

Early Vevay

By PERRET DUFOUR

(Continued)

The first election held in Switzerland county under the state government was held on the 3d of February, 1817. At that election the clerk, sheriff, coroner, two associate judges and three county commissioners.

The first term of the circuit court for said county was begun and held on the 17th of March, 1817. At which time John Test appeared and presided as the circuit judge and produced his commission as such judge.

John Francis Dufour produced his commission as clerk, and John Francis Siebenthal produced his commission as sheriff.

James Dill, Hezekiah B. Hull, Miles C. Eggleston, John Lawrence, Samuel Merrill and Reuben Kidder were admitted *ex gratia* to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law during that term of the court.

Stephen C. Stevens, Alexander A. Meek and Amos Lane were admitted as attorneys and counsellors at law in the Switzerland circuit court; they having produced regular licenses signed, by the Hon. Jesse L. Holman and James Scott, Esq., two of the judges of the supreme court of the state, and the oath required by law was administered to them. Stephen C. Stevens was appointed prosecuting attorney during the term of the court. All prosecutions which had been commenced before the organization of the state government were in the name of the United States, some of which the sheriff wade return *non est inventus, alias capias* were ordered to be issued, and the defendants be held to bail in the sum of \$50.

At the meeting of the court on the second day William Cotton came into court, produced his commission as one of the associate judges, took the required oath and took his seat

on the bench. On this same day Joseph F. Farly was admitted *ex gratia* as an attorney and counsellor at law.

On the fourth day of the term the court made the following order:

The court now continues the appointment of Stephen C. Stevens, Esq. as prosecuting attorney for the county of Switzerland for and during good behavior.

The court allowed Stephen C. Stevens \$40 for his services as prosecuting attorney during the term. The associate judge was allowed \$10 for his services during the term, and the three constables who attended to and rendered services as such during the term, George Wade, Newton H. Tapp and Frederick Waldo, were allowed \$5 each.

At the second term of the court, held on the 16th of June, 1817, H. B. Hull, John Lawrence, William Hendricks, Henry P. Thornton, Samuel Merril, Alexander Holton and James Noble were admitted as attorneys and counsellors at law in this court, they, having produced regular licenses as required by law, took the oath required by law.

On the third day of the term, the other associate judge, James McClure, appeared for the first time, produced his commission, and the oath required by law was administered to him, when he took his seat on the bench.

On the fourth day of the term Reuben W. Nelson was admitted to practice in the court, satisfactory evidence having been produced that he had been admitted to practice in the supreme court.

On the last day of the term the court made the following order:

Ordered that the device of the seal of this court be the American eagle with thirteen stars about its head, and immediately over its head two bunches of grapes, and the words, "Switzerland County Circuit Court" engraved around it, as it appears above.

Just to the left, and above the order is an impression made with the seal, being the seal now used as the seal of the circuit court.

The October term, 1817, of the court was begun and held by the associate judges alone, no presiding judge appearing.

At the April term, 1818, of the court there was no judge present until the second day. On that day of the term Alexander Gilliland and Daniel J. Caswell were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors as were also Truman Richards, Miles C. Eggleston and William Carpenter.

At the July term, 1818, Stephen C. Stevens having resigned his appointment as prosecuting attorney, Hezekiah B. Hull was appointed in his stead.

At the March term, 1819, the court was begun and held by the associate judges the first day when John Watts, father of Col. Johnson Watts appeared, produced his commission as presiding judge, and entered upon the discharge of his duty as such judge.

On the first day of the term John Dumont, William McCray, Isaac M. Johnston and Nathaniel French were admitted *ex gratia* as attorneys and counsellors at law during the term. John Test and James B. Ray were admitted to practice.

At the February term, 1820, no presiding judge appears to have been present, and the associates who had been on the bench from the formation of the county during the territorial government, had given place to Abner Clarkson and Ralph Cotton, who appear to have been the only judges on the bench during the term.

Truman Richards was appointed prosecuting attorney during the term. At this term George H. Dunn was admitted to practice as an attorney at law. At the May term, 1820, Miles C. Eggleston, who for so many years was the presiding judge of the circuit to which Switzerland county was attached, first appeared, took his seat as the presiding judge of the Switzerland circuit court.

What the population of the county was in 1820 it is not possible now to state, as the person appointed to take the census for that year was taken sick and did not complete the same, and where he had enumerated it appears that it was not very accurately done. The assessor appointed by the state authorities to make an enumeration of the free white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, for the year 1820, returned 1,122, which multiplied by five, the average proportion of the whole to the free white males of 21 years of age and

upwards, amounts to 5,610, so it may be safely estimated that the population of the county amounted to that number.

Vevay, the seat of justice, in 1820, contained upwards of 100 log, brick and frame dwelling houses (the log outnumbering both brick and frame nearly two to one,) a brick courthouse, a jail, a brick market house, a printing office, postoffice, an ox saw mill, two horse grist mills, a seminary of learning incorporated in 1816, a circulating library, a branch of the State Bank of Indiana and two Free Mason lodges.

A meeting house for the Presbyterians and one for the Methodists were spoken of as being about to be erected during the year 1820.

The court house and school house were the only places where public religious services, such as preaching and the place of holding Sabbath school, were held, until about 1828, when the Presbyterians formed a church and built by subscription a meeting house on the lot where the present Presbyterian church now stands. An account of the organization of the Presbyterian church and the subscription for building the church, and other matters connected therewith, will be given in a future number.

The population of Vevay in 1820 was about six hundred souls, and the influx of population was so great that many small houses contained two or three families; and in the summer of that year it became very sickly, and as a natural consequence, the inhabitants being so crowded together, many died of the prevailing fever, which was billious fever in a very malignant form. Many corpses, after lying for a few hours, became so very yellow that many persons pronounced it "yellow fever." More than one sixth of the population died during that summer and fall, and Vevay after that time for many years, was shunned by persons seeking a place of settlement in the west, as being a very sickly place. But the sickness that prevailed to such an alarming extent was not confined to Vevay alone, but every place in the great Mississippi valley shared the same fate.

It was several years until the prejudice against Vevay as being a sickly place was entirely removed from the minds of strangers.

For many years from 1817 to 1826 farming was a very slow means of getting money together. In fact, every article the farmer raised was at very low prices, and it required but a small amount of any article of produce to overstock the market. As a comparison of the prices in those times with present prices may be interesting to the farmers who raise produce to sell, and their wives who sell butter, eggs and chickens, (not for "pin money",) but for the purpose of laying up a few hundred dollars for a rainy day, some such comparison will be made: Eggs, for instance, were brought to town and sold for 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen, and sold with difficulty at that price for goods in the store; now readily sell at from 10 to 15 cents a dozen in cash and "no grumbling." Butter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound when not more than thirty or forty pounds on hand in town; now 20@40 cents cash, no matter if there is one thousand or two thousand pounds in town. Chickens, from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cents per dozen, and difficult to sell them even at that price, now from \$3 to \$5 per dozen and no drag at that price. These are the articles the farmer's wives sold to get their pins, needles, pasteboards, and a little calico for sun bonnets and aprons. Now they sell them for cash, and lay up perhaps hundreds of dollars annually.

Then pork, in the fall, was sold with difficulty in Vevay at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds; this last fall it sold in Vevay at from \$11 to \$13 per 100 pounds. Corn then sold at from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel, wheat $31\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, potatoes from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel, and all that were sold in town to the traders was paid for in goods. In the spring bacon hams sold at from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and sides and shoulders in proportion.

A farmer living a few miles from Vevay, in the fall of 1812, had about 1,000 pounds of pork, which he brought to Vevay to sell, was offered \$1.25 per 100 pounds, would not take that; took it to Louisville in a large perogue, where he realized \$1.75 per 100 pounds, and was three days and two nights coming up the river against the current with the perogue. Truly the farmers of Switzerland county have had their lot cast in a pleasant country, and they may be thankful to Almighty God for their good heritage.

After the termination of the War of 1812 with Great Britain many European emigrants came to Vevay and the neighboring settlements in the county. During the years 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, great numbers from Europe, seeking homes in the west came to this county; many of whom purchased lands and permanently settled among us.

A number of Scotch families, and some others, formed the settlement on Long Run about that time, but the exact date and years is not now recollected. Among the Scotch who settled on Long Run were Niel McCallum, Duncan McCallum, John McCallum, Donal Cowan, the Malcomsons, and perhaps one or two other families. They were, in their religious persuasions, what are commonly denominated Seventh Day Baptists. It was quite a novelty to the then population to see these good people apparently idle all day of Saturdays, no one stirring about in the clearings and no sound of the axe to be heard, plied by these hardy Scots in felling the forest trees. When on Sunday the passerby in that settlement could see the men and boys at work clearing up the land which they designed for cultivation and hear the sound of the woodman's axe as he plied it to fell some large oak or beech, and this too while the passerby was wending his way to some appointment whither he was going to hear the word of God expounded. Eventually these men lived to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and they have passed from among us leaving behind them a good name, and their descendants to enjoy it to the fullest extent the lands which their fathers cleared up for their use.

Philip and John Romeril, from the Isle of Jersey, settled on Long Run above where these Scotch settled, and opened a farm, and some years after while all were from home save a sister some demon in human form passed by and with a deadly aim shot her with a leaden ball dead, and when the other members of the family returned home they found her lying cold in death. Suspicion was fixed on a person named Long, but no proof of his being the guilty one could be brought against him, consequently he was set at liberty.

The family of Detraz came to Vevay sometime in the fall of 1816 or summer of 1817. They had not been here very long until the old gentleman, while bathing in the Ohio river,

was drowned. The body was recovered at Madison; an inquest was held over the body by Abner Clarkson, (now of Vevay,) who, being a justice of the peace in Jefferson county, acted as coroner. The remains were interred at Madison, where they are to remain until their final resurrection. The family left consisted of three sons by a former wife, John, Benjamin, and Francis, his widow, (his second wife,) and two sons, Abraham and Louis, who reside in Craig township, the latter living on the land purchased for the home of the father and his family.

About this time, perhaps 1818, Frederick L. Grisard, (now dead) and his brother in law, Belrichard, came to Vevay and settled below Indian creek on the land owned by the LeClerc's, and part by William Tilly, where Mr. Grisard carried on his occupation of blacksmithing for some years, when he sold the land and came to Vevay and bought the lots where R. F. Grisard now resides. Mr. Belrichard, who was a shoemaker by profession, carried on his trade for some years, when he finally sold out and removed to Louisville where he died, leaving a son and daughter. It would be a novelty for some of your readers to see a horse shod in the manner it was performed by Mr. Grisard for the writer, on more than one occasion. It was performed, perhaps, by driving the nails in the usual manner, and for trimming the hoof after the nails were driven the foot was placed on a sort of stool, and while there was trimmed and rasped, one holding the horse's foot on the stool.

Somewhere about this same time a Swiss named James Bolens came to Vevay and brought with him several young men, who had not the means of paying their passage.

Mr. Bolens married to Miss Pernet, a cousin of David E. Pernet, who resided so long at Mt. Sterling. He settled near Mt. Sterling, where the mound stood, and lived in a neat and comfortable looking log cabin for some time. He had brought with him to America a number of watches; and while living in the cabin alluded to, the watches were hung up against the wall near a window fronting the road. One night some thief in passing, removed a pane of glass, put his hand through and took some of the watches. In the morning the watches were

missing. Mr. Bolens, mounting a horse, rode to Vevay and secured the services of Jacob Malin and another, and started down the river towards Madison in search of the thief, whom they overtook at or near Indian Kentucky, still having in his possession the watches. The thief was placed on a horse, his feet tied under the horse and his hands behind and brought back as far as "Uncle Morerod's" gate, where they halted. The thief was given his choice of being taken to town and put in jail and kept there until court, or take forty lashes on his bare back with a raw hide. He chose the latter. He was taken back of "Uncle Morerod's" barn, there tied to a tree, his back made bare, a bottle of wine given him to drink, which he swallowed, when the forty stripes were well applied, when his back was washed with wine, his clothes replaced, led back to the gate on the river bank, a bottle of wine given him to drink, and he advised to leave and never to show himself in the neighborhood again. He made his way down the road in the direction of Madison.

In 1821 or 1822 Mr. Bolens, being at New Orleans with a cargo of pork, stopped at a hotel, on entering he observed a person sitting with his face towards the door by which he entered, who so soon as Bolens entered, turned his face, and he could not get a fair chance to see his face; but that man left the hotel the next day and was not seen again by Bolens about New Orleans. Being unable to sell his pork at New Orleans he went to Havana with it, and there he again encountered the man he had seen at the hotel in New Orleans, and again the man seemed to shun him and left the hotel where they had stopped. Bolens was always of the belief that the thief who stole his watches, was whipped so unmercifully, and the man he met at New Orleans, and Havanna, were one and the same; and that while in New Orleans and Havanna after he had seen him, he was somewhat uneasy lest he might be waylaid and murdered by that man, and fully prepared himself for anything of the kind.

About the year 1817 the family of David E. Pernet came to the country and settled at Mt. Sterling. The father, becoming somewhat deranged, hanged himself in the barn. The land which was owned by him then descended to David E. and

John Pernet, his sons. David E., who was so well and favorably known by the citizens of Mt. Sterling and the surrounding country, turned his attention to farming and keeping a retail store and house of entertainment in Mt. Sterling, for many years; when he finally sold out and removed to Bethlehem, in Clark county, where he turned his attention to farming and keeping a retail store until his death. John removed to Covington, and afterwards went to Bethlehem and entered into partnership with his brother in merchandising.

About the same year the Thiebaud family came to this country and settled on a farm below Indian creek, on which Justin Thiebaud now resides. If ever there was a family that could be said to be industrious in the true meaning of that word the Thiebaud family were truly an industrious family. The old lady was an extraordinary woman in many respects, she was a loving wife, a kind and indulgent mother; a pious Christian, a good citizen, and one whose example, if followed, would lead to prosperity and happiness. Many of the readers of this article will remember how she toiled and worked to assist her husband and sons, (who were then small) to improve the farm and make it a suitable home for them and their daughters, which she lived to see, and too all her sons and daughters grown up and in prosperous business, useful members of society and ornaments in the church of the Lord Jesus.

The sons of the Thiebaud family are Charles, who lives on Main street, and carries on the boot and shoe making business, and keeps a large shoe store. Justin lives on the farm owned and opened by the old gentleman, with the assistance of his helpmate. One of the daughters married a man living in Madison, named Bachman. One married David E. Pernet, and is now living in Bethlehem, in Clark county. One married Benoit Courvoisier, and is now living on Ferry street in this town. She is the mother of our present worthy county treasurer. One married Thomas A. Haskell, and now resides near Siebenthal's mill on Long Run. One married Ulysses P. Schenck, the successful merchant and produce dealer of Vevay.

It may seem to many a matter of small moment that anything of such personal reference to families and persons should

be mentioned in these articles but let every one reflect and ask themselves—What would I not give had my father, when a young man fifty, sixty or seventy years ago, settling in this new country, committed to writing many of the incidents relating to that settlement so that I might now have it before me to read, and know something of the manner of life led by them in the wilderness?

About 1817 the settlement in Pleasant township known as Dutch settlement began to be formed. Sometime about that period Cornelius A. Voris, the Carnines, Demarees, Vandever, Harmons, and some of those old settlers came into the county from Kentucky, principally, and in a few years that part of the county began to increase in population quite rapidly. It was not many years until the farmers from that portion of the county began to supply the citizens of Vevay with provisions of all kinds, butter, eggs and chickens, through the summer, pork, venison, oats, flax, etc., in the fall. They soon organized a church, and built a log church not far from what once was called "Stapp's Store," near David Henry's. That log church has been replaced by a neat and comfortable frame church, and is familiarly called the Dutch church. It belongs to the old school Presbyterian denomination.

On the west side of Pleasant township and south of Stapp's store being in the southwest corner of the township, quite a number of Scotch families settled as early, perhaps, as 1817 and 1818, and their numbers were added to by accessions from time to time until quite a large settlement of those industrious and worthy people was made, and extends over into the adjoining county of Jefferson. Among the number now thought of were the four brothers William, James, John, and Samuel Culbertson, the Mortons, Glenns, Makenzies, Scotts, and many others whose names are not now recollected.

In a few years these industrious people opened farms and were very successful in their farming operations, and that section of the county is under a good state of cultivation.

About this period John, James and Philip Schenck, his wife and his son Ulysses, then a lad of 10 years old, came to the country and settled on the hill back of the Thiebaud farm. Mr. Schenck was a tinner by trade, and as there was no tinner

in town Mr. Schenck came to town once or twice a week and gathered up all the tinware that required mending, took it home with him and mended it when not engaged in the farm work, and returned it to the owners, and so he mended the tinware for the citizens of the town for sometime, when he finally went to Shippingport, Kentucky; and there, during the time of the digging of the canal around the falls, he kept a store, in which clothing, shoes and every other article required by the laborers on the canal, was kept; and during the digging of the canal made a considerable amount of money, when he finally purchased the farm on which he now lives from Louis Gex Oboussier, removing from Shippingport to the farm in 1834 or 1835.

His son, Ulysses P. Schenck, commenced business for himself during the time the canal was being made and made a considerable amount of money in this business. He afterwards leased a lot fronting the river near the mouth of the canal in Louisville, and continued his business for some years after his father removed to his farm and all his surplus means was sent to his father, who loaned it out for the son at 10 per cent interest, secured by mortgage. This he continued to do until 1837, when he purchased the lot on which his large store stands, built a house suitable for dwelling and storeroom and commenced business there in 1838.

His prosperous and successful career as a merchant and trader is known to most of the farmers of Switzerland county, and the pecuniary aid he has extended to many of our farmers in assisting them to buy and improve farms, whereby they were enabled to make for themselves comfortable homes, is a proof of his sagacity as a financier and business man. He may be said to be in the strictest sense of the word a sagacious and shrewd business man.

Frederick L. Grisard, one of our successful mechanics, came to the United States with his father and mother in 1818 when he was about 10 years of age, remained with his father until he arrived at a proper age to learn a trade, choosing the profession of a blacksmith for his future occupation. In 1824 he placed himself under the instruction of a Mr. Oberlee of Cincinnati, a proficient in the trade, and after serving a

sufficient length of time to become acquainted with all the secrets of the trade, commenced business in Vevay in 1827, where he continued in business, realizing good profits for his work, and having gained the reputation of being the best workman of the kind in all the region round about for many miles. As a proof of which it may be remarked that more blacksmiths went out from among the apprentices instructed in his shop than from any shop in any town of the size of Vevay in the whole country. The names of many of those who went out from under his instruction as votaries of Vulcan, may not be uninteresting to the readers of these articles, are here given: Henry Hatch, William Malcomson, Lewuel Siebenthal, Daniel Detraz, William Rochat, Joseph Jagers, and others who are not now recollected.

In the fall of 1816 or spring of 1817, Joseph Malin came to Vevay and commenced the saddle and harness making business, which he continued to carry on very successfully until sometime in 1833 or 1834, when he turned the business over to others; James W. Cole, perhaps, being one of his successors in that business. Mr. Malin had been merchandising for a few years in connection with the saddle and harness making business and turning his attention entirely to merchandising, he entered into that business very actively and with much success. He occupied one part of the house in which Robert A. Knox now resides, on Main street, for a shop when he first came to the place, and then moved into a small two-story frame which stood on or near the spot where the house stands on Market street, occupied by Mr. Shaw, where he remained for several years, when he removed to a building on Main street, about where the two-story frame occupied by J. C. Wells & Co. and S. E. & J. K. Pleasants and adjoining to the house on the corner of Ferry and Main, in which he carried on the mercantile business.

Abner Clarkson came to Vevay in the fall of 1817, commenced the selling of goods in a room in the building now occupied by Robert A. Knox, on Main street, and continued there until he completed his building on Ferry street opposite to the present store of Harwood & Son, where he continued in business for many years, in a word he has been engaged in

business of some kind ever since he came to Vevay in 1817 until the present day, and although in the 85th year of his age he still attends to a grocery store.

About the year 1816 or 1817 there came to this county a man by the name of Smith, who settled in the neighborhood of Quercus grove which if not at that very place, whose object appeared to be to take the bark of the oak and by grinding it, beating it in some manner, so that it could be packed in hogsheads and shipped to Europe for coloring cloths and yarns. He selected a large tract of land at Quercus grove which was heavily timbered with oak. Whether he purchased the land of individuals, entered in congress, or became only a squatter is not known to the writer, suffice it to say that he commenced his operations on quite a large scale, and succeeded in getting a sufficient quantity to load one or two flatboats, which he sent to New Orleans in charge of Edward Patton (whose name is familiar to most of the residents of Switzerland county who have resided in the county since 1840,) as supercargo, which bark was sent to England and it is thought by the writer that Edward Patton went to England in charge of this shipment as supercargo. The writer is not certain whether any other shipments of bark were made from the barkworks of this man Smith or not. Neither does he know to what Smith was indebted for the cognomen that was applied to him by many of "Rarified Smith," but is of the opinion that it was on account of some theory he had advanced of using rarified air for the purpose of propelling machinery instead of steam. It may be that John Gibbons, Esq., who lives on Grant's creek, may know and could give some better account of this man "Rarified Smith" and his connection with the bark business at the "barkworks," as his establishment was called in the great Quercus grove in Posey township. It is thought that Smith left his "bark works" about 1821 or 1822, for he had left there before the father and family of Martin R. Green came to that part of the county, which was in 1823.

For sometime after the close of the War of 1812 small change was very scarce, and it was with difficulty that change could be made in the transaction of business. To obviate this difficulty the practice of cutting a silver dollar into quarters

and eighths, and silver half dollars into quarters and twelve-and-a-half-cent pieces. In many cases to make the most of a silver dollar and to turn a penny, instead of cutting it into eighth piece, nine pieces would be made, thereby making an odd twelve-and-a-half cents. Sometimes persons who handled much of this cut money would have their pockets so much worn as to make holes in them through which occasionally and odd "ninepence" would be lost. To guard against such losses some persons would have a leather pocket made, which was not so easily worn as the common cloth pocket.

Some of the business men of the town resorted to issuing tickets for $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, 25 and 50 cents, which were received by all the men in business in town as change. These tickets were redeemed whenever three or five dollars worth were presented, in current bank notes on the banks of Cincinnati and Kentucky, or any other notes of banks in other states that were passing currently at the time.

Lucien Gex, Rawleigh Day, John F. Dufour and one or two others, as also the corporation of Vevay, issued tickets which passed as currently here as the notes of any bank.

To show the manner in which small change was secured, the following announcement to the public was made, and the agreement of those in business in the town to take the small bills for their goods and wares:

TO THE PUBLIC

Considering the scarcity of small change and the solicitations of some of my friends, I have been induced to issue small bills, redeemable with current bank notes. I intend keeping by me at all times three and five dollar notes on the banks of Cincinnati or Kentucky, or other good banks, to the amount of the bills which I may have out. I will receive the said bills in payment of postages, fees or any other dues to me or to other persons, which I am authorized to receive, and I will redeem them whenever the holder thereof will change one of the notes aforesaid. If he has not of my bills to amount to three dollars I will receive small bills on the banks of Kentucky or Cincinnati or other good banks, or specie to make up the balance.

J. F. DUFOUR.

VEVAY, August 5, 1816.

We, the subscribers, will receive in payment of any dues John F. Dufour's bills, until we notify to the contrary. Thos. Armstrong, Daniel

Dufour, Jonathan Reeder, David McCormick, Bazilla Clark, Rawleigh Day, Joseph Noble, Isaac Stanley, Joseph Bentley, Jonas Baldwin, Charles F. Krutz, John F. Siebenthal.

In accordance with the foregoing statement of John F. Dufour and the agreement of the business men who signed an agreement to receive the small bills, such bills were printed, signed, numbered and put in circulation. And they, with those afterwards issued by Lucien Gex, Rawleigh Day and the corporation of Vevay, formed the small change used in this community for some years.

At the time the stone jail was built the county commissioners, at the request of the contractors, with a view of having small change issued county orders for $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 25 and 50 cents in part pay to the contractors for the work in building the jail. That was, perhaps, about the year 1821 or '22, exact time not recollected.

The legislature of the territory of Indiana, in September, 1814, chartered the bank of Vincennes, which was in existence at the commencement of the state government. In January, 1817, the legislature of the state passed an act adopting the bank of Vincennes as the State Bank of Indiana until the 1st day of October, 1835, and no longer. The stock of the bank was increased by an additional capital of \$1,000,000 divided into ten thousand shares of \$100 each, of which three thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, amounting to \$375,000, were reserved for the state, to be subscribed for from time to time by the governor, as it should be found convenient, having due regard to the funds out of which such shares should be payable. And the remaining six thousand two hundred and fifty shares should be subscribed for by individuals, companies or bodies corporate in the manner specified in said act. By the 3d section of the act, subscriptions towards constituting such additional bank stock for three thousand shares, were to be opened on the first day of April, 1817, in the several counties therein named under the direction of persons named in the act, without naming any of the counties except Switzerland. It may be said in relation to that county that the subscriptions were to be opened at Vevay, in said county, under

the direction of John Gilliland, Laurence Nihell and Daniel Dufour for two hundred shares. The law further provided that in addition to the counties named that subscriptions should be taken in each and every county organized during that session of the General Assembly, or which might at any time thereafter be organized. Said subscriptions to be taken at the seat of justice of each county, for any number of shares not exceeding one hundred, at such times and in such manner as the General Assembly might direct.

The stock for the branch at Vevay was subscribed, and the bank went into active operation sometime during the summer or fall of 1817, and continued in operation until February, 1820; when it, together with the parent institution at Vincennes and all other branches thereof, failed, and were brought into liquidation. In 1819 the directors of the Vevay branch authorized the issuing of a certain amount of notes of one, three and five dollars, and sent to the printers at Cincinnati, Reynolds & Co., to have them printed. The notes thus printed were put in circulation and passed very currently for some time. Here is the copy of a \$5 note:

FIVE DOLLARS	5.	No. 766	FIVE DOLLARS	B	V	FIVE DOLLARS
	This note for Five Dollars will be received at the Branch B of the State Bank of Indiana, at Vevay, as cash, in payment of debts.					
	JOHN F. DUFOUR, Pres't. Vevay, Ind., 5th Au., 1819.					

Unfortunately for the bank, by some mistake or otherwise, five hundred \$5 bills more than were authorized to be printed were printed, and signed by some person other than the president; and many of them thus counterfeited were found in circulation. This fraud upon the bank was found out by John F. Dufour, the president. In December, 1819, while in Cincinnati, on business for the bank, calling on Hugh and James Glenn to receive \$2,500 which they had collected of Elijah Pierson for the banks, one of the Glenns placed on the table several bundles of the notes of the Branch Bank receivable in payment of debts, saying to Mr. Dufour:

Here are \$2500 in Vevay receivables. I counted the most of them myself last night, and some are in the same bundles as they came out of the Bank.

Mr. Dufour was about taking the money without counting it over, but in looking in one of the bundles he saw that ones, threes and fives were mixed together; he then concluded to count it. When in the act of counting them he perceived some of the fives had a forged signature, which he threw out, and told Glenn he would not receive them, as they were counterfeits. Glenn for some time insisted that they were genuine. After considerable conversation between Glenn and Dufour they concluded to search the other bundles and found a considerable number of the fives with forged signatures. The plate appeared to be genuine. The number of these bills found in Mr. Glenn's possession were probably between 150 and 200. Immediately on this discovery Mr. Dufour's suspicions were aroused.

So soon as Mr. Dufour left Glenn's he went to the printers who had printed the bills, (Reynolds & Co.) and upon inquiring there found that they had printed five hundred \$5 bills more than the bank had authorized, and they had been returned to the bank by the person entrusted with having them printed.

A statement of this affair was made by Mr. Dufour, in writing, prepared for the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, and was published in the *Vevay Times* and *Switzerland County Weekly News* of the 29th of December, 1838.

On the 7th of February, 1820, a statement of the condition of the Branch Bank at Vevay was made, and is as follows:

Notes discounted	\$42,781.13
Bills discounted payable at the Bank of Cincinnati	1,872.00
Vevay Branch notes in bank	29,715.00
Bills receivable as cash in payment of debts in bank	7,185.00
Do. Do. Burnt	6,700.00
Change tickets in Bank	50.12 ½
Do. Do. Burnt	31.00
Western Notes	25.00
Specie	905.28 ½
General Expense	285.30
Due from V. Valvin	18.00

Deficit, which includes the account on the Ledger which the
Cashier has there entered against himself ----- 4,636.43

	\$94,364.27
Deposited to the credit of the Bank of Vincennes-----	30,506.31
Bills receivable as cash in payment of debts signed and issued -----	17,140.00
Change Tickets do. do.-----	3,007.00
Vincennes notes payable at Vevay-----	41,900.00
Deposited to credit of Miami Exporting Company -----	107.06
Balances in favor of Individuals-----	7,853.89
Discount -----	818.51

\$94,264.27

We, the undersigned, being a committee appointed for the special purpose, do hereby certify the above statement to be correct, and that the said Branch Bank, as it above appears, was delivered over by the Cashier to John F. Dufour, the President of said Bank, on the said 7th day of February, 1820. We, the said committee, further certify, that all the property, books and papers of said Branch Bank were all and singular then and there delivered to the said John F. Dufour by the said Cashier, except the two bill of exchange, mentioned in the above statement which are in the Bank of Cincinnati for collection as appears per bill book.

JOHN F. DUFOUR,
JOHN GILLILAND, *Com.*
THOS. ARMSTRONG,

Afterwards the bank in the situation as certified by the committee was delivered by John F. Dufour, the president, to an agent appointed by the parent institution to receive the same, who gave a receipt therefor, as follows:

19th February, 1820. Received the Branch Bank in the situation as certified by the Committee within named, and the books, papers and furniture thereto belonging, from the said John F. Dufour, President.

ISAAC BLACKFORD, *Ag't.*

Thus ended the Branch Bank at Vevay. But it is said that its condition was much better than that of the Branch at Brookville or the parent institution at Vincennes. Be that as it may, the whole concern came to an end much sooner than was contemplated by the act passed by the legislature making

the Bank of Vincennes the State Bank of Indiana. So much for the history of the Branch Bank of Vevay.

Several persons having expressed a desire to know in what manner the lands were divided between the Swiss colonists, that division cannot be better explained than by giving in full the agreement as it was written and translated, which is as follows:

A COVENANT OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LANDS OF
SWITZERLAND ON THE RIVER OHIO

The Congress of the United States of America, in order to encourage the cultivation of the vine, having granted to John James Dufour and his associates the power of buying four sections or tracts of land, by an act entitled "An act to authorize J. S. Dufour and associates to buy a certain parcel of land issued on the 1st of May, 1802." The subscribers, vinedressers by trade, or sons of vinedressers, forming exclusively this association mentioned by the law, in order to promote the views of Congress, and to fulfill the engagements required by the said law, and those to which they have voluntarily submitted in their petition presented to Congress on this subject, have agreed to submit to the following conditions:

1st. To plant the vine and make their principal business their cultivation.

2nd. Not to be able either to sell or dispose of his share in whatever manner unless the receipts and certificates attesting the payment of the whole of said share.

3rd. The choice of the lands being made by a majority of the associates upon the tracts or sections No. 12 and 14, and the fractions 13 and 23, 2nd township, 3d range, containing in the whole 1,879 70-100 acres registered on the 11th of June, 1802, having still one tract or section to choose. But as fractions 13 and 23 are not together a whole section, it follows that the total purchase amounts to but 2,519 70-100 acres which are divided into thirteen shares containing each 193 80-100 acres and numbered from West to East, to-wit: One for each of the following, John James Dufour, Daniel Dufour, John F. Dufour, David Dufour, Aime Dufour, Daniel Vincent Dufour, Jane Maria Dufour, Antoinette Dufour, Susannah Margarita Dufour, Francis Lewis de Siebenthal, John Francis de Siebenthal, John Daniel Morerod, Philip Bettens.

4th. The said lands being on the banks of the river Ohio, and being surveyed diagonally with the river, it is agreed that each lot shall meet the river, and its breadth upon said river shall be the following: The most western, or No. 1, 67 poles; No. 2, 65 poles; No. 3, 63 poles, and so on; and in order to run at right angles, the lines of length of each lot, said Dufour engages himself to do everything in his power to obtain the fraction and section adjoining the western side; and in that case

every lot shall be drawn in length for the quantity, at right angles with the course of the river upon the above breadth. But if in the course of six years the said straightening cannot be made the lots shall remain parallel to the lines north and south run by the survey. Agreed moreover that Francis Lewis de Siebenthal shall have the lot No. 1, Philip Bettens that No. 2, John Daniel Morerod that No. 3, John Francis de Siebenthal that No. 4, and the family Dufour the other nine lots. Being reserved here that if the family Dufour furnishes John Francis de Siebenthal to the west end adjoining the lot No. 1 as much ground measured in the same manner as the lot No. 4, the Siebenthal shall be bound to received the said ground in lieu of No. 4, which shall belong to the family Dufour; provided the said exchange takes place before the end of the year 1808.

5th. In order to establish order from the beginning it is agreed to leave a road 100 feet in breadth along a line run on the second bank, which shall be planted with four rows of trees at thirty-three feet distance, and fronting said road shall the buildings be placed.

6th. In order to indemnify the family of the Dufour's of the costs and trouble they have been at (at least John James Dufour), by traveling in the United States to choose a convenient place of settlement, and presenting a petition to Congress, it shall be given him or family the sum of \$100 for each lot, to be paid before the 1st of January, 1812, diminishing six per cent, unto the day of payment, upon the sums that shall have been paid before said time.

As a security of the said covenant each of us engages the whole of his property present and hereafter, and in witness puts his name and seal this, 20th of January, 1803, at first vineyard.

JOHN JAMES DUFOUR
DL. DUFOUR BLANC
JOHN F. DUFOUR
F. L. DE SIEBENTHAL
J. F. DE SIEBENTHAL
JEAN DE MOREROD
J. PHILIP BETTENS

Attest:

W. MENTELLE
LEWIS HOGAN

I certify this to be as exact a translation as can possibly be made of the French original as to the substance of it, and nearly the same words.

CHAS. MENTELLE

In relation to the road that is provided to be laid out 100 feet wide on the second bank, the writer remembers when quite a small boy to have seen some of the trees on the bank in front of the Morerod, Bettens, Golay (now Danglade) and de

Siebenthal (now Norrissey) farms. The houses of which farms fronted to the road. He also recollects when the width of the road was outside of the edge of the bank in front of the Morerod and Bettens tracts.

As these colonists had been accustomed to use good cold spring water in their native country, which came gushing out of the mountains it was very natural that they should in some manner furnish themselves with such a necessary beverage in this—then new home—and as there were no springs, they had to resort to the digging of wells. Mr. Morerod had one dug near his house sometime in 1812 or '13. Others were dug in the settlement; the depth of the wells in the river bottom near Vevay were from 85 to 90 feet. Mr. Morerod's was about 85 feet deep.

On the 7th of August, 1815, John F. Dufour entered into a written contract with William Scott and Samuel Smith to dig, curb with timber, and wall up with stone a well at or near the corner of said Dufour's dwelling house in the town of Vevay. Said well was to be of the same dimensions as to width and thickness of the walls as that of Jean D. Morerod near Vevay, and to be of such a depth as always to have at least three feet of water in it. In walling up that part where the water would rise moss was to be put between the stones to prevent the sand from getting through. The curbing was to be commenced with the digging. As the well would be near the corner of said Dufour's house, the said Scott and Smith obligated themselves to pay said Dufour all damages that might be occasioned to his house in case the said well, or any part thereof, should cave in before it was completely finished and for two years afterwards. The well was to be completely finished by the 1st of November following, for which work said Dufour obligated himself to pay them \$2.87½ per foot for every foot said well should measure in depth when completely finished, to the depth of 70 feet, and \$3 per foot for every foot over and above 70 feet. The well was finished and was at the north corner of Market and Main cross street, near the corner of the lot on which William Archer now resides. That well was used by the whole town for a number of years. It measured when completed 87 feet in depth, and was in con-

stant use until about the year 1839 or 1840, when cisterns began to be built in considerable numbers in the town, when the use of the well was dispensed with and filled up.

Some time about the year 1821 or '22, the exact period not now recollected, a girl of eight or ten years of age, by the name of Elizabeth Hare, being at the well with others to get water, by some accidental misstep lost her balance and fell headlong into this well. The other children who were by the well at the time, were so terrified that they could with difficulty tell what had happened, or who had fallen into the well. Mrs. Dufour was very much alarmed when she learned that a girl had fallen into the well, as her two girls were at the time not to be seen—she imagining that the accident had befallen one of them. A crowd collected, and it was soon ascertained from the affrighted children near the spot, that Elizabeth Hare had fallen into the well. Edward Patten, in the meantime, drew off his coat, boots and socks, and causing the bucket to be lowered into the well, descended by the rope to the bottom, placed the girl in the bucket, fastening her to it in some way, and made signs to draw up, which was done, he following up by holding to the rope with one hand, and sticking his toes into the cracks of the wall, and in that manner reached the top with the girl in an insensible stage. She lingered for some days and then died.

Some time since there was published in one of the papers published in Vevay a collector's receipt for taxes, perhaps for the year 1818. Here is the copy of a tax receipt given by the sheriff of Dearborn county, Indiana territory. It is rather a curiosity:

Received of John F. Dufour, his tax in full for the year 1810.
1.00 J. HAMILTON, *Sheriff*.

John Hamilton, who was the signer of this receipt, was sheriff of Dearborn county for several years.

About the year 1811 or 1812 a man by the name of J. F. Buchetee came into New Switzerland, where he taught school for some time. He was a very good scholar, and a proficient in the dead languages. He composed an ode in Latin, entitled

the Empire of Bacchus, which was translated by a person named William Priestly. The original was in the possession of the writer some time since, but he has mislaid or lost it. The translation of it is here given for the benefit of your readers:

EMPIRE OF BACCHUS

By W. P.

Columbia rejoice! Smiling Bacchus has heard
Your prayers of so fervent a tone,
And crown'd with the grape, has kindly appear'd
In your land to establish his throne.

This God from Lemana to dull care a foe,
Will clothe each rich hill with the vine,
And charm'd with the prospect, each bosom shall grow
When warm'd with the heart-cheering wine.

Let others extol as they quaff the bowl
Of the juices Pomana has sent;
Be they brandy or rum, which unnerve but the soul,
Or whisky, the bane of content.

Let us worn with hardships, the vine-dressing Swiss,
Who toil the rich cluster to rear,
Reap the fruit of past labor and riot in bliss,
While we drown in sweet wine every care.

Let those who behold us with aspect malign,
And denied their assistance of yore,
Be debarr'd e'en a drop of the care-soothing wine,
And drink water alone evermore.

But you who so nobly have tender'd your aid
To us, to your country a friend,
Approach the gay board—the full bowl is displayed
Drain the goblet—each sorrow unbend.

Wine, precious cordial, dispels gloomy cares;
Itself is an ocean of wealth.
The vigor of body and mind it repairs,
And pale sickness it changes to health.

O, Friends! Let us drown former cares in the cup,
As the mirth-making nectar we drain;
Let us toast ruddy Bacchus at each cheering sup,
And carol with joy the sweet strain.

Blest God, who the soul with fresh spirit inspires
And the mind from dull sorrow sets free,
Who fans in the bosom Love's ecstatic fires,
Full casks we would offer to thee.

Great King of the Goblet! Let each fertile hill
Delight you, with rich vintage crown'd;
O! cherish the vine and the nectar distil,
Till each cellar with nectar abound.

Subdue for the vine the chill breezes that blow,
And screen it from Sol's parching power,
And shield the ripe clusters that temptingly glow
From Autumn's moist ruinous show'r.

Should the frost and the heat and chill rains be remote
The vine its red bunches will rear;
And each happy soul in the blest juice may float,
And quaff nectar'd sweets all the year.

Hail Bettens and Morerod! Blest be each name!
Sons of Bacchus, your names shall endure;
And Siebenthal shall flourish immortal in fame;
And you too, vine-rearing Dufour.

Columbia will give to true merit its meed
Future ages will land you on high,
And Libra and Scapio will gladly recede;
To yield you a seat in the sky.

Redouble your plaudits, blest friends of the glass!
For a treasure more precious than gold,
We present in the wines which in flavor surpass
The Falernian so boasted of old.

Columbia, Majestic, in war's garb array'd,
Pray the Gods still to prosper the vine;
Give thanks to the Swiss, and O! lend them your aid,
Who have toil'd to present you with wine.

There is neither date or any other mark by which it can be ascertained at what date or at what place the foregoing lines were written, but it is known by some now living, and who attended the school of Mr. J. F. Buchetee, that he was residing here in Switzerland in 1812 or 1813, and that while here he became acquainted with the Swiss colonists. Hence it is that while here he wrote the poem in Latin entitled "Empire of Bacchus." It is also ascertained that at about the same period of time a person by the name of Priestly came to the colony and remained for a short time. It is also ascertained that Priestly was a good Latin scholar; hence it is thought that he translated this poem while in this colony.

It is confidently believed that this is the first time this poem has been made public by being published in a newspaper. So if any of the votaries of Bacchus should chance to see and read it, its publication at this time will have performed the mission which its author designed it should. If the original should be found it may yet be given to the public in a future number of these articles.

Perhaps some account of the company that was chartered by the legislature of Indiana in 1818, by the name of the "Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Company," would not be out of place. That act incorporating the company was passed January 14, 1818, and had for its object the making of a canal around the falls of the Ohio river, on the Indiana side. The company was organized, a board of directors elected, and James Scott selected as president. The company, by the act of incorporation or some act passed afterwards, was authorized to raise money for the making of said canal by means of a lottery, besides the subscription of stock by individuals. The board of directors appointed agents at all points along the river for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of stock. In April, 1818, they appointed John F. Dufour agent of the company at Vevay to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the company and the directors also appointed William Cotton and John Gilliland assistants to promote and facilitate the business.

Subscribers to the stock were required to pay \$5 at the time of subscribing. The agent was requested to receipt for

monies paid by subscribers and to forward to the president of the board at Jeffersonville a certified list of subscribers who had paid \$5 on each share.

Subscribers thus certified were entitled, at the election for directors on the first Monday of July, 1818, to vote either personally or by proxy. What success the agent met with in receiving subscriptions to stock in the company is not now known. It appears from the following letter of instructions to J. F. Dufour that he was also an agent for the sale of lottery tickets for said company:

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 12, '18.

SIR:

The Board of Directors of the J. O. C. Co. have made the following regulation for the purpose of facilitating the sale of lottery tickets: Ordered that any agent for selling tickets may sell to any person who may purchase ten tickets or more, on a credit, taking a negotiable note payable on some good bank provided said bank will receive said note and pass the amount to the credit of the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Company, with assurance that the money will not be drawn from said bank until the drawing of the lottery shall be completed.

Signed, J. BIGELOW,
President, Pr. Tem.

H. WEBSTER, *Sec'y.*

It is hoped the above arrangement will have the effect of expediting the lottery. I am, sir, your ob't s'v't.

J. BIGELOW

JOHN F. DUFOUR, Esq.

It appears that the regulation of the board of directors proposing to take notes for lottery tickets sold, succeeded very much to the satisfaction of the directors. As appears from the following letter from the president, J. Bigelow:

JEFFERSONVILLE, Mar. 14, '18.

DEAR SIR:

Your favor of the 4th inst. came safe to hand. We are happy to see you are succeeding so well in the sale of tickets. The form of notes you are taking will, I presume, answer every purpose. The mode we had adopted here is to take them payable on the last draw of the drawing of the lottery. We shall endeavor to give notice to every agent when that day will be, for the purpose of facilitating the collection of his notes. If more tickets are wanting please let us know and we will

send them to you. The first Monday in May is the day fixed for the commencing the work of the canal.

I am, sir, your friend,

J. BIGELOW.

JOHN F. DUFOUR, Esq.

It may satisfy the curiosity of many by giving a sample of the tickets in this lottery. The following is the copy of one of the tickets:

JEFFERSONVILLE OHIO CANAL LOTTERY

First Class, No. 4,687

The holder of this ticket will be entitled to receive such prize as may be drawn to its number in the first class of the J. O. C. Lottery, if demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent on all cash paid.

CHRIS. HARRISON, *Manager*.

JEFFERSONVILLE, 1818.

Others of the tickets now before the writer are signed by Samuel Gwathmey, manager.

The notes given by persons who purchased tickets on a credit read as follows. Copy of one of the notes signed by Laurence Nihell:

\$210. Five days after the completion of the drawing of the first class of the J. O. C. Lottery I promise to pay to Wm. Bradley, or order at the office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, at Vevay, \$210 for value received this 27th day of January A. D., 1819.

LAURENCE NIHELL.

This note is endorsed by Wm. Bradley, Robert Burchfield, J. Hamilton, Jacob Malin, Joseph Malin and Ira Mendenhall.

Other notes of the same purport are before the writer while writing this account.

These notes bear different dates, some dated in February, March, April and May, 1819. It would seem that the payment of these notes was never called for, as they remained in the possession of J. F. Dufour, together with tickets not sold, and came to the possession of the writer with other old papers which were thrown aside as waste paper.

About the middle of April, 1818, Mr. Dufour received the following notice from J. Bigelow, chairman of the board of managers of the lottery.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 10, '18.

SIR:

The drawing of the Lottery having commenced, it is indispensably necessary that the managers should receive from the agents correct and frequent accounts of the tickets sold, without which they can form no idea how fast the drawing should progress. You are, therefore requested to forward immediately a list of tickets sold by you, and to continue it in future at least once in two weeks. You will please to let your account show the number of each ticket sold. By order of the Board.

J. BIGELOW, *Chair'm*

JOHN F. DUFOUR, Esq.

A statement of the drawing of the lottery up to the 15th of April, 1818, shows that No. 5,817 drew a prize of \$500; No. 1,638, \$100; No. 10,118, \$50; and 32 other tickets drew each a prize of \$5 and 65 other tickets drew each blank.

A statement of the drawing up to the 20th of April, 1818, shows the drawing of one prize of \$50, 14 prizes of \$6 each, and 35 blanks.

In transmitting the last named statement Mr. Bigelow writes to Mr. Dufour the following:

DEAR SIR:

I enclose you \$15 to purchase some Vevay wine, that which is un-mixed by any kind of preparation would be preferred. Please get the best you can of that description. It would be better to be put in a cask that had been used for wine before. On the first Monday in next month we commence the canal, and I should be very glad to have a little wine of domestic manufactory to drink on the occasion. If you could possibly get it down here by that time it would be a great favor. Your return of the number of tickets sold is received. I am glad to find you succeeded so well in selling.

J. BIGELOW.

JOHN F. DUFOUR, Esq.

At the time of transmitting a statement of the fifth drawing Mr. Bigelow acknowledges the receipt of the wine just as they were preparing for dinner.

Mr. Dufour received the following instructions in regard to unsold tickets:

DEAR SIR:

The tickets that are drawn and remain unsold in your hands you will, of course, hold subject to the orders of the managers until your settlement.

Yours respectfully,

J. BIGELOW.

JOHN F. DUFOUR, Esq.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh drawings appear to have resulted about as those already given; there being only two prizes of \$100 each and one \$50 prize drawn while the proportion of blanks are about the same as in former drawings.

The following was received by Mr. Dufour:

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 1, 1819.

SIR:

If the ticket No. 4,765 is yet in your hands and unsold you will be so good as to preserve it for the benefit of the institution as it was drawn on Tuesday last a prize of \$50.

Yours respectfully,

ORLANDO RAYMOND,

Secretary of Board of Managers.

J. F. DUFOUR, Vevay.

It appears the company by this time began to be looking after the funds due to them for subscriptions of stock and on the sale of tickets by agents. For at a meeting of the board of directors on the 21st of September, 1819, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Board be requested from time to time to take the most effectual step to collect the sums due from the stockholders and the moneys in the hands of the lottery agents, and that he be authorized to appoint an agent or agents for that purpose and that the treasurer of the board of managers be requested forthwith to pay over to the treasurer of the canal company the money remaining in his hands.

Resolved, That if the treasurer shall find it necessary to appoint an agent or agents to settle with or collect money from lottery agents, he shall be authorized to empower the agent or agents so appointed by him to sell lottery tickets and to solicit further subscriptions to the capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the treasurer be requested to forward a copy of the resolution of the 7th of December, 1818, relating to the sale of tickets

on a credit to each of the lottery agents, and require their punctual observance of the same; and that they forward certificates of the cashiers' of the banks in which they may have made deposits in compliance of that resolution.

Samuel Gwathmey, treasurer of the board of directors, appointed Robert Wallace an agent for the purpose of collecting moneys due the company, either on account of sale of lottery tickets or of the subscription of stock in said company. On the 14th of October, 1819, the treasurer notified Mr. Dufour that the drawing of the lottery was progressing weekly, and was expected to continue in that way till completed and that he would be furnished from time to time with a statement of the drawing.

There does not appear to have been much advance made in the object of the canal company, other than the drawings of the lottery already given in a former number.

The commencement of the canal was made on the first Monday in May, 1818. At which time there was much eating, drinking and speaking done, but with but little effect so far as the making of the canal was concerned. The canal was commenced, a rod or two, or perhaps more, dug a few feet deep, and then all came to a dead stop. Whether any person made money by the operation or not is not now certainly known.

It does not appear that any of the notes given for lottery tickets ever were paid or fell into the hands of the managers of the lottery or the treasurer of the canal company.

In November, 1817, the grand Masonic hall lottery commenced drawing and in December, 1817, William C. Keen gave notice that a few tickets, warranted undrawn could yet be had at the original price of \$10. This lottery it is believed, also failed in realizing the expectations of those who had the management of its affairs.

On the 30th of January, 1818, the Literary Society of Vevay had a meeting at the office of Samuel Merrill, which was convened in pursuance of the notice, and for the purpose set forth in that notice which was as follows:

Question to be discussed by the Literary Society on Thursday evening next at Mr. Merrill's office, Vevay, "Would it be policy in our

government to form an alliance with the patriots of Mexico and South America?"

January 27, 1818.

On the 1st of January, 1818, Mr. F. L. Thiebaud being at Georgetown, Kentucky, on business, had the misfortune to have the mare which he rode taken away from him, and on his return to Vevay he caused the following notice to be published in the *Indiana Register*:

The person who, on the evening of the 1st inst., before a public house in Georgetown, Ky., took a dark bay mare, with a saddle and bridle and left in her stead a bay horse about 4 or 5 years old, with saddle and bridle, is informed that he may get his horse by returning said mare to the subscriber, living three miles below Vevay, Indiana, who did not discover the exchange until the next morning, being on his way home.

FRED L. THIEBAUD.

The editor of the Georgetown Patriot will insert the above three times and forward his account to the postmaster at Vevay, who will pay for the same.

Whether Mr. Thiebaud ever effected an exchange by which he obtained his mare again is not known to the writer.

In the early settlement of this part of Indiana there was a law of congress in force by which section 21, and perhaps section 22, in every congressional township were usually called reserved lands; and the price was fixed on such lands at \$4 per acre. Under that law George Turner, who lived on the Kentucky side of the river above the head of Vevay island, became the purchaser of the south-east quarter of section 21, township 2, range 2. In 1818 he advertised that quarter section of land for sale—requiring one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, the balance at the end of three years with interest.

Whether he sold that land at that time or soon afterwards is not known, but David Miller became the purchaser of that quarter section of land, but at what date is not known. However some of the heirs of George Turner have lately had a suit pending against David Miller in one of our courts for their interest in the land; as an error was made in selling the interest of said heirs while minors by the guardian, perhaps,

by deeding a different quarter of land in a different section from the quarter and section petitioned to be sold.

At the time Mr. Turner paid \$4 per acre for that land there was equally as good land in the neighborhood to be had at \$2 per acre.

At one time there was in Vevay an ox saw mill, built on the bottom of what is now the corner of Ferry and ——— streets. It was built by two brothers, Robert and Francis Bonner, the former the father of Mrs. Ungles, who was in Vevay at the time of the death of her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Armstrong, the latter was the father of Francis Bonner, who is now residing in Vevay and carrying on the blacksmith business. The mill had a large tread wheel, upon which had to be placed from four to six heavy oxen to cause it to run with sufficient force to do any execution. The mill never did much in the way of sawing lumber, and was built about the year 1818 or 1819.

About the same time, or perhaps a year later, Judge James Lee, father-in-law of Stephen C. Stevens, came to Vevay and built an ox grist mill on the lot now occupied by Dr. J. W. Thompson, and the lot adjoining thereto. This mill was designed to manufacture all the wheat raised in this part of the county, but proved a failure in every respect. The tread wheel was an enormous wheel, upon which had to be placed some six or eight heavy oxen to run the mill. It never did anything in the manufacture of flour, but proved an unprofitable investment for the owner, and the utter failure in realizing the expectations of Judge Lee.

Some years afterward Joshua Smithson erected a carding machine on the lot now occupied by John Gill's mill. Mr. Smithson continued the carding business by horse power for some time, and erected a cotton gin, on which he ginned many hundreds of pounds of cotton raised in this neighborhood annually for many years. Finally Mr. Smithson procured a steam engine, and commenced with a grist mill attached to the carding machine. When, sometime in 1834, '35, or '36 he exchanged his mill and all the machinery to Wm. C. Keen for the Printer's Retreat farm.

George G. Knox after having carried on the cabinet making business for many years, erected a carding machine on the corner of Main and Main cross streets, which he run for some years, and finally attached a grist mill to it on which he made excellent flour.

Vevay has had many hotels in it since its existence as a town, Robt. M. Trotter being perhaps the first person to keep a house of public entertainment in the town—his exact location the writer has forgotten, but it was either on the lot now owned by Col. Ormsby, and cultivated as a garden, or on the lot owned by John F. Doan, on which he has recently erected his fine residence, and which was about the year 1816 and 1817 occupied by Thomas Armstrong as a tavern stand, until he removed to his new frame on Market street, being the house now occupied by John L. Thiebaud as a residence.

William T. Huff kept a house of public entertainment in a two story brick on the present site of the Le Clerc House for many years. William Bradley kept the same house in 1819 and 1820, when he removed to a new house erected on the lot corner of Market and Union streets, now owned by John Melcher.

The two-story brick on the corner of Ferry and Main street, the present site of the LeClerc House was occupied by many others not now recollected except Amos Gilbert, who built the "Russell House," who occupied it from 1827 to about 1832 or '33; when shortly after it was purchased by Robert LeClerc, who occupied it for some years, when he removed it to make place for the present fine building occupied by his widow.

Jonas Baldwin kept a house of public entertainment in 1817 or '18 at the corner of Market and Ferry streets, in a new frame building he had erected there, and which still stands there, and is now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Dalmazzo, widow of Joseph Dalmazzo.

In the early days of the settlement of Vevay, and until perhaps in 1825 and '26 it was customary for families to have the shoes and clothing for the family made up at home. In order to have this done calfskins, upper and sole leather was purchased and taken home a shoemaker engaged to come to

the house and take the measure for all shoes to be made for each member of the family; and in the course of about two weeks shoes for a whole family of six or eight persons would be finished, to last them for the whole year. In like manner cloth, thread and buttons were bought and taken home, a tailor engaged to come to the house and cut and make the necessary clothes for the men and boys for the whole year. In this manner the writer remembers well when his father would, in the fall, bring in the stock of leather and cloth, and say that the shoemaker and tailor would come perhaps the next week to make the shoes, coats, vests and pantaloons for the family. The price paid the shoemaker was about \$8 or \$10 a week, and the tailor about the same, and perhaps a little less. Oh, how the good old times have changed.

As has been stated in a former number, that during the early settlement of the Swiss colony and for some years afterwards, there was but one physician, Charles Muret. It is believed he was perhaps the only physician in the settlement until about the year 1813 or 1814, when a Dr. Norton came to Vevay and commenced the practice of medicine.

The next physician who came to the town was Dr. John Mendenhall, who came in 1815 or 1816, who commenced the practice of his profession and had quite an extensive and lucrative practice for many years, in fact until his age prevented him from paying attention to calls from the country any distance from town, and going about at night.

About the year 1816 or 1817, Dr. James Welch, who was also a Presbyterian minister, came to Vevay, bringing with him a large stock of dry goods. He commenced the mercantile business, as also the practice of his medical profession, preaching on the Sabbath in the court house. About the year 1818 or '19 he built the large brick building corner of Market and Main cross streets. One room in the corner of the main building was occupied as a storeroom, the one immediately in its rear being used as the counting-room, and one room in the ell as a drug store; the latter being attended to by his son, Geo. W. Welch, who died about the year 1820. Dr. Welch, it was said, was in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage to excess, and often has the writer heard him tell his

congregation from the pulpit during his sermons, "Do as I tell you, and not as I do." Referring no doubt to his habit of using intoxicating drinks frequently to excess. Be that as it may, the church judicature instituted proceedings against him sometime in 1825 or '26 and after an investigation of the case he was silenced as a minister, and shortly afterwards died, as was said by some, from mortification at the decision made against him.

The judicature that condemned Dr. Welch was presided over by Joshua L. Wilson, of Cincinnati, who was so long connected with the First Presbyterian church at Cincinnati.

Dr. Edward Stall, a regular physician, formerly from Baltimore, came to Vevay soon after and remained for several years. He finally left and removed to Cincinnati. One of his daughters married a Mr. Wolf and resides in Rushville, in this state. Her husband was in the service during the rebellion and was killed or died. A son, who is at present or was a short time since auditor of Rush county, was also in the service and served as an officer with distinguished honor to himself and the cause he espoused.

The year 1820 was a very sickly year along the water courses in the West, and Vevay did not escape from the sad effects of sickness during the latter part of the summer and fall of that year. It was estimated that the population of the town and the immediate vicinity (say between Indian and Plumb creeks, in the bottom, between the river and the foot of the hill) at that time numbered about 600 souls. For during the spring of that year great numbers of persons came down the river in small flatboats, mostly from Olean Point, seeking a home in this part of the country; many stopping at Vevay, in fact, so many that every house in the place was filled to overflowing. In many instances two and three families, with from four to six souls in each family, were crowded into a small tenement. As a natural consequence, when sickness once entered one of these crowded tenements none escaped and in many instances out of from eight to twelve in one of these crowded tenements, there would not be one left well enough to attend those that were sick; and, as might be

expected, many died from want of proper attention who perhaps would otherwise have lived.

Truman Richards, a young lawyer from the state of New York, an estimable young man, who was writing for J. F. Dufour in the clerk's office, fell a victim to the dreadful scourge. His estate was administered on by Dr. William Stephenson, a brother-in-law of Judge Stephen C. Stevens. The interest in the estate was sold by the heirs who resided in New York to Jonathan Hawkins, the father of Ainsworth Hawkins and Mrs. Rosetta Ransom. By this sale of the estate by the heirs there is nothing to be seen standing in the graveyard to mark where his remains were deposited, save, perhaps a rough lime stone with the letter R roughly cut on it. This ought not be thus, for Mr. Richards was a most estimable young man, and his remains deserve a better memorial. But, as he died in a strange land among strangers, far away from home and friends, it cannot be expected to be otherwise.

It might be proper here to state that instead of there being but two lawyers or attorneys at law buried in the Vevay cemetery, there are certainly known to be four: Truman Richards, James M. Kyle, Aurelius W. Dumont and Robert Drummond. The three latter of whom many of your readers, especially in Switzerland county will doubtless recollect.

Among those who it is recollected dealt out the "O be joyful" to their thirsty customers in Vevay, within the recollection of the writer, may be mentioned; Frederick and Otis Waldo, who kept their shop at the corner of Ferry and Market streets for several years, when they commenced keeping dry goods. The latter was the father of O. S. and F. J. Waldo and the former was their grandfather.

Edward Patton, who kept whisky, cider and wine to sell by the "small" in a log house opposite to the residence of J. L. Thiebaud on Market street, and on the lot on which O. S. Waldo's residence stands.

Israel R. Whitehead had an establishment on the lot where Mathias Madary now resides. He also had a bakery, which was attended to in the mechanical department of Mr. Madary for a few years, when Mr. Madary bought the house and lot

and set up for himself, and carried on a thriving business in the bakery and retailing liquors.

An anecdote worthy of relating took place about this time: A law had been enacted by the legislature of Indiana requiring the boards doing county business to procure and keep in the office of the clerk of the county a standard of weights and measures. These had been procured and placed in possession of Edward Patton, who was then clerk of the county. One day the clerk visited some of the shops and places where liquors were sold at retail, not by the drink, but by the gill, half-pint, etc. Calling in at Mr. Madary's the clerk informed him that he had called to try his weights and measures. And as the glasses on the counter and shelves were third pints instead of half-pints, Mr. Madary called on his wife to bring him the "big tumblers." It is useless to say anything further of this matter than that it was a joke gotten up by the clerk for his own sport.

Later years brought upon the stage as retailers of spiritous liquors as a beverage, William Shaw and Ladig Rous, who were in their day the most popular caterers to the appetites of their numerous customers, who could be counted by hundreds, in arranging mint juleps, Tom and Jerry, Irish and Italian punch, etc. During their continuance in that business they were very successful and made considerable money, and eventually abandoned that business which was carried on at the corner of Ferry and Main streets, where J. C. Well's store is kept, but in a different building, and entered into the dry goods and grocery business.

Percy Rous was also engaged in the retail liquor trade in this place, and from appearances did a tolerably fair business, but did not continue at it for any considerable length of time.

Many others have been engaged in the retail liquor trade in Vevay, who have left long since, and who did not make much of a mark in the business. Some of our most prominent business men have at some time during their lives been engaged in the business.

There is perhaps no business on which the opinion of many persons has undergone so radical a change as the business of

retailing spirituous liquors. Many who were engaged in it, and secured quite a competency of this world's goods, thought it a laudable business and respected those engaged in it as men of good moral character and good citizens, now hold the opinion that no man of good moral character will engage in the "iniquitous" traffic.

(To be continued)