

*from*  
**LETTERS OF A WOMAN**  
**HOMESTEADER**  
**1913**

----- *Elinore Pruitt Stewart* -----

The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed any citizen (or anyone who intended to become a citizen) who headed a family to receive 160 acres of land from the government in exchange for a small fee and five years continuous residence. In 1909, a young widow, Elinore Pruitt Stewart (born 1878), filed a claim for herself. Her letters home revealed how difficult and inspiring the life of a homesteader could be.

**THINK THROUGH HISTORY: Separating Fact from Opinion**

In what ways did Stewart romanticize the experience of homesteading for women?

-----

January 23, 1913

Dear Mrs. Coney,—

I am afraid all my friends think I am very forgetful and that you think I am ungrateful as well, but I am going to plead not guilty. Right after Christmas Mr. Stewart came down with *la grippe* and was so miserable that it kept me busy trying to relieve him. Out here where we can get no physician we have to dope ourselves, so that I had to be housekeeper, nurse, doctor, and general overseer. That explains my long silence.

And now I want to thank you for your kind thought in prolonging our Christmas. The magazines were much appreciated. They relieved some weary night-watches, and the box did Jerrine more good than the medicine I was having to give her for *la grippe*. She was content to stay in bed and enjoy the contents of her box.

When I read of the hard times among the Denver poor, I feel like urging them every one to get out and file on land. I am very enthusiastic about women homesteading. It really requires less strength and labor to raise plenty to satisfy a large family than it does to go out to wash, with the added satisfaction of knowing that their job will not be lost to them if they care to keep it. Even if improving the place does go slowly, it is that much done to stay done. Whatever is raised is the homesteader's own, and there is no house-rent to pay. This year Jerrine cut and dropped enough potatoes to raise a ton of fine potatoes. She wanted to try, so we let her, and you will remember that she is but six years old. We had a man to break the ground and cover the potatoes for her and the

man irrigated them once. That was all that was done until digging time, when they were ploughed out and Jerrine picked them up. Any woman strong enough to go out by the day could have done every bit of the work and put in two or three times that much, and it would have been so much more pleasant than to work so hard in the city and then be on starvation rations in the winter.

To me, homesteading is the solution of all poverty's problems, but I realize that temperament has much to do with success in any undertaking, and persons afraid of coyotes and work and loneliness had better let ranching alone. At the same time, any woman who can stand her own company, can see the beauty of the sunset, loves growing things, and is willing to put in as much time at careful labor as she does over the washtub, will certainly succeed; will have independence, plenty to eat all the time, and a home of her own in the end.

Experimenting need cost the homesteader no more than the work, because by applying to the Department of Agriculture at Washington he can get enough of any seed and as many kinds as he wants to make a thorough trial, and it doesn't even cost postage. Also one can always get bulletins from there and from the Experiment Station of one's own State concerning any problem or as many problems as may come up. I would not, for anything, allow Mr. Stewart to do anything toward improving my place, for I want the fun and the experience myself. And I want to be able to speak from experience when I tell others what they can do. Theories are very beautiful, but facts are what must be had, and what I intend to give some time.

Here I am boring you to death with things that cannot interest you! You'd think I wanted you to homestead, wouldn't you? But I am only thinking of the troops of tired, worried women, sometimes even cold and hungry, scared to death of losing their places to work, who could have plenty to eat, who could have good fires by gathering the wood, and comfortable homes of their own, if they but had the courage and determination to get them.

I must stop right now before you get so tired you will not answer. With much love to you from Jerrine and myself, I am

Yours affectionately,  
Elinore Rupert Stewart

Source: *Letters of a Woman Homesteader* by Elinore Pruitt Stewart, The Atlantic Monthly Company, 1914.

**THINK THROUGH HISTORY : ANSWER**

Students may answer that Stewart romanticized the experience of homesteading for women by not describing the hardships that often befell homesteaders. For example, students may note that she does not mention the bad weather that could ruin crops or the fluctuating crop prices that could leave families short of cash. Students may also observe that Stewart is writing as an established homesteader and not as one just starting out. Students may also note that while Stewart may have filed her own claim, it was rare for women to homestead on their own in the West. Some students may question Stewart's assertion that homesteading is a solution to urban women's poverty, arguing that homesteading was a realistic option only to those who had enough money to move and establish themselves out west.