At this time we found also settled in Knox County the following Swiss families who had come to America the year before; Mr. Sterchi and family who had located in Hine's Valley just north of Black Oak Ridge, not far from where the K. & O. R.R. is now; Captain Fatio and wife, and Doctor Fatio, his brother. Capt. Fatio was engaged in the drug business in Knoxville. There was also Mr. Beyler, wife and son Theophile, and his hired man, Gabriel George, with wife and sons, Henry, "Jake" and daughter Sophie. Mr. Beyler had bought a 300 acre farm from Mr. Jno. M. Davis, about six miles from Knoxville, near Spring Place Church.

About six weeks after our arrival at Mr. Chavannes, Mr. Gouffon, in partnership with his two brothers-in-law, Louis and David Truan, bought a farm in Grassy Valley on the Tazewell Road, about seven miles from Knoxville, and moved thereon. We moved into the log house as soon as Mr. Gouffon vacated it. While there, I remember our taking down one of the doors to use temporarily as a dining table in the yard. Afterwards, Mr. Chavannes had a window made to the house for our comfort.

On the thirtieth day of August, 1849, my sister Anna was born in this house; there also I was taken ill afterwards with Typhoid fever, and was delirious for some time.

On the thirteenth day of February, 1850, father purchased Mr. Beyler's farm for $2000.00. He bought also, separately, all the live-stock, farm implements, and furniture that Mr. Beyler had. About one year before, Mr. Beyler had paid $3000.00 for this farm. This was considered an exorbitant

price for it then, but Mr. Beyler had taken a fancy to it on account of the buildings and surroundings, and insisted on buying though the owner, Mr. J. M. Davis, did not wish to sell. In the bargain, Mr. Davis had also stipulated that Mr. Beyler should buy all of his live stock, farm implements and furniture at Mr. Davis's own prices.

Within one year, Mr. Beyler had become homesick and thoroughly disgusted with the country, hence he was determined to sell as soon as possible and return to Switzerland. His loss must have been considerable.

Soon after purchasing the farm, we moved on it and occupied the east end of the house while Mr. Beyler remained in the west end. Mr. George and family occupied a small log house that stood in the yard south of the main building and which had been used formerly for colored family. The farm house consisted of one log building, with one-half story at the west, and a new one story frame building at the east; each part was provided with a good brick chimney. This building was weather-boarded and ceiled. The log part of the house had been used by Mr. Chapman, an early settler of the country. The east room was nicely plastered and had the doors and trimmings painted green. A nice porch extended along the greater part of the front; in the rear of the house and about ten feet from it, there was a large log kitchen with large stone chimney at the south end, with iron crane in the fire-place. The space between the house and the kitchen was covered and floored

and it was used as a porch. A row of locust trees stood in front of the house. The yard was enclosed by a nice paling fence; a good log barn was at some distance from the house toward the east. A large garden fenced with a paling fence lay adjoining the yard on the east. On the slope of the ridge near the foot and east of the spring was a good young orchard of about one hundred trees. There was an old orchard just across the road northwest of the house and other fruit trees at some other places. There was a row of cherry trees along the fence in the rear of the house.

The farm extended from the farm of Mr. William Ross on the Washington Road at the west, to the Kinzel farm and the lane at the east, and further eastward to the top of the ridge east of the creek; and from the Wagner farm on the north to the Parker farm and the Hatcher farm on the south. Nearly all the land north of the main public road was cleared. On the south of the spring branch nearly all the land was in timber, except the orchard referred to before and about four acre south of the spring.

On the west end of the farm there was a school house buil of logs. It was about 18 x 24 feet in size and had one door in the middle of the south side and a small window on each sid of the door, a good brick chimney at the north end and a logg window about one foot high that extended nearly the whole length of the building on the west side. The school house was seated with benches made of slabs turned flatside up.

These benches had legs made of rough round sticks driven from the under side into auger holes bored a little slanting. All along the narrow window was a table made simply with planks placed on long pins driven into the wall. This table was a little slanting--it was for the use of writing exercises. A seat made like the others was placed along this table. Shelves fastened also on long pins driven into the logs of the house had been placed in one corner of the room for the dinner baskets of the students. Other pins had likewise been driven into the logs to hang hats. A plain pine table and a split-bottomed chair for the use of the teacher, completed the furnishing of the school room. There were no black-boards nor wall-maps in the school house. This house had been on the place for nearly twenty years when we came. The school was named then Spring Place, and from this the neighborhood has retained its name. At that time pupils of all ages attended the same school. There were bearded young men, grown-up young women, as well as little children in their A B C's. One teacher taught them all.

The text books were few. Webster's blue back Speller was the book for beginners and advanced scholars too. From it the beginner learned the A B C s and the spelling of short words; from the same book older scholars tried to acquire the ability to spell hard words correctly. No attempt was made then at teaching Orthography by written spelling or dictation exercises. It was all oral spelling.

The Bible was used as a reader by those who had become sufficiently efficient. The New Testament was considered as

the intermediate book-between the speller and the Old Testament. A text book on grammar, one on arithmetic and one on Geography completed the text books in use in the common schools of that day.

The selection of text books on grammar, arithmetic and geography was left to the teacher, but when the pupil was unable to provide the text book preferred by the teacher, he was allowed to use whatever book he had. Thus there was a variety of text books in the schools, This required a multiplication of classes to the great detriment of the school.

Goose quills were used exclusively for writing and it was absolutely necessary that every teacher be an expert in cutting these quills in the shape of pens.

There was no bell. When the hour of study had arrived the teacher would cry out, "Books!" The cry would be repeated by the pupils scattered over the grounds and they would all hurry into the school room. Frequently teachers would open their schools with the reading of a chapter of the Scripture and a prayer. One hour was generally allowed for dinner and play at noon, and a short recess was sometimes given in the middle of the afternoon session. Sometimes the pupils would come for a great distance--at least three miles or even more.

Then teachers believed in corporal punishment. When a boy incurred the displeasure of the teacher, he was required to go out and cut the switch to be used for his punishment--switches of black gum and hickory were considered the best,

and the pupil dared not refuse. The switch was brought in and laid on the teacher's table and when the teacher found leisure to punish, he called up the culprit and whipped him in the presence of the whole school. Generally the switch was used until it was broken into pieces. I remember seeing an angry teacher break several switches successively on the back of a pupil. While undergoing this punishment it was necessary to the pupil not to let his hands hang too far back, nor to allow himself to yield to the inclination of putting his hand to the hurting place lest the hands receive the blows, in which case they would come out of the ordeal bleeding.

The public schools continued then about six weeks to two months, generally, but usually they were extended by a subscription school.

The fuel needed for the school was furnished by the patrons in turn and the wood was cut by the larger pupils.

At that time the country school-houses were all built upon the plan of that described above, and the schools were conducted under similar conditions.

The Spring Place Church was located not very far from the school house but on the east side of the creek, on a lot deeded jointly for the church by a Mr. George Cox and J. M. Davis, former owner of our farm. This church was built about the year 1840.

During the spring after our purchase of the farm, Mr. Beyler returned to Switzerland and soon after his return, he lost his only son, Theophile. Mr. Gabriel George and family left the farm later.

Early in the spring of 1850, father sent me to live with Mr. Andrew McCampbell to learn the English language. I stayed at Mr. McCampbell's several months and learned some English, but not without being a source of amusement sometimes. I remember one instance when at table that I caused all to laugh by asking for some bread corn when I wanted corn bread. The best result of my stay at Mr. McCampbell's was my learning to work.

At this time Knoxville was a town of about 2560 inhabitants. The greater part of the town lay along Cumberland and Main streets from their western to their eastern junction and between the two creeks; from the river front at the south to what is now Union street on the north.

Some of the houses were of brick and some of frame. Several old log houses could still be found in different parts of town.

The streets were not paved. Gay street was a deep bed of stiff red mud much of the time, however there were sidewalks along the principal streets. The space described was not built compactly. There was much vacant space even on Gay street. There were perhaps not more than six or eight stores. Prominent among these was the house of Cowan & Dickinson at the N.E. corner of Main and Gay streets; A. G. Jackson & Bros. at the N.E. corner of Gay and Cumberland streets, and Coffin & Co. at the N.W. corner of the same street. All these were general merchandise stores; they kept all that the wants of the country required, however there was the drgg-

store of Fatio & Bros. mentioned before. The doctors at that time never gave prescriptions but furnished their own medicine.

Most of the trade from the country was exchange. Some of the products were offered for sale from house to house, but it was even then paid for by orders on the stores. The merchants handled the greater part of the products of the farms. Horses, mules, and cattle, were sold to drovers for the South. Wheat brought about 50 cts per bushel, corn 15 to 30¢ per bushel, bacon about 5¢ per pound, eggs 5 to 8¢ per dozen, butter from 8 to 10¢ per pound.

There were three mills in town at that time, one at what is now the corner of Vine and Central Ave. known as the Ingles Mill; one at the bridge on Main street, another on Second Creek & Cumberland St. There was the ruins of an old mill where the Trio Mills are now on Central Ave. north of Clinch St.

There was a carding machine connected with the mill on Second Creek. Mr. Kennedy operated a saw-mill on the east side of First Creek, above Cumberland St. There was also a two-story carriage shop located on the east side of Gay street near Church street. There was a black-smith shop on Gay street nearly opposite the First Baptist Church.

There was a foundry and machine shop located on the ground now being graded for the L & N yards and depot. An oil-mill was located on Second Creek near the afore-mentioned place. A glass factory was near the river, east of

the town, that made glass of a superior quality. The town also had several tan-yards.

There were two banks in Knoxville then, one was the Tennessee Bank at the corner of Gay and Main street; the other, the Union Banklocated on the south side of Main Street, one square west of the court-house.

There were five churches; two Methodists, one Baptist, two Presbyterians. One of the Presbyterian churches was located where the Second Presbyterian Church is now located on the corner of Prince and Clinch streets. Another was on the corner of State street and Church avenue. These two had burial ground adjacent to the church. One of the Methodist churches was also on Church street, west of Prince street. The other was on a hill east of First Creek, known then as Methodist Hill. This was a frame building, with burial ground attached. The Baptist church was on Gay street where the present First Baptist Church is now located.

There were not many saloons in town at that day. Places for drinking liquors were called grocery stores then.

There was a two-story school building near the present corner of Church and Locust streets. There was also a small building used for schools where the East Tenn. Natioaal Bank now stands.

On College Hill, towering above all, was the old college building with one brick building on each side, then the E.T. Female Institute on top of the ridge south of Main street, about the middle of the square in the corner of which the present

in-
stitute is situated. There was also then what is now the old middle building of the Tennessee school for the Deaf and Dumb, situated on what was then the old Clinton Road. On the ~~east~~ west of this building was a two-story frame building for the professors. Along the south side of the road at this point was a deep ravine covered with timber.

The Court-house was sitaated on the north side of Main street, opposite the Mansion House, on ground elevated above the street; it had a somewhat imposing front; marble steps led up to a terrace, then other steps led to a porch or alcove, over which was the front gable of the building supported by two large and high round brick columns covered with white stucco. These columns had bases and capitals well suited for the purpose. Over this building was a tower containing a public clock. This tower was capped by a dome covered with tin that could be seen for a long distance glistening in the sun. In the rear of the Court-house was a long one-story brick building used for offices for lawyers.

The jail was a plain white-washed brick building with iron-grated windows. It was situated on the hill on the south of Main street and corner of Walnut.

Besides the Mansion House referred to before, there was the Lamar House at the south-west corner of Gay and Cumberland streets. It was not so large as it is at present. The "L" along Cumberland street was built afterwards. This was the fashionable hotel of the town then. There was a bar room at the south of the entrance, with a door leading to the hall-way

of the hotel. Some of the toney gentlemen of the town were in the habit of congregating under the portico in front of the hotel, ostensibly to talk news and politics, but they would slip into the hotel occasionally and through the hall-door into the bar-room to take their drams. There were in town several less pretentious houses for the accomodation of travellers. These were called taverns.

The Public Scales were on the east side of Gay street near where the Knoxville Insurance Building is now. There were many shade trees along Gay street and some places provided for hitching horses along the street and in vacant lots adjoining the street.

The marshall, and only one, whose name was Stacks, did all the police duty for the town. He was an extremely large and heavy man. He carried a very large headed cane and it was said that this cane was hollow and contained whips with which Stacks would ship unruly slaves when called on to do it.

The Tazewell Road began at the north end of Gay street where the East Tennessee National Bank is now, and extended northward to the ground now occupied by Gay street to near the present corner of Vine & Gay streets, thence turned eastward to near the present corner of Vine & Central Avenue, thence northward nearly on the ground now occupied by Central Ave. passing by the Cal Morgan farm-house which was situated in a flat just south of where the Southern R.R. is now, to a point east of the present junction of Broadway & Central Avenue, thence through the lot formerly owned by Major Gratz, and crossed

the present site of Broadway at foot of hill north of Major Gratz' place; and west of Major Luckey's present residence the road forked. The right hand road going in the direction of Spring Place, passing down two very steep hills.

Along the road, from terminus of Gay street to turn at foot of hill at present corner of Vine & Central avenue, there was a high rail worm fence with stakes and riders, on both sides of the road. I saw very fine corn grow on the land now covered by the houses east of Gay street, and have oats grown on the land west of Gay street and now covered by Market Square. On the south slope of the hill north of the present Southern R.R. there was an apple orchard that extended to nearly the top of the hill. All north of this point, on both sides of the Tazewell Road to near the junction of the Spring Place road was all timbered land. The timber extended farther north along the Tazewell road. All this timber remained on this ground until some time during the Civil War, when all of it was cut down for the use of the armies.

There was not a single house on our road from Scott's Mill to our house, except Mr. Ross's house and this was situated on the Washington Road. This long uninhabited stretch of more than four miles was nearly all timber land.

At that time there were no threshing machines in the country. The barns were generally built of two log pens with an intervening space generally twenty feet square. This space was generally floored with thick plank. On this floor the wheat or grain to be threshed was laid in a circle and horses were

driven around over it. The grain was repeatedly turned and shaken during the process of tramping until the grain was threshed fully, then the straw was separated from the grain with forks. When a sufficient amount of threshed grain was obtained, it was winnowed with a fan mill worked by hand.

All the harvesting was done with grain cradles and the grain sown by hand. All the mowing of grass was done with the scythe. The hay was then gathered with forks and hand rakes. There were no horse rakes.

Nearly all the hauling was done with four-horse teams. The driver would ride the left hind horse and drive the front horses with a single line. The line was pulled to lead the horses to the left and jerked to make them go to the right. The driver would generally accompany the motion of the line by calling out to the horses, "Haw" to go left and "Gee" to go to the right. The right hand hind horse was led by a strap held in the hand of the driver.

A saddle with very large skirts was used on the saddle-horse. Few two-horse teams were used then; these were also driven by riding the horse at the left. Check-lines came into use only several years afterwards. For plowing the teams were also driven with a single line.

The plow used to break the land, had a share made of wrought iron or steel; it had a long heel-bar that answered the purpose of plow-point and land-slide. A wing was welded on the bar to form the share. Considerable skill was required to make these shares. The mould-board was of cast-iron and those used here at that time were made in Knoxville. The stock of

the plow was made with white-oak that was first split into quarters or pieces of sizes to suit the purpose; afterwards they were hewn to the shape needed. All parts of wagons, harrows and other farm implements were made in this manner with split timber. Farmers would do their own repairs of wood-work and this required no little skill on their part. The young farmers of that day were taught a Manual Training more practical and useful than that attempted to be taught in the schools of today; yet they did not learn this from high-priced teachers, but by seeing their fathers practice it. The daughters of these farmers were no less skilled in their line of work and their only teachers were their own mothers. Their school was the home.

The variety of farm implements was not great then. Besides the turning plow, we had the shovel-plow and the bull-tongue plow, (both single), and the "W" harrow. The farming tools were not numerous.

Very little care was taken of manure then; many farmers would throw it out of the stable when its great depth compelled them to do so and it was allowed to waste near the stable. No chemical fertilizers were used then. The science of farming was considered to consist in drawing from the soil all that could be drawn with as little labor as possible. No thought was devoted to maintaining the fertility of the soil. When a field had become worn out, it was abandoned and new land was cleared to replace it. The clearing too, was most wasteful. Timber

that grew on the land was generally burned on the ground. Fine logs of pine, Walnut, Poplar and other valuable timber were piled up and burned. Frequently, the clearing was done by cutting off the undergrowth, then deadening the large trees by cutting a groove around the trunks with an axe; then this deadened timber was burned when it fell.

When the work of the farmers required much extra help, farmers would invite their neighbors to help. They had log-rollings to help pile logs; house-raisings to help build log-houses; then an expert would stand on each corner and notch the logs and see that the walls were run up straight and plumb. After gathering corn and piling it near the crib, they had corn-shuckings as they were called then. These gatherings were occasions for social intercourse. At these times the house wives would sometimes manage to have quiltings too, and would invite their women friends, especially the maids. Good dinners and suppers were always prepared for these occasions. These gatherings were quite attractive to the boys, and did much to relieve the monotony of the times. The opportunities that these occasions gave for courtship were not neglected by the young people.

All the corn was planted by hand and it was generally covered with the hoe. Sweet potatoes were planted whole on top of high ridges; all grain was sown by hand.

Black-smith shops were numerous throughout the country and were well patronized. Plow-shares, shovel-plows and bull-tongues were all home-made and rather expensive. When worn,

they were brought to the shop to be relaid. Mattocks and hoes were often relaid too. Horse-shoes were forged from bars of hammered iron. All the horse-nails were made by the black-smith from worn-out horse-shoes. On wet days black-smith shops were generally crowded.

Grain was generally taken to the mill on horse back, one to three bushels at a time. Mills were plain affairs then. The greater number were run by tub wheels, often the shaft of the wheel was made to serve as spindle for the mill-stone. The old Scott Mill on First Creek on our road to town, had two pairs of stones run by tub-wheels. A spout connected the wheat mill with a reel and chest below. The flour was scraped up under the reel by hand. A colored man named John tended the mill until some time during the Civil War. The mill was afterwards modernized.

All kinds of live-stock were allowed to go at large and the fields were enclosed with rail-worm fences. Even some house yards were enclosed in this way. Often the wind blew these fences down and the stock entered into the fields and did much damage. Notwithstanding the greatest attention to fences, the pigs would frequently get into fields and do considerable damage. The road-sides were continuously rooted by the hogs so that no grass could grow. Careless farmers allowed briers to grow in the fence corners and to encroach gradually on the fields. Nobody seemed to realize that these fences were very expensive to maintain or that there was a possibility to do without them.

There were no buggies in use in the country then. Nearly all the travel was on horse back. Often, even women, could be seen going to market with a basket of eggs on their arms and some chickens hanging on the horns of the saddle.

It was amusing to watch young folks on the way to church. Sometimes a young man would spy a young woman in a group ahead of him, and would urge his steed forward to catch up while the young woman would find an excuse--a hole in the road perhaps, or some other obstruction to separate herself from the group and give a chance to the young man to ride by her side.

We found a striking contrast between the customs that prevailed here then for the burial of the dead and those that prevailed in Switzerland at the time of our departure from there. In Switzerland, none but men attended funerals and they all dressed in black. It would have been considered a bad breach of propriety to have appeared at funerals in other than black clothes. The body of the deceased was wrapped simply in a sheet, then placed in the coffin which consisted in a plain pine box and a raised lid and painted black; there were no handles to this coffin. To carry to the cemetery, the coffin was placed on a kind of barrow made to be carried by four men; the whole was then covered with a pall. The pall-bearers then took up the barrow and carried it on their shoulders all the way to the cemetery, generally there was a relief of pall-bearers. The pall-bearers wore tall black hats of the stove-pipe style; to each hat was attached a large crape that

hung for some distance from the hat. The procession to the cemetery was slow, silent and solemn. The coffin was lowered into the grave and covered with earth with nothing to protect it from the contact of the earth which was thrown on it without restraint. It is said that sound made by the earth falling on the coffin was very painful. Among worldly people it was customary for the friends of the deceased to resort to his late residence on the way back from the funeral and indulge in eating and drinking at the expense of the family of the deceased. It was then a custom in families of wordly-inclined poeple to provide some wine of extra quality and to preserve it for these occasions; often these gatherings were occasions for drunkenness. Of course this custom of meeting at the home of the deceased for eating and drinking was not followed by the Christians who had withdrawn from the National Church for this very custom was denounced by them as worldly and unworthy of Christians. There were no family lots. The rich and poor were laid side by side in the same cemetary--no distinction was made on account of condition, sex or relationship. Here, we found the customs prevailing for the burial of the dead quite different in some respects. The deceased was dressed in clothing the same as in life, then the body was placed in a coffin generally made of walnut with raised lid and wider at the shoulder than at the head and feet; the coffin had no handles. Friends of the deceased "sat up" with the corpse to watch it until time of burial, while in Switzerland it was placed in a room where it remained alone until the time

of the funeral. Men, women and children attended the funeral, all dressed as they chose. I remember that some of the Swiss were shocked by the flashy colors of the clothing that some of the women wore on these occasions. The coffin was hauled to the cemetery on a wagon. The grave was dug straight to a good depth, then at the bottom of it a cavity of exactly the size and shape of the coffin was dug in the bottom of the grav to receive the coffin; this was called the vault. The coffin then was lowered and placed in this vault; a covering of plank was laid across the grave over the coffin. The earth was then placed very softly on these planks to the depth of a few inche then the grave was filled by the friends of the deceased. The grave was always dug by friends or neighbors of the deceased who volunteered to do it.

There were no cooking stoves, but the cooking was done in ordinary cooking pots in the large kitchen fire-place as described before. The larger pots were handled with the crane The baking was done in ovens, these ovens were placed on live coals on the hearth. Live coals were also put on the lid. This manner of baking required very close attention to prevent the burning of the bread. At this time, besides doing the house work, washing and ironing, country women milked the cows, made the butter, made the soap, spun the cotton and wool and dyed it to make cloth for the use of the family. They cut the clothes and sewed them by hand. Some of these women wove cloth necessary for this clothing. They attended to the raising of chickens, geese and turkeys, and picked the ducks

and geese too; besides all this work they found time to make bed-quilts with small pieces of cloth sewed together in shape of figures, and they made carpets with old clothing torn into strips. The products of the poultry and of the cows that was not needed by the family was generally sold by the woman and the proceeds thereof belonged to her.

Nearly all the clothing worn by men and women was made of home made cloth. Men appeared at church on Sunday or at other places on big days, dressed plainly in Jeans clothes, cut and sewed by their wives. As late as the year 1856 men dressed in store clothes were seldom seen in country churches. Women wore sun-bonnets exclusively for head gear. These bonnets were made of different material and different shapes by the women themselves. Some of these bonnets were provided simply with ribs of card-board, while others had ribs of whale-bone. Some of them were quite elaborately made and were very pretty indeed.

Men wore long hair invariably parted at the side, generally on the left side. Some men let their hair grow and hang almost to the shoulder. The rule in cutting men's hair was to cut it around the head in a line that would only leave the tip of the ears to crop out under the hair. Young men took considerable pride in their hair. When a lock would fall across their forehead, they were in the habit of putting it back into position by a toss of the head. I remember one occasion when father caught me before a looking-glass taking particular pains in combing and fixing my hair; thereupon he