

SOME TYPICAL ASPECTS OF CITY DEVELOPMENT
ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER, AS ILLUSTRATED
BY THE STORY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

BY

ELLEANER M. RYERSON

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the Master's degree in
history

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1954.

PREFACE

The problem is to show the causes which led to the rapid growth of this American city of Cincinnati, something of its people who helped to make this growth possible, their contributions toward the progress of culture, and the material development in this midwest community.

The paper attempts to show that the real growth of the cities of the midwest was based on the people, and their ability to turn their talents toward establishing the foundation of great and near great enterprises.

Due to the varied talents and foresight of its people, Cincinnati reached the pinnacle of success during the 19th century, developing from a small Indian stockade to a great city.

CONTENTS

Preface

I. Historical Development Of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1
II. Pioneer Movement To The West And Its Contributions To The Growth Of Cincinnati, Ohio....	15
III. Citizens, And Their Contributions To The Growth Of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	42
IV. Business And Its Contributions To The Growth Of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	85
V. Foreign Travellers. Impressions Gathered On The "Queen City" Of The West.....	133
Conclusion.....	156

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CINCINNATI

Cincinnati, Ohio, the great boom town of the undeveloped West, became known as the "Queen City" at an early date. It was through this city that thousands upon thousands passed to open up new homes in this new found paradise. Many thousands stayed on in this new community to lay a firm foundation for its future greatness.

Hamilton County, of which Cincinnati became the leading city, held a choice position in western expansion, as the middle ground between the coastal towns of New England and the vast plains of the great Mississippi Valley. The richness of this section of America was recognized at a very early date, first, by the Indians, as a center for good hunting, secondly, by the French, as a source for great quantities of furs, and finally, by the English as a place for future settlements.

The English colonists had long feared the western wilderness. The dark forests, and rolling hill country held many dangers, from the wild animals that stalked the land to the vast numbers of Indians that roamed the land. This fear, however, was gradually lessened following the French and Indian War. This was shown through the following statement:

It was not until after the war of 1754-60 opened a breach, and the first wave of settlers came over the Forbes Road and Braddock's Trail to start farms and villages in western Pennsylvania

and Virginia. After Pontiac's conspiracy failed and the American Revolution triumphed, the Westward Movement across the mountains became a human tidal wave. 1

- 1 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, A guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943). 3.
-

The leading statesmen of America during this early period saw the possibilities of new settlements for this Ohio territory, but they also saw that the Ohio River which flowed westward through the territory would prove an easy avenue of trade with the Southwest. The ease of this trade might prove a serious problem as to whether the trade of this inland territory might follow the line of least resistance. If this should take place, it would shut off a flow eastward of the wealth of these western lands. 2

- 2 Willis H. Chamberlin, "Ohio and Western Expansion", Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication, Vol., 31 (Columbus, 1922), 306-307.
-

A man of great foresight, George Washington, realized the economic importance to this Ohio region. He stressed the value of the construction of a highway by way of the Potomac or James Rivers, crossing mountains by Virginia to the Ohio River. He expressed his idea in a letter to Governor Benjamin Harrison, as follows:

It has been my decided opinion, that the shortest, easiest, and least expensive communication with the invaluable and extensive country back of us would be by one or both of the rivers of this state. 3

3 Ibid.

President Washington had great faith in the development of the west. He expresses further the political necessity of applying the "cement of interest to bind all parts of the Union together by indissoluble bands", through the following remark:

Smooth the road, and make easy the way for them, and then see what an influx of articles will be poured upon us, how amazingly our exports will be increased by them, and how amply we shall be compensated for only trouble and expense we may encounter to effect it. 4

4 Ibid.

Our first president of these United States died before his plan was put into effect, but President Thomas Jefferson, a leader in western expansion, approved the construction of the great Cumberland Road. It was over this highway that we find the many thousands of future citizens of the beautiful city of Cincinnati, travelling by Conestoga wagons, on horseback or on foot. Entire families would wind their way slowly along the route, with high hopes for a bright future.

In the year of 1786, Benjamin Stites of New Jersey travelled down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers to Limestone, Kentucky. The object of his trip was to open up trade with the people in that area. Upon his arrival at Limestone he found the settlers in an uproar over the stealing of horses

by the Indians. While in pursuit of the thieves, Stites had the opportunity to see the rich rolling land between the two Miamis. The beauty of the countryside, the extent of the forest and the value of the river for future transportation, invited settlement. 5

- 5 Charles E. Hopkins, Ohio, the Beautiful and Historic (Boston, 1931), 380-381; see also Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 4-5, 11.
-

Upon Stites' return to Pennsylvania he made plans to go on to New York. Congress was in session and his idea was to interest men in the possible purchase of the Miami Country. This land lay north of the Ohio River and was considered Indian Country. It held few signs of habitation. Stites knew there had been talk of opening up parts of this new Northwest Territory to settlement. In 1785 the Congress had passed an ordinance providing for the sale of this western territory. While Stites appeared in Congress, he was able to interest a veteran of the Revolutionary War and members of the Continental Congress for New Jersey, John Cleves Symmes. 6

- 6 Harlan Hatcher H., The Buckeye Country, a Pageant of Ohio (New York, (c) 1947), 78-79; see also Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 4-5.
-

Judge Symmes became so enthusiastic about the new land project that he left the next year, 1787, to travel down the Ohio River. He travelled as far as Louisville. The new

land made a vivid impression on him for he could see the possibilities of great wealth, through sale of land to settlers. The idea of establishing a town also appealed to him. Symmes was enthusiastic over his new adventure, so when he returned east, he laid plans to purchase the Miami Country. 7

-
- 7 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 6.
-

The part played by Judge Symmes in the development of this Ohio Territory is expressed in an article by J. Wilby on "Early Cincinnati", in which he says:

Colonel John Cleves Symmes, a New Jersey member of the Colonial Congress, a man of wealth and education, who realized as did Washington that the Ohio Country by reason of its climate, soil and exemption from slavery would attract settlers, contracted with colonial government for the famous Symmes or Miami Purchase. He thought he bought 1,000,000 acres, but in fact, got less than 600,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the west by the great Miami, on the east by the Little Miami, and on the north by a line drawn east and west between these two rivers. He paid, or promised to pay, the Federal Government 2/35 of a dollar an acre. He got his patent from the government in 1794. 8

-
- 8 Joseph Wilby, "Cincinnati, early Cincinnati", Ohio Archeological and Historical Publications, Vol., 14 (Columbus, 1905), 449.
-

Many land promotion schemes were started at this time. The financial situation of the eastern country around 1787 and 1788 was not very stable. People were impressed by the possible purchase of western lands, as a means of securing

a sound future for themselves. The movement of people across the mountains increased widely. This is shown in an account by Harlan Hatcher in his book entitled, "Buckeye Country".

He writes:

Without loss of time three settlements were planned and planted on the Ohio in the winter of 1788 and 1789. Curiously enough both Symmes and Stites chose unwisely. Stites landed his little party of a score of eager men at the low, flat easily flooded mouth of the Little Miami where he laid out his village of Columbia, in November, 1788. Symmes went on down to the Great Miami where in January 1789, under military protection sent down from Fort Harmar, he set up his village. He named it North Bend. 9

-
- 9 Harlan Hatcher, The Buckeye Country, a Pageant of Ohio
(New York, (c) 1947), 79-80.
-

The part on the Ohio River which was rejected by Stites and Symmes became the heart of a great city. This section was located on the high bank opposite the mouth of the Licking River. Three men, Matthias Denman, from New Jersey, Colonel Robert Patterson from Pennsylvania, a gallant soldier of the Indian wars, and John Filson from Kentucky, a surveyor and author, made a settlement there on December 28, 1788. They called it Losantiville. The name had a Latin background, "L" for Licking, "os" for mouth, "anti" for opposite, "ville" for town. The meaning was "town opposite the mouth of the Licking River". It was destiny's own spot. 10

-
- 10 Harlan Hatcher, The Buckeye Country, a Pageant of Ohio
(New York, (c) 1947), 79-80; see also Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, an Encyclopedia of the State
Contrasting the Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vol.,
Columbus, 1891), 2:24.
-

The territory acquired by Matthias Denman of Springfield, New Jersey, was purchased from John Cleves Symmes. The tract consisted of 740 acres. The plan of Denman and his companions was to lay out a town on the Ohio side, and so establish a ferry. The amount paid by Denman for the tract was, "about fifteen pence per acre in specie, or less than one hundred and twenty five dollars in specie for the entire plot. 11

- 11 The material for the last paragraph is from the same source as cited in the second reference in note 10.
-

In order to interest future settlers to their project, the three men, Denman, Patterson, and Filson, inserted the following advertisement in the Kentucky Gazette, on September 6, 1788:

The subscribers being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Licking River, on the Northeast side of the Ohio have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity, being equal if not superior to any on the bank of the Ohio between the Miamis. The "in-lots" to be each, half an acre, the "out-lots", four acres, thirty of each to be given to settlers upon payment of one dollar and fifty cents for the survey and deed for each lot. 12

- 12 Francis W. Miller, Cincinnati's Beginnings (New York, 1879), 79.
-

Judge Symmes had wished to make his village the Capitol of the Northwest territory. All three villages strove to become the leading city of the west. North Bend had a little better placement than the other two villages because of its closeness to Fort Finney, but a high flood dampened its prospects. The troops were evacuated from this point and

moved to Louisville. In the winter of 1789-1790, Fort Washington was built at Losantiville by General Harmar. The fortress became the center of the district. 13

- 13 Reuben G. Thwaites, On the Storied Ohio, an Historical Pilgrimage of a Thousand Miles in a Skiff, from Bedstone to Cairo, rev., ed. (Chicago, (c) 1903), 179-180.
-

The settlement of Losantiville grew, and took on the appearance of a town, because its small area and steep bank compelled the settlers to build streets and cabins near the river. The next move that aided in the development of the village of Losantiville was the establishing of the headquarters for the new governor of the Northwest territory. Arthur St. Clair became the new Governor, January, 1790. He took issue with Filson's name of Losantiville, and changed the name to Cincinnati, "in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati", of which he was a prominent member. 14

- 14 Ibid, 180-181.
-

The third event which marked a milestone in the development of Cincinnati was:

The establishment of Hamilton County on January 4, 1790, by St. Clair. The new county, the second in the Northwest territory, was bounded by the Ohio, Little Miami, and Great Miami Rivers, and on the north by a line running due East from Standing Stone Fork. 15

- 15 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati: A Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 8-9.

From the time of the establishing of Hamilton County in 1790 to the end of 1795, Cincinnati passed through a trying time. The citizens were having trouble with the Indians in the district around the fort.

General Harmar in 1790, and General St. Clair in 1791 were assigned the duty of straightening out the problem. Both men were defeated in their task. The Indians became over confident, and as a result the military men could barely cope with the situation. Hundreds of Americans were killed and wounded. It was tragedy to this new frontier. Cincinnati had some forty families making their homes in log cabins. Because of dangers of the Indians, many of the families moved back to Kentucky. It was only the importance of Fort Washington that kept the settlement alive. 16

16 Encyclopedia Americana (30 Vols., Chicago, 1951), 6:681.

The military situation was now turned over to General Anthony Wayne. He prepared his men to meet the Indians in their own form of Indian warfare. By mid-August of 1794, General Wayne had prepared his men to meet the great combat - Fallen Timbers. The Indians were defeated, and peace came to the Ohio valley in the summer of 1795 through the Treaty of Greenville.

In spite of all the Indian warfare, the development of the country slowly moved on. This was shown by the following statement:

Throughout this hazardous period the settlers farmed, traded, and snatched a little fun, whenever they could. The Indian campaigns created a large market for surplus corn, flour, horses and cattle; incoming settlers also brought these commodities. So great were the needs of the military, however, that Kentucky salt, livestock and milled lumber were brought down the Licking for delivery at Fort Washington. 17

-
- 17 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 11.
-

By mid-August in 1794, General Anthony Wayne had reached Fallen Timbers and had given the Indians battle. The Indians were defeated. Their losses were not heavy, but were definitely decisive. Peace came to the Ohio valley in the summer of 1795 with the Treaty of Greenville. Thus was ended the twenty years of border warfare in the western lands.

The result of peace finally coming to this new land, the pioneers had time to devote to the establishing of homes, working their lands, and using their ingenuity to provide a livelihood. This more peaceful way of life benefited them also in the following ways:

In the Northwest territory each settler could start out on a footing of essential equality to win or lose in the struggle with his environment. After the Ohio country was freed from the dangers of Indian cruelty, each according to his choice plunged into the interior. The common object was to subdue the wilderness, but lack of ways of communication made common action over a wide area out of the question, and each community-group or family isolated from other groups became as nearly self-sufficing as possible. 18

-
- 18 Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850, a Study of the Early Influence of Pennsylvania and Southern Population in Ohio (Vol. 31, No. 2., New York, 1908), 47.
-

Farming took on a greater hold of the pioneers and they were able to produce larger crops, thus creating, as time went on, a surplus of wheat, corn, pork and beef. These products were brought into a central trading center for sale. This trading center became the famous city of Cincinnati. In 1796 Cincinnati had around twenty merchants handling the sale of these products. The growth of the trading center in spite of this business was comparatively slow at first. Frank P. Goodwin in his report on the "Development of the Miami Country" offers the following reasons for its rather slow development:

For the first ten years following the Treaty of Greenville, the growth of Cincinnati was slower than for any succeeding period of its early development, nor did it in any way keep up with the development of the Miami Country. In 1795 the population was about 500. By 1805 it had increased to about 960. This was an average increase of 46 persons or less than ten percent per year. In all it amounted to 90.2 per cent in ten years, whereas the increase of the Miami Country for the same period was about 480 per cent. 19

19 Frank P. Goodwin, "The Development of the Miami Country", Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, Vol., 18 (Columbus, 1909), 491-492.

The leading cause for the slow increase in the size of the towns at this time, and rather rapid growth of the countryside is brought out through the following thought:

The Miami Country in 1795, outside of the few settlements on or near the Ohio was an uninhabited region and could supply nothing that could furnish the basis of commercial life. Before there could be any considerable growth in the chief town or in any other town of the region, there first must

be developed the agricultural basis. Cincinnati, in great measure, seemed to have been playing a waiting game while the preliminary house-raising, and clearing and planting was going on. 20

20 Ibid.

While Cincinnati was passing through this rather dormant period of town growth, the surrounding territory due to the flow of people to the rural areas, grew in population. The growth was so great that when the question of representation came up, after the Census of 1798, it was found that Hamilton County surpassed all other counties of Ohio. Cincinnati, the largest and best situated of all the other towns of the County was bound to be selected as the center of the district. This selection took place in 1802:

The Act of Incorporation for Cincinnati was finally approved by Governor St. Clair on January 1, 1802. The first territorial assembly met September 23, 1802. James Findlay and Jacob Burnet, Cincinnati's leading citizens, were among the five men appointed by the President of the United States to compose the Legislative Council. The seat of the government was transferred from Marietta to Cincinnati. 21

21 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 75-76.

Gradually Cincinnati changed from a "military outpost", to a commercial and political center. It had passed through its formative stage of becoming established. Now it would move on to the various stages of cultural, educational, and commercial development. The idea expressed by D. R. Fox in his writings on the great pioneer movement in America brings out this transformation. He says:

1

The occupation of new areas by the American pioneers was but the first step in an extended process. The rugged frontiersman pushing his way through the forest and over the plains was beginning a transformation which would end logically in cities and factories, intensive farming and far flung exchange. He was the advance agent of an effort which would exploit the riches of the wilderness and replace it with that complexity called civilization. 22

22 Dixon R. Fox, Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background Versus Frontier (New York, 1934), 39.

The new commonwealth rose rapidly not only in prosperity through natural and economic forces, but through population. The foundation of a solid community was laid through the character of its men. After the first rather rough and ready type of pioneers had passed on in the first movement to the West, the more settled and cultured men and women of the Eastern States moved westward. These people gave a strong moral support to all the principles of a democratic state. These people were self-reliant, experienced in their particular fields. They brought with them a great faith in God and His teachings. With such a background the Middle West progressed with remarkable speed. 23

23 Willis A. Chamberlin, "Ohio and Western Expansion"; Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, Vol., 31 (Columbus, 1922), 305-306.

George Washington commenting on the growth of this new country, its remarkable speed, and the type of people making up the citizenry remarked as follows:

No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices. ... Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community. 24

24 Ibid.

CHAPTER II

PIONEER MOVEMENT TO THE WEST AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GROWTH OF CINCINNATI

Cincinnati was settled at an early date because it was located at a crossroads on the Ohio River. It proved to be a focal point of emigration for the thousands of people moving west.

Before the white man first travelled down the Ohio, the Indians had used this territory as a corridor from the northern lands around what is now the Great Lakes region down to the Blue Grass and Carolina region.

The first white men to visit the Ohio territory were explorers and missionaries. These brave souls passed through the wooded land on their assigned jobs, but did not organize permanent settlements. It was not until the western movement of Eastern Yankees, between 1778-1783, that a more permanent class of people came to the territory. Whence these people came is indicated in a recent history of Ohio:

The land-hungry hordes of successful rebels against the English crown did not wait for Anthony Wayne's exploits and his treaty with the Indians to enter Ohio. The minute the Revolution was won, the swarm began from the New England states, from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, from Maryland and Virginia and from Kentucky and the South, they converged on Ohio in a movement that became at the turn of the century, a mass migration. 1

1 Harlan Hatcher. The Buckeye Country: a Pageant of Ohio
(New York, (c) 1947), 65.

Why these masses of people desired to leave the settled Atlantic seaboard to undertake the pioneering on the perilous frontier, has been hard for some people to understand. But if one thinks over the struggle that these great patriots went through to achieve liberty for their country, one can understand the reason for their movements to better their conditions. The men were restless. Their private businesses were lost. Money was very scarce, and what little pay was coming to them for their services during the war was not being paid by the government.

The colonies were poor as church mice. The farmers of these rock bound farms of New England were no better off than the merchant class.

When reports came through to these hard pressed people, of the glowing accounts of gold in the West, and the fabulous crops being raised on Ohio soil, the urge to move westward was started. Once this movement started rolling the future of the West was assured. 2

2 Ibid., 65-66.

Further ideas have been expressed by Graham Hutton as to the reason for these pioneer movements to the West, during the Nineteenth Century. He speaks of the rising generations on the Eastern seaboard realizing that the East was bound to develop and produce crowded conditions in their towns and cities. This crowding, they knew, would make jobs and opportunities more difficult for personal advancement.

Faced with a situation of this sort they foresaw the lessening of the chances for buying up places and possessions at a small sum.

These ambitious young Americans sensed this "jelling" of Eastern and Southern society, which in turn would bring about the same social conditions that their parents had been forced to flee from in England.

Pioneers moving West were not too far removed from the first pioneers to these shores, to realize that by remaining in the East they would encounter a growing class distinction, hardened social traditions and a government controlled by a select few. 3

3 Graham Hutton, Midwest at Noon (Chicago, (c) 1946), 28.

These sturdy Easterners brought with them the ideals of a new nation. The radical element of the first southern pioneers, such as, "Clark's Soldiers", had moved on farther west. The people coming on the next wave of emigrants were of a more stable character. They wanted the social institutions, culture, education, and the well established order of the East set up in their new settlements. This was a great paradox, for the people who had opened up this region were far removed from these ideals. Most of these early travellers were radicals and adventurers, caring more for gold and excitement rather than the establishing of a future settlement. 4

The men who laid the plans for these first villages on the Ohio River tried hard to have the right peoples from the base settlements. They succeeded in most cases. A few undesirables would naturally creep into a new project of this sort, but on the whole the selection was good.

Judge Symmes and Benjamin Stites were the pioneers in this undertaking. Both men showed great foresight in sifting carefully the people sent out to these settlements. These promoters knew that if a strong, reliable and capable group of people could be sent out to form the bases of each community, it would not be long before the "wheels of progress", would take hold. Their hope was that their settlements would become the centers for the pioneers to use as gathering points. These points could serve as centers for the future march of emigrants to the West.

The following extracts from the writings of Judge Symmes, on November 25, 1788, shows the pains taken to win peoples support to his ideas.

The correspondence was with Mr. Dayton of New Jersey. Mr. Symmes wrote the following about his friend, Mr. Stites:

With regard to Mr. Stites whose influence in the Redstone settlement and connection with Mr. Gano's family and they with the Baptists, who are the most numerous sect of Christians in this country, is such, that he has been able to embody about sixty men, many with families who expect to settle at the mouth of the Little Miami, on the 16 sections which he had located there. 5

5 Francis W. Miller, Cincinnati's Beginnings (New York, 1879), 106-110.

Mr. Dayton was apparently as concerned as Mr. Symmes at getting the right people to set up these new communities. In his correspondence of August 5, 1789, with Mr. Symmes, he wrote:

Captain John Brown, of Woodbridge, proposes to start next week for the western country. He is not yet entirely determined whether to set down in Kentucky or with you. I hope he will choose the latter, as he is a good horseman, a spirited fellow, and one who will be very serviceable to you in your skirmishes with or pursuit of the Indians, with a view to continue him on your tract. I have sold him a section in the military range, at much less than its value. 6

6 Ibid.

The following year, January 9, 1790, Judge Symmes corresponded again with Mr. Dayton, saying:

The Reverend Doctor David Jones, of Pennsylvania, is now with men at my fireside. He came here with a view of acquiring lands in this purchase in order to form a settlement with many of his friends, and neighbors. The Doctor has military bounty warrants for 1200 acres. These I beg of you to bring into the Military Range in this Purchase, if possible. The Doctor will be a valuable acquisition to the settlement, and I make no doubt of his being instrumental of many good settlers coming to the Purchase. 7

7 Ibid.

Mr. Dayton answered the above correspondence by a letter dated March 16, 1790, in which he recommends a Mr. Joel Williams for a favorable consideration to the new settlement.

As a man of intelligence, activity and enterprise,

and as one every way qualified for the settlement of a new country, which requires the exertion of all those qualities in an eminent degree. 8

8 Ibid.

According to Judge Burnet, one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, the people of this settlement considered their new home in the light of something sacred. He said:

Three fourths of the people who formed the community, had served the Revolution. To these soldiers patriots who changed their weapons for a plowshare, the ground itself, was endeared; those who felled the forest, tilled the fields, and brought the brick which went into its building, were certain to love the hard earned conquest of a home and pass on the torch to those who came after. 9

9 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati: Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 138.

The first settlers were of a sterling character. Cincinnati was thus given, from the beginning a spiritual inheritance, which like the presence of a soul is deeply felt, though hard to define.

The ideals of New England were firmly laid by these pioneers in their new homeland. They brought with them the traditions of church and government and set them up as the background for their new homes.

The small one room school building presided over by a stern but kindly school master, was transplanted from the New England countryside to Ohio. The church and the town meetings were introduced into these new settlements.

Outwardly the form was the same, but a real change had taken place within. For here the man from Massachusetts or Connecticut was obliged to compromise with his next door neighbor from Pennsylvania. This give and take idea among these early settlers created a more friendly feeling than had ever existed among the various seaboard states. The exchange of ideals did not alter or change the original purpose proposed, only strengthened the bounds of friendship among the settlers. 10

10 Sister Mary E. Thomas, Nativism in the Old Northwest, 1850-1860 (Washington, D. C., 1936), 6.

After the first great wave of seaboard folks had moved west and had become settled in their ways of life, it did not take long for the news to travel far and wide as to the great possibilities for production in this new territory. The fact that the settlement was located on the Ohio River gave emphasis to the wonderful possibilities for transportation, trade and power to run the mills or factories.

As in the days of the Indians, the Ohio River at Cincinnati had served as the cross roads for movement of tribes from the North to the South or West. Farsighted men saw again the use of this section of the state as a meeting place and crossroads for the masses of people moving down the highways of Ohio.

The possibilities of the vast forest would supply the needed lumber for new homes, wagons and implements. Cattle raised on the nearby farms would supply food for the travellers. Salt from the nearby salt licks would help preserve the meat needed by these people moving down the Ohio and out across the plains. Hides from the slaughter houses could be turned into leather. Wool from the sheep grazing on the hillsides could be woven into much needed cloth. Finally, stores could be set up to care and merchandise all these products.

Travellers from abroad and from the Eastern coastal regions brought back news of the richness of this territory, its potential possibilities toward development, and finally the great freedom in thought and religion, so much in evidence in these new settlements.

Cincinnati, being the center of all this, grew. Its fame as a good place to live and a place where work could be had for the asking, served as the key to all those looking for a haven for security.

The result of the vast publicity given this new land brought a second great wave of immigration. This immigration differed from the earlier one. The news of the "Great Promised Land", had reached the foreign shores.

The Scotch Irish were among the first of the larger groups of Europeans to come to this country. They were driven by intolerable oppression rendered by the domineering hand of England during the 18th Century.

Upon arriving on our shores they were not too warmly received and were forced to move onto the frontiers. These early Scotch Irish, who were principally Ulster Protestants served a real purpose in this early period of American history, for they acted as a barrier against the Indians who were rebellious as to the white man's encroachment of their hunting grounds. 11

- 11 Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850 (Vol. 31, No. 2, New York, 1908), 31.
-

By 1830 there were many more Irish immigrating to America. They came directly on to Cincinnati. These people were from Southern Ireland and were Catholic. The cause for this branch of the Irish race coming to America was due to the discontent rampant in the land of Ireland plus the great famine prevailing during the late thirties and forties. 12

- 12 Francis P. Weisenburger. The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (The History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 54.
-

The influences contributed by these people from Ireland on the development of Cincinnati were many and of a varied nature. They brought with them from across the ocean, a strong religious belief which they introduced on this frontier. It proved its great value in creating a better, a more Christian place to live. They did not fear to assert their ideas of individual freedom and economic independence. They believed in the principles of Jefferson and supported

this new rising democracy which was becoming so very evident in this new territory. 13

13 Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850 (Vol. 31, No. 2, New York, 1908), 33.

Further credit is given to these Irish immigrants in their contributions toward the development of a strong, alert, well educated class of people. Many of the prominent men who gave their full attention to the betterment of Cincinnati were descendants of this early Irish stock. They were to be found in the positions of clergymen, statesmen, soldiers, jurists, and educators. They became the leaders in transforming the wilderness around Cincinnati and creating a new commonwealth. 14

14 Ibid., 34.

The next foreign peoples to come to American shores in great numbers, were the Germans. The first quarter of the 18th Century marked their movement from states along the Rhine. These people were forced to flee from their homeland because, like the Irish, they had experienced the strong hand of the government in oppressing their rights. The promise of religious and economic freedom was the bright goal ahead for these weary travellers. 15

15 Ibid., 34-35

The Irish and German immigrant contributed much to the development of Ohio, and especially to Cincinnati. Thousands came, settled and helped to build the greatest industrial center of the Midwest. This contribution came in the form of their religious beliefs and social traditions in thrift and industry. They had learned their trades well in the foreign lands. The new land offered the opportunities of expansion and development without the constant cloud of fear hanging over their heads. This mental freedom enabled them to produce more and better goods. They had a real motive now behind their work. A feeling of real democracy, security, and independence was theirs at last. 16

16 Ibid,, 35.

Cincinnati must have seemed like a paradise to these foreigners. It was the largest city beyond the Allegheny Mountains. It was the center of trade and manufacturing for this new West. They could follow their own creative ideas without the fear of government interference or seizure. They could strive for complete ownership of property without being forced to share the returns with royal power.

The extreme industriousness of these foreigners was one of their leading traits. This industriousness added greatly to the commercial development of Cincinnati.

The Germans gave Cincinnati its Teutonic character.

The group was made up of a high percentage of educated and forceful leaders who left their impressions on both the business and educational progress of the community. They also contributed much in the element of sociability, with their singing groups, clubs and beer gardens. 17

- 17 Arthur M. Schlesinger, Paths to the Present (New York, 1949), 59; see also Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 40-41.
-

The Irish emigrants who had been peasants by occupation in the central and southern part of Ireland preferred the urban jobs to farming in Ohio. This was due to their preference to be near their own kith and kin, and the religious urge to be near their community priests. The Irish had very little cash and sought jobs where they could earn an immediate living without too much of a capital outlay.

This came through the construction camps being set up. The increasing amount of freight being moved down the Ohio River, called for construction of better docks, and better roads.

The great demand for new modes of highway transportation was being hurriedly built to meet the demand of the new factories springing up. Construction of buildings, to house all the new enterprises and people working in the factories gave much work to Irish emigrants. Harriet Martineau, a foreigner, travelling through our country in the 19th Century wrote in 1830 that, "few or no canals or railroads would be

in existence now, in the United States, but for the Irish labour, by which they have been completed." 18

18 Ibid.

The Germans not only brought with them their keen appreciation of education and business management, but they brought their special skills. They established themselves in the various professions learned in their "Homeland", of Germany. Thus brewing, meat packing, manufacturing of furniture, merchandising were all started at an early period. Many Germans opened up stores or started small industries, first in their homes, later to expand into a real factory. They saw the needs of their skills and were wise enough to put them to work. 19

19 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, A Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors. (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 40-41.

Much was to be gained from such a mixed assemblage. There a society is so compounded it carries over few of its provincial traits of character. These people, having been educated under different systems, had to learn how to live together in a democratic manner. They were obliged to sacrifice to the general opinion many of their prejudices and local peculiarities thus adopting a more liberal mode of acting and thinking. 20

20 Clara L. De Chambrun. Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City. (New York, 1939), 137-138.

With a background of such democratic ideas all men, for the most part, were on about the same financial level; class distinction was not followed, and because of the lack of any great amount of wealth. We find that the good spirit of cooperation developed at a very early period. The settlers worked together helping one another in construction of homes, seasonal planting and harvesting. As a result of this cooperation, there was created a feeling of good fellowship. This in turn aided in the rapid growth of the community. 21

- 21 Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850. (Vol. 31, No. 2, New York, c1908), 132-133.
-

Ex-Governor Swanson, a former senator from Virginia, once said in a speech of welcome to the Ohions at the Jamestown Exposition in 1909:

It was on the soil of Ohio that the first genuine typical American was created. 22

- 22 Hewson Peeke, "Charles Dickens in Ohio in 1842" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, Vol., 28, Columbus, 1919), 263-264.
-

Ohio Country, with Cincinnati as its center, became the first real "Melting Pot", of America. Its mass of settlers presented a cosmopolitan pattern which gave to these early Ohions a cross breeding in nationalities and religions, not equalled in any other group found in the United States up to that time. Swedes migrated from

New Jersey, while the Dutch, Scotch Irish, German and Quaker moved west from the Pennsylvania regions. Massachusetts sent many pilgrims, and Connecticut was represented by the puritan founders. The Cavaliers class from Maryland had many Catholics in their pioneer stock. The blue blooded anglo-saxon gentlemen from Virginia moved down the rough roads along with his new neighbors; the fearless, rough and tumble pioneers from Kentucky. Truly such a mixture of character, culture and creed could not be brought together again in one small center such as Ohio offered to these many peoples. Their great gift, to these new surroundings was their contribution of thrift, keen judgment, ability to work and religious fervor. 23

- 23 Emilius O. Randall, "Highlights in Ohio Literature"
(Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication, Vol.28,
Columbus, 1919), 263-264.
-

Cincinnati was growing. This growth was recorded in the writings of Ellicott; in 1796, he refers to it as, "a very respectable place". Flint, in 1814, another traveller through this Ohio territory had this to say of Cincinnati:

It is the only part that could be called a town, from Steubenville to Natchez, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. In 1825 he reports, it greatly grown, and crowded with immigrants from Europe and from our own Eastern states. 24

- 24 Reuben G. Thwaites, On the Storied Ohio, an Historical Pilgrimage of a Thousand Miles in a Skiff from Redstone to Cairo, rev. ed. (New York, 1903), 181.
-

Daniel Drake, one of the eminent leaders of Cincinnati had this to say on the growth of population from 1803-1825:

In Cincinnati, the population is more compound, and the constant addition of emigrants from numerous countries, in varying proportions must for many years render nugatory all attempts at faithful portraiture: There is no state in the Union which has not enriched our town with some of its more enterprising or restless citizens, some hundred Welsh, and Germany and Holland supplied the important contingent of almost thirty-five hundred citizens, while Italy and Switzerland had obtained the fifty mark between them. 25

25 Clara L. De Chambrun. Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 138-139.

The city directory of Cincinnati for the year 1829, commented on this rapid increase in population as follows:

The almost unexampled increase of the population of Cincinnati has been a subject of wonderment at home and abroad; many a wise acre in political economy has displayed his tact at guessing, by iterating and reiterating from year to year, that the city was growing too fast, and must soon retrograde. But the time for the fulfillment of these prophecies has not yet arrived, Cincinnati still keeps her onward course with an accelerated rather than a slackened pace. 26

26 Ibid., 140.

Some of the enrichment to the general development of Cincinnati was supplied by a fine cultural class of people from the foreign lands. This wave of immigration was not made up of failure in life as was found in later immigration to America. These Europeans came to Cincinnati and were capable of filling posts which required skill and special aptitudes. 27

27 Clara L. De Chambrun. Cincinnati: Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 138-139.

From 1819 to 1829, the following foreign elements were recorded as coming to Cincinnati in increasing numbers. Records show that there were recorded a hundred and twenty-five families of French extraction who had settled in the town and its immediate vicinity. The English and Irish listed about 800 families, while there was one half as many Scotch reported. There were some hundred families of the Welsh nationality. The largest representations of foreign peoples came from the Germans and Dutch or Holland group. Here they supplied the important contingent of almost thirty-five hundred citizens. Italy and Switzerland had the least, having only fifty families represented between them. 28

28 Ibid., 139.

The increase of the German population in Ohio was noticeable increased after 1825. The city of Cincinnati received a large share of these people, for statistics show, that five per cent of its population increase were Germans. By 1840, the German population increased to twenty three per cent, and by 1850, it had reached twenty-seven per cent. The total German population in 1840 was 14,163

while the count of Cincinnati's complete population was 46,382 persons. 29

-
29. Charles Cist, Cincinnati in 1841, Its Early Annals (Cincinnati, 1841), 37-32; see also Francis P. Weisenberger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 52.
-

If Cincinnati's population of 24,831 in 1830 was a thing of world wonderment, the growth in the next two decades surely must have astounded the masses of people. In the Eastern coastal towns and throughout the European countries a new rise of interest was being developed. The masses moving west became a yearly thing. The census report of 1850 showed that Cincinnati was recording 115,000 inhabitants within its city limits. 30

-
- 30 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 189.
-

The masses of people now moving into Ohio and centering their destination on Cincinnati were mostly from Germany, Ireland and Canada. They gave a "decidedly foreign tinge" to portions of the Lake-Prairie region. They deepened the flavor of life in Cincinnati and Eastern Missouri. 31

-
- 31 Dixon R. Fox, Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background Versus Frontier (New York, 1934), 45.
-

The new flow of foreign born moved into a land where laws and customs of people, dispositions and values were

still unsettled. They found this new land more as:

"A mixing bowl", than a "Melting pot", - a place where divergent elements could adjust themselves by compromises into a comfortable civilization. The Irishman, toiling on canal or railroad at first, ultimately found a place in the rising towns or on farms along the transportation lines he had helped to build. The plain German took up the poorer lands, often in heavily wooded corners, or accepted the opportunities afforded in the towns to become butcher, baker or candlestick maker. 32

32 Ibid., 45-46.

From a study made by Charles Cist, a pioneer member of the City of Cincinnati, shows that the population in 1840 was 46,382, and that the census returns for the next ten years showed an increase of 150 per cent. This increase was more in accordance to the increase in the previous ten years. From 1830 to 1840, it was recorded as a 90 per cent increase. 33.

33 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851. (Cincinnati, 1851), 44.

Mr. Charles Cist's comments further on the increase in population, and the difficulty under which this census was taken:

Our city may therefore be ranked among those cities of the United States whose growth is not exhausting their elements of progress. It would be doing injustice to the actual increase in population of Cincinnati, to omit the fact, that the recent national census was taken at a period when the cholera was raging in the midst of us, not only did we sustain a loss of 4832 deaths on this score, but the population returns were

farther reduced from the still greater number put to flight by the approach and arrival of that pestilence. 34

34 Ibid, 44-45.

By 1841, the foreign element in Cincinnati had so increased that sections of the city were becoming known as "over the Rhine district", where the Germans consolidated, and on the "Low lands", along the river region where one could find the friendly Irish folk. The English, French and Scotch were found mingled throughout the city proper. 35

35 Francis P. Weisenberger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 54.

The number of foreigners recorded in Cincinnati in 1841 were:

Germany -----	30,628
Ireland -----	13,616
England -----	3,690
France -----	820
Scotland -----	771
Total	49,525 36

36 Charles Cist Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 47-48.

The proportion of foreign elements in comparison with that of the Americans still revealed in 1841 that Americans had the greater number, but that the foreigners were moving up fast. The percentage of foreigners to Americans was as follows:

Americans	-----	54	per cent	
Germans	-----	28	"	"
Great Britain	-----	16	"	"
Other foreigners	--	2	"	"

37

37 Ibid.

While Cincinnati was passing through this formative period from 1800 to 1850, other cities of the Middle West were also adding to their population. Along with Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and New Orleans became leading centers or terminals for the settlers. The largest growth covering the period from 1830 to 1850 is achieved by Cincinnati and New Orleans, with Cincinnati winning over New Orleans by the year 1850. The following chart shows the growth of the threetowns mentioned above:

	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	
1800	750	1,565	9,650	
1810	2,540	4,768	17,242	
1820	9,602	7,243	27,176	
1830	24,831	21,412	46,310	
1840	46,338	36,178	102,296	
1850	115,438	67,871	102,951	38

38 Ibid., 45.

As the preceding chart shows, Cincinnati had reached the population of 115,438 by 1850. Of this total population, it was found that the foreign element had surpassed the American born residents by 4,502. This is shown through the following chart of birthplace plus the statistical report on population totals:

<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Population</u>
Ohio	33,258
Pennsylvania	5,005
New York	3,331
Virginia	2,370
Kentucky	2,223
Maryland	1,663
New Jersey	1,546
Indiana	1,256
Massachusetts	1,166
Connecticut	500
Louisiana	406
Lesser number of other states	2,744
Total	55,468

With the total population being 115,438, and the American born figure at 55,468, the foreign population was 59,970. Thus for the first time the European population surpassed the pioneer element from the coastal regions of the United States. 39

39 Ibid., 46; See also Francis P. Weisenberger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 48.

These foreign groups were industrious. The Germans and Irish still predominated. Farms were sought by Germans who were land workers from Germany. While the Irish moving away from their recent slave like work in Ireland sought work in the city. The census report of 1850 showed the Irish population of Cincinnati to be 13,616. 40

40 The material for the last paragraph is from the same source as cited second in the note 39. This reference will be found in Vol. 3, 54.

The mass immigration from Germany and Ireland which moved in on Cincinnati, served as a leading factor in the city's development.

It helped in molding and forming the future pattern of living throughout the city. The great political and economic persecutions which had been forced upon these many Europeans had caused them to seek refuge in America. To them, this country presented a haven, a place to which they could start a new life. They brought with them a liberal point of view, having rebelled against the dominating rule of king and emperor.

Extreme radical viewpoints were soon moderated to a great degree by the mingling of different groups, different personalities. The strict principles of Presbyterian teaching on one side and the wild action of boom-town followers on the other were blended and brought forth an acceptable situation for the growth of a city. Strong religious institutions were endowed with a tolerance that became distinctly noticeable in the development of Cincinnati as time moved on. 41

41 Works Projects Administration. Cincinnati: A Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors. (American Guide Serv. Cincinnati, 1943) Preface, 22.

The tide of immigration moved forward, attracted by the possibilities of Cincinnati becoming one of the great commercial centers. This, they felt would happen because of its navigable character on the Ohio River, and its mass

of tributaries. 42

42 Francis W. Miller. Cincinnati's Beginning. (New York, 1879), 9.

The pioneers in striving to better their conditions in the new land, set about to plant the best of their old ways of life into their daily living.

In order to make this progress, the pioneer had often to alter the pattern of life he had experienced in the older regions. New ways of living, new means of acquiring a living had to be invented in order to better suit his surroundings. This versatile pioneer often took what ever lay nearest at hand or relied on his memory in the reconstruction of some needed implement. This developed among these settlers the evolution and borrowing of his former civilization. According to Avery Craven, Professor of American History at University of Chicago, this "reshaping of practices and institutions, has been called Americanization", simply because the original patterns with which the American began were European in origin. 43

43 Dixon R. Fox, Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background Versus Frontier. (New York, 1934), 42-43.

A man who would come west to make his fortune in farming, but who upon arriving in the city learned of the great need of furniture, could turn his early knowledge of cabinet making to good practice. His early experience

would pay off well, because of the great demand. His attempts at making the needed furniture would naturally be on a small scale at first, but the speed at which these young business concerns developed was almost unbelievable. The man with an early training in weaving could use his spare time in creating yardage for the many people moving into the city.

The demand for produce was enormous from these overland travellers. They were unable to carry vast amounts of supplies, because of the lack of space in their conestoga wagon trains.

The small home factory grew. More people were employed. The owners and workers were versatile and were able to meet this new demand. Men merely turned to new purposes, the skills and aptitudes that were becoming second nature to them. These new business men took great pride in their work, producing a product of quality and one that would "stand the test of time". Because of this new demand created by these moving masses of people Cincinnati became the center for production of furniture, shipbuilding, meat packing, dish and glass ware, leather and woolen goods, wines, soap, and pottery. These articles were all needed to create a reproduction of the homes so recently abandoned for the West. 44

44 Arthur M. Schlesinger. Paths to the Present, (New York, 1949), 10-11.

With the growth of industry a city comes into more importance. It passes beyond the place of importance formerly held by agriculture, in forming or building American character. The city, according to Mr. Schlesinger, in his book, "Paths to the Present", has traced its development on a varied course from the time of the seventeenth century. In Europe, he states, the modern urban community developed by gradual stages, from that of a simple town economy of the middle ages, while in America, the city advanced with great speed. It passed through various stages, first as a servant to agriculture, then as a jealous contender, followed by that of an oppressor. 45

45 Ibid., 233.

The cities economic function has been hardly more important than its cultural mission or its transforming influence upon rural conceptions of democracy. The city no less than the frontier, has been a major factor in American civilization. 46

46 Ibid., 233-234.

Cincinnati, because of all these many waves of migration, became the "meeting place of diverse and sundry people". A place in which people varied ideas might live together in peace. This was not brought about overnight,

but came as a result of freedom of discussion, and freedom of work, covering a period of years. This freedom was one of the leading factors in the rapid growth of the city. Man was not held back if he had the ability to progress. 47

47 Charles E. Hopkins. Ohio, the Beautiful and Historic
(Boston, 1931), 384.

CHAPTER III

CITIZENS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE GROWTH OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

Certain citizens have contributed much to the development of Cincinnati. Without some sort of knowledge of the family background of these early leaders, one is apt to lose the real understanding of the causes for the rapid growth of the city. It was these men and women, many from the foreign land, many whose parents were direct emigrants from across the ocean, who brought with them their established customs, ideals and trades. These customs, ideals and knowledge of small craftsmanship were combined with the practical ways all pioneers were forced to follow, that created business enterprises in Cincinnati almost overnight. This combination produced the many young factories from which new and better products were brought forth to stand the test of time.

The idea that the frontier settlements retarded the advance of progress, just as the midwest forest retarded the pioneers is an absurdity. The following tribute is paid to these men who helped build the midwest:

The permanent settlers who stayed with the task and saw it through, came from civilized surroundings and their next concern after ensuring survival was to reproduce in their new life the institutions they had known in the old institutions that were quite as much their own as if they had never left their eastern home. 1

-
- 1 Dixon R. Fox, Source of Culture in the Middle West Background versus Frontier (New York, 1934), 80.
-

Among the many immigrants who travelled the rough roads to this new land, one young man of German parentage stands out as a leader. His name was Martin Baum. He played an important part in Cincinnati's commercial development. 2

- 2 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 100.
-

Of his parental background, it is said, his father was from Strasburg, Germany. Young Martin Baum was born at Hagertown, New Jersey, June 14, 1765. 3

- 3 Henry Howe, Historical Collection of Ohio: an Encyclopedia of the State Contrasting of Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2: 123.
-

He came into the picture of Cincinnati in 1795. At that time he had reached the age of thirty. Merchandising became his trade. His sterling qualities served him well in the field of business. "He was a man of ambition, taste and far-sighted business acumen. 4

- 4 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 100.
-

Martin Baum was among those early settlers who came in after the Treaty of Greenville. It was following this treaty that the settlers began to express the feeling of more security. This was shown through the establishing of homes,

opening up of small business centers, outside the protecting walls of the government or military centers. Martin Baum expressed his confidence over a period of years, by establishing various branches of industry. Credit is given to him for extending a large share of his fortune in the success of Cincinnati's many business enterprises. He is said to have been the man responsible for the financing of the first sugar refinery, the first iron foundry and the first steam mill. 5

5 Ibid., 100-101; see also Henry Howe, Historical Collection of Ohio, an encyclopedia of the State Contrasting of Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2:128.

Foreign merchandising was promoted by this leader, Martin Baum. He brought foreign trade to the very doors of Cincinnati's industrial center, by clever means of salesmanship. Creating an interest in home production in order to compete with the foreign merchandise which was moving in on this part of the country. The stimuli suggested by Mr. Baum was to offer annual prizes for the best local products.

While Martin Baum and his friends proceeded to plant a hedge around their native industry they were not above expanding their own native business beyond the confines of their own city. Great effort was undertaken to secure foreign markets in Havana. The slogan used by these young industrialists was:

Let it be our flour that goes to Cuba; their coffee which returns to us. 6

-
- 6 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 101.
-

Martin Baum's many business enterprises made him Cincinnati's most wealthy and most influential business man. He had great foresight and could see the many advantages for his community. Because of this the following economic enterprises were started:

In 1830 Baum founded the first bank in the West, the Miami Exporting Company. This company at the same time carried on a great transportation business, and became one of the most important promoters of the navigation of the West. 7

- 7 Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio: an Encyclopedia of the State Contrasting the Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2:128; see also Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati: Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 101.
-

In addition to Martin Baum's commercial interests he was a leader in the educational advancement of the community. The following projects were sponsored by him, as the first in his community: the first public library in 1817, the first literary society in 1817 and the first agricultural society to be started in 1818. 8

- 8 The material for the last paragraph is from the same source as cited in the first reference in Note 7.
-

Jacob Burnet was the next man to render great service to the growth of Cincinnati. He was an American, by birth,

having been born in Newark, New Jersey on February 22, 1770, son of William Burnet and Mary Camp. The educational background of this young man was centered in the study of law. This early training was put to good use, many times after 1796. It was in that year he settled at Cincinnati. He was just twenty six when he came to this new territory to take an active part in building the ground work for a modern city. 9

9 Reuben G. Thwaites, Early Western Travels, 1748-1846 (32 Vols., Cleveland, c1904), 4: 257. Footnotes.

The qualifications of this sturdy pioneer, truly revealed the type of many of the early leaders of Cincinnati:

Jacob Burnet, was able and practical with exceptionally fine judgement. Although he disliked public office, the record of his service is a long one, beginning in 1799 when he was appointed a member of the legislative council in the newly organized territorial government. For this office he was eminently qualified by his legal training and also by many professional trips taken throughout the territory. 10

10 Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York 1943), 3:294.

The legal training of Jacob Burnet made him capable of handling the legal end of establishing the standards by which all lawyers were to follow for many years in this new territory. Jacob Burnet was the first man to induce the first territorial assembly to pass an Act, that would set up standards for admission to the Territorial Bar. Through this measure, all governors, in the future would upon

application, made by an attorney, issue a license, upon a certificate from the General Court. This certificate stated that the applicant was of "good, moral character", and had studied law for four years in the territory. 11

11 Beverly W. Bond, The Civilization of the Old Northwest, 1788-1812. (New York, 1934), 420-421.

Like all ambitious, well educated men who had moved west to improve their positions, or establish financial stability for their families, Jacob Burnet proved a success.

His capability was shown through the various organizations he served. Jacob Burnet's name headed all the leading societies, such as the local Astronomical Society, the Colonization Society, the outstanding Cincinnati College, and finally the Medical College of Ohio. His keen interest in these fields of education brought him appointment of corresponding member of the French Academy of Science. This appointment was made at the suggestion of La Fayette.

Men of Burnet's type were needed as leaders. The West, at this time lacked great leaders of his type. The West, before it became fully established as an educational center, had to pass through a period which might be labelled, "The Chance Stage of Civilization".

It compares in a crude form to the "home-market period in economic affairs". It passes on with the growth of a community and the spread of commerce into broader fields. Concentration of the townsfolk, enables qualified specialists

or men capable as being leaders in all lines to gain a permanent footing and to organize the removal of the charlaton, and provide for the real thing to be established in a community. 12

-
- 12 Dixon R. Fox (ed.), Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background Versus Frontier (New York, 1934), 53-54.
-

Jacob Burnet found time outside his legal duties to devote part of his effort to writing. It was in 1847 that he published his very famous account of the Northwest Territory. The work was essentially autobiographical and it still is considered as one of the prime historical sources for information on the transition period in Ohio's history, from that of a territorial government to that of a statehood. 13

-
- 13 Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1943), 3:294.
-

The rapid development of the Old Northwest brought a great influx of professional men, instructors, church men, doctors and lawyers. These men established the basis for culture and wealth for Cincinnati and aided in its rapid growth.

It is from this group of early leaders, that Doctor Daniel Drake stands out as one of the most eminent physicians of the Northwest. The title often attributed to him was, "Franklin of the West". 14

-
- 14 Beverly W. Bond, The Civilization of the Old Northwest 1788-1812 (New York, 1934), 416; see also Merle Curti, The Growth of American Thought (New York, 1943), 277.
-

Daniel Drake was born on the farm of his grandfather, near Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1785. He was the oldest child of Isaac Drake and Elizabeth Shotwell. The family moved to Kentucky in 1788. Young Daniel's boyhood was spent in the rigid life work of the frontier. He helped his father clear the land, and then turned to aid his mother with the household tasks of spinning and dyeing of cloth for their home spun clothing.

His qualities of character were formed through his early training. He was industrious, honest, keen observer of life, with a great ambition to succeed in life. His deep, poetical love of the beauties of nature remained with him throughout his life.

Daniel Drake's parents' great desire was to see that their son achieved a medical education. He was given all the means of education offered in this western wilderness. When he reached the age of fifteen, in the year 1800, he was sent to Cincinnati, or Fort Washington, as it was known at that time. The purpose of the trip was to have Daniel enter the office of Doctor William Goforth, a noted physician. Daniel Drake made good use of the few medical books of Doctor Goforth. He studied the standard medical books and developed

a great interest in Natural Sciences. He also studied Latin for four years under the guidance of the "Good Doctor Goforth". 15

- 15 Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1943), 5:426-427; see also Merle Curti, The Growth of American Thought (New York, 1943), 277.

Doctor Goforth was formerly from New York City. The people of Cincinnati considered him a very learned man. Young Drake learned much of the "Art of caring for the sick", from this kindly soul. In addition to the Doctor Goforth's serious side, he was widely known for his extreme vanity in dress. Early accounts reveal this side of his nature:

He had his wig carefully curled, and powdered every morning and he carried a handsome gold headed cane when making a visit on foot. Such vanities did not prevent him from being an excellent practitioner, renowned for those, "perfect bed-side manners" where dignity and seriousness are accompanied by sympathetic intuition. 16

- 16 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, a Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 91.

Young Daniel Drake worked long and hard in his preparation for the medical profession. His efforts were rewarded. Upon reaching the age of twenty, Daniel was presented with a diploma by Doctor Goforth. In 1805 Daniel Drake felt the need of medical training. He entered the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania. It was here that he trained under the great Doctor Benjamin Rush. The cost of this advanced education was a bit more than he could manage.

He returned first to his father's home at Mayslick, Kentucky, later coming to Cincinnati in 1807, as the local physician. The great ambition of his life was met in 1815 when he received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. 17

- 17 Allen Johnson, ed. Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1943), 5:426-427; see also Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati: a Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors. (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 18.

Doctor Drake brought much to the growth of culture and refinement of the midwest. This was shown through his varied activities and services.

His ideals of medical education placed him far ahead of his time. It brought recognition to his name, for he became known as the "Medical builder of Ohio". Many of Doctor Drake's ideals were published in a series of essays in Western Medical and physical journals.

Education was one of his great interests. The creation of Cincinnati as Medical Center was his prime desire. This desire became a reality in 1819, in the founding of the Ohio Medical College, which later became known as the "Medical College of the University of Cincinnati". 18

- 18 Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio: an encyclopedia of the State Contrasting the Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2:98; see also Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1943), 2:426-427.

In addition to Doctor Drake's ability as an organizer of educational centers, much of his time was spent as a leader in civic affairs. Much credit is given to this leading citizen of Cincinnati in raising the standard of living and service to the general public.

In the history of Cincinnati, Doctor Drake had his hand in virtually every public venture, from that of beautifying the city by planting trees to the founding of the Lancasterian School, the Museum of Natural History, the first State Hospital of Ohio, the first circulating library and the first Teachers' College. 19

-
- 19 William T. Utter, The Frontier State 1803-1825 (in History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 2, Columbus, 1944), 359; see also Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1943), 5:426-427
-

All this enthusiasm of Doctor Drake for the future greatness of Cincinnati was due to his great belief that the city was destined to become a seat of learning, a central trading point, and lastly a focal point for all the west. It was through his efforts that Cincinnati was first brought to the attention of the public. This attention was aroused through a book published by Doctor Drake in 1815. It was entitled, "Picture of Cincinnati". 20

-
- 20 George S. Perry, Cities of America. (New York, 1947), 148.
-

The next man of importance in this parade of young leaders, was Nicholas Longworth. He became the standard

pattern for all to follow in achieving success in this progressive city. Longworth's background was filled with many interesting events. These events covered both the field of law and business. He was a shrewd business man. Yankee shrewdness, along with being quick willed and possessor of good common sense were just a few of the American characteristics to be found among men like Nicholas Longworth. In turn dignity and wide learning were not to be found too plentiful among his qualities, but he had a good sense of humor; a "readiness at repartee", made him a popular member of society. 21

-
- 21 Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, an Encyclopedia of the State Contrasting the Ohio 1846 with 1886-90 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2:94-95.
-

It was said of his humor, that it never was a part of a general spirit of merriment. The seriousness of the early settlers caused humor to pass through a crust of life, heavy with the responsibilities of the frontier. As a result, humor took on a different cloak than was found in the foreign lands, or the Eastern Coast.

Humor became bolsterous, bold, exaggerated and farcical or absurd. The grand climax of their humor was usually climaxed in a practical joke. 22

-
- 22 Arthur M. Schlesinger, Paths to the Present (New York, 1949), 18-19.
-

Nicholas Longworth was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1782. For a time he was a clerk in his brother's store in South Carolina, before coming to Cincinnati in 1803. His early life reads almost as an "Alger Story". The family had lost everything during the Revolutionary War. Nicholas Longworth had to work long hard hours in helping his father produce a meager living for the family. Both young Nicholas' father and mother were anxious that he have an education. This being accomplished he moved to the promising Village of Cincinnati. When he arrived he brought little more than the clothes on his back.

During his period of educational training Nicholas had prepared himself in the field of law. This was a fortunate thing for him, as it proved his only means of income. The period of apprenticeship was spent in the law office of Judge Jacob Burnet. Judge Burnet, being an outstanding pioneer in the field of law, provided an experience of legal background for Longworth that paid off well for him in later life. 23.

23 Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York 1943), 11:393-394.

Cincinnati proved kind to Nicholas Longworth, especially in his business transactions. His shrewdness in business deals was revealed by the following case. Longworth had been retained by a horse thief. He took the case, made a

strong appeal and won. As a reward in defense of the alleged horsethief, Nicholas Longworth was paid with two second hand copper stills, which he traded for thirty-three acres of land. This land was later valued at \$2,000,000.

A second transaction revealed Longworth's ability to foresee the future money value of land. It was the same Judge Jacob Burnet, with whom he had received his start in law that he offered the sum of five thousand dollars on time, for the purchase of the Judge's cow pasture. Judge Burnet was glad of the money, but the people of Cincinnati thought young Longworth very foolish. Longworth was reproved severely for his lack of judgement and sense of value. But his critics lived to see this cow pasture reach a valuation of \$15,000,000. 24

24 Ibid., 394.

This active growing community of Cincinnati was benefited by such a great man as Nicholas Longworth. His real estate dealings and holdings grew. In 1850, he paid, next to William B. Astor, the greatest tax on realty in the United States. His contributions did not stop with land deals, but as the cultural centers of Cincinnati developed, he became the leading patron of sculptor, education and art.

Horticulture became more than just a hobby with him. Longworth succeeded in making his hobby of growing grapes

a commercial success. In 1829 he retired from his law practice and devoted his entire time to the commercial production of a marketable wine, from his famous Catawa grapes. 25

25 Ibid.

The field of art claimed much of Nicholas Longworth's attention. This was shown in his interest and financial aid given to Hiram Powers, the man known as, "Ohio's first great sculptor".

Hiram Powers was born in Vermont, the son of a poor Woostock farmer. Cincinnati claimed him, for he came to this section of the country when just a mere lad. He worked for Wilson, the clock maker, from 1822 to 1829. This job was followed by one as a modeler for the Western Museum of M. O'Orfeuille. Wax work figures were the feature attraction of this famous museum. 26

26 Harlan Hatcher, The Buckeye Country, A Pageant of Ohio (New York, 1947), 257; see also Francis P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 197.

Hiram Powers gained such proficiency in the creation of wax models, that people began sending orders to him personally. Nicholas Longworth could see the talent this young man had in sculpturing. He set up a studio for him, and it was there, that Powers spent his time on executing portraits and busts of prominent people of Cincinnati.

Judge Jacob Burnet had a marble bust made of himself. It was so well done that it later was placed in Cincinnati's Museum of Art. This gave Hiram Powers a national reputation in the field of art.

In 1834 Nicholas Longworth again helped Hiram Powers, by opening up a studio for him in Washington, D. C. It was here that Powers had the opportunity of making likenesses of such men as Washington, Calhoun, Webster and John Marshall. As a result of all this experience, Powers became the most influential sculptor in America. 27

27 Ibid., 257-258; Material on Hiram Powers is also cited in History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 197-198.

There were many men gifted in the field of art who made Cincinnati their home. James H. Beard was a fine example of this artistic type of person to be found among these pioneers.

James H. Beard's birthplace was in Buffalo, New York. He was born in 1814. While still a child he was brought to Plainesville by his ship-master father. It was in Plainesville he grew to manhood along with his brother, William. William Beard had a great gift for painting. It was said of him, "that he could make a picture of a bear, better than any man that set brush to canvas". 28

28 Harlan Hatcher, The Buckeye Country: A Pageant of Ohio (New York, 1947), 248-249.

James H. Beard had rather a wide range of experience before and after coming to Cincinnati. He developed a wonderful technique in the art of portrait painting that proclaimed him as one of the leaders in the field at that time. In his youth he had never taken a lesson in drawing, but he had a natural talent for sketching. This ability was shown by an early drawing of the first Lake Erie steamer, "Walk-in-the Water".

The early life of James Beard was rather unsettled; he wandered around Ohio for some time, before coming to Cincinnati.

The mass of people coming to this new territory provided a means by which Beard could earn a living. His ability at portrait painting was slightly delayed by the fact that he had to pass through a period of commercial work in order to live. He secured a position as a painter of chairs.

In addition to painting furniture for stores and housewives, he would paint portraits of some of his famous customers. These portraits would be left around in conspicuous places where people might view his work. 29

29 Ibid.

One might feel that a pioneer state like Ohio and a community like Cincinnati would have little to offer in painting and sculpturing at such an early period, but

rather substantial achievements were made along those lines. Much of the credit for this development goes to the Germans, and to people desirous of enjoying the more cultural elements left behind when they moved to their new found homes in the west.

It was in 1830 while Harriet Martineau, a visitor from England, was observing the art work of James H. Beard, that she spoke favorably of his exceptionally fine portraits of children. 30

30 Francis P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 196.

James H. Beard spent more than forty years in Cincinnati, painting the many famous people of his time, such as Joseph Longworth, George Rogers Clark, Samuel Foote, and Ohio's first President, William Henry Harrison. 31

31 Harlan Hatcher, The Buckeye Country: A Pageant of Ohio (New York, 1947), 248-249.

Another young man sponsored by Nicholas Longworth in 1840 was Shobal Vail Clevenger. Clevenger was born on a farm near Middletown in 1812. He learned the trade of stone cutting when he was a youth. In Cincinnati wood-carving was being done by a group of Westphalians. He was inspired by their work and became an apprentice for four years under the direction of a stone cutter, David Guion. Clevenger soon surpassed his master. His art was

shown in his work with portrait busts of leading personalities such as Henry Clay and William Henry Harrison. Nicholas Longworth sent young Clevenger to Europe for a period of three years. Death overtook him on his homeward journey in 1843, but his skill and influence on sculpturing insured him a permanent place in the history of American Art. 32

-
- 32 Francis P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 197.
-

All of the afore-mentioned men helped in their various ways to lay a strong economic and cultured foundation for a great city, a city surrounded by wide spaces of virgin forests and fertile valleys.

One must remember that the first generation of Ohioans brought certain cultural patterns with them to their new home. Some foreign diarists presented a false picture when they tried to show these early settlers as crude, poorly educated and lacking of culture. To be sure, some of these settlers did come from the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia and many of life's refinements were lacking in their way of life. But the majority of the brave souls who came to Ohio were from districts farther east and had gained a cultural background that was ample for all. 33

-
- 33 William T. Utter, The Frontier State, 1803-1825 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 2, Columbus, 1944), 387.
-

A definite culture was arising in the west. A culture to which the west was to be very much indebted to the east for many years in the form of planting of ideas, institutions, traditions and prejudices. In addition to these ideals were the cherished hopes in the hearts of all pioneers that the "Better life", back home could be reproduced in the west. 34

34 Ibid., 420.

Ideas imported from the east were much modified as they were planted or incorporated into the new setting. This modified culture was good. It had a tone of intellect and good taste. This all helped to give character to the place. Society was gradually claiming among the new settlers gentlemen of the truest sense, and women whose elegance and gracious ways revealed that they had received a good educational background plus a practical training which enabled them to meet any situation. 35

35 Clara L. De Chambrun; Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 146.

The northwest, as a result of this type of migration into its midst, produced a distinct physical and cultural type. This new civilization with its blending of ideals and viewpoints became decidedly American.

The broad mindedness and the general high cultural standard of these early people were definitely shown in

the amusements or literary pursuits during their leisure hours. 36

-
- 36 Sister Mary E. Thomas, Nativism in the Old Northwest, 1850-1860. (Washington, D. C., 1936), 1; see also Beverly W. Bond, The Civilization of the Old Northwest, 1788-1812. (New York, 1934), 453.
-

The outward appearance of the people did not signify their depth of intelligence. Homespun clothing and muddy boots might be found on folks sitting in an improvised theater critically judging some travelling Hamlet or expressing keen enthusiasm to the showing of Kolzebue's romantic comedy. 37

-
- 37 William T. Utter, The Frontier State, 1803-1825 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 2, Columbus, 1944), 387.
-

The subject of education was the most sought after thing in a vigorous young community. A glance at these early schools and their teachers will help to picture their later high place or prestige in education.

Daniel Gano leaves the first trace of a student's personal reminiscence to education during the period of 1800 in Cincinnati. He was born at Columbia, Ohio in 1794. His education was at a select boarding school near Fort Washington, Ohio. This school was kept by a couple named Carpenter. The school was housed in a log cabin on ground owned by Colonel Sedam.

The education rendered by these people must have been ample for neither Daniel Gano or Judge Wade, his friend, complained about the lack of instruction. This school, along with others of its time gave training in courage that modern schools fail to give to their students. These boys and girls were filled with the spirit of the pioneer and a desire to go forth and build mentally for their community. 38

38 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati: Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 158; see also Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850 (Vol. 31, No. 2, Columbia Univ., 1908), 6.

Thus education really began in the west as a local interest. The growing towns required the services of ministers and teachers. This was due to the early eastern training these settlers had experienced before coming west. The ministers and teachers helped to meet this deeply spiritual and educational need. They also stood for a symbol of respectability. By 1830, Cincinnati, along with Louisville and Lexington, Ohio, were far in advance of other western communities in education. 39.

39 Merle Curti, The Growth of American Thought (New York, 1943), 275.

The free public schools of Ohio, first fostered by the National Government, later by the state itself, has left its effect on no other single force in moulding Ohio history

in education. It became a passion with these early settlers. 40

40 Willis A. Chamberlin, "Ohio and Western Expansion" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication, Vol. 31, Columbus, 1922), 325.

The teacher was always thought of as a specialist in his line of education. The western Americans regarded education as the "guardian of Democracy". Thus the profession of teaching was welcomed in the most remote portions of the Ohio Valley. 41

41 Dixon R. Fox, Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background Versus Frontier (New York, 1934), 56.

The growth of the intellectual life in these early towns and communities in Ohio was marked by the presence of a number of men and women who represented the tradition of culture and education. A great step was taken when there was a movement of preachers, doctors, lawyers and printers who came onto the scenes of the new settlements. Most of these people came because of economic conditions, some because of the crusading spirit of old which flowed through their veins. 42

42 Merle Curti, The Growth of American Thought (New York, 1943), 275-276.

The early schools started by these pioneers showed a notable development in the curricula offered. They kept pace with the educational progress in many of the older

states farther east. This development was especially true of the Cincinnati schools which made great strides in the first two decades. Reports show that a school founded in Cincinnati in 1794 specialized in courses which were useful to the young pioneers. These courses consisted of surveying, reading, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, surveying, navigation, geometry and algebra. 43

43 Beverly W. Bond, The Civilization of the Old Northwest, 1788-1812 (New York, 1934), 426-427.

In 1801, in Cincinnati, schools were teaching Latin and Greek, geography, with the use of maps and globes. Moral science, natural philosophy and American history were established subjects being taught in the schools. The young ladies were not overlooked in this new community.

It was in 1802 that a "school for young ladies" was opened in Cincinnati. The curricula was drawn up to meet the needs of their future homes. In addition to the common "Three R" of education, they received training in "plain sewing, embroidery, tambouring, lacework, drawing and painting. 44

44 Ibid.

The variety of schools and societies springing up in Cincinnati and surrounding communities brought out the fact

that these early settlers were ambitious to maintain the education and culture already started.

Classes met two nights a week and they had a tuition of one dollar for thirteen nights, and two dollars for a quarter.

Men having special talents gave their services to the new schools. Many times this was done without charge. Robert Stubbs, in 1803, a local astronomer of local renown, opened an evening school. The purpose was for instruction in science and the languages. Friday evenings he devoted his time to the study of geography.

In 1808, a Mr. Stephen Benton started a school comparable to a modern technical school. They specialized in surveying, navigation and plain trigonometry. School work was usually a side line with many of these men. An example of this was a Mr. Francis Menessieur, who conducted classes in French in connection with his coffee house in Cincinnati. 45

45 Ibid., 456-457.

The people of Cincinnati were able to obtain much of their reading matter through their library. Ames in Athens County, Ohio, lays claim to the first library in the Northwest. It became known as the "Coonskin Library", of 1804, but as early as 1802, records show that Cincinnati had started a library with books purchased at a cost of three hundred dollars. 46

46 William T. Utter, The Frontier State, 1803-1825 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 2, Columbus, 1944), 413-414.

The fact that people were seeking education, the educators realized that a need for books was going to become a very important item in these new regions of the west. This need was met by the introduction of the business of printing and book making. Dr. Drake, a great believer in education, remarked in 1815, that since 1811, twelve books and many pamphlets had been printed in Cincinnati. The books were small, but they were bound editions and contained around two hundred pages.

It was only five years later, 1826, that Cincinnati reported the publishing of 61,000 almanacs, 55,000 spelling books, 30,000 primers, 3,000 copies of the Bible, 14,000 copies of the New Testament, 50,000 table arithmetics, 6,000 readers of two different grades, 3,000 Kirkman's Grammar, and 6,000 or more copies of other books.

Cincinnati became a great publishing center. Books were being sold in many of the stores beside bookstores. John P. Foote, a type founder and author opened up the first all-book store in Cincinnati in 1820. The second store was opened by John T. Drake in the 1830's. This store carried on a tremendous business. The record showed he had an annual book business of \$80,000 to \$100,000.

A famous printing and publishing concern had its beginning in Cincinnati at this time also. In 1831 Uriah P. James and his brother, Joseph, came from rural New York to Cincinnati. They founded what became known as the famous "Harpers of the West".

Ephraim Morgan, young Quaker, head of the largest book printing concern in Cincinnati in 1830 was the first in the city to obtain the publishing rights for the Noah Webster's Spelling Book. This was the famous spelling book of the Nineteenth Century that all young America learned their spelling lessons from. Noah Webster reported in 1843 that there were 19,000,000 copies of his book sold to the people of America.

In 1835 William G. Webster, son of Noah Webster, came to Cincinnati and started his publishing business. The letter that Webster wrote to his father reporting his business to date revealed that books were a big business item in Cincinnati:

"Dear and Honored Father", since July 1st-
published and sold 7,250 Elementary Readers,
6,000 Western Readers, 5,500 Primary Readers,
1,000 History of the United States, 50,000
Spellers, 6,500 copies of a hymn book. 47

47 Alvin F. Harlow, The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950), 140-141.

The early history of Cincinnati carried another famous name in the field of education at this time, that was William H. McGuffey.

As a farm boy, William McGuffey, had no early chance of securing an education. But having the will to do things and extreme ambition like so many of these pioneers, young McGuffey secured books and set about to educate himself. After this start, he worked his way through college with a very high record. At the age of 26, he was made professor of ancient languages at Miami University at Oxford, near Cincinnati.

While he was teaching at the college he used his spare time in gathering the best of the worlds great literature. He centered his selections on American and British literature. The purpose was to compile a series of readers.

Mr. McGuffey became President of Cincinnati College in 1836. This year was also famous for him, for it was that year he sold his first two McGuffey Readers. There were six in all. 48

48 Ibid., 141.

It was in 1834 that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe said of the City of Cincinnati, that it had an "eclectic society", drawn from the finest and best cultivated classes of all the older states. Mrs. Stowe said further, that, "a breath of idea, and a marked element of freedom came as a result of working and thinking together of persons from various habits of living" 49

-
- 49 Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850 (Vol., 31, No. 2, New York, 1908), 148.
-

Towns and cities became at that time the focal centers for development of the mind. The following table shows the growth in the various schools with number of teachers plus number of pupils, in Cincinnati in 1851:

Type of School	School	Teacher	Pupil
Public	19	138	12,240
Parochial	13	48	4,494
Private	50	100	2,500
College	3	15	403
Medical College	4	20	450
Mercantile College	4	12	250
Law School	1	3	30
Theological College	5	7	60
Colored Schools	3	9	360
TOTAL	102	357	20,737

50

-
- 50 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 62.
-

This wide range of educational facilities enabled Cincinnati and surrounding communities to expand more rapidly because the youth of the cities, towns and farming centers were able to continue an educational background that their own parents had acquired before coming west.

Music has always been one of the leading factors in Cincinnati's cultural life. Again the pioneer rendered his services in helping to spread pleasure and knowledge of this fine art.

M. and Mde. Ratel, back in 1817, had left Philadelphia for the West. They had intended settling in the city of

Nashville, Tennessee, but upon arriving in Cincinnati, decided to remain and make it their home. Cincinnati offered much toward culture in those early days. The Ratels opened up a school where they announced that they would "devote their time and talents to the instruction of the gentlemen and ladies of the place who may desire to perfect themselves in the Science of Music".

These notices appeared in the local newspaper, "Liberty Hall", on July 21-28, 1817. The notices revealed that these missionaries in the field of culture did much to lay a firm foundation of musical leadership in Cincinnati at an early date. 51

51 William T. Utter, The Frontier State, 1803-1825 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 2, Columbus, 1944), 409.

Besides music, Cincinnati abounded in clubs, literary and scientific clubs. The oldest literary club of the country held its first meeting under the guidance of Judge Stanley Matthews, typical of many leaders in the city.

Judge Matthews was a native son of Cincinnati having been born there in 1824. He was the eldest son of Thomas Johnson Matthews. Judge Matthews was for several years president of Woodward College in Cincinnati. He studied law and in 1844 became a prosecuting attorney and editor of the Cincinnati Morning Herald, an anti-slavery paper. 52

-
- 52 Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, an Encyclopedia of the State Contrasting the Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2:78; see also Allen Johnson (ed), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1933), 12: 418-419.
-

The year 1839 marked a high point in the educational life of Cincinnati.

Johann Bernhard Stallo came to Cincinnati. He became one of the most remarkable men among the German lawyers of Ohio. His life story traces back to Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Germany. 1823 was the year of his birth. The teaching profession was the means by which many of his ancestors had earned a living. Johann Bernhard Stallo followed in his family's footsteps and became a teacher in a private school in Cincinnati. It was there he compiled a German, A B C Spelling book.

The superior merit of the Spelling Book caused the directors of the newly founded Catholic St. Xavier College to place him on their faculty for their new school.

Johann Stallo later followed the profession of Law, and from 1853-1855 was judge of the Court of Common Pleas. 53

- 53 Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, an Encyclopedia of the State Contrasting the Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891) 2:123.
-

It was difficult for American travellers to believe that so much culture and beauty could be found in such vast expanses of unsettled land. Travellers were amazed at the

advance of people from one class of society to a higher and more financial recognized group as soon as money was made.

Most of the travellers with the exception of a few foreigners travelling through, realized the difficulty of social recognition in the more settled communities of the eastern coastal towns. The problem of demand and the ability to produce was the answer to their questions.

A traveller, William Greene of Rhode Island, secretary to Governor Worthington, wrote to his fiancée, Abbey Lyman of Massachusetts, about the great attractiveness of Cincinnati in 1819. He wrote:

This is indeed a most extraordinary town...I find myself in a splendid city. The objects that strike my eye at every corner remind me of Providence and Boston. Enormous blocks of brick buildings, wide straight and elegantly paved streets. Genteel carriages and fine equipages, all proclaim the reality of that which is hardly conceivable to the most sanguine imagination, I mean the existence of an eastern city in the heart of a comparative wilderness. 54

54 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, a Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 134-135.

William Greene continues with his letter, speaking of the future of the city of Cincinnati, in the field of business, the great ambition of its people to build a city out of a wilderness:

The country around Cincinnati, for a hundred miles in every direction is of the very richest soil. Cincinnati is the great point at which all the produce of the country is concentrated

74
for a market. This will eventually become one of the greatest places for business in the United States. It is now unrivalled by any other in the whole western country. 55

55 Ibid.

A casual visitor from New York had the following to say about Cincinnati and its populace in 1819:

The materials are being drawn from every state of the Union, there is a total want of caste, a complete absence of selfishness. If I may use the word, it is in the highest degree absurd to speak of Cincinnati as a provincial place, when the most agreeable persons here hail originally from New York or Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore. 56

56 Ibid., 138.

Margaret Rives King of New England added her impressions of the cultural side of Cincinnati during her visit in 1819:

The social culture of Cincinnati at that time was remarkable. A tone of intellect and good taste prevailed which gave character to the place. The town was already the home of artists whose reputation was afterwards world wide. Society was composed of gentlemen in the truest sense, and women whose elegance and gracious ways with well trained, well stored minds would have adorned any position. 57

57 Ibid., 146.

Much of the cultural side of Cincinnati was developed by men such as Ormsley McKnight Mitchell. He exemplified the spirit of early Cincinnati. That spirit was for a

good educational background. This in turn would ensure a better place socially in life for those who would follow through on all branches of learning. Ormsby Mitchel exemplified this spirit of the pioneer.

He was the son of John and Elizabeth McAlister Mitchel. His parents were both Scotch and Irish ancestry. The birthplace of this leader was Morganfield, Kentucky on July 28, 1809.

Young Ormsby spent his early life on a plantation in Kentucky. Following the death of his father, Mitchel and his mother moved to Lebanon, Ohio. This was not far from Cincinnati which at that time was recognized as the center of education and trade. At the age of fourteen, he started earning a living by working as a clerk in Xenia. The following year he applied and secured an appointment, through family influence in Washington, to the United States Military Academy. Young Mitchel's ambition was to be an instructor in mathematics. In 1832 he moved to Cincinnati, and became a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in Cincinnati College. 58

58 Allen Johnson, ed. Dictionary of American Biography (20 vols., New York, 1943), 11:38-39; see also Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 165-166.

The men of this pioneering center were versatile in

their services. Ormsby McKnight Mitchel was a good example of this ability so often found among pioneers to a new land. Mitchel was not only a great mathematician, but he was also prepared in the field of law. This preparation was accomplished while he was teaching at West Point. Next he became a leader in the science of Astronomy. There had been an attempt earlier, on the part of John Quincy Adams, in 1825 to build a National Observatory, but this had failed. Mitchel, could see the great value toward education and further study in this field, if an observatory were built at that time. Thus he set about to achieve an observatory for the new West; this was done by speeches. Two years of hard work finally raised enough money for construction and equipment needed for the observatory. Nicholas Longworth donated four and a half acres lot for the building.

Mitchel's lectures on celestial phenomena created such a wide spread enthusiasm for the subject the money needed for the erection of the building was made possible. When the observatory was completed it was recognized as the leading astronomical establishment in the United States. Professor Bache of the Coastal Survey supplied the Sideral Clock. 59

59 The material for the last paragraph is from the same sources as cited in note 58. However, Johnson, 39 and Chambrun, 166 contain the matter of this reference.

The next name to play a leading role in the development of Cincinnati was that of the Beechers. It was said of that family:

No American family has had so much influence on American thought as the Beechers, and none through its genius and eccentricities, has been so interesting; and it did Ohio good that she had possession of them for twenty years. It used to be a common expression....that the United States possessed two great things; viz, "the American flag and the Beechers". 60

60 Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, an Encyclopedia of the State Contrasting the Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2:103.

Cincinnati was the home of the Beechers from 1832 to 1853, twenty years. They were extremely close to the anti-slavery movement, also the field of education, both bore their influence for many years.

The head of this remarkable family was Lyman Beecher, better known as Doctor Lyman Beecher. His birthplace was in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1775. Lyman was the son of a blacksmith. His mother died two days after he was born and his aunt and uncle brought him up on their farm in Guilford, Connecticut. At the age of eighteen, Lyman Beecher entered Yale University. Six years later in 1799 he was ordained at the Presbyterian Church in East Hampton, Long Island.

In 1832 Dr. Beecher moved to Cincinnati, to become the first President and Professor of Theology in the new

West Lane Theological Seminary. The opportunity of influencing the religious life and thinking of the people in the west appealed greatly to him. 61

61 Allen Johnson (ed), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1943), 2:135-136.

Before coming to Cincinnati, Dr. Beecher had expressed his great ambition in religious work, as that of preserving the West from Papal influence. This interest dated back to 1830, when he first thought of moving west. When the call to Cincinnati did come he set as his sole purpose to "battle the Pope for possession of the garden spot of the world".

Lyman Beecher spent four years in Cincinnati. This time increased his earlier nativistic convictions about the Catholic Church.

In 1834 and 1835, he was invited to tour the east in a "money-raising campaign for his school". The topic selected for his talks was, "The Papal Plot", showing the part which the Catholic schools would play in the Roman conquest of the United States. The title of his sermon was "a plea for the west". The sermon proved very popular among the Protestant groups. The fear that he planted in the minds of these people was as follows:

The despotic nations of Europe had determined to stamp out the republicanism of the United States by winning American converts and by sending Popish immigrants to that country. In this whole process,

the schools, he believed, were to play an important part. Through them, converts to Catholicism would be won, until eventually, these converts and the Catholic immigrants would control the nation. Beecher concluded that more Protestant schools and colleges must be built to offset this Catholic influence. 62

-
- 62 Ray Allen Billington, The Protestant Crusade 1800-1860, a Study of the Origins of American Nativism (New York, 1938), 125-126.
-

Lyman Beecher's work in the field of ministry had been extremely turbulent, but this did not prevent him from working hard and becoming an influential leader. He held his post in the educational world until 1850.

High praise was given him by his many friends. In spite of his rather nervous, impulsive and erratic nature he was remembered for his wisdom, and his power of presenting a topic. Biographers have said of him:

He was great every way. On a platform of a hundred divines, his was the intellect that all felt was their master. No American except Benjamin Franklin, has given utterances to so many pungent wise sentences as Lyman Beecher. 63

-
- 63 Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, an Encyclopedia of the State Contrasting the Ohio 1846 with 1886-1890 (3 Vols., Columbus, 1891), 2:101-102.
-

Henry Ward Beecher was Lyman Beecher's distinguished son. He also followed the field of the ministry like his father. Henry Beecher was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1813, and lived there until he was thirteen years of age.

The nationality from which this family descended was English with a slight mixture of Scotch and Welsh. Young Beecher passed through a long period of "Growing up", finding the task of adjusting himself to the tasks of religious service a little difficult to assume at first.

In 1834, upon completing his course of study at Amherst College, he followed the "Course of least resistance", that was entering Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, of which his father was President. It was during these next three years, from 1834 to 1837, that young Henry Ward gave his services and exuberant vitality to the cultural side of Cincinnati. This service was through the following channels, lectures, articles which appeared in the Daily Evening Post of Cincinnati.

From 1838 on Henry Ward Beecher's interests were directed away from Cincinnati to more eastern sections of the United States. His sister, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, to be known later as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, comes into the picture of Cincinnati, and held a prominent place in the cultural development of the city. Mrs. Stowe contributed much to the literary field.

Biographers spoke of Mrs. Stowe as an author and humanitarian. Harriet Beecher Stowe's birthplace was in Litchfield, Connecticut. Her father was pastor of the Congregational Church. Her mother died when Harriet was only four, but she left the care of the children in the

hands of her very capable servants. These servants were of the negro race, and one, her mother's wash lady, a kindly soul, left a strong sympathetic impression on the mind and heart of Mrs. Stowe.

The Puritanical teaching of Mrs. Stowe's father was followed through to the age of thirteen. She was then sent to Hartford, Connecticut, to attend a school for girls. In 1832, the family of Reverend Beecher moved to Cincinnati. It was in this city that her sister, Catherine Beecher, established the Western Female Institution. Harriet was employed as a teacher in her sister's school. It was while she was living in Cincinnati that she began her career of writing. 64

64 Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (20 Vols., New York, 1943), 2:129-130. The Beecher family is discussed in Vol. 2, while in Vol. 18, 115-117 is an excellent account of the Stowe's and the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe in cultural development of the times.

Harriet Beecher was married to Calvin Ellis Stowe. Mr. Calvin Stowe became a leader in the educational work of Ohio. His birthplace was at Natick, Mass, the son of Samuel and Hepzibah Stowe. The letter "e" was added by Calvin upon his graduation from college. His father, a village baker, died when Calvin was six years old. At the age of twelve, Calvin's education was placed in the hands of a paper maker. He was an ambitious young boy, and he prepared for college at Gorham Academy, Gorham, Maine.

He entered Bowdoin College in 1824, and graduated with valedictory honors. Stowe stayed for another year to serve as librarian and instructor.

The next few years he carried on various types of work as translator, publisher and editor of the Boston Recorder. In 1831 he took on the professorship of Greek at Dartmouth College. This was followed in 1833, by a call to the Chair of Biblical Literature in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. It was while Mr. Stowe was teaching at the Seminary that he met Harriet Beecher. They were married January 6, 1836. 65

65 Ibid., 18: 115.

Education in Ohio was deeply indebted to Calvin Stowe. He was inclined to be rather morbid, or one subject to "Blues", but in spite of this he was well liked by men, women and children. He was a brilliant man, a hard worker, and a man with good ideas on education.

It was in 1836 that the State of Ohio appointed him commissioner to carry on an investigation of the "Public School System of Europe". The European countries received him well, and aided him with all facilities to bring back a good report. Upon returning to America in 1837, Calvin Stowe published his famous report on elementary instruction in Europe a copy of which the Ohio Legislature put into every school district throughout the state

of Ohio. 66

-
- 66 Ibid., Also cited in Forest Wilson, Crusade in Crino-
line, the Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe (New York, 1941),
162-163.
-

For more than a century now the tide of settlement had been moving westward. It had been carrying a massive stream of population into the inner regions of the State of Ohio. The natural advantages of the state have been brought out through the genius and ability of its new sons and daughters from the East. This application of ability has long since overshadowed the early idea of the Easterners that, "Ohio was the back door of the Populous East". The feeling now has been created that Ohio has become the gateway to the "vast inland empire of the west". 67

- 67 Willis A. Chamberlin, "Ohio and Western Expansion"
(Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication) Vol.
31, Columbus, 1922), 307.
-

Such were the pioneers who by the year 1860 advanced the civilization of the Middle West from the state of wilderness to a state well along the path laid by the Industrial Revolution. This idea developed by sprinkling the virgin forests and vast prairies with farms and commercial centers. Lines of communications were developed. Specialists in various fields were encouraged to make these new communities their homes, thus one finds blacksmith, miller, merchants, boatmen, clergyman, physicians, lawyers,

and teachers all working as one for the general good of the "New West". 68

68 Dixon R. Fox, Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background Versus Frontier (New York, 1934), 46-47.

CHAPTER IV.

BUSINESS AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE GROWTH OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

Manufacturing being one of the great sources of wealth for any community played its leading role in the prosperity and progress of Cincinnati.

The early commercial and industrial development of the western lands kept pace with the rapid opening of means of communication.

The fertile land plus the great energy and ability of these early settlers soon created a surplus of material. This surplus helped to create trade among the small settlements.

Within a short time the settlers came to hold a keen appreciation of the possibilities of putting the raw material through various stages of processing, thus producing finished goods to meet their immediate needs.

Home production cut down the high cost of transportation of needed goods from the East. Secondly it aided the early development of varied occupations for the growing population in the Ohio region. ¹

¹ Beverly W. Bond, The Civilization of the Old Northwest, 1788-1812. (New York, 1934), 387.

The year 1810 showed the first real advancement in the growth of the population. The following table reveals these figures:

1810-----	2,320	1826-----	16,250
1813-----	4,000	1829-----	25,000
1815-----	6,000	1830-----	27,000
1818-----	9,000	1831-----	30,000 2
1820-----	12,016		

-
- 2 Ralph H. Brown, Historical Geography of the United States (New York, 1948), 233.
-

Cincinnati advanced through these years from a river village to the rank of a major town.

The advancement in the varied fields of business grew out of the immediate needs of the people. This in turn led to the development of small manufacturings into great financial enterprises.

Factories called for extra hands and this in turn helped to encourage the immigration of skilled workers who otherwise might not have been induced to leave Europe for America. The people who came were in most cases well trained in their professions. They held as time passed on to strong democratic traditions of manufacturing towns, and an understanding of strong government and a national protection of industry. 3

-
- 3 Victor S. Clark, History of Manufactures the United States, 1607-1860 (3 Vols., New York, 1939), 1:580
-

These basic ideals all helped to lay a firm and lasting foundation for the business concerns established. The men in the field of manufacturing took great pride in their products and aimed to create the best and most lasting article.

The manufacturing of early Cincinnati was more diversified than extensive. The businesses established came about in most cases as a result of a sudden demand or need. Letters, written by Timothy Flint on his early travels in this region of America, 1818-1820, had the following to relate on the variety of manufacturing in Cincinnati:

An iron foundry, two breweries, several distilleries, a woollen Manufactory, a cotton mill, an oil mill, a grist mill, a nail cutting machine, a tan work, a glass house, and white lead factory. 4

4 Reuben G. Thwaites, Early Western Travels, 1748-1846 (32 Vols., Cleveland, 1907), 9:150.

The mass of people moving westward during these early years brought many types of work and professions into prominence. Again Timothy Flint's letter from America, 1818-1820, cites the following types of workers he encountered on his visit:

Joiners, bricklayers, blacksmiths, plasters, shoe makers, tailors, bakers, tobacconists, cabinet makers, and saddlers. 5

5 Ibid.

The second great growth of population from 1820-1826 brought Cincinnati a vast variety of businesses. Masses of the eastern population were moving down the waterways and roadways to make their homes in this new land of "Promise". Cincinnati was becoming the center for the final meeting before pushing onto the Far West.

Manufacturing establishments were greatly increased

during this period of 1826. Men qualified, and others endowed with the great gift of ability, plus good old fashioned ingenuity, saw an opportunity for business in providing provisions for these many travellers. Most of the business enterprises were started on a very small scale, but soon developed into full sized paying concerns.

The following list of a few businesses and their number of employees reveals the extent to which business had expanded and the number of people employed in these concerns:

Number	Type of Concern	Number Employed
5	Steam engines-Finishing shop	126 hands
4	Iron foundries	51 "
11	Soap-candles factories	48 "
10	Tanners and currier shop	66 "
13	Cabinet-furniture shop	104 "
4	Rope works	31 "
2	Breweries	18 "
7	Hatters shops	95 "
29	Boot and shoe shops	257 "
2	Wall paper factories	9 "
6	Chair factories	38 "
1	Type foundry	23 "
1	Clock factory	18 "
3	Plough factory	11 "
2	Woolen-cotton factories	6 "
2	Cab factories	6 "
14	Brick yards	210 "
3	Steam boatyards	200 "

6

6 J. Leander Bishop. History of American Manufactures from 1608-1860 (3 Vols., Philadelphia, 1868), 2:310.

As the above chart shows, Cincinnati was capitalizing on the great corn, grain, and live stock raised on the nearby farms, plus the timber from the vast forest, and the minerals found nearby. These products helped to

build the great distilling, furniture, clothing, and iron industries.

With this industrial center came the concentration of population which was so essential to social development. 7

7 Dixon R. Fox, Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background versus Frontier (New York, 1934), 50.

Due to the rapid growth of population there was an increase in the demand for more imported goods. The imported goods was secured by exchange for a growing surplus of goods from farm and shop. This growing population was a commendable population, one that believed in progress and set about to achieve this progress:

It was a population that was beginning to improve the highways and build substantial brick and frame houses and discard the log cabins of an earlier day. A newer west was growing rapidly on the lower Ohio and on the upper Mississippi and its inhabitants would find Cincinnati a convenient market in which to make their purchases. 8

8 Frank P. Goodwin, "Building a Commercial System" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication, Vol., 16, Columbus, 1907), 338-339.

Prosperity was sustained by Cincinnati far more than the average city, because of its diversity of economic interests. These interests centered around trade, ship-building, navigation and manufacturing. Statistics

show that in 1826 there were employed some five hundred hands in navigation, eight hundred in trade and mercantile pursuits and three thousand people in the field of manufacturing. 9

-
- 9 Francis P. Weisenburger, Passing of the Frontier 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 32-33.
-

The institution grew in the same proportion as the population. The newspapers and magazines were increased in number from six to nine. There were two daily newspapers, "The Cincinnati Gazette", and the "Cincinnati Advertiser". The churches increased from ten to twenty-three, while there were forty-seven schools both public and private. 10

-
- 10 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati: the Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 140.
-

Cincinnati grew from the very beginning of its existence, for it was the entrepot and natural metropolis of the entire Miami region. Roads were gradually improved and by 1829 the Miami Canal was completed. These improvements gave Cincinnati entire control of the trade in that district. 11

-
- 11 Frank P. Goodwin, "Building a Commercial System", (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication Vol., 16, Columbus, 1907), 327.
-

In addition to the economic and social causes in the development of Cincinnati, it was found that the political side of American history helped in the growth of these midwestern localities.

The Whig party was the leader in establishing a policy to use the federal power to win the midwest. They started that process of turning the people's interest from the farming communities to the new industrial centers located in the towns. This was followed by the establishing of new paths of transportation, that of railroads over the river paths of travel.

These changes altered the foundation form and fashion of midwest living. The business world of the midwest was linked to the east because of all these new changes. 12

12 Graham Hutton, Midwest at Noon. (Chicago, 1946), 32.

This rapid development of Cincinnati did not place too much of a drain on the resources of the district or on its inhabitants. The increased wealth from the products of the soil and factory was divided among the people of the community in an equality that was quite remarkable, more so than any other place of its size. Reports show the following facts on this comparative quality with other cities.

More persons owned their own homes than elsewhere; there was less pauperism, factories expanded not through the cut-throat system of creating new and more modern equipment to put the neighbor out of business but grew naturally as a tree does when it throws branches. The small industrial workshop began with ten hands, increased to twenty, then thirty, in response to new demands. 13

-
- 13 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, the Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 189.
-

With the rapid growth of Cincinnati in the industrial field, many leaders in various branches of work were quick to express their views on the city, and its expansion in various lines of business. Horace Greeley was one of those who expressed the optimism of the people of Cincinnati through his writings when he said:

It requires no keenness of observation to perceive that Cincinnati is destined to become the focus and mart for the grandest circle of manufacturing thrift on this continent....I doubt if there is another spot on the earth where food, fuel, cotton, timber, iron, can all be concentrated so cheaply-that is, at so moderate cost of human labor in producing and bringing them together as here. 14

-
- 14 Francis P. Weisenburger, Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 33.
-

The situation and surrounding regions of Cincinnati caused it to become a great manufacturing center. Conditions favored it for a leading mechanical industrial point. The resources from the surrounding country led to the practical application of the ability of the men,

thus provoking the art of invention. The great expanse of forest lands yielded up timber for construction of buildings. The stone quarries produced limestone while clay laid the foundation for many homes and factories. The mines brought forth coal and iron to run the factories, while the raw material brought in from the farms, passed through the process of change, in order to produce food and clothing. 15

-
- 15 Archer B. Hulbert, The Ohio River: A Course of Empire (New York, 1906), 191-192.
-

These sturdy pioneers were gradually harnessing the control over the natural resources. This control was not acquired without a goodly amount of exertion on their part, and this produced a vigorous independent type. As wealth accumulated the surplus wealth was devoted to better ways of doing things in contrast to the crude methods followed by early pioneers. 16

-
- 16 Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850; a Study of the Early Influence of Pennsylvania and Southern Population in Ohio (Vol. 31, No. 2 New York, 1908), 29.
-

The commerce of the early period of Cincinnati depended upon river transportation. The year 1792 marked the first regular ferry established between Cincinnati and Newport. The first keel boats plied between Cincinnati and Marietta, Ohio in 1794. The larger cities of Pittsburg, Gallipolis and Wheeling were also sources

from which the young Miami settlement secured supplies. 17

-
- 17 Archer B. Hulbert. The Ohio River, a Course of Empire (New York, 1906), 191.
-

The great Ohio River was the "Plot-thread, in the life story of Cincinnati". It was a natural waterway for the flow of commercial goods through one of the nations richest productive regions. The rise and fall of Cincinnati's business has been closely linked with the river and river traffic. When the Civil War began, Cincinnati was carrying on a volume of business which would command recognition with any big business enterprise of today. 18

-
- 18 Encyclopedia Americana (30 Vols., Chicago, 1951), 6: 679-680.
-

The Ohio River in 1825 continued to be the most important avenue of business for the inhabitants of the state of Ohio. The Flat-boats and Keel-boats were used for the upstream journey. The light draught steamboat, first used in 1811, became the preferred means of passenger travel.

New steamboats were being built every year and Cincinnati rapidly acquired a major portion of this great river traffic. Cincinnati in 1836 had established five boatyards and completed twenty-nine steamboats in the same year. 19

-
- 19 Frances P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 89.
-

The river traffic was further developed by the Ohio canals which were being built during the 1830's. This helped to stimulate the boatbuilding industry. These canals also served as feeders for the increase of trade on the Ohio. Two of the canals terminated at Cincinnati. They were the Miami and Erie Canal. These two canals offered a continuous passage of 249 miles, extending from the Great Lakes to the Ohio River.

The inland towns and villages were greatly helped by these canals, and as a result, Cincinnati was aided by the greater demand for produce. Grain, flour, livestock were being produced on nearby farms. The produce was brought to Cincinnati by land and by water. 20

-
- 20 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors. (American Guide Ser., Cincinnati, 1943), 58.
-

The city of Cincinnati developed rapidly. In 1830 the city became one of the nation's principal boatbuilders, launching thirty or more steamboats a year during a twenty year period. The year 1843 showed that forty eight steamboats came off the stocks. In 1844 there were more than 5000 steamboats arriving and departing from the docks at Cincinnati. The record year was 1852 when the total rose to 8,000. 21

21 Ibid., 59.

The coming of the steamboat brought about the opportunity for Cincinnati to do business with the rest of the Ohio and the Mississippi Valley. The city became known as the "Metropolis" of the Ohio region. 22

22 Frank P. Goodwin, "Building a Commercial System", (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, Vol., 16, Columbus, 1907), 337.

This title was correctly given for Cincinnati was located in the center of the richest agricultural region of the northwest, a region, parts of which already had a population of nearly forty-five inhabitants to the square mile. 23

23 John B. McMaster, History of the Peoples of the United States (6 Vols., New York, 1927), 4:523.

Cincinnati's expanding population demanded more and more goods. This demand laid the foundation for the development of the great manufacturing and industrial enterprises which grew up in the city of Cincinnati.

The majority of pioneers came into this Northwest Territory to find and establish a commonwealth which would be based on equality and freedom. In addition to this they wanted to develop industries which would enable them to acquire wealth. The land around them was fertile,

and one way they knew to develop prosperity was to practice their trades, and make use of the vast supplies furnished by the land and the forests. 24

-
- 24 Robert E. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850, a Study of the Early Influence of Pennsylvania and Southern Population in Ohio (Vol. 31, No. 2, New York, 1908), 132.
-

The growth of industries in Ohio was made at the expense of the eastern manufacturers. Men capable of producing the needed goods in the various trades were imported to the Ohio Region in preference to the purchasing of these products from eastern factories.

The war of 1812 marked a transition in this region from the stage of domestic manufactures to the building and establishing of factories. The ambition of having self sufficient, self paying business was the goal of all these business people. 25

-
- 25 William T. Utter, The Frontier State, 1803-1825 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 2, Columbus, 1944), 260-261.
-

The Ohio Almanac of 1810 showed a long list of artisans found plying their trade in Cincinnati. These people were developing the many young industries that were later to be great industrial enterprises. Some of these trades were as follows with number of people engaged in work:

2.....Printers	7.....plasterers
3.....Goldsmiths	3.....Tobacconists
1.....Jeweler	2.....Brewers
25.....Cabinet Makers	4.....Butchers
6.....Carriage Makers	13.....Boat and Shoe Makers
2.....Boat Builders	2.....Gunsmiths
15.....Brickmakers	12.....Weavers
16.....Stonecutters	5.....Wagoners
8.....Tailors	6.....Bakers
4.....Coopers	8.....Doctors
9.....Attorneys	1.....Bookbinder 26

- 26 Beverly W. Bond, The Civilization of the Old Northwest, 1788-1812 (New York, 1948), 422; See also Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, The Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 79.

With the establishment of these many trades, Cincinnati offered the people a goodly variety of products such as: Ladies and men's stockings, gloves, prints elastic springs and patent braces, moracco and kid shoes, and umbrellas and parasols, decanters, schoolbooks, and novels with other goods too varied to mention. 27

- 27 The material for the last paragraph is from the first source cited in the note 26. However, Bond, 390, contains the matter of this reference.

The factory system by 1822 was beginning to take over the home made articles that were so much in evidence in the early days of the frontier. Capital invested in these factories was still small.

The industrial development of Miami County came during the period of 1802 to 1825. This was aided by the high transportation costs placed on products shipped from the East. The high cost acted as a protective tariff in

its effect. A second advantage to the young industries came from the benefits derived from the disruption of normal trade with Europe during the Napoleonic Wars. The presence of large military forces in Ohio's northern frontier proved a boom to manufacturers of flour and the growing meat packing industry.

Cincinnati was deeply indebted to its foreign population. It was through them that the rapid growth was made possible. They were good steady workers. Charles Cist in his book, "Cincinnati in 1851", showed the great variety of trades and the number of people engaged in the trades:

10.....Architects	126.....Brewers
25.....Artists	2318.....Carpenters
176.....Attorneys	1583.....Clerks
421.....Bakers	7864.....Laborers
227.....Barbers	1550.....Traders Merchants
713.....Blacksmiths	1676.....Tailors
950.....Boatmen	146.....Teachers 28
1569.....Boat and Shoe Maker	

-
- 28 William T. Utter, The Frontier State, 1803-1825 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke Vol., 2, Columbus, 1944), 230; See also Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 49-51.
-

Industries once established drew the attention of skilled labor from the eastern seaboard towns. They may have been lured by attractive wages being offered in the midwest, or the opportunity for future investment in this new land.

The census of 1860 revealed that there were three hundred and forty different occupations. These occupations were made up of two hundred and thirty mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers. This great number of occupations served as a wonderful background for the industry of the city and showed the real foundation of its prosperity. 29

29 The matter for the last paragraph is from the same source as cited in the note 28. However, Utter, 259, contains the matter of this reference; See also George E. Stevens, The City of Cincinnati, (Cincinnati, 1869), 75.

To reach this high point of labor development, Cincinnati worked hard in the growth of its industries.

The business of Pork-Packing, one of the leading enterprises, gave the city a rather disagreeable title of "Porkopolis", but pork helped lay the foundation for the prosperity in Cincinnati.

This business of pork was carried on in Cincinnati as early as 1812 by a Richard Fosdick. 30

30 Archer B. Hulbert, The Ohio River, a Course of Empire (New York, 1906), 192-193.

Pork-packing was by all reports the chief center of business development. Harriet Martineau in her book, "Retrospect of Western Travel", speaks of the impression left in her mind of the meat industry in Cincinnati in 1835:

We passed the slaughter-houses on Deer Creek, the place where more thousand of hogs in a year than I dare to specify are destined to breathe their last. The division of labour is brought to as much perfection in these slaughter-houses as in the Pen-Manufactories of Birmingham. The exportation of pickled pork from Cincinnati is enormous. Besides supplying the American Navy, shiploads are sent to the West India Islands... Dr. Drake showed me the dwelling and slaughter-house of an Englishman who was his servant in 1818, who then turned pork-butcher, and was, in a few years worth ten thousand dollars. 31

- 31 Harriet Martineau, Retrospect of Western Travels (2 Vols., New York, 1838), 2:45.

Slaughtering and packing were done together in the early processing of the meat. Later these two jobs were conducted separately and still, later combined at one establishment. All stock was killed outside the city, but was put through the process of salting down, and curing in the storehouses in the business districts. For many years this same procedure was used in curing meat.

In the West, local salt was used. This salt was not of too good a quality. The marine product was superior. The census report of 1810, showed that-sugar-curing and refrigeration was suggested for caring for pork. The importance of Cincinnati as a meat packing center began about 1833, but even then its industry had become diversified. 32

- 32 Victor S. Clark, History of Manufactures in the United States (3 Vols., 1607-1860, New York, 1929), 1:483; See also Francis P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944) 83.

Cincinnati by 1840 had become the great manufacturing center of Ohio and the West. The 16,905,257 capital invested in the various manufactories in Ohio, found that one half of the total of the capital was located in Cincinnati.

Pork packing, as stated above, was by all reports the chief trade. In 1841 there were sixty-two beef and pork slaughter-houses, and forty-eight pork packing establishments. There were 1,400 persons employed in this business. The annual amount of goods produced figured over \$4,000,000.

The number of hogs handled in 1841 was calculated to be about 200,000. In 1848 the number of hogs packed was increased to 498,000. During the period of the forties the city of Cincinnati packing plants, packed about twenty-seven per cent of the meat products of the West. 33

33 The material for the last paragraph is from the same sources cited in note 32. However, Clark, 484, and Weisenburger, 82-83 contain the matter of this reference.

A representation of the pork packing industry, Jason Evans, a mild Quaker, could be chosen as an appropriate character in the meat industry. The Evans were of a Welsh descent and settled early at Waynesville where Jason established a grist mill; but after a series of bad luck he was led to the following remark, "It takes at least ten mills to make a cent". He tried farming. His four-horse wagon was a regular sight as he carried his hogs and

other produce to the market. Trade connections, knowledge of mill work and close acquaintance with the porcine race led him into the packing business. The first name of this company was called Evans, Eulass and Pierce. This firm later became known as Evans and Swift. His company successfully rivalled earlier Davis, Hartshorn and Childs, Miller, Johnson.

The Evans plant contributed largely to building Cincinnati into the great center for pork. Thus the name of "Porkopolis", was given by farm and city folk alike to this great city of the midwest. 34

34 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, the Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 191.

The growth of industries in Cincinnati came about when the Ohioans began the organizing of societies for the "Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures". These societies increased greatly during the depression of 1819. Manufactures were encouraged through demand for products by "Home folks", in order to correct the vicious commercial system of high tariff placed on goods by the eastern manufactures. 35

35 William T. Utter, The Frontier State, 1803-1825. (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 261.

This demand for "Domestic Manufactures", was revealed in a contributors letter found in Liberty Hall, a newspaper

in Cincinnati, April 14, 1815. This contributor said:

Assuming that the country around Cincinnati, produced \$600,000.00 annually, and that \$200,000.00 was consumed locally, another one third would be sent to New Orleans to pay for purchases made there, and the other third would go to the east in the form of specie to pay for English importations or eastern manufactures "we ask candid me", the writer continued to inform us how and in what manner this kind of trade will increase the capital of the western country. The solution which the writer offered was to "put in operation in Cincinnati manufactures for woolen cloth, for glassware of every description, for straw hats, and every article which is imported but can be manufactured in Cincinnati. Let the two hundred thousand dollars which we send over the mountains be paid the manufacturers in Cincinnati for the above articles. This would keep so much of our wealth at home, thereby increasing its productive manufacturing industry. 36

36 Ibid.

Manufacturing became the great source of wealth in Cincinnati.

One of the leading industries to start in the early history of the city was the manufacturing of malt liquors. It first originated in the first decade of the 19th century. The first brewery was located on the river bank at the foot of Race Street. The records show that the annual production in 1811 was five thousand barrels of beer and porter. 37

37 Archer B. Hulbert, The Ohio River, a Course of Empire (New York, 1906), 192.

It was found impracticable to feed all the surplus

products of the farm to live stock that were to be sold to the packing plants. The pioneer farmer solved this problem just like he did all his frontier problems. He reduced the bulk and weight for purposes of shipment by turning their grain into whiskey and the fruit from their orchards into brandy.

In the early period of the city's history the wealthier farmers had their own small stills and turned their surplus fruit and grain into a marketable product.

The home method of wine making was replaced by distilleries located in Cincinnati. This was made possible when water power and grist mills were built. Whiskey became an import article of export. 38

38 Frank P. Goodwin, "Building a Commercial System" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication, Vol., 16, Columbus, 1907), 326.

The German brewmaster and the beer-drinking population made Cincinnati a great brewing and distilling center. The state of Ohio ranked sixth in the United States with the number of distilleries numbered 373, and producing 466,357 gallons in a year. By the year 1850 Ohio rated second in the number of gallons produced, along with the bushels of materials used in its production. Cincinnati became the greatest distilling center in the world. 39

-
- 39 Francis P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 86; see Also Victor S. Clark, History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860 (3 Vols., New York, 1929), 1:480.
-

Wine became an important product. This product was produced from grapes. Nicholas Longworth in 1828 became famous as a great producer of the Catawa grape. Longworth's ambition to grow the best in the field of grapes was inspired from knowledge that Ziegler Baum and other Germans told of the vine-clad heights along the Rhine River in Germany. Longworth wanted to cover the hillsides of all Southwestern Ohio with great vineyards which would create a native wine industry for Ohio. Up to this time the efforts to grow grapes in the United States had not been very successful. A great sum of money was spent by Longworth in planting hundred of grape species from Europe, but to no avail. This failure was due to the short growing season in Ohio. The introduction of the Catawba grape produced good results. Many people were persuaded to set out new vines on a 50-50 basis with him. It was not long before the rocky hills of Hamilton and Clermont counties had hundred of acres of beautiful vineyards.

The years between 1830 and 1840 were the greatest productive period for the grapes. In the early part of 1850, a "black rot", attacked the vines and caused a great loss to the growers.

In spite of this great loss Longworth's pioneering efforts in the grape industry lived on in other sections and thus a promising industry was not lost to Ohio. 40

40 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors (Cincinnati, 1943), 44-45.

The coming of the German emigrant to the Cincinnati region during the 1840's was in some cases due to the well heralded experiments of Nicholas Longworth in the culture of grapes on the slopes along the Ohio River which strongly had a likeness to their Fatherland's Rhine.

By 1870 the center of the wine industry in the United States was located in Cincinnati. 41

41 Charles E. Hopkins, Ohio, the Beautiful and Historic (Boston, 1931), 382-382.

The year 1850 brought the man who was to establish the largest and best regulated brewery in the West. The man was known as Mr. Conrad Windisch, the senior proprietor of the Lion Brewery. Mr. Windisch was a "self made man". His fortune was made through his own energy, his industry and his knowledge of the brewing business.

Mr. Windisch was born in Bavaria, Germany, and at the age of 16 years was instructed in the art of brewing "Lager". In 1849 he came to America, arrived in New York, later moving to Pittsburg where he secured work in a brewery. Later he moved on to St. Louis, then in 1850 he came to Cincinnati. The work was again in a brewery,

Herancourt's on the Harrison Pike. Young Windisch received eleven dollars per month for his services. After saving a little money, he formed a partnership with a man who had some capital, but no knowledge of the brewery industry. This partnership was a success. In 1866 Mr. Windisch withdrew and established the firm of Windisch, Moehlhauser and Bro. Both Mr. Windisch and Mr. Gottlieb Muehlhauser gave their personal attention to the brewing and thus established a superior product which secured them their immense trade and reputation. 42

42 E. H. Austerlitz, Cincinnati, from 1800-1875, a Condensed History of Cincinnati combined with the Exposition Guide from 1875 (Cincinnati, 1875), 167-172.

Aside from the fact that Cincinnati was famous nationally for its great meat packing plants and equally famous for its brewing industry, the city carried on other extensive business enterprises from its early period of history.

The Boot and Shoe industry was one of these. Leather was a common necessity for footwear, and the raw material was close at hand. In 1815 Cincinnati had six tanneries from which leather was prepared for shoes, boots, saddlery and leather gloves. 43

43 J. Leander Bishop, History of American Manufactures from 1608-1860 (3 Vols., Philadelphia, 1868), 2:217.

Charles Cist states in his study of Cincinnati in 1851, that, all types of shoes were being made in the Boot and Shoe industries of the city. Much of the work was of a custom styling for home consumption. The annual purchases of the citizens within the confines of Cincinnati reached four hundred and fifty thousand pair of boots and shoes, worth more than one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There were three hundred and seventy-four boot and shoemakers with seventeen hundred and sixty hands, and a product of eleven hundred and eighty-two thousand and six hundred and fifty dollars; value of raw material, 40 per cent, as an average. 44

44 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 175-176.

Another industry which brought extensive business to Cincinnati over the years was that of clothing. By 1812, the increase in production and the improvement in communication had made possible the beginning of modern industrialism in Ohio with the introduction of cotton and woolen goods factories. 45

45 Beverly W. Bond, The Civilization of the Old Northwest, 1788-1812 (New York, 1934), 412.

In 1815 a large woolen manufactory, owned by the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, was producing sixty yards of broadcloth daily.

The same year, in June, it was recorded that four cotton spinning establishments were in operation. They were rather small establishments containing 1,200 spindles. 46

46 J. Leander Bishop, History of American Manufactures from 1608-1860, (3 Vols., Philadelphia, 1868), 2:217.

Between 1822-1835 the cotton and woolen mills were rather rambling structures made of wood with a limited number of windows to allow light and air to enter. The farmers brought their wool from the farms to the local mills to be twisted into yarn. Some left the wool to be woven into cloth. If cotton was desired the raw product could be purchased in Cincinnati and then taken to the mill to be spun into cloth. 47

47 Francis P. Weisenbruger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol. 3, Columbus, 1944), 75.

The fact that Cincinnati developed its own material for clothing and did not have to rely on the goods to be brought to them from the East, laid grounds for the establishing of the clothing industry. This industry made a great name for the city. Cincinnati became in 1851 the great manufacturing center for ready-made clothing for the whole South and West. The business was operated mostly by German Jews. One hundred and eight stores and shops handled ready-made clothing. Almost 950 people earned a

livelihood in this profession. In addition a great amount of piece-work was done on these garments by women in their homes. More than nine thousand women were employed in this manner. Statistical records show that the value of products produced in 1851 was one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. Cincinnati boasted of six establishments which manufactured more than half a million dollars of clothing. 48

48 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 184.

The mass of people moving to the West from the Eastern sections of the United States, placed many demands for equipment and articles to furnish their new homes.

Furniture, being in most cases too bulky an article to be carried in the wagons or flat-boats, had to be replaced when the people reached their destination.

The numerous handicrafts that were present in the industrial life of our Eastern towns, developed into systematized manufactures in the growing urban centers of the West. A cabinet makers shop became a furniture factory and a smithy expanded in an engine works. 49

49 Victor E. Clark, History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860 (3 Vols., New York, 1929), 1:465.

The wonderful forest of Ohio made timber easily available. The development of the canal system, and growth

of furniture factories, placed a commercial value on this great gift of nature, the tree. In addition to the building of furniture some pioneers used the ashes from burned hardwood trees. This ash was called "Black Salt", and it served as the only source of ready cash for many of these early settlers.

This Potassium salt was valuable enough when sufficiently concentrated to permit high cost of transportation to the Eastern markets. In the years after 1825, a farmer might take his "Black Salt" to a near-by "Ashery" where the ash would be turned into pearlash or potash, which could be accepted for real cash.

The money earned from the ash enabled the farmer to pay his taxes, and obtain the necessities of life like salt, cotton, and tea which could only be secured by cash. 50

50 Francis P. Weisenburger. The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 73-74.

The State of Ohio held the fourth place in the United States during the year 1833 as a manufacturing center for furniture. The nearby hardwood forests were a fine source of material for the artisans in this field of work. Hundreds of men were employed in this work. Production was cheapened because of the introduction of steam as power for operating the machines. This all helped in giving Cincinnati

the command of wide markets throughout the South and West. Furniture manufacturing in 1833 ranked second only to machinery manufacturing. 51

51 Victor S. Clark, History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860 (3 Vols., New York, 1929), 1:474.

In 1841 Cincinnati listed in its table of manufacturing and industrial pursuits, forty-eight cabinet ware factories, with employment numbering around three hundred and eighty-four hands, with a product of three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

The entire product of cabinet ware, and chairs, amounted to one million six hundred and sixty thousand dollars. This business gave work to one thousand and one hundred and fifty-eight hands.

The book "Cincinnati, 1841", by Cist, lists one of the most remarkable of these furniture factories. The bedstead factory of Clawson and Mudge located on second below Vine Street, was the factory. The business reveals the great stride made in Cincinnati in this early period in size of buildings, number of machines and people employed. The account describes the building, contents, and its production as follows:

The building is of brick, is five stories in height, and one hundred and ninety by seventy feet on the ground. The machinery consists of seven planing and two tapering machines, sixteen turning-lathes, six boring, and two tenoning machines, four splitting, and four buff saws, all which are driven

by steam. One hundred and thirty hands are employed in this establishment. A very vivid impression of the power of machinery is given in this case, by the fact, that one hundred and thirty bedsteads are made and finished, as an average, everyday, or one bedstead to each workman; while under the hand system of manufacture a first rate bedstead is more than a week's work for one journeyman. The escape steam is employed not only in warming the building, in winter, but soften the glue. 52

52 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 200-201.

In addition to these large industrial businesses, Cincinnati citizens were served by many manufactures and industrial products, which sprung up in many cases as by-products from the larger industries.

As early as 1826 there were eleven soap and candle factories in Cincinnati producing annually 451,000 pounds of soap and 332,000 pounds of candles.

In 1849 there were thirty large factories manufacturing lard-oil. Additional allied products of the pork industry were glue and prussiate of potash. 53

53 Francis P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 83.

Many soap factories were in operation in Cincinnati before the Civil War. One firm, Procter and Gamble, proved to be a leader. "It was this company that marketed a floating soap, the famous "Ivory", in 1879." The Central

Avenue plant of the Company burned down in 1884, but was rebuilt into a handsome structure on the edge of the city, Cincinnati. It was called, "Ivorydale", and it became the largest soap factory in the entire world. 54

54 Writer's Project Administration, Cincinnati a Guide to the Queen City (Cincinnati, 1943), 72.

Pottery was another early industry that had an early start in Cincinnati. The potters wheel began to turn in Cincinnati as early as the year 1799. When William McFarland started the manufacturing of earthenware, there was introducing an industry which was to make Cincinnati known over the world for its famous pottery. In 1851 there were ten potteries with fifty hands employed, with product valued at twelve thousand dollars. 55

55 Archer B. Hulbert, The Ohio River (New York, 1906), 192; See also Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 228.

The above industries were just a few of those that were in full operation by 1851. Horace Greeley published in his newspaper the "Tribune", his impression of Cincinnati in 1851:

It requires no keenness of observation to perceive that Cincinnati is destined to become the focus and mart for the grandest circle of manufacturing thrift on this continent. Her delightful climate; her unequalled and ever-increasing facilities for cheap and rapid commercial intercourse with all parts of the country and the world; her enterprising and energetic population; her own elastic and exulting youth; are all elements which predict and

insure her electric progress to giant greatness. I doubt if there is another spot on the earth where food, fuel, cotton, timber, iron, can all be concentrated so cheaply - that is, at so moderate a cost of human labor in producing and bringing them together as here. Such fatness of soil, such a wealth of mineral treasure- coal, iron, salt, and the finest clays for all purposes of use-and all cropping out from the steep, facile banks of placid, though not sluggish navigable rivers. How many Californias could equal in permanent worth, this valley of the Ohio. 56

56 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 257.

While industry was expanding to its highest peak with a two-fold purpose, one of providing the requirements for a better living, and secondly, the establishment of wealth, the cultural side of the city of Cincinnati was not being neglected.

Many of the industrial minded people were also interested in seeing that the citizens received the right kind of an educational background, along with the cultural and recreational advantages offered in their century.

George E. Stevens, in his book, "The City of Cincinnati", published in 1869, summed up the idea on culture as follows:

Cincinnati has never forgotten that mind is superior to matter, and that to educate the people is the highest obligation of a civilized community. Hence, from the very beginning, means have been taken to promote popular education, till now, every child in the city can be educated in the most

practical branches of knowledge. 57

57 George E. Stevens. The City of Cincinnati (Cincinnati, 1869), 93.

The people who first came to settle this new territory had little time or substance to devote to considerations of intellectual interest. Such meager education as was presented during the first couple of decades of the state's history, was done through private schools, or church schools maintained by private subscription. The facilities were not ample enough to allow many youngsters to receive the common necessities of learning.

To be able to read the Bible, or an almanac, to write one's name or add up a sum of figures was considered sufficient education in that early day.

The children of the more wealthy families had tutors. Some families formed a combine and would hire one teacher for a period of thirteen weeks, six days a week, eight hours a day, at the rate of a dollar or two for each pupil in the group. Some of the pay would be in cash, the balance in wheat at fifty cents per bushel. The smallest number taught usually in this kind of a group would be twenty. The following books were the most highly recommended for class instruction:

Murray's English Reader, the Columbian Orator, Dillworth's Speller, Webster's Easy Standard of Pronunciation and Pike's Arithmetic. 58

58 Eugene H. Roseboom and Frances P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio (New York, 1934), 195-196.

The early schools were of a very crude construction, built mostly from round logs with a puncheon floor cut from saplings with a clapboard type of door. All the schools had a fireplace. This was for the element of warmth for the children. The benches were made from split logs. The lighting was poor. Oiled paper for window covering was used in the poorer schools, while glass was used in a few of the better buildings.

The schools of Cincinnati were in operation practically from the beginning of the settlement. These schools were well organized and were gaining a good reputation for educational training. Thus parents from adjoining states started sending their youngsters to the schools. Tuition was charged. The appreciation of an education for the young of the community was one of the commendable things of these pioneers. The course of study was subject to criticism at this early period. Attempts had been made in the state of Ohio to bring to the children a more practical education, something to replace the older classical courses offered in most of the seacoast towns.

A great stimulus to popular education came with the organization of a genuine public school. This was brought about through the introduction of the Ordinance of 1785.

This Ordinance provided that one section in each township should be devoted to public school purposes.

A group of men in Cincinnati in 1820 began to take action in creating proper public educational instruction. One of the leaders in this movement was Nathan Guilford. He worked for many years to create a more favorable opinion among the people of Cincinnati on the question of tax supported schools. He was rewarded when his efforts were accomplished in the election of 1824.

Mr. Guilford was a publisher of school books. He published "Salomon's Thrifty Almanac", also a speller. This speller made an elderly man of New Haven very angry. The book was entitled, "The Western Spelling Book, being an improvement on the American book by Noah Webster". 59

59 Ibid., 197-198. See also Alvin F. Harlow, The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950), 152.

A law was passed in 1821 authorizing the division of each township into school districts, also the raising of funds for the building of schoolhouses. The balance of the money left over was to be used to pay the school expenses of Needy children. This practice was considered as charity by some people, and thus a number of children were kept home because their parents were too proud to have the state pay for their education.

In 1825 a law was finally passed requiring the County

Commissioners to assess a tax on property of one-half mill upon the dollar. The proceeds were to be used for the school fund. The result of this law, created a state system of public education. The system of public schools were established in Cincinnati in 1830-1831. 60

60 Ibid. See also Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 53.

Cincinnati had moved fast in the field of education. Reports show that the first school had been started by a Mr. John Reilly in 1790. Mrs. Reilly had come from Lexington, Kentucky to Cincinnati. These early schools were all private until 1824.

A citizen, named Thomas Hughes, an English born shoemaker, bequeathed the income from twenty acres of land to take care of the support of a school for the poor. Another hard worker for public education and the bettering of the school system was George Graham.

Mr. Graham was a school principal, who took things into his own hands in getting public support for the building of schools. He paraded his school children through the streets to the music of the bands; he also fired a teacher who failed to join the parade. When the City Council failed to provide money for the buildings, Graham went out and raised the cash elsewhere. The school was built, and the Council finally came around to

paying for the schools. There were eight new schools of four rooms each built within a few years. The salary situation was rather off balance in these early schools. The men and women teachers were not paid on the same scale. Male principals were paid an annual salary of \$700, while female principals drew \$250. The men teachers in various fields of learning were paid \$300, while a female received \$200. 61

61 Alvin P. Harlow, The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950), 153.

Education was greatly aided by another gentleman, Samuel Lewis, whose untiring work helped to establish a favorable idea toward schools.

Mr. Lewis was a native of Palmouth, Massachusetts. He gained all of his schooling during the first ten years of his life. After many wonderful services in the cause of education in Cincinnati in 1837, Samuel Lewis was selected as the first "State Superintendent of Common Schools", in Ohio. His work took him all over the state, covering over fifteen hundred miles the first year. He visited, during this first year, nearly three hundred schools in forty county seats. The object of his work was to popularize the idea of free public education. 62

62 Eugene H. Roseboom and Francis P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio (New York, 1934), 198.

The city of Cincinnati for the fiscal year of 1848-1849 set a fund for school expenses of \$65,103. The public school buildings numbered thirteen, with accommodations for eight hundred pupils each. The public school teachers numbered one hundred and thirty-eight in the year 1851, this being more than double the number employed in 1840.

The 20th Annual Report published in 1850 revealed the following figures which showed the proportion of youths taught in the Cincinnati public schools and what proportion of teachers were allowed to teach them:

White youth enumerated, between 4 and 21	35,004
Colored youth	1,069
Number of pupils enrolled in the year	12,240
Number in daily attendance	5,557
Number of teachers	138
Number of pupils in daily attendance	40
on each teacher	

The above figures in contrast to the report that was made in 1840 shows a definite increase in student enrollment and an increase in number of teachers. Progress was made over this period of ten years:

In 1840 - Number enrolled	5,121
" In attendance, about	4,000
" Number of teachers	64
" Number of pupils per teacher	62

63 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 54-57.

Schools sprang up through the antebellum years. The Ohio Mechanics Institute began in 1829. The object of the

Institution was to diffuse a more general knowledge among that portion of society who depended on their manual labor for support. This was to be done by the cultivation of those sciences that have a practical relationship to mechanic arts. 64

64 Clara L. De Chambrun, Cincinnati, the Story of the Queen City (New York, 1939), 140-41.

The Mechanic Institution had 1200 members. The building was four stories high, Gothic in style, and the size was 90 feet by 75 feet. It cost \$50,000 to build. The walls were of brick and the doors and window sills were of cast iron. The building had a show room, for manufactured articles of home fabrication. For a small charge the artisan had the right to deposit for inspection or sale articles he had made at school. 65

65 Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851 (Cincinnati, 1851), 116-117.

The first public school and the first Roman Catholic school was also started in 1829. In 1831 the Athenaeum was founded by Bishop Edward Fenwick. The Athenaeum became St. Xavier's College a decade later. In 1831 Woodward College, a private academy, added to its educational work a high school department.

Another school that started in Cincinnati at this time was Western Female Seminary. This school was

started by Catherine Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher. Miss Catherine Beecher devoted her life to pioneering for better education and for opportunities for young women. Credit was given to Miss Catherine Beecher for preparing one of the first treatises on home economics. 66

66 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (Cincinnati, 1943), 35.

The newspaper in the history of Ohio proved to be a great influence on the education of the time.

In 1793, the Centinel of the Northwestern Territory was founded at Cincinnati by William Maxwell. Its motto was "open to all parties but influenced by none". Many newspapers were started but had only short careers. By the year 1810, newspapers were being published not only at Cincinnati but at Chillicothe, Steubenville and Marietta, Ohio. By 1826 the leading paper of Cincinnati was the Cincinnati Advertiser, edited by Moses Dawson, an Irishman whose real business was politics. The paper was purchased in 1841 by John Brough, later governor of Ohio and his brother. The brothers changed the name of the paper to the Enquirer.

The National Republican and Ohio Political Register were influential papers which were outgrowths of the old Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette. These papers had been founded in 1799 and were read by the people of Cincinnati.

In the early period of journalism the newspapers were generally weekly issues. Numerous columns were devoted to political news, also to foreign news many days old, to advertisements pertaining to health and to patent medicines.

The merchants advertised their various merchandise. Little reference was made to the feminine interest, such as social functions, weddings and beauty, thus the papers proved rather dull and not too inviting to the women folks of the day. 67

67 Eugene H. Rosebloom and Francis P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio (New York, 1934), 200-202; see also Robert B. Chaddock, Ohio Before 1850, a Study of the Early Influence of Pennsylvania and Southern Population in Ohio (Vol. 31, No. 2, New York, 1908), 149.

The oldest daily newspaper in Cincinnati was the "Times". It was started in 1840. Its columns showed great care and vigilance in the printing of all matters of general public interest. The "Times" was independent of any political party. Its sole purpose was to obtain all the news needed for a good home or family circle paper. Its weekly edition had a circulation of nearly seventy thousand.

The foreign language press was established in 1836. The name of the paper was "The Volksblatt", Republican in politics and published by Hof and Hassaurek. The other foreign paper was "Volksfreund" and it favored the Democratic platform. This paper was published by a stock

company.

Both daily papers published weekly editions. 68

68 George E. Stevens, The City of Cincinnati (Cincinnati, 1869), 188-189.

The impression made on foreigners as to the use and advantages gained by the populace of the day was expressed by Mrs. Trollope in her book on the "Domestic Manners of Americans". Her impressions were of a negative view:

In truth, there are many reasons which render a very general diffusion of literature impossible in America. I can scarcely class the universal reading of newspapers as an exception to this remark; if I could, my statement would be exactly the reverse, and I should say that America beat the world in letters. The fact is that throughout all ranks of society, from the successful merchant, which is the highest, to the domestic serving man, which is the lowest, they are all too actively employed to read, except at such broken moments as may suffice for a peep at a newspaper. It is for this reason, I presume, that every American newspaper is more or less a magazine where in the merchant may scan while he holds out his hand for an invoice, stanzas by Mrs. Hemans, or a garbled extract from Moore's Life of Byron. 69

69 Francis P. Weisenburger, The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 183.

In addition to the schools and the newspapers there were other means by which the people of these early communities received a cultural background:

The churches offered numerous opportunities for social contact, in both rural and urban districts camp meetings lasted several days, with thousands of persons sometimes in attendance.

In the larger towns some attended church services three times on Sunday, and the preacher might give sermons in private homes on other evenings. Doubtless an interest in sociability contributed quite as much to the success of such occasions as any concern with the doctrine of theology. 70

70 Eugene H. Roseboom and Francis P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio (New York, 1934), 184-185.

The democratic point of view, which marked the rural Ohio in its early history, was not a direct choice of its people. This point of view existed because of the need for cooperation and sociability with one's next door neighbors regardless of previous social positions or financial status. As the towns grew, the cultural advantages and social levels developed. This feeling of difference developed in the city of Cincinnati, with a craving for the "Excellent and beautiful things of life". This in turn created a select society. 71

71 Ibid., 186.

This feeling was recorded by a noted Englishwoman, Harriet Martineau. It was while Mrs. Martineau was visiting some of the lovely homes of Cincinnati that she observed that where townsfolks made the effort to manifest an appearance of cultivation that they showed a noticeable degree of self consciousness and pedantry". Another observation was recorded while she was watching a procession of school children gayly decked with flowers and

ribands in celebration of the anniversary of the opening of the common schools. She noted the air of superiority with which a woman informed her, that this was their populace. 72

72 Ibid.

People with a common interest formed clubs for cultural growth as well as recreational benefits in Cincinnati.

A club with this cultural or intellectual purpose was the "Society for Investigation", founded in 1822. Another was the "Buckeye Club", founded in 1833. These two clubs served the professional groups in the city. Archaeology found a few interested individuals. Mr. Dorfeuille established the "The Western Museum", which had been mentioned earlier in this paper on Cincinnati's history. This place featured a collection of fossils and Mexican curiosities to meet the interest of the curious for weird displays.

Foreigners visiting Cincinnati all visited the museum, in order to observe the range of culture available to these people in the midwest. Harriet Martineau wrote of her observations as follows:

We visited the museum. There is, among other good things, a pretty complete collection of the currency of the country, from the earliest colonial days and some of other countries with it. I hope this will be preserved in, and that the Cincinnati merchants will make use of the opportunities afforded by their commerce of

collecting specimens of every kind of currency used in the world, from the gilt and stamped leather of the Chinese and Liberians to the last of Mr. Biddles twenty dollar notes. 73

-
- 73 Harriet Martineau, Retrospect of Western Travels (2 Vols., New York, 1838), 2:46.
-

In addition to the various clubs and recreational centers, people attended lectures. Sometimes these lectures were held in connection with a church group, where the question lectured on, would either be on Palestine or on the temperance problem. Lectures outside the church group were held in crowded houses in Cincinnati. It was here that people would listen to speeches on socialism.

Music was another form of cultural entertainment for the people. It was very popular among the early settlers. An Apollonian Society was organized in Cincinnati in 1824. Shortly after 1830 the Singing Society and the Turnvereine influenced the intellectual and cultural life of the town. The first German Gesangverein was founded in Cincinnati in 1839. In 1846 the German singing societies combined to give the first Annual Sangerfest. 74

-
- 74 Eugene H. Roseboom and Francis P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio (New York, 1934), 187-188.
-

The love of music continued to grow in Cincinnati. In 1857 the Cincinnati Maennchor and the Philharmonic Society was organized.

The Maennchor presented the operas and the Philharmonic presented the orchestral compositions. The building of the beautiful Pike's Opera House was inspired by the assurance of having the famous Jenny Lind as one of the artists. Part of the credit for the great love of music, in addition to the family interest was due to the fact that music was taught in the public and private schools. 75

75 Works Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors (Cincinnati, 1943),
79

The theatre was slow in being accepted in the early history of Cincinnati. The church feared the effect of plays on the morals of the people. Nevertheless the demand of the few was strong enough to secure the erection of a fine theater in 1820 which seated eight hundred people. A high standard of talent was attempted at first, but it was difficult to maintain. The interest was there but the support for the venture was indifferent. Fine actors like Booth, the Elder, playing in such plays as Richard III or King Lear were among the early productions.

When funds were lacking the managers allowed the building to become a center of cheap amusement. The audiences were unruly. The following account revealed their type:

A poster, in 1830 requested patrons not to crack nuts while the curtain was up and asked occupants of the upper boxes to avoid throwing shells and apple-cores into the pit. 76

-
- 76 Eugene H. Roseboom and Francis P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio (New York, 1934), 189.
-

The stage reached a rather low state. This was due to the attitude of the rather stuffy type of people who refused to accept drama. The church people thought the theatre was sinful and immoral. These people had some grounds for criticism for the audiences of these theaters were made of about ninety per cent of the rough characters found along the water front. The actors realized this and as a result gave the audience what they wanted in the form of production.

The famous Doctor Drake of Cincinnati expressed the feeling of many people toward the theater when he said:

Our theaters are shunned by the moral portion of the people on account of their licentiousness and buffoonery. 77

-
- 77 Work Project Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and its Neighbors. (Cincinnati, 1943), 36.
-

In 1848, the theaters were experiencing a new type of entertainment, the minstrel shows. The one man making these shows popular through his music was Stephen Foster. This young man was a clerk in the steamboat office of Irwin and Foster. He was rather shy and did not make

friends too readily. Gradually he began to make friends among the young people. His early music was about young folks of Cincinnati. The negro songs he wrote were presented by black faced singers, because he was really ashamed of his songs. In 1848 a change took place. Fields Peters music house published his most famous song, "O Susanna". It proved a success. The song was picked up by the people moving on to Oregon in 1848. They made it their song, changing the title to "I'm going out to Oregon". The song spread all over the world. Its words were translated into many languages. 78

78 Alvin F. Harlow, The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950), 328-329.

The history of Cincinnati started early in the life of the city. The first show was staged in 1801, when O'Keefe's bawdy comic opera, "The Poor Soldier", was played by a troupe of soldier-actors at Fort Washington. The prologue to this play had a real prophecy for the future of a great city, Cincinnati:

When wealthy cities shall extensive rise, and
lofty spires salute our western skies; when
costly theaters shall loud resound with music,
mirth and ev'ry joyous sound: 'Twill be remem-
bered that in days of yore, between a ragged
roof and sorry floor, the laughing muse here for
the first time sate. And kindly deigned to cheer
our infant state. 79

79 Work Project Administration, The Ohio Guide (New York, 1940), 157-158.

CHAPTER V

FOREIGN TRAVELLERS
IMPRESSIONS GATHERED ON
THE "QUEEN CITY" OF THE WEST

Foreign travellers were definitely impressed by the young town of Cincinnati. Some of the impressions brought forth both favorable and unfavorable comments in the writing and lectures of these foreign visitors.

The vast forests and unsettled fields held a great interest to the very early travellers, while the later visitors to this new community expressed their opinion on the people, industry, building and the culture found throughout the midwest.

The growth of these western towns was something entirely new to these foreigners who were accustomed to the slow progress of advancement made in foreign towns and cities. The West literally grew up overnight.

By 1805 foreigners were travelling rather extensively throughout the Ohio region. It was here that the westward movement was taking place. These visitors were gathering information for their future records.

It was in 1806 that Thomas Ashe, an Englishman, visited Cincinnati. His comments were valuable in that they gave an idea of the character of these early settlers. Thomas Ashe declared:

That some of the merchants were making exorbitant

profits, had already attained easy circumstance, but in general the people of Cincinnati....are orderly, decent, sociable, liberal and unassuming and were I compelled to live in the western country, I would give them a decided preference. 1

-
- 1 Alvin F. Harlow, The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950), 26-27.
-

Cincinnati had a certain amount of culture from the very beginning of the town. The eastern pioneers brought good manners with them. This culture and charm of the ladies was not lost on Thomas Ashe. His writings reveal the following:

The ladies had comeliness, distinction and taste in dress. They were tall, stately figures, with much animation and expression. 2

- 2 Ibid., 159.
-

Another visitor to Cincinnati in 1817 was Morris Birkbeck. He marvelled at the growth of the town and the energy of its people. Activity was the popular thought in the minds of the citizens. These pioneers did not have much time to sit down and take things easy. Morris Birkbeck spoke favorably of these people in his book, "Notes on a Journey in America" which was published in London in 1818:

Every consideration of health and enjoyment yields to news of mercantile convenience. The hundreds of commodious well-finished brick houses, the spacious and busy markets, the substantial public buildings, the thousands of well-dressed industrious inhabitants, the

numerous wagons and drays, the carriage of elegant females, the shoals of craft on the river, the busy air prevailing everywhere, housebuilding, boat building, paving and leveling streets, the numbers of country people coming and going, with the spacious taverns crowded with travellers from a distance.

Morris Birkbeck further writes of his impressions of these people of Cincinnati:

All this is so much more than I could comprehend from a description of a new town, just risen from the woods, that I despair of conveying an adequate idea of it to my English friends. It is enchantment, and liberty is the fair enchantress. 3

3 Ibid., 27-28.

Much has been learned about the conditions of Cincinnati and the extent of the culture reached by the early folks through the writing of these visitors to the city. Foreign travellers kept diaries of their experiences and impressions. It is through these forms of literature we gather facts of the advancement made by the midwest.

Bernhard, Duke of Saxe, was one of the travellers who gathered many notes during his travels. He passed through the Ohio region during the years 1825 and 1826. His writings revealed the great advancement made by the settlers in creating a cultural center out of virgin forests. In addition he also presents the general appearance of Cincinnati as one approached the city by boat:

Found the shores of the Ohio well cultivated, with orchards and Indian corn. The hill on which Cincinnati is built lies as it were in a basin. The shores near Cincinnati are rather steep, and to render the loading and unloading the boats more convenient, they are provided with rings and chains of iron. 4

4 Duke of Saxe Bernhard. Travels through North America during the Years, 1825-1826 (2 Vols., Philadelphia, 1828) 2:136-137.

Turning from the water front, Bernhard continued his description of Cincinnati, revealing the great strides made in the development of the city:

We visited some bookstores. The town contains about 15,000 inhabitants and consists mostly of brick houses. Some of the streets run parallel with the Ohio, and others form a right angle with them which makes them very regular. They are wide, well paved, and have side walks. Those streets which cross in the direction of the river, ascend and lead to the top of the hill, from which there is a ~~view~~ resembling a panorama. Here they were building a large Catholic Cathedral...it will be an ornament to the city. 5

5 Ibid., 137.

At the same time that foreigners were writing their impressions of Cincinnati, the local papers were putting forth a good sales talk. This advertising was to inform the easterners and people travelling through the country as to the great possibilities offered by Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Gazette for January 3, 1828, revealed the great progress made in the direction of culture and refinement which was to be found in the city. The news-

paper article contained the following statement:

Many private homes were two or three story brick structures, those of the wealthy often being hewn stones. There were fewer wooden buildings and more homes possessing, "Pretty gardens," rich grassplots, and ornamental shrubberies, and flower surroundings them, than in most eastern cities. 6

6 Francis P. Weisenburger, Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 30.

The fear that many of the pioneers expressed as they moved westward was that they would be far from the niceities of eastern civilization. Those fears were soon wiped from their minds for upon entering the wonder spot of the Ohio, they found the stores well equipped, with all the articles familiar to their eastern stores. Many stores offered even imported articles. Prices were a little higher, but this was due to the transportation costs. The knowledge that things could be purchased offset this slight higher price. 7

7 Ibid.

The business people of early Cincinnati had a great gift of knowing how to sell their new town to the foreigners as well as to the townsfolk.

"Colonel" Andrew Mack, proprietor of the Cincinnati Hotel on Front Street, showed this gift of hospitality when he introduced William Bullock, an Englishman, who

had travelled up the Ohio from New Orleans in 1827 to the fine foods available at his hotel. William Bullock in his "Impressions on Cincinnati", said:

In no part of the old continent that I have visited, are strangers treated with more attention, politeness and respect than in Cincinnati. The dinner was such that an epicure from whatever part of the world...would have little cause to complain, as in no part of my travels have I seen a table spread with more profusion or better served. 8

8 Alvin F. Harlow, *The Serene Cincinnatians* (New York, 1950), 31-32.

The industriousness of the people of Cincinnati seemed to attract the attention of most of the foreign visitors. Two men mentioned earlier, ~~Birkbeck~~ and Chevalier, put it aptly in their observations. Birkbeck in 1817, said:

All is alive here as soon as the day breaks. The stores are open, the market thronged, and business in full career by five o'clock in the mornings and nine o'clock is the common hour for retiring to rest. 9

9 Ibid., 57.

Michel Chevalier, a Frenchman travelling through the midwest in 1834, remarked:

There is no such thing in Cincinnati as a class of men of leisure, living without any regular profession on their patrimony or on the wealth acquired by their own enterprise in early life, although there are many persons of opulence having one hundred thousand dollars and upward", which, if true, proved Cincinnati to be a real city of opportunity. 10

10 Ibid.

In spite of the unusual rapid development of Cincinnati, there were some people who were not too much impressed by this city. Mrs. Francis Trollope, was one of these severe critics. Mrs. Tollope was the wife of T. A. Trollope, a barrister of England. She was one of the most sharp and bitter critics of the period. Her appearance in America started on February 10, 1828. Mrs. Trollope had left her husband in England and came to Cincinnati by way of New Orleans with her two daughters and a son named Henry. Henry was a very lazy and unappreciative person and caused his mother much grief.

Mrs. Tollope's reason for coming to Cincinnati was to improve her family's fortune. Cincinnati was selected as the chief point for her commercial undertaking. Her reasons are stated as follows:

Cincinnati seemed promising, it had more than 20,000 people and was growing very fast. It was the focal point of emigration to the West, and the principal manufacturing center. Many of the steamboats that plied the Ohio and the Mississippi were built at this city. Nearly half the male workers were employed in the mills and factories.... About one thousand citizens were in trade and merchandizing. 11

11 Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors (Cincinnati, 1943), 25.

Mrs. Trollope felt the citizens of Cincinnati wanted something of the fantastic in the field of architecture. The edifice she had built on Third Street in that city was of moorish, arabesque style which included an exhibition

gallery, ballroom, barroom, two salons where people of a more cultured nature could gather and visit. This Bazaar, as it was called, was filled with fancy knickknacks, writing equipment, dishes, furniture and finery for the ladies. All the produce for sale was purchased locally, marked up in price and sold at a great profit. The business failed to draw the crowds. The pioneers, as she thought of them, were not anxious to part with their money. Three years later in 1831, the Bazaar failed. Mrs. Trollope gathered her family and as she put it, shook the dust of Cincinnati from her feet. She returned to England, saying as she parted from America:

Her only regret was, that she had ever entered it. 12

12 Ibid.

Mrs. Trollope's experience in the business field may have been a complete failure but her ability to put into words, her experiences and observations brought her fame and fortune in England. In 1832 she published her book "Domestic Manners of the Americans". It netted her a good sum of money and started her on a literary career that lasted the remaining part of her life. 13

13 Ibid.

Cincinnati was developing rapidly. Reproductions of

several of the leading buildings of the East were springing up in this progressive city. This great urge to bring architectural charm and usefulness to the West was a great help in creating a cosmopolitan air to the community.

Travellers passing through in the year of 1830 were impressed at what they saw. Hotels of course drew their close attention. One traveller had this to offer on the appearance of the hotels:

During the thirties the hotels were already numerous, and one of them, "The Broadway", was apparently, one of the cleanest and most comfortable west of the mountains. 14

14 Frances P. Weisenburgers, The Passing of the Frontier 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 30.

Another foreign visitor to American shores who was favorably impressed with the western territory was Prince Maximilian of Wied. He travelled into the interior of America during 1832 and 1834. Maxmilian related in his "Travels", the progress made in development of trade. He said:

It is a considerable town, and carries on an extensive trade, and is frequented by numerous steamboats of which a considerable number were now lying on the banks of the Ohio. 15

15 Reuben G. Thwaites, Early Western Travels, 1748-1846 (32 Vols., Columbus, 1907), 24: 143.

Prince Maximilian was impressed at the form of entertainment provided these pioneer people. The Western

Museum, an establishment connected with Natural History seemed to hold an extreme fascination for him. This institution was really a museum. He describes it as follows:

Establishments of this kind are calculated, not for the advantage of science, but for pecuniary gain. This museum is lighted up every evening at 8 o'clock, and an indifferent concert is performed chiefly by Germans. The owner has a taste for the sciences. His museum did not attract many visitors till he introduced in the upper rooms, an absurd representation of hell. Grottoes, in which a number of frightful skeletons are moving about and whom the devil acts a principal part. These and other hideous scenes attract the vulgar multitudes, and bring considerable profit. 16

16 Ibid.

Cincinnati seemed to develop so much more rapidly than nearby cities. This rapid rise above other cities was observed by many people. One traveller, a Mr. C. D. Arfwedson of United States and Canada, travelling through in the year 1833, put down in print his impressions of the city:

At last I arrived in Cincinnati. The fame of the extraordinary rise of this city had beforehand excited my curiosity to the highest degree. Cincinnati was never mentioned in America without the addition of such names as The Wonderful, The Western Queen. Flattering epithets of this kind are generally exaggerated; at least they often appeared so to me, but in this instance, they were justified. 17

17 Francis P. Weisenburger, Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 29

Mr. Arfwedson continued with his description of Cincinnati in this period of its growth:

Cincinnati is in every respect an extraordinary city; the only one, perhaps, on record, which has, in the course of twenty-five years sprung up from nothing to be a place of great consequence with a population exceeding 30,000 souls. Banks, university, museum, theatre, anthenaeum, bazaar, and hospitals are now seen, where a quarter of a century ago, nothing but the primitive forest was standing untouched. 18

18 Ibid.

This thought expressed by Mr. Arfwedson revealed how western cities built Americanism. Cincinnati served as a model, and out shown the rest, but the process if started was copied by other cities in the movement to the west.

Michel Chevalier, the French traveller mentioned earlier, commented on Cincinnati in his book entitled "Society, Manners and Politics in the United States". He writes of the versatility to be found in the commercial side of the city:

The Cincinnatians make a variety of household furniture and utensils, agricultural and mechanical implements and machines, wooden clocks, and a thousand objects of daily use and consumption, soap, candles, paper, leather for which there is an indefinite demand throughout the flourishing and rapidly growing states of the west. 19

19 Ibid., 84.

The reason for the versatility among these new settlers was possible, for many followed their early trades or were clever enough to put into practise their gift of being plain handy with tools or materials.

This handiness proved to be a boom in this new country and thus was laid the foundation for many a new factory or trade.

The midwestern French traveller, Michel Chevalier commented on the commercial development along with its value on the future character of Cincinnati. He spoke of the lasting effect that these plain ordinary home spun products would have on the development of pride among the people. The products were cheap at first, neat, sturdy, just exactly what would be wanted in a new country. They would not have met the approval of Parisian taste. Demand helped to improve the many items produced. Chevalier continued his observations on the subject of American prosperity:

The prosperity of Cincinnati, therefore, rests upon the sure basis of the prosperity of the West, upon the supply of articles of the first necessity to the ~~bulk~~ of the community; a much more solid foundation, than the caprice of fashion. 20

20 Ibid.

Another observation was made by Michel Chevalier regarding Cincinnati and its great progress in 1835:

What makes the progress of Cincinnati more surprising is that the city is the daughter of its own works. Eastern cities had grown slowly from colonial settlements, through domestic commerce and the shipping trade, or had been built to order by capitalists of Boston and New York. Cincinnati had lifted itself by its own bootstraps, and almost wholly without foreign aid, by its inhabitants who have for the most part arrived on the spot poor. The founders of Cincinnati brought nothing with them but sharp-sighted, wakeful, untiring industry.... They seem to have chosen Franklin for their patron saint, and Poor Richards Maxims as a fifth gospel. 21

-
- 21 Alvin F. Harlow. The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950), 32.
-

Harriet Martineau was the next traveller to pass judgement on this fast growing city of Cincinnati. In her "Retrospect of Western Travels", prepared in 1838, she described this city of the west by showing the extent of its growth and its very fine appearance:

I looked out from our parlour window, and perceived that we were in a wide well-built street with broad-foot pavements and handsome houses. 22

-
- 22 Francis P. Weisenburger, Passing of the frontier, 1825-1850 (In History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols., edited by Carl Wittke, Vol., 3, Columbus, 1944), 38.
-

The citizens were observed very carefully by Harriet Martineau, as to their cultural training. She found through little deeds carried on by the citizens that a rather high state of appreciation of arts was to be found. Her notes revealed the following:

The first of our visitors was an English gentleman, who was settled in business in Cincinnati.... He sent me a pile of new books, and tickets for a concert which was to be held in Mrs. Tallop's bazaar the next evening. 23

-
- 23 Harriet Martineau, Retrospect of Western Travels (2 Vols., New York, 1838), 2:38-39.
-

The business visitor to Mrs. Martineau was followed by Doctor Drake, the leading physician of Cincinnati. Dr. Drake was followed by Miss Beecher, possibly Catherine daughter of Reverend Doctor Beecher, the learned educator of the city. The daughter's reputation for brilliancy was almost equal to that of her father.

The impressions left in the mind of Harriet Martineau from the meetings with these well educated people were:

That of high respect for the Society of Cincinnati; if these were in manner, dress and conversation fair specimens. 24

-
- 24 Ibid., 39.
-

Turning back to Harriet Martineau's observations of Doctor Drake and the place he held in the history of the city, along with his comments on its growth, one gets a good word picture of the cities growth. Harriet Martineau's continues her comment:

Dr. Drake entered Ohio just forty-seven years before this time, when there were not above a hundred white persons in the state, and they were all French, and when the shores were one expanse of canebrake, infected by buffalo. He had seen the foundations of the great city laid; he had

watched its growth till he was now able to point out the stranger not only the apparatus of the exportation of 6,000,000 dollars worth a year of produce and manufactures, but things which he values far more; the ten or twelve edifices erected for the use of the common schools, the new Church of St. Paul, and the two fine banking houses, the hundred and fifty handsome private dwellings, all the creation of this year, 1835. 25

25 Ibid., 39-40.

The progress made along the line of news coverage by these early settlers was spoken of by Harriet Martineau as she continues to comment on Doctor Drake's report on the cities growth. This report showed up the fact that these people were not deprived of an opportunity of further education, a deeply rooted ideal of early Americans:

Doctor Drake points to the periodicals, the respectable monthlies, and the four daily and six weekly papers of the city. He looks with a sort of paternal complacency on the 35,000 inhabitants, scarcely one of whom is without the comforts of life, the means of education, and a bright prospect for the future. 26

26 Ibid.

The observations made by Harriet Martineau were not always to her liking. People and places that spoke highly of the cultural and refined side of a city, would always bring forth a praiseworthy comment. People and places bordered on the edge of crudeness, such as that of Mrs. Trollope and her famous bazaar, brought forth a sharp critical report. Of this Bazaar or entertainment

center Mrs. Martineau said:

This bazaar is the great deformity of the city. Happily it is not very conspicuous being squatted down among houses nearly as lofty as the summit of its dome. It is brick and has gothic windows, Grecian pillars and a Turkish dome, and it was originally ornamental with Egyptian devices which have, all disappeared under the brush of the whitewasher. 27

27 Ibid., 54.

The guests attending a concert held at the Bazaar were the next to come under the scrutinizing observations of Harriet Martineau. Of these people she had the following to say:

The concert was held in a large plain room, where a quiet well-mannered audience was collected. There were about five and twenty instrumental performers, and six or seven vocalists, besides a long row for closing chorus. It was a most promising beginning. The thought came across me how far we were from the musical regions of the old world, and how lately this place had been a canebrake, echoing with the bellow and growl of wild beast; and here was the spirit of Mozart swaying and inspiring a silent crowd as if they were assembled in the chapel at Salzburg. 28

28 Ibid.

The next foreigner to visit the great region of Ohio was the celebrated author of England, Charles Dickens. He came to Cincinnati in 1842. The population at that date was about 50,000. The rapid development of the city excited him to a point in which he brought forth some very favorable remarks about the city, its people and its

buildings. Dickens seemed to be impressed with the character of the city. This was not always true with his comments on other places observed on his travels in America. In a letter dated April 15, 1842, Mr. Dickens described Cincinnati as follows:

Cincinnati is only fifty years old, but is a very beautiful city. I think the prettiest place I have every seen here, except Boston. It has risen out of the forest like an Arabian-Night city; is well laid out, ornamented in the suburbs with pretty villas; and above all, for this is a very rare feature in America, has smooth turf plots and well kept gardens. 29

-
- 29 Hewson L. Peeke "Charles Dickens in Ohio in 1842" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, Vol., 28, Columbus, 1919), 73.
-

The description of Cincinnati was continued by Charles Dickens in his book entitled "American Notes":

Cincinnati is a beautiful city, cheerful, thriving, and animated. I have not often seen a place that commends itself so favorably and pleasantly to a stranger at the first glance as this does: with its clean houses of red and white; its well-paved roads, and footways of bright tile. The streets are broad and airy, the shops extremely good, and private residences remarkable for their elegance and neatness. ...I was quite charmed with the appearance of the town. 30

-
- 30 Charles Dickens, American Notes (New York, 1842), 195-197.
-

Captain Frederick Marryat, an English Naval Commander and novelist of sea life, also spent time by travelling through the Ohio Valley. He was impressed like many of

the other British visitors with Cincinnati. His comments of the various sections of the country he passed through were not always favorable. The reaction was severe criticism by the pioneers. The basis of this criticism was in connection with the question of Cincinnati's position on the subject of tolerance and breadth of thinking which was the high discussion of the day. Captain Marryat expressed in his "Diary in America, First Series", thoughts as critical and scathing as Mrs. Tollope had done in her book on Cincinnati. Cities like St. Louis were furious about his articles about their city. In the second series, he wrote of the, "few instances of moral courage in America." He brought that out in his comment on Cincinnati:

The most decided specimen I met with....was at Cincinnati, when a large portion of the principal inhabitants ventured to express their opinion contrary to the will of the majority in my defence, and boldly proclaimed their opinions by inviting me to a public dinner.... I have an idea that Cincinnati will one day take an important lead, as much from the spirit and courage of her citizens, as from her fortunate position. 31

31 Alvin F. Harlow, The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950), 116-117.

There were some local people who felt their own people were being too harsh in the criticism of Cincinnati. The press entered into criticism of the change taking place within the city. Mr. Charles Murray, a citizen of Cincin-

nati, sided in with the Britishers who thought that Cincinnati was a great place. His attitude revealed the pride that people of Britain took in helping to build this city from its infancy. Charles Murray wrote in his book, "Travels in North America in the year 1834-1836" the following:

I pity from the bottom of my heart the man who can see nothing in such a scene but food for unjust comparison, sneers, raillery and ridicule. 32

32 Ibid., 59.

Then one reads the account written by Mrs. Houstown, a British visitor. Her book was entitled, *Hesperas; or Travels in the West*, published in London in 1850. She comments on the pork industry of Cincinnati and its horrors:

Cincinnati is literally a city of pigs...A monster pigery...alive and dead, whole and divided into portions, their outsides and their insides, their grunts and their squeals, meet you at every moment.

Mrs. Houstown continued her observations as she moved through the district by carriage:

Those horrible Cincinnati pigs!...We could not look into a warehouse in the street without being agonized by the sight of thousands of dead corpses, heaped and piled upon one another, up to the ceiling, all singed and white and cold-looking, huddled together without any regard to decency or any consideration for the feelings of the survivors....
The universal announcement over every third house that 'tripe' and 'pigs' feet were to be had within and the confirmed fact that every third person you meet is unquestionably a pig merchant, who can wonder that the impression made upon the mind of

a foreigner by the general aspect of Cincinnati is of a most material and far from romantic nature. 33

33 Ibid., 81.

The rapid rise of the city of Cincinnati drew varied types of comments from foreign visitors. The various comments when all summed up really gave credit to a great job done to meet a situation of progress. One of the soundest analysis of Cincinnati was made by Michael Chevalier. He said in his book, *Society Manners and Politics in the United States*:

The citizens labored to make it the great interior mart of the west, to produce everything that a new country would need or want, and all the plain and economical pattern which it could afford. "The prosperity of Cincinnati therefore rests upon the sure basis of the prosperity of the west. 34

34 Ibid., 32

Cincinnati was the supply depot for the west. Steamboats supplied the remote districts of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. People spoke of their Cincinnati furniture, melodians, soap and starch. Michael Chevalier continued with his remarks about Cincinnati's wide manufacturing business:

Farmers were called from their Cincinnati ploughs in the fields on week days and everybody to church on Sundays by Cincinnati bells. The lacy ironwork on the porticos of old houses in New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, even Memphis, which legend,

especially on the lower river, claims all came from France-you would be surprised to hear how much of it was made in Cincinnati. Bigger things too in 1835 alone there were built in Cincinnati 100 steam engines, 240 cotton gins, 20 sugar mills, Horace Greely thought he saw the reason for all this, "delightful climate", unequalled transportation facilities, enterprising and energetic population, and finally, I doubt if there is another spot on the globe where food, fuel, cotton, iron, with everything else can be concentrated so cheaply, as here. 33

33 Ibid., 32-33.

Harriet Martineau again in her book on Society in America, relates her feeling toward the Cincinnati as a city. It presented a valuable thought as to the future of this mid-western section of America:

Cincinnati has not gone to the eastern people: the eastern people have gone to her. If they have adopted her emblems too, and make themselves westerners at heart, as well as in presence. These discontents may appear trifling; but they are not so while they impede the furtherance of great objects. I was told on the spot that they would be very transient; but I fear it is not so. When I was one day expressing my admiration, and saying that it was a place for people of ambition, worldly or philanthropic, to live in, one of its noblest citizens said, "Yes, we have a new creation going on here; won't you come and dabble in the mud?"

If they will but remember that it is a new creation that is going on, and not a fortuitous concourse of atoms; that the human will is, or may be the presiding intelligence; that centuries hence, their posterity will either bless their memories with homage like that which is paid to the Pilgrim Fathers, or suffer the retribution which follows the indulgence of human passions, all petty jealousies will surely subside, in the prospect which lies before every good man. 34

34 Harriet Martineau, *Society in America, 1834-1836*
(2 Vols., 4th ed., New York, 1837), 1:142-143.

Mrs. Martineau continues her thought, but now she speaks about the people of Cincinnati:

In a place like Cincinnati, where every man may gratify his virtuous will, and do, with his own hands, the deeds of a generation, feelings should be as grand as the occasion. If the merchants of Genoa were princes, the citizens of Cincinnati, as of every first city of a new region, are princes and prophets at once. They can foresee the future if, they please; and shape it, if they will; and petty personal regards are unworthy of such a destiny. It is melancholy to see how the crusading chiefs quarrelled for precedence on the soil of the Holy Land: it would be more so to see the leaders of this new enterprise desecrating their higher mission by a like contention. 35

35 Ibid., 143.

There is a striking parallel between Cincinnati and the Renaissance; both developed a remarkable culture amidst dirt and disorder. The gains made by Cincinnati were in some measures more praiseworthy than the Renaissance. It took Europe three generations to arrive at the "Great Awakening" of European culture, while Cincinnati, starting from the virgin forest has done wonders in half a century.

The time came when Cincinnati challenged the East in culture. It was only three quarters of a century old,

when the eastern critics proclaimed Cincinnati to be a
step in advance of Boston, the cultural center of the East. 36

36 Alvin F. Harlow, The Serene Cincinnatians (New York, 1950),
112.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I think the story of Cincinnati's beginning, her rapid rise to prosperity and fame at mid-century has brought both pleasure and enlightenment to me.

I have thought of this study as a story, the growth of a great city, the setting, Cincinnati, Ohio, with the principal characters being the brave people who came over the mountains to settle down and help build the ground work for an historic center. The plot I pictured as being centered in the growth of the city with the people as the heroes. Their great and small industries, along with their cultural and educational centers, offered means by which the city was to become famous.

As the story progressed, the people moved from scene to scene carrying the plot from the time the city was formerly known as Losantiville until it became the famous city known as Cincinnati.

As one reads the biographical sketches of the early settlers of this story, one learns of the many hardships they endured in order to reach their goal in life. It also makes one realize the character of the people who pioneered for the spread of democracy in our great land.

Extra characters in the story were revealed through the foreign visitors to Cincinnati. It was through their writings and lectures that the world learned about the

growth of this pioneer city. The world learned about the growing manufacturing centers, also the cultural and educational centers that were to have a great influence on the social development of the midwest.

Some of these reports by foreign visitors were not always too favorable, but the majority of the visitors gave glowing accounts of the great contributions made by a free people who had set out to build for themselves something better than they had ever had before. The result was the "Queen City of the West".

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Austerlitz, E. H., Cincinnati, from 1800 to 1875, a Condensed History of Cincinnati Combined with the Exposition Guide from 1875. Cincinnati, 1875.
- Banta, R. E., The Ohio, Rivers of America Series. New York, (c)1949.
- Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Travels through North America during the Years, 1825-1826, 2 Vols. Philadelphia, 1828.
- Billington, Ray A., The Protestant Crusade, 1800-1860, a Study of the Origins of American Nativism. New York, 1938.
- Bishop, J. Leander, A History of American Manufactures from 1608-1860, 3 Vols., 3rd ed., rev. Philadelphia, 1868.
- Bond, Beverly W., The Civilization of the Old Northwest, a Study of Political and Social and Economic Development, 1788-1812. New York, 1934.
- Brown, Ralph H., Historical Geography of the United States. New York, 1948.
- Chaddock, Robert E., Ohio before 1850, a Study of the Early Influence of Pennsylvania and Southern Population in Ohio, Vol. 31, No. 2. New York, 1908.
- Chamberlin, Willis A., "Ohio and Western Expansion" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication), Vol. 31. Columbus, 1922.
- Chambrun, Clara L. De, Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City. New York, 1939.
- Cist, Charles, Cincinnati in 1841, Its Early Annals and Future Prospects. Cincinnati, 1841.
- Cist, Charles, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851. Cincinnati, 1851.
- Clark, Victor S., History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860, 3 Vols. New York, 1929.

Curti, Merle, The Growth of American Thought. New York, 1943.

Dickens, Charles, American Notes. New York, 1842.

Drake, B. and E. D. Mansfield, Cincinnati in 1826. Cincinnati, 1826.

This book was not available for examination. It has been recommended as an excellent study of the early days in Cincinnati.

Paris, John T., Seeing the Middle West. Philadelphia, 1923.

Fox, Dixon R. ed., Sources of Culture in the Middle West, Background Versus Frontier. New York, 1934.

Goodwin, Frank P., "Building a Commercial System" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication) Vol. 16. Columbus, 1907.

Goodwin, Frank P., "The Development of the Miami Country" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication) Vol. 18. Columbus, 1909.

Harlow, Alvin F., The Serene Cincinnatians. New York, 1950.

Hatcher, Harlan H., The Buckeye Country, a Pageant of Ohio. New York, (c)1947.

Hessler, Iola O., Cincinnati, Then and Now. Cincinnati, 1949.

This book was prepared for the public schools of Cincinnati, under auspices of League of Women Voters. Not used in paper-value is in its use as a textbook.

Hopkins, Charles E., Ohio, the Beautiful and Historic. Boston, 1931.

Howe, Henry, Historical Collections of Ohio, an Encyclopedia of the State, Contrasting the Ohio of 1846 with 1886-1890, 3 Vols. Columbus, 1891.

Hulbert, Archer B., The Ohio River, a Course of Empire. New York, 1906.

Hutton, David G., Midwest at Noon. Chicago, (c)1946.

Izant, Grace G., This Is Ohio, Ohio's 88 Counties in Words and Pictures. Cleveland, 1953.

Brief reference on cities of Ohio. Good pictures. Book not used in report on Cincinnati.

- Johnson, Allen, (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography, 20 Vols. New York, 1943.
- Kenny, Daniel J., Illustrated Cincinnati, a Pictorial Handbook of the Queen City. Cincinnati, 1875.
- McMaster, John B., A History of the People of the United States, during Lincoln's Administration, 6 Vols. New York, 1927.
- Martineau, Harriet, Retrospect of Western Travels, 2 Vols. London, 1838.
- Martineau, Harriet, Society in America, 1834-1836, 2 Vols., 4th ed. New York, 1837.
- Miller, Francis W., Cincinnati's Beginnings. New York, 1879.
- Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication, 60 Vols. Columbus, v. d.
- Paxson, Frederic L., The Last American Frontier. New York, 1910.
- Peeke, Hewson, "Charles Dickens in Ohio in 1842" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication), Vol. 28. Columbus, 1919.
- Perry, George S., Cities of America. New York, 1947.
- Powell, Lyman P., ed., Historic Towns of the Western States. New York, 1901.
- Randall, Emilius O., "Highlights in Ohio Literature" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication), Vol. 28. Columbus, 1919.
- Roseboom, Eugene H., The Civil War Era, 1850-1873 History of the State of Ohio, Vol., 4. Columbus, 1944.
- Roseboom, Eugene H. and Francis P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio. New York, 1934.
- Schlesinger, Arthur M., Paths to the Present. New York, 1949.
- Stevens, George E., The City of Cincinnati, a Summary of the Attractions, Advantages, Institutions and Internal Improvements with a Statement of its Public Charities. Cincinnati, 1869.

- Thomas, Sister Mary E., Nativism in the Old Northwest, 1850-1860. Washington, D. C., 1936.
- Thwaites, Reuben G. ed., On the Storied Ohio, an Historical Pilgrimage of a Thousand Miles in a Skiff, from Redstone to Cairo, rev. ed. Chicago, 1903.
- Trollope, Francis, Domestic Manners of the Americans, 2 Vols. London, 1832.
Recommended book on early manners of Cincinnati.
Book not available for examination.
- Utter, William T., The Frontier State, 1803-1825
(History of the State of Ohio), Vol. 2. Columbus, 1942.
- Weisenburger, Francis P., The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850 (History of the State of Ohio), Vol. 3. Columbus, 1941.
- Wilby, Joseph, "Cincinnati, Early Cincinnati" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publication), Vol. 14. Columbus, 1905.
- Wilson, Forrest, Crusader in Crinoline, Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Philadelphia, 1941.
- Wittke, Carl, ed., History of the State of Ohio, 6 Vols.
The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society
Columbus, 1944.
- Work Projects Administration, Cincinnati, a Guide to the Queen City and Its Neighbors American Guide Ser. Cincinnati, 1943.
- Writers Projects Administration, The Ohio Guide, American Guide Series. New York, 1940.