

## **IN TEXAS. (Chapter 4, Part 2)**

### **REPORT TO MY FRIENDS.**

#### **Before departure.**

Towards the end of 1852, at the time of my departure for America, I was busy writing a note which was intended for you. I recalled the past, the successive phases of our Propagation, and I examined Petal present things. Seeking what goal of activity the Phalansterian School could propose today, I did not hide the engraves with which it is currently surrounded. However, I noted an important fact, and I propose a resolution. The fact I was taking note of is not new to anyone.

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Spirit exercises among us. It results in character from modern elements of historical elaboration, which tends to disengage the Order of the future from that of the past. These elements are: industry and science on the one hand, and on the other the ideas aroused by the advent of the social problem; he rest, whatever place it may hold in the things and concerns of the moment, belongs to the past, and as such does not count here. Now, the modern creations of science and industry, while developing on the neutral and independent ground, which is their proper domain, more, and more clothe the grandiose Character with powerful processes, with instruments of great activity. Combined and collective: that is to say, they go, to their liking, straight to the societal Order. As for the Socialist ideas properly so called, in spite of the high temperatures which naguere overexcited their outbreak, and in spite of the unheard-of efforts of originality tempted inconvenience. Rarely by their promoters, they have offered, it is clear to our eyes, only shreds or distortions of the wasteful, homogeneous and harmonic thought of Fourier. This is what a review of these ideas establishes, starting with communist doctrines, going through the main genres of the innumerable combinations that arise from the data of Garantisme (credit systems, mutual societies, commercial reforms, associations and cities workers, social consumption, innovations in education, etc.) and ending with the individualistic reaction of MM. Proudhon and Emile de Girardin. All this work, so

passionate, so harrowing, so troubled and so troubled, has operated, in the last analysis, at the end of two pivots:

- a) The desideratum of a perfect and absolute combination of things and social forces.
- b) The desideratum not less formal of the perfect and absolute freedom of the some human elements

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Which implies as a consequence of the third term:

- k) Universally agreed distributive justice (I)

Each of us does how these three absolutes, whose struggles to defraud the socialist chaos of recent years, are resolved in the conception of the natural and bar-monic order discovered by Fourier. Now, such an obvious gravitation of all the elements of the living world towards the same goal proves peremptorily that the latter is the natural and certain route of humanity. The grand social theory of which we are in possession therefore finds here a counter-proof, a historical confirmation, and the pledge of its subsequent realization, whatever happens. This been recognized, I wondered by what means, in the face of surrounding things, we could hasten this realization, the object of our unflinching efforts. I have always objected to the idea of some weak and too diminished enterprise, the discussion of the conditions presented compelled me to recognize that any work which can be foreseen, for it school, has a continuation of absolute inaction. I was, as my main conclusion, to the proposal of a Project in preparation for an experimentation Project for the Serious Process, reduced to the simplest data, to the absolutely indispensable elements and using the least resources. In a series of letters exchanged between my friends in Paris and me during the holiday season.

- (I) It is visible today, to remark in passing, that the greatest obstacles are met by Socialism. He is mainly obsessed with Venus, who has failed, despite our constant efforts, to want to have this third term (Reparation) pass before the other two which, scientifically, precede it, contain it and regenerate it.

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This conclusion, as well as the various execution hypotheses related to it, was reasoned and motivated; and, unfortunately, however modest it is, I do not weigh that by confining ourselves to the current data of Europe, it would be easy for us to find something better at least among the combinations that are both achievable in this medium and acceptable to us.

II

If I recalled this Note, my friends, although I have today, thank God, something else to present to you, it is to show you first of all that I have not lost a single moment. Full and entire faith in the necessary Triumph of Harmony, whose efficient law, the series, has been acquired by human knowledge since Fourier; it is to confess to you, then, that while having been able to count very legitimately, in other times, on a wide, free, sufficiently equipped and strongly knotted experimentation of this key formula, I had nevertheless yielded to the force of circumstances, and, believed to black accept, under their pressure (it is true we have taken note), a last resort I had until then, for my part, always tried to keep the School away ; it is finally, and above all, so that you know exactly what the state of my mind was at the time of my departure for America. It seems to me necessary, in order to edify your intelligence on the views and the new plans which I now have to propose to you, to make you assist in the formation of the ideas which constitute these, and to tell you faithfully the causes that motivated its development in my own mind. Between you and me, and for a communication of this kind, this filiation is the best and most natural method of exposition that I can choose. We will therefore start from the point where I myself was at the moment of my journey. It was exclusively a

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on our European data; to such an extent that Brisbane having come to see us some time before this trip, — to which. Although I was strongly urged to do so, I was still far from dreaming then – I had done my best to convince him of the idea of an experiment in Switzerland, where I supposed that, all forces united, we could act, , and re-pushes as of very low value that gull proposed to me on the side of America. It is true that Brisbane, which has covered Europe six times and even touched Asia, still knew only a fairly small

part of its own country, and did not suspect that, for a few months later, we were destined to meet there, I would almost say to discover there together.

My goal here is not to write a book on the United States, not to write a travelogue for you: it would take several volumes. I will therefore confine myself to touching on the points which appear to me to be linked to the Proposal which is the subject and the conclusion of this Memorandum.

### **First part.**

**1**

#### **December 52 to May 53.**

My departure for the New Continent was as sudden as it was sudden. I have etc. taken to America rather than I have been there. Cost it hardly if, at the time of Is determination, I had time to exchange, 5 cc subject, a letter with our friends of Paris. Three or more months devoted to this New World mirk, such issue only my program, and you're so keen on the idea of dragging there a new issue to our superior concerns, that I took away my work tooth I vices do speak to you, considering finishing it at sea and sending it to Paris shortly after my arrival.

Leaving Antwerp on November 28, 1852, and Liverpool on December 1, I entered, at 14 p.m., the splendid base of New York, although we had hardly ceased to have contrary wind and very heavy seas. The berms crossed by vapor, already take no more than ten to 120 days; it is to be believed that before a few years it will be at most six or seven. The two hemispheres are singularly approaching each other. We know more or less, in Europe, Feist from American society. Besides recitations and newspapers, we have, on the United States, good literature. Here, however, the reality is much more striking than the most faithful portraits. I) them Inures of walk in the streets

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Of New York penetrated me the more it founds your tombstones in your readings of the nascent principle of American society. This human spontaneity has worked on a field without landscapes; the rapidity and the mass of the movement which it engenders; the

roughness of it and its particular order; the reaction of the environment resulting in the personality itself a tulle atmosphere tempered, loving, armed and molded for its own circumstances; The incredible amount of social labor launched by these volcanoes of ceaselessly erupting molecular activity; all the phenomena, finally, of the fastest and most energetic spontaneous creation that has ever occurred in the history of humanity, appear to you, envelop you in an instant, your eyes burst, you cry out in the ears, you tug, jostle you; in short, make themselves understood keenly and all manners. Barely alighted, the European recognizes at last, formally, the foot on a new world. The energy of free individualism, the power of personal activity, free from shackles, rises from India and strikes so hard that at first it stuns one. No one was expecting me in America. Our friends learned of my arrival from the newspapers, several of which, on this occasion, spoke in kind terms of our doctrines, and I was, on behalf of a monthly meeting of the New York newspapers, the object with a very friendly and sympathetic invitation. Brisbane, who was at Buffalo, soon joined me. We were entering the winter mile. I felt the need to unravel the chaos that was swirling around me, to make some sort of plan and to learn a little English before heading inside. I had to put myself in Mat de Oi r with some fruit. Besides, Brisbane, to whom the idea of touring together, was still tied up in business. It was decided that I should

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First a residence of a few weeks at the North-American-Phalanx, a corporate establishment founded in the State of New-Jersey, not far from New York. I naturally wanted to study this establishment, and I was to find excellent English lessons there. Brisbane drove me there before returning to his business. A few words about this Association cannot be out of place.

II

We have had many opportunities to make known to friends of the Societal Doctrine in Europe, the character and progress of its propagation in America. Let us briefly recall the facts. Fourier's conception comprises two general ideas: I. the idea of Association, the economic and social notion of a cooperative and combined order, opposed to the state of fragmentation and divergence; the idea of the secular Law, by means of which the

Association is conceived, no longer simply as an agglomeration of cooperating elements functioning in any system, but as a social being with a superior organization, living a full life, integrate and harmonious. Primitive propagation in America has been trained to deal exclusively with the first of these two ideas. The second has been neglected or postponed, ultimately very little brought to light. Such a simplification, by reducing the theory to elementary degrees, doubtless fails to facilitate and accelerate adhesions; but if it were to have somewhere a danger, it was in the United States, the American character being already sufficiently disposed to attack things without too much preparation. Also, without worrying about these organic conditions of which there had been so little question, many of those who welcomed the societal principle imagined quite naturally

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Truly, that it was sufficient to create social harmony, to meet on a piece of land, to meet on a piece of land, to stipulate a contract of association there and go ahead! It is the motto of the peoples of the Union. Binds the way that we saw, at the time from which I leave, arise in many places of the Phalanges. This is the name given to associations sometimes composed of only four or five families, convinced that they would, in a more difficult way, thus establish nuclei of harmony, the development of which is a matter of course. "If only all these feeble attempts had been united, but no, and I understand very well today that in the circumstances I have just mentioned, things must have started like this." It's entirely in keeping with the American genius. Be that as it may, with all these attempts so small catcalls, the North-American-Phalanx, thanks to capital and to a more considerable foundation personnel, subsists alone to-day.

The N. A. Phalanx counts, at the present time, ten years of existence. Its staff of 120 to 150, including women and children, remained numerically stationary. Such a weakness in numbers and the deficiency in most of the members of theoretical knowledge, which says that there is an aspiration in the masses to maintain a desire for wrinkles], one tends to the realization of its necessary conditions, especially the increase in population, did not allow the slightest attempt at serial organization to be attempted there. A workshop is indeed called a group, a serial division; but the work does not function any less, as in any civilized establishment, in monotonous and continuous mode, without rivalries or any

meshed diversities whatsoever. Only, the cooperators are equal, free and associated. Well even in this state, for those who knows the Phalansterian theory, the N. A. Ph. Is already a confirmation

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Indeed, everything that is done on this little theater produces there, proportionally, the foreseen consequences, and everything that is missing shows, in the results, the corresponding results. Thus, absolute lacuna as to the special effects of the serial Organism, which is totally lacking; but production of all the phenomena proper to Association, in the proportion of things and numbers to which it is applied. Life, enthusiasm, the attraction of work are totally lacking. Individual spontaneity, that powerful characteristic of American populations, which the serial organism is able to maintain and develop in association, tends visibly here to shine. The association vegetates rather than lives abundantly. She seems more bored and sleepy than dull, dull, active and passionate about her work. This clearly answers to the absence of the nervous exciter, from the serial organism. Science teaches, in fact, that without this apparatus, association only aggregates individuals and tends to drown the personality in the collective substance. But on the other hand, the relationships of master and worker, of landlord and proletarian, of omnipotent chief and dependent employee, salaried domesticity, the debasement of repugnant functions, the conflicts and discords of anarchic competition, the depreciation of salaries, inferiority of the industrial condition of women, etc., etc., all these phenomena clue that, engendered fatally, have disappeared, replaced by the equality of persons and sexes. The flexibility of all work, the dignity of practical subordination, Free and consented, and collective agreement in the common interest. The economic advantages of the Association are revealed, moreover, proportionally to the numbers. The fact of their gradual acceleration with be numbers are put in all evidence.

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However inferior and rudimentary the organization and the title of life may be, the N.A.Ph. does not therefore present moth dojo, peremptorily realized, the solutions of several social problems of first value, by the practice , further reduced, of the seal principle of (Association. The Phalansterian instructed in the doctrine experiences a scientific

enjoyment, mingled with a certain sadness, which the enormity of the gaps explains, has rasped of these results so exactly proportionate to the viand of theory realized and the civilian visitor, unknown to him, himself feels in contact with these transformations an unknown satisfaction. It is not, in fact, without a new kind of charm that he sees himself, served by young girls, young boys and ladies, who feel the children and women of the masters of the establishment, and who soon afterward as servants, it turns, in their turn, a part of those to whose orders they were previously subordinate. It is that, as well, what he has before his eyes is nothing less than a great social emancipation accomplished. A social formation, dignified and decent, replaces around him the domesticity of the black slave, or those of a class of pariahs of the free misfire. It is witness to an effective, analogous rehabilitation of thus the anise kinds of work more or less degraded in our fragmented societies. This rehabilitation is moreover so natural to societal practice that many visitors can very well experience an impression of it without really being able to account for the causes that produce it. The young Titles and the ladies earn their existence without difficulty. At one age gives. Women take an active part in meetings where they take up the interests of the Association, express their opinions freely and act like men. The industrial and social equality of the sexes is thus found like themselves. And here again the novelty seems so simple and so natural that, without a doubt,

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Part of the civilized would not even dream, in the face of the fact, that they have before them a whole great historical evolution accomplished. The hours which are not employed in the service of the Association do not give rise, it goes without saying, to any retribution; but no work is obligatory; each dispenses, when it pleases, from his task; However, all the necessary works are carried out regularly. One does not feel in the N.A.Ph. any domination, any constraint; there does not exist the shadow of an authority having the capacity to enjoin, 1.61)6- sea, to punish; all things, nevertheless, pass very suitably there; nowhere would one find more honorable and more decent manners. Also I imagine that some good people who can only imagine the practice of Association as the abomination of desolation, would be even more surprised by this gulls who would not know how to find there than what they find there. Could see. An effect of this kind West

produced on the civilized neighbors. At the time of the founding, they feared a outbreak of pestilence. They did not fail to reassure themselves and to live with the Association in good agreement.

Every living being is an Association. The variety, the richness of the integrating elements and the degree of organization, make the differences. In this sense, the small New Jersey phalanx is a social zoophyte. It would require a radical reform, consequently an impetus and a commitment to progress, difficult after ten years of existence, for it to be able to rise to a higher order. Be that as it may, its founders will have acquired indisputable rights in the history of the origins of the Societal Order. It possesses, as I have briefly indicated, a precious value for study and demonstration, not for the civilized, at least for the Phalansterian versed in science, whose data it confirms positively and negatively. Its way more formal. She

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Proves, moreover, a fact which may have great importance for the practice of the transition. This fact, which we had already admitted and stated in Br.'s report, is that the American character lends itself quite easily to the most rudimentary degrees of association themselves. In Europe, especially with our southern populations, an association similar to this one would not last a fortnight. It would burst into dimensions of all kinds. The cold, reserved nature, and the more reasonable than passionate sociability of North Americans, supports transient conditions to which it would be rash to subject pure European elements. The examination of this phenomenon had no less than many other rights to my full attention.

III

I left my excellent hosts of the N. A. Ph., after six weeks employed in useful studies of societal practice; and, though still unable to speak English, prepared at least to receive the lessons of usage with fruit. From there, at the end of April, while waiting for Br. To be free, the time which I did not spend in New York was devoted to visiting Boston and the friends &you& that our cause counts there; the establishments of Lowell and Lawrence (1), colossal and fabulously rapid creations of practical genius and industrialism

(1) We will have an idea of the speed of constructions by the following figures

Population in 1820 — 1830 — 1840 — 1850

of Lowell = 6474 20796 32964

of Lawrence = ; ; 18341

Lawrence above all presents a set of constructions of which nothing can sleep the idea in Europe; cc sound! Veritable manufacturing palaces. All of this came out of the ground in few years.

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Americans an extremely interesting Community for us, Perfectionists, in the county of Oneida, of which I regret not having time to indicate here the doctrines; finally, off New York State, the shores of Lake Erie and the Niagara, not far from Batavia, I reached Br. There would be many interesting things to say about what I saw during those three month; but it is not black object. Although I landed in America without preconceived ideas of any sonic ('mind with a clean slate, and that I was only concerned at first to see, to inquire, to learn a little about the United States and thus broaden my horizon, it could not be that I did not soon examine this immense and new field from the point of view of our cause. , like every serious Phalansterian, I post this cause everywhere with me; secondly, it was because I would meet friends in America who had themselves worked there for a long time to propagate the common faith. Their ground was therefore naturally between them and me, on the agenda. It is in my plan, as I have told you, of you Miller to the work which was being done in my mind on this subject.

What particular facilities would America offer to the realization of our projects? What is best to conceive there for this purpose? —Such was soon the object, still quite hypothetical it is true, of our thoughts and the text of our conversations with our friends, especially with Br. —Br. Will have the glory of having imported the liberating Word into America and of having never ceased to hold to it in view of the great business of social reform.—He came to see me quite often during the first three months of my stay, and we

spent long hours in discussions. The spleens were hardly divided. Br. Naturally showed great faith in America; it was his ground, it was

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The only one he thought of acting. America, on the contrary, was for a long time nothing more than a hypothesis. On the other hand, it inclined quite strongly to transitions, to intermediate reforms, while I always brought back to the forefront of a serial experimentation, of an integral solution and of a rapid march towards full harmony. We see how we had to easily puncture the agreement. Having no idea stopped, I questioned Br. His projects was the subject of our first conversations. He had toyed with several, still rather vague it is true. First, it was the creation of a large newspaper and a spread mounted on a large scale. Without knowing that the liberties of the country and the dispositions of the minds open on this flight, in America, considerable spaces, I think that the time for a work of this kind was past; it is more a matter today of bringing together, on practical realities, the elements acquired in the Idea of social transformation, than of dwelling on the theory of conquering new ones laboriously; I insisted that a determined Project of application should first be designed and present(); that the Propagation, whatever it was, made subordinate to it, and that it was done by free publications and readings (oral exhibitions), rather than by a daily organ that was too subjugating and too absorbing. We were thus brought back to the question of practical projects. Br. Was thinking, when I arrived, of acquiring a few acres of land in the West ((Ohio, Illinois, or one of the neighboring States), where they would establish operations of great cultivation with rivaed agricultural machinery and squads as is felt, in the great stiles of the East, by the companies of firemen (firefighters), who present. Try beautiful emulator activity circuses. This idea and its accessories were soon abandoned: it was a question between us of the advantage that we could derive from the N. A. Ph. In different hypotheses. Sometimes it

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Was the question of an establishment of integral education, on bases more or less similar to our former European Project. Another time we were dealing with the half-society system that we have in view in a new establishment being built at Rareten-Bay, a system

designed by former members of the N. A. Ph. Who have left it. , not finding there, on individual initiative, sufficient outlets; or again of the mode by which other friends of the Association propose to arrive there gradually, starting from an Oat of absolute individualism and absolutely fiber, in Long-Island; etc.

#### IV

Although byre they had no determined project for us, the conversations which we frequently suppressed during the first months, on these texts, were far from being without value. Our ideas had developed, we had eliminated the stories and we had agreed on general points. First, the thought of a practical work, what (Mt be, had decidedly taken pivotal rank in our speculations. We had perfectly agreed on the indisputable advantages that a mixture of American and European population, would offer to a societal work, whatever the plan should be; no hesitation was allowed in this respect. We were agreed that the States of the North, of the East, and of what is called the West, were to be excluded as a field of execution for several decisive reasons. The length and rigor of the winters close too long agricultural life and the theater of nature there; sties would impose for five, six or seven months of — according to the system adopted for the period of transition, — with isolation or internal condensation of the elements of the

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Population, offering one and the other serious inconveniences. The heat is often, moreover, excessive in these regions during Pete; the best terms are appropriate there and held already at considerable prices. The great valleys of the West, where one would be led to seek less expensive land and less extreme climates, are rarely healthy for the first occupants, etc., etc. We had been struck by a considerable and very recent fact: I mean the remarkable and rapid development of the Mormons. With a baggage of retrograde and absurd ideas, a bizarre mixture of Mohammedanism, pa-thereat and biblical theocracy, and thanks to a certain dose of truly socialist solidarity, the Mormons have achieved in a few years an incredible prosperity. They are on the eve of constituting a new State west of the Bocheuses Mountains. Marvelous? This great people, of 25 million souls, began hardly more than 200 years ago, with the emigration of a few pilgrims, that is the name they gave themselves, who came to seek out the wild lands of the new

continent freedom for their ideas hampered or persecuted in the old! "If we cannot found social harmony," he often repeated, "let us at least found "justice." We discussed this above, claiming that it is easier today to establish justice than Thermo-Die; I maintaining that the first would be realized much more easily by the second, than by pursuing it in isolation. The agreement can easily be read in a general formula: Creation of a social environment freely open to all progressive ideas. Where the full-faith phalansterian

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Would particularly propose the organization of integrated serial harmony.

V

I often brought back an idea that had come at the very beginning of those hypotheses of which America was the field. There are, I said to myself, on the immense land of the Union, quantities still unlimited, so to speak, of deserted and unappropriated lands. We also snit that the value of the land is a function very quickly proportional to the population that goes there. The ability to bring people to a specific area is therefore the equivalent of creating value. What does this mean, if not that the phalansterian Nike has an enormous virtual capital in its community of faith which would bring together, in given spaces, an outline of people walks to the object of collective conviction? This faith would therefore be here a very serious financial power, and of a nature, if it were shaken and acted resolutely, to furnish to a practical work ample conditions of development. Bans the hypothesis, in fact, where a more or less considerable quantity of our phalansterian elements of the two worlds, would have resolved their condensation, the scale fixing an intelligent pea of this nucleus of population on unoccupied lands, would immediately realize a creation of territorial added values increasing with the number, which would be already financial forces of positive, certain values, independent even of the plan of colonization, and which partly discounted, partly thematic force work, would contribute as usefully to the foundation of this one as to its subsequent developments. This idea, naturally deduced from our own data, appeared to me from the beginning as claiming its place at the base

Of tonic hypothesis of Special Realization I America. It opened up a completely new way out of the conception of ways and means appropriate to the affairs of the New World, and I felt that only it could allow the construction of a Project capable of determining the union of capital and the essential skills, the each other is a big business.

## VI

We were thus gradually able, by studying and discussing things, to arrive at general views and to give a less vague character to the aim of a journey which we had planned a less vague character to the aim of a journey which we had in principle, but without knowing yet what we would ask of it what we would ask of it, or he should lead us. These preliminaries told us first to direct our information on the countries to be explored. Are we going? This question obviously depends on these others: What are we looking for? What do we offer? What would we like to try? At the beginning, the absolute indeterminacy of our ideas inclined us to a quasi-integral course of the States and Territories of 'Linton on this side of the Rocky Mountains. We thought we eliminated the idea-early, as I said, the harsh and extreme climates of the North. These climates are made for the Civilization and appropriate to its developments. The rigor of nature, creating imperious needs there, imposes work, violently subdues its repugnance, and necessarily bends to its yoke as a free proletarian. On a land and under a weaker sky, the proletarian is naturally inclined to inaction. The beautiful days thus escape Civilization, which can attack them only by amalgamating with Barbaric, that is to say, by slavery. They have therefore remained in large part, reserves of the harmony, predestined cradles of attractive and passionate work. — Nerd hirers, scorching islands and unsanitary grander

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Valleys to the west and low beaches to the south, considerably limited the field of our researches. — As for the territories of the former Spanish possessions, nature no doubt offers magnificent data there; but though we for a moment considered a visit to the Amazon River, too powerful reasons militated for a field comprised within the regular sphere, so incomparably flourishing and free, of the government of the American Union.

In short, detailed information due to the kindness of Captain Marcy, who had directed various reconnaissance of the MA of the borders of !Bezique, fixed us on points less distant from the Gulf than those of which Brisbane had dreamed. — We had in fact planned first of all to head straight for Santa Fe, in New Mexico, and explore the countries located at the height of 55° and 56° degrees of latitude, around the sources of the Goo-al-Pah or Canadian River and Rio Pecos.

VII

Spoke. Had more than one occasion, in the last twenty years, to explain myself on the question of colonization in connection with that of our social experimentation. I said that each of the two operations separately presenting considerable difficulties, by combining them, one multiplies, one by the other, the contrary chances. Although this related to the way in which we had had to conceive, in Europe, our experimental work, the idea of the particular difficulties of colonization, and of the danger of associating them with those of a societal test, far from having abandoned me in America. The aspect under which the work of colonization first presented itself to me was hardly calculated to favorably modify my fears. I saw her, in the North, in her harshness. There, it is the virgin forest, deep and often marshy that is pioneer attack by to

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Iron and by fire. Fences (coarse barricades) surrounding abattoir de Grands Lois; the plough laboriously digging into half-cleaned spaces, very often still twenty years after the beginnings, stumps arise from which the extraction is so difficult (pawm resolves to kiss the roots slowly rotting in the ground; flat, bare, and sad landscapes; plank huts rising here and there in the snow, in deep valleys or in heaps of dust whose wind makes a scourge, in the midst of the savage disorder of this struggle against a nature so difficult to conquer: none of that, it must be admitted, was too encouraging. And what would we find at Sod? Would not the nature of the South show herself still more hostile? Fevers, the murderous emanations of the soil; the attenuation of forces by the climate; the forest more rebellious and more inextricable still; the neighborhood of rebellious, predatory Indian hordes: finally all the legions which guard the treasures of the gardens of the sun, would they not offer, ux first generations who would like to seize these, a battlefield

combining, with dangers of a new kind, even more serious fundamental difficulties? Note, moreover, that among the information we had sought from right and left, frightening information had not been lacking. He waited there for moments when Brisbane himself, despite his American faith, only considered our trip as a matter of curiosity and an acquittal of conscience. As for me, at the time of our departure, I was more than skeptical of the place of America, at least as a focus of sufficient attractive force to determine a somewhat serious decline in our European elements. And yet for nine months I had been under the impression of a deep, irresistible feeling: I was living on a fibrous earth. I breathed freedom through every pore, a pained, entire freedom, as complete as anyone could dream of for Civilization; a freedom that the condensation of populations

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On a ground that is everywhere appropriate and too disputed, will never allow politics alone to be realized in Europe and which, until the advent of social harmony, remains a chimera there. Ravels salutes this freedom; I enjoyed it with sad and bitter returns, which you must understand only too well. I enjoyed it deeply. I enjoyed the good it does to fame, the dignity it bestows on a people, the immense outlets it opens up to human activity, the fruitful creations it arouses and lavishes. I saw the work in all its forms: Is the work for the conquest of Nature, Is the work in the spontaneous productions of a gigantic industry, at work for a prodigious commercial movement, at work for the theoretical or practical undertakings of ideas, doctrines, inventions or sects. Everything (Ault free, the air, the forest, the field, the MOM molt, the word, the pewee, the press, the associations In individual or collective personality: everything is fiber and open. And this freedom is not only a fact general in your country, it is still in the doctrine of the country. Freedom is the de, raffle, the honor, the conquest and even the reason for being and the condition of existence of the American people. This people one hundred gull represent today "Today is Freedom in the world and that he is in charge of it for the collective future of mankind. And the activity which results from this freedom is not only a right, it is also an honor. The American is naturally benevolent, he tries what innovative activity generates. There, far from the new air conditioning, if they feel harmless, mint hampered because they are new, we welcome them, we encourage They are encouraged and, remarkably, even failures

and falls do not prejudice them against them. In America, a fall proves that one has walked, that's all that's all, and we like whoever walks. Go ahead! is the motto. Nothing that falls honorably is crushed

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America is currently, in the world, the fatherland of Achievements. She is essential titled with in the spirit of diversity, of movement, of enterprise, in love of inventions and experiences, living of adventures. It is absolutely the reverse of black v Miss Europe, timid, routine memo in her progressive aspects, despotic even in her !Mead parties. O my friends, what a beautiful and great and powerful thing is Liberty! How invigorating is the air and what a sane pleasure only to feed on it! Europe offered us similar conditions, or if our European elements were in America, our great object would soon be attained. But these two hypotheses, the latter endowed with even a limited transplantation of these elements, seemed to me, I confess, as chimerical as the other. How, indeed, to communicate by the word, not even by the word, by the cold writing, this feeling of which it is necessary to have lived to include/understand it in all its fullness and its all power? How to break rooted habits, overcome an inertia that is all the more resistant because it is more natural, shake off torpor, triumph over prejudices, over fear of the distance, finally arouse such considerable collective determination, decide on a similar temerity! I did not even dream of even toying with the idea of such an enterprise. You know, summarily at least, where I was at the time of departure.

VIII

On April 30, Br. Being free at last, we left the banks of the Yen, where there were still floating slabs of ice several leagues in length. The branches of the shrubs

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Did not even let appear this slight greenish tint before the first buds. We were living in Texas, which we had just approached by the northern frontier on the Red River, having descended the Ohio, the Mississippi, and ascended part of Arkansas. We walked the first day southwest of Cleveland where we found ourselves in the Erie, and the next day, southwest, in the direction of Wellsville on the Ohio. On April 50, we had left the winter at

Buffalo; the next day, at noon, we entered Canton, we found ourselves one of the friends of the Cause, and for only two degrees further south, we were already in the very beginning of spring. A beautiful sun, a lively climate, the countryside green and adorned, the gardens radiant with flowers, the birds in an ardor of work and love which I had never witnessed to such a degree in Europe: I will never forget the charm of this change of decoration in view of nature. Here already the work of colonization had been less harsh. We had had more drakes in the prairie than in the primitive forest. The ground no longer stretched out in monotonous plains. The undulations of the land, the variety of crops, the Laws which crowned the heights, the streams and the lakes where the feet of the tall trees bathed, gave the landscape a cheerful and happy air which communicated to me new and delicious impressions. Virgin or cultivated, the splendid verdure of the great vegetation of the New World was never to leave us at night, and on May 2, in the afternoon, we reached, by a rich and picturesque coal valley of a from the foothills of the Alleghenies, the magnetic shores of the Ohio. We had great cause friends to visit in Cincinnati and Patriot. They were waiting for us and received us with open arms, energetically approving of going in search of a field of great Realization outside of civilization, outside of your civilization. And they did not limit themselves to wishes

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For success; I can still hear your brave Allen telling us: • Find what fits; in butt days I sell my properties, settle my affairs, and we are ready. I was also to find, at the Cincinnati Gate, black good and rape! Friend Ginger, in a small house which he built for himself in a week with his two sons, on a hillock in the middle of tall trees, on the banks of the Ohio; and which I baptized with the exact name of ginger-Box. Pledge of] Europe, Ginger had left towards the end of 1849 with his family; and, like the vast majority of Europeans I met in America, he was full of blessings on the inspiration that had brought him there. Decide, he often repeated to me, decide your friends to come to America: here we can do and we will easily do great things. Her three children ate very. Promptly and very well placed. It is true that all three spoke, even before arriving, the language of the country. In Cincinnati, a large, active and prosperous city like many of those Union islands born yesterday (1), one of my ideas took shape: I want to talk about the question of the material difficulties of

colonization. Revels under the eyes one of the arsenals of interior colonization. As an army in the field has, on its bases of operations, its great depots of war, so the conquest of nature has organized, in America, its great warehouses and stores. Everything is prepared and mounted for the work. The operations which it entails are so practical and so common that all the details are foreseen and all the necessities provided for. Colonization has passed, in America,

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A Vela of current industry. Its tools, its establishment and its implementation feel so well determined, see such usual precedents, that one can say that it is made there as one manufactures, in ad hoc establishments, drapes, boards or hats. Spontaneous creations, of which I had already seen such large covered spaces; the tent's rapid transfiguration of once virgin and wild lands into flourishing cultures, into populous cities; the rune with which these hundreds of mine destitute Europeans are lodged, thrown each year by emigration on this generous land, which absorbs the rising flood of our misery like a fertilizing rain, and transforms it so quickly, by the labor, in ease and wealth; All these phenomena particular to the social formation that I studied had shown me, clearly as day, that if elsewhere the problem of colonization is often bristling with great difficulties, practice has decidedly solved it here without reply. It is true that this is a purely molecular operation and which only needs to be continued. !Vials this point gained, many other objections remained in my mind, and already even we recognize that the appropriation, the price and the parceling out of the lands, no less than various other local considerations, Relate little done to encourage the ideas of which Br. Had learned, a few months before, in the place of those western countries on which we would now acquire very positive notions.

X

We take our leave, at Patriot, the poor friends we were to meet on our way, taking only our saddles and the bare crew on a necessity journey through the forests and prairies of Indian Territory and Texas.

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Gions of the last branches of in chain of the Allegheny; the banks sank and we finally reached the boundless plains of the Mississippi basin. What spaces! We had left behind us, leaving Patriot, the great State of Ohio, along our right the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and on our left those Kentuki, the Tenessé and Mississippi. What spaces, great God! And what scents is not reserved, sequin, to the great federation that turns them over, these spaces, and sows them with cities, as the plowman turns over his field and seines his grain; and where that seed of flourishing cities arises and grows from land to land... Grow and multiply, States of the Union, you are the great fatherland of Demo-crude, of labor, of the integral elements of the modern world. -dome; under his talented, come what may, the island field of his most progressive ideas and their realizations. We went day and night, jumping off for a picnic over the Mississippi, the era of caws, a river of more than a thousand leagues, respecting which, by virtue of its grandeur, reproduces the impression of infinity that ocean gives. We were enclosed between the blue sky, the frozen cans of ash from the river which ceaselessly carries to the sea nodes of tall trees uprooted from the banks of its tributaries, and the two ramparts of tight greenery, arranged and massive, at the end of the line of sigh, which flank it, heavy sweat, without interruption. Laughs. — We finally reached the mouth of Arkansas, which he now had to climb up, saturated with horizontal space and happy to finally see again a the first sign of a region that is beginning to emerge from the waters and to become rugged. We had to, according to Captain Marcy's information we were to buy some horses at Little Rock, and from there to Preston, the last inhabited point in Texas on the

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Red River. We learn that a stagecoach was already regularly making this trip three times a week! On the other hand, a steamer was heating to go up the river as far as Fort Smith, the extreme frontier of the civilized states, where Arkansas enters Indian Territory. See more on its shores than half-wild modes. We only had time to deliberate a moment and embark again. The country rose slightly on our shores. Wooded mountains rose on the horizon. At Van Buren, where we stopped for a few hours, met some redskins, and examined with interest a group of Osages, one of the finest samples of the native races,

which we were to encounter. Civilization; Indian America was rapidly approaching. At each turn of the wheel, we were approaching the phase where the trip was to become a kind of expedition. Finally, having taken our last information and purchased mounts at Fort Smith. On May 19 in the afternoon we entered, crossing the Poteau River, on a tray made of tree trunks, in the territory of the Choc-taws. The name of this river recalls that French adventurers, brought by hunting, were the first Manes who appeared on its horde. It is impossible to pass three local periods more abruptly. At two o'clock we were still in the pleasant city which rises at the foot of Fort Smith: there were white or pink-brick houses, surrounded by green warrens, separated by flowered gardens; wide and perfectly aligned streets; shops of all kinds; ladies in muslin dresses; coquettishly adorned children playing with their parasols; lawyers, doctors, goldsmiths, watchmakers, etc., and three or four large steamers at the dock on the Arkansas: a whole young, alert, and prosperous civilization. Less than two hours later, our horses only broke free with

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Great difficulties of mire, dead branches, half-rotten tree trunks, through which we painfully followed a kind of path in the primitive for a whose thick roads gave us an early night on the bottom (the background) Poteau marshland. It was wild nature in its purity; dark, silent, virgin solitude, and its after-scents; the luxuriant and compute vegetation of the arborescent masses and the gigantic lianas, which embrace the Brands trees and intertwine them in inextricable networks; vegetal generations rising, without interruption of time or space, on the secular debris of dying, dead, piled up generations. We were alone, and for the first time at the corner of these untamed energies of nurturing nature. It was superb. It was late night when we arrived at Choctaws. Agency, an Indian village, we were supper, sown by a negress slave, with steaming maize paste, raw onions and a black dish which I took from first, with some surprise, for ultra d which we will soon recognize to be composed of pieces of fish perfectly charred -grilled chops, an on the outside, but, in compensation, perfectly raw on the inside. **Azais** had nothing to object to. We had, moreover, only encountered in the forest a few half-wild pigs and three Indian horsemen, drunk on brandy. As far as the neighborhood of the other frontier of the Indian Territory, of the rate of Texas, this village is the only one that we were to find on our route.

offered us a page of great social history, the difficult transition from Savagery to Civilization. Slavery pays the price here. The slave Ogre is the educator of the red skins, whom he initiates in agriculture, in elementary industries, and to whom he teaches the violin. We heard them, here and there, all the evening in the log-houses (houses made of tree trunks) of the neighborhood, sounds so strange that, if we were not told, I agree that we would never have been able to know. What instrument

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It could come out. We therefore see slavery in its historical place in the movement of ascendant Subversion, and we recognize its function. Here again I regret not keeping you from subjects very interesting for all of us from the point of view of science; but, no more than before, I must not forget my goal and do not want to stop on the way. Only a word about an incident that almost caused us to be demoted. Leaving the next morning from Choctaws Agency, we reached early the habitation of an Indian of Meld blood, which was indicated as a good station. What. That the day is not over, we plan to stop there. I felt not only very tired, but really unwell. I soon recognized that I had quite a strong Uwe. The night was uncomfortable; the fever does not quill me. The next day, I barely had the strength to get up and felt a great prostration. Three American horsemen who came up told us that they had encountered rivers swollen by storms, and had to swim across them and their horses. Ravels heard, in the North, some strange stories about fevers and illnesses in the South-West regions. These stories came back to me, and I saw, quite naturally, in my dial, the effect of an action of these influences, so powerful and so prompt, that I feared to be delivered, without possible resistance from my European constitution has an enemy atmosphere. I had not yet felt dawn on me the slightest glimmer of a serious faith in the social purpose of our trip; rim no buoyed me up and I experienced several hours of moral discouragement as well as physical dejection. I wondered if it were not absurd, out of sheer curiosity and out of self-respect, to continue with an enterprise that had gotten off to such a bad start. I soon embarked seriously on the ladle, no longer able to advance or reverse, and suffered from everything serious, in some corner of the desert: we did not even have a guide with us.

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Luckily Br. Was well; his American faith reacted: he suspected that the sudden change of diet and the fatigue of the horse, which I had lost all habit of for twenty years, could well be the only causes of my condition, and he offered me the trying a new step forward. Br. Guessed right. The horse acts, it seems, homeopathically; for, after this rest of twenty-four hours, we had no sooner gone a few miles than I felt recovered. In the evening, we supped with an Indian who had just killed a wild turkey, of which three or four pieces, eaten with relish, gave me back all my strength. From then on I found myself perfectly.— I have mentioned this incident first to show that if one may have to undergo, at the beginning of such a change of regime and country, a little trial, we must not exaggerate its importance; next, because it clearly reminds me that, having already entered the Indian Territory, I still had no faith in the usefulness of this expedition from the point of view of our cause; and finally because it marks the time when a sort of sudden transformation was about to take place on this subject in my mind.

X

Towards the middle of the fourth day, in fact, everything around us changed as if by magic. Although I have very present the impression that I felt at the sight of the scenes which spread out almost suddenly before our eyes, I renounce to transmit it to you in its charm, its freshness and its striking power. Until then, we had hardly seen anything but the wild and harsh nature, the impenetrable forest, rivers enclosed in banks of muddy earth, a limited horizon. The soil, no doubt, was fertile, its produce showed

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Even a very energetic fecundity, but what hard labors would not require the conquest of it! Suddenly, on the fourth day, after four or five hours of walking, the horizon widened, the forest opened up, and we came out on a valley head of such an aspect that we were tempted to believe in the fairyland. This valley, which we overlooked, extended in front of us in the direction of its length. To right and left, rich meadows rising in elegant undulations, reached lines of wooded mountains, whose summits, staggered in several planes, verdant near us and blue in the distance, framed the landscape. From the bottom of the valleys to the middle of the hill, the meadow developed superb velvety carpets of grasses and flowers; along the edges of the forest, where the sheets of the prairie came

to die, the darker greenery of the woods outlined capes, isthmuses and gulfs with the most rugged contours. Clumps of great oaks, elms, walnuts, hickories rose here and there like lees on the slopes of the hills; while, in the depths, the sinuosity of a vegetation more varied in species and tints than that of the heights, accentuated the course of the streams which watered them. The landscape was classical and charming: but what surprised us beyond all expression was its character. I have seen nothing in all civilized and cultivated America, nothing so clean, so pretty, I was going to say so prepared, I must say so finished as these solitudes through which we emerged into the upper basin of the Red River. Br. And I were struck by the same idea: we thought we saw, transported into the rich climate and under the magnificent sky of the 54<sup>th</sup> degree, the most beautiful parks created and maintained at such great expense by the high aristocracy of the England. Who visited the parks of Richemond and Windsor. Indeed, one has only to drive away the mists, illuminate them with a radiant sun, bath them in an atmosphere already

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Southern and still temperate; and he will see, at least for the arrangement of the details, what we almost never ceased to have under our eyes for about sixty miles; it is to this point that, riding and dreaming during the silences of the road, ten times I have completely forgotten the desert and looked for the villa, the castle, the luxury residences or high agriculture, whose images are imperiously associated with these aspects of orchards, with these ‘ interspersed with fresh groves, with these curtains of large trees which shade the exposures and the slopes of the meadow. Nature has done it all. Everything is near; everything is arranged; there is only to raise these constructions which the eye is astonished not to find; and nothing is appropriated or fragmented: nothing gets in the way. What fields of action! What theaters of maneuvers for a great colonization operating in combined and collective mode! What Reserves for the cradle of Harmony, and how powerful and prompt would not be its developments if the living and volitional elements of the world of the Future were transported there! A horizon of new ideas, new feelings and new hopes opened up as if by magic before me. Br. was confirmed in his American faith; me, baptized. The aspect of this nature so manifestly friendly, this sweet and majestic invitation made to social man by the primitive earth, this engagement so

magnificently prepared between it and free labor, combined and harmonized, acted on us like a sudden revelation of destiny. Evoke these spectacles, this climate, this sky, this fertility of the soil, these spaces, this munificence of things and freedom! And think of the state of the old world, which we ourselves evoked, of this old world appropriated by fragmentation, gangrenous, possessed by civilizations in decadence, tormented by all the vices, torn by all the sordid interests, dedicated to all miseries, to all despotisms, to wars, to revolutions... And say if, in the presence of these gifts

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Marvelous, remained until this day intact under the guard of the peoples of the primitives and the desert, of the head servers arranged with the progressive thought of humanity by the general Providence of the things, was not to burst into our groins! As for me, I had seen the light of the Burning Bush, and from the last days of this crossing, my eyes higher and social interest. I retained a little nevertheless the expression of these feelings. Br. Needed no stimulus in this order, and my reason wanted to be built up in all its aspects before receiving, without reserve, the faith which demanded to invade it.

XI

On the other hand, in the present state of things, it was not necessary to think of the Indian Territory. It is reserved, and this is at least fair, to primitive races. The whites can settle there only by allying with the native blood: such is the federal law. On this condition, it is true, you can take all the land you want. The erection of the simplest fence is the only formula for legal and definitive appropriation. — The question was to know if Texas would offer such beautiful conditions, and to study closely all the data capable of favoring or opposing the developments of a great colonization of which the idea appeared to us, now, in a clearer light and in much more real and positive forms. I will therefore say nothing more of the Indian Territory, except that meeting a German, who has been established there for seven years, furnishes us with much information on the excellence of the climate, the richness of the soil and the health of the region. For the rest, his fields, his herds, his garden and his orchards showed us that an isolated man, arrived there

With nothing, it was his original capital, had been able in a few years in this country. The oasis of culture with which the Peutcher family had surrounded itself proved to us conclusively that a colonization with a little wealth would obtain there, from nature, even beyond the promises of its first appearance. "But what would Texas be?" As we approached the Red River, we began to make less rare encounters, and we inquired about Texas. The answers were unanimous. It was only with relative contempt that we were told about the Indian Territory. "What is this next to Texas? Texas is something else entirely! A Despite the agreement of information, we were not without mistrust. I feared, for my part, to see the scaffolding of great possible things that had risen in my mind fall. I felt, in fact, that for these magnificent possibilities to have a chance of becoming realities, such a condensation of formal and certain elements of prosperity, such a meeting of decisive conditions, such a focus of attraction, was necessary to say it all, that its sphere extended as far as Europe, as far as you, and was strong enough to seize you, to shake you, to put you in vibration and lead you into a collective gravitation of converging wills. On the eighth day after the day on which we had left Fort Smith, at a time when we were not without some uncertainty on our way, we perceived, through the gaps in a tall and thick greenery, patches of horizon- flat and shiny, a red verging on the yellow of liquid chrome. A few minutes later we had Preston in front of us, and the Red River at our feet. This time at least, the geographical name was justified. "Texas was across the river. So far, my friends, I have led you, though by a very brief account, along our route, because it seemed to me useful to make you witness the succession of my impressions, and the development of ideas. Which relate to:

Conclusions which we will come to later. Now that we are in Texas, the route order becomes unnecessary and would slow this Report down too much. It is therefore better to massage the results and give you by chapter the substance of an exploration which

lasted from May 27<sup>th</sup> to July 10<sup>th</sup>. During these six weeks, we visited the regions situated under the Red River, around Trinidad and Brazos; we descended to the south on the Colorado which we met at Austin-City; then, proceeding to the south-east and recrossing the Brazos, we again found, in the bay of Galveston, where we arrived by the San Jacinto, the waters of the Trinity, mingled with the blue and diaphanous waves which so remarkably characterize the sea of the gulf and the great current (Gulf-stream) which escapes from it through the Bahama Strait. —I shall have completed the summary of my trip, by adding that, detained fifteen days in New Orleans by the yellow fever which had just broken out there when we arrived, I returned to New York on August 5, after having hit in Havana. On August 29, I landed in Ostend, nine months after leaving Antwerp. “That said, let’s get to Texas.

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## **SECOND, PART.**

### **In Texas.**

The area of the State of Texas is approximately the same as that of France. It is 200,000 square miles, or about 52 million hectares (l). This state extends over the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the Rio-grande-del-aorta to that of the Sabina. To the west, a chain of the Rocky Mountains separates it from New Mexico. The Red River makes its border to the north and northeast. The regions bordering the gulf form only an immense low plain. These are alluvial land barely free of water. Apart from the magnificent vegetation that covers them, they would seem to be a simple extension of the sea. Bays, lagoons, islands of sand stretching parallel to the sea, mark the limits of the two elements. From this long maritime and horizontal strip, from fifteen to thirty leagues wide, the whole country rises gradually on an inclined plane which rises from south-east to north-west, reaching high plateaus in the north, and

- (l) The United States mile is 1.609 meters; the square league, of 1609 hectares, therefore contains about 6 square miles.

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Powerful (to the west) on the first foothills of the Mexican Alps or Guadalupe Mountains. No country is more fortunately or more regularly watered than Texas. The inspection of its watercourses, on a somewhat detailed map, makes it clear at a glance the general configuration that I have just sketched. The principal rivers all descend, in fact, almost parallel to each other, from the northwest to the southeast, and thus show the opening of the great valleys in this common direction; while the multitude of branches and branches traced by their tributaries indicate in their turn the transverse slopes of the undulations which punctuate these valleys in their descent to the sea. As one moves away from the low plains, the upheavals of the ground which separate the great valleys rise again, and these become deeper, although always remaining very wide open. As soon as one leaves the lower zone, one no longer encounters plains proper: the surface of the ground undulates like the great waves of the ocean, after heavy weather, when the wind has died down. It goes without saying that this comparison applies to the shape and not to the dimensions. At the height of the sources of the Trinity, under the Red River, the average elevation of the country is already, we have been assured, from 800 to 900 meters above the level of the sea. Measure is not a bit exaggerated. Cross-Timbers is a huge forest that stretches over little-known lands northeast of the Red River. It crosses the river, and several of its branches descend to the south-west on the Mexico side, covering more generally, it seems to us, the uplifted summits which separate the basins. The undulating meadows ((Rolling Prairies meadows), enclosed between these branches, are divided in their length by lines of wood which follow the rivers without interruption, and cut transversely by other lines, these secondary, which border the course

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Tributaries, and always accompany the smaller stream-buckets themselves. The forest vegetation of the heights is very distinct from that of the bottoms. The latter borrows from the superior richness of the salt of the valleys and the vicinity of the rivers, an energy and a luxury that we hardly knew in Europe. The other, sitting on a drier and sometimes rocky ground, is often composed only of a species of very hard oaks (post-oak) through which one can ordinarily penetrate on horseback without too much difficulty. Each year these parts of wood are cleaned by the fire which burns the young shoots of the other essences:

the post-oak almost alone has the privilege of resisting. In the vicinity of the waters, the forest does not willingly allow itself to be attacked by fire, and the most varied essences grow there pell-mell in all exuberance. I don't know what strange idea I had formed of the prairie. I was expecting something (the unknown, wild, with rough grass, of an excessive height, what do I know? I have already told you how graciously I had been disillusioned at the first samples we had of it. Met in the Indian Territory. The prairie does not always present itself, in Texas, with such picturesque accessories, it is even very carefully had in the middle region, but it is the same kind of prairie. Only, the soil of Texas being of superior richness, it affords almost everywhere pasture of the first order. It abounds in grasses of all kinds. We have met with considerable spaces exclusively occupied by wild wheat, by barley, or by oats, also wild, but which nonetheless had all the appearance of cultivated fields. The stalks were as dense and the ears as tall as those of our medium-growth. On the way back, I lost the samples that I had collected. Meadows are therefore generally of high fertility, and, as I said a moment ago, each

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that year, when the tall grasses have been dried up by winter, the fire visits them, ignited by a thousand causes, and spreads there its immense sheets of flame and smoke, thrown sometimes into the plain more quickly than a galloping horse. The fire is the ally of the prairie in the eternal combat of the two vegetation. Without it the meadow would be invaded by the forest. We see this one gaining ground where the arrival of the agricultural populations, regularizing the fire, governs it in such a way as to favor the extension of the wood.

You know the general configuration of the country and the three principal forms of vegetation which divide it in the middle and upper regions, where the undulating meadows show themselves wedged between the branches of the post-oak forests, and cut by the numerous lines woods bordering the watercourses over more or less considerable widths. Add to this, to the west, the increasingly rugged region of the mountains, and you will have all the aspects that Texas offered us before the encounter with the southern plains and their quasi-tropical vegetation. We have only skirted the country where the system of peaks and mountains properly so called begins; we have none the less recognized, on

the borders, countries very rich, very picturesque, and still absolutely deserted. The Indian tribes have recently been removed from it; the whites are not there yet. During the first eleven days of the exploration, which we finished with a detachment of the small garrison of Fort Worth, we saw no trace of habitation nor encountered a human figure. Herds of wild turkeys, antelopes and deer are now the sole owners of these places, and we had no reason to complain of them: they provided us with abundant excellent food. We didn't stay long in Texas without being reassured.

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Resent the fears that we had trouble getting rid of on the Indian Territory. Far from being inferior to this from the point of view of great colonization, Texas is manifestly preferable. Our eyes, our information and the study of the resources of the country were not long in convincing us of it. — You will soon be edified on this subject, for we are now going to deal exclusively with the natural data and the economic and social facts which constitute the present state of things in Texas. Let's talk about the floor first.

II

The previous testimonies had not deceived us. The Indian Territory, in spite of the proofs of fertility which it had often offered us, cannot contend in this respect with the great valleys of Texas. It is recognized, moreover, that none of the thirty-two States of the Union presents a proportion, as considerable as this one, of lands of high fertility. Again, I must say that the lands reputed to be of lesser fertility in Texas are often, if you will pardon the expression, lands misunderstood. These are for the most part, indeed, excellent vineyard lands. The Americans, who hitherto have understood absolutely nothing of the culture of the vine, and who have scarcely sketched it out in the rich and strong soils of the West, do not know that good vineyards demand more or less stony slopes, and have nothing but contempt for anything unsuitable for grain, cotton, or sugar-cane. However, on these reputedly bad parts of the earth, nature has written its intentions. We met there, in great abundance, a very auspicious vine, quite

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Low, and much less carried away in wood and foliage than the species which furnishes the bottoms. The latter throws gigantic branches everywhere, and climbs to the top of the tallest trees, swinging from one to the other its vines and its black grapes. We picked grapes from these lianas that were already ripe in June. As wild as they are, the grains, loosely packed, reach the size of an average cherry and are edible. One of our compatriots established in Dallas (who is none other than the brave Goullénans, the leader of the first Icarian vanguard of M. Cabet, of whom we had no news, and whom we discovered, is the word, at the junction of the forks of the Trinity), began, last year, to collect some to press. The wine he obtained was taken from him, coming out of the press, at a dollar (5 fr.) a bottle, although it came from these vines in the depths, of the great species, and which I hold; very probable that the other is of a superior quality. "Whatever he knows, I regard it as beyond doubt that on the stony slopes of the high country, vineyards of the first order will be able to be created." So much for bad land. As for the arable and alluvial soils, which cover the largest spaces and fill the valleys, they are divided, in the high country, into four classes: black sandy or black sand; the red sandy, red sand; the mulatto, a mixture of the first two; and the black sticky, black, greasy and strong earths which one generally meets in the depressed parts of the prairie or in the bottoms of the streams. All four are very fertile. The last, the black sticky, even richer than the other three and more suitable for growing cotton, is not as easy to work with. For the first three classes, and sometimes also for the last, the clearing consists of simple ploughing. We put the plow on the meadow, and the earth having remained

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Some time open to the action of the atmosphere, we sow corn and we give a blow of the harrow. On this first plowing, the maize rises from 2 meters to 5 and a half meters in height, and gives a considerable harvest. After this first operation the clearing is done, that is to say that the meadow has become a field on which the plow moves very easily from now on, and where all that one will want to sow will come at will. Wheat yields 25, 50, 40 and up to 45 grains per tm. We have seen, on two-year-old clearings, and on ground which was not of the first quality for the country, beets, some of which reached as much as 82 centimeters in circumference. I offered, laughing, to Br. To bring one back,

like the two Hebrew emissaries represented in the biblical engravings, carrying the famous bunch of grapes cut by them in the Promised Land. Now mark this, such harvests are obtained by the easiest labor and without manure. Manure, which is the great affair of our European cultures, to which they are subordinated, and which, while doubling the work, commands and limits them, is perfectly unknown there. You would talk about smoking the land to the settlers in Texas, that most of them wouldn't even understand what you mean by those words. For a long time, nature has provided here with fertilizer for the soil. The layer of humus sometimes measures up to five meters deep in the bottoms, and, even where humus seems to be lacking, such is the richness of the mineral elements of which these alluvial soils are composed, that the vegetation there is still extremely active and vigorous. For the rest, I state the facts as I have seen them, and do not always undertake to explain them. You now know how easily the meadow turns into a field and lends itself to the improvisation of large-scale cultivation. Gardens are no less easily.

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It takes a few months to get great ones. We have seen at fort Worth and Fort Graham portions of prairie, the least good, chosen solely because they touched the dwellings, which, after having been turned over by the soldiers, had soon afterwards produced the most beautiful gardens. All our European vegetables, even the most delicate, grow there alongside those from the southern regions. Beans of all kinds, peas, melons, sweet potatoes, and twenty other species of edible plants that we did not all know, succeed perfectly. Tomatoes, which are hugely consumed in America, launched jets 4 to 6 meters long. And it all came without watering, without weeding, without care of any kind t We couldn't believe it. It was indeed quite natural to think that in such terrain, and in the vicinity of the meadow, we must have had a lot of weeds to deal with. Let us explain it as we wish. Once the garden is done, the weeds respect it. It was in June; not a single weed

had been pulled up in the great gardens of the forts; they were none the less very clean. "If I didn't talk to friends who know me, there are things I should be careful not to say; they look like fairy tales. But we have seen what I report, and not only have we seen, but we have also collected numerous information on each subject. We repeated the same questions a hundred times; we addressed them to all sorts of people, to farmers established in the country, to soldiers who were only encamped there, to their officers, to itinerant traders, to travelers, sometimes to Indians. We have neglected nothing to arrive at reality in all orders. The harvests are finished on May 25; when they extend to the first days of June, it is a delayed year.

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You have two harvests, we used to say to the people of the countryside. "We could easily," they replied, "but we've got plenty with just one, and don't bother to prepare a second."

I think I have said enough about the qualities of the soil and the general conditions of agriculture. Such traits suffice; more circumstantial details would add nothing. Let us only note that the land is always deep and of a sedimentary nature in the large valleys, and the rocks, on the sides of these, most often calcareous; sometimes, however, sandstone is encountered. We have found the coal on the surface of the rock in Indian Territory, and on the surface in Upper Texas. Iron abounds, pelagic shell debris often shows up in considerable quantities. Gigantic ammon horns, belemnites, polyparies, etc. are found. The western regions are said to contain rich metallic deposits of various kinds. I recognized, on our way, benches of poor quality similar to those in the quarries of Paris. Entire basins rest, moreover, on a layer of very aluminous marl, very soft when it comes out of the ground, which can easily be sawn or cut with a knife, and hardens quickly in the air: little use is made of it. Expensive. I had taken different samples of prairie land to have them analyzed; I regret having lost them: I am sure that a very varied composition would have been found in them; but I have seen these earths at work, and whatever their chemical nature may be, one thing is certain, and that is that they perform their great productive and nourishing function as well as possible. — Let us now deal with the climate.

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The fertility of a country, however powerful it may be, is a faculty whose results we calculate, whose products we admire; a professional agronomist can even describe it with enthusiasm: I have contented myself with giving you the notion of that of Texas by definite and decisive facts. But a climate is something else; one suffers from it or enjoys it directly; and if the enjoyments it lavishes rise to the height of true poetry, if it multiplies life, if it becomes happiness, it may be difficult to speak of it without exaltation. So I must warn you, at the beginning of this chapter, that I do not yet know if I will be able to write it as didactically as I would like; let's try though. The regions of which I speak more particularly are situated around 55° and 54° degrees north latitude. These latitudes are, as we know, the most favored in the world. This is the height of Madeira. They are generally not subject to the extremes of temperature of the parallels nearest the pole or the equator, while, uniting the faculties of the zones between which they form transition, they combine the productions and the advantages. Here, however, the general data of latitude are modified by several great local causes, of which the most efficient are the specific temperature of the American continent, the height of the ground, and the system of atmospheric currents. These three causes marry with the latitude in such a proportion that they raise the climate to a perfection approaching the ideal. You will understand it easily. Under the parallels of 55° and 51°, in the Old World, summers would already often be too hot for populations coming from the north, especially at the beginning of the

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Lallation. But everyone knows that the temperature of the new continent is considerably lower than that of the old one, at equal latitude. This is the general rule. The winters of New York, situated above Naples, are longer and harsher than those of Paris, and the tropical heats of America are incomparably less Odes than their African counterparts. The difference in temperature at equal latitudes is estimated at 6., on average. The prevailing wind at T'Ans is from the south. It blows from the Gulf of Mexico. Every morning between 7 and 9 o'clock, the breeze picks up and stays full until 5 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Usually, as the expression prevailing wind indicates, it is from the south that the breeze comes; sometimes it comes from the north, very exceptionally from the east or west. As for the height of the ground, inclined towards the gulf as if to receive the full breezes, it

reaches, around the forks of the Trinity, from 800 to 900 meters, perhaps a little less, above sea level. It is now easy for you to understand the magnificence of the climate resulting from the meeting of the five great conditions mentioned, namely: the latitude, the specific temperature of America, the constant breeze of the south or north, the height of the region, and finally the opening of its large valleys sloping to the south-east, a direction even more favorable than that of the exact meridian would be, in that it makes it possible to spare, to certain crops in hot countries, easy shelter from the north wind in winter. The latitude is low enough to defend the region against the attacks of a Harsh winter: the sensitives, the cacti, the mimosas and many plants of our temperate greenhouses grow spontaneously in the meadows. The height of the ground and the lesser relative heat of the American continent, subtract it, on the contrary, from the ardor of a

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Summer too hot: all our European cultures, as I said, succeed wonderfully. But what I could not describe, what I renounce to make it understood, because it is necessary to have experienced it, smelled it, breathed it to conceive its character, it is the softness and the force, the beneficence, the health and the charm of bracing yet velvety southern breezes. The great breeze from the gulf is, I am not afraid to express myself thus, the crown of all the benefits that nature seems to have been pleased to unite on the upper Texas. It is she who completes the tempering, for the stay of man, of these valleys and plateaus whose height has begun to protect against the caniculai-res heat; it is she who does not allow the thin layer of ice which the north wind and the serenity of the night extend, by their coincidence in winter, over the calm waters, to last longer than three days; it is she who sows there the three months of winter with sixty days similar to our finest in the month of May; it is she who brings throughout the year rains that are usually balanced and distributed as if for a wise watering of the countryside and crops; which keeps the grasses of the prairies strong and alive until about the end of November; which maintains circulation in the superb irrigation system with which Texas is endowed; it is finally what allows the man of the north to ride, at midday, under the vertical suns of June and July,

without experiencing an uncomfortable heat. Here is how the year behaves. The winter season starts in the last half of November. The leaves turn yellow and fall under the influence of the northern, or north breezes, which begin to become cold. This breeze can last a day or two, never more than three. When the night has brought snow, it is rare that it has not disappeared the next day at 7:00 a.m. or noon. In short, we estimate at about thirty, during the three months of winter, the cold days, reserved for the northern. The sixty who

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Stay in the breeze of the gulf, during the bad season, are, I have just said, charming. You just have to be careful not to be surprised by the northern in light clothes: sudden transitions are dangerous everywhere. In short, the winter of Upper Texas is a tonic, fortifying season, which re-tempers man and plants, which makes it possible to harvest ice for the heat season (the Americans make great use of it everywhere). , and which invites, two thirds of its duration, to wear summer clothes. The major who commanded at Fort Worth told us that this winter in Texas is such a not very formidable season, that at that time he made expeditions of 15 days, sometimes a month, in the prairie or the forest, without serious inconvenience. , and that he and his men often did not even bother to pitch the tents for the night. Towards the second half of February, the vegetation starts up again. From the first days of March she set off never to stop. On May 25, as we have already seen, the harvest is done. At the end of June, we picked in the woods a kind of beautiful ripe wild plums, and grapes already good to eat. At that time, cottons were in bloom, watermelons were being cut, and young ears of Turkish wheat, boiled or roasted, were served on the tables. In June and July, the sun was above our heads, at ten degrees from the zenith, that is to say substantially vertical. The shadow of my straw hat, at noon, covered me to my feet. As long as we stayed in upper Texas, however, we didn't suffer from the heat, and I found it much stronger in New Orleans and New York. Texas is populated by settlers from all parts of the Union, especially from neighboring states, West and South; however, we encountered some from the North. Union soldiers belong to all countries: in the forts we found English, French, Irish, Spaniards, and even Russians and Swedes; of Europeans

Lastly in large proportion. Bound well! While in all the countries I have had the opportunity to travel, in America as well as in Europe, I have always heard universal complaints about the climate of the place, here, in spite of the extreme diversity of races and ears. We have, I attest to it, collected only a concert of praises, a perfect agreement; not a complaint, not a regret, not even an exceptional distortion. A It is the best country and the most beautiful climate in the world! S Such was the somewhat stereotyped exclamation which invariably answered all our Questions, whoever we addressed them to. A The finest counter of alt the United States! The fleet climates in the world! But how to describe the summer evenings and nights of these blessed lands? What sweetness! What well-being we breathe! What beneficent poetry diffused in the atmosphere! What sweet and charming harmonies of air, temperature, earth and sky! Those charming hours, so rare in our countries, which provoke in entire populations, when they crown a fine summer day, the spontaneous and collective expression of the delight of the senses and the groin; these nights that our polite go to look for, to understand them and sing them, on the waves of the Gulf of Naples or the Adriatic, the sunset gives there, two thirds of the year, the signal every evening . In short, in winter, thirty days of cold which is not the severe cold of our countries; in summer, a few rare days when the indeterminacy of the wind between the north and the south, leaves the victory to the sun for a moment: such is, after all, the account of the exception to the climatic perfection of these happy countries. It should also be noted that these thirty cold days, if they require some precautions from individuals and require winter clothing or indoor shelter, are a benefit for the population, especially if it comes from the North.

### IN TEXAS ENGLISH 3

Whatever many erroneous notices say about it, we do not know, in Texas, what is called, in most tropical countries, the rainy season. The rains, as I have already said, are generally distributed and balanced over the whole year. Water falls in intervals of six to

twelve days, most commonly, and the rain does not last long. There are sometimes, however, dry summers, from which the culture, in spite of the state of extreme imperfection in which it still is, does not seem to suffer extremely, the soil retaining in its depths a constant humidity. The fifteen to twenty foot wells are indeed well supplied with water in all seasons. It is none the less certain that an agriculture which knows how to exploit the facilities which the country offers for the establishment of large-scale artificial irrigations, would derive enormous benefits from them. This is beyond doubt. I will not end the chapter on the climate without adding two facts suitable for judging it, the first of which has moreover, in agricultural economics, an importance which you will easily appreciate. This first fact is the total absence of the shelters and care required elsewhere for the good maintenance of domestic animals. Horses, oxen, cows, pigs roam freely all year round in the woods or in the meadow. Nowhere is the slightest roof prepared for them, nor is a handful of fodder cut for the winter. Nature has provided everything, and the races are superb. You only see cattle so beautiful in Switzerland, you don't see any cleaner, healthier or more shiny anywhere. The animals are branded and left free, such is the whole theory and practice of the animal pupil. "You see these beasts, the settlers told us, showing us the magnificent oxen; they do not cost us to raise what our chickens cost us to keep. To prevent our poultry from becoming wild, and to keep them around the house, we must

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Give them some grain from time to time. Our oxen are fattening up on the prairie. When the herd has strayed too far, a child mounts a horse and brings it closer. To bring him back from time to time and mark the youngsters, we have no other trouble and expense with our cattle. The second fact relates to the habitation of man himself. When a new settler comes to settle, the neighboring settlers (the neighbors are 6, 8, 10 or 15 miles away at the nearest) ask him what day he will have cut his construction wood. Until then, he camped with his family in the open air or in his wagon. On the appointed day, the neighbors arrive on horseback, bringing their axes and food. The newcomer announces his plan, and in the evening his dwelling is built. They are barracks made of tree trunks placed side by side, similar to those of the cutters in our forests. Each new settler regards

such a dwelling only as temporary. Well ! such is the clemency of the sky and the mildness of the climate that he soon no longer thinks of getting a more comfortable one. The raised shelter suffices for the family, and until the occupied point has become, if such is its destiny, the nucleus of a nascent town, the temporary remains definitive. This, moreover, should already make you sense a fact, also of very high value; I mean the ease with which one can build, in such climatological conditions, very suitable dwellings. A chainsaw, nails, hammers, paint and arms; you don't need more to improvise these elegant and light dwellings that you find all over America. But which are far more appropriate and comfortable in Texas than in the northern regions. We will come back to it. Let's move on to another topic.

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IV

The question which has most keenly excited our concern and provoked on our part the most multiplied observations and information, is that of salubrity. We have acquired very precise notions on this capital point. They are summed up in a formula which, once recognized, has never deceived us, and which is as follows: All the parts exposed to the prevailing winds, all the plateaus and all the open valleys are of perfect salubrity. The damp, marshy bottoms, surrounded by woods and closed to the breezes, are more or less feverish in summer. That's the rule. It is so exact that, on inspecting a settlement, we knew beforehand whether the fever was or was not authorized to show itself there. The settlers are often imprudently or ignorantly matched. We met some, who seemed to have sought, for their dwelling, the meeting of conditions which in no country one would face without perils. Well ! these fevers, outside the private domains of which it is so easy to establish oneself, are still not to be feared in the high country. An easy and well-known treatment easily overcomes this. It may be affirmed that once one rises above the moist, though seldom marshy, plains of the neighborhood of the sea, no country, even in mature countries, is healthier than Texas. We only know of diseases directly and, in a way, voluntarily provoked, fever in the circumstances that I have just mentioned, and affections

due to perspiration imprudently stopped in the winter season. , the only one where northerns are to be feared. When we witnessed the in-

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Curie of most of the poor saddlers who come to populate the country, when we have seen their dwellings open to the wind and the rain, when we know what their food is, their diet, and what they are exposed to, there would be great reason to be astonished at the health they enjoy, if the climate, the height of the country and its magnificent ventilation were not there to account for it. We consulted, in the forts, the registers of the hospitals, interrogated the doctors, the officers and the soldiers; the testimonies and the facts agreed. The wholesomeness of the country is on a par with its fertility and its climate. The life of the soldiers in the forts is certainly not very hygienic: times of idleness and boredom abruptly interrupted by expeditions of three or four weeks in the meadows and the woods, especially in the woods; bivouacs in all seasons in the virgin forest and near the waters—we are always looking for some for camping; a less careful food than in the garrisons closer to the centers of population: these conditions are not the best, and yet it officially results, the military surgeons told us, from the comparison of the very well kept registers, of the hospitals, that nowhere in the whole United States does the health of the soldiers equal that which they enjoy in the forts of upper Texas. As soon as we have realized in these regions some elements of social life and of a comfort that it is so easy to create there, people will come there from all parts of the Union to seek health, as we will demand it. In Europe, in the islands of Yères, in the skies of Nice or certain parts of Italy.

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I have given you an abridged idea, no doubt, but faithful, of the configuration, the fertility, the climate and the salubrity of the country with which we are concerned. Having completed this painting, I almost regret not having been able to mix more shadows with its light. It is difficult not to suspect the illusion when one sees no serious inconvenience besides such a combination of happy circumstances. But it's not our fault. Br. And I have endeavored, I can say, to study the other side of the coin; we have searched with the greatest care for the hidden enemy, if there was one, in this theatre. We couldn't find anything serious outside of what I described to you. Mosquitoes, which are a real

annoyance on many beaches in the South, are nothing in upper Texas: we haven't had so many in June as you often see in the heat of Paris, while I was really tormented by it during my stay in New Orleans. Our horses only had to suffer from horseflies for thirty-six hours at the end of May, in the clearings of the Cross-timbers. Rattlesnakes like the flocks of small prairie dogs whose young they eat, like the great herds of buffaloes, flee quickly from settlements and cultivation. The pigs promptly clear a locality of it. They are much less common in Texas than they were in the eastern and northern states before these were settled. We saw fewer rattlesnakes in our entire trip than Br. Encountered in a morning in his teenage years on the banks of the Niagara. Complete absence of ferocious bins proper. The wolves sometimes take a sheep or a little pig;

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They never attack, as often happens, even in France, horses or cattle. Bears are sought after for their fur and some of their flesh. The meadows and woods abound with excellent game. Finally, it is impossible to find a more friendly nature, and in short, the only defect that we have found in it and which is common to all of America, is a fairly large abundance of ants: they attack the gardens and would harm them if war were not made against them. They gather in large anthills that are easy to destroy. I guess the annual prairie fires have a lot to do with the scarcity of snakes; and the breezes, in that of harmful insects. The word insect reminds me that we have encountered many mulberry trees and that the country seems perfectly suited to the cultivation of silkworms. The mulberry, in its turn, reminds me that among the native trees which have caught our attention must be mentioned forests of magnolias as tall as the oaks of our woods, which I could not tire of contemplating and ad- admire. It is especially in the low country that they abound. I summarize myself by (reading, without fear of being contradicted, that Texas is the pearl of the thirty-two States of the Union; that none of these, at least on the Atlantic slope, cannot be compared to it, and that its high valleys constitute one of the most favored countries in the world. Spanish States, do not offer natural conditions so rich and so happily married; perhaps even, in some points of these beautiful countries; nature would show itself still more lavish; but the political, social and industrial State of most of them,

does not allow any company which wants to walk with a sure and rapid step in a way of great prosperity, to think of it today for its establishments. Keep them closed.

Where

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The major physical data of the country having been sketched out, it remains to become acquainted with its economic and social conditions. I will speak of them without looking for too rigid a method, following the order in which they will come under my pen; however, in noting the facts, I will indicate, as far as I can, the reasons and the causes.

VII

Texas is a brand new state. During the first third of this century it still belonged to the vast empire of Mexico. Its independence dates from 1836, and its free annexation to the Union from 1845. The high country, under the Mexican administration, was still little more than a magnificent desert. For a long time the coast alone was occupied by the Spanish race. The lower parts, adjoining the gulf, and the regions which extend to the east along the borders of Louisiana and Arkansas, had been gradually populated by Anglo-Americans who, once for the most part, shook off the yoke of Mexico. The wandering native tribes and the great herds of buffaloes (kisses), enjoyed without reserve the course of the prairies and the forests of the interior. These herds and these hordes both retrogress before the crops. On the West-fork of the Trinity, we met the last remains of these tribes marching on the Reserved Territory, traversed vast countries which they hardly left, and often our horses could not cross the deep ravines of the forest only after having found the still very recognizable passage that the bands of buffaloes had cleared there. It is a general fact, moreover, that the most beautiful countries of the American continent are still almost unpopulated or quite savage. The peopling of Texas therefore proceeded from the coast, and from the eastern frontier by which it crosses to Louisiana and at

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Arkansas, the latter state of fairly recent formation itself. Supported on these two bases, colonization goes up rivers and valleys; the mean direction of its motion is north-northeast. The settlers of Texas come almost all from neighboring states: at the present time they are still very little known in the eastern and northern states. The upper zone of colonization is formed in all its extent by an emigration of various origins, but the elements of which are analogous in that they all arrive on the ground with little or nothing. We questioned hundreds of them; it was always the same story: that of the German Patcher in the Indian Territory. One had come with his family, his wagon, two horses and four or five dollars; the other had only one pair of oxen left; this one nothing at all; most of the origins were in that price. We have seen this everywhere, and everywhere, after a few years, these families, formerly destitute, found themselves surrounded by oxen, cows, horses, pigs which belonged to them, fields abundantly rich in maize for them, wheat, potatoes, potatoes, etc.; of poultry providing them with eggs, and of gardens when one had taken the trouble to make them. We saw the one who arrived with nothing, nothing at all, working for a settler to earn the pair of oxen and the seed with which he was to begin his establishment three months later. We have seen the father of a family, already aged, who, starting with a cow five years ago, had hitherto fed twelve children, whose wool had barely reached sixteen, and two wives (women do not make any work in the fields in America), with no help other than his brother-in-law. A fine cattle, horses, crops in full yield, were the conquests of these five years.

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I will never end these stories. A young French wheelwright had arrived two years ago in Upper Trinidad, with a dollar in his pocket for everything; he is now the owner of the finest studio in Dallas, which he had built at his own expense, and of an industrial capital of six thousand francs; he often only works three full days' worth a week. His friend Bourgeois, whom he had come to join, also French and a tailor, told us that he easily earned the expenses of the whole week in one day's work. He told us, among other things, at Gouhenans, with whom they both live, that he had received, as the price for cutting and sewing a summer overcoat, the material for which he had been given, a sow ready to put

down. The products of this sow, which he had only to leave in the wood, fed his household for two years; he sold some to his father-in-law; the Indians, who were still in the country, did not fail to kill some: and when he wanted to change his residence, he gathered his herd and gave it to a neighbor who counted him 80 dollars, or 400 francs. All of this may sound fabulous, I know. I repeat, however, that I would not finish if I wanted to recount all the facts of this kind with which we have been surrounded. However, it would become difficult for me to detail them, because they resemble each other so much that they begin to homogenize and merge in my memory, forming only the general notion of a state of things. We could not believe our eyes and our ears before having resolved ourselves the contradictions offered by these facts and which often seem irreconcilable. When I asked, for example: "How can it be that oxen, horses, pigs, which have absolutely nothing to raise and feed, nevertheless retain good market values?" s To this question, like to any other of the same kind, I was answered: "It is like that. Why? We don't care to know? S — The explanation of these facts

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Economic, which surprised us so much, is found in the interplay of various causes: the increasing arrival of a new population; the communications which, however elementary they may still be, nevertheless allow the products to go down to the ends of the maritime market; finally, the enormous value of work combined with the advantages of the first occupation. These advantages, always considerable, often prodigious in all the States of the Union, are destined to exceed in Texas the degrees of the common law. The colonizing flow, constantly rising, develops a wealth proportional to the natural powers of the soil. You win just by staying in place. At the end of ten years, the first occupants of a nucleus of condensation, having arrived destitute, find themselves rich, and sometimes enormously. In Austin, for example, plots of building land, which were at 5 dollars five years ago, are difficult to obtain today for 6 thousand. We were told, among other cases, of a German cobbler who had been established in the locality for a dozen years. Whose fortune, represented by a zero on his arrival. Today already amounts to several million. Galveston has presented, for several years, facts that are perhaps even more extreme.

These facts, however incredible they may seem, are only the salient points of the general law of surplus value which goes with the tide of colonization. Irresistibly invades all occupied spaces and rises everywhere to a height proportional to the density of the population.

VII

We in Europe cannot form an idea of the amount of movement with which American civilization is animated. Of the rapidity with which progress proceeds and public wealth develops there. It sounds like ftales

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Fairies. New York, in -1850, was still hardly more than a town of wood whose population amounted to 200,000 souls. See it today! New York already had 515,000 antes in -1850. New York is already more than a league in length and growing in breadth. New York contains entire avenues lined with veritable palaces of fine sandstone, granite, or marble. Broad-way, the great axis of the city, is a broad street dazzling with luxury and wealth of all kinds. There is, all around the bay which envelops the city, lands where one could hardly see a few barracks twenty years ago, and over which extend populous towns. Brooklyn, one of them, which had only 12,000 inhabitants in 1850, has today more than 400,000, and Staten Island, unoccupied at the same time, is covered with villas and houses. The country. And New York, and all the cities that surround it, are moving so fast that after a few months of absence you can no longer recognize entire streets, nor large areas of land that had been left vacant. In these streets everything is renewed; everything is built or under construction on these spaces. The city, literally, is expanding visibly. A Frenchman established in New York for twenty years told me that he had hunted wild ducks for several years in Canal Street; not only has the city reached and overrun this axis perpendicular to the length of the city, but it will soon cease to occupy a central position. Br. Showed me a piece of land in Buffalo given to him when he was 14 or 15 by a friend of his father's. "The lot I'm giving you, Albert," said this friend to him, "has no value today; but if you live long enough, you will see the day when it will be worth ten

thousand dollars. Such was the forecast of a man who had great faith in the rapidity of American fortune. Br. Has not reached the age then thought by the donor. He refused / from this lot 45 thousand dollars in my presence. Buffalo who /

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Had only fifteen hundred souls in 1810 already exceeded 40 thousand in 1850. What were the spaces occupied by the Union two hundred years ago? Huge deserts. These deserts presently have a population of 24 million men; the movement of accumulation of social wealth and the multiplication of productive forces of all kinds go by steam. The United States has seen its population increase by more than 10 million souls in the last twenty years; they will earn at least 25 million in the twenty-five years which begin. Such is the regular law of their growth (1). Undoubtedly American society is still only a Civilization; but while our European Civilizations are stagnating and corrupting waters, the American Civilization is a great flowing and fertilizing river. To speak our terms, it is an ascending Civilization, full of sap and vigor, which does its job by conquering nature, by transforming the deserts, by multiplying and powerfulizing the instruments of work, and which launches into the great career of the social progress of humanity, starting from the maximum attained by European Civilization and below which the latter has already descended a phase and a half. !Leaving these general considerations and returning to our subject, we will say that these prodigious phenomena of American progress not only already extend to Texas, but which, without any doubt, they are called to take, on this magnificent field , as soon as it becomes better known, of extraordinary proportions for America itself. Never has human forecasting been based on more positive data.

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And yet already, without evoking a future which is advancing with great strides, the movement of which is as visible and as certain as that of the sun, the present conditions offer the bases of prosperity, of the character of which you will easily judge. In fact, to get an idea of the breadth and solidity of these bases, it suffices to reflect on the means by

which ease is formed and wealth is currently released in this theatre. It is hardly so that what I read to you above can make you conceive the universal poverty and the extreme weakness of these means. The prodigality of nature does, in Texas, nineteen twentieths of what man must draw from his labor, industry, and science in Europe. What is that army which, however, conquers so rapidly in Texas? A poor, destitute, scattered mass, and generally as ignorant as deprived of all resources. Capital, instruments of work, knowledge, relations, everything is lacking to the settlers. They establish themselves at 5.40, 45 and 20 thousand from each other, and remain without ties, without help. Reciprocal except those which they bear in certain quite exceptional circumstances, and deprived of all the advantages which the division of labor assures denser populations. Saddlers from the high country, grind, before the meal, in a kind of coffee grinder, the corn and the grain that were to make the dough, a quarter cooked, which was eaten a moment later under the pretext of bread? Each saddler is obliged to make everything: his rough furniture, some of his instruments, sometimes even his saddle. It is with blows of an ax that he obtains planks. He will ride 40 or 50 kilometers to bring a horse back or mend a plow, etc. And do not think that this destitution of things is compensated by an excess of work. Not at all. The Texas pioneer doesn't get too tired. Nature is so prodigal to him that he

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Rests for part of the year, letting wealth come to him in the form of natural products, cattle, increased value of land, etc., and waiting for Civilization to catch up with him to bring him comfort, social activity and the enjoyments which he does not virtually disdain, but which he dispenses with as long as they are not within his reach. It is, moreover, frightfully held to ransom by trade, the lack of organization of which multiplies the intermediate cogs. American business is not about small profits making big profits; he professes, on the contrary, that it is the big profits which make the big fortunes, and if he acts everywhere in consequence, it is particularly in the new countries that he has free rein.

## VIII

The social state of the settlers, across the breadth and depth of the zone of attack, is something that has neither name nor place in the natural series of the course of the social movement. Subjectively, that is to say as to its elements, its action, its aim and its effects, this state is undoubtedly very superior to savagery, since it is a seed of civilization which grows very rapidly. . But, in form, it is inferior to it. The savages, at least, live united in hordes, in camps or in tribes. Among the settlers, the principle of fragmentation is pushed to the absolute. Although transitory and temporary, their state nevertheless realizes the extreme theoretical limit of isolation: a strange ambiguity that must be classified below savagery in certain respects, although it contains here virtually a civilization very near and very rich. Be that as it may, you will easily deduce from what I have said—and I could add still other reasons, more particular to a part of the new populations of Texas—that it is impossible to imagine, for the work of

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Colonization and conquest, more miserable conditions, lesser means, and, if one can say so, more feeble forces. Ah! When we had before our eyes this contrast of things, when we witnessed this destitution, this weakness of the attack, this absolute lack of all the help of civilization and industry; and that we see, nevertheless, wealth growing all around these poor huts of pioneers, lost in the great solitudes; when we had before us the spectacle of this immense tide of prosperity which rises from the coast, which always rises and reaches, without anything being able to stop it, the highlands; when we contemplate this munificent nature and calculate what it gives for so little work, what it returns for so little effort and organization; we felt ourselves quivering with impatience, desire, regret and fear! It was the desire and the impatience to attack, with the superior means that we combined in our minds, this field of conquests so sOres and so beautiful; it was the regret of not having known him earlier, the regret above all that all our friends, our brothers in social convictions, could not see him as we do. And finally the fear, why should I not confess it to you, was the thought that, you, not having seen with your own eyes, we remained powerless to transmit to you the striking notion of things and the invincible attraction which emanates from it. They know very well, however, I said to myself, that I

am not lying 1 when I say to them: here is what I saw, they cannot doubt that I saw. But will they decide? Not having seen themselves, not having felt, touched, breathed reality, will they be able to assimilate it by transmission? Will they wake up, will they hear the liberating Surgite? Or, for a moment, awakened from the sluggishness caused by circumstances, will they wake up only to say: 'That would be all very well... but it's too far! E and then fall back into European torpor?

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The longer my reason had kept, condensed in its strong interior, all the resistances, and the more I understood the social value of these realities which had triumphed over it, the more I would have liked to be able to bring this reality before your eyes in order to triumph over yours. . I no longer doubted America then! It was indeed the land of achievement, the happy land, the Promised Land; I only doubted you and me. Would it be given to me to arouse in you the resolution which would be conquest? Will they want? These simple words sum up all the feelings that agitated me.

Ik

Whatever my fears at the time may have been, you must already realize that the social circumstances are presently presenting themselves in Texas for an enterprise such as that which we shall soon have to outline, no less singularly favorable than those which were brought together by nature. You will not be long in recognizing that they exceed these, if it is possible, as a guarantee of great prosperity. And indeed, in this nascent society, everything has to be done; and everything is to be done under the most productive conditions. There is everything to do with imports of industry, commerce, science, education, even luxury; as a graft of progressive processes of all kinds, acquired and realized elsewhere by civilization. Everything is still lacking there and virtually everything is invoked there by the combination of primitive destitution and the rapid development of the great elements of material wealth. The pioneer of the extreme frontier necessarily does without what he cannot dream of giving himself in his solitude, but already the layer which precedes him is more ambitious; the rapidity of commercial fortunes and the high price of imports and of all trades and manufactures are irrefutable proof of this. A colony provided

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Of the most ordinary elements of our civilizations would thus find, in the ambient social circumstances, a field of prosperity richer still than that of nature. An example among a thousand will concretize the idea. Seeing descending across the meadow large carts laden with a few enormous bales of cotton, I said to Br. Rivers, powerful mechanical presses of the kind that enabled the English army to transport fodder to Spain during the war of 808 7— Arrived at Galveston, the main port of Texas on the Gulf, I learned that the cotton press was already in operation there and that it gave \$200 profit a day to each of the three or four associates who carried it out. That there is exaggeration in these figures is what I want to believe; but by making the margin large, it is certainly necessary that the operation delivers enormous products so that one enunciates in the locality of similar estimates. From what you know of the system of atmospheric currents in Texas, you will easily understand that there is no country in the world, including Holland, more favorable to the establishment of windmills , and where this mechanism is more powerfully claimed for the elevation of waters, for milling, for the manufacture of oils, the sawing of wood, and a hundred other objects. Well! There is not a single windmill in the country. We don't know what it is. On three-quarters of the already inhabited surface of the country, as I said, the planks are made with axes, the grain is ground in sorts of coffee grinders. It is hardly if we met, where the settlements began to approach a little, shapeless riding schools with oxen or mules. An intelligent manufacture of the principal organs of these machines would soon find everywhere in

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Place its products and would quickly yield considerable profits. But here, no more than at many other points in my re-cit, I could not finish if I wanted to attempt an enumeration.

From the simplest operations of the awl, the needle, the seamstress (already widely used in the Eastern States), to the construction of elementary machines appropriate to the needs of the country, we would be spoiled for choice between a thousand branches, all very lucrative. Finally, a colonization nucleus somewhat compact and proceeding with an overall idea, simply by organizing its own transport and lines of communication, would seize with the greatest facility, on broad zones along these lines, of a trade which would be a benefit for the ambient populations, and whose profits would still exceed those of the other branches.

X

Understand this well: Poverty in Texas is not an old poverty, a resigned and stationary poverty, a normal state, a habit of the people, like our poverty in Europe. If this were so, one would only have to speculate on the benefits directly provided by nature. But no ; far from it and on the contrary, this poverty is here only a transition of a moment, a beginning, a point of departure. Wealth and wealth gallop after her. This fact, which is capital, which results both from the material data of the country, and from the nature of the population that goes there, and from the goal that this one proposes there and that it quickly reaches, dominates the whole field of the considerations that I have just indicated to you. In an environment where the matter of wealth, the substance

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Elementary element of prosperity and of social life, are created so abundantly and so quickly, every nucleus soon becomes a center of condensation, and assimilates to itself the elements of ambient life in proportion to its gravitational mass and its radiant force. It multiplies the vitality of the external environment and this incessantly increases its own in turn. Now, there is not, as far as I know, any other place in the world, at the present time, where social circumstances offer to the spirit of industry, to the importation of progress acquired and made by the labor of civilization, harvests both as plentiful and as assured as in Texas; because nowhere else is this rapid transition from poverty to wealth so general, so certain, so little random, and which historical facts and local data have

preserved, up to this moment, at the country an almost exclusively agricultural character. No doubt there will be a lot to do for a long time to come and in very good conditions in Texas. But if we want to do marvelous things there, that is to say if we propose to certainly achieve enormous results with means of a relative inferiority, of a disproportion that I will call willingly impossible or ridiculous, we must not waste time. Why? For a very simple reason; because Texas will soon be better known; because the eye of the North begins to open and it looks in that direction, and the great speculation, the railroads, the industry, the elements peculiar to the East will not be long in descending there. Now, it will be quite another thing to have preceded this invasion or to come after it. Established before, one benefits freely and abundantly from the new flow of capital gains and the great movement of business that it brings with it. Afterwards, on the contrary, the roles are reversed, and he will have to pay tribute. There are states over the whole confederation, and for a long time to come, even without departing from the data of civilization.

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Lion, a development of prosperity of which the relative stagnation of Europe cannot give the idea. But everywhere the system of this development offers singular points, epochs of acceleration, times when the new life arises and springs forth with extraordinary abundance and promptitude. To seize such an era, to establish oneself on a point already brilliantly privileged by its natural conditions, at the moment of one of those rises of great sap which, in a way, suddenly burst the social vegetation, to be oneself an element and substance of this sap, it is, from the point of view of the question and of the practical spirit, a consideration of the first order, and which is worth taking note of. To edify you on this important point, I could not do better than to reproduce here a document which I found on the ship which brought me back. This document, taken from a General Statistics recently published in Philadelphia, sums up very well all that I have established previously, and will serve me to complete the general information that it is my task to provide you. Provide. Here is the textual translation of the chapter in question:

Have

TEXAS. Lay of the ground, etc.— “The country is as-. Situated on a vast sloping plain, descending from the mountainous heights of the West, descending gradually towards .

southeast, to the plains of the coast, and criss-crossed by a multitude of watercourses in that direction. This set is divided into three distinct areas. The pre-Mière, comprising the plains which begin at the sea, extends over a band from 50 to 100 miles in breadth. It is a low region, extremely fertile; its soil of afin-vion, very rich, does not present these quagmires and these waters

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Stagnant pools so common on all Maritime beaches in other Southern states. The banks of the rivers are there covered with superb woods. The best pastures abound there. » The following zone is a very extensive region, the ground of which undulates, and which presents itself under the aspect of meadows » interspersed with forests, of dense vegetation. The soil, • formed by limestone and siliceous soils, is excellent. » The last Mine, the highest of the three, which juts out and » partly extends over the great elmine known under the name » of the Mexican Alps, contains large very fertile plateaus, mountains producing the most numerous a-» ries of trees and shrubs, and valleys of a productivity to return to the agriculturist a hundred times the price of his » establishment (extraordinary fruitful, capable of repaying the the husbandmen a hundred fold). It may be affirmed without fear that this immense State presents to agriculture, over the whole extent of its surface, one of the most admirable regions of the whole earth. Boxwoods are found everywhere. The most » common species are holm oak, of superior quality, several » other varieties of oak, hikory, elm, walnut, sycamore, numerous species of acacia, » cypress, rubbers, etc. The uplands produce fine parts of cedars, pines, and similar » species. Fruits and vegetable plants of every desirable kind are cultivated there with as much facility as success. Peaches, melons, grapes, and other fruits of temperate climates, come there in profusion, while figs, oranges, lemons, slabs, pineapples, olives, and other fruits of the tropics abound. In » the southern parts. » The products of large-scale farming are cottons (long-skinned spear), corn, wheat, rye, barley and »-other grains, sugar cane, potatoes, the

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Potatoes, etc Rice and tobacco grow at several points » and native plants include indigo, » vanilla, sarsaparilla and many medicinal products. • Considerable quantities of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and pigs fatten themselves on the meadows, without actually claiming any care. Huge herds of buffaloes and wild horses roam the prairies; stags, bears and several other species of game show themselves there in profusion. No state in the Union equals or comes close to Texas for grazing richness. S Indians. The territory and its neighborhood are still infested by hordes of Indians, most of whom survive from incursions and depredations, and often show the most destructive and bloodthirsty dispositions. • Constant and increasing efforts have not ceased to be opposed to their raids, and to be made to bring them to a state of relative peace and friendship. But until the country has attained a greater density of population, this so desirable result will probably not be attained. The population of the State, in 1850, was thus distributed: Whites, 54,000; s black, free, 551; slaves, 58,161. Total, 112,712. S Climate. Travelers and residents agree in representing Texas as enjoying a heavenly climate and remarkable healthiness everywhere, except for a few exceptions in certain seasons. As in California, the winter or rainy season begins in December and ends in March; the rest of the year, which includes spring, summer and autumn, is the dry season. The winter is never harsh and the snow shows little, except on the tops of the peaks. S The summer heat, though intense, is greatly tempered by the steady, cooling breezes which rise daily with the sun and do not fall until three o'clock in the afternoon. All year round besides the air

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Nights is refreshing. From April to September the temperature varies from 63 to 100° Farenheitt, the average at noon being about 85°. In summer, intermittent fever usually shows itself in the lowlands, on the beaches of the gulf; although it rarely assumes an epidemic character. •

XII

This is how we already write in the North about Texas. To fully appreciate this document, you have to know what the reputation of the country was in the past. The remoteness of Texas, its situation at the southern extremity of the Union, the low elevation of its maritime beaches, and the fabulous stories to which its origin gave rise, had accredited to this country the most profound notions. False and the most absurd. At first it had been equated with the most unhealthy parts of the southern states; its civil reputation was not better than its medical reputation: one represented it like the asylum of all ( ) theirs and all the bandits of the Union; finally, it was agreed that the hordes of the most ferocious savages ravaged it as best they could, and that adventurers, splitters, whites as savage as the Cadoes or the Comanches could only think of settling there. How many people, before our departure, did not tell us such things! We had indeed been made, from the Texas winds, — the crown of its magnificent climatological regime, — a terrible scarecrow. The document above proves that we come back from these errors, although it still contains some of them. The author, who surrounded himself with the best information he could obtain in the North, describes things as we have seen them; only, the division of the year into a dry season and a rainy season is a false application in Texas of what constitutes the regime of many countries

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Southern; the rain, as I have said, is ordinarily distributed there in an almost regular manner over the whole year, we have been formally assured of this. As for the affair of the savages, it is a grosser and truly laughable error. The borders of the United States, moving on the side of the Indians, are from distance to distance strewn with forts. At the first inspection of these, we thought that the Indians of the South are to-day little formidable. These forts are simple barracks that no one bothers to close with wooden barriers, and their garrisons often contain no more than 50 or 60 men. The day we arrived at Preston, the woman from the inn where we were told of the dangers we ran in the country seven or eight years ago, said to us: "I was expecting all the nights to be murdered. The country was full of Indians; there were hardly any white people, and when my husband was not at home I had to stand in front of the door at night with a stick to guard it. S She was a small woman from Virginia who looked more like a doll than an

athlete. We had to conclude that the ferocious hordes of Texas must not have been very formidable. Besides, the tribes are no longer left within the lines of the forts, and these advance as the settlements are formed behind. And when the Indians were still occupying the country, the settlers nevertheless settled in their midst, isolated and out of all immediate help from each other. Boasting, exaggerated stories, multiplied by distance, have been the real causes of the long-accredited fables about the tribes of Texas in the North. I chatted with the heroes of the great Indian wars, I had people tell me about the famous campaigns which had such an impact 12 years ago, and which still have their echoes in the distant States: all that has been reduced, in the

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Mouths of the leaders of the expeditions themselves, to some pursuits of parties who had stolen horses. I repeat, moreover, those times have completely passed, and by circulating alone on the extreme borders, we have recognized by ourselves, as well as by the unanimous testimonies in the parts already inhabited, that the security of the country is now everywhere far superior to that enjoyed in the streets of Paris, London, or New York. As for the white population, although it has not always had the most virginal origin, it is none the less, in fact, one of the good people of the States, especially the agricultural population. Life is so easy in Texas that you do not see a beggar there, and you know of no other thefts than those which are very legally practiced in all civilized countries. I do not mean that Texas has not been the refuge of more than one missionary; but I say that splitting, forgive me the word, does not exist in Texas. We do business there, that's all. All in all, I repeat, the country is one of the safest among the safest. Whatever, then, of the past, of the frightening fables and their causes, what is certain is that the light is coming fast at the present time, and that reality, as soon as it will be in broad daylight, will not delay calling on this great and beautiful country, the capital, industry, enterprises and speculation of the North. The report which Captain Mercy printed when I left New York, and which I am surprised not to have received yet, will mark this period already prepared by his readings (oral exhibitions) of the last year. , which fixed our attention and

determined the direction of our journey. I will add this significant fact, that on our return we met, between Galveston and Austin, some capitalist notables from New York who came to inquire themselves of the state of things, and to see what there was to do in the acquisition of land, the contracting of railways, and operations of great

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Speculation. Already the execution of the first lines of this kind has been begun in the low country, and there is strong enough talk of the Valley of the Trinity or the Red River for the famous line of the Pacific Railroad, intended to join, to across the lands of the Union, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the way things are going in America, and railroads in particular, one point is certain, that if the main line of California does not pass through this valley, a branch of the most important of the southern system will cross the con-tree (I). Arrived here, you probably think that I have exhausted the series of these exceptional factors whose union raises to such a high power the coefficient of the actual virtuality of Texas. Well ! no, and as in the final analysis all these factors, whatever their number and value, are expressed by positive, proven facts, which I am content to report to you, which cannot be disputed, which are there, who moreover stand together and whose links, origins and causes are clearly explained after all, I have nothing to fear and I will continue my testimony. The new object of which I am about to speak is as considerable as its statement is simple. This is the price of land.

XIII

You say to yourself: "So be it! The land here is more fertile than in any other state. This fact is established. But the price of these lands is, at least, not lower there. S Well! Nope, (t) As I am marking the proofs of this chapter, I receive news which shows that things have gone a long way since I left the country. Brisbane has just sent me a map on which the most probable tesieune line project is drawn. I will talk about it in a note at the end of the brief.

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The highest price for acquisition of free land is still, at the present time, 625 for 100 cheaper in Texas than in all the other States. An acre of free land costs, in all the States, a dollar and a quarter or 125 cents (1). An acre, in Texas, is still obtainable at the price of 20 cents. "That's the fact. That is not all: under conditions which you will know presently, the acre costs only 6 cents, that is to say that the land there is, in this case, 21 times cheaper than in the other States. Note that I am not speaking of specific lands, but of lands which one chooses at will on all the spaces not yet appropriated. — Let us explain this mystery. In the United States virgin land is generally owned by the Union, which sells it at the uniform price of \$1,111 an acre; such is the common law. But, first point, Texas, dismemberment of Mexico and independent State, reserved in its act of free annexation to the Union, the full and entire property of its lands. Second point, during the war of independence, the Texian government, obliged to recruit forces against Mexico, had to call for volunteers and offer them, as bait and rewards, immense territorial concessions, which were effectively distributed in the form of bearer bonds, called head-rights, giving the right to ownership

- (1) The cent is very nearly our penny of 5 centimes: 100 cents are worth a dollar. A dollar had in Paris 5 francs. The real value is 5 fr. 40 cent., and its theoretical value, in the United States, of 5 fr. 33cent. (Goonnicn.)

The American acre is substantially 315 of the hectare; exactly, ares 40.4671.

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Quantity of land stated in the title, to be chosen from the free surfaces. Now it happened that these volunteers, foreign adventurers for the most part, hurried to make money each with his head-right: such enormous spaces of land, thrown on the market, caused prices to fall to almost zero figures, and for a long time even after the war, the causes of which I spoke above weighed on a program already crushed by its own weight. As long as the acre of land was listed, in head-rights. Than 5 cents (25 centimes), not more than 5 years ago. But this period of extreme debasement has passed: in 5 years head-rights, rising steadily, have achieved an increase of 400 per cent. 400; they stood, at the time of our visit, between 48 and 22 cents per acre, or 4 francs.—Note, I beg you, how significant such an increase, in recent years, is, and confirms what I was expounding earlier on the

current phase of Texas. Obviously this phase of very rapid upward transition that I was announcing is not only prepared, but in fact has already begun. It is not in view of the vast extent of its lands and the interest of the country in being quickly populated, the Texian law makes to every emigrant the grant of 520 acres of land, to be chosen from a single tenant, in return for a retribution of 20 dollars for various charges. The price per acre is, in this case, about 50 cents. To sum up, the prices were, 5 years ago, per head-rights per acre, 25 cents; per hectare, 60 cents. They are today, by the same way: the acre, 1 fr.; per hectare, 2 fr. 50 c. And by way of direct establishment: the acre, 0 fr. 50 c.; per hectare, 0 fr. 75 c. Such, on this subject, is the state of things at the moment. The square league, of 4600 hectares, which was worth 4000 fr. 5 years ago, in head-rights, is now worth 4000, and is acquired

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Moreover for -1200 fr. , by every dozen settlers arriving. Such are the causes, all peculiar to Texas, resulting from its own history, from its immense extent, and from the obscure and adventurous origin from which it emerges, which make the free lands, in spite of their uncontested superiority, again, in this State, 1/4 as cheap for one case, and 20 times for the other, than in the other parts of the American Union.

XIV

You now know the general data of nature and the social and economic circumstances which constitute the present state of things in this country. What I have so said puts you in a position to appreciate for yourselves, not only the value of the fixed data, the union of which forms the inalienable fund of these countries so highly privileged, but also the historical circumstances, all exceptional themselves, who prepared for it this practical moment, this phase of vigorous upward transition, this great movement of the first social sap of which I have tried to give you the idea. All the young States of America more or less regularly present this phenomenon in their turn; but it must exceed, in Texas, the ordinary proportions, for the very reason that it has been more delayed, and that the enormous advantages which the country brings together have been longer veiled by

vanishing errors and fears which no longer have any real motives today. We can add (pie) it is not only in Aine-rique that the day is being made on the virtuality of Texas. An extract from the Annals of Foreign Trade, everything recently inserted in the Moniteur IN° of Thursday, October 27

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Last) (a), proves that reality is beginning to penetrate Europe. It is a document to be attached to the one I mentioned earlier. The publication in the Moniteur, and the place it occupies there, give it the character of an administrative warning addressed to French commerce on the outlets that the near future of this country may offer, if we put ourselves in a position to take advantage of it (1).

(a), This article can be read at n” above; I will extract a few passages from it, for those who do not have the Moniteur at hand. The article is entitled Ex...Tu-Umm Note on Texas During the year 1855, it is said there, the trade of Galveston took, at the same time as the general prosperity of Texas, a remarkable development; crops of all kinds, sugars and settlers, almost don-» wheat; direct relations were established with Europe and mainly with Germany. »Many «European emigrants arrived directly from Alterna-» a, and through the new- Orléans. A greater number of American women have come overland, slaves from the Atlantic, “whose lands are becoming exhausted every day...” It is regrettable that French commerce, which has so much need of outlets, has not yet made any serious effort to exploit a State of which the Germans have almost a monopoly, and which, in a few years, will really be probably the most important in the United States, for the production of sugar and cotton..» The climate of this new State of the Union is very salubrious, except on the borders of the rivers near the sea. Where the hares are to be feared. Land is at a very low price; one obtains some from 50 centimes up to 10 fr.l’acre (1). Proximity to rivers, roads, » towns or villages, constitutes the price of land, as well as the quality... » There is nothing to fear from the Indians, except in the West and on the Rio Grande. Yellow fever is generally unknown in Texas outside the centers of population, and in any case within 100 miles of the sea. Wood... “

(1) Land indicated at 10 fr. Per acre are suitable land. This number means nothing. (Author’s note.)

For my part, having sketched for you this Series of elements of prosperity, which nature has been pleased to bring together to compose the extraordinary prerogative of this country, I deliver to your meditations the facts by which each of these elements manifests itself, I invite you to estimate for yourselves the eigenvalue of each of these factors, and to calculate the product. Having initiated you into the frame of mind with which I have approached things, having then reported them to you as I have seen them, and having made known to you their natural causes or historical origins, my task on this subject is accomplished. Understand only this: that, by reading this simple account, you know Texas much better than the immense majority of Americans—including the greater part of its own inhabitants, including the masses. Still little cultivated, has more the instinct of the value of the country. That she could not have reasoned intelligence. In any case, in this Quick Report where, for the first time that I know, the real and actual Texas is exposed with some whole, I affirm this: it is that it is found, in these countries, a quite extraordinary combination of conditions, of which several would constitute, even separately already, rare and exceptional privileges, and which, at this moment especially, it is easy to attain there; with relatively minimal means, enormous results. I affirm this in November 1855 and I ask that it be noted. I know that it will not be many years before this assertion has received, from external facts and whatever happens, a resounding confirmation, and it is in the interest of my responsibility that I we are asking today for a statement of this.

THIRD PART.

Proposal

Well ! you will tell me. Now that you have exposed us to Texas and that we know the state of affairs. What do you offer us? What I propose to you, friends, you will know. First of all, I propose to the Phalansterian school to stiffen up; to the sleeping faith to wake up; to her who died to rise again. I propose that, all of us, we associate ourselves in spirit, heart and will to a work that the will of all determines, realizes virtually ipso facto. And poses as the greatest thing that can be undertaken: the foundation, from scratch, under conditions approved by reason, (a society which, establishing itself in full knowledge of its purpose and its means, has for its object the condensation of the most advanced elements and the most "Pru-gressive ideas acquired by mankind, into a focus of freedom, light, peaceful power, sovereign attraction and radiant and liberating prosperity. I propose that each and every one of us free ourselves immediately, by an act of faith based on the most beautiful gifts.

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Born material and on the religious and strong feeling of the social Truth of which we are responsible, discouragements, torpors, theoretical and practical impossibilities, and the dark current realities of Europe, or the illusions of a massive hope , disappointing and without virtue. I propose that everyone free themselves from all these things, Flower that they are, by an interior, decisive resolution; rises above the deadly vapors of abandonment, of moral somnolence, of senile resignation or selfishness, which asphyxiate Socialism in Europe, and healthy, with foolish hearts, the fatherland of the first and next Realizations of its ideas, of his religion, of his faith: And that each and everyone, united in spirit across distances, resurrected to the consciousness of collective power, to the strong feeling of the communion of itmes and the convergence of contests, we constituted, by this act, a phalanx of wills resolved to make, near or far, these glorious achievements, reopens and goal of immediate practical activity. Friends, I tell you, the Promised Land is a reality. I do not believe it ; I didn't go looking for her; I was led there. We have seen it and walked through it for forty days and I have described it to you. The redemptive idea slumbers in the captivity of Egypt. Let her wake up I Believe, and the land of Realizations, the sacred land is yours. A strong resolution; a collective leap of faith: this Earth is conquered. 3<sup>rd</sup> say it to you in a simple voice which does not diminish

the solemnity of the word: I bring you the way and the salvation, and I propose the inauguration to you. Let us unite only of resolute will, and, however little it may seem to people outside, I tell you because I BELIEVE it and it is so, the new era of the world is founded. . The Phalansterian school contains more forces than the initiative of the work requires. Let them shake off, unite and converge: virtually and already, the foundation is in place.

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II

If this word has comforted you, if it has awakened those who slept, if desire has sprung up in your souls; if you feel in vibration of love, hope and faith on this work: this work is not only alive, it is also baptized in devotion in our hearts. She is nobly and religiously titled. Its character is acquired by the feeling in which it is conceived; for, I repeat, it is already conceived, it lives. The conjunction of our wills is the very act of conception. The seed is created. It has its title of life, its elementary soul, its incipient principle, its own and formative activity. It is no longer a question of providing its development with a progressive aliment. And I can now, without diminishing the character and the title of this work, expose to you the ways and means in their material and industrial practice; and even in their direct and unexpected relationship with the well-being and the personal interests of those who, near or far, will take part in them. . We find, in fact, this first contrast between the only rational mode of realization which the old world offered us and those which the new presents to us, namely: that on the old 'field', the first work was necessarily a completely scientific and completely isolated, limited to the restricted and limited number of elements on which the progressive experience of the serial process had to be made; Mondays that on the proposed field, the work of realization com-ported quickly new living conditions and pros-Wrote assured to all the elements able and willing to compete. As long as we only had data from Europe,

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It was and could only be a matter of a meeting of convinced and devoted capital, paying the price of a circumscribed experiment. And it is not useless for me to recall here with

what obstinate sincerity I, for my part, never ceased. To combat the illusions, so often reproduced, which wished to attribute to a first test of the serial mechanism, in Europe, the character of an assured and more or less lucrative investment of funds. A hundred times—it was for me a rigorous dictation of conscience—I insisted on these three points, namely: That the first realization of the serial process should be considered as a costly experiment; That it could do nothing, before its completion and the social and external consequences of its success, for the improvement of the lot of those who would have provided it with its conditions of existence and development; That finally, and as a consequence, she demanded a very extensive assistance, so as not to have to appeal to commitments of personal fortunes; that he would not have been “loyal; in the state , to encourage to be relatively too considerable. And the School has very generally accepted, at all times, that it would pursue its social aim for itself, for the triumph of the universal good; for the ‘cause’ and the salvation of the humanity, its sovereign object. It was constituted on a self-interested faith, on a devotion. It has proven itself, and this character is acquired for it, today: that a new field opens before it where faith no longer commands sacrifices; where, far from it, what she demands of her people is that they seize, with determination and energy, the extraordinary ways of prosperity that are offered to them, so that, from this unexpected prosperity itself, soon comes forth.. rich, mighty, and radiant, the Realization of the idea of which they have

You have already understood, indeed; that on the Ikrison, new the old ways and means of Realization are

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Changed and singularly widened, and Vete piteeitta no doubt the system of great operations’ have th revealed the fate of itself of the data which are now known to you. For us—I speak here of Brisbane and of—as soon as we had these before our eyes, all our previous discussions ceased; the nature of things indicated to us the bases of the work to be proposed to the co-religionists of the two worlds: and such is the breadth of these bases that they lend themselves to any ee which can be “Men and S’arran-gent even very

many diversities including views, pro. Tals of execution and the ways and means are also possible. — We are going to take care of determining basic principles

### III

When colonization has cast its first roots in a new land, the work continues by itself and develops as an integral function representing the sum of the individual actions of the elements which contribute to it, each for its own account and to his risks and perils. It is the history of American society considered as a whole, and specifically of the new States and of the Territories (ii) of the Confederacy. More; when it is a question of beginning the work of conquest, of creating the bases of operation, that is another question, and the problem has so far rarely been solved straight away. The (t) The Confederation counts today, besides the district of Co-lombia, the direct government of the region of which 11 have the seat, 111 States and six Territories. The Territories are destined to become States! Until then they are administered by the union government. — Nevertheless what is called Indian Territory is an exception. The Indians, in fact, govern themselves there and in their own way. There is already in California a situation which demands the erection of Territories in California and the annexation.

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Ordinary means of civilization have most often shown themselves insufficient, whether enterprises have proceeded by employing the individualist principle, or whether they have had recourse to that of the collectivity. The individualistic principle is too weak for attack, and the collective principle, having hitherto produced itself only in the rudimentary and crude form of the community, has never been able to prosper by itself and without the aid of a very energetic religious faith. — The enterprises of colonization directed from Europe on new countries properly speaking, almost always ill-conceived and badly conducted, have generally failed in their beginnings, or at least had a very painful beginning. In Texas; whether we choose our locations (locations) north or northwest; we will not be told the case of the attack of an absolutely new country, since we will be neighbors of the zones already occupied by the avant-garde of the settlers of civilization. However, neither will

we be in that of a colonization which, like these, only continues a movement which has begun. Their scattered fragmentation is not what we can intend to reproduce. We therefore have a problem to solve, the solution of which must be obtained prior to the undertaking, and which will dictate the right conditions for the execution and development of our work. We will get there easily By the process of series expansion, which consists in posing the general function and determining its value by means of successive approximations. This function is nothing else here than the general pricipiant idea of the work itself. It is therefore with the expression of this that we must begin.

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#### IV

General and main idea.

The first and generative idea is the foundation, from scratch, on free lands, in Texas, of a society new, not only in its existence, but also new in its character. This character is determined by the very object of the foundation and by its process of action: Me proposes to base on a rapid development of great material prosperity, the realization of social progress of which it proclaims the modern dogma, of to inaugurate, by freedom and by science, Truth, solidarity, distributive justice, the convergent and spontaneous combination of individual activities, the Elnitorfis somas finally, which is its ideal and its faith. This is its purpose; and the practical process of which it joins, as an adequate means, the proclamation to that of its goal, is the free employment of the EXPERIMENTAL PROCESS in the search for the conditions of the improvement of the social relations of men.

The general formula being thus posed, we are going to look for the first term of its series development, that is to say the first approximation of its practical value, or, if you will. Of its conditions of execution.

V In, Approximation.

Society will be founded and will develop by the progressive creation of the organs necessary for the successive and natural phases of its existence.

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The initial organ is obviously a Colonization Agency, to which will fall first two preliminary functions: The acquisition of the lands where the first Nuclei of the proposed society will sit; 2° The preparation, which will have to make these lands suitable for the suitable reception of the first swarms of the population. The subsequent organs will be these Nuclei themselves, functioning freely in the direction of the ideas which they have brought and sown in the social field where they will be established. With a view to assuring to the society to be created the great prosperity which will give it, in the order of material means, the power to pursue and attain its higher goal, to guarantee to it the perfect freedom of action which it will need, and the pacific and radiant influence to which it must aim for the speedy fortune of its ideas, the Colonization Agency will acquire lands large enough to form the element of a new State, if the Texas, as is believed quite probable, in view of its dimensions, is to be subsequently broken up, or at least the basis of one or more districts, if not. The already too advanced appropriation of land in South Texas, and the superior climatological and sanitary conditions of the North and North-West, will determine the choice of acquisitions in these latter regions. Once the land has been acquired, the colonization agency makes the necessary arrangements on the spot for the installation of the vanguard swarms. • The preparation made, the elements of these swarms, chosen under the double reason of aptitude for the current needs and of communion in the general idea which presides over the foundation, are called, under known conditions, stipulated in a contract previously and freely debated between them and the a-

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Terieè de Colonization or its l'éPresentMit's Eine the established swarms, have recognized and declared tudonorbes, they act and administer themselves as such, in full freedom in the sphere of their business and personal interests. The first nucleus founded naturally becomes, itself, an instrument for the preparation of new land, for new establishments, of which the colonization agency and its correspondents continued to

compose the personnel frameworks during the first installations. The pri-initive operation is now repeated by the employment of colony' forces. Acquired ones, and so on. Each establishment is constituted accordingly by denial of contracts of the colonization agency. One with the field preparers; The other with the new gay settlers Will come and seize it. Such is the first term of our development, that is to say the first approximation of the object and of its nei-eanism of execution. However general it may still be, this expression has already been settled. It is only a sketch, but a sketch which marks the essential and fundamental features of the plan. The second degree approximation will be obtained by a justifying examination and an already more precise design of these features of 'together.

## VII

### U Approximation.

Carticteèè from the foundation.—You will notice first of all that, although presented at the initiative of the phalansterian elements, the proposed realization is not exclusively that of their proper and special object, it is more general and ccon-

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Holds this one without doubt; but it also contains the faculty of practical experimentation and verification, offered to any other progressive doctrine, which must be personally responsible and at risk, in the sphere; tdint innépendanfe; of his own business. This proposal does not say atm phalansterians: come to Texas for the first experience of serial lecattiSnie: ar-rivez; we are becoming members and we are founding the Phalanstery. If the proposal locked us in te &Mn, I think it Would be more than imprudent, and would substitute for our certainty of success serious chances of reverse. The proposal says to the Phalansterians: Let us found in Texas a Society titled in progressive social faith; by the ideas and the living elements which will give themselves to you there, but which will above all concern themselves with taking possession of a friendly and fertile nature, under the most favorable practical conditions for rapid development. Of the virtual wealth

thereof; and who will then ask this prosperity for the means to put their ideas into practice. -Thus, ipmic the ulterior purpose and 'special of the phalabety. Either the experience of their social process, together, and I would give a similar advice to the representatives of any other new systematic understanding, must be careful not to use Couloir, from the outset and with preconceived determination, the regime phalanstetian; which is their goal as a means of colonization. Theological generation of things demanded of ithefil the Colbnistation by the best practicable means, which involves the estrangement of any preconceived system; from which could result Mix of freedom and, consequently, hindrance to the activity of the colonizing elements. It only later calls it the special object of each progressive doctrine; that is to say the experimentation of its particular social process, by the concurrence of the specific elements of each of these doctrines;

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And however these were established primitively. Thus the character of the general and primordial proposition is easy to grasp. It is a question of creating, on a theater where all the resources of nature unite with very happy economic circumstances, a vast field of social activity; to ensure first of all collective prosperity, not by starting with innovations and experiments, but by importing and combining them, under conditions of foresight and solidarity for all at the same time as full freedom for individual action, proven instruments, knowledge and technical processes already created and used elsewhere; and to consecrate it as a general field of asylum and free development open to the progressive thought of humanity. Rejected, suppressed and vilified as Socialism by the old world. This conception, for being broader than the mere foundation of an experience of the societal regime, is all the more phalansterian, that is to say, more in conformity with the superior principles of our doctrine, with the sovereign goal which has been the constant motive of the moral activity and of the religious devotion of our School, the unconditional search for the good of humanity. It is, moreover, the formal application of the theory of the scientific and positive conditions of social progress, which the School has the glory of having introduced, the first, into the domain of ideas, and which it here conquers the no less great glory of incarnating in that of facts. We create a field of experience for our own processes of achieving progress, and we open that field to rival ideas; we invite all the organizing

doctrines to come and prove themselves there, like us, for the benefit of humanity. I repeat, this conception is great, it exudes the unconditional love of goodness, and bears no less formal testimony to elevation. Of our religious sentiment than of the solidity of our faith

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Cial. Finally, I add that as a way to reach our own experimentation, it is incontestably the safest, precisely because it is the most liberal, the noblest and the broadest. We shall have occasion to deduce the proofs of this later.

Conservation of social purpose. — As for the conservation of the purpose of the foundation, it is obvious that its guarantee is entirely in the initial impulse of the conception, and in the ideas and the will of the living forces which will meet on the field of activity. She couldn't be anywhere else. There is no other way to bring an idea into the world of reality than to equip the minds and wills it has conquered with the faculties and practical means necessary for its realization. A doctrine only becomes an institution through the spontaneity of the intelligences it has enlisted. A faith only becomes incarnate and creates its form through the volitional and creative activity of its own. To bring the idea to a free field of realization, to give it the means of rapidly producing itself, on this field, the substance essential to the progressive construction of its own form, of the tangible and visible organism whose it is the prototype, it is putting the soul in creation of the body to which it aspires.

Land acquisition. — A few words are necessary on this first function of the colonization agency, as well as on the second. This is the extent of primitive acquisitions. The reasons which command a considerable acquisition have already been implicitly or explicitly stated. First of all, it is clear that it would be characterized madness to conceive and begin an operation intended to bring capital to given points. A movement, a life and a population that would immediately uplift. On the areas

Full of considerable capital gains, and to allow foreign speculation to seize upon these servants that one would have created oneself. As is; this would not simply constitute a very absurd gain, it would also be an embarrassment, a serious obstacle, a rampart which one would thus raise against one's own development; for the localization of the first establishments would no sooner be made, than foreign speculation would quickly take possession of the surrounding lands. In such a way that the op would thus be locked up in a convallation all the stronger against itself, as one would develop more life and prosperity oneself within. General Lobai of J'reopens. And reason of business and practical conduct, are therefore perfectly agreed in claiming a rather large acquisition of lands while these are still, on the whole, very cheap. And besides, what danger is there in such an acquisition? If nothing was done on these lands, the surplus value would soon have reached them with the growing population of the country and the rising flow of business. The price of head-rights, quadrupled in the last five years and increasing every day, sufficiently shows that, if only for pure speculation, the acquisition of suitably chosen lands in Texas would not already be an investment to be despised. Let us therefore conclude in the direction determined by these decisive motives.

Preparation of tees. — This object is very important. It is, in fact, for lack of having taken into account the absolute necessity of this function—the local preparation prior to the installation of the first swarms of colonization—that so many undertakings, inaugurated under the auspices of the Hope and even enthusiasm, but driven by delusion, ignorance and improvidence, have fallen miserably. Bring a core of settlers and particularly European settlers, on virgin land, without prior arrangements,

It is, in most cases, to have prepared at least the dispersion of the elements of which it is composed, and often a disaster. In Texas, it is true, the dispersion of the elements would not be their loss today; they would find a way out, and could settle down personally. The collective enterprise and its purpose would nonetheless be missed. The pitfall that I am

pointing out here is well known. The annals of modern colonization are so instructive in this respect, and the reasons for the absurdity of transplanting elements drawn from a civilization, in the middle of the desert, by asking them to improvise their establishment, are so easy to find, that I dispense with deducing proofs in this respect. Each of us will immediately accept, in principle, the necessity of prior preparation. The rule here is that the colonizing elements must find, on their arrival, a life at least equal, in elementary conditions of existence and well-being, to that which they will have left, plus the hope, founded on positive and palpable grounds, of rapid improvement. This is a fundamental condition. To mount devotion, to exalt enthusiasm in order to ask them for a victory which seems easy to a momentary excitement, is to stretch its springs to excess. Run nineteen chances out of twenty of breaking them, and, however badly it may happen, have used up his strength and his energy in advance.—Let us boldly calculate our advantages, let us not be afraid to speculate on formal and positive data ; but let us beware of basing anything on the golden mist of illusions. The plan being fixed in its bases, its principal principles and its contours, we are going to tighten its object more closely by continuing the operation.

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Determination of final values.

It obviously results from the nature of the method from which we ask for the successive terms of our development, that each of these is obtained with the help of a more approximate value of some of the factors of the general expression. So it is by taking care of one of the latter—the first colonial nucleus—that we will continue to march towards the solution. It is easy to see that this factor is crucial. It is at this point that if we suppose a first establishment founded and in activity, within the general conditions previously indicated, the whole problem is solved, that is to say that the colonizing work is now developing of herself. This first establishment, in fact, whatever its constitution, - which we have not yet to concern ourselves with, - naturally accomplishes, by the mere fact of its existence, two functions which are henceforth sufficient for the food, to the growth and spontaneous development of the new society of which it is the embryo. These two functions result from the receptive capacity that his faculties of expansion and elasticity,

so to say unlimited, give him, and from the existence of the lines of communication that he already had to create for himself. These lines, by means of which it communicates more and more regularly and easily with the navigable rivers and the arteries of external circulation, henceforth offer, to the elements of immigration, a safe, easy, economical arrival, which does not There is nothing more indeterminate or painful. Taken by steamboat to the river ports nearest to the establishment, or, a little later, to the landing stage of a railroad.

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Tent in the cars of the colony, which are waiting for them, and are transported to the place, without having the least embarrassment to fear nor the least worry to take for themselves or for their luggage and their household effects. They can, as soon as they arrive in New York, New Orleans, in a European port, or even in Paris, leave the care of all this, already completely, to the agency of the colony. They will only have to identify themselves and provide themselves with a ticket for the entire route. The journey will be made in the manner used today for the tours from Paris to London, or on the banks of the Rhine and return by Belgium, known under the name of pleasure trains. This is all simple and requires no further explanation. The bridge is established, the passages are easy and the arrivals regularized. As long as you reflect now on the conditions of elasticity of the first establishment, on the extent of the land at its disposal, on the climate of the place, on the ease of going to provide constructions as soon as one has arms and a few working mechanical sawmills (subjects we will examine more closely later); you will quickly recognize that this first center is perfectly. Able, as soon as it is constituted, to receive new arrivals and to house them. To lodge them and to offer them immediately productive work in its industries, its workshops, its agriculture and its businesses, either that these elements had to attach themselves there and settle there, or that they had to make there that a temporary stay while waiting for establishments more in keeping with their conveniences, designed and erected as they please, in the preparation of which they could contribute themselves, be ready to receive them. To remain faithful to the method of rigorous definition and logical and progressive exposition which guides us, I will not

further develop at this moment the double idea which I have just touched upon. It suffices, for the moment, that its incipient strength and its generative value be

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Well understood. Now, I do not think that any of those to whom this is addressed can be mistaken in this respect. All of you, in fact, have a mind sufficiently exercised in the science which has given us the key to true things, to the general laws of nature, to have perfectly recognized the character of the work which concerns us. This work is the creation of a living being. This being is a society, and the successive conditions that we identify are themselves only those of the progressive formation of natural organisms. We have to do social embryogeny, conforming to the known laws of physiological embryogeny. We have proceeded by the act of conception which gives the being in creation the initial vital impulse, confers upon it its character and its formative emotion. We have provided it with an excitatory apparatus and an embryonic brain (the agency of colonization); we have recognized the necessity of preparing an incubation medium for it; and we have seen these data of elementary life lead us, by the logic of their natural tendencies, to the constitution of an organ of nutrition armed with an apparatus of communication. by means of which he will draw from the exterior the alimentary substance, of which he assimilates a part for his own growth, distributing the rest to the other organs to be created or developed around him.

VIII

I will make a remark here which should be taken into account if we wanted to enter into the details of the embryogenic law. In order not to stray into this order of considerations, to which I am not afraid to attribute a very serious practical value – however little regard those who believe that a certain intelligent routine

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More or less clear-sighted empiricism constitute the true practical mind—it must be observed that nature, which is always analogous in its ways, is never identical, and that, in the case which occupies us, a social embryo differs from ‘an individual embryo as the compound order differs from the simple order. Thus the animal embryo is nourished and increases, that is all; its external and active functions do not begin until after birth. On the contrary, a social embryo, such as the one we are dealing with, is still only an embryo in relation to itself, in relation to the barely sketched development of its subsequent organism, when it already functions actively. Outside. It is here that the integrating monads, instead of being only elementary substance, are already substance with a high preponderance of intelligence and activity, human beings. Such is the observation the ignorance of which would strike with error or sterility any attempt to apply the physiological laws of embryogenesis to the progressive creation of the social being. The formative process, the general law of the development of life, no doubt continues in this last creation, but while developing itself and changing order, the elements by which it acts now come under compound order and no longer simple order. Any phalansterian a little versed in the philosophy of science will perfectly grasp the scope of this observation, which I will not follow in developments which would require a volume. —I will, however, take occasion of this to say that the knowledge of the true laws of life — so despised under the name of theory by certain intelligent mediocrities who adorn themselves with the name of practical minds — is the first condition of the mind. Superior practice. And fear certain that we shall succeed, we, by the knowledge of these laws, where these so-called practical minds, with all their know-how, would fail miserably-

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Is lying. If they had to pursue the accomplishment of a project such as this, they would run a great risk of seeing the enterprise vanish before their eyes, like the smoke of the prairie in the breath of the North. Of boldly defying all the makers of civilization, and the most enlightened so-called practical men themselves, with their knowledge which I do not disdain, their exact figures and capital which they would collect more easily and more abundantly than we do; I defy them to found, in the matter of colonization, something

other than fragmentation, and in general still to succeed in this more than once in twenty. What they have and what they know, in fact, is not enough; if you still need something they despise. A special foundation, a collective colonization, can only succeed from the outset by a common idea, a common faith, and better still, by a common faith joined to knowledge of the laws of natural development, of life. "Anyway, she fails. In the lands. Favoured, the elements disperse. They can prosper individually no doubt, but the collective enterprise has faded away. Under a harsh nature, they die; and it is only after several assaults repulsed with loss that, vanquished in the long run, such a nature will allow itself to be taken.

## IX

We have determined the general conditions of the work, and sketched out the notion of the embryonic apparatus by means of which being increases and grows, henceforth operating, by itself, the transformation of its primary organisms. -mitive into higher and higher organisms, until its final cons-titution or perfect state. "So we have our bases, and all that remains is to continue the deductions."

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The initial impulse, the character germ and the other primordial conditions of the work being given, we already know, with a logical certainty which will soon become fully evident, that the general development depends on one thing only: the creation of an organ proper to fulfill the functions of food. We also know that this organ, which will suffice for subsequent development, itself requires, for its incubation and its own formation, the preparation of a suitable medium. Obviously, from Tom, everything is reduced to these two problems: 1. What must this embryonic environment be? 2. What should this first organ be? We will easily get the answer to these two questions.

### I. DETERMINATION OF THE IMIDEPARATORY MEDIUM.

To know what this medium should be, we have only to ask ourselves what function it is intended to fulfil, what agents should execute it, and what should be the mode of execution.

X

Function.

This function consists in receiving, sheltering and maintaining, in an overall solidarity, the elements called upon to form the first organ, and in providing them with the conditions necessary for the spontaneous arrangement, from which will result, as we shall see later the natural constitution of this organism. These elements will be the first European and American settlers.

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Now, and obviously already, for this arrangement to be easy for them, for it to constitute a strong and robust germ, it is essential that these integrating elements are not hampered and hindered by necessities foreign to the work. Of their social combination, subject to imperious needs to the painful and discouraging decrees which it would above all be necessary to obey, and whose irresistible tugs would soon lead to the disjunction and dispersion of the elements, or would at least print an unfortunate character of original weakness in the constitution of the collective being. The principle which dictates the preconditions for the establishment of settlers proper has therefore already been laid down; we are, at the moment, only rediscovering it, and we will immediately develop it by deducing and circumstantiating as follows: On their arrival on the ground, the colonizing elements must find: .b.) Shelters ready to receive them and built in such a way, not only to offer them an already sufficient degree of general comfort, but also to satisfy the variety of individual conveniences; B) An integral system of food bases, well-founded and economically established, which presupposes — in addition to certain supply facilities — sufficiently stocked warehouses, crops in full yield, sown fields. Furnished gardens, and a whole herd of cattle, pigs, sheep, and barnyard animals; more, the machinery and workshops necessary for the transformation of raw materials into objects (the daily

consumption, — mills, ovens, kitchens and related utensils. C) A supply, easy to maintain, of the raw materials necessary to making clothes, shoes, etc.

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D) In addition to these three essential conditions for the conservation and comfortable upkeep of the material existence of the first settlers, the environment which receives them must also offer them the provisions suitable for employing them immediately and productively. Their activity and their principal faculties industry lies . — Obviously, the objects claimed by this last condition are contained, in large part, in the preceding ones. Indeed, the extension of agriculture, domestic work, industries of primary necessity (cutting, sewing, cartwrighting, forging, etc.) working for the interior and soon for the exterior, will employ the greatest sum of money. Activity of the first arrivals, who should have been chosen, moreover, because of their aptitude for these elementary industries. — The last condition can only require, in addition to the previous ones, certain workshops, certain instruments of work and some special supplies. Y) These four orders of basic needs cumulatively presuppose a first commercial organization, both for the flow of domestic products and for the maintenance of all supplies of objects which have not yet been created on the ground.

XI

Agents and Mode of Execution.

The mode of preparation of the medium is easy to determine. It is evident, in fact, that the natural agents of the operation are the individuals whose aptitude for the function is proven by the fact that they know it, that they have practiced it and already happily fulfilled it. This is enough to say that the natural leaders of pre-operations

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Paratories are Americans trained in these possessions of virgin nature, experienced in this pioneering and avant-garde work. “We have, among our friends in the West, men as capable as they are resolute, who have proved themselves in this field, and who are

ready. They're just waiting for the signal. The attack will be under their direction. Here are the leaders. What will be the soldiers? — Individuals Employed in America in Similar Circumstances. When a canal, a railroad, or some work of the same kind is to be made in America, Irish or German emigrants are employed there, who have not yet amassed the savings by means of which they can set up on their own. They are engaged for a given time and on agreed terms. Several decisive reasons militate here for the employment of German emigrants in preference to the Irish. Thus, experienced and competent Americans will bring together, as well as possible and as closely as possible, suitably chosen workers, will enter into engagements with them in accordance with the laws and customs of the country, and will lead them on the ground. The plans for the clearings and constructions having been drawn up, the execution belongs to them. The transformation of the prairie into fields of arable culture and into gardens, the cuttings to be practiced in the forest, the clearings, the cutting of wood and the elevation of buildings are their business. Mechanical steam sawmills and a mill, taken from scratch in Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, were first assembled on the spot. Meanwhile, herds of cows, pigs. Of sheep, mares, a first herd finally settled on the land. It suffices to give it the meadow and the forest, so that it grows and multiplies rapidly. All this is known, practiced, and. With appropriate agents, self-walking.

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During this phase, however, some elements are required, exceptionally already. Europeans, in particular at least two nurserymen, one for fruit trees, the other for vines, plus a gardener; and soon one or two shepherds from Lorraine, Hungary, or New Mexico, with their dogs, accustomed to handling and supervising very large flocks. Of these different specialties, the first three especially would be necessary for the proper conduct of the beginnings of the executive work. Other European elements could undoubtedly render great services, but I am still only making a minimum statement. So far, no difficulty. With the necessary capital and the agents to be found in America, the first operation will be completed. Let's tackle the second question.

## II. Determination of the first nucleus of the colony

Although of a more complicated aspect and requiring a less reduced development, this third problem will hardly embarrass us. We will only have, as above, to analyze the terms, interrogate the natural principles and record the answers. And, first, considering the question, we see it subdividing on the field of itself. The establishment of the first center of population, indeed, must present successive phases in its formation, and it is clear that we have for the moment only to concern ourselves with the first. This spontaneous division of the subject therefore gives us a first problem which is formulated in these terms: What are the theoretical conditions, or if you like, the real practical conditions required for the construction of the initial phase of the first center, the preparation of the environment which must receive it being supposed accomplished 7

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We will rigorously determine these conditions by our method, by seeking successively the expressions: 1° Of the function of this phase; 2° Of the nature of its integral elements; 3° Their needs; 4° Finally, the method of organization of the establishment.

XII

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE FIRST CORE

Determination of function.

The object of the first center, as we have already seen, will be twofold or of a composite order: it will have to provide for its own interior development, and to operate promptly as an agent of ambient colonization. • These two general objects of the first organ agree in indicating the function of its initial phase as having to be, most especially, the abundant creation of the raw and nutritive matter, necessary above all for the development of the establishment itself. And that of colonization. . They therefore impose, in conformity with the embryogenic law, the initial preponderance of the physical system, and demand an almost exclusive production of the substance proper to the muscular formation of the

organs intended for the exercise of the later functions of social life, from the most elementary elements to the highest. — It is to the material needs that it is necessary, above all, to provide. We therefore write that the regular constitution of the system of the material bases of social life.— Inner

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Or external, — is the special and natural function of the initial phase. This needs no further demonstration.

XIII

Determination of integrating elements.

It is immediately deduced from the function by the simple observation of the skills that it requires. We will therefore formulate this easy determination of the basic elements of the initial phase, in these terms The composition of the population, at the beginning of the initial phase, must offer a large proportion of elements suitable for agricultural work, — creation of the materials raw; --and increase, soon after, that of the workers suitable for the operations of the arts, trades and industries called necessity.

But, one will be tempted to exclaim, it's fine if we please, there is no need for mathematical methods and scientific apparatus to find conditions of execution that common sense sufficiently indicates. . No doubt, I will say in my turn, it is very simple. And yet, may I add, how is it that these simple things are still misunderstood? How is it that so many attempts at colonization have failed miserably, for not having followed only the simple rules already determined? How is it, finally, that almost all those who come to talk with me about the Project I am dealing with, imagine themselves. Without thinking of making it only the subject of a doubt, that we will begin by attracting and immediately taking to the scene, the elements willing to taste the company and now to respond on the spot. Field to the idea who conceives and proposes it?

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Nothing is simpler and clearer than true things, expressed and deduced in their natural and scientific order. This is already a reason to follow this rigorous order, to analyze and sort out complex questions and progressive conditions. But a far more powerful reason, take care, is that only a rigorous method can give to the revelations of common sense, to the indications of instinct, the value of rules, of imperative laws, of conditions. Formalities of success, which the instigators and co-operators of the work therefore firmly resolve to observe, and to which all the wills acquired in the competition feel and accept themselves the need to submit to mutual agreement. How many examples could one not cite where, for lack of this rigor of method, the more or less confused indications of common sense, through the ill-defined contours of which illusions moreover so easily penetrate, have resulted in serious failures, sad abortions or full disasters: Just remember the great Parisian emigration of 1848, directed in confusion by the government of the Republic on Algeria; the 1842 Phalansterian emigration to Brazil; the communist expedition sent in 1847 by M. Cabet, under the title of first vanguard, to the foundation of Icaria, and so many others. , although in very different conditions from a colonization out of civilization, does not owe, in part, the weakness of its constitution, to original sins committed against these simple rules, in particular to the use of its integral elements to painful preparations which have worn out their strength, and to the much too low proportion, from the beginning, of the agricultural element and industries of primary necessity. This same fault, committed against the last of the principles that we have just recorded, would have motivated in itself

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The abortion of another Phalansterian attempt, in America, the establishment of Brook-Farm. Hundreds of such examples could be cited. Let us therefore not reject as superfluous the use of the method which makes our security, and continue our deductions, being careful not to disdain the common thread. The nature of the integrating elements of the initial phase being de-terminated, in the first degree at least, let us pass to the third factor.

XIV

Determination of element needs.

These elements being men, and moreover men animated by a general faith, we posit, without preamble, that their needs are of three orders, physical, moral and intellectual, plus those relating to the pivotal spring, faith, uni-teism . M) The material needs are amply supplied by the preparations prior to the arrival of the first colonial population, by its own composition chiefly titled in creative abilities of the objects of these needs, and by the system of commercial communications, sketched out before its meeting and rather strongly developed already by the fact of its transport on the spot. M .a) Note, however, that the maintenance of health, the development of the vigor and balance of the physical faculties of the population, require the organization of a compound gymnasium, of which the rudiments must not be postponed, and which will contain gymnastics proper, horse-riding and swimming. — Horse-riding is, moreover, an art with which the local population will quickly feel the need to become familiar. You hardly walk on the prairies and forests of Texas.

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N) The intellectual needs, had they not yet been but little developed in the mass of this population, must be immediately excited there with the triple view of beginning the work of its refinement, of creating for it enjoyments of an elevated order. , and to attach it more strongly, by the mind, to a place where it has been drawn rather by motives of feeling, aspirations and interests, than by specious facts or intellectual riots. Before Mut, the reciprocal study of the two. Principle languages, English and French, put on the agenda and organized into rival schools, should be part of your collective. It will also require elementary courses and appropriate teaching, in both languages; plus a core library and loci ber lounges. — The particularly agricultural and working-class population from the first phase should feel immediately elevated in dignity and noble ambition, by the facilities and encouragement they will find for the cultivation of their intelligence. This is the principle. J') Moral needs are of two kinds, those of the affective and those of the distributive. Both are satisfied by facts of social relations and by artistic facts. Their common demand is that social pleasures be provided, to a certain extent already; it demands meeting rooms, games, dances, music, a café, the public amusements that

civilization itself knows how to create; a beginning of education and artistic pleasures; Magpies; finally, the introduction of collective luxury and the first draft of a theatrical scene as soon as possible. — The collective culture of music is as pressing here as that of the fields and gardens. But what these needs demand above all is freedom. Now, this freedom, in order not to remain an abstract principle, in order not only to deny the right but indeed the faculty to live as one pleases, requires dispositions capable of taking advantage of

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To all kinds of life which may be in the private conveniences of each of the elements of the population, individuals or families. Let us note this cardinal principle which we shall not be long in rediscovering. X) Requirements of unitism. Despite the preponderance of muscular strength which its composition presents, the population of the first phase brings none the less a virtuality of unity, a power of social faith which it is important in the highest degree not only to preserve and maintain, but still to develop and to satisfy progressively. Its elements, in fact, although more especially devoted to the practice of material labor, are those which, in this category, have responded to the first call of the Idea generating the new society. If they came with the legitimate desire and the well-founded hope of finding well-being, they also brought the idea of great social success, the feeling of human solidarity, the modern faith of humanity. Now, if the definitive object of these noble aspirations cannot be immediately constructed, they must at least immediately find expression. To nourish themselves on the field that is open to them, and to resolve themselves there already in fertile sources of social life and the highest enjoyments, that is to say, in the domain of the pure idea, in that of material facts and in the neutral field or of the organism. The proper organ of the pure idea, that is to say, by the regular and periodic action of the word, of the verb. —Sunday is naturally and more especially consecrated to the collective elucidation of the social goal and of the common faith, to the superior and free education of the soul, of general ideas and of unity or religious feelings ( the population X. b) The needs of the second domain are provided by

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The accomplishment of acts of material unity, proposed to the masses, deliberated and collectively acclaimed by them, and having certain operations as their object. Of public utility, general convenience or social embellishment, performed individually and as religious functions. The elements attracted to the first focus of colonization gravitate strongly towards these kinds of acts, the duration and frequency of which will even have to be moderated, in order to manage and preserve their generous springs, which are always tight. X. c) Finally, it is provided for the neutral development of the same tendency by the successive creation, proposed to the population, voted and freely executed by it, of the organs by means of which it will gradually constitute its own solidarity. — These organs will generally be institutions of reciprocity, of mutual credit and insurance, of common guarantees for cases of infirmity, of retirement for old age, &c. One could doubtless have instituted all these organizations in advance, by means of a constitution previously established and submitted to the acceptance of the immigrants before their arrival on the spot. Such would even be, in all probability, the process of most socialist plans to-day, conceived with a view to an operative colonization; who would not have adhered to the scientific method of deduction which guides us so surely. It is already easy, however, to recognize that this would be a fault. .

It would be a mistake because the social ideas and the interests of the elements attracted to the work, tending strongly to these institutions; we can be assured that, these being proposed, they will be carried out by them. • Now it is very important that these institutions have their origin in free acts. Spontaneous, rather than resulting from prior and passive acceptance. They will only be better suited to the formal suitability of the elements

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Who will have created them on the spot, in full knowledge of the facts, and they will draw from this free origin a more moral and more solid authority. The successive work of this creation, by the active way, offers moreover a very precious exercise in the education of autonomy, as well as in the Culture of the instincts, tendencies and social faculties of

population. Finally, this process consecrates, from the outset, the great principle of real, effective and active freedom, the fundamental guarantee of which is one of the initial conditions for the success of the colonizing work considered as a whole, in its means. Of collective prosperity and in its highest social purpose itself; this will not take long to be brought to light.

XV

The spirit of our Method leads us to transfer the last values obtained, in the preceding expressions, to have, of these, a more exact approximation. This operation carried out on the terms with which we have just dealt, delivers to us, completely determined this time, the composition of the first swarm which must in fact contain: 4° The agricultural elements and workers already recognized as having to form the base of its population, in correspondence with the objects A), B), C), designated above; 2. Elements suitable for the functions demanded by the requirements of the individual and social needs of this population, M. a), N), P.), X. a), X. b), X. c) and Y ). Such is, now very clearly defined, the formula for the composition of the population of the first phase.

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XVI

Determination of the organism of the initial phase.

The statement of this problem reveals its importance, and here more than on any other point we must guard against arbitrariness. Proceeding rigorously, we immediately recognize that this question is subdivided into two others: we have in fact to deal with the form or the constitution, as we can say, of this organism, and to know its mode of development. , the formation process. This division already gives us an important solution. We recognize from the outset, in fact, that if we wanted, as it might seem logical at first glance, to stop the form and then seek the mode of construction, we would run the risk of throwing ourselves into the arbitrator. Such would indeed be, it is true, the logical process of an operation where one would propose to experience a determinate idea, in

the physical order or in the social order. The elements, in this case, must be subordinated to the fixed plan which translates the idea, chosen to build it and to play in the mechanism which it is a question of checking. The elements are, in such a case, the means of an experience. This is indeed how we have always understood the system of a practical test of the social process. But our goal at this time is not to test, to experiment with some social process. Our aim is to create an establishment which remains, which develops, which prospers and which fulfills as best and as soon as possible the active functions, internal and external, for which it is intended. Subject this creation to all difficulties

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And all the practical unknowns of an experiment, would obviously be a pretty bad way to choose to get to the end. So much so that we can already pose this first deduction with complete certainty, namely: That the best form of the first establishment will be its natural form, that is to say that which will result from the play of the free affinities of its elements. We are thus led to study in the first place the conditions of this free work of the elements, in other terms, to resolve the question of the best process of formation, before knowing the form which will result, and which, by that itself will be what we are looking for, that is to say the best of all. It therefore appears that we will solve the two problems cumulatively, or rather that we will arrive at a lack of knowledge of the probable form, by studying the conditions of a free formation, the determination of these alone being important.

XVII

What is the process of nature or of life in the formation of organisms? • Once the germ has been deposited in its own embryonic medium, the progressive work of organization no longer requires anything but adequate nourishment. In other words, under the sole influence of the initial impulses or of the germs, the elective affinities of the elements furnished by the alimen-tation accomplish the work of which the being will be the product. —Such is the general process of life. — Now let's see our data. Our environment is prepared. The germ, the generative principle or the initial and impulsive idea, represented by, the agency of colonization, receives, in this medium, the alimentary substance

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Suitable for the first developments of gold-day, that is to say the elements in attraction on the ge-ninety idea or the purpose of the work, and having the aptitudes claimed for its first achievements. – Here are our data. What to do for the constitution of the wanted organization? The answer comes from itself, letting, under these conditions, elective affinity of the elements present, to the free play of their recovery activities, the work of this constitution. The training process we are looking for is therefore found, what organization will it produce? We do not know anything, and we will only know it formally when the Ré, Sultat will be reached. We can only predict this re-US and determine it, as we will soon see, between certain limits. But what we know, in Toua the cases is that we will have obtained, by this way, a first social nucleus, in-stated in the conditions of force, health and activity the best relating to the state of its elements, and perfectly capable of fulfilling its function in the subsequent ceuvre of colonization, which is therefore guaranteed and becomes easy.

#### XVIII

Here, despite the rigor of the deductions, I would not be overwhelmed to hear more than one voice in the School Finding: S What! So we're not going to aim to do mi phalanstere! -This ex-clam would not be surprising, when we think that the execution of an agricultural and industrial phalanx is the goal that we have pursued for more than twenty years in common, and that this act has always been, until 'Here, identified in our prints with the idea of the first movement, of the first concentration of the School forces on the practical field.

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There would therefore be nothing strange in this manifestation of cumulative regrets and impatience. I find it natural; and, though I may be logically entitled to answer it, asking only for a more careful reading of the foregoing, I prefer to pause as long as it takes to give full appeasement to an excellent feeling. , which here would deviate into an illogicality. The work to which I invite you, friends, is great, the greatest, we must not be

afraid to say it loud and firm, that can be conceived and proposed; it is a question here, in fact, of nothing less than the practical foundation of the free and social catholicity of humanity in the pure and primitive sense of the word catholicity, which means universal concert. The Phalansterian School, which has often been sought to belittled to the level of a sect, was destined, by the sovereignly broad character of the sentiments which it incessantly demonstrated, and by the omnicomprehensible nature of the doctrines which it has developed, on the glorious initiative of such a work. It was in the logic of things that this work was conceived by Phalansterian thought, proposed to the Phalansterian elements, and by these undertaken. And since these elements are thus the natural organs of this initiative, the higher interest of the goal, no less than my feelings of brotherhood towards all, makes me an obligation to spare nothing to obtain such a perfect agreement, such a happy collective convergence. And as powerful as possible; it is important to edify all the Elders of good will. ! So I take up the question again and say: No, we must not propose to make the first establishment a Falange. – Why? — For a number of compelling reasons. First, because such an aim would immediately violate, and by that very fact would upset from top to bottom, the general plan that we have developed and of which each of us,

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I don't doubt it, Understood greatness, positive value and practical fruitfulness. Such a beginning, in effect, would first of all substitute an exclusive term for a general term. Instead of foundry great field of asylum freely open to the progressive thought of living humanity. In all its forms, we would seem to imprint, from the outset, at the foundation, an exclusive character, which the freedom left to other ideas to act alongside us on their behalf would not suffice to destroy. These would be in a position, if not in a right, to fear a pressure by seeing us thus subordinate, from the first act, the general goal to what would be called our particular affair. One would like to see in it the proof of an egotism of personal doctrine, and one would dread the consequences. That is ! perhaps the phalansterian faith with which I have to do here will respond. What does it matter, after all? We declare the field open, we invite others to come and do their work and we do ours. If the others do not come, will our work be less accomplished, and as we know that it

contains the true solution of the social question, the problem of humanity will not be the less solved. One could answer that this expression was the right of the Phalansterian Idea when it was alone; but that its very propagation having contributed much to change the state of the world, the circumstances are no longer the same. The vibrations it imprinted on the human spirit. Were not for little in the production of the social doctrines which pushed on the intentional field of progress. However, the school, inspired in this by the very breadth of its principles, while combating the theoretical errors of these doctrines, and without worrying about the grievances that these have not always spared it, any more than their tendencies often very different from his own liberalism, has always defended their rights with the same energy as his own

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Clean. Never stopped pushing them all to formulate their principles. And to claim for them, as well as for his own practical conception, the ground of experience. This lofty position, which we constantly hold in the realm of discussion and ideas, is good. It is even the superior expression of our faith, since it expresses not only our desire to experience its object, but also that of Black at work, too. All rival doctrines. Finally, what has rarely been met with a determined and positive powerful faith, it bears an irrefutable testimony, as I have already expressed, to the unconditional love of the Societal School for progress, the well, hu-manity. Such ideas, such sentiments measure an intellectual breadth and a moral greatness which have their laws. No-hurt obliges. Such titles are, moreover, glories in the realm of history and strength in the republic of souls. I will not be alone among us in thinking that these are not things to be despised. Now, could I answer, would it not be a fall from this lofty datum to abandon the general plan by which we nobly translate its principle into practice, for wanting to hail us too much to reach the particular goal to our doctrine?

XIX

But, I will add, can we be quite sure that by thus diminishing the act whose glorious initiative is offered to the societary school, the latter would sooner attain its special end?

I do not think so. I don't think so, first of all, because, for any work that goes to good, the shortest way is always

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Widest days; I don't think so, then, because practical reasons abound to demonstrate that this haste would be a sure way of missing one's goal, and the true way of compromising everything. These reasons are not new; we have studied for more than twenty years the question of experimenting with the serial mechanism, and we have successively freed it from all the illusions which presented its operation as easy and self-evident. We recognized that such a work would require many conditions, selected elements, repeated trial and error, and that throughout the construction of the mechanism, the testing of the parts, their play and their gears, it would be necessary for the work to be abundantly provided with and constantly fed with all the more or less unforeseen aids of which daily experience would indicate the nature and the need. The study of these practical necessities has occupied us relentlessly. You all know to what conclusions they have led us, and no question has been better elucidated in the School, because it was in fact for it the supreme and decisive question. However, however little one remembers the conditions necessary for the conduct of such an experiment, who can dream of encountering them, even partially, on the ground, however prepared it may have been, where would encounter the first elements of our colonization? The thesis of an experiment in new countries is not new for us, and I have already recalled at the beginning of this writing by which decisive reasons we respond to people who say to us: "You should go and make your phalanstery in a virgin country. We had no difficulty in establishing that if we had, united, the capitals capable of providing us, in a civilized country, with the means of experiment, they would be far from being able to put at our disposal.

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Available to those it would require in a country where nothing exists, where everything has to be created and done. We showed, with great reason, that when one has a work already delicate and difficult in itself, it would be absurd to complicate it with difficulties which are foreign to it; and we peremptorily concluded, in the given case, that it would be foolish for us to overload the problems to be solved in the first experimentation of a new

social mechanism with the obstacles inherent in that of colonization. But would these reasons, which were correct then, have ceased to be so today? Circumstances may vary, rational principles do not change. You will not see me, for my part, trying to color in truth, in a current interest, what at another time I demonstrated to be false. I do know, however, despite conscientious efforts to eradicate them, that illusions of Pha-lansterian ease of realization still have roots in the minds of more than one of our people, and that on the rich field of data which I bring you, they would probably just want to grow back. Far from me, however, the skill that would consist only in not opposing it. I also hold that what is really strong is what is really true. News, and resolved, whatever the answer, to go personally to bring there the graft of the Future, which I say to those whom I call: Beware of illusions, beware of believing in an immediate realization of your ideal, of our dearest wishes, of our most ardent aspirations; beware even of the thought of wanting to undertake it prematurely. It will therefore be well understood that, despite the encounter with colonization conditions of unhoped-for fruitfulness and ease, we are no more disposed than before to complicate the special work of social experimentation, that of the beginnings of colonization; that, far from

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There, we intend to ask, from the prosperity of colonization and from its character, the means that we do not yet have, to do the other work, to feed it throughout the duration of its trials, to repeat, to reproduce it as necessary in different forms, and that thus, in the most formal interest of social experience, the success of colonization is the basic question. That being so, there can no longer be any question of committing the latter's fate to the chance of success in a test for which she must herself provide the indispensable conditions; to compromise it, by demanding that it produce its fruits before having germinated, pushed its roots. And ensured its existence; to impose, finally, on the elements specific to colonization a first, fixed form, to which Mut should be subordinated, and where, willy-nilly, these elements would be obliged to move.

XX

Well! I want to admit that we still persist, and that we say But, in all probability, these elements, which will have responded to the thought of the foundation, will in no way be hampered in this form; it is the very milieu invoked by their aspirations, the regime within which they wish to live as soon as possible; this system, moreover, presents advantages of economy, unity of action, enthusiasm and power, which it would be excellent to put at the service of the work of colonization. The theme in which will take refuge the illusion that I have undertaken to reduce. To this there are several categorical answers. First of all, it is not a question, in the thesis that I support, of hampering the elements, since this thesis is that of their very freedom, of their practical and effective freedom, of their freedom on the ground.

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It is therefore not a question of prohibiting them from such a regime as would suit them, but of ensuring, on the contrary, that they are not subordinated to any preconceived regime, not even to the one for which they could vote in advance, in addition or less knowledgeable. But here is where lies the vicious circle of the argument to which I reply. It is precisely because he supposes resolved what is in question; it supposes done what is not done, easy what is not easy, successful what, under the conditions that one pleads, could be difficult to succeed. The elements, however eager they may be to live in the environment that conforms to their aspirations, will they create this environment immediately and by magic? Not. Certainly. So that instead of the regime we imagine, we would find ourselves, in fact, in an unknown kind of existence, in a series of difficulties, trials and strains that are not even given to us. Person to be able to calculate in advance. What exactly would the harvest be? I do not know ; but we would have sown illusions, that is certain. The assumption from which we start is not correct. It is not possible to admit, in the first immigrants, a similarity of dispositions such as that on which we speculate. For that, it would be necessary to subordinate the choice of people, no longer to the condition of a good beginning of colonization, but to that of the best test of the regime that one would have in view. This would impose the choice of a prepubescent population, or at least enshrine, in the minds of those who believe the easy experience with families, the need for a very particular purification and a confession of orthodoxy

obligatory, which would be singularly narrow, positively absurd in the circumstances, and perfectly contrary to our true orthodoxy, which has human liberty at its basis. There is more, that even among the men most devoted to our cause, among the full-faith Phalansterians

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And with full desire, those most disposed to bring their activity to the field of the foundation, there are many who would refuse, and with good reason, to commit themselves to it, if they were not assured, in in any case, to find there, for them and for their family, the guarantee of a private existence as they please, the faculty of living personally according to their conveniences. And to finish, let us suppose the dispositions what we will, each one will bring none the less, with these dispositions of habits. Now, these, whether or not we thought of realizing it, cannot fail to have their influences as soon as it comes to the realities of life, and would, in many cases, individuals best disposed intentionally, the subjects least fit, in practice, for the trials one would have to pursue, and sometimes the greatest obstacles. I think that's enough for us to hold this principle well fixed henceforth: The first establishment will not be subject to any preconceived idea, to any predetermined organic plan; its organization will result from the freedom of the integrating elements, from the practical work of their reciprocal affinities in the environment where they will be present.

XXI

This principle acquired, we must anticipate all possible requirements, in order to obtain a determination, rigorous this time, of the constitution of the preparatory milieu. This constitution, outlined only in the preceding approximations, will, in fact, be given to us entirely by the condition of the guarantee of full freedom that it must offer to the organic work of the elements. It follows, obviously, from the nature of the provisions,

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Ideas and habits brought by them, that to enjoy this freedom in its fullness, they would have to find a field open to all kinds of life, from the individual and fragmented regime, to integral association, including all intermediate degrees. In other words, the medium must enjoy unlimited elasticity, if that is possible. Well ! the nature of our project, and with it the local data contribute wonderfully to this limitless elasticity. The climate, the space, the ease of erecting buildings, of improvising collective or private establishments, the need that the work of colonization will have for each other, make this theoretical ideal not only possible but easy to execute. We understand, in fact, that if, in our hostile climates, with necessarily narrow territorial data and relatively very expensive modes of construction, societal life requires a tight, compact building, defended against the rigors of the atmosphere, whose the system differs essentially from that of the dwellings of the fragmented regime, it is no longer so in the completely different circumstances that are offered to us. The system of construction of the humblest settlements already reveals the principle of architecture appropriate to the natural data of the country, data to the conveniences of which the most perfect societal architecture would necessarily have to satisfy. This principle excludes compactness, calls for space, air, openings welcoming the prevailing breezes and allowing them the easiest circulation everywhere. The atmosphere and the sky are generally, moreover, here the functions of the street-gallery, so that the societal plan itself would be resolved, under these conditions, into a unitarily combined system of separate pavilions, simply linked by verandas or open galleries (shedes). It is therefore easy to arrange a medium which satisfies the

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Both under the conditions of a highly developed societal regime, as one would like to suppose, and under the most pronounced requirements of the fragmented regime—consequently, at all the intermediate degrees. And, not only is it easy for us to obtain this universality, but also, and by the happiest natural arrangement of things, it happens that far from having any sacrifice to make, the arrangements which produce are themselves only the general and harmonic resultant of natural givens. Free lands abound besides around our first nucleus, and nothing limits the number nor the nature of the establishments which it now becomes extremely easy to establish. Elevate on ambient

areas. A word of clarification, before passing further, on what I have just called the intermediate degrees.

XXII

The individualistic diet is known. It is that of the social state in which we live. The Integral Cooperative Regime. Whether it is supposed to be carried out in Phalansterian mode, in Communist mode or in any other way, is easy to imagine in the mind. Put the two regimes face to face on a free and indefinitely extendable field; conceive therein, spontaneously formed, moreover, all the partial associations that it may be appropriate for isolated elements to make among themselves; imagine, in addition, all the possible combinations of its three regimes with each other: you will then not only have the notion of all the intermediate degrees between the individualist regime and that of integral cooperation in its various forms, but again that of the simultaneous existence, on the same field, of all these regimes and their free relations.

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Such a set itself constitutes an absolutely general system, and the expression I have just given of it is nothing other than the concrete formula of the new social conception whose foundation is proposed to you. This formula having, if one proceeded rigorously, to give like particular case that of the first kernel (which must be homogeneous with the total system of which it is the origin), we can now determine easily, if not the details precise of the organism of the first establishment,—which we know impossible before the result,—at least the principal features of the system which the free labor of the elements will constitute. The environment where these are received has been prepared in accordance with the conditions now known, which make it equally suitable for the simultaneous practice of all kinds of life, from complete isolation, for whoever requires it, to full cooperation. The dispositions of the people whom the generating idea will bring to the field first, will certainly lead a greater or lesser part of them to want immediately, for themselves, a regime of integral cooperation analogous to what has been easily realized, in the N. A. Ph., with the elementary and purely economic principles of the theory. This

realization will be easier still here for several reasons which we will deduce later, but first of all for this categorical reason that the organization of the N. A. Ph. is actually a practical fact, a matter of experience, a datum that can be studied and reproduced, even without immediate improvements, as a starting point. Now, such as it is, the system of the N. A. Ph. Transported with a more numerous population, not tired, and in the superior conditions that one sowed, on the field of colonization, would already fully suffice for the representation embryo of the integral cooperative system. Nothing limits

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Moreover, the improvements that one can bring to one's organism. Other immigrants, less in a hurry, less eager to commit themselves and their families to a new way of life, finally more disposed, for whatever reasons, to complete independence, will prefer to establish themselves separately and on their own account. — The needs of the fledgling colony also called for isolated establishments, in particular for the occupation of its lines of communication, its landing points, and for certain operations more or less distant from the first center, within which, in- let's be clear, the individual plan will itself be completely optional. But the elements which will have chosen the separate regime, will not be long in linking freely between them relations of all kinds. They will associate for certain operations, will undertake in twos, fours, ten, certain works, certain business, will carry out certain partial solidarity. The vast field of facts pertaining to the transitory or guarantor order is open, and everyone moves freely within it with his views, his ideas, his resources and his industry. Everything is to be done, everything is to be created, there is no lack of space in any direction, and one can conceive and pursue all sorts of undertakings as one pleases. — Free contracts, naturally based on the principle of reciprocity, will suffice for the realization of all relations and all intermediary associations. Analogous links are formed between the social establishment itself, the partial associations and the separated individuals. One of the latter, for example, wants to do housework separately, but it suits him to work in the workshops or the cultures of the association. Another, on the contrary, reserves his industry; but he is delighted to take advantage of the advantages of consumption in societary mode. Others

Finally, they will engage in cooperative work only part of their time, a specialty of their activity, and will make use of the rest outside and on their own account. Besides, each family or each individual, whatever diet he has first adopted, always retains the faculty of changing it, and passes at will from one to the other. The master rule is: freedom and reciprocal convenience. So, without being able to specify the particular forms in which the organic work of the elements will end, we have acquired the perfect notion of the system in which their activity will move, and foreseen, as completely as is necessary to provide for it, all possible arrangements. Such is the true solution of the problem that we had posed on the nature of the organism claimed for the best constitution of the first nucleus of cc-lonization. Nothing will prevent us from further tightening the forecast of the most probable arrangements; but we already know that, even if all the elements were to establish themselves in a separate regime, the nature of the Idea which determined their reunion on the new field, and the conditions within which they will meet there, would very quickly have engendered a general system of solidarity, insurance, mutual credit, reciprocity, in a word, GÂMATIES of all kinds. However, such a system, spontaneously developed on this free field, would already achieve a much more homogeneous social state, much better linked and more advanced than that which could long be given, in Europe and in the most favorable circumstances, the application of what has been called the common curriculum of all socialist schools. We know, moreover, and this would suffice for the purpose, that, in any case, we possess, well established on the ground, a first bed of population by means of which henceforth the

Development of colonizing armor no longer suffers from difficulty.

XXIII

I could stop here. The project is completed. The foundations on which the work should rest are known, and the laws which should direct its conduct without interruption, to the point where it will continue by its own forces, are categorically determined. What I will say now will add nothing of serious practical value to what has been stated. We are free, however, by way of study and cissmetit, to take up the questions again in a form, if not more positive, at least more concrete. So far, nothing in our determinations has been given to the hypothesis. They have proceeded from deductions, always rigorous deductions. That if, now, we propose, no longer to know the guiding laws of operations, this knowledge being acquired, but to follow a descriptive application of them, we must obviously have recourse to a hypothesis. Our plan, in fact, is fixed in its proportions, in its lines, and in its successive conditions of execution. But what will be the scale of the application? 'That's what no one knows. This scale can vary from small to large; it will depend on the initial competition. If this assistance is considerable, which I sincerely desire, the work will proceed with prodigious rapidity, and success will be very near. -If it is weaker, let the resolve reassure: the work and the success will require more time and more trouble, no doubt; but, in any case, we will arrive at the goal.

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Let us therefore make a hypothesis, remembering that neither this hypothesis, nor the deductions related to it, have imperative value. What has imperative value, even halfway through, is the system of bis rectrices of the economy and the practical conduct of the work, whatever the dimensions of these.

XXIV

#### ACHIEVEMENT ON THE SCALE OF FOUR MILLION FRANCS

Suppose therefore that the social enterprise of European-American colonization, in Texas, is founded with a capital of -t 000 000 fr. Available as and when needed, the agency of the building company takes care of bringing together head-rights corresponding

to an area of land of approximately: 100 square leagues of -1 600 hectares. Current value 400,000 fr. At the same time, it sends a commission, to which is added a geological engineer, to visit the western regions of Texas and to cover those of the North. .These two jobs done, the head-rights are in whole or in part localized on chosen lands, form a probable. Ment several principal divisions, sub-divisions, and in all cases series of detached points, radiating from the agglomerated parts to the rivers and towards the coast, in order to establish lines of communication destitute to connect the massed spaces with the underlying population centers and with the outer circulation system. Will be, puvert, against, a, credit of .210 0Q0 fr. – Continuation of territorial acquisitions, as immigrants arrive; which, at the rate of 1200 fr. For one square league and per dozen immigrants,

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Will add 200 new square leagues to the domain of the colony, for the first 2400 major immigrants who will come. Note.— It is very probable that in the presence of a serious operation, such as this, the Government of Texas will, by legislative measure, make to the colonization company a free grant of land which may be very considerable. —In this case, a considerable part of the 640,000 fr. Assigned to territorial acquisitions would remain available for other jobs. While these preliminary measures have been taken, the documents relating to the operation, information of any kind, individual proposals and commitments, all of which will be centralized upon receipt of your first responses to this Memorandum, and which will not cease, from now on, to be provoked and recorded, — will have made it possible to establish approximate calculations on the number of personnel disposed to form the population of the first center and its accessories, and on the time necessary for the successive arrivals of men and things. This done, we will have the dimensions, or the scale of execution of the preparations to be made on the ground. A space unit and an architectural element (l) deduced from local and climatological conveniences will be determined for the constructions.

(t) I mean here by unit of space, what Durand, in *Soli Cutters of Architecture*, calls an entrance. Under the conditions in which we find ourselves in Texas, this architectural

meter will be as easy as it is fruitful. As for the architectural element, to understand the meaning of this expression, it suffices to have seen a drawing of the Crystal Palace in London. This palace, in fact, was the product of the repetition and various combinations of an invariable building block, functioning as the integrating molecule.

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By means of these two units, the first of which serve for the composition of the general plan, and the second for the execution of the buildings, one will be assured of obtaining a set of extensible, elastic, varied constructions although always homogeneous. And symmetrical, and capable of lending itself to all the needs which may arise in practice. The Americans charged with the direction of the cohort of pioneers in the first preparation, receive the plans, and execute them, either by way of enterprise, or on account of the company, according as it shall be decided. It is understood that this first campaign will include the preparation of at least one center and, in any case, of a certain number of surrounding posts and detached points necessary for the occupation of the most important lines of communication. — It might well happen, moreover, that the principal center is situated on a navigable river, or at least in a very near vicinity. On the assumption that we reason, the preparation will not require more than a year, starting from the establishment, on the spot, of the first half of the cohort of pioneers. Suppose that we have to provide for the reception of 1200 colonists—women and children included—in the course of the following year. Let's expect 150 workers employed in the preparation for a year, a figure that is more than sufficient. These will be German emigrants taken from Ohio or New Orleans, some Western and Northern Americans, plus a number of special and select European elements. Their meeting on the spot is, except for the last few, the affair of the Americans charged with directing the first campaign. We don't have to worry about it. Let us bear for the expense of 150 men, salaries, food and transport to the scene included 300,000 fr. Mechanical mills and sawmills 50,000

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Carpentry, carpentry, masonry and blacksmithing implements 20,000 Agricultural tools, harnesses, ploughs, harrows, threshing machines, spades, etc. 40,000 Wagons, cars, chariots for transport of all kinds • 2 to 000 SUPPLIES for building works, endowments,

nuggets, overheads and merits 110,000<sup>1</sup> l. Most of these figures are exaggerated; but all these chapters are compulsory. 1b is not indispensable, but it will be very fruitful to work the prairie immediately, on a fairly large scale, for the benefit of colonization, all around the points attacked. Consequently, for the establishment of the first livestock, we have to be procured without delay: Purchase of 2,000 heads of cattle (i.e. 600 bags and 401 bats) 100,000 1,000 horses and mares (to be drawn du lffexique) 00,000 Stallions (unes, whole horses, bulls and some rams); mules, sheep, pigs and poultry 60,000 It would be excellent to begin, from the first year, manufacturing vats and barrels, common pottery and terracotta pipes; a brewery; to prepare a tannery, and perhaps to begin the manufacture of cheeses.— Let us carry, for all these establishments and others of the same kind, of which it may be in our interest to lay the foundations promptly 75-000 To have the figure of the credits relating to the first year, of the sum of all the above-mentioned credits, 550,000

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Deduct the 2,10,000 francs paid for the acquisition of land as the settlers arrive

2i0,000

Rest.. 1,300,000 And, on the assumption of the free grant of land by the government lexies 900,000 Tablons nevertheless, for credits relating to the operations of the first year, on the maximum of -l 300,000 Second year. — Let us credit, for the course of this year, to the transport to the places of part of the settlers, European or American, the figure of 100,000 For domestic and industrial furniture of the establishment 600,000

Total, for the first two years 2,000,000 Rest done, for supplies, establishment of new ones. Industries, acquisition of machinery, increase in livestock and land, and continuation of the colonizing movement 2,000,000 This preliminary project estimate is amply sufficient for our current purpose. The more carefully read project could not have more value for the minent. It is certain, menet, that in a crus ru of the nature of this; it would be puerile to aim at erecting, prion:, a scaffolding of details and forecasts of particular facts which can only be calculated progressively, and which will emerge from the movement of execution itself. Caving thus on this general framework, we see that,

from the beginning of the second year, the preparation necessary for the reception of the first columns of immigration is made.

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These will find, on arriving, considerable spaces cultivated and sown, provisions in store, or harvests on foot, very extensive gardens and in full production, and already a fine herd of domestic animals. Except for the orchards, which will still only be nurseries, the agricultural and horticultural system is fully operational.

XXV

The materials of the first constructions in America are, 1° tree trunks placed horizontally, like the huts of our cutters, it is the system of isolated settlers; (2) sawn beams and planks, laid overlapping and painted on the outside. Where wood costs nothing and where there are mechanical sawmills, this last process is very economical and very expeditive. This system, in use under the rigorous climates of the North, will immediately produce, under the sky of Texas, very-comfortable habitations; and nothing is easier than to obtain, with a simple expenditure of taste and a happy combination of architectural lines, very elegant aspects. Each pavilion has, on the ground floor if not on all floors, its verandah or open and covered gallery (shede, shade), which is connected, by extending, with those of the neighboring pavilions. These are separated by partly sanded spaces, partly lined with flowerbeds and shrubs. Lianas of all kinds climbing along the neat columns which carry the roofs of the verandahs, suspend from one to the other their festoons of tufted vines, their girandoles of leaves entwined with sparkling flowers. Jasmines a few years old already line the walls of the

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Great walls and reach the top of buildings like our centuries-old ivy. An aerial vegetation whose developments are so rapid, combined with this kind of light constructions, spaced out and harmoniously distributed in their general plan, will produce as if by magic effects of architectural finery and collective charm, including several dwellings, directed with a

taste that is still quite elementary, have already offered us a small image. Nothing is easier, moreover, than to choose, for the sites of the centers, positions where the meadow, the forest, the natural thickets, the movements of the ground and the works of an intelligent clearing, are marry under very picturesque aspects. Besides wood, one will easily have brick, limestone, that soft stone of which I have spoken, which hardens in the air, and following the localities of excellent plaster. Domestic animals having the wood and the meadow for their dwelling, the sky for their roof, and agriculture requiring no manure, rural constructions, properly so called, are largely suppressed. The maintenance of public cleanliness requires only very simple measures. The primitive livestock, already considerably increased, while sufficient for heavy work in the fields—which will soon, according to all appearances, be carried out by steam engines—offers a food base which will only increase. Increase. On the other hand, game abounds: a suitable development will provide for the conservation of this precious resource. At our time, previous operations have already established a regular movement of communications. The trading system of the colony is sketched out; the sales, purchase and transport relations are established with Europe and America on the principles of the di-

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Relationship between producers and consumers. The colony already has its steamboat service, whether it has established it on its own, or whether it is still content with treaties with a few vessels. Strangers. Thus, instead of having to fight the first battles of the pioneer in the wilderness, of camping in the prairie, of living as they could, isolated, without mutual assistance, deprived of all the advantages and all the pleasures – of the so, society, obliged to pay at fabulous prices what they should ask wu commerce ci ilisé;. Instead of the ordinary condition of the settlers, in a word, our settlers have found comfortable dwellings and of an already very elegant overall appearance, a very complete and perfectly seated system of food bases, all the provisions necessary for the organization of their work, for the productive exercise of their activity, a social environment. They enjoy a beautiful sky and a climate which triples, in the year, the time we live under ours. The future is assured; each feels relieved of the crushing weight of

the cares of existence for his own and for himself, delivered from your cura attached more fiercely than ever to the times in which we live, and all the conditions of the civilization — perpetual torment of this social hell. Instead of this life devoured by cruel anxieties, we have at last won that magnificent right which Fourier, in his tireless pursuit of the old moralism, was pleased to call carelessness, which results from the blessed feeling of solidarity, and which gives , everyone is aware that their individual life is an integral part of social life. It is the right to a social life, the right to a harmonious relationship between the bond element and the living being. Everyone here, in fact, feels he is a member of a social body founded purely on his faith and for his faith, destined to realize this soon in its fullness, and overlaps with being associated and active agent in a work of moral greatness the penetrates more and more each day.

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The certainty of success, the rapidity of the development of collective prosperity, the spectacle of all the creations which spring forth from the midst of a friendly, fertile and generous nature, therefore add to the feeling of: the security of the future, the guarantee of material well-being, and constitute for the whole population the dawn of happiness. I know the value of this expression and I use it without fear. Elementary happiness is so easy in these littered regions! We have met in the forts, transported and settled on the frontier of Savagery and still in the middle of the desert, demes brought up in filthy brilliance, accustomed to the sledge air and the refinements of the capitals. From the east. Well they told us that, even in the present state of things, if they only had a few friendly families, here you go, swim, to make them a little company, no existence in the world would seem preferable to them. One of them, the wife of a major who commanded Fort Worth for two years, told us that, for her part, all she would ask for was the assurance of spending another ten such years there. When we allowed our projects to be glimpsed, no one doubted their success if they were carried out, and the marvelous ease of happiness for the populations they would bring. And, in truth, if we think of the union of all the faculties of the country, to the exclusion of all the painful, hard and thankless conditions of agricultural work, of the joys that a population which breathes health , well-being and freedom, cannot fail to draw abundantly from the work of its conquests, from the

development of social wealth, of collective elegance, and from the first blossomings of the great future of justice and liberating harmony. , of which she herself carried the seed on this soil, and which she cultivates there for the social salvation of the world, — if one thinks of all these things, lime seems that one will easily be of the same notice. As for this expansion of social prosperity, it suffices to

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To have the guarantee of it in advance, to remember the success and the progress of fragmented colonization, and to compare the stakes. Stable conditions of isolation, destitution and ignorance in which it operates, with the means, the instruments and the powers with which is provided and which combines in all orders a population very superior in intellectual development, in abilities of any kind, and often even in muscular energy and physical activity.

On the hypothesis which we follow, what we have called the initial phase would be of very short duration. The first six months, after the completion of the preparation, would suffice for the regular installation of the agricultural population and the industries of need. The elements more particularly proper to the organization of social education, of the arts, of the sciences and of collective refinement, could already be received, in fairly large proportions, during the last six months of the year, and the establishment would enter, with their arrival, its second phase. While these things are being accomplished, the predictions of the events pertaining to the following year are taking place. External relations and agencies have continued to expand or develop. The colony already had a printing press on the premises, and its newspaper regularly published the progress of its affairs. It functions simultaneously as a source of ideas, realization and attraction. The forces at its disposal enable it to carry out, on suitably chosen ambient points, the preparation of new environments destined to receive more and more considerable columns of immigration. Its communications are perfectly organized by steam services on some of the neighboring rivers, and as we have already indicated, in establishing its lines of land or water, the colony has taken possession of the function

Outside trade in their directions, by raising country-stores or counters from distance to distance, and by accepting transport only to complete its uphill or downhill loads.

## XXVI

We had previously had to foresee all the spontaneous arrangements that the elements of colonization could make, in order to put ourselves in a position to provide for them in advance and to offer people the conditions of the most effective freedom. Complete. Currently, we can propose to research what are the probable arrangements. It is characteristic of fragmented or civilized colonization, in beautiful and open countries like Texas, to disseminate a very small population over immense spaces, at least this is the ordinary case of its beginnings. We need not occupy ourselves with the causes of this singular disposition to this extreme isolation, very regrettable from the point of view of the development of sociability in a colony, and which, where it is prolonged, tends to produce, with elements out of civilization, a state inferior in many respects to savagery itself. The nature of our work, the feelings, the ideas and the origin of the greater part of those whom it will attract to its terrain, are sure guarantees against this extreme scattering of which the publicists who are often groaning. Dealing with colonial questions, and against which many remedies worse than the disease have been proposed. I do not mean, however, that among those whom the knowledge of the general facts revealed in this memoir will lead to Texas, there will not be able to be found, even in large enough numbers, those disposed to establish themselves.

Singly, within or outside the domains of the colony. Who cares, they will act entirely on their own. And wherever they place themselves, they will contribute none the less, in some way or other, to the end we are pursuing. If they settle outside the lands of the colony, they contribute to the peopling of the surrounding country, to the development of the general wealth of business. -If they-establish themselves on our lands, with the intention of taking advantage of the advantages offered by the proximity of our centers of

operations, they contribute even more directly to the added value of the colonial domains. Will it be objected that these private establishments, if welcomed so easily, would subtract land which he has admittedly reserved for enterprises? A long time, these companies; it reserves for these the zones which can more especially be suitable for large establishments;- and each dozen of men who arrive with the intention work in any comparative mode, adds ,for 1,200 fr. a whole square league with these reserves. Let us not forget that the profits to be made on the sale of part of the land, after they have acquired capital gains, constitute one of the branches of remuneration of the capital of the foundation of the development of the :colonial prosperity and resources intended for. Facilitate social experiences. Far from having, therefore, in a narrow systematic view, to put obstacles in the way of private establishments, even scattered and fragmented, even if they were the work of individuals foreign to the social idea of colonization, society should not be afraid of their enviable career, and , . in the beginning, to favor them if necessary by very liberal concessions.

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Once again, it is not the space that will be lacking. As it develops, the colony acquires virgin lands, pushes forward, cedes in part, sometimes perhaps in totality if it finds advantage therein, the first zones which it occupied and where it created immense capital gains. The conquest of new lands, on a large scale, has become for it, with its solidarity and the forces at its disposal, one of the easiest operations, of which it is free to make a high collective industry of the first order. . — And, to put an end to the question of foreign elements, fixed in its sphere of activity, would it not be a formal contradiction with the social Ifni whose incarnation we have undertaken, that only doubts it? That they would soon gravitate freely, and by advantages of every order, that this one will offer them, in the orbit of its system? The conditions of morality and honesty will therefore be the only things to be demanded of immigrants of this class. As for those settlers who, although attracted by the social principle of foundation, would nevertheless prefer to establish themselves more or less in isolation, they will be quite ready to enter into a system of reciprocity, insurance, mutual credits and general solidarity, realizing a very advanced practical socialism. Even on the assumption that such a system of separation prevails

exclusively, it would therefore nonetheless constitute a “full guaranteeism”, that is to say an environment extremely conducive to the experiments of the cooperative Regime, and within which it would not be long in springing up. I pleaded particularly the system of an effective and absolute freedom, because. That this freedom is the fundamental principle of our theory. We-pursue the Association; but, in the language of our doctrine, we do not even need to add to this word the epithet of voluntary, Association signifying essentially

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So much, with us, convergence of free forces. Now, for Association to be truly free, it is not enough that the elements called upon to realize it have freely opted for this mode, that they have deliberately chosen and wanted it at a given moment; it is still necessary that they persist in this will within the realized Association; and, as a necessary consequence, that they should have at all times not only the theoretical and abstract freedom, but also the positive faculty, guaranteed by the formal dispositions of things, of departing from them if they happened to do so. Feel uncomfortable. Well, the guarantee of this faculty, directly deduced from our principles, enjoys two practical properties, both of which are most precious, the second of which even allows us to solve, in an unexpected way, the question posed above. Top of the probable organic arrangement of the first elements of immigration.

XXVII

.I The guarantee of effective freedom is eminently attractive to the population. This property, of which the preceding observations have just shown the importance from the general point of view of the work, is evident. It also applies to all possible cases and to all kinds of elements on which one can speculate. Relative to those who would not be attracted by the social aim of the work, it is clear that effective and practical freedom is indispensable; without it they would not come. As for those who feel themselves in affinity, not only with the general goal, but still more particularly with our Phalansterian goal, it is for them also of very great value, unless they are blind; - and in

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In that case it would be monstrous immorality to speculate on a drive, very noble in principle, to lure men to distant lands and engage them there in a mode of existence which they might not encounter, as soon as they assumed it, the conditions they would have hoped for—if, in any case, they had not been provided with the refuge of ordinary individual life and at their leisure. On the other hand, as soon as the private establishment is always prepared and open, the most prudent among them cannot retain any fear. Far from compromising anything, their impartation to the country of the achievements of their social faith ensures, in any case, their prosperity and their individual future. This freedom, finally, is the formal condition of attraction for the socialist elements whose practical procedures and theoretical views differ from ours. Repulsed by the old world, we invite them onto a vast field open to all progressive doctrines. They can respond to this call only under the guarantee of being able to create and develop there, at their ease and as they please, the conditions they deem necessary for the realization of their plans. Now, notice it well, in the data of this great and noble conception of a field of asylum open to all the forms of the progressive thought of the century, all the doctrines are useful, all contribute to the goal of society. News. The most erroneous, themselves, by the very fact that they rest on strong and sincere convictions, here serve the great cause of Truth and Humanity. They all bring, indeed, on the field of progressive experience, elements of life, activity, work and collective prosperity; and as the practice will inevitably and without mercy free the truths from the errors, that it will transform the one and the other into visible and tangible realities, and that the living elements will be a little sooner a little later, infallibly attracted to the realizations the

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Diverse in proportion to what each of these will contain of true human and living truth, the sincere error will itself have served to prove and to nourish the Truth. The social guarantee provided for all conveniences is not only attractive to the population; it enjoys a second no less important property.

XXVIII

2° The guarantee of effective freedom is eminently specific to and facilitates the success of any cooperative combination founded moreover on theoretically just bases. This

property is such that I am now going to prove a thesis which may come as a surprise coming after the one in which I listed, earlier, the difficulties inherent in the first experiments of any cooperative regime and in particular ours. I say at this time, - by confining myself to our own object, - that with the data currently acquired, we can consider the practice of the Societary Regime as having the greatest chances of a prompt development on the field. Of the first establishment itself. Let us first clear up the apparent contradiction of this statement with the thesis that I have just recalled. What I fought was the preconceived idea, the bias to make the first colonial establishment a social phalanx. In this hypothesis, the Phalansterian organization was a condition that one imposed on oneself, a necessity in which one locked oneself up. Now, this is precisely, in my opinion, the fact which makes success very difficult, which multiplies the obstacles.

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Keys, and becomes very compromising if, the experience lacking, one finds oneself having started by engaging in an impasse. With the current data, on the contrary, the societal regime is no more than a faculty. Having made neither an immediate hold of experience, nor a necessary means, unless this could cause serious divergences, discussions likely to escalate, we take from it every day what we recognize empirically as profitable for the daily driving. Finally, and above all, instead of having locked up the social substance in a boiler without a valve, here everything is open. We are, on all sides, in contact with space, the open air, the great atmosphere. —That is enough to make manifest the essential differences of principle between the two propositions. Let us now see the reasons which militate in favor of the latter. We have recognized above that, without a doubt, a considerable part of the newcomers will immediately want to take advantage of the option offered to them of constituting themselves on corporate bases similar, for example, to those of the N.A.Ph. We can therefore reason as if this establishment were transported to colonial territory, with a more numerous, fresh population, and whose springs, or instead of being very fatigued, enjoy all their original vigour. Now, I say that this establishment itself, such as it is, if it were plotted on the field of the colony, would meet there at the moment conditions of OP capable of easily triumphing over the causes which have paralyzed His development. The climate would

already make a very perceptible difference there. It is, in fact, during the long months of winter that the greatest languor manifests itself there. The beautiful season brings you marked movement there, a livelier existence and already sufficiently attractive for foreigners to come willingly to take possession and set up their summer quarters there.

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There would be here, however, for its expansion, much more powerful causes, among which we must rank the extreme relative ease of agricultural work, the rapidity of increase in individual and collective prosperity and the charm resulting from the promptness of creations of all kinds and conquests won over a nature that is only asking to deliver its treasures. But a spring of incontestably still more energetic efficiency would be found in the new goal and the new functions which would suddenly be offered to it. What weighs most heavily, in fact, on the N.A.Ph.—it is easy to convince oneself of this when one spends some time there—is the feeling that the goal has been missed and the little hope that remains. To achieve this now. The N.A.Ph. has gotten itself into precisely this impasse of which I was speaking earlier. What constitutes, for the most part, its weakness today is the preconceived idea in view of which it was constituted, without having calculated the conditions or measured the difficulties of its realization. The weight that now oppresses her is that of her goal falling on her. On the field where we imagine it transported, the N.A.Ph. would immediately feel fit for a function of great importance: it would very quickly conceive of a *raison d'être*, a new goal of activity suddenly rising up before it; and this goal, this time, she could not miss. As it is, in fact, it would already be very suitable for the reception of the elements of immigration, and would function properly as an organ for the supply of the colony. —The medium in which it would be placed being indefinitely extensible, it would develop itself rapidly, as a special organ, while incessantly causing the body of which it would be the embryo to grow. This hypothesis and this discussion enable us to calculate, with a very high probability, the course that

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Will naturally follow things in our first population center. A large part of the first colonists will opt for an immediate corporate organization, on a plan analogous to that of the N.A.Ph. — That is certain. This first draft of the cooperative Order will nevertheless be

based on much broader bases and its constitution will be eminently more elastic. At the N. A. Ph. Indeed, individuals admitted as aspirants must, after a certain period of residence, be admitted as members or leave the establishment. There are no intermediate degrees.—This lack of elasticity has been regarded as a serious defect, and the design of the new establishment which former members of the N. A. Ph. Are raising at Itaritan-Bay, has sprang from this criticism. It is proposed here to leave individuals the option of associating fully or partially, or even of forming, in groups, workshops or businesses on their own account. Now, such are precisely the conditions which our givens offer of themselves to the elements whose probable arrangement we seek. The proposed goal not being the experiment or the realization of the serial regime, but simply colonization, the spirits of the emigrants did not rise to an exaggerated pitch of hope and likely to cause, if disappointed, a discouragement unfortunate in the mass. On the other hand, the facilities offered to the private establishment are no less a guarantee for the nuclei where social life is beginning than for the interests and personal conveniences of the immigrants. They allow the Associations to keep, in full cooperation, only the elements for which their system is completely suitable and which are suitable for it themselves, without absolutely ruling out, however, the assistance of others. Thanks to this faculty, no one will be afraid to try life in large establishments first, and, quite naturally,

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Really, these will find themselves retaining only the elements in affinity and in decided correlation of propriety with their diet. Any discord, any incompatibility, any reciprocal gene, is resolved by the individual establishment or by any position whatsoever on the scale of intermediate degrees. Integrating molecules therefore take here, as in natural organisms, the places corresponding to their respective natures.

XXIX

I have already spoken of the contrast in character between the American race and our Latin races. The American and the French, more particularly, complement each other. In a mixture of the two races, especially in a mixture effected in America, the slightly out of place French effervescence will lose, for a good part, in contact with the calm, the timid reason and the enterprising and practical genius of the American element, its outbursts

of bluster, of conceited levity, its disposition to inconsiderate and rowdy criticism, to foolish susceptibilities and foolish disputes, and will tend to resolve itself into more useful, more serious and more harmonious activity. This modification of the French element will be facilitated by the awareness of the work of education which it must itself carry out on the American population. He will, in fact, have to inoculate it with his spirit of sociability, his joyful enthusiasm, his artistic faculties, his inclinations to refinement; to enlarge for her the domain of feelings, and to inspire her with a noble taste for general ideas. This important mission of collective education can only result from a moral influence, from a tone to be given, the French element will be led to monitor itself severely and to hold itself in check.

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Even individual deviations which could only expose him, in mass, to the disrepute of those on whom he will feel desirous of acting as initiator and representative of a more advanced degree of sociability. The American woman is in possession of her personal right. The conquest of autonomy is a universal social characteristic in the United States: as soon as the child walks he has the instinct of his rights. The American woman is therefore aware of her autonomy, very different in this from the French woman who, even in the midst of the incense smoke that is lavished on her enough, is still in reality hardly more than a slave. A young woman She is more free in her actions at fifteen, in the United States, than often among us a young man of good family at eighteen: she goes out alone, and when she pleases; she has her own friends; she takes them walks in the country; she receives them; it has its correspondence. She will not be afraid, if necessary, to undertake alone a journey of several hundred leagues, finding everywhere the consideration due to her, sure of being exposed nowhere to any kind of indiscretion on the part of whom whether it be. She carries her right everywhere and uses it, knowing that it will never be disregarded; she is, I repeat, an autonomous being. But he is accused of having an underdeveloped heart and of lacking charm. The old received ideas will no doubt see the cause of these defects in the very conquest that I have just pointed out. It is not so. The real cause is entirely in the ultra-Puritan origins of the United States, in the underdeveloped and still rather crude state of collective sociability, and in the exclusive

preoccupations of men with industrial and commercials, for the making money. By giving the European the awareness of her rights, of her personality, and making her an autonomous being like her, the American

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will easily receive from it, in a suitable environment, the gifts of grace and feeling which he lacks a little: and the two elements will produce, by this exchange, a type much higher and richer than those which they present separately. One and the other. This complementary reciprocity, well marked in things of common sociability, is found in the same degree and in the same directions in the field of speculative ideas, theories and systems. There again the European mind will bring the products of a more learned, more philosophical, and more advanced civilization, and will find the more positive and realizing genius of the Anglo-American, to moderate its whims and regulate its adventures. This one will burst more than one balloon filled only with a metaphysical vagueness and will show at the same time to the Europeans, that in practice, nothing that man can positively conceive is impossible. In short, I who have always thought and who still profess that an experimentation of the Phalansterian regime, attempted by associating families in the tight, hurried, stiff and moreover expensive conditions, that such a work would necessarily have to undergo in Europe, offers there difficulties and dangers. Which have always made me reject the idea, I believe myself highly authorized to advance this conclusion, namely: That under the benefit of the great local data and the provisions previously exposed, and on the condition of not proposing prematurely, for imperative goal, the experimentation of a social theory, but only the rapid prosperity of colonization, the societary Regime will be able to quickly reach itself, on the new field, a development already very advanced and very satisfactory. The progress of this regime will, in fact, be all the easier the easier it is to associate without hindrance, to

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Lining up its labors while maintaining its habits, to unite while keeping its elbows free, and to withdraw from the Association at any time and at will. Co-operative establishments will

undoubtedly be better suited than any individual establishment for the first reception of newcomers. The immigrants will therefore ask the Associations, even if only temporarily in their thoughts, for food and part of the domestic care; they will bring in exchange to the cultures, to the workshops and to the businesses of these centers the tribute of their activity. The climate, the conditions of agriculture and the number, will make it possible to organize, from the outset, operations in rival groups, to outline series and to optionally vary the work several times a day. We will content ourselves first with framing the alternations between meals. Everyone will easily recognize, moreover, as an experience of ten years has proved to the N. A. Ph., that Association is perfectly compatible with personal freedom, the preservation of the interior and the daily habits of family life. . The various natural sources of well-being, wealth and charm which we have enumerated, adding their influences to the advantages, pleasures and creations of a sociability which combines, meshes, develops and comes alive more moreover, every day, I would not be at all surprised if a good number of those who arrived with the idea of forming a private establishment, found themselves too well off from cooperative life to think of leaving it. In such a way that instead of having to regret the facilities afforded to separate existence, It might happen that it had to be encouraged by certain advantages, in order to provide for the occupation of all the points where it will be important for colonization to have posts. Be that as it may, I don't think there can now remain any serious doubts in your minds on the matter.

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Fundamental, that of the good and strong organization of the first centers of colonial population, on the sole condition of being faithful to the guiding laws, to the principles of practical conduct outlined above. A success of this order would suffice, whatever, from the scientific point of view, the fate of the first cooperative sketches. Whether or not the regime of these sketches exceeded the elementary degrees of the N. A. Ph., the general work would none the less be founded on solid foundations, and assured of a development of prosperity which would quickly bring in its turn that ideas to which the new Society owed its origin.

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The first nucleus enters its second phase as soon as the labors of agriculture and of the industries of necessity having taken root, it becomes useful to call up, in greater proportion, the elements suited to the more refined functions. Capable of developing taste, the needs of the mind, the tendency to perfection in all branches, of awakening and exciting the artistic sentiment, and of cultivating the superior spheres of human sociability. We have already recognized that in the hypothesis from which we started this phase would open during the last six months of the year which will follow the preparatory period. The organization of intellectual and moral culture, of higher industries, and of artistic and scientific institutions, would thus closely follow the establishment of material and indispensable bases. Consequently, the elements of collective charm and great social life, already represented in the first phase, would soon be largely grafted onto those of agricultural wealth.

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As soon as a first center is established and in a condition to receive new immigrants, detachments of workers undertake operations of general utility and prepare new centres. The creation of these is now done without offering serious difficulties; immigration therefore develops according to the law of an increasing geometric progression; it is distributed in establishments of all kinds. Cooperative nuclei are multiplying. And the variety of their institutions, the emulating rivalries which urge them to surpass each other, the help they give each other, the improvements they borrow from each other, do not take long to perfect the first sketches, to refine the organisms and b soon achieve decisive phenomena of collective appeal, high social life and collective harmony. Let us now put things at worst by supposing that the first organizations would present such difficulties that the original establishments would not have sufficed to practically solve the problem of the combined Order. Well, in this case we fall back on our European solution: the organization of groups and series links childhood and adolescence—and this time we undertake it at home, in complete freedom, and with all the necessary resources. Far from the surrounding society preventing or hampering its establishment, it is society, here, which demands it and demands it. It claims it because the Idea in the name of which it was founded and which has developed more and more vigorously in its bosom, advances

to its experimental incarnation as naturally and necessarily as a plant produces its flowers and fruits when it has developed its roots and leaves. She demands it, because her children are there, and educational institutions must be organized for the new generation. Therefore, as soon as one supposes a first nucleus established, a bridgehead thrown on the lands of the colony. and the

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Movement regularly printed on immigration, two or three years could hardly pass, at worst, before social experiments arise, and this, within the most desirable conditions. This established and acquired, that each of us asks himself if the ground of Europe, - whatever hypothesis we make on the things that can happen, - offers to the realization of the Idea of which we have charge, chances comparable to such a near and sure prospect? For me, my answer is done. Such circumstances would arise tomorrow which would allow me to return to France at my ease, that I would nevertheless, in a few months, be on the road to Texas. The realization of the work to which my life belongs is there: I go there. Also, the question is no longer, for me, whether the proposed thing will happen. What remains only in question. It is the scale of proportion on which it will be able to begin—an important question, no doubt, but nevertheless a secondary one. This, my friends, will depend on you and your contests.

XXXI

I will not end without touching on a point on which the minds to whom this Report is addressed need to be edified. I mean the social consequences, subsequent and external, of the proposed foundation. When we haven't traveled a bit, we are all more or less affected by European myopia. By this I mean that we like to imagine ourselves, — because it has been so for long centuries. — that Europe is everything, and that it is in Europe alone that the great game of the Destiny of Humanity is played. We are willing to

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To attribute only a still very weak influence to progressive facts, however considerable they may be in themselves, if they take place too far away. Too far means too far from us, that goes without saying. Now, this is today a parochial prejudice, neither more nor less; and I only want two hours spent in New York, Boston or Philadelphia to rid the most decided Europeanist of them. — So two words on this subject for those who didn't have those two hours. Here, it is more the success of the company that is in question. The objection is presented in this form: — in Soit! We succeeded ; the new colony is founded; the serial mechanism itself is realized and operates in accordance with the predictions of the theory. What influence will these facts have on the world? Isn't the field of evidence too far from civilization, from the great theater of the social movement, from the battlefield where the question of the Future is decided? The solution will be given, no doubt, and the proof made; but made in the desert, and living humanity cannot profit by it. Let us seek to give ourselves an exact account of things, and, for that, let us represent ourselves well, first of all, the facts realized. We have succeeded and the New Society is founded.—What does this mean? —Let's analyze. The domains of the colony are occupied by an already considerable and ever-increasing population, which has imported there not only the most powerful tools and processes of modern science and industry, but also the most powerful conquests. Advances of human genius in the field of general and progressive ideas. The raw lands have acquired enormous values, and these surplus values, transformed into circulating capital, remain, for the most part, engaged in the work of the later and more and more fruitful developments of the work.

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Primitive. — It is probable, in fact, that even a large part of the capital gains attributed to the remuneration of the foundation capital will be put back into subsequent operations. Easy and rapid communications with the great arteries of American civilization are established. The colony doubled, tripled, increased tenfold the primitive extent of its domains by means of a double operation which consisted in profiting from the sales of neighboring lands of its first establishments, and in always moving forward on virgin lands. , the preparation and conquest of which have become one of its Industries. Meanwhile, the population of the underlying regions has itself increased considerably. The railways,

preceded by the electric telegraph, approach our domains. The arts, the sciences, the pleasures, the collective luxury, the refinement of the population, the high education, all the flowers of social life, in a word, bloom on the deep layers of public wealth, in an environment magnetized by the new Faith of humanity. The multiplied and varied trials of organic combinations intended to solve the social problems brought about by the course of time have borne fruit. Experience has done justice to errors and given substance to truth. The New Order is no longer in germ only in theories and ideas; it has found its forms, its practical laws. It is a society that develops, creates and acts. She speaks. She writes, she prints, she trades with the outside world. She lives and she shines. And what place does this home occupy? It is located in a region through which one of the great arteries of the United States of America will pass, the only country in the world where a young, vigorous, progressive and truly modern civilization flourishes today in its character and its elements, — European civilizations being

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Visibly engaged since the beginning of this century in the terrible passes from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the Ai' phase, and the regular and peaceful issues having been missed... A general and scientific examination of the present state of Europe would be useful here; but besides the fact that I cannot accidentally engage myself in so considerable a question, each of us has his supply of reflections on such a subject. It is certain that the antagonisms of different orders, which European civilizations carry in their flanks, have been built up there in a state of implacable exasperation. The famous picture that Fourier traced in 1808, in the Epilogue of the Theory of the Four Movements, is truer today than ever, and we have already witnessed the prelude to those social wars that we have not ceased to announce for eighteen years, as one of the terms of the inevitable dilemma of the time. How long would it take for these antagonisms to be resolved or to be suppressed? Dark question. Now, while Europe is thus committed, America is doing its work and preparing its role which, in my eyes at least, is no longer a hypothesis. America is, already today and in the great historical significance of the word, the West of the World. What Young Europe was to old Asia, young America is becoming to old Europe. It's the same movement; only the centuries, so slow in antiquity, now go by steam. When we observe the general progress

of humanity, we easily recognize that progress, in making itself in time, moved in space, and that the focus of light and social impulse has always proceeded from the East to West, like the sun. American civilization sprang from our Greco-Roman civilization, as the latter had come from Egypt and Asia. Everything indicates that the phase of evolution of the five Sn-

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Preparatory societies must end on the new continent, where it completes its world tour. — The facts already agree singularly with the expression of this law. What constitutes the enormous virtual superiority of American civilization over ours is that the latter, being the daughter of war, was for a long time only a pure organization of conquest. The Modern Elements,—Science, Industry; Commerce, Labour, Peace, Liberty, were to effect their slow disengagement there only at the cost of age-old combats; and, at the present time, despite all the progress made, European society is still completely impregnated with the traditional viruses of its violent and barbaric origin. Themselves founded American civilization. Also, while on the old continent these elements consume themselves in constantly renewed struggles against the surrounding environment, they find on the new a society made by them and consequently a free and unlimited field open to their realizations.

These are the causes. What are the effects? The two following tables, which I borrow from a book published by Mr. Goodrich, ex-consul of the United States in Paris, expose them with the most peremptory eloquence.

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From pages 161 to 163 are charts

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Type of suction and pressure pumps. America attracts Europe expels. The causes of this double phenomenon are, for the United States of America, the potentialities of a new, rich and in some way unlimited soil, political and social freedoms, administrative economy. The conditions made to work by peace and by the industrious and progressive impulse

of the whole race. For Europe and its disunited States, the causes are general misery, the high price appropriation of land. The uncertainty and low price of labor, the colossal dimensions of military budgets and systems (even on the so-called footing of peace), the ever-imminent war, and the chronic revolutionary state. These causes are too profound to be called accidental. They relate to given situations in the great story whose characters are entire races, and the terrestrial sphere the theater. Seen as a whole, civilization is today polarized on the globe. The work of this polarization is even so advanced that the vernacular already has two words to express it old Europe, young America. —The contrasting characters of this double formation are easy to deduce. California and Oregon are populating rapidly; central Utah will soon be occupied by a state; and the two flanks, Atlantic and Pacific, of the Federation, anastomized by an interior system of railroads, will not be long in being firmly welded together. The spaces between the two oceans, facing China and India on one side, Europe and Africa on the other, will have 50 million people in 25 years, and 100 million by the end of the century. The immense valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri, formerly the extreme home of the American colossus, will soon be at its heart, and we will see. For the first time in history

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Of humanity, a great people seated on the backbone of the globe, occupying the slopes in the two general basins of the world, the West and the East. This glance, however brief it may be, and whatever else there is to say, is enough, I think, to make us decide, as of today, to make America, a place in the great history of Humanity. Europe, certainly, will soon recognize that they have one....

XXXII

A few more words, and it is not I who will say them. • A man comes to 'mitre; his first years pass obscurely among the pleasures and labors of the child. He grows up; virility begins; the doors of the world are finally opening to receive him; he comes into contact with his fellows. We study it for the first time. And one seems to see forming in him the vices and virtues of his mature age. • This, if I am not mistaken, is a big mistake. A Go back; examine the child even in the arms of its mother; see the outside world reflected for the first time in the still dark mirror of his intelligence; contemplate the first examples which strike his

eyes; listen to the first words which awaken in him the sleeping pleasures of thought; witness at last the first struggles which he has to sustain, and only then will you understand whence come the prejudices, the habits and the passions which are going to dominate his life. The man is, so to speak, entirely in the nappies of his cradle. O Something similar happens among the nations. Peoples are always affected by their origin. The circumstances which accompanied their birth and served for their development influence all the rest of their career. O If it were possible for us to go back to the elements

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Of societies, and to examine the first monuments of their history, I have no doubt that we can discover there the primary cause of prejudices, habits, dominant passions, of everything that finally makes up what we call the national character” America is the only country where it has been possible to witness the natural and tranquil developments of a society, and where it has been possible to specify the influence exerted by the point of departure on the future States s After noting the existence of a general color common to all the English colonies which formed the stock of the United States, the author says: s We can distinguish in the great Anglo-American family two offspring main ones which, until now, have grown without merging entirely, one in the South, the other in the North. S Virginia received the first English colony. The emigrants arrived there in 1607. Europe, at that time, was still singularly preoccupied with the idea that gold and silver mines make the wealth of peoples: a disastrous idea which further impoverished the European nations which ‘are indulged in, and destroys more men in America, than war and all bad laws together. It was, therefore, prospectors for gold who were sent to Virginia, people without resources and without conduct, whose restless and turbulent spirit troubled the childhood of the colony and rendered its progress uncertain. Then followed the industrialists and the farmers, a more moral and quieter race, but which rose in almost no way above the level of the lower classes of England. No noble thought, no immaterial combination presided over the foundation of the new establishments. Scarcely had the community been created, when slavery was introduced into it; this was the capital fact which was to have an immense influence on the character. Your laws and the whole future says South

It was in the northern English colonies, better known as New England, that the two or three main ideas which today form the basis of social theory in the United States were combined. New England principles first spread to neighboring states; they then gradually reached the furthest reaches, and ended up, if I may express myself thus, by penetrating the entire confederation. They now exert their influence beyond its limits on the American world... . The founding of New England offered a new spectacle. Everything was unique and original. Nearly all the colonies had as their first inhabitants uneducated and destitute men, whom misery and misconduct drove them out of the country which had seen them born, or greedy speculators and industrial entrepreneurs t, The emigrants who came to settle on the shores of New England all belonged to the wealthy classes of the mother country. Their reunion on American soil presented, from the outset, the singular phenomenon of a society in which there were neither great lords nor people, and, so to speak, neither poor nor rich. There was, proportionately, a greater mass of enlightenment diffused among these men than in the bosom of any European nation of our day. All, without excepting perhaps a single one, had received a fairly advanced education, and several of them had gone to Europe to become known for their talents and their learning. The other colonies were founded by adventurers without families; the emigrants from New England brought with them admirable elements of order and morality; they went to the desert accompanied by their wives and children. But what especially distinguished them from all the others, was the memo goal of their company. It was not necessity that compelled them to abandon their

Country ; they left there a regrettable social position and the means of living assured; neither did they pass into the new world in order to improve their situation there or to increase their wealth; they tore themselves away from the comforts of their country to obey a purely intellectual need; by imposing themselves on the inevitable miseries of exile, they wanted to make an idea triumph. The emigrants, or, as they called themselves so well, the pilgrims, belonged to that sect of England to which the austerity of its principles had given the name of puritan. Puritanism was not just a religious doctrine; it

still coincided on several points with the most absolute democratic and republican theories. From there had come to him his most redoubtable adversaries. Persecuted by the government of the mother country, injured in the rigor of their principles by the daily march of the society in which they lived, the Puritans sought a land so barbarous and so abandoned by the world, that it was still permitted to live there in his own way and to pray to God in freedom. The emigrants numbered about one hundred and fifty, as many men as women and children. We still show the rock where the pilgrims descended. The author says in a note: "This rock has become an object of veneration in the United States; I have seen carefully preserved fragments of it in several cities of the Union. Does this not show very clearly that the power and greatness of man is entirely in his soul? Here is a stone which the feet of a few wretches touch for a moment, and this stone becomes famous; it attracts the eyes of a great people; we venerate its debris, we share its dust. What has become of the threshold of so many palaces? Who cares? He goes on: "You must not believe that the piety of the Puritans was only

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Speculative, nor that it showed itself to be foreign to the march of human affairs. Puritanism, as I said above, was almost as much a political theory as a religious doctrine. Scarcely have they landed on this inhospitable shore when the first concern of emigrants is to organize themselves into a society. They immediately pass an act which bears: "We, whose names follow, who, for the glory of God, the development of the Christian faith and the honor of our country, have undertaken to establish the first colony on these remote shores, we agree, in these presents, by mutual and solemn consent, and before God, to form ourselves into a body of political society, for the purpose of governing ourselves, and to labor to accomplish it. Lies of our designs; and under this contract we con-. Have just promulgated laws, acts, ordinances, and instituted, according to need, magistrates to whom we promise submission and obedience. • This happened in 1620. From that time on, emigration no longer wandered; the religious and political passions which tore the British Empire apart during the whole reign of Charles I., pushed each year, on the coasts of America, new swarms of sectarians. In England, the hearth of Puritanism continued to be placed in the middle classes; it was from the bosom of the middle classes that most of

the emigrants came. The population of New England was growing rapidly, and while the hierarchy of ranks still despotically ranked men in the mother country, the colony presented more and more the new spectacle of a homogeneous society in all its parts. Democracy, such as antiquity had not dared to dream, escaped full force and full army from the midst of the old feudal society. O After giving an idea of primitive penal legislation, directly inspired by Puritan rigor and often by the most odious intolerance, the author adds:

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Next to this penal legislation, so strongly imprinted with the narrow spirit of sect and with all the religious passions that the persecution had exalted and which still it, a body of political law which, drawn up two hundred years ago, still seems to be far in advance of the spirit of freedom of our age. The general principles upon which modern constitutions rest, those principles which most Europeans of the seventeenth century scarcely understood, and which then triumphed incompletely in Great Britain, are all recognized and fixed for the laws of New England: the intervention of the people in public affairs, the free vote of taxation, the responsibility of the agents of power, individual liberty and the judgment of the jury, are established there without discussion and in fact. These generative principles receive there an application and developments which no nation of Europe has yet dared to give them. And was communicated little by little, and always in an incomplete manner, to the various parts of the social body. In America, on the contrary, the town may be said to have been organized having the county, the county before the state, the state before the union..." When, after having thus cast a rapid glance at the American society of I no one examines the state of Europe and particularly that of the continent, around this same time, one feels penetrated with a deep astonishment: star the Continent of Europe, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, absolute totality triumphed on all sides over the remnants of the oligarchic and feudal freedom of the middle stem. In the bosom of this brilliant and literary Europe, never, perhaps, had its rights been more completely disregarded;

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Never have island peoples lived less of political life; never had the notions of true freedom preoccupied men's minds less, and it was then that these mental principles, unknown to European nations or despised by them, were proclaimed in the deserts of the New World, and became the symbol future of a great people; the boldest theories of the human mind were reduced to practice in this society, so humble in appearance, and which no statesman would doubtless then have deigned to occupy himself with. In another passage, the suspicious author says: I The emigrants who came to settle in America at the beginning of the seventeenth century, in some way released the principle of democracy from all those against whom it struggled in the bosom of the old societies of Europe, and they transplanted it to the shores of the New World. There he was able to grow in freedom, and walking with morals, develop peacefully in laws.

XXXIII

The middle of the XIX. Century is not the Beginning of the XN IP, and the most advanced theories of the time are not linked, in our minds, to any narrow and avowed fanaticism. Apart from that, the situations, two hundred and fifty years apart, have such striking analogies that any commentary on these lines would be idle.

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The map of Texas annexed to this report gives the route of a proposed railroad which, entering the State by Fulton, on the Red River, cuts Trinidad in the vicinity of Athens, goes to Fort Gates , and goes up from there on the Del Norte which it reaches in El Paso. I said, on page 75, that we had met, on our return, New York capitalists who came to see what there was to do in Texas, and I predicted that the companies of the North would not be long in descending into the country. — My predictions are being overtaken. I did not expect, I confess, to immediately receive communion as a gift from the tracing of a line such as this, and from the conclusion of a convention of the Texas government on this subject. The thing is done. Although the route has not yet been definitively settled, the Texas Legislature has nevertheless passed a law by which it concedes 43,000 acres of land (three square leagues of 1,800 hectares), per mile of railroad, to the Company proposing the execution. "That's how things are going over there." This line crosses the State of Arkansas and will join the Mississippi, that is to say the system of the great

circulation of the States of the Atlantic, at Memphis. From El Paso to Memphis, 400 leagues of 25 degrees. The line must be continued to California. The internal communication of the Southern States with those of the Pacific will undoubtedly be through Texas. Add that to what you know of this country.

I say this without the slightest fear of error. If there is a country in the world admirably disposed to receive the workshop for the practical elaboration of the problem of social destiny, it is Texas. May the cell of the New Society be raised on these lands which are today deserted, but which waves of human population will invade tomorrow, and soon thousands of similar organizations will arise without difficulty.

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And as if by magic around the first specimens. As a proof and test of its power of assimilation and of its decisive superiority over the anterior forms, the new social organism will have, in its neighborhood, to the north, savagery—which American civilization knows only to deny. -to destroy, which is his great crime; — in the south, Slavery, which this civilization is powerless to transform, which is its great plague. But let's admit that nothing will be done until a specimen of the new Order is founded at the door of one of our European capitals. Well, again, isn't the shortest way to get there today to bring the new Idea to a free field, where it is possible and easy to give it a body quickly, to make it a tangible and living reality? But, I tell you the truth, were the state of European things to be quite different tomorrow, it would still be outside Europe that tomorrow we would have to think of solving the social problem. Problem, which is the big business of the century, is posed today in Europe in such a way that for a long time it will not be easy to resolve it calmly and scientifically if there is no first experienced elsewhere Qui habet sures audiendi audiat. It is not a question of abandoning the European homeland; it is a matter, again and again, of preparing one's salvation and that of the world.

**END OF REPORT.**

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I found in America an original letter from Fourier, of which it is neither without opportunity nor without interest to reproduce the copy here.

TO M. JOHN HARNET, CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES, IN PARIS.

Bet, December 90, 1823.

Sir,

No country is more interested than yours in the prompt essay of discovery that you publishes. You need to police your fierce neighbors the Creeks, Cherokees, etc.; these savages, like all the hordes, will enroll themselves in agriculture only as long as it is presented to them in the natural and attractive order, the order of conflicting series. The test which must determine the adherence of all these savages will be even less costly in the United States than in Europe; for land and timber abound in America. Besides, so many small colonies, Nashville, New-Jersey, etc., can assign a hundred families to this test. A particular advantage for the United States will be to receive, from the beginning of the Association, periodic payments from Europe; they already receive some, but only a few swarms of miserable people, and not masses regularly and annually paid, columns of 2 to 300,000 inhabitants who will arrive to them each year from Europe and China; reinforcements which would quickly modify and soften the temperature.

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The discovery of which this summary gives notice will be announced in a few days by the newspapers, according to the promise they made to me of it; but often these promises of prompt announcement are not realized after 6 months. I have already tried it once. It is for this reason that I make the announcement myself by means of a Summary distributed to homes. May I know through you the names and residences of some of the notable Americans in Paris to whom this summary should be sent? I believe I can without indiscretion ask you for this information, which it would be easy for your secretary to communicate to me. I have the honor to be with distinguished consideration, your most humble servant, CH. FOURIER. Rue Neuve-St-Roch, Hotel St-Roch. P.S. In 24 years of

researching the Association, I had never thought of determining the lowest degrees, page 4; I had stopped at 6°. I have recently recognized that the operation can be simplified to the point of limiting the capital of the foundation to 600 thousand francs. (Rural Bank, page 8 bis.) How easy it is for the United States, which has an immense need for this innovation! Below the original letter is this annotation from the consul.

Reca dec. 29th. 1823. — Monday f2, p 30.

- White( putting up my packet for the Marmion und forward to professor Griscom with examination. The work appearing at a glance however as either a genuine curiosity or the emanation of a disturbed brain. J. C. Barnet.

The original is in the hands of Mr. Griscom of the N. A. Ph., cousin of Professor Griscom. To whom Mr. Barnet had addressed it.

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## FIRST INSTRUCTIONS

### FOR PEOPLE WILLING TO COMPETE IN EUROPEAN-AMERICAN COLONIZATION IN TEXAS.

One can contribute to the proposed work, either with the design of committing oneself body and goods to it, or by preserving its current position. The operation requires capital, men, industries and ideas. A It results from the facts stated in the Report, that the most pressing thing is to collect a first group of capital intended for the acquisition of a certain quantity of head-rights or Texas bearer bonds. The price of head-rights rises continuously: it becomes less easy and more expensive every day to obtain them. The acquisition of these Warrants constitutes a safe and advantageous investment. It can be made on behalf and in the name of each financial backer, even prior to the definitive constitution of the Colonization Company, which will have the function of locating the head-rights on lands of choice and of making the preparations. Colonial. Brisbane and several of our friends in Europe and America are preparing to make funds for these preliminary acquisitions. These still only constituting private operations can be said to be

made immediately and according to the method that will suit each financial backer. Those in Europe will be able to entrust their funds to the persons responsible for acting on behalf of 12

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American buyers, or operate through European houses with correspondents in the United States. — The important thing, in this respect, is that those who are willing to contribute to these preliminary acquisitions make their intentions known immediately, so that we know promptly on what basis the search procedures for head -rights must be made, and that firm proposals for nominative acquisitions can follow as soon as possible. — The smallest sums need not be afraid of occurring: At the price of last summer, 25 fr. Represented 10 hectares of land. However, 10 hectares of land of high fertility is already something worth considering. To 2) The second object is the subscription of the necessary capital to the constitution of the Colonization Company. The funds here shall be provided only with bacon; after the incorporation of the Company and by successive installments. Li) The third concerns registration (those who will be able to read this in the operation, either from the beginning or later in the preparation. Relative slowness in industries, ideas and detail operations which could be useful to the colony. The agricultural operations, including arable farming, horticulture, nurseries, the cultivation of vines and the manufacture of wine. Ironwork, etc., come to the fore. The building industries, clothing, footwear, the making of furniture, blacksmithing also present themselves in the forefront. There is no need to mention the kitchen and all this relates to the preparations of bound But it night miter that seems

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These preparations, those which are preserved, will soon furnish very important branches to the foreign trade of the colony. — The manufacture of salted or dried meats, sausages, rillettes, animal jellies, etc., will require a large scale. We have named, in the Report, the tannery, the curry. Pottery, brewing; let's add various RUP Monteux works. Mechanical Construction, glassware (for windowpanes, drinking glasses and bottles), and soon some high-tech industries, in particular the production of iron. It would be idle to lengthen this technology nomenclature. It has been said of commercial operations of various kinds, for

which he will need agents and correspondents by-1.1 where it will be useful to extend the ramifications of his reports. France and Belgium, where it has not yet, or almost of direct affaire with Texas. We will have to open outlets for it on this country; a notable daring quantity tic those will remain in the Europe will be able to render advantageously for themselves of the services to colonization in this order. The colony will receive, as a token of support (independently of the payment of product subscriptions), donations such as Books, prints; tables, instruments and products of all kinds. The value of these wall! objects. To be esteemed and represented by actions to be given as a bonus to poor and deserving emigrants, or used to constitute dowries for children, &c Everyone can collect fruit pits, seeds

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Of trees and plants of all kinds, with great utility for our purpose. One must not be afraid of harvesting crops which might not appear to be worth the effort. Many seeds, very common in Europe, even among the simple grasses of the fields, will be valuable in Texas, where we shall have to obtain the greatest number of naturalizations possible. As a result of the above indications, we request, by way of prior information, without this constituting any commitment and subject to all reservations, immediate responses on the intentions, with regard to: ai) Capital. — The assistance that one would be willing to provide in the matter of the prior acquisition of the Head-Rights; a 2) That which one thinks can be provided, by successive installments, staggered over several years and subsequent to the constitution of the Colonization Society, in the event, of course, that the Statutes appear satisfactory; 1)4) Personal. — The dispositions in which one finds oneself with regard to immigration; b 2) Information on the individuals who are thought to be disposed to go more or less promptly to the scene; the kind of utility they might be there, position, age, health, must not be overlooked. CI Miscellaneous documents. — Those who will have to provide documents requesting developments are requested to first make an immediate and summary response. D) Donations to be made at a later date can already be indicated in advance. We particularly expect from our friends, artists or manufacturers, copies of their personal productions. A draft statute for the Colonization Society has already been drawn up; inertia was counted on to add it to this memoir. It

seemed appropriate to first collect the first general information requested in this instruction, in order to be able to take, before publication, the opinion of those

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Which the next answers will rank, presumptively. Among the most interested in the contract, and whose competition will be announced as having to be the most effective. This path, after all, will still be the fastest to reach the final goal. Everyone who feels they want to help. In any capacity, to the proposed work, will understand that he must not procrastinate to provide the information presently requested. These indications, which still relate only to intentions, and which do not commit to anything. We repeat, are absolutely necessary to first unravel the first virtual elements of the foundation. Time is money, time is money, say the English and the Americans. Here, time is money, and more. We are counting on immediate responses from all those of goodwill. Replies should be addressed, free, to M. C. Brunier, 2, rue de Beaune, Paris. The Paris agency made up provisionally of MM. Charles Baumes, Emile Boutorng, Allyre BUREAU. Amédée Gunanx will be responsible for recording the responses sent to him, and transmitting all information that may be requested of him. As explained above, there is currently no payment of funds. From Belgium and from abroad, replies can be addressed to M. V. Considerant or to M. F. Cantagrel, in Brussels. (Free.)

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## NOTES

The following notice is taken from the excellent book by M. S.-O. Goodrich, ex-Consul of the United States in Paris, titled; *The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; statistical outline, geographical, industrial and social history, of the use of those which seek precise information on this part of the New World.* – Paris 1852; at Guillaumin et comp., rue de Richelieu, Peu (the works correspond as fully to their title as to him-EL

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Gable for steamboats at Austin, 200 miles in length. The San Antonio and the Nueces are only navigable in a small part of their course; but the Sabine, which separates Texas from Louisiana, is navigable for a length of about 300 miles. The Rio-Grande forms the southwestern boundary of the state. RIBS. — Texas has about 300 miles of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. It has no good harbor for three-masters, and few for smaller ships. The shallow bays which receive most of its rivers are, like the mouths of the rivers themselves, barred by shifting sandbanks. TEES. — This name is given to a few low, flat spits of land which run along the coast, forming narrow bays. The main ones are those of Padre, Mustang, Saint-Joseph and Altagorda. Curiosity. — There are in this State two lines of continuous forests, from 5 to 50 miles wide, which extend from the source of the Trinity river, almost in a straight line north of Arkansas. (Ales calls the Cross-Timbers. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS. — The ground is almost everywhere covered with a lush carpet of grasses, in which grow, pell-mell with the common prairie grass, ganta, mannite, wild clover, wild rice, etc., which form excellent pastures. Ample harvests are also made there of great wood for building and cabinet-making. The holm oak, so prized for ship-building, grows there abundantly. White, black oak, other varieties of oak, ash, elm, false acacia, walnut, western plane, cypress, rubber tree, etc., populate the forests. Crowned with pines and cedars. Peaches, melons, figs, oranges, lemons, pineapples, dates, and olives ripen in various localities; grapes abound there. Vanilla, indigo, sarsaparilla, and a large number of other tectorial or medicinal plants, are native to this State. Beautiful panorama of flowers. ANIMALS. — Great herds of buffaloes and wild horses graze on the prairies of the North. The hunting of these animals is the occupation of the Indians as well as that of some

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Some of the settlers. Bears are sometimes encountered there, among others the grizzly bear, the most terrible predator of the continent. Wild birds and small game abound there. MINERALS. — Coal mines of superior quality have been found there, as well as iron mines. Silver mines were also exploited in the mountainous regions. Nitre abounds East. Many lakes and springs provide salt. We meet bitumen on various points, gypsum, granite, limestone and slate almost everywhere.

CLIMATE. — The year is divided in Texas into a dry season and a rainy season. The first lasts from December to March, when the winds from the north and north-west predominate. The climate is mild and healthy.

Floor,. — There are few countries so extensive that have fewer unproductive parts than Texas. The maritime section is an alluvial terrain remarkably free of stagnant water. The banks of the rivers consist of large areas of forested land. The broken spaces which separate the streams are covered with rich walls. Further inland, vast meadows alternate with abundantly wooded heights. Finally, behind the mountains extend plateaus similar to the plains of Central Asia, but of a much higher fertility

. ASPECT COUNTRY no. — This State forms a vast plane inclined towards the East, which descends gradually from the mountains to the sea. It is intersected by numerous rivers which all flow to the South-East. It can be divided into three regions: the first is a plain 40 to 100 miles wide which extends along the sea; the second is the rolling prairie region which extends farther inland, 50 to 100 miles wide; the third is the mountainous region of the North and West with the plateaus which crown it.

DIVISIONS. — Texas contains about 80 counties. It has no big cities.

AGRICULTURE. — Cotton and sugar-cane are the chief crops, and they are grown there to great perfection. The most cultivated grains are Indian maize and wheat. Potatoes and potatoes work well here. Raising domestic animals has long been the favorite occupation

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INHABITANTS. — About half the population is of English race, but there are a large number of Germans who have recently come to settle there, as well as Irish, French, Italians, etc. It is assumed that there are about 10,000 Deticains of Spanish descent. There are not many slaves there. Bands of Indians roam the >lord; among them we distinguish the proud and warlike tribe of the Comanches. STORY. — Early Yearbook.— At the time when Fortes conquered Mexico, Texas was occasionally the retreat of wandering tribes of Indians of a hard and savage character. Although considered part of

Mexico, it remained unoccupied for a long time. Ge French Ga Salle, who wanted to found a colony en-tliou-chure of the Mississippi, was mistaken, and Mamie in 1080 at the entrance to 14 bay of Matagorda; he built a fort there, but remained there only two years, and received a shot from one of his men, as friends have already reported. His fort was demolished by the Indians. A few small settlements were made once, on this territory, by the French and the Spaniards, and later served as the text of reciprocal claims. In 1881 the Spaniards established a small port at Iléjar, and in 1119 a colony from the Canary Islands came to settle there. The province received the name of New Philippines, and several missions and Preatidios, or military posts, were founded at various points. At this the rights of Spain seemed assured, and the population became considerable. The missionary settlements were surrounded by massive stone fortresses, with churches decorated with Matins and paintings, and surmounted by en/mite bells. The ruins of some of these formidable constructions are still standing in Texas, and are all the more striking to the eye, as this country bears fewer traces of the labors and institutions of men. At the time of the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution in 1810, the looting habits of the Comanches and other tribes, and the harassing police of the Spanish government, recited from many the population: • • ATTEMPT AT INDEPENDENCE. Americans from the Southern States, with 300 Frenchmen, Spaniards and tintions, commanded by a Mexican nitrite, mime Gutieret, crossed the Sabine and took possession of Colletl. They were attacked by the royal forces, and more battles ensued, in which the invaders were victorious. But, disgusted by the conduct

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From some of the Mexican chiefs, a great part of the Americans withdrew. Gutierrez was stripped of command, and the disgruntled troops returned. But, in an engagement with the royalist army, under Toledo, the Mexican allies cowardly deserted and left the Americans to fight against forces ten times superior. Most perished, and those who escaped from the battlefield were killed separately. Thus ends in a total defeat the first attempt of the Tenions for their independence. STEMM; P. AUSTIN.— In 1821, new and successful attempts at colonization in Texas were attempted, and the population increased rapidly. The main colonizer was Stephen F. Austin, of Durham, Connecticut,

whose father had obtained permission to found a colony in the country. His efforts were successful, and he can be considered the father of Texas. In 1824, Mexico, a new and independent republic, recognized Coahuila and Texas as one of its states. A period of tranquility followed; but in 1828 a movement was attempted at Nacogdoches to shake off the Mexican yoke. A republic was proclaimed under the name of Fredonia. However, a band of Cherokees, who had been engaged as auxiliaries to the insurgents, turned against their allies, and the insurrection was promptly suppressed. WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. — A feeling of discontent against the Mexican government arose in Texas with the progress of events; it increased by the usurpations of Santa-Anna, who had become President of Mexico. In 1835 the Texans began to prepare for war, and in November of that year they formally declared their intention to resist the metropolitan state. A provisional government was formed, and Samuel Houston appointed commander of the Texas Army. The following December, an army of 500 Texans besieged the stronghold of Bejar, defended by 1,300 Spaniards and Mexicans, under the orders of General Cos. After a few days the fort was taken, the Mexicans were granted permission to withdraw, and shortly afterwards there was not a single Mexican soldier left east of the Rio-Grande. On March 2, 1835, a convention of delegates met in Washington, on the Brazos, and made a formal declaration of independence. Santa-Anna, who expected it, had invaded the country in person; Goliad was invested, and Bejar, defended by 150 Texians, was surrounded by 4,000 men; the attack began, and lasted little

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For several days. The defense of the small band in Atanao was worthy of Leonidas and his Spartans. After amusing the enemy for a long time, they had to sustain a general assault on May 6; they were reduced to seven, that they were still fighting. Those who survived were torn to pieces when the place was forced; no quarter was given. Only two human creatures were left alive: a woman and a Negro servant. Among the dead were David Crachat, of Tennessee, who had made himself known for the eccentricity of his mind and the independence of his character; he was surrounded by a circle of enemies he had killed. It is believed that the loss of the Mexicans amounted to about 1,500 men. Colonel Fannin, with 275 men, left Goliad on March 17, and reached the countryside; but,

surrounded by the Mexicans and by a troop of allied Indians, he formed his soldiers into a hollow square, defended himself almost a whole day, and killed 500 men of the enemy. During the night the Texians built ramparts, but the Mexicans had received a reinforcement of 500 men; the Texians were forced to capitulate on the condition of being treated as prisoners of war. They were sent to Goliad with great ill-treatment; then they were shot by order of Santa-Anna with some other soldiers; in all: 400 men. This dark tragedy, which marked the name of Santa-Anna with infamy and stained the Mexican annals, took place on March 27, 1836.

BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO. — Encouraged by his victory and confident of success, Santa-Anna pursued the Texian army, then commanded by General Houston. The general beat a retreat until he arrived at San Jacinto; there he halted with his 183 men. The enemies approached; they numbered 1,600. On April 21, the Texians began the attack. They advanced without firing as far as the Mexican lines; and there, uttering their war cry Remember Alamo! And with the rage of vengeance they threw themselves upon the works of the enemy. In fifteen minutes they were masters of his camp, and the Mexican army was killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Santa-Anna was taken the following day, alone, disarmed and disguised. He allowed him to go to the United States, where he had an interview with General Jackson. He did not return to Mexico until he had agreed with General Houston that he would favor the Texian cause. But he did nothing and gave orders to continue the war. Independence annexation. However, the independence of

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This state was recognized by the United States, England and France. In 1844 negotiations were entered into for the lesion of Texas in the United States. In February of the following year Congress passed a resolution in favor of this measure, and soon afterwards the new State was admitted into the Union.

I intended to devote a special Note to A. Gouh sans, named several times in this Report. Those who read *Le Populaire* in 1848 know what accusations his name has been charged with. The recital of the facts proper to re-establish the Truth if it is accounted for and of the history of the first Icarian expedition sent to America led us too far. I will limit myself to saying that when these garbics are strawed, and they will be, they will be worth to the

accused an eclittinite reparation, and that it will then be up to the accusation to justify themselves if it is possible.

Note. The attached map of the United States gives the capital of the State of Arkansas the name of ROCHETTE. The real name of this town is LITTLE ROCK. The GREAT PLAINS in the State of Texas was incorrectly listed below the 34 degree line. The indication would have been more correct, if it had said WAVY PRAIRIES, and if it had been placed lower. In the particular map of Texas, some specimens wrongly carry, above the West-Fork of the Trinity, the designation of ROLLING-PRAIRIES, which is by no means special to this locality.