

1821

Russella Easton

The Celebration of Missouri Statehood and The First Meeting of the State Legislature



Narrative

1821 - Russella Easton

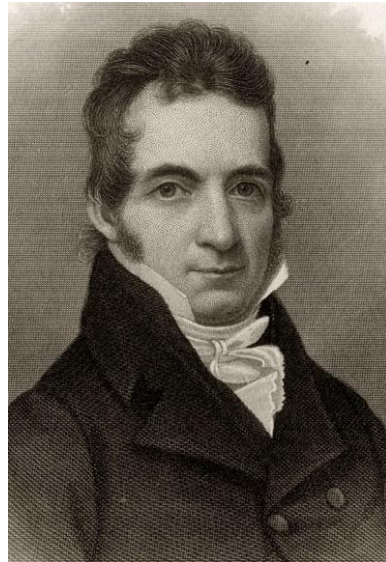
Witness to Missouri's Statehood and the First Meeting of the Legislature of the New State

In 1821 Russella Easton of Saint Louis, Missouri, was ten years old. When Russella was a baby, major earthquakes struck near New Madrid, Missouri, from December of 1811 to February of 1812. The U. S. Geological Survey reports, “Huge waves on the Mississippi River overwhelmed many boats and washed others high onto the shore. High banks caved and collapsed into the river ... whole islands disappeared. The town of New Madrid was destroyed. At St. Louis, many houses were damaged severely and their chimneys were thrown down.”

Russella was one of eleven children. She would have been educated by her parents, probably with help from her oldest sister, Mary. Mary was eleven years older and had been sent to a Kentucky boarding school to finish her education. Mary Easton Sibley was described as beautiful and spirited. At only age 15, Mary married George Sibley, the government factor (agent) at the Fort Osage trading post. The next year Mary travelled with her new husband roughly 300 miles by keelboat to Fort Osage. Russella would have been disappointed that her glamorous older sister was heading to the frontier for adventures teaching the children of settlers and Native Americans while she stayed at home. Years later, her older sister returned to St. Charles. In 1830 Mary Easton Sibley and her husband started in St. Charles the first college for young women west of the Mississippi River. They named it Lindenwood College.



Mary Easton Sibley
Founder of Lindenwood College
Painted by Chester Harding
[Wikipedia.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Easton_Sibley)



Rufus Easton
Missouri's First Attorney General
U.S. Congressman from Missouri
[St. Louis Post-Dispatch](https://www.stlouispostdispatch.com/)

The Easton family lived in St. Louis where her father was postmaster for the Louisiana Territory. When St. Charles was selected to be the temporary state capital while a new capital city was built closer to the center of the state, Russella knew her father would be spending much time in St. Charles. She looked forward to spending more time with her sister Mary. Mary would often travel east down the Missouri River to St. Charles with her husband to get supplies for Ft. Osage and for trade with the Indians. St. Charles was a much smaller town in 1821 than it is today. Its population was about 1,000 people.

In St. Charles, Russella's father rented and later bought a house on South Main Street just across from the Peck Brother Store where the new state legislature was to meet. While her father attended government meetings, Russella would have played games with both girls and boys in the town: fox and geese, ring-around-the-rosie, and red rover. Only the girls played with dolls made from corn husks, corn cobs, or wood and dressed with clothes they sewed themselves. Russella helped her mother sew, cook, garden, clean the house, and gather wild berries. Her sister Mary wrote about detesting women's chores.

Russella's father Rufus Easton provided well for her and the rest of the family because he was a lawyer and a federal postmaster. She did not need to work in the fields nor hunt and fish to provide for her family like some other frontier girls in Missouri. Russella's parents had moved to Missouri from New York. Her mother would have brought along the Bible, William Shakespeare's works, and probably books by John Milton and Nathaniel Hawthorne. These would be the books she used to teach Russella how to read and write.

Missouri's first governor, Alexander McNair, appointed Mary's father Rufus Easton to be the first Attorney General of Missouri. Russella's family was proud of him. He held that job from 1821 until 1826. He later represented Missouri in the U.S. Congress.

While Congress debated sections of the proposed state's new constitution, the territorial legislature moved from St. Louis to St. Charles. The city council promised the legislators free rent in the Peck Brothers' building and free coal for winter heat if they would come to St. Charles.

In June of 1821 Rufus Easton returned home from the first official meeting of the Missouri legislature with quite a story. Legislators Duff Green and Andrew McGurk had loudly argued. McGurk threw a pot of ink at Green. Then the two started punching each other! Governor McNair grabbed Duff Green in an effort to stop the fight. Legislator Martin Palmer ordered, "Stand back, Governor, you are no more in a fight than any other man...Give it to him, Duff! Give it to him!" Duff Green was a general in the state militia. He had pushed his pro-slavery views in the writing of the state constitution the previous year. Yet he was probably most famous for his quarrels and fist fights!

In 1820, U.S. Senators were not yet chosen by elections of the people in their state. Instead, state legislatures chose them. The legislature chose David Barton and Thomas Hart Benton to be Missouri's first Senators. During a brawl in 1813, Benton had shot Andrew Jackson in the shoulder. Jackson's friends stabbed Benton five times, but he lived. In 1817, Benton fired first and killed Charles Lucas in a duel on "Bloody Island", a sandbar in the Mississippi River. Even though duels were illegal, duels and fist fights were common ways for men to

settle their differences in the early 1800s. In the Senate, Thomas Hart Benton worked with President Andrew Jackson. He also pushed for westward expansion, known as Manifest Destiny. In later years, Benton changed his mind to oppose slavery.

When Russella and her family went to St. Charles to stay with her father, she found a very interesting group of residents. She would have met Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, Jr. His father, a black man from French-controlled Haiti, was the founder of Chicago. His mother was a Potawatomi Indian named Kitihawa, who used the Christian name Catherine. His father had died in 1818, the year Missouri petitioned to become a state. He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in St. Charles.

St. Charles had many French and Indian fur traders and trappers. This was also true in Ste. Genevieve where Joseph Bogey III lived and Saline County where Sacred Sun lived. These areas also held enslaved people, both black and Native American, as the 1820 Missouri Compromise had allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state.

Russella would have played with girls from French Catholic families who sent them to the school run by Sister Rose Philippine Duchesne, who had first gone to Ste. Genevieve when she came from France. She then moved to Florissant, and finally to St. Charles. Because Russella's father was a government official, her home would have been visited by Ben Emmons and Missouri Governor Alexander McNair.

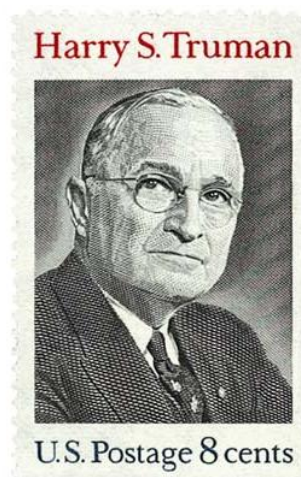
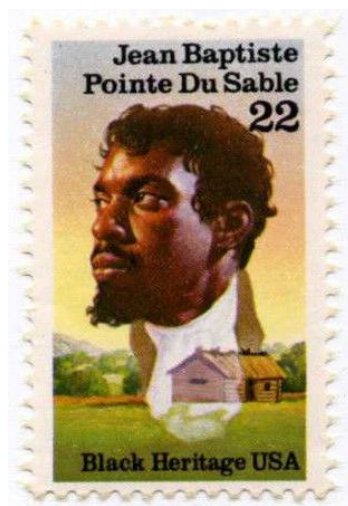
Other visitors might have included Nathan and Daniel Morgan Boone, sons of the famous explorer Daniel Boone. The Boones lived in southern St. Charles County near the town of Defiance. They also operated the Salt Lick near Arrow Rock, not far from the Indian camp of Sacred Sun and Fort Sibley. The Boone brothers had also married girls from the Van Bibber family, relatives of young Alexander Huffman who had floated down the Ohio River and lived in Ste. Genevieve for a short time.

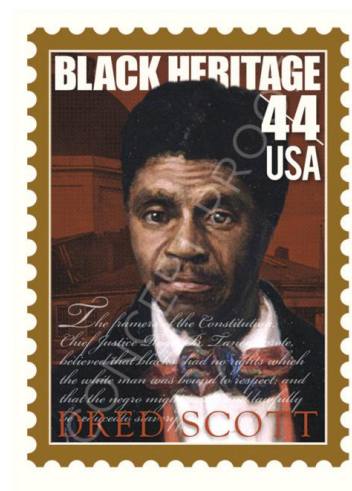
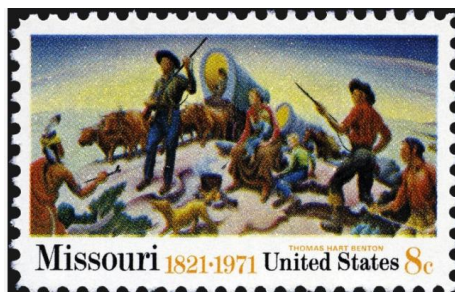
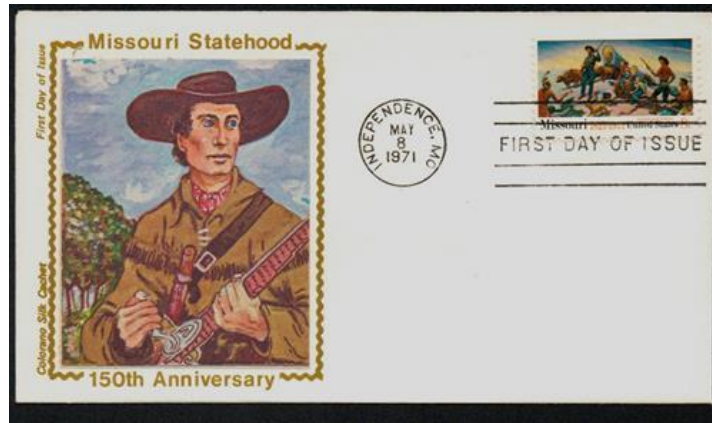
Missouri was once the edge of the American wilderness. By the time it became a state on August 10, 1821, its people had used its rivers to travel from the settled areas in the east to its western border. They traded with the east coast of the

United States and even shipped furs down the Mississippi River and on to Europe. Its people were from many ethnic and religious groups. Settlers hungry for farms and business opportunities would grow Missouri and the territories to its west. St. Louis earned the nickname of "Gateway to the West."

The transformation of Missouri from a territory to a state was experienced by Russella Easton, Dudley Johnson's grandfather, Sacred Sun, and Joseph Bogey III. The beliefs and values and history of their families made an impact upon the history of the new state. The stories of Native Americans, French settlers, those brought here in slavery, and those from the East like the Eastons are all part of our collective history.

In the next 200 years, Missouri would produce citizens such as Mark Twain, George Washington Carver, Dred and Harriet Scott, composer Scott Joplin, entertainer Josephine Baker, founder of the first kindergarten in the U.S. Susan Blow, Margaret "Molly" Tobin Brown, and President Harry Truman. In another two hundred years, students may be learning about you and your contributions to Missouri in the 21st Century. They may even be designating your house as an historic site; dedicating a statue, bust, or monument to you; or putting your picture on a stamp!





Activity One

Students and the Missouri Bicentennial

You may be wondering what you and your class can do to be part of the upcoming Missouri Bicentennial Celebrations. In 1921, as part of the Missouri Centennial Celebration, the state put a plaque on the outside of the building in St. Charles where the state legislature met from 1821 until the new capitol building in Jefferson City was finished. Miss Dorothy Emmons, just ten years old, was selected to unveil the plaque. Here is a photo of that historic event:



From Left to Right: Mrs. Gardner (in large hat), Benjamin Emmons (Dorothy's father), Dorothy Emmons, Governor Gardner of Missouri (holding his hat), and two boys in front who were cousins of Dorothy. Dorothy's ancestor, Benjamin Emmons III, who was a member of the territorial legislature, submitted the bill which designated St. Charles as the temporary capital of the new state, (Photo courtesy of Dorothy's daughter, Mrs. Barbara Gossow)

100 years after Dorothy unveiled the plaque on the First State Capitol building as part of Missouri's Centennial, you can be part of the Bicentennial by visiting historic sites in Missouri, participating in the Penny Drive to help save artifacts and documents, and completing the exercises in this curriculum. Maybe 100 years

from now, students will be looking at a picture of you and your classmates during the 300th anniversary of Missouri becoming a state!

Directions for Activity One: You and your class will work together to create an event or display to commemorate the Missouri Bicentennial. Select one of these six ideas or work with your teacher to create one of your own. Remember to complete an application with the State Historical Society to get each activity officially recognized: <https://missouri2021.org/projects>

1) Your school can participate in the Bicentennial Penny Drive. All the money will be used to protect a Missouri historic item. Register your school here: <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=http://www.mohumanities.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Bicentennial-Penny-Drive-Fillable-Participation-Form.docx> Activity Six of this unit shows an example of the type of document which needs to be saved for future generations.

* Be sure to send a picture of the students in your class and a story about your participation in the Penny Drive to the local newspaper. This will create a record which students can access in 100 years to see what you did.

2) Highlight the history of your town with a “Partner Project” as an official part of the Missouri Bicentennial: <https://missouri2021.org/projects> Work with your mayor or county executive to get your activity recognized. Examples your town might do qualify for designation as an official Missouri Bicentennial Event:

- Festival on the 4th of July
- Tour of historic houses
- Creation of a display about the Bicentennial at the county fair
- Celebration to honor a specific group of immigrants who came to your area

* Make sure the local newspaper and TV station know that it was your class who initiated the application for recognition by the Missouri Bicentennial Alliance. They may want to send a reporter to interview members of the class and take photographs. These interviews and photographs will become primary sources for future young historians!

3) Prepare posters on the history of your area for display in your school and/or public library. Examples:

- Native Americans who lived in the region
- Arrival of immigrants to your region
- Famous people who lived in the area
- Changes in transportation over the years
- Occupations of residents over the years
- Places of interest to tourists
- Changes in transportation over the years

4) Arrange for a local historian or genealogist to come speak to at your school about local history. Research on your own to prepare questions to ask the expert.

5) The Missouri National History Day Competition (<https://www.nhdmo.org>) website includes a number of suggestions for projects which could be displayed locally. These can then be submitted to the annual contest which awards prizes and scholarships to outstanding projects.

6) Do a computer search on the history of your county. Several companies did county histories during the U.S. Centennial in 1876. After giving an overview of county history, the books contain biographies of prominent people living in the county at the time. Many of these are available on-line. Since the copyrights have expired, these histories can be used without violating copyright laws. To find one on your county, use a computer search engine and type "(name of your county and state) + history." Many of these are online from the Library of Congress. As people had to pay to have their families included in these books, these may not include every family. But they will give an overview of your county's history and what it was like in the late 1800s.

Activity Two

Local, State and National Historic Sites

You and your family may have visited an historic site while on vacation. It may have been the home of a former president, the location of a Revolutionary or Civil War battle, or simply a farm typical of those built by early settlers. There are many locations across Missouri and the nation which give us an authentic taste of how our ancestors lived and so are worth preserving.

Local sites are usually maintained by the city or county parks department. St. Charles County operates The Historic Daniel Boone Home. The Missouri State Parks Department maintains many historic sites in Missouri, such as the village of Arrow Rock. National sites like the Gateway Arch are part of the U.S. Park Service. At many sites, there are park rangers who give tours and explain the importance of the place. At others, there are signs which a visitor reads to take a "self-guided" tour. One new invention is to create audio and video tours which people can download to their smartphones and use as they move around the site.

Directions for Activity Two:

1. Identify a local, state, or national historical site in your part of the state.
2. Use a computer to view the website for this site.
3. Write a short description of the site and why it is important. On the next page is "An Historic Site in Missouri" form for listing basic information for your chosen site.

Your teacher may choose to put you in groups to do the research on the computer and then give a group presentation to the class explaining what you learned.

An open book with a scroll inside. The scroll is unrolled and contains text. The book has a dark cover and a metal clasp on the left side. The scroll is tied with a string at the top and bottom.

An Historic Site in Missouri

Name of site?

Location?

Is this a local, state or national site? (Circle one.)

Who lived or worked here?

Is there a building on the site? Yes / No (Circle one.)

Describe this site. When it was built? If a building, is it typical of a specific type of architecture?

If this site needs a museum, what exhibits should it have?

Give three reasons this site is important enough to be preserved.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Primary Sources: Working to Save a Historic Site in Missouri



This issue of a St. Charles newspaper covered the events of the Missouri Centennial Celebration in St. Charles. Part of the fourth article from the left is reproduced on the next page. The editors thought the Peck Building where the first legislature had met deserved to be preserved as a museum.

In what year would Missouri's centennial have occurred?

What is the exact wording the editors used under the "OLD CAPITAL BUILDING" headline? (The article is reprinted on the next page so you can read it better.)

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING

Should Be Purchased And Restored In
to Its Original Appearance
In 1821-26.

The *Cosmos Monitor* hopes that the centennial celebration held here in the St. Louis club first state capitol city of Missouri, re- it of will bear the desired fruit—the pur- chase of the old capitol building at Main and Madison streets and restor- ing it to its original appearance. We believe that all patriotic or- ganizations of the state if the matter were properly presented, would re- spond with liberal donations and we also believe that the Legislature will also do something. We believe that the idea of a memorial building is wrong and that the old building re- stored will meet with popular favor.

What support would a movement to replace Washington's old home at Mount Vernon with a memorial meet? Its the sentiment clinging to the old historic building, that will determine the Legislature to make an appropri- ation here.

The old building restored to its ap- pearance in 1821-26, when it served as the State Capitol, would be a show place of the state and visitors here would appreciate it more than they would to visit a modern memorial building, with everything new and nothing old. Though money should be raised to buy the surrounding prop- erty in the block and the buildings should be wrecked and the space used for flower beds and other park features. The modern fronts should be taken out of the three old buildings, allowing the razor back roof to show the entire length of old time "Peck's Row," the old fashion-

ed sloping perch should be restored in front and as near as possible the old time appearance of the hall above should be renewed when the partitions were knocked out and the whole floor of the three buildings served as the Legislative halls of the state.

The lower rooms should contain old spindle wheels and other old things that were in style in 1821 placed there with their proper data, all old and nothing new. Such a museum would draw out many old things now exist- ing in this county and other counties, resting in cellars or up in the attics. The town library might also be estab- lished there and other features in- cluding reading rooms and rest rooms, where visitors could go and spend a happy hour. Old time Missouri records, flags and other historical items could be displayed and preserved for the ages to come.

And then St. Charles would have



Little Miss Dorothy Emmons Who Unveiled the Tablet on the First Capitol Building in Missouri.

This is the First State Capitol Building today. In the center of the building was the Peck Brothers' store. The legislature used the large meeting room above the Peck store. State offices were in the rest of the building. In 1960, Missouri bought the building and renovated it to look as it had in 1821. Today, you can tour the building and participate in a variety of workshops conducted by the Missouri State Parks. Its nomination forms for the National Historic Registry can be found at: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/69000313.pdf>



The Peck Brothers Building is now on the National Register of Historic Places and is operated by the Missouri Parks Department.

Activity Three

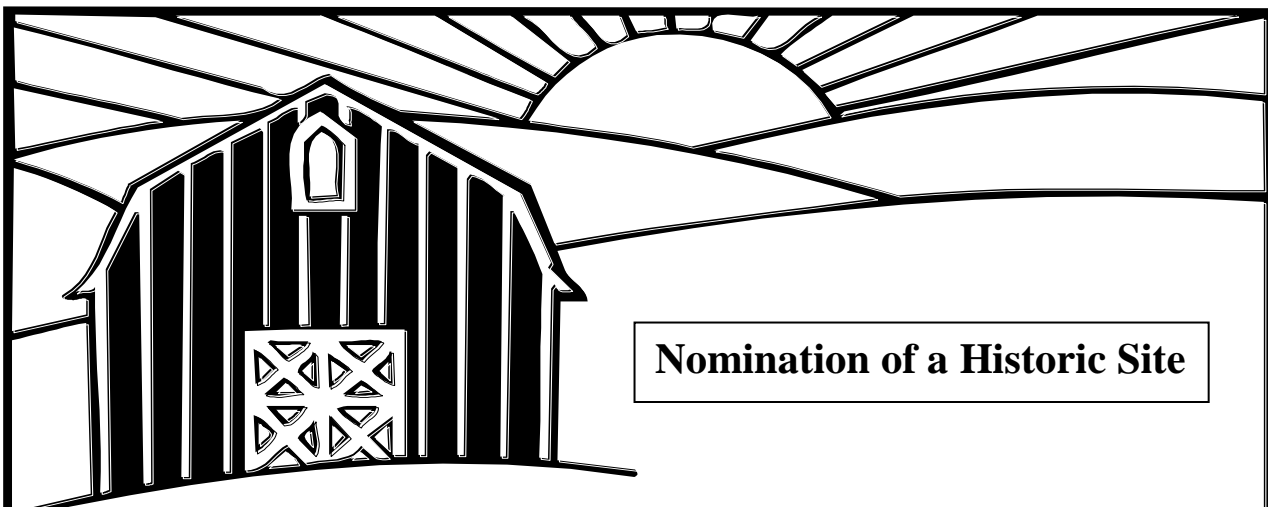
Nominate an Historic Site

Directions: Identify a site not currently recognized as historical by any local, state or national government. You might want to review an application for a site which is already on the National Historic Register to see what is required for a complete application. Select and research a site you want to designate. Then complete the condensed application.

Complete the “Nomination of a Historic Site” form to explain why the site is important and should be preserved. The site doesn't have to be really old. A house from the 1950s, an old gas station, an unusual bridge, or an old barn might tell future generations how people lived at this time. Parks, caves, and farms might also need to be preserved for the future.

In 1921, when young Dorothy Emmons unveiled the plaque on the building where the first state legislature met, it was still privately owned. It was not until 1960 that the State of Missouri decided to buy the property and restore it as an historic site. You can learn more about it on the website:

<https://mostateparks.com/park/first-missouri-state-capitol-state-historic-site>



Nomination of a Historic Site

Students Making the Nomination:

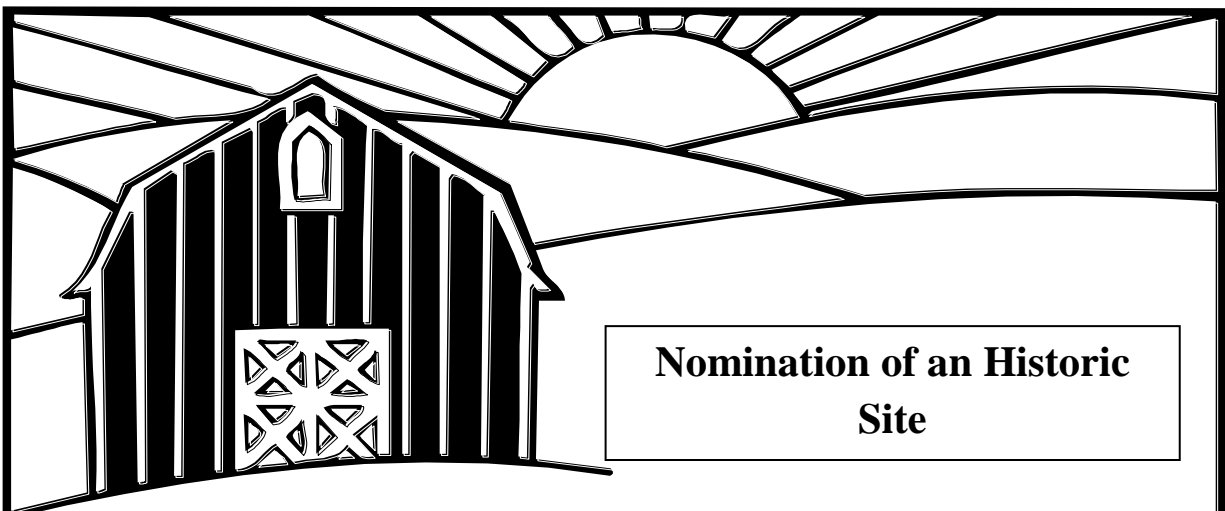
Name of Site:

Location:

What is to be preserved at this site:

If this is a building, when was it constructed:

Should the site include a museum? What would be its theme?



Nomination of an Historic Site

Write a brief paragraph explaining why this site should be preserved. What does it tell us about people who lived in Missouri in the past?

Many buildings on Main Street in Old Town St. Charles were seen or visited by Russella Easton and her family in their lifetimes. Today, each building has a placard listing its owner, date built, and purpose. These historic buildings are owned by individual people and businesses. They are not parks and not government-owned. Perhaps someday a site you nominate will have a historic placard so others can also learn about the past.



Old buildings line the street in the Old Town section of St. Charles, Missouri

<http://www.joggingroutes.org/2015/08/st-charles-missouri-katy-trail-and-old.html>

Activity Four

Information from Maps

Directions: Answer these five questions about maps.

Maps of the Missouri River are labeled with mile markers showing how far it is to the confluence with the Mississippi River. In 1816 Russella's sister Mary Easton Sisley traveled by keel boat, leaving St. Charles, Missouri, at river mile marker 28. Her destination was Fort Osage, Missouri, near marker 337.

1. How many miles did she travel on the river?
2. The Lewis and Clark Boat House and Nature Center has replicas of the keel boats launched there by the 1804 expedition. They estimate that keel boats traveled about 10 miles each day, as workers pushed poles to force the boat upriver against the current. How many days would this trip take?

The New Madrid earthquakes are considered the major ones in U.S. recorded history. Chimneys fell in St. Louis. Unproven stories suggest that the waves of the Mississippi River rolled the wrong direction for three days and church bells in Boston rang from the vibrations.

Your teacher may have you use an app like Google Maps to answer this question:

3. By car, many miles is it from St. Louis to Boston?

Your teacher may have you use a ruler and atlas or a wall map to answer this question:

4. By airplane, many miles is it from St. Louis to Boston?
5. Why are the two answers different?

Activity Five

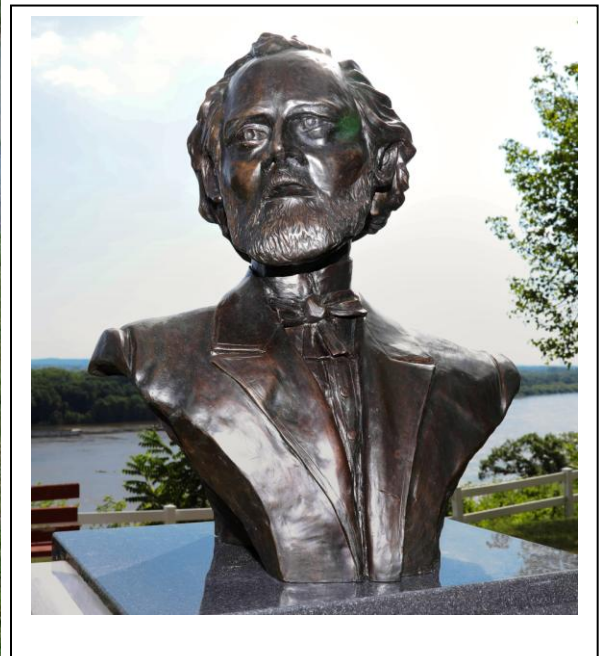
Preserving History by Proposing the Building of a Monument, Statue, Mural, or Bust

Across the state of Missouri historic markers, monuments, and statues exist. Local people might decide to design a monument so future generations will remember the important people of the past who influenced their local history. If they know what that person looked like, the people might raise money for a statue or bust. Busch Stadium has statues of famous players like Stan Musial. If there are no pictures or if the monument involves a number of people (like the Native American Trail of Tears or the starting place of the Pony Express), a plaque or marker might be placed at the location.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the National Parks Service, the Missouri Historical Society, the State Historical Society of Missouri, and many towns also have sponsored statues, busts, markers and monuments. The most famous monument in Missouri is the Jefferson Memorial Gateway Arch in St. Louis. It honors St. Louis' place in the westward movement of Americans.

One of the newest busts was dedicated in Louisiana, Missouri, on July 4th, 2018. In a park overlooking the Mississippi whose land was given to the city by U.S. Representative John Brook Henderson and his wife, the city erected a bust of the Representative.

Here is the bust of Senator Henderson and the base upon which it stands



Senator John Henderson authored the 13th Amendment which ended slavery in Missouri and all the United States.

The next page is from the program given out at the 2018 unveiling of the statue.

John Brooks Henderson

November 16, 1826 - April 12, 1913

John Brooks Henderson was born in Virginia and moved with his family to Lincoln County, Missouri when he was six years old. By age 10 he was an orphan.

Henderson overcame what could have been a life of obscurity to be a Pike County teacher, lawyer and state legislator. He lived and worked in Louisiana and was the first president of the Bank of Louisiana. During the early part of the Civil War he served as a brigadier general in Missouri's Union Militia.

In 1882 Henderson was appointed a U.S. Senator and with six weeks of arriving in Washington he began regular meeting with President Abraham Lincoln.

Though a one-time slave owner himself, Henderson in 1864 drafted and introduced the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawing human bondage - the first time the nation's founding document had been altered in 60 years.

Henderson also was a strong campaigner for women's voting rights, supported better relations with Native Americans, fought against federal government corruption, was one of only seven Republicans who voted to acquit Democrat President Andrew Johnson of impeachment charges, and played a role in the temperance movement.

Land for the park you are in was donated by Henderson and his wife Mary Foote Henderson to the City of Louisiana in May 1903. They are buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, along with their son, John Brooks Henderson Jr.

While Henderson was a strict constitutionalist, he embraced changes that would lead to a more equitable nation. The maverick served at times as a Republican and Democrat, but upset people of all parties.

Henderson realized what made America unique, and understood perhaps the most meaningful principle of its democracy - those in power rule only at the behest of the greater voting masses. His words still echo across the ages.

"If you commit errors, or outrage public sentiment, I want no other revolution than the right of the ballot box. With the Constitution unimpaired, we may yet appeal to the popular heart for the approval of right and the redress of wrong."

Note to Students: Henderson was appointed in 1862, not 1882.

Assignment: Select a person or event which occurred in your county or Missouri. You might choose an important builder, teacher, sports figure, author, artist, founder of a town or college, business person, or a religious leader. Perhaps your county has a part of the Mormon Trail, Oregon Trail, Trail of Tears, or a Civil War confrontation. Perhaps transportation is a focus: rivers, highways, locks and dams, or railroads. You may choose a living person or recent event. Complete the form to nominate the person or event. Then draw a statue, mural, or monument to honor this person or event.

1. Event or person to be remembered:

2. When this person lived or event took place:

3. Location the statue, bust, mural, or monument should be placed:

4. Draw a picture of what the statue, bust, mural, or monument should look like:

Activity Six

Preserving Documents:

The Bicentennial Penny Drive

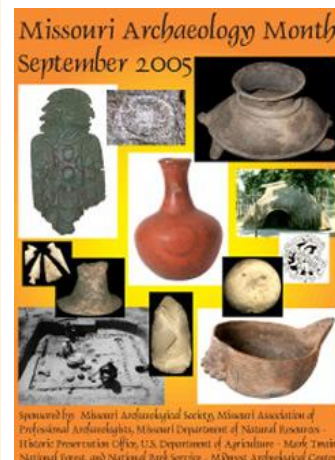
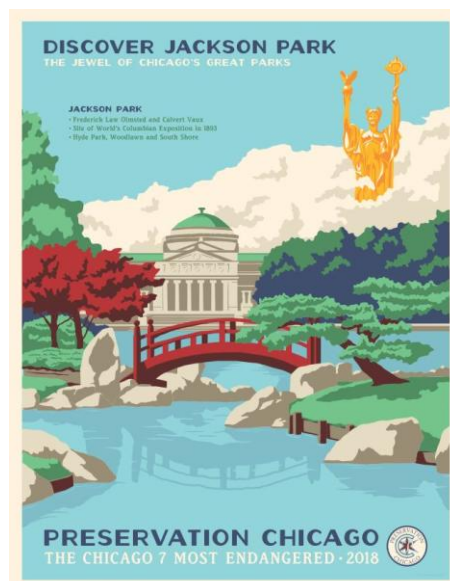
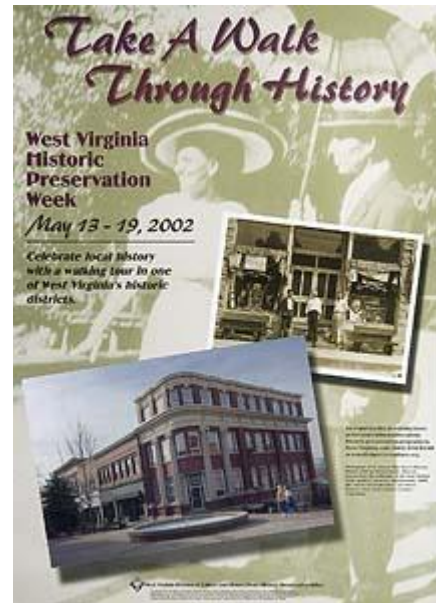
There are many organizations working to preserve the history of Missouri. Some examples are: The Missouri State Archives (part of the Secretary of State's Office), The State Historical Society of Missouri, the Missouri History Museum and Archives, plus countless local historical societies and museums. You can visit these organizations and actually see the documents which tell the stories of the people who have lived in Missouri.

Preserving documents can be very expensive. If documents are not kept in climate controlled facilities, the paper becomes fragile and begins to deteriorate. Old paper can contain chemicals which make the paper turn brown and the ink fade. A museum conservator can prevent this from happening. Then the document will be preserved for future generations.

The documents from our early statehood period are now turning 200 years old. Once preserved, they can be scanned and put on display without worry that they will deteriorate further. Many of them will be lost if they are not preserved. The Bicentennial Penny Drive plans to collect money so historical organizations can preserve early statehood documents like those the authors of this curriculum used to tell the stories of Joseph Bogey III, Sacred Sun, Grandpa Johnson, and Russella Easton.

If your class or school joins the Penny Drive, you will need to do some advertizing. Posters can encourage people to join a campaign. They tell the people **what** the campaign is for, **where** they can contribute, and **why** it is important. Few words are used. The poster's center uses a graphic to attract attention.

Below are several posters which encouraged people to take action. Discuss with your class what they have in common. Why do you think these images were chosen?



Directions: Create a poster for your school's Penny Drive.

The poster should contain the following:

- * A **graphic** which catches the attention of the viewer
- * A short **description** of what the Penny Drive is
- * A statement about **why it is important** to preserve early documents
- * **Instructions** for student who want to participate (where should they take their pennies).

On the next page is a sample of a document which needs to be preserved. It is one of many petitions which Missouri residents signed in 1817 showing their support for Missouri to become a state. The paper has turned brown. The signatures at the bottom have faded. You may use this document on your poster as well as the Missouri 2021 logo. You may choose other images instead.



MEMORIAL

Of the citizens of Missouri Territory.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Territory of Missouri, respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioners live within that part of the Territory of Missouri which lies between the latitudes 36 degrees 30 minutes, & 40 degrees North, and between the Mississippi river to the East and the Osage boundary line to the West. They pray that they may be admitted into the Union of the states within these limits.

They conceive that their numbers entitle them to the benefits and to the rank of a state government. Taking the progressive increase during former years, as the basis of the calculation, they estimate their present numbers at upwards of 40,000 souls. Tennessee, Ohio, and the Mississippi state were admitted with smaller numbers, and the treaty of cession guarantees this great privilege to your petitioners as soon as it can be granted under the principles of the Federal Constitution. They have passed eight years in the first grade of territorial government, five in the second; they have evinced their attachment to the honour and integrity of the Union during the late war, and they, with deference, urge their right to become a member of the great Republic.

They forbear to dilate upon the evils of the territorial government, but will barely name, among the grievances of this condition—

1. That they have no vote in your honourable body, and yet are subject to the indirect taxes imposed by you.

2. That the veto of the territorial executive is absolute upon the acts of the territorial legislature.

3. That the superior court is constructed on principles unheard of in any other system of jurisprudence, having primary cognizance of almost every controversy, civil and criminal, and subject to correction by no other tribunal!!

4. That the powers of the territorial legislature are limited in the passage of laws of a local nature, owing to the paramount authority of Congress to legislate upon the same subject.

The boundaries which they solicit for the future state, they believe to be the most reasonable and proper that can be devised. The southern limit will be an extension of the line that divides Virginia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. The northern will correspond nearly with the north limit of the territory of Illinois and with the Indian boundary line, near the mouth of the River Des Moines. A front of three and a half degrees upon the Mississippi will be left to the South, to form the territory of Arkansas, with the River Arkansas traversing its centre. A front of three & a half degrees more, upon a medium depth of 200 miles, with the Missouri River in the centre, will form the State of Missouri. Another front of equal extent, embracing the great River St. Pierre, will remain above, to form another state, at some future day.

The boundaries, as solicited, will include all the country to the north and west to which the Indian title has been extinguished.

They will include the body of the population.

They will make the Missouri River the centre, and not the boundary of the state.

Your petitioners deprecate the idea of making the civil divisions of the states to correspond with the natural divisions of the country. Such divisions will promote that tendency to separate, which it is the policy of the Union to counteract.

The above described boundaries are adapted to the localities of the country.

The woodland districts are found towards the great rivers. The interior is composed of vast regions of naked and sterile plains, stretching to the Shining Mountains. The states must have large fronts upon the Mississippi, to prevent themselves from being carried into these deserts.

Besides, the country north & south of the Missouri is necessary each to the other, the former possessing a rich soil destitute of minerals, the latter abounding in mines of lead and iron, and thinly sprinkled with spots of ground fit for cultivation.

Your petitioners hope that their voice may have some weight in the division of their own country, and in the formation of their state boundaries; and that statesmen, ignorant of its localities, may not undertake to cut up their territory with fanciful divisions which may look handsome on paper, but must be ruinous in effect.

And your petitioners will pray, &c.

S. HALL, PRINTER, ST. LOUIS.

B. Thompson

David Wheeler

Joseph M. Mearns

John H. Smith

Thos. Higinbotham

John Stedert

Wm. F. Jones

John H. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

John H. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

A. Miller

John Jones

John M. Hays

James H. Bell

Jacob H. Hamlin

William H. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

John Walker

Dea. Dunklin

John H. Smith

John H. Smith

John H. Smith

John H. Smith

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Activity Seven

Compare and Contrast: Life in Missouri in the 1820s with Life in Missouri Today

One of the themes of history is to document how things change and how they stay the same. Russella Easton's life in early Missouri was in some ways the same as yours. She had to study her school lessons and do chores around the house. Like you, when these were finished she could go outside to play with her friends. In other ways, it was very different. There was no electric lighting, television, cell phones, computers, or automobiles.

Directions: Make a chart of some of the things which are the same and some which are different between your life and Russella's.

On the next two pages are articles from newspapers in the early 1800s. Use them and the narrative at the beginning of this unit to answer the questions. Your teacher may want to combine the answers from the class to make a large chart which shows the difference between life in Missouri today and life in the 1820s.

When you have completed your chart, write a paragraph telling how you think life in Missouri will change during the next 100 years. Maybe your school will put the essays in a time capisule to be opened in 2121.

The commanding officers of companies, battalions and troops will immediately after their respective muster, make to their superior officers, correct returns in which they will carefully state the number, situation and efficiencies of arms, and the equipments, that the said superior officer may report to the Adjutant General.

Meriwether Lewis.

By the order of the commander in chief.

D. Delaunay.

Adj. Gen. of the Militia of the Territory of Louisiana.

William Harris,

HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, on Main Street, next door below Dr. Surrance, where any person may be supplied on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

St. Louis, Aug. 27, 1808.

BOARDING.

TWO or three young men, may have boarding on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 17th, 1808.

Missouri Gazette, September 14, 1808.

The ads on this page are from 1808. Those on the next page are ten years later, in 1828.

Missouri Gazette

VOL. I.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1808.

No. 3.

Notice.

A DARE brown mare, four years, strayed or was stolen from Rufus Easton's yard, at St. Louis, in June 1807, she has a large white snip in her face, long bodied, heavy mane and tail and trots fast. a reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will return her.

September 7, 1808.

of which are offered on the lowest terms to purchasers.
March 3, 1828.

SPRINGFIELD IRON FURNACE AND FORGES.

THIS establishment (situated in Washington county, near Potosi, Missouri) is now in full operation, where **BAR IRON** and **CASTINGS** of every description may be had equal to any made in the western country, and upon as reasonable terms. Constantly on hand, **Salt Kettles, Mill Irons, Wagon Boxes, Furnace Grates, Lead Moulds,** and a general assortment of

HOLLOW WARE:

Pots, Kettles, Ovens, Skillets, &c. &c. All descriptions of **Castings** executed according to pattern, at short notice, and orders received will be punctually attended to. The articles will be forwarded to **Herculaneum**, or **St. Louis**, to **Lane, Knox & Co.**, where orders may be left, or sent directly to the Furnace.

Feb. 20, 1828.

JNO. PERRY & Co.

CLEMENT B. PENROSE,

HAS removed his office to No. 83, Church street, next door above the Green Tree Inn, where he will thankfully receive employment in his line of Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Scrivener and Sworn Interpreter. He has also opened a Register for the Sale and Hire of Slaves; for procuring employment for Journeymen Mechanics, and others, and for the Sale and Rent of Property. He will investigate Titles to Lands and Lots. Each registry he will enter for the moderate price of 12 cents, and all his other charges will be equally moderate, if he succeeds.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO or three good Journeymen Saddlers, and two Harness and Trunk Makers. Constant employment and good wages will be given
March 24—14. **T. GRIMSLEY.**

ALE AND PORTER.

RECEIVED by Steamboat Oregon, from New Orleans, 50 bbls. Ale and Porter, of a superior quality; for sale by

H. A. MASSIE, Ferry Landing.

22d April, 1828.

LEAD MINES.

THOSE persons who may be interested, are informed, that all business relative to the Public Mines in Missouri, is transacted at the office in **Potosi**; and that, hereafter, business relative to the Public Mines on the Upper Missouri

St. Louis, April 28, 1828.

Just received and are now opening a

DEAVER'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,

ON Main street, nearly opposite Scott's Rule's store, a most splendid and extensive assortment of fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING

Consisting in part of blue and black Coats, Surtouts and Contrees, of blue, olive, red, grey and mixed colors: Pantaloon of finest qualities, of various colors of cloth cassimere, Contrees, of bombazine, angola c mere, seersucker, rattinet, black lasting flerentine, Pantaloon and round Jackets of cambiet, do. silk drilling do. French do. w do. lasting do. Denmark Satin do nankoe Irish Linen, do brown Holland do. Wellin stripe do. Russia duck, Vests of silk velvet English silk, do. French, do. Valente. Mars of various patterns, with rolling and fall of collars, Shirts of fine Linen and cambric ruffled and plain, ready for immediate use—a large supply of steam loom, bleached and bleached Muslin—Suspenders of various quality—a fine assortment of cravating, pocket Handkerchiefs, Bag Spittlefield and the English damask, pantaloon chains, Gentlemen's long short silk Hosiery, do cotton, Stocks & Collars of latest fashions, Gentlemen's Gloves of all qualities.

Also—a large and extensive assortment Boots, Booters, Brogans, and fine dress Shoes sewed and pegged, of calfskin, do. coarse Brog and Shoes, a quantity of Hats, Umbrellas, all of which are offered very low for cash.

It is the proprietor's determination to keep full assortment of every article of dress, and sell them at very reduced prices. Country merchants may be supplied by the quantity at low prices as goods of equal quality can be for in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The citizens and travellers are particularly invited to call and view his assortment. The workmanship of all goods offered at this establishment can be confidently recommended for durability and elegance, as they are made up under the immediate inspection of a gentleman of nearly forty years experience in the business, and by rate workmen. The great difference between things of this description, and such as are made by women and inexperienced men, will readily be perceived by the most superficial observer.

St. Louis, 13th May, 1828. *Massie's Republic*

MASSIE'S REPUBLIC

Name _____

COMPARE AND CONTRAST
Life in Missouri in the 1820s with Life in the 2020s

Directions: Complete this chart. Use the narrative at the beginning of the 1821 unit, the newspaper ads on the previous pages, and what you know of your own life.

TOPIC	1820S	2020s
Available Transportation		
Available Jobs		
Products To Buy		
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

