

LAND HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.*(For the Review.)*

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CHAPTER IV.

The common conception of a "North and South" is that of two great sections of our common country, in one of which chattel slavery abounded. South of the "Mason and Dixon" line of demarkation there was "Slavery," while north of it was "freedom." As a prelude to the elimination of slavery a great civil strife ensued which deluged the land with blood. Great was the rejoicing when the terms were signed at Appomatox by which war and slavery were to cease and men were to return to peaceful industry.

The South was paralyzed, with her plantations and mills in ruins, while the North was busy investing her vast war fortunes in aggregations of land values in the form of subsidized railroads, building into the vast unoccupied West, and in promoting town sites over new States of unbounded resources. The losses of war made a ready market for the wheels of industry in the cities of the North, and wealth grew so rapidly that but a few years elapsed before immense land holdings were in the hands of those who stayed at home and profited by the opportunities of war.

But few men at the time realized that the war was but the evolutionary step from chattel to rent slavery. The North and South are now united because the plantation system of the South has practically extended over the whole North, making the interests of one the interests of the other. Land monopoly and the shifting of populations to increase values have been powerful incentives to peace and conciliation.

To trace causes leading up to this culmination let us now review the early history of the South and the early settlement of the North. Since reading the last chapter on the social and economic development of New England under the influence of her vastly more just division of land, we are impressed with the fact that when the "Yankee" settled in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the North West he established in this new territory the same ideals of industry and thrift, and the same customs of land division as those practiced at the "Cradle of Liberty." In the trail of the streams of emigration westward from New England there was planted a vast domain of small farms that remained substantially the same up to the civil war. In most cases the owner of the farm tilled the soil himself. This period of about eighty years of settlement was one of unbroken thrift and social contentment. It is the only part of our national history that is devoid of labor troubles and those conditions of poverty and unemployment that have been such a constant blot upon our history since the war.

With this condition in the North before our minds, let us see in our colonial land-hunt what big game we will find in the wide stretches of territory

granted to the proprietors of the mother-colony of the South, and ultimately what dominating influence this "big game" had on the future destiny of the South.

There was nothing small in the plan deliberately adopted in founding Carolina. It was openly proclaimed by its originators that it was to be a vast Aristocracy modeled after the mother country in both government and land division. The plan was devised by eight noblemen who had been supporters of Charles II while hiding in France during the Cromwellian regime and were the leaders in restoring Charles II to the throne. As land was the only thing the King had to give them for their loyalty to his person, he issued the patent dated March 24, 1663, granting to them the province of Carolina.

The patent began with the usual declaration as to the motive of the grant, "that the grantees were incited by a laudable and pious design of propagating the Christian Religion and the enlargement of the English empire and dominion. "To carry out these pious and patriotic views, the grantees were given "all the territory or tract of ground called Carolina, situated, lying and being within our dominions of America extending north to 36 degrees or southern line of Virginia, west as far as the South Seas (meaning the Pacific Ocean), south as far as the border of Florida or 31 degrees north latitude. The territory with all that it contained, the grantees were to have, use, and enjoy, and in as ample a manner as any Bishop of Durham in our kingdom."

They were authorized to make any law "according to their best discretion of and with the advice, assent, and approbation of the freemen of the said Province or of their delegates, whom for the purpose of enacting laws the Lords Proprietors should from time to time assemble in such manner and form as to them should seem best."

To govern as a County Palatine meant that these Lords were to appoint one of their number to be virtually King who would have the same authority over this province as any one of the owners of the three Palatine counties of England—namely Chester, Durham, and Lancaster, each owned by a noble. They might pardon treasons, murders, and felonies; they were to appoint all judges and justices; and all writs of indictment ran in their name and not in the name of the King.

These Lords were authorized to establish ports of entry and to assess and impose customs on goods imported; to establish subsidies; to build forts, castles, cities, towns; to appoint governors, magistrates, sheriffs, and other officers, civil and military; to grant charters of incorporation; to erect markets and fairs; to hold Courts Baron; to make war and pursue their enemies; to exercise martial law in case of rebellion, tumult, or sedition.

They were granted full control over all churches and the power to license to build and found them. They were to have them dedicated and consecrated according to laws of the Church of England. They also had power to grant religious liberty to those who could not conform to the Church of England.

But with all this absolute power over State and church, "the feature for which this charter is best known, is that which declares that these Pro-

prietors shall have full power 'to give and confer titles of honor to persons born in or inhabiting Carolina.' "

On account of priority of another charter to this same territory, in 1665 a new charter was granted to clear up the faulty title. This new charter gave the same powers and privileges as the first but extended the limits 35 miles farther north and 140 miles south. Also the western extension was more carefully defined so as to include the present States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and the southern part of California. A region surely large enough for empire building; a region which has in great measure been peopled from the colony established under this charter and government by the political ideas emanating from Charlestown; a region it will be observed that is almost inclusive of all the Confederate States. In the second charter, authority was given to subdivide the province into counties, baronies, and colonies with separate and distinct jurisdictions, liberties, and privileges.

Full powers having been granted these eight Lords over such a large territory, it is interesting to know what sort of a government they proposed to establish. This was left to two men, Lord Ashley, who assumed the leading part of the Lords, and John Locke the philosopher. The result of their collaborations was the production of the famous "Fundamental Constitutions." This was an elaborate and extraordinary scheme for forming an aristocratic government in the wilds of America. In the opening paragraph was a most significant statement showing that these Lords proposed openly to keep the people under their heels. It reads, "that the government of the province may be made most agreeable to the Monarchy under which we live and of which this Province is a part, and that we may *avoid erecting a numerous democracy.*" They did not propose that the people should have a voice in the government.

After providing that the oldest Lord should be the Palatine or King really, and the seven chief offices to be held by the remaining Lords, they next proceeded to make their government "most agreeable to monarchy and to avoid erecting a numerous democracy" by devising an elaborate system of land division and a set of titles and marks of favor to be conferred upon those receiving large gifts of land. The reader will recognize that titles are of little value unless connected with large tracts of land to give them force and to command the deference of men.

Take away land from man and he becomes a slinking slave; give him an acre and he becomes a Lord. In every community the men who "run the town," "run" the elections, "run" the church, "run" all public improvements, select candidates, manage everything and everybody, are the same in a large majority of cases who control, simply because they are owners of land values. We bend the knee and respectfully bow to men with landed possessions even though they obtained it by gift or by cunning. No other kind of ownership appeals to us as having behind it the power to enforce obedience or

condescension. In all ages the music of the enchanting Siren that has lured men to seize and hold land has been found in these words: "Thou shalt have no need to work, for thou shalt have thereby command over the labor of men."

In the case of these eight Lords who "owned" from ocean to ocean, how fascinating must have been their project to their imagination. They could grasp the scepter and powers of Empire as the thousands of broad acres fell to their share in the greedy carving process they were at liberty to fasten upon this continent. How ignoble the motives that inspired these men as compared with the deep fraternal spirit in the hearts of those who founded the commonwealth of Massachusetts where every man was his own sovereign lord.

McCrady says, ("South Carolina under the Proprietary Government,") "The whole Province was to be divided into counties; each county into eight seigniories, eight baronies, and four precincts; each precinct into six colonies. Each seignior, barony, and colony should consist of 12,000 acres; the eight seigniories being the share of the eight Lords and the eight baronies the share of the nobility to be established." By this plan each county contained 480,000 acres or 750 square miles. Of this area the eight Lords were to have 96,000 acres in each county."

As their charter forbade them using the names of nobility in England, as Earl, Duke, Marquis, etc., they chose the title "Landgrave" from the German courts, and "Cacique" from the Indian Chiefs of America. There were to be as many Landgraves as counties and twice as many Caciques and no more. These were to constitute the hereditary nobility of the Province and by right of their dignity to be members of the provincial Parliament.

Each Landgrave was to have four baronies, or 48,000 acres, and each Cacique, two baronies, or 24,000 acres. These large blocks of land were to be fixed by heredity and never to be sold or broken up. This gave two-fifths of the land in a county to the Lords and nobility, leaving three-fifths to be sold to the common settlers who would furnish labor, add value to all these vast holdings, and make a home market for products. Without a population, all land schemes fail.

These Lords seemingly were afraid that even by leaving three-fifths on the market for sale would be risking too much in the hands of the common people. Therefore they provided that in each of the twenty-four colonies in each county, there was to be a "Manor" of not more than 12,000 acres nor less than 3,000 acres. The Lord of a Manor was to have all the powers, jurisdictions, and privileges over those on his Manor which a Landgrave or Cacique was to have over his barony. Thus by this sliding scale a Manor could be made as large as necessary to keep down "a numerous democracy." If the people were growing dangerously in power, the Lords could give away a Manor of such size in a colony as to reduce the settlers to submission to the Lord of the Manor, or "move on," which meant in those days to go into a wild country on the frontier filled with hostile natives.

It should be observed that the control of these landlords over labor was

as great as now, perhaps greater, for but few settlers dared to venture westward into a country of savages whose antipathy was increasing on account of the raids of the whites on their tribes and the capture and sale of their tribesmen into West Indian slavery. Labor was hemmed in; the ocean on the east, the Indian on the west, and a militia among them to enforce the will of the Lords and Nobles. When such is the case labor is entirely in the power of the landlords.

But the complete monopoly of land in this Province was not the only provision by which the nobility controlled labor and kept down democracy. It was provided that in every seignior, barony, and manor, all the "leet-men" (men living on these large tracts of lands as renters or laborers) shall be under the jurisdiction of the respective Lords of these plantations without appeal from him. This was a revival of the Leet-Court system on Manors in Feudal times in England. These gentry, however, went a step farther in welding chains to bind labor to the soil and throttle the voice of freedom. "No leet-man or woman should have the liberty to go off the land of his or her Lord and live anywhere else without leave obtained from said Lord under his hand and seal." The only crumb of inducement held out for one thus to place himself within the absolute control of his Lord, was that "upon marriage he was to have ten acres of land for life, paying the Lord therefor and not more than one-eighth part of all the yearly produce and growth of the said ten acres."

To protect their usurped power and hold struggling democracy at bay, we come to the old fortification within which land-monopolists have taken refuge since history began: it is the legislature, with all the artillery in the hands of the land caste. It is through this instrumentality that all efforts by the masses to dislodge them from their vast power, have been unavailing. With the machinery of legislation and the army in their hands, they are impregnable. In the case of this colony, there was to be a biennial Parliament to consist of the Lords or their deputies, the Landgraves and Caciques and one freeholder out of every precinct chosen by the people. It is evident that the representation of the common people would have but little influence in such a body when in a hopeless minority. This plan would give the nobility in each county a majority of seven of the representatives. It is the same misrepresentation today, especially in the U. S. Senate, that thwarts the will of the people. Nearly every Senator is the holder of large tracts of natural values which give him the same powers as these English Lords provided for themselves in their government of Carolina. Moreover, our present Senate has a greater majority representing the landed class than these Lords planned to have in the Parliament of this new Province.

United with pretext for the grandiloquent undertaking such a remarkable land and labor-enslaving scheme to conceal their ulterior designs, we come to their shameful travesty of the religious sentiment that filled the heart of every honest settler, by parading before the world their "laudable and pious intentions" of carrying the Gospel to the heathen savage. Great is the hypo-

crazy of the land-grabber! After making provisions for liberty of conscience and for the protection of the native Indian and to give him an opportunity to learn for himself the reasonableness of the Christian religion and the peaceableness and inoffensiveness of its professors by their good usage and persuasion—precepts which all European colonists habitually disregarded and atrociously violated—these Constitutions proceeded to enjoin that “every freeman of Carolina shall have absolute power and authority over his negro slave of what opinion or religion soever.” Also they gave authority to traders to carry all captive Indians to Bermuda, Bahama, and West Indies as slaves “to encourage the soldiers” there. They thus recognized the institution of chattel slavery as right and legal in advance of its introduction into the Province.

Such were the main provisions of this famous Constitution; but it is far easier to draft a constitution than to put it into practical operation. They seemed oblivious to the fact that their Charter expressly prescribed that laws could only be enacted “by and with the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen of said Province or of their delegates.” We are naturally interested in the question, would the people of this province ever consent to a form of government in which the rights secured to them by the Royal Charter were to be transferred to an Aristocracy over which they could have no control? We shall see.

While this body of laws was never adopted in full by the people, yet the divisions of the lands were actually made, and Landgraves and Caciques appointed, some few taking possession of their baronies. Some tracts of land in the lower part of South Carolina still, in part at least, bear the names given to them; such as the Colleton Barony, the Wadboo Barony, the Broughton Barony, etc. During the whole fifty years that these Lords owned Carolina, the attempt to force their system of thorough-going land-slavery and despotic rule upon the people was the constant source of contention, and was the final cause of the rebellion of the settlers and the restoration of the Province to the Crown. Their scheme even went so far as to provide for a Heraldry Court with powers to regulate fashions, games, and sports.

A commission sent out in 1667, failed to set the machinery of this elaborate and absurd system of government in motion. But it taught these avaricious Lords that some simpler temporary system must be adopted. This they proceeded to devise by a commission with their instructions to the Governor they selected. In 1669 another fleet set sail for Carolina, with Joseph West as Governor. His long list of instructions were to serve as the temporary laws of the colony. Only one vessel, the Carolina, reached the new shores. It had but 93 passengers. Of these 16 were masters, 63 were servants, and 13 were freemen with no servants. That made but 29 entitled to land.

On landing the instructions were opened and found to begin with the observation that as the number of people set down at Port Royal would be small, it would be impossible to put the grand model of government at once

into operation. At first there was to be a Council composed of five elected freemen and five deputies appointed by the Lords. These were to govern according to the instructions given to the Governor. They were enjoined to put into practice as much as they could of the Fundamental Constitutions. The first thing the Council was required to do was to hold an election and have twenty persons elected who, with the Council, were to be the temporary Parliament to make laws. But such laws were not to be in force till ratified by the Governor and three of the deputies named by the Lords. So much in fear were they of democracy.

Next there was a provision for the distribution of the land. All persons above the age of sixteen who settled there before March 25, 1670, were to be granted 150 acres for themselves and 150 acres more for every able man-servant they brought with them, and 100 acres more for every woman servant. 100 acres were to be given to every white servant who served out his time. For those arriving a year later, but 100 acres were to be given; and to those that came two years later, but 70 acres each. Thus we see even at the beginning that freemen who had indented servants, were to have from 300 to perhaps 750 or 1,000 acres, thus giving them an unequal advantage as land values rose compared with those who came after.

All this land given to the settlers was to be in the colonies of 12,000 acres each as provided in the Grand Model. They were to lay out the counties, preserving the proportion of 24 colonies of 12,000 acres each to eight seigniories and eight baronies. They were ordered to settle in towns, and it was provided that there should be one town laid out in each colony. This was the scattering system to locate the population so as to add the greatest value by their presence to the reserved baronies and seigniories for the nobility. To this day this same plan is practiced in making subdivisions in cities in which alternate lots are at first sold to add value to the remaining lots by the presence of improvements. This works a great injustice to the public at large and especially to the producer. Acre property is bought at \$300, cut into six lots per acre, and the next day is offered to the public at \$100 a lot provided alternate lots are taken. Even the cost of the homes to be erected must be such as will attract buyers for the rest of the lots. A year later a brass band advertises the sale of the "elegant" lots in the finest residential portion of the city. The late comers are invited to partake of the feast at from \$300 to \$400 per lot. You say this is right, is lawful, is good business. So was it right, lawful, and good business for those Lords of Charles II. to scatter the settlers of Carolina in such a way that their large tracts of land would draw rents at an earlier period and at a higher rate than if the population was let alone to settle in a natural way on the best lands near the coast and markets. Is this system not much like piracy or the taking of what does not belong to one? The first lot buyers not only pay two or three times the true value of the lots but by their improvements add more value to the remaining lots. This value however does not accrue to them but to the exploiter who does nothing to add value to the lots. And we are all at the mercy of this system. If you

want a lot for a home, "hold up your hands" while the lot owner takes your products for values he does not produce, but only controls. You earn, he takes, you work, he plays.

Rivers observes (Historical Sketches of South Carolina) that in dealing with the Indian in securing his deed for these great tracts of land "for the consideration of a valuable piece of cloth, matches, beads, and other goods and manufactures that the true 'true and absolute Lords' of the immense region of Carolina, with all its mines, quarries, and fisheries, whose object was declared to be the diffusion of the Christian religion among those who knew not God, must have appeared to the colonists as having abandoned their dignity and best policy for sordid calculations." Instead of the gospel, the Indians were offered only glass beads and worthless articles: and the needy colonists, who were struggling to maintain themselves were required to pay on the land that had been granted to them, ten per cent. interest by preparing cargoes of timber "at moderate rates" on the plea that their Lordships were already "so much out of purse" in settling them in the colony." The man that owns land can extort as he pleases. It is as true today as it was then.

The twenty-three temporary agrarian laws "were concerned," says McCrady, "entirely with the interests of the Lords and the nobility." Then these insatiable pets of the King said with grim irony, "Since the whole foundation of the government is settled upon the right and 'equal' distribution of land, the orderly taking of it is of great moment to the welfare of the Province."

To bring emigrants to their new Province fettered with the chains of greed, these "pious" Lords, as a shrewd bit of advertising, promised religious toleration, and then resorted to bribery to secure the services of influential men who would go out into the byways and drum up those who had been ground down by the same mill of injustice at home. To the freeman of Ireland, such as were referred to in a former chapter, they offered "the free exercise of their religion according to their own discipline," if they would come in sufficient numbers to form a town by themselves. To the four leaders who were to work up this Irish colony, 12,000 acres were to be given as soon as they reached Carolina.

To get the poor French Huguenots to come to Carolina and introduce silk culture and manufacture and also bring with them the olive and vine, they were offered religious freedom (it cost nothing); and Rene Petit and Jacob Grinard were granted 4,000 acres each to make the appeal to these hated people.

Then they used the same sort of beguiling reports of the great riches that even the released servants were accumulating, to spread broadcast over the mother country and excite the landless hords to emigrate to this Eldorado. The Lords' own secretary, Samuel Wilson, in a glittering report on the colony in 1682 said, "that servants who had served out their terms with their masters, had good stocks of cattle and servants of their own, had

built houses and exercised their trades; many were worth several hundred pounds, lived in a plentiful condition, and their estates were increasing. Land near Oyster Town of about 100 houses, was selling at twenty shillings (about \$25 in present values) per acre, though pillaged of all its valuable timber." The claim was made in this report that an ox in Carolina could be raised at nearly as little expense as a hen in England. Wilson offered to each head of a family fifty acres, to every son or man-servant 50 acres more, and the same for each marriagable daughter or woman-servant. But notice the provision by which the Lords were to have a permanent income without work. "This land was to be to them and their heirs forever, with the reservation of a *penny an acre quit-rent* to the Lords Proprietors." This amounted to about \$5 on each 50 acres in present values. To others who preferred not to pay this rent, they offered land at the rate of 50 pounds, or about \$1,000 for 1,000 acres; a price as high as large tracts can be bought for today.

About this time the Popish Plot scare spread over England. It was alleged that the Catholics were about to burn London, massacre the inhabitants, kill the king, and restore the religion of Rome. These sagacious Lords at once seized the opportunity to secure a large influx of Protestant Dissenters from Somersetshire where they had been persecuted most. Two men, Axtell and Morton, were sent among the clergy of these people to add credence to the rumored plot and lead them to believe that if a Catholic King came to the throne they would be persecuted all the more. The result of this scare was that 500 of these good church people were moved to Carolina, and the two men who wheedled these innocent people into believing the rumor, were rewarded for their treachery in being made Landgraves and receiving 48,000 acres each. Morton was later made Governor. The land cost them nothing and the 500 families would pay them quit-rents forever. In another case a whole county of 750 square miles was given to 36 noblemen who were invited to form a settlement of laborers in Carolina on the quit-rent basis.

In former chapters I have shown that history is full of evidence that private ownership of land is the source of most of the serious political and social contentions, and the prime cause of civil wars. This colony was no exception to the rule. At first the Lord-made laws declared that lands should be held for the rent of a penny an acre, or "the value thereof in products." Upon these terms many had emigrated to Carolina. But in 1684 the arbitrary Lords made an ex-post-facto law declaring that "lands should be held only by indentures in which the words "or the value thereof" were to be stricken out, and a reservation added that the lands return to them on failure of paying the quit-rent in money. Since money was scarce, this excited much opposition; and the people requested that they be allowed to pay in the produce of their lands. To this the Lords who rule as Kings, now as well as then, replied, "We insist upon selling *our lands* in our own way."

Because of the power over men by the ownership of land, the people have seldom triumphed over the landlords permanently. A threatened revolt in Greece brought about a revoking of all mortgages by Solon. Con-

tentment and prosperity lasted over two hundred years. But after the age of Pericles, mortgages were again fastened upon the people and helotism flourished. Twice in Rome the people regained their lost rights in the public lands, but in about two hundred years these lands were again in the hands of a landed oligarchy and the peasantry were driven into the cities. In England the landholding class had so successfully manipulated the political wars that the landless man has been hardened into the belief that the land-gentry was part of the natural order. During the Elizabethan and Cromwellian wars the lands of three counties of Ireland were confiscated by the Lords of England, leaving in dire destitution thousands of the Celtic race. At this time America was being settled, and for fear that the indomitable Irish might again rebel they were allured to the new world by deceiving agents and the highly colored accounts concerning the fortunes to be made in America. In Virginia the people rebelled under Bacon against land tyranny, but their victory was short. Their leader died, and then their lands were confiscated to intrench the land monopolist more securely. And now the people in Carolina rebelled at the effort on the part of the Lords to force them to submit to the terms of their unjust Fundamental Constitutions and thus sign away their rights under the Charter.

Without going into the details of the events that led to the rebellion; of the dissolution of the Assembly by the Lords whenever it became too democratic; of the blocking of legislation to protect the colony from the attacks of the Spanish land grabbers; of vigorous efforts to collect the quit-rents from every acre whether under cultivation or not; of the forbidding of trade with the Indians that the Lords might have that monopoly; of the fining of clergymen a hundred pounds for preaching what the Governor considered seditious sermons,—it is enough to say that when the critical moment came, these alert people, after holding many secret meetings, formulated Articles of Association, had them read and signed by the whole militia, and proclaimed a new government and a new governor. The government was thus without bloodshed assumed by the people in 1719 in the name of the King. But this was only a change of landlords, as they were then under a Board of landholders forming the advisors of the King known as the Committee of Plantations and Trade. They had control over all the Royal Provinces.

The Lords, however, saw that they were beaten and appealed to the King to have *their* property restored to them. But the injustice of their rule had reached his ears, and being jealous of their growing power in holding such a vast domain under the protection of the English government, he turned to them a deaf ear; and in 1720 appointed a Royal Governor for ten years as a temporary arrangement till a settlement could be made with the Lords. Then came a long list of royal battles at law to determine the proper heirs and owners of Carolina. Following this came the attempt of the Lords to sell their rights to the Crown. Finally seven of the eight Lords accepted for their interests in Carolina £17,500 or about \$350,000. This of course was paid out of the taxes collected from the people in England. We are doing

the same thing today in buying back lands needed by the government. We appraise its value on the basis of what it is really worth at the present time and pay out of the public treasury the advanced value population has added to it. We tax ourselves to pay for values we ourselves create.

Lord Carteret would not sell his interest. So after several years he was allotted a tract embracing about what is now the northern half of North Carolina, on his releasing his interest in the rest of the territory. In his allotted territory he had no political power. Even when they have wronged the common people and robbed them of their earnings, men of influence are allotted special privileges, even now.

By Lords' sale of their interests to the King, the claims of the large landholders in Carolina were not forfeited. Twenty-five Landgraves and twelve Caciques had been appointed under the rule of the Lords. These alone owned 1,498,000 acres or 2,325 square miles, enough to make over three States the size of New Jersey and belonging to 37 men. As we have seen, these were not all the large holdings of land. Other large tracts were given to those who influenced bodies of people to settle in Carolina.

It would seem that the whole outcome of this premeditated effort to fasten upon this continent a hereditary nobility had come to an end. But were not the barony, seignior and manor planted here to remain even to the present time, and have we not today these same immense divisions of land which menace our liberties and command extortionate rents? Did not this system, with its feudal aspects, create in the minds of the settlers a desire to own large tracts of land that they too could live on rent and enjoy luxury and ease without work? Was not this the system that spread over the whole South and carried with it chattel slavery which was so profitable as long as the lands were cheap? Will not a careful study of the land ownership conditions in the South today reveal the fact that the land is largely owned by the planter who considers himself poor if he owns less than 1,000 acres? The plantation system of the South is a direct outcome of the first division of land under the eight Lords.

As McCrady says: "America was chiefly settled from three principal points: Virginia, Massachusetts, and Carolina. From these points have emanated the differing political thoughts of the country which have in the main, in parallel lines, accompanied the tide of emigration westward." "The division of land into great baronies, doubtless gave an aristocratic temper to the government of the colony which tendency was greatly increased by the prosperous implanting of the institution of African slavery."

Charleston, S. C., has been one of the great gateways for emigration into this country. Francis A. Walker, in the census of 1880, says: "From 1820 to 1860, South Carolina was a beehive from which swarms were continually going forth to populate newer cotton-growing States." The population in 1860 was 470,257, and at that time there were 193,389 white persons born in that State, living in other southern States. By 1870 more than a third of the native Carolinians, or about 243,000, were living in other States. These

emigrants born and raised under the barony and manor system in going west naturally sought to settle upon tracts equally as large as those of their fathers, that they too might emulate the dignity and position of gentlemen. With manors, or plantations as they are now termed, scattered from Carolina to Texas, it can readily be seen why the whole South developed as a unit into an aristocracy, and why land and chattel slavery became a deep-rooted institution.

Comparing the early history of these southern people with that of New England, whose land systems were so unlike, we can readily perceive why a North and a South were the inevitable sequence. Moreover, their histories show that the one opened the door to peace, happiness, and plenty for all, while the other opened wide the gate that led to political storms, seditions, civil war, and poverty. The one was constructive of all that is just to both the individual and to government, the other was destructive to liberty and to all the virtues of man. The one lasted 150 years, or until its democratic institutions were attracting the attention of the world and exciting the jealousies of the nobility of the home government who attempted to extinguish its fires of freedom by declaring it a royal province and placing the land under the tyrannical rule of Andros; while the other lasted but fifty years, or till civil strife tore it assunder.

Does not this history point out the guide-post directing us to the city of refuge? Can we as a nation endure long with the same amassing of the natural resources into baronies all over this nation and thus compelling a large majority of us to pay rent? Is not unhappiness which follows the footsteps of so many wayfarers to this western world due to the same conditions we have found in the early history of Carolina?

(To be continued).

THE man out of work is not helped by the acre out of use.

THE unorganized men and the idle acres regulate the wages of any country.

THE market value of the exclusive possession and use of natural resources is the natural source of public revenue, for it is only taking that which is its own and which if properly conserved would be more than sufficient to meet all reasonable expenditures on the part of government.

PREACHERS decry the increasing lack of faith in a future life of joy and comfort, but if they would set about bringing a sample of it on this earth now, people would have more confidence in their prophesies concerning the hereafter.—The Piedmont (W. Va.) *Herald*.