody, Annalise Druce, Ed Druce, Joe Garwood, Squire Sheldon, Frank Hucker, Cash Doolittle, Ed Doolittle, Harry Edwards, Gertrude Perry, Frank Cremin, Gertrude Brewer, Paul Geier, Mike Geier, Tracy Geier, Lila Geier, Leo Brewer, Claire Doolittle, Ave Doolittle, Mary Hook, Louis Hook, Mina Sheldon, Clara Drury, Addie Doolittle, Lyda Edwards, Jane Edwards, Ella Edwards (Reid) Bertha Edwards (Cremin) Alonzo Edwards, Ed Rowling, Charlie Rowling, Will Edwards, Mary Edwards (Palmer), Charlie Edwards, Arthur Rowling, John Rowling, Edna Emery (Gilmore), Marcella Emery (Rowling), Emma Emery (Nelson) Emily Beak, Nettie Beak (Loftus) Rose Beak (Garwood). Russell Edwards, Blanche Doolittle (Edwards), Nora Sheldon (Behning) Edwin Sheldon, Grace Waters, Flossie Sheldon (Pillings) Bert Doolittle, Russell Doolittle.

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In 1915 they remodled the school to make it a standard school. The schoolhouse was raised and a cement block basement put under it. Keulstine toilets were built on back part of the building and a covered porch built on the front of it. The wooden flag pole was taken down and galvanized pipe took its place.

The basement is divided into two parts: the furnace room and the play room, on each side are three screen windows. The furnace is a large Mueller furnace. Part of the furnace room is used as a coal room. Kindling is stored in one end of the play room. The floor of the basement is a concrete floor with a bell drain in the center. The stairs from the basement lead up to the covered porch. The covered porch has one door on the North side and double doors on the South side. The floor about the doors and the step on the front is made of concrete. The double doors may be held open by bolts that fasten in the concrete. Five wooden steps on each side lead up to the platform which open into the main entry. The entry and the cloak rooms were left the same as they were before, with the exception of the girls cloak room which was made smaller because of the stairway which leads to the basement.

The changes in the schoolroom were; the windows were taken out and the North side was boarded nearly to the top. They left seven windows about three by three and one half feet. in each window there were three panes running the long way. On the south side they left seven large windows which reached nearly from the ceiling to the floor. These were divided in three divisions the panes of the upper divisions were divided into three large panes while the lower ones was one large pane. In the front of the room is a chimney about eight feet long, ten feet high and one foot wide which contains the registers. This chimney is made of brick. It is smaller at the top and somewhat resembles a fireplace. On each side of the chimney is a blackboard.

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and on each side between the black board and the wall is a door which leads into the toilets, on the North the boys, and on the South the girls. The back of the room between the two doors is a bookcase which is built in the wall. The upper part of the library has glass doors and the lower wood doors. This bookcase will hold about two hundred books. Another bookcase will hold about as many books is built out from the wall in the southwest corner of the room. These libraries have about four hundred books in them now. There are six rows of desks, these are fastened to boards four on a board and may be moved wherever they wish to be. The organ stands on one side of the room and on the other the grafonola. Above one of the blackboards in front of the room is the mapcase which contains all the maps. The teachers desk and the two resitation seats are in front of the room. The blackboards reach across the North side and part of the east, these are made low to accomodate the smaller children. A four burner Angle lamp

which is let up and down by a pulley hangs in the center of the room. A eighteen inch globe in the front of the room is also let up and down by means of a pulley.

Different meetings have been held in the schoolhouse from 1850 on to the present time. Church and Sunday school was held at different intervals. Spelling and Writing school was also held. Singing school was taught by Mr. Douglas. Later on social entertainments were held for the benefit of the school; such as basket socials and suppers. At the present time Red Cross meetings are held.

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Will Doolittle's Barn.

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One of Leon's modern Barns.

W. L. Doolittle's barn which was built in 1915 by Carl Clausen at a cost of thirty eight hundred dollars, is the most modern barn in this district. It is a yellow frame building one hundred feet long thirty six feet wide, and forty three feet high, with a ten inch concrete foundation, which is three feet six inches in the ground and three feet above the ground, resting on a eight by eight inch footing. The barn runs from the Northeast to the Southwest. It has a green gambrel roof. There are two square wooden cupolas upon it. Two doors on the Northwest side of the barn are used to throw the cornstalks into the barn. There are three doors on the Southeast side. The one farthest east is used to throw chaff through when cleaning the hay from in front of the horses. The next door is used to go into the barn and out of. The door farthest south opens into the silo house. There are eleven windows on the Southeast side and twelve on the Northwest. They let in the amount of light required by both the government and the city of Chicago. A large doubly sliding door opens at the front end of the barn. On each side of this is a window about six feet from the ground. Above the doors are two windows which let light into the oat bins. At the back end of the barn another sliding door opens. This also has a window on each side. The building is protected by lightning rods. There are seven lightning rods, one being at each end, one between each end and a cupola, one on each cupola and one between the two cupolas.

The lower part of the barn is divided into the cow stables and the horse stables. These can be separated by sliding doors which can be left open or shut. The whole floor is made of concrete.

The horse barn is in the North east end. It is thirty four feet long. The stalls are arranged on each side of a driveway which extends the entire length of the barn. It is wide enough to admit a manure spreader. On the Southeast side are four single stalls and one box stall. The box stall is at the North end. On the Northwest side are three single stalls and

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one box stall. The harness room is on this side of the barn also. The stalls have boards over the cement floor. They are boarded with planks for three feet six inches then small iron rods run vertically for about two feet. There is a large hook on each post back of the horse stalls. These are to hang the horses collars upon. The box stalls, which are twelve foot square, are boarded the same as the single stalls. Iron rods are also fixed the same as on the single stalls. All of these stalls have iron oat boxes. The hay mangers which works on hinges are made of iron. As the horse eats the hay these mangers close up and keep the hay in easy reach of the horse.

The harness room is eight feet by eight feet. There are large hooks for the double harnesses and smaller ones for the single harnesses. The watering tank is in front of the harness room. It is two feet deep, three feet long and one foot wide. The water is let in by a faucet and is provided with an overflow. The curry comb box is directly above the tank.

On the opposite end from the horse barn is the cow barn which is sixty six feet long. There are fifteen stanchions on each side of the driveway. The stanchions close by means of a spring and are made of steel on the outer side, and wood next to the cows neck. The stanchions are hung on a steel rod with a chain which allows the cows to turn their heads clear around and lick themselves. The lower end is fastened into a concrete curb with a spring cushion. This takes the jar off of the cows shoulders if she enters the stall to quickly. The cows are separated by an iron rod which extends from a rod in a stanchion to the floor. The feeding alley in front of the cows is four feet wide. The mangers slope from here to the curb. They were built this way so that the cows could be both fed and watered in them. The water is piped into the barn and by turning a faucet the mangers fill quickly.

The bull pen is eight feet by ten feet and is placed at the West side.

It is constructed of one and five eigths tubular steel rods. The gate is

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locked by an automatic safety lock, which no animal can open. The stanchion and feed manger face the driveway.
The calf pen placed opposite the bull pen is twelve feet by eight feet. It is made of steel. The gate has an automatic safety lock which no animal can open. There are six stanchions which can be made to hold a very small calf or a large one.
The liquid manure goes through drains and empties into tile. From the tile it is deposited into a cistern in the cow yard.
The stairway leads above to the hay loft and oat bins. It is opposite the harness room. There are three bins seven feet high, one large one and two smaller ones having a capacity of one thousand four hundred seventy nine bushel, three hundred seventy bushel and three hundred forty bushel each. All of the bins are lighted from the rear by windows. The bins are separated by a scaffold through which the hay is drawn up from the barn floor beneath. When hay is not being drawn up

folding doors are put over the gap.
The space for hay has a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons of loose hay. The hay can be taken up by two ways. The load can be drawn inside of the barn and taken up by the hay fork or it can be unloaded from the outside by means of the hay fork.

pages 61-62

Civil War Veterans from Avon.

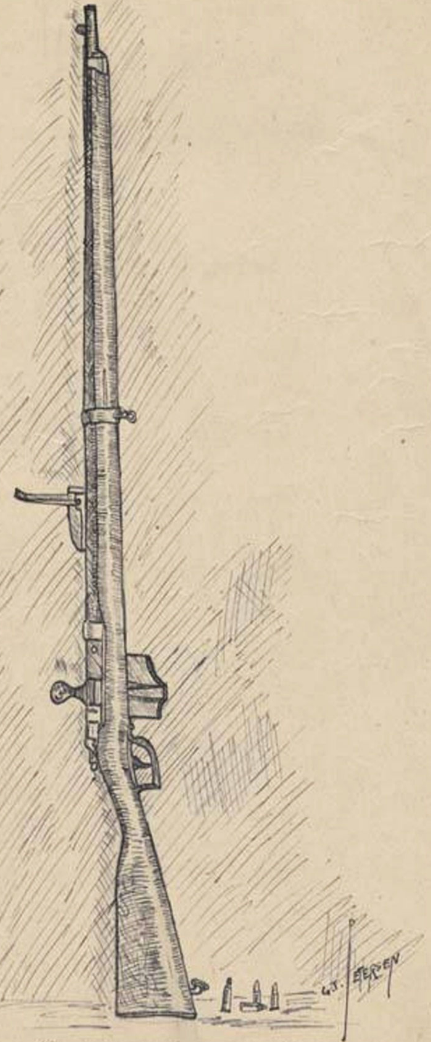
Soldiers of the Civil War who are buried at the Avon Centre Cemetery are as follows:

Capt. E. J. Gilmore Co. B. 96th Infantry.
James Litwiler 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Alonzo Miltimore 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
W. Wrouse who is unknown.
Alfred Edwards 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
Oscar Douglas 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
Aden Douglas 37th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
Byron Doolittle 153rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry
Charles Rowling 37th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
Wm. Wilmington 12th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
John Acker 52nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry
Gilbert Fitch Co. A. In. Y. L. A.

Others of the Civil War, who are still living, are Captain Blodgett, Charley and Frank Pepperd, Henry Domlski, Charles Litwiler, Aderian Owens, Charles Hall and John Morrill.

Gene Wilmington was one of the soldiers of the Spanish American War. He is still alive.

Miron Chittenden fought in the war of 1812. He is buried at Avon Centre cemetery



A Civil War musket.
Owned by Nels Holgaard.

pages 64-63

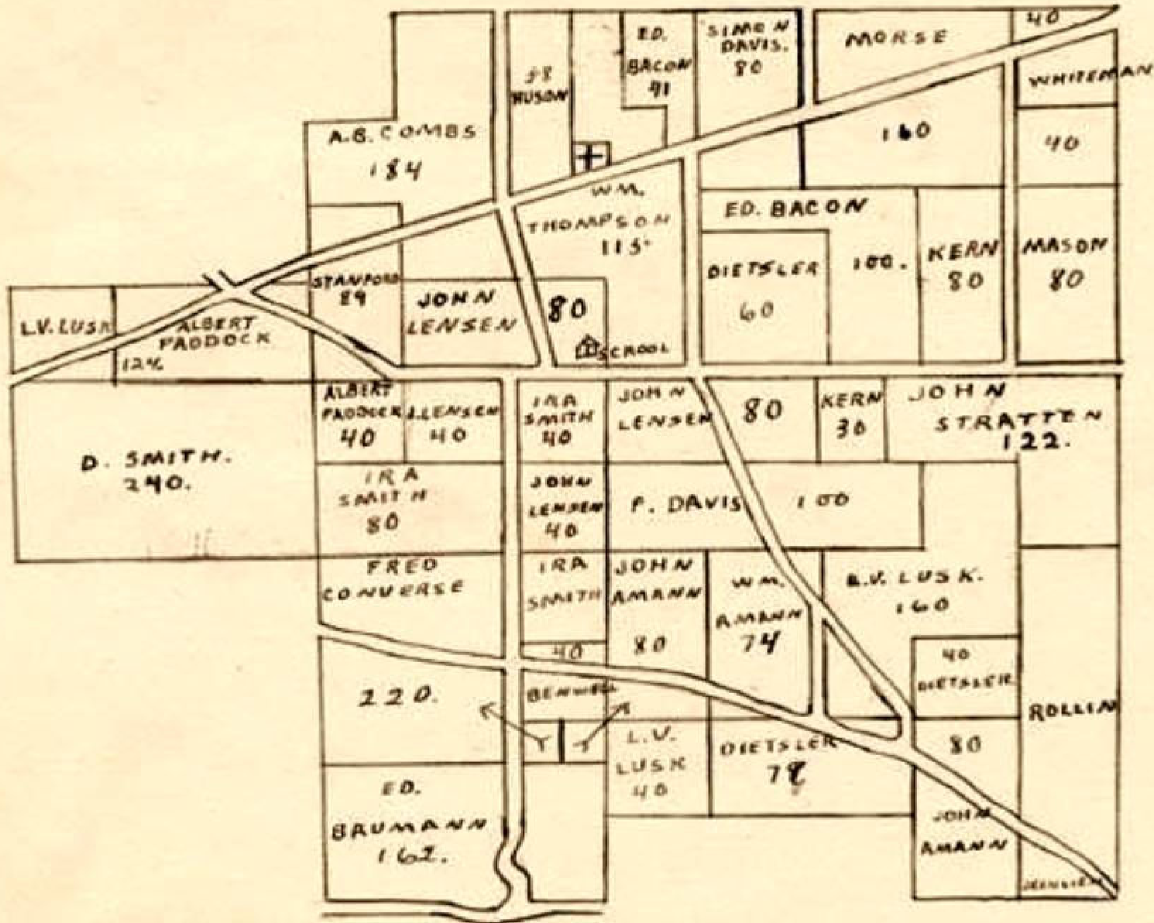
Mrs. F.C. Doolittle. page 44, top

Background: underpass mural, Lincoln route, Joliet, Illinois.

(1918). Fort Hill School. Avon Township, Lake County, Illinois.

Seventh and eighth grade students throughout Lake County compiled the 1918 School History notebooks in celebration of the Illinois Centennial. The histories feature photographs and accounts from students and teachers at the one-room schoolhouses. In addition, information on the settlement history of the area is often included, along with photos of early families, businesses and residences.

1918 School Histories, Lake County, Illinois. Collection # 50355.
Lake County History Archives at Discovery Museum.
Found at http://www.lcfpd.org/discovery_museum/index.cfm
http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/lakecoun001&CISOPTR=617&REC=5


40
MORSE
SIMON DAVIS. 80
ED. BACON 91
HUSON
WHITEMAN
160
40
A.B. COMBS 184
WM. THOMPSON 115
ED. BACON
DIETSLER 60
100.
KERN 80
MASON 80
STANFORD 89
JOHN LENSEN
80
SCHOOL
L.V. LUSK
ALBERT PADDOCK
ALBERT PADDOCK 40
J.LENSEN 40
IRA SMITH 40
JOHN LENSEN
80
KERN 30
JOHN STRATTEN 122.
D. SMITH. 240.
IRA SMITH 80
JOHN LENSEN 40
F. DAVIS
100
FRED CONVERSE
IRA SMITH
JOHN AMANN 80
WM. AMANN 74
B.V. LUSK. 160
40
40 DIETSLER
220.
L.V. LUSK 40
DIETSLER 78
80
ROLLIN
ED. BRUMANN 162.
JOHN AMANN
Fort Hill School District, No. 45

WRITTEN BY—
Raymond Lusk
and
Rhoda Baumann
ILLUSTRATED BY—
Agnes Myer.

Lake County

Lake County lies in the extreme northestern part of the state. It is about twenty by twenty-two miles. It derives it's name from the number of lakes which is about fifty two in all.

La Salle was the first county organized in what is now Illinois. It comprized most of the counties of Illinois, including Lake, and some of southern Wisconsin.

In 1836 Mc Henry county was organized with Mc Henry as the county seat. This territory included what is now Lake and Mc Henry counties. An act was passed by the General Assembly in 1839 giving the people the power to create a new county, the division to be made three and one half miles east of the Fox river.

In June, 1839, three commissioners were chosen to select a suitable location for the county seat. A small settlement known as Independence Grove, was chosen it being near the center of the county. It was given the name of Burlington, although a postoffice had been established two years before with the name of Libertyville. The name of the village was later changed to Libertyville.

The location of the county seat was very dissatisfactory to those in the eastern part of the county. A small settlement had grown up at Little Fort, now Waukegan, and the people were anxious to have the county seat located there. In 1840 a petition was granted submitting it's removal to a vote of the people, and in 1841 it was permanently established at Little Fort.

The first election was held August 17, 1839. The following officers were elected; commissioners, Charles Bartlett,

page missing

inhabitants. It is located on Lake Michigan, about forty miles north of Chicago and has a good harbor. It is an important manufacturing city, noted for manufacture of iron, steel and wire goods. Recently a tannery has been built.

This is one of the oldest cities in the state. It was once the site of a small fort, called Little Fort, which was used by the French as a trading post. Remains of this old fort were seen as late as 1835. A history of the United States, published in London in 1795, showed that settlements had been started at Chicago and Little Fort as early as 1700. It is supposed that the latter place was visited by La Salle and Hennepin in 1679.

A treaty was made by the United States Government with the Pottawattomies and other tribes of Indians.

by which they were to give up the land east of the Mississippi River in 1835.
In August, 1836 they moved to the
lands west of the Missouri River.
Steamboats had been navigating
the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as
early as 1817. The first railroad was
begun at Meredosia in 1838. Eight
miles of road was built. There were no
settlers in the northern part, however,
until after 1834. The Government
had forbidden settlement in this
part, on account the Indian Title
not being extinct.
Daniel Wright was the first
white settler in the county, and built
the first house a short distance
west of the Des Plaines River. This
was in August, 1834. Several claims
of land were made in the Fall of 1834.
Some of them were Hiram Kennicott,
Jonathan Rice, Asahel Talcott,
Ransom and Richard Steele, William
Cooley, Charles Bartlett, Thomas
McClure, Willard Jones, Phineas
Sherman and Amos Bennett. The
latter was the first colored man in Lake
County.
At this time the lands were
not surveyed. If a man wished
to make a claim he fenced or broke
up the land. Sometimes he would
mark or cut down trees to show what
land he wished to hold.
In the Spring of 1835, Peleg
Sunderlin opened a public house,
or tavern, near what is now called
Spauldings Corners. This was the
first house of that kind opened,
Hiram Kennicott built the first
store and saw-mill at the mouth
of Indian Creek the same year.
Other saw-mills were built
at Half Day, on Mill Creek, Squaw
Creek and Lake Zurich. There were
twelve in all, but they soon

disappeared on account of water supply being insufficient.

About January, 1836, a daughter of Daniel Wright was married to William Wigham. This was the first marriage occuring in the county.

A road was established by the state, in 1836, between Chicago and Milwaukee. The only road in the county before this was the Green Bay Road, built by the United States Govern-ment. The same year a stage line was started on this new road carrying passengers and mail. A common lumber wagon was used, drawn by four horses. The first driver was William Lovejoy. Before this, mail had been carried between Chicago and Green Bay by a man on foot, once a month.

On the 4th of July, 1836, a celebration was held at Vardin's Grove. This was the first of the kind held in the county. There were about fifteen persons present. The name of Independence Grove was given to it in commemoration of the day. Later it was changed to Libertyville on account of another place in the state having the same name.

On the 2nd of August, 1836, a postoffice was established at Half Day, with Seth Washburn as postmaster. Other postoffices were built at Independence Grove, Saugatuck, Fort Hill, Volo, and other places.

A school was opened in the fall of 1836 at Half Day by Laura Sprague. This was the first school taught in the county. The same year the first school-house was

built at Libertyville. It was made of logs hewn both inside and out. The floors were made of split logs. This was built by contribution.

On the 4 th of March, 1845, the first newspaper, Little Fort Porcupine and Democratic Banners was published at Little Fort. It continued about two years. Several others were started but soon discontinued. Nathan Geer commenced the publication of the Waukegan Gazette October, 1850. This paper is being published at the present time.

Hundreds of people went from Lake County in the Spring of 1849, to search for gold in California. Among the first were George Hibbard, Isaiah Marsh, George Ferguson, D. Sherman, William and James Steele, Jocob Miller. Hibbard was a young man who joined Fremont's expedition and perished in the Rocky Mountains.

The first county fair was held in Waukegan on Wednesday, September 22, 1852. The Chicago and Milwaukee, the first railroad in the county was built in 1854.

Wild game of all kinds was very plentiful throughout the county. There were great flocks of quail, wild pigeons, geese, and ducks, also timber wolves and deer. It was a common sight to see two or three deer jump a fence and disappear in the woods.

One night Mr. Sumner Davis heard his dog fighting. He dressed and went out, and grabbing a hickory pole used in an ox cart, he killed the wolf with it. Another story is told of another pioneer, Mrs. Amaziah Houghton who lived in the town of Fremont. The dogs

had a deer down near a creek, her husband was away at the time, so she went out with a butcher knife and killed and dressed it.

In the fall the wild ducks and geese came in thousands and could be seen in great flocks on all the lakes and streams. Many stayed all summer and nested near the water.

Avon and Vicinity of Fort Hill

The Fort Hill School district lies in the towns of Avon, Grant, Wauconda and Fremont.

From earliest records of the town of Avon, a man by the name of Taylor is given the honor of being the first settler to take up land from the government in this town. He came in the summer of 1835 and settled on the north side of what is now Taylor's Lake, building a log cabin there. He left that fall and never returned. He sold his claim in 1837 to Leonard Gage.

Other early settlers in this town were Noer Potter and sons, Churchill Edwards, Delezan Haines, Harley Hendee, David Hendee, David Rich, Levi E. Marble, George Thomson, Thomas Renehan, Leonard Gage, Thomas Welch, A. Miltimore, Lawerence Forvor,

Freeman Bridge, Nathaniel Vining and William Gray.

Grayslake received its name from William Gray who settled on the south side of the lake. Gage's Lake was named for Leonard and George Gage, who were the first settlers in that vicinity.

The first school house in this town was of hewn logs and built by contribution of the inhabitants. It was built in 1841 at the four corners on the plank road, on the northeast corner opposite the present home of A. B. Combs. The land was taken from the George Thompson farm, and was known as the Marble School House. Mrs. Hankins is believed to be the first teacher.

The building had one large window on each side to admit light, the floor was oak puncheon sawed at one of the sawmills. The seats faced the wall all around the room, with movable seats. They were made this way so the pupils could use the boards to cipher on. The only article of furniture in the middle of the room was a long stove. The teacher's desk, like the pupils', was roughly made from lumber by a carpenter and stood on a platform in the front of the room.

Religious and other public meetings were held in this school house.

This building was torn down later and a frame building was built by Reuben Botsford at the same place. This was sided up with bricks and mud between the walls, and lathed and plastered inside. This was built about 1850. It was later moved further south, to the line between the towns of Avon and Fremont, where the present building stands.

Mr. Frank Davis went to this

school when he was about fifteen years old. He was working at Goodells at the time, on what is now the Stanford place. He is now living at Grayslake and is seventy-eight years old.

There was much rivalry in selecting a name for this town. Some proposed the name of Hainesville, some wanted the name of Eureka, and others Avon. A meeting was held Jan. 21, 1850 at what is now the Avon Center school, and the name of Avon was chosen. This was probably taken from the river in England by that name.

Fort Hill is the name of a hill in the town of Fremont near the Deinlein place now. It exceeds any other hill in the County in heighth by seventeen feet. It is said that Black Hawk once had a fort on this hill. The name was first suggested by Mr. Payne one of the first pioneers.

Parts of the four towns are included in the region called Fort Hill. It includes about ten square miles of land and was in early times supposed to be the most fertile and beautiful part of Lake County.

The settlement of what is now the town of Fremont was commenced in 1835. Some of the early settlers were Daniel Marsh, William Fenwick, Dr. Bryan, John Ragan, Hiram and Elisha Clark, Oliver and Stephen Paine, Nelson and Thomas Darling, Joseph and Samuel Wood, Thomas Payne, Oliver Booth, Charles Fletcher, P. P. Houghton and Michael Murry.

Daniel Marsh came in the Fall of 1835 and made a claim of land in the vicinity of Fremont Center.

Most of the early settlers came from New York, Vermont and other eastern states. They drove to this

country in covered wagons or came as far as Chicago on railroads, the Northwestern was then built, and came the rest of the way in wagons.

The town of Fremont gets its name from Gen. John Fremont, who had acquired so much fame as a western explorer.

Thos. H. Payne, Joseph Wood, and Joel Johnson were probably the first white persons who ever set foot upon that elevation, now known as Fort Hill, which was in the month of January 1837. They gave to it the name suggested by Mr. Payne.

The settlement which they commenced in the spring following in the vicinity of this mound was for a long time known as the "Fort Hill Settlement."

On the 4th of July 1842, a celebration of the day was held on Fort Hill, being the first occurance of the kind in the town (Fremont.) The arrangements for the occasion were very complete and extensive and a large congregation were assembled.

People came from all parts of the country, a celebration of this kind at such a place, away off on the prairie, being considered a novel affair. The oration was delivered by George Thompson.

During the day an accident occured, which cast a gloom over the occasion, and soon brought the proceedings to a close. A son of Elisha Clark, of Mechanic's Grove was accidentally shot by a pistol in his own hands, and died soon after being removed home.

In the spring of 1838, a post office was established, by the name of Fort Hill, about a mile south west from the hill, at the house of Joseph Wood,

who was appointed postmaster.

From Fremont the Fort Hill post office was moved to the house of George Thompson in the town of Avon. It was later moved to the house of Mrs. Combs, where it remained until finally discontinued.

A log school house was built in 1847, what was known as Goodales Corners on the edge of the town of Grant. This was at the place that is known now as the Bert Paddock farm. Daniel Armstrong was the first teacher.

At this time teachers were paid a certain sum for each child instead of a salary. They boarded around, that is they stayed two or three weeks with each family.

A school house was built on the road running between the Converse and Amann farms, about the year 1858. This school had no name as far as can be found out. Mary Raymond, a sister of Jack Raymond, taught the school when she was sixteen years old. When this school was discontinued, it became a part of the Fort Hill district.

In February, 1846, a post office was established at Hainesville, under that name, and Elijah M. Haines appointed postmaster. In the spring, Mr Haines, the original proprieter of the land, laid out and recorded the town plat of Hainesville.

At the session of the Legislature of 1846-47, an act was passed incorporating the village of Hainesville. In the spring following it became organized by virtue of said act, as a town corporate, being the first village incorporated in Lake County. Two rival points, east and west of this village on the same line of road wished

to have the road running through Hainesville closed and another built. This they thought would destroy the village. They did not succeed in their purpose, however.

A history of Hainesville, written in 1870, tells us that at that time it was a flourishing village of about two hundred inhabitants. It had two stores and various kinds of Mechanics found in a country village. The inhabitants had erected a commodious building for public assemblies and entertainments.

The first log school house built in this village was erected at the forks in the road. It was built in 1855. Harry Rankin was the first teacher. It was only used in the years of 1855 and 1856 as small pox broke out and it was used as a pest house.

Mrs. Arnold and her daughter tended the toll gate at this place.

A man, working for Albert Wapple, was the first to come down with this dreadful disease. He was taken to this school house and Mrs Arnold and her daughter took care of him.

A log house was built by Abner Fox on what is now the Hendee place. Mr Haines built one for himself where Mr. E. F. Shanks' home now stands. Mr. Haines built a frame house to replace this. Part of this building still stands and forms the west wing of the Shanks house.

Mr. Haines opened a law office and edited a paper, "The Hainesville Porcupine," in this part of the house.

The house owned by Mrs. T. Gorman was one of the first frame houses built, and still stands today. The west part of the Battershall house was built by Haines for his mother Mrs Bower.

The old hotel was built about 1836

to 1840 and was torn down about 19[illegible]
In 1879 when it was being remodled an old rubber was found between the walls. It was covered with plaster, showing that it must have been dropped there before the building was finished. The proprietor inquired about it, and was told by an old settler that a dance was held there while it was being built. People came from all over the country. They hung their cloaks, capes and rubbers up on the ends of the lath. The rubber was thought to have dropped down in this way. The rubber was as good as new when found, showing that it was made of pure rubber.

A store was built about the same time. It was used for a ware house but burned down soon afterward. It was replaced by another frame building that is used at present as a store and post office.

Stephen Garwood was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Hainesville. He had a whiskey distillery on Cranberry Lake.

The town well, which stands in the middle of the street and in the center of the town, was dug in 1854 by David Bates of Antioch. It was dug sixty-six feet and bored thirty four feet. It is stoned up.

Jane Wilson and Alvin Truesdale were married at a Fourth of July celebration held in the village of Hainesville. She then said afterward that she was married in the beautiful village of Hainesville under the canopy of Heaven and she thought she had married an Angel but he turned out to be the very Satan himself.

An old settler tells that as many as fifty teams, taking grain to

Waukegan to be shipped by boat, have been seen tied at one time in the village of Hainesville. At the present time it has less than fifty inhabitants.

Mr. George Battershall is one of the oldest residents that is still living. He was born in Columbia County, New York, in September 1839. He graduated from the grammer school and attended one of the best high school at that time in New York.

He came to Lake County with his parents in 1854, coming as far as Chicago by rail. They drove out from Chicago in a wagon and stopped at Justice Bangs, at Wauconda, on the way.

Mr. Battershall, first worked at the Marble nursery grafting trees and other things. He boarded with Mr. Crosby the tenant. He is now running a store and postoffice in the village of Hainesville.

The first minister of the Gospel who settled in the town of Avon was Rev. James Kupple. He came in 1842 and settled on the Plank Road east of George Thompsons. He was a Congregationalist and preached in schoolhouses in different parts of the town, wherever an audience would come together. He usually preached at the Marble School House and at Hainesville.

A church of Disciples of Christ, or Campbellites, was organized at the Marble School House on January 12, 1850. eighteen persons joined the church at this meeting. Within the next six years it had increased to eighty-five members.

In 1866 a church was built at the four corners of the road north of Squaw

Creek. It is thirty-two by fifty feet, with gallery, and will seat about four hundred persons. It cost about three thousand dollars. Elder Joseph Owen at one time preached there. It is said to have continued in prosperous condition for a long time, with good congregations. The building hasn't been used now for about fifteen years and is crumbling to decay.

In December 1848, a company was organized called the "Lake and McHenry Plank Road Association". A plank road was to be built from Waukegan to McHenry. John Gage, John Tyrrell, and Elmsley Sunderlin were the first directors.

The company constructed a plank road as far as Volo or about fifteen miles of road. There were toll-gates at Volo, Wainesville, Gage's Lake, Saugatuck and Waukegan. The experiment proved a failure and the road was abandoned in a few years, as the tolls were not sufficient to keep it in repair.

Public houses, or hotels, were built along this road at Volo, Wainesville, Coopers, Goodells and Saugatuck.

Mr. Frank Davis, before mentioned tells the following story: he says that one time, when going to Waukegan, he had no money so he drove on the side of the road. When he reached the toll gate he told them he had no money but had not used the plank. He was allowed to pass without paying toll.

Old settlers that went to Waukegan at this time to sell their produce, say that these were not 1918 times. A man could stable and feed his horses and get his own dinner for

fifteen cents.

The first stage line west of Chicago was established between Chicago and Woodstock. Three teams were used, one team at each destination and one being left about halfway between. Ed. Mills was the first driver on this road. He made a round trip once a week.

The following extract is taken from a History of Lake County, written by E. M. Haines in 1870. It is about Payne's nursery in the town of Fremont and reads as follows: The fruit nursery of Thomas H. Payne, esq., is a matter worthy of a moments attention, and one which reflects much credit upon the flourishing town of Fremont. It containes about one hundred thousand trees of different kinds and varities. He has also about thirty acres of orcharding, composed of bearing trees and of the choicest varieties of grafted fruit. He has about ninety varities of apples, sixteen of plums, thirty of cherries, forty of pears, fifteen of grapes and five of apricots.

The Thomas H. Payne place is now owned by Ed. Baumann, and is in the Fort Hill district. A small grove of crab apple trees is all that remaines of this prosperous nursery.

Limestone was found in abundance in many parts of the county. It was found in large quantities in the vicinity of the village of Volo. The burning of lime was a sowrse of considerable profit, in early days, to those engaged in the business.

In 1842-43 occured what is known as the "Cold Winter." It was the longest and coldest remembered by the oldest inhabitants. About the

year of 1860 a cyclone occurred which blowed roofs from buildings and completely destroyed others. Trees were pulled up by the roots or broken off, so that damage amounted to millions. Another great disaster which happened about this time was the chinch bug panic. For several years the chinch bugs came in thousands and destroyed entire fields of wheat and barley. For a number of years after this these grains were not raised.

Early cemeteries were started about 1840.

One that is still used is at Fort Hill. It must have been started many years ago. One stone remains which is so old and worn it is no longer readable. The earliest inscription is dated 1814.

There are about twenty stones in it now. The latest being placed there in 1916. There is one grave since that that which has no stone. A child was buried there in the fall of 1917.

In 1840, on the Devereau Smith place a cemetery was started. There are nine stones still standing. The oldest inscription has the date of 1847, but it is believed that, that is the oldest grave but there may have been some earlier.

Elisha Clark is buried in this cemetery. His son was shot with a pistol in his own hands on the first 4th of July Celebration. It is probable that he was buried in the same place but no stone is present in his memeory.

There is an iron fence enclosing the the grave of John Fleming and Mary and Jane Noble.

The latest stone put in this place was Jane Noble, being placed there in the year of 1859.

The stones of John Fleming and George Dart are still polished. They were erected in 1852 and 1858.

There is another cemetery one half mile North of Hainesville. There were about twenty graves there. But they have all been taken up except two, which still remain.

Near the Swan place there is another. About ten or twelve graves are there. This was one of the earliest cemeteries and so was soon abandoned.

The first one mentioned is still used. The others are abandoned, most of which are going to ruin.

Indians

In the western part of Lake County are a chain of lakes which attracted the Indians on account of the hunting and fishing. Some of this county presents a wild appearance today, being covered with woods or marshy.

Before settlement began in the country, it was the home of the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians. Here were their villages and most extensive cornfields. The lakes were filled with fish; the waters were covered with wild fowl, and the country around abounded in game.

A newspaper published in Chicago in 1844, says that it was Black hawk's purpose in commencing his war with the whites, to reach this chain of lakes with his tribe as a place of safety.

Ancient mounds, the repository of human bones, were formerly visible in

various parts of different towns. One of these remained for some time undisturbed, in the central part of the village of Wauconda.

The Indians claimed the land of northern Illinois, as told before, until 1836 when they moved further west. A few stayed, however, and Indians were known to have been living here as late as 1855. They were good friends of the early settlers. A peculiar characteristic of theirs was of always going around and looking in all the windows before going into a neighbors house.

Some places were given Indian names such as Wauconda, Squaw Creek, and Fox River. Squaw Creek rises in a small lake in Fremont, called Grass Lake. It flows into Long Lake and thus into the Fox River. Black Hawk was thought to have camped one time on Fort Hill.

As many as a hundred Indians tents or tepees have been seen on Fox Lake at one time. The Indians sat inside of these tents and dangled a wooden fish, through a hole in the ice, to coax the fish to it. When they finally, got the fish coaxed up to the opening in the ice they speared it with a one tined spear.

Arrow heads, axes and scalping stones have been found along Squaw and other creeks and on hills where the Indians have camped.

A story is told of how the Indians used to come to the home of Mrs. John Baumann's parents at Buffalo Grove and beg for food. An Indian came one day begging for food. While her mother was getting some bread, he began to rock Mrs. Bauman, who was only a baby, in the cradle. She became frightened for fear he would take the baby.

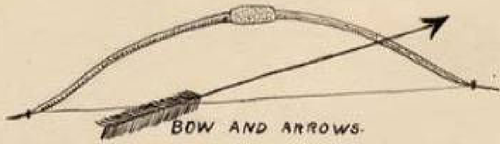
War of 1812;
David A. Davis grandfather of Frank Davis fought in this war.

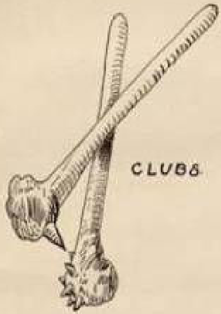
Civil War;
Some that fought in this war were Arth Cook, John Morrill, John Washburn, H. Domsky, Jack Raymond, Nick Roeder and Johnny Walton. Nick Roeder went through the war without getting a scratch.

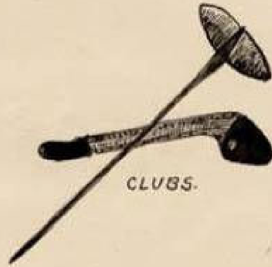
Spanish American War;
Gene Wilmington is the only one known of from this part of the country who fought in this war.

Boys in the service now;
Some of the boys from Avon have been training at Rockford or Camp Grant and have gone to France. Others are still training.
Ralph Lilwiler of Round Lake is now in France.
James Peck of Grayslake is in France.
Earl Richardson of Grayslake was in France but had to come back on account of his hearing.
Some of the boys have gone to the coast and will soon be in France. They are Forrest Thompson of Fort Hill and Frank Rossdeutscher. Those at Camp Grant are Maurice Murrie, Andrew Botsner, Billy Frost, Ernie Myers, Irving Hook, and Fay Bransteder.
George O. Shea is in North Chicago training to be a sailor.
Gehard Hanson and Walter Groth both of Fort Hill inlisted in the army and are in California.
Alvin Hanson and Harold Ames of the town of Avon inlisted in the aviation corps and are in Texas.

INDIAN WEAPONS.





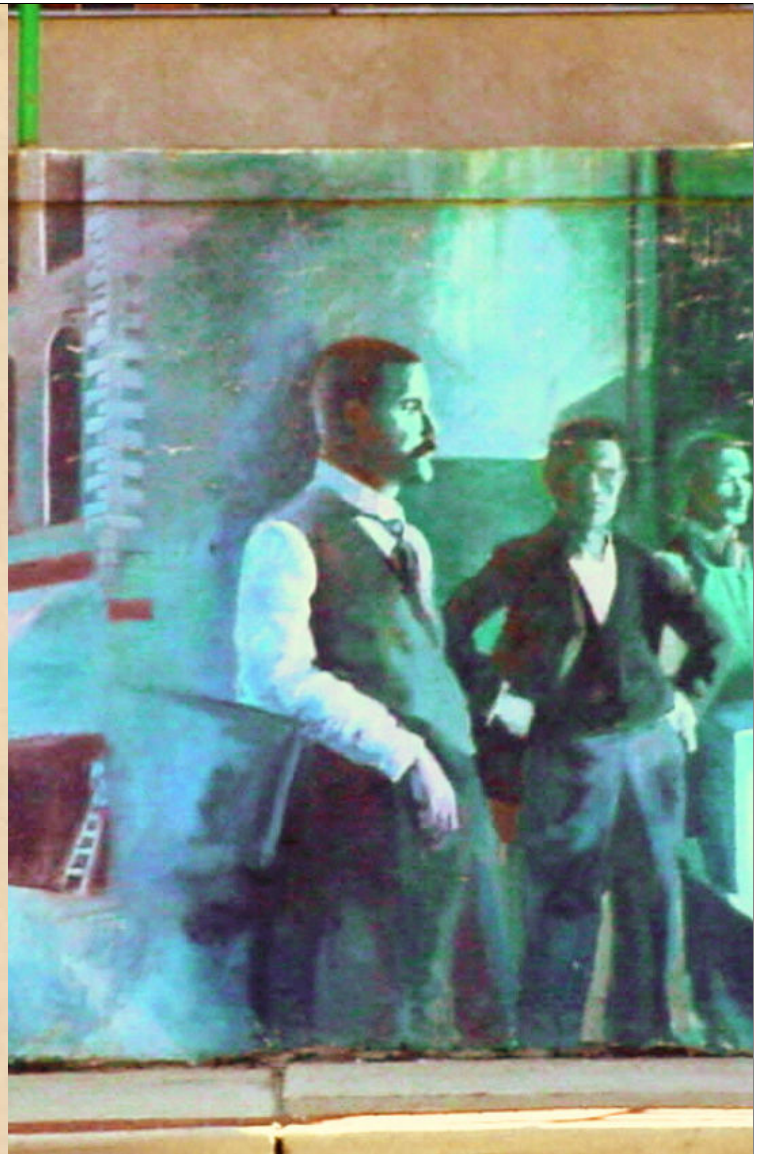


USED BY INDIANS.

THE USE OF LOGS.

THE SETTLER'S LOG HOUSE

A RAIL FENCE.



CHILDREN WHO WORK.

LOOKING up with one of the sweetest little smiles in her baby-face, a small girl, perhaps seven or eight years of age, replied to my question:

"I work at feathers."

Hers was not the rosy, dimpled, child-face whose type is familiar in all our happy homes. She was thin in flesh, and pale; yet the bright, mirthful eyes, and the peculiarly infantile expression about the mouth, intimated that happiness and love were not altogether strangers to her life.

It was in one of the evening, or "night" schools, as they are more properly called, of New York City, and she was one of the hundred thousand working children in that metropolis, who, after a day of toil, try these uncertain night paths to knowledge.

Do you care to hear her brief story?

She was ten years of age—none are admitted to the evening schools younger than that. Her sister, not yet old enough to come to school, worked with her at stripping feathers in an establishment on Walker Street.

"What kind of feathers are they, and what kind of work is stripping feathers?" we asked.

"Why, like that in your hat," said the bright little creature, looking astonished at my ignorance. "That is what they are like when we have finished them; but we girls work at them before they are dyed. I make about three dollars a week, and my sister—she is only six years old—she does not make as much; sometimes a dollar a week, sometimes more."

Her father was dead, and her sickly mother could earn but a little money by sewing. Such is the pitiful story of thousands in this great Babel of business, pleasure, wealth, poverty, fashion, and suffering.

Soon the invalid mother will pass away, confiding her little ones to the mercy of a heavenly Father. Will He send guardian angels to watch over them, to protect their little steps and strengthen them for a struggle with the destiny which stares them in the face, and that seems inevitable?

Ah! if these little children were ours! But they are not. We can go away and forget them. Our little ones are safely housed and kept. Man is not his brother's keeper, and we are not bound to look after other people's children.

That peculiar expression of the child's mouth! How it carries me home to a face much smaller and younger, belonging to a little sprite who shall never work ten hours a day at "feathers."

But how do I know what she will do? How many or how few unfortunate turns of the inexorable wheel of human events would be necessary to place her there, side by side with those sad little toilers?

Alas! why must we be so selfish that we can feel nothing but that which touches ourselves, *our* hearts, *our* pleasures, or *our* pockets?

And since so many children are born into the world without competent protectors from its evils, why is innocence left in ignorance and poverty, to stumble and fall under temptation? And when is that ever-present enigma to be solved which Carlyle suggests as the great problem of life:—"So many shirts in the world, and so many shirtless backs; how to get the shirtless backs into the shirts?"

So many little unprotected children in the world, and so many rich men and women with warm human hearts; how to get these children into these hearts? How to show people who are anxious to save a suffering and perishing world, that the place to begin is the cradle, just as they would begin with a very young plant in order to fashion the tree in symmetry.

Inquiries by the United States Commissioner of Education, seeking the solution of such problems, have elicited facts respecting the number and condition of the poor children in this city, which, it is believed, will be of interest to every thinking man and woman in the country.

How few residents of Manhattan Island realize, or are even aware of the fact, that within its confines are at least one hundred

Children Who Work (p.607). in Holland, J.G. (1870). Scribner's Monthly, an Illustrated Magazine for the People. New York: Scribner & Co.

Found at Cornell University website through link at Library of Congress/ American Memory website.

thousand children—the adjacent cities contain perhaps as many more—to whom the morning light on six days of the week brings only toil. For these children there are no schools, no nuttings in the woods, no bright walks in Central Park. They are prematurely burdened with the cares of life; dwarfed in stature from the lack of proper nutriment; by confinement in the bad air of workshops; by the bearing of heavy burdens, and the deprivation of such recreations as a normal childhood imperatively demands. They may be seen in the early morning, in all portions of the city, among the laboring throng, hastening with serious mien to the service of the day.

When Briareus-handed industry knocks at the gates of the morning, we are apt to think only of strong men and healthy women. But here, side by side with these, are frail little forms, too often but poorly protected against the wintry blast.

Did you, reader, ever reflect that many children begin the terrible struggle of life for food, shelter, and clothing, at an age when others are scarcely out of their cradles?

Bestow more than a passing glance upon these little ones now, if you never did before. It is much too early for school, yet each child is carrying what appears to be a lunch in basket, paper, or bag. Evidently they belong to this class of working children. The lunch will be needed at noon; for ten hours must pass before the tired feet can take their homeward way.

Where are the children going? What do they find to do?

If you care to know, go with me to the night schools, and afterward to the various factories where these night students toil. The teachers keep upon the school registers a faithful record of the employment of each pupil, and among them, probably, almost every occupation which the wants of man sustain is represented, either by adult students or children.

You will be astonished by the vast number of occupations in which boys and girls under the age of fifteen years are made to earn from fifty cents to five dollars per week. Nearly two hundred different employments are recorded in a single school for boys. They manufacture ink, tassels, tin boxes, whalebones, whips, tobacco, toys, soap, shirts, ropes, picture-frames, paper collars and boxes, mineral waters, fans, feathers, corks, chignons, brushes, brier-wood pipes, bonnet-frames, bottles, bags, beads, artificial flowers, and bird-cages. They are apprentice-boys, cash and errand boys; they work at hair-picking and map-coloring; they post bills and tend stands. Two have given their occupation as "Sexton's assistant." Some of these trades are rather high-sounding for boys, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, and architecture; but it would seem that nearly every business pursued by adults admits of the employment of children in some of its more simple details.

In the girls' schools many of these same employments are registered as followed by them. It seems evident that parents of the little workers are not particular what the children do, so that it brings them bread. While boys make ladies' chignons, girls run on errands for the stores. On the register of one night school for girls are recorded the names of fifty as "errands" for a single large dry goods firm.

Frequently items appear upon the registers indicating a little sentiment of pride or ambition in these night students. The hotel chambermaid or cook invariably gives her occupation as "housekeeper." One little girl of eleven years professes to be a "sales lady." Eighty little girls at one school are registered as "nurses." They are employed all day at home "taking care of the baby while mother goes out to wash." Some quite small girls, working in type-foundries, give their occupation as "type-setting;" but their work is merely placing the types in rows upon a "setting-stick."

Having visited as many night schools as possible in our limited time, and learned from the younger children where they or any children they may know work, we are ready to begin our tour of the factories and workshops.

The Commissioner of Education in Washington wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, how many children under fifteen years of age are pursuing "avocations" instead of being in school. But we soon find that it will not do

THE LITTLE FEATHER-WORKERS

to say anything about schools or school ages, if we wish to learn facts. A majority of employers were found to be either afraid or ashamed to acknowledge that they employ children. For instance, we know that children of both sexes are employed in cutting corks; but gentlemen in that business, to whom we apply for information, declare that no children work for them.

"How old are your youngest 'hands?'"

"We have none younger than eleven or twelve."

It seems, then, that workers of this age are not considered as children by many employers, and we only arouse their suspicion and opposition by calling them so. Therefore our inquiries in future will refer only to "young people"—boys and girls. We find a retired cork-cutter who informs us that the number of "young people" employed in the business could not be less than one thousand, which number would be increased fivefold but for the extensive importation of corks ready cut.

Three or four thousand girls work in the various book-binding establishments of the city. A part of the work is simple and suited to little children, such as folding and gathering the material. It is thought that at least half the girls working thus are under fifteen years of age.

Large numbers of children are employed in the manufacture of envelopes, there being about eight thousand, it is said, in the city, fully one-fourth of whom are under fifteen years of age. They gum, separate, and sort the envelopes, being paid three and a half cents per thousand, and earning about three dollars per week. The work seems to be pleasant, clean, and the rooms tolerably well ventilated. In this and some other kinds of work, the chief objection seems to be, that while the children are earning their three dollars per week they cannot be in school, acquiring the education so necessary to arm and prepare them properly for the struggles and competitions of life.

Some children give their occupation as workers in gold-leaf. This work requires the careful exclusion of every breath of air from the room, the leaf is so very light. The one work-room we visited was better ventilated than I expected to find it, and much better than most establishments of the kind, it was stated—some air being admitted by keeping the room door leading to the front office open. Great skill is required in handling the thin, frail leaf, and most of the girls engaged in this work were found to be over thirteen years of age.

Little children are registered as employed in "burnishing" china, silver, and gold ware. The idea that heedless childhood could be trusted to polish our beautiful "sets," our silver tea-pots, pitchers, cups, and similar articles in gold, seemed so interesting that I took some trouble to see them work, and after going to three places where they had not time, or rather did not care to talk about it, found one gentleman who was willing to take the time. Here were girls thirteen years of age and upward, sitting in rows before a

long table, leaning forward, the handles of the burnishers—curious-looking steel instruments—pressed against the breast, and using them very skillfully in polishing a variety of beautiful and costly articles. When I remarked that this labor and the position of the worker must be very injurious, and liable to permanently injure the lungs, I was informed that the girls complain of little inconvenience after the first week or so, although men who sometimes work at burnishing find it necessary to wear breast-plates for protection.

There are, it is thought, about eight thousand girls employed in the manufacture of paper collars, one-fourth of whom are under fifteen years of age. The youngest children bend the collars, and perform many other simple details of the work. The swiftness and skill attained by some of the older girls, in counting and putting up the collars, is truly astonishing. One whom I saw at work counts and boxes twenty thousand in a day of ten hours. Another, whose business is to paste lining on the button holes of the collars, three on each, lined five thousand as a day's work.

The making of paper boxes employs at least ten thousand children. An idea may be formed of the immense number of boxes that must be made, from the numbers and varieties to be seen thrown away every day, from the match-box up. In the class of shelf-boxes alone we are shown two hundred different sizes. The larger boxes are made in factories, but the material for the smaller and cheaper varieties is taken home by children, and there "worked up." Many become very expert in the use of the material. A teacher of a night school exhibited a present she had received from a pupil, of a miniature pasteboard house and lot, yard, garden, and outhouses complete.

But in all these hundreds of occupations which busy the skilled fingers of little children, the greatest number, and those of the most tender age, are engaged in the preparation of feathers, flowers, and tobacco—mere luxuries, yet considered so indispensable by a majority of men and women.

Reader, if this fact should seem to you of any special significance, and if it should suggest serious thoughts occasionally, do not drive them away, but entertain them kindly. I do not desire to plant thorns in any of your flowers. Far from it. But may it not be hoped that the fine lady, luxuriating in forms of airy beauty, grace, and harmony will sometimes think pitifully and helpfully of the little children; that the man of ease, contentedly smoking his pipe or cigar, or rolling the sweet morsel under his tongue, may occasionally be carried in imagination to the filthy rooms where young children—almost babes—spend the long day in "stemming" the weed.

Do you think God intended childhood as a season for drudgery? If not, can any of you suggest some good plan by which the "rights" of children may be secured to them? Women who are already awake to some of the great issues of the hour, will you now arouse more fully to the importance of educating the children? Is not the question a fundamental one? And the rights of all children once secured, will not the world then be right?

With the addresses of a dozen or more feather and artificial flower establishments in various portions of the city, nearly three days were passed in the vain attempt to witness and sketch the simple operations of stripping or cutting feathers. The manufacturers in this business are remarkably fearful of the light, and have adopted stringent rules—unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians—excluding all visitors from their work-rooms; but some of them refuse us politely and invent the best excuses they can.

One proprietor has no young girls at work, just now, either in the feathers or flowers; another is making repairs; one, whose refusal is expressed beforehand in his forbidding face, informs us that he has "no time to be bothered; the young people are well enough off; never you mind them."

The gentleman in charge of the establishment on Walker Street, where our little friend of the night school works, was polite and willing to give information, but as determined as others not to admit visitors. Another gentleman assured us frankly that no manufacturer of feathers and flowers in the city would allow visitors in his work-room, and the reason given is that each has particular patterns of his own, and fears that they may be copied by others. Some, it is stated, even send their "hands" to seek work in other establishments, and, after a few days, take them back to enjoy the benefit of what they may have learned.

When quite discouraged we found a very small workshop, one of hundreds carried on in the city, employing about a dozen girls. The proprietor, a Frenchman, who is just commencing business, was not only willing to let us sketch the little girls at work, but desired a picture made of the larger girls curling the colored feathers and preparing the flowers. All seemed pleased with the idea of being "put into a book."

Manufacturers of feathers and flowers say that there are engaged in this work as many as ten thousand girls in New York and Brooklyn, two-thirds of whom are under fifteen years of age, and some as young as six and seven. The work done by the youngest children is simple, and manufacturers insist that it is very easy, consisting merely of stripping or cutting the feathers and stringing them, preparatory to dyeing, or preparing the material for flowers by equally simple operations. It is thought much more pleasant than any other work in which large numbers of children are engaged. The work-rooms are not foul with unhealthful odors, but are generally tolerably well ventilated. Yet the children do not thrive upon this "easy" work. Few of them look as children should—fat, rosy, and cheerful.

Many thousands of children, some of them very small, are at work in the tobacco factories of New York City. More than one thousand are employed by a single firm, and there are hundreds of smaller establishments scattered through the city, sometimes consisting of merely the members of a single family. Permits to visit the larger factories are not easily obtained. In this craft, also, proprietors have methods of work which they jealously guard.

"I have expostulated," said the manager of one of the oldest tobacco establishments, as he gave us a permit to visit the factories under his charge, "against the employment of young children; but the overseers say that the children will go elsewhere and get work; that their parents are in want and need their labor, and so it seems impossible to avoid hiring them."

In one of their factories the youngest child employed is four years of age, the oldest person a woman of eighty. They work side by side.

Children so young as four years, we are told, are not regularly hired, but, in cases where their parents or guardians are employed, are brought with them for safe keeping, and as it is quite impossible for them to "keep still" all the time, they are glad to imitate the others in "stemming," and are soon able to add a dollar to the weekly wages of mother, sister, or grandmother. Thus they learn the business, and in the course of a year or two become regular "hands."

I saw a very pretty little baby, certainly not more than four years of age, trying to learn. She looked very demure, sitting upon an inverted basket, and occasionally glancing side-

FOUR AND EIGHTY.

ways at visitors. Every worker in this room, we are told, is Irish; but this nursling, with her prominent forehead, delicate features, blue eyes, and golden hair, looks more like a stray fairy who has lost her way and fallen into the foulest and darkest of prisons.

The entire building steams with the fumes of tobacco, and some of the rooms are positively unbearable to those not accustomed to the odor. The rooms where the women and children work are the least objectionable; but they are dreadful places for young children to grow up in.

The youngest girls are separated from each other in their work by a goodly number of steady old women being placed between them, "otherwise, you know," said our cicerone, "the children would play." They sit upon benches, ranged along in regular rows, quite near together. At the end of every bench hang upon the wall numbers of hoop-skirts, ready for duty upon the street when it is time to go home, but unnecessary and inconvenient about the work.

Ten thousand children, it is said, are working in tobacco, in New York and Brooklyn, for ten hours a day, six days of the week, and fully five thousand of them are believed to be under fifteen years of age. Children in many cases supply the places of more mature hands, and thus offer the employer an opportunity for gain not to be resisted as long as other manufacturers with whom he must compete employ this cheap labor.

Were stringent laws passed, similar to those existing in some of the New England States, regulating the employment of children under a certain age, many of the employers would accept the change, and would co-operate with others in arranging for a voluntary system of half-time schools; while not a few declare that such a system "wouldn't work," they "couldn't be bothered with it."

Tell them of the good results at Indian Orchard, and other places, from half-time schools, they say:—"O, in New England things can be done that can't be done anywhere else. Besides, in New England they work more hours than we do here. Our children can have an extra two hours for evening school."

CHOPPING TOBACCO.

I thought of the weary forms and heavy eyelids I had seen in all the evening schools with a feeling of despair. Could anything be more pitiful than the attempts of children, under such conditions of mind and body, to learn the difference between b and c, or to master the absurdities of our spelling?

In a subterranean apartment a few dozen boys are at work chopping the weed in its rough form, preparing it for the process of softening in brine for the "stemmers." A little light comes in from somewhere, enough for us to distinguish the utter dreariness of the scene. The little stove in the middle of the cellar fails to overcome the dampness of the atmosphere, but the exercise seems to keep the boys warm. Most of them, as might be expected, are chewing tobacco.

Many other details of the work in tobacco, which must be passed over for want of space, are performed by boys and girls. An under-sized girl of twelve we saw elevated upon a box feeding a large machine. Her labor, it is stated, is equal in quantity and quality to that of an adult.

Interesting boys of ten or eleven were keeping the knives of a cutting machine clear by using a sponge saturated with rum, thus being brought in contact at once with two brother vices of society—rum and tobacco. They are getting their education. If they prove apt scholars we may expect them to graduate in a few years.

In addition to the outrage of sacrificing the health and educational interests of children by keeping them at mechanical drudgery nearly all their waking hours, certain kinds of labor they perform are absolutely dangerous to life and limb. At the evening schools we heard of girls who, while working in twine manufactories, had lost one and two joints of their fingers. The principal of one school stated that last winter she had ten girls who had lost the initial finger from the right hand, and therefore could not be taught to write. One child, who learned to write with the left hand, came to school afterwards with the initial finger of that hand also gone. It was taken off in the twisting machinery at a twine factory.

Determined to see this terrible machine, we learned the address of the largest twine establishment in the city, and away up town, nearly to Central Park, we went one bitter cold day, so cold that to keep our courage up it needed the reflection that little girls, thinly clad, struggle through such weather all winter long, plunge into it from hot work-rooms and with vitality consumed by labor in impure air.

We found about three hundred persons at work, two hundred of them being children under fifteen years of age, and nearly all girls, who spin, wind, and twist the flax.

We were shown a very picturesque machine for hackling the flax, tended by ten sturdy little boys of twelve or thirteen years of age, five on each end. They were mounted upon a platform to enable them to reach and change the clamps which held the flax. This monster machine, which supersedes the small hacklers upon which our grandmothers dressed their flax, requires to be fed at either end continuously, and it works with the regularity and remorselessness of fate. Not discovering this peculiarity at first, and observing the boys working for dear life, we remarked to the proprietor: "These boys seem to be trying to show off before you."—"No," he replied, "the machine keeps them at it."

"Is it not better for them than running in the streets?" asked the proprietor.

"Better than that, yes; but how are they to be educated?"

"They nearly all go to evening schools."

Studying in the evening after working like this all day! No wonder they fall asleep over their lessons.

This tread-mill of a machine made me forget for a moment the terrible twisters we came to see. Only for a moment. Descending to the next floor we find a few women at work, and a few boys, but nearly all girls, of various ages, and engaged in many different labors, but all of one complexion—sooty, grimy, dusty, flaxy: all were dressed in a coarse skirt of hemp, often ragged and tattered. They ran from one corner of the room to another, carrying heavy boxes and armfuls of bobbins. You might almost imagine they were having a grand play, with such celerity do they fly from place to place; but the little faces are very sober, some thin and pale, and all appear to have arrived at a "realizing sense" of the burthens of life. There is one wielding a broom almost twice as high as herself, and almost as large around as her legs; the thinness of the latter showing painfully under her short tattered dress. If she could go to the Children's Aid Society's schools for even a part of the day, they would dress her warmly, and give her at least one nourishing meal in the twenty-four hours.

Here are the dreadful twisting machines, very disappointing in appearance, seeming to be only long rows of spindles stretching from one end of the room to the other, with nothing peculiarly dangerous about them. The proprietor is anxious to confirm the impression caused by their harmless appearance.

"A few girls," he says, "have had their fingers *hurt* in these machines; but it was always in cases where they forgot or neglected their work to talk or play. The twisters are not more dangerous than other machines at which children work."

I asked a little girl who had lost the fourth finger of her right hand how it happened, and she replied:—

"It was the rule that we go to help the others, and I went to help a girl, and she kept twisting the twine so," giving her hands a great flourish. "But my little finger always *did* stick

out from the others, and it got caught among the flax, and I knew it would take my hand off, and I jerked it out with all my might, and only lost half the finger. If I had been slow, my hand would have been taken off."

This is the simple story of a girl of twelve years. She was trying to imitate one more skillful than herself. The stories of other fingers lost in twine factories would differ but slightly from this. A moment's forgetfulness of the danger, but one moment of yielding to the universal childish impulse to play, and the mischief is done.

It is expected that penalties must follow violations of the law of mechanics, as of other laws, but children should not be placed in situations where so sad a penalty is the result of a moment's inattention. Their innocence and ignorance appeal for protection against the possibility of such calamities. An engine of 150 horse-power, driving a balance-wheel of 18,000 pounds weight, is an irresistible force when it clashes with the little finger of a child. Should not children's fingers be protected from the destruction threatened by such machinery, in some manner, by law if not otherwise?

But if the situation of children engaged in regular employment is so sad, what can be said of those who are drifting about the streets of the city, without any real homes or steady employment, but supporting a miserable existence by such irregular work as they can obtain—living "by their wits." From fifteen to twenty thousand is considered a moderate estimate of the number of boys and girls situated thus in the midst of this great centre of wealth and refinement. Many of these are orphans — others worse than orphans — children of criminals and poor wretches sunk deep in the degradation of drunkenness. Some are runaways from other cities; some are children of emigrants whose parents die upon the way here; some have fathers in the army and no mothers; others have invalid mothers and no fathers. Their daily portion is hunger, cold, and misery of almost every description. They may be seen almost every day upon the street, bent double, staggering under heavy loads, sweeping the crossings, or begging. Sometimes they go without food until sick with hunger. Often their loathing of the miserable holes they call home is so great that they seek lodging in the station-house, and not unfrequently the beginning is made in crime for the sake of the shelter of even a prison over their heads.

The work of the New York Juvenile Asylum was fully described in the first number of this magazine. The Children's Aid Society is likewise doing a beneficent work for a portion of these outcasts by providing shelter, employment, food, and schools in the city, and permanent homes in the West. Six thousand sent to permanent homes, and twelve thousand aided to employment in some direction, during the period of seventeen years, is a great work in itself, but compared to that which needs to be done it is but a mite. The means of the Society are limited, and in other respects its operations are hampered by obstacles which a mere private enterprise must necessarily encounter.

Why should not the State aid, if not sustain such efforts entirely by liberal appropriations, or by the enactment of wise helping laws?

The magnitude of this evil is not appreciated. When it was proposed by Mr. Brace, the leading spirit in the Children's Aid Society work, to start the Rivington Street lodging-house for boys, many persons, even those who were engaged in the work, doubted the necessity of the step. The president of the society thought there were not homeless boys enough to need it; but very soon it was full, and now applicants for lodging have to be sent away every day.

I asked some bright little newsboys, lodgers at this house, how many such hotels they thought there ought to be for boys in New York? One thought that thirty would do, and another said it would need fifty. I asked another if he thought there were many boys now out of employment in New York? He said,

"The city's full of them. Why, there's men even offering to work for boys' wages."

When this unequal struggle of childhood with hunger, cold, and all the nameless horrors of poverty has produced its natural effect, and the boy or girl has become hardened, the

people, in self-protection, are obliged to support them in reformatories or prisons, while any plan by which all the poor children might be supported and schooled, and thus made useful citizens, would seem to the same people like useless extravagance. It is stated that it now costs the State of New York more than four times as much to support her criminal courts as to educate her children. Is this fact true? And if it is true, what of it?

Horace Mann, the great apostle of the people, as President Sarmiento so justly designates him, saw the truths which underlie this question more clearly, and stated them more forcibly than any other person has ever done. Twenty-five years ago he told the people of this republic that—"No greater calamity can befall us as a nation than that our children should grow up without knowledge and cultivation. If we do not prepare them to become good citizens, develop their capacities, enrich their minds with knowledge, imbue their hearts with a love of truth and duty, and a reverence for all things holy, then our republic must go down to destruction as others have gone before it, and mankind must sweep through another vast cycle of sin and suffering before the dawn of a better era can arise upon the world."

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Immediately after a child has passed the destructive age, the age in which he breaks things in order to see what makes them go, he enters upon a period devoted to attempts to construct something. If he is so fortunate as to have kindergarten training, this inherent tendency is taken advantage of, and even in the common primary school some use is made of blocks and pencils; but when the child passes into the grammar-school, what a dreary waste it seems to the active brain and the restless hand!

Is it not true that at the very age when manual dexterity can be most easily and surely attained, most children are removed from all opportunity to learn how to use their hands, except such chance as they have in playing marbles, peg-top, base-ball, and other games, and that they are set to work on purely mental exercises? From the age of six or seven to fifteen or sixteen, are not most boys and girls confined five hours a day at mere head-work—the little variation that music and drawing have lately given being more than counterbalanced by lessons out of school? And, if a parent tries to keep his children out of the public mill, does he not find that his choice lies between a private school that is wholly given over to classical study, or one that serves as an asylum for incapables?

What child, of rich or poor parentage, is the worse for the possession of some degree of manual dexterity? Who can tell when the child is ten years old what its position will be at twenty? The changes in position, in this country, are reason enough why boys and girls alike should learn to use their hands, at least in the elementary way proposed in this paper. It has been observed that the active and restless boys who used to get flogged the most for truancy and mischief have often made the most capable men. Why was this? Perhaps because playing truant required or developed some decision of character, and the mischief perpetrated often called for sagacity in planning and dexterity in execution. Their trained sagacity and dexterity have served them in later years, notwithstanding their truancy.

But this is not the whole. The boy who can play well, and who is the leader in athletic or other sports, is so because he has trained his muscles and his hands to act readily under quick and intelligent mental direction. Are not these also the qualities that make the skill of the handicraftsman? In former days, before machinery had been so widely applied to the necessary work of life, the faculties which had been partially developed by the boy in various games, were a little later applied by the apprentice to the handicrafts by which a livelihood was to be gained. Even the boys who went into business, no matter what their social position, were obliged to take their turn in building the fires, sweeping the lofts, opening the cases, packing the goods, and other arts not of a very high kind, indeed, but yet developing that most invaluable quality which no other word can describe—"gumption." In place of the varied work that the mechanic apprentice, or the boy of the store, was formerly called upon to do, what substitutes have we found? Such inadequate ones that it is a matter of common remark that the best workmen among the repair-hands in the factories, whose work is of a varied kind requiring manual skill, are now almost all old men.

In many trades where manual skill is required in finishing and assembling after the machine work has been done, the best hand-workmen are more and more from the continent of Europe, where manual labor still prevails to a greater extent than in England or in this country, and where there is an inherited capacity for skill in handicraft. We are training *no American craftsmen*, and unless we devise better methods than the old and now obsolete apprentice system, much of the perfection of our almost automatic mechanism will have been achieved at the cost not only of the manual but also of the mental development of our men. Our almost automatic mills and machine-shops will become mental stupefactories.

There is a better chance for women to retain their faculty of manual dexterity, because it has not yet been possible to apply machinery to the work of women in nearly so great a degree as it has been applied to that of men.

This question of industrial training has lately received much attention from those who are attempting to reform our system of education and to adapt it more fully to the necessities of American life, but many of the proposed methods aim too high. Element-

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Found at Cornell University website through link at Library of Congress/ American Memory website.

ary instruction in the intelligent use of the hand itself must precede all attempts to apply the hand to specific trades.

In the consideration of this question we will take up—

First. What has been attempted, and in part accomplished, in the Mechanic Art School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Second. What may be done in a special school auxiliary to the grammar and high schools of cities and towns.

Third. What ought to and can be done in primary and grammar schools without special buildings or expensive apparatus.

I.

THE MECHANIC ART SCHOOL OF THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

This school is mainly an auxiliary to the regular courses of instruction which constitute the main purposes of the Institute. If suitable preparatory instruction were given elsewhere it would be much better; but the department was established almost perforce, because there was no place where a boy combining mechanical aptitude and mental ability, and desiring to follow the profession of a mechanical engineer or a scientific architect and builder, could be trained in the use of tools. Because of this want it has happened that, while there are plenty of engineers who are not mechanics, plenty of draughtsmen who are miscalled architects, plenty of builders by rule of thumb who have no title to the name, we have in this country very few fully competent men in any of these departments.

The necessity for adequate instruction in the use of tools has been so urgent upon some of the railways in England that departments of instruction have been established where young men of good education, who are intended for the higher places in the necessary work of conducting the traffic, are adequately trained.

The plan of the mechanic art school in the Institute was first tried in Russia, and is now being adopted in Germany, with almost the very same modifications that we have made in the time occupied and the course of instruction. The method is one by which the hand is trained to the use of tools at the same time that instruction is being given in the school studies that constitute a fit preparation, either for the active pursuit of any mechanical trade or for the higher technical training that is given in the regular courses of instruction in the Institute proper. The fundamental idea of the school is, that the head, and its servant the hand, must be trained to use tools intelligently before the tools are applied to the construction of anything for the purpose of sale, or before any idea of commercial value is permitted to affect the product of such use.

In modern practice, all the arts have become so specialized, that any average boy or young man who undertakes any branch has little opportunity to obtain what might be termed a liberal trade education, but rather risks becoming a mere part of a machine, capable of doing one thing well and nothing more. Hence, when an automatic method is devised that displaces a man who has been himself almost a part of an automatic mechanism, he is almost helpless, and incapable of turning his hand to other mechanical pursuits. He has had no elementary instruction, but only ignorant practice in a small department of a trade. The motive of this school is therefore elementary instruction; and the product in finished work may either be a good example of metal forging, filing, or fitting, or a simple bit of carpenter's work, of some value or use to the pupil, or possibly of some use in the further conduct of the instruction, but one that has been made without any reference whatever to the market. Therefore the time of the instructor has not been devoted to any futile attempt to secure a salable product from unskillful hands, but has been given to the training of the pupils in the use of their hands and heads at the same time.

A construction-shop in connection with a school implies a large expenditure for a variety of tools and machines, and the regular employment of a number of skillful workmen who shall make up, as well as may be, for the deficiencies of the pupils, and finish or set up the work only partly or imperfectly done by them. The school for elementary instruction, on the other hand, which we are describing, needs only a few hand-tools and simple machines, a force of competent instructors which is small in proportion to the number of pupils, and the use of a small quantity of inexpensive material.

Let us consider two examples of the ordinary methods now adopted to qualify boys to become mechanics or machinists. We will consider the case of average boys, not those who have such a mechanical aptitude that they will qualify themselves wherever they are placed—though, for want of a right system, even such boys often qualify themselves in a roundabout way and with a great waste of time, and are also apt to become fixed in bad methods, difficult to unlearn when, at a later time, they have an opportunity to arrive at true methods.

A boy is graduated from a high school or a technical school that is not furnished with a mechanical laboratory. We will suppose him to have been well instructed in mathematics, in the theory of physics and mechanics, and in the use of language. He enters a machine shop where he hopes to excel and to become competent to supervise and direct work in casting, forging, filing, turning, and in assembling and fitting the different parts of a machine, the theory of which he fully comprehends, and a correct plan and drawing of which he can readily make. He knows the kind of work that is to be done, but has not the slightest appreciation of how it is to be done. He knows not how to apply his hand to hammer, chisel, or file, to plane or lathe. He has but the partial use even of his brain, for the hand and eye have not been trained with the head. He cannot detect sham work, or distinguish it from good work. The so-called practical man flouts at his "book knowledge," and is led to despise yet more than before the attempt at scientific methods of preparation for the necessary work of the shop. If the boy have a real spirit in him, he will slowly and painfully attain a sufficient knowledge of the practical work to pursue his chosen course of life; but more often he will subside into a mere draughtsman, or an employé of some sagacious manager who knows how to combine the brains of one man with the hands of another in the conduct of work, neither part of which he could do himself. Or else this young man will give up the undertaking to become a machinist, and enter upon some other branch of occupation entirely apart from the training in which he has spent so much valuable time.

Another boy leaves the high school, and, in place of a technical school, enters a machine-shop to become a machinist. Let us assume that it is a shop in which looms are being constructed. There may be five hundred men in the shop, each one of whom works by the piece on a particular part of a loom, but not ten of whom could possibly set up and start a loom so that it would weave a yard of cloth. The boy is set to work ten hours a day—pickling castings, wheeling molding-sand, removing half-finished parts of iron or wood from the machine that has operated upon them; such work as this he must follow for months or years. An attempt may be made to give him some instruction in the evening school, which he attends when wearied with a long day's work. If he have ambition, aptitude, and very great physical strength, he may overcome the disadvantages of this method; but in nine cases out of ten he will presently find a place in some other department,—attending a machine, and capable of working at only one part of a loom, or some other product, the relation of which to other parts he very slightly comprehends. In what he undertakes he may do well, and he may earn fair wages, but he is rather an automaton than a machinist.

The writer lately inspected a shop in which sewing-machines were being made, where one cam was shown to him that passed through sixty hands before it was ready for its place in the sewing-machine.

In order to overcome the disadvantages of this method to the machine operator, the attempt has been made in many places to establish machine-shops in connection with schools, for the manufacture of machinery for sale. The object in such cases is either to get a return for the instruction given, or to give the students a chance to earn money while they are getting their education. So far as the writer can ascertain, the first object has not been attained; and the second implies the use of so much more time in doing one thing than is required for purposes of instruction as to defeat the main object, or to impair the strength of those who attempt it. Such undertakings also imply very heavy expense in the plant (which is liable to be injured by unskillful use) and a great waste of costly material in the undertaking to construct machines, which, after all, cannot be sold in competition with those made in the regular shops devoted to their production, and in which the work is divided.

Another plan that has lately been suggested appears to be to fit up a large establishment with various tools and appliances suitable to many trades; then to turn a parcel of boys loose among them, and try to find out what work each one has a special aptitude for. This scheme also implies a very heavy cost of apparatus, tools, and machinery, and a great waste of material.

This method, if adopted, would be the "elective system" applied to boys who can have no intelligent idea of what the trades really are, and who have no friends specially qualified to direct them. A few with special aptitude would find their true places; but so they would in any case. The average boy would choose the work that seemed easy, or that did not soil his hands—as many college students are apt to choose the "soft electives." Certainly such a method is not calculated to develop earnest manhood or real mechanical ability any more than it does real scholarship.

In contradistinction to these two methods, the work of a school and of a shop, whose main purpose is instruction, is as follows: The work of the school is to develop the mind, and to give a clear comprehension of the theory of the mechanic arts in connection with the other studies which form part of a good common-school education, or of a preparation for a higher course of professional study. The work in the shop is to teach the application of the theory, and to train the eye, hand, and muscles intelligently to accuracy and readiness, to make the eye and hand competent instruments of an instructed mind, to aim to train mind and muscle together, so that in after life the most work shall be done with the least effort, the least waste, and in the most effective way.

Experience has uniformly shown that the training of the hand to do work of any kind, particularly when the work is such that it requires a certain amount of reasoning capacity, has a most beneficial influence, exciting the interest, zeal, and enthusiasm of the boys in the work of the school, whatever it may be. They will go through a great deal of study that is hard and dry,—in fact, mental work that they can hardly see the use of,—when it is varied by a certain amount of practical work in which hand, eye, and mind are practiced in concert.

The instruction in the department of mechanic arts in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is suitable for a graduate of a grammar school. Aside from the practice in the use of tools, instruction is given in algebra, geometry, English, elementary physics, and mechanical drawing. The average time taken up by these lessons and studies is four hours a day. Every other day three hours are devoted to systematic work in the shops. The course of instruction begins with the simplest and easiest lessons in carpentry, and gradually goes on to the more difficult exercises, requiring accuracy and judgment. Beginning with the chalk-line and a piece of rough board, the pupil proceeds with sawing, planing, squaring, jointing, mitering, nailing, boring, dovetailing, mortising, and framing, receiving immediate lessons in the design, structure, use, and care of tools.

The boys who enter this school are usually those who have some mechanical turn. But what is the average condition of an average boy from a grammar school? If he has been bred in the country, he may know which way to drive a nail, and may have seen a blacksmith work iron; but, if he is a city boy, his average acquirements consist in a tolerably good knowledge of arithmetic, a fair handwriting (in these latter days some knowledge of drawing), and the ability to parse a sentence according to a set of rules called English grammar, accompanied by an absolute incapacity to write a simple English letter, or to read aloud any book, except a school Reader, with any appearance of right emphasis, or intelligent comprehension of its contents. He will usually have skill in base-ball or other games requiring activity, readiness, quick observation, and discipline, on which games he will have well spent in the intervals of school as much attention and time as would serve at a later period to make him a skillful mechanic. Yet, as to the use of tools of almost any kind, this boy is usually utterly ignorant and incapable.

We have stated how we carry the pupil through the first lessons in carpentry. Wood-turning and pattern-making come next, to round out the pupil's instruction in the working of wood. The use of the patterns is illustrated by a series of lessons in molding, core-making, and casting. Thus far, the casting has been in iron only; but brass will also be used as soon as space can be provided for crucible furnaces. In the second year of the course, the pupils enter the blacksmith's shop, where they are first taught how to build and manage the fire; next, how to heat and how to strike the iron; then, in sequence, how to bend, draw out, upset, shape, weld, bore, punch, and rivet; how to heat, weld, and temper steel; how to case-harden iron. The articles made for illustration are required to be made of the precise forms and dimensions given in drawings, and with the fewest possible heatings. The aim is to teach each pupil to accomplish what is wanted with the fewest blows and the least waste of material.

II.

SPECIAL MECHANIC ART SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

We now come to the second question, How can this method be incorporated with the regular work of the grammar and high schools of a city? In cities there are usually one or more sections containing three or four hundred boys, who can alternate from the regular school-house to the mechanic art school-house. For boys in the grammar schools some lighter work may be provided; but it will suffice in this paper to consider the experience already obtained with reference to high-school boys only.

The kind of work that has been described thus far is adapted to boys of fourteen to seventeen, whose strength is equal to the work. Assuming plenty of room, the plant required for a school containing nearly four hundred pupils would be very inexpensive. The building should be of only one story,—a brick shell, with an asphalt-concrete floor, a plank roof covered with gravel, lighted and ventilated by monitors. The tools, as has been stated, are not of a costly kind; and the instructors would be good, practical carpenters, blacksmiths, or machinists.

The building should contain shops for: 1. Carpentry. 2. Forging and Molding. 3. Foundry-work. 4. Vise-work. 5. Brazing. 6. Wood-turning. 7. Metal-turning. 8. Metal-finishing. For greater security against fire, an independent building should be erected for a paint-shop.

This work would not be subject to the objection that applies to men and boys undertaking mental work in an evening school after they have been exhausted by a hard day's physical work; but it would afford an admirable opportunity to those who had not elsewhere an opportunity for muscular effort. The writer has had a little experience with a half-time school for children employed in a cotton factory, and has had the opportunity to observe the beneficial effect, both mentally and physically, of the change from hand-work to head-work and *vice versâ*.

The following general sketch of the course of instruction has been prepared by Prof. J. M. Ordway, of the Institute of Technology:

"This sketch is intended to show a regular and progressive system of work. Pupils can be kept well together by intercalating extra pieces of work for those who get along rapidly, so that the backward ones may keep along, in some degree, with their quicker comrades.

"The course of instruction must be somewhat flexible. But the flexibility should have reference to the forms and uses of the pieces made, rather than the sequence of the operation. It needs, therefore, a man at the head to contrive, all the time, what particular forms can be made most advantageously from year to year, and what intercalations are most suitable. The sizes should be varied, if nothing else.

"In general we may say that the lessons go in something like this order: In carpentry: lining and split-sawing a rough board; planing the rough board; sawing, squaring, and fitting to lap corner-box; mitering and making a miter corner-box; putting on cover, hinging, and hooking; dovetail splicing; dovetailing corners; blind dovetailing; mortising (various forms); framing; truss-making; paneling; stair-making.

"In blacksmithing: making fire; round bends; drawing-out; square bends; square bend with thickened angle; splitting and turning; twisting, forging round to square, square to round, and round to prismatic; welding; punching; riveting; upsetting; heading rivets and nails; making bolts and nuts; cutting threads by hand; drilling by hand; hinging; drawing steel; tempering steel; case-hardening iron; welding steel to steel; welding steel to iron.

"In turning: centering, turning cylindrical form, taper round groove, bead, square shoulder, tapering shoulder, use of chucks and face-plates; turning cups; square screw-thread, angular screw-thread; angular thread-nut; square thread-nut; turning flanges; fitting shaft couplings.

"In foundry work: molding square block angle wire; flat wire; molding cylinder cone-pieces of irregular outline; melting iron; tapping into ladle; pouring; molding pulleys; molding grooved pulleys; core-making; casting with simple round wires; casting with irregular wire; pickling and cleaning. Then should follow: mold with sweeps; molding for brass; melting in crucibles and casting in brass; making alloys; making iron-castings malleable; filing, chipping, and turning in wood."

In this elementary instruction, no consideration of money value in the product of the work must be permitted. The attention of teacher and pupil must be devoted to the single purpose of the lesson; the class must all have the same lesson, and careful comparison of work must be made at each step. Emulation in hand-work may be as beneficial as it may be mischievous in head-work.

After considerable practice has been had, and some skill obtained, work may be permitted upon articles for use or for sale, provided it does not interfere with the main purpose of instruction.

III.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE HAND.

In the treatment of this branch of the subject, it is of the greatest importance to keep the main purpose in view. The kind

of work to be done is of little consequence,—the product may not be of the least value, the art taught may no longer be a handicraft in common practice, but may be all conducted by machinery for commercial purposes.

The Bureau of Combined Charitable Associations of Boston is, at this very moment, attempting to find employment for large numbers of idle women. There is now, as there always has been, much complaint of the grievance of the poor sewing-women. On the other hand, the employers of women, especially of those who can sew, cannot find hands enough to do the work that is pressing to be done. It may be a hard saying, but it must be said—the poor sewing-women deserve no sympathy because of their poor wages—they are paid all that their work is worth; but they deserve the utmost sympathy because their hands have not been trained when they were children to do better work, and thus they might have become entitled to better pay.

The idle who have health and strength deserve no sympathy because they can get no work, but the utmost sympathy for their want of capacity, or their want of opportunity to learn how to do the work that is now pressing to be done. In the last four or five years, there may possibly have been a little time when even capable men and women could not get work,—the writer doubts even that. But whatever has been the fact in these late years of extreme depression, it may now be safely asserted that the only reason for compulsory idleness of man or woman is incapacity to apply the hand to the work that is waiting for hands to do.

It is not true that machinery displaces the use of the hand, any more than that railroads diminish the demand for horses. It alters the conditions of such use. It compels in its attendance the use of the hand in a particular way. If the opportunity to use the hand is confined to one machine, the hand never gains its true cunning, but it becomes a part of the machine itself; that is the real trouble. But the use of machinery creates abundance, and gives more time for instruction. Children can now be spared for school who in olden time would have been developing the cunning of the hand in hard work. Let them not lose their cunning; let us train their hands in easier and more effective methods than the arduous ones of old. If we do not compass this, of what advantage is the invention of machinery and its abundant product to the poor?

In what way shall we secure an adequate training of the hand for those who may never have an opportunity, except while they are in the common schools? The instruction must be simple and inexpensive; it must be such as will require but few tools and no machinery; it must be within the scope of ordinary teachers, or, perhaps, of elder pupils, to direct; and it must be done in the common school-house. May we not find in the work or play of common life some useful examples? It is said that most poor families now buy baker's bread. In the whole history of the wheat, from the time it is planted until the bread is eaten, the heaviest item of cost is the distribution of the loaves through the small shops that supply the poor. This is in the nature of things: the small shop, in which only a small traffic is done, must charge the highest profit in order to exist at all. The poor, therefore, pay the highest price for bread, and their children never see bread made. How shall elementary instruction in bread-making be given? Is there not room in almost every school-house, or could not room be provided, for a stove?—and may not a few pans and other implements be added to the school apparatus, as readily and as cheaply as many of the appliances now used? A little saving in the attempts at decorative art in many school-houses in cities, and the application of the money to the purchase of a cooking-stove, and some pots, pans, and scales, would well serve the purpose. Cannot any skillful woman prescribe a course for twelve children, assuming that they do not even know the use of scales for weighing, however well they may have been taught the scales in the arithmetic?

Next, there is now a sharp demand for women or girls to make artificial flowers. What is elementary instruction in this art? Is it not first the application of the hand to the use of scissors? How many children of the poor ever learn the art of using scissors in cutting out paper dolls and paper dolls' dresses? May not the foundation be laid in cutting paper into squares, into circles, into leaves, into flowers, and then in combining colored papers into forms—twelve pupils doing the same thing at the same time? In this practice, a great deal of work might be done that would never be done in actual practice because the forms would be cut with dies; but the work is not the object,—the object is to train the hand and mind together while making paper flowers, and when the lessons are over and the rubbish is swept away, then the pupil is ready to begin to learn, and learn quickly, the trade of making flowers. Could the manufacturer trust his choice material to those whose hands had not learned the art of using scissors? In connection with the instruction the art of combining colors could be taught, or it would be developed in those who had a natural gift or taste for such work.

Again, let any one who is not accustomed to the work visit a hosiery factory, and he will pass from frame to frame with wonder at the mechanism. He will see but few working people in the main mill attending the machinery, but presently he will pass to the finishing and packing room, and there he will find a crowd of girls at work in shaping, making-up, finishing, packing, boxing, labeling, and preparing the stockings for the market. The art of packing is one that could be readily taught. How many people know how to pack a trunk? There would surely be occupation for a considerable number of persons in our large city in packing the trunks, like the *emballeurs* of Paris.

Paper-box making can be made a medium for training the hand. The tools are few and inexpensive, the materials are cheap, the boxes would be of some use to the girls and boys who made them, and the hand would be trained.

The art of doing up bundles should be learned. How many boys and girls are trained in making up a neat and compact parcel? It is not a high art, but it is one that trains the hand. A half-hour spent every day for a few weeks in a common school, in doing up sets of irregular wooden blocks into compact parcels, covering and tying them, would be time well spent. Give twelve children the same blocks, the same paper, and the same twine, and see which would excel.

We used to teach children how to sew by making patch-work. Can we not make patch-work on cheap sewing-machines? There is always a demand for experts in the use of the sewing-machine, at high wages,—but the employers cannot take time to instruct any but the very bright ones; their attention must all be given to the product for sale. What is elementary instruction in the use of the sewing-machine? Twelve cheap, strong machines, some spool cotton, and a lot of last year's pattern-cards of common calicoes, would serve the whole purpose. Patch-work to be made on the machine need be of no use except for a bed-spread. In making the patch-work the hand will be trained to the mechanism. The clothier can then begin to employ the pupil.

If we try to teach the trades before the alphabet of the trades is learned, we shall fail. The alphabet of all the trades, without a single exception, consists of the ten fingers, the two eyes, and a fair power of observation.

It would be interesting to see what would be the result of a year's course of instruction, in the afternoons, of a set of twelve children attending a grammar school in the mornings. Two months in weighing, measuring, kneading flour, and baking bread and crackers—all hand-work. Two months in cutting white and colored paper and combining forms—all scissors-work. Two months in cutting, pasting, and modeling pasteboard into boxes—hand and tools together. Two months in working calico scraps into patch-work, on ten-dollar sewing-machines—machine and hand combined. One room would be needed, and the tools and stock would be of little cost.

Do not all boys covet a printing-press? Is not a course of printing-ink in the house as sure as the measles? Cannot type-setting be made to serve as a lesson in the use of the hand? If boys could be taught to put a few of their own observations in type, it would be a better way of learning English than to study grammar at the mature age of twelve, when the very capacity to know what grammar really is is not yet developed. Might not a single hand printing-press and a small quantity of large type serve a useful purpose? Give out a simple subject, or an object to be described, and let each of twelve boys set six lines of type. Assemble the twelve paragraphs and print in the hand-press in one form; then let each boy compare his text with the others. What would be the result? A lesson in the use of the hand, and a better method of composition than any that the grammars or readers contain,—far better than learning by rote the names of the parts of speech, or practicing what is called parsing.

Wire-working would require very simple tools and inexpensive stock. The same is true of the making of willow-ware.

Why should not the little girls in the primary schools learn the art of using scissors in cutting paper dolls and paper dolls' dresses by patterns of similar kind, that can be struck off on the lithogram without any appreciable cost, if the teacher has the least

capacity to use a pencil? What would be the cost of stock in learning the alphabet of the milliner's art, if all idea of commercial value in the product were kept out of sight? Straw-plaiting is almost of necessity a handicraft. Not much leather, and that of little value, with a few hand-tools, would serve for the harness-maker's alphabet. If the aim is not too high, lace-making might readily be used to make girls' fingers answer quickly to many other purposes.

Do we not aim too high in the consideration of industrial training? It is not the fine art of needle-work that is required, but the common art of sewing.

If drawing in the public schools was only taught as a fine art, if it was not almost the single exercise in handicraft now taught, it could not be defended at the public cost. But even in the direction of art, why should all our cheap jewelry be so bad when, for a few shillings each, Matlock and Torquay, in England, will furnish beautiful mosaics made like the Florentine, for which we have endless varieties of material? It must be a simple handicraft, not difficult to learn.

No money value is looked for from the work of the student who is learning a profession; much less should it be looked for in the work of one who is preparing to learn a trade. The professional man must learn first to concentrate the power of his brain, the machinist must first qualify himself to apply the power of his own hand.

In the month of February, at the examination of the school of the Institute of Technology, the writer inspected the work of about a dozen boys who first began to learn the art of the blacksmith in October last. The whole time of their work, which had covered three lessons per week for four months, was equal to twelve full days' work of ten hours each; the rest of their time had been devoted to study. The examples of their work laid out for examination and comparison consisted of a set of steel tools, *forged*, *tempered*, and *finished* ready to be used in the course of instruction in metal-turning in which they are now engaged.

May it not be claimed that this single example proves the whole case?

The elementary principles that lie at the foundation of all the trades can be taught with no more cost of appliances, no more expenditure of time, not so great an expenditure for salaries, as are now expended in what passes for mental training in schools that, to some extent at least, and in some cases, disqualify their graduates for the work to be done by them in order that they may gain a comfortable and a reputable subsistence.

We have maintained the versatility of our people, and the power of adaptation to changing circumstances, up to this time, because our public school itself is a better educator than the instruction that is given in it. It is thoroughly democratic, and its influence is not yet exhausted; but with the growth of dense population engaged in manufacturing, the wider separation into classes of rich and poor, and the deadly monotony of many of the departments in our minutely subdivided manufacturing and mechanical establishments, new and grave dangers are arising that must be met in the schools. If we do not develop in them the deft and cunning hand and the lissom finger, manual dexterity and handicraft will become lost arts to the majority of our people.

NATURE'S BETRAYAL.

INLAND, by wooded hills, the valley lies—
Hills that to westward fondly sheltering rise:
But in the east the first faint light of day
Glimmers above such far-off mountains gray
As deepen slowly 'gainst the rose and gold,
Or else lie hid by wreath and misty fold
That from the wandering river float between;
At flood of noon blue 'gainst the blue is seen.
Here joyous, in the fresh spring of his life,
Aoidos went: the earth around was rife
With harmonies of sound and hue and motion
From sailing birds high up the airy ocean,
And golden butterflies that danced all day