# Hoosier Pioneers

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## THE HOME OF THE PIONEER

One of the first things we want to know about a stranger in whom we are interested is what kind of a house he lives in, as if the place where a man eats and sleeps and calls his home in some way reflects the makeup of the man. And so, in thinking of the pioneer, we want to know in what sort of a house he lived. It must be remembered that the pioneer of Indiana came into a country heavily timbered, excepting a portion on the western border and a few prairies over the state, usually under water. There was neither a railroad nor a canal, nor even a turnpike. He came into this wilderness to make his home. Some of the earlier settlers came from comfortable homes, but most of them were of moderate, or below moderate, means. Live stock that could be led or driven was brought with them. But furniture and other goods that could not walk or travel by their own locomotion were left behind. Only necessary implements were brought with them, among which were the rifle, the ax, the broad-ax, the frow, and a few rude farming implements. Furniture and all other articles that could be made of wood were disposed of before starting for the new home in the wilderness. Thus equipped, what sort of a home could the pioneer build to shelter himself and his family?

The simplest form of the pioneer home was the half-faced camp. This was built by cutting two forks from sapplings and driving them into the ground a few feet apart and a few feet from a fallen tree. A cross pole was then placed in these forks, and, with one end on the cross pole and the other upon the fallen tree, poles were placed to form the framework of the roof. The roof was then completed by piling brush upon the poles. The two ends were built up with logs and covered with mortar made of mud. The side opposite the fallen tree

was left open. Here a heap of logs was rolled up and fired, which served as a heating plant and also as a protection against wild animals. Mother earth was the floor, and skins spread upon it served as beds, the occupants lying with their feet to the fire and their heads to the fallen tree. Of course the roof leaked, and in wet weather the daubing fell from the wall, but this home was only used until a better could be provided, and, fortunately, it was usually built during the dry season of the fall, and skins were procured in sufficient number to make a good inside lining and to close the opening in front before bad weather came on. Thus the skins were dried and protected the family against the weather at the same time. It was in an abode of this sort, near Little Pigeon creek, in Spencer county, that the Lincoln family lived the first year of their sojourn in Indiana.

Not all settlers, however, lived in this kind of a house. Very often a man would make a trip into the wilderness, select his land and build a cabin, and then return to his home and bring his family the next year. And, too, when he brought his family on the first trip, the family sometimes lived in the wagon, which was covered, until the cabin was built.

The cabin was constructed of logs, the straightest to be found, ten or twelve inches in diameter, and twelve to eighteen or sometimes twenty feet long. Maple, ash, beech and poplar were used. The logs were notched at each end to fit over the logs of the adjacent side. Sometimes the bark was peeled off, quite often it was left on. Poles were used for rafters and also for cross pieces, upon which were placed clapboards, rived from the oak timber of the surrounding forest. The cabin was built without the use of nails, the clapboard roof being held on by means of weight poles. The space between the logs was filled with chinks, short pieces of timber, and daubed with mud. The mud did not stick very well and sometimes fell out in great chunks, especially in rainy weather.

At one end of the cabin an opening was made for the fireplace. The foundation of the fireplace was clay pounded solid with a maul. The chimney was a log pen built around the opening several logs high, well mortared, and finished out with sticks and mortar. Straw or grass was often mixed with the

mud mortar to make it hold better. The straw made the chimney more dangerous for fire. An elderly lady whose father settled in Adams county in 1836 told me that they always looked up the chimney before retiring to see if any straw was on fire. If they saw any sparks they threw a cup of water up the chimney to put them out.

Glass being hard to get, the window was often covered with greased paper. A deer or bear skin often covered the opening left for a door. Wooden doors were hung on leather hinges. In one cabin the door was hung on bacon rinds, which after being gnawed off by the dogs, were replaced with wooden hinges.

But let us not judge too critically of the quality of the man from these first abodes of the first settlers. The cabins they built were the product of circumstances rather than an indication of the caliber of the builder. They wrought as best they could under the conditions. Most of the settlers were not content to live very long in this round-log cabin with dirt, or at best puncheon, floor and stick chimney. After the pioneer got settled and had cleared off a few acres for crops, he began selecting the straightest and best trees in his woods for the erection of a hewed-log house. The logs were hewed on at least two sides, sometimes on four sides, making a tolerably smooth wall. The space between the logs was carefully chinked and plastered with lime and sand. There were sometimes two rooms below, and always an upstairs. The floors were made of sawed lumber. There was a brick chimney with a brick or stone hearth. The door jambs and window casings were made of walnut or poplar. The roof was made of shingles if they were available, if not, of clapboards carefully rived and nailed on. Instead of the door pin in the old log house, there was the latch-and-string which consisted of a wooden latch on the inside of the door with a leather string attached and running through a hole in the door to the outside. To lock the door at night one simply pulled the string in. This was a very convenient way of latching the door as long as the latch worked freely. But if the latch stuck when one was on the outside there was danger of breaking the string, leaving oneself locked out.

The hewed-log house was usually placed a few feet from the first round-log cabin, and the space between them was roofed and partly or wholly inclosed, making an extra room. This space between the houses was called the entry, because through it one entered either log house. In summer this was the coolest place to be found. This entry on many a Sunday afternoon served as a meetinghouse where the neighbors, which included everybody who lived within ten or even more miles, gathered for devotional services. When the family moved into the new hewed-log house the old log cabin was used for a kitchen and dining room. The new hewed-log was the parlor, sitting room, and bed room.

There were two types of settlers. One came for the love of adventure and subsisted by hunting and fishing. The other came to get a home where he and his children might have a better chance to gain a competency. The first built a makeshift cabin and as soon as game became a little scarce, sold out to some one more enterprising and moved on to newer territory. Some did not have enough ambition to move on but lived and died in their first log cabin, sometimes in poverty. The other type came to stay, and built substantially, as is evidenced by the old hewed-log houses yet standing.

The furniture in the primitive home was of the rudest kind, made by placing two posts a few feet from the wall and connecting these posts with the wall by means of cross poles upon which hewn boards were placed for a top. The bed was made in a similar manner by driving a post the proper distance from a corner of the cabin with cross poles from the post to the two walls. Upon this framework poles or boards were placed and covered with leaves or straw. Stools and benches of as rude a nature answered the purpose of chairs. The back-log, until it was needed for its ultimate purpose in the fireplace, was used as a bench.

But many of these early settlers were handy with tools, and as soon as they were settled and had time, made better and often somewhat artistic furniture. My grandfather was a sturdy Pennsylvania Dutchman. By trade he was a cooper. In 1838 he settled in Adams county about two miles southwest of the point where Limberlost creek flows into the Wabash.

This part of the state was at that time covered with heavy oak, beech, walnut, poplar, maple, ash, elm, sycamore, and varieties of smaller timber. He made some beautiful buckets by alternating the staves with ash and walnut or wild cherry. His buildings were of a very substantial type. The round log house which he first built was used for more than fifty years. The hewed-log, built a few years later, is still standing. The brick chimney is still intact. The old well house, which is also hewed-log, is still standing.

## TRAVEL

For a long time after the first settlers came to Indiana there was not a railroad nor a canal in the United States, and not a turnpike in Indiana. Most of the traveling was done on foot or horseback. The roads were only horse paths, and the traveler was guided by blazed trees and quite frequently lost his way. Of course the settlers did little real traveling after they were once settled in their new homes. A neighborhood included all the country within a radius of ten or fifteen miles. Going from one place to another in the same neighborhood was not considered traveling. If the whole family went, as they usually did to social gatherings, such as log rollings, sheep shearings, corn huskings, house raisings, and religious meetings, the father mounted the horse with the larger children in front, and the mother, with the smaller children behind. If the distance was only a few miles, it was often made on foot.

The greatest distance traveled by most settlers was in going to mill. The flour mills were located along the streams where water power could be used. Settlers often lived more than thirty miles from any flour mill. It took at least one day to cover this distance, and if the roads were bad, as they were most of the year, it took longer than a day. After reaching the mill, the settler had to wait his turn, and in all it sometimes took several days to go to mill and return home again. Often the settler was exposed to much discomfort on these trips. The weather might be mild on his departure from home, and before nightfall a sudden change might make traveling a great hardship. The following story is told of

James Snow, who lived in the Salamonia region. Mr. Snow was out of tobacco and, desiring to purchase some, started from his home in the morning for Camden about ten miles distant, to purchase a supply. It was winter, and clouds obscured the sun. The weather changed to colder. He reached Camden and made his purchase and started on his return trip. The snow was falling thickly, and the trace was hard to follow. Nightfall came. He lost his way and started back. But he could not find his way back. He wandered here and there, in vain trying to find the way. He was becoming much fatigued but knew if he lay down he would perish before morning. He got between two trees and kept moving from one to the other, resting at intervals by leaning first against one tree and then the other, and in this way held out until a searching party rescued him the next morning.

There were two classes of citizens in that day who did quite a lot of traveling. These were the preachers and the lawyers. There were few local preachers. Most of them had circuits which they made more or less regularly. This gave them the name of circuit riders or itinerants. They were poorly paid, seldom getting over $200 per year and more often less than $100 per year. Much that was promised was never paid. But they were usually treated very hospitably not only by the members of their own church but by the settlers generally. Two ministers on their return trip from a camp meeting at Vincennes were lost. They came to a fork in the path. The atmosphere in the one direction smelt swampy. They took the other path and soon came to a clearing. It was then dark. They gave the usual "hullow," whose meaning every settler knew. A typical backwoods Hoosier lady came to the door. "Well, who be you? What's wanting?" The men stated their case. They wanted food and lodging. The lady advised them to go two miles farther on to an inn where they would get "mighty good accommodashuns." The men protested that they had been lost all day and that they would lose their way again in the dark and that they had had nothing to eat since the evening before. She finally told them they might stay over night, but that they would have to sleep on the floor because the only bed they had was all taken up by herself and

the children, and that she could not give them food because they were out of corn meal and would not have any until the husband went to mill and got some cracked, which he intended to do on the morrow. They took the lodging without the food. They spread their horse blankets on the floor and used their saddles for pillows. But the creaking of the bed upon which the children rolled and tumbled, now and then kicking each other in the side, the hardness of the floor, and the dry hickory-nut odor from the hogs sleeping beneath, all combined to banish repose. At dawn they arose, offered the lady pay for their lodging, which was refused, and started for the inn two miles farther on where they found the "mighty good accommodashuns" mentioned by their hostess of the night before.

The other class of travelers were the lawyers who traveled on horseback from one court to another, which were often many miles apart. Every itinerant attorney, and at this time all were itinerant, traveled on horseback, as did most people who were passing through the country for one purpose or another. Evidence of this mode of travel is seen in the following advertisement in the *Indiana Journal,* Tuesday, January 10, 1826:

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Columbus, Indiana
THOMAS HINKSON

Respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed from his former stand to the north side of the courthouse square, on Jackson Street, where he still continues to keep

A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

for travelers and boarders; and he assures the public that no industry shall be wanting to render the situation of persons who may call on him comfortable. His stable is large and commodious, and will always be supplied with good corn, oats and hay; and from close attention to business, he expects to receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Henderson in advertising Washington Hall, near the center tof the town of Indianapolis, said:

Horses will be attended to in the best manner and on moderate terms. He has also a convenient pasture lot where they can be let to exercise.

*Indiana Journal, December* 3, 1829.

The expense of traveling then was much less in dollars and cents than it is today. On October 29, 1831, B. Brown and S. Henderson, inn keepers in Indianapolis, advertised in the *Indiana Journal* that after December 1st the rates of regular boarding would be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Without lodging, per week | $2.00 |
| including lodging, per week | 2.50 |
| Legislative members and others during session | 3.50 |
| If lodged separately | 4.00 |
| In separate rooms | 5.00 |
| Transient persons under one week self and horse, per day | 1.25 |
| Over one week, per day | 1.00 |
| Rate of horse keeping, per day | .50 |
| " " " " per week | 2.00 |

Although the accommodations were very primitive, most of the inn keepers tried to meet the needs of the travelers in an efficient manner. O. H. Smith, in his *Early Trials and Sketches* tells us that Captain John Berry prided himself in trying to make his tavern in Andersontown (now Anderson) especially accommodating to travelers. He even made a trip to New York and "put up" at the Astor House to get pointers on the best way to run a hotel. When he went to the dining room he said they handed him his bill before bringing him anything to eat. The waiter asked him what he would have to drink. He replied, "tea."

"What kind of tea?"

"Store tea, of course."

On Sunday morning he strolled down Broad Way. Passing a church while the organ was playing, someone invited him to come in. He replied that he didn't dance, and, if he did, he wouldn't dance on Sunday.

A party of itinerant attorneys were stopping at Captain Berry's hotel. Among them was O. H. Smith, Judge James Whitcomb, and others. Judge Whitcomb was very fastidious. He changed shirts every day, was very critical of his own personal appearance, and always slept in a night shirt, a habit many very upward looking people in that day had not learned. One of the attorneys, a fast friend of Captain Berry's, was

given to pulling jokes on the other attorneys. One morning he called Captain Berry aside and asked him if he had heard what Judge Whitcomb had said about his beds. No, he had not. "Well," said the attorney, "Judge Whitcomb says your beds are so dirty he has to take off his day shirt and put on a dirty one to sleep in." That, of course, roiled Captain Berry. He had prided himself on having the cleanest hotel in the state, and now to hear that the cleanest man in the state said his beds were dirty was more than the Captain could endure. It was arranged that the Captain should watch that night and see for himself. When the Judge went to his room to retire the Captain followed and peeped through an opening in the door. Sure enough, the judge was taking off his day shirt and making ready to put on another. The Captain pounced upon the judge and, had it not been for the intervention of the other attorneys, would have thrown him out bodily. It was finally explained to the Captain that it was only a joke, and he humbly apologized to the judge.

O. H. Smith also narrates another trip that he and two other attorneys made which throws light upon the hardships of travel in those days and also upon the hospitality of the settlers. Smith and Judge Miles C. Eggleston started from Connersville in the morning and were joined by James Rariden at Centerville. They were headed for Fort Wayne where court was to convene on the next Monday. It was in the fall of 1825, and, being the dry season of the year, the roads were very good. They reached Winchester the first night and put up at Paul Way's hotel. The next morning they set out through the wilderness. It was hot and dry. They could find water neither for themselves nor for their horses. About one o'clock they reached the Wabash river which was almost dried up. But there was grass on the banks, and they stopped here to rest and graze their horses. Saddles, saddle bags, and blankets were taken off the horses. It was a question whether they should hold the horses, tie them to sapplings, or turn them loose. It was decided that there was no danger of their running away and that it would be better for themselves and the horses to turn them loose. They took the bridles off and turned the horses loose. They grazed for a few minutes when

one stuck his nose in the air and gallopped as fast as he could back over the road he had just traveled. The other two horses did likewise, and the three men were left in the wilderness far from habitation, with no means of conveyance excepting their own legs. It was known that there was a cabin on Townsend's Prairie about ten miles farther on. They hung their saddles and blankets in a tree high enough that the wolves could not reach them, threw their saddle bags over their backs, and started for the cabin on Townsend's Prairie. The heat was intense, and none of them was used to walking. Near evening dark clouds gathered in the west, thunder rolled, and lightning pierced the sky. Worn almost to exhaustion, they reached Thompson's cabin on Townsend's Prairie just in time to escape the downpouring rain. Thompson's cabin was low, about twenty feet square, covered with clapboards, and had no loft. The men had had nothing to eat since breakfast at Paul Way's hotel in Winchester. The supper that Mrs. Thompson prepared for them consisted of three articles: boiled squirrel, corn dodger, and sassafras tea. The men ate heartily and soon after supper "turned in." The next morning their saddles and blankets were brought to them from the Wabash, and Mr. Thompson provided them with ponies and they reached Fort Wayne that evening. Their horses were taken up at Fort Defiance, Ohio, and returned to them at Winchester on their way home.

As soon as wagon roads were opened up over the country stage coaches appeared. But traveling by stage was often much worse and slower than by horseback. In 1837 Thomas Goodwin, a Methodist minister, then going to Asbury College, started from Brookville by stage for Greencastle. He reached Indianapolis too late for the stage west and had to lay over a day in the capital. He took the St. Louis Limited Stage at ten o'clock that night and arrived in Plainfield in time for breakfast the next morning, having traveled a distance of fourteen miles. They had not gone far on this fourteen miles when the stage stuck in the mud. The passengers were requested to get out and get fence rails and pry the stage coach out of the mud. They obeyed. After getting out of that mud hole, the driver told the passengers that they had better carry

the rails on down the road with them, because they would need them again.

There was very little danger in traveling by stage, yet there were a few accidents, usually due to drunken drivers or fractious horses. The following appeared in the *Indiana Journal*, December 1, 1830:

SAD ACCIDENT

The horses drawing a stage coach from Lawrenceburgh to Cincinnati became frightened as they were passing Mill Creek and ran away, upsetting the coach in which Judge Test, representative in congress, and his lady were on their way to Washington, D. C. The Judge had a bone in his leg fractured.

A great deal of travel, as well as transportation, was carried on by use of the rivers. It was easy to drop down stream in a boat or on a raft, but it was another matter to get back up again. Keel boats made the trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans in five weeks, but the return trip took three or four months. The invention of the steam boat overcame many of the difficulties of river navigation. As early as 1811 a steam boat made the trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans in fourteen days but did not come back up again. The steam boat greatly stimulated the industrial growth of that section of Indiana adjacent to the Ohio river.

After being accustomed to such slow travel, can we wonder that the people marveled at the speed claimed for rail road trains when they began to be talked of? The *Indiana Journal*, June 6, 1826, says:

TRAVELING—The seemingly presumptive declaration made by Oliver Evans in the presence of the editor of this paper when a boy, in 1790 or 1791, that, "the man was then living who would see the Ohio and the Mississippi covered with steam boats, and that the child was born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day" is rapidly approaching fulfilment. The journey from Philadelphia to New York is now made in less than ten hours, and from New York to Boston in twenty-three hours and twenty-two minutes. The other part of the prophecy was long since completed.—NILES.

On June 19, 1827, the same paper quotes the *Baltimore Patriot* as saying:

Mr. Flemming has traveled on a railroad in England at the rate of twenty miles an hour on an inclined plane, but this rate is considered hazardous to the machinery and travelers—eight miles is a fair, moderate speed, and is easily effected over any ground, and we should think it sufficiently expeditious to answer all the purposes contemplated in the present great undertaking.

O. H. Smith relates that in 1826 he and Hon. John Test were candidates for congress from the same district. They met in debate at Allensville, Switzerland county. Mr. Test was a man of great education and insight. In speaking of the wonderful resources of the country and its prospects for advancement, he avowed that he was in favor of railroads, and that he had voted for the Buffalo and New Orleans road, and then, by way of reaching the climax, shouted:

I tell you, fellow citizens, that in England they run the cars thirty miles an hour, and they will yet be run at a higher speed in America.

The speaker had expected this statement to bring a wild roar of applause. It did bring a wild roar, but it was one of derision. One old man bawled out:

You are crazy, or do you think we are all fools; a man could not live a minute at that speed.

## COMMUNICATION

Communication was even slower than travel. There was no telegraph, no telephone, no mail trains, and anyone who would have dared to suggest the radio would have been declared insane and sent to a lunatic asylum. The mail was carried on horse back, and the interval between mails was not less than a week and often more than two weeks, when the mails were regular. The following taken from the *Indiana Journal* December 26, 1826, will give some idea of the mail service:

Mails arriving and departing from Indianapolis:

| Arrival from | Departure for |
|---|---|
| Centerville, Friday, 6 P. M. | Saturday, 6 A. M. |
| Brookville, Monday & Friday, 10 A. M. | Immediately |
| Lawrenceburgh, Saturday, 2 P. M. | Monday, 10 A. M. |
| Vernon, Tuesday, 6 P. M. | Wednesday, 6 A. M. |

Washington, every other Friday, 12 o'clock
Princeton, every other Thursday at 6 P. M.
Terre Haute, Saturday, 10 A. M.
Every other Thursday at 6 A. M.
Every other Thursday at 6 A. M.
Every other Thursday at 6 P. M.
Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

Winchester, every other Thursday at 2 P. M.

The office will be closed on Sunday. Persons expecting letters should bring the postage with them, as no trust can be given, and it is hoped none will be asked for. Newspaper postage must be paid at the commencement of the quarter.

SAMUEL HENDERSON

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1826.

Postage was high, compared with what it is today, and was paid by the person receiving the letter. The postage on a single letter, a letter of one sheet of paper, was six cents for a distance of thirty miles, twelve cents for a double letter, one of two sheets, increasing with each additional sheet and also increasing with the distance. Money was scarce, and this accounts for the long list of letters advertised in each issue of the newspaper. It is said that Henry Ward Beecher, while holding a meeting in Indianapolis, left a letter in the post office more than a week because he did not have the money to pay the postage. Postage stamps were not used by the government until 1847, and it was not until 1857 that the sender paid the postage.

Today a man may sit in his own home on the night after an election and know to a considerable degree of certainty who is elected governor of his own state or president of the United States. In the general election of 1825, held the first Monday in August, there were two candidates for governor, Isaac Blackford and James B. Ray. Three weeks later, August 23, the *Indiana Journal* gave the following results:

Ray, 14,258, Blackford, 12,079, with five or six counties not yet heard from.

Think of the agony politicians today would suffer under such conditions. The presidential election was held then as it is now on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in No-

vember. On November 22, after the presidential election in 1832, the *Indiana Journal* started an editorial with the following statement:

Although but a few states have been heard from, no doubt is entertained that General Jackson has been elected.

The already slow mail service was often further delayed by negligent post masters and mail carriers. The following, taken from th *Indiana Journal,* December 6, 1825, is an example:

A part of the mail which has been missing one year and seven months, between Newbern and Fayette, has arrived at the former place safe and sound, it contained a considerable amount of money. It was found laid away snugly in a post office on the route; much gratitude is expressed by the editor of the Newbern *Sentinel,* to the careful post master, that he preserved the package from the depredation of the rats.

High water often delayed the mails. Notices similar to the following often appeared in the newspapers of that day.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the most important mails, which was occasioned by high water, no paper was issued from this office last week.

(*Indiana Journal*)

And again in explaining the non-issue of the same paper

High water has detained our wagon on the road from Cincinnati to this place (Indianapolis) more than two weeks longer than is usually taken for the trip.

Newspapers were often delayed in reaching the subscribers by the postmaster taking them out of the mail and reading them before sending them on. This was done especially while the legislature was in session. The editor of the *Indiana Journal* advanced the idea that the government should appoint a post office inspector.

## Occupations and Industry

After building his cabin, the next task of the settler was to procure food and clothing for himself and family. There was an abundance of game in the woods, deer, bear, wild turkey, wild hogs, pheasants, quails, and squirrels, and it did not require any great ability as a hunter to keep the family well

supplied with meat. There was also plenty of sassafras root and spice bark which was used for tea. Maple and sugar trees furnished sugar and molasses. There was plenty of pasture in the woods during the summer for the cattle, and the hogs fattened on mast during the fall. But bread would not grow on the bushes, although it was sometimes almost made to grow among the bushes. The land was heavily timbered, and to clear it for crops was an arduous task. Timber was of no value, because there was no market for it. Everybody had more than was needed, and it couldn't be transported to parts of the world where it was needed. So the settler had to get rid of it by cutting it off and burning it up. The underbrush and small timber were cut off and burned, and the larger trees were deadened by cutting through the bark entirely around the tree. When this was done the tree would die and decay. Among these deadened trees the settler often planted his crop of corn, pumpkins, beans, potatoes, cucumbers, squashes, sweet potatoes, and melons. The pumpkins and squashes were saved for winter use by slicing and stringing and hanging up in the cabin to dry. A garden spot was kept near the cabin where all sorts of garden stuff were raised. The home grounds were beautified with the morning glory, the hollyhock, creeping ivy and other flowers. An orchard was planted, and more land was cleared.

Most of the bread used was corn bread, not because the people liked it better than they did wheat bread, but because corn meal was more easily prepared than was wheat flour. The wheat raised by the settler was of poor quality. It often had smut and "wheat sick" and did not make good bread. The wheat was thrashed by tramping it out, sometimes by horses, and there was no effective way of separating the dirt from the wheat, and dirt and wheat were ground together. On the other hand, the corn was of the best quality and could be grown even under adverse conditions. The best corn could be selected for bread and was hand shelled, and the dirt and bad grains were discarded. It could also be cracked or grated in the home, and save the weary journey to mill. Corn meal was also much cheaper than wheat flour, and as cash was scarce, this was a strong argument in favor of using corn meal.

The early settler supplied most of his needs on his own homestead. He had cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. The cattle furnished milk and butter, the sheep furnished wool out of which the mother spun yarn and wove cloth for clothing, and the flax grown on the fields furnished linen. Grain was not grown for sale because the market was only local and very limited, and the price was very low, as is shown by the following advertisement in the *Indiana Journal,* December 3, 1829:

CONNER & HARRISON

Wish to purchase 2000 Bushels of CORN for which they will give 14 cents per bushel, in goods, delivered at Thomas Johnson's one mile and a half north of Indianapolis.

Few towns had warehouses where grain was bought and sold. Corn, the staple product, could not be hauled very far for the price paid. Consequently the farmer fed his corn to hogs because the hogs could walk to market. The big markets were at the river towns where the products could be carried down the river in boats to New Orleans. It was said that more Indiana boats were seen at the docks at New Orleans than from all the rest of the country. The breed of hogs raised was the razorback or elm-peeler strain. Today they would not be given room on any farm. Better breeds were advocated and actually introduced by a few forward looking farmers, but the innovation was viewed with suspicion by the great majority of those who called themselves farmers. Each farmer had his own mark, a peculiar slit in the ear, and the hogs were let run wild in the woods until after the mast was gone. Then they were rounded up, a task that sometimes took days or weeks to do, so wild had the hogs become. Then their fattening was finished on corn. Then began the weary wending of the swinish herds toward the great markets on the Ohio river. The greatest markets were at Madison and Cincinnati. A. Moderwell advertised that his slaughter house at Madison had a capacity of 500 hogs daily. In the fall of the year roads leading to these places swarmed with hogs. Evidence of this is found in an extract from the Brookville *American,* November 29, 1834:

For the last three weeks our eyes have been greeted with scarce anything except vast droves of the swinish multitude. Within that time, from our own idea of things, and from the calculation of others, there must have passed through this place upwards of thirty thousand hogs; all wending their way to Cincinnati, the greatest hog market, we venture to say, in the known world. All these hogs are from a small section of the state. We are told by the oldest settlers there were never before as many hogs driven through this place in one year as have been in the last three weeks. Some days it seems as if the vast arena of nature's storehouse was filled with hogs.

Up until 1840 the price of hogs on foot never got above two cents per pound, and was often much less. Other products were also cheap. Cattle ranged from one and a half to three cents per pound. A dressed deer often sold for two dollars. A yoke of oxen could be bought for twenty-five dollars. Sheep sold for about one dollar per head. Flax seed was worth 50 cents per bushel, corn, 10 to 15 cents. Horses ranged in price from ten dollars to fifty dollars. An extra good saddle horse might bring more. On July 3, 1828 the *Indiana Journal* gave the following market report:

MARKET AT THIS PLACE (Indianapolis, which was then only a village): Flour, $2.50 per cwt, corn meal, 50 cents per bushel, Bacon 8 cents per pound and much in demand. A scarcity of the latter article may be attributed to the number of hogs which were driven from this section of the country, during the last fall, to a foreign market.

The settler made shoes for himself and family out of leather for which he traded hides or tan bark. The *Indiana Journal,* April 7, 1830, contained the following want ad:

TAN BARK
N. NOBLE & CO.

Wish to contract for 100 cords of white oak bark. Those who wish to exchange bark for leather, will please call at their currying shop on Washington Street.

Industries in the inland towns were of a decidedly local nature, and the extent of their operation was limited by the needs of the people. There were saw mills, at first run by oxen, but it didn't take long to meet the needs of the community, and there being no way of transporting the lumber

from the interior to the river towns, the mills shut down as soon as the local market was supplied. In 1830 a steam mill started in Indianapolis. It was operated by a stock company. The *Indianapolis Journal* said at that time, by way of boosting the sale of the stock:

> The mill contemplates making bread stuff as a starter but hopes to branch out into fulling, cotton spinning, sawing, paper making, and other operations.

This mill was not a success. It was shut down most of the time.

An early industry in the towns was that of cabinet making. We find in the *Indiana Journal,* December 4, 1827, the following:

> WANTED
>
> 25,000 feet of Cherry and Poplar Lumber
>
> for which cabinet furniture will be exchanged at fair prices. Persons desirous of making the exchange, will please call on the subscriber as soon as possible, and receive bills for the description of lumber which is wanted. CALEB SCUDDER

This industry seemed to prosper, and Mr. Scudder soon took in a partner, and on May 15, 1828, they again advertised for lumber "for which cabinet work and sometimes cash will be paid.'

Hat making was another occupation that seems to "get on." The following from the *Western Sun* of Vincennes, May 15, 1830, will give some idea of the hat shop of that day:

> HATS
>
> MADE and SOLD by R. P. Price
>
> In the house lately occupied by James S. McArthur, as an iron store on Second Street, one door above Market Street. The price of hats in general are for
>
> | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | Beaver | $10 | Fine Rorame | $5 |
> | Fine Castor | 8 | Coarse do | 3 |
> | Coarse do | 6 | | |
>
> Hats made in the shops here are in general much superior to those imported from the Eastern states, for the latter are made of the coarsest wool, and napped with rabbit fur—the farmers would find it to their

interest, at least 25% to purchase from the manufacturers. I pledge myself that my hats shall be made in the best manner of superior stuff, and in the most fashioned style.

RICHARD P. PRICE

Pork, corn and oats will be received in exchange for Hats. R. P. P.

From an advertisement in the *Indiana Journal,* February 8, 1834, we are led to believe that the hat making business was profitable in Indianapolis:

HIDES

CASH! CASH!

The subscriber wants to purchase from 10 to 15 thousand skins, consisting of the following, viz:

Otter, Mink, Black Fox or Fisher, Raccoon, Grey Fox, Wild Cat, Deer, Bear and Wolf,

For which the highest price will be given in cash or hats, or in discharge of debts due him.

JOHN JAMISON

So profitable was the hat business that a lady from our sister state on the south was induced to cross the river and set up a hat shop for women:

MILLINERY

Mrs. Matilda Sharpe, recently from Kentucky, will make ladies' bonnetts and hats of every description in the newest fashion,—Bleach Leghorn Hats and Bonnetts—Colour Dress &c, &c.

RESIDENCE

Mr. E. Sharpe, Meridian Street, north of Governor's Circle.

*Indiana Journal,* Oct. 23, 1827.

Butcher shops were not so profitable:

*Indiana Journal,* July 18, 1826:

REGULAR BEEF MARKET

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Indianapolis that he has commenced the killing of cattle, and will hold market every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at the corner of Washington and Tennessee streets, opposite the treasury, where they may be accommodated with the cheapest and best the country can afford.

JACOB COLIP

STORE GOODS and sometimes CASH will be given for fat STEERS, COWS, or HEIFERS

***Indiana Journal,* July 18, 1826.**

Four months later, on November 21:

MARKET ADJOURNED

I have discontinued killing cattle for this season. I thank my friends once for their past custom; I will thank them twice if they will come and pay their dues, as business calls me away in haste. All those that do not call in a few days will find their accounts in the office of C. Scudder, and a notice in the hands of H. Bradley. JACOB COLIP.

In 1827 the *Public Ledger* of Richmond, Indiana, made a plea to capital to invest in cotton factories in Richmond. It estimated that $40,000 annually were spent by the people of that community for cotton goods which might be manufactured in Richmond. The cotton spinning factory at Brookville was clearing above expenses 25% annually. The National road about to be constructed from Columbus to Richmond would open an outlet for the products of the factories that should be located in Richmond.

There was very little money in the country at that time. Most of the business was carried on by taking produce in exchange. A great deal of credit was given, and bills were hard to collect. A few advertisements appearing in the newspapers of the time illustrate the system of doing business. The following is from the *Western Sun* (Vincennes), April 17, 1830:

NEW STORE

The subscribers are now opening in the new store on Market Street, next door to Messrs. Burtch & Heberd, a large assortment of substantial and fancy dry goods, with hardware, cutlery, queensware, glassware, hats, shoes, and groceries &c, &c, all of which were recently purchased by one of the partners (who had every possible advantage as to price and quality) in New York and Philadelphia, and will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash; or in barter they will receive at fair prices, viz: Wheat, corn, rye, pork, beeswax, cordwood, saw logs, feathers, dried apples, tallow, domestic linen, beans, deer skins, onions, &c, together with all merchantable articles, the product of home industry.

MARRON & HUNTER

With every list of goods advertised there was also an urgent request to come in and pay up. Hides were a legal tender and were taken in exchange for almost everything the pioneer needed. They were not bulky nor heavy and were not perishable and could easily be transported. There was a great deal of ginseng in the woods which was gathered and

sold to local merchants. McCarty & Williams, merchants in Indianapolis, in 1834 offered six cents per pound for ginseng, in goods or in payment of debts, with part cash for deliveries of fifty pounds or more. Salt was needed in quantity and was high because of the difficulty of transportation. Whiskey was plentiful, there being no restriction on its manufacture, and could be bought for twenty to thirty cents per gallon. Merchants kept for sale copper stills, and people made whiskey for sale and for their own use. There was so much whiskey in the country that the market was usually overstocked. The following recipe for putting up pickles would lead us to believe that whiskey was cheaper than cider:

WHISKEY, WATER, AND PICKLES

Gather the pickles from the vine, wash them clean, drop them into a solution of one part whiskey to three parts water, cover the jar with a flannel cloth tied around the jar, place a board on top of jar over the flannel cloth, and a stone on top of the board. No salt nor anything else but just whiskey and water. When the jar is opened for use the pickles are found to be solid and crisp with a good flavor and the same color as when taken from the vine. After the pickles are taken out the whiskey and water makes good vinegar. I have no doubt but vinegar for all purposes might be made in this way cheaper than from cider.

COUSIN TOBITHA, in *Indiana Journal*, July 17, 1827.

The first bank in Indianapolis was established in 1834. This was a branch of the state bank and was chartered for twenty-five years. A notice in the *Indiana Journal*, Dec. 8, 1834, stated that the bank would be open from ten a. m. to two p. m. every day except Sunday. There wasn't as much business transacted in Indianapolis as there was in the Ohio river towns, because Indianapolis had no outlet for its products like the river towns had. This bank, however, was successful, which was probably due in large part to the development of Indianapolis as a railroad center, which was at that time being agitated, and to the building of turn pikes, and especially to the building of the National road, which passed through the capital.

Much credit business was done, and collections were slow. But for the most part the people were honest and paid when

they had the money, or produce, which was taken as pay. There were, however, some dead beats who didn't intend to pay and would skip the country to escape payment. Persons who deliberately beat their creditors were blacklisted, and their dishonesty was held up to the public by a write-up in the newspaper. The following is part of such a write-up in the *Indiana Journal,* September 22, 1832:

TAKE NOTICE

*Keep a Sharp Look Out for* BENJAMIN F. PARIS, who has again taken French leave of this place. He is on his second trip. If he is going do not stop him. We hope he will never again be seen in this place. This swindler has contracted with us a number of debts and some of us are his securities.

The article then goes on to enumerate how he stung the business men of Indianapolis and describes his personal appearance, stating that he claimed to be a Methodist, that he sometimes exhorted and wanted to be a preacher, and that he also pretended to be a teacher of music. Then follows:

Where Ben's gone or where he goes,
No one cares nor no one knows;
He goes in debt, then runs away,
And all who trust him get no pay.

Some of these write-ups are very free in the use of adjectives and distinctive epithets and lead one to believe that the writer might be biased in his opinion of the other fellow, or that the write-up might be the outcome of a private quarrel, to which there might be two sides. The following appeared in the Cincinnati *Chronicle,* May 9, 1829:

DEPARTURE!!

Cleared from this city about three weeks since, Edgar Mason, by profession an M. D., by character, a hypocrite, and by practice, a knave and a villain. He came to me in the spring of 1828, and said he could not live by his profession, and wanted me to learn him the art of dentistry. I was disposed to render him all the assistance in my power, and instructed him in the business till sometime in the following fall. I paid his board and went bail for him to the amount of about thirty-five dollars, which I have to pay, for all of which he has politely turned on his

heel and made off, taking with him Dental instruments, which I had lent him, to the amount of about $50 and leaving me to whistle for my pay. Such is a mere outline of his character, which I deem it my duty to make known to the public, that they may guard against being similarly imposed upon. ISAAC JENNINGS

To the above the subscriber offers his testimony to the dishonesty of said Edgar Mason, and will esteem it a favor, if papers that exchange with the *Chronicle* will give this notice an insertion. It may prevent the public from being imposed on by a scoundrel.

R. ROBINS, Proprietor of the *Chronicle.*

And then the come back July 2, 1829:

BEWARE OF A VILLAIN

A few weeks since (during my absence on business), Isaac Jennings published a most infamous and malicious libel upon my character, making many assertions and cautioning the public to beware of me.

The truth is, his accusations are false and groundless, and I assert (upon my own responsibility), that the author of them is a base and infamous liar, scoundrel and knave. Let this suffice for an introduction to his character: He married a wife in the state of New York, and after living with her some time, he decamped and left her in the town of Black Rock, a victim of his villainy. From that place he went to Pennsylvania, and brought from that state another wife to this city. He remained here long enough to be guilty of the most base conduct, and decamped May 30th, leaving his wife behind; she has now followed him to Louisville. Where next he will attempt his villainy, I know not. His occupation until within two years past, has been that of a dancing master and musician for strowling puppet shows; since then he has practiced dentistry. His manner is insinuating and calculated to deceive those who are unacquainted wth his character.

In person about six feet high, stout built, age about 35, great boaster of his skill in music, dancing, and dentistry. All the above assertions I stand ready to prove by the most respectable references.

EDGAR MASON

Printers throughout the Union will confer a favor on the public by making public the character of Isaac Jennings.

N. B. Since the publication of my card in the *Chronicle* of May 9, respecting Edgar Mason, he has returned and given an explanation of his suddenly leaving the city; and by settling his account with me, has removed the cause which promoted the expression of a belief in his dishonesty. I therefore request those who noticed that, to take notice of this also. R. ROBINS, Proprietor of the *Chronicle.*

## Social Life

Although the pioneers endured many hardships and privations, they, nevertheless, enjoyed themselves in many social gatherings quite as much as do the members of modern society. There was no snobbery, no fictitious affectations, all were on a social equality. There were house-raisings, log-rollings, corn-huskings, goose-pickings, sheep-shearings, quilting bees, spelling matches, singing schools, and shooting matches. As soon as the timber was prepared for the cabin, the neighbors came in and helped to raise it. When the logs in the clearing were cut or niggared into the proper lengths, the neighbors came and helped roll them into heaps. At the log-rollings the men were divided into two groups, and the work was divided into two parts as nearly equal as possible, and then the race began to see which group could finish first. While the men were rolling the logs the women were preparing dinner. Such a feast kings never sat down to. There was meat of all kinds, venison, wild turkey, chicken, sometimes bear, with pot pie and dumplings galore. There was pie, and cake, and all the accessories, including hard cider and whiskey. At the corn-huskings, when a fellow found a red ear he got to kiss the prettiest girl there. After the corn-husking there was always a dance. At these gatherings political questions were discussed by the voters. The following was taken from the *Indiana Journal,* May 29, 1827:

GENTLEMEN:

I sit down to tell you of a little circumstance of not much importance at present but which, if not timely checked, may ruin the blessings we enjoy under a free constitution. On the 25th inst., at a goose-picking near the Frog Pond, 24 of us old clod-hoppers being convened together, concluded to try the strength of the company, on the following question: whether it was better to employ two or three men in the county, to dictate to the people how they should vote, or that every free man should vote as he pleased? When the vote stood as follows: For dictators, 2, for every man voting as he pleases, 22. The rest stood neutral to see which way the wind blew. There is, however, something so disgusting and so cringing in receiving the dictatorship of these demagogues who have no end to gratify but their own ambition, that the people near the Frog Pond are determined to defend every encroachment of their liberties.

A FOE TO FOUL PLAY

P. S. At a sheep-shearing near the Buzzard Roost, the question came up, whether a representative ought to be appointed by a few officious salaried officers or by the people? and unanimously determined in favor of the latter—no one voting on the opposite side, except those personally interested.

This shows the falsity of the report that the people want two or three men to elect their representatives. A. F. P.

One of the greatest events of the year was the camp meeting which was held in the autumn during the dry season, after the crops were laid by and the wheat and oats harvested. The roads at that season of the year were usually good, and people came in covered wagons, on horse back, and on foot. They often came as much as forty miles to these meetings, which lasted a week or ten days. Those coming from a distance camped on the grounds. James Flint, in *Readings in Indiana History,* describes a Wesleyan Methodist camp meeting in the following manner:

The preacher occupied a platform above the level of the audience. In front of the speaker's platform was an inclosure for those seeking salvation. Trees were felled for seats for the audience, and the males and females were separated by a rail fence. If one got on the wrong side he was asked to climb the fence. In the inclosure for the seekers there was great commotion. Some were shouting, leaping, jerking; others were moaning, praying, and swooning; all of which was intermingled with loud "Amens". Some swooned away and were carried into the tents. A short interval was allowed for dinner, and in the afternoon they proceeded with a fresh speaker, and likewise again in the evening.

The fourth of July never passed without appropriate observance. The Declaration of Independence was always read, and some prominent citizen made a speech. On one occasion a zealous advocate of General Jackson's administration stepped into a church where the Fourth of July services were being held just as the reader had reached that part of the Declaration which sets forth the usurpations of the king. He listened with anger for a time, but when the reader read

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be ruler of a free people,

he could stand it no longer. He rushed out of the church and berated and bedamned the "violent party spirit" of the meeting for abusing General Jackson on the Fourth of July.

## SCHOOLS

Many of the pioneers were educated and desired to educate their children. But there were grave obstacles in the new country to the progress of education. The sparsely settled country, the impassable roads at times of the year, the danger of sending children through a forest infested with wild animals, the lack of money, and the hard labor necessary to provide a home and the necessities of life, almost eliminated schools from the pioneer's program. Although the state constitution made provision for education, no general system of schools supported by taxation was inaugurated for many years after the first settlers arrived. Subscription schools were organized, usually for three months during the summer. But these were not general and were voluntary, and not all the children of any community attended. The subscription price per pupil for three months varied from $1.25 to $2.50, and the number of pupils, scholars, as they were then called, varied from 20 to 40, making the teacher a salary of about fifty cents per day, sometimes less. In addition to this remuneration, the teacher boarded among the patrons, going from one patron to another and staying according to the number of scholars in the family.

The first school house in Indianapolis was built in 1821 near a large pond at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Washington street. It was a low log building with clapboard roof and a chimney so low that when there was no school the sheep got in through the chimney. The following extracts from newspapers of that day give an idea of the desire for education:

LITERATURE

MR. J. H. RALSTON

Will commence a course of lectures on the science of English Grammar in this place on the first day of October.

He pledges himself to enable those who become his pupils (however in commencing unacquainted with the science) to advance so far in twenty-four days, four hours each day, as to be enabled to parse common language.

Terms of tuition, three dollars per scholar. Those gentlemen and ladies who wish to acquire a knowledge of that useful science are solicited to make application at J. Vigus' Inn, where the school will be taught. *Indiana Journal*, 9-18-27.

TO FEMALE TEACHERS

Several citizens of Indianapolis are solicitous that a female teacher competent to instruct their daughters in the higher branches of education, should become a resident of this place.

*Indiana Journal*, 7-17-28.

NOBLESVILLE, INDIANA, Jan. 25, 1834.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED

A gentleman that can come well recommended to teach an English school might find immediate employment.

*Indiana Journal*, March 1, 1834.

In 1823 the Presbyterian church of Indianapolis built a new meeting house by subscription and provided a room for a day school. Other churches also provided schools, but the Presbyterians are said to have had the best schools, and the Methodists, the best preachers. Indiana university was established by the state at Bloomington in 1820. For half a century it struggled for existence. The different denominations of churches felt agrieved, each because it was not given control over the school, and established colleges under their own control, such as Franklin college, under the Baptists; Hanover college, under the Presbyterians; and Asbury university, under the Methodists. In 1825 Robert Owen purchased the Rappite lands at Harmony and established his colony of Communists. The town was now called New Harmony. Owen established a school in connection with this colony, and for a few years this was a center of art and learning. Many students were there from Europe and some from Mexico. The boys delighted in playing pranks just as students do today. Dueling, although prohibited in Indiana, was resorted to in most of the states. A Swiss named Baltazzer was a student in the school. He was very unpopular with the boys. He had a quarrel with another scholar named Mike Craddock. The Swiss sent Craddock a challenge to fight

a duel, which challenge was accepted. The time and place were agreed upon and the second chosen. When the time arrived the parties met at the designated place. The distance was measured off, the pistols were examined and loaded and handed to the principals. The signal to fire was given by dropping a handkerchief. Both fired at the same time. The Swiss was unhurt. Craddock staggered, dropped his pistol, clasped his hand over his heart and fell. The seconds ran up, opened his coat, examined his heart, and pronounced him dead. The Swiss was distracted at what he had done. He pawed the air and cried, "For God's sake send for a doctor." After letting the Swiss rave for a time, Craddock sprang to his feet and burst out laughing. The Swiss then realized that he was the victim of a practical joke. It had been previously arranged, with Craddock's knowledge, that blank cartridges should be used. The boys teased the Swiss so much about this duel that he left the school and went back to Europe, as he said, "to the company of gentlemen."

## Towns and Cities

The first settlements in Indiana were made along the rivers and streams. The reason for this was because travel was much easier on water than on land, and because the streams afforded water power for the mills and an outlet for the products of the country. Accordingly we find the most important towns springing up along the Ohio river on the south, along the lower Wabash on the west, and along White Water on the east. On the Ohio, Lawrenceburg was laid out in 1802; Jeffersonville, in 1802; Aurora, back in the 18th century; New Albany, in 1812; Corydon, in 1808; Madison, in 1805 or 1806; and Evansville, in 1812. On the Wabash, New Harmony was settled in 1814; Vincennes, in the early part of the 18th century by fur traders; Terre Haute, in 1816; LaFayette, in 1825; Logansport, in 1828. Fort Wayne was a military post or Indian agency early in the 18th century. On White Water, Brookville was settled in 1808; Connersville, in 1813; Richmond, in 1816. Indianapolis, on White River, was laid out in 1821. In 1840 New Albany was the

largest town in the state. Madison was second largest. In the early history of the state it seemed that the Ohio river towns would retain the lead both in population and enterprise. But with the opening up of roads, especially the National road, and turn pikes, and the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, and the advent of the railroad, the supremacy of the river towns began to be contested by the inland towns.

In 1820 the committee appointed to select a place for the capital of the state selected the present site of Indianapolis. When the legislature met the report of the committee was approved. The town was laid out in 1821 and named Indianapolis. The federal government donated four sections for the capital. The capital was at that time at Corydon where it had been moved from Vincennes in 1813. The capital was not to be moved from Corydon to Indianapolis until the latter town was prepared to receive it. The town was then only a cluster of houses. A season of great sickness gave the place a bad reputation, and the town grew very slowly. There was great difficulty in getting the necessary provisions. The steam boats that were expected to ply White River did not come. Corn meal had to be brought from Connersville, sixty miles away, on horse back. All this section of the country was under the jurisdiction of Connersville. About this time Jeremiah Johnson and Miss Jane Reagan decided to get married. Mr. Johnson walked to Connersville for the license. Why he didn't borrow a horse and bring back with him some of the much needed corn meal, is not known. But when he got back to Indianapolis no one qualified to tie the knot could be found. Can you imagine Indianapolis without a marrying squire? After a few weeks a minister was found, and the couple was married. This was the first wedding in Indianapolis.

In 1824 the population of Indianapolis was only 600. The capital had not yet arrived. But in November of that year, Samuel Merrill moved it from Corydon to Indianapolis in wagons. It took five days to make the trip and cost $65. The coming of the capital helped some, but not as much as had been expected. While the legislature was in session the town

livened up a little but dropped back as soon as the session closed. In 1827 the population was about 1000. The capital of Indiana was only a village, with hogs, cattle, and sheep running at large through the principal streets. Futile attempts had been made to incorporate the town, and it was not until 1832 that the incorporation of the town was accomplished. One of the first ordinances passed placed a tax of fifty cents per head upon hogs running at large. In those days a family without a dog was not well equipped, but two dogs were one too many, and a tax of fifty cents per head was placed upon all dogs above one owned by a family. A person leaving a cellar door open upon the street should be fined one dollar. Anyone leaving a team unfastened in the street without unhitching the trace chains should be fined not to exceed three dollars. The first speed ordinance was passed at that time. Anyone running or galloping a horse through the alleys or streets should be fined not to exceed three dollars. Likewise the fine for firing a pistol or flying a kite, or leaving firewood on Washington street more than twelve hours, was not more than three dollars. The market master got a salary of thirty dollars per year, and the market was open two hours on Wednesdays and Saturdays. And thus began the capital city of the best state in the Union.