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very greatly indebted to Prof. R.G. Usher of the Washington
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material.
OUTLINE.

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Discoveries and Possession.
Influence of Respective Peoples.
Conditions of Territory when it became into possession of United States.
The Early Government of Territory under possession on United States.

I. The Organization of Upper Louisiana as Missouri Territory.

County Sub-division.
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The Appointment of Governor Clark.
The Territorial Legislative Plan.
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The Office of Governor, his delegated powers and standing among the people.
The Judicial System.
The Revenue System.

II. Relations Between National and Territorial Government.
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THE ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Missouri Territory.

Louisiana was discovered by De Soto in 1541. It is most singular that more than one hundred sixty years elapsed before a prospecting party ventured into this new land. While from the first in the French settlements along the eastern side of the Mississippi, settlers were busy searching for gold and silver, it was not until 1705 that a small prospecting company explored the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas or across the present state of Missouri. This discovery would naturally have allowed Spain to claim Louisiana as her territory; but as she had practically no interest in prosecuting or even claiming the right naturally due her, we find this extensive tract of land acquired by France with no voice raised in question of her right. And in truth the illustrious of their influence is in the French also had some rights of possession since Marquette and Jolliette had discovered the Mississippi in 1673, and LaSalle, at the mouth, had re-affirmed this discovery in 1685 when he openly claimed all the western country in the name of France.
and called it Louisiana. They came to get rich often decided to make it.

While the influence of the French within the people territory has endured, not a trace of distinctive Spanish custom remains; due to the prevailing spirit of these respective peoples. The Spanish tried to conquer the natives, and utterly failed; the French made friends with them and were remarkably successful. The Spanish came to stay a day, to get rich, and to return home tomorrow; the French came to get rich also, but they were not quite as hurried and exhibited a better spirit. The temper of the French, so pliant, so plastic, so free from stubbornness, easily moulded itself into Indian manners and customs. They also readily intermarried with the Indians and being thus established, friendly terms gained their knowledge of the country, established mines and trading posts; and from the Indians, learned all the tricks in trapping. Soon after the establishment of trade, French missionaries followed, bringing spiritual boons to the Indians. To these Jesuit missionaries we must trace many names of our old river towns; those having the "Saint" prefix being unmistakably of Jesuit origin. Perhaps the most typical illustration of their influence is in the oldest section of St. Louis, now called Frenchtown. It lies very near the river. The streets are twenty to thirty feet wide and are not regular. They do not form even blocks since they were originally lines of ownership; for land was usually divided so as to have a road all the way around each man's farm.
The Frenchman who came to get rich often decided
to make this country his home. This was true of many people
who settled in or near St. Louis or St. Charles, on Missouri
River towns about thirty miles north-west. By the year 1800
the village of St. Louis contained one hundred and eighty houses,
built of hewn logs or stone. The latter were generally the
residences of the most wealthy, and were surrounded by a
tall stone wall which enclosed the whole block and which con-
tinued in use many years after protection from the Indians
was no longer needed, for the purpose of sheltering the fruit
trees which shaded the dwelling. Soon after Louisiana came
under the formal authority of the United States, March 10,
1804, the mode of building changed. Other peoples dominated;
new ideas flourished; frame houses became fashionable and
common, and logs as building material went out of use. There
were one bakery, two small taverns, three blacksmithy
shops, two mills and one doctor in the town. Wood was the
only fuel used. No brick had then been made and no street was
paved or graded. The village was well supplied with merchants
but they held their goods at enormous prices. Coffee and
sugar each sold at $2.00 per pound; and everything else in
proportion. The places of business were scattered. The
family dwelling usually served as store and home and one
could secure all kinds of provision—fish, hooks, books, shot,
wear, apparel, and all sorts of eatables as readily in one
store as another. Society moved forward as if by its own momentum
This was the condition of St. Louis March 10, 1804, when Major Amos Stoddard assumed the duties as Governor of Upper Louisiana occupying the old government house on the Northeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets. To him was given all the authority of a Spanish commandant over the 10,340 inhabitants then in the territory of which 1320 were colored. Major Stoddard was an officer of merit and ability, and fulfilled his duties satisfactorily for the short time that he served.

But sixteen days after Stoddard assumed the duties of the office, Congress on the 26th day of March, 1804, divided the Louisiana province into two parts by the 33d parallel of latitude, and placed the northern section under the judicial jurisdiction of Indiana, then including Illinois. This act of Congress was at once promulgated. The people were filled with astonishment and alarm since they had not finished reading the circular address of their new Governor before his office was abolished and their government turned over to a new lot of strangers residing beyond the Wabash River. This plan of changing governments so soon was a new lesson for the inhabitants of Louisiana. They were accustomed to being governed long periods of years by the same man. A consoling feature in the change of administration, however, was the fact that successful governors of other days with their families, continued to live among the people. By their presence society moved forward as if by its own momentum
in its previously established channels.

The attention of the people also was called away from the change of government by the coming of new interests that absorbed their attention. Captain Merriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark had encamped at the mouth of the Wood River in Illinois, above St. Louis, preparing to make their exploring journey by the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean. In August, after the departure of The Lewis and Clark expedition, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike left his encampment near St. Louis, to explore the Mississippi River to its source. The fitting out of these expeditions, the opening of the Mississippi to free navigation, the influx of strangers and the establishment of a post-office in St. Louis created so much excitement that no complaints were made against the government until the short visit of Governor William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, whose duty it was to preside over this extensive district which had lately been under four officers. While Governor Harrison received the hearty support of the people on his visit, his return to Indiana were he with the Judge of that territory simply dictated laws as they deemed necessary for the new district, caused the people of St. Louis and vicinity, to regard him as but a far-away and unsympathetic magistrate.

On March 3, 1805, Congress again provided for Upper Louisiana. This act changed the name from District of Louisiana to Territory of Louisiana. Its purchase from
France by the United States had become known throughout Europe and America and was received as a great and important movement. The vast region then gave rich promises to people of every description and occupation. No class, caste, or color could be debarred. The heterogenous population promised fellowship to all. Even the celebrated Aaron Burr thought it worthy of a visit from him, and its highest officer worthy of a personal call. But Burr grew overconfident in his purpose and he was indiscreet enough to unmask his designs to Governor Wilkinson. Hereupon Wilkinson was ordered by President Jefferson to watch his traitorous movements in person. This necessitated the appointment of a new Governor for the Territory, and since the Lewis and Clark expedition had returned with great fame, Lewis was appointed Governor. This appointment was hailed with satisfaction, and in all the changes the public peace, and the course of business and amusements had not been checked or disturbed. On the one hand, the kindest and most hospitable spirit everywhere manifested itself. Newcomers were regarded as acquisitions and were aided in locating in comfortable quarters and finding employment. An embargo of 1807, and the non-intercourse acts of 1809 cast the first gloom over the Territory. These had a withering effect upon St. Louis as well as other commercial towns. A deep sympathy with his suffering people seemed to seize Governor Lewis. He seemed mentally depressed until he

General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri. In this election thirteen territorial representatives were elected, two
from St. Charles, four from St. Louis, three from St.
was persuaded to take a trip or go on a visit; hoping this
exhilaration, two from Cape Girardeau and two from New Madrid,
would hasten recovery. The grief of his people when told
nothing no regular census had been taken prior to "the time,
of his suicide in Louisville cannot be told. His virtue,
the appointment of representatives must serve to show the
his exploits and his love for them are his greatest monument.
distribution of the population. Also, this new proclamation

The vacancy occurring at the death of Governor
of Howard's provided that returns of the election should
Lewis was filled by Madison's appointment of Governor
be sent to the Governor and that the first meeting of the
Howard October 25, 1810. Howard's administration was short
General Assembly be held on the first Monday of January 1811,
but very satisfactory to the people. It was during his
administration, in 1811, that the New Madrid earthquakes
occurred; it was largely to hold legally, and that was by force. His only
occurred for which Congress in later days partially remunerated
plan for dealing with the subject was to encourage immigration to the
sufferers in grants of public lands. Most important,
letter to Louisiana he suggested laying equipment, which was however,
in his administration, was the reorganization of
roadways and canals of every kind by decreeing the
Louisiana Territory. Lower Louisiana or Orleans Territory, the
Indians right until, when the end of this plate out, Howard
having been admitted into the Union under the name of
resigned and Pracken sailed the wap with Howard, since
Louisiana, Upper Louisiana had to be renamed. Accordingly
notion asserted
this upper region was named Missouri Territory and raised to

The governor elected governor Richard Hornaday
one of second class by act of Congress to take effect the
for delegation to Congress. The number of representatives
first Monday in December, 1813. Howard, therefore, October 1,
came to an end. By the 1st of December 1812, Missouri Territory
divided Missouri Territory into five counties excluding
from civil jurisdiction all lands to which Indian titles
had not been extinguished. These five counties, St. Charles,
the first mentioned to organize a district in 1812, and St.
St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, were
the counties of the original distinction in which were selected
the original judicial districts. The purpose of this
division was to provide for the coming election, the
summer June 1, 1813, the acting governor, ordering states,
second Monday in November, for the territorial delegates to
assembled at St. Louis in July following for the first
the United States Congress and the representatives in the
meeting of the general assembly. Before the meeting of the
general Assembly of the Territory of Missouri. In this
legislature, however, general William Clark, the companion
election thirteen territorial representatives were chosen, two
from St. Charles, four from St. Louis, three from St. Genevieve, two from Cape Girardeau and two from New Madrid. Since no regular census had been taken prior to this time, the appointment of representatives must serve to show the distribution of the population. Also, this same proclamation of Howard's provided that returns of the election should be sent to the Governor and that the first meeting of the General Assembly be held on the first Monday of December 1812. In method Howard was more of a general than a Governor. He knew only how to hold loyalty and that was by force. His only plan for dealing with the Indians was to conquer them. In a letter to Congress he advocated having equipment, always in readiness, and capable of overpowering any attacks the Indians might make. When the war of 1812 broke out, Howard resigned and Frederick Bates, Secretary with Howard, became acting Governor.

The November election selected Edward Hempstead for delegate to Congress. The House of Representatives commenced their first session on the 7th day of December, 1812, and after the organization (the oath of office being administered by Hon. John B. C. Lucas, one of the judges,) the House proceeded to nominate eighteen persons, from whom the President of the United States with the Senate, selected nine for the Council of the Territory. In the following summer, June 3, 1813, the acting governor, Frederick Bates, appointed the first Monday in July following for the first meeting of the General Assembly. Before the meeting of the legislature, however, General William Clarke, the companion
of Captain Lewis on the great exploring expedition, had
been appointed by Madison, Governor of Missouri Territory
that just such a man as Clarke should be intrusted with the
and had entered upon the duties of that office.
Governor Clarke was a master in dealing with the
Indians and it was very fortunate that the Governor during
this period should be tactful in this respect, because all
future days. Some wise directing power must be supplied
the Indians in that region were planning a united attack
against the common enemy, the white man. Clarke who was
well acquainted with the Indians planned a council composed
of the Indians, Chiefs, the President of the United States,
provided for a Governor, a Secretary and other councilors
and himself. This was a happy thought. The chiefs of the
Great and Little Osages, the Sacs, Renards, Delawares and
Shawnees made peace among themselves at home and then
accompanied Clarke to Washington. Here a satisfactory peace
agreement was concluded by the Indians and the white man.
and friendship treaty was made. The object of the journey
was fully accomplished as the great and mighty power of the
was exhibited at every turn. The Indians were taken
large cities and completely overawed. By their return
home they had lost all desire to overcome the whites and
the plan was fully carried out.
problem during the Territorial days. Governor Clarke
retained his position until Missouri became a state. He
was ever present to relieve strained relations between the
white man and the native, and the Indians feared and loved
Clarke as he was their constant friend and protector from
imposition.
in their first consideration. The weight of the typical
It was of infinite value to the future of Missouri that just such a man as Clarke should be intrusted with the early days of the new government. For it must be remembered that this was the first example of representative government in the territory, and upon its success rested the fate of future days. Some wise directing power must be supplied to keep this representative system in bonds yet all the while maintaining peace and harmony between Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments. So the new government provided for a Governor, a Secretary, and three Superior Court Judges. The Legislative power was vested in a General Assembly, but the act of this assembly was always subject to the approval of the Governor. This General Assembly also was composed of two bodies, the Legislative council and the House of Representatives. The Representatives served for a term of two years and the councilors, five or seven years. While the number of members in the assembly changed from time to time, the general character of the Government did not change until Missouri became a state.

The first act of the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri was signed July 28, 1813. The first work was to regulate and establish weights and measures; next they provided for the office of sheriff in each county; and then they made provision for a census. It is interesting to note that this assembly took older territories as examples in their first consideration. The second act is of typical

The merchandise increased the wealth purchased with natural
certain, not cash, the only money changing hands usually southern origin. A county is an important factor in the difference of a few cents. To meet this difference Southern states and the Missourians were not slow in per- forming actions would cut a dollar into four pieces, as nearly footing their county or organization. The third consideration was as possible, any value smaller than a quarter was to be considered with a "bit" which was half of a quarter, "for the enumeration of free-white-male inhabitants." This practice was so general that to this day every one Very early the Assembly fixed the salary of its members at three dollars per day and three dollars for every thirty miles of distance one should travel to reach the seat of the law against counterfeiting coins it seems was note-

The Clerks of each house received six dollars a day for every day in actual service and the doorkeepers one and one-

The custom of the "bit" eventually caused various from the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These checks the auditor readily honored and paid. Among other things, the Assembly took under consideration the question of forging, counter-

Many of these early laws on the Assembly Journals and change. In reality there was very little hard money in the area no so much as a Massachusetts or New Orleans territory. None of this money was in small pieces. The New York dollar. The law did not need to deal with such a class; silver dollars were the smallest piece in circulation. These the Missourians could easily carry for themselves. They called dollars found their way to St. Louis in trade from New Orleans, the Yankee "Sharpey Knives" and the Approches away many away. The merchandise imported was usually purchased with natural
products, not cash, the only money changing hands usually being a difference of a few cents. To meet this difference the settlers would cut a dollar into four pieces, as nearly equal as possible. Any value smaller than a quarter was cancelled with a "bit" which was half of a quarter. This practice was so general that to this day every one understands a "bit" to mean twelve and one-half cents.

Then the law against mutilating coins it seems was more theory than practice; because obeying the letter of the law such mutilation should have been punished; but the settlers usually meted out punishment themselves when it was needed, seldom waiting for the interference of the authorities.

The custom of the "bit" eventually caused serious trouble. The Massachusetts and New York people, who later settled in and near St. Louis were not slow in Yankee trickery. They also used "bits" in trade and they chose to cut them for themselves. And with their accustomed shrewdness they divided their dollars into fifths instead of fourths and then cut the fifths again into tenths, thus gaining two "bits" on every dollar. The distinctive Missourian caught the Yankee in his shrewdness and would have no dealings with him.

In fact the feeling soon became so intense that a Yankee could not trade or sell a penny's worth of anything; and there was no one so much hated as a Massachusetts or New York trader. The law did not need to deal with such a class; the Missourians could easily care for themselves. They called the Yankees "Sharpshiners" and the reproach drove many away.
Those who continued the practice were lynched for counterfeiting and in that way monetary affairs were kept above reproach.

Another of the most interesting works of the first Assembly was the appropriations made for the year 1813. The bill provided not more than $1500 to meet the expenses of making ready for the first General Assembly. This included the salaries of members, clerks, doorkeepers and officers of that Assembly, $12.00 for rent for the Representative Hall, $96.00 rent on General Assembly rooms, $39.75 for stationary, $300.00 for printing the laws of the session, $2.12 1/2 for articles furnished the Assembly from Andrew Scott's store, $5.75 for blank book, inkstand, ink- powder, and quills and $15.00 for printing done for the legislature. After our understanding of the law, and practice regarding the mutilation of coins, it appears intensely interesting to note that the Auditor is instructed to pay out $2.12 1/2 for the General Assembly that made the law regarding said mutilation of coins.

Other early duties of the first Assembly were to incorporate the first Bank of St. Louis, provide for the territorial courts, define some new counties by dividing the older large ones, and to pass a law giving a miller one-eighth of the grain for grinding and putting him under severe penalty for taking more than his share as the settlers before. $30.00 is allowed for copying the House Journal for an honest class of people refusing to cheat or to be cheated. This last allowance required the use of a "bit" again and...
The first law recorded for the year 1814 was that to regulate elections. The second act, a sabbath law. This prohibited labor on the sabbath, excepting the most usual and necessary duties of the household or acts of charity. People not bound by religious faith are hereby required to keep one day in seven or pay $1.00 for each offence against this law. It further prohibited disturbing religious congregations under penalty. Tables of chance must be unused; no games of cards to be played, contracts invalid, gaming prohibited, and any part in dueling prohibited on the sabbath under penalty. It is interesting to note also that one need not take part in these performances to be guilty, if he stood by a spectator without trying to discourage the unlawfulness he was guilty. By January 15, 1814, the business of the Territory had constantly increased until the Assembly found it necessary to create two new offices, Territorial Auditor and Territorial Treasurer. These officers were given three hundred dollars per year. This in the main was the action of the first Assembly.

In the second-year appropriation bill it is interesting to note the difference in the items. This time the members of the Assembly are paid $5000.00 as compared to $1500.00 the first year. The rents and fuel for the Assembly are $172.00 and the laws are printed for $300.00 as before. $30.00 is allowed for copying the House Journal for publication, $5.25 for paper, and $1.87 1/2 for stationery. This last allowance required the use of a "bit" again and
our interest naturally deepens when we find the next bill actually passing the Assembly the same day provided for the distribution of the laws of the Territory of Missouri broadcast at the expense of the Territorial Government. How could one expect a mass of people to obey laws which their makers did not honor? Sections and organized many new ones. The county was.

In the following year members of the Assembly were paid $6,000.00 and other expenses increased proportionately. The appropriations increased each year thereafter. In 1816 the first jail was provided for in St. Louis and an additional allowance was needed for that purpose. One of the most important allowances in the acts of 1816 was the sum set aside for the scalps of wolves, panthers and wild cattle in order to encourage the killing of these animals. The first law made for the year 1817 provided for the care of orphans in the territory and homes in other counties for those rendered homeless by the New Madrid earthquakes. Not many days later the idiots and lunatics were taken care of by law. Divorce cases were also provided for. A fire department consisting of fire engines and other apparatus was installed in St. Louis. Provisions in the way of public lands were made for schools. The establishment of certain private academies was encouraged. Lotteries were permitted for raising funds to erect a Masonic Hall in St. Louis and Potosi Academy. One of the last acts of the Assembly was the act to incorporate the Bank of Missouri.

The Assembly of 1818 found it necessary to withdraw the fund for encouraging the killing of wolves, wild cats
and panthers. The work of this Assembly will be seen to be more in the realm of organization and we see throughout a system of laws which must need be permanent. The previous Assemblies were schools and paved the way for more practical and permanent legislation. This Assembly divided the large counties into sections and organized many new ones. The county system of government was perfected and the county was brought into closer relation to the state by being represented in the state legislature. And as the counties were smaller it became possible to make the statutory laws common and thus strengthen the territorial system. In this same year the Assembly presented a memorial to Congress asking for admission into the Union. Here the territorial days take on a new color. It is transitorial period between territorial regime and statehood. No new laws were passed in 1819 and the laws of 1820 are passed by the State of Missouri.

We have followed with interest the members of the Assembly learning the lessons of practical legislation. We have seen that the laws passed were not known to the territorial inhabitants generally, save only in a few instances were some definite law or laws were ordered by the Assembly to be scattered broadcast. Throughout this period the Governor of the Territory had no great honor. He was the public benefactor but he was always accessible. The early Missourians would never have tolerated a rigid and unsympathetic administrator. The Governor was a check
on the legislative branch but his most important office was in affording protection from the Indians.

The judicial system was composed of a Superior Court and the courts of common pleas held in the counties. The old district courts were held throughout the territorial regime. The most common cases brought into these courts were regarding land titles, general probate work and cases regarding slaves. By the slave cases we mean those regarding fugitives, identification or responsibility. If runaway slaves were identified by the owner or another and held for trial the capturer received a gift fixed by the court, i. e. if the capturer was not the master. If a slave was held a fixed length of time and not claimed, the court ordered the capturer to keep him or sell him and appropriate the proceeds to his own personal use. Other cases were fines for offenses of slaves. These fines had to be met by the master of such slave or the slave was seized and sold to pay his fine. It will be seen that these cases presented were of a very practical nature.

As we continue studying the different departments of the government, I know of no more interesting feature than the revenue system. Revenue in new countries depends greatly upon the occupation of the people and the medium of exchange. In Missouri we find the principal occupation to be agriculture with lead mining after a primitive fashion and trading as additional features. In 1811 the method of exchange was barter, while peltry, lead and skins were their
regular money. The government was never extensive enough
to be very expensive since it meant little more than pro-
tection in the very narrowest sense. There was absolutely
nothing to suggest the modern complex industrial and social
system. Nor was there any revenue for improvements; if it
met the strictest demands, it sufficed.

The general need was met by personal service
rather than revenue. This service was of two kinds, military
duty and maintenance of roads. It is strange that Missouri
should be noted for her poor roads after working upon them
for so long a time. This may be explained however by stating
that military duty was first in importance, because the
territory was completely surrounded by hostile Indians. The
military requirements provided that all free, white male
inhabitants, not incapacitated or otherwise exempt by law,
should be enrolled in the militia. The militia was required
to give perfect attendance on musterings and assist in case
of invasion. Until 1815 provision was made for at least
five musters or five days each per year. After 1815 a man
was required to respond to the call of his respective
commander at any time. Each township had a company and each
county a regiment. A great social event was connected with
each muster. The commander always provided a tub of whiskey
for a treat. The men would not drill unless the treat was
in sight but the commander usually was quite generous with
his whiskey for in most cases he aspired to civil office.
The men drank from gourds, horns, or used straws, all
surrounding the same tub similar to a present day picnics water barrel. In actual service which might be required was unlimited. In 1807, the maximum military requirement was sixty days continuous service; but in the days of territorial Missouri, it was extended to six months continuous service. Each man furnished his own equipment and thus the military protection was wholly paid for in service. For road service all able men were responsible; not only freemen but slaves. Each man, being required to give from two to thirty days of service, was annually assessed according to the property owned; and a fine of $1.00 to $2.00 per day exacted for non-performance of duty. Sums against the county, determined the necessity of a first revenue law provided that all houses in towns, town lots, out lots, and mansion houses in the old country valued at $200.00 and upward; all able-bodied single men not having taxable property to the amount of $400.00; all water and wind mills, and ferries; all houses, mules, and cattle, three years old and upward; and all bond-servants and slaves, except such as the court of quarter session should exempt for infirmities, between sixteen and forty years of age, were charged county revenue. Upon the houses, lots, and mills there was levied a tax not exceeding thirty cents on each $100.00 valuation. For most of the other objects mentioned above, a maximum specific tax was provided. The tax on meat cattle did not exceed ten cents per head. This law contained provision also for an annual in 1807, when fifty cents was charged for every certificate
charge of $15.00 for licenses to sell merchandise that was not produced in the district, and an annual charge of not more than $10.00 for ferry licenses. To carry into action this law two assessors were appointed for each township. The sheriff performed the duty of collector and treasurer until the Missouri territorial legislature created these offices.

Within the limits provided by law, the rates actually collected were determined by the Court of Quarter Sessions. Indeed, this court seems to have had general charge of the administration of the affairs of the county. It appointed assessors, passed upon the lists of taxable property, audited claims against the county, determined the necessary expenditures of the county, and to it was answerable the sheriff as treasurer and collector. This same old law holds throughout the whole territorial period with a few additional sources of revenue and in some cases slight changes in the original rates. I have found this law also in the codes of Indiana and Virginia. It may be possible that it was appropriated by Missouri Territory.

Additional sources of revenue added were fines, fees, licenses and taxes. Fines were meant primarily for punishment except in the early Law of 1807 when a fine of fifty cents was levied for being convicted in the Court of Quarter Session. This fine was shortly raised to $1.00. This is the first example of using penal power to increase revenue. The first example of using fees for revenue was in 1807, when fifty cents was charged for every certificate
of the clerk of the county court. In 1813 fifty cents was charged on deeds and mortgages. The license list in the revenue department varied but the license was always charged forrymen and merchants, who sold articles not produced in the district. To these were added keepers of public billiard tables and taverns, Indian traders, attorneys, physicians, proprietors of unauthorized lotteries and peddlers. The law even fixed definite rates in many instances. Thus the rates for merchant’s license was at first $15.00 annually, subsequently increased to $10.00 semi-annually, and again increased to $15.00 semi-annually. The rates for attorneys and physicians was $10.00 annually and for peddlers $14.00 semi-annually. The charge for ferry license was fixed not to exceed $10.00 annually, afterward changed to from $5.00 to $100.00 and later to from $25.00 to $100.00. The rates for public billiard tables was not to exceed $50.00 annually and for tavern license from $10.00 to $20.00. In case of Indian traders sometimes one and one-half percent was charged; but later $52.00 was charged all these traders. It is claimed many revenues were levied in 1816 for the purpose of regulation as well as for revenue. The source of revenue called tax was in three heads, real property, personal property and tax on unmarried men. In the years 1805-05-08-14 and 15 additions were made stating something new each time to be taxed as personal property. In 1808 billiard tables and carriages for pleasure were added to the tax list. The tax on billiard tables was placed at $100.00, that on carriages at $25.00, and slaves were taxed at $62 1/2 cents
per head. An ad-valorem tax was placed on real property—the taxation was in the form of thirty cents to $100.00 valuation in 1804; fifty cents in 1806; and $1.00 in 1808. In 1814, fifty cents was levied on one hundred arpents of land; in 1815 sixty cents and twelve and one-half cents on lands with risky titles. In 1815 territorial and county taxes were made separate and distinct. A list of taxable property was arranged for each. This list was not scientific and the only things taxed by both were the slaves. The list was fixed at haphazard but generally fees went to the territorial government and personal tax and tax on unmarried men went to the county.

The laws enacted by the National Government for the territory were very few. On January 27, 1814, however, it provided an additional judge for the superior court and made some provision regarding land titles. In this last act Congress declared that French and Spanish land grants should be respected. Of all these old grants, that to Colonel Boone and wife is the oldest. This was a Spanish grant of 1,000 arpents of land near the present site of Missouri Ton. The son, Daniel W. Boone, sold all but 181 acres of this estate to pay the debts of Colonel Boone in Kentucky shortly after the death of his father. The only American record we have of this grant is the deed in St. Charles County, Missouri, in which Daniel Boone deeded away 181 acres for $315.00. And on February 17, 1815, the National Government made it possible for the Territorial Government to remunerate the losses of the settlers in Madison County for the salt was packed here during the early 1800s.
arrived at the ends with clay, and these logs bound together
losses by the earthquake. This remuneration was in the form
of land grants in other counties. And on December 23, 1814,
Congress defined the rate of postage in the territory as
1/2 and the four in front of five. The logs of each row
follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (miles)</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.12</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>700</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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The trip down the river floated through the walk
Thus we have observed the Missouri Territory
through the unfolding of her governmental system. We have
seen her manage her own affairs, fight her own battles, and
make almost all of her laws. But to fully understand her, we
must greet her people as they really were in their social
activities and study their manner, customs and daily life.

When we think of first families in Missouri, the
name Boone appears in bold type. The Boones were the first
Americans who went to make a permanent home in Missouri.
They came into the Territory from Kentucky when the whole
western country was under Spanish rule. Their grant was
located in present-day Howard County. Their home was at
Missouri; their first attempt in business, running a water
mill. This flourished, but in 1807 the whole Boone family and
kinsmen founded a colony at Boones Lick. There they engaged
in making salt and knowing the scarcity of it in the East,
and began shipping it South to New Orleans for trade,
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daubed at the ends with clay, and these logs bound together with green hickory withes. One log was bound in front of two and the two in front of three and the three in front of four and the four in front of five. The logs of each row were bound together and in turn the rows were bound as indicated. One of the men then dressed in a suit of skin and provided with several buffalo hides, provisions, and some wide paddles, with which to guide his rough boat, mounted his flat and, when he had reached the main current, floated to New Orleans. The trip down stream was not long but the walk back required six months. These Boones were in every way successful frontier people.

But salt was not the only product the Boone labor and I take the Boones now as typical Missourians. They had abundance of milk, butter, honey, whiskey and lead. The lead was mined and used for ammunition. Milk and butter were common in every home since range for stock was very good and regular feed was needed during only two or three months each year. The cattle and horses fed on rye, grass and pea vine but they were salted very regularly to keep them from becoming wild. The surplus butter was sent to St. Charles to trade for imported articles. The milk was churned by shaking in large gourds or bottles and it is said that the Boones, happy children of nature, would catch a horse and take the gourd of cream up on horseback and trot until the butter came.

Whiskey and brandy were in common use by all the family. Its use was so general that courtesy demanded one meal he was likely to be answered, "Yes, I suppose we will..."
to offer every one who entered the home a gourd of whiskey. Failure to comply with this custom meant to the guest that he was not welcome and that his visit was not, and would not, be appreciated. Shephard states that no greater percent of drunkenness existed then than now and that premature deaths were less frequent. Almost all the settlers had stills since they were not molested by revenue officers.

Fresh honey from the trees was plentiful. Much of it was washed with spring water but the choicest was always washed with whiskey. Honey was always kept stored in cellar-pits or springs. Any one passing such a store house was welcome to supply his immediate needs and go his way. No settler would raise his voice in question. The settlers used honey where we use sugar. If they had tea or coffee, honey was used to sweeten it—or course coffee and tea were luxuries and one had to walk to St. Charles to obtain a small quantity at an enormous cost. Sassafras, parched rye or corn was often used in place of tea or coffee.

The Missourian who tried always to live up to the reputation of his forefathers regarding hospitality, was ready to share his home with a stranger. There is a marked difference between hospitality in Missouri and the rare old southern type. In the far south the heavy old door swung wide on its hinges making one feel exceedingly welcome. In Missouri the stranger was likely to be greeted with a "Well, what do you want?" if he asked for lodging or a meal he was likely to be answered, "Yes, I suppose we will
have to let you stay" with perhaps an added "if you can't
go any farther tonight, we have nothing to do but let you
stay." The wording of the greeting is not an index of that
to follow. The very best the house afforded was at one's
service while entertained therein. In many sections guests
were served with the men of the house while every woman of
the family spent all her energy to make them comfortable. On
leaving one was made to know his stay had been appriseded.
A guest would not presume to offer pay to his host, he should
know that would insult him. If he were in doubt about
direction some one of the household would escort him to the
next hill and there give him distance and direction. Of
course in giving the distance he would tell of something
so many "looks" distant, meaning by a "look" the distance
from one hilltop to another. If one stopped with a settler
and was anxious to build a home, again the Missourius would
help his new friend and provide for him a day of merry making.
In this case he would call all his neighbors to the house
raising and the women and girls could go too to prepare the
meals. Dinner of venison, turkey, bear meat, corn bread and
honey must be served. No social event could be more to the
liking of our early settler; he would go forty miles to a
house raising. The early settlers were in for fun, they did
not care to hoard up money. House raising, log rolling, corn
smoking, and rail splitting and mustering were alike long
drawn out and always terminated in a frolic. Each community
their maneuvers and became more and more successful in
reaching the fort before the surprise attack was on in full.
had its fighting champion, jumping champion, and boxing
champion; but all men were perfect marksmen.

The new houses were all built near some water-way,
to guard against sudden enemy attack from rifles and
for the early comers thought the prairies worthless. The
timber was absolutely necessary for fencing, since hedging
and ditches were not even thought of. Then the location
must be well watered for crops; near a spring was an ideal
spot since ponds and cisterns were not in use.

The French houses were of stone but the American
made his house of rough logs, with puncheon floors, clay-
board roofs and great broad flaring chimneys made of sticks
and mud. The floor was always the bare ground beaten very
hard. Wooden pegs served for nails and the roofs were
weighted down with poles and stones. These houses were
scantily furnished. Hides were used for beds and covering,
large stumps for tables, and other stumps upholstered with
skins were chairs. Cups and glasses could not be had. Horns
and small gourds were made to serve that purpose. The plates
were made of pewter and the hunting knives were made to
serve for table knives. Fingers and wooden spoons were
substituted for forks. Pots, pans and kettles were made of
raw-hide or green bark all after one pattern. In case of
Indian attack all settlers were welcome in any fort. There
were at least twelve within the limit of the present county
St. Charles. The Indians always had so much scouting to be
done before attacks were made. The whites learned to watch
their maneuvers and became more and more successful in
reaching the fort before the surprise attack was on in full.
The forts were parallelograms with block-houses at the corners and rows of log-cabins inside. These would not withstand fire but they afforded ample protection from rifles and muskets. The men were also necessary. This is easily seen from the story by Captain Lake of the Custer Massacre. The men and women were alike industrious. The men usually brought seed from the east and proceeded to raise a small crop. The farm work was always very short as compared with hunting and trapping. It was not necessary to farm a great deal. Hunting and trapping were far more paying propositions and admitted of more sport. The boys were taught the tricks in hunting and trapping very early. It was the height of a boy's ambition to wear a suit of skins. No boy was privileged to wear a suit unless he had killed the animal and prepared the hide for himself. After he once had such a suit it was a disgrace to be without one. This feature early developed a master frontier spirit. The men raised the cotton and sheared the sheep; the women picked, washed, carded, spun, wove and made the garments. The women, girls, and small boys wore this homespun material, that is until the small boy could capture his own suit of hides. For a woman of this grade may be acquired in exchange for full'd of average size four or five yards was sufficient for a dress. Naturally enough they did not choose to wear dresses of the same color all the time; for this homespun different colors by using various barks and roots. For the best clothes wanted. — A quantity of white, colored and drip'd buttons for which good pay will be made.

They even had shoes to wear during religious services. They
carried their shoes in their hands and put them on just before entering the service and removed them immediately after leaving but nevertheless the shoes were necessary. For the girls and women stylish hats were also necessary. This is easily seen from the advertisements in the St. Louis newspapers. The Missouri Gazette dated September 1, 1814, contains an advertisement of a variety of new straw bonnets of the newest and most approved New York and Boston fashions with a variety of the latest new straw trimmings. Mr. Russ offers to sell these very low for cash or home made white flannels.

Almost any of the imported goods could be purchased with home-made flannels. For example the St. Louis paper July 26, 1815 contains this advertisement:

St. Croix Rum Co.,

30 Hds. Sweet St. Croix Rum
30 Bbls. Superfine Flour
10 Chests Teas—different kinds
10 Quarter Casks Sherry and Malago Sines
30 Casks Fresh Stone Lime
50 Bbls. & half Bbls. Shad Lime
12 Kegs Tobacco superior quality Brandy, Gin, Molasses, Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Sancer
Coffee etc. for sale by,
Highcock & Wolcott.

Any of these goods may be secured in exchange for full'd flannels. Whether in trade or in sale the newspapers of the day show a ready market for this homespun. Oct. 13, 1815 the newspaper contains this advertisement of Thomas Bull:

Wanted. -- A quantity of white, colored, and checked flannels, full'd cloths, stockings, socks, and mittens for which good pay will be made.

From the general tone of these paper advertisements it is
seen that everything was paid for by barter. Corn sold at
five to ten cents a bushel, wheat thirty-cents and bacon at
one and one-half cents a pound. Best horses sold from twenty
to thirty dollars and best cows from five to seven dollars.
It was easier to exchange goods than to introduce money
into the country in large quantities, for the money would
provoke robbery. Everywhere large sums of money were more
valued in paper than in hard money since the paper was more
easily concealed.

The typical Missourian moreover in their dealings
were simple and honest to a fault. Bargains were sealed
with a hand clasp and these contracts were religiously kept.
A clipping from the Missouri Gazette of Feb. 17, 1817 I will
illustrate the general fair dealing prevalent:

"Notice.—Broke into the pasture of the subscriber
about Jan. 1st, a dark brown mare about fifteen
hands high 8 or 9 years old, shod before, off
hind foot white, with a star in her forehead—
Owner desired to come take her away."

Isaac Sweetland.

In case of crime or misdemeanor the settlers did
not wait for the law to act, they seized opportunity by the
forelock and settled the affair on the spot. Personal
wrongs were righted by a fight. The strongest won and
after the authority of one had been recognized the opposing
forces shook hands and declared the wrong forever erased.

In case of murder, the murderer had to run his
chances for escape. No trial was necessary. If the murderer
was caught he was killed by friends of him whom he had
killed if indeed he escaped lynching. The government needed no jail for if the government entered to inflict punishment it was in the form of fine or public whipping.

We have been noticing the way the settlers managed their own affairs. There came a day when the methods diagramed by the government were supreme. After the establishment of the judicial system it is interesting to watch the settlers adopt the new methods. By way of illustration, I here offer a verbatim copy of the first indictment made in Missouri Territory by American Grand Jury. It is taken from the St. Charles County Records:

"That one James Davis, late of the District of St. Charles, in the Territory of Louisiana, Laborer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 13th day of December in the year of our Lord (1814) at a place called Femme Osage, in the said District of St. Charles with force and arms, in and upon Wm. Hayes, in the peace of God and the United States there and then being feloniously, willfully, and with his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that he said James Davis, with a certain rifle gun, four feet long, and of the value of $5.00, then and there loaded and charged with gun powder and one leaden bullet, with said rifle gun the said James Davis, then and there in his hands had and held fired and killed Wm. Hayes."

It was signed by twelve men, all of whom except the foreman, had to make his mark (X) being unable to write.

It is seen from the wording, effect was spent to give it legal and solemn sound.

As we look at the monuments of this uneducated people all along their early historic pathway it is a great wonder that the school system should be appreciated and brought into organized system in the very early stages of education. Mr. Flint will instruct in designing patterns, the first period out of printing as plain and ornamental models were. Mr. Flint will superintend their instruction in the usual sciences taught in school and academies, they will use
statehood. During the period we now study where schools existed reading, writing and ciphering were taught, but language was sadly neglected. Education was limited for all; but he who had taken twelve lessons in Greek, Latin or Hebrew from a wise pedagogue or professor, who may have strayed out from the East, was looked up as we honor a Ph. D. in our day. As for the girl, she must have domestic training and be able to learn to read a few chapters in the Bible. Both for boy and girl, a practical education was deemed infinitely more valuable.

On Jan. 7, 1816, a memorial begged permission of Congress to sell the school land reserved and to invest the money in an academy at Marthasville, St. Charles County. The prayer was not granted because Congress insisted education must be more general. This was the answer Congress returned: "Give all a chance at elementary education before providing globes, charts, maps and philosophical apparatus for a few. The 16th section was donated for a much broader usage."

With this discouragement from Congress the plans of the academy were dropped; but a Mr. and Mrs. Flint established a private academy at St. Charles late in the next year. This was the first successful educational enterprise in the Territory. The Missouri Gazette Sept. 14, 1817 contains the following advertisement:

"Mr. and Mrs. Flint propose shortly to open a school at St. Charles for the reception of young ladies. Mrs. Flint will instruct in designing patterns, the first principles of painting and plain and ornamental needlework. Mr. Flint will superintend their instruction in the usual branches taught in school and academies. They will use
As soon as the State was organised the public schools followed. It is wonderful that such a people with so limited a chance should appreciate the value of a truly good education. In the educational requirements we have had direct mention of the place of the Bible in their lives. The earliest religious teaching was in accordance with the Catholic faith whether we consider the work of the missionaries or the settlement of Spanish Catholics or the French Huguenots. Accordingly the Catholics were quite strong.

The first pioneer preachers of the American type in the territory, soon presented a memorial to Congress in 1818 by one of the people of the territory. Very few of the settlers made religious pretensions but all had a personality which they wished to have noticed. The articles were left with the preacher if he came to their neighborhood.

It was necessary for them to take their guns and dogs with them but the guns were all stacked in a corner and the dogs fought outside. This competition was not at all annoying when people were accustomed to the procedure. After the service a frolic followed; people were not often drawn together as communities so the event had to be celebrated by frolic and a whiskey treat no matter what the occasion.

In 1814 a singular religious phenomenon appeared. People in religious service were afflicted with "jerks" or
what we call "shouting" such as "Glory to God," "Amen," etc. The people marvelled. Although there was no physical injury attached, they thought it was the devil's influence. Rev. Jesse Walker, a Methodist, and Rev. David Clark, an Ironside Baptist, never failed to produce "jerks." These men worked in St. Charles County. Later in a Cumberland Presbyterian church, in Danville, Montgomery County, "jerks" were very frequent. This is a telling example of the early religious service up to 1818 at which time the territory became a missionary object and was flooded with preachers of every denomination.

"...That in a Territory contains at present a population little short of one hundred thousand souls, which is daily increasing with a rapidly almost unexampled, that there territorial limits are too extensive to admit of a convenient, proper, and equal administration of government and that the present interest and accommodation as well as the future growth and prosperity of their country, will be greatly promoted by the following division, which by large plains and barren tracts, which exist for ages remain waste and uninhabitated. These distant frontier
your memorial is to propose, to the end that the people may be authorized by law to form a constitution and establish a state government within the following limits:"

"Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River at the thirty-six degree of North Latitude and running thence in a direct line to the mouth of the Big River, (a branch of White River):
thence up the main branch of White River, in the middle of the main channel thereof to where the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes North Latitude crosses the same; thence with that parallel of latitude due west, to a point from which a due north line will cross the Missouri River at the mouth of the Wolf River; thence due North to a point due west of the mouth of the Rock River;
thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the river Mississippi, opposite the mouth of Rock River and thence down the river Mississippi, in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning."

These are limits to a superficial observer, glancing over the chart of our country, would seem a little unreasonable and extravagant, but which a slight attention to its geography (or more properly to its topography) will be sufficient to satisfy your honorable body are not only proper but necessary. The districts of country that are fertile and susceptible of settlement are small, and are detached and separated from each other at great distances by immense plains and barren tracts, which must for ages remain waste and uninhabited. These distant frontier
settlements, thus isolated must ever be waste and powerless
in themselves, respectable by being united, and one of the
great objects your memorialists have in view is the formation
of an effectual barrier for the future against Indian in-
cursions by pushing forward and fostering a strong settle-
ment on the little river Platte to the west, and on the Des
Moines, to the north. .........................

Congress on receipt of the application prepared
an enabling bill after the usual form authorizing the people
of the counties to elect delegates to a convention for the
purpose of drafting a constitution. While this bill was
under consideration Talmadge of New York introduced an anti-
slavery restriction which was hurriedly passed Feb. 15, 1819.
This caused great trouble for the Missouri bill. The Missouri
enabling act being suspended at mid air in Congress for
eighteen months, the storms were furious both from the
North and from the South. The North said "we will admit no
more slave states", the South said, "we will admit no more
free states." Neither party wished to make the smallest
sacrifice. This discussion continued during the session.
Finally Congress adjourned and this bill was lost with
other unfinished business.

In the opening of the next Congress, Mr. Scott,
the territorial delegate from Missouri, had another bill in
readiness. On December 9, 1819, this bill was twice read
and referred to the committee of the whole House. Just here
another New Yorker entered to make trouble. Mr. Taylor
asked for the appointment of a committee to draft a plan by which the whole of the Louisiana purchase west of the Mississippi should be prohibited from holding slaves for all time. The Missourians trembled. The territory was not distinctly a slave territory but she did not approve of Congress taking undue liberties regarding her government. Slaves were considered property and since the treaty of 1803 guaranteed protection of property she felt justified in contending for their rights.

At this juncture Maine with permission of Massachusetts applied for admission. The two applications were coupled together in some respects for it was generally acceptable for a state to be added for one party if the other party admitted a state to keep a balance of power in the Senate. February 3, 1820, Senator Thomas of Illinois, offered an amendment to the Missouri branch of the bill, in these words: "That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes North Latitude not included within the state contemplated by that act, slavery or involuntary servitude; otherwise than that in the punishment of crimes, where of the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person
claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." This amendment, known as the Missouri Compromise aided the passage of the Enabling Act which was finally signed, March 3, 1820. When St. Louis heard that Congress had allowed Missouri to decide for herself whether she should be free or slave territory, society was greatly agitated. The question did not lose all its exciting qualities in being transferred to the West. When the state fulfilled its part of the

The election of the members of the Constitutional convention June 12th to July 19, 1820, was most interesting. When the convention met, strong pro-slavery men were seen to predominate; but it was decided, however, that emancipation would be left for legislative action at some future time.

The inhabitants of the territory having fulfilled their part in the plan of admission, Missouri submitted her constitution, but Congress did not altogether approve of her originality. In the Senate the Constitution was submitted to a select committee. The committee made report to admit Missouri into the union, with one condition which is known as the Senatorial Amendment. This condition was that Missouri should never pass any law preventing any description of persons from going and settling in said state, who are clothing as former, now or who hereafter may become citizens of any of the states in this union. But this was not intended to in-

bonds. Alexander Calhoun announced his candidacy for office of Governor in the May 21, 1820 issue of the St.
Louisiana constitutional convention was rendered had

In the House, Mr. Louder returned the report

with all requirements in her convention closing July 19,

the 26th section of the 3rd article relating to Negroes and

Mulattoes having been found unconstitutional be stricken

from the document before Missouri be admitted as a state.

With this adjustment the state fulfilled its part and all

further discussion in Congress took on a distinctive

tone of the Missouri made, the state.

The Eastern and Western at St. Louis to reach a harvest

During the transition of territorial regime to

statehood it is interesting to note the different phases of

interest among the settlers.

During all the dispute regarding slavery we find

continual advertisements of rewards for return of slaves.

For example here is one from the March 12, 1820 issue of

the St. Louis Republic.

"Ran away from the subscriber some time latter

part of January two negroes, viz:

Nelson, about

30 years old. Five feet six or seven inches

high, big lips and stout build, had on linsey

hunting shirt and jacket, socks and shoes.

Alick 19 or 20 years old,

five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably

well built, a scar over one of his eyebrows.

same clothing as former.

A reward of $50.00 will be given to any person

apprehending said negroes if out of the county

and $20.00 if taken up in county.

Wm. Rayon."

Missouri and Alexander McNair announced his candidacy for

office of Governor in the July 21, 1820 issue of the St.
Louis paper. The constitutional convention we remember had convened just two days before. In the January 24, 1821 issue, we find the notice of Rufus Hasting. He advertised the fact that he had recommenced his law practice in St. Louis after his long absence as delegate to Congress. He here assures his clients that he will attend the courts at St. Louis, St. Charles, Edwardsville and the supreme courts in Missouri and Illinois.

With the opening of the new state came a great throng of people from the east. The land agents established the Western Land Agency at St. Louis to reap a harvest from these new comers. The Missouri Gazette of January 24, 1821 contains the glowing advertisement for the Western Land Agency and commission office which does its business strictly on a commission basis. Graine and Beck, the local managers had their office on Main Street opposite Sanguinet and Bright's store but the auction room is located opposite the theater. Although the lands did not sell fast, most payments were made promptly as they were due and the agents fared bountifully.

With the influx of population, patent medicine men were numerous. The galleries of the newspapers are lined with advertisements of wonderful healers and general cure-alls.

Now from the general preparation to the more definite interest in the coming statehood. The settlers had heard some hints suggesting the admission of Maine and Missouri as one state. This suggestion was magnified and
the people fought the project with greatest zeal. Each issue of the paper found from six to eight galleys in the discussion of evils sure to grow out of such a plan. Every newspaper issue contains great notices and telegrams from Congress and the next issue following contains unlimited discussion upon some detail of the Congressional argument which had been dropped in Congress at least three weeks previous. Another favorite phrase for such discussion was found in the original treaty "as soon as possible". These lengthy articles serve as an index of the feeling of the day and undoubtedly served at the time to relieve the writer. One would be very much interested in knowing who wrote these articles but we find them all signed "Missourian", "One who loves Missouri better than his life", A Voter", "One that fears for his country", etc. This intense local feeling did not subside until Missouri was declared a state.

Since the memorial had been presented to Congress, all lines of governmental activity had ceased. All Missouri seemed to stop and wait the outcome of the war in Congress, always particular to discuss among themselves the work already accomplished by the Senate and the House. The announcement of the admittance of Missouri seemed to relieve the intense strain for a time. They did not seem to be unduly interested in the oncoming election as one might anticipate. The battle had been fought and won so far as they were concerned. They had spent their last pound of
energy. Alexander McNair had but one rival to fear. His election had too little opposition to be interesting. Governor Clark did not press his claims but McNair played the role of a present day politician. The issue of the St. Louis Enquirer October 20, 1820 announced the return in a most matter-of-fact way taking no space for comment. Along with Governor McNair, W. J. Ashley was elected Lieutenant Governor; and John Scott of St. Genevieve, representative to Congress. With these inaugurations, Missouri was recognized to be a full-fledged state.