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Topical Studies and References

on the

Economic History of American Agriculture

By

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT

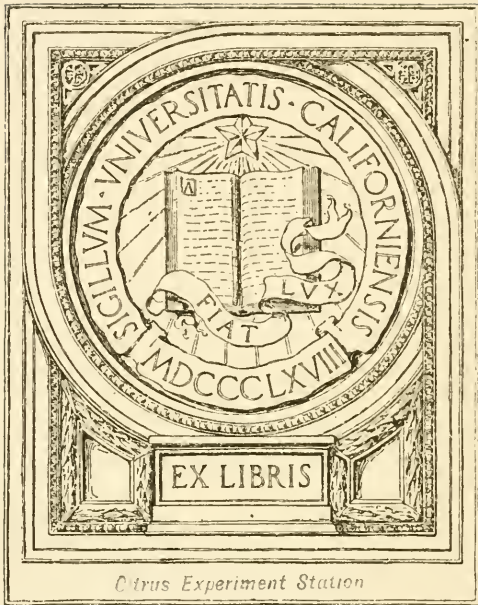
Professor of History in the Iowa State College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

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PREFACE

The following topical studies and references have been prepared in connection with a course of lectures on the economic history of American agriculture which I have been giving at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts during the past six years. They are now presented in published form with the hope that they may serve to encourage the further establishment of similar courses of instruction in other institutions of learning, and thereby stimulate a more active interest in a most important, though hitherto neglected, phase of our national development.

LOUIS B. SCHMIDT.

Ames, Iowa.

July 15, 1919.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AS A FIELD FOR STUDY¹

THE NEW HISTORY.

History, like all other studies, has repeatedly undergone significant changes in point of view and in methods of interpretation. Formerly, it was regarded as a narrative of past events, and its chief purpose was to interest and amuse the reader, rather than to contribute to a well considered body of scientific knowledge. This conception of history, however, has been greatly changed during the past fifty years by the introduction of the scientific method in historical investigation. The main objective of this method is the critical study of the past life of humanity, not only for its own sake, but also for the sake of enabling us to understand better the present life of the times of which we ourselves are a part. It has led students to search beneath the surface of passing events and to study the institutional life of society; in other words, the common every-day life of humanity. It has brought about a reconstruction of the whole field of history with the result that all phases of human progress are being studied and presented in a new light. It conceives of history as a social science whose concern is the scientific study of the past life of human society in its economic, social, religious, political, military, æsthetic, and intellectual phases.

¹ This paper was presented at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held in Washington, D. C., December 28, 1915. Reprinted from *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. III, No. 1, June, 1916, pp. 39-49. Marginal headings have been added and sub-topics numbered and italicized.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC FORCES IN THE STUDY OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The application of the scientific method of the study of American history has brought out more clearly the significance of the economic forces underlying our national development. It has been only a few years since the histories of the United States treated merely the political, military, and religious phases of American life, while the economic and social were neglected, if not altogether ignored; and this in spite of the fact that the latter have been constantly gaining in importance with our material progress and have formed, further, the real essence of our most crucial political questions. We need only refer to the slavery question with its many complications, or consider the debates on the public lands, internal improvements, the United States bank, the tariff, the currency, immigration, the organization of labor, and the regulation of corporations, to show what an important part economic questions have played in American politics.

THE NEED FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY.

To-day, economic and social problems are pressing for solution; and questions of government are becoming, to an ever-increasing extent, economic rather than political. The scientific spirit is making new demands upon the past. It wants to know a thousand things concerning which analysts in former times were not curious. Whereas historians have hitherto interrogated the past concerning the doings of generals, politicians, and churchmen, they are now coming to search for information concerning such matters as the tenure of public and private land, the migrations of settlers and of crop areas, the rise of trades unions and farmers' organizations, the growth of corporations, the status of the negro, and the advance of education. The rising school of economic historians is

responding to the demands of a new age and the history of our country is being reëxplored and rewritten in order that we may better understand the present with its complex economic and social problems: in other words, that we may better interpret our own times in the light of economic and social evolution.

FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Of fundamental significance in the scientific study of American development is the economic history of our agriculture. This phase of our history has not hitherto received the attention at the hand of historians which its importance merits. It is time, therefore, first, to define the economic history of American agriculture as a field of study; second, to review some of the reasons why special attention should be directed to this field; and, third, to suggest some of the more important problems which this field offers for investigation.

The economic history of American agriculture includes much more than a mere account of progress in the technique of agriculture. It is concerned with all the facts, forces, and conditions which have entered into the development of agriculture in the United States, from the founding of Jamestown to the Pan-American exposition. It deals with the influences affecting the evolution of agriculture and of agricultural societies in different sections; the problems engaging the attention of the rural population in various periods; the relation of agriculture to other industries; the contributions of the agricultural population to the professions, to politics, and to legislation; and the influences of our agricultural development on our national life. It includes the study of the whole life of the rural population, economic, social, moral, religious, intellectual, and political. Viewed in one way the history of the United States from the beginning has been in a very large measure the story of rural communities advancing westward by the con-

quest of the soil, developing from a state of primitive self-sufficiency to a capitalistic and highly complex agricultural organization.

REASONS FOR THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

These preliminary considerations show the broad scope of the economic history of American agriculture as a field for study. What, then, are some of the more important reasons for directing attention to this field?

1. *Agriculture is the fundamental basis of our prosperity.* The greater portion of our population has always dwelt in rural communities. According to the census, the rural population in 1790 represented ninety-six and seven-tenths per cent. of the total; in 1880, seventy and five-tenths per cent.; and in 1910, fifty-three and seven-tenths per cent.; thus it still constitutes more than half of the whole population. In 1910, thirty-four and six-tenths per cent. of the population was engaged directly in the cultivation of the soil, a greater proportion than is engaged in any other occupation. The value of farm property as compared with that of manufacturing, transportation, forestry, and mining industries also emphasizes the great prominence of agriculture; and finally, the study of cycles in business prosperity indicates that our general well-being has always been dependent on this industry.

2. *The economic history of American agriculture is indispensable to a correct understanding of much of our political and diplomatic history.* A consideration of the effect of cotton and slavery on the whole history of party politics from the adoption of the constitution down to the civil war, or of the rapid growth of the wheat industry in its relation to the organization of a farmers' party and the effect of this party movement on national legislation, as evidenced, for instance, by the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, will give anyone

an appreciation of the fact that in order to understand our political history, no little attention must be given to the economic history of agriculture. A consideration of the influence of the agricultural industry on our foreign relations and the making of commercial and other treaties will further emphasize this same fact. It was the demand of the southwestern farmers for the free and unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi which led directly to the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. It was the interference with American shipping and the seizure of American food products which led to the war of 1812. It has been generally conceded that England's need of cotton was chiefly responsible for that country's sympathetic attitude toward the South during the civil war; it is equally significant that her imperative need of northern wheat operated effectively to keep England officially neutral. These illustrations are sufficient to suggest the importance of our agrarian history in the study of American diplomacy; our nation's historians have been too much inclined to take a provincial view of the national past—the "short-view," as the late Rear-Admiral Mahan has expressed it. It is time to abandon this attitude, and to take the larger or the "long-view" of the forces which have shaped our destinies.

3. *Our agricultural history offers an excellent opportunity for the study of the lives and services of eminent men who have profoundly affected American economic development.* Consider the influence of Eli Whitney on the history of the cotton industry, or that of Cyrus Hall McCormick on the history of the cereal production. It is not too much to say that the triumph of the north over the south in 1865 was the triumph of the reaper over the cotton gin, and that McCormick and Whitney deserve as great a place in American history as U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. Or consider the influence of Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson on the early formation of agricultural societies; of Thomas H. Benton and Galusha A. Grow

on the movement of free homesteads for actual settlers; of Senator Morrill on the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts; of O. H. Kelly on the granger movement; of General James B. Weaver on the organization of a farmers' party; and of P. G. Holden, "the corn wizard," on the development of rural extension work and the popularization of better farming methods. These names will suggest at once a host of other Americans who have contributed to the development of the farming industry; our agrarian history is rich in the personal element.

4. *It further furnishes a background for the study of agricultural economics.* It is recognized that economic science bears about the same relation to economic history that political science bears to political history. The value of political history to the political scientist is so obvious as to require no defense. It is equally evident that agricultural economics, a science which is of recent origin, must have a historical foundation and background. The agricultural economist needs to be familiar with the economic life of man in the past in order to realize and appreciate the organic nature of society. He should be historically minded if he would deal most efficiently with the problems of the present. With the introduction of the science of agricultural economics into the land grant colleges and universities of the country, therefore, comes a new motive for productive work in the field of agricultural history.

5. *The history of American agriculture, then, is essential to the development of a sound and far-sighted rural economy.* The great problems of rural communities are human rather than merely materialistic. That is to say, they are economic, social, and educational, and cannot be understood except in the light of their historical evolution. Government action involving agricultural interests should be based on a broad knowledge of rural economic history. Questions of land tenure, tenancy, size of farms, markets (including the complex problems of distribution and

exchange), capitalistic agriculture, the rise of land values, rural credits, farmers' organizations with their economic, social, intellectual, and political functions, the rural school, the rural church, and good roads: these are only a few of the vital problems which should be considered from a historical and comparative as well as from a purely technical point of view. Rural problems will henceforth demand a superior type of statesmanship, for we are to-day rapidly passing through a great transition period of our history. We have emerged from the period of colonization, of exploitation, of extensive development, and have entered the period of intensive development. There is a greater need than ever for calling upon the wisdom and experience of the past in the working out of a sound and farsighted rural economy. We are in need of a scientific treatment of the economic history of agriculture in this country to help supply this need.

INDICATIONS OF AN AWAKENING INTEREST IN OUR AGRARIAN HISTORY.

The subject, thus outlined, presents an inviting field for study and investigation. Although it has been neglected, not to say almost entirely ignored, by our nation's historians, it is encouraging to note an awakening interest in this direction. Some of the leading institutions of the country, particularly Harvard, Wisconsin, and Columbia, are directing research work in this field, and a few of these institutions have begun to offer courses on the subject. At the Iowa State College, for example, such a course is offered, and it is required in the various departments of the division of agriculture, in addition to the course in agricultural economics. Mention should also be made of the work now being undertaken by the department of economics and sociology in the Carnegie institution at Washington, under whose auspices a number of published and unpublished monographs in the economic history of American agriculture have

already been prepared. Under its direction, the materials are being collected for a comprehensive history of American agriculture which will serve as an encyclopedia on the subject. These contributions, however, represent merely the pioneer undertakings, which will need to be supplemented by numerous studies if the economic history of American agriculture is to be properly emphasized and recorded. The limits of this paper will permit only a brief consideration of some of the more important problems which await the labors of the historian.

SOME PROBLEMS WHICH THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE OFFERS FOR INVESTIGATION.

1. *Among these subjects, that of the public lands commands primary consideration.* The entire land area of continental United States amounts to 1,903,289,600 acres. Of this area forty-six and two-tenths per cent., or 878,798,325 acres, have been carved out into farms. The remainder consists of forests and mineral holdings and reserves, land occupied by towns and cities, railroads' rights of way, public highways, mountainous country, and arid and swamp lands. There remain unreserved and unappropriated only 290,000,000 acres, the great portion of which will never be available for agricultural purposes.

The transference of the originally vast heritage from public to private ownership is of fundamental significance; its history should include a consideration of early French, Spanish, and English land grants to individuals and to colonial corporations, of colonial systems of land disposal, and of the various methods by which the national and state governments have disposed of public lands to the settler, to the "land grabber", and to the speculator. A review of the federal land policy presents the story of a long and bitter contest between the east and west, culminating in the triumph of the latter in the enactment of the preëemption law of 1841, and the homestead

act of 1862. This struggle was involved with other public questions: the protective tariff, New England's primary concern; and slavery, the major interest of the South. The ascendancy of the slavery issue after the Mexican war brought the east to the support of the west in opposition to slavery extension, and in the demand for free homesteads which was inserted in the republican platform of 1860. Representative Lovejoy, of Illinois, is authority for the statement that without this plank Lincoln could not have been elected. With the secession of the southern states, the enactment of the homestead law was assured. But Congress and the land office, in devising the liberal land policy, did not guard the right of the actual settler against land pirates. Ruthless spoliation was practiced until all the best land was gone. Recent tendencies in land legislation indicate an intention on the part of the government to revert to the original purpose of the law of 1862, and to assign free homesteads only to actual settlers.

The rapid disposal of the swamp land grants, the internal improvement and railway grants, the section grants for common schools, and the land grants for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts under the Morrill act of 1862, as well as the location and final disposition of these lands, suggest important studies to be made in public land history. The history of the forest lands (including forest reserves and national parks), and of the mineral and the saline lands also is waiting to be written. Finally, the disposition of lands under the timber culture act, the desert land act, the timber and stone act, the Carey act, the reclamation act, and the Kinkaid act, may be mentioned as profitable subjects for investigation.

Fifty years ago there was little or no occasion for careful consideration of the land question. Land was to be had for nothing, and there was plenty of it. Congress was not much concerned as to how rapidly or how unwisely the vast national heritage was spent. The speculative spirit seems to have become in-

grained as one of the chief American characteristics; it has contributed to an inflation of land values, and to the present high rate of tenancy. The land question has therefore entered upon a new and complex phase. In undertaking an equitable solution of this problem, the history of the land under both public and private ownership should be investigated. In essaying this task, it should be kept in mind that the disappearance of the public lands is closely linked with the rapid increase in population, the change from extensive to intensive farming, and the increased cost of living.

2. *The history of specific leading industries also remains to be written.* As examples of what may be done in this direction we may indicate Hammond's "Cotton Industry" and Thompson's "Rise and Decline of the Wheat Growing Industry in Wisconsin." Similar studies should be undertaken for cereal and live stock production, the latter including dairying and meat packing. The tobacco, poultry, and beet sugar industries should also be mentioned as profitable fields for research. The history of the range should be a particularly interesting subject for investigation. Such a study should give special attention to influences affecting the rise and growth of the industry, such as soil and climate, early trade and commerce, labor, tenancy, the use of improved machinery, markets, prices, transportation, and the tariff; and the relation of the industry to such industries as transportation, manufactures, mining, and lumbering should be considered. The westward movement of the center of production should be studied in its relation to the westward movement of population and the accessibility of markets. The influence of agricultural prices on production, and the influence of grain markets on national politics and finance should receive careful study. Mr. Turner has called attention to the importance of the study of the wheat industry, in the following terms:

"If, for example, we study the maps showing the

transition of the wheat belt from the East to the West, as the virgin soils were conquered and made new bases for destructive competition with the older wheat states, we shall see how deeply they affected not only land values, railroad building, the movement of population and the supply of cheap food, but also how the regions once devoted to single cropping of wheat were forced to turn to varied and intensive agriculture and to diversified industry, and we shall see also how these transformations affected party politics and even the ideals of the Americans of the regions thus changed.”²

3. *The economic history of agriculture in particular states or in given regions should also be written.* Such studies should include the consideration of agricultural geography. Indian agriculture, early trade and travel. relations of the white race to the Indian, pioneer population and agriculture, nearness to the markets, transportation of agricultural products, development of specialized and diversified farming, systems of land tenure, agricultural labor, use of improved farm machinery, size of farms, price of lands, and rentals, and laws governing inheritance of real estate in lands. These studies would naturally include also the consideration of the sources of immigration, the type of farmers, the methods of agriculture, and the social phases of life, including religion, education, amusements, and entertainments. Attention should be given to currency and banking facilities, rural credit, rates of interest, and the relation of the farming population to national monetary legislation and to the tariff. The subject of agricultural education should receive extended treatment; a study of state agricultural societies and fairs, the agricultural press, and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, including rural extension departments and recently introduced courses in agriculture in the

² F. J. Turner, “Social Forces in American History,” in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XVI, 1911, pp. 229, 230.

high schools. Finally, the economic history of agriculture of any state should present an historical and comparative analysis of the problems confronting the farming class. Mr. E. V. Robinson's "Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota," just published, suggests the possibilities and the value of this type of study. Similar studies might indeed profitably be made of larger areas, as, for example, a given region like the middle west.

4. *The history of the farmers' organizations should be given considerable attention in view of the recent active interest which is being awakened in the various forms of farmers' coöperative unions and enterprises.* Studies of this kind may be divided into two groups: First, those dealing with organizations which seek to combine the farmers as a class, as illustrated by the grange; and, secondly, those treating of organizations which serve some special end or industry, as, for example, the coöperative creameries, and farmers' elevators. For such a study it would be necessary to investigate the origin, purpose, growth, difficulties, successes, and failures of the various organizations. European ideals and methods introduced by the immigrant farmer should be studied. The influence of the organization on state and national politics and legislation should be given due weight. The recent appearance of Mr. S. J. Buck's monograph on "The Granger Movement" marks a distinctive contribution to the history of farmers' organizations. Studies of this kind will contribute very materially to a proper understanding of the farmers' coöperative movement in this country, and will point the way to more successful and fruitful efforts along that line in the future.

5. *Other problems awaiting the labors of the historian are readily suggested.* Mention may be made of the history of farm machinery, foreign immigration and its influence on the development of agriculture, agricultural labor, transportation of agricultural products, markets and prices, the relation of agricul-

ture to financial legislation, taxation and the tariff, and agricultural education. The relation of agriculture to other industries, the relation of the state to agriculture, and the work of the Department of Agriculture may also be suggested.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE
A CONSTITUENT PART OF THE HISTORY OF
OUR NATION.

After all is said, however, the fundamental reason why the economic history of American agriculture should be studied is that we may ultimately have a well-balanced history of our nation. For it must be remembered, as I have already tried to show, that our agrarian history is to be viewed not in the strict or narrow sense, but in the broad sense so as to include the whole life of the rural population, the influences which have affected its progress, and the influence its progress has in turn had on the course of events. Thus defined, the economic history of American agriculture is a constituent part of the history of the entire people, closely interwoven with other phases of our national progress; and to define it is to emphasize a new point of view in the study of American development. "The marking out of such a field is only a fresh example of the division of scientific labor; it is the provisional isolation, for the better investigation of them, of a particular group of facts and forces," in order that a true history of our national progress and development may finally be written.

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT.

*The Iowa State College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,
Ames.*

A LIST OF TOPICS ON THE ECONOMIC
HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

- I. The Study of Economic History.
- II The Economic History of American Agriculture.

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- XXI. General Features of the Agrarian Revolution.
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- XXIX. Growth of Internal Trade and Domestic Markets.
- XXX. Expansion of Agricultural Exports and Foreign Markets.
- XXXI. Rise and Growth of Farmers' Organizations.
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- XXXIV. The Public Lands.
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- XXXVII. Recent Changes in Foreign Commerce.
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INTRODUCTION.

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PART I.
THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN
AGRICULTURE.

1607-1783.

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 15. *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Volume on Agriculture published in 1864. Introduction pp. viii-cxxix. Exceedingly valuable for the following: Agricultural Implements, pp. viii-x; Cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat), pp. xi-lxxiv; Minor Crops (peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes), pp. lxxiv-lxxxii; Dairy products, pp. lxxxii-lxxxvi; Wool, pp. lxxxvi-lxxxix; Flax, pp. lxxxix-xciii; Cotton, pp. xciii, xciv; Rice, pp. xciv, xcv; Hops, pp. xcv, xcvi; Tobacco, pp. xcvi-xcviii; Cane sugar, Maple sugar, Sorghum Molasses, and Honey, pp. xcix-ci; Beet sugar, pp. ci-cviii; Live stock (horses and mules, cattle, sheep, and swine), pp. cix-cxxix. Study especially the distribution of products according to geographic sections, and note the growing differentiation between northern agriculture under a system of small farms and free labor and southern agriculture under a system of large plantations and slave labor.
 16. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1839 to 1862*. The Agricultural reports of the government were printed as a part of the reports of the Commissioner of Patents during this period.
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AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES: ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY.

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2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 476-484, and Chapter XVII.
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4. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter XV.
5. Commons, J. R.—*Documentary History of the American Industrial Society*. Volumes I and II on Plantation and Frontier. See Table of Contents to each volume. See especially Introductory Chapter by U. B. Phillips (editor of these two volumes), Vol. I, pp. 69-104.
6. De Bow, J. E. B.—*The Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States*. (3 volumes, 1852.) See Table of Contents under appropriate headings. Vol. III contains also a

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7. Flint, C. L.—*Agriculture in the United States, in Eighty Years' Progress, 1861*, Vol. I, pp. 19-102. See Table of Contents, under appropriate headings.
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 9. Hart, A. B.—*Slavery and Abolition*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVI, Chapters IV, V, VI, VII.
 10. Helper, H. R.—*The Impending Crisis* (1860), pp. 11-122, 281-413.
 11. Ingle, Edward.—*Southern Sidelights*. A Picture of Social and Economic Life in the South a Generation before the Civil War, 1896.
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 14. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. VII, Chapter 76.
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- The Plantation as a Civilizing Factor*, in *The Sewanee Review*, Vol. XII, pp. 257 and following.
18. Rhodes, J. F.—*History of the United States, 1850-1877*, Vol. I, Chapter IV.
 19. Smedes, Susan D.—*A Southern Planter*. A review of social life in the Old South (1887).
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 22. *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*. An Agricultural Journal published in Philadelphia from 1848 to 1857 (nine volumes). Continued under the name of the *Farmers' Magazine*, from July, 1857. Valuable for a study of northern and southern agriculture in the fifties.
 23. *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Volume on Agriculture published in 1864. Introduction, pp. viii-cxxix. Exceedingly valuable for the following: Agricultural Implements, pp. viii-x; Cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat), pp. xi-lxxiv; minor crops (peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes), pp. lxxiv-lxxxii; Dairy products, pp. lxxxii-lxxxvi; Wool, pp. lxxxvi-lxxxix; Flax, pp. lxxxix-xciii; Cotton, pp. xciii, xciv; Rice, pp. xciv, xcv; Hops, xcv, xcvi; Tobacco, pp. xcvi-xcviii; Cane sugar, Maple sugar, Sorghum molasses and Honey, pp. xcix-ci; Beet sugar, pp. ci-cviii; Live stock (horses, and

- mules, cattle, sheep and swine), pp. cix-xxxix. Study especially the distribution of products according to geographic sections, and note the growing differentiation between northern agriculture under a system of small farms and free labor and southern agriculture under a system of large plantations and slave labor.
24. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1830 to 1862.* The Agricultural reports of the government were printed as a part of the reports of the Commissioner of Patents during this period.
 25. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture to 1860.*
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XVI.

INTERNAL TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

1815-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States.* (Revised Edition of 1912.) Chapter XV and pp. 228-235. See map opposite page 232, showing railroads, canals, stage lines, and Cumberland road in 1850.
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3. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States,* Chapter VIII.
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13. MacDonald, W.—*Jacksonian Democracy*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XV, Chapter VIII.
14. McMaster, J. B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. IV, Chapter 33; Vol. V, Chapter 44. (See maps opposite page 148, showing roads, canals, and steamboat routes in the United States in 1825; Vol. VII, Chapter 74.)
15. Meyer, B. H.—*History of Transportation in the United States before 1860*. (Washington, 1917.) Chapters IV to XVII, inclusive.
16. Phillips, U. B.—*History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860*.
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18. Ripley, W. Z.—*Railroads: Rates and Regulation*, Chapter I.
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XVII.

AGRICULTURE IN RELATION TO CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1816-1860.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*. (Revised Edition of 1912.) Chapter XVII.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter XV.
3. Babcock, K.—*Rise of American Nationality*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIII, Chapter XIII.
4. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter 11.
5. Catterall, R. C.—*Second Bank of the United States* (1902), pp. 33-35, 51-57, 61-67, 83-84, 89-91, 95-99, 101, 114-117, 130-131, 137-163, 167-169, 175, 183-185, 194, 235, 239-240, 289, 296, 316-317, 329-331, 347-348, 363-364.
6. Dewey, D. R.—*Financial History of the United States* (Fourth Edition, Revised 1912), pp.

- 143-161, 165-171, 197-237, 239-247, 252-262, 267-270.
7. Esary, Logan.—*A History of Indiana*, 1918. Vol. I, Chapter XVII.
 8. Garrison, G. P.—*Westward Extension*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVII, Chapter XII.
 9. Hart, A. B.—*Slavery and Abolition*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVI, Chapter XX.
 10. Holdsworth, J. T., and Dewey, D. R.—*The First and Second Banks of the United States*. Report of National Monetary Commission, 1910.
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 13. Smith, T. C.—*Parties and Slavery*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVIII, Chapter XIII.
 14. Turner, F. J.—*Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, Chapter IX.
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2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter XIII.
3. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce*, Chapters 49, 50.

4. De Bow, J. D. B.—*Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States*. (3 volumes, 1852, 1853.) See Table of Contents to each volume under appropriate headings. Also Index to Volume III.
Review (40 volumes, 1846-1870).
5. Depew, C. M.—*One Hundred Years of American Commerce*, 2 volumes, 1895.
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9. Pitkin, Timothy.—*A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America*. (Second Edition, 1835.)
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11. Sterns, W. P.—*The Foreign Trade of the United States, 1820-1840*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. VIII, 1900, pp. 34-57, 452-490.
12. Turner, F. J.—*The Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, pp. 294-298.
13. Webster, W. C.—*A General History of Commerce*, 1903, pp. 355-387.
14. *Eighth Census of the United States*. Volume on Agriculture, Introduction, pp. cxxxvi-cliv.
15. *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.
16. *Niles Register*. (75 volumes, 1811-1849.) See Table of Contents to each volume.

17. *Annual Report on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.* (Annual since 1820.) Prepared from 1820 to 1866 in office of the Register of Treasury.

XIX.

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2. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised Edition of 1912), pp. 172-173, 185-187.
3. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, Chapter X.
4. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 487-490, 498-503, 552-563.
5. Dewey, D. R.—*Financial History of the United States* (Fourth Edition, Revised 1912), pp. 161-165, 172-196, 237-239, 248-252, 262-267.
6. Garrison, G. P.—*Westward Extension*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVII, Chapter XII.
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8. MacDonald, Wm.—*Jacksonian Democracy*. in *The American Nation*, Vol. XV, Chapters V and IX.
9. Rhodes, J. F.—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, pp. 27-60.
10. Stanwood, E.—*American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century*, Vol. I, pp. 136-157, 166-290, 349-410; II, 14-37, 38-82.
11. Taussig, F. W.—*Tariff History of the United States*, Part I, Chapters I, II and III. *State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff* (1893), pp. 252-385.

12. Turner, F. J.—*Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, pp. 143-147, 236-244, 314-332.
13. Wright, C. W.—*Wool Growing and the Tariff*. Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. V. See Index under Tariff.
14. *Annals of Congress*.—16th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. II, pp. 2034-2041 (Clay's Speech, April 26, 1820). 18th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. II, pp. 1964-1980, 1997-1998 (Clay's Speech, March 30, 31, 1824). Also p. 2370 (Randolph), and pp. 2403-2412; 2423-2424 (McDuffie).
15. *Congressional Debates*. Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 2098, 2105-2109. Buchanan's speech, April 2, 1828, on relation of tariff to molasses and western grain interests.
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XX.

PIONEER LIFE AND IDEALS.

1830-1860.

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2. Baird, E. T.—*Reminiscences of Life in Territorial Wisconsin*, in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XV, pp. 205-267.
3. Brigham, Johnson.—*Frontier Life in Iowa in the Forties*, in *Magazine of History*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 23-28.

4. Brunson, Alfred.—*A Methodist Circuit Rider's Horseback Tour from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, 1835*, in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. XV, pp. 264-291.
5. Brunson, Mrs. C. C.—*Sketch of Pioneer Life Among the Indians*, in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 161-163.
6. Buck, S. J.—*Some Materials for the Social History of the Mississippi Valley in the Nineteenth Century*, in Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Vol. IV (1910-1911), pp. 139-151.
7. Callender, G. S.—*Selections from the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 617-665.
8. Carr, C. D.—*The Illini: A Story of the Prairies*, 1904.
9. Cole, F. E.—*Pioneer Life in Kansas*, in Kansas Historical Society Collections, Vol. XII, pp. 353-358.
10. Coman, Katherine.—*Economic Beginnings of the Far West*, Vol. II, Chapter II.
11. Coe, E. D.—*Rock River Pioneering (Wisconsin)*, in Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings, 1907, pp. 189 and following.
12. Commons, J. R.—*Documentary History of the American Industrial Society*, Vol. VII, Introduction.
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27. McCormack, T. J. (Editor).—*Memoirs of Gustav Koerner*.
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29. Mathews, L. K.—*Expansion of New England*, Chapters VII, VIII, IX.

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31. Palmer, S. M.—*Western Wisconsin in 1836*, in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. VI, pp. 297-307.
32. Pooley, W. V.—*The Settlement of Illinois from 1830 to 1850*, Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin (1908), Chapters I, XIV.
33. Rodolf, Theodore.—*Pioneering in the Wisconsin Lead Region, 1834-1848*, in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. XV, pp. 338-389.
34. Schouler, James.—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, pp. 507-531; IV, pp. 1-31.
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43. Whitney, A. B.—*Some Western Border Conditions in the 50's and 60's*, in Kansas Historical Society Collections, Vol. XII, pp. 1-10.
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PART III.
THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION AND THE
OPENING OF THE FAR WEST.

1860-1900.

XXI.

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1860-1900.

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2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, 1916, pp. 613-629.
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5. Coman, Katherine.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1910), Chapter IX.
6. Dewey, D. R.—*National Problems in The American Nation*, Vol. XXIV, 1907, Chapter I.
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17. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition). Vol. I, pp. 414-421. On agriculture in the United States. Good survey of agriculture for the period following the Civil War.
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20. *Eighth Census of the United States*. Volume on Agriculture, Introduction.
21. *Tenth Census of the United States*, Volume III. See special reports on "The Cereals," "Flour Milling," "Meat Production," and "Tobacco."
22. *Twelfth Census of the United States*, Volumes V, VI. See especially Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxvii for a review of "Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900."
23. *United States Department of Agriculture*. Annual Reports from 1862 to 1900 and Yearbooks from 1894 to 1900. See especially Annual Report of the Statistician printed in the Annual Report of the Department. See also Table of Contents under appropriate headings in both the Annual Reports and Yearbooks. The Yearbook for 1899 contains a number of papers presenting a resume of the development of agriculture in the United States in the Nineteenth Century and its conditions at the close of the century.
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25. *Agricultural Periodicals*. See periodicals listed in Buck's *The Granger Movement*, in Harvard Historical Series, Vol. XIX, 1913, pp. 321-329.

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XXIII.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

1860-1900.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

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10. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. See volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture," for reports

on the states composing the North Atlantic Group.

11. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, printed in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.
12. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture of the States Composing the North Atlantic Group*. The Massachusetts and New York reports are especially valuable.
13. *Agricultural Periodicals*.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

1860-1900.

Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

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Agriculture.
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11. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870,
1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Popula-
tion" and "Agriculture." Consult these re-
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Group.
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History (Revised edition, 1912). pp. 536-538.

XXV.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

1860-1900.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska,
North Dakota and South Dakota.

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XXVI.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.

1860-1900.

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XXVII.

THE RANGE AND RANCH CATTLE INDUSTRY.

1860-1900.

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XXVIII.

AGRICULTURE IN THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1860-1900.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington.

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2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 622-627.
3. Bowman, Isaiah.—*Forest Physiography*. See Table of Contents.
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XXIX.

GROWTH OF INTERNAL TRADE AND DOMESTIC MARKETS.

1860-1900.

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XXX.

EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

1860-1900.

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XXXI.

THE RISE AND GROWTH OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS. 1865-1900.

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XXXII.

THE FARMER AS A FACTOR IN POLITICS AND LEGISLATION.

1860-1900.

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