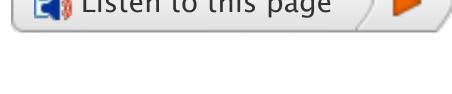


Today in History - May 20

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of corn.

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President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act on May 20, 1862. The act provided

The Homestead Act

continuous residence. Designed to spur Western migration, the Homestead Act culminated a twenty-year battle to distribute public lands to citizens willing to farm. Concerned that free land would lower property values and reduce the cheap labor supply, Northern businessmen opposed the act. Unlikely allies, Southerners feared homesteaders would add their voices to the call for abolition of slavery. With Southerners out of the picture in 1862, the legislation finally passed.

settlers with 160 acres of surveyed public land after payment of a filing fee and five years of



conditions would favor prosperity. Louise Lane Trace was sixteen when her family arrived in

Nebraska. After navigating a series of disasters, they reached their homestead in the spring

of 1866. Over seventy years later, WPA interviewer George Wartman recorded Mrs. Trace's

memories of that difficult time: Mr. Lane had arrived at his homestead with 30 head of cattle and several horses. He put out sod corn which gave all indication of being a wonderful crop, but the grasshoppers took the entire crop. There was an abundance of wild grass, but no way to harvest it. After winter set in with no feed for the stock they commenced to suffer. The horses became so weak from starvation [that?] they were not fit for traveling so Mr. Lane would walk 15 miles to what they called the "Dutch Settlement" and now known as Swanton, pay \$2.00 per bushel for corn and carry a sack full on his shoulder making a thirty mile-round-trip for one sack

Mrs. Wm. Trace. George Hartman, interviewer; Lincoln, Nebraska, November 29, 1938.

American Life Histories: Manuscripts from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936 to 1940.

western Nebraska nearly twenty years later. Yet, the prairie remained an isolated place. Her WPA interviewer noted: Mrs. Couch says she scarcely dared step outside the yard because there were so many long

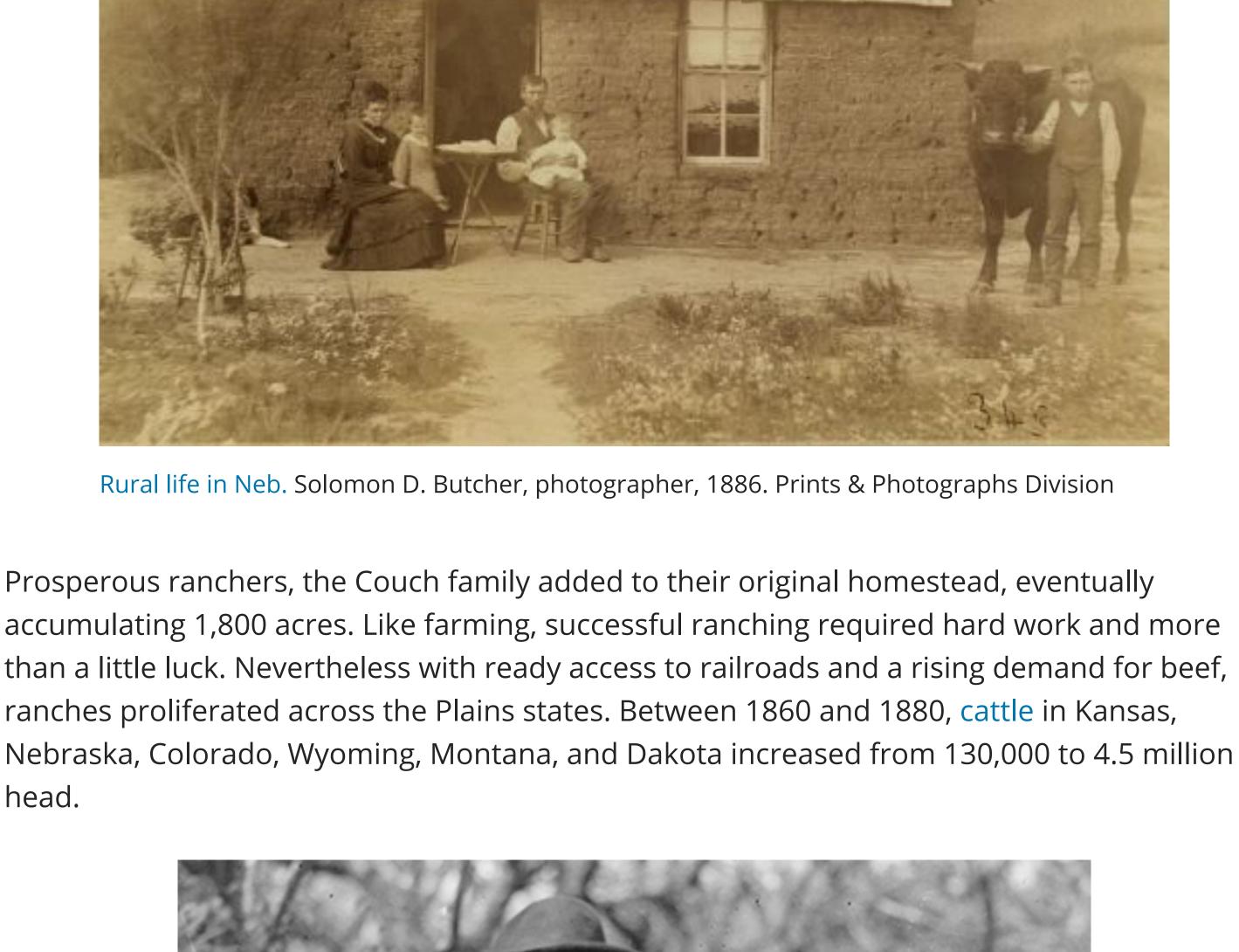
horned cattle and there were no neighbors between their place and Ogallala except the old

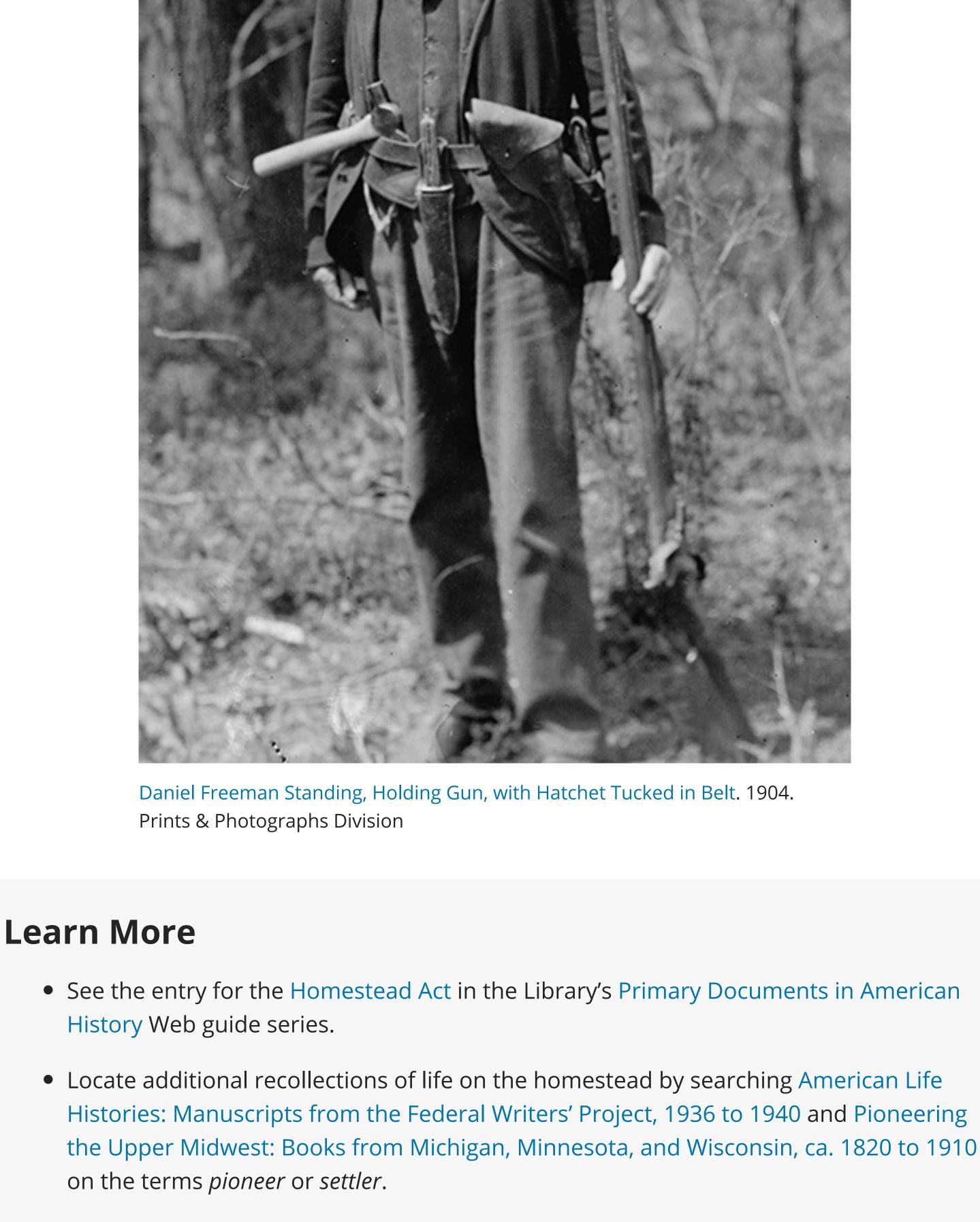
Searle Ranch. There was no school for a year or so as their were no children in the district,

and no social gatherings at that time such as church, Sunday school, literary, or dances, as

Charity Couch and her husband filed their homestead claim near the South Platte River in

people lived too far apart. There were a few buffalo, deer, antelope and gray wolves, and also large numbers of wild fowl such as prairie chickens, grouse, geese, and ducks. Charity B. Couch. Bessie Jollensten, interviewer; Ogallala, Nebraska, November 16, 1938. American Life Histories: Manuscripts from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936 to 1940. Manuscript Division





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 Search the collection Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Blackand-White Negatives on the keyword grasshopper to find pictures of the crop damage done by this pest.

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Nevada cattle-ranching community, with a focus on the family-run Ninety-Six Ranch.

collections of prints and photographs. Search the collection A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation in the 37th Congress

Locate additional images by searching on the term homesteading in the Library's digital

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